START

# NORWICH COURIER

JAN 7, 1824

TO

DEC 28, 1825

NORWICH, CT

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1824

JAN

# NEWS-BOY'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE COURIER

ON THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1826.

LIBERTY.

ADAMS.

CALHOUN.

CLINTON.

CRAWFORD.

NO CAUCUS!

NO INTRIGUE!

INDEPENDENCE TO THE GREEKS.

WASHINGTON.

JUSTICE.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL!

PROTECTION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

MONROE.

Time, that with winged feet pursues his flight,
To meet the darkness of Oblivion's night,
As each revolving year swift speeds along,
Demands the tribute of the News-Boy's song.
To call up past events in brief review,
To mark the different changes that ensue,
And cull instruction from the flight of time,
We consecrate the offering of our rhyme.

If wanders o'er the world the excursive mind
To view the busy nations of mankind,
The various revolutions of our race
Through all their complicated turns to trace,
Much though the generous mind indignant sees,
Yet much it meets to captivate and please.
First Spain arrests the observer's wandering eye;
Land of heroic deeds and Chivalry
And loveliness! Alas! the fire that blaz'd
On Freedom's shrine is quench'd, her altars raz'd!
No more the fierce Guerrilla, sword in hand,
Strikes to redeem from slavery his land;—
The Patriot, who in Freedom's holy cause
Bled for his Country, and his Country's laws,
Crush'd by oppression, sleeps in glory's grave;
He spurns to live a coward and a slave.
Unhappy Spain bowed down beneath her woes,
Lies at the feet of her relentless foes,
And Ferdinand, (I blush e'en as I sing,)
The Frenchman's puppet, is her tyrant king!
But lo! enclosed with bayonets and spears
Where the Alliance's holy band appears!
Ye nations bow before them and adore;
They come, Legitimacy to restore;
The world too long in liberty run wild,
Requires chastisement, like a froward child,
And the grand league (philanthropy how great!)
Has ta'en the trouble to reform its state.
O Alexander! mighty Lord of Russia!
Thou too, O most puissant King of Prussia!
And thou, dread Sovereign of vast Germany,
Whom in this league of equity I see, [France,
Joined with your brother Louis the Great, of
Still in your philanthropic schemes advance;
Far banish hated Freedom from the earth,
And let the offspring of a kingly birth,
Slavery, attended by her hellish crew,
Force the tamed people to obedience due,
And far proclaim it o'er the earthly ball,
That "all were made for one, not one for all."
O Liberty! and shall it always be
That dark oppression still shall rule o'er thee?
Still shall thy holy altar's be prophan'd
And with the hearts blood of thy children stain'd?
No! from their thrones shall tyrants yet be hurl'd
And thy own sceptre rule the happy world.

Away from thy lost land unhappy Spain,
Where justice, valor, equity, were vain
To stop the progress of thy countless foes,
When leagued oppression with his myriads rose;
Far from the holy league, whose steps we trace
By sighs and groanings of the human race,
Our aching eyes we turn where Freedom wakes
From her long sleep, her chains indignant breaks,
In tones of victory to the patriot speaks,
And "sounds redemption" to the valiant Greeks:
That land whence living streams of wisdom flow'd,
And poets hearts with inspiration glow'd,
Where godlike Homer's strains majestic rung,
When his loved country's warlike deeds he sung
And bending o'er his harp with mournful joy,
Told of the last sad fate of captur'd Troy;
That land where good Leonidas the brave,
With his three hundred found a glorious grave;
That land where art and science once combin'd,
To raise and dignify the human mind,
And where the intellectual godhead's reign
Was own'd,—still strikes her freedom to regain;
The ruthless Turk before her sword is driven,
The chain and bolt of Slavery is riven;
Away her shackles and her cords are cast,
And Greece in triumph once more breaths at last.
O! may the time soon come when thou fair Greece!
Shall rest again in liberty and peace.

If nearer home, our anxious eyes we turn,
Where the sun's rays the tawny southern burn,
Where Mexic's plains unfold them to the day,
And the dark Spaniard claims tyrannic sway;
Or where the Amazon, impetuous pours
His mighty torrent to the Ocean's shores,
Yet, yet we hear resound the warlike cry,
Or give us death or give us liberty!
That Spirit, by the brave and good ador'd,
Draws from its sheath each freeman's ready sword.
Let tyrants seek the body to enslave,
And bury truth and justice in the grave;
No chains of lasting adamant, can bind
Th' immortal essence of th' eternal mind;
Still will the soaring spirit claim to be
What nature meant it, unconstrain'd and free.

From wand'ring o'er the world with weari'd wings
Gladly to thee, the Muse her tribute brings,
My country! and in thee she finds what
Is to the lover of thy welfare dear.
Peace still o'er thee her olive bough extends,
And still success thy every wish attends;
Revolving years see blessings multiplied,
And thy sons bosoms swell with honest pride.
Over the waters of the mighty deep,
In stately pomp thy gallant navies sweep,
And far as farthest corner of the world,
Is thy star-spangled flag with pride unfurl'd;
Science and Art reciprocally combine,
With beaming lustre on thy course to shine.
Here, she who bares th' unconquered hero's arms
To deeds of valor, and his bosom warms,
Sends mantling through the heart the boiling blood,
And rolls the genial current in a flood,
Freedom! has fixed her seat, 'tis here enthron'd
Within a people's breast, her sway is own'd;
While time shall last, O! may our watch-word be
Our Country, Honor, Truth, and Liberty!

Thus having placed the vanish'd year in view,
Patrons! permit us now to speak to you
For the long tribute of the News-boy's verse,
May he not ask the *tribute* of your purse?
O, generosity! thou dost impart
The noblest feelings to the human heart!
Kind Patrons, let her rule within your breast;
He that gives liberally himself is blest;
And for your gifts receive the News-boy's prayer,
That often you may see a new and happy year.

NORWICH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1824. Whole No. 92.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**
OFFER FOR SALE:
**White and Red**
Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer,
1 case Gum Copal, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,
Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker,
Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood,
Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c.

**ALSO,**

A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which will be sold at
☞FAIR PRICES.☜

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, then judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art, and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day, can have access to the store, as one of the concern lodges in an upper room of the same.

*Dec.* 31, 1823. tf91—

**☞Now Look Out.☜**
*New Arrangement.*

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, a complete assortment of
**English, French and India PIECE GOODS.**
LIKEWISE, *ALL KINDS OF*
**Groceries, Hard and Cutlery Ware, Crockery, and Medicines.**

☞The subscriber will sell the principal part of the above named goods 25 per ct. lower than they are now selling in this town or county for Cash or Barter. Please to call and see. CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B. All persons having an open account will confer a favor on a friend by calling and settling the same by Note or Cash.

*Plainfield, Dec.* 29, 1823. 91—

**NEW GOODS.**

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of
**Foreign and Domestic GOODS.**
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Dec.* 31. 91—

**LORILLARD'S *Advertisement.***
**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**

DULY authorised AGENTS of Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of
*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccoboy*
**SNUFF,**
**Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,**
which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices.

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignment, we have from Messrs Lorillards, their *caution* against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov.* 24. tf86—

**25** Bbls. Wheat and Buck Wheat FLOUR, of the best quality, for sale by
JOHN H. GRACE.
*Dec.* 28, 1823. 91—

**DEC. 10, 1823.**
**MORE NEW GOODS.**
**J. W. Kinney,**

HAS received by the last packets an additional assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
choicely selected by his Agent in N. York, giving him, with his former stock, a complete assortment of staple and fancy articles, which he offers to the public at a small advance from cost, and as cheap as the cheapest.

*Among them are*

Elegant Figured and Plain Silk Vestings; Rich Mazarin Blue, Lilac, and Black Figured Gros de Naples Silks; Figured and Plain Levantine do.; Tartan Plaids, of a superior quality; Blue, White, Black, Green, and Pink Italian Crapes; a large assortment of Gimps, of various colors; Elegant Needle-worked, and Plain Book, Jackonet, Mull Mull & Swiss Muslins; Black and Colored Bombazetts and Rattinetts, Beaver Kid, Dog skin, Horse skin, and Silk Gloves, lined and unlined, of every size and color, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Flannels of every color, from 1s. 3d. to 6s.; Super and Common Cloths and Cassimeres, very cheap; Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks. Also, Chinchilli Skins, 1s. 3d each, and less by the dozen; Cloak Waddings, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 9. 88—

**MORE NEW GOODS,**
**Just received from N. York.**

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of
**STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.**

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
*Caroline & Tartan*
**PLAIDS,**
HANDSOME PATTERNS,
&c. &c. &c.
ERASTUS COIT.
*Dec.* 10. 89—

**WM. ROGERS**

OFFERS for sale the following articles, for cash, or exchange for Domestic Cotton Goods;

Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Sugar, Tobacco, Ginger, Vinegar, Powder, Shot, Flints, Soap, Pipes, Salt, Shad and Sword-fish.

Scales and Measures, calculated for a grocer.

The Iron apparatus for a Saw mill. 200 lbs. first quality live Geese feathers.

He requests all that have unsettled accounts to call and close them immediately, without further notice.

*Dec.* 24. 90—

**Buffalo Robes.**

A FEW bales Buffalo Robes just received by the Sloop Eliza.—Persons wishing to supply themselves with this comfortable article, will do well to call soon at
Huntington & Ripley's.
*Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

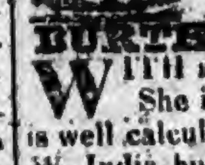
*Co-partnership Dissolved.*

THE business formerly conducted under the firm of
**Wm. G. & R. Johnson,**
is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved; and will in future be carried on by R. JOHNSON, who solicits a continuance of public patronage.

*Dec.* 24, 1823. 90—

**SALT.**
**100 bush. T. I. &**
Anguilla SALT, for sale by
JOHN H. GRACE.
*Dec.* 28, 1823. 91—

**Willis Gray & Co.**
*Have just received, and offer for sale,*
50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
150 do. New-York, do.
100 do. Cider *Brandy.*
*Norwich, Dec.* 24, 1823. 90—

**Winter Arrangement.**

**The sloop REVENGE, CAPT. ROGERS,**

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec.* 30. 91—

***For Sale,***

**The good Sloop MARY,**
**BURTHEN 72 TONS,**

WITH all her appurtenances.—She is a good sea vessel, and is well calculated for the Southern or W. India business. For terms, apply to SAMUEL TYLER, or EDMUND D. ROATH.

*Norwich, Dec.* 30. 91—

**House-hold FURNITURE.**

SEVERAL articles of common Furniture for sale by the subscriber, viz.—Desk, Case Drawers, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stand, Iron-Ware, &c. &c. Those wishing to buy, would do well to call and see them, at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
*Dec.* 30. 8w91—

**AUCTION.**

BY virtue of an order from the honorable Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 22d of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M at the dwelling house of Mr. Ephraim Herr[illegible] in Griswold, all the estate of M[illegible]eleg Utley, late of Griswold, dec'd, consisting of wearing apparel, Household furniture, Farming tools &c.
JOSEPH UTLEY, Admr.
*Griswold, Dec.* 29*th.* 3w91—

**Third and Last Call!**

THE Books belonging to the estate of HEZEKIAH TRACY, deceased, will remain open, at his late dwelling-house in Chelsea, until the 10th of January, 1824. All persons who do not settle their accounts by that time, will find them with an Attorney for immediate collection, without any reserve.

JOSHUA TRACY, } *Administrators.*
JOSHUA HALL, }
*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1823. 2w91—

***New Roads and Ferry.***

THE public are informed that good Turnpike Roads from Lyme through Essex to Guilford are completed; and a short, safe, and convenient Ferry over "the Connecticut, at Essex, is fitted for the accommodation of travellers. The distance on these Turnpikes from New-Haven to New-London, is about one mile less than on the old sea shore road. The ferry is about *one third* as long as Saybrook ferry; is provided with a flat boat in which loaded teams and carriages may pass with expedition, ease, and safety,—and it is believed it may be crossed more safely and conveniently at all times and seasons, than any ferry on the river, south of Hartford. The fare is something less than at Saybrook ferry. The distance from Middletown to New London, is several miles less, through Essex, than on any road heretofore travelled.—The traveller is invited to examine for himself.

*Essex, Dec.* 23, 1823. 3w91—

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of
*ELIJAH BREWSTER,*
of Preston, deceased, (represented insolvent,) to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors against said estate, hereby give notice, that they will attend on the business of their appointment on the 3d Monday in January, 1824, and last Monday in June, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Polly Brewster, in said Preston, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days. Six months from this date having been allowed for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to said commissioners, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JARED GALLUP, } *Commissioners.*
ABSALOM PRIDE, }
*Preston, Dec.* 29, 1823. 3w91—

**R. JOHNSON**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's
***Boots & Shoes,***

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes. Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

**WANTED,**
As Apprentices at the above business, one or two active *BOYS*, from 14 to 16 years of age.
*Dec.* 24, 1823. 90—

**RAYMOND & SMITH,**
*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*
**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**
Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.
—ALSO—
**MEN'S & BOY'S FUR CAPS,**
*AND*
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
(Of every description,)

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of
**FURS.**
*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of December, 1823.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Mrs. LUCY KIMBALL, of Preston, in the county of New-London, & State of Connecticut, shewing that she is guardian of *Abby B. Kimball, William S. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball*, all minors of said Preston—that said minors are severally owners of certain land and real estate, viz:—an undivided fifth of two certain lots of land, one situated in said Preston, containing about sixty-five acres, the other situated in Groton, in said county, containing about four acres, as heirs at law of Col. Nathaniel Kimball, late of Preston, deceased, which estate is required for the maintainance and support of said minors, &c. as per petition on file, dated Preston, December 29, 1823, praying for liberty to sell the same, &c. Ordered that said petition be continued to be heard before this Court, on the second Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertiseing in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of March next, for all concerned to appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the same should not be granted. Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
**3w91**

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*Capt. ROSWELL ROATH,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Samuel Tyler and Edmund D. Roath, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law.

*Dec.* 26, 1823. 91—

## MEDLEY.

*A large Pit.*—A gentleman in Ireland having built a large house, was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what" said the gentleman, smiling, "shall I do with the earth which is dug out of the pit?" The steward with great gravity, replied, "*Have a pit large enough to hold all.*"

*Anecdote.*—A wag, some time ago advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with only one wheel, and invited the curious in mechanics to see it. Many of the members of the society of the arts attended, and in the ardour of expectation were shown—*a wheel barrow.*

An English gentleman being taken ill of the yellow fever at Jamaica, a lady who had married in that Island, indirectly hinted to him, in the presence of an Irish physician, that attended him, the propriety of making his will, in a country where people are so apt to die. The physician, thinking his judgment called in question, tartly replied, "Faith madam, I wish you would tell me that country where people do not die, and I would go and *end my days* there."

A lawyer boasting that he was as true as a scale beam, a countryman coldly observed that it was probable—for, said he, a lawyer always turns in favor of the man who has the *heaviest purse.*

*A bad character better than none.*

"Sir," observed a publican, of Doncaster, to a man notorious for never speaking truth, "you have taken away my character." "How so?" said the other, "I never mentioned your name in my life." "No matter for that," rejoined Boniface, "before you came here I was reckoned the greatest liar of the place."

Voltaire used to say that a heavy baggage is not necessary to enable an author to reach posterity. The author of the Waverly Novels will travel with a load as huge as that of a German commentator.

*Pro[illegible] of the Press.*—An Irish handbill [illegible] printed in Dublin, of which the following is a copy. In the *press*, and will speedily be *published*, a large *cheese*; price, to subscribers, two pence a pound.

N. B. This is the first *Cheshire* cheese ever made in *Ireland.*

*A sweeping clause.*—In a case respecting a Will, at the last York Assizes, evidence was given to prove the Testatrix (an Apothecary's [illegible]) a lunatic; and among other things [illegible] deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, phials, lotions, potions, plasters, &c. into the street as rubbish. "I doubt," said the learned judge, "whether sweeping *physic* into the street be any proof of insanity." "True, my lord," replied the counsel, "but sweeping the pots away certainly [illegible]."

We have heard of the fall of Lucifer, and the fall of Cromwell, and the fall of Wolsey, but one of the pleasantest tumbles recorded was that of a Mr. *John Fell* who, when he moved from one part of the metropolis to another, wrote over his door—*I. Fell from Holborn-hill.*

## Miscellany.

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
[*From Las Cases' Journal.*]

"I have been told (said he) that it is through W—— that I am here; and I believe it. It is conduct well worthy of him, who, in defiance of a solemn capitulation, suffered Ney to perish—Ney with whom he had so often engaged on the field of battle! For my own part it is very certain that I gave him a terrible quarter of an hour. This usually constitutes a claim on noble minds: his was incapable of feeling it. My fall, and the lot that might have been reserved for me, afforded him the opportunity of reaping higher glory than he has gained by all his victories. But he did not understand this. Well; at any rate, he ought to be heartily grateful to old Blucher; had it not been for him, I know not where *his Grace* might have been to-day; but I know that I, at least, should not have been at St. Helena. W——'s troops were admirable, but his plans were despicable—or, I should rather say, that he formed none at all. He had placed himself in a situation, in which it was impossible he could form any, and, by a curious chance, this very circumstance saved him. If he could have commenced a retreat, he must infallibly have been lost. He certainly remained master of the field of battle; but was his success the result of his skill? He has reaped the fruit of a brilliant victory; but did his genius prepare it for him? His glory is wholly negative. His faults were enormous. He, the European Generalissimo, in whose hands so many interests were entrusted, and having an enemy so prompt and daring as myself, left his forces dispersed about, and slumbered in a capital until he was surprised. And yet such is the power of fatality! In the course of three days I three times saw the destiny of France and Europe escape my grasp.—In the first place, but for the treason of a general, who deserted from our ranks and betrayed my designs, I should have dispersed and destroyed all the enemy's detached parties before they could have combined themselves into an army corps. Next, had it not been for the unusual hesitation of Ney at Quatre-Bras, I should have annihilated the whole English army. Finally, on my right, the extraordinary manœuvres of Grouchy, instead of securing victory, completed my ruin and hurled France into the abyss. No—(continued he) W—— possesses only a special kind of talent; Berthier also had his; In this he perhaps excels. But he has no ingenuity. Fortune has done for him.—How different from Marlborough, of whom he seems to consider himself the rival and equal! Marlborough, while he gained battles, ruled cabinets, and guided statesmen; as for W——, he has only shown himself capable of following the views and plans of C——. Madame de Stael said of him, that when out of the field of battle he had not two ideas. The saloons of Paris, so distinguished for delicacy and correctness of taste, at once decided that Madame de Stael was in the right, and the French Plenipotentiary at Vienna confirmed that opinion. His victories, their result, and their influence, will rise in history; but his name will fall, even during his lifetime."

### CHILD SAVED.

A shepherd, who inhabited one of those valleys or glens which intersect the Grampian mountains, in one of his excursions to look after a flock, happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant of three years old. This is not an unusual practice among the Highlanders, who accustome their children from their earliest infancy to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain, at bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was darkned by one of those impenetrable mists which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains, as, in the space of a few minutes, almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child,—but owing to the unusual darkness, and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless search of many hours, he discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was near his own cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous; he was therefore compelled to go home, although he had lost both his child and his dog, who had attended him faithfully for many years. Next morning, by break of day, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbors, set out in search of his child; but after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog which he had lost the day before, had been home, and on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search for his child, and still, on returning home disappointed in the evening, he found that the dog had been home, and on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog, as usual, departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of this strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the shepherd left his child. The banks of the cataract are almost joined, and yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travellers that frequent the Grampian mountains. Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents, the dog began without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared by entering into a cave, the mouth of which was almost level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed; but, on entering the cave what were his emotions, when he beheld his infant eating with much satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacency! From the situation in which the child was found, it had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave. The dog by means of his scent had traced him to the spot; and afterwards prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for food; and then was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following challenge was sent from Solyman the Great, Emperor of the Turks, to Maximilian II. Emperor of Germany:

"By connivance of the great God in Heaven, we Solyman, God on earth, greatest and Sublime Emperor of all the World, Lord, Master, and Disposer of all the followers of Christ, we send and declare unto thee, Maximilian, indignation, misfortune, and infidelity to thee and thy Princes, subjects and adherents. We moreover give thee to know that we, by the sufferance of the great God, styled on earth the Great and Perpetual God, Most Mighty Emperor Soldan of Babylon, Lord of Armenia, the Mightiest in Persepolis and Numidia, the greatest auxiliary of God, Prince in Barbary, even unto the Mountains of Arabia, King of Kings, from the Meridian to the Poles, from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, the first and chief-lord in the Paradise of Mahomet, the scourge of Christendom and Christians, keeper and defender of the sepulchre of

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thy God crucified, the only victorious and triumphant Lord of the World, and of all Circuits and Provinces thereof: thee, Maximilian, who stylest thyself King of our Kingdom of Hungary, we will visit thee for that cause, and make thee acquainted with our strength of thirteen kingdoms, collected in one hundred thousand horse and foot prepared for war, with all the power of Turkish munition, such as those nor none of thy servants have seen, heard, or had knowledge of; and this even before thy chief city, Vienna.—We, Solyman, God on earth, in defiance of thee, thine adherents and abettors, do, with our war-like strength, pronounce and intend thine and their utter destruction and depopulation, by every possible means we can devise; and this we signify unto thee, to the end that thou and thy miserable people may prepare yourselves for ruin or death; with us it is determined by the hands of our Janizaries, to ravage and spoil thee, and all thy German kingdoms and principalities. This misery we have determined against thee and thy adherents; have thou no doubt we will come. Dated in the year of our reign forty-seven, in the city of Constantinople, from which we did expel thy predecessors, their wives, children, and friends, and made them miserable slaves and captives."

*From the Salem, (Mass.) Gazette.*

## MELANCHOLY FANATICISM.

"How if, when I am laid into the tomb,
"I wake before the time that Romeo
"Came to redeem me? there's a fearful point!
*Shakespear.*

LYNN, DEC. 10, 1823.

*Mr. Andrews*—This town has of late been agitated, by a strange occurrence, similar to the scenes of Witchcraft, in Salem, in 1692, which ought to be recorded, as it may hereafter illustrate the history of the present so much boasted enlightened times, and will show that instances of gross fanaticism and superstition sometimes now occur to gratify credulity and wonder.

The public have already heard much of the conduct of a few persons who were a year or two ago disowned by the Quaker society, prosecuted and punished for disturbing that society. Some of those persons and their adherents have occasionally continued those disturbances.

On the day of the late public Thanksgiving, a young woman of this town, who had been disowned by that society to which she had from her youth belonged, attended the Quaker meeting in Salem, and attempted to preach in such a manner that she was removed from the meeting as a disturber. On the following Sabbath she attended the Quaker meeting at Lynn, when there was a funeral, and the corpse carried into the meeting-house: she came in late, in white apparel, on a cold day, and made her way into the minister's gallery, pushing aside the person that attempted to stop her; after sitting a short time, she rose and spoke nearly thus—"Behold the Lamb of God"—a pause—"Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world—behold the bride, the Lamb's wife; it is not because I prefer these high benches that you see me here, but because God hath sent me here to bear my testimony against the idolatrous worship that has of latter time been paid to these high benches." She called the attention of the people to her dress (which was gay and rich) and said it covered a pure spirit and a broken heart. She was requested to sit down, and refused; during the pause a venerable female minister of the Society, who sat so as not to see her or know of her continuing standing, rose and began to preach; the young woman interrupted her by crying out, "Who art thou that darkeneth counsel with words without knowledge, thou hypocrite; How long will it be before this veil will be rent!" She was then removed from the meeting, crying out "Hypocrites," &c. She refused to make any use of her limbs to walk, and, when out, would not stand nor sit, but laid prostrate on the step of the meeting-house and when meeting was over, it was necessary to remove her to make room for the people to pass out; some, who took sides with her, and had gathered round, were also removed to give opportunity to take the corpse to the grave.

She continued to lay as if helpless near the door, half an hour after meeting was over; she was then taken in her passive state and carried by two persons in a chaise to the house of a fellow-disciple, where she remained, speechless and helpless, as was represented, lying in state in bed, in the same dress she had worn at meeting, and so continued from that day (23d Nov.) to Nov. 30th; she spoke to no one and answered no one by words, but would reply to questions by writing her answers on a slate, some of her answers are preserved; when asked whether she would take food, she wrote, "How can I want any thing, that am feeding on angel's food."

She wrote to one of her neighbors that "her soul was taken away by wicked men, and would be heard no more until it was heard in heaven, praising God." It has not been intimated that she was hardly used by those who removed her; her friends acknowledge she was removed as easily as possible; "the wicked men" she complains of were those who refused to allow her to continue her preaching.

During Saturday she prophesied that "she should die before the going down of another sun," and her adherents professed to put implicit faith in the awful prediction, which flew like wildfire through the town. On the morning of her "dying day" she sent a solemn message in writing to an acquaintance that in "a few hours and this hand which now pens this, will be cold in death, but the spirit which dictated it crowned with eternal life."

The rumor that she was to die on that day had spread through the town, and excited a great buz and general attention. She rose that morning, washed and attired herself in what she termed her grave clothes, which had been previously prepared for her, and wrote that "she should die by the going down of the sun," and requested after her death she should be laid out on a sofa, and be buried in a tomb after being kept a number of days, so that all who wished might be admitted to see her. The whole town seemed to be in commotion that day; the house was thronged by hundreds and thousands of spectators, who rushed from all parts to see the wonderful woman; chaises and foot passengers, some from a considerable distance, were going to and fro as at a training: all desired to be in at her last moments. Within a short time of the awful period she had set for her flight from this world, she wrote, "You now behold the exit of one whose life has been devoted to the good of souls, breathing this exhortation, Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men!" Near that time she spoke and audibly said, "My work is finished, and there is a crown laid up for me which I am going to inherit;" and told her friends "not to mourn her early exit, for her body was to return to dust, and her soul to him who gave it." Her friends were overwhelmed with tears and grief by this last solemn parting scene.

She then threw herself back and appeared to gasp, as if dying, and remained in the same deathlike posture, with closed eyes, till the night of Monday, when the corpse took a little wine, and soon after spoke—since which, she has disappeared. Some say she went out of the top of the chimney.

## PRINTING.

Great rejoicing and a splendid festival witnessed the return of the 4th Centennial Anniversary of the INVENTION OF PRINTING, at Haerlem, on the 10th and 11th of July last. To Laurens Koster, of that city, the honor of the invention has been bestowed.

"Four hundred years have elapsed since he sent the product of his genius to the world—and in that period what has it not effected? It has blunted the edge of persecution's sword—laid open to man his own heart—struck the sceptre from the hard hand of tyranny—and awakened from its inglorious slumber, a spirit of knowledge—cultivation—liberty. It has gone forth like an angel, scattering blessings in its path—solacing the wounded mind, and silently pointing out the triumphs of mortality, and the truths of revelation, to the gaze of those whom the want of precept or good example had debased, whom ignorance had made sceptical. Yet of him whose imagination conceived, and whose perseverance executed those wonder working characters—those speaking miracles, the world has been niggard in its praise, & slow in its approval; whilst her trumpet tongue has often exalted some privileged slayer of his fellow-man—some daring advocate of power, whose renown is purchased with the blood, and groans, and tears of thousands, to the very heaven of fame.
*Haerlem paper.*

*Steam Power.*—M. Dupin, whilst speaking of the immense mechanical force set in action by the steam engines of England, gives the following illustration of its amount.—The great pyramid of Egypt required for its erection the labor of above 100,000 men, for 20 years; but if it were required again to raise the stones from the quarries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam engines of England, which are managed at most by 36,000 men, would be sufficient to produce the effect in 18 hours! The calculation of M. Dupin is as follows:—The volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres, its weight is about 10,400,000 tons, or 10,400,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is elevated 49 metres from the base; and taking 11 metres as the mean depth of the quarries, the total height of elevation is 60 metres, which, multiplied by 10,400,000 tons, gives 624,000,000 tons raised one metre high.—Then, the total of the steam engines in England represents a power of 320,000 horses. These engines moved for twenty-four hours would raise 862,800,000 tons one metre high, and consequently 647,100,000 in 18 hours, which surpasses the produce of labor spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

# FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Daily Advr. Dec. 31.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Orbit, Capt. Tinkham, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of November, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of November 14th, and Liverpool to the 15th, all inclusive.

It appears by the papers that a Congress was expected to be held, principally for the purpose of settling the great question of South American Independence. It seems not to be expected that Great-Britain will be represented at this Congress. The London Courier of the 14th of Nov. says "A Cabinet Council, we understand, will meet next Tuesday. It is nearly three months since one has been held. All the Ministers are expected to be in town by that day. The question of South-America will, doubtless, form the principal object of its deliberations."

The same paper, speaking of Riego, remarks—"His death will reflect disgrace upon all who have been instrumental in inflicting it. Had he been taken as a rebel and in arms, by the king's troops, he would have justly incurred the penalty of treason; but we cannot bring ourselves to acquiesce in the justice of his present sentence. He was as much entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war as any Spanish officer or soldier taken during the campaign. To try him alone for the part he took as a member of the Cortes at Seville, while all the other members, equally guilty with himself, had their persons safely guaranteed, before the king was delivered up, (guaranteed, at least, so far as to secure their escape from Cadiz) is surely an act of vengeance."

The subject of the independence of the South-American colonies occupies much of the public attention in England and on the continent, if we may be allowed to judge from the newspapers. The London Courier is much engaged in discussing questions concerning their circumstances and situation. In that paper of the 14th of November, among other things it is said—"England and France will, no doubt, derive great benefit from their trade, and so will, indirectly, the other nations of Europe, though perhaps France and England are the only nations which possess manufactures suited to the South-American market. The extra demand, however, which Great-Britain will experience for the produce of her labor, will increase her demand for the corn and raw materials of the North of Europe, which she will pay for with the cotton, coffee, and such other produce of South-America, as these nations require. We shall thus be the connecting link by which the fertility of South America will administer to their luxury and comfort, or in other words, by which their wealth will be increased.

The independence of the Spanish Colonies is therefore, the interest, more or less of every nation of Europe, and Spain herself, whatever she may think to the contrary, will not gain the least by the change. Nothing, however, can be conceived more short-sighted, than the policy which would seek to restore her dominion over them; and thus, commercially speaking, blot them out of the map of the world. The true interest of France is as much opposed to such a project as that of England."

The British Parliament is to be further prorogued to January.

An addition of 5000 seamen is to be made to the present naval force of England, to man several ships of the line and frigates which have lately been fitted for the full complements.

The papers contain many accounts of disasters in consequence of the late severe gale in England. The vessels lost on the north-eastern coast are estimated at 140. A sloop went down off Grimsby and all on board perished.—Many dead bodies have been picked up on the coast.

The King of Wurtemburg has ordered an Assembly of the States of his Kingdom on the 1st of December.

A French paper states that 9000 cavalry and 5000 infantry are to be cantoned this winter at the depot of the Lower Pyrenees.

The papers state that the story of Capt. Parry's illness arising from the alienation of the affections of a Miss Brown, is wholly without foundation. The highest character is given to that young lady, who it appears "secluded herself from society during his absence, looking only to her own bosom, which was feelingly alive to all the appaling dangers its fondest object had to encounter for that consolation which could alone support her under the painful separation." Capt. Parry's disappointment, and which caused his illness, came from another quarter.

Ballasteros is said to be under arrest.

The King of Spain has suspended the further dismissal of persons from the Capital until his arrival.

The King of Spain was to arrive at Madrid on the 13th of November.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 15th of November says,—A letter from Southampton, of Tuesday's date, received at Lloyd's, has the following: "An American ship, with crew and passengers, about 150 in number, was wrecked near Cape Le Hogue in the late gale, and not more than 50 saved."

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. Jan. 1.*

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival last evening of the Packet ship Stephania, Capt. Macy, in 37 days from Havre, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of Paris papers to the 21st, and Havre papers to the 22d of November, both inclusive.

The Paris papers contain many speculations on the subject of Spain and her colonies, and the Constitutionnel says, that if the Holy Alliance should make any attempt against the liberties of South America, it would change the whole face of things. A direct attack would be made on the interests of England, and a contest would be immediately commenced, on the element where she is all powerful. It is evident, it is added, that to reduce them in spite of England and her navy would be impossible. England it is said, does not put herself to the trouble of conferring with the continental powers, nor of menacing or attacking them, but is proceeding silently and by diplomatic management to recognise American independence and to form most important commercial connexions with the colonies.

Ballasteros is said to have been arrested while meditating an escape.

A member of the Cortes, who voted for the Regency at Seville, has been arrested and hung at Grenada.

General Morillo has also been arrested.

The King continues to exile and deprive of their employments those who remained behind as well as those who accompanied him.

The patents exacted by the constitutional government are still demanded, which dissatisfies the lower orders of people.

It is stated that the ambassadors of foreign powers are to hold a meeting at Aranjuez, to determine how Spain shall be governed.

The French Consuls and Spanish authorities in the ports, have disagreed concerning the French vessels taken by Spanish privateers, which the Royalists refuse to give up.

The Guebbard Spanish Loan has been attempted at London and Paris, but without success. In London it is said the agent was treated with great contempt.

The ecclesiastics are demanding the re-establishment of the Inquisition. More recent accounts state that the King of Spain entered Madrid, on the 13th, mounted on a car drawn by 100 men.

## GREEKS.

To show the zeal with which the cause of the Greeks has been espoused in Germany and Switzerland, we have translated the following letter from a French paper of November of the last year. It is written by a young German volunteer, and dated Bastia, (in Corsica,) November 22.

"At my departure from home, I joined myself to several hundred young Germans, who this summer traversed Switzerland, to go to combat under the banners of liberty in the cause of religion and of our oppressed brethren. Constantly supported on the way by the generous Grecian Societies of Darmstadt, Stuttgard, Berne, Lyons, Paris, and Avignon, I arrived happily at Marseilles. A few days after arrived the Grecian Deputy Cephallos of Olympia, who lately fought in the ranks of the Russian army, for the liberation of Germany. He took the command of our corps, which amounted to six hundred men, all animated with the best spirit for the sacred cause we were going to assert. Four hundred were organized as chasseurs, and two hundred as artillerests, all well armed and equipped. We had even our field music. All these armaments & equipments have been made at the expense of the societies in Germany. Among the donations of individuals are those of Mr. Rethmus, [head of a well known commercial house] of Frankfort, whose subscription amounts to one hundred and sixty louis d'ors, and that of the King of Wurtemberg, who has given from the Privy Purse sixty thousand florins. The Swiss Cantons, Zurich, Berne, and Arau, have furnished eighteen pieces of cannon, and three mortars. On the 17th we set sail, on the 19th we were overtaken by a storm, in which our pricipal vessel, the Solon, suffered severely. Thrown upon the coasts of the island of Elba, we sent a cutter with an officer into Port Ferraio, but were not permitted to come to anchor there. In consequence, we steered toward the island of Corsica, where we cast the anchor the 21st. We shall await here the arrival of from 600 to 800 men, who are to join our expedition under the commandant Ditmar of Darmstadt."—*Bost. Daily Adv.*

BOSTON, JAN. 1.

## FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the arrival this forenoon of the brig Wethered, from Rio Janeiro, we learn the following:

The Cortes or Legislative Assembly, were digesting and debating the new Constitution, consisting of 290 articles, some of which had passed. In the debates several of the Deputies belonging to the liberal party had expressed their sentiments in a most bold and independent language.

The liberty of the Press began to show itself by the freedom of remarks in half a dozen papers issued daily. Some attacks had been made upon the Ministers, and hints and inuendoes thrown out that irritated the government. When the emperor it seems, to have the appearance of a desire to submit every thing to the opinion of the Cortes, sent a message, (10th Nov.) requesting their opinion respecting the right and propriety of these things, which was returned without answer, with a demand in the first place to be told for what reasons the troops had been assembled in the streets, (as had been done the evening preceding) and placed at the very entrance of the house of their deliberations. No reply to this demand was made till the morning of the 12th, when after the deputies had assembled as usual, a corps of artillery was marched into the city and placed about the Houses; and while the cannons were armed and matches blazing, to enforce compliance if necessary; the Cortes were dissolved in the name of the Emperor, to meet or act no more from that moment. They dispersed immediately, but every one did not go his way without fear and trembling.

Of those who had been the most bold in asserting for the liberty of speech and the press, a toleration of religion and the rights of Brazilians as a free and independent people, seventeen were proscribed, among them were Don Jose Bonifacio, formerly private minister, and his two brothers, who with two others, were arrested before they left the house, and sent to prison—soon after this, the Emperor appeared on horse back, escorted by a few officers, and followed through the streets by some of his loving subjects, whose appearance was certainly none of the most respectable.

The Emperor of Brazil may last awhile longer yet, but Don Pedro the First, has no longer the hearts of any of his native subjects. There are many of them, undoubtedly, who would co-operate with the other party with a view the more speedily to bring about a re-union with the mother country, as being a condition preferable to any independent government they can establish and maintain. Indeed this was an event already talked of as probably to take place soon. It was belived that the Emperor's entire desire was to see this effected, and it was said a ship was to be despatched immediately for Portugal, with the news, and probably to make overtures. It was also reported that Lord Cochrane, in disgust, had sent in his resignation of the command of the Naval Forces, and that the numerous Portuguese ships, made prizes by him, would probably be restored; but this was afterwards contradicted.

Boron de Kreiglestien, Austrian Minister at Lisbon, has been charged to transmit to the Emperor of Brazil, a letter from his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, urging him to acknowledge the *authority of Portugal.*

It is believed that the declaration of the *Northern* courts, relative to the *non acknowledgement* of the independence of the *ci-devant* Spanish and Portuguese Colonies will speedily be published.

Since the commencement of the Spanish War the French vessels of war have been increased from *ninety to one hundred and fifty*, and the marines from 8,000 to 19,000.

Mina was to sail from Barcelona for Gibraltar and England.

## WEST-INDIA CONGRESS.

*Barbadoes, Dec. 3.*—A recommendation has been made for a general meeting of Delegates from all the Colonies, for the purpose of making an appeal to Parliament, on the subject of the existing situation of the West India Colonies.

Lord COCHRANE captured Maranham the 26th June, removed all Europeans from office, supplied their places with natives, and demanded two-thirds of the property belonging to the European Portuguese. His Lordship may have cause to regret these high-handed proceedings.

The loyalty of Don Vives, of Cuba, has been heretofore questioned; but his Proclamations issued since the restoration of Ferdinand show him as rigid a royalist, as strong an advocate for an absolute king, and as violent a denunciator of liberalism, as any Spaniard of them all.

It was said that Lord Strangford had favorably terminated his negociation for the free navigation of the Dardanelles to and from the Black sea, of all European vessels.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN SENATE.

*Friday, Dec. 26.*

Mr. Barton offered the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of exposing to public sale, the lead mines and salines of the United States; and, if such sales be considered expedient, that then inquire whether any further provision by law be necessary for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing, among the people of the United States, a more general knowledge of the situation and value of those mines and salines, previous to such sales.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

*Monday, Dec. 29.*

Mr. Findlay presented the memorial of sundry persons of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the tariff.

Mr. Smith presented the memorial of certain underwriters and merchants of the city of Baltimore, relating to claims for depredations on their property committed by the French.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Dec. 23.*

A motion of Mr. Cook for the appointment of Commissioners of Claims depending on certain titles derived from any law of the United States, or act of any foreign government, and which have been guaranteed by treaty, was laid on the table.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Mallary laid on the table the following:—

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned. Adjourned.

*Wednesday, Dec. 24.*

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, requesting information of the President of the United States, respecting the interference of European sovereigns with the Republics of South America, was called up and considered.

Mr. Mallary explained his object in offering this resolution. The President had intimated in his Message, that our foreign relations had assumed a character more important and interesting, than at any period since the Revolution, in consequence of a supposed intention of the Allied powers of Europe to interfere with the free states of South America. The whole nation was interested in a question of such magnitude, and looked with great anxiety for the information supposed to be in possession of the Executive. If an attempt was to be made to crush the liberties of the South American Republics, our own country by its contiguity might be endangered, and it became us to prepare for the crisis, whatever it might be. The resolution left it entirely discretionary with the President, and he was requested to communicate only such information as might be compatible with the public good.

The resolution was unanimously adopted; but an opinion appears to prevail here, that no information on this subject is at present to be expected from the President.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, the House went into committee of the whole, on the bill extending half-pay to the widows and children of naval officers who had died in the service of their country. Some opposition to the passage of this bill was manifested by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and Mr Livermore of New Hampshire, who thought that the government was gradually falling too much into the habit of granting pensions without sufficient reason.

Mr. Crowninshield made a few remarks in explanation of the bill, which was reported by himself; when Mr. Cambreleng of New York, rose and spoke at some length, and with much eloquence in favor of its passage. He appealed to the sympathies of the House, and dwelt on the services of the officers, who had gallantly fallen in the cause of their country, and whose widows and orphans now looked to the government for support. The achievements of a Barney, the hero of two wars, whose fame was emblazoned upon the records of our country: of Lawrence, who after once conquering the enemy, fell a victim to his own chivalrous spirit; of Blakely, who had crowded his canvass to the very shores of a foreign foe, were depicted in an animated manner, and with great effect. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Livermore withdrew their objections, and the bill passed without a dissenting voice.

Adjourned to Friday.

*Friday, Dec. 26.*

On motion of Mr. Wayne, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing, by law, the nett amount of annual income, which shall disqualify any applicant from being placed on the pension list, under the acts of March 18th, 1818, and May 1st, 1820.

The engrossed bill extending the half pay pensions of officers' widows, &c. was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned.

*Monday, Dec. 29.*

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Columbia or Orregon river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 30th section of the act entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Court of the United States," passed September 24th, 1789.

# DOMESTIC.

It is stated in a Detroit paper of Dec. 5, that a few days previous, a Chippewa Indian, living at Saginau, was killed by an Indian of the same tribe. According to an old law the relatives of the deceased met those of the slayer to compromise the matter by receiving presents from the latter. Both parties were on the point of shaking hands, when Bishkanko, a celebrated Saginau Chief, stepped up to the slayer, and with one blow of his tomahawk laid him dead at his feet, saying to those around him "the law is now altered."—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

By a letter from a respectable citizen of New Jersey, dated the 23d December, we learn, that a manufactory for converting iron into steel, has recently been commenced in that state, which produces *as good, as firm, and as beautiful Steel*, as any imported from England or Germany, and that too from Morris county iron. The best of Russia, Swedes, & Morris have all been tried and all are good, but the latter is found superior to any other, from the trials which have been made of it in sundry edged tools. I am persuaded no cast steel, ever imported from Great Britain, excels it for [illegible] instruments. We regard this manufacture as one of incalculable value to the United States. All our edge tools, hammers, cutlery, &c. depend upon good steel.—*Democratic Press.*

A committee of seven married men has been appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to report a law for taxing Bachelors over 25 years of age, for the benefit of widows and orphans of revolutionary soldiers. We like this—bachelors should be made to pay extra taxes for the inestimable privilege of—living single!—BOST. GAZ.

The Legislature of this State will meet in this town on Monday next. Several very important subjects will be brought before them this session—among them are the general estimate report, and the report of the committee appointed at the last session, to bring in a bill for the purpose of calling a convention to form a constitution—this last subject, we are happy to learn, is understood to be in proper train, and we have no doubt the time has arrived when something will be done by the Legislature to effect the purpose.

It is probable the session will continue two or three weeks, as the business that is absolutely necessary to be disposed of in some way or other, cannot be done in the short space of one week, as is generally the case.—*Prov. Journal, Jan. 5.*

*Extract of a letter—Washington, 28th December.*

We shall probably continue as idle as we have been until after the 1st January.

We shall soon have the Tariff from the Committee on manufactures. I think the bill for 10 sloops of war (which will probably be reported soon) will pass the House, and from present appearances it will become a law this session.

Great preparations are making for discussing the Greek question—I think it probable this will be a more interesting question than the mild character of Mr. Webster's resolution would authorize us to expect. It is highly probable a resolution will be submitted either as an amendment to or substitute for Mr. Webster's, of a much more *formidable* character.

It is my opinion that Mr. Clay will offer such a one. Should this be the case it will produce an animated discussion. I am not yet decided upon this question, that is, whether I should not prefer Mr. Clay's proposition to Mr. Webster's. I shall however wait to see what these propositions are.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

HENRY LYMAN *vs.* JOSHUA STOW.

This was an action of assumpsit brought to recover the sum of *Fifteen Thousand Dollars*, which the Plaintiff claimed to be due him, from the Defendant. The case, by consent of parties, was referred to a Board of referees, consisting of General Epaphroditus Champion, Clark Bissell, and Thaddeous M. Betts, Esquires; who after a laborious and patient investigation of two days, awarded (unanimously it is understood) in *favor of the Defendant.*
[*Middletown Sentinel.*

*Extract of a letter from Cape Haytien, dated Nov. 22.*

"Within the last ten or twelve days we have been all alive in this place, from the circumstance of a visit by President Boyer, his secretaries, and military suit, and a considerable body of troops who had been ordered to the Spanish part of the Island, but are now on their way back.—This movement was a precautionary one, government having received information that some Spaniards at St. Domingo, have been in correspondence with Gen. Morales, who is said to be at Porto Rico with an army; and the President determined on taking this course, in order to be prepared against any sudden attack. This act of vigilance has secured the tranquility without the intervention of any bloodshed or commotion. The public rejoicings, in honor of the President, are numerous and splendid, & our American friends here are treated with great civility and respect."

It is said the types, press, apparatus, &c. for Holmes' new paper at Alfred, to be called the *Eastern Star*, were shipped on board the brig Elizabeth, lately wrecked at the mouth of Saco River, and that the "whole scrape" of the precious materials have gone down where stars can never shine. Alas for Mr. Crawford's cause in Maine!—*Prov. paper.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

OHIO.—We have a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of this state. (now in session,) with the places of their birth. We have summed them up as follows :—

In Pennsylvania 27 ; Virginia 16 ; New Jersey 14 ; Connecticut 10 ; New York 6 ; Maryland 6 ; Massachusetts 5 ; Ireland 5 ; Rhode Island 2 ; Vermont 2 ; New Hampshire 2 ; South Carolina 2 ; North Carolina 1 ; Kentucky 1 ; New England 1 ; and Ohio 1—Mr. Munsell.

It will astonish many who do not think, that this great state, containing 600,000 freemen, should only have one native in its legislature—but we must recollect, that the whole country was but recently wrested from the wilds of the west—the home savages and beasts of the chace.—*Niles' Weekly Register.*


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1824.


A correspondent wishes to be informed whether " it is proper, or modest, for a few individuals to meet in a private manner and appoint Trustees to a Savings Bank," &c. &c.

We are sorry to hear any dissatisfaction expressed against the measures pursued in regard to the establishment of a Savings Bank in this city, as we presume the highly respectable gentlemen who have commenced this laudable undertaking, did not intend to make it a private business, nor were not aware of giving offence to any individual. As to their " modesty," in this transaction, we are not able to judge—but as to the " propriety" of their proceedings, we have not a doubt, and we believe our correspondent will admit that individuals have a perfect right, at any time, to form societies for any purpose, (murder, treason, and the like, excepted,) without giving public notice of their intentions.

We think the gentlemen are excusable for not calling a public meeting on the subject, as there has been so many attempts made to arouse the public attention to objects of a similar nature, that have been defeated ; and as it would, perhaps, have had a tendency to frustrate, or at least, delay the progress of this valuable institution.

*Congressional Caucus.*—Such is the feelings of the great mass of the people in our country, that we cannot think the members of Congress will dash forward into the commission of an act, directly against the wishes of a great majority of their constituents. The merits of the various candidates have been discussed for more than two years, and any attempt to direct the people in their choice, or to influence them otherwise than by argument, would be considered a manifest contempt of their judgment. And a Congressional nomination of any man for President at this time, would blast his prospects forever. We have therefore no reason to apprehend there will be a Caucus this session—the good sense of the members will forbid any such proceedings.

The Legislatures of Tennessee and Maryland have passed almost unanimously, resolutions, that they " will view with concern any attempt to control the election of President or Vice President of the United States by means of a Congressional Caucus." Those of Maryland follow :

" The Constitution of the United States has assigned to Congress certain rights and duties in regard to that election, concerning the performance of which at the proper time, and in the proper place, it is unwise and injudicious for Members of Congress previously to pledge or commit themselves.

" To the people the same instrument has assigned other rights and duties which the Legislature of Maryland believe they are perfectly competent to perform, without the agency of any tribunal not specifically authorized by themselves ; and more especially of that which, of all others, should be most free from the influence of preconcerted arrangement.

" When the People shall fail to make the election, then, and not till then, will the period arrive for the members of Congress, acting as the representatives of the American people, to decide on the qualifications and merits of the respective candidates—Therefore,

" *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That they disapprove and will discountenance any Congressional Caucus Nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress, be requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

" *Resolved,* That a copy of this Preamble and Resolution be forthwith transmitted by his Excellency the Governor to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

SPANISH COLONIES.

A Decree, by the King of Spain, dated at Xeres, October 3d, after denouncing the authors of his bitter captivity, and making his acknowledgments to his august cousin of France, for his deliverance, says, " In re-establishing the ancient & wholesome laws [those in force prior to March 8, 1920] in my dominions, my royal heart will not rest in quietude till certain troubles in them are allayed, and *all the immense Colonies* given, by Providence, to my glorious arms, are made to partake of the benefits of those laws."

*Clerical Anecdote.*—A few years since, in one of the bleak, frost-bound townships on the Green Mountain range, in Hampshire county, Mass. when the fever ran high for emigrating to Ohio, the clergyman, who is well known for his eccentricity, and who had become apprehensive lest his parish should be depopulated, took occasion to preach to his parishioners against the visionary project of seeking after those temporal things which are not seen ; and selected for his text the word " but" from 2d Corinthians, iv. xviii.—and commenced his sermon by admonishing his congregation against letting the corroding passions of wealth and ease take possession of their thoughts, and of bartering their immortal souls for the fleeting treasures of this world. ' Many of you, my dear hearers, (said he) are seeking for a far, *but* I fear not a better country ;—you may find a more luxuriant soil and a milder climate, *but* then you will find yourselves destitute of a meeting-house—of a minister—of schools, and of society.' After making some general observations upon this part of his discourse, he went on to give the spiritual application of his text.—' *But* I must intreat you to turn from the vain wanderings of a worldly imagination, and " to lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven"—to be contented—to be cheerful—to be diligent, and to walk in the strict ordinances of the gospel, and be assured you will receive your reward. *But*, my friends, remember that though your afflictions may now be great—though like Lazarus you may be glad to eat the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table, *but* like him you should seek the Lor with your whole heart, and abandon those things which are temporal, and cleave to those which are eternal, and you will gain a crown of immortal glory. *But ! but !* my dear hearers, (and as he pronounced the last word, a man by the name of *Butts*, who seldom concerned himself ' about the things of religion,' but who possessed much wealth and influence, entered the house with his family, and walked up the ile with a lofty air, as the minister closed the sentence,) *but*, I must solemnly tell you, there will be no *buts* in heaven.'

The Legislature of New-York, convened at Albany, on Monday last. The great question, whether the choice of Presidential Electors shall be restored to *the people* or retained by the Legislature, will be the " bone of contention." It is expected that Governor Yates will recommend in his message the passage of a law to restore the election to the people.

A letter dated Washington, Dec. 24, to the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says, " We are still barren of news. There is, at present, quite a calm upon the subject of a Caucus. The Maryland resolutions have operated as a damper, as have also those of Georgia. The prospect of a Caucus, from all I can gather, seems to grow fainter."

There were one hundred and thirty-two interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the 20th to the 27th of December—thirty-three of whom died of the SMALL POX, taken in the natural way.

The militia were ordered out at Richmond, (Va.) on the 24th ult. on account of an apprehended insurrection of the blacks, and a fear of a " general massacre of the whites." The alarm was not general, but sufficient to show that a community where slaves are held, is not one of peace and quietness.

The Onondaga Gazette says, that the revenue derived from the manufacture of Salt, at the villages of Salina, Liverpool, and Geddes, for the year ending in November, amounted to $37,000. Making an increase of revenue over the preceding year, of $20,500—$10,400 of which, was during the first six months. The number of bushels manufactured was 696,000.

One hundred and twelve dollars and forty-eight cents were collected in the Methodist church, in John-st. New-York, on Friday evening last, for the benefit of the Greeks.

It is reported in the English papers that Washington Irving has collected materials for a very interesting work during a late visit to Germany.

Lord Byron, when last heard from, was at the Island of Cephalonia.

The dark day experienced in October last, at New York, &c. was occasioned by an extensive fire in the prairies of Illinois.

Capt. James Riley, celebrated for his adventures among the Arabs, in the deserts of Africa, is a member of the Ohio legislature, now in session.

## Married,

In Griswold, by the Rev. Horatio Waldo, Mr. DWIGHT R. TYLER, to Miss ELIZA TYLER, daughter of Doct. —— Tyler.

In Coventry, by the Rev. Mr. Buckingham, Mr. EZRA D. BATES, of Killingly, to Miss NANCY HOPKINS, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Hopkins, of the former place.

At Ashford, Mr. SAMPSON KEYES, to Mrs. PIERCE BABCOCK, of Liberty, (N. J.)

## Died,

In New-London, on the 2d inst. Mr. CHESTER KIMBALL, aged 60 years.

In Preston, on the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN P. COOKE, aged 25 years.

In Lisbon, on the 9th ult. Mr. HENRY FARNHAM, aged 81 years.

At Ashford, on the 27th Dec. Mr. NATHAN EASTMAN, aged 62 years.

At Ashford, on the 1st. inst. Mr. SAMUEL BUGBEE, aged 18.

At Chaplin, Widow HANNAH BUTLER, aged 68.

At Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS aged 25.

At Pomfret, Mr. NATHANIEL STOWEL, aged 63, a Revolutionary Pensioner.

In Foster, (R. I.) Mrs. LYDIA POTTER, formerly of Pomfret.

In Brooklyn, M—ay, daughter of Doct. Thomas Huntington, aged 2.

In Eastport, Capt. ELIAS BATES, aged 52, formerly of Norwich, Conn. A man remarkable for the eccentricities of his life and the peculiarities of his opinions, especially with regard to religion and a future state. By his will he directed that his body should be enclosed in lead, bound with hoops of the same, and instead of being committed to the earth, to be taken to sea, three miles S. S. W. from Sail Rock (West Quoddy Head,) and there at sunrise committed to the deep, with his face towards the Sun, " in reverence to that second God of Nature whom he worshipped " and to ensure the compliance with those directions, gave very considerable legacies to two persons, on condition that they carry them into full effect—and they were complied with. He also directed that the mourning dress should be dove silk, with the Sun painted on the left arm, and the plate on his coffin to bear also the emblem of the Sun, which directions have been followed. He had for about three years been unable to walk, owing to a paralytic affection, but retained his senses fully till within a few hours of his death, when he became both speechless & senseless.—*East. Sent.*

## ALMANACK FOR 1824.

| MONTHS. | *Sunday,* | *Monday,* | *Tuesday,* | *Wednesday,* | *Thursday,* | *Friday,* | *Saturday,* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *January* | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
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| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| *Febru'y.* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | | | | | | |
| *March* | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| *April* | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| *May* | | | | | | | 1 |
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| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| *June* | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| *July* | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| *August* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| *September* | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| *October* | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
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| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| *November* | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | | |
| *December* | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

## By last evening's Mail.

*From the New York Daily Adv. Jan. 3.*

THE GREEKS.

Our French papers furnish us with the gratifying intelligence, that the affairs of Greece have become more & more promising. The Paris Constitutionnel of the 19th & 20th November contains accounts of the disasters which have recently befallen two of the divisions of the grand Turkish army, since their first defeat, of which we have had already the particulars.

One of these, under the command of Salih, Pacha of Adrianople, and Jusuf—Brecow Pacha, having suffered severely in Boetia in July last, sought refuge in the island of Negropont or Euboea. The Turks in the city of Negropont however refused to open their gates to their countrymen, because they were already suffering for want of provisions ; when the wreck of this division of the army were attacked by the Greek commander Diamantis, and after great losses set out for Thessaly by the route of Zeitoun.

The other divisions, composed of the Albanian troops of Scodra, for some time after the battle of Carpenisse, which happened on the 20th of August, occupied a strong position in the neighborhood of that place, until joined by Mustapha, the pacha of Scodra, who had been at Aspropotamos, in the western part of Thessaly. This junction was formed on the 4th of Sept. and Mustapha took the chief command of the combined forces, with the intention of taking Missolonghi. One of the passes to this strong place was occupied by the Greek General Contoyanne. On the 6th of September the Turks marched out, intending to force the passage ; but they were resisted so firmly by the Greeks, that they gave up the attempt, and entered the other defile, which was occupied by a corps of Suliotes. But here the Turks were opposed with equal success ; and, in spite of the great superiority of their numbers suffered a most severe loss.

After a furious engagement of more than 3 hours, the Turks had succeeded in gaining of the entrenchments : when by the opportune but unexpected arrival of Londos, with a body of Peloponnesians, who had hastened on by forced marches, the Suliotes took new courage, and all the Turks who had entered their works were immediately put to death. The Greeks had yet to sustain a most desperate attack from their enemies ; but their fire proved so destructive that the whole body of the assailants soon relinquished their attempt, and taking to flight regained their old position. In the two engagements of the 6th and 8th of September, the Greeks lost only 76 men ; while the destruction on the Turkish side is said to have been more than 2000. Three distinguished Greek officers were among the killed.—Contoyanne, nephew of the Commander by that name ; Zigouris Zavellas, brother of the famous Photas Zavellas ; and Dimos, brother of Vasilica, the wife of Ali Pacha. Several Albanian catholics, of the race of the Mirdites were among the Turkish prisoners, but they were sent home, in peace by the Greek officers, who declared that they had no desire to make war against their own countrymen.

In addition to this intelligence we learn that not only the citadel of Acrocorinth has surrendered to the Greeks, but that Coron is now in their hands, as well as the fortress of Rethymon, in the island of Candia.

CALAMATA, OCT. 12.

*Extract from a private letter.*

An express arrived at Hydra has brought news that the Greek fleet, commanded by Miaoule, and divided in three squadrons, attacked that of the Turks in the straits of Mitylene. The engagement lasted more than four hours. The Greeks, by the aid of their fire ships, succeeded in burning four of the Turkish vessels, others were sunk or stranded on the coast of Asia ; and two frigates were captured, & brought into Psara. The remainder of the Turkish fleet were pursued, and sought safety in the port of Oliveto.

## MASONIC.

THE regular monthly communication of Somerset Lodge, will be holden this evening at the Masonic Hall.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Sec'ry.*

*Jan. 7.*

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Chelsea Landing P. O. Ct. January 1, 1824.*

JOHN ANTHONY, Joseph L. Baker, Percival Brandt, Peleg Billings, John Buckley, N. H. Bill, Charles Bowen, Robert Button, Mr. Buckley, Capt. Bugget, Harris W. Bates, Jos. Breed, Benjamin Coit, Horace Colton, William Calyhan, Francis S. Cooley, Rufus Chapman, [*Groton,*] Eben Cooley, Allen Clark, Jr. Philip Conklin, Loama Corning, [*Preston,*] Nancy Coyl, Treat & Doane, C. Eells, [2] Thomas Fanning, Hiel Fillimore, J. J. Gray, Jared Gallup, [*Preston,*] Wm Gordon, John Hebard, George Hill, Thomas Hind, Jabez Huntington, [2] Dyer Hutchins, Moses Hillard, Sam. Holden, Cornelia Hawston, Ezra Hoyt, Gurdon Jones, Daniel W. Kellogg, Earl Knight, Thomas Kinney, [2] Fred. Lester, Asa Manning, Lemisa Manning, Harriet Mallary, Mr. Mace, Martha P. Morgan, Samuel C. Morgan, Phineas Miller, Prescott Nickenson, Benjamin Olin, [*Preston,*] Charlotte Post, Elizabeth Pollard, Lucy G. Perkins, Henry F. Perkins, Susan W. Paige, Mary Perkins, Lorinda Post, [*Bozrah,*] Thos. Potter, Easther Rogers, Zerviah Roath, Wm. Rogers, Thomas Sutton, Bealy Stetson. [*Lisbon,*] Isaac Storey, Hannah Smith, John Savage, Jr. James Sands, Hezekiah Tracy, Jonathan Truman, Peleg S. Thompson, Zinah Quy, Eber Quy, George A. Woodbridge, [3] George Whipple, Joseph Warker, Mr. Wood, James Wood, William Williams, Daniel Wilber, Jr. James Wade.

CHAS. KINNEY, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of Jan. 1824.*

NATHAN BECKWITH, Alexander Bingham, [2] Elisha H. Burnham, Elizabeth Carew, Sally Case, Chauncey Culver, George D. Franklin, Harriet B. Goodell, Nancy Griswold, [2] Lucy C. Howard, Augustus Jillson, John Jillson, Lemuel Kingsley, Mehetabel Lathrop, Hannah M. Lester, [2] Stephen W. Maples, Hiram Parish, Tressa E. Post, Betsey Smith, Mary S. Woodworth.

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, January 1, 1824.*

SAMUEL H. BARSTOW, John F. Cook, Nathaniel Coit, Ebenezer Case, John Dunlap, Andrew Doyl, Alexander Dorrans, Nicholas Douglas, Jared Fuller, A. D. Green, Larned Green, Benjamin Gallup, Joseph S. Gladding, John Gaston Caleb Hall, William Hall, Perley Hendrick, Hampton Lovegrove, Eunice Little, James Lord, Joseph Lathrop, Elizabeth Leonard, Nicholas Mathewson, Andrew Mordock, John Prior, Daniel Phillips, Joseph Robinson, John McStill, William Stringer, Charles F. Townsend, Robert Tucker, Samuel R. Tracy, Egbert Waldo, Henry Whipple, Joseph Whipple, Alexander Williams, Hannah Wall, Amos Witter, *of Plainfield.*

Nathan Newton, Sterry Kinney, *of Voluntown.*

R. C. Eaton, P. M.


## For New-York,

THE FAST SAILING SLOOP

PARAGON,

E. ELLIOTT, MASTER.

TO sail on Thursday, 8th instant For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to the master on board.

☞ Should the weather continue favorable, she will not sail until Friday

*Jan. 7.*

## POST-COACH LINE.

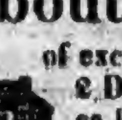
A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

about 250 acres



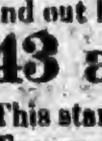
of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon

Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description ; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 6, 1824.* tf92—

## FOR SALE!



THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two-story Dwelling-House, Barn, and out houses, with

43 acres of land.

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, & embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the first of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON.

Eighty-five acres of mowing, pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good Barn, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes.—These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm,* and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, Dec. 31, 1823.* 92—

## NOTICE.

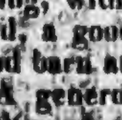
FOR SALE, A FARM, situated in the south-westerly part of Lisbon, containing about

250 ACRES,

some of it very feasible for tillage, & a large proportion of young wood—about 4 miles from Chelsea Landing. The Buildings some out of repair formerly the residence of Doct. Perkins. Terms of payment easy. For particulars, inquire of Mr. Jotham Warren, near the premises, Col Asa Fitch, Bozrah, or the subscriber in Groton. RALPH HURLBUTT.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* 3w92—

## For sale, or to let.



A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House, Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.

*Colchester, Dec. 8, 1823.* 88tf—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

## " Latest, Best,"

AND

Most Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

## Dry Goods.

J. W. KINNEY,

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash ; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost. ☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids ; Caroline Stripe ; elegant plaid Bombazine ; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks ; English French and India Satins ; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs ; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings, Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons ; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

*A large quantity of*

## Broad Cloths, & Cassimeres,

(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys ;—Satinetts ; Pelise Cloths ; Flannels ; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—

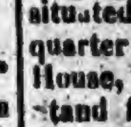
## FOR SALE!

50 acres of excellent Land lying in the town of Killingly. Said land will be sold cheap, & terms of payment made to suit the purchaser, by giving good security. Apply to SIMON S. HUTCHINS, or the subscriber in Norwich.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*Jan. 7.* 92—

Here is a chance to make A FORTUNE!



THE subscriber will let the House and Store, together with the Land and Buildings belonging thereto, *from one to ten years,* situated in North-Stonington, about a quarter of a mile from the Phelps House, (so called.) It is as good a stand for trade as can be found in N. Stonington, or most any other town.

For terms and further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. OLIVER HEWITT.

N. B.—The subscriber will keep an assortment of GOODS on hand, to sell at very, *very* reduced prices, until the above is let.

OLIVER HEWITT.

*North-Stonington, Oct. 6, 1823.* } tf—79

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co.* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks ; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.

*Preston, Jan. 5, 1824* 6w92—

## COAL & WOOD.

WANTED, one thousand bushels of Chesnut Coal, and a few cords of green and dry wood, if application is made immediately to the subscribers, at Norwich Falls.

WM. & THOS. J. HINES.

*Jan. 7.* tf92—

## Maffitt's Sermon.

FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Dunham,

A SERMON preached Sept. 24, 1823, at the Dedication of the second Methodist Chapel, Nantucket, by John N. Maffitt.—Price 12½ cts. each.

*Jan. 7.*

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 1st inst. two white hogs, one a Barrow, and the other a Sow—supposed to weigh about 40 lbs. each—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges & take them away.

NATHANIEL H. SHEARMAN.

*Franklin, Dec 17, 1823.* 3w90—

## Wanted Immediately

A GOOD steady man—one that is acquainted with taking care of ... farming, &c. Inquire of the Printers.

*Jan. 7.* 92


ORIGINAL STAINED

# Poetry.

The following Epitaph was composed for the Tomb of a Freemason, who lies buried near Bagdad. The whole is written with delicacy and elegance. Our Masonic brethren will discover peculiar beauties in it.—*Salem Observer.*

Tread softly here or pause to breathe
A prayer for him who sleeps beneath,
Tho' savage habits in silence spread
The ceaseless sand that hides the dead!
Yet here as wand'ring Arabs tell,
A [illegible] spirit loves to dwell?
[illegible] such gentle spirits seek
The [illegible] on [illegible] beauty's cheek,
And bring their precious drops to lave
The [illegible] secret grave.

Tread softly; the fire tempest blows
Unheeded o'er his deep repose;
Tho' now the sun's relentless ray
Has parch'd to dust this holy clay,
The spirit in this clay enshrin'd
Once mounted swifter than the wind—
Once looked, O Sun, beyond thy sphere,
Then dar'd to measure thy career,
And rose above the earth so far,
As Comets pass the meanest star.

Tread softly!—midst this barren sand
Lie relics of a bounteous hand!
That hand, if living, would have prest
Thee, wandering stranger, to his breast,
And fill'd the cup of gladness here—
Thy dark and dreary path to cheer—
O spare this dust!—it once was part,
Of one all kind, all beneficent heart!
If yet with vital warmth it glow'd,
On thee its bounty would have flow'd.

Tread softly! on this sacred ground
The badge of brotherhood is found!
Revere the signet in his breast,
Its holiest virtue was confessed—
He only liv'd on earth to prove
The fulness of a brother's love.
*If in thy bosom dwells the sign*
*Of Charity and love divine,*
*Give [illegible] a [illegible] tear,*
*Thy friend, thy brother, slumbers here.*

---

The following beautiful stanzas are copied from the Pensacola Floridian. The first is from the pen of R. H. Wilde, Esq. of Georgia; and the second is said to be [illegible] of Baltimore. This will make [illegible] to every heart.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die;
Yet on the rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if they wept the waste to see:
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Temple's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from heaven,
Upon the withered rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given,
To mourn the virtues of the dead:
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pangs be lulled to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief
O'er those who sleep within the tomb;
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore
Lament each trace it tears away,
The lonely heart its grief may pour
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

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*Epitaph on a Compositor.*

No more shall copy bad perplex my brain;
No more shall type's small face my eye-balls strain;
No more the proof's foul page create my trouble,
By errors, transpositions, outs, and doubles;
No more to overrun shall I begin;
No more be driving out, or taking in;
The stubborn Pressman's frown I now be-scoff;
Revised, corrected, finally worked off.

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## NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE Stockholders of the "Norwich Fire Insurance Company," are notified that their annual meeting, for the choice of officers, &c. will be held on Wednesday, the 7th of January, 1824, at their office, adjoining the new Banking-house, in Norwich, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1823. 2w92

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## Mutual Assurance Co.

THE members of the "Mutual Assurance Company of the city of Norwich," will hold their annual meeting at the Court house in Norwich, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1824, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 31, 1823. 3w91—

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# NEW GOODS.
## *Joseph Breed,*

"IN consequence of rapid sales," "has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of Goods," and has received "by the last packets from N. York" and elsewhere, "a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Articles," "choicely selected" by himself and "his Agents," "which he offers to the public at a small advance from cost, and as *cheap* as the *cheapest.*"

Those persons who will "favor him with a call, will find his "stock as complete as can be found at any Store in the State"—all which he "offers at such prices, that persons desirous of making an advantageous disposition of their money, will find it much to their advantage to call on him." His assortment of "New & Fashionable Goods," is the "latest and best in the city"—and his goods were "selected the past week at the auctions, & from late importations," and are "adapted to the present and approaching Seasons."

A few of the articles included in his assortment, are enumerated below:—

Superfine, Extra Super. Middling and low priced, English, French, and American Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Drab, Green, Mixed, and Scarlet Broad Cloths—Cassimeres—Pelise Cloths; Satinetts; Cassinetts; Stockinett; Flannels; Baizes; Coating; Lion-Skin; Flushing; Devonshire Kersey; Rose and 3 and 4 point Blankets; Rugs; 60 pieces plain, twilled, and figured Bombazett; plain and figured Rattinett; Scotch, Tartan, Circassian, and Caroline Plaids; Nankin and Canton Crapes; Black, White, and Green Italian Crape;—Black Sinchews & Sarsnetts; Green, White and Pink Sarsnetts; Florence and Levantine Silks; Plaid Silks; Black, Flag and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Madras, Flag, Independence and Eclipse Cotton Handkerchiefs; Merino & Cassimere Hdkfs. and Points; White, Plaid and Figured Cravats; Linen and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs; Merino, Cassimere, Crape, Silk & Cotton Shawls; Lace Shawls and Veils; Black, Brown, Olive, Green and Drab, Silk and Cotton Velvets; Plush; Drab, Olive and White Velvet Cord; Imperial Cord; Russia, Flemish, Irish and Domestic Diaper; 120 pieces Caroline Plaid, two Blue, Blue and White, Green, Black and White, Chocolate, Crimson & Light Calicoes; Furniture Prints; Cambric and common Dimoties; Hat Binding; Banding; Silk & Cotton Linings; Worsted & Cotton Looping; Bow Strings, Buckles, &c.; Hatters' Brass Cards; Black and Drab Galoons; Silk and Cotton Ferrets; Quality and Shoe-Binding; Steam Loom and Colerain Shirtings; Super. Long-cloth manufactured from Sea-Island Cotton;—Plain and Figured Book, Jackonet, Mullmull, Leno and Medium Muslins; Muslin Frils; Inserting Muslins; White, Black and Colored Cambrics; Jackonett and Sarsnett Cambrics; Ostrich Plumes; Black and White Silk Hose; Black, white, slate and mixed Worsted & Lambs Wool Hose; Cotton Hose and half Hose; Domestic White and Mixed Wool Hose and half Hose; Web & Yarn Socks; Mittens; Black and White Silk Lace; Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Morocco, Silk and Velvet Reticules; 200 pieces plain, plaid, figured and embossed Ribbons; Black Silk and Valencia Vestings; Swansdown, Toilinett and Marseills Vestings; Cotton and Worsted Vests; Black Bombazine; Steel Waist Clasps and Buckles;—Gilt Cloak Clasps and ornamented Hooks and Rings; Silk Buttons;—Amulet and other Beads; Millinetts; Tapes; Bobbin; Silk Cords; Velvet Ribbons; Holt's Wire Thread in hanks, balls & spools; 200 lbs. white and colored Cotton Thread; 50,000 skeins Floss Cotton; Linen Floss; 100 lbs. flax Sewing & Shoe Thread; 6000 skeins Mansfield Silk & Twist; White, black, red and yellow Silk Braid; Boot Webbing and Cord; 40 dozen Morocco Skins; Dressed Calf Skins; Sheep Skins; 400 pair Ladies' Morocco and Calf Skin Shoes; Ladies' common and lined Morocco Boots; 200 pair Men's Calf Skin, Horse-Hide and Seal-Skin Boots & Shoes; Children's Boots and Shoes; Buck, Dog-Skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves; Lined Beaver and Kid Gloves; Russia Imitation and Irish Sheeting; Irish & German Linens; Brown and Black Linens; White & Brown Platillas; Brown Cotton;—Cotton Cassimere; White Jean;—Victory Robes; White Cotton Batteen; An assortment of Coach Lace; Domestic Shirtings, Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Ticking; A few bales Power Loom Sheetings; 6000 lbs. white, blue, red and orange Cotton Yarn, Warp and Filling, No. 5, to 18; Knitting Yarn; 500 lbs. Wick Yarn; Cotton Batting; Brass, Ivory and Horn Combs; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Buckram; Oil-Cloth;—Suspenders; Cologne Water; Plain and figured black and blue Satteen for Shoes; assorted Prunello for do. Rib'd pearl Satin for Shoes; Blue & Yellow Nankeens; White, scarlet, clouded and mixed Woollen Yarn; Tow Cloth; Brown Kersey; Meal Bags; Cotton Coverlets; Men's and Boy's Fur, Cotton and Wool Hats; Military Feathers and Plumes; Gold and Silver Laces and Cords; An assortment of Trunks; 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 pound and mixed Pins; Silver eyed and common Needles; Writing, Wrapping & Printing Papers; Large Paper suitable for Paper Hangings; Press Papers; Pasteboard; 500 pieces Paper Hangings; School Bibles and Testaments; Spelling Books; Cumming's, Dwight's and Woodbridge's Geographies and Atlases; English Readers; Murray's and Flint's Grammars; Perry's, Johnson's and Walker's Dictionaries;—Preceptors; Columbian Orator;—Elements of Useful Knowledge;—Watts' & Dwight's Psalms & Hymns; Primers; Toy Books; Almanacks; Quills, Wafers, Slates, Pencils, Lead Pencils, Blank Books, Memorandum do.; Glass, Horn, Block Tin and Pocket Inkstands; Weaving Tickets

150 doz. Knives and Forks; 200 doz. Pen and Pocket Knives; a few cards superior Penknives; Bread & Butcher Knives; Carvers' Steels;—30 doz. Scissors; Shears and Sheep Shears; 80 doz. German and Cast Steel flat, half round, square and 3 square Files; 200 gross Wood Screws assorted; Cast Iron and Table Butts; H. HL. and Chest Hinges; Trunk Handles; Commode Knobs, Handles and Escutcheons; Clock Case Trimmings; brass Butts, brass Nails; Secretary trimmings; brass Bolts, Knobs, Cupboard Turns, Fire Hooks, &c.—a large assortment of Carpenter's bench & moulding Tools; Chissels, Gauges, Bitt-Stocks, and Setts of bitts; Plane Irons; 60 reams Sand-Paper; Norfolk and common Thumb Latches; Nail and Shoe Hammers; German & Cast Steel Axes; Hatchet Hammers; Hand, pannel, iron back, key-hole, wood and web Saws; Stock, pad, chest, trunk, cupboard, draw, desk, clock case and closet Locks; Brass, plated, japaned and Iron candlesticks; brass, japan'd & glass Lamps; Lamp Reflectors; Iron and britania table and tea Spoons;—Tea Trays; Snuffers and Trays;—Patent and common ship and screw Augers; 300 pair small Steelyards; 50 do. large do. weigh 150 to 500 each; Sleigh Bells; Brass top and Iron Shovels and Tongs; English and American Shovels; sad Irons; brass Kettles; brass and iron Flat Stands; Waffle Irons; Razors, Shaving-boxes and *Brushes*; Pomeroy's patent Metalic Straps and Paste; 30 boxes shaving Soap; an assortment of plated, tin'd and japan'd Saddlery Ware & Harness Trimmings; Scale *Beams* and Weights; patent and common Spike and Nail Gimblets; steel and ivory *Bodkins*; Cut and Wrought Clout Nails, Tacks and *Brads*; Copper Tacks, Copper and Iron *Boot* Sprigs; Shoe Awls, Tacks, Awl Hafts, Nippers and Pincers; round and flat door *Bolts*; iron and steel Knitting Pins; Thimbles; Snuff and Tobacco *Boxes*; cloth, shoe, dust, hearth, white-wash, furniture and scrubbing Brushes; Weaver's Slaies, Spools and Shuttles; plated, steel & common Spectacles and Cases; morocco Pocket-books and Purses;—Drawing Knives; Iron Squares;—Trying Squares; Curry Combs;—Horse Cards; Wilson & *Bryant's* patent Coffee Mills; common and brass *Bellows*; Wire Sieves & Riddles; *Butcher's Cleavers*; 200 gross gilt, plated and low priced *Buttons*; glass, ivory and pearl do. iron, horn, wood, ivory, block tin and bone Suspender do.; brass and ivory Dough-spurs; block tin Tea Pots; 3d to 20d Cut & Wrought Nails; Spikes; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 12 by 16, 14 by, 20, 16 by 22 English and American Glass; a large assortment of Gig and Sleigh Whips; Whip Lashes; cod, bass and small Fish Hooks; Powder and Shot;—Musket and Pistol Flints; 20 dozen toy Watches; cotton & wool Cards; cotton and wool Machine Cards from the Manufactory of Col. H. Sargent, *warranted of superior quality*; an assortment of gilt & mahogany frame Looking Glasses; Statia and Pocket do.; Compasses; Spoke Shaves;—[illegible]; Hydrometers; Thermometers.

Russia, Swedes and English flat, square and round Iron; Spike and Nail Rods; Hoop Iron; single, double and treble rolled Sheet Iron; English and American blistered German and Crawley Steel; one saw mill Crank; Crow-bar Moulds;—Plough Shares; Share Moulds; cast iron Sleigh Shoes; Stafford Cooking Stoves; 300 setts Cart Waggon and Chaise *Boxes*; 3 tons Nova Scotia Grind Stones.

One elegant new Gig & Harness; 2 second-hand Gigs; 1 new and 2 second-hand Sleighs; 1 new two horse Chaise top Waggon; 2 one horse Waggons; 10 Waggon Harnesses, with plated & common trimmings; Leather Halters, Bridles, &c. Waggon Cushions.

90 bales prime new crop Cotton, 20 bales old crop do.
1000 pounds Nantucket Wool,
1800 do. half blood Merino do.
1100 do. clean Smyrna do.
1 bale African do.

Satinett Warps of superior quality manufactured from Sea-Island Cotton.

French Brandy, Gin, Cordials, Molasses, Sugar, Teas, Pepper, Cassia, Pimento, Scotch and Macaboy, Snuff, Soap, Hand and Paper Tobacco, Starch, Ginger, Chocolate, Ground Nutmegs, Domestic and W. I. Coffee; Wheat and Rye Flour, Rye and Indian Meal, Rice, Raisins, Cheese, Lard, a few barrels Mess Pork, 10 barrels New-Haven Crackers, *Blackball*, *Baberry* Tallow, Chalk, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Lamp Oil, Salt, Salt-Petre, Cod Fish, Pyroligneous Acid or Essence of Smoke for curing Hams.

Mahogany and Cherry *Bureaus* & Tables; second-hand Bureaus; two Cabinet Makers' Work *Benches*; 1 Turning Lathe.

An assortment of Iron Hollow-Ware—Stone Ware—Red Earthen Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware—Willington Glass *Bottles*, Flasks, Jars, Pots, Demijohns, &c.

Rum hhds. pipes, 100 white Oak Liquor barrels; full and half bound provision barrels and half barrels liquor and butter kegs; bean barrels cheese casks; barrel covers; water pails; covered pails; wood dippers; wooden bowls and trays; cedar tubs; wash boards; mortars, rolling-pins, sugar boxes; foot mats; brooms;—pale and hard burnt brick.

Tarred rope of all sizes, Marline, housline, hamber lines, seizing, worming, spun-yarn, rope-yarn.

*White Rope.*—*Bed*-cords, clothe lines, sacking lines, loom cords, drum cords, cod lines, sea-bass, mackerel and black-fish lines, snood lines, small fish lines, deep sea and hand lead do. ling do. latchet and grummet do. chalk do. Manilla hemp clothe do.—hemp and tow mops, halters, seine sewing, whipping and baling twine, cotton harness twine, paper & bookbinders twine, and spindle banding, cotton rope for wheel banding, hatter's blocking cords and looping, tow carpet yarn, match rope, falls and blocks, tar, flax, tow, &c. &c.

☞ *WEAVING.*—A constant supply of *Cotton Yarn* to be wove into Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks and Bed-Ticking.

*Norwich, Dec. 23, 1823.* 90—3w

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## PYROLIGNEOUS ACID, or Essence of Smoke.

THAT the community may speedily become acquainted with the properties of this Acid, and the many advantages which result from its effects, both in saving the shrinkage of hams and the damage that often occurs to them from flies, together with the trouble & expense that is abridged, must influence every individual who cures beef and hams, to give this acid at least a trial. One quart of this essence will effectually smoke 200 pounds of ham when immersed in brine, without removing it from the barrel, and the meat will be much more tender and pleasant than by the ordinary method of smoking.—This acid may be put into the pickle with the hams at a longer or shorter time, after being immersed in brine, as its properties are perfectly harmless, and will smoke meat, either fresh or salt, and preserve it through the warmest season of the year. The advantages arising from the use of this acid in smoking beef and pork are so evident, that it may be ranked among the first of ancient or modern inventions; not to mention its virtues in embalming and tanning, which is highly important to the community.

☞ We, the subscribers, have made use of the Pyroligneous Acid, prepared and sold by Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles, of Lebanon, Conn. and are satisfied that it is a better and cheaper method of curing hams, beef, &c than is usually practised by smoking them, and also saves much trouble:

*Wm. T. Williams,*
*Amasa Dutton,*
*Daniel Hutchinson,*
*James Buell,*
*Hubbard Dutton,*
*Shubael Strong,*
*Learned Hebard,*
*James Clark, Jr,*
*John Robinson.*
*George F. Ely,*
*Samuel Buckingham.*

Lebanon, Dec. 13, 1823.

The above acid is for sale, wholesale and retail, by Ripley & Waldo, Samuel Tyler, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Druggists, Norwich.

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## Commission House.

GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phœnix Building*, Corner of Wall & Water St. NEW-YORK. Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept. 1, 1823.* 6m71—

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## *Latest and Best*
ASSORTMENT OF
New and Fashionable
# Dry Goods.
R. B. BUCKINGHAM
*Has returned from New-York with a* SECOND SUPPLY OF
# Fall and Winter GOODS,
*Which he has carefully selected the past week at the Auctions, & from late importations, and which he is this day opening & offers Wholesale or Retail as low as can be bought in this City.*

AMONG WHICH ARE:—

SUPER, Extra Super. Middling, & Low priced Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Blue, Oxford and Fancy Mixtures, and Drabs

## *Broad Cloths.*

Super. and Common Black, Blue, Mixt and Drab CASSIMERES.

Green, White, Scarlet and Yellow Flannels assorted.

Extra and Low priced Plain Bl'k and Twilled Bombazetts.

Mazarine Blue, Pearl and Scarlet Figured Bombazetts.

6, 7, 8, and 10-4 Rose Blankets.

A very large assortment of Plain and high Colored Tartan

## PLAIDS,

*(Superior goods and patterns.)*

An elegant assortment of Caroline PLAIDS of various patterns, for Cloaks and Dresses.

Imperial Plaids, *beautiful patterns*, for Ladies' Dresses, (a very scarce article.)

A large assortment of Palm and other Bordered Cassimere Shawls. (elegant patterns & assorted colors.)

Extra Fine 8-4 Plain, Lead and Scarlet Cassimere Shawls.

A very elegant assortment of Figured Gros de Naples, consisting of Black, Mazarine Blue, Pearl and Lilac Colors.

Black, Mazarine Blue, Pearl, and Lilac Levantines, (very cheap.)

Heavy Black India Levantines, Sinchews, and Sarsnets.

Plain Lutestrings, assorted Colors; Plaid Silks assorted; Elegant Black and White Cashmire Long Shawls; 3-4 Black Square do.; two blue plaid and light Prints, assorted; Rich Furniture Calicoes; Fine Green Baizes; Super. undressed fine 4-4 Lion Long Cloths and Steam Loom Shirtings; Plain and Figured Black and Light Colord Nankin and Canton Crapes assorted; Superior Black Levantine Handkerchiefs for Cravats; Black Barcelona do.; Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.; Cotton do. do.; fine figured India Book and Swiss Muslins;—Plain Book Muslins assorted; 8-4 Crimson, Mazarine Blue, and Pearl Colored Cashmere Shawls; Cashmere, Velveteen, Merino, & Fancy Hdkfs assorted; Black and White 8-4 and lace Veils; Elegant Ostrich Plumes assorted; Scarlet and Orange Colored Figured Rattinetts; Plain Black do.; 8 and 9-4 Irish Table Diaper; Heavy Russia do.; Silk and Cotton Velvets, every color assorted; Black, Blue, Pearl, and White Plushes;—Black and White Silk Hose; Black and Slate Worsted do.; Black Italian Crapes, (very superior); Green and White do.; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

*Together with a great variety of*

## FANCY GOODS,

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:—

Gymp Cords, Froggs and Trimmings assorted; Fine Thread Lace and Edgings; Fancy Reticules; Buckskin, Beaver, Kid, and Silk Gloves, assorted; Figured & Plain Ribbons; Black Silk and Velentia Vestings; Light and Drab Valentia & Marseilles do. Black Velvet Ribbons; Steel Waist Clasps & Buckles; Gilt Coat Clasps and Ornamented Hooks and Eyes; Bugle Bands, &c.—Fancy Purses, Gilt Coat Buttons, Silk Coat and Habbit Buttons of every description, Gilt Cloak Clasps, Amulets, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

*A general assortment of*

## Shell & Horn Combs,

assorted ☞ and cheap.

*November 25.* 86—

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## REGISTERS for 1824.

GREEN'S Register for 1824, per gross, dozen, or single;—ALMANACKS, various kinds, for sale by R. HUBBARD,

*Where is for sale,*

A great variety of BOOKS in the different branches of Literature.

WANTED,

☞ A Young Man to tend Store.

---

## *C. F. & G. C. Lester,*

*Have on hand, and offer for sale for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be had in this state,*

50 chests Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea [illegible]—select chops.
12 hhds. St. Croix, and Antigua Rum,
2 do. Superior Jamaica Spirits, 3 years old,
1 pipe Old Brandy—a choice article,
1 bbl. Old Peach Brandy,
20 qr. casks Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, Port, and Malaga Wines,
4 tons Sugars, 1 do. Brown and White—various qualities,
1500 lbs. Lump and Loaf do.
25 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8,
6 hhds. and 4 tierces first quality Retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. C Brandy,
20 do. A. Morgan & Co. best Rye Gin,
2000 bushels Turks Island, Cape & Liverpool Blown Salt,
25 Quintals best Codfish,
100 bbls. Canal Flour,
50 pots Lorillard's Maccoboy Snuff,
1000 lbs. do. Scotch do.
500 doz. Small Chewing Tobacco,
500 lbs. 1-4 lb. 1-2 lb. and 1 lb. Smoking do.
2 bbls. loose Smoking do.—a good and cheap article,
2 bags Pimento,
2 do. Pepper,
50 sacks Cassia—prime.
50 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
20 do. Mace,
50 do. Preserved Ginger—India,
20 kegs Ground do.—pure,
Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, Capres,
50 bags Shot—assorted sizes, Powder,
2 kegs English Salt Petre,

A full assortment of Stafford Cooking, Franklin, and Box

## STOVES,

and Hollow Ware of every description.

*Pyroligneous Acid,*
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* tf91—

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## 200 barrels

Superfine Flour,
250 bbls. Cider Brandy,
25 do. Country Gin,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
30 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil.
2000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1500 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs. Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
5 tons Copperas,
30 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. English Blistered Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,

For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.

---

## LUMBER, FLOUR, &c.

## 150,000 ft. Clear

and Merchantable seasoned Pine Lumber,
100,000 Cedar and Pine shingles,
80 bbls. Flour,
60 casks Lime,
50 tons Plaster,
9 bbls Bottling Cider,
10 Mahogany Clock Cases, at *half price.* For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON,
Who will purchase all kinds of

## OAK & CHESNUT LUMBER.

*Dec. 17.* 5w89—

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## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

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## JOS. BREED
## Will pay cash for
## WHITE BEANS.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1824. Whole No. 93.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## "Latest, Best," AND Most Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

## Dry Goods.

**J. W. KINNEY,**

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost.☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros. de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Frogge, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

*A large quantity of*

## Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,

(very low,) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—

## MORE NEW GOODS,

**Just received from N. York.**

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

## Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

## PLAIDS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS, &c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

## Cheap Goods.

**A. & A. GAY,**

*Have just received a new supply of*

**FALL GOODS,**

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored. Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super. Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black. Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

## SHOES,

at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

## Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD steady man—one that is acquainted with taking care of horses, farming, &c. Inquire of the Printers.

*Jan. 7.* 92—

## NEW GOODS.

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic**

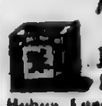
## GOODS.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

## C. F. & G. C. Lester,

*Have on hand, and offer for sale for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be had in this state,*



20 chests Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea Teas—*select chops.*

12 hhds. St. Croix, and Antigua Rum,

2 do. Superior Jamaica Spirits, 5 years old,

1 pipe Old Brandy—a choice article,

1 bbl. Old Peach Brandy,

70 qr. casks Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, Port, and Malaga Wines,

4 tons Sugars, 1 do. Brown and White—various qualities,

1500 lbs. Lump and Loaf do.

25 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

6 hhds. and 4 tierces first quality Retailing Molasses,

20 bbls. C. Brandy,

20 do. A. Morgan & Co. best Rye Gin,

4000 bushels Turks Island, Cape, & Liverpool Blown Salt,

25 Quintals best Codfish,

150 bbls. Canal Flour,

50 pots Lorillard's Maccoboy Snuff,

1000 lbs. do. Scotch do.

500 doz. Small Chewing Tobacco,

600 doz. 1-4 lb. 1-2 lb. and 1 lb. Smoking do.

2 bbls. loose Smoking do.—a good and cheap article,

2 bags Pimento,

2 do. Pepper,

30 sacks Cassia—prime,

50 lbs. Nutmegs,

50 do. Cloves,

20 do. Mace,

50 do Preserved Ginger—India,

20 kegs Ground do.—pure,

Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, Capres,

50 bags Shot—assorted sizes,

Powder,

2 kegs English Salt Petre,

A full assortment of Stafford Cooking, Franklin, and Box

## STOVES,

and Hollow Ware of every description.

*Pyroligneous Acid,*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* tf91—

## 200 barrels

Superfine Flour,

250 bbls. Cider Brandy,

25 do. Country Gin,

50 hhds. retailing Molasses,

30 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil,

2000 lbs. Sole Leather,

1500 Corn Brooms,

1000 lbs Smyrna Raisins,

6 kegs Malaga do.

10 boxes Muscatel do.

2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,

500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,

5 tons Copperas,

30 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,

1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,

2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,

50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

## LUMBER, FLOUR, &c.

## 150,000 ft. Clear

and Merchantable seasoned Pine Lumber,

100,000 Cedar and Pine Shingles,

50 bbls. Flour,

60 casks Lime,

50 tons Plaster,

9 bbls Bottling Cider,

10 Mahogany Clock Cases, at *half price*, For sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON,

Who will purchase all kinds of

OAK & CHESNUT

LUMBER.

*Dec. 17.* 6w89—

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

OFFER FOR SALE:

## White and Red

Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer,

1 case Gum Copal, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,

Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker,

Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood,

Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which will be sold at

☞FAIR PRICES.☜

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, then judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art, and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day, can have access to the store, as one of the concern lodges in an upper room of the same.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* tf91—

**Norwich, Dec. 10, 1823**

**FOR SALE BY**

## John Lathrop:

1 pipe Cognac Brandy,

1 do. Spanish do.

12 hhds. St. Croix Rum,

1 pipe Holland Gin,

12 bbls Hartford and New York do.

16 do. Cider Brandy,

L. P. Madeira, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon, Colmenar, Malaga, and Currant Wine,

1 cask London Porter,

10 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,

5 do. Philadelphia Loaf & Lump

1 do. White Havana,

60 do. 9 by 12, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass,

30 chests, half chests, and Catty boxes Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Tea,

1-4 chest Gunpowder do.

1 do. Bohea do.

620 galls. Winter & Summer Strained Sperm Oil,

20 boxes Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,

4 do. Parmelia's Soap,

20 5 gallon Demijohns,

50 bbls. Howard-st. and Genesee Flour,

10 do. Rye and Buck wheat,

200 lbs. Smoked Beef,

15 boxes genuine Spanish Segars, Smyrna, box, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Italian Citrons, Preserved Ginger, Martinique Cordials, Pepper, Pimento Cassia, and Jordan Almonds,

40 lbs. Nutmegs and Cloves,

1 case Brimstone,

1 ceroon first quality Indigo,

1 hhd. 6 years old Jamaica Spirits,

40 quintals Codfish,

40 casks Dexter and Stonington Lime,

400 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,

8 sides Allen's Neat's do.

10 kegs Ender's, Barclay's, and other brands Tobacco,

Mayland's and Lorillard's Scotch & Maccuboy Snuff,

Gilman's Nails, assorted,

25 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,

1 ton Nova Scotia Grindstones,

2 M. Hartford Shingles,

Turks Island and Liverpool Blown Salt,

500 lbs. Porto Rico Coffee,

300 do. Salt Petre,

Goshen Butter; Powder and Shot; Wire Sieves and Riddles; 4 hhds. Molasses.

The above goods, together with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this city.

*Dec. 9.* 88—

## Buffalo Robes.

A FEW bales Buffalo Robes just received by the Sloop Eliza.—Persons wishing to supply themselves with this comfortable article, will do well to call soon at

Huntington & Ripley's.

*Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—


## MEDLEY.

*Rattling.*—We are told that Domitian used to amuse himself with killing flies with a bodkin, and one of the Bourbon family passed his idle hours in shooting passengers in the street from the top of his palace. Very innocent pastime truly, and royal sport compared to a disgusting species of amusement, which is daily gaining ground in the sporting circles of England.—We observed it stated in a Liverpool paper, that a young gentleman named Wedgsbury, under 12 years of age, son to the notorious dog fancier, "Old Sam Wedgsbury," has undertaken to kill 30 rats *with his teeth* in eight minutes, and his pars and friends are ready to back this child of promise, against any 24lb. dog in the kingdom—an interesting, rational and rational exhibition.—*Nat. Journal.*

—

Local names, are often given to articles which a stranger would be at loss to define. A Dutchman from New-York a few years since, being on a journey to New-Hampshire, put up at a tavern in the town of W——, in Vermont. It was a cold night and on entering the bar-room we found a number round the fire, quaffing their favorite beverage which they designated by name of *Sampson*, (composed of cider, molasses and spirit.) The Dutchman was invited to partake, and of course called for his mug in his turn. The company at length separated; and our traveller only remained. Finding after several attempts to raise himself from his chair, that he was unable to preserve his ideas, being somewhat confused, he addressed the landlord thus: "Vat you call dat stuff me drink to night?"—"*Sampson*," replied the other. "Py de great guns," said Hans, "I dink he vas *Pharaoh*, for he vont let de people go."

—

A ludicrous account being given in an English newspaper, of one of the heads of the Bourbon family, all the ambassadors at the court of London, belonging to that family, joined in a remonstrance to the British Secretary of State, by whom they were answered that they must appeal to a British jury. Prince Masserano, the Spanish Ambassador, was greatly enraged at this answer of Lord Weymouth's, and exclaimed, "What, not punish the rascal who has called the king of Spain a *fool?*" "No," said Lord Weymouth, "I cannot, for these very printers have said the same of our king, who is a sensible man; and when brought to trial by our course of law they were acquitted."—*Nat. Gaz.*

—

*Suit the word to the action.*—It is related of Dr. Young, that having placed a sun-dial in his garden with this motto on it from Horace, '*Eheu fugyces!*' the next morning it was gone. A circumstance of a similar nature happened some time ago to Mr. R. of Ashford. He had set some *steel traps* and *spring guns* in his grounds, and stuck up the customary notice of a board against the wall. Till then the thieves had never molested him, but this temptation was too great, for some marauders speedily carried away the whole train leaving this distich on the board:—

'Stare not, nor let your silly heart with rage be swoln,
For *spring-guns* will *go off*, and *steel-traps* should be *stole'n!*'

—

A TOBACCONIST.

"All dainty meats I do defy,
Which feed men fat as swine;
He is a frugal man indeed
That on a leaf can dine.
He needs no napkin for his hands;
His finger's ends to wipe,
That keeps his kitchen in a box,
And roast meat in a pipe."

—

Lord Byron relates the following anecdote, in a note to the new Canto of Don Juan:—"When Lord Sandwich said, he did not know the difference between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, Warburton, the Bishop, replied, Orthodoxy is *my doxy*, & Heterodoxy is *another man's doxy*.

*An expensive job.*—A gentleman passing a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen, 'that he thought it would be an expensive job.'—'Why yes,' replied he; 'but in my opinion we shall accomplish what our minister has endeavored to do for the last 30 years in vain.' 'What is that?' said the gentleman. 'Why, bring all the parish to repentance.'

—

*Incomparable Bull.*—No bull of Irish extraction excels Cobbett's in one of his late "Rural Rides;"—I saw no corn standing in ricks, a thing I never saw before, and would not have believed it had I not seen it!

—

Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, being one day asked what was the surest method of remaining happy in this world, replied "only do in health what you have promised to do when you were sick."

—

*An excellent composition for Boots and Shoes.*

I have made use of the following composition on my boots and shoes for fourteen years, with the most happy effect; when properly applied it renders them impenetrable by water, and the leather retains its pliability to the last:—one pint of well boiled linseed oil, 2 oz. beeswax, 2 oz. turpentine, 2 oz. Burgundy pitch—melt the above over a slow fire. When it is to be used let it be just melted, and the leather to be dry and just warm, then apply the composition to the bottoms as well as the upper leather, until it is fully saturated; if they are suffered to remain warm a few weeks all the better.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the New-England Farmer.*

WINTER BUTTER.

If milch cows were fed with roots butter might be made during the winter. Some dairy women, however, complain that it is almost impossible to churn their cream into butter in cold weather. Mr. Van Emberg directs to keep the milk till it begins to change, and then to churn it. He advises to mix the night's milk with that of the next morning, and, "in summer this change generally takes place about ten o'clock; in cold weather it requires to be kept longer for this purpose; say in spring and autumn, the milk of the first meas may be kept till the day following, and then requires the addition of warm *water to the milk*, to bring it to the right temperature for churning." Others advise in cold weather to pour as much *boiling water into the cream* as will bring it to the temperature of milk just from the cow. It is said that cream managed in that way will require but very little churning, and attended with no great disadvantage.

It is said in Hunter's Georgical Essays, that good butter can be made from cows fed on turnips as follows:

"Let the vessels which receive the milk be kept constantly clean, and well scalded with boiling water. When the milk is brought from the dairy, with every eight quarts mix one quart of boiling water, & then put it to stand for cream." This it is asserted will destroy the taste of the turnip, and perhaps may facilitate the progress of churning.

Dr. Deane's N. England Farmer states that "a strong rancid flavor will be given to the butter if we churn so near the fire as to heat the wood in the winter season. In churning for butter always have an orifice sufficient for the air to have access to the cream. Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be produced, and of a finer flavor, if the churn is sufficiently open.

It is recommended by some writers to shorten the operation of churning by mixing a little distilled vinegar with the cream in the churn. A table spoonful or two to a gallon of cream is advised, and the acid may be carried off by washing the butter in two or three changes of water.

In Scotland dairy women give their butter a fine yellow color by grating some orange carrots, straining the juice and mixing it with the cream previous to churning. Butter thus made acquires not only a beautiful yellow color, but a flavor which adds greatly to its value. The quantity of carrot juice to be used must be ascertained by experiment and the judgment of the manufacturer.

Although the following mode of churning butter has been published in newspapers and agricultural works, it may be new to some of our readers.

"Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part saltpetre, beat them up together so as to blend the whole completely; take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter. Mix it thoroughly with the butter, as soon as it has been freed from the milk (which should be done effectually,) and put it without loss of time into the vessel prepared to receive it, pressing it so close as to have no air holes, nor any kind of cavities within it; smooth the surface, and if you expect it will be more than two days before you add more, cover it close up with a piece of clean linen that has been dipped in melted butter, that is exactly fitted to the edges of the vessel all round, so as to exclude the air as much as possible, without the assistance of watery brine. When more butter is to be added, remove the covering, and let the butter be applied close above the former, pressing it down, and smoothing it as before, and so on till the vessel is full.—When full, let the two covers be spread over it with the greatest care, and let a little melted butter be poured round the edges so as to fill up every cranny, and effectually *exclude the air*. A little straw may then be strewed over the whole, and the cover firmly fixed down, to remain closely shut till opened for use.

"Butter cured in this manner, does not taste well till it has stood at least a fortnight, after being salted; after that period has elapsed, it eats with a rich marrowy taste that no other butter ever acquires.—Butter thus cured will go well to the East or West Indies."

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Family Visitor.*

TO YOUNG MEN!

*He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread; but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding.*—PROV.

Are you a young Mechanic, Merchant, Physician, or Lawyer, about to establish yourself in life? If you are wise, look to your own resources alone, and adopt all your measures accordingly. Honestly suit your style of living to your income, having no regard whatever to the splendor that surrounds you in the establishments of your wealthier or perhaps poorer but infatuated neighbors. A few years of patient diligence and strict economy may afford you not only the comforts, but should you have a taste for them, even the elegancies of life. While in the mean time "those that follow after vain persons"—those butterflies that flitted around you with all the arrogance that usually attend the thoughtless votaries of fashion and pretenders to high life, will be stripped of their plumage and left naked to a winter of wretchedness and despair. Adopt your plans as above advised, and go on in the majesty of virtuous diligence and perseverance, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left; give a deaf ear alike to the syren songs of pleasure, and the sneers of the licentious rogue, who want the moral fortitude to remember, and therefore affect to despise your virtue. I know my young friends, this is a difficult task. You have to overcome some of the strongest feelings of your nature, and to subdue many inveterate prejudices, engendered by bad examples, and injudicious education, and grown up with you into habits.—But the prize is independence, which is surely worth an effort. Some of you may be the children of parents raised and educated under the smiles of fortune, and it may be, in early youth imbibed from them notions which some subsequent afflicting dispensation makes it necessary you should discard. You cannot begin the work too early, nor prosecute it with too much vigor. You must now resign your toys, and your pageants. You who have been accustomed for the most trivial wants of child in a servant, must now do many things yourselves, and you should learn, what is more difficult than all—to think yourselves none the worse on that account. In a word, discard all false pride. "Forsake the foolish and live; and go in the way of understanding." And you can adopt no more certain road to that wisdom which exceeds all riches than by an obedient perusal of the Scriptures.

*From the Washington Republican.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Being a stranger in Washington, my first curiosity was very naturally directed to the Capitol, where I beheld, for the first time in my life, the Representatives of this great and rising country, in Congress assembled. The sight was an impressive one, and more than equalled my anticipations. I observed the members, with deep attention, and after a deliberate scrutiny of their countenances, I returned to my lodgings, well satisfied to leave my life, liberty, and property, in their safe keeping. New objects, you know, make a deep impression, especially those which unite with their novelty, great intrinsic importance. It proved so in the present case; for even after I had retired to bed, the general image of the august assembly I had seen, continued to haunt my imagination, and at length peopled my dreams. The House of Representatives presented itself before me under the likeness of a *Long heavy Wagon*, such as they drive in Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania. It was drawn *Forward* by two very handsome *Brown Campbells*, preceded by a majestic *White Swan*, and in front of all, by a bright eyed fighting *Cock*. In the fore part *Ross* and *Carter* of this singular vehicle, a *Long fellow* of more than six feet, holding in his *Wright* hand a *Sharp Reed*, which he, ever & anon, brandished over his team, with as much dignity as a *Prince* would wield his sceptre, or *Alexander* a sword; having at the same time, one *Foote* in ad-*Vance*, and the other *Foote* thrown backward, like an *Archer* in a *Wood* taking aim at a *Buck*. In the very centre of this novel carriage, sat a *Rich Burleigh Abbot*, looking as formidable as a Turkish *Cady*, having his *Clerk* by his side, a *Mercer* and a *Taylor* to supply his wardrobe. Three *Bowers* to keep his tenure in order, a *Miller* and a *Cook* within *Call*, and two *Moore* in the rear.—Behind this important dignitary, were five of *Wilsons*, three of *Johnsons*, two of *Stephensons*, three of *Williams*, two of *Edwards*, and one of *Collins*. They had among them a *Kent* bugle, and seemed all in high good humour, considering they were so nearly related. There was *Frost* on the ground, and the *Clay* (over which more firm the more it is pressed) formed a smooth and easy path for the vehicle of Legislation, which, being well put together, seemed likely to stand the *Test* of a long journey, but was, nevertheless, out of prudence, furnished with three *Strong Smiths* to do occasional repairs, and sufficient *Hooks to Locks* the wheels. When I first caught sight of this wonderful cavalcade, it was coming out of the *Woods*, on this side Islandsburgh, and I continued to watch it till it passed the *Storrs* above the Capitol: when, unable any longer to contain myself, I burst out into a hearty fit of laughter, and as I laughed I awoke. S.

*Pitt and his School.*—The following summary view of William Pitt's political character, and the evils his politics brought on his country, has never been surpassed in regard to force, clearness, and condensation. It is Napoleon's. What a grasp of mind was his!—"Pitt was the master of European policy; but he made an ill use of his power. He kindled the fire of discord throughout the universe; and his name, like that of Erostratus, will be inscribed in history, amidst flames, lamentations, and tears!—The first sparks of our revolution, then the resistance that was opposed to the national will, and finally, the horrid crimes that ensued, were his work. Twenty-five years of universal conflagration; the numerous coalitions that added fuel to the flame; the revolution and devastation of Europe; the bloodshed of nations; the frightful debt of England, by which all these horrors were maintained; the pestilential system of loans, by which the people of Europe are oppressed; the general discontent that now prevails; all must be attributed to Pitt. Posterity will brand him as a scourge; and the man so lauded in his own time will hereafter be regarded as the genius of evil. Not that I consider him to have been wilfully atrocious, or doubt he having entertained the conviction that he was acting right. But St. Bartholomew had also its conviction advocated; the Pope and Cardinals celebrated it by a *Te Deum*, and we have no reason to doubt their having done so in perfect security. Such is the weakness of human reason and justice! But that for which posterity will, above

ORIGINAL STAINED

all, execrate the memory of Pitt, is the hateful [illegible] he has left behind him—its insolent Machiavelism, its profound immorality, its cold egotism, and its utter disregard of justice and human happiness. Whether it be the effect of admiration and gratitude, or the result of mere instinct & sympathy, Pitt is, and will continue to be, the idol of the European aristocracy.—There was indeed a touch of the Sylla in his character. His system has kept the popular cause in check, & brought about the triumph of the patricians. As to Fox, one must not look for his model among the ancients. He is himself a model, and his principles will sooner or later rule the world."

# FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Daily Adv. Jan. 9.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Susquehannah, Capt. M'Manus, arrived at this port, in 32 days from Waterford, Ireland, bringing papers from that place as late as Dec. 3d.

It is stated in the Courier that it is now understood there is to be one Congress for the affairs of the East at St. Petersburgh, and another at Paris for the South American colonies. The object of the latter does not distinctly appear. France, it is said, has given the British Government positive assurances of her determination to refrain from assisting Spain in any attempt to reduce these colonies by force. It is supposed that the King of Spain, if he cannot make such an attempt, will not recognize their independence, and that in this he will be countenanced by the Allies. In a speech of the Russian Ambassador, Pozzo di Borgo, are expressions which warrant the conclusion that Russia and the other powers do not intend to acknowledge their independence. The editor of the Courier confesses it is difficult to reconcile the assurances of the French Government with the sentiments of the above mentioned speech; but as Great Britain has *de facto* recognized their independence, he thinks that country will cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the Republics, & leave the other European powers to follow their own policy.

Dispatches have been received from Madrid to the 19th, with positive information that Ferdinand's confidential Minister, Saez, had not only retained his own situation, but arranged the whole of the Ministry, and that Ferdinand had "turned a deaf ear to all the importunities of France, Austria, Russia and England, as to their endeavors to persuade him to change his Prime Minister, as well as with regard also to the recognition of the Bonds which he now says, are not Spanish Bonds, and that he is indifferent whether he succeeds or not in raising money by a new loan, as he is quite sure he has sufficient resources to carry on the affairs of government, having been relieved from the burdens which were imposed on his country, not for its welfare, but for the private gain of a set of desperate men whom the power of God, and his Allies have confounded."

Capt. Parry is to proceed on another voyage of discovery. In his first voyage, Capt. P. discovered an opening after entering Lancaster sound, which he did not enter, but proceeded straight forward, beset with ice and dangers in a North-Westerly direction. The Board of Admiralty have resolved, that this inlet shall be examined, and Capt. P. is to proceed in his old ship Hecla.

*Northern Expedition.*—It is in contemplation to send out two land expeditions to assist in the discovery of a North-West Passage; one is to be commanded by Capt. Franklin, and to proceed by the same route as formerly undertaken by Mackenzie, and the other to ascertain whether there be not a continuity of land between the Wager and Coppermine rivers. Capt. Lyon, we understand, has volunteered his services for the latter undertaking, which is not as likely to be interrupted as the former.

MADRID, NOV. 20.

His majesty issued a decree the 19th to the following effect:—There shall be established a council of ministers in which shall be discussed all the affairs of interest. Each minister to make a report on the objects of his special department. The King will decide himself on the decisions.

The King has named his ministers as follows; Don Victor Saez, First Secretary of State; Don Covira de la Torre, Minister of Justice; Don San Juan, Minister of War; Don Marie Solara, Minister of Marine, and Don Juan Evro, Minister of Finance.

*Mexico.*—The Editor of the National Gazette has received late Mexican papers, from which it appears that the Committee appointed by the Congress to draft a Constitution, have reported one formed on the principles of our own. It seems very doubtful, from the little knowledge we possess in this country concerning Mexico, whether it will be accepted. Much difference of opinion existed, according to our last accounts, among the leading politicians, and pretty strong objections were raised against the establishment of a confederate republic.

*From the N. Y. Spectator, January 7.*

## FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have received this morning our regular files of the Gibraltar Chronicle, from the 27th of October, to the 26th of November inclusive. Such items of intelligence as we can find, are given below.

In the articles of the capitulation of Carthagena, there was a complete guarantee to all individuals in the place, whether civil or military, as to the expression of their political opinions down to the day of the capitulation, provided their conduct shall have been conformable to the existing laws, and, lastly, the delivery of passports to those who may wish to leave the kingdom.

The latest Madrid Gazette received at Gibraltar, contains an abstract of the number of persons who have lately been expelled from Madrid, as follows: 48 officers belonging to the regular troops; 87 do. belonging to the militia; 17 deputies; 6 ministers; 5 individuals employed under them; 3 civil governors; and one [illegible]

The King and Royal Family of Spain entered Madrid, (as has been before stated,) on the 13th of November. The Madrid Gazette of the following day, says "to describe correctly the glorious and so ardently wished-for entrance of our beloved Sovereigns into this capital, which took place at about half past one o'clock, yesterday, together with the most serene infants and all the Royal Family, would require a long account which the limited extent of the whole of our paper could not contain; and what to us appears to exceed description is, the joy and satisfaction felt by the loyal population of Madrid on the return of their Monarch, whose absence and captivity they had so long lamented.

In Belgium 2000 workmen are now employed in opening the canal of Authoine, to form a communication between the Scheldt and the Hague, without touching foreign territory. When completed, this canal will be a saving to the Netherlands of the annual sum of 1,500,000 francs, paid at Conde (France) for transit duty.

*From St. Jago.*—By the arrival last evening, of the Danish schr. Wilhelmina, Enghel, in 14 days from St Jago de Cuba, we learn that a Colombian fleet, consisting of three vessels of war, arrived there about the tenth or fifteenth of December, with the Spanish troops of the garrison of Puerto Cavello, which had surrendered to the Patriots. The boats, with the Commodore on board, was beat off with stones by the Spaniards at St. Jago de Cuba. A guard of soldiers, by order of the Governor, was sent to protect them on landing.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

## FROM HAVANA.

The John and Edward brings information that part of the crews of a number of American vessels at Havana were attacked by the Spaniards on the 15th of November, and compelled to seek refuge on board the Brig Noble, of Boston, where they were followed by their assailants, who carried off the mate, her crew, and nineteen other Americans.—Among these were W. B. Morgan, J. Reynolds, and J. Knight, of New-York. One person was severely wounded, and the whole were in prison.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Extract of a letter from an Officer of our squadron in the Mediterranean, dated Gibraltar, Nov. 27.*

"Mr. Henry, our Consul, has received a letter from Mr. Shaler, at Algiers, informing him of some disturbance there. It appears that some cause of animosity has arisen between the Algerines and Moors; and the Dey, in consequence, ordered all the latter in the city to be put to death. Now each of the Consuls employed two or three of these Moors as servants, and the prime minister was sent with a body of soldiers to take them away. Mr. Shaler resisted, and told the minister he would protect his with his life. His Moors were sitting down at his feet, and he standing over them with his drawn sword; the minister begging him to desist, as the consequences might be fatal to him, (Mr. S.) and further stated that it would cost him his head if he returned without them; but Mr. S. was inflexible, and the Minister cleared out, went to the English Consul's, broke open the house, ransacked it even to the women's apartments, and took off the Moors with him. By the last accounts from Algiers, Shaler has still retained his Moors. The report came out only this morning: possibly there may be nothing in it, but is as probably true, as it came from Mr. Henry."—*N. Y. Amer.*

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN SENATE.

*Tuesday, Dec. 30.*

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Hayne, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. for the building and repairing sloops of war, and other vessels of inferior class, was again read and agreed to.

The bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relating to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole. Some discussion took place in regard to the details of the bill in which Mess. Macon, Holmes, of Maine, Smith, Benton, Barbour, Lloyd, of Mass. Brown, and Hayne, participated. The bill, as submitted, by the Committee of Finance, was reported to the Senate without amendment, and passed to be engrossed and read a third time. By general consent, the bill afterwards had its third reading, was passed, & sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

*Wednesday, Dec. 31.*

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report on the petition of Francis Henderson, jr. with a bill for his relief. The petitioner, for himself and family, claims compensation for certain military & diplomatic services rendered to this government, by his grandfather, the late Col. John Lawrens. The bill reported by the committee grants the sum of $23,500 in full of those services.—The report was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Knight submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an additional compensation to Postmasters for stamping ship letters; which was read, & laid over for consideration.

*Friday, Jan. 2.*

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, inquiring into the expediency of employing the Engineer Corps to explore the country between the waters of the Allegany and Susquehannah, and to ascertain whether they can be connected by canals, so as to afford navigation from one of those rivers to the other.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Dec. 30.*

ON A SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee of the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Uniform System of Bankruptcy, reported that it is not expedient to establish such a system.

Mr. Webster observed, that the committee had thought it proper to make an early communication of their opinion on this important subject to the House. In this opinion, a great majority of the committee concurred; indeed, he believed he was the only member who had the misfortune to differ from that opinion. The whole committee, however, were desirous of giving a fair opportunity to those gentlemen who, like himself, were in favor of his system, to bring the question before the House. Such an opportunity would now be afforded, as any member might move to amend the report, by altering it from a negative to an affirmative character. It seemed to him to be proper, on several accounts, that the opinion of the House, on the general question of the expediency of a Bankrupt Law, should be taken before a bill should be brought in. In such a bill there must necessarily be much of prolixity and detail; and very much discussion might be expected to arise on particular provisions, which would seem to be misplaced, until there should be some room to think that the general measure itself was acceptable to a majority of the House. Until there was room to believe that, such a discussion upon details, would have no effect but to consume time. If the House should now reverse this report, the committee would cheerfully prepare and bring in a bill. He would take the liberty to suggest, however whether, the best way would not be to proceed by resolution. In this way, perhaps, not only the general question might be settled in favor of the measure, subsequent resolutions might proceed to settle some of the general outlines of the system: such for example, as what classes of persons the system should extend to, whether only to traders, technically or legally so called, or to all persons (by proper description) who have ordinarily, occasion to use extensive credits; and whether it shall be a temporary or permanent system, &c. &c. He made these suggestions only for the consideration of those who, like himself, were in favor of the system. And, to the end that they might have an option, to proceed by way of resolution, or by motion to amend the present report, he would move that the report be upon the table.

The report was accordingly laid on the table.

*Wednesday, Dec. 31.*

The following message from the President of the United States, was received by Mr. Mosher, his private Secretary:

"*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*—

"I transmit to the House of Representatives, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, containing the information requested by the resolution of the house, of the 19th inst. relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 31st Dec. 1823."

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"*Washington, 31st Dec.* 1823.

"The Secretary of State to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 19th inst. requesting the President of the United States, to lay before the House any information he may have received, & which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the condition & future prospects of the Greeks, has the honor of reporting to the President, the papers in the possession of this Department, containing the information requested by the resolution of the House.

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

*List of Papers sent.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, dated 13th Dec. 1822—with Note. dated Corinth, 8th [20th] April, 1822—translation.

Note, Mr. Luriottis to Don Evaristo San Miguel, dated 21st Nov. 1822—translation.

Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, 24th Feb. 1823—copy.

Mr. Luriottis to same, 20th do. Copy.
Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, 18th Aug. do. do.
Same to Mr. Luriottis, 18th do. do.

Extract of a letter to Secretary of State, dated Marseilles, 6th Aug. 1823.

Do. do. 27th do.

Satistical table of Greece—translation—original copy received from Mr. Middleton.

The message, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

And the House adjourned to Friday.

*Friday, Jan. 2.*

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of Balances due by individuals, to the Government; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and 6000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Breck's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the trade of the United States to the countries under the Turkish government, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill for laying out and opening certain public roads in Florida, was taken up, and passed. $28,000 are appropriated to defray the expenses.

The Bill provides for opening a public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and for completing it by the aid of the United States' troops now in Florida. Also, for surveying and marking out a public road from Cape Sable to the intersection of the road first mentioned with the Suwaney River, and for marking out another public road from Cape Florida to St. Augustine. The House adjourned to Monday.

# DOMESTIC.

*From the Washington Republican, Jan. 2.*

The President according to long usage, threw open his mansion yesterday, to receive the visits and congratulations of his fellow-citizens, on the commencement of a new-year. We were sorry that indisposition prevented Mrs. Monroe from being present on the occasion; but her place was supplied, with much grace and effect by Mrs. Hay. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, an incessant rain having continued from the previous midnight until long after the hour of ceremony had passed away, a brilliant assemblage choaked up the passages and thronged the rooms, as soon as the doors were opened, and a constant and almost irresistable current and counter-current continued for three hours.—Had the day been fine, there can be no doubt that this would have been the most crowded levee that has been witnessed in this city; for notwithstanding the rain, we believe the number present exceeded the crowd on any former occasion for many years, with the exception of the levee, immediately after the discussion of the Seminole war, when General Jackson was present. We perceived yesterday, all the high Executive officers, and their ladies, except Mr. Crawford, and most of the Heads of Departments, including the Naval and Military; the Diplomatic corps of Europe, in their varied and splendid uniforms; the Colombian Minister, in his plain, republican habit; General Devereux, who is well known in this country, where he resided before he received his commission in the Colombian service; and a number of distinguished strangers. We may conclude with a general remark, that the city is not only crowded with strangers brought hither by business; but it is also honored by the presence of a more numerous assemblage of fair visitors, than have been seen here for some winters past.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was yesterday (Jan. 2) transmitted to Congress.

We have glanced an eye over the Report, the main facts of which have been in a good degree, anticipated from the statements, on the subject of the Revenue, &c. which were comprised in the Message of the President to Congress. The precise amount of the actual Receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the departed year (1823) are ascertained to be $16,174,635, and the receipts for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at $4,270,000, making a total nett revenue for the year, of $20,444,035, and, with the balance which was in the Treasury on the first day of that year, making a total amount of $24,681,462.—The Expenditure during the three first quarters of the same year, were $11,422,847, and the Expenditures for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at $3,894,559, making a total expenditure during the last year of $15,317,407, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first day of the present month, estimated at $9,364,055.

Besides the usual statements of the past, and prospective estimates of receipts and expenditures, &c. the Report contains two specific recommendations; one, that the surplus in the Treasury be applied, under certain limitations, to the purchase of the 7 per cent. stock of the United States, amounting to $3,610,000; the other, that provision be made for paying the amount adjudged to claimants under the Spanish treaty, by the creation and sale of stock bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, redeemable in the year 1832.—*Boston Gazette.*

*From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

## OUR COAL MINE.

Since the allusion which we made, some time since, to the Coal Mine in this town, we have frequently been inquired of, respecting it. We have delayed making any further statements, in hopes that such experiments would be made, as would enable us to give a full description of its kind and qualities. As yet, this has been but partially accomplished. The bed is apparently of considerable depth and of great extent, shewing itself in various places.—At the place where it is now open, it appears above the surface of the earth, and may be procured in vast quantities, at an expense, almost nominal. It is of the species called Anthracite, by mineralogists, and is the same kind as the Liverpool glance coal, the Rhode Island coal, and with the Lehigh coal, and found to ignite easier, and to burn longer, after taken from the fire, than either of them, but the specimens which we have seen, we think leave a greater residuum than the Lehigh. As the bed is excavated deeper, it will probably be more pure.

This coal has been considerably used at the Brewery in this town, and is found to answer better than other coal for that purpose.

*Another Steam-Boat accident on the Ohio.*

On the 18th of Dec. as we are informed by the Western papers, before daylight in the morning, when near the mouth of Big Sandy, the steam-boat Pittsburgh, coming up the river, and the steam-boat Mercury, (formerly the Robert Thompson) going down, struck against each other; and a Mr. Nesbit, pilot, of Wheeling, and two other persons on board the Mercury, were thrown overboard and drowned. The boilers of the Mercury were dashed into the river, and some other damage done to the boat. The Pittsburgh sustained but little injury, and towed the Mercury to the shore. The latter has since gone on with oars. The accident is attributed to intoxication on the part of the steersman of the Mercury. The pilots descried each other at some distance; and the Pittsburgh put close into the shore and discharged her steam. The Pilot of the Mercury directed the man at the helm to steer from the shore; but the latter either left his post or was unable to do his duty, and the boat neared the other under full way. An attempt was finally made to throw her out into the stream, but the Pittsburgh immediately struck her before the wheel.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

We understand that a subscription paper is now in circulation in the neighborhood of Franklin square, for the purpose of erecting a statue of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, to be lighted with gas, which it is believed, will give a light of such brilliant magnitude as to extend itself 500 ft. every way, from its centre. We should be glad to hear of a like thing in statues of other distinguished men, to be placed in the Park, Bowling Green, Hanover and Chatham squares.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*From the New Haven Pal., Jan. 8.*

At a meeting of the Farmington Canal Company held yesterday at the State House in this city, Joel Root, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Wm. W. Boardman, Esq. Clerk: the following gentlemen were chosen Directors—

Eli Whitney, Joel Root, James Goodrich, Titus Street, Nathan Peck, Nathan Smith, Abraham Heaton, Elihu Sanford, Joseph N. Clark, Norman Dexter, Joel Walter, Nathaniel Bacon, Elnathan Atwater, Caleb Atwater, Burrage Beach, Selah Barns, Solomon Cowles, Samuel Deming, George C. Kellogg, John O. Pettibone.

At the same meeting, the Directors appointed in July last, made the following report, which was accepted and ordered to be published.

*The Directors of the Farmington Canal Company appointed at a meeting of the Company in July 1823—Report,*

That in pursuance of a by-law passed at the same meeting, they have, with the commissioners, completed a survey of the contemplated canal from the tide waters in New Haven harbor to the line of the State at the Southwick ponds, and have obtained an estimate of the expense of construction. The engineers employed for this purpose have made an elaborate report, which is herewith submitted. The course of the canal has not been definitely settled by the commissioners. In the neighborhood of Farmington, two routes, upon a level of considerable extent, have been examined, and staked out, each of which appears to present peculiar advantages. With this exception, the report of the Engineers offers no alternative. It is believed, however, from recent examination, that a more favorable location can be traced for about five miles of the canal at its northern extremity, which will be shorter, and less expensive than the one contemplated in the Report.

It is ascertained that from the level of the Southwick pond to the tide waters at New Haven, there is a regular descent of 218 feet. Within the first three miles, commencing at the pond alluded to, there are six locks, which give a descent of 38 feet. The level thus obtained is maintained for about 21 miles on the route west of Farmington, and for about 18 miles should the route through the village of Farmington be preferred. At the southern extremity of this level the feeder from Farmington river is introduced, and a lock of 10 feet fall located. The level thus obtained, continues for ten miles to a ten feet lock near the dividing line between the towns of Farmington and Southington.—This level is maintained through Cheshire swamp; a distance of 11 miles, and through Cheshire summit, between which and the tide waters at New Haven, a distance of 16 miles, 24 locks are to be located, viz. 1 of 9 feet, 7 of 8, 2 of 7, 11 of 6. and 3 of 5, at such distances as the face of the country requires. An abundant supply of water is found directly in the line of the canal, and can be introduced into it without any great expense of feeders. The whole expense of constructing the canal through the State, a distance of 58 miles, and completing it for actual use, exclusive of the cost of the land, is estimated at $420,693 83. If the western route in the neighborhood of Farmington should be preferred, the total estimated amount would be $406,798 26, making a difference in the expense in favor of the western route of $13,900 62. The difference in the distance is two miles in favor of the eastern route. The estimated expense of the branch canal to New Hartford of 13 miles in length, is $101,773 17.

With regard to the Massachusetts section, although not within their department, the Directors conceive it to be their duty to inform the company that they have examined that section, and are induced to believe the survey and estimate made in 1822 not sufficiently accurate to be entitled to confidence, and that another examination must be made, in order to obtain that precise and accurate information which the nature of the subject and the interest of the public require.

New Haven, 7th Jan. 1824.
Per Order, JOEL ROOT, *Presi't.*
WM. W. BOARDMAN, *Sec'y.*

*From Charleston.*—We learn by the packet ship Saluda, which left Charleston on the 3d inst. that the new steam boat Thomas Lowndes, from Charleston for Hamburg, took fire 40 miles below the latter place, and burnt to the water's edge. At the commencement of the fire, an impression existed that there was powder on board, and the passengers (50 in number) and crew escaped from her with great precipitation, with only what clothes they had on. There was a large quantity of merchandize on board, principally from New York. The loss it was supposed would not fall much short of $100,000. We perfectly agree with the Daily Advertiser, that if there was powder on board, the owners, as far as they are interested in the loss, are not entitled to the least commiseration. It is an outrage to take powder in any vessel which carries passengers, and particularly in a steam boat, where there necessarily is so much exposure to fire. And it would not be amiss if severe laws were enacted throughout the states against such a practice.—*N. Y. Spec.*

A letter from Washington, says—"The answer of the executive to the call of Congress for information in relation to the intentions of the Holy Alliance as to the South American Colonies, will be in *substance* that the *public safety* will not permit them to give all the information they have. I have no doubt they have *positive* and *important* information, and that what you lately said about a pledge of the British government to resist the Allies is true. That pledge and the origin of it, is probably what the Executive cannot communicate."—*Merr. Adv.*

The apprehensions that may be justly entertained for the excess of the exultation of the Royalist party in Spain, now they are *masters* may be judged of by the excesses committed on All Saints' Day. They went to the church yards, and after having defaced with their sabres the epitaphs of the Constitutionalists they stopped at the graves of Sierra, Pamblei, and Landaburu, from which they took the bodies, and tore them to pieces.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Letters from Washington.*

"It is stated, that the nine millions surplus in the Treasury will be appropriated to redeem part of the Six and Seven per cent Stocks.—Of the former there are about twenty-five millions, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; but the Seven per cent Stocks (about eight millions and a half) are not redeemable until after the 31st of December of the present year. The bill for building the ten additional sloops of war, will unquestionably pass. There will be no recognition of the Independence of the Greeks; but it is probable a resolve to appropriate a sum of money to defray the expense of an agent to the Grecian territories, will be adopted. A celebrated Professor of the East is talked of, as being the only candidate for the Agency. The salary will be $4500 per annum, with, it is believed, an outfit of a year's salary. A part of Com. Porter's squadron, now ready for sea, will proceed direct to Porto Rico, where there are many things to be settled. As to the Tariff, some small alterations may be made in it; but they will not be important.—Commerce is the Goose which lays the golden eggs.

"Some changes are apparent in the Presidential Barometer.—The Hero of the West seems to be overshadowing the pretensions of both the Secretary of War and the Speaker; and, if the election is not made in the first instance, the three leaders who will head the columns in the House of Representatives, will be Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, and General Jackson."—*Bost. Cent.*

*A Fortunate Soldier.*—The new Executive of Pennsylvania, like every other new Executive, is thronged with applicants for office.—Among others, is Capt. David Maffit, of Philadelphia, for a renewal of his commission of Port Warden. As a recommendation he furnishes a list of captures made by him, as a privateersman, during the late war, and that of the revolution. In the last war the number of captures was 34—the amount of tonnage captured, 7,375—number of guns, 114—and the number of men 515. He sailed part of the time in the schooner Atlas, of 12 guns and 115 men, and the remainder of the time in the brig Rattle-snake, of seventeen guns and 113 men. He appears to be a fine jovial old son of Neptune; and says, that in addition to the pulling down of the thirty-four enemy's flags, in the late war, he was present at the striking of sixty-seven in the revolutionary war, making in all *one hundred and one.* He notes in his list, that at eight of the captures, in the late war, the schr. Scourge, of New-York was in company.—*Unknown paper.*

The Concord Patriot contains an advertisement cautioning the public against Ira Allen, a journeyman blacksmith and axe maker, who came into the town of Hancock, N. H. about two years since, and obtained employment in his trade. He acquired the confidence of those with whom he there acquainted, and about a year ago married a worthy young woman of respectable connexions. About a month ago information reached Hancock, that he was a few years since, married to a woman in St. John's county, in Vermont by whom he had two children, and that he afterwards went to Marlborough in Vermont, where he married a second wife, by whom he had three children, and who now resides in Marlborough in indigent circumstances. The first wife died after his second marriage. As soon as he found that his history was known at Hancock, he absconded. It is to be hoped if these facts are correctly stated, that the people of that vicinity will not content themselves with merely cautioning the public against the designs of this man, but will use such efforts as are necessary to bring him to punishment for the crimes he has already committed.—*Bost. Daily Adv.*

*From the Philadelphia Aurora.*

We regret to hear that a scene was witnessed at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday last, by no means calculated to do credit to the police of that place, any more than the parties concerned. It is said that in consequence of an alleged indignity offered to Mr. C. A. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres, by Capt. Biddle, on the voyage to South-America, a mob assembled at Wilmington on Saturday, and burnt Capt. Biddle in effigy.

## CHURCHES.

There are in the New-England states alone 700 congregational churches, (exclusive of Presbyterians,) and nearly that number of clergymen.

In the United States the Presbyterians have more than 1,400 churches, 900 ministers, 136 licentiates, 147 candidates, 3 theological seminaries, and last year had 100,000 communicants.

Baptists have more than 2,300 churches, and have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 dioceses, 1,100 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about 3,000 stationary ministers, who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations, and more than 3,500 places of worship.

Universalists have 127 preachers and 300 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see, and 10 bishopricks, containing between 80 and 100 churches, superintended by about 160 clergymen with numerous colleges, schools and religious houses. In the state of New-York, within the last 20 years, this denomination is said to have increased from 3000 to 20,000.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Ingersoll, I do not think that we can reckon less than 8,000 places of worship, and 5,000 ecclesiastics in the United States, besides 12 theological seminaries, and many religious houses.—*Niles' Reg.*

BALTIMORE, JAN. 3.

Capt. Smith, who arrived here yesterday in 40 days from St. Ubes, states that a number of Constitutional officers were sent over to Lisbon to be tried—most of them were taken out of the castle, and principally officers of distinction under the Constitutional Government.

Three men and two women, have been arrested as counterfeiters, in Baltimore. The men were in the act of passing a counterfeit 500 dollar note of the United States Bank.

ORIGINAL STAINED

On Monday the 23d. Dec. it was reported at Charleston, that Thomas W. Williams, Esq. had been killed in a duel at Hog Island, and soon after his body was brought over, when and inquest was held before the Coroner, the result of which was, that the jury gave a verdict of Murder by some person or persons unknown.

*Com. Adv.*


# THE COURIER,

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14 1824.


## SMALL POX.

A woman, whose husband recently died of the Small Pox in New-York, arrived in Glastenbury with the infection of which she sickened! Her child also sickened and died.

Mr. Thaddeus Reed, of Lexington, Mass. who had lately been in New-York, caught this disorder, of which, soon after his return, he died.

A young man arrived in Lebanon a few days since from Philadelphia, sick with the Small Pox of which he died, and we understand two or three others are now laboring under the same dreadful disease.

The Board of Health of Baltimore, officially announce the existence of the Small Pox in that city, and earnestly recommend an immediate resort to vaccination as all other means of preventing the spreading of this terrible disease are obviously ineffectual.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia report the deaths of one hundred and twenty-four persons in that city during the week ending on Saturday last. Of the above number 19 died of small-pox, 11 adults and 8 children.

*Mild Weather.*—So warm has been the weather for the last week or ten days, that our Masons and Carpenters have been engaged in their usual avocations, while some of our Farmers were employed in following their ploughs, and others in building walls and attending to the business usually allotted for the month of April. Does not this season puzzle the observers of weather to recollect its parallel?

## STATEMENT OF SHIPPING

Belonging to the port of Norwich—from the year 1794 to 1817, as near as can be ascertained without obtaining it from official sources. 38 ships, 40 brigs, 38 schrs. 32 sloops—148 vessels; probable tonnage 22,360. Of which number, 15 ships, 17 brigs, 18 schooners, and 13 sloops, have either been cast away, foundered at sea, or captured by the English, French, and Spaniards;—and it is believed that the lowest estimate of the value of the sixty-three vessels and cargoes captured &c. will not fall under six hundred thousand dollars.

General Brown's report of the organization of the army, gives six thousand one hundred and eighty-three men; five hundred and forty-one of whom are commissioned, and four thousand four hundred and fifty-two privates, three hundred and fifty-four sergeants, and four hundred and twenty-four corporals. Two thousand four hundred and twenty of these men, under the command of major general Scott, are distributed in various garrisons, from fort Sullivan, in the state of Maine, to Green Bay in the Michigan territory. Two thousand three hundred and forty-seven, under the command of major general Gaines, are placed in garrisons from St. Marks in East Florida, to the Council Bluffs, in Missouri. Twenty-four thousand and seventy dollars have since the first of January, 1822, been advanced to officers, on account of recruiting service, and the accounts rendered for settlement since that time amount to sixteen thousand, four hundred and sixteen dollars and eleven cents.

The London Morning Chronicle, announces the death of Lord Erskine, in the 78th year of his age.

His Lordship was truly a great man—he began life as a sailor, passed that occupation to that of a soldier, and from the profession of arms to the bar.

Erskine took a severe cold, which bro't on a violent inflammation of the lungs, which in a few days, put a period to his existence.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

*Charles P. Huntington, Isaac Thompson, Curtiss Leffingwell, Hezekiah Goddard, J. G. W. Tremlett, Richard Adams, John L. Buswell, John Lathrop, George L. Perkins.*

The Directors made choice of *Charles P. Huntington*, for President, and *Joseph Williams*, for Secretary.

The following are the Officers of the Mutual Assurance Company for the year 1824.—

Luther Sprague, John L. Buswell, Erastus Huntington, Nathaniel Shipman, Samuel Tyler, Charles P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, James Stedman, Bela Peck, *Directors.*

Ebenezer Huntington, *Treasurer.*

Joseph Williams, *Secretary.*

Jacob B. Gurley, Anthony Thatcher, John P. Trott, *Agents at New-London.*

Frederic Miner, *of New-London, Assistant Treasurer.*

De Witt Clinton, Esq. has been nominated as a Candidate for President, at a meeting in Ohio, 450 to 330.—And General Jackson has been named by a meeting in Maryland.

The citizens of Boston have chosen a committee, in their respective Wards, to ascertain the number of persons therein subject to the Small Pox.

The Cleaveland Herald states, that there has been made in Aurora, Portage county, (Ohio) during the past season, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of Cheese. This, for an area of five miles square, in a new country, in connection with the ordinary productions of well cultivated farms, is an example of industry and economy worthy of imitation.

There will be five Sabbaths in the ensuing month of February, which will not occur again till the years 1852 and 1880.

William Hillhouse Esq. of New-Haven, has contributed *one hundred dollars* to the Greek Fund, now collecting in that city.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## *Honor to whom Honor is due.*

At a select party met at the Phenix Tavern, in this city, to celebrate JACKSON'S VICTORY—the following address and toasts were given from the chair in their order; in which the interests of the several sections of the Union was supposed to be faithfully represented—and which were listened and drank to with much apparent *mental* effect.

Having assembled to commemorate the most extraordinary victory of modern times, at this period of intense anxiety derived from the circumstance of an unusual number of candidates having entered the lists of competition for the Presidency;—and more especially when from the intemperate zeal with which the pretensions of some of them is supported by their too fiery partizans; we are with pain constrained to witness the germ of faction so industriously and widely diffused: the consideration of its bearings upon the present interests of the country, may be thought not wholly unappropriate.

Relieved from her pressure by the declining fortunes of Napoleon, the government of the British Isles lands its veteran legions on Mississippi's shores.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, who had for some time by his superior talents, commanded the confidence of the government, was ordered to the defence of New Orleans, the grand object of the enemy. And there it was that his illustrious deeds bursting forth upon an astonished world, won him that high character, which resulting from a combination of every qualification necessary to constitute true greatness, *marked the man to whom a nation may at all times and in all places, with safety commit its greatest interests.* Look for a moment at the scene—Inspirited by emanations from his great soul, a militia, yes, a *militia*, is brought to heroic thought, and deeds of death. Before them the pride of Arganzon falls to rise no more. And with results of unparalleled disparity, we see 5000 of the vanquished, with their leader, offered as an expiatory sacrifice to the goddess of chastity, whom so grossly they had offended: while of the victors, but less than a score was required for a thank offering by the God of battles, for his protection. And what was the consequence of this victory? Not only New Orleans, but our country, was thereby saved. For who can believe that if once possessed of that immensely important city, they would have given it up—or that faction would not have higher raised its head, and aided by distrust, dissolved the Union? But thanks to Jackson and the God of victory, from such a fate we happily were preserved.

And it is now full time to look to the preservation of our character for *gratitude, justice*, and *wisdom*, for they are now suspended, and must rise or fall together.

Scarce had our gratulations subsided, after the glorious intelligence was announced, when a few who had aspired to high honors with but small pretensions,—being confounded before this mighty orb, perceived that the feeble twinkling of their stars, twinkled still more feebly, resolved that this would not do—something must be got up—the smoke of filthy fens must be made to intercept a nation's view. An hidden fire is kindled: dark volumes of smoke arise at a distance, which presently envelopes all in darkness. A mesh of the law's net is broken at New Orleans—another or two, if you please, at Pensacola. *The heroic Jackson, his country's second political saviour, is converted into an Attila, the scourge of God.* The attempt succeeds—enveloped in a foul mist, the eyes of the nation no longer see their Sun. The sense of gratitude is obliterated—of justice lost—and the dictates of wisdom unattended to.

But time moveth on: nine years have rolled away, lost in the vast vortex of oblivion, with the myriads of their predecessors,—each in its turn leaving lessons for the use of its successors, which a wise people never neglect. The last has left us a lesson in *Spanish*; but although easily understood by Anglo-Americans, yet for its successful application we may need the MAN *of Orleans*. Faction, the dread of republics, not only requireth the eyes of an *Argus* for its detection, but also the strength of an *Hercules* for its subjection. Happily, the Hercules we have—and may the cannons of this day arouse the nation to action, and its *sentiments* restore us to a sense of gratitude and justice, and bring us back to wisdom's ways. Such preservation demands our gratitude, and in *December next* may we all obey its call. Justice demands that the performers of the greatest services, are entitled to the highest rewards: in *December next* may we all be prepared to pay the first instalment. Wisdom dictates that interests are most promoted, where best defended: and in *December next*, may we all obey her voice, and give an unanimous vote to ANDREW JACKSON, for President of these United States.

### TOASTS.

1. The 8th of January, 1815. The day we commemorate.—From North to South, and from East to West, may the events of that illustrious day be duly appreciated at our approaching election.

2. How speaks the North?—May we all unite in opinion, that when about to make a staff on which to lean, of all the different woods presented for our choice, there is none so *trusty* as HICKORY.

3. The East?—Our most illustrious chieftain—Who, good-citizen-like, on his return from victory, stopped to mend the meshes broken in the net of law, by eager strides to meet the foe. Whose indefatigable industry leaveth nothing undone that should be done, but what he hath to do, he doeth quickly. Surely industry in him will find an efficient protector.

4. The South?—The intrepid defender of New Orleans—To whom we are indebted for house and home, and all we hold most dear. May we remember that to him we owe a debt of never-ending gratitude, and that near at hand, there is a time to pay—*a part.*

5. The West?—The hero of New Orleans—Had he not have *packed* off a Packenham, we should have found it difficult to have *packed off* our then too fast-packed friend, *Mr. Bull*, nor have been permitted to pack off our own goods. Nor till we again had packed our knapsacks, age, and money too, and sword in hand marched to the costly tune of "might and main"—and by force of arms sent him packing from the fat pastures of New Orleans, could we have called these MIGHTY STREAMS our own. Ready?—aye, always ready.

6. Omnes.—Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson—Our country's second political salvator: whose bravery, prescience, and decision, pre-eminently qualify him for the highest trust in field or cabinet. As by heaven favored with endowments above his competitors, so in our approaching election may he be honored, and by a grateful people placed in the chair of state.

7. Our next Vice President, and his successors—As the best means of restraining faction, may they be chosen and honored as second to but one; and ever hereafter considered as the candidates regularly nominated by the people themselves, for their future Presidents.

8. Our country—May she well consider how deeply she is interested in the foregoing sentiments, and practise accordingly.

9. The honorable men whose friends have persuaded to enter the lists with our hero, of whom it may be said, that "in the room of a better, each might do"—May they remember that for 'each in their proper station to move,' is the way to preserve harmony. If they wish to retire, *Otium cum dignitate.*

10. The feeble men of feeble minds,—who, lost in mists of others' creating, fear him the most, from whom they have the least to fear. *Otium.*

11. The *cunning ones*, whose aim, thro' selfish motives, is to condense the mists of their own creating, that lesser minds are enveloped in. *Otium* SANS *dignitate.*

12. The American Fair—May the bravest of the brave command their admiration; the ablest of defenders their everlasting gratitude; and may happy mothers in endless succession, their daughters tell, how much, of more to chastened minds than empire's worth, by JACKSON was preserved.

## Married,

At Chaplin, Mr. NATHAN RUSS, to Miss ELECTA MOSELY.

At Pomfret, Mr. SAMUEL TRUESDELL, of Thompson, to Miss HARRIET SEARS, of the former place.

At Woodstock, Mr. ERASTUS PERKIN, of Pomfret, to Miss CAROLINE NICHOLS.

At Windham, by the Rev. Mr. Everest, Doct. WILLIAM WEBB, to Miss AMANDA WALCOTT.

## Died,

In this city, on the 6th inst. Mrs. JANE YEOMANS, wife of Mr. David Yeomans.

At Preston, on the 9th ult. very suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH PUNDERSON, aged 46 years, wife of Capt. Cyrus Punderson.

At Richmond, Ohio, on the 29th of November last, CHARLES REYNOLDS, a native of this city, aged 44 years.

In Brooklyn, ALTHEA, daughter of Mr. Phincons Searls, aged 5.

☞ *THE Trustees of the Savings Society, are informed that their meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday next, the 20th inst. at the Office of* JOS. WILLIAMS, Esq.

*Jan.* 14.


## *Masonic.*

THE annual meeting of Franklin Council of R. and S. Masters, will be holden at the Masonic Hall THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock,

A general attendance is requested.

Per order,

F. PRENTICE, *Recorder.*

*Norwich, Jan.* 14, 1824.

## Religious Publications.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR and the Missionary Herald, for January, 1824, are received by Robinson & Dunham. As this number of each of the works commences a new volume, it will be a favorable time for those desirous of becoming their patrons, to commence. We have a few extra numbers of each of the above works, with which we should be pleased to accommodate more subscribers.

*Jan.* 14.

## *Mr. Phelps*

PURPOSES to continue his Literary School in this place during another quarter, which will commence Monday, the 2d Feb. next.

*Jan.* 14. 93—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in wasted Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent fits of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a *remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

*Jan.* 13, 1824. 83—

## Auction Sale.

WILL be sold in front of *Willis Gray & Co's.* Store on Thursday next, if fair weather, if not, next fair day—sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. a remaining stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, to close a concern, consisting of Broad Cloths, Kerseymere, Satinett, Wines, Hollow Ware, Nails, &c. &c. &c.

CALVIN TYLER, *Auctioneer.*

*Jan.* 13.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction on the 22d day of January inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Polly Brewster, in Preston, all the personal estate of Mr. *ELIJAH BREWSTER*, late of Preston, deceased, consisting of 1 Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, a number of Sheep & Swine, house-hold Furniture, Farming Tools, Hay, &c. &c. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

POLLY BREWSTER, JEREMIAH S. HALSEY. } *Adm'rs*

N. B.—At the same time & place will be sold at auction, 2 pair of Oxen, 1 ox Cart, and sundry other articles of personal property.

*Jan.* 14. 2w93—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Mr. *HEZEKIAH TRACY*, late of said Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—and said court having allowed six months from the publishing of this notice, for exhibition of claims of said estate. Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the Office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the 2d Tuesday of February, April, and July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. F. HUNTINGTON, JAMES STEDMAN, *Commissioners.*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1824. 93—

THE members of the Norwich Channel Company are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, &c. will be on Friday, the 23d inst. at Kinney's Hotel, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. JESSE BREED, *Sec'ry.*

*Jan.* 14, 1824. 2w93—

## CONCERT OF SACRED MUSICK.

THE association for improvement in Sacred Musick, propose having a *Concert*, consisting of *Anthems, Hymns, &c.* with instrumental accompaniments and symphonies, under the direction of Mr. Phelps, in the Congregational Church, in Chelsea, on Friday evening, the 30th January, 1824: to defray sundry expenses which have been necessarily incurred, Tickets of admittance at 25 cents, admitting one person, or one dollar, admitting a family, will be sold at the Book-Stores of Messrs Robinson & Dunham and R. Hubbard, also at Messrs. Kinney's and Bolles' Hotel. [☞ *Commence at 6 o'clock.*] 93—

## ☞ Now Look Out. ☜

*New Arrangement.*

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, a complete assortment of

English, French and India PIECE GOODS.

LIKEWISE,

*ALL KINDS OF*

Groceries, Hard and Cutlery Ware, Crockery, and MEDICINES.

☞ The subscriber will sell the principal part of the above named goods, 25 per ct. lower than they are now selling in this town or county for Cash or Barter. Please to call and see. CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B. All persons having an open account will confer a favor on a friend by calling and settling the same by Note or Cash.

*Plainfield, Dec.* 29, 1823. 91—

## FOR SALE;

THE subscriber offers for sale his old Stand in Preston, at the village of Poquetanuck; it being situated in the centre of the village, and is as good and pleasant a situation as any in the village. It consists of a large and convenient dwelling house, with a store under the same roof; a good barn, wood-house and garden, together with a valuable lot of land lying in said village. Also, a Store and Wharf at the head of Poquetanuck Cove, in Groton.

If the above stand is not sold by the first of April next, it will be to let. For further information apply to Jared Gallup, Esq. living near the premises, or to the subscriber who resides five miles east of said village.

CYRUS PUNDERSON.

*Preston, Jan.* 12, 1824. 3w93—

## *FOR SALE;*

A CONVENIENT two-story Dwelling-House, one half mile from the Court House in this city; pleasantly situated on one of the principal streets leading to Chelsea—to which is attached a stream and well of never failing water—a small garden containing shrubs, and trees yielding a variety of fruit. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by calling at the house: which if not disposed of by the first of April may be rented. CATHERINE COBB.

*Norwich, Jan.* 8, 1824. 3w93—

## A GOOD FARM,

CONTAINING 112 acres, situated about one mile from the Rev Doct. Strong's Meeting-House, on the Scotland road, will be rented from the 1st of April, on the most favorable terms. Said Farm is well watered and wooded, and has on it an excellent orchard, good Buildings, &c For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, Norwich Town, or to the subscriber in Hampton.

ABIAL ROATH.

*Hampton, Jan.* 12, 1824. tf93—

## Timbers and Boards

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan.* 7. 93—

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mr *HENRY FARNUM*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JARED FARNUM, *Executor.*

*Lisbon, Jan.* 7, 1824. 3w93—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

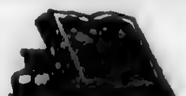
*Jan.* 13, 1824. 93—

A SMALL INVOICE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

*For sale very low, at the Store of*

J. P. WHITING & Co.

Jan. 14. 093—



## BOOKS

RECEIVED BY

Robinson & Dunham,

*During the past week, and for sale on favorable terms at their Book-Store, Chelsea.*

PHARMACOPŒIA of the United States; Bigelow's Sequel to the Pharmacopœia; Morse's Universal Geography; Gummere's Surveying; Flint's do.; Armstrong on Fevers; Niles' Civil Officer; Tytler's Elements of General History; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Monastery, by the author of Waverly; School Fellows, a moral tale; Paradise Lost; Homer's Odyssey & Iliad; Burn's Works; Watts' Guide to Prayer; Jenk's Devotions; Henry on Prayer; Infant's Progress from the valley of destruction to everlasting glory; Memoirs of Miss Eliza Wait, Miss Humphries, Miss Woodbury, and Mrs. Newell; Gil Blas; The Wreath, containing a selection of Poems; Milton's Works; The Letters of Junius; Zimmerman on Solitude; Campbell's Poems; Christian Pilgrim; Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month;—Smith's Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, Astronomy and Chronology; Fables for young Ladies from the best of authors; Scott's System of Military Tactics, by Darrow; Darrow's Artillerist and Cavalry Tactics; M. G. Lewis' Tales of Wonder; Chalmer's Astronomical Discourses, do. in relation to the commercial and ordinary affairs of life; Treche's Astronomy; Nott's Sermons to Children; Wm. Tell; Falconer's Shipwreck; Universal Preceptor of the Arts and Sciences;—Robinson Crusoe; White's Reunion; Thomson's Seasons; Mavor's Elements of Knowledge; Domestic Cookery; British Spy; Cowper's Task; Perrin's French Grammar; Young's Night Thoughts; Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Sherwood's Hedge of Thorns;—Lynch's World described in Verse; Chapone, Gregory and Mrs. Pennington's Advice; Paul and Virginia; Guide to Men and Manners;—Arabian Nights Entertainment;—Children of the Abbey; Colman's Circle of Anecdotes & Wit; Franklin's Works;—The Constitution of the United States, and of the different States; Hoyle's Games; Flaval's Touchstone; Dryden's Virgil; The Privateer, a Tale; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Edwards on the Affections;—Sandford and Merton; Memoir of Levitt, a member of the Junior Class in Yale College in 1821; Blair's Philosophy; Baxter's call to the unconverted; Moore's Poems; Halidon Hill by Walter Scott; Decision or Religion must be all; The Heavenly Sisters; Love of the Angels;—The vision, by Byron & Southey;—Charlotte Temple; The interesting history of Atala, the beautiful Indian of Mississippi; The Pleasing Moralist; The Fisherman; The Affectionate Brother; The little Osage Captive; Father's Gift; The Grandmother and her offering; Montgomery's Poems; Ossian's do.; The sketch of my Friend's Family; The pleasure of Hope, Imagination, and Memory; The Lady of the Lake;—The Vicar of Wakefield; The Beauties of Shakspeare; The Diamond Slougster; Dodd's Reflection on Death; Gertrude of Wyoming; Rasselas; Elizabeth or the Exile of Siberia; Song Books, a variety.

## MUSIC.

Village Harmony, Bridgewater Collection, Musica Sacra, Instructions for the Fife, Drum, Clarionet, Flageolet, Flute, Violin, Bass Viol, Piano Forte, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Dwight's, Winchell's, Watts', and Methodist Hymn Books in a great variety of sizes, qualities, and bindings: Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Common Place Books, &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

A great variety of NEW & HANDSOME BOOKS—*for Children.*

*January* 13, 1824.

## *WEAVERS*

WANTED to hire four Flannel Weavers, if application is made soon—apply to the subscribers at the Flannel Factory, at Manchester.

JOHN MATHER.

*Manchester, Hartford County, Dec.* 24, 1823. } —91—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# Poetry.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SENTINEL.

We know not to whom we are indebted for the following description of that universal patron of children—that humble but delightful personification of parental kindness, SAINTE CLAUS, his costume and his equipage, as he goes about visiting the fire-sides of this happy land, laden with Christmas bounties; but, from whomsoever it may have come, we give thanks for it. There is, to our apprehension, a spirit of cordial goodness in it, a playfulness of fancy, and a benevolent alacrity to enter into the feelings and promote the simple pleasures of children, which are altogether charming. We hope our little patrons, both lads and lasses, will accept it as proof that unmingled good will towards them—as a token of our warmest wish that they may have many a merry Christmas; that they may long retain their beautiful relish for those unbought, home-bred joys, which derive their favor from filial piety and fraternal love, and which they may be assured are the least alloyed that time can furnish them; and that they may never part with that simplicity of character, which is their own fairest ornament, and for the sake of which they have been pronounced, by authority which none can gainsay, the types of such as shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven.

ACCOUNT OF A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danc'd in their heads,
And Mama in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprung from the bed to see what was the matter,
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny rein-deer,
With a little old driver, so lively & quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and call'd them by name:
"Now! Dasher, now! Dancer, now Prancer and Vixen,
"On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Dunder and Blixem!
"To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
"Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As dry leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky;
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of Toys—and Saint Nicholas too:
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing & pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dress'd all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnish'd with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys was slung on his back,
And he look'd like a pedlar just opening his pack:
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples how merry,
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry,
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow:
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a little round belly
That shook when he laugh'd like a bowl full of jelly:
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laugh'd when I saw him, in spite of myself;
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And fill'd all the stockings; then turn'd with a jirk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprung to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle:
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight—
Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night.

*From the Democratic Press.*

AN ACROSTIC.

Raised into Glory! midst the din of arms
Inspiring all around with Freedom's charms,
Enlightened, Valiant; he even death disarms.
Gold could not purchase, slavish fear confound,
Or Kings, or Priests, his deathless fame can wound!


A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
**BLANKS**
For sale by Robinson & Dunham.


## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Chelsea Landing P. O. Ct. January 1, 1824.*

JOHN ANTHONY, Joseph L. Baker, Percival Brandt, Eben Billings, John Buckley, W. H. Bill, Charles Bowen, Robert Button, Mr. Buckley, Capt. Bagget, Harris W. Bates, Jos. Breed, Benjamin Coit, Horace Colton, William Calyhan, Francis S. Cooley, Rufus Chapman, (*Groton,*) Eben Cooley, Allen Clark, Jr. Philip Conklin, Leama Corning, (*Preston,*) Nancy Coyl, Treat & Doane, C. Eells, (2) Thomas Fanning, Hiel Fillimore, J. J. Gray, Jared Gallup, (*Preston,*) Wm Gordon, John Hebard, George Hill, Thomas Hind, Jabez Huntington, (2) Dyer Hutchins, Moses Halland, Sam. Holden, Cornelia Hawston, Ezra Hoyt, Gurdon Jones, Daniel W. Kellogg, Earl Knight, Thomas Kinney, (2) Fred. Lester, Asa Manning, Vemisa Manning, Harriet Mallary, Mr. Mace, Martha P. Morgan, Samuel C. Morgan, Phineas Miller, Prescott Nickerson, Benjamin Olin, (*Preston,*) Charlotte Post, Elizabeth Pollard, Lucy G. Perkins, Henry F. Perkins, Susan W. Paige, Mary Perkins, Lorinda Post, (*Bozrah.*) Thos. Potter, Esther Rogers, Zerviah Roath, Wm. Rogers, Thomas Sutton, Bealy Stetson, (*Lisbon,*) Isaac Storey, Hannah Smith, John Savage, Jr. James Shands, Hezekiah Tracy, Jonathan Truman, Peleg S. Thompson, Zimri Quy, Esher Quy, George A. Woodbridge, (3) George Whipple, Joseph Warner, Mr. Wood, James Wood, William Williams, Daniel Wilber, Jr. James Wade.

CHAS. KINNEY, *P. M.*

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, January 1, 1824.*

SAMUEL H. BARSTOW, John P. Cook, Nathaniel Coit, Ebenezer Case, John Dunlap, Andrew Doyl, Alexander Dorrana, Nicholas Douglas, Jared Fuller, A. D. Green, Larned Green, Benjamin, Gallup, Joseph S. Gladding, John Gaston Caleb Hall, William Hall, Perley Hendrick, Hampton Lovegrove, Eunice Little, James Lord, Joseph Lathrop, Elizabeth Leonard, Nicholas Matheson, Andrew Murdock, John Prior, Daniel Phillips, Joseph Robinson, John McStill, William Stringer, Charles F. Townsend, Robert Tucker, Samuel R. Tracy, Egbert Waldo, Henry Whipple, Joseph Whipple, Alexander Williams, Hannah Wall, Amos Witter, *of Plainfield.*

Nathan Newton, Sterry Kinney, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. Eaton, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of Jan. 1824.*

NATHAN BECKWITH, Alexander Bingham, (2) Elisha H. Burnham, Elizabeth Carew, Sally Case, Chauncey Culver, George D. Franklin, Harriet B. Goodell, Nancy Griswold, (2) Lucy C. Howard, Augustus Jillson, John Jillson, Lemuel Kingsley, Mehetabel Lathrop, Hannah M. Lester, (2) Stephen W. Maples, Hiram Parish, Tresia E. Pool, Betsey Smith, Mary S. Woodworth.

J. HYDE, *P. M.*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of December, 1823.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Mrs. LUCY KIMBALL, of Preston, in the county of New-London, & State of Connecticut, shewing that she is guardian of *Abby B. Kimball, William S. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball,* all minors of said Preston—that said minors are severally owners of certain land and real estate, viz:—an undivided fifth of two certain lots of land, one situated in said Preston, containing about sixty-five acres, the other situated in Groton, in said county, containing about four acres as heirs at law of Col Nathaniel Kimball, late of Preston, deceased, which estate is required for the maintainance and support of said minors, &c as per petition on file, dated Preston December 29, 1823, praying for liberty to sell the same, &c. Ordered that said petition be continued to be heard before this Court, on the second Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of March next, for all concerned to appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the same should not be granted. Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

**3w91**

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*Capt. ROSWELL ROATH,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Samuel Tyler and Edmund D Roath the Administrators thereon or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Dec. 23, 1823.* 91—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.

*Preston, Jan. 5, 1824.* 4w92—


## POST-COACH LINE.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

## Winter Arrangement.

The sloop **REVENGE,**
**CAPT. ROGERS,**

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec. 30.* 91—

## *For Sale,*

The good Sloop
**MARY,**
**BURTHEN 72 TONS,**

WITH all her appurtenances.—She is a good sea vessel, and is well calculated for the Southern or W. India business. For terms, apply to SAMUEL TYLER, or EDMUND D. ROATH.

*Norwich, Dec. 30.* 91—

## *New Roads and Ferry*

THE public are informed that good Turnpike Roads from Lyme through Essex to Guilford are completed, and a short, safe, and convenient Ferry over "the Connecticut, at Essex, is fitted for the accommodation of travellers. The distance on these Turnpikes from New-Haven to New-London, is about one mile less than on the old sea shore road. The ferry is about *one third part* as long as Saybrook ferry; is provided with a flat boat in which loaded teams and carriages may pass with expedition, ease, and safety,—and it is believed it may be crossed more safely and conveniently at all times and seasons, than any ferry on the river, south of Hartford. The fare is something less than at Saybrook ferry. The distance from Middletown to New London, is several miles less, through Essex, than on any road heretofore travelled.—The traveller is invited to examine for himself.

*Essex, Dec. 23, 1823.* 3w91—

## House-hold FURNITURE.

SEVERAL articles of common Furniture for sale by the subscriber, viz.—Desk, Case Drawers, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stand, Iron-Ware, &c. &c. Those wishing to buy, would do well to call and see them, at the store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

*Dec. 30.* 8w91—

## AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 22d of January next, at 2 o'clock P M at the dwelling house of Mr. Ephraim Herrick, in Griswold, all the estate of Mr. Peleg Utley, late of Griswold, dec'd, consisting of wearing apparel, Household furniture, Farming tools &c.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Admr.

*Griswold, Dec. 29th.* 3w91—

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of

*ELIJAH BREWSTER,*

of Preston, deceased, (represented insolvent,) to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors against said estate, hereby give notice, that they will attend on the business of their appointment on the 3d Monday in January, 1824, and last Monday in June, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Polly Brewster, in said Preston, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days. Six months from this date having been allowed for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to said commissioners, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JARED GALLUP, ABSALOM PRIDE, } *Commissioners.*

*Preston, Dec. 29. 1823.* 3w91—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 26.* 6—

## FOR SALE:

**50** acres of excellent Land, lying in the town of Killingly. Said land will be sold cheap, & terms of payment made to suit the purchaser, by giving good security. Apply to SIMON S HUTCHINS, or the subscriber in Norwich.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*Jan. 7.* 93—

## FOR SALE!

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two-story Dwelling-House, Barn, and out houses, with

**43 acres of land.**

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, & embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the first of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON.

**Eighty-five acres of mowing,** pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good Barn, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes.—These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm,* and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA L. ABEL.

*Griswold, Dec. 31, 1823.* 93—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

**about 250 acres**

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon

—The Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 6, 1824.* tf93—

## For sale, or to let.

A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House, Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given, with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.

*Colchester, Dec 8, 1823.* 8tf—

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

A FARM on Plain Hills, containing about two hundred acres well proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasture, and wood land, with a good orchard, and a number of trees with grafted fruit.

Said farm lies partly in Norwich and partly in Franklin, and will be sold cheap and a credit given, on good security.

Possession given the 1st April next if not sold soon, it will be let.

Inquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON,

or in his absence, of

HENRY STRONG, Esq.

*Norwich, Oct. 1823.* eowtf83—

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard,* deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Bramley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

*August 4, 1823.* eowtf70—

## JOS. BREED
**Will pay cash for WHITE BEANS.**

## FOR SALE,
**by the subscriber,**

A FARM, containing 173 Acres situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25. 1823.* 86—

## Here is a chance to make A FORTUNE!

THE subscriber will let the House and Store, together with the Land and Buildings belonging thereto, *from one to ten years,* situated in North-Stonington, about a quarter of a mile from the Phelps-house, (so called) It is as good a stand for trade as can be found in N. Stonington, or most any other town.

For terms and further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. OLIVER HEWITT.

N. B—The subscriber will keep an assortment of GOODS on hand, to sell at very, very reduced prices, until the above is let.

OLIVER HEWITT.

*North-Stonington, Oct. 6, 1823.* tf—7

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, A FARM, situated in the south-westerly part of Lisbon, containing about

**250 ACRES,**

some of it very feasible for tillage, & a large proportion of young wood—about 4 miles from Chelsea Landing. The Buildings some out of repair: formerly the residence of Doct. Perkins. Terms of payment easy. For particulars, inquire of Mr. Jotham Warren, near the premises, Col. Asa Fitch, Bozrah, or the subscriber in Groton. RALPH HURLBUTT

*Dec. 31, 1823.* 3w92—

## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 330 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Cheese house, Corn-house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county; is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood Land, a large and valuable Orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith's shop.

**Likewise,**

The Farm called the Hazen Farm, adjoining the Shetucket River, about 2 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 350 acres, with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next, and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS.
or WILLIAM LATHROP,

*Norwich, Jan 27, 1823.* 43—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4. 1823.* —79—

**25** Bbls. Wheat and Buck Wheat FLOUR, of the best quality, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*Dec. 28, 1823.*

## RAYMOND & SEYMOUR,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

**MEN'S & BOYS FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**
(Of every description.)

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## Commission House.
**GEORGE KINNEY,**

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phenix Building* Corner of Wall & Water St.

**NEW-YORK.**

Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept. 1, 1823.* 6mo71—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

***Boots & Shoes,***

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

**WANTED,**

As Apprentices at the above business, one or two active *BOYS,* from 14 to 16 years of age.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 80—

## LORILLARD'S
## *Advertisement.*

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**

DULY authorised AGENTS of Messrs P & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of

*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccoboy*

**SNUFF,**

**Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,**

which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignment, we have from Messrs. Lorillards, their *caution* against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov. 24.* 1f86—

## SALT.

**400 bush. T. I. & Anguilla SALT,** for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*Dec. 28, 1823.* 91—

## COAL & WOOD.

WANTED, one thousand bushels of Chesnut Coal, and a few cords of green and dry wood, if application is made immediately to the subscribers, at Norwich Falls.

WM. & THOS. J. HINES.

*Jan. 7.* 1f92—

*Connecticut Registers,*

*Farmer's, Christian, Meadiebrooks', and Daboll's*

**ALMANACKS,**

For sale by the gross, dozen, or single, by

**Robinson & Dunham.**


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1824. Whole No. 92



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## BOOKS

RECEIVED BY

**Robinson & Dunham,**

*During the past week, and for sale on favorable terms at their Book-Store, Chelsea.*

PHARMACOPŒIA of the United States; Bigelow's Sequel to the Pharmacopœia; Morse's Universal Geography; Gummere's Surveying; Flint's do.; Armstrong on Fevers; Niles' Civil Officer; Tytler's Elements of General History; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Monastery, by the author of Waverly; School Fellows, a moral tale; Paradise Lost; Homer's Odyssey & Iliad; Burn's Works; Watts' Guide to Prayer; Jena's Devotions; Henry on Prayer; Infant's Progress from the valley of destruction to everlasting glory; Memoirs of Miss Eliza Wait, Miss Humphries, Miss Woodbury, and Mrs Newell; Gil Blas; The Wreath, containing a selection of Poems; Milton's Works; The Letters of Junius; Zimmerman on Solitude; Campbell's Poems; Christian Pilgrim; Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month;—Smith's Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, Astronomy and Chronology; Fables for young Ladies from the best of authors; Scott's System of Military Tactics, by Darrow; Darrow's Artillerist and Cavalry Tactics; M. G. Lewis' Tales of Wonder; Chalmer's Astronomical Discourses, do. in relation to the commercial and ordinary affairs of life; Treebe's Astronomy; Nott's Sermons to Children; Wm. Tell; Falconer's Shipwreck; Universal Preceptor of the Arts and Sciences;—Robinson Crusoe; White's Remains; Thomson's Seasons; Mavor's Elements of Knowledge; Domestic Cookery; British Spy; Cowper's Task; Perrin's French Grammar; Young's Night Thoughts; Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs Sherwood's Hedge of Thorns;—Lynch's World described in Verse; Chapone, Gregory and Mrs Pennington's Advice; Paul and Virginia; Guide to Men and Manners;—Arabian Nights Entertainment;—Children of the Abbey; Colman's Circle of Anecdotes & Wit; Franklin's Works; The Constitution of the United States, and of the different States; Hoyle's Games; Flaval's Touchstone; Dryden's Virgil; The Privateer, a Tale; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Edwards on the Affections;—Sandford and Merton; Memoir of Levitt, a member of the Junior Class in Yale College in 1821; Blair's Philosophy; Baxter's call to the unconverted; Moore's Poems; Halidon Hill by Walter Scott; Decision or Religion must be all; The Heavenly Sisters; Love of the Angels;—The vision, by Byron & Southey;—Charlotte Temple; The interesting history of Atala, the beautiful Indian of Mississippi; The Pleasing Moralist; The Fisherman; The Affectionate Brother; The little Osage Captive; Father's Gift; The Grandmother and her offering; Montgomery's Poems; Ossian's do.; The Sketch of my Friend's Family; The pleasure of Hope, Imagination, and Memory; The Lady of the Lake;—The Vicar of Wakefield; The Beauties of Shakspeare; The Diamond Songster; Dodd's Reflection on Death; Gertrude of Wyoming; Rasselas; Elizabeth or the Exile of Siberia; Song Books, a variety.

### MUSIC.

Village Harmony, Bridgewater Collection, Musica Sacra, Instruction for the Fife, Drum, Clarionet, Flageolet, Flute, Violin, Bass Viol, Piano Forte, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Dwight's, Winchell's, Watts', and Methodist Hymn Books in a great variety of sizes, qualities, and bindings; Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Common Place Books &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

A great variety of

**NEW & HANDSOME BOOKS**—*for Children.*

*January 13, 1824.*

---

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

*Boots & Shoes,*

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Gallloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, Rasp and Channel Rakers, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Nail Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Clasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

**WANTED,**

As Apprentices at the above business, one or two active *BOYS*, from 14 to 16 years of age.

*Dec. 24, 1823* 90—

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## RAYMOND & SMITH,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

(Of every description,)

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

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## C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

OFFER FOR SALE:

**White and Red**

Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer,

1 case Gum Copal, Glue, Spirit Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,

Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker,

Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood, Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY MEDICINES,

which will be sold at FAIR PRICES.

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, then judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art, and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day can have access to the store, as one of the concern lodges in an upper room of the same.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* tf91—

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## Maffitt's Sermon.

FOR SALE BY

*ROBINSON & DUNHAM,*

A SERMON preached Sept. 24 1823, at the Dedication of the second Methodist Chapel, Nantucket, by John N. Maffitt.—Price 12½ cts. each.

*Jan. 7.* 92—

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## POST-COACH TIME.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

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## Winter Arrangement.

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**CAPT. ROGERS,**

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*Dec. 30.* 91—

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## CONCERT

OF

SACRED MUSIC.

THE association for improvement in Sacred Music, proposes having a *Concert*, consisting of *Anthems, Hymns, &c.* with instrumental accompaniments and symphonies, under the direction of Mr. Phelps, in the Congregational Church, in Chelsea, on Friday evening, the 30th January, 1824: to defray sundry expenses which have been necessarily incurred, Tickets of admittance at 25 cents, admitting one person, and one dollar, admitting a family, will be sold at the Book-Stores of Messrs. Robinson & Dunham and R. Hubbard, also at Messrs. Kinney's and Tullee' Hotel. [☞ *Commence at 6 o'clock.*] 93—

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## LORILLARD'S *Advertisement.*

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

DULY authorised AGENTS of Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of

*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccoboy*

**SNUFF,**

**Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,**

which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignment, we have from Messrs. Lorillards, their *caution* against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov. 24.* tf86—

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*A SMALL INVOICE OF*

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**

*For sale very low, at the Store of*

**J. P. WHITING & Co.**

Jan. 14. tf95—

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*Connecticut Registers,*

*Farmer's, Christian, Middlebrooks', and Daboll's*

**ALMANACKS,**

For sale by the gross, dozen, or single, by

**Robinson & Dunham.**

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## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

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## COAL & WOOD.

WANTED, one thousand bushels of Chesnut Coal, and a few cords of green and dry wood, if application is made immediately to the subscribers, at Norwich Falls.

WM. & THOS. J. HINES.

*Jan. 7.* tf92—

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**JOB PRINTING**

*Neatly executed at this OFFICE.*

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## *"Latest, Best,"*

AND

Most Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods.**

**J. W. KINNEY,**

*Just from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost. ☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Stripe and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings, Fringes, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*

**Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,**

(*very low.*) Devonshire, Kerseys—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf93—

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## Cheap Goods.

**A. & A. GAY,**

*Have just received a new supply of*

**FALL GOODS,**

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazett—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—A great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

**SHOES,**

at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

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## MORE NEW GOODS,

**Just received from N. York.**

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

**STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.**

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

**PLAIDS,**

HANDSOME PATTERNS,

&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

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## NEW GOODS.

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic GOODS.**

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

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## MEDLEY.

### ALLEGORICAL.

A traveller, setting out upon a long journey, was assailed on the road by curs, mastiffs, and half-grown puppies, which came out from their kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse, to drive them back with stones and sticks, into their hiding places. This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day.—The consequence was, that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing these dogs and puppies. At last, he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller, was very much surprised to find the other no further on his journey, and on hearing the reason "Alas," said he, "is it possible you have lost your time, and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me all along the road but I have saved my time and my labor in taking no notice of their barkings; while you have lost yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chastising curs and puppies, whose manners you can never mend."

—

A famous echo is said to be in Woodstock Park, Oxford. It repeats 17 syllables in the day time, and twenty at night when the air being somewhat denser, the sound does not travel quite so fast. There is also a remarkable echo on the north side of Shopely Church, in Sussex, which will repeat distinctly 21 syllables. At Roseneat, near Glasgow, there is an echo that repeats the tune played with a trumpet, three times completely and distinctly.

—

*American Desert.*—There is an extensive desert in the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's 'Expedition to the Rocky mountains.' It extends from the base of the Rocky Mountains 400 miles to the east, and is 500 miles from north to south. There are deep Ravines in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas and other rivers flow through the dreary waste.

—

(*From a celebrated Author.*)

Moral Philosophy makes the *Honest Man.*
Natural Philosophy the *Ingenious Man.*
History the Man of *Experience.*
Poesy the Man of *Wit.*
Rhetoric the *eloquent* Man.
Polite learning sheds a diffusive grace and ornament upon all kinds of Literature.
The knowledge of the world constitutes the *Intelligent Man.*
The study of the Sacred Pages forms the *good Man.*
But *all* these must go together to make the PERFECT COMPLETE GENTLEMAN.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Senior Editor of the New York Statesman.*

### Editorial Correspondence.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR AT WASHINGTON.

As the close of the year, when the lapse of time sobers the feelings, and renders the varieties of life more apparent, is the fittest season for moralizing, our readers will permit me to indulge in a few reflections on the fugitive and changeable character of the little world at Washington.—In other places a generation is estimated to last thirty years; but at the seat of government it does not exceed half a dozen, so far at least as the transient part of the population is concerned. True it is that you here and there find a political Nestor, who has survived the vicissitudes of party, and lived through several of these contracted generations; but such instances are rare, and the generality of persons whom you meet in Congress, or at parties, may be numbered with the ephemeral multitude, appearing for a little time, and then vanishing away.

Nearly all the actors, and all the spectators, on this great political theatre of the nation, and in the busy, bustling scenes of winter at Washington, are new, while the old ones are scattered over the country, and perhaps forgotten by their successors. I have often cast my eye over the house, and reflected how few of those remain, who but a few years since occupied the hall, and whose names rang thro' the country. Men who were once prominent, and on whom the public attention was once fixed; whose eloquence charmed, and whose influence swayed the councils of the nation, are now gone,—some of them to that bourne from which no traveller returns; some to distant countries or to different stations at home; and others to the shades of retirement or the vale of obscurity. Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, and Mr. New, of Kentucky, both of whom were veterans in legislation, and might be called "the last of the cocked-hats" in the House of Representatives, are *congressionally* no more. Their seats are occupied by strangers. Mr. Newton, of Norfolk, Virginia, is *officially* the oldest member of the House. He has been in Congress twenty-two years in succession, having never lost an election amidst all the fluctuations of party and the changes of popular sentiment, during that long period, which reaches back through the turbulent times of the republic. He has often differed from his constituents in sentiment, and several attempts have been made to defeat his election, but such has been his integrity and fidelity in the discharge of his duties, that the efforts of his competitors have proved unavailing.—Next to him Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke, I believe, ranks in official age, having been in Congress for nearly the same time. Several of the Virginia members have been members for a number of years. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, may also be considered veterans in legislation. In the middle and eastern states, I think of none who are so old in Congress, as Mr. Taylor, of New York, and Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire. A large majority are comparatively young members, their predecessors having been wrecked by the storms, or ingulfed by the political Maelstroms of the North:

"Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

The character of the Senate is less shifting and variable, owing in part to the constitution of that body. A term of six years enables a man to become familiar with legislative business, and to exhibit his talents to advantage, if he really possesses them; whereas, in the other house, the term of two years amounts to a mere apprenticeship, and affords no opportunity of requiring reputation and influence.—Hence, it is more common, I believe, for members of the Senate to be re-elected than for those of the other house. Several of the former have been in public life, though not all the time in the Senate, from the first organization of the government. Of this number may be reckoned the venerable Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, Mr. Gaillard, of South Carolina, Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, General Jackson, of Tennessee, Mr. King, of New York, and Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, who are the real *patres conscripti* of the country, approaching in appearance much nearer to the idea of a Roman Senate, than those of less years; whatever may be their talents and qualifications. But even in this body, great as its comparative stability of character, changes are sufficiently frequent, and like yesterday's, to-day's, and to-morrow's sun, it is forever off *usque ad idem*—another, and yet the same. As personal identity is preserved, although the component particles of the human body are said to change in every few years; so with the Senate, a uniformity of character is maintained, while the constituent parts are perpetually shifting.

But here is another portion of the winter population of Washington still more ephemeral and evanescent, than the members of Congress, or the officers of the government; I mean the belles and beaux of the fashionable world. It is impossible to witness the scenes of gaiety and pleasure; the display of beauty, taste, & elegance which enliven the circles of the metropolis, without reflecting how transient are the actors in this drama; how many generations of the same description have preceded them; how soon they will be dispersed; and others succeed to their places, becoming in turn the subject of admiration, the theme of poetry, and the town. I have never extended my researches very far into the annals of fashion, and personal observation has not enabled me to judge, with much accuracy, as to the average reign of those who figure most, and attract the greatest share of attention in the circles of high life; but I am safe in the calculation, that the revolutions are much more frequent than the vicissitudes of power, the dethronement and succession in any of the brief and unstable dynasties of the east. Like the sword suspended by a single thread over the head of Dionysius at the festive board, the unwelcome thought will intrude itself into the gayest circles, that the countenances which now beam with pleasure, the blaze of beauty, the fascinations of taste and elegance, the flashes of wit and merriment, will dazzle and delight for a moment, and then, like meteors disappear forever. At the close of a fashionable campaign at Washington, those who have mingled in its shifting scenes, may exclaim with the poet, in reference to a more solemn event:

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness? those longings after fame?
Those restless cares? those busy, bustling days?
Those gay spent festive nights? those veering thoughts?
Lost between good and ill, that shared thy life—
All now are vanished!

—

Our fair readers who are fond of fashions and fine life, and wish to know how they manage fine things in the "great emporium," may find some gratification in the following description of

### THE GREEK BALL.

On Thursday night this splendid gala took place, and well fulfilled all expectations. To those who were not present, a slight idea of the fete may be conveyed by the following description or coup d'œil of the house. The pit of the theatre was floored over level with the stage, thus forming one magnificent saloon extending from the centre boxes to the back of the stage. The first object that struck the eye on entering the house, was the Cross of Constantine, resplendent with light, surrounded by Grecian banners, and with a scroll extending across it, bearing in large letters the motto of victory, *Τουτῳ νικᾳ*, (by this conquer.) At the foot of this cross were two pieces of brass artillery, captured during our revolutionary struggle, the one taken at Trenton, the other at Saratoga, surrounded with the flag of the United States and colours, some of the artillery and infantry regiments. The stage was canvas'd in by the

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] scenery in Unline, so as to give it the appearance of a crystal palace, from every part of which the dashing lights were reflected with a thousand varied hues.—Advancing to the centre and turning round, over the great entrance was perceived the full length picture of the hero of the day, bound round with laurel, and forming by means of a very tasteful decoration of flags, which spread out from it in all directions, the base of a pyramid rising gradually to the upper gallery of the house, and tapering to its summit, which was formed by the camp colors of different regiments. Immediately above the picture of Jackson, and encircled with the same becoming drapery, was the bust of Washington. Looking up to the ceiling, there was seen above the large lustre, a brilliant star, and from the firmament in which it seemed to glow, descended, as if radiated from it, streamers of every hue, which leading down to and terminating at the columns of the upper boxes, round which they were wreathed, served beautifully to diminish the effect of the otherwise overwhelming height of the ceiling. Turning again to the stage, the proscenium was decorated with the large standards of Greece and the United States, blended together and reaching from side to side. In front of the Greek flag was a banner inscribed "Marathon." In front of that of the United States was another, inscribed "New Orleans." On the right side of the stage was a statue of Minerva, with her lance and shield, the owl and cock; the shield bearing on its face the Labrum of Constantine's soldiers. Opposite, on the left, was the statue of Liberty, resting a shield presenting the American arms on the back of an Eagle. The front of the boxes were tastefully festooned with flags and evergreens; and where these were braided up, were seen azure shields, presenting alternately the names of some Grecian or American victory, or victor—Marathon and New Orleans; Thermopylæ and Yorktown; Salamis and Erie, were mingled with the names of Themistocles and Hamilton; Leonidas and Montgomery; Cimon and La Fayette. Nor was Bozzaris, the worthy associate of such venerable names, forgotten. Upon the whole, the effect of all the decorations skilfully arranged, and set off by innumerable lights, was very great. The committee of decoration, certainly displayed no little taste; and were well seconded by those whom they engaged to assist them, Messrs. Grinnell and Ritter, and Mr. Dunn, the architect to the Theatre. To the efforts of these gentlemen, much is due, both from the committee and the public.

The orchestra led by Bennet, and filled up with excellent musicians, was on the right of the stage. Benches had been placed all round the floor, and in front of the lower tier all the boxes were thrown open. The large tea room was reserved as an attiring room for the ladies. The company began to assemble before seven o'clock, & continued pouring in till eleven. The file of carriages reached from Maiden lane to the theatre. A more splendid coup d'œil, than was presented by the house when filled, was never witnessed. To its description, however, we are quite unequal, and shall, therefore, not attempt it. One remark must be added, that a more orderly, and decorous, and gratified assembly, was perhaps never seen any where.—*New York American.*

## Connecticut Memorial.

*From the Hartford Mirror.*

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of Manufactures and National Industry held at the State House in Hartford, Conn. on the 1st day of January, 1824—the following Memorial, reported by a Committee consisting of two delegates from each county, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to our Senators & Representatives in Congress.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.*

The Memorial of Manufacturers, Mechanics, and friends of National Industry, Citizens of the State of Connecticut, humbly sheweth:—

That while they duly appreciate, they are desirous to embrace the privilege guaranteed by the Constitution, to assemble together and petition Congress for a redress of their grievances. As a component part of a large and flourishing republic, they sincerely hope their Memorial will meet that attention which justice and policy alike demand.

Encouraged by the example of every nation, and by the proffered patronage of our own, your Memorialists have, in many instances, embarked their whole property in Manufactures, calculated to afford a decent livelihood, while they advanced the general good;—some have unwisely borrowed capitol, and pledged their establishments to creditors, for advancements; and, while creditors are pressing those demands, because they doubt the security, the unfortunate manufacturer is compelled to witness his certain ruin in the decay of machinery, which he cannot use without a still speedier destruction—for such is the lamentable condition of manufactures generally, that some are stopped entirely, & others are barely kept in motion to preserve the property. Your Memorialists, therefore, ask with anxiety if the hand of government cannot be extended to their relief. The speculative statesman may view with rapture the foundation of our greatness, and boast of independence, while the manufacturer mourns over the preference indirectly shown to foreign fabrics, and laments the indifference to the wants of legitimate children.

It is a fact, undisguised, that the hopes of the Manufacturer must perish, unless something effectual is done. The question is then asked, shall your Memorialists be crushed by the artful designs of rivals abroad? Cannot Congress afford some protection without endangering the welfare of the country? Nay, can our independence in war and in peace be preserved, unless the manufacturing interest is supported? How humiliating the reflection—what a stigma on National character, that in war we must *smuggle from our enemies* the comforts and necessaries of life! The last war has proved the weakness of our resources—for we could not supply a few blankets for the Indians. It was then that a patriotic ardor burst forth, and honesty and good faith were pledged, to cherish a benevolent intention to furnish supplies at home. Then it was that capitalists sought out the best location for Manufacturing establishments, and, in the love of country, laid the foundation of their future *comfort* or *ruin*. Soon after, Congress ventured, against the many predictions of some members, to grant a heavy duty on coarse cottons—an experiment which must satisfy the statesman of the policy of increasing the Tariff on other articles.

Did your Memorialists conceive that the interests of Manufacturers were distinct from those of the nation at large: did they recognize them as laying claims to *exclusive*, or any protection than what is due to others—did they view them as men engaged in occupations and pursuits, which, instead of promoting general prosperity, tended only to their individual emolument, they would unite with the enemy, & leave them to struggle unassisted against the calamities that befal them. Your Memorialists ask not for exclusive privilege to establish a monopoly. They only ask for a due share of protection. Nor, while they see millions expended to support a Navy to protect the merchant; while thousands are voted to open new avenues to trade, and increase the splendor of Courts by sending Ambassadors, Consuls & Agents, abroad, they offer no murmur or complaint; and while they cheerfully acquiesce in all just measures to advance the glory of our republic, they confidently rely that the interests of your Memorialists will not be forgotten. But enquiry may well be made, whether extending our acquaintance and commercial intercourse with foreign ports, to increase the influx of luxuries, will not prejudice internal economy, unless we can export something besides dollars, to liquidate the balance of trade. As the happiness of domestic life is frequently destroyed by cultivating too extensive an acquaintance with the great, may not our Republic, in their zeal for glory, overlook internal polity?

The Mechanic and Manufacturer, sensible their vocations are confined to the humbler walks of life, and cannot gratify the ambitious by elevation from equality with other citizens, do not expect from the political adventurer, any certain assistance; yet there are many "whose hopes are our hopes," who practically feel the distress of their constituents, and are destined to suffer or enjoy with them, alike in adversity or prosperity. From such is anticipated an honest zeal.

Your Memorialists would respectfully ask, whether they have in vain placed their confidence on the help of Congress? The subjects of England and France, and indeed of almost every other nation but our own, are prosperous in their manufactures.—And why? Because Government promptly tells them "you *shall* be protected, and foreign fabrics excluded, so far as they come in competition." But when the Manufacturer here asks for assistance, the answer is "*No.*—Our revenue will be affected; the wheels of government must stop if duties on imports are diminished!" And the Southern Planter says "*No.*—Why should I be taxed, or why should one portion of the country be compelled to build up another!" The Manufacturer is directed to look for consolation to the "*let us alone policy*," and turned off with the chilling reflection, that, although all is hazarded, he finds no relief. But are the common objections substantial?—If the duty on certain articles was increased, a smaller importation might afford equal or greater revenue. The same clamour was made when the duty on coarse cottons was increased; and notwithstanding the fearful foreboding of opponents, no evils then resulted to the Treasury. If then, we seek a suitable time for the experiment, (if increasing the Tariff can be deemed one,) what moment more auspicious than the present, when the Treasury is prosperous, and when a *mite given in season is better than thousands too late!*

But will an increase of the Tariff injure the Southern Planter? He is now protected by a duty on tobacco and sugar from 50 to 100 per cent; while the Manufacturer of the Northern and Middle States is left to contend with every disadvantage! Cotton is now the great remittance to liquidate the enormous debt due from citizens of the United States to Great Britain.—But how soon will England supply her manufactures of wool and cotton from her own colonies—the West and East Indies? How soon will the Island of Jamaica change the culture of cane, at present so unproductive, to the culture of cotton?—The time may not be far distant. In that event, where is the planter to find his market? Not in the republics of South America—they have no Manufactures. Should however, the manufactures of the Middle and Northern States be extended by suitable encouragement, how easily would the planter find a sure market, and the coaster employ in transporting manufactured cottons to the new and important ports of the South. By supplying our markets with domestic fabrics, we diminish the demand for foreign cloths, and with it, our vast indebtedness; and as the indebtedness diminishes, the demand for cotton for exportation will be proportionably lessened.

There is, however, some apology for former opposition from the South, to high duties to aid the Manufacturer of the North; for it must be admitted, that, until lately, there was a moral inability to supply the demands for cloths by domestic manufacture. A high duty, then would have enhanced the price of bagging and clothing for the slaves. But that time is past; whoever will examine the extent of our manufactures, (a subject little understood by the southern states) must admit a present ability within ourselves, to furnish every article of clothing, fine linen and silk excepted. Your memorialists do not suppose their interest alone is to be promoted by a revision and increase of the tariff. The languishing prospects of the agriculturist, rest upon the final decision of this question.

Their granaries are full, domestic markets supplied, and foreign markets glutted. The farmer, who with the productions of his farm, pays the mechanic for the labor of his shop, affords a familiar example of the benefits of a domestic market. The latter, prevented by the nature of his employment from cultivating the earth, is dependent on the former for supplies, and in exchange for his labor, receives the surplus produce of the farm. This, with the extension of numbers, applies equally well to manufactories.

It is estimated, that in 1820, the manufactories in Oneida Co. N. Y. consumed $110,000 of Agricultural productions; and that more than $40,000 worth of flour, and 200,000 bushels of Corn have been imported into Providence during the past year, and consumed principally, by those interested in manufactories; whereas, a market is not afforded for one pound of our flour, wool, flax or hemp by the British who sell us manufactures to the amount of $40,000,000 annually.

The growers of these articles could not be injured by an increase of duty on imports, but benefitted, since our home manufactories consume more of our bread stuff, than the whole continent of Europe, and we might add, that of East-Indies.

Why then should not manufactures be encouraged by a higher tariff? will patronage lead to an extravagant investment? or will fabricks advance in the hands of monopolists? The present suffering of the manufactures will check an immediate ardour: and, so far as respects monopoly, it is justly remarked, "that the internal competition which takes place, does away every thing like monopoly, and by degrees, reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a resonable profit on the capital employed."

Your memoralists would further state, that the manufactories of iron in this state, are suffering under their discouragements: that these important establishments will never flourish, while they have to compete with the Russian and Swedish nobility, who supply this country. We say nobility for the iron factories in Russia and Sweden are carried on by the manual labor of an indigent peasantry, who are attached to, and transferable with those vast estates, and who receive no further compensation than a bare subsistance. And, while hemp is imported without duty, iron will continue to be brought to this country, as ballast, at a very moderate freight. In 1820, it is supposed 32,000 tons of iron was consumed, ⅞ of which, was imported. It may be further remarked on this point, that the depreciation in the price of iron in Russia and Sweden, within two years, has equalled, nearly the present duty.—And, should our friendly relations cease with Russia, the leading member of the Holy Alliance, we should need from our enemy that important staple, *Iron!* without which, we should be far from Independence.

In addition to the facilities of importing British Goods, the opportunity afforded the British Manufacturer, of sending his goods immediately to auction, with little or no comparative expence, will continue to discourage the fair merchant and manufacturer, who, while they vend their articles, are obliged to pay rent, taxes, and furnish their proportion for national support and defence. It cannot be concealed that the British have regarded our commerce and manufactures with a jealous eye, and will adopt every measure to depress our manufactures, while they crowd on us their fabrics. Already does the cabinet of St. James contemplate a further patronage, by allowing a drawback of 12 per cent. on foreign wool. Should this measure be adopted, our Government must extend still further encouragement, by increasing the tariff, or our manufactures must inevitably fall; and the political axiom should be engraven on the heart of every statesman; that, while England and France are our friends in peace, they are our rivals in trade.

Your memoralists therefore, pray that Congress would revise and increase the tariff, by such additional duty on Woollens, fine Cottons and Iron, and such duty on Auction sales, as will encourage the Manufacturer, and protect him from the greatest evil, the arts and designs of Rivals abroad.—

DANIEL BURROWS, *Chairman.*
H. L. ELLSWORTH, *Secretary.*

The following articles were adopted as the constitution of a Society formed of the Manufacturers and Friends to National Industry, in this State.

Whereas, it is expedient for the friends of Manufactures and the mechanic arts, to form themselves into a Society, for the promotion of those objects. We, the subscribers, do therefore agree to form ourselves into a society, to be called the *Connecticut Association for the promotion of Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, and National Industry*, and to be governed by the following rules, viz.:

*Art.* 1. Manufacturers, Mechanics, and all other citizens of Connecticut, friendly to National Industry, (including foreigners residing in this state, who are interested in Manufactures) may become members by paying one dollar, and subscribing this Constitution.

*Art.* 2. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of May, annually, at the State House in Hartford and New-Haven, alternately, at 10 o'clock A. M. beginning at New-Haven, in May, 1824.

*Art.* 3. All officers of the Society, excepting the Treasurer, shall be elected for one year, at the annual meetings, by ballot. A majority of all the votes given, shall constitute a choice—they shall remain in office until others are chosen to supercede them, excepting the Treasurer and Secretary. No one shall remain in office more than three years in succession.

*Art.* 4. There shall be one President.—He shall preside at the meetings, and shall call extra meetings, at the written request of any seven members. In the absence of the President, the senior Vice President shall preside; and in the absence of the Vice President, the meeting may appoint a President to preside. At all the meetings, fifteen members shall constitute a quorum to do business. Ten members thus met, may adjourn the meeting to a given day.

*Art.* 5. When the society shall determine to memorialize Congress, it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary to frame the instrument: In this business they may claim the assistance of any of the members; they shall sign and transmit it as the society may direct.

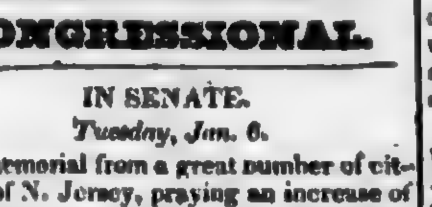
*Art.* 6. There shall be eight Vice Presidents, one in each county.—They with the Secretary, shall constitute a corresponding committee; and it shall be their duty to obtain the most perfect information relative to every species of manufactures, presented in the county in which they individually may reside, with the number of persons, (their ages and sexes) and the amount of capital employed, and the amount of Goods produced, &c. They shall reduce this information into a statistical form, and shall transmit fair copies to the Secretary, on or before the 20th day of April, annually. In this business, it shall be the duty of every member, when required, to give assistance.

*Art.* 7. There shall be one Secretary: His duty shall be, to make report, at every annual meeting, of all the information in his possession, relative to manufactures. He shall, from time to time, cause to be published in the Newspapers, such information as he may judge to be expedient for the good of the society. In doing this, he shall have claims to the advice and assistance of any of the members. With the approbation of the president and Treasurer he may annually draw from the funds of the Society, to the amount of $——, for the purchase of Books.

*Art.* 8. There shall be one Treasurer—he shall be chosen for three years. He shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duty in the sum of $500. Every member shall pay to him, annually, 50 cts. Of this money he shall keep an accurate account, and the objects for which it may have been expended, and make report thereof, at the annual meeting. He shall accept all orders drawn on him in the name of the society and signed by the President and Secretary, or by any three of the Vice Presidents. All orders on the Treasurer shall specify the object for which the money is intended.

*Art.* 9. The Society shall, at all regular meetings, have power to pass by-laws not incompatible with the Constitution, to regulate their future proceedings, and the admission of members.

*Art* 10. No alteration shall be made in this constitution, except at an annual meeting by a vote of the members present.



## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Tuesday, Jan. 6.*

A memorial from a great number of citizens of N. Jersey, praying an increase of the Tariff, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, &c.

*Wednesday, Jan. 7.*

Mr. Barbour submitted a resolution, requesting the President to communicate such information, (as may be done without injury to the public interest,) as will shew the state of the relations between Spain & the United States, from the ratification of the Florida Treaty up to the present time—and the effect produced on those relations, by the U. States having established diplomatic intercourse with the governments of South and North America.

*Thursday, Jan. 8.*

Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, offered the following resolution for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by joint resolution, that there be prepared and published, under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the Index now required by the resolution of the 3d of April, 1818, a statement of the acts, and parts of acts, and joint resolutions of a public nature, which are limited in their duration; specifying the time or contingency by which their duration is limited: and, also, into the expediency of providing, as aforesaid, that there be prepared and published, as aforesaid, with the laws of the present session of Congress, a statement of the acts and joint resolutions, of a public nature, not yet expired, passed since the organization of the present government, which are limited in their duration; specifying the time or contingency by which their duration is limited."

The resolution was laid over for consideration.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee to whom was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, reported resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed.

The resolutions propose that each state shall be divided into districts for the choice of members of Congress.—That the states shall also be districted for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President—That when the Electors assemble to vote for President, &c. they shall have power to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them who may by sickness, death, or other cause fail to attend—That when the votes are transmitted from the several states, if it shall appear that no one has a majority of all the votes, the Senate and House of Representatives shall in joint meeting, make the choice from the three candidates having the greatest number of votes.—On the first vote in joint meeting, one candidate must have a majority of all the votes to constitute a choice—but if no choice is made on the first ballot, a plurality of votes only shall be necessary to a choice on the second and future ballots. If no choice shall be made of Vice President by the Electors, then he shall be chosen by the Senate, as now provided for by the Constitution—That no person, having been twice elected President, shall be again eligible to that office.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should call up these resolutions on Monday the 19th inst.

*Friday, Jan. 9.*

Mr. Lanman presented the petition of Samuel Peters, who prays confirmation to a large tract of land under the grant of Jonathan Carver. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee to which was referred a resolution concerning the abolishing of imprisonment for debt, reported a bill for that purpose; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

*Monday, Jan. 12.*

Mr. Lanman, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue any post route, the proceeds of which do not exceed —— per centum of the expenses thereof.

Mr. Barbour presented the petition of persons claiming indemnification for property captured by the French, previous to the year 1800; their claim having been abandoned by this government in the Convention with France. Messrs. Smith, Lloyd of Mass. Lanman, Van Buren, Knight, Holmes of Maine, and Edwards of Conn. presented petitions of a similar nature; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bills to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to amend the Constitution, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, were severally read the second time.

*Tuesday, Jan. 13.*

Mr. Parrott presented a memorial from the merchants of Portsmouth, N. H. praying indemnity for spoliations committed by French vessels from 1793 to 1800.

Mr. Hayne presented a similar memorial of sundry merchants and underwriters of Charleston.

The bill extending the time of half pay to widows whose husbands died in the public service, was passed with an amendment.

The bill authorising an additional number of sloops of war to be built, was reported by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. and passed to a second reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thursday, Jan. 8.*

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill *authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States in the year* 1824; which was committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLane, from the same Committee, reported a bill *authorizing the creation of a stock not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain of 22d February*, 1819.

*Friday, Jan. 9.*

Mr. Webster gave notice, that, on Monday, the 19th of January, he should call up the consideration of the resolution sometime since submitted by him, on the subject of the Greeks.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill *for the relief of Sarah Perry*: on which a prolonged and very eloquent debate arose.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Fuller, Hamilton, Henry, Cady, M'Duffie, A. Stevenson, and Kremer; and opposed by Messrs. Wickliffe, Cobb, and Clay. The question being taken in the committee, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, to amend the bill by striking out the enacting clause, it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 121.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendment.

Mr. Hamilton moved to lay the report on the table; and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Archer then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Naval Committee that reported it; which was carried, ayes 95.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering estimates of appropriation for the year 1824; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

*Monday, Jan. 12.*

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report against the expediency of fixing by law the nett amount of annual income which shall disqualify any applicant from being placed on the pension list, under the acts of 18th of March, 1818, and first May, 1820.

Mr. Mitchell, (of Md.) offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day.

"Whereas that distinguished champion of freedom and hero of our Revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, the independence of which his valor, blood, and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving: Wherefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,—That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de la Fayette, the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude, and affectionate attachment, which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country; and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country will be hailed by the people and government with patriotic pride and joy.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de la Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships.

—

A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:

*To the House of Representatives of the United States.*

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House, such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject not known to Congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.

JAMES MONROE.

## PROPOSED TARIFF.

*From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 16.*

The bill for a revision of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, was yesterday reported in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Tod, of Penn. The interest which the subject excites is proved by the fact, that two thousand copies of the bill were ordered to be printed, and that this is the first instance, within our recollection, of an extra number of copies of any *bill* having been ordered to be printed. The bill is long. The following are the duties which it proposes on some of the leading articles, viz.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1825; and, after that time, a duty of 33⅓ per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures, (other than those specified in the bill) of cotton, silk, flax or hemp, or of which either of those materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1825; afterwards, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1826; afterwards, 40 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1827; and after that time, a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, 2 cents per pound; on leaden shot, 3½ cents; red or white lead, 4 cents per pound. On hemp, 2 cents per pound; flax, 3 cents; tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound. On iron, in bars or bolts, $1 18 per cwt.; on round iron or brazier's rods, nail or spike rods, iron in sheets, hoop iron, and on iron slit or rolled, three cents per pound; iron spikes, 4 cents; iron nails, 6 cents per pound. On tallow, 4 cents; tallow candles, 5 cents; and sperm candles, 8 cents per pound. On wheat, 25 cents per bushel; on potatoes, 10 cents per bushel. On castor oil, 40 cents per gallon. On all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per cent. in addition to the duties now imposed by law.

The second section provides that all articles composed of mixed materials shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject.

The third section provides, that, from & after June 30th, 1824, there shall be added to the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported, the full amount of such bounty or premium, as, on the exportation of similar articles, may be paid or allowed in the country from which the same shall be exported, or in which they shall be manufactured or produced.

The 4th section provides, that, on all articles imported into the United States in foreign vessels, after the respective periods above stated, there be imposed an additional duty of ten per centum; the vessels of those nations excepted in whose favor provision has been made by act of Congress or treaty stipulations.

### WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

*Tuesday, Jan. 6, 18.*

You will see by the National Intelligencer of this morning, that Mr. Custis, of Arlington, Virginia, a connexion of the Washington family, on Thursday last, made an elegant New-Year's Gift to Gen. Jackson. It consists of the military pocket telescope used by Gen. Washington in the war of the revolution, with a silver plate added by Mr. Custis, containing the following inscription:

"*Erat auctoris, est conservatoris, Libertatis.*" It once belonged to the author, & now belongs to the preserver of American liberty. To the inscription are added the dates 1775 and 1783, intending to designate the term of General Washington's military services. With great deference to the taste of Mr. Custis, I venture to suggest that the dates 1776 and 1815, in allusion to two of the principal events in the two wars for independence, would have been more appropriate. However, as it is, a higher compliment could not have been paid, or a more suitable gift presented to Gen. Jackson.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

The Intelligencer states that Mr. Curtis on presenting the gift, observed, that, although it was in itself of but little value, there was attached to it recollections of the most interesting character. It had been raised to the eye of the departed Chief, in the most awful and momentous periods of our mighty conflict; it had been his companion from '75 to '83, amid the toils, privations, the hopes, the fears, and the final success, of our glorious Independence, and, as the memorial of the Hero who triumphed to obtain Liberty, it is now appropriately bestowed upon the Hero who triumphed to preserve it. Mr. C. requested that, as he, the General, was childless, he would be pleased, at his decease, to leave the Telescope as Alexander left his Kingdom—"to the most worthy."

General Jackson received the Revolutionary relic in a manner peculiarly impressive, which shewed that, however time, hard service, and infirmity, may have impaired a frame no longer young, the heart was still entire, and alive to the heroic and generous feelings of the soldier, the patriot, and the friend. The General replied, that he received a remembrance of the great Father of his Country with feelings not to be expressed by words. That, to this Chieftain, under Heaven, we were all indebted for the liberty and happiness which we now enjoy. That it was with pride & pleasure he found himself selected as the depository of any thing which had belonged to one, whose memory is fondly cherished by the brave, the wise, and good, of all nations, and continues to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength, of our happy country. That the very flattering marks of approbation and esteem which he received from his fellow-citizens very far exceeded his merits. He could say that he had done his duty, and in the affections of his countrymen he experienced a most grateful reward for services which it was his fortune and happiness to have rendered. That the relic of the great & good, he should dearly prize; it would be treasured among the comforts and affections of his declining years, and, when he should be no more, descend to the most Worthy."

ORIGINAL STAINED

*From the Washington Republican.*

On Thursday the 8th of January, the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, Col. Charles F. Mercer, of the House of Representatives, presented to General Andrew Jackson, the pistols carried by General Washington through the Revolutionary War. At 11 o'clock, Col. M. accompanied by General Van Rensselaer, attended at the General's quarters, and presented to him, in the presence of Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, the pistols, with the following address:

General: Allow me to fulfil the request of a friend and constituent, Mr. William Robinson, of Sudley, one of the legatees of *General George Washington*, by delivering to you the arms that *he* wore during many of the vicissitudes of that Revolution which conducted him to the summit of renown, and our country to Independence.

They were the gift of his distinguished pupil, La Fayette, and associate the name of the steadiest friend of Liberty in the Old, with the memory of her most distinguished champion in the New World.

Another interest will be imparted to these arms. In becoming yours, on this day, they are destined to multiply the memorials of the most brilliant and extraordinary achievement in the military annals of this eventful age.

**To which Gen. Jackson replied:**

Colonel: The present tendered to me, at the request of your friend, Mr. Robinson, is most acceptable. No man living entertains a higher veneration for the character, the virtues, and disinterested patriotism of the Father of American Liberty, than I do; and no present, I assure you, could be more acceptable to me, or better prized, than that which once was his. But it possesses additional virtue: it was the gift of La Fayette, to our illustrious Chieftain; a man who lives, as he merits to live, in the hearts and affections of the people of this country. Without motive and without any consideration, save what a generous soul, fired in the cause of Liberty, inspired, La Fayette embarked in our service, and, by the side of Washington, contended for the liberties we enjoy. These considerations, combined, give to the present you offer me, a history, and a value, calculated to excite the warmest feeling of my nature. I accept it, Sir, & shall, while I live, retain it with the greatest satisfaction. That it should be presented on this day too, inspires me with additional feeling. It was a day, when I, the humble instrument of a superintending Providence, was enabled, through the valor and firmness of the brave yeomanry of my country, to ward off a blow which might, if successful, have greatly endangered our peace, prosperity, and happiness. To those brave and suffering men, mine, and the thanks of our country, are due.—I pray you accept my thanks, and tender them if you please, to your friend.

**The subjoined is the Letter of Mr. Robinson, with the Answer of Gen. Jackson:**

SUDLEY, VA. JANUARY 8, 1824.

Sir: Be pleased to accept the pistols which were presented by the Marquis La Fayette to Gen. George Washington, and worn by him in the service of his country. It fell to my lot to become, as one of the legatees of Gen. Washington, the proprietor of this interesting property, and I cannot better dispose of it, than by transferring it to the successor of Washington, in the Military character of America.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be your fellow citizen, and most obedient servant. WM. ROBINSON.

To Gen. Jackson, Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1824.

Sir: The pistols, which you have tendered me, through Col. Mercer, have been this day received, and I beg you, to accept, in return, my sincere thanks.—You could have offered me nothing more acceptable. As instruments which, in the hands of the Father of his country, and of him who was his bosom associate, contributed to the establishment of the independence we enjoy, they derive additional value, and merit to be considered sacred and holy relics. I shall keep them, sir, feelingly impressed with a remembrance of their peculiar history; and of the kindness of yourself expressed towards me, in their presentation.

With sincere respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Wm. Robinson, Esq.

## FOREIGN

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Jan. 15.*

By the arrival of the ship Don Quixote, Capt. Clark, in 36 days from Havre, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their files of Paris papers to the 6th, and Havre to the 4th of December. The former contain London dates of December 2d.

Gen. Mina landed at Plymouth on the last day of the year, after a quarantine of several days, and was received by the populace with acclamations. The horses were taken from his carriage, and the people drew it to the Royal Hotel, and again greeted him with huzzas. Afterwards he was visited by some of the principal inhabitants.

Madrid dates are to the 29th Nov.—Considerable disturbance existed in some parts of Spain. The Treasury was empty, there seemed little prospect of negotiating a loan without recognizing the last, and giving security for the new in the possessions of the church, which would of course be opposed by the clergy.

Ballasteros is said to have demanded passports for France. San Miguel, the ex-minister, it was feared would be tried for his life, unless saved by the French.

Arrests continued at Madrid, and all over Spain; and it was proposed to send to Ceuta the members of constitutional city governments.

It is reported that Gen. Mina is to publish in England a history of the campaign in Catalonia, from the entrance of the French to the capitulation of Barcelona, with some interesting pieces on the negotiations with Marshal Moncey.

Three members of the Cortes have arrived at the Hague; and it is expected that a considerable number of them will take refuge in the Netherlands.

Several foreigners, principally Frenchmen, taken in arms for the constitution, have been condemned to death at Perpignan.

At his entrance in Paris, the Duke of Angouleme was met by the municipality of the city, with the prefect of the Seine at their head, who delivered a complimentary speech to H. R. H. Great rejoicings subsequently took place.

The Paris Constitutionnel remarks, that since Spain has been reduced, the disturbances in Germany have been quieted, & the opposition envoys at Frankfort have been disgraced, the fanatics are extending their horizon to more distant countries.—The Dey of Algiers and the Emperor of Morocco may expect to take their turn next; then England, who must change her constitution; then the late colonies of South America; and finally the United States, where, although independence has been established for half a century, the allies may proclaim that there is no prescription for revolt. One of the government papers has already denounced a little free village, between Prussia and Belgium, whose inhabitants impudently persist in choosing their own mayor every year.

A letter from an American at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27, contains the following:

"The Russian Minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co-operation with them in their expected contest. Two 74s are here having brought the 12th regiment of Infantry to this place, and will take on board the 27th for the West Indies—they are said to have fitted out in a great hurry." *Bost. Palladium.*

## DOMESTIC.

*From the New-Haven Register, Jan. 17.*

ROBBERY OF THE GRAVE.

On the night of Wednesday the 7th inst. the grave of a respectable young female* in the town of Orange, was opened, and the corpse stolen therefrom for the purpose of dissection. The friends of the deceased after discovering the outrage, procured a search warrant, and repaired to the Medical College in this city, where, after a thorough search, the corpse was found: fortunately it had not been dissected, and the body was re-conveyed to the place from whence it had been taken; attended by a numerous procession of sympathizing friends. The next day the remains were buried in the garden of the parent, attended by nearly the whole population of Orange, and several from this city. The Rev. Mr. Stebbins, who assisted at the funeral solemnities, made an appropriate address, peculiarly adapted to the mournful occasion.

The civil authority have been busily employed during the week, in ferreting out the perpetrators of this offence; one person has been bound over to the Superior Court, in a bond of one thousand dollars to answer to the charge; and process we understand has been issued against others, and no pains or expense will be spared to bring the offenders to justice.

We have never known so great an excitement in the city on any occasion as we have witnessed during the past week.—For two nights, it was necessary for the civil authority and the executive officers to be employed, aided by a detachment of the militia, in preventing acts of violence on the part of an indignant community.—We forbear to say any thing more at present, as the business is in a train of legal investigation, but may be more particular hereafter, when the present excitement has in some measure subsided.

* *Daughter of Laban Smith, Esq.*

*From the Washington Republican, Jan. 7.*

*ARRIVAL FROM THE SOUTH.*

M. M. Noah, Esq. arrived in the city this day from the South, and immediately repaired in person to report himself to the radical members in Congress. According to his own statement, he intends to enforce the necessity of a Caucus which will nominate Mr. Crawford, as he admits that it is "neck or nothing" with that gentleman and his cause. The Major wears a long visage, and seems a little depressed in spirits, curses the bad advisers to whom he has listened for some years past, and swears that he will cut them all loose, as soon as he reaches New-York, expose secrets of the state politics for the last 25 years, and finally prevent the passage of the law giving to the people the choice of electors.

We therefore advise the good people of New-York to keep a sharp look-out ahead.

From the report of the Ward Committees, as far as made, it is supposed there are in Boston twelve thousand persons who have neither had the small pox nor been Vaccinated. The Chairmen of the Ward Committees have been chosen a General Committee to engage Physicians to Vaccinate in the respective Wards.

FIVE or SIX new cases of Small Pox have occured at Lexington. Those exposed persons there who have been vaccinated resist the contagion.

Several cases of Small Pox or Varioloid have made their appearance in and near Trenton, N. J.—*Bost. Palladium.*

The quantity of Flannels manufactured within 40 miles of Boston, the last year, have exceeded fifteen thousand pieces of 40 yards each, comprising the various qualities and colors usually imported—and the new establishments now going into operation, will manufacture more than thirty thousand pieces the present year.—Beside these, there are others in Connecticut and New-York, of considerable extent, and all of them will be sufficient within eighteen months to supply the wants of the country of this comfortable and health-preserving commodity.—*Bost. Gaz.*

*Worthy of Record.*—We learn by letters from Albany, that the ice gave way in the Hudson on Sunday last, and the river at Albany was clear of it on the following day. The sloops Perseverance, Favourite, Edmund, and Gold Hunter, from Albany—Olive, from Lansingburgh, Freedom, from Athens, and the Intrepid, from Catskill—arrived here yesterday, with valuable cargoes, and a considerable amount in specie.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

FRESHET.—The Buffalo Journal informs us that the Buffalo Creek, and all the smaller streams in the vicinity, have broken up within a few days past, and yet remain unfrozen. Several streams rose to an unusual height, owing to the dissolution of snow, every particle of which disappeared. The Lake is open and free from ice, and the weather which a week since was "Winter in its roughest mood," was on the 5th inst. characterised by all the mildness of Spring. On the 6th, there was a fall of snow, but the air was yet mild and the roads quite muddy.—*New-Haven Herald.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1824.

*Concert.*—It will be seen by a notice on the first page of this paper, that the choir of Singers, under the instruction of Mr. Phelps, have it in contemplation to give a Concert of Sacred Music, on the evening of the 30th inst. in the Congregational Church, at Chelsea. From the well known taste of this gentleman, in the harmonic art, and from his talents and indefatigable perseverance in improving that of others, and in modulating their voices in those melodiously enchanting sounds in which *the celestial Angels might in full voices join*, we shall, on that occasion, anticipate no ordinary treat, and from the great variety and choice selection of pieces made for that evening, we have reason to believe that the amateurs in music will be highly gratified, and feel themselves amply compensated for their time and expense.

The want of room, will prevent our publishing the order of exercises for this occasion, but on that evening a pamphlet will be issued for the accommodation of the audience.

*The Greek Cause.*—We are desired to give public notice, that those who possess swords, pistols, guns, blunderbusses, or any other accoutrements of war, may now have an opportunity to make an advantageous disposition of them to the cause of liberty, by leaving them at the store of Messrs. J. P. Whiting & Co. who will attend to the forwarding of all such articles to the Greeks.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Lanman, for the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finances."

*Crawford and Herb drinks!*—We have no longer certainly any reason to wonder at the long indisposition of Mr. Crawford, and were the people obliged to read the one half that is written about him, we should be an universally sick nation.—We copy the following from a neighboring paper, which, we doubt not, will prove a gentle *emetic* to all who may read it. We hope, however, that it will not make them *suddenly sick of Crawford*—He is not to blame for *all* the *stuff* that appears about him in *some prints*.

"How is Mr. Crawford's health? I hope he will avoid doctoring too much—let his wife make him good *herb drinks* and let him pay attention to his diet. I always nursed my poor husband, and he would never take your *calomel* and *opium* and he enjoyed extraordinary good health for his time of life, and retained his faculties to the last."

'*Lud a mussy!*' *Clapp & Francis! what next?*

In the late message of the Governor of New-York, before the Legislature of that State, we notice the following deserved compliment to the Hon. De Witt Clinton:

During the last year, the Champlain Canal has been rendered navigable to the Hudson river at the city of Albany: and the completion of the Erie canal the ensuing season or the summer following, is rendered morally certain, so that the period is not distant when we shall fully experience the benefits and important advantages secured to our citizens by this unexampled improvement. A more propitious era connected with the growth and prosperity of our country cannot well be imagined, and in taking a retrospective view of the enterprize and patriotism of our predecessors, it is difficult to suppress the most endearing emotions of respect and gratitude for the memory of those with whom this vastly important and useful project of connecting the western and northern lakes with the waters of the Hudson, first originated.

The Hon. James Fenner, of Providence, was nominated at the Republic convention held at Providence on Wednesday evening, as candidate for the office of Governor of Rhode-Island at the next election, Gov. Gibbs having declined being again a candidate. Charles Collins, Esq. was nominated as candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor.

The sum raised for the Greeks, by the Military Ball in N. York, 8th January, is said to be upwards of $2000.

The sum raised by the Bachelors' Ball, in N. York, 1st January, for the Greeks, is $226.

The Legislature of Delaware, have elected Nicholas Van Dyke, Esq. a Senator to Congress for six years, and H. W. Clayton, to fill the place of Mr. Rodney.

*The Mayor of New-Haven*, has offered a reward of $300 for the discovery of the person or persons concerned in the recent unlawful act of removing the body of a respectable female from its place of interment in West-Haven, to the Medical College in New-Haven for dissection.

FOR THE COURIER.

THE GREEKS.

The cause of the Greeks serves at present to excite, throughout our country, a very great and very general interest.—That it is worthy of exciting this interest—that it is deserving of the most vigorous effort and most active exertion, I am clearly and decidedly of opinion. I will, however, premise the few observations I intend making on the subject, by remarking, that I account as nothing, the learned cant with which the papers at this time greatly abound. I confess myself unable to perceive the vast obligations we are under to the present Greeks, for those valuable productions in literature and science, with which, some two thousand years ago, the inhabitants of the same territory were so kind as to favor the civilized world. You can scarcely take up a paper, without finding it filled with the rapturous strains, the extatic flights, the tumid language, and the feeble arguments of some pedantic school boy, who has had the poetry of Homer, the philosophy of Socrates, and eloquence of Demosthenes, rather whipped into his skin, than communicated to his mind; and brought in contact with his brain only by being forced through the bony substance of his skull. To the poet, indeed, I have no disposition to deny so fruitful a subject. The variety of the pleasing associations, connected with the land which gave a dwelling place and a sepulchre to so many heroes and patriots, poets, philosophers and orators, cannot fail to excite all that is poetical in the mind of every individual.—The fertility of a poet's imagination, and the liveliness of a poet's fancy, can here find a field sufficiently extensive for all its vagaries—a range wide and boundless—a country in which he can roam and revel amid sweets and beauties, abundant to profusion; from which the most delicate taste, the most fastidious appetite, can cull a copious collection, a bounteous repast. In the modern Greek, the poet, without much stretch of imagination, can see the descendants of Leonidas, fighting at the straits of Thermopylæ; and their struggle against an arbitrary ruler—their opposition to a beastly tyrant, will call up to his mind the names of a Cimon, a Miltiades, an Aristides, and make him imagine that they have arisen from their graves to defend, by their wise counsel and their powerful arms, that country, to which in former times, they showed their love, by protecting it from the assaults of tyranny, by repelling the incursions of despotism.

With what apostrophes to departed heroes—with what appeals to their present descendants, would the poet call upon the modern Greeks, not to show themselves unworthy of their descent—not to brand with ignominy, the celebrated heroes of their country—not to suffer the land which was once the abode of freedom, to be any longer disgraced by a subjection to a tyrannical master.

Language would fail him in recounting their heroic deeds of high renown, and in exciting their descendants to imitate their virtue and their valor. If unable longer to continue so exalted a theme, and desirous of diversifying his subject by contemplating the more peaceful pursuits, and more unobtrusive merits of the Grecian philosophers, the poet may dwell with delight upon the rational philosophy and excellent morality of a Socrates; or he may blaze with rapture upon the sublime mysticism—the enthusiastic and soul-stirring divinity of a Plato. He may eulogize, with deserved praises, the stern, rigid, and unyielding virtue of the stoic; or he may expatiate, with reasonable curiosity, upon the endless refinements, the minute and unmeaning distinctions, the designed darkness & studied obscurity of the Peripatetics.

To the historians of Greece, the poet owns his knowledge of their country; and gratitude alone would require of him an offering of thanks, if the excellence of their instructions, the beauty of sentiment and of style, did not demand at his hands a higher & more valuable offering. The pure, chaste, and copious style of Herodotus; the animated sprightliness, the energetic brevity of Thucydides; the easy, familiar, simple, unaffected and elegant composition of a Xenophon, are deserving of occupying a large share of the poet's attention, and of calling forth his sweetest strains.

But if the poet is thus rapturous in his praises of the heroic valor of the Grecian warriors—thus animated in his eulogies of the Grecian philosophers—thus grateful in his remembrance of the truth and beauty—the wit and elegance of the Grecian historians; with what language will he express his weight of obligation—what words will convey his ecstacy of admiration, when he comes to speak of a Demosthenes and a Homer. The gigantic mind—the herculean intellect of the former, will excite wonder and astonishment; but to that fountain of poetry, that father of poets, from whom he has derived his happiest thoughts & most exquisite images,—he will bend with the most humble adoration; he will yield the most exalted praise. Homer has been his companion from his childhood; from him he may first have acquired his taste for poetry, and the delight he experienced in first reading his productions, may have called forth the latent spark of genius, and impelled him to imitate so perfect a model. Homer has been his God, and happy for him if he has not been the God most reverently adored, and most assiduously worshipped. His reverence and his gratitude therefore demand the devotion of all that he possesses. To him as to a master, he yields but what was before his own, and resigns himself, his talents, and his all to his service.—The poet there perceiving, as he does in every wandering minstrel, a youthful Homer, and conceiving that the fraud, deceit, and cunning of a modern Greek, is only a debasement of the vivacity, ingenuity, and talent of their more favored ancestors,—is unable to express the intensity of his interest, and cannot sufficiently reprobate the indifference and insensivity of the civilized world, in not rising, to a man, and rescuing from destruction such talent and such genius.

These are the poet's ravings; but poetry has little connection with the cool calculations of reason, and the various considerations of policy. I am no poet. My days of romance are past. The visions of my youth have given place to the dull realities of common life—from expatiating in the fields of fancy, I have become active in the pursuits of business. The daily avocations of a busy life, have long since convinced me of the futility of those expectations which my imagination in early life, depictured to me as reasonable & attainable: I am therefore prepared to discuss this subject with coolness, if not with correctness; & shall be dispassionate, if not interesting, in the observations I shall make in relation to it.

*To be continued.*

## Married,

At Windham, on the 28th ult. Mr. Joseph Marsh, Jun. of this city, to Miss Laura M. Fitch of the former place.

## Died,

In this city, on the 9th inst. Mrs. E. Billings, aged 72, wife of Capt. Alpheus Billings. Though in the humble walks of life, and her days consumed away under a painful and loathsome disease, the christian graces shone conspicuously in all her conduct, and she has left a bright example for all, who hope, through faith and patience to inherit the promises.—*Comm.*

**MRS. HAYDEN'S**

NEXT term commences on Monday, January 26th.

**Christmas Sermon.**

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea.—

BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL,

*Pastor of said Church*

Just published & for sale by *Robinson & Dunham.* Price 12½ cents.

**RAGS & SIZING.**

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824.* 84—

**SAMUEL CUTLER,**

HAVING commenced riding Post on the northern route from New London to Woodstock, every week, respectfully offers his services to the public, and pledges himself, to all who may employ him in the line of his business, to a faithful and punctual discharge of his duty.

He proceeds on the route as follows:—Leaving Ashford Mondays at 7 o'clock A. M. arrives at Champion's Inn, Pomfret, at 11 o'clock, A. M. receiving the Mail, leaves Pomfret at 12 o'clock, and arrives at Clark's Inn, Hampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Thence arrives at Staniford's Inn, Windham, at 7 o'clock, P. M. leaves Windham Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Baily's Inn, Lebanon, at 6 oclock, A. M. and lodges the Mail: leaves Lebanon at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Bolles' Inn, Norwich, at 11 o'clock, A. M.: leaves Norwich at 12 o'clock, & arrives at Allen's Inn New-London, 3 o'clock P. M. and receives N. L. Papers.

Returning.—Leaves New-London Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Norwich at 7 o'clock, A. M.: and receiving the Norwich Papers, leaves there at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Lebanon at 11 o'clk A. M. and receiving the Mail, arrives at Windham at 2 o'clock, P. M.—thence passing through Scotland, arrives at Hampton at 7 o'clock, P. M.: leaves Hampton Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Pomfret 11 o'clock, A. M.—thence to Woodstock, and arrives at Ashford at 7 o'clock, P. M.

*Ashford, Jan 19, 1824.* 94—

*To whom it may concern.*

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 24th day of November, 1823, he sold all the shares he owned in the property belonging to the Industry Manufacturing Company, of Voluntown, Conn. and now considers the said company dissolved, as it respects himself: and therefore will not consider himself bound by any contract or writings which may hereafter be made and executed by any agent which has been heretofore, or may hereafter be appointed by said Company, nor by any engagements made by any member thereof.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

*Griswold, Jan. 13, 1824.* 3w84—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, to receive State Tax on Levy 1822, at the following times and places, viz: on the 2d day of February next, at widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 A. M. to 12; at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.; and the 3d at Col. Paul Harvey's, from 9 A. M. to 12; at Samuel M. Downer's, same day, from 2 to 5 P. M. Those that do not meet, may have an opportunity to pay Collector's fees, and those that are in arrears for taxes, must make immediate payment or expect cost.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, Jan. 20, 1824.* 2w94—

**NO TRIFLING.**

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL, (FOR SALE.)

**Stone-Ware,**

*Together with various kinds of*

**GROCERIES,**

**COTTON GOODS,**

&c. &c. &c.

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan 19, 1824.* 84—

**More Books.**

*Since the publication of the Courier last week,*

*Robinson & Dunham*

Have received the following

**BOOKS,**

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE ON THEIR USUAL TERMS.

BEDINGFIELD'S Medical Practice; Aithhor on the Liver; Thatcher on Hydrophobia; Cooper's Medical Dictionary, with Notes by Dorsey; do. a new and improved edition, by Anderson; Bell's Surgery; do. Anatomy; Heberden's Commentaries on the History & Cure of Diseases; Coxe's Medical Dictionary; Brodie on the Joints; Hunter on the Blood; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Cooper's Series of Lectures on the most approved principles and practices of modern Surgery; Blackall on Dropsies; Bichat on the Membranes; Nott's Sermons; Shey's Book keeping; The Pleasing Moralist; Rural Scenes; Benjamin's Architecture; general Atlas; Phillips' Speeches; Edwards on the Affections; Walker's Dictionaries; Campbell's Rhetoric; Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances; Murray's octavo Grammar; Trumbull's History of the United States; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Doddridge's Life of Col. Gardiner; O'Meara's Life of Napoleon; Law's Serious Call to the Unconverted; Ramsay's Life of Washington; Hardie's Epistolary Guide; American Lady's Preceptor; Doddridge on Regeneration; Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea; Rev John Berridge's Christian World Unmasked; The art of Dying and Weaving; Animated Nature; Newtonian Philosophy; Life of Dr. Buchanan; The Cook's Oracle; Hundred Wonders of the World; Sir Humphrey Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Butler's Analogy; Letter Writers; Life of William Wallace; Life of Charles the Twelfth King of Sweden; Goldsmith's History of Greece; do. of England; Jeremy Taylor's Rules and Exercises of Holy Living; Mrs. Grant's American Lady; Volney's Ruins; Life of Gen Marion, an officer in the Revolutionary Army; Life of Franklin; Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest; The Solitary, or Wild Man of the Mountains; Brackenridge's History of the Late War; Paley's Natural Theology; The Golden Treasury; Swete's Family Prayers; Morse's Pocket Gazetteer; Happiness, by the author of No Fiction; Marriage Ceremonies; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Moore's Irish Melodies; Belshazzar; No Fiction; Pope's Poetical Works; Young's Night Thoughts; Select Plays; Lessons for Children; Roderick Random; Goldsmith's Poems; Campbell's do; Franklin's Works; Lalla Rookh, by Moore; Cowper's Task; Thomson's Seasons, &c. &c.

*Jan. 20.*

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. NATHAN ROSE,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Elisha Partridge Esq.* the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold.

*Griswold, Jan. 19, 1824.* 84—

**NOTICE.**

PACKER & LESTER want to buy a good saddle horse from 5 to 6 years of age.

Who offer for sale two second hand Roping frames and one drawing frame, extremely low.

*Canterbury Jan. 20, 1824.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

# Poetry.

### THE SAILOR'S SOLILOQUY.

There is a power that rules on high.
When storms and death surround us;
Should thunders roar and lightnings fly,
Yet let not them confound us.
Each bolt its destin'd office knows,
Across the welkin darting:
This, unresisted, harmless goes,
That, soul and body parting.

Above, beneath, on ev'ry side,
What dangers ever chase us!
Some gust may plunge us in the tide,
And with the dead may place us.
Sometimes destruction o'er us lowers,
Yet still we are protected;
Elsewhere its rage the tempest pours,
'Gainst other heads directed.

To rear the flag, or shift the sails,
In storms the Seaman soaring,
If courage or his footing fails,
May sink midst billows roaring.
He mounts, and to the top-mast clings,
And knows no fear of falling;
His confidence from duty springs,
He's lab'ring in his calling.

When o'er the crowded blood-stained deck,
Are balls and bullets flying,
What does the sense of danger check,
And chase the dread of dying?
'Tis duty still that prompts the brave
To bold and noble daring,
With these to find an honor'd grave,
Or those the vict'ry sharing.

That Providence, whose power extends
Throughout the wide creation,
Beholds what good or ill depends
O'er all, in ev'ry station.
To those in duty's path he will
Give strength or else protection;
Whate'er he gives 'tis mercy still,
Or blessing, or correction.

### TO YOUNG LADIES.

Detest disguise; remember 'tis your part
By gentle fondness to retain the heart.
Let duty, prudence, virtue take the lead,
To fix your choice:—but from it ne'er recede;
*Despise coquetry*; spurn the shallow fool,
Who measures out dull compliments by rule;
And without meaning, like a chattering Jay,
Repeats the same dull strains throughout the day.
Are men of sense attracted by your face,
Your well turn'd figure, or their compound grace.
Be mild and equal, moderately gay,
Your judgment rather than your wit display.
By aiming at good breeding strive to please
'Tis nothing more than regulated ease.
Does one dear youth among a worthy train,
The best affections of your heart obtain?
And she reckon'd worthy of your choice?
Is your opinion with the general voice?
Confess it then, nor from him seek to hide.
What's known to ev'ry person else beside.
Attach him to you—in a gen'rous mind,
A lively gratitude expect to find;
Receive his vows, and by a kind return,
A ... blaze will ever brighter burn,
Disdain duplicity, from pride be free,
What ev'ry woman should, you then will be.
C.
*D*rch***r.*

### STANZAS.

As circling years, progressive roll,
A thousand fond affections start:
A thousand ties enslave the soul,
And weave their fetters round the heart.

And did not oft the gushing tear,
Proclaim those earthly chains were riven,
Deluded man would linger here,
Unmindful of his native heaven.

But ah! the suffering wretch can tell,
How, one by one, they cease to cling;
For, stern misfortune breaks the spell,
And every sorrow snaps a string.

### OPTIONAL SLEEP.

"Pray, Jack, are you asleep?" said Ned,
"What makes you ask?" he slowly said;
"Because of you or Sam
I want to borrow half a crown
For something that I owe in town;"
"Why then," said Jack—"I am."

## House to Let.

TO let from April next, that pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling House, large garden, barn and outhouses, together with a lot of land adjoining—now occupied by Francis A. Perkins, Esq being in Chelsea, about 80 rods east from the brick corner (so called.)

Inquire at the office of
J. WILLIAMS,
or of SHUBAEL BREED, Esq.
*Dec.* 31, 1823. eam/3m91—

## For sale, or to let.

A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House. Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given, with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.
*Colchester, Dec.* 8, 1823. 8stf—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

## about 250 acres

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon. Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City. PHILIP OLIN.
*Jan.* 6, 1824. *tf*92—

## FOR SALE:

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two-story Dwelling-House, Barn, and out houses, with

## 43 acres of land.

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, & embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the first of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of
JOSEPH BUTTON.

**Eighty-five acres of mowing,** pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good Barn, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes.—These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm*, and is too well known to need further description. Apply to
ELISHA I. ABEL.
*Griswold, Dec.* 31, 1823. 92—

## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 320 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Cheese house, Corn-house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county; is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood Land, a large and valuable orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith's shop.

### Likewise,

The Farm called the Hazen Farm, adjoining the Shetucket River, about 2 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 350 acres, with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next, and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to
GEORGE L. PERKINS.
or WILLIAM LATHROP,
*Norwich, Jan* 27, 1823. 43—

## TO LET,

*From first of May next,*

THAT large, convenient, and well located Dwelling House, with a large garden, barn, chaise house and wood house, now occupied by Mr. Trumbull, at the southerly end of Shetucket street, in Chelsea.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to Mr. Jonathan Randall.*
*Norwich, Nov.* 5. eam3m83—

## FOR SALE,
### by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness,—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.
*Lisbon, Nov.* 26, 1823. 86—

## FOR SALE:

THE subscriber offers for sale his old Stand in Preston, at the village of Poquetannuck; it being situated in the centre of the village, and is as good and pleasant a situation as any in the village. It consists of a large and convenient dwelling house, with a store under the same roof; a good barn, wood-house and garden, together with a valuable lot of land lying in said village. Also, a Store and Wharf at the head of Poquetannuck Cove, in Groton.

If the above stand is not sold by the first of April next, it will be to let. For further information apply to Jared Gallup, Esq. living near the premises, or to the subscriber who resides five miles east of said village.

CYRUS PUNDERSON.
*Preston, Jan.* 12, 1824. 3w93—

## Here is a chance to make A FORTUNE!

THE subscriber will let the House and Store, together with the Land and Buildings belonging thereto, *from one to ten years*, situated in North-Stonington, about a quarter of a mile from the Phelps House, (so called.) It is as good a Stand for trade as can be found in N. Stonington, or most any other town.

For terms and further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. OLIVER HEWITT.

N. B.—The subscriber will keep an assortment of GOODS on hand, to sell at very, *very* reduced prices, until the above is let.

OLIVER HEWITT.
*North-Stonington, Oct.* 6, 1823. tf—79

## *FOR SALE:*

A CONVENIENT two-story Dwelling-House, one half mile from the Court-House in this city; pleasantly situated on one of the principal streets leading to Chelsea—to which is attached a stream and well of never failing water—a small garden containing shrubs, and trees yielding a variety of fruit. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by calling at the house: which if not disposed of by the first of April may be rented. CATHERINE COBB.
*Norwich, Jan.* 8, 1824. 3w93—

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, A FARM, situated in the south-westerly part of Lisbon, containing about

### 250 ACRES,

some of it very feasible for tillage, & a large proportion of young wood—about 4 miles from Chelsea Landing. The Buildings some out of repair; formerly the residence of Doct. Perkins. Terms of payment easy. For particulars, inquire of Mr. Jotham Warren, near the premises, Col. Asa Fitch, Bozrah, or the subscriber in Groton. RALPH HURLBUTT.
*Dec.* 31, 1823. 3w92—

## A GOOD FARM,

CONTAINING 112 acres, situated about one mile from the Rev. Doct. Strong's Meeting-House, on the Scotland road, will be rented from the 1st of April, on the most favorable terms. Said Farm is well watered and wooded, and has on it an excellent orchard, good Buildings, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, Norwich Town, or to the subscriber in Hampton.

ABIAL ROATH.
*Hampton, Jan* 12, 1824. *tf*93—

## FOR SALE:

**50** acres of excellent Land, lying in the town of Killingly. Said land will be sold cheap, & terms of payment made to suit the purchaser, by giving good security. Apply to SIMON S. HUTCHINS, or the subscriber in Norwich.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*Jan.* 7. 92—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also*,

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct.* 4, 1823. —79—

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

## BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Chelsea Landing P. O. Ct. January 1, 1824.*

JOHN ANTHONY, Joseph L. Baker Percival Brandt, Peleg Billings, John Buckley, N. H. Bill, Charles Bowen, Robert Britton, Mr. Buckley, Capt. Bugget, Harris W. Bates, Jos. Breed, Benjamin Coit, Horace Colton, William Calyhan, Francis S. Cooley, Rufus Chapman, [*Groton,*] Eben Cooley, Allen Clark, Jr. Philip Conklin, Loama Corning, [*Preston,*] Nancy Coyl, Treat & Dunne, C. Eells, [2] Thomas Fanning, Hiel Fillimore, J. J. Gray, Jared Gallup, [*Preston,*] Wm Gordon, John Hebard, George Hill, Thomas Hind, Jabez Huntington, [2] Dyer Hutchins, Moses Hillard, Sam. Holden, Cornelia Hawston, Ezra Hoyt, Gurdon Jones, Daniel W. Kellogg, Earl Knight, Thomas Kinney, [2] Fred. Lester, Asa Manning, Lenina Manning, Harriet Mallary, Mr. Mace, Martha P. Morgan, Samuel C. Morgan, Phineas Miller, Prescott Nickerson, Benjamin Olin, [*Preston,*] Charlotte Post, Elizabeth Pollard, Lucy G. Perkins, Henry F. Perkins, Susan W. Paige, Mary Perkins, Lorinda Post, [*Bozrah,*] Thos. Potter, Easther Rogers, Zerviah Roath, Wm. Rogers, Thomas Sutton, Bealy Stetson. [*Lisbon,*] Isaac Storey, Hannah Smith, John Savage, Jr. James Sands, Hezekiah Tracy, Jonathan Truman, Peleg S. Thompson, Zinah Quy, Eber Quy, George A. Woodbridge, [3] George Whipple, Joseph Warker, Mr. Wood, James Wood, William Williams, Daniel Wilber, Jr. James Wade.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of Jan. 1824.*

NATHAN BECKWITH, Alexander Bingham, [2] Elisha H. Burnham, Elizabeth Carew, Sally Case, Chauncey Culver, George D. Franklin, Harriet B. Goodell, Nancy Griswold, [2] Lucy C. Howard, Augustus Jillson, John Jillson, Lemuel Kingsley, Mehetabel Lathrop, Hannah M. Lester, [2] Stephen W. Maples, Hiram Parish, Tressa E. Tool, Betsey Smith, Mary S. Woodworth.

J. HYDE, *P. M.*

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, January 1, 1824.*

SAMUEL H. BARSTOW, John P. Cook, Nathaniel Coit, Ebenezer Case, John Dunlap, Andrew Doyl, Alexander Dorrana, Nicholas Dougles, Jared Fuller, A. D. Green, Larned Green, Benjamin Gallup, Joseph S. Gladding, John Gaston Caleb Hall, William Hall, Perley Hendrick, Hampton Lovegrove, Eunice Little, James Lord, Joseph Lathrop, Elizabeth Leonard, Nicholas Mathewson, Andrew Mordock, John Prior, Daniel Phillips, Joseph Robinson, John McStill, William Stringer, Charles F. Townsend, Robert Tucker, Samuel R. Tracy, Egbert Waldo, Henry Whipple, Joseph Whipple, Alexander Williams, Hannah Wall, Amos Witter, *of Plainfield.*

Nathan Newton, Sterry Kinney,
*of Voluntown.*
E. C. Eaton, P. M.

### ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficiency in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.
*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLUS.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.
*Jan.* 13, 1824. 13—

## NOTICE.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction on the 22d day of January inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Polly Brewster, in Preston, all the personal estate of Mr *ELIJAH BREWSTER*, late of Preston, deceased, consisting of 1 Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, a number of Sheep & Swine, house-hold Furniture, Farming Tools Hay, &c. &c. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

POLLY BREWSTER, } *Adm'rs*
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY. }

N. B.—At the same time & place, will be sold at auction, 2 pair of Oxen, 1 ox Cart, and sundry other articles of personal property.
*Jan.* 14. 2w93—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Mr. *HEZEKIAH TRACY*, late of said Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—and said court having allowed six months from the publishing of this notice, for exhibition of claims of said estate. Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at the Office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the 2d Tuesday of February, April, and July next, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JAMES STEDMAN,
*Commissioners.*
*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1824. 93—

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. *HENRY FARNUM*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JARED FARNUM, *Executor.*
*Lisbon, Jan.* 7, 1824. 5w93—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.
*Preston, Jan.* 5, 1824. 6w92—

## *WEAVERS*

WANTED to hire four Flannel Weavers, if application is made soon—apply to the subscriber at the Flannel Factory, at Manchester. JOHN MATHER.
*Manchester, Hartford County, Dec.* 24, 1823. —93—

THE members of the Norwich Channel Company are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, &c. will be on Friday, the 23d inst. at Kinney's Hotel, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. JESSE BREED, *Sec'ry*
*Jan.* 14, 1824. 2w93—

## *Mr. Phelps*

PURPOSES to continue his Literary School in this place during another quarter, which will commence Monday, the 2d Feb. next.
*Jan.* 14. 93—

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD
*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

## Commission House.
### GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phenix Building* Corner of Wall & Water St.

### NEW-YORK.

Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.
*Sept.* 1, 1823. 6mo71—

## Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD steady man—one that is acquainted with taking care of horses, farming, &c. Inquire of the Printers.
*Jan.* 7.

**25** bbls Wheat and Buck Wheat FLOUR, of the best quality for sale by
JOHN H. GRACE.
*Dec.* 22, 1823.

## *C. F. & G. C. Lester.*

*Have on hand, and offer for sale for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be had in this state,*

**25** chests Imperial, hyson, young hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea Teas—*select chops.*

12 hhds. St. Croix, and Antigua Rum.

2 do Superior Jamaica Spirits, 5 years old.

1 pipe Old Brandy—a choice article,

1 bbl. Old Peach Brandy,

20 qr. casks Madeira, Sicily, Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, Port, and Malaga Wines,

4 tons Sugars, 1 do Brown and White—various qualities,

1500 lbs. Lump and Loaf do.

25 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

6 hhds and 4 tierces first quality Retailing Molasses,

20 bbls. C Brandy,

20 do. A. Morgan & Co. best Rye Gin,

2000 bushels Turks Island, Cape, & Liverpool Blown Salt,

25 Quintals best Codfish,

160 bbls. Canal Flour,

50 pots Lorillard's Maccoboy Snuff,

1000 lbs. do. Scotch do.

500 doz. Small Chewing Tobacco,

500 doz. 1-4 lb, 1-2 lb. and 1 lb. Smoking do.

2 hhds. loose Smoking do.—a good and cheap article,

2 bags Pimento,

2 do. Pepper,

30 sacks Cassia—prime.

50 lbs. Nutmegs,

50 do. Cloves,

20 do. Mace,

50 do Preserved Ginger—India,

20 kegs Ground do.—pure,

Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, Capres,

50 bags Shot—assorted sizes, Powder,

2 kegs English Salt Petre,

A full assortment of Stafford Cooking, Franklin, and Box

## STOVES,

and hollow ware of every description.

*Pyroligneous Acid,*
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*
*Dec.* 31, 1823. tf91—

## 200 barrels

Superfine Flour,
250 bbls. Cider Brandy,
25 do. Country Gin,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
30 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil,
2000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1500 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
3 tons Copperas,
30 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs, English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,
For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.

## LUMBER, FLOUR, &c.

## 150,000 ft. Clear

and Merchantable seasoned Pine Lumber,
100,000 Cedar and Pine Shingles,
50 bbls. Flour,
60 casks Lime,
50 tons Plaster,
9 bbls Bottling Cider,
10 Mahogany Clock Cases, *at half price*, For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON,
Who will purchase all kinds of

### OAK & CHESNUT LUMBER.

*Dec* 17. 6w89—

## SALT.

## 100 bush. T. I. &

Anguilla SALT, for sale by
JOHN H. GRACE.
*Dec.* 28, 1823. 91—

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Jan.* 7. 93—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Jan.* 13, 1824. 93—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. — NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1824. — Whole No. [illegible]

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail. To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



"Latest, Best,"

AND

Most Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods.

J. W. KINNEY,

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost.☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks; English French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*

Broad Cloths &

Cassimeres,

(very low,) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—

MORE NEW GOODS,

Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

PLAIDS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS,

&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

Cheap Goods.

A. & A. GAY,

*Have just received a new supply of*

FALL GOODS,

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super. Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

SHOES,

at low prices.

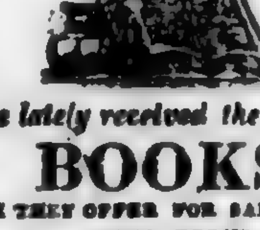
*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

25 Bbls. Wheat and Buck Wheat FLOUR, of the best quality, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*Dec. 23, 1823.*

*Robinson & Dunham*



*Have lately received the following*

BOOKS;

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE ON THEIR USUAL TERMS.

BEDINGFIELD'S Medical Practice; Aitkhor on the Liver; Thatcher on Hydrophobia; Cooper's Medical Dictionary, with Notes by Dorsey; do. a new and improved edition, by Anderson; Bell's Surgery; do. Anatomy; Heberden's Commentaries on the History & Cure of Diseases; Coxe's Medical Dictionary; Brodie on the Joints; Hunter on the Blood; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Cooper's Series of Lectures on the most approved principles and practices of modern Surgery; Blackall on Dropsies; Bichat on the Membranes; Scott's Sermons; Shey's Book keeping; The Pleasing Moralist; Rural Scenes; Benjamin's Architecture; general Atlas; Phillips' Speeches; Edwards on the Affections; Walker's Dictionaries; Campbell's Rhetoric; Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances; Murray's octavo Grammar; Trumbull's History of the United States; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Doddridge's Life of Col. Gardiner; O'Meara's Life of Napoleon; Law's Serious Call to the Unconverted; Ramsay's Life of Washington; Hardie's Epistolary Guide; American Lady's Preceptor; Doddridge on Regeneration; Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea; Rev. John Berridge's Christian World Unmasked; The art of Dying and Weaving; Animated Nature; Newtonian Philosophy; Life of Dr. Buchanan; The Cook's Oracle; Hundred Wonders of the World; Sir Humphrey Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Butler's Analogy; Letter Writers; Life of William Wallace; Life of Charles the Twelfth King of Sweden; Goldsmith's History of Greece; do. of England; Jeremy Taylor's Rules and Exercises of Holy Living; Mrs. Grant's American Lady; Volney's Ruins; Life of Gen. Marion, an officer in the Revolutionary Army; Life of Franklin; Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest; The Solitary, or Wild Man of the Mountains; Brackenridge's History of the Late War; Paley's Natural Theology; The Golden Treasure; Swete's Family Prayers; Morse's Pocket Gazetteer; Happiness, by the author of No Fiction; Marriage Ceremonies; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Moore's Irish Melodies; Belshazzar; No Fiction; Pope's Poetical Works; Young's Night Thoughts; Select Plays; Lessons for Children; Roderick Random; Goldsmith's Poems; Campbell's do; Franklin's Works; Lalla Rookh, by Moore; Cowper's Task; Thomson's Seasons, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

Commission House.

GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phœnix Building* Corner of Wall & Water St.

NEW-YORK,

Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept. 1, 1823.* 6mo71—

COAL & WOOD.

WANTED, one thousand bushels of Chesnut Coal, and a few cords of green and dry wood, if application is made immediately to the subscribers, at Norwich Falls.

WM. & THOS. J. HINES.

*Jan. 7.* tf92—

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD steady man—one that is acquainted with taking care of horses, farming, &c. Inquire of the Printers.

*Jan. 7.* 92—

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

OFFER FOR SALE:

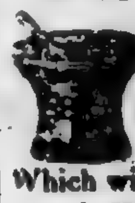
White and Red

Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer,

1 case Gum Copal, Glue, Spirit Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,

Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker,

Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood, Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c. *ALSO,*



A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which will be sold at

☞FAIR PRICES.☜

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, then judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art, and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day, can have access to the store, as one of the concern lodges in an upper room of the same.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* tf91—

NO TRIFLING.

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL, (FOR SALE.)

Stone-Ware,

*Together with various kinds of*

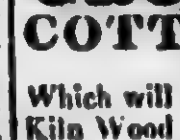
GROCERIES,

COTTON GOODS,

*&c. &c. &c.*

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan 19, 1824.* 94—



200 barrels

Superfine Flour,

250 bbls. Cider Brandy,

25 do. Country Gin,

50 hhds. retailing Molasses,

50 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil.

2000 lbs. Sole Leather,

1500 Corn Brooms,

1000 lbs Smyrna Raisins,

6 kegs Malaga do.

10 boxes Muscatel do.

2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,

500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,

5 tons Copperas,

80 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,

1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,

2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,

50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

LORILLARD'S

*Advertisement.*

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

DULY authorised AGENTS of Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of

*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccoboy*

SNUFF,

Smoking and Chewing

TOBACCO,

which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices.

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignment, we have from Messrs Lorillards, their caution against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov. 24.* tf86—

JOB PRINTING

*Neatly executed at this OFFICE.*


## MISCELLANY.

FROM THE EMPORIUM.

### THE SPROUT FAMILY.

The Sprout family was exceedingly numerous in the village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Alesbury Falls, and was quite wealthy.—They had settled the place principally, having removed from the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, some twenty years before, in number then, about half a dozen families: which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it, and two thirds of the Farms around were called Sprout Farms, in consequence of being, or having been, owned by them.—They were a thriving, but close-dealing and cautious set of men—always active and enterprizing in matters relating to their own interest—honest but exceedingly exact in their dealings with others and eachother, and possessing just about as much public spirit, generosity and charitable feeling as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left behind them but one solitary branch of the family, and that one, being poor and unable to join with the more fortunate, was, of course, soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years it had grown almost utterly out of remembrance.

The original settlers, being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, had now pretty generally disappeared, and the younger branches, in pursuance of their fathers' original plan, were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the preservation of the family wealth. One of these affairs in which love and interest were so intimately connected, that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning, when I happened to be in the village on business. The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees which shaded the low houses—the walk before the doors was swept clean, and looked neat, and the girls peeped out of some of the windows in clusters—their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking, indeed, as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces. Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar room, that I might mark, at once, what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom, and in the course of the morning, the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch and smoke a cigar with the was-to-be happy man, who had chosen that, also, as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village Inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in his business.—They were a well-dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride, and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin, &c. if one might judge so from their endless use of those cozening appellations.

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in a thread-bare coat, stained velvet breeches, soiled waistcoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself, armed with a rough walking stick, and seeming much fatigued, was seen travelling down the street towards the Inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye; but the unknown, having arrived opposite the Inn, deliberately uncased a pair of old spectacles, and having surveyed the sign a few moments, made for the house. The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar room, he inquired for Charles Sprout, the landlord—Charles came forward—"Cousin Charles," said he, "I am very glad to see you;" reaching forth his hand at the same time—cousin Charles, however, appeared wholly indisposed to this familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose five-penny piece in his pocket, and replied abruptly, drawing back—"who are you, I don't know you." "Not know me," replied the old man, "I am Nicholas Sprout, your father's own brother, and am come down, that I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town, before I die." "I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "it would have been as well to have died at home—but how are we to know who you are? assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance."—There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young men, but one of the old Sprouts, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room, and calling to one of the boys, "This is a bad business for some of you," said he, "sure as the world it is Nicholas Sprout, and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it—a poor soul, he'll be off, however, see that you don't send him to me"—saying which, he took his way, and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails. In fifteen minutes, there were but three Sprout faces remaining. These, the old man was endeavoring to convince of his relation, and as he did it so pointedly as to silence, even their jokes and scoffs, they told him of the wedding, and advised him, as he could not be entertained in the village, to go down to old granny Scarecum's by the crossroads, where he could stay until the busy time was over, for a trifle, after which he might have an opportunity of seeing some of his old relations, who could not see company now; as to the young folks, they knew nothing about him, Charles said, and it would not be worth while to call on them. The poor old man, however, wished to go to the wedding—they objected to the distance, and the bad road—his clothes, his mean appearance; and still persisted in his going away, until at last, the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did, leaving the trio of young Sprouts, highly tickled with the idea of having gotten clear of their troublesome visitor. But I was thunderstruck, when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight—every soul gone from the street. I stood and saw the old man go to three of their doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat down on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him, as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old handkerchief.

He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse, rode up to him, dismounted, sat down by him, and entered into earnest conversation. There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts, beginning to suspect their relative, might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed, one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down the piazza of the Inn, where now the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar room, had taken their seats, and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man, went so far to confirm these suspicions, that a good deal of manœuvring among the Sprout party soon followed;—the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the Inn, and several ventured to go over to the strangers.

Just at this crisis, a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprang out of it, exclaiming, "la, Father, what's the matter here"—"Nothing, my son," was the reply, "only our own relations, for the most part, have forgotten us, and those who remember are so busy that we must go down to the cross roads, and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the mistaken relatives of the good man, changed from white to red, and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement—stupidly enough to be sure. At length Charles ventured to speak: "my dear uncle, if you will honor my house so much you shall have every accommodation it can afford." "No, no, I would not put you to any inconvenience for the world, we will go to the cross roads." "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time, every one inviting their dear relative home—pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force—insisting there were no accommodations at the cross roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback, stepped over to the Inn, and while drinking a glass of punch, whispered to Mrs. Sprout that old Mr. Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would lose a round sum, probably, by this unlucky breach. This news spread like electric fire through the village, and the women and children came mourning out to see their rich relative, and tears of joy at meeting, and "God bless you sir"—and the most pressing invitations, were as plenty now, and as cheap as grass blades in the meadow. The village, and all that it contained, one would have thought was at his service, but he continually shook his head—it was too busy a time with them, he said, and his clothes were old, his appearance mean—he might disgrace them—he would at any rate go back to the next tavern on the road, and from his purpose all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person, and even of his old clothes, with the offer of new ones, on loan, in abundance, could not move him, and that night he slept at the Blue ridge Inn, on his return home, where he narrated the story with good humor. From this place, that morning, he had set out on foot for Arrowford; leaving his attendants behind, that he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals—but, look at home—how do you esteem a poor relative. If your consciences do not condemn you, neither do I; but set it down as truth—the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

### TAX ON BACHELORS.

O, *Bachelors!* if on earth pure bliss,
Ye seek, and would discover—
Be at once what heav'n approves—be this—
A husband and a lover!

In a previous paper we mentioned that efforts had been made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to lay a tax on bachelors, above the age of 25 years, for the support of the widows of officers and soldiers of that state. A resolution taxing bachelors was offered by Mr. *Ogle*, who tho't that bachelors should pay a small tax, if they would not do that which they ought to do—take one of the better part of creation under their particular protection.—Mr. *Ogle* stated that we were commanded by the great King of Kings, "to increase and multiply and replenish the earth"—that it was a duty to the commonwealth to marry, for if all were to remain bachelors what would become of the population—he asked, what would a commonwealth be without a people? "I pause for a reply." Mr. *Sterigere* wished to include "widowers who have no children."—Mr. *Ogle* had never heard such a thing as widowers having no children!—Mr. [illegible] was in favor of the resolution; he thought that bachelors were a proper subject of taxation; and stated that the married part of the community had more of the burden of this world upon their backs than the bachelors—they had their own particular offspring to maintain. *Prodigious!*—Mr. *Roberts* was against the resolution;—he considered the bachelors as an unfortunate class of men, at least some of them were so. It was not always their fault that they did not get married, and he was opposed to taxing men for their misfortunes; he thought it would be well to consider how many bachelors had mothers and sisters to support, and finally moved for an indefinite postponement of the question.—Mr. *Ogle* rose again, in support of his resolution; he was always the friend of the better part of creation.—Mr. *Wise* tho't it a very serious question, and instead of taxing bachelors, he was in favor of favoring them. *Very wise!*—Mr. *Brown* believed most bachelors would consider it a privilege to be married; he hoped that *widows and orphans would never be made to depend on so precarious a fund for support, as a tax on bachelors!*—*Ogle* replied; he thought Mr. *Brown* was "too compassionate" towards the bachelors, and adverted to the laws of Lycurgus, fixing a mark of infamy on bachelors—he considered Lycurgus a scientific man—& stated, if he had but three pennies in his pocket, he would give two to the old widow, and keep one himself, and that he would divide his last loaf with an old soldier. *Patriotic!*—Mr. *Roberts* had been a bachelor, but was now married, and expected to raise as large a family as some who were married at an earlier age; he was of course, against taxing bachelors, and spoke *feelingly* on the subject. Mr. *Clark* was in favor of the resolution; he considered the bachelors a very liberal set of men, who could pay a tax as easy as any class of citizens.—Mr. *Stevenson* stated that many of the bachelors were obliged to wander alone through the world, while some of the more "happy gentlemen" had robbed them of their objects of felicity; he was against the resolution. Mr. *Wise* considered the tax unconstitutional. Mr. *Ogle* replied; he supposed that in a few days a man could not even wear his hat *constitutionally*; he desired a tax, in favor of widows and the orphans of old soldiers—"*dear little things, he had loved them all his life!*"—Mr. *Mahony* was in favor of the tax; the bachelors were not so unhappy as had been intimated. It was generally the case when men get into scrapes that they are glad to have company. *Some married gentlemen would be glad to get out of the scrape*—looking at Mr. *Ogle!*—Mr. *Sterigere* moved that the resolution be committed to the bachelors of the house, eighteen in number. Not carried. A committee, consisting of seven married gentlemen, was finally appointed to bring in a bill, taxing bachelors over twenty-five years of age, for the support of the widows of officers & soldiers.—*Bost. Gaz.*

*Character of the Turks.*—The following sketch of the character of the Turks, given by Rev. Mr. Fisk, one of the Missionaries to the Holy Land, will be read with interest at the present time.—*Hart. pa.*

"Think of a government in which every office is sold to the highest bidder, and in which a criminal may almost uniformly obtain his freedom by the payment of money; think of schools, in most of which the only thing taught is to pronounce the words of a language which neither pupils nor teacher understand; think of places of public worship, in which nearly all the exercises are performed in an unknown tongue; think of one half the females in the country prohibited from going out without concealing their faces, while both the laws and the religion of the country allow polygamy and concubinage; think of a country in which scarce one woman in a hundred can read, and where perhaps not half the men are more fortunate; think of the country in which the governor has liberty to behead seven men a day, without assigning any reason whatever for so doing; where a criminal is condemned without jury, and I had almost said without trial or witnesses; and after being condemned, is immediately beheaded, strangled, or hung at the first convenient place in the street, and left hanging two or three days; think of a country, in which, in case of public disturbance, one half of the community can murder whomsoever they please of the other half with impunity;—think of a country in which an armed man will meet a respectable inoffensive citizen in the street of a populous city, at mid-day, and shoot him dead on the spot, and then sit down quietly and smoke his pipe in sight of the corpse, while even the guards of the city are passing by; think of a country in which the name of christianity exists, but only as a name for that superstition and idolatry which belong to paganism, and in which the delusions of the false prophet exist with all their impurities and all their abominations; such a country or rather much worse than even this description, is Turkey."

### REFLECTION.

*If people would say less, and read more,* (not books of controversy, but the plain, *simple* truths of the *Bible*,) would not we soon find that "middle wall of partition," which has been raised so high, beginning to decay, and christians "walking together in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless?"

ORIGINAL STAINED

# POLITICAL.

We publish by request, the Letters of Mr. Lacock, in relation to Mr. Crawford, in 1816.—And in order to give the public a fair view of both sides of the case, we have subjoined a candid statement of the facts, which appeared in a recent New-York Patriot.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7, 1816.

Dear Sir—In my last I gave you some hints on the subject of the next Presidency. I have since made some discoveries, which you have as follows.

The friends of Governor Tompkins in the New-York delegation have given up all hopes of his success, I apprehend, and will very generally go for Crawford, whose friends are already numerous and respectable, and there is nothing now necessary but to secure the approbation of Crawford and his consent to oppose Monroe, to make our distraction complete, and to sow the seeds of lasting discord into the republican ranks. I have for some time past felt alarmed at the prospect; I have, or think I have, discovered, members of the same political household looking at each other with jealousy and suspicion already;—but a circumstance has very recently taken place, that has in a great measure removed my fears as to Crawford. You have already seen in the papers the publication of Doct. Bibb: a suspicion however struck me that it was possible although Crawford had authorized the Doctor to say he was no candidate, yet the love of power and prospect of sure success might have induced him to have privately countenanced the use of his name as President.

Yesterday I suggested my fears to Gov. Barbour and Mr. Roberts: they appeared of the same opinion. I told them it must be ascertained, and if they approved of the step, I would go and converse with Mr. Crawford myself; freely and frankly.—They approved, and I next consulted Dr. Bibb, the personal and bosom friend of Crawford, but the political friend of Monroe; he said—"go and see Crawford, he is too honest to use duplicity, and will convince you of his sincerity." Thus advised, I this morning called on Crawford, & the following dialogue took place as near as I can recollect, and being prepared for the interview, I cannot be much mistaken.

*Lacock.* I have called upon you this morning on a subject of some delicacy as it respects yourself, and of much interest to the republican party. I have sought this interview with a desire to converse openly and freely in the spirit of republican candour, on the subject of the Presidential election.

*Crawford.* I am glad you have called. I shall converse in the spirit you desire, & without concealment.

*Lacock.* Although it is understood you have authorized your friend Dr. Bibb to declare that you are no candidate, yet in the face of those declarations, your friends, or pretended friends, are still with zeal pressing you forward for that situation, & declaring your willingness to serve if elected. The conduct of those who pretend to be your friends, can but excite suspicions unfavorable to your character, inducing a belief that you are acting with unfairness and duplicity.

*Crawford.* I am aware there are grounds for suspicion. When I first heard of my name being thought of or mentioned, I told my friend Dr. Bibb to put a stop to the rumour; to assure every man that asked him, or with which he conversed, that I was not a candidate. I never designed that this should appear in the papers. I did think that this declaration made in the sincerity of my heart, would have been sufficient, to have satisfied my friends and put a stop to the business, and I still think if there had been no other motive than friendship for me, it would have had the effect, I regret it has not had.

*Lacock.* It is unfortunate that the subject has got into the papers. No man wished you to appear before the public through the medium of the press—but you have it in your power, by declarations such as you have made to me, (and made to a number of other members,) to arrest the evil, and prevent the mischief that will arise by a fatal division of the republican party, and which threatens to destroy our harmony. I am a friend to Monroe, but not less your friend, and these are the feelings of every man who advocates his claims. You may be President of the United States when Monroe is in his grave—his experience gives him stronger claims than you: he fought and bled in the revolution. Many Pennsylvanians still remember that he languished for months at the house of Mr. Wynkoop, in Bucks, or Montgomery county, in consequence of wounds he received in Jersey. These things ought not to be forgotten: he is the last of our revolutionary worthies, who have claims that will entitle them to this distinction—let us not withhold this grateful tribute and esteem from Monroe, when no other objection can be urged against him, but the crime of having been born in Virginia;—were he of any other state, he would not be troubled with a competitor.

*Crawford.* "That is true, & acknowledged by all. If Monroe belonged to any other state in the Union, there would be no other republican candidate spoken of—and as to the just claims of Mr. Monroe, I feel the obligation as strong as any man, & have urged them on all occasions, particularly to some personal friends from Georgia in Congress. Three of them I have lately seen, and told them expressly and without reserve, that I was no candidate; I have done more—Yesterday Gen. Root, from New-York, called on me, after some preliminary observations, he asked me "if I would authorise him to say I would serve if elected." I told him I would not."

I shall send you the residue perhaps tomorrow. (the mail closes.) Adieu.

J. Binns, Esq. A. LACOCK.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 7th has been this moment received, and you will see that the [illegible] you recommended has been anticipated by the republicans.—The party will not divide. I think we shall have but one Republican candidate for the Presidency; how unjust were our suspicions of the honesty of Crawford; he is indeed pure gold.—Now for the balance of the dialogue—I think I left off where Gen. Root, Minister Plenipotentiary from New-York, said to Crawford, "will you authorize me to say, you are willing to serve if elected," Crawford answered, "I will not," "I have (continued he) authorized my friend Dr. Bibb to say I was not a candidate, and can you expect I would make myself so ridiculous as to say now, that I am. I cannot be expected to act with such duplicity, I have not changed my opinion. What I told Dr. Bibb I tell you, I am no candidate for the Presidency"—General Root then said he did not oppose Mr. Monroe, nor ask him (Crawford) to serve in opposition, because he had any objection to Mr. Monroe, but purely to preserve the republican ascendency in New-York, which he was convinced would be overthrown if another President was taken from Virginia; "Yes, added he, the Republicans of New-York I fear can render no aid in the election of a Virginia President."

Here Colonel Johnson of Kentucky came in and interrupted our conversation for a few minutes. After he had left us Mr. Crawford added, "after some further conversation with General Root he left me I hope satisfied that it was in vain to press me any further on that subject. Such has been my conduct to each and every man, who has spoken to me on this occasion. What can I do further except it be to see such of my friends as soon as possible, in whom I can confide and instruct them to forbear the use of my name; this I will do, and prevent as far as possible my being made an instrument to distract and deride the party." He added in conclusion that he never could for a moment reconcile it with his feelings to oppose Mr. Monroe for the presidency.

"There are other reasons," said he "besides those we have mentioned.—Mr. Monroe has been my sincere and intimate friend since our first acquaintance; the manner of my being brought into the cabinet, the effect on that body if both were candidates, indeed every principle of honor, justice and propriety, forbid me, if I can help it, allowing my name to be mentioned in opposition to his."

At the close of our conversation I asked Crawford, if I was to consider myself at liberty to make use of his declarations on the subject; he answered he had nothing to conceal, I might make what use I pleased of his observations. I know I have preserved the substance, and I think pretty literally given you the conversation between myself and Crawford. Has he not acquitted himself with honor? The result of this interview I have communicated to Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Bibb, the two Mr. Clays, Thomas and William Wilson, Samuel D. Ingham, and others.—they all admire the honorable disinterestedness of Crawford—and feel satisfied that with such men as him and Monroe, the republic has every thing to expect and nothing to fear.

Yours, &c. A. LACOCK.

JOHN BINNS, ESQ.

*Washington, Feb. 8, 1816.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

## *National Intelligencer and Democratic Press.*

Opinions often vary with time; sometimes the result of honest conviction, and as often to suit the time and circumstances. The former should be respected, the latter suspected. We wish the public to pay particular attention to the following opinions of the National Intelligencer, given in February, 1816, after the caucus at Washington City; and of the Democratic Press, on the same subject, given in December, 1823.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

"Our astonishment increases by retrospection, at the formidable number of the republican meeting opposed to Mr. Monroe. We consult our inclination, and probably the interest of the great republican family, in avoiding an examination of the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will." "It is a fact undisputed, we believe, that the activity and pre-concert of the opponents of Mr. Monroe, and a fastidious delicacy of his best friends, which prevented native exertions in support of his nomination, produced a state of things astonishing to most of the good people of the United States, who expected nothing less than that division of sentiment which prevailed among their representatives. The decided friends of Mr. Monroe were so backward in their exertions, that at one time their opponents, mistaking silent conviction for apathy, looked forward to certain victory. On their part, however, no exertions were spared. As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object: witness the use made of the columns of an ephemeral print in this city, to soil the character and lacerate the feelings of their opponents." "It has been said, that the meeting was got up by Mr. Monroe's friends, under circumstances peculiarly favorable to their views. This is not true. On the contrary, it was his opponents, flushed with sanguine hopes of success, the result of consultations previously held—it was they who urged the meeting—it was they who convoked it."

*From the Democratic Press.*

"There were so many persons at that time in Congress, who preferred Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, that nothing but positive refusal, on the part of Mr. Crawford, to be a candidate, secured the nomination and election to Mr. Monroe, and thus preserved the union and harmony of the democratic party of the U. States."

"It evinces, beyond cavil or dispute, the sincere friendship of Mr. Crawford for Mr. Monroe, and his extreme anxiety to secure his nomination, even in preference to that of himself.

"It demonstrates Mr. Crawford's devotion to the union of the democratic party, rather than his own aggrandizement.—Had he, like Aaron Burr or De Witt Clinton, listened to the voice of ambition rather than that of principle, he would have secured his own nomination and probably his election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. How far a knowledge of these facts may have provoked the enmity of the federal party, or how far they entitle Mr. Crawford, at this time, to the suffrages of the democratic party, are points which they, and they alone, should and are to determine."

These opinions are completely at issue How are they to be reconciled, so as to answer the purpose of Mr. Crawford, we are at a loss to conceive. The Editors of these Journals may be equal to the task for aught we know. This much we do know, that the opinion here quoted from the Intelligencer, is substantially true, and was generally so considered at that time. To question it now would be the height of folly. Whatever Mr. Binns may think proper to publish to the world, as coming from Mr. Lacock, can never change the settled conviction of society, that Mr. Crawford did all he could to get himself nominated, in opposition to Mr. Monroe; and nothing but the thorough knowledge that Mr. Monroe would be the favorite of caucus, no less than he was of the nation, induced him to use the jesuitical cant he did towards those who conversed with him on the subject, and which has been brought to light at this time, after its long burial with the archives of the Editor Democratic Press. Mr. Binns must be much more stupid than we have ever thought him, or he must have a contemptuous opinion of the understanding and credulity of the people, if he thinks to cajole them with his opinions of Mr. Crawford. But it matters very little whether the public think that Mr. Crawford did insidiously use all his means to oppose Mr. Monroe, in 1816, or did magnanimously retire from the controversy.

It has nothing to do with his claims upon the nation at this time. He might then have been much less exceptionable in point of character and qualification, than he is now. The people, who reprobate and have not become a party to intrigue, will dispassionately weigh the merits of the candidates respectively, and will select the man whose political character and principles are most pure, whose talents are most commanding, and whose course of national policy is best calculated to advance the interest of the country.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN SENATE.

*Thursday, Jan. 15.*

The Senate went into committee on a bill to authorize the Post-Master General to discontinue, at his discretion, any Post Route, when the nett proceeds of such route shall not exceed a —— per cent of the expenses. Mr. Lanman proposed to fill the blank with *one third*. A debate ensued, in which it was contended that it would be improper to invest the Post-Master General with a power so great, and that the principle would deprive most of the new states of many of their post routes. The bill was finally laid on the table.

*Friday, Jan. 16.*

Mr. Edwards, of Conn. presented the memorial of a General Convention of Delegates at Hartford, Conn. praying an increase and revision of the Tariff.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Jan. 13.*

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report from the Navy Department, of the names and salaries of clerks employed therein; which was laid on the table.

The joint resolutions yesterday moved by Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, looking to the probability of a visit from the Marquis La Fayette to this country, and proposing to send a National Ship for him, were read a second time—and the question being on ordering them to a third reading—

A motion was made by Mr. Foote of Con. to lay the resolutions on the table, to give time for the further consideration of them. This motion was [illegible]ed.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, expressed a wish to have more authentic information of the expressions of General La Fayette on the subject of a visit to the United States.

Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, said he did not consider it material, to a decision on these resolutions, whether or not it was the wish of the Marquis La Fayette to visit the U. States. But, Mr. B. said, he had seen letters from the Marquis himself, expressing that wish.—He had seen a letter addressed to Mr. Davezac, of New-Orleans, wherein the Marquis La Fayette stated that it was his intention to visit the United States once more before he died. One of his colleagues, also, (Mr. Livingston,) had received a letter to the same effect. Mr. B. said, he hoped, on this occasion, not only an affirmative, but an unanimous vote. It was unnecessary for him to refer to the value of the services which General La Fayette had rendered to this country in the War of the Revolution. They were too deeply engraven in the bosom of every man to need to be revived to his recollection. The resolutions would cause no expense, and establish no precedent. The House had, from various unofficial sources, all the information they could desire on this subject, and he hoped the resolve would pass.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "expressed an anxious wish," and insert in lieu thereof "announced his intention," to visit the United States.

Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, said, that it would be much more competent for a Committee, than for the whole House, to amend the phraseology of a resolve, and as there seemed to be some doubt as to the phraseology of the Preamble at least, he moved to *refer the resolutions to a select committee.* This motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Foot was called to the chair, and the consideration of the bill obtaining the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals, was resumed.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, then rose, and delivered at considerable length his sentiments on the constitutional power of Congress on the subject of internal improvements, and decidedly against the right of Congress to exercise that power.

Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, then delivered a speech of some length in favor of the bill, and of the power of Congress to regard Internal Improvements.

And then, on suggestion of Mr. Clay, who is, therefore, now entitled to the floor, the Committee rose.

*Wednesday, Jan. 14.*

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot, of Conn. in the chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday; which was, the motion of Mr. Barbour to strike out the enacting clause of the bill reported by Mr. Hemphill, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to obtain the requisite surveys and plans on that subject.

Mr. Clay delivered his sentiments against the motion, and in support of the bill, in an able speech.

The question was then taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and decided in the negative—Ayes 74, Noes 109. [All the members from Connecticut voted in favor of striking out the enacting clause.]

Mr. Hemphill moved to fill the blank for appropriation with the sum of $30,000, which was carried, ayes 105.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

*Thursday, Jan. 15.*

Mr. Stewart submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the United States' Bank stock, commencing from the first of January, 1823, to the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the States according to their representation, and expended on objects to be designated by Congress within, or bordering on the respective States, unless where any State may consent that its proportion of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits." And on Mr. S's motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

*Friday, Jan. 16.*

Mr. Randolph was this day expected to deliver his sentiments on the bill appropriating $30,000 for procuring surveys of Roads and Canals. The galleries were crowded with visitors at an early hour.—They were disappointed, for Mr. Randolph was prevented from speaking by indisposition. He is said to be strongly opposed to the principle of the appropriation, believing it unconstitutional.

The House adjourned to Monday.

FROM THE N. Y. STATESMAN, JAN. 22.

*Monday, Jan. 19.*

## The Greek cause—Mr. Webster's Speech.

Nearly the whole of this day has been occupied with Mr. Webster's speech in favor of the Greeks. Previous notice having been given, that his resolution would be called up to-day, and the public, feeling a strong interest in the subject, as well as a curiosity to witness the exhibition of talent which it would probably call forth, at an early hour, the galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, although the day was remarkably bleak and inclement. Some of the spectators had taken their seats an hour before the proceedings of the House commenced, with an expectation that the gallery would be crowded. Most of the foreign legations, nearly all the members of the senate, and a great number of distinguished strangers were present to hear the discussion. The Pennsylvania avenue was as much thronged with carriages and persons on foot in returning from the capitol, as is Broadway after church on Sunday.

Mr. Webster commenced his speech at about one o'clock, immediately after the business of presenting and referring petitions and memorials was disposed of, and occupied the floor until between three & four o'clock in the afternoon. Our readers will of course expect a sketch; and at six o'clock in the evening, after undergoing the fatigue of writing three hours in taking notes without rising from my seat, I set down for the purpose of reporting before the mail closes, one of the most argumentative and elaborate speeches, probably ever delivered in the House of Representatives. No other apology, I trust, will be necessary for the injustice that may be done both to the speaker and to myself.

The discussion took place in committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor of New-York in the chair, on the question of agreeing to the resolution, proposing to make an appropriation for defraying the expenses of sending an agent or commissioner to Greece, whenever the President of the U. S. shall deem such an embassy expedient.

Mr. Webster commenced his remarks with expressing a fear, that so far as it depended on him, the public would be disappointed in the character of this discussion. In referring to a spot upon the globe so interesting and exciting such a train of association as that of Greece, he felt how difficult it would be to avoid a warmth of feeling and expression; but he should endeavor as far as possible to repress the impulse of the heart, and enter upon the discussion in a cool and dispassionate manner. It would be necessary however to remove from this legislative hall; from the Corinthian pillars which arise around us; from the grandeur of the dome by which we are canopied; from the models of architecture which are visible on all sides; nay, from the presence of men whose minds were imbued with classical learning; and from the traces of ancient liberty discoverable in our institutions, if we would avoid all memorials which would remind us of Grecian genius, taste and freedom, and divest ourselves entirely of those associations which influence the judgment. But much as we owed to ancient Greece, as the parent of the arts and of letters, it was not for the purpose or with the expectation of paying a debt of gratitude, that he had now come forward.—Our concern was solely with modern Greece—with the *living* and not with the *dead*. He was aware how easy it was to throw ridicule upon the object of this resolution—to denounce it as Quixotic, or denominate it a modern crusade. But for his part, he viewed it in a more serious light, and must be permitted to consider it as a great question in which the country was deeply interested. He could not forget the spirit of the age in which we lived the great revolutions which are taking place in the institutions of society.

The Holy Alliance was emphatically a league of crowned heads against the people; a combination for the protection of thrones; and if its usurpations were tolerated, there could no longer be an independent nation. It created as it were, a *horizontal division*; all above the line were sovereigns; all below, the people, who were debased and trampled under foot. It was a triple, quadruple, or perhaps he might say quintuple alliance for the suppression of free principles, and for rivetting still closer the chains of Europe.

It must in the end lead to perpetual wars; since the great mass of the people, gradually becoming more enlighted and better acquainted with their rights, would not submit to an iron bondage. If a Spaniard raises his voice against the Inquisition, he is denounced as an enemy of the government; if a Greek lifts his arm against his Mahometan aggressor, he is prescribed as throwing a firebrand into legitimate government, to kindle a revolution. Such principles could not long be endured.

Mr. Webster next adverted to the congress of sovereigns at Troppau. A new principle was here set up. It was what might be called the law of vicinage. The allied sovereigns entered into a compact to suppress all revolutions, and to interfere in the regulation of the internal affairs of other governments, for no better reason than because the example might be dangerous. What, he asked, would protect the United States from the operation of such a principle? Was not the doctrine as applicable to us as to any other nation?—and was not our example dangerous to the legitimate government of Europe?—The promulgation of such a decree amounted to an open declaration against the progress of knowledge, the reformation in the systems of government, and the prevailing spirit of the age. No writer on the laws of nations had sanctioned such a doctrine, which he believed to be entirely new.

Mr. Webster next adverted to the congress at Verona, and read a statement made by Mr. Chateaubriand, of a conversation between him and the Emperor Alexander, in which the latter explicitly avowed, that there could no longer be such a thing as a Russian, Prussian, Austrian, French, or English policy. Separate views and interests must always be amalgamated and absorbed in a regard for a general system. The Emperor loved the Greeks; but there were signs of a revolution in the Morea, which must not be countenanced, as it would endanger the quiet of Russia. Mr. Chateaubriand had deemed these words so precious, that he hastened from the august presence of the emperor to his own bureau for the purpose of recording them. Mr. Webster fully accorded with the French royalist, that the words of the Czar were indeed precious and worthy of being recorded.—If there was to be no longer a separate Russian, Prussian, or French policy, he hoped in God there would be an American policy, which we should for ever be ready to vindicate and maintain.

He then referred to the congress at Lubach, and the decree of the 12th May, 1821, in which the allied sovereigns openly and avowedly protest against all free constitutions. This is subversive of the principle, which had long been recognized, that nations have a right in extreme cases, to resist the oppression and tyranny of governments. A usurpation so despotic and tyrannical would preclude all possible reformation; for where could an improvement in the corrupt and antiquated systems of government commence if not with the people. Such an edict could never be enforced for any considerable time. In an age when knowledge and philosophy were advancing, the people would not stop short in the work of their reformation, and not extend their improvement to the systems of government.*

There was an unseen but not an unfelt power of law, which is founded on public opinion, and which runs through society, "the world's collected will." By the law of nations, states are all equal; and on what principle is this established law to be overthrown? It may be asked what is it to us that this alliance has thus acted? If it is nothing to us, we may thank our situation for it. But it is something to us.—We are interested in the preservation of the law of nations. We are interested in the protection of those great principles on which our government is founded. Is that nothing to us, which interferes with the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world? We must act on principle; and the same principles which will lead us to aid Greece by our opinions, will operate to compel us to resist any combined attempt to subdue the liberties of the American continent. Have we not the right to acquiesce in, or to resist opinions which have such a powerful operation on the institutions of society?

The next question is—"What can we do?" If we are in danger, how can we avoid the danger? Formerly, a question of this kind was answered by the amount of subsidies which could be brought into operation, and the force which could be brought into the field. But there is a force above all physical power, and this is the force of opinion. An enemy from a road could scarcely annoy us. We have among us a spirit of manly independence which can never be put down. The force of public opinion is irresistible. An hostile array of armies had indeed gone from the Pyrenees to Cadiz; but what of that? Public justice was not satisfied—the opinion of the world is still arrayed against the iniquitous scheme, and the opinion of the thinking world, which, he thanked God, composed the greater part of it, would ultimately prevail.

* *For the remainder of this sketch, I am indebted to the Washington Republican.—As far as it goes, it is a correct outline, but the whole I have given you is but a very imperfect abstract of the speech, which it is hoped will be reported in full, and widely circulated throughout the country. There is a strong probability that the resolution will be agreed to.*

But to proceed to the immediate object of the resolution. There [illegible] the table showing the population of Greece. In her political and commercial character she has made great advances within the last 40 years. Her sailors are the best of all which navigate the Mediterranean. There are now seven millions of Christian Greeks under the Ottoman power. Mr. Hobhouse says they have 50,000 seamen. He thought this an exaggerated statement; but taking it at one half, it was an important number. They have 116 ships, and an extended commerce. In their moral results they are making rapid progress. Printing presses are introduced among them, and works have been translated. All this has been done in the face of an oppression the most destructive that could be imagined. The Turkish government was a civil military tyranny, & the Turks had been described as an encampment rather than a settled nation.—It is in its nature entirely despotic; there is no property, no security. One great source of revenue is the sale of judicial offices; and every member of this committee knows that there can be no oppression equal to that with which the Turks have afflicted Greece. The history of the world shows nothing like it. We have read of rebellions, and conquests, but nothing like this—there is nothing on the page of history which comes home to our feelings in so emphatic a tone, as the crisis of Greece. She has suffered too, all the oppression under the eyes of all the civilized & Christian nations of Europe. He reviewed rapidly the history of Greece, and her former connection with Peter, and expressed his surprise that any attempt on the part of the Greeks to throw off the yoke of the Turks, should excite the displeasure of Russia.—The Russian religion "as the same as that of the Greeks, yet when the Greek patriarch lost his head in 1821, and it was placed on the top of the Seraglio, the avowing of this murder was stigmatized by Russia as throwing a firebrand into the Ottoman empire." He adverted to the mention of Baron Strogonoff, the Russian minister, when the Porte inflicted his unequalled cruelty on the Greeks in 1821, that if persisted in, such acts of barbarity would be good ground for uniting all Christian nations against the Porte. Yet the massacres of Scio and Cyprus had not then been perpetrated.

He reverted to the improvement of the condition of the Greeks. A society had been formed in Germany for the purpose of aiding this improvement. Her political improvement he sketched, from the first kindlings of the spirit of freedom, through all the ardent acts which had subsequently resulted from them; and embraced in it the bold and gallant deeds of Ali Pacha, and his unfortunate fate; the campaign of 1822; and the catastrophe of Scio, that favored isle, that seat of Grecian liberty, where the wealth and the learning, and the chief population of Greece were concentrated. He described the valor of the Greeks, and gave a succint narrative of the awful slaughter which depopulated the isle of Scio, sending 40,000 other women and children into slavery; the destruction of the Greek hostages, &c. &c. Many fatherless Greeks, children whose parents had perished or fled to avoid destruction, had been thrown on the common compassion of mankind, and some had been picked up by American agents, and were now in this country. Every effort of the Greeks, in the last campaign, had succeeded; they had gloriously repelled the attacks of all the Turkish power; and had almost driven the Ottomans from the Morea, Candia, Athens, &c. The navy, instead of being weakened, has been strengthened. They have formed a regular government, a republican government founded on equal rights. They had done more than any country has done under the same disadvantages; and they well deserve the cheering countenance of the civilized world. They have withstood the Turk & the Algerine, and the coldness of the powers which ought to have assisted them, & they still hold out.

It may be asked if this resolution will do them any good. He had no doubt it would—Although he would not oppose the contributions which were made for them throughout this country, he thought a public expression of opinion from the representative body would have a more powerful effect than the most extensive subscriptions. It could not injure us commercially; and he thought the resolution imposed no new duty on the President. It was only enabling him to do that openly, which would be injured in its effect, if done secretly. If any thing could be suggested to make his resolution more explicit, he was willing to receive the suggestion. He thought the only question was, whether it was worth while for the House to come to a vote on the subject. The resolution can offend no one. If the Turk takes offence, he takes offence against law, and we cannot prevent him from doing this. The proper course would be to send an agent. If any thing to endanger us was contained in this resolution, he should not urge it; but after the contributions which were constantly making in this country, and even the correspondence of the Secretary of State with a Greek agent in London, no such fear could be reasonably entertained. Every thing short of an actual recognition of Grecian independence has been done. Would it offend any European power? We would pay much to preserve amity with European powers, but there is a price which we will not pay; and he could not believe there was a Christian prince, or any Christian power in Europe who could take offence. Again, he remarked that there is a time when opinion expressed in this mode may be of use, and there is a time when it would be useless. Now is the time to do what he proposed, if it was intended by it to succour the Greeks. The question may even now be settled, while we are deliberating. They appeal to us by their wives and children—by the common faith—to give them the benefit of Christian consolation. He did not know that the Greek cause would prevail; let if every Greek were annihilated, and all the country of Greece were covered with blood and ashes, he should not regret that he had made this motion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Webster's speech, Mr. Poinsett of South Carolina moved that the committee rise, with an [illegible] ...

ORIGINAL STAINED

...ts to morrow. There will doubtless be several eloquent speeches on this subject.

## FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Mercantile Adv.*

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the Tuscalosa, Capt. Mott, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 22d of November. The political concerns of the nation were in a very unsettled state. The Emperor after dissolving the Cortes, made prisoners of nine of its members and was banishing them from France. A new assembly was called by the Emperor. A friend at Rio writes, "a Republican form of Government is not likely to be established here, although the motto is "*Independence or death.*" The troops of the Emperor are constantly under arms. On the 14th, an Embargo was laid on all vessels in port, for what cause is not known—but on the evening of the 19th it was raised.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 23d OCT. 1823.

A Public Dinner was yesterday given in this city by the American citizens, to His Excellency Cæsar A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary from the republic of the United States, to the republic of Buenos Ayres, who stopped here on his way to the place of his destination on the 17th September, and who by a course of proceeding *altogether unprecedented*, on the part of this government, has been detained until this day.

At Rio, the recent measures of the Emperor, were viewed by the Brazilians with disgust, and as clearly indicating his intention of siding with his European friends. The animosities between the natives and Europeans were so great, apprehensions had existed that it would lead to bloodshed. The greater part of the troops were kept at the palace, about three miles from town; this measure it was thought had a tendency to preserve the tranquillity of the city, and was adopted by the government immediately after the Cortes were put down, because it was said, the Emperor could not rely upon the loyalty of the Brazilian troops if they were separated from the others. Some murmurs having been heard from the native citizens, against the recent arbitrary measure, made it more important with the government to prevent a communication between them and the disaffected troops, until the warmth of feeling had somewhat subsided. The troops, however, mostly remained out of town, and some of them had been sent several leagues into the country.

The press yet continued tolerably free, and the people spoke with contempt of the Emperor. It was even said he regretted the high handed measures he had taken, into which he had been hurried by the rancour of the European officers of the army and his household.

## DOMESTIC.

*Naval Court Martial.*—We mentioned some time since, that a Naval Court Martial was about to be held at Norfolk, for the trial of Capt. S. Smith, and Lieut. B. Kennon, and that the departure of Com. Porter had been delayed in consequence. This affair had been kept as a great secret at Washington and Norfolk; but one of our invisible correspondents at Washington informs us that the Court will soon be organized at Norfolk, and that the following officers will compose it, viz: Captains Bainbridge, (President) M'Donough, Spence, Reid, and J. D. Henley. W. F. Jones, Judge Advocate. This Court will probably be the most important of any one that has been held for a number of years, and will excite more interest than any one for the last fifteen.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The other evening a very brilliant meteor passed through the atmosphere, and is said to have exploded immediately over the house of Secretary Calhoun. Political soothsayers augur very favourably, & say that it is a convincing proof of his being called to preside over the people, as the fire coming from heaven proved the acceptance of Abel's offering. *Query.*—Would not connoiseurs say it rather meant "*take heed of Ambition*! a brighter star than thou, "has fallen from nourishing the same passion."—*Metropolitan.*

NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 16.

Arrived in this city, from St. Louis, Prince John, of Wurtemburgh. This enterprising and intelligent character has been engaged for nearly a year in traversing the western wilds in pursuit of objects of science. He has ascended the Mississippi and Missouri, and endured every hardship and fatigue to explore and develope the interesting natural history of this immense region. His collections, we understand, are very numerous, and will add greatly to the enlightened views which the German literati are taking of our young & vigorous Republic.

It is stated that upwards of $1,300,000 have already been expended by the State of South-Carolina for internal improvements, principally in clearing the beds of rivers, and uniting them by cuts and canals.—*Pres. Pat.*

We have seen a letter from New-York, which mentions that Mr. Taylor of Washington, has been notified that Eclipse would run any horse the southern gentlemen may think proper, over the Union Course in May next. The club are ready for any amount from $20 to 100,000—*Phil. Freeman's Journal.*

[We regret to see this business carried so far; it is a species of *gambling* which should be checked by every enlightened legislature.—*Bost. Com. Gazette.*

An extraordinary ship, of a new construction and immense magnitude, is now building by Mr. Charles Wood of Canada. Dimensions as follows:—length of keel 204 feet (with a flat bottom;) breadth of beam fifty feet; depth of hole 38 feet! length on the upper deck 300 feet and will admeasure 3600 tons or thereabouts. She is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is the Columbus.—*N. Y. Gazette.*


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1824.


At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norwich Channel Company on Friday last, the following Stockholders were elected Directors:—

*Samuel Tyler, Jedediah Huntington, Erastus Perkins, John Lathrop, Russell Hubbard.*

The Directors made choice of *Samuel Tyler* for President, *Jesse Brand* for Secretary and Treasurer.

The January term of the Superior court of New London County, commenced its session yesterday in this city. Judge Chapman presiding.

### VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At a meeting of the Republican Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, convened at Boston, on the 23d inst. the following resolutions were reported by a Committee chosen at a primary meeting, and *unanimously* adopted.

*Resolved*, That the ability, experience, integrity and patriotism of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; his manly efforts to defend the principles of that government, under which, in God's Providence, we hope to live and die; his unshaken fortitude and resolution in all political exigencies; his long, faithful and valuable services under the patronage of all the Presidents of the United States; present him to the people of this nation, as a man eminently qualified to subserve the best interests of his country, and as a statesman without reproach.

*Resolved*, That a man who has given such continued and indubitable pledges of his patriotism and capacity, may be safely placed at the head of this nation; every impulse of his heart and every dictate of his mind, must unite promptly in the support of the interests, the honor, and the liberty of his country.

*Resolved*, That JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is hereby recommended by us, to the people of the United States, as the most suitable candidate, for the office of President, at the approaching election.

### VOICE OF MAINE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the members of the Legislature of Maine, holden at Portland, on the 16th inst. agreeable to previous general notice, a resolution was passed, recommending JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to the people of that State, as a candidate for the next Presidency; and also, to the other States of the Union, as first in qualifications upon the list of candidates, & eminently entitled to the confidence of the people.

### VOICE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

At a meeting of citizens from twenty-seven towns out of thirty, in the state of Rhode Island, holden at Providence, on the 20th inst. a resolution was passed acknowledging the talents and public services of *all* the candidates for the Presidency; but especially expressing the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity, and experience of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and recommending him as the most suitable person to be rewarded with the first office in the gift of the people of the United States.

The Port Gibson "Correspondent" says "There is little doubt the decided opinion of a large majority of our citizens [the citizens of the state of Mississippi] is in favor of the advancement of Mr. ADAMS to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

*Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain.*—The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle contends, that, taking the language of the President's *Message* at the opening of the session of Congress, with that of his late Message, in answer to the call of the House of Representatives concerning the views of the Holy Alliance, and in which he says—"*I possess no information on that subject not known to Congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good,*"—the conclusion is irresistable, that A TREATY, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, is now forming between the United States and England, to resist all efforts made by the Holy Alliance, for the subversion of the South American Republic.

The Westchester, (Penn.) paper announces that the Small Pox is extensively spreading from the city of Philadelphia over the surrounding country. Several cases have occurred in West Goshen, some of which have already terminated fatally. Several cases have also occurred in Brandywine township. In truth, says the editor, the contagion is so widely diffused, that to the unprotected, there is no safety.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of New York on the 19th inst. Gen. William Paulding, Jr. was appointed Mayor. He had 15 votes, Stephen Allen 4, and one blank.

The city Inspector reported that the number of deaths in the city for 1823, was 3444, which exceeds the number for 1822, but is less than in the year 1821.

The Senate of Rhode-Island has passed the bill, in concurrence with the House of Representatives, providing for a convention of delegates, to frame a State Constitution. The convention is to meet at Newport on the 21st of June next.

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the New-York Statesman that, on the 8th January, Gen. Jackson ate at table from *the identical plate* which Gen. Washington used at his dinner. "It was sent from Virginia expressly for the purpose."

It is rumored at Washington, that the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, now at the Navy Yard, Gosport, will, most probably, be the ship designated to proceed to France, to convey to the United States, that early and fast friend of American liberty, the Marquis La Fayette.

The deaths in Philadelphia, last week, were one-hundred and thirteen. 28 died of Small Pox, and 16 of Typhus fever.

The number of deaths in Boston the last year was 1154. Of these 544 were of adults, 390 children, 169 still born, and 121 age not known—males 521, females 514. Of consumption 183, fevers 91, old age 39.—The number in 1822 was 1903, and in 1821, 1420.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Philadelphia on the night of the 16th inst. between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. It was also felt at Norristown.

Meetings are proposed at Washington city, to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for admission of the District of Columbia, into the Union, as a Territory. [And next to be admitted as a State, with one Representative and two Senators.]

By the last accounts from Havana, $1 per ton, (by a new regulation) was exacted on American vessels touching there, even though they put in in distress. One case of distress had occurred, in which the exaction was made.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Wednesday last, to meet in Newport in May next. Petitions for 3 new Banks have been presented this session, but were postponed to the next.—One of them from Block Island.

A letter received in Boston, from Gibraltar, states that Townsend Smith, of Va. American Consul at Tunis, died there lately. The officers and crew of the sloop of war Ontario, attended his funeral.

COMMUNICATED.

### EXAMPLE BEFORE PRECEPT.

After the close of the late war, the Legislature of this state passed resolves, directing that Pistols and Sword should be procured, to be presented to Captains HULL and M'DONOUGH, and that they should be made in this state, and by native citizens thereof, if practicable; that a copy of the resolves was to accompany each when presented. They were procured from the manufactories of this state, and were superb specimens of art, that would do honor to the artists of any country; but when presented, the copy of the resolve that accompanied each, was written on *British* manufactured paper—the swords and pistols were presented to them for their meritorious services in fighting British seamen.

The *largest, most wealthy, and most influential manufacturing establishment in this town*, use in their counting-house British manufactured paper,—altho' located near two large paper mills, that make excellent paper, and a good supply.

These things, of themselves, are trifles—but apparently trifling circumstances sometimes produce great events.* The manufacturing interest are all anxious for protecting duties, at the same time you see the principals and their families, the clerks, and the male and female laborers, all clothed in *British Broad cloths and Cassimeres—Plaid Cloaks—Leghorn Bonnets, trimmed with French Ribbons—Cashmere and Merino Shawls—French & India Silks, &c.*—Gentlemen, before you call on Hercules for help, put your own shoulders to the wheels; adopt the resolution of never having, or using, any thing foreign, when domestic can be had, even if you pay more for it; for you will in the event be gainers: in the first case, the money will go out of the country, and you will never see it again; but in the other, it will come back to you, either to buy what you have to sell, or to pay you a debt that the person has never been able to pay, for want of the very employment you have given them, by adopting this course.

The above mentioned course, once put in practice, will extend itself to your laborers in every department, (for example is as contagious as disease) and although the impulse at first will be small, but if the practice be resolutely adopted and pertinaciously adhered to, it will in time become like the mountain torrent, (before it the proudest oaks give way) that there cannot any thing withstand, and will sweep away all predilection for foreign goods.

AN AMERICAN.

* *Admiral Nelson calculated that he could stop the carriage at Copenhagen, by sending his letter on shore to the Crown Prince, sealed with* WAX *instead of wafer.*

FOR THE COURIER.

### THE GREEKS.

(*Concluded.*)

But although I am of opinion that the idea of our being under great obligations to the modern Greeks, can find a place only in the heated brain of an enthusiastic poet, I still think that it is the part of magnanimity, of justice, and of policy, to use our utmost exertions, as a people and as individuals, to afford the Greeks, in their present struggle, the means of effectually obtaining their liberty, and of triumphantly resisting the oppression of their Turkish masters. I am aware that this is a very hazardous remark, and that there are many modern politicians, wise and profound in their own opinion, who would laugh at the idea of national magnanimity, and who regard no other motive than interest, and are influenced by no other consideration than policy. There are, however, some men, who are so foolish, as still to think that justice and magnanimity are as valuable and as necessary among nations, as among individuals; and that there exists the same reason for the exercise of these qualities, in the commerce of empires and in the communications of cabinets, as between man and man, in the every day intercourse of society. Men, although united in large bodies, are still men, and are possessed of the same rights, and bound to the performance of the same duties, as in their individual capacities. However obvious these remarks may at first appear; however consistent with justice they may be pronounced by any unprejudiced mind, I should not have hazarded them, without having better authority than my own individual opinion. This axiom of morals and of politics, happens to be supported by the standard writers on the laws of nature and of nations. Truth and authority happen in this case, to coincide, and law and justice happen, most fortuitously to concur. We are then to apply the same principles in the regulation of our conduct as a nation, that it is the duty of every individual to adopt in relation to his fellow men. If injustice, oppression, and tyranny, are exercised over a nation,—generosity, honor, and magnanimity, demand not only commiseration, but assistance. If without shadow or pretence of right, a declared mastership, a steady and uniform system of oppression, is usurped by one nation or body of men over another, it is the part of an honorable people, of a people of liberal and elevated minds, to assist them in resisting usurpation and cruelty, and in obtaining peace and liberty.

The Greeks are just in the situation to claim sympathy and assistance. They are in a situation similar to that in which we once were, only perhaps of still greater interest. We possessed most of the rights of freemen, and our contention was for the residue of those rights. They are slaves fighting for liberty. The consequence of our failure, would have been partial servitude; the consequence of theirs, perfect ruin. If they fail in their present struggle, their warriors will become slaves; their wives and their daughters will become worse than slaves; their fields will be laid desolate, their habitations prostrate, and they, miserable inhabitants of this miserable country, will be reduced to the mortifying necessity of hiding themselves in the caves and dens of the earth; of laboring with their hands in tilling the lands once their own; of groaning under the lash of a brutal master;—or, what is worse, they will be obliged to wander around amid the ruins of their former possessions, like spectres in the habitations of the dead—miserable examples not of the 'hope deferred that maketh the heart sick,' but of the hope destroyed that maketh the heart desolate.

This if they fail, will be their fate; but if they succeed, all the happiness of freedom and of a free government, with all the necessary improvements in science, morality, and the arts of life, will be the happy consequence. Humanity and pity, for the afflicted, would enlist the man of feeling; a desire to reduce the amount of human suffering, would call forth the exertions of the philanthropist in assisting the most contemptible nation in existence. If these sensations alone, without intellect in the sufferers, is sufficient to call forth sympathy in their favor, how much greater a stimulus will be presented for our assisting the Greeks, when we look upon them as a nation of warriors, as men of bravery and of valor; when we reflect that under the garb of a Grecian slave, is concealed talent, genius, intellect, skill in science, and ingenuity in arts. Sympathy and commiseration for their suffering, might and perhaps ought to induce us to render them assistance; but their patriotic ardor, their magnanimous and honorable conduct;—the brilliancy of their talents, and the vigor of their intellect can scarcely fail of exciting the feelings, and engaging the support of the coolest calculator, the most heartless politician. Such a call from such a quarter, would, one might suppose, inspirit the feeble minded, nerve the arm of the weak and the unwarlike, and inspire with liberality the narrow mind, and corroded heart of the avaricious; that the coward would become valiant in their cause, the miser generous in their favor.

Where then was there ever a more ample field for chivalrous display, for romantic and high minded valor?—Where could generous sacrifices, a devotion of soul and substance be more laudably bestowed, more beneficially applied, or more thankfully received?

A.

## Married,

In this city, on the 13th inst. Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, to Miss SALLY SHERMAN.

In Griswold, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. John Hyde, Maj. CHARLES COIT of this city, to Miss LYDIA TYLER, daughter of Col. Moses Tyler, of the former place.

In Franklin, by the Rev. Isaac Jenison, Mr. DAVID AVERY Jr. of Windham, to Miss RUFY FILLMORE, daughter of the Rev. Amaziah Fillmore.

In Windham, on the 21st ult. Mr. HENRY BROWN, to Miss MARY GERE.

In Windham, on the 3d ult. by the Rev. C. B. Everest, Mr. ELISHA H. HOLMES, of Salem, to Miss LYDIA ALLEN, of the former place: On the 15th inst. by the Rev. C. B. Everest, Mr. PETER WELLS, to Miss SALLY PERRY.

## Died,

At Chazy, N. Y. on the 16th Nov. Col. STEPHEN FILLMORE formerly of Franklin.

At Franklin, on the 20th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN LAND.

In Griswold (Jewett City) on the 20th inst. ANN ELIZABETH, aged 18 months, daughter of Jedediah Barstow, Esq.

At Jewett City, on the 18th inst. Miss LUCY JOHNSON, daughter of Mr. NATHAN JOHNSON, aged 17.


## Masonic.

THE regular monthly communication of Somerset Lodge, will be holden on Wednesday evening the 4th of February next, at the Masonic Hall.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Sec'ry.*

*Jan. 7.*

CABINET

## WARE-HOUSE.

F. W. BUSHNELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

FANCY & WINDSOR

CHAIRS,

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash* or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan. 27. 1823.* —4f95—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan. 25. 1824.*

## FOR SALE.

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan. 28.*


## Notice.

THE person who took a *CRAPE DRESS* from Mrs. DANIELS, in Chelsea, on the 5th inst. that was left by another person to be colored, is requested to return it, as the owner has never received it.

*Jan. 27.* 95—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on the 17th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Mr. Pardon Brown, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1011 15 with incident charges.

CHESTER SMITH, *Adm'r.*

*Jan. 21.* 95—


## TO LET.

*AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT*—

THE subscriber's Dwelling house, Store, slaughter house, and garden, situated in the south east part of Colchester;—a good stand for a merchant, and where the mercantile business, butchering, and putting up of provision, have been done for fifteen or twenty years to advantage. It is about eight miles from Norwich, (near Gardner's pond) and within a few rods of a school house. Any one wishing to engage in the above business, will do well to call on the subscriber, whose terms will be reasonable, living in the village of Colchester.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, are hereby requested to make payment by the 1st of March next, or otherwise they will be called upon in a different manner, which of necessity cost will ensue, and to the subscriber very disagreeable.

AVERY MORGAN.

*Colchester, Jan. 22, 1824.* 3w95

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf95

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

A FARM on Plain Hills, containing about two hundred acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasture, and wood land, with a good orchard, and a number of trees with grafted fruit.

Said farm lies partly in Norwich and partly in Franklin, and will be sold cheap and a credit given, on good security.

Possession given the 1st April next. If not sold soon, it will be let.

Inquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON,
or in his absence, of
HENRY STRONG, Esq.

*Norwich, Oct. 1823.* eow3m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for*
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, *in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thurston, N. London; S. Tyler, Jun. C. Huntington, and L. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

*Jan. 12, 1824.* —8


ORIGINAL STAINED

# Poetry.

*From the Philadelphia Aurora.*

## AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by Mrs. Duff, at the Benefit in aid of the Greek Fund, given by the Managers of the Philadelphia Theatre on the 7th inst.

From that bright region, where the orient skies
Beam softer day and glow with purer dies,
That lovely land where fragrance loads the gale,
And Ceres laughs along the golden vale:
From classic shades, where wisdom first was taught;
From martial plains, where God-like heroes fought;
From Greece! the mother of a noble race,
The nurse of infant Liberty—the grace
And glory of her age—now sunk, despoil'd,
Her triumphs tarnish'd and her honors soil'd—
From hapless Greece—a shriek of woe is sent
To startle earth, and pierce the firmament!
It is the christian, cries for christian aid,
To heal the wounds that infidels have made:
It is the matron, in her anguish wild,
Implores each mother to protect her child;
It is a nation once supreme in might,
Asks of the Nations but a Nation's right;
It is a *people*! struggling to be free,
Calls on each freeman's arm to strike for Liberty!

Shall Greece appeal in vain! Will yet the world
Behold, unmov'd, her flag of death unfurl'd!
Alas! there is a land where want and grief,
Never used in vain for pity and relief.
A land where sons with generous ardor glow,
Where beauteous daughters feel for others woe.

Americans! ah still deserve that name;
And let your deeds be worthy of your fame.
Greece has her heroes, who have fought and won;
Greece yet, perhaps, may boast her Washington.
But O forget not through what fields of toil,
You earn'd with drops of blood, your happy soil.
Remember all your wants, and perils past,
Ere victory perch'd upon your crest at last,
And while, secure, you sheathe the conquering sword,
Ah grant that sympathy you once implor'd.

*From the New-York Statesman.*

## JONATHAN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

W. s y' ever 'n Connecticut river?
By gracious, you'd ought to go there;
For 'n general the folks are so clever,
And treat you so kind ev'ry where.

The men, they are pretty much busy,
But the women folks know what is good;
And I'll tell you what 'tis, you'd be crazy
To see how they burn up their wood.

Why one of their fire-places 's bigger
A'most than the side o' this room;
Your'n would'nt cut much of a figure
Along side o' them—No! by gum!

There's the settle-bench, that now's the dandy;
It's the old gentleman's place by good rights;
But when you go sparkin it's handy
To set on in cold winter nights.

The girls are confoundedly handsome,
By grief if I don't think you'd say so;
And I'll bet you what you dare you may find some,
That stand strait as fleet are that try so.

There's one girl that I know up yonder,
Would answer for you or for me, or
The king on his throne—she's a wonder—
I swan! how I wish you could see her.

Their flip is the stuff, d' y' s'pose taste it?
By hokey! that goes to the spot;
It's too plaguy good to be wasted,
If you drink when 'tis just middlin' hot.

But this is'nt half I'd remember,
If I was'nt driv' so this 'noon,
You'd best go up there in September,
I shall, if I don't go in June.

The following lines on Jackson's Victory, are affixed to an advertisement of the vendor of Tickets, in a Washington paper.

## *JACKSON'S VICTORY.*

JANUARY 8th, 1815.

On this great day, historians say,
Real merit was rewarded;
Through war's alarms, such deeds of arms
Were ne'er before recorded.
With well-aim'd guns, Columbia's sons,
Commanded by old *Hickory*,
Upon the plains of New-Orleans
Obtain'd a signal Victory.

Unconquer'd, our hero bold,
With judgment did his duty;
From genuine skill, and firmness still,
He saved BEAUTY and BOOTY:
By laying a plan for *Pack-ing-ham*,
He's gain'd immortal honor,
With a chosen band at his command,
Under the Spangled Banner.

With joy elate, let's celebrate
This day of notoriety,
By a timely call, at TYLER'S HALL,
Where you'll meet with good society;
The TEMPLE gay, in full display,
With banners decorated,
And, with brilliant light, till ten at night,
Will be illuminated.

To marry a singing girl, and complain that she does not keep you a good table, is like eating nightingales, and finding fault that they are not good tasted. They sing but they are of no further use—to eat them, instead of listening to them, is applying to one sense the gratification which belongs to another.

# CONCERT
## OF
## SACRED MUSICK.

THE association for improvement in Sacred Musick, propose having a *Concert*, consisting of *Anthems, Hymns, &c.* with instrumental accompanyments and symphonies, under the direction of Mr. Phelps, in the Congregational Church, in Chelsea, on Friday evening, the 30th January, 1824: to defray sundry expenses which have been necessarily incurred, Tickets of admittance at 25 cents, admitting one person, or one dollar, admitting a family, will be sold at the Book-Stores of Messrs. Robinson & Dunham and H. Hubbard, also at Messrs. Kinney's and Bolles' Hotel. [☞ *Commence at 6 o'clock.*] 93—

## POST-COACH LINE.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 93—

## Winter Arrangement.

## The sloop REVENGE,
## CAPT. ROGERS,

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec. 30.* 91—

## SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAVING commenced riding Post on the northern route from New London to Woodstock, every week, respectfully offers his services to the public, and pledges himself, to all who may employ him in the line of his business, to a faithful and punctual discharge of his duty.

He proceeds on the route as follows:—Leaving Ashford Mondays at 7 o'clock A. M. arrives at Champion's Inn, Pomfret, at 11 o'clock, A. M. receiving the Mail, leaves Pomfret at 12 o'clock, and arrives at Clark's Inn, Hampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Thence arrives at Staniford's Inn, Windham, at 7 o'clock, P. M. leaves Windham, Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Baily's Inn, Lebanon, at 6 oclock, A. M. and lodges the Mail: leaves Lebanon at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Bolles' Inn, Norwich, at 11 o'clock, A. M: leaves Norwich at 12 o'clock, & arrives at Allen's Inn, New-London, 3 o'clock P. M. and receives N. L. Papers.

RETURNING.—Leaves New-London Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Norwich at 7 o'clock, A. M. and receiving the Norwich Papers, leaves there at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Lebanon at 11 o'clk A. M. and receiving the Mail, arrives at Windham at 2 o'clock, P. M.—thence passing through Scotland, arrives at Hampton at 7 o'clock, P. M.: leaves Hampton Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Pomfret 11 o'clock, A. M.—thence to Woodstock, and arrives at Ashford at 7 o'clock, P. M.

*Ashford, Jan. 19, 1824.* 94—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co.* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.

*Preston, Jan. 5, 1824.* 6w92—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, to receive State Tax on Levy 1822, at the following times and places, viz: on the 2d day of February next, at widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 A. M. to 12; at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.; and the 3d at Col. Paul Harvey's, from 9 A. M. to 12; at Samuel M. Downer's, same day, from 2 to 5 P. M. Those that do not meet, may have an opportunity to pay Collector's fees, and those that are in arrears for taxes, must make immediate payment or expect cost.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, Jan. 20, 1824.* 6w94—

## Christmas Sermon.

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea.—BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL, *Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by *Robinson & Dunham.* Price 12½ cents.

*A SMALL INVOICE OF*
## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

*For sale very low, at the Store of*

J. P. WHITING & Co.

Jan. 14. tf93—

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824.* 94—

## *To whom it may concern.*

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 24th day of November, 1823, he sold all the shares he owned in the property belonging to the Industry Manufacturing Company, of Voluntown, Conn and now considers the said company dissolved, as it respects himself and therefore will not consider himself bound by any contract or writings which may hereafter be made and executed by any agent which has been heretofore, or may hereafter be appointed by said Company, nor by any engagements made by any member thereof.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

*Griswold, Jan. 13, 1824.* 3w94—

## *Mr. Phelps*

PURPOSES to continue his Literary School in this place during another quarter, which will commence Monday, the 2d Feb. next.

*Jan. 14.* 93—

## NOTICE.

PACKER & LESTER want to buy a good saddle horse from 5 to 6 years of age.

Who offer for sale two second hand Roping frames and one drawing frame, extremely low.

*Canterbury Jan 20, 1824.* 94—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. NATHAN ROSE,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Elisha Patridge Esq.* the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold.

*Griswold, Jan. 19, 1924.* 94—

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. *HENRY FARNHAM,* late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JARED FARNHAM, *Executor.*

*Lisbon, Jan. 7, 1824.* 3w93—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of Mr. *HEZEKIAH TRACY,* late of said Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—and said court having allowed six months from the publishing of this notice, for exhibition of claims of said estate. Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the Office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the 2d Tuesday of February, April, and July next, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JAMES STEDMAN,
*Commissioners.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1824.* 93—

## *WEAVERS.*

WANTED to hire four Flannel Weavers, if application is made soon—apply to the subscriber, at the Flannel Factory, at Manchester.

JOHN MATHER.

*Manchester, Hartford County, Dec. 24, 1823.* —98—

## Timbers and Boards

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan. 7.* 93—

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*
## BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

## *C. F. & G. C. Lester,*

*have on hand, and offer for sale for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be had in this state,*

90 chests Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, Souchong, & Bohea Teas—*select chops.*

12 hhds. St. Croix, and Antigua Rum,

2 do. Superior Jamaica Spirits, 5 years old,

1 pipe Old Brandy—a choice article,

1 bbl. Old Peach Brandy,

20 qr. casks Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, Port, and Malaga Wines,

4 tons Sugars, 1 do. Brown and White—various qualities,

1500 lbs. Lump and Loaf do.

25 boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

6 hhds and 4 tierces first quality Retailing Molasses,

20 bbls. C Brandy,

20 do. A. Morgan & Co. best Rye Gin,

2000 bushels Turks Island, Cape, & Liverpool Blown Salt,

25 Quintals best Codfish,

160 bbls. Canal Flour,

50 pots Lorillard's Maccoboy Snuff.

1000 lbs. do. Scotch do.

500 doz. Small Chewing Tobacco,

500 doz. 1-4 lb. 1-2 lb. and 1 lb Smoking do.

2 bbls. loose Smoking do.—a good and cheap article,

2 bags Pimento,

2 do. Pepper,

30 sacks Cassia—prime,

50 lbs. Nutmegs,

50 do. Cloves,

20 do. Mace,

50 do. Preserved Ginger—India,

20 kegs Ground do.—pure,

Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, Capres,

50 bags Shot—assorted sizes,

Powder,

2 kegs English Salt Petre,

A full assortment of Stafford Cooking, Franklin, and Box

## STOVES,

and hollow Ware of every description.

*Pyroligneous Acid,*

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL*

*Dec. 31, 1823.* tf91—

## RAYMOND & SMITH,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

## FUR CAPS,

*AND*

## Hatters' Trimmings,

(Of every description,)

☞ all which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

## FURS.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## *Boots & Shoes,*

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

## WANTED,

As Apprentices at the above business, one or two active *BOYS*, from 14 to 16 years of age.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

## FOR SALE:

THE subscriber offers for sale his old Stand in Preston, at the village of Poquetannuck; it being situated in the centre of the village, and is as good and pleasant a situation as any in the village. It consists of a large and convenient dwelling house, with a store under the same roof; a good barn, wood-house and garden, together with a valuable lot of land lying in said village. Also, a Store and Wharf at the head of Poquetannuck Cove, in Groton.

If the above stand is not sold by the first of April next, it will be to let. For further information apply to Jared Gallup, Esq. living near the premises, or to the subscriber who resides five miles east of said village

CYRUS PUNDERSON.

*Preston, Jan. 12, 1824.* 3w93—

## A GOOD FARM,

CONTAINING 112 acres, situated about one mile from the Rev. Doct. Strong's Meeting-House, on the Scotland road, will be rented from the 1st of April, on the most favorable terms. Said Farm is well watered and wooded, and has on it an excellent orchard, good Buildings, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, Norwich Town, or to the subscriber in Hampton.

ABIAL ROATH.

*Hampton, Jan. 12, 1824.* tf93—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

## about 250 acres

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon.

Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 6, 1824.* tf92—

## FOR SALE,
## by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25, 1823.* 86—

## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 320 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Cheese house, Corn-house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county; is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood Land, a large and valuable Orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith's shop.

## Likewise,

The Farm called the Hazen Farm, adjoining the Shetucket River, about 2 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 330 acres, with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next, and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
or WILLIAM LATHROP.

*Norwich, Jan 27, 1823.* 43—

## SALT.

## 400 bush. T. I. &

Anguilla SALT, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*Dec. 28, 1823.* 91—

## FOR SALE:

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two-story Dwelling-House, Barn, and out houses, with

## 43 acres of land.

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, & embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the first of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON.

**Eighty-five acres of mowing,** pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good Barn, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes.—These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm,* and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, Dec. 31, 1823.* 90—

## For sale, or to let.

A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House, Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given, with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.

*Colchester, Dec. 8, 1823.* 89tf—

## Here is a chance to make A FORTUNE!

THE subscriber will let the House and Store, together with the Land and Buildings belonging thereto, *from one to ten years,* situated in North-Stonington, about a quarter of a mile from the Phelps House, (so called.) It is as good a Stand for trade as can be found in N. Stonington, or most any other town.

For terms and further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

OLIVER HEWITT.

N. B.—The subscriber will keep an assortment of GOODS on hand, to sell at very, *very* reduced prices, until the above is let.

OLIVER HEWITT.

*North-Stonington, Oct. 6, 1823.* tf—79

## *FOR SALE:*

A CONVENIENT two-story Dwelling-House, one half mile from the Court-House in this city; pleasantly situated on one of the principal streets leading to Chelsea—to which is attached a stream and well of never failing water—a small garden containing shrubs, and trees yielding a variety of fruit. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by calling at the house: which if not disposed of by the first of April may be rented.

CATHERINE COBB.

*Norwich, Jan. 8, 1824.* 3w93—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan. 15, 1824.* 93—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c.

*Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

## REGISTERS AND ALMANACKS,

FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Dunham.

ORIGINAL STAINED

FEB

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

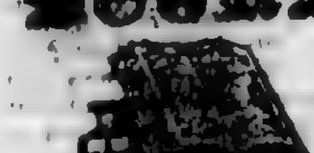
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1824. Whole No. [illegible]

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail. To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## BOOKS



LATELY RECEIVED BY

**Robinson & Dunham,**

*And for sale on favorable terms, at their Book-Store in Chelsea.*

PHARMACOPŒIA of the United States; Bigelow's Sequel to the Pharmacopœia; Morse's Universal Geography; Gummere's Surveying; [illegible] do.; Armstrong on [illegible]; Miles' Civil Officer; Tytler's Elements of General History; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Monastery, by the author of Waverly; [illegible], a moral tale; Paradise Lost; Homer's Odyssey & Iliad; Burn's Works; Watts' Guide to Prayer; Jenk's Devotions; Hannah's Prayers; Infant's Progress from the valley of destruction to everlasting glory; Memoirs of Miss Eliza Wal[illegible]; Miss Newell; Miss Woodbury, and Mrs. Newell; Gil Blas; The Wreath, containing a selection of Poems; Milton's Works; The Letters of Junius; Zimmerman on Solitude; Campbell's Poems; Christian Pilgrim; Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; Smith's Mythology, Ancient History, Modern History, Astronomy and Chronology; Fables for young Ladies from the best of authors; Scott's System of Military Tactics, by Ducal; Duncan's Artillerist and Cavalry Tactics; M. G. Lewis' Tales of Wonder; Chalmer's Astronomical Discourses, do. in relation to the commercial and ordinary affairs of life; [illegible]; Nott's Sermons; [illegible]; Wm. Tell; Falconer's Shipwreck; Universal Preceptor; [illegible] of the Arts and Sciences; [illegible] Cowper; [illegible]; Thomson's Seasons; Mavor's Elements of Knowledge; Domestic Cookery; British Spy; Cowper's Task; Porny's French Grammar; Young's Night Thoughts; Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Sherwood's Hedge of Thorns; Lyman's World described, in Verse; Chapone, Gregory and Mrs. Pennington's Advice; Paul and Virginia; Guide to Men and Manners; Arabian Nights Entertainment; Children of the Abbey; Colman's Circle of Anecdotes & Wit; Franklin's Works; The Constitution of the United States, and of the different States; Hoyle's Games; Flavel's Touchstone; Dryden's Virgil; The Prisoner, a Tale; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Edwards on the Affections; Sandford and Merton; Memoir of Lovitt, a member of the Junior Class in Yale College in 1821; Blair's Philosophy; Baxter's call to the unconverted; Moore's Poems; Halidon Hill, by Walter Scott; Decision or Religion must be all; The Heavenly Sisters; Love of the Angels; The vision, by Byron & Southey; Charlotte Temple; The interesting history of Atala, the beautiful Indian of Mississippi; The Pleasing Moralist; The Fisherman; The Affectionate Brother; The little Osage Captive; Father's Gift; The Grandmother and her offering; Montgomery's Poems; Ossian's do.; The Sketch of my Friend's Family; The pleasures of Hope, Imagination, and Memory; The Lady of the Lake; The Vicar of Wakefield; The Beauties of Shakspeare; The Diamond Songster; Dodd's Reflection on Death; Gertrude of Wyoming; Rasselas; Elizabeth or the Exile of Siberia; Song Books, a variety.

### MUSIC.

Village Harmony, Bridgewater Collection, Musica Sacra, Instruction for the Fife, Drum, Clarionet, Flagelet, Flute, Violin, Bass Viol, Piano Forte, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Dwight's, Winchell's, Watts', and Methodist Hymn Books in a great variety of sizes, qualities, and bindings; Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Common Place Books &c. &c. *ALSO,*

A great variety of NEW & HANDSOME BOOKS—*for Children.*

JOB PRINTING *Neatly executed at this OFFICE.*

---

### "*Latest, Best,*" AND Most Fashionable ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods.

**J. W. KINNEY,**

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost. ☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros. de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings, Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*

Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,

(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf93—

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### Cheap Goods. A. & A. GAY,

*Have just received a new supply of*

FALL GOODS,

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super. Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

SHOES,

at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

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### MORE NEW GOODS, Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

PLAIDS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS,

&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

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*A SMALL INVOICE OF*

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

*For sale very low, at the Store of*

J. P. WHITING & Co.

Jan. 14. tf93—

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### Christmas Sermon.

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea.—BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL, *Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by *Robinson & Dunham.* Price 12½ cents.


## AGRICULTURAL.

EXTRACT

*From an Address, delivered at the fifth anniversary Meeting of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, held at Ballston Spa, on the 8th day of October, 1823. By Earl Stimson, Esq. President of the Society.*

"Industry & economy combined, form the true philosophers stone, which turns all into gold. Without these essential qualifications, no one can be a respectable or useful member of Society. They are therefore among those principles which should be instilled into the child from his earliest infancy. They most generally exist together, and are both so indispensably necessary to success in any pursuit of life, that where one is wanting, the other for all practical purposes may as well be absent. For without industry, economy will be of no avail. And without economy, the fruits of industry are soon wasted. Man being formed for action, and duties always devolving upon him, industry and economy cannot be dispensed with, in any situation in which he can be placed. It is the want of these, that prevents the success of so many in the various mechanical branches, as well as in the learned professions—and it is the primary cause, which calls in the aid of the insolvent law to close up the concerns of so many in the mercantile world.

The indolent person soon loses the confidence, and of course the patronage of his employers, and poverty, and disgrace are the final, and inevitable result. But in no one, are the unhappy effects which result from the want of these, more apparent than in the cultivator of the soil. The indolent farmer exhibits his own disgrace to every passing traveller; and brings forcibly to the mind even of a stranger, the words of the wise man—"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."—How true is the picture which Solomon here gives of what daily falls under our own observation. How often do we see a farm susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and which might with any thing of industry & economy be a source of wealth to its possessor—how often do we see it grown over with bushes, briars, thistles, & every hurtful weed—the fields badly arranged, the fences out of repair, the land half tilled, the barn doors broken from their hinges, and the windows of the house filled with hats, presenting any idea but that of comfort.

On a nearer examination, the picture is still darkened. Look at his stock, his out-houses, his implements of husbandry; every thing is poor and out of its place.—Enter his dwelling—*his house*, that sacred place in which are to be found the only fruits of [illegible] which have survived the fall—is domestic peace and happiness ever found within, where neglect and ruin are without? Does not every thing wear the same aspect—and is there not inscribed on every thing on which the eye can rest, indolence and waste?

Reverse the picture; and what can be presented more agreeable, what can be accompanied with more pleasing ideas.—Look at the Farm of the man who is diligent in his business, and prudent in his concerns—his own spirit is infused into every thing around him—every thing is in repair, every thing is in its place, every thing is in its season;—every thing evinces that the master's eye has seen and directed all his concerns—and that he hath remembered, and practised the adage—

"*He that by the plough would thrive,*
"*Himself must either hold or drive.*"

—On a nearer examination we find his fields well arranged and productive, his crops clean, and of the best quality, and secured in season under cover, instead of being exposed to weather in stacks as is too frequently the case, to the great loss of the Farmer, both in the crop itself, and in the manure of which it might be productive—we find his cattle well fed—in good condition—and often better sheltered than the *family* of the slothful. Enter his dwelling, it is the habitation of plenty—the store-house of the dairy and the loom—and his fire-side, that calm and domestic one, where the Farmer in the bosom of his family finds not only rest from his toil, but the richest reward of his labor.

## MISCELLANY.

### COMETS.

[The following remarks are extracted from an English work. They refer to some observations which had been made by Dr. Herschell on the Comet of 1811.]

The Comet of 1807, in its approach to the sun, advanced within sixty-one millions of miles of it, and its tail, when longest, covered an extent of nine millions of miles. The late comet, in its perihelion, did not pass so near the sun by about thirty-six millions of miles, being about two thirds only of the closest approximation of the preceding, and nevertheless acquired a tail of upwards of a hundred millions of miles. May we not then conclude, as he suggests, that the consolidation of the comet of 1807, when it reached its perihelion, had already been carried to a much greater degree of density than that of the last comet, by some former approach to our sun, or some similarly constructed celestial bodies, such as we have reason to believe the fixed stars to be? And that comets may pass round other suns than ours, is rendered probable, from our not knowing, with certainty as yet, the return of more than one comet among the great number that have been observed?

Duguignet enumerates two or three hundred comets mentioned by Chinese writers. Doubts, however, have since been thrown upon the authorities referred to.

Extensive as are orbits of comets, from their eccentricity, they have sometimes approached much nearer to the sun than any of the planets; for the comet of 1680, when at its perihelion, was at the distance of only one sixth of the sun's diameter from its surface. Yet from the very inconsiderable density of their enormous tails, and even of the greater part of the nucleus itself, should it ever happen to a planet, of which there is very little probability, to fall exactly in the way of a comet, it is supposed that the inconveniences suffered by the inhabitants of the planet might be merely temporary and local: the chances are, however, much greater, that a comet might interfere in such a manner with a planet, as to deflect it a little from its course, and retire again without coming actually in contact with it.

Nearly 500 comets are recorded to have been seen at different times, and the orbits of about a hundred have been correctly ascertained: but we have no opportunity of observing a sufficient portion of the orbit of any comet, to determine with accuracy the whole of its form as an ellipsis, since the part which is within the limits of our observation does not sensibly differ from the parabola, which would be the result of an ellipsis prolonged without end.

Two comets at least, or perhaps three, have been recognized in their return. A comet appeared in 1770, which Prosperin supposed to move in an orbit materially different from a parabola: Mr. Lexell determined its period to be 5 years and 7 months, and its extreme distances to be between the orbits of Jupiter and of Mercury: but it does not appear that any subsequent observations have confirmed his theory. It has, however, been calculated, that supposing the theory correct, it must afterwards have approached so near Jupiter as to have the form of its orbit entirely changed.

Dr. Halley foretold the return of the comet about 1758, which had appeared in 1531, in 1607, and in 1682, at intervals of about 75 years; and with Clairaut's further correction for the perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn, the time agreed within about a month. The mean distance of this comet from the sun, must be less than that of the Georgian planet; so that by improving our telescopes still more highly, we may, perhaps, hereafter be able to convert some of the comets into planets, so far as their remaining always visible would entitle them to the appellation. Dr. Halley also supposed the comet of 1680 to have been seen in 1106, in 531, and in the year 44 before Christ, having a period of 575 years; and it has been suspected that the comets of 1556 and 1264 were the same, the interval being 292 years: a conjecture which will either be confirmed or confuted in the year 1848. Some persons have even doubted of the perfect coincidence of the orbits of any comets, seen at different times, with each other, and have been disposed to consider them as messengers forming a communication between the neighboring systems of the sidereal world, and visiting a variety of stars in succession, so as to have their course altered continually, by the attraction towards many different centres; but considering the coincidence of the calculation of Halley and Clairaut with the subsequent appearance of the comet of 1759, this opinion can scarcely be admitted to be in any degree probable with respect to the comets in general, however possible the supposition may be in some particular cases.

### CATACOMBS OF KIEV.

*From Mrs. Holderness' Travels in Russia.*

At the Monastery of Kiev, are the famous Catacombs, which so many thousands of infatuated people in the Russian Empire go on foot to visit every year. The preparation for descending into this repository of the dead, was more solemn than the scene itself; for the monk accompanying us, related such incredible and ridiculous stories of the saints whose relics lay there, that we must have had a common share of credulity to have believed them. Every person going down into these vaults purchases a wax taper, and having lighted it, in solemn silence follows the monk, whose he conducts the visitors through these vaulted sepulchres of the dead, opens the coffin lid, unfolds the shroud, and tells the name of the Saint enshrined in that repository; no part of the body is to be seen, of course the flesh is all wasted, and the bones only remain perfect, from having been kept from the air; the face & hands are commonly covered with gold or silver tissue, or brocade or some kind of silk; a cap is placed on the head, of the same material. The coffins are generally of cypress wood, but some of massive silver very richly engraved. There are two or three handsome little chapels in these subterraneous passages, built by some of the saints, and consecrated for their hours of private devotion. Several cells are shown, where they say monks, in a vow of penance, have had themselves walled up, and only a little window left, at which they received daily their bread and water, and there remained until their deaths; in one of the cells are the twelve masons who built the church, & then entered as monks into the monastery.

In another place you see down the body, or rather the head and shoulders, of a man stuck in the ground; in a vow of penance he dug a hole, in which he placed himself, standing with his hands by his side, and then had the hole filled, so that only his head, and a little below his shoulders could be seen; here he lived (they say) *fifteen years*, having food and drink brought to him, and a lamp constantly burning by his side; they still allow him a lamp, which burns day and night continually, though he has been dead six or seven hundred years; this, however, they can well afford to do, as he brings a considerable share of the riches of the convent.—The cap he wears is supposed to heal maladies, and restore the sick; accordingly hundreds come to visit St. Antonie, and wear his cap, which is frequently the undoubted means of restoring health, though not in the way that enthusiasm and credulity imagine, but by the simple process of being the cause of their taking unusual exercise in the open air, and exercising also a temperance not habitual to them.—I should not omit to mention that St. Antonie is said to sink a little lower in the ground every year, and that the world is to be at an end by the time that he entirely disappears. Amongst the wonders which they relate, this can scarcely be classed as the greatest; and if time in its mighty changes does not annihilate the Monastery of Petcherskoy, St. Antonie will probably not disappear, while he continues so instrumental to the well-doing of his brethren.

Having so particularly mentioned the merits of this saint, let me do justice to the others also, and state that all have their votaries, and that money lay scattered in every coffin, as if the golden age had returned, and man no longer continued to heap sordid gold, or required its aid to help him to the comforts of life. It is reckoned that from sixty to a hundred thousand pilgrims, from all parts of the Russian empire, visit the monastery at Kiev in one year; and the revenue the monks derive from the sale of wax candles, is alone sufficient to furnish food for the establishment.

### MAHOMET'S COFFIN.

One of the most celebrated wonders of the East, is the suspension of Mahomet's coffin, by the attraction of magnets. The following description of the situation in which this curiosity stood in 1804, is from the pen of an enterprising American traveller, Mr. Anderson, whose travels are as yet (1820) unpublished. The vault is in Medina, and situated contiguous to the grand Mosque, through which, and two inferior buildings, termed mitjets, the passage leads to the vault, the entrance into which is by a small door or aperture, arched at top, in a stone wall 7 or 8 feet thick. The vault inside is round, likewise arched at top, although octagon without: the size in the interior about nine feet wide, and ten to eleven feet high, without aperture to admit light: the loss of which is supplied by lamps, which are constantly burning. At the top of the dome or arch, is inserted a square dove colored stone or slab of marble, into which is inserted another stone of dark brownish hue, round, about seven or eight inches in diameter, and probably eighteen inches in length projecting downwards. At the centre of the floor which is of stone, there is a pile of marble tables or slabs, about eighteen or twenty inches square, and two feet high, into the top of one of which is inserted a similar stone to the one just described as at the top, projecting downwards: its diameter, however, does not exceed three inches. From the stone at the top, project on the right and left, two rods apparently of iron, extending to the side walls, at their extreme height, where the arch springs, then down the side walls to about midway, where it curves off towards the centre of the whole space inside the vault. At the ends of these rods, are bulbs resembling a four pound shot, black or dark brown, but not rusty; between these four points, but *detached from all*, stands erect, a box or coffin, four feet and a half long, by eighteen inches square, how thick, or of what metal, Mr. A. does not pretend to say, but *thinks* it probable it is steel, washed with some composition, as its appearance was white but not polished. At either end of the coffin or box, was a half round bulb of a similar appearance to those on the ends of the rods. The ends of the rods come not immediately opposite to the centre of the coffin, but somewhat below it.

Mr. Anderson, when at Medina, was given to understand, that although he was not the only European who had visited the vault, he was the first Christian traveller who was permitted actually to enter the interior.

The vault is open only on particular days, and few, even of the religion of the country, are permitted to approach nearer than the grand Mosque, from which, thro' the aperture already described, the visitors have an opportunity of seeing the coffin. But Mr. A's curiosity was not so easily gratified. A number of impediments in the way, he surmounted them all, and when in the interior, actually passed his sword at either side of the coffin, which very sensibly vibrated as the steel approached it.

### FEMALE BEAUTY & ORNAMENT.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth; and those of the Indies paint them red.—The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goats, and to render them thus, their youth is passed in torture. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was always thought worthy of the crown; and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children; and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair, the Turks on the contrary are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows; it is too visible by day, but looks shining by night; they tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty. An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians, however, think otherwise and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Thro' the perforation are hung various materials—gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

### PRESIDENT HUMPHREY'S ADDRESS.

We have received from a correspondent, an Address delivered at the Collegiate Institution, in Amherst, by President Humphrey. After paying a handsome tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Dr. Moore, the President commences a treatise on Education, under the three great branches of *Physical, Intellectual, & Moral Improvement.*—Salem Observer.

On each of these subjects, he gives many valuable hints, for the consideration of children, scholars, and Christians. Addressing himself to parents, on the treatment of their boys, he observes—

"Be not discouraged at the sight of the sand hills in the road, his snow forts in February, and his mill-dams in April; nor when you chance to look out in the midst of an August shower, and see him wading and sailing and sporting along with the water-fowl. If you would make him hardy and fearless, let him go abroad as often as he pleases, in his early boyhood, and amuse himself by the hour together, in smoothing and twirling the hoary locks of winter. Instead of keeping him shut up all day with a stove, and graduating his sleeping room by Fahrenheit, let him face the keen edge of the north wind, when the mercury is below cypher, and instead of minding a little shivering and complaining when he returns, cheer up his spirits and send him out again. In this way, you will teach him that he was not born to live in the nursery, nor to brood over the kitchen fire; but range abroad as free as the snow and the air, and to gain warmth from exercise. I love and admire the youth, who turns not back from the howling wintry blast, nor withers under the blaze of summer; who never magnifies 'mole-hills into mountains,' but whose daring eye, exulting, scales the eagle's airy crag, and who is ready to undertake any thing that is prudent and lawful, within the range of possibility.

"Who would think of planting the mountain oak in a green-house, or of rearing the cedar of Lebanon in a lady's flower pot? Who does not know that in order to attain their mighty strength and majestic forms, they must freely enjoy the rain and the sunshine, and must feel the rocking of the tempest? Who would think of raising up a band of Indian warriors, upon cakes and jellies and beds of down, and amid all the luxuries and ease of wealth and [illegible]? The attempt would be highly preposterous, not to say utterly ridiculous. Very different is the course which nature points out. It is the plain and scanty fare of these sons of the forest, their hard and cold lodging, their long marches and [illegible], and their constant exposure to all hardships of the wilderness, which give them such Herculean limbs and stature; such prodigious might in the deadly fray, and such swiftness of foot in pursuing the vanquished."

### MESSRS. CALHOUN AND ADAMS.

A party was given at Mr. Secretary Calhoun's on the 13th inst. and a gentleman who was present gives the following descriptions of the Secretaries of War and of State, in a letter to a friend in New-York:

"My friend introduced me to the Secretary, who receives his guests in a very plain, cordial and friendly way, without any affectation of that etiquette and parade, which repel the stranger and render him uneasy. In some respects, I was much disappointed in his appearance. From the representations which many of the politicians of the day had given of him, I expected to find almost the youth of Hebe, whereas his face indicates considerable gravity of character, is apparently thin with study, and already bears the lines of deep thought. The whole contour of his head is one of the finest I have ever seen, and a skilled phrenologist would at once pronounce him to be a man of genius. His keen piercing eye, the animation of his countenance, and the rapidity of his enunciation all evince great activity of intellect and energy of character. In his person he is tall and well proportioned; in his dress, plain almost to carelessness; and in his manners, as well as in the style of his house, so far as I could observe on my first visit, preserving the primitive simplicity of the country. I was the more particular in taking [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

and furniture, are some of his political enemies have pronounced him extravagant in his equipage, and anti-republican in his habits.

"After conversing a short time with the Secretary of War, and finding him almost as well acquainted with New-York [illegible] I was introduced to the Secretary of State. It has so happened, that I have never seen him as he passed New-York, and although I have a hundred times heard him described, my idea of his person was imperfect [illegible]. He is taller and less corpulent, than I expected to find him from the description. In his whole appearance, he bears a striking resemblance to General North, of Duanesburg. He was this evening dressed in a plain blue coat and pantaloons, with a white vest. From his retiring and unassuming manners, being entirely destitute both in his deportment and conversation, of every thing bordering on parade and display, you would hardly suppose him to be one of the first statesmen of the age, and that half of his life had been passed in foreign courts. Through all the perils and vicissitudes of diplomacy, and exposed as he has been to the habits of nearly every European state, he still preserves no small share of the New-England character and of the puritan simplicity. He is now at the age of fifty six; and although his features are a little care-worn, and bear traces of the scholar, yet his constitution appears to be vigorous and healthy. His family are long lived, several of his ancestors having reached the patriarchal age of his father, who is now rapidly approaching *four score and ten*. The Secretary is naturally taciturn; but when engaged in conversation, on an interesting subject, he becomes unusually animated, and his remarks possess much directness and point. I was not a little surprised at the freedom, frankness and decision with which both of the Secretaries expressed their opinions on some of the subjects now before Congress, and other interesting topics of the day. But I was still more surprised at Mr. A—'s minute acquaintance with popular sentiment. He seems to have read every newspaper in the country, and in a conversation of a few minutes, he alluded to recent occurances in the city of New-York, of which I was ashamed to be found ignorant.

*Roger Sherman.*—It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith of Newburyport, in showing him different distinguished members of Congress, that is Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut—a man who never said a foolish thing in his life. Fisher Ames was accustomed to express his opinion of him by saying, 'that if he happened to be out of his seat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he always felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did;—*for he always voted right*.'—Mr. Macon, now a distinguished member in the Senate of the United States, once remarked to Mr. Read, of Marblehead, formerly a member of Congress, that 'Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew.' The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his 'great and good friend senator Sherman.' The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of Yale College, that 'Mr. Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate, without suggesting something new or important.'

This great and wise man was *self-taught*. His first occupation in life was that of a mechanic. While carrying on his trade, he used at his leisure hours to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent judge of the highest court in the state; he was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety. Here is an example, worthy of the notice and imitation of youth, in all stations of society.—*Conn. Journal.*

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Tuesday, Jan. 20.*

The resolution from the House of Representatives *in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States*, was received, and twice read by general consent; when Mr. Hayne moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee. On this motion some conversation took place, not on the merits of the resolution, but on the questions whether it was best to refer it at all, and, if so, to what committee, which resulted in the reference of the resolution to a select committee of five members.

*Friday, Jan. 23.*

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorising the building an additional number of sloops of war.

Mr. Parrott spoke in favor of the above class of vessels. Mr. Chandler had no objection to sloops of war, but thought the bill provided for more than the country required. He moved to strike out *ten* from the bill. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the service required an addition of as many as ten vessels of this class.—Mr. [illegible] hoped, if the bill should pass, that the building of these vessels would not be confined to places where the Navy Yards were established, but that contracts would be made in other ports, in order to give mechanics a share of the business. He moved the postponement of the bill to Tuesday. Mr. Lloyd was opposed to building any public vessels by contracts; he said the pernicious effect of this mode of building had been proved in Great Britain public vessels built by contract had frequently rotted before they were off the stocks. The motion to postpone the bill to Tuesday prevailed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

*Monday, Jan. 26.*

Mr. Hayne from the select committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the House of Representatives providing for the sending of a ship of the line to convey the Marquis La Fayette to America, reported a new resolution on the subject, as an amendment to the bill from the other House. This resolution requests the President of the United States to express to the Marquis the grateful sentiments of the respect and gratitude of the government towards him; and also authorises the President, whenever the *Marquis'* intention to visit this country shall be made known to him, to send a public vessel to convey that distinguished individual to the land to which, in early life, he had rendered such eminent services. The resolution was, subsequently, taken up for consideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair.

Mr. Chandler expressed his assent to the resolution, as reported by the select committee. It was unanimously passed to be engrossed, and read the third time; and subsequently, had its third reading, by general consent, and passed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Jan. 20.*

THE GREEK CAUSE.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Clay offered the following, which he desired to lay on the table for consideration.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the people of these states would not see, without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition, by the allied powers of Europe, in behalf of Spain, to reduce to their former subjection those parts of the continent of America, which have proclaimed and established for themselves, respectively, independent governments, and which have been solemnly recognized by the United States."

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the resolution recommending an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission to Greece.

Mr. Poinsett rose, and after a compliment to Mr. Webster for his eloquent discourse yesterday, went on to state, that our sympathies are always with the oppressed, but that Greece had peculiar claims on our feelings. We must laud their efforts, and sympathize in their distresses; but the duty of a statesman is a stern duty, and forbids us to give way to our feelings, however noble, however generous. If there was danger to be apprehended from the avowed principles of the Holy Alliance, it was in America that we must resist them. Like the generous animal which is the emblem of this country, let us not go forth to seek enemies. If they threaten us, let our warning be heard over the waves, in the voices of millions of freemen, resolved to maintain their liberties. If they approach our shores with hostile intent, we may arise in the collected strength of a great nation, and hurl destruction on the foes of freedom and of America. Any resolution we pass on this subject ought to be expressive of our policy and of the position we occupy, in relation to Europe, and that which we are resolved to assume in relation to America; and, with that view, I propose the following resolution as a substitute for those offered by my friend from Massachusetts:

"Resolved, That this House view with deep interest the heroic struggle of the Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of a free and independent nation, and unite with the President in the sentiments he has expressed in their favor, in sympathy for their sufferings, in interest for their welfare, and in ardent wishes for their success."

Mr. Randolph then rose and said, that this was, perhaps, one of the finest and prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative assembly. But it appeared to him in a light very different from any that had as yet been thrown upon it. He looked at the measure as one fraught with deep and deadly danger to the best interests, and to the liberties of the American people; and so satisfied was he of this, that he had been constrained by this conviction to overcome the almost insuperable repugnance he felt to throwing himself upon the notice of the house; but he felt it his duty to raise his voice against both the propositions. He would not at this time go at length into the subject; his intention, in rising, was merely to move that the committee rise, and that both of the resolutions might be printed. He wished to have some time to think of this business—to deliberate, before we took this leap in the dark into the Archipelago, or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata. He might be permitted to add one or two other views. He knew (he said) that the post of honor was on the other side of the house—the post of toil and of difficulty on this side, if indeed any body should be with him on this side. It was a difficult and an invidious task to stem the torrent of public sentiment, when all the generous feelings of the human heart were appealed to. But, sir, I was delegated to this House to guard the interests of the people of the United States, not to guard the rights of other people; and if it was doubted, even in the case of England, that land fertile above all other lands, not excepting Greece herself, in great men—if it was doubtful whether her interference in the politics of the continent, though separated from it only by a narrow frith, were either for her honor or advantage—if the effect of that interference has been a monumental debt that paralyzes the arm that certainly would have struck for Spain, can it be for us to seek in the very bottom of the Mediterranean for a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte; and this while we have an ocean rolling between? While we are in that sea without a single port to refit a ship! And while the powers of Barbary lie in succession in our path? Shall we open this Pandora's box of political evils? It has been wisely and truly said, that it is possible the mere rumor of our interference may produce at Constantinople or at Smyrna that which will drive us at once into a war. We all know the connection that subsists between the Barbary states and what we may denominate the mother power. Are we prepared for a war with these pirates? not that we are not perfectly competent to such a war; but does it suit our finances? Does it, sir, suit the magnificent projects of roads and canals? Does it suit the temper of our people? Does it promote their interests? [illegible] Sir, why did we not [illegible] and Naples was [illegible] by Austria? why did we stand aloof, while the Spanish peninsula was again reduced under *legitimate* government? If we did not interfere then, why now? Sir, I refer you to the memorable attempted interference of that greatest of statesmen, when he was in the zenith of his glory; when his dazzling [illegible] unborn. You know I mean Mr. Pitt; and I refer you, as commentary of that attempted interference, to the speech of Mr. Fox, a speech fraught with the wisdom of a real statesman. [Here Mr. Randolph paused. When he resumed, he said] I perceive, sir, I have overcalculated my strength. I feel that I am not what I was. The effort of speaking is too much for me. The physical effort has suspended, as, when physical effort is violent, it always does, the intellectual power. What I wished to say was, that this quixotism in regard either to Greece or to South America, or, I will add to North America, so much of it as lies without our own boundary, you know I mean Mexico, that this quixotism is not what the sober and reflecting minds of our people require at our hands. Sir, we are in debt as a nation; and never, since the days of Saul and David, of Cæsar and Cataline, could a more unpropitious period have been found for such an undertaking.—The state of society is too much disturbed. There is always in a debtor a tendency either to torpor or to desperation; neither is friendly to such deliberations. But he would suspend what he had further to say on the subject. For himself, he saw as much danger, and more, in the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, as in that of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The war that may follow on the one is a distant war; it lies on the other side of the ocean. The war that may be induced by the other, is a war at hand; it is on the same continent. He was equally opposed to the amendment, as well as to that which had since been offered to the original resolution. Let us look a little further at all of them. Let us sleep upon them, before we pass resolutions which, I will not say, are mere hooks to hang speeches on, and thereby commit the nation to a war, the issue of which it is not given to human sagacity to calculate.

Mr. Cuthbert hoped that the motion to rise would prevail. The resolutions of the gentleman on the Greek question covered of themselves very important and very delicate ground, but that which the honorable speaker had since offered, added to the others, threw open for discussion the entire field of our foreign relations; and it was certainly proper, that they should all be printed and submitted to the most deliberate reflection.

Mr. Clay then rose, and said he hoped the committee would not rise. He trusted that gentlemen were now prepared to act on the resolutions with respect to Greece, and as to that which he had himself submitted, and which the gentleman from Virginia, had, he must say, gratuitously, and without just reason, alluded to in his observations, it was by no means his wish that it should be now considered. He had distinctly stated, at the time he offered it, that he wished merely to lay it on the table that it might be reflected on. At a proper time he should call it up for discussion. He would, however incidentally remark, since it had been made the subject of animadversion what he hoped incontrovertibly to prove, that this resolution, or something like it, must be adopted, or we might prepare to surrender our liberty. If the gentleman wished time to consider it, he should be accommodated; he might take days or weeks if he pleased, for more mature reflection: but if the liberty of the country was worth preserving, we must rouse ourselves; we must take decided ground, or we are gone, at least in prospect. He trusted that the committee would now proceed; he pledged himself to show to it that this tocsin of war, which had been sounded with so much effect from one side of the house to the other, was, when examined, a mere creature of the imagination. He hoped that the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts would be adopted. The measure for which it prepared, was in strict accordance with the policy of this country, and with the practice of all our Presidents, from the days of our immortal Washington to this hour. He was disposed to accord to the gentleman from Virginia every reasonable accommodation; but, asked Mr. Clay, has it come to this? Have we yet to make up our minds on the question of the Greek cause? Have there, then, been no pillow reflections on such a subject? Is it now that we are for the first time to "*sleep upon it?*" He trusted not. He did hope that, ere this time, every gentleman had made up his mind on such a question. The proposition is before us. It asks us to speak a cheering word to the Greeks. Gentlemen had only to say yes or no. That monosyllable was all that was asked of them. Let them say, distinctly, whether they would give so much encouragement as this to a nation of oppressed and struggling patriots in arms, or whether they would shut themselves up in a cold, shivering, contracted, but mistaken policy, which must in the end react upon ourselves. If in a proposition so simple, so plain, so harmless, so free from all real danger, as this, we were to shut our hearts from the influence of every generous, every manly feeling, let gentlemen say so at once. But he could tell the gentleman from Virginia, that he who follows the dictates of a heart warmed with humanity, and with the love of freedom, has a better guide than that cold, unfeeling, pence-calculating policy, which shrinks before it is menaced, and will never do a noble deed for fear of some remote possible consequences of conceivable danger.

Mr. Randolph, in reply, explained the object of his motion, which was simply to have the several resolutions printed, that they might be better compared and considered. He begged the pardon of the gentleman; he did not mean to interfere with his resolution. He presumed, judging from the source from which the observations just uttered had proceeded they were held to be perfectly in order; but the gentleman from Kentucky would [illegible], if the [illegible] that gentleman had given, with respect to what he would [illegible] and [illegible] his resolution came to be [illegible], but his mind somewhat in doubt as to their realization. He recollected that in the case lately before the house, on the motion of his honorable colleague, promises equally large had been given by the gentleman from Kentucky, which in his judgment had failed of their fulfilment. He certainly had not spent so many sleepless nights in Washington without reflecting, and without making up his opinion on the question of Greece, and of that of South America too; but he did not hold this to be any reason why the respective resolutions which had been offered on those subjects should not be printed. As to consulting, in legislation, the heart rather than the head, he had indeed, learned from much higher authority than that of the gentleman from Kentucky, that our passions may sometimes instruct our reason; but the question was, whether the present was one of those cases?

Mr. Clay, in answer, said, that he had presented his resolution in no invidious spirit; he had simply read it, and asked to lay it on the table; and any thing that had since fallen from him respecting it, had been drawn forth by the allusions to it in which the gentleman from Virginia had, unnecessarily he must think, indulged himself. As to the realization of promises, it was possible, in the instance referred to, he might, in the judgment of the gentleman, have failed; but that gentleman was one with whom, in any effort he might make, he should not calculate on much success. Complete, however, as his failure might have been, he would venture to assure that gentleman, that it had not been greater than *his* would be in attempting to prove the danger he had attributed to the resolution now before the committee. Observations of this kind, he said, were very painful; they were extorted from him with reluctance. He hoped the discussion would be conducted calmly, fairly, and with good feelings. So far as his own resolution was concerned, he could assure that gentleman, and every other, that he should ever be ready to afford the amplest time for deliberation and discussion.

Mr. Webster said, that he thought he was not without some reasons for complaint, that matter irrelevant to the subject of his resolution, and proving, in effect, a substitute, rather than an amendment, had been permitted to take the latter form; contrary, as he believed, to a rule of the house, which forbids it. He did not refer to the resolution of the Speaker, since that was distinct, and its discussion not now insisted on; but he referred, especially, to the latter of the two resolutions offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

[The Chairman here reminded Mr. W. that the latter of these resolutions had been withdrawn.]

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, repeated the expression of his hope that the committee would rise; and some of the reasons he had before given, he now insisted on more largely. He glanced at the possible consequences of approaching the shores of any of the European powers, at the very time we are about to denounce their approach to ours; and the connexion between the measures referred to in the present resolution, and those of the allied monarchs, in relation to South America.—The policy of this country was isolated and peculiar; the nation was unique in its circumstances, and must be carefully guarded, &c. If the honorable speaker apprehended no danger of any attempt on South America, he would not have passed the resolution on the table. He knew his lofty and proud spirit too well to suspect him of gasconading where there was no danger to be feared. He did not suspect him of it; he knew him better. He therefore hoped for further time to deliberate.

The question was then taken on rising and reporting, and it was decided in the negative—ayes 84, noes 89.

*Friday, Jan. 23.*

Mr. Cuthbert addressed the House, unfavorably to the resolution of Mr. Webster. He was followed by Mr. Clay, who took the opposite side. Mr. Clay remarked that some of the objections to the original proposal arose from the fact that Mr. Webster was a federalist. "If a gentleman who happens to belong to a different party in political sentiment, shall bring forward a proposition fraught with liberal principles and noble sentiments, is it to be rejected for his sake? If this is the case we cease to be republicans, and those who act on principles the reverse of ours, will be the men who truly deserve the name; and, sir, if all republicans must oppose this doctrine, and all federalists advocate it, I for one, shall cease to be a republican, and would become a federalist. He proceeded in an animated speech in favor of Greece, and concluded by remarking, that "for himself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and he be left to stand alone, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would give to the resolution the poor sanction of his unqualified approbation."

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise. Mr. Cuthbert begged him to suspend his motion for a few moments, to which he assented: When Mr. Cuthbert expressed a wish that the Hon. Speaker would explain the meaning of some parts of his speech a little more clearly; as he understood them, they seemed to contain reflections and insinuations, respecting those who opposed the resolution, which were of an unpleasant kind; if its opponents had in them the spirit of freemen they were not to be terrified from their posts by menaces. He could not believe the gentleman meant all his words seemed to convey—if he did, he would say that he, for one, defied the insinuations, and scorned the denunciation.

Mr. Clay explained—he had no intention to disturb the gentleman; he should take back nothing of what he had said; but he could assure the gentleman he had no personal allusion to him, or to any other gentleman on the floor; far from it—his feelings on the subject were strong, and he might have expressed them strongly. The advocates of the motion had been called Don Quixotes, and he had meant to repel insinuations of that kind.

Mr. Cuthbert here requested to be more clearly informed whether the Speaker had intended to support the original resolution or the amendment; for such was his zeal, that it was not always easy to understand his precise intention.

Mr. Clay said, in reply, that it appeared he had been very unfortunate in the speech he had delivered, since the gentleman felt obliged to make the present inquiry; but he must have been more unfortunate than ever he had been before, if the gentleman was indeed ignorant that it was the original motion he meant to support. He was, indeed, in favor of both, and he should like to see them incorporated together.

Mr. Randolph renewed his motion, and the committee rose, and having obtained leave to sit again,

The House adjourned to to-morrow.

*Saturday, Jan. 24.*

The following skirmishing took place in the course of the debate on Mr. Webster's Resolution respecting the Greeks.

Mr. Bartlett rose and said, that however young he might be, either personally or as a member of that house, he felt it incumbent on him to rise, and to repel the charge of personality which has been cast by the honorable Speaker upon the opponents of the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Were that charge, as stated, indeed applicable, the parties involved in it would be more worthy of the cells of a criminal penitentiary, than of a seat on this floor. The charge had been made very broadly; and if the loud voice, the menacing look, and sneering gesture, which accompanied it, were intended to apply to him personally, he must send it back as unjust, ungenerous, untrue.—With respect to what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, he could only say that he had from his infancy witnessed with delight the display of his virtues and his powers, and he had too long gazed with admiration upon that display, to be surprised at the ability he had now displayed in argument, or at the corruscations of wit, with which it had been enlivened; and though it had been his lot to be, in some measure, within their range, yet, even to him, they dub but present an intellectual treat. He did not advise, but he must say to the honorable Speaker, that it was unwise to throw out the insinuations which had escaped him as to the motives of the opposition; they were as little merited as would be the insinuations of one who should say to that honorable gentleman:

"You, sir, have a great personal and political object in view; you perceive that, on this question, the whole country is in a tempest; you feel it to be necessary for you to 'buy golden opinions from all sorts of men;' and you have aimed to 'ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm!'"

Insinuations of this kind would be, to that gentleman, as unjust as they would be disgraceful to him who should make them, but not more so than those which had been thrown out against the opponents of the resolution. He had been "seriously advised" by the honorable Speaker; he ought, doubtless to receive the advice with due deference; yet, however criminal it might be, he felt inclined to say to him, "I thank you for your advice; more, forasmuch as it will altogether gratuitous and uncalled for; but, however inexperienced I may be, or however young, when I feel any need of lessons on the subject of political integrity, I feel myself of age to select my instructor."—The committee had at one time been urged to give the Greeks a cheering word from this great nation not 40 years old, and yet at another they had been told that if they gave it, nobody would hear it; it would never go beyond the walls of this house. Somewhat too of terror had been resorted to. Gentlemen were asked if they *dare* go home to their constituents after voting against the resolution.—Whether to vote against the resolution, or against the opinion of that honorable gentleman, were the more daring, he would not attempt to determine; where he should go, when he left this house, he might not be able to say; but if not to his constituents, he certainly should not go to the grand seignor, for he should make a bad slave either at Constantinople or in this House. However obscure he might be, he had no constituents so humble as not to know that he dare do all his duty.

Mr. Clay rejoined. The gentleman from New Hampshire, he believed, was a new member of this house. If he had ever been here before, he was ignorant of it. He had never, till now, heard of his name, in the house or out of it. In his speech, on the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, this gentleman had gone out of his way to attack a resolution laid on the table by the speaker, and which was not then under consideration. He had replied to him, he thought—he certainly intended to—with great respect, with great decorum; it was his habit so to treat every member of this house, and this country. He chose to travel out of his track to assail my resolution; but I must say, he did not more mistake the dimensions of that resolution, than he has done his own. And now, after lying on his pillow for twenty-four hours, he comes here with a conned reply. What I now say, I say not for him, but out of respect to this House. If that gentleman had felt himself aggrieved, and had, at the time, requested from me an explanation; it would, with all readiness, have been furnished; but he has chosen to go on, and to seek it in the manner we have just witnessed; and now let him go and get it where he can. On this floor he shall never get it from me. The honorable gentleman has farther permitted himself to introduce a topic the most unfit that can be brought before this committee: he has alluded to a relation in which I stand to this country, which has not been of my seeking, and he has ventured to insinuate that the ground I have taken in the present discussion has been influenced by motives derived from or connected with, that relation. [Here the chairman interposed, and reminded the gentleman now speaking, that the gentleman last up had expressly disclaimed the imputation of such motives, and had said that it would be unjust.] Mr. Clay resumed: I know he disclaimed it, sir, and yet he [illegible] it. I know the import of words. If a man says a thing is black, and then tells us he meant by that to say, that it was white, I know how to understand him; but if he did mean to cast the insinuation upon me, I cast it back with scorn and contempt upon his own shoulders, and there it rests."

## FOREIGN.

### THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of October 25, observes:—Whilst the Journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lapsi, on the 1st of October and following days, over the [illegible] Albanese of Scodra.—The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 300 men killed & 16 women; for the Etolian females have formed corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brothers. They have also to deplore the loss of one of their best Captains, Staruaris Travelino, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed, the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Scodra, which informs us that Marco Bozzaris has nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Pacha of Scutari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia and Thessaly, it appears that as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true that bags full of human ears, stated to be those of their Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to an ancient custom, pays a certain sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact that the Turks cut off the ears of their own dead, which they deliver to the Porte as those of Christians.

*From the Boston Centinel, Jan. 2[illegible].*

### FROM LIMA.

By the Candace, arrived yesterday, we have received the following information of the political affairs of that country, furnished by an intelligent American on the departure of the vessel.

"The Royalists have left unprotected all the country on this side of the river [illegible], and marched for the security of their territories in Alto Peru, which during their absence had been taken possession of by the Patriots, and [illegible] of the richest provinces. Gen. [illegible] with the Peruvian [illegible] army consisting of 4000 effective troops, has [illegible] La Paz, where he [illegible] the Spanish army under the famous Valdez and broke the chains of [illegible]. Since this action the [illegible] towards Potosi, and are [illegible] the Vice Roy La Serna. [illegible] with the Colombian division [illegible] according to the latest accounts was at Arequipa, in the progress of his march to form a junction with Santa Cruz. The inhabitants of the country are [illegible] in favor of the [illegible], the cry of liberty is heard from the [illegible] and echoed from the valleys—The victory of the Patriots in a general action would settle the long contested question of sovereignty, and conclude the history of slavery in the territories of Peru. But [illegible] mortification the sword of civil discord is unsheathed, and threatens disappointment to all our fair prospects. Riva Aguero, who held the Presidency of the Republic previous to the late occupation of this place by the enemy, and whose [illegible] of popularity entitled him to distinction, [illegible] in whose place the Congress appointed Torre Tagle, is now asserting his pretensions, nor will he relinquish them, notwithstanding the [illegible] of Gen. Bolivar.—He is in possession of the [illegible] provinces, having his head quarters at Truxillo with an army of three thousand men. Bolivar, who is fully empowered to conduct the war according to his own plans, will make this his first object, and having added the conquered to his own army, will with all possible promptitude march against the Spaniards, and conclude their more obstinate opposition."

MADRID, Nov. 27.

If the situation of the kingdom of Naples became critical immediately after the foreign invasion, that of the Peninsula is still more so; for whereas in Naples there were still elements that offered a remedy to the disorder—in Spain on the contrary, every thing seems to conspire to aggravate the evils under which the nation is oppressed. The increased wants of the treasury, the delay in laying down a regular plan of finance, the preponderating influence of the clergy, the increase of the bands of robbers in consequence of the disbanding of the Constitutional corps, the dismissal of all the officers of the line, even those who by the capitulation of Barcelona and other places, were to retain their rank and pay; the contempt and insult to which the officers are exposed in all the places through which they pass, on their way to the destination assigned to them; the despair of the families of 30 or 40,000 individuals, who have left the country to avoid the persecution of their enemies—these, and many other circumstances, seem calculated to lead to fresh convulsions.

### THEATRICAL.

A circumstance almost unparalleled in the annals of the drama, occurred at the [illegible] Theatre on Wednesday evening week. Shakspeare's Macbeth, the Register Office, and the grand pantomime of William Tell, got up at great expense, with a respectable and respected company, were advertised for the benefit of a lady and gentleman who have sustained a leading line throughout the season. Under these circumstances, and on a beautiful evening, the actual receipts were one shilling! one solitary individual being the whole of the audience.

ORIGINAL STAINED

...the last dates from England, cotton from Egypt had just arrived ... cotton dealers had received letters ... Alexandria, and other places in E... that this article could be raised in ... country in immense quantities; that ... and principle men were turn... their attention to the subject, finding ... of culture, and calculated to produce a better revenue than any other ar... which they could export; it is liked ... in Manchester; that if the American government impose higher duties ... cotton goods, agreeable to the wishes ... the petitioners in the northern states, ... and will soon supply her manufactories with cotton from the Mediterranean, ... Brazils, South America, East and ... Indies, &c. and impose a high duty ... Cotton from the United States. This, however, must be all humbug and threat. ... good cottons of the U. States will always command the highest price.—N. H. [illegible]

*Porto Rico Privateers.*—Captain York, arrived at Charleston from Porto Rico, informs that orders had been received there from Old Spain, since the re-establishment of King Ferdinand, to enforce anew the [illegible] places on the Main, which are in the possession of the Independents; and that privateers were fitting out at [illegible] expedition, to carry those orders into effect. We may therefore [illegible] the system of legalized piracy, formerly carried on by the Spaniards and others; unless they are [illegible] by our vessels of war in that quarter.—*Courier.*

*Mexico.*—We learn from Havana, that [illegible], formerly Vice Roy of Mexico, was daily expected at Havana, [illegible] from Spain, with about 4000 troops—these were to be joined by [illegible] as could be spared from Havana, and [illegible] proceed to Mexico, with the [illegible] of recovering that country for the [illegible].—*Charleston Cour.*

New Orleans papers to the 4th of January contain intelligence from Mexico, of an alliance between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico. The governments agree to support each other in their independence and engage to use their good offices to obtain the co-operation of all the South American States for the same object. The 17th article binds the contracting parties not to accede to any demands of indemnification, tribute, or exaction which the Spanish government or any nation in its name or behalf may set up for the loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country. They also bind themselves not to enter into any treaty with Spain [illegible] but that they [illegible] occasions, their mutual [illegible] independence [illegible].

The same paper contains the report of a Committee of the people of Mexico on the [illegible] constitution for that [illegible].

## DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29.

*FIRE.*—On Wednesday [illegible] between [illegible] o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of store No. 158 Pearl Street, (in a back building occupied as counting house, and [illegible] manufactory,) which soon communicated to the store in front, occupied by Cushman & Falconer, dry goods [illegible], and the large four story store adjoining (No. 160) occupied by Messrs. Sharp & Tuttle, and the upper part by N. T. Hawes. The goods in both stores were either destroyed or very much damaged. The loss of goods and injury to the buildings is estimated at about 25,000 dollars.—The goods were insured.

### FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

The citizens of Savannah were on the night of the 19th, about 11 o'clock, awakened by the appalling cry of fire! It was perceived to issue from one of the buildings on Rice's wharf.—A high wind at N. W. soon spread the flame, and all efforts to stop its progress were vain, until it had destroyed all the buildings on that wharf, and all the buildings from Exchange Dock to Mongin's wharf, including Mongin's tabby building, and the buildings on Moore's, Bird's, Amieux's and Mongin's wharves. The wooden building occupied by Jenny & Douglass, was pulled down, which stopped the progress of the flames. The Exchange was at one period in imminent danger, but was preserved. Had it caught, the opposite side of the Bay would have, no doubt, been destroyed, and it is impossible to conjecture where the destruction would have ended.

The number of buildings destroyed is at least 17 or 18. The loss we have no means at this moment of estimating. A part of the property was insured.

*Murder.*—A few weeks since, Josiah Winfield, of Pulteney, Steuben County, N. Y. called on Dr. Huston, for two portions of arsenic, to destroy rats, as he said. The Doctor suspected he intended to make an improper use of the poison, gave two emetics, and followed him to his house, & observed him (through the window) feeding his infant child with one part of it, and urging his wife to take the other.—The Doctor being satisfied of the wicked designs of Winfield, rushed in and charged him with the intention of murder. His wife and child had been sick for some time past, and it seems this monster in human shape intended to destroy their lives and rid himself of the trouble of attending upon them. The child soon died, the emetic being too powerful for its debilitated frame. The fellow is safely lodged in jail at Bath.—*N. H. Reg.*

It is stated in an Eastern paper, that there are 6000 clergymen, 6000 lawyers, 10,000 physicians, 5000 legislators, and 800,000 students, in the United States. Also, 2000 [illegible] (this estimate is too high, by at least 800,) and 100 other periodical publications. It would not be [illegible] to number the justices of peace and militia officers.—*N. York Spectator.*

*From the Brooklyn Observer.*

### FIRE.

The Mills, belonging to Peter Cunningham, of Pomfret, Abington Society, consisting of a Saw-Mill, four Shingle-Mills, and a Clover-Mill were destroyed by fire, together with their contents, on the morning of the 22d of January. We understand the loss is estimated at $2000. By this event, one of our most industrious and worthy citizens is deprived of all his possessions at one "fell swoop." There is a subscription in circulation for his relief, and we trust the liberality of the citizens will not be withheld on this occasion.

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

*Politicks.*—It is confidently asserted here, that a caucus will be held on the 14th February next; and that Mr. Gallatin will be nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President, probably with a view of bringing in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gallatin is now at Washington. I know of no reason for selecting the 14th February, as the time for holding the caucus, unless it be because that is *Valentine's day*, when all the animal world choose their mates if the legends of the nursery can be relied on, and when the friends of a congressional nomination probably suppose they may better agree in the choice of a President. It may not however be such a loving meeting, as some have anticipated; and it is very possible that all who attend may not follow the example of other animals in making this a season of union, harmony, and peace.

*From the Providence American, Jan 30.*

*Accidents.*—In Newport, on Friday last, a child of Mr. Andrew Bennett, was burnt by its clothes taking fire, in the absence of its mother, to such a degree that it survived only a few hours.——On the same evening, a child of the late Mr. Albert W. Gardner, was found dead in its bed—supposed to have been suffocated in consequence of being too closely covered.——On Saturday, Mrs. Lloyd, mother of Mr. William Lloyd, was shockingly burnt and bruised in consequence of the explosion of about two pounds of gun-powder, which she was incautiously handling near the fire.——On Sunday last, a son of Mr. Wanton Durfee, of Tiverton, aged 14 yrs. was drowned in the creek, near the Stone bridge, in that town. The wretched father was eye-witness of the dreadful scene, but was unable to afford timely relief.——A child in Middletown, last week, fell into a kettle of hot fat, by which its death was occasioned.——Last week, a new born infant was found in a basket, at the door of a farmer in Portsmouth. The child was well clad; and a sum of money accompanied the benevolent donation, with a written promise of a further supply.

The above melancholy events, which are related in the Newport Republican of yesterday, it will be observed, occurred within a few days of each other, and all of them within the limits of a single county.

*From the Norfolk Herald, Jan 28.*

We have received the *Charleston Mercury* of Jan. 14, with the subjoined paragraph inclosed in brackets, evidently with a view that we should copy it.

*To the Editor of the Mercury.*

I have just entered your city from *Connecticut*, and am quite surprised to find some of your printers claiming that State for Mr. Crawford in the approaching election for *President* of the United States. It will assuredly never give him a vote. I can inform you, sir, that there is not a press in that state, in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose influence cannot be traced to official patronage. I speak from the book. A certain Senator operates on one, a certain Collector on another, a certain Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington on another, a certain Custom House officer on another, &c. to the end of the short chapter. In fact, sir, the support of Mr. Crawford in that state can be measured to a man, and extends precisely so far as the treasury influence extends, through the Custom House, with but one solitary exception. I know them all. And if particulars are necessary, you can have them whenever wanted, from YALE.

*More Gold.*—The statements we have heretofore given of this agreeable article, so abundantly found in North Carolina, has already excited the attention of the whole Western Continent; and many persons, fastidiously incredulous, have doubted, or pretended to doubt, the truth of our assertions. Two or three North Carolina papers have recently borne testimony to the existence of large masses of this precious metal in the soil of that State. A merchant of our acquaintance, Mr. Benjamin G. Barker, of New-York, has this day shown us a specimen, which was found in Cabarrus county, far exceeding in size, brilliancy and purity, any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and may really be looked upon as a curiosity, of the first magnitude. We have seen many valuable original specimens from the mines of Potosi, which bear no comparison to this. It weighs nearly four hundred pennyweights, and measures in circumference 7 inches. Mr. Barker not only intends to astonish the natives of New-York by an exhibition of it there, but contemplates forwarding it to England; that the inhabitants of the old, as well as the new world, may have ocular demonstration of the valuable indigenous productions of our sister State.—*Charleston Intel.*

*Arrival of Spanish Constitutionalists.*

We learn that some Spanish Constitutionalists of distinguished merit have arrived at Baltimore from Teneriffe, whither they had fled from Spain, but whence they were also obliged to fly on the restoration of the absolute government. One of them is Mr. Mexia, formerly a lawyer, and well know as the able and intrepid editor of the Madrid paper called the Zurriago, which inculcated even republican principles. Another is the late editor of the Cadiz Gazette, the Constitutional, in which the Cortes were perseveringly and zealously supported. And a third, of another liberal journal, the Farolo. Orders had been transmitted to Teneriffe, that they should be immediately seized and sent back to Spain to be tried and punished; that is, shot or hung.

They escaped with difficulty on board ship from a troop of horse commissioned to pursue and detain them. It is probable that they are in a very necessitous condition, owing to the precipitation with which they were forced to leave the Spanish dominions. Their exertions and sufferings in the cause of liberty, entitle them to more than mere sympathy from the American public. The spirit of liberality which has been awakened in favor of the Greeks, might be extended to such victims of despotism as these Spanish Emigrants, with particular propriety and credit. Here is an opportunity for administering *present* and *certain* relief upon the same principles.—*Nat. Gaz.*

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 31.*

### INDIAN MURDERS.

A party of hunters, consisting of twenty-one persons, in the employ of Major M'Elmurray, of Arkansas, were lately attacked on the Blue river, a tributary of Red river, by the Indians, and the greater part of them put to death. One of the number only, a Mr. Isaac Pennington, had escaped, who states that previous to the attack, the parties discovered from the prairie being on fire, & other signs, that the Indians were near them. They also discovered, the *head of a man* (scalped) sticking on a pole, in a prairie, which was supposed to have been done by the same party of Indians. In consequence of these signs, a party of four men was sent to the Indians with presents, to conciliate them. The party, however, did not return, and it is supposed they were murdered; for, while their companions were hourly expecting their return, the Indians, (Osages,) to the amount of about two hundred, rushed upon them, and although the party made considerable resistance, they were completely overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy. Mr. Pennington happened fortunately to be a short distance from their camp, where the men were collected, and succeeded in securing his retreat in a neighboring cane-brake, where he remained until the Indians had retired. After waiting some time, Mr. P. ventured to the camp, (for the purpose of procuring some provisions, to enable him to reach the settlements,) and he there beheld the mangled remains of several of his companions, murdered, scalped and stripped, and found the camp completely pillaged. It was dark when he returned, and suspecting that some of the Indians might be lurking near him, he did not stop to examine the bodies of his murdered companions, but he recognized that of old Major Wellborn from the upper part of the county. Having found a buffalo's tongue, being the only article of provisions the savages had left, he set out for the settlements on Red river. The Indians followed him two days, and also stole a number of horses from Judge Brice's company of Mustang hunters, whom he fell in with.

Subsequent accounts received at Arkansaw, mention that another party, under the direction of Mr. Barrique, of Arkansas county, who were hunting in the neighborhood of the above, had also been attacked and plundered by the Indians, and some of them killed. As some of the men belonging to this last party had heard from several of Major McElmurray's hunters, who were supposed to have been killed, it was hoped the loss of lives was not so great as was at first apprehended. It would appear from the accounts of this shocking affair, that there is not a sufficient force in this quarter to chastise the aggressors.—Gov. Miller is stated to be absent in New Hampshire, and Mr. Crittenden, secretary and acting governor, on a visit to Kentucky, and neither of them were expected back for several months; while the militia is represented to be in an almost unorganized state. Matters, indeed, are said to have arrived at such a crisis with the Indians along the whole western frontier, from the head waters of the Mississippi to the Spanish provinces, that unless some prompt measures are immediately taken by our government to check and punish the increasing hostility of the savages, it would soon be unsafe for a hunter or tourist to venture beyond the limits of our settlements.

We had the curiosity yesterday, to measure the length of the signatures to a petition, from the city of Baltimore, asking for the imposition of duties on sales at Auctions. The length of the roll was *eighty-three feet*, double column—the number of signatures being about four thousand.—*Nat. Intell.*

It is stated that there are six hundred and thirty-nine widows in the town of Newport, R. I. being one twelfth of the population of that town. Should the proposed law pass in Pennsylvania for taxing old Bachelors, we would advise the venerable gentleman to emigrate to Newport in a body.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Law business, in Vermont and Virginia we should suppose from the statements we have seen, is extremely dull. In the latter state, a person gives notice that he has abandoned the practice of the law, on account of his having received but *fifteen shillings* for the last six months.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1824.

We have this week made copious extracts from the debates in Congress on the Greek Question, which appears to have been the only subject of importance that has been before the House of Representatives for the last ten or twelve days.—It has at length been postponed to an indefinite period. Our readers will, undoubtedly, be highly entertained by giving these extracts an attentive perusal, as they contain a greater display of eloquence and more sharp-shooting than has appeared on the floor of Congress for some years past.

Some of the Presidential Electioneerers say ADAMS was the first man; others, that CLAY was before him.

### THE CONCERT.

—The melting voice thro' mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony;
That Orpheus' self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heaped Elysian flowers, and hear
Such strains as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regained Eurydice.—*Milton.*

As a general notice was given that there would be a Concert of Sacred Music on Friday evening last, in this city, and as we had in a public manner expressed the high opinion which we entertained of the talents and acquirements of Mr. Phelps in the science of Music, and of his ability to teach that art to others; we cannot now, nor have we any desire to permit that occasion to pass tacitly by, without even raising the 'gray quill' to render our tribute of thanks and commendation to those, to whom we are indebted for so delightful a musical entertainment.

The judicious selection of pieces—the order and regularity observed in the performance—the taste and elegance apparent in the persons and dress of the ladies, and the musical talent displayed by the whole choir could not fail to please the most indifferent person. We are, however, too unskilled in the science of Music to describe particular excellence or to discriminate, with accuracy, individual merit. But judging from the effect the music seemed to have on the numerous and highly respectable audience, we are of opinion that ample justice was done the celebrated Composers of most, if not of all the pieces which were sung.

Amid such excellencies it is difficult to tell which piece was performed with the most success, or which met with the most general applause. But were we to express an opinion, we should confess ourselves the most pleased with "Shrewsbury,"—"How Beautiful,"—"Nothing true but Heaven," and "Strike the Cymbal." And in this opinion we believe most of the audience, who, like ourselves, are rather lovers of music than connoisseurs, will concur. Those, however, who are better skilled in "the hidden soul of harmony" seemed to give the palm to "Eve's Lamentation," "Vesper Hymn," and "Hear my Prayer."—But as for Pharaoh and his host," they were overthrown with general approbation.

*Irregularity of the Mails.*—The Post Master General has recently issued a circular to the Deputy Post Masters, making it their duty to report all irregularities of the Mails.—We hope those in this quarter will attend punctually to this part of their duty.

*Extract of a letter from a free black man who removed from this country the last season to Hayti, to his friend in New-York, dated Nov. 5th, 1823.*

I arrived safe, after a pleasant passage of fifteen days, and have the pleasure to inform you that on my arrival I visited the President, and was received by him in a most friendly manner. I applied to him for a farm, and it was granted to me; and on taking a view of it, I found it to be a most beautiful situation, rich and fertile, producing all the necessaries of life. The President has been so kind as to furnish me with all the means necessary for farming; and has promised me that he would give me provisions for ten families, until they can support themselves. I wish you would inform my brother, and request him to inform all my friends who wish to come out, that there are houses and all things prepared for them. I think if industrious people were to come here, they might accumulate something very handsome in a few years.

The Philadelphia "Democratic Press," for the purpose of injuring Gen. JACKSON, in the estimation of such of his democratic friends as have offered him as a candidate for the Presidency, lately stated that he wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe, in 1816 or 17, "recommending him to appoint two distinguished federalists as his secretaries to form his cabinet." President Monroe has pronounced the statement *false*. It is to be regretted that the editors of certain papers do not adhere more closely to truth. We should regret to see any man raised to the presidential chair by dishonest politicians.

It is contemplated to build a splendid and capacious Exchange in the city of New York, to cost from $617,000 to $683,000. Towards which there have been subscribed $433,000, by the Banks, Insurance Companies, Trustees, Merchants & others. It is calculated that the rents will produce an interest on the capital of 6 per cent.

*Amherst College.*—The incorporation of this Institution, now under consideration of the Massachusetts Legislature, has occasioned interesting debate. A committee of the Senate, Jan. 27th, reported in favor of giving a charter to the petitioners, which was accepted, 22 for, 15 against it. The bill has been sent to the House for concurrence.

The National Intelligencer declares that every member of the House of Representatives is at his post, except one (Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia,) who is detained from his seat by indisposition. Perhaps so general an attendance has never before been, and may never again be witnessed.

The Hon. James Lloyd, of Boston, now in the Senate of the United States, is in nomination for Governor, and Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Election the 1st Monday in April.

*Internal Improvements.*—It is stated that upwards of $1,500,000 have already been expended by the State of South Carolina for internal improvements, principally in clearing the beds of rivers, and uniting them by cuts and canals.

The number of Newspapers chargeable with postage, sent by mail from the Post Office in Boston, is found to exceed one hundred and sixty thousand in 3 months, and those which go free of postage, probably exceed forty thousand in the same time.

Mr. Cooper's new Novel, "The Pilot," is just published. This novel was announced in the London Courier of the 15th October, for publication early in November, and it has been impatiently looked for by the London readers.

The late mild weather was succeeded at Norfolk and Richmond on the 19th instant, by a fall of snow and cold north-wester.—There was sleighing at the latter place.

*Maine Sufferers.*—The amount of the collections in money, clothing, &c. for those sufferers, is [illegible] 74 cents.

*Seat of Government of Maine.*—The question for accepting a deed of 20 acres of land, given by the inhabitants of Augusta, for the location of the Seat of Government of the State, has been postponed till 1827, by a vote of 77 to 65.

*Gen. Wilkinson.*—This veteran is stated in the New-Orleans papers to be about to return from Mexico to this country.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a law to abolish the imprisonment of *females* for debt. A similar law respecting males was postponed.

The number of children, from the age of seven to fourteen, employed in the manufactories of R. Island, is about 3500.

### Died.

In this town, on the 28th ultimo, Miss MARY H. CHASE, aged 14 years, daughter of the Rev. Amos Chase, of Centreville, Pennsylvania. In the morning of life, and in a land of strangers, this young lady, by her amiable manners and correct deportment, acquired the affections of many friends, by all of whom her sudden death is deeply lamented.—*Communicated.*

In Killingly, Mrs. ABIGAIL ATKINS, wife of the Rev. Elisha Atkins, in the 72d year of her age.

In Grenada, A. F. WEBSTER, Esq. 43. He weighed at his death 355 pounds. The door of his house was too small to admit his coffin, and the corpse was put into it in the street, and twenty men were employed in carrying it to the grave.

In the Island of Trinidad, on the 12th of September, Mr. BRADFORD RIPLEY, supposed to have belonged in the vicinity of Norwich, Conn.—*Trinidad paper.*

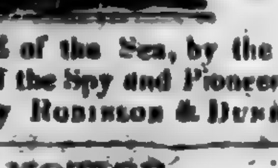
In Franklin, on the 28th inst. Capt. DANIEL FOSTER, an officer of the Revolution, aged 7[illegible] years—Being admired and respected by his relatives and friends, his death will long be regretted by them, and by all those who had the pleasure to be acquainted with this excellent man.—*Com.*

At Ashford, of the Small Pox, on the 11th inst. Mr. SIMEON WAITE, in his 31st year. Mr. W. returned from the city of New-York on the 23d of Dec.—was taken with the symptoms on the 26th—and the eruption appeared on the skin on the 29th. He was removed to the pest house, which had been provided by the town, where he received every possible attention from his nurses and physicians. His disease was of the confluent kind, and produced suffocation on the 14th day after the eruption had commenced.—*Brooklyn Ob.*

In Brooklyn, Mrs. —— WHITE, aged 39; Mr. TITUS ADAMS aged about 85; a child of Mr. Abner Hyde aged eighteen months.

In Canterbury, on the 18th ult. Mrs. THANKFUL BALDWIN, aged 86 years.

### THE PILOT;



A TALE of the Sea, by the Author of the Spy and Pioneers.—Received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, concluding to adopt a new arrangement in business, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment by the first of April next—United States' or Connecticut money that is good, will be received in payment, except where it is otherwise stipulated.

☞All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to call and receive their pay.

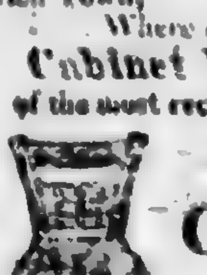
ZERUBABEL WIGHTMAN.
*Norwich, Jan. 27.* 3w96—

February 4, 1824.

### JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

TWO steady Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with their business. And also one Journeyman Chair Maker, who understands making Fancy Chairs, will find constant employment and good pay, by applying immediately to the subscriber, Norwich Town,

Where all kinds of
**Cabinet Furniture,**
of the most recent fashions, and



**FANCY CHAIRS**
*Are manufactured in the best style.*

JONATHAN T. THROOP.
*Feb 3.* [illegible]

### Norwich Ale.

THE subscriber offers to the public, ALE of the first quality—in barrels and half barrels, and TABLE BEER,—in Casks also.

**GRAINS,**
Which is esteemed very superior feed for milch Cows, store Hogs, Horses and Sheep.

**N. B.—Fresh Yeast,**
For family use, very fine, at the Brewery in Norwich landing.

JOHN C. HIND
*Jan 31, 1824.* 6w96—

### The subscriber will continue the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of **Stockbridge Marble,** which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,
*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

**Monuments,** of any kind, will be neatly finished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.
*Norwich, Feb. 3. 1824.* 96—

### NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and style of *Brewster & Brown*, was, by mutual consent & agreement, dissolved on the 31st of December; and all persons having open accounts with them, are requested to call and settle them previous to the first of March next.

J. W. BREWSTER.
BILLINGS BROWN.
*Preston, Jan. 1824.* 3w96—

### ☞Satinett Weavers.

WANTED Immediately by the subscriber, 4 Satinett Weavers.—None need apply, unless they are capable of turning out from 8 to 10 yards per day—60 picks to the inch.

SAMUEL ALLEN.
*Franklin, Feb. 2, 1823.* 3w96—

### CASH

**Paid for Walnut Wood and Black Oak Staves,**
*by WILLIS GRAY & Co.*
NORWICH, FEB. 4, 1824. 96—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of February, 1824, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of *Mrs. DOROTHY STODDARD,* late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, with incident charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Said estate is situated in Preston, adjoining the lands of Mr. Amasa Standish, Jacob Newton, & Wm. Kimball, Esq.

J. W. BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*
*Feb. 2.* 3w96—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. THANKFUL BALDWIN,* late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Capt. Joseph H. Hubbard*, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Lisbon, Feb. 3, 1824.* 3w—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# Poetry.

*From the National Journal.*

TO THE COMET.

Hail wondrous stranger! vivid globe of light!
Say, what art thou, and wherefore art thou come
Within the bounded limits of our sight?
What is thy destiny—Where dost thou roam?

Time out of mind—thy view to mortal ken
Has called up dread forbodings, deaths, and fears;
And why not still thy power o'er mortal men
To act on states and nations by thy stars?

Thy dread approach in times not long gone past,
Awakened terrors in each anxious breast—
The husbandman saw mildew, blight and blast,
And horrors drear disturb'd our grand-sire's rest.

The broker dreaded sudden fall of stocks;
The tradesman broken fortune, loathsome jails,
Ships wreck'd with golden hopes on rugged rocks—
Starvation, tithes, and taxes, each bewails.

Bright astrologic omen; art thou sent
Appointed, as of old, of omens dire?
Is General Jackson to be President?
Or, art thou typical of storms and fire?

Missive of other regions; art thou come,
Big with the fate of nations, to our view?
Shall some great revolution shake our home?
Shall Greece be free or be enslav'd anew?

Perhaps the "holy alliance" from the flood—
Those regulators of the rights of man;
Despots baptized in subjects' tears, and blood,
Have on our happy soil pronounc'd their ban.

Shall pure proud England while she aims to free
Her neighbor's slaves, still more oppress her own;
And while her haughty flag sweeps every sea
Grind her poor peasants to the very bone?

Perhaps thou'rt ominous of that bright day,
When diadems, thrones, sceptres, crowns shall fall
In one promiscuous ruin and o'erwhelm
Czars, portes, and kings, and emperors, dons and all.

* * * * * *

Perhaps thou wert a globe like this our earth,
And hast revolv'd for ages in thy sphere!
Until the Almighty word that gave thee birth
Sent thee a wanderer through the trackless air.

Perhaps I saw thee then a shooting star,
Dart from thine orbit into boundless space!
And now thou hast return'd from wandering far
A dying world eccentric without place!

Thy substance wasting fast in liquid fire;
Thy sparkling train the beacon of thy fall;
Thyself a wonder that shall soon expire,
And be as though thou hadst not been at all. G**.

*From the Jefferson Republican.*

Jonathan's visit to Fort Tompkins,
*Sackett's Harbor.*

Did you ever go into Fort Tompkins,
And see all the cannon that's there,
And balls too pil'd up like great pumpkins?
By George! how it makes a man stare.

Why the guns are as big as great saw-logs,
Put right onto carts without stakes,
You never yet heard of such bull dogs!
What a darn'd sight of powder it takes.

There was shells too, as neat as a fiddle,
(Of nuts that must be plaguy sweet)
For each one had a hole in the middle
Where the splinters had dug out the meat.

There was one thing, I vow! 'twas a mortar,
'Twas only a curious concern,
They told me I think, 'twas a "mortar"
There always is something to larn.

They said too 'twould shoot like all natur,
'Tis singular what stories they tell,
I'll bet I can jerk a potater
As far as 'twill carry a shell.

Of all kinds of trash there was enemy,
For killing the British, I spose—
Perhaps they have got just such notions
For killing the Yankees—who knows?

If they have, and got hold of this rhyme, tis,
Johnny Bull will perhaps take the hint;
I guess he will look at his primin—
He'd better be prokin the flint.
WATERTOWN.

## Commission House.

GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phenix Building* Corner of Wall & Water St. NEW-YORK. Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept. 1, 1823.* 6mo71—

## TO LET,

*AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT—*

THE subscriber's Dwelling house, Store, slaughter house, and garden, situated in the south east part of Colchester;—a good stand for a merchant, and where the mercantile business, butchering, and putting up of provision, have been done for fifteen or twenty years to advantage. It is about eight miles from Norwich, (near Gardner's pond) and within a few rods of a school house. Any one wishing to engage in the above business, will do well to call on the subscriber, whose terms will be reasonable, living in the village of Colchester.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, are hereby requested to make payment by the 1st of March next, or otherwise they will be called upon in a different manner, which of necessity cost will ensue, and to the subscriber very disagreeable.

AVERY MORGAN.

*Colchester, Jan. 22, 1824.* 3w95

## FOR SALE:

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two-story Dwelling-House, Barn, and out houses, with

### 43 acres of land.

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, & embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the first of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. *For terms inquire of*

JOSEPH BUTTON.

**Eighty-five acres of mowing,** pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good Barn, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes.—These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm,* and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, Dec. 31, 1823.* 93—

## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 380 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Cheese house, Corn house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county; is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood Land, a large and valuable Orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith shop.

### Likewise,

The Farm called the Hazen Farm, adjoining the Shetucket River, about 2 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 350 acres, with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next, and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to
GEORGE L. PERKINS,
or WILLIAM LATHROP,

*Norwich, Jan 27, 1823.* 43—

## For sale, or to let.

A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House, Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given, with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.

*Colchester, Dec. 8, 1823.* 88tf—

## A GOOD FARM,

CONTAINING 112 acres, situated about one mile from the Rev. Deet. Strong's Meeting-House, on the Scotland road, will be rented from the 1st of April, on the most favorable terms. Said Farm is well watered and wooded, and has on it an excellent orchard, good Buildings, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, Norwich Town, or to the subscriber in Hampton.

ABIAL HEATH.

*Hampton, Jan. 12, 1824.* tf95—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

### about 250 acres

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon. Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 6, 1824.* tf93—

## FOR SALE, by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 175 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25, 1823.* 86—

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf95

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard,* deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Bramley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

### MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan. 25, 1824.*

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan. 7.* 95—

## Winter Arrangement.

### The sloop REVENGE, CAPT. ROGERS,

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec. 30.* 91—

## POST-COACH LINE.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

*To whom it may concern.*

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 24th day of November, 1823, he sold all the shares he owned in the property belonging to the Industry Manufacturing Company, of Voluntown, Conn and now considers the said company dissolved, as it respects himself; and therefore will not consider himself bound by any contract or writings which may hereafter be made and executed by any agent which has been heretofore, or may hereafter be appointed by said Company, nor by any engagements made by any member thereof.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

*Griswold, Jan. 15, 1824.* 3w94—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co.* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.

*Preston, Jan. 5, 1824.* 6w94—

## SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAVING commenced riding Post on the northern route from New London to Woodstock, every week, respectfully offers his services to the public, and pledges himself, to all who may employ him in the line of his business, to a faithful and punctual discharge of his duty.

He proceeds on the route as follows:—Leaving Ashford Mondays at 7 o'clock A. M. arrives at Champion's Inn, Pomfret, at 11 o'clock, A. M. receiving the Mail, leaves Pomfret at 12 o'clock, and arrives at Clark's Inn, Hampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Thence arrives at Stanford's Inn, Windham, at 7 o'clock, P. M. leaves Windham Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock A. M. arrives at Baily's Inn, Lebanon, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and lodges the Mail: leaves Lebanon at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Holles' Inn, Norwich, at 11 o'clock, A. M.: leaves Norwich at 12 o'clock, & arrives at Allen's Inn, New-London, 3 o'clock P. M. and receives N. L. Papers.

RETURNING.—Leaves New-London Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Norwich at 7 o'clock, A. M.: and receiving the Norwich Papers, leaves there at 8 o'clock, A. M and arrives at Lebanon at 11 o'clk A. M. and receiving the Mail, arrives at Windham at 2 o'clock, P. M—thence passing through Scotland, arrives at Hampton at 7 o'clock, P. M.: leaves Hampton Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Pomfret 11 o'clock, A. M.—thence to Woodstock, and arrives at Ashford at 7 o'clock, P. M.

*Ashford, Jan 19, 1824.* 94—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*MATTHEW ROSE,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Elisha Partridge, Esq.* the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold.

*Griswold, Jan 19, 1824.* 94—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Mr. Pardon Brown, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1011 15 with incident charges.

CHESTER SMITH, *Adm'r.*

*Jan. 21.* 95—

## RAYMOND & SMITH,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

### Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

### HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

### FUR CAPS,

*AND*

Hatters' Trimmings,

(Of every description,)

☞ all which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

### FURS.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

F. W. BUSHNELL,

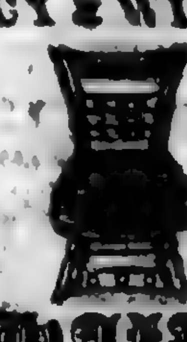
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

FANCY & WINDSOR



### CHAIRS,

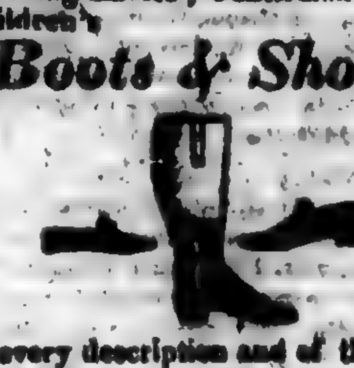
according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for cash or *short credit,* they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823.* tf95—

## D. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

*Boots & Shoes,*



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, Rasp and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

## LORILLARD'S *Advertisement.*

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

DULY authorised AGENTS of Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of

*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccoboy*

### SNUFF,

Smoking and Chewing

### TOBACCO,

which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices.

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignments, we have from Messrs Lorillards, their caution against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov. 21.* tf86—

NOTICE.

PACKER & LESTER want to buy a good saddle horse from 4 to 6 years of age.

Who offer for sale two second hand Roping frames and one drawing frame, extremely low.

Canterbury Jan. 20, 1824. 94—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

OFFER FOR SALE:

### White and Red

Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer.

1 case Gum Copal, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,

Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker.

Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood, Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY

### MEDICINES,

Which will be sold at

☞ FAIR PRICES.

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, their judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art, and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day, can have access to the store, on ... of the concern lodging in an apartment of the same.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* 91—

## NO TRIFLING.

THE subscribers having a large list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate devoting the most of their time, the first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

who have on hand, as usual, (consisting)

### Stone-Ware,

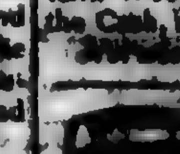
together with various kinds of

### GROCERIES, COTTON GOODS,

&c. &c. &c.

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce, or the Cash, if offered...

*Norwich, Jan. 1?, 1824.*



### 200 barrels

... Flour,
250 bbls. Cider Brandy,
25 do. Country Gin,
30 hhds. ... Molasses,
30 barrels ... Sperm Oil,
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1500 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs. Smyrna Raisins,
5 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
5 tons Copperas,
30 tons ... Iron,
1600 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
80 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes.

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824.* 94—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan. 15, 1824.* 93—

## FOR SALE.

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan. 22.*

## Notice.

THE person who took a CRAPE DRESS from Mrs. DANIELS in Chelsea, on the day last that was left by another person to be colored, is requested to return it, as the owner has never received it.

*Jan. 27.* 95—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1824. Whole No. [illegible]

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## BOOKS

LATELY RECEIVED BY

Robinson & Dunham,

*And for sale on favorable terms, at their Book-Store, in Chelsea.*

PHARMACOPŒIA of the United States; Bigelow's Sequel to the Pharmacopœia; Morse's Universal Geography; Gummere's Surveying; Flint's do.; Armstrong on Fevers; Niles' Civil Office; Tytler's Elements of General History; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Monastery, by the author of Waverly; School Fellows, a tale; Milton's Paradise Lost; Homer's Odyssey & Iliad; Burn's Works; Watts' Guide to Prayer; Jenk's Devotions; Henry on Prayer; Infant's Progress from the valley of destruction to everlasting glory; Memoirs of Miss Eliza Wait, Miss Hemphill, Miss Woodbury, and Mrs. Newell; [illegible] The Wreath, containing a selection of Poems; Milton's Works; The Letters of Junius; Zimmerman on Solitude; Campbell's [illegible] Christian Pilgrim; [illegible] Smith's Mythology; [illegible] Chronology; [illegible] for young Ladies from the best authors; Scott's System of Military Tactics, by Darrow; Darrow's [illegible] and Cavalry Tactics; M. G. Lewis' Tales of Wonder; Chalmers' Astronomical Discourses, [illegible] commercial and ordinary affairs of life; Treebe's Astronomy; Nott's Sermons to Children; [illegible] Falconer's [illegible] Thomson's [illegible] Elements [illegible] Domestic Cookery; British [illegible] Young's Night Thoughts; [illegible] Sherwood's [illegible] Lynch's World [illegible] Chapone, Gregory, and [illegible] Pennington's Advice; Paul and Virginia; Guide [illegible] Arabian Nights Entertainments; Children of the Abbey; Oilman's Circle of Anecdote & Wit; Franklin's Works; The Constitution of the United States, and of the different States; Hoyle's Games; [illegible] Touchstone; Dryden's Virgil; The Privateer, a Tale; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Edwards on the Affections; Sandford and Merton; Memoir of Levitt, a member of the Junior Class in Yale College in 18[illegible]; Blair's Philosophy; Baxter's call to the unconverted; Moore's Poems; Halidon Hill by Walter Scott; Decision of Religion must be all; The Heavenly Sisters; Love of the Angels; The vision, by Byron & Southey; Charlotte Temple; The interesting history of Atala, the beautiful Indian of Mississippi; The Pleasing Moralist; The Fisherman; The Affectionate Brother; The little Osage Captive; Father's Gift; The Grandmother and her offspring; Montgomery's Poems; Ossian's do.; The Sketch of my Friend's Family; The pleasure of Hope, Imagination, and Memory; The Lady of the Lake; The Vicar of Wakefield; The Beauties of Shakespeare; The Diamond Songster; Dodd's Reflection on Death; Gertrude of Wyoming; Rasselas; Elizabeth or the Exile of Siberia; Song Books, a variety.

MUSIC.

Village Harmony, Bridgewater Collection, Musica Sacra, Instruction for the Fife, Drum, Clarionet, Flagelet, Flute, Violin, Bass Viol, Piano Forte, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Dwight's, Winchell's, Watts', and Methodist Hymn Books in a great variety of sizes, qualities, and bindings; Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Common Place Books &c. &c. ALSO,

A great variety of NEW & HANDSOME BOOKS—for Children.

JOB PRINTING

*Neatly executed at this OFFICE.*

"Latest, Best," AND Most Fashionable ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods.

J. W. KINNEY,

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost.

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros. de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings, Gimps, Cords, Fringe, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

*A large quantity of*

Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,

(very low,) Devonshire Kerseys; Satinetts; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, &c.

January 7, 1824. 192—

Cheap Goods.

A. & A. GAY,

*Have just received a new supply of*

FALL GOODS,

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and [illegible] Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnett—Green, White, Straw and [illegible] Florence—Calicoes & Super. Calicoes [illegible] Cambricks—[illegible] Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black [illegible] White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

SHOES,

at low prices.

Oct. 21, 1823. 181—

MORE NEW GOODS,

Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

PLAIDS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS,

&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

Dec. 10. 88—

*A SMALL INVOICE OF*

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

*For sale very low, at the Store of*

J. P. WHITING & Co.

Jan. 14. [illegible]

Christmas Sermon.

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea.—BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL, *Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by Robinson & Dunham. Price 12½ cents.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### EXTRACT

*From an Address, delivered at the fifth anniversary Meeting of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, held at Ballston Spa, on the 8th day of October, 1823. By Earl Stimson, Esq. President of the Society.*

"Industry & economy combined form the true philosophers stone, which turns all into gold. Without these essential qualifications, no one can be a respectable or useful member of Society. They are therefore among those principles which should be instilled into the child from his earliest infancy. They most generally exist together, and, are both so indispensably necessary to success in any pursuit of life, that where one is wanting, the other for all practical purposes may as well be absent. For without industry, economy will be of no avail. And without economy, the fruits of industry are soon wasted. Man being formed for action, and duties always devolving upon him, industry and economy cannot be dispensed with, in any situation in which he can be placed. It is the want of these, that prevents the success of so many in the various mechanical branches, as well as in the learned professions—and it is the primary cause, which calls in the aid of the insolvent law to close up the concerns of so many in the mercantile world.

The indolent person soon loses the confidence, and of course the patronage of his employers, and poverty and disgrace are the final, and inevitable result. But in no one, are the unhappy effects which result from the want of these, more apparent than in the cultivator of the soil. The indolent farmer exhibits his own disgrace to every passing traveller; and brings forcibly to the mind even of a stranger, the words of the wise man—"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."—How true is the picture which Solomon here gives of what daily falls under our own observation. How often do we see a farm susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and which might with any thing of industry & economy be a source of wealth to its possessor—how often do we see it grown over with bushes, briars, thistles, & every hurtful weed—the fields badly arranged, the fences out of repair, the kind half-filled, the barn doors broken from their hinges, and the windows of the house filled with hats, presenting any idea but that of comfort.

On a nearer examination, the picture is still darkened. Look at his stock, his cattle-houses, [illegible] of husbandry [illegible] out of it [illegible]—Enter his dwelling—[illegible] the only fruits of Economy which have survived the fall—[illegible] domestic peace and happiness ever found within, where neglect and ruin are without? Does not every thing wear the same aspect—and is there not inscribed on every thing on which the eye can rest, indolence and waste?

Reverse the picture; and what can be presented more agreeable, what can be accompanied with more pleasing ideas.—Look at the Farm of the man who is diligent in his business, and prudent in his concerns—his own spirit is infused into every thing around him—every thing is in repair, every thing is in its place, every thing is in its season;—every thing evinces that the master's eye has seen and directed all his concerns—and that he hath remembered and practised the adage—

"*He that by the plough would thrive,*
"*Himself must either hold or drive.*"

—On a nearer examination we find his fields well arranged and productive, his crops clean, and of the best quality, and secured in season under cover, instead of being exposed to weather in stacks as is too frequently the case, to the great loss of the Farmer, both in the crop itself, and in the manure of which it might be productive—we find his cattle well fed—in good condition—and often better sheltered than the *family* of the slothful. Enter his dwelling, it is the habitation of plenty—the store-house of the dairy and the loom—and his fire-side, that calm and domestic one, where the Farmer in the bosom of his family finds not only rest from his toil, but the richest reward of his labor.

## MISCELLANY.

### COMETS.

[The following remarks are extracted from an English work. They refer to some observations which had been made by Dr. Herschell on the Comet of 1811.]

The Comet of 1807, in its approach to the sun, advanced within sixty-one millions of miles of it, and its tail, when longest, covered an extent of nine millions of miles. The late comet, in its perihelion, did not pass so near the sun by about thirty-six millions of miles, being about two thirds only of the closest approximation of the preceding, and nevertheless acquired a tail of upwards of a hundred millions of miles. May we not then conclude, as he suggests, that the consolidation of the comet of 1807, when it reached its perihelion, had already been carried to a much greater degree of density than that of the last comet, by some former approach to our sun, or some similarly constructed celestial bodies, such as we have reason to believe the fixed stars to be? And that comets may pass round other suns than ours, is rendered probable, from our not knowing, with certainty as yet, the return of more than one comet among the great number that have been observed.

Deguignes enumerates two or three hundred comets mentioned by Chinese writers. Doubts, however, have since been thrown upon the authorities referred to.

Extensive as are orbits of comets, from their eccentricity, they have sometimes approached much nearer to the sun than any of the planets; for the comet of 1680, when at its perihelion, was at the distance of only one sixth of the sun's diameter from its surface. Yet from the very inconsiderable density of their enormous tails, and even of the greater part of the nucleus itself, should it ever happen to a planet, of which there is very little probability, to fall exactly in the way of a comet, it is supposed that the inconveniences suffered by the inhabitants of the planet might be merely temporary and local: the chances are, however, much greater, that a comet might interfere in such a manner with a planet, as to deflect it a little from its course, and retire again without coming actually in contact with it.

Nearly 500 comets are recorded to have been seen at different times, and the orbits of about a hundred have been correctly ascertained: but we have no opportunity of observing a sufficient portion of the orbit of any comet, to determine with accuracy the whole of its form as an ellipsis, since the part which is within the limits of our observation does not sensibly differ from the parabola, which would be the result of an ellipsis prolonged without end.

Two comets at least, or perhaps three, have been recognized in their return. A comet appeared in 1770, which Prosperin suspected to move in an orbit materially different from a parabola: Mr. Lexell determined its period to be 5 years and 7 months, and its extreme distances to be between the orbits of Jupiter and of Mercury: but it does not appear that any subsequent observations have confirmed his theory. It has, however, been calculated, that supposing the theory correct, it must afterwards have approached so near Jupiter as to have the form of its orbit entirely changed.

Dr. Halley foretold the return of the comet about 1758, which had appeared in 1531, in 1607, and in 1682, at intervals of about 75 years; and with Clairaut's further correction for the perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn, the time agreed within about a month. [illegible] comet from the [illegible] of the Georgian planet; so that by improving our telescopes still more highly, we may, perhaps, hereafter be able to convert some of the comets into planets, so far as their remaining always visible would entitle them to the appellation. Dr. Halley also supposed the comet of 1680 to have been seen in 1106, in 531, and in the year 44 before Christ, having a period of 575 years; and it has been suspected that the comets of 1556 and 1264 were the same, the interval being 292 years. [illegible] which will either be confirmed or confuted in the year 1848. [illegible] of the perfect [illegible] of the orbits of any comets, seen at different times, with each other, and have been disposed to consider them as messengers forming a communication between the neighboring systems of the natural world, and visiting a variety of stars in succession, so as to have their course altered continually, by the attraction towards many different centres; but considering the coincidence of the calculations of Halley and Clairaut with the subsequent appearance of the comet of 1759, this opinion can scarcely be admitted to be in any degree probable with respect to the comets in general, however possible the supposition may be in some particular cases.

### CATACOMBS OF KIEV.

*From Mrs. Holderness' Travels in Russia.*

At the Monastery of Kiev, are the famous Catacombs, which so many thousands of infatuated people in the Russian Empire go on foot to visit every year. The preparation for descending into this repository of the dead, was more solemn than the scene itself; for the monk accompanying us, related such incredible and ridiculous stories of the saints whose relics lay there, that we must have had a common share of credulity to have believed them. Every person going down into these vaults purchases a wax taper, and having lighted it, in solemn silence follows the monk, who as he conducts the visitors through these vaulted sepulchres of the dead, opens the coffin lid, unfolds the shroud, and tells the name of the Saint enshrined in that repository; no part of the body is to be seen, of course the flesh is all wasted, and the bones only remain perfect, from having been kept from the air; the face & hands are commonly covered with gold or silver tissue, or brocade or some kind of silk: a cap is placed on the head, of the same material. The coffins are generally of cypress wood, but some of massive silver very richly engraved. There are two or three handsome little chapels in these subterraneous passages, built by some of their saints, and consecrated for their hours of private devotion. Several cells are shown, where they say monks, in a vow of penance, have had themselves walled up, and only a little window left, at which they received daily their bread and water, and there remained until their deaths; in one of the cells are the twelve masons who built the church, & then entered as monks into the monastery.

In another place you are shown the body, or rather the head and shoulders, of a man stuck in the ground; as a vow of penance he dug a hole, in which he placed himself, standing with his hands by his side, and they had the hole filled, so that only his head, and a little below his shoulders could be seen; here he lived (they say) *fifteen years*, having food and drink brought to him, and a lamp constantly burning by his side; they still show this lamp, which burns day and night continually, though he has been dead six or seven hundred years; this, however, they can well afford to do, as he brings a considerable share of the riches of the convent.—The cap he wears is supposed to work miracles, and restore the sick; accordingly hundreds come to visit him, and wear his cap, which is frequently the undoubted means of restoring health, though not in the way that enthusiasm and credulity imagine, but by the simple process of being the cause of their taking unusual exercise in the open air, and exercising also a temperance not habitual to them.—I should not omit to mention that St. Antonio is said to sink a little lower in the ground every year, and that the world is to be at an end by the time that he entirely disappears. Amongst the wonders which they relate, this can scarcely be classed as the greatest; and if time in its mighty changes does not annihilate the Monastery of Pretcherskoy, St. Antonio will probably not disappear, while he continues so instrumental to the well-doing of his brethren.

Having so particularly mentioned the merits of this saint, let me do justice to the others also, and state that all have their votaries, and that money lay scattered in every coffin, as if the golden age had returned, and men no longer continued to heap sordid gold, as required its aid to help him to the comforts of life. It is reckoned, that from sixty to a hundred thousand pilgrims, from all parts of the Russian empire, visit the monastery at Kiev in one year; and the revenue the monks derive from the sale of wax candles, is alone sufficient to furnish food for the establishment.

### MAHOMET'S COFFIN.

One of the most celebrated wonders of the East, is the suspension of Mahomet's coffin, by the attraction of magnetism. The following description of the situation in which this curiosity stood in 1804, is from the pen of an enterprising American traveller, Mr. Anderson, whose travels are as yet (1820) unpublished. The vault is in Mecca, and situated contiguous to the grand Mosque, through which, and two inferior buildings, termed majeti, the passage leads to the vault, the entrance into which is by a small door or aperture, arched at top, in a stone wall 4 or 5 feet thick. The vault inside is round, likewise arched at top, although oblong, without; the size in the interior about nine feet wide, and ten to eleven feet high, without aperture to admit light, the want of which is supplied by lamps, which are constantly burning. At the top of the dome or arch, is inserted a square dove coloured stone or slab of marble, into which is inserted another stone of dark brownish hue, round, about seven or eight inches in diameter, and probably eighteen inches in length projecting downwards. At the centre of the floor which is of stone, there is a pile of marble tables or slabs, about eighteen or twenty inches square, and two feet high, into the top of one of which is inserted a similar stone to the one just described as at the top, projecting downwards; its diameter, however, does not exceed three inches. From the stone at the top, project on the right and left, two rods apparently of iron, extending to the side walls, at their extreme height, where the arch springs, then down the side walls to about midway, where it curves off towards the centre of the whole space inside the vault. At the ends of these rods, are bulbs resembling a four pound shot, black or dark brown, but not rusty; between these four points, but *detached from all*, stands erect, a box or coffin, four feet and a half long, by eighteen inches square, how thick, or of what metal, Mr. A. does not pretend to say, but *thinks* it probable it is steel, washed with some composition, as its appearance was white but not polished. At either end of the coffin or box, was a half round bulb of a similar appearance to those on the ends of the rods. The ends of the rods come not immediately opposite to the centre of the coffin, but somewhat below it.

Mr. Anderson, when at Medina, was given to understand, that although he was not the only European who had visited the vault, he was the first Christian traveller who was permitted actually to enter the interior.

The vault is open only on particular days, and few, even of the religion of the country, are permitted to approach nearer, than the grand Mosque, from which, thro' the aperture already described, the visitors have an opportunity of seeing the coffin. But Mr. A's curiosity was not so easily gratified. A number of impediments in the way, he surmounted them all, and when in the interior, actually passed his sword at either side of the coffin, which very sensibly *vibrated* as the steel approached it.

### FEMALE BEAUTY & ORNAMENT.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth; and those of the Indies paint them red.—The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goat's, and to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. [illegible] thy [illegible]; and if there be any [illegible] the [illegible] of Mahomet [illegible] Peruvians, however, [illegible] and they hang on it a [illegible] the rank of their husbands. [illegible] the [illegible] great [illegible] gold rings.

[illegible]

We have received [illegible] an Address delivered at the Collegiate Institution, in Amherst, by President Humphrey. After paying a handsome tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Dr. Moore, the President [illegible] treatise on Education, under the three great branches of *Physical*, *Intellectual*, & *Moral* improvement.

On each of these subjects, he gives many valuable hints, for the education of children, [illegible] and Christians. [illegible] ment of their boys, he observes:

"Be not discomposed at the sight of his [illegible] February, and [illegible] top when you chance to look out in the midst of an August storm, and [illegible] wading and [illegible] along with the water-fowl. It will make him hardy and fearless. [illegible] as often as he pleases, [illegible] hood, and [illegible] of keeping him shut up all day with a stove, and graduating his [illegible] by Fahrenheit, let him face the keen edge of the north wind, when the mercury is below cypher, and instead of minding a little shivering and complaining when he returns, cheer up his spirits and send him out again. In this way, you will teach him that he was not born to live in the nursery, nor to brood over the kitchen fire; but range abroad as free as the snow and the air, and to gain warmth from exercise. I love and admire the youth, who turns not back from the howling wintry blast, nor withers under the blaze of summer; who never magnifies 'mole-hills into mountains,' but whose daring eye, exulting, scales the eagle's airy crag, and who is ready to undertake any thing that is prudent and lawful, within the range of possibility.

"Who would think of planting the mountain oak in a green-house, or of rearing the cedar of Lebanon in a lady's flower pot? Who does not know that in order to attain their [illegible] and majestic form, they must freely enjoy the rain and the sunshine, and must feel the rocking of the tempest? Who would think of raising up a band of Indian warriors upon [illegible] and amidst all the luxuries and ease of wealth and [illegible]? The attempt would be highly preposterous, not to say utterly ridiculous. Very different is the course which nature prescribes. It is the plain and scanty fare of those sons of the forest, their hard and cold lodging, their long marches and fastings, and their constant exposure to all hardships of the wilderness, which give them such Herculean limbs and stature; such prodigious might in the deadly fray, and such swiftness of foot in pursuing the vanquished."

MESSRS. CALHOUN AND ADAMS.

A party was given at Mr. Secretary Calhoun's on the 19th inst. and a gentleman who was present gives the following description of the Secretaries of War and of State, in a letter to a friend in New-York:

"My friend introduced me to the Secretary, who receives his guests in a very plain, cordial and friendly way, without any affectation of that etiquette and parade, which [illegible] der him [illegible] I was much disappointed in his appearance. From the representations which some of the politicians of the day had given of him, I expected to find almost the youth of Hebe, whereas his face indicates unusual gravity of character, is apparently thin with study, and already bears the lines of deep thought. The whole contour of his head is one of the finest I have ever seen, and a skilful phrenologist would at once pronounce him to be a genius of genius. His keen piercing eye, the animation of his countenance, and the rapidity of his enunciation all evince great activity of intellect and energy of character. In his person he is tall and well proportioned; in his dress, plain almost to carelessness; and in his manners, as well as in the style of his house, so far as I could observe on my first visit, preserving the primitive simplicity of the country. I was the more particular in taking notice of his rooms

and furniture, since some of his political enemies have pronounced him extravagant in his equipage, and anti-republican in his habits.

"After conversing a short time with the [illegible] finding him almost as well acquainted with New-York as myself, I was soon honored with an introduction to the Secretary of State. It may be supposed, that I have never seen [illegible] ... [illegible] my idea of his person was imperfect [illegible] He is taller and less corpulent, than I expected to find him from the description. In his whole appearance, he [illegible] North of Hamburg. [illegible] ... [illegible] Mr. A—'s minute acquaintance with popular sentiment. He seems to have read every newspaper in the country; and in a conversation of a few minutes, he alluded to recent occurrences in the city of New-York, of which I was ashamed to be found ignorant.

Roger Sherman.—It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith of [illegible] ... [illegible] Mr. Macon, [illegible] member of the Senate of the United States, who remarked to Mr. [illegible], formerly a member of Congress, that Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew. The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his "great and good friend senator Sherman." The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of his College, that "Mr. Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate, without suggesting something new or important."

This great and wise man was *self-taught*. His first occupation in life was that of a mechanic. While carrying on his trade, he used at his leisure hours to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent judge of the highest court in the state; he was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety. Here is an example worthy of the notice and imitation of youth, in all stations of society.—*Conn. Mirror.*

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Tuesday, Jan. 20.*

The resolution from the House of Representatives in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States, was received, and twice read by general consent, when Mr. Hayne moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee. On this motion some conversation took place, not on the merits of the resolution, but on the questions whether it was best to refer it at all, and, if so, to what committee; which resulted in the reference of the resolution to a select committee of five members.

*Wednesday, Jan. 22.*

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the building an additional number of sloops of war.

Mr. [illegible] spoke in favor of the above class of vessels. Mr. Chandler had no objection to sloops of war, but thought the bill provided for more than the country required. He moved to strike out ten from the bill. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the service required the addition of as many as ten vessels of this class.—Mr. Smith hoped, if the bill should pass, that the building of these vessels would not be confined to places where the Navy Yards were established, but that contracts would be made in other parts, in order to give [illegible] a share of the business. He moved the postponement of the bill to Tuesday. Mr. Lloyd was opposed to building any public vessels by contracts; he said the pernicious effect of this mode of building had been proved; in Great Britain public vessels built by contract had frequently rotted before they were off the stocks. The motion to postpone the bill to Tuesday prevailed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

*Monday, Jan. 26.*

Mr. Hayne from the select committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the House of Representatives providing for the sending of a ship of the line to convey the Marquis La Fayette to America, reported a new resolution on the subject, as an amendment to the one from the other House. This resolution requests the President of the United States to express to the Marquis the grateful assurance of the respect and gratitude of the government towards him; and also authorises the President, whenever the Marquis' intention to visit this country shall be made known to him, to send a public vessel to convey that distinguished individual to the land to which, in early life, he had rendered such eminent services. The resolution was, subsequently, taken up for consideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair.

Mr. Chandler expressed his assent to the resolution, as reported by the select committee. It was unanimously passed to be engrossed, and read the third time; and subsequently, had its third reading, by general consent, and passed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Jan. 20.*

THE GREEK CAUSE.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Clay offered the following, which he desired to lay on the table for consideration.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the people of these states would not see, without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition, by the allied powers of Europe, in behalf of Spain, to reduce to their former subjection those parts of the continent of America, which have proclaimed and established for themselves, respectively, independent governments, and which have been solemnly recognized by the United States."

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the resolution recommending an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission to Greece.

Mr. Poinsett rose, and after a compliment to Mr. Webster for his eloquent discourse yesterday, went on to state, that our sympathies are always with the oppressed, but that Greece had peculiar claims on our feelings. We must laud their efforts, and sympathise in their distresses; but the duty of a statesman is a stern duty, and forbids us to give way to our feelings, however noble, however generous. If there was danger to be apprehended from the avowed principles of the Holy Alliance, it was in America that we must resist them. Like the generous animal which is the emblem of this country, let us not go forth to seek enemies. If they threaten us, let our warning be heard over the waves, in the voices of millions of freemen resolved to maintain their liberties. If they approach our shores with hostile intent, we may arise in the collected strength of a great nation, and hurl destruction on the foes of freedom and of America. Any resolution we pass on this subject ought to be expressive of our policy and of the position we occupy, in relation to Europe, and that which we are resolved to assume in relation to America; and, with that view, I propose the following resolution as a substitute for those offered by my friend from Massachusetts:

"Resolved, That this House view with deep interest the heroic struggle of the Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of a free and independent nation, and unite with the President in the sentiments he has expressed in their favor, in sympathy for their sufferings, in interest for their welfare, and in ardent wishes for their success."

Mr. Randolph then rose and said, that this was, perhaps, one of the finest and prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative assembly. But it appeared to him in a light very different from any that had as yet been thrown upon it. He looked at the measure as one fraught with deep and deadly danger to the best interests, and to the liberties of the American people; and so satisfied was he of this, that he had been constrained by this conviction to overcome the almost insuperable repugnance he felt to throwing himself upon the notice of the house; but he felt it his duty to raise his voice against both the propositions. He would not at this time go at length into the subject; his intention, in rising, was merely to move that the committee rise, and that both of the resolutions might be printed. He wished to have some time to think of this business—to deliberate, before we took this leap in the dark into the Archipelago, or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata. He might be permitted to add one or two other views. He knew (he said) that the post of honor was on the other side of the house—the post of toil and of difficulty on this side, if indeed any body should be with him on this side. It was a difficult and an invidious task to stem the torrent of public sentiment, when all the generous feelings of the human heart were appealed to. But, sir, I was delegated to this House to guard the interests of the people of the United States, not to guard the rights of other people; and if it was doubted, even in the case of England, that land fertile above all other lands, not excepting Greece herself, in great talent, if it was doubtful whether her interference in the politics of the continent, though separated from it only by a narrow frith, were either for her honor or advantage—if the effect of that interference has been a monumental debt that paralyzes the arm that certainly would have struck for Spain, can it be for us to seek in the very bottom of the Mediterranean for a quarrel with the Ottoman Porte; and this while we have an ocean rolling between? While we are in that sea without a single port to refit a ship! And while the powers of Barbary lie in succession in our path? Shall we open this Pandora's box of political evils? It has been wisely and truly said, that it is possible the mere rumor of our interference may produce at Constantinople or at Smyrna that which will drive us at once into a war. We all know the connection that subsists between the Barbary states and what we may denominate the mother power. Are we prepared for a war with these pirates? not that we are not perfectly competent to such a war: but does it suit our finances? Does it, sir, suit our magnificent projects of roads and canals? does it suit the temper of our people? does it promote their interests? will it add to their happiness? Sir, why did we remain stupidly while Piedmont and Naples were crushed by Austria? why did we stand aloof, while the Spanish peninsula was again reduced under legitimate government? If we did not interfere then, why now? Sir, I refer you to the memorable attempted interference of their greatest of statesmen, when he was in the zenith of his glory; when his dazzling beams were unshorn. You know I mean Mr. Pitt; and I refer you, as commentary of that attempted interference, to the speech of Mr. Fox, a speech fraught with the wisdom of a real statesman. [Here Mr. Randolph paused. When he resumed, he said] I perceive, sir, I have overcalculated my strength. I feel that I am not what I was. The effort of speaking is too much for me. The physical effort has suspended, as, when physical effort is violent, it always does, the intellectual power. What I wished to say was, that this quixotism in regard either to Greece or to South America, or, I will add to North America, so much of it as lies without our own boundary, you know I mean Mexico, that this quixotism is not what the sober and reflecting minds of our people require at our hands. Sir, we are in debt as a nation; and never, since the days of Saul and David, of Caesar and Cataline, could a more unpropitious period have been found for such an undertaking.—The state of society is too much disturbed. There is always in a debtor a tendency either to temporise or desperation; neither is friendly to such deliberations. But he would suspend what he had further to say on the subject. For himself, he saw as much danger, and more, in the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, as in that of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The war that may follow the one is a distant war; it lies on the other side of the ocean. The war that may be induced by the other, is a war at hand; it is on the same continent. He was equally opposed to the amendment, as well as to that which had since been offered, to the original resolution. Let us look a little further at all of them. Let us sleep upon them, before we pass resolutions which, I will not say, are mere hooks to hang speeches on, and thereby commit the nation to a war, the issues of which it is not given to human sagacity to calculate.

Mr. Cuthbert hoped that the motion to rise would prevail. The resolutions of the gentleman on the Greek question covered, of themselves very important and very delicate ground, but that which the honorable speaker had since offered, added to the others, threw open for discussion the entire field of our foreign relations; and it was certainly proper, that they should be printed, and submitted to the most deliberate reflection.

Mr. Clay then rose, and said he hoped the committee would not rise. He trusted that gentlemen were now prepared to act on the resolutions with respect to Greece, and as to that which he had himself submitted, and which the gentleman from Virginia had, he must say, gratuitously, and without just reason, alluded to in his observations, it was by no means his wish that it should be now considered. He had distinctly stated, at the time he offered it, that he wished merely to lay it on the table that it might be reflected on. At a proper time he should call it up for discussion. He would, however incidentally remark, since it had been made the subject of animadversion, that he hoped incontrovertibly to prove, that this resolution, or something like it, must be adopted, or we might prepare to surrender our liberty. If the gentleman wished time to consider it, he should be accommodated; he might take days or weeks if he pleased, for more mature reflection: but if the liberty of the country was worth preserving, we must, some day or other, we must take decided ground, or we are gone, at least in prospect. He trusted that the committee would now proceed; he pledged himself to show in it that the tocsin of war, which had been sounded with so much effect from one side of the house to the other, was, when examined, a mere creature of the imagination. He hoped that the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts would be adopted. The measure for which it prepared, was in strict accordance with the policy of this country, and with the practice of all our Presidents, from the days of our immortal Washington to this hour. He was disposed to accord to the gentleman from Virginia every reasonable accommodation; but, asked Mr. Clay, has it come to this? Have we yet to make up our minds on the question of the Greek cause? Have there, then, been no pillow reflections on such a subject? Is it now that we are for the first time to "*sleep upon it?*" He trusted not. He did hope that, ere this time, every gentleman had made up his mind on such a question. The proposition is before us. It asks us to speak a cheering word to the Greeks. Gentlemen had only to say yes or no. That monosyllable was all that was asked of them. Let them say, distinctly, whether they would give so much encouragement as this to a nation of oppressed and struggling patriots in arms, or whether they would shut themselves up in a cold, shivering, contracted, but mistaken policy, which must in the end react upon ourselves. If in a proposition so simple, so plain, so harmless, so free from all real danger, as this, we were to shut our hearts from the influence of every generous, every manly feeling, let gentlemen say so at once. But he could tell the gentleman from Virginia, that he who follows the dictates of a heart warmed with humanity, and with the love of freedom, has a better guide than that cold, unfeeling, peace-calculating policy, which shrinks before it is menaced, and will never do a noble deed for fear of some remote possible consequences of conceivable danger.

Mr. Randolph, in reply, explained the object of his motion, which was simply to have the several resolutions printed, that they might be better compared and considered. He begged the pardon of the gentleman; he did not mean to interfere with his resolution. He presumed, judging from the source from which the observations just uttered had proceeded, they were held to be perfectly in order; but the gentleman from Kentucky would pardon him, if the lofty promises that gentleman had given, with respect to what he would show and prove when his resolution came to be considered, left his mind somewhat in doubt as to their realization. He recollected that in the case lately before the house, on the motion of his honorable colleague, promises equally large had been given by the gentleman from Kentucky, which in his judgment had failed of their fulfilment. He certainly had not spent so many sleepless nights in Washington without reflecting, and without making up his opinion on the question of Greece, and of that of South America too; but he did not hold this to be any reason why the respective resolutions which had been offered on those subjects should not be printed. As to consulting, in legislation, the heart rather than the head, he had indeed, learned from much higher authority than that of the gentleman from Kentucky, that our passions may sometimes instruct our reason; but the question was, whether the present was one of those cases?

Mr. Clay, in answer, said, that he had presented his resolution in no invidious spirit; he had simply read it, and asked to lay it on the table; and any thing that had since fallen from him respecting it, had been drawn forth by the allusions to it in which the gentleman from Virginia had, unnecessarily he must think, indulged himself. As to the realization of promises, it was possible, in the instance referred to, he might, in the judgment of the gentleman, have failed; but that gentleman was one with whom, in any effort he might make, he should not calculate on much success. Complete, however, as his failure might have been, he would venture to assure that gentleman, that it had not been greater than his would be in attempting to prove the danger he had attributed to the resolution now before the committee. Observations of this kind, he said, were very painful; they were extorted from him with reluctance. He hoped the discussion would be conducted calmly, fairly, and with good feelings. So far as his own resolution was concerned, he could assure that gentleman, and every other, that he should ever be ready to afford the amplest time for deliberation and discussion.

Mr. Webster said, that he thought he was not without some reasons for complaint, that matter irrelevant to the subject of his resolution, and proving, in effect, a substitute, rather than an amendment, had been permitted to take the latter form; contrary, as he believed, to a rule of the house, which forbids it. He did not refer to the resolution of the Speaker, since that was distinct, and its discussion not now insisted on; but he referred, especially, to the latter of the two resolutions offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

[The Chairman here reminded Mr. W. that the latter of these resolutions had been withdrawn.]

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, repeated the expression of his hope that the committee would rise, and some of the reasons he had before given, he now insisted on more largely. He glanced at the possible consequences of approaching the shores of any of the European powers, at the very time we are about to denounce their approach towards us; and the connexion between the measures referred to in the present resolution, and those of the allied monarchs, in relation to South America.—The policy of this country was isolated and peculiar; the nation was unique in its circumstances, and must be carefully guarded, &c. If the honorable speaker apprehended no danger of any attempt on South America, he would not have penned the resolution on the table. He knew his lofty and proud spirit too well to suspect him of gasconading where there was no danger to be feared. He did not suspect him of it; he knew him better. He therefore hoped for further time to deliberate.

The question was then taken on rising and reporting, and it was decided in the negative—ayes 34, noes 89.

*Friday, Jan. 23.*

Mr. Cuthbert addressed the House, unfavorably to the resolution of Mr. Webster. He was followed by Mr. Clay, who took the opposite side. Mr. Clay remarked that some of the objections to the original proposal arose from the fact that Mr. Webster was a federalist. "If a gentleman who happens to belong to a different party in political sentiment, shall bring forward a proposition fraught with liberal principles and noble sentiments, is it to be rejected for his sake? If this is the case we cease to be republicans, and those who act on principles the reverse of ours, will be the men who truly deserve the name; and, sir, if all republicans must oppose this doctrine, and all federalists, advocate it, I for one, shall cease to be a republican, and would become a federalist. He proceeded in an animated speech in favor of Greece, and concluded by remarking, that "for himself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and he be left to stand alone, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would give to the resolution the poor sanction of his unqualified approbation."

Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise. Mr. Cuthbert begged him to suspend his motion for a few moments, to which he assented. When Mr. Cuthbert expressed a wish that the Hon. Speaker would explain the meaning of some parts of his speech a little more clearly; as he understood them, they seemed to contain reflections and insinuations, respecting those who opposed the resolution, which were of an unpleasant kind; if its opponents had in them the spirit of freemen they were not to be terrified from their posts by menaces. He could not believe the gentleman meant all his words seemed to convey—if he did, he would say that he, for one, defied the insinuations, and scorned the denunciation.

Mr. Clay explained—he had no intention to disturb the gentleman; he should take back nothing of what he had said; but he could assure the gentleman he had no personal allusion to him, or to any other gentleman on the floor; far from it—his feelings on the subject were strong, and he might have expressed them strongly. The advocates of the motion had been called Don Quixotes, and he had meant to repel imputations of that kind.

Mr. Cuthbert then requested to be more clearly informed whether the Speaker had intended to support the original resolution or the amendment; for such was his zeal, that it was not always easy to understand his precise intention.

Mr. Clay said, in reply, that it appeared he had been very unfortunate in the speech he had delivered, since the gentleman felt obliged to make the present inquiry; but he must have been more unfortunate than ever he had been before, if the gentleman was indeed ignorant that it was the original motion he meant to support. He was, indeed, in favor of both, and he should like to see them incorporated together.

Mr. Randolph renewed his motion, and the committee rose, and having obtained leave to sit again,

The House adjourned to to-morrow.

*Saturday, Jan. 24.*

The following skirmishing took place in the course of the debate on Mr. Webster's Resolution respecting the Greeks.

Mr. Bartlett rose and said, that however young he might be, either personally or as a member of that house, he felt it incumbent on him to rise, and to repel the charge of personality which has been cast by the honorable Speaker upon the opponents of the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Were that charge, as stated, indeed applicable, the parties involved in it would be more worthy of the cells of a criminal penitentiary, than of a seat on this floor. The charge had been made very broadly; and if the loud voice, the menacing look, and sneering gesture, which accompanied it, were intended to apply to him personally, he must send it back as unjust, ungenerous, untrue.—With respect to what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, he could only say that he had from his infancy witnessed with delight the display of his virtues and his powers, and he had too long gazed with admiration upon that display, to be surprised at the ability he had now displayed in argument, or at the copiousness of wit, with which it had been enlivened; and though it had been his lot to be, in some measure, within their range, yet, even to him, they did but present an intellectual treat. He did not advise, but he must say to the honorable Speaker, that it was unwise to throw out the insinuations which had escaped him as to the motives of the opposition; they were as little merited as would be the insinuations of one who should say to that honorable gentleman:

"You, sir, have a great personal and political object in view: you perceive that, on this question, the whole country is in a tempest; you feel it to be necessary for you to 'buy golden opinions from all sorts of men;' and you have aimed to 'ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm.'"

Insinuations of this kind would be, to that gentleman, as unjust as they would be disrespectful to him who should make them, but not more so than those which had been thrown out against the opponents of the resolution. He had been [illegible] advised by the honorable Speaker; he ought, doubtless to receive the advice with due deference; yet, however criminal it might be, he felt inclined to say to him, "I thank you for your advice; more, forasmuch as it was altogether gratuitous and uncalled for; but, however inexperienced I may be, or however young, when I feel in need of lessons on the subject of political integrity, I feel myself of age to seek my instructor."—The committee had at one time been urged to give the Greeks a cheering word from this great nation not 40 years old, and yet at another they had been told that if they gave it, nobody would hear it; it would never go beyond the walls of this house. Somewhat too of terror had been resorted to. Gentlemen were asked if they dare go home to their constituents after voting against the resolution.—Whether to vote against the resolution, or against the opinion of that honorable gentleman, were the more daring, he would not attempt to determine; where he should go, when he left this house, he might not be able to say; but if not to his constituents, he certainly should not go to the grand seignor, for he should make a bad slave either at Constantinople or in this House. However obscure he might be, he had no constituents so humble as not to know that he dare do all his duty.

Mr. Clay rejoined. The gentleman from New Hampshire, he believed, was a new member of this house. If he had ever been here before, he was ignorant of it. He had never, till now, heard of his name, in the house or out of it. In his speech, on the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, this gentleman had gone out of his way to attack a resolution laid on the table by the speaker, and which was not then under consideration. He had replied to him, he thought—he certainly intended to—with great respect, with great decorum; it was his habit so to treat every member of this house, and this country. He chose to travel out of his track to assail my resolution; but I must say, he did not more mistake the dimensions of that resolution, than he has done his own. And now, after lying on his pillow for twenty-four hours, he comes here with a conned reply. What I now say, I say not for him, but out of respect to this House. If that gentleman had felt himself aggrieved, and had, at the time, requested from me an explanation; it would, with all readiness, have been furnished; but he has chosen to go on, and to seek it in the manner we have just witnessed; and now let him go, and get it where he can. On this floor he shall never get it from me. The honorable gentleman has farther permitted himself to introduce a topic the most unfit that can be brought before this committee; he has alluded to a relation in which I stand to this country, which has not been of my seeking, and he has ventured to insinuate that the ground I have taken in the present discussion has been influenced by motives derived from, or connected with, that relation. [Here the chairman interposed, and reminded the gentleman now speaking, that the gentleman had not expressly disclaimed the imputation of such motives, and had said that it would be unjust.] Mr. Clay resumed: I know he disclaimed them, and yet he made them, sir. I know the import of words. If a man says a thing is black, and then tells me he meant by that to say, that it was white, I know how to understand him; but if he did mean to cast the insinuation upon me, I cast it back with scorn and contempt upon his own shoulders, and there it rests."

## FOREIGN.

### THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of October 25, observes:—Whilst the Journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at [illegible], on the 1st of October and following days, over the [illegible] Albanese of Skodra.—The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed & 15 women; for the Etolian females have formed corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brothers. They have also to deplore the loss of one of their best Captains, Starnaris Travellas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short and interesting letter from Semlin, which confirms our former advices that Marco Bozzaris had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Pacha of Scodra, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris [illegible], after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia and Thessaly, it appears that, as far as the Peloponnesus is concerned, the Greeks have nothing more to fear. It is true that bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to an ancient custom, pays a certain sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact that the Greeks cut off the ears of their own [illegible], they deliver to the Porte as [illegible].

*From the Boston Centinel, Jan. 31.*

FROM LIMA.

By the Candace, arrived yesterday, we have received the following information of the political affairs of that country, furnished by an intelligent American on the departure of the vessel.

"The Royalists have left unpossessed all the country on this side of the river Apurimac, and [illegible] the recovery of their territories in [illegible] Peru, which during their absence has been taken possession of by the Patriots, and includes some of the richest provinces. Gen. [illegible] with the Peruvian [illegible] army consisting of 400 effective troops, has penetrated as far as La Paz, where he encountered the Spanish army under General Valdez, and broke the charm of [illegible].—Since this action the [illegible] towards Potosi, and [illegible] by the Vice Roy La Serna [illegible] with the [illegible] according to the latest accounts, was at Arequipa, in the progress of his march to form a junction with [illegible]. The inhabitants of the country are [illegible] in favor of their deliverers, the cry of liberty is heard from the mountains summit, and echoed from the valley. One victory of the Patriots in a general action would settle the long contested question of sovereignty, and conclude the history of tyranny in the territories of Peru; but to our mortification the sword of civil discord is unsheathed, and threatens disappointment to all our fair prospects. Riva Aguero, who held the Presidency of the Republic previous to the late occupation of this place by the enemy, and whose want of popularity [illegible] him to dismission, and in whose place the Congress appointed Torre Tagle, is now asserting his pretentions, nor will he relinquish them, notwithstanding the mediation of Gen. Bolivar.—He is in possession of the northern provinces, having his head quarters at Truxillo with an army of three thousand men. Bolivar, who is fully empowered to conduct the war according to his own views, will make this his first object, and having added the conquered to his own army, will with all possible promptitude, march against the Spaniards, and conclude their more obstinate opposition."

MADRID, Nov. 22.

If the situation of the kingdom of Naples became critical immediately after the foreign invasion, that of the Peninsula is still more so; for whereas in Naples there were still elements that offered a remedy to the disorder—in Spain on the contrary, every thing seems to conspire to aggravate the evils under which the nation is oppressed. The increased wants of the treasury, the delay in laying down a regular plan of finance, the preponderating influence of the clergy, the increase of the bands of robbers in consequence of the disbanding of the Constitutional corps, the dismissal of all the officers of the line, even those who by the capitulation of Barcelona and other places, were to retain their rank and pay; the contempt and insult to which the officers are exposed in all the places through which they pass, on their way to the destination assigned to them; the despair of the families of 30 or 40,000 individuals, who have left the country to avoid the persecution of their enemies—these, and many other circumstances, seem calculated to lead to fresh convulsions.

### THEATRICAL.

A circumstance almost unparalleled in the annals of the drama, occurred at the [illegible] Theatre on Wednesday evening week. Shakespeare's Macbeth, the Register Office, and the grand pantomime of William Tell, got up at great expense, with a respectable and respected company, were advertised for the benefit of a lady and gentleman who have sustained a leading line throughout the season.—Under these circumstances, and on a beautiful evening, the actual receipts were one shilling! one solitary individual being the whole of the audience.

ORIGINAL STAINED

At the last dates from England, considerable cotton had just arrived from Egypt. The cotton dealers had received letters from Alexandria, and other places in Egypt, that this article could be raised in that country in immense quantities; that the Pachas and principle men were turning their attention to the subject, finding it easy of culture, and calculated to produce a better revenue than any other article which they could export. It is liked very much in Manchester; that if the American government impose higher duties on cotton goods, agreeable to the wishes of the petitioners in the northern states, England will soon supply her manufactories with cotton from the Mediterranean, (Egypt) Brazils, South America, East and West Indies, &c. and impose a high duty on Cotton from the United States. This, however, must be all bombast and threat. The good cottons of the U. States will always command the highest prices.—*N. H. Reg.*

*Porto Rico Privateers.*—Captain York, arrived at Charleston from Porto Rico, informs that orders had been received there from Old Spain, since the re-establishment of King Ferdinand, to enforce anew the Blockade of all the ports and places on the Main, which are in the possession of the Independents; and that privateers were fitting out with all expedition, to carry these orders into effect. We may therefore expect to see renewed the system of legalized piracy, formerly carried on by the Panchita and others; unless they are restrained by our vessels of war in that quarter.—*Courier.*

*Mexico.*—We learn from Havana, that Gen. Apodaca, formerly Vice Roy of Mexico, was daily expected at Havana, at our last dates, from Spain, with about 4000 troops—these were to be joined by such as could be spared from Havana, and from thence proceed to Mexico, with the intention of recovering that country for the King, if practicable.—*Charleston Cour.*

New Orleans papers to the 4th of January contain intelligence from Mexico, of an alliance between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico. The [illegible] agree to support each other in their independence, and engage to [illegible] offices to obtain the co-operation of all the South American States for the same object. The 17th article [illegible] ting parties not to accede to [illegible] of indemnification [illegible] which the [illegible] tion in its [illegible] its loss of [illegible] mother [illegible] [illegible] any treaty with Spain [illegible] the prejudice of [illegible] that they shall [illegible] interest [illegible] coming a [illegible] and independent [illegible].

The [illegible] report of a Committee of the [illegible] on the subject of [illegible] for that [illegible] *J. R. Drake.*

# [illegible]

[illegible] JAN. [illegible]

*FIRE.*—On Wednesday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of [illegible] Pearl Street, in a back building [illegible] ce, and a [illegible] soon communicated to the store in front occupied by Cushman & Falconet, dry good merchants, and the large four story store adjoining, No. [illegible] occupied by Messrs. Sharp & Tuttle, [illegible] by N. T. [illegible] stores were [illegible] damaged. The [illegible] and injury to the buildings is estimated at about 25,000 dollars.—The [illegible] were insured.

FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

The citizens of Savannah were on the night of the 10th, about 11 o'clock, awakened by the appalling cry of fire! It was perceived to issue from one of the buildings on Rice's wharf.—A high wind at N. W. soon spread the flame, and all efforts to stop its progress were vain, until it had destroyed all the buildings on that wharf, and all the buildings from Exchange Dock to Mongin's wharf, including Mongin's tabby building, and the buildings on Moore's, Rice's, Anciaux's and Mongin's wharves. The wooden building occupied by Jenny & Douglas, was pulled down, which stopped the progress of the flames. The Exchange was at one period in imminent danger, but was preserved. Had it caught, the opposite side of the Bay would have, no doubt, been destroyed, and it is impossible to conjecture where the destruction would have ended.

The number of buildings destroyed is at least 17 or 18. The loss we have no means at this moment of estimating. A part of the property was insured.

*Murder.*—A few weeks since, Josiah Winfield, of Paulding, Steuben County, N. Y. called on Dr. Husten, for two portions of arsenic, to destroy rats, as he said. The Doctor supposed he intended to make an improper use of the poison, gave two emetics, and followed him to his house, & observed him (through the window) feeding his *infant child* with one part of it, and urging his wife to take the other.—The Doctor being satisfied of the wicked designs of Winfield, rushed in and charged him with the intention of murder. His wife and child had been sick for some time past, and it seems this monster in human shape intended to destroy their lives and rid himself of the trouble of attending upon them. The child soon died, the emetic being too powerful for its debilitated frame. The fellow is safely lodged in jail at Bath.—*N. H. Reg.*

It is stated in an Eastern paper, that there are 6000 clergymen, 6000 lawyers, 10,000 physicians, 2000 legislators, and 500,000 students, in the United States. Also, 1000 newspapers, (this estimate is too high, by at least 500,) and 100 other periodical publications. It is said that no man will undertake to number the justices of peace and militia officers.—*N. York Spectator.*

*From the Brooklyn Observer.*

FIRE.

The Mills, belonging to Peter Cunningham, of Pomfret, Abington Society, consisting of a Saw-Mill, four Shingle-Mills, and a Clover-Mill were destroyed by fire, together with their contents, on the morning of the 22d of January. We understand the loss is estimated at $2000. By this event, one of our most industrious and worthy citizens is deprived of all his possessions at one "fell swoop." There is a subscription in circulation for his relief, and we trust the liberality of our citizens will not be withheld on this occasion.

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

*Politicks.*—It is confidently asserted here, that a *caucus* will be held on the 14th February next; and that Mr. Gallatin will be nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President, probably with a view of bringing in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gallatin is now at Washington. I know of no reason for selecting the 14th February, as the time for holding the caucus, unless it be because that is *Valentine's day*, when all the animal world choose their mates if the legends of the nursery can be relied on, and when the friends of a congressional nomination probably suppose they may better agree in the choice of a President. It may not however be such a loving meeting as some have anticipated; and it is very possible that all who attend may not follow the example of other animals in making this a season of union, harmony and peace.

*From the Providence American, Jan. 30.*

*Accidents.*—In Newport, on Friday last, a child of Mr. Andrew Bennett, was burnt by its clothes taking fire, in the absence of its mother, to such a degree, that it survived only a few hours.—On the same evening, a child of the late Mr. Albert W. Gardner, was found dead in its bed—supposed to have been suffocated in consequence of being too closely covered.—On Saturday, Mrs. Lloyd, mother of Mr. William Lloyd, was shockingly burned [illegible] in consequence of the explosion of about two pounds of gun-powder, which she was incautiously handling near the fire.—On Sunday last, a son of Mr. Wanton Durfee, of Tiverton, aged 14 yrs. was drowned in the creek, near the stone bridge, in that town. The wretched father was eye-witness of the dreadful scene, but was unable to afford timely relief.—A child in Middletown, last week, fell into a kettle of hot fat, by which its death was occasioned.—Last week, a new born infant was found in a basket, at the door of a house in Portsmouth. The child was well clad, and a sum of money accompanied the *benevolent* donation, with a written promise of a further supply.

The above melancholy events, which are related in the Newport Republican of yesterday, it will be observed, occurred within a few days of each other, and all of them within the limits of a single county.

*From the Middletown Gaz. Jan. 28.*

We have received the *Charleston Mercury* of Jan. 14, with the subjoined paragraph inclosed in brackets, evidently with a view that we should copy it.

*To the Editor of the Mercury.*

I have just entered your city from Connecticut, and am quite surprised to find some of your printers claiming that State for Mr. Crawford in the approaching election for President of the United States. It will [illegible] a vote. I can [illegible] is not a press in [illegible] in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose influence cannot be traced to official patronage. I speak from the book. A certain Senator operates on one, a certain Collector on another, a certain Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington on another, a certain Custom House officer on another, &c. to the end of the short chapter. In fact, sir, the support of Mr. Crawford in that state can be measured to a man, and extends precisely as far as the treasury influence extends, through the Custom House, with but one solitary exception. I know them all. And if particulars are necessary, you can have them whenever wanted, from YALE.

*More Gold.*—The statements we have heretofore given of this agreeable article, so abundantly found in North Carolina, has already excited the attention of the whole Western Continent; and many persons, fastidiously incredulous, have doubted, or pretended to doubt, the truth of our assertions. Two or three North Carolina papers have recently borne testimony to the existence of large masses of this precious metal in the soil of that State. A merchant of our acquaintance, Mr. Benjamin G. Barker, of New-York, has this day shown us a specimen, which was found in Cabarrus county, far exceeding in size, brilliancy and purity, any thing of the kind we have ever seen, and may really be looked upon as a curiosity, of the first magnitude. We have seen many valuable original specimens from the mines of [illegible], which bear no comparison to this. It weighs nearly four hundred pennyweights, and measures in circumference 7 inches. Mr. Barker not only intends to astonish the natives of New-York by an exhibition of it there, but contemplates forwarding it to England, that the inhabitants of the old, as well as the new world, may have ocular demonstration of the valuable indigenous productions of our sister State.—*Charles Intel.*

*Arrival of Spanish Constitutionalists.*

We learn that some Spanish Constitutionalists of distinguished merit have arrived at Baltimore from Teneriffe, whither they had fled from Spain, but whence they were also obliged to fly on the restoration of the absolute government. One of them is Mr. Mexia, formerly a lawyer, and well know as the able and intrepid editor of the Madrid paper called the Zurriago, which inculcated even republican principles. Another is the late editor of the Cadiz Gazette, the Constitutional, in which the Cortes [illegible] and zealously supported. And a third, of another liberal journal, the [illegible]. Orders had been transmitted to Teneriffe, that they should be immediately seized and sent back to Spain to be tried and punished; that is shot or hung.

They escaped with difficulty on board ship from a troop of horse commissioned to pursue and detain them. It is probable that they are in a very necessitous condition, owing to the precipitation with which they were forced to leave the Spanish dominions. Their exertions and sufferings in the cause of liberty, entitle them to more than mere sympathy from the American public. The spirit of liberality which has been awakened in favor of the Greeks, might be extended to such victims of despotism as these Spanish Emigrants, with particular propriety and credit. Here is an opportunity for administering *present* and *certain* relief upon the same principle.—*Nat. Gaz.*

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 31.*

INDIAN MURDERS.

A party of hunters, consisting of twenty-one persons, in the employ of Major Mc Elmurray, of [illegible], were lately attacked on the Blue river, a tributary of Red river, by the Indians, and the greater part of them put to death. One of the number only, a Mr. Isaac Pennington, had escaped, who states that previous to the attack, the parties discovered from the prairies being on fire, & other signs, that the Indians were near them. They also discovered, the *head of a man* (scalped) sticking on a pole, in a prairie, which was supposed to have been done by the same party of Indians. In consequence of these signs, a party of four men was sent to the Indians with presents, to conciliate them. This party, however, did not return, and it is supposed they were murdered; for, while their companions were hourly expecting their return, the Indians, (Osages,) to the amount of about two hundred, rushed upon them, and although the party made considerable resistance, they were completely overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy. Mr. Pennington happened fortunately to be a short distance from their camp, where the men were collected, and succeeded in securing his retreat in a neighboring cane-brake, where he remained until the Indians had retired. After waiting some time, Mr. P. ventured to the camp, (for the purpose of procuring some provisions, to enable him to reach the settlements,) and he there beheld the mangled remains of several of his companions, murdered, scalped and stripped, and found the camp completely pillaged. It was dark when he returned, and suspecting that some of the Indians might be lurking near him, he did not stop to examine the bodies of his murdered companions, but he recognized that of old Major Welborn, from the upper part of the county. Having found a buffalo's tongue, being the only article of provisions the savages had left, he set out for the settlements on Red river. The Indians followed him two days, and also stole a number of horses from Judge Brice's company of Mustang hunters, whom he fell in with.

Subsequent accounts received at Arkansaw, mention that another party, under the direction of Mr. Barrique, of Arkansas county, who were hunting in the neighborhood of the above, had also been attacked and plundered by the Indians, and some of them killed. As some of the men belonging to this last party had heard from several of Major McElmurray's hunters, who were supposed to have been killed, it was hoped the loss of lives was not so great as was at first apprehended. It would appear from the accounts of this shocking affair, that there is not a sufficient force in that quarter to chastise the aggressors.—Gov. Miller is stated to be absent in New Hampshire, and Mr. Crittenden, secretary and acting governor, on a visit to Kentucky, and neither of them were expected back for several months; while the militia is represented to be in an almost unorganized state. Matters, indeed, are said to have arrived at such a crisis with the Indians along the whole western frontier, from the head waters of the Mississippi to the Spanish provinces, that unless some prompt measures are immediately taken by our government to check and punish the increasing hostility of the savages, it would soon be unsafe for a hunter or trader to venture beyond the limits of our settlements.

We had the curiosity yesterday, to measure the length of the signatures to a petition, from the city of Baltimore, asking for the imposition of duties on sales at Auctions. The length of the roll was *eighty-three feet*, double column—the number of signatures being about four thousand.—*Nat. Intell.*

It is stated that there are six hundred and thirty-nine widows in the town of Newport, R. I. being one twelfth of the population of that town. Should the proposed law pass in Pennsylvania for taxing old Bachelors, we would advise the venerable gentleman to emigrate to Newport in a body.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Law business, in Vermont and Virginia we should suppose from the statements we have seen, is extremely dull. In the latter state, a person gives notice that he has abandoned the practice of the law, on account of his having received but *fifteen shillings* for the last six months.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

# THE COURIER,

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1824.

We have this week made copious extracts from the debates in Congress on the Greek Question, which appears to have been the only subject of importance that has been before the House of Representatives for the last ten or twelve days.—It has at length been postponed to an indefinite period. Our readers will, undoubtedly, be highly entertained by giving these extracts an attentive perusal, as they contain a greater display of eloquence and more sharpshooting than has appeared on the floor of Congress for some years past.

Some of the Presidential Electioneerers say ADAM was the first man; others, that CLAY was before him.

THE CONCERT.

—The melting voice through mazes running;
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony;
That Orpheus' self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heaped Elysian flowers, and hear
Such strains as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regained Eurydice.—*Milton.*

As a general notice was given that there would be a Concert of Sacred Music on Friday evening last, in this city, unless we had in a public manner expressed the high opinion which we entertained of the talents and acquirements of Mr. Phelps in the science of Music, and of his ability to teach that art to others, we cannot now, nor have we any desire to permit that occasion to pass tacitly by, without even raising the 'gray quill' to render our tribute of thanks and commendation to those, to whom we are indebted for so delightful a musical entertainment.

The judicious selection of pieces—the order and regularity observed in the performance—the taste and elegance apparent in the persons and dress of the ladies, and the musical talent displayed by the whole choir could not fail to please the most indifferent person. We are, however, too unskilled in the science of Music to describe particular excellence or, to discriminate, with accuracy, individual merit. But judging from the effect the music seemed to have on the numerous and highly respectable audience, we are of opinion, that ample justice was done the celebrated Composers of most, if not of all the pieces which were sung.

Amid such excellencies it is difficult to tell which piece was performed with the most success, or which met with the most general applause. But were we to express an opinion, we should confess ourselves the most pleased with "[illegible]"—"How Beautiful,"—"Nothing true but Heaven," and "Strike the Cymbal;" and in this opinion we believe most of the audience, who, like ourselves, are rather lovers of music than connoisseurs, will concur. Those, however, who are better skilled in "the hidden soul of harmony" seemed to give the palm to "Eve's Lamentation," "Vesper Hymn," and "Hear my Prayer."—"But as for Flintoch and his host," they were overthrown with general approbation.

*Irregularity of the Mails.*—The Post-Master General has recently issued a circular to the Deputy Post-Masters, making it their duty to report all irregularities of the Mails.—We hope those in this quarter will attend punctually to this part of their duty.

*Extract of a letter from a free black man who removed from this country the last season to Hayti, to his friend in New-York, dated Nov. 9th, 1823.*

I arrived safe, after a pleasant passage of fifteen days, and have the pleasure to inform you that on my arrival I visited the President, and was received by him in a most friendly manner. I applied to him for a farm, and it was granted to me; and on taking a view of it, I found it to be a most beautiful situation, rich and fertile—producing all the necessaries of life. The President has been so kind as to furnish me with all the means necessary for farming; and has promised me that he would give me provisions for ten families, until they can support themselves. I wish you would inform my brother, and request him to inform all my friends who wish to come out, that there are houses and all things prepared for them. I think if industrious people were to come here, they might accumulate something very handsome in a few years.

The Philadelphia "Democratic Press," for the purpose of injuring Gen. JACKSON, in the estimation of such of his democratic friends as have offered him as a candidate for the Presidency, lately stated that he wrote a letter to Mr. Monroe, in 1816 or 17, "recommending him to appoint two distinguished federalists as his secretaries to form his cabinet." President Monroe has pronounced the statement *false*. It is to be regretted that the editors of certain papers do not adhere more closely to truth. We should regret to see any man raised to the presidential chair by dishonest politicians.

It is contemplated to build a splendid and spacious Exchange in the city of New York, to cost from $317,000 to $683,000. Towards which there have been subscribed $433,000, by the Banks, Insurance Companies, Trustees, Merchants & others. It is calculated that the rents will produce an interest on the capital of 6 per cent.

*Amherst College.*—The incorporation of this Institution, now under consideration of the Massachusetts Legislature, has occasioned interesting debate. A committee of the Senate, Jan. 27th, reported in favor of giving a charter to the petitioners, which was accepted, 22 for, 15 against it. The bill has been sent to the House for concurrence.

The National Intelligencer, [illegible] that every member of the House of Representatives is at his post, except one (Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia,) who is detained from his post by indisposition. Perhaps so general an attendance has never before been, and may never again be witnessed.

The Hon. James Lloyd, of Boston, now in the Senate of the United States, is in nomination for Governor, and Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Election the 1st Monday in April.

*Internal Improvement.*—It is stated that upwards of $1,300,000 have already been expended by the State of South-Carolina for internal improvement, principally in clearing the beds of rivers, and uniting them by cuts and canals.

The number of Newspapers chargeable with postage, sent by mail from the Post Office in Boston, is found to exceed one hundred and sixty thousand in 6 months; and those which go free of postage, probably exceed forty thousand in the same time.

Mr. Cooper's new Novel, "The Pilot," is just published. This novel was announced in the London Courier of the 15th October, for publication early in November, and it was said, was impatiently looked for by the London readers.

The late cold weather was experienced at Norfolk and Richmond on the 19th instant, by a fall of snow and a cold northwester.—There was sleighing at the former place.

*Greek Sufferers.*—The amount of the collections in money, clothing, &c. for these sufferers, is $25,283 74 cents.

*Seat of Government of Maine.*—The question for accepting a deed of 20 acres of land, given by the inhabitants of Augusta, for the location of the Seat of Government of the State, has been postponed till 1827, by a vote of 77 to 26.

*Gen. Wilkinson.*—This veteran is stated in the New-Orleans papers to be about to return from Mexico to this country.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a law to abolish the imprisonment of *females* for debt. A similar law respecting males was postponed.

The number of children, from the age of seven to fourteen, employed in the manufactories of R. Island, is about 2500.

## Died,

In this town, on the 29th ultimo, Miss MARY H. CHASE, aged 14 years, daughter of the Rev. Amos Chase, of Centreville, Pennsylvania. In the morning of life, and in a land of strangers, this young lady, by her amiable manners and correct deportment, acquired the affections of many friends, by all of whom her sudden death is deeply lamented.—*Communicated.*

In Killingly, Mrs. ABIGAIL ATKINS, wife of the Rev. Elisha Atkins, in the 73d year of her age.

In Grenada, A. F. W[illegible], Esq. 43. He weighed at his death 4[illegible] pounds. The door of his house was too small to admit his coffin, and the corpse was put into it in the street, and twenty men were employed in carrying it to the grave.

In the Island of Trinidad, on the 12th of September, Mr. BRADFORD BEYLAN, supposed to have belonged in the vicinity of Norwich, Conn.—*Trinidad paper.*

In Franklin, on the 28th inst. Capt. DANIEL FOSTER, an officer of the Revolution, aged 79 years.—Being admired and respected by his relatives and friends, his death will long be regretted by them, and by all those who had the pleasure to be acquainted with this excellent man.—*Com.*

At Ashford, of the Small Pox, on the 11th inst. Mr. SIMEON WARD, in his 71st year. Mr. W. returned from the city of New-York on the 23d of Dec.—was taken with the symptoms on the 26th—and the eruption appeared on the skin on the 29th. He was removed to the pest house, which had been provided by the town, where he received every possible attention from his nurses and physicians. His disease was of the confluent kind, and produced suffocation on the 14th day after the eruption had commenced.—*Brooklyn Ob.*

In Brooklyn, Mrs. —— W[illegible], aged 69; Mr. TITUS ADAMS aged about 45; a child of Mr. Abner Hyde aged eighteen months.

In Canterbury, on the 18th ult. Mrs. THANKFUL BALDWIN, aged 86 years.

THE PILOT,

A TALE of the Sea, by the Author of the Spy and Pioneers,—Received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, concluding to adopt a new arrangement in business, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment by the first of April next—United States' or Connecticut money that is good, will be received in payment, except where it is otherwise stipulated.

☞ All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to call and receive their pay.

ZERUBABEL WIGHTMAN.

*Bozrah, Jan. 27.* 3w96—

February 4, 1824.

JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

TWO steady industrious Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with [illegible]. And also, one [illegible] who understands [illegible] Chairs, will find [illegible] and good pay, by [illegible] to the subscriber, [illegible] with [illegible].

[illegible] Cabinet Furniture, of the most [illegible]

[illegible] CHAIRS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and hollow [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Brewery in Norwich [illegible]

JOHN C. [illegible]

*Jan. 21, 1824.* 3w96—

The subscriber will continue the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of Stockbridge Marble, which will be sold as low as at any other shop in [illegible].

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

Monuments,

of any kind, will be neatly finished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

*Norwich, Feb. 3, 1824.* 96—

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm and style of *Brewster & Brown*, was, by mutual consent & agreement, dissolved on the [illegible] December; and all persons having open accounts with them, are requested to call and settle them previous to the first of March next.

J. W. BREWSTER,
BILLINGS BROWN.

*Preston, Jan. 1824.* 3w96—

☞ Sattinett Weavers.

WANTED immediately by the subscriber, 4 Sattinett Weavers.—None need apply, unless they are capable of turning out from 8 to 10 yards per day—50 picks to the inch. SAMUEL ALLEN.

*Franklin, Feb. 2, 1824.* 3w96—

CASH

Paid for Walnut Wood and Black Oak Staves, by WILLIS GRAY & Co.

NORWICH, FEB. 4, 1824. 96—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the [illegible] day of February, 1824, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of *Mrs. DOROTHY STODDARD*, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, with incident charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Said estate is situated in Preston, adjoining the lands of Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Newton, & [illegible], Esq.

J. W. BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*

*Feb. 2.* 3w96—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. THANKFUL BALDWIN*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Capt. Joseph B. Hubbard*, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1824.* 96—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## Poetry.

TO THE COMET.

Hail wondrous [illegible] globe of light!

[illegible]

Tune [illegible]

[illegible]

From [illegible]

Jonathan's [illegible] to Fort [illegible]

Did you ever go into Fort Tompkins,
And see all the [illegible] that's there,
[illegible]
By Georges! how it makes a man stare.

[illegible]
What a dern'd sight of powder it takes.

There was shells too, as neat as a fiddle,
[illegible]
For each one had a hole in the middle
Where the [illegible] dug out the meat.

There was one thing, I swow, 'twas a [illegible]
[illegible]
They told me I think, 'twas a " morter"
There always is something to larn.

[illegible]
I'll bet [illegible] a potater
As far as [illegible] a shell.

Of all kinds of tools there was [illegible]
[illegible]
Perhaps they have got just such notions
[illegible] knows!

If they [illegible] of this rhyme,
Johnny Bull will perhaps take the hint;
I guess he will look at his primein—
[illegible] be [illegible] his flint.

WATERTOWN.

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## Commission House.

GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the [illegible] Building, Corner of Wall & Water St. NEW-YORK. Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept.* 1, 1823. 6mo71—

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## TO LET,

*AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT—*

THE subscriber's Dwelling-house, Store, slaughter house, and garden, situated in the south east part of Colchester — a good stand for a merchant, and where the mercantile business, butchering, and putting up of provisions, have been done for fifteen or twenty years to advantage. It is about eight miles from Norwich, (near Gardiner's pond) and within a few rods of a school house. Any one wishing to engage in the above business, will do well to call on the subscriber, whose terms will be reasonable, living in the village of Colchester.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, are hereby requested to make payment by the 1st of March next, or otherwise they will be called upon in a different manner, which of necessity cost will ensue, and to the subscriber very disagreeable.

AVERY MORGAN.

*Colchester, Jan.* 22, 1824. 4w95

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## FOR SALE:

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and out houses, with

### 43 acres of land.

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, & embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the first of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON.

Eighty-five acres of mowing, pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good Barn, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes.— These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm*, and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA L. ABEL.

*Griswold, Dec.* 31, 1823. 93—

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## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 320 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Cheese house, Corn house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county, is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood land, a large and valuable Orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith shop.

### Likewise,

The Farm called the Hazen Farm, adjoining the Shetucket River, about 2 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 350 acres, with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next, and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
or WILLIAM LATHROP.

*Norwich, Jan.* 27, 1823. 45—

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## For sale, or to let.

A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House, Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given, with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.

*Colchester, Dec.* 8, 1823. 88tf—

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## A GOOD FARM,

CONTAINING 112 acres, situated about one mile from the Rev. Doct. Strong's Meeting-House, on the Scotland road, will be rented from the 1st of April, on the most favorable terms. Said Farm is well watered and wooded, and has on it an excellent orchard, good Buildings, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, Norwich Town, or to the subscriber in Hampton.

ABIAL ROATH.

*Hampton, Jan.* 12, 1824. tf93—

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## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett City, containing

### about 250 acres

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon. Said farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan.* 6, 1824. tf92—

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## FOR SALE, by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 175 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov.* 25, 1823. 86—

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## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.— Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan.* 27. 1f95

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## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. Carder Hazard, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by James R. Richard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

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## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

### MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.— An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.— A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.— The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan.* 25, 1824.

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## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct.* 4, 1823. } —79—

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## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards —and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan.* 7. 93—

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## Winter Arrangement.

The sloop REVENGE, CAPT. ROGERS,

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.— For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec.* 30. 91—

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## POST-COACH LINE.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.— Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan.* 5, 1824. 92—

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*To whom it may concern.*

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 24th day of November, 1823, he sold all the shares he owned in the property belonging to the Industry Manufacturing Company, of Voluntown, Conn and now considers the said company dissolved, as it respects himself: and therefore will not consider himself bound by any contract or writings which may hereafter be made and executed by any agent which has been heretofore, or may hereafter be appointed by said Company, nor by any engagements made by any member thereof.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

*Griswold, Jan.* 13, 1824. 3w94—

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## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co.* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.

*Preston, Jan.* 5, 1824. 6w92—

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## SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAVING commenced riding Post on the northern route from New London to Woodstock, every week, respectfully offers his services to the public, and pledges himself, to all who may employ him in the line of his business, to a faithful and punctual discharge of his duty.

He proceeds on the route as follows:—Leaving Ashford Mondays at 7 o'clock A. M. arrives at Champion's Inn, Pomfret, at 11 o'clock, A. M. receiving the Mail, leaves Pomfret at 12 o'clock, and arrives at Clark's Inn, Hampton, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Thence arrives at Staniford's Inn, Windham, at 7 o'clock, P. M. leaves Windham, Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock. A. M. arrives at Baily's Inn, Lebanon, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and lodges the Mail: leaves Lebanon at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Bolles' Inn, Norwich, at 11 o'clock, A. M.: leaves Norwich at 12 o'clock, & arrives at Allen's Inn, New-London, 3 o'clock P. M. and receives N. L. Papers.

RETURNING.—Leaves New-London Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives at Norwich at 7 o'clock, A. M.: and receiving the Norwich Papers, leaves there at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Lebanon at 11 o'clk A. M. and receiving the Mail, arrives at Windham at 3 o'clock, P. M. —thence passing through Scotland, arrives at Hampton at 7 o'clock, P. M.: leaves Hampton Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Pomfret 11 o'clock, A. M.—thence to Woodstock, and arrives at Ashford at 7 o'clock, P. M.

*Ashford, Jan* 19. 1824. 94—

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SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. NATHAN ROSE*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Elisha Patridge Esq.* the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.— Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold.

*Griswold. Jan.* 19. 1824. 94—

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BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on the 17th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Mr. Pardon Brown, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1011 15 with incident charges.

CHESTER SMITH, *Adm'r.*

*Jan.* 21. 95—

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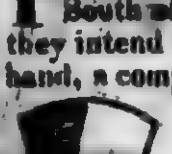
## RAYMOND & SMITH,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

### Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



### HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

### FUR CAPS,

*AND*

Hatters' Trimmings, (Of every description,)

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

### FURS.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

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## CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

F. W. BUSHNELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

FANCY & WINDSOR

### CHAIRS,

according to the most recent New-York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted. [illegible] Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash* or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan.* 27, 1823. 1f95—

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## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

*Boots & Shoes,*

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 24. 1824 90—

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## LORILLARD'S *Advertisement.*

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

DULY authorised AGENTS of Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of

*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccoboy*

### SNUFF,

Smoking and Chewing

### TOBACCO,

which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices.

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignment, we have from Messrs Lorillards, their caution against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov.* 24. 1f86—

---

NOTICE.

PACKER & LESTER want to buy a good saddle horse from 5 to 6 years of age.

Who offer for sale two second hand Roping frames and one drawing frame, extremely low.

*Canterbury Jan.* 20, 1824. 94—

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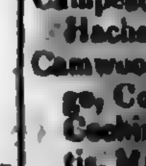
## C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

OFFER FOR SALE:

### White and Red

Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer,
1 case Gum Copal, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,
Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker,
Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood,
Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c. *ALSO,*



A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which will be sold at

FAIR PRICES.

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, then judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art, and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day, can have access to the store, as one of the concern lodges in an upper room of the same.

*Dec.* 31, 1823. 1f93—

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## NO TRIFLING.

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL,

[illegible]

### Stone Ware,

*Together with a general kind of*

### GROCERIES, COTTON GOODS,

&c. &c. &c.

Which will be taken in exchange for Kiln Wood, Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan.* 19, 1824. 94—

---

### 200 barrels

Superfine Flour,
250 bbls. Cider Brandy,
25 do. Country Gin,
20 hhds. retailing Molasses,
20 barrels pure Winter pressed Spermaceti,
2000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1600 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs. Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
3 tons Copperas,
30 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

---

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan.* 20, 1824. 94—

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## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 23. 68—

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## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan.* 13, 1824. 93—

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## FOR SALE.

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan.* 28.

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## Notice.

THE person who took a *CRAPE SHAWL* from Mrs. DANIELS, in Chelsea, on the 8th inst. that was left by another person to be colored, is requested to return it, as the owner has never received it.

*Jan.* 27. 95—

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1824. Whole No. 91.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## Cheap Goods.
## A. & A. GAY,
*Have just received a new supply of*
### FALL GOODS,
*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super. Callicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Marine Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c. and many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

600 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin
### SHOES,
at low prices.

Oct 21, 1823. tf81—

**G. F. & G. C. LESTER,**
OFFER FOR SALE:
## White and Red
Lead, Spanish White, Spanish Brown, King's Yellow, Chrome do. Vermillion, Rose Pink, and Dutch do. Green Verditer,

[illegible] cans Gum Copal, Glue, Spirits Turpentine, Dutch Oil, Ground and Common Paint Brushes, Sash Tools,

Camel's Hair Pencils, and a good supply of first rate Copal Varnish, and Coach Lacker.

Campeachy Logwood, Nicaragua, La Hache, Fustic, and Red Wood, Camwood, Madder, Nutgalls, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Blue Vitriol, Cochineal, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cream Tartar, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

A complete stock of Fresh & Genuine FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which will be sold at

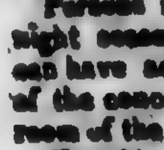
FAIR PRICES.

Country Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, purchase, then judge for themselves.

All prescriptions prepared according to art; and Medicines labelled with their proper names.

Persons requiring Medicine in the night season, or on the Lord's day, can have access to the store, as one of the concern lodges in an upper room of the same.

Dec. 21, 1823. tf91—



## 200 barrels
Superfine Flour,
230 bbls. Cider Brandy,
25 do. Country Gin,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
20 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil.
2000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1900 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs. Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
8 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
3 tons Copperas,
20 tons Russia and Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
20 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,
For sale by
**RIPLEY & WALDO.**

*A SMALL INVOICE OF*
**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**
*For sale very low, at the Store of*
**I. P. WHITING & Co.**
Jan. 16. tf[illegible]

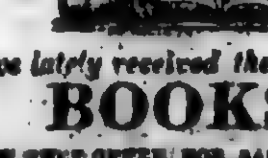
## "Latest, Best," AND Most Fashionable
ASSORTMENT OF
## Dry Goods.
**J. W. KINNEY,**
*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost.

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings, Gimps, Cords, Fruggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*
*A large quantity of*
## Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,
(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—

## *Robinson & Dunham*


*Have lately received the following*
## BOOKS,
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE ON THEIR USUAL TERMS.

BEDINGFIELD'S Medical Practice; Aithhor on the Liver; Thatcher on Hydrophobia; Cooper's Medical Dictionary, with Notes by Dorsey; do. a new and improved edition, by Anderson; Bell's Surgery; do. Anatomy; Heberden's Commentaries on the History & Cure of Diseases; Coxe's Medical Dictionary; Brodie on the Joints; Hunter on the Blood; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Cooper's Series of Lectures on the most approved principles and practices of modern Surgery; Blackall on Dropsies; Bichat on the Membranes; Nott's Sermons; Shey's Book keeping; The Pleasing Moralist; Rural Scenes; Benjamin's Architecture; general Atlas; Phillips' Speeches; Edwards on the Affections; Walker's Dictionaries; Campbell's Rhetoric; Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances; Murray's octavo Grammar; Trumbull's History of the United States; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Doddridge's Life of Col. Gardner; O'Meara's Life of Napoleon; Law's Serious Call to the Unconverted; Ramsay's Life of Washington; Hardie's Epistolary Guide; American Lady's Preceptor; Doddridge on Regeneration; Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea; Rev. John Berridge's Christian World Unmasked; The art of Dying and Weaving; Animated Nature; Newtonian Philosophy; Life of Dr. Buchanan; The Cook's Oracle; Hundred Wonders of the World; Sir Humphrey Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry; Butler's Atalogy; Letter Writers; Life of William Wallace; Life of Charles the Twelfth King of Sweden; Goldsmith's History of Greece; do. of England; Jeremy Taylor's Rules and Exercises of Holy Living; Mrs. Grant's American Lady; Volney's Ruins; Life of Gen. Marion, an officer in the Revolutionary Army; Life of Franklin; Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest; The Solitary, or Wild Man of the Mountains; Breckenridge's History of the Late War; Paley's Natural Theology; The Golden Treasure; Swain's Family Prayers; Morse's Pocket Gazetteer; Happiness, by the author of No Fiction; Marriage Ceremonies; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Moore's Irish Melodies; Belshazzar; No Fiction; Pope's Poetical Works; Young's Night Thoughts; Select Plays; Lessons for Children; Roderick Random; Goldsmith's Poems; Campbell's do.; Franklin's Works; Lalla Rookh, by Moore; Cowper's Task; Thomson's Seasons, &c. &c.

## MORE NEW GOODS,
**Just received from N. York.**

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

**STAPLE and FANCY**
## Dry Goods.
He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
*Caroline & Tartan*
## PLAIDS,
HANDSOME PATTERNS, &c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec.* 10. 88—

## NEW GOODS.
THE *Thames Manufacturing Co* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic**
## GOODS,
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec.* 31. 91—

**ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.**
*The most valuable Medicine in use for*
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthema, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jas. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

*Jan.* 13, 1824.

## CASH
**Paid for Walnut Wood and Black Oak Staves,**
*by WILLIS GRAY & Co.*
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1824. 96—

## Christmas Sermon.
A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea,—BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL, *Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by Robinson & Dunham. Price 12½ cents.

## MEDLEY.

*Two Comets.*—Another Comet has lately made its appearance, and is now visible in the constellation Draco. On the evening of the 22d ult. at 6 o'clock, mean time, its distance from the Pole-star, and nearly in a direct line below it, was 30 degrees, 27 min.; its distance from Dubhe 28, 50, and its distance from Alioth, 17, 9. By reason of its great north latitude, it is always above the horizon, and when there are no clouds it may be seen at any time of the night.—*Trenton True American.*

An ingenious writer says, leisure is the noblest wealth; and the habit of employing it well, is the best preparation for a happy and dignified old age. But he who exclusively applies himself to the acquisition of money, shall waste his life under the pressure, and amid the vacuity of mental poverty, and shall close his career by an old age of restless imbecility, or of painful insignificance.

### A CANDID KING.
When Gustavus the third, King of Sweden, was in France, he was frequently solicited to visit Dr. Franklin, which he always declined. One of the French Guard who could use a little freedom with his Majesty, begged to know why he denied himself the honor which every crowned head of Europe would be proud to embrace—"No man," said the monarch, "regards the doctor's scientific accomplishments more than I do; but the King who affects to like an enthusiast for liberty, is a hypocrite. As a philosopher I love and admire the doctor; but as a politician, I hate him, and nothing shall ever induce me to appear on terms of friendship and personal esteem, with a man whom my habits and situation oblige me to detest."

### ROYAL FRUGALITY.
In a late English paper a statement is given of all the monies voted by parliament to his present Majesty, since he came to "*years of discretion*;" by which it appears that this bantling of legitimacy, since he numbered 21 years, has received the enormous sum of *five millions five hundred and fifteen thousand pounds sterling* from the treasury of his dutiful subjects—more than thirty times the amount paid by the American people to their Presidents, since their existence as a nation. O, the *blessings* of Royalty.

### Natural Philosophy, Medicine, &c.
Quince wine is said to be serviceable in the cure of asthma. A gentleman of Horsham was completely cured of asthmatic complaint by the use of this wine. The power of cultivation appears in a most remarkable manner from the fact that Great Britain now contains more cider, than are to be found in countries where their production is indigenous. A Yorkshire farmer states, that hay, which has heated in the rick (if black, the better) is the best thing to prevent the rot in sheep, and has been known to save sheep, after they have been infected with that disease.

*Remedy for short blankets.*—An Irishman who was on board a ship, and who believed in ghosts, inquired of his messmates if the ship was haunted. "As full of ghosts as a church-yard," replied they, "they are ten thousand strong every night." This so terrified Pat, that whenever he turned into his hammock, he pulled the blanket over his head and face, so that from his knees downwards he was naked and cold. "That there purser's a terrible rogue! (says Pat,) he serves out blankets that don't fit at all; they are too long at top and too short at bottom, for they cover my head and ears, and my feet are always perishing with cold. I have cut several pieces off the top and sewed them on the bottom, but it don't make it a bit longer."

In Brady's History there is a particular account of the pay of the army of Edward III. ann. reg. 20. The sum total for which an army, and fleet of 31,294 men was to be paid and subsisted, for 16 months, is £12,720 2s. 2d.; a sum which would not last a modern army and fleet of the same strength for 5 days! The Black Prince's pay was 20s. per day.

### AMERICAN LITERATURE.
It cannot be indifferent to our American novelist, and should not be to his countrymen, to know that the merit of his works has caused them to be translated into foreign languages; and that thro' them our nation and character are likely to become better known in Europe, than through the ordinary channels of books of travels, or personal observation, they could be for years to come. On this account, as well as because we think the field equally vast and unoccupied, we venture to hope that Mr. Cooper will continue to make the western world and its inhabitants the subject of his fertile and inventive pen.

The following critique we translate from the Journal des Debats, perhaps the most literary paper of Paris.—*N. Y. American.*

Works of Mr. Cooper, an American.—The Spy, 3 vols. the Pioneers, 3 vols. translated into French—for sale by Le Normant, at frs. 7 50 each work.

Mr. Cooper, an Anglo-American, who has viewed the United States with much care, and a rare spirit of observation, has felt how much advantage a [illegible] a new state of society [illegible] rivals; and he has only profited by it. This novelist of the United States is another Christopher Columbus, who [illegible] the hemisphere of the [illegible] whose every step is a conquest. It is sufficient to glance merely at the vast horizon which opens itself before a writer and a poet, to comprehend the felicity of such a creation. Every thing there depends upon him, for nothing is known. Every thing there is without example—even to the country in which his scene is laid; and what contrasts develope themselves to his imagination. Nature, fresh as at the commencement of the world—society as perfect as in the midst of civilization—all the wonders of industry, with all the mysteries of solitude. The immense luxury of cities, the poverty of deserts. A people whose race is closing, transporting its exiled tents into the midst of a world whose race is just beginning—a young and vigorous population throwing aside the refuse of worn out nations. What shall I add—merchants, soldiers, savages. On the other hand, it is unfortunately too true for Mr. Cooper, that *this new invention* (for such is the name that should be given to so happy and novel an idea) has deprived him of many resources. He has no monuments to paint, but those of the creation; no traditions to preserve, but such as his cotemporaries have transmitted to their descendants. Nothing ancient there belongs to history; nothing new to poetry. The country presents no other antiquities than its rivers and forests. You must seek there for no characters, and no other manners, but such as have been carried thither from Europe by those herds of transplanted slaves; or by enthusiastic travellers, or greedy speculators, or fugitives, or exiles who are called colonists. A wandering family, escaping from our civilization, like Æneas, from the ruins of Troy, with their gods and their affections, which they forget on the way,—singular miracle. It is proposed to us to go and seek for models of social life among wandering tribes, which have scarcely had time to say, "this field is mine." Those indeed who pass their lives in imagining harmless fictions, will prefer to ask inspiration from a land which has its recollections, from a religion which has its temples, from a generation which has its ancestors. But the innovation that Mr. Cooper has ventured to make in this species of literature must not be blamed; it indicates a true and just estimate of the actual wants of our civilization, which require more than ever what is new, and crave, like Alexander, other worlds to conquer, in order to discover some new manner of feeling, to experience some new emotions.

But to Mr. Cooper's novels. These two excellent works are incontestibly the most remarkable in their kind, after those of Sir Walter Scott, for which we are indebted to foreign literature. The character of the Spy equals perhaps in originality *his* best sustained conceptions, and the scenes of the Pioneers scarcely yield to those pictures, so true to nature, of localities and manners, that have made the reputation of the author of Waverly.

## MISCELLANY.
*From Craven's Tour through the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA, IN 1783.

The shock which the Calabrian coast experienced on the morning of the 5th of February, 1783, had been highly detrimental to the town of Scilla, and levelled with the dust most of the houses situated on the upper range. The castle had also suffered considerable damage; it was the residence of the Prince of Scilla, whom advanced age and infirmities had rendered almost indifferent to the fate which appeared to threaten his existence, in common with that of the whole population.—He had determined to await the event before the crucifix in his chapel, but was persuaded to leave the walls of a mansion which appeared scarcely able to resist further concussion, and seek his safety in flight towards the mountains, where he possessed a magnificent residence, called La Melia; but the road that led out of the town was so incumbered with the ruins of the buildings which had been overthrown, that it was resolved to defer his departure until the following day; and a temporary and apparently secure asylum was sought on the strand of one of the two small bays which are separated by the castle, and form harbors for the fishing boats. To the largest of these, on the southern side of the promontory, this Nobleman retired, and prepared to pass the night in a felucca, which had been hauled up on the sand, with all the other vessels belonging to the place, serving as receptacles for the remains of property or household goods saved by the unfortunate owners out of their fallen habitations. Here all the surviving individuals had assembled, and, after a day of terror, hoped to pass a few hours of comparative ease and tranquillity. The Ave Maria had been said, in which the feudal despot and all his vassals, now reduced to one common level of humiliation by the visitations they apprehended, had joined with all the fervor of penitence and fear. The cries of motherless babes, and the lamentations of childless parents, had subsided with the commotions of the earth, while grief, terror, and even despair, lost their power of excitement, and all had sunk under the languor of bodily as well as mental exhaustion. Not a breath of air disturbed the stillness of the atmosphere; not the slightest ripple was visible on the surface of the sea: it seemed as if the elements, mankind, and nature herself, had wasted their energies, and yielded to the necessity of repose.

At about half past seven a distant but loud crash [illegible] to a fearful state of [illegible] A powerful recurrence of the morning's shock had severed a large portion of Mount Baci, which forms the most projecting territory to the south, and dashed its shivering [illegible] into the sea. The darkness precluded immediate communication of this event to the trembling population on the sands, and also shrouded from their knowledge the anticipation of its consequences. They were roused by the earthquake; but, attended on the beach, and out of the reach of all buildings, they thought themselves comparatively secure from real danger.—A low rustling noise was soon heard, and gradually but rapidly increased to the roar of the most impetuous hurricane.—The waters of the whole canal, impelled by the pressure of the fallen mountain, in a single wave, had rushed with irresistible force over the opposite point of the Faro, which it entirely inundated. Thrown back towards the Calabrian coast, it passed with impetuosity over the shores of Scilla, and, in its retreat to the bosom of the deep, swept from its surface every individual who had thought to find safety in the barrenness of its sands. One shivering shriek, uttered by the united voices of 4000 beings, thus snatched to eternity, re-echoed from the mountains, and the tremendous wave, returning a second and last time, rose to the elevation of the highest houses that yet remained entire, and buried many of them in masses of mud and sand, leaving on their flat roofs, & among the branches of the trees, which grow out of the impending rocks, the mangled bodies of the victims it had destroyed. But there were not many; for the mass, including the Prince of Scilla, were never seen or heard of more.

*From the Portsmouth Journal.*

### THE TAVERN.

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome at an Inn."
*Shenstone.*

"May I not take my ease in my own Inn? A cup of sack, boy."—*Falstaff.*

It was said of Augustus that it would have been better for Rome had he never been born, or had never died. So it might be said that a man had better never enter a Tavern, or never return from it. Dr. Johnson has announced from the throne of literature, that a tavern chair is the throne of human felicity. Whether Dr. Johnson were a "*bear*" or a beaver, must be decided by the critics. There is no private house, in which one can be so much at ease, or act his free will & pleasure with such an air of authority, and at the same time be so free from responsibility on account of what he may do or say, as in a tavern. A Tavern is a sort of merchandise, where your specie is received in full payment for almost any sort of indulgence. Nobody will presume to contradict you at a tavern, should you pretend that "black was not black, nor white so very white;"—provided, you pay your bill, and be, besides, as Sir Roger de Coverly has it, a man of principle and a smoker.—You may eat much, drink much, talk much, and laugh much, and more than all, you may pay much, and no body of the house will complain. You are only required to allow the same freedom of eating and laughing, and drinking and talking, and paying, to all other persons whatsoever. A Tavern is a little republic, where you may caucus and nominate, and vote for yourself without a dissenting voice. And it possesses many of the charms and much of the consequence of a monarchy too, for you act as Kings are wont to do; nobody being hardy enough to dispute your will, or oppose your orders.

Boniface himself, be he ever so good a republican, submits to the decrees of regal power, and, ever and anon, spreads his broad face into a broader circumference as you issue your orders from the throne with more or less majesty.

Landlord! a supper for six!
Yes Sir.
Fowls—pig—oysters—ham—
Yes Sir—
Celery, fruit and wine.
Certainly; Yes Sir.
I'll pay—
Yes Sir—
the bill.
Yes Sir.
BOY!—
Yes Sir—
Bring me—
Yes Sir—
a glass—
Yes Sir—
of Brandy and—
Yes Sir.
Here LANDLORD!
—Here Sir.

Have my boots brushed; bring in the easy chair; put some coal on the fire; have some coffee at supper; let my horse be blanked; hang up my cloak; drive that cat out of the room; and bring me the boot-jack.

—Oh, yes Sir.
BOY!—
Yes Sir.
A cigar—
Yes Sir.
and a glass of—
Yes Sir.
*Water!*—
*Oh! Yes Sir.*

Now you have the entire use of a [illegible] parlor. And in signification of your importance, instead of [illegible] like a lackey, you sit in three chairs at a time, like a gentleman. You put one or two of your feet on the andirons, the table [illegible] You walk [illegible] and in the [illegible] of your independence, [illegible] back the chairs.

ORIGINAL STAINED

But all human felicity is liable to interruption—for most probably a traveller more cold and hungry than yourself, will present himself into your room, and deposit himself in a chair by the fire. This no doubt, is a contempt of the royal prerogative. You will accordingly cast supercilious smiles of contempt upon his face and appearance—thrust both hands into your pockets and whistle with great energy and effect. And in token of martial defiance you will take a pinch of snuff in the most resolute manner that can be conceived of, the consequence of which will make the 'welkin ring' again. But the enemy is not to be so easily dislodged;—he will solicit the favor of your snuff-box, and return the salutation with a force that make

" The rocks, and hills, and dales resound."

Being disappointed in this mode of warfare, you will come to a sort of cessation of arms with your discourteous adversary, & by way of conciliation he will perhaps say,

Bad travelling, Sir.

Hum.

What news?

Hum. (With a genteel snetz.)

Are you the landlord?

The landlord, sir?

Yes the *Landlord*, Sir? You seem to be at home—just bring me a hot cut!—

A hot cut! A hot cut? You stride the room with marvellous dignity, and " being rash and very sudden in cholor" you ring the bell with an imposing violence—while your tormentor regards you with a look of dogged complacency. The landlord enters. With a proud sense of superiority you point to your unwelcome guest; and your unwelcome guest, bowing profoundly apologises for his mistake by saying how strange it was that he should take you for the *master* of the inn!

Perhaps you will feel the " slings and arrows" of wounded vanity, and resolve for the future to remember that in a tavern *every one* is your equal, and equally entitled as travellers to " half the road."

By and by, supper being on a table, every agreeable feeling is restored, and you do usual justice to the repast.—Your company of 'six' grow pleasant at your expense.—Every jest smacks of the attic.—Song succeeds to song, and the mind is pleasingly bewildered by the smartness of the wit—the transparent volumes of the smoke and the witching enchantment of the wine. You lose all the money in your pocket at the card-table which adds zest to the enjoyments of the evening. Being entirely secure from the officiousness and intrusion of the *woman-kind* you drink your wine with a merry heart, and puff your " Indian Weed" with a brightened countenance.

When " the good wine has done its good office," you compose your head in a longitudinal direction across the arm or back of the chair, and go composedly to sleep.—Upon awaking you find yourself without any other company than a few pleasantly confused ideas, a very moderate head-ache, and a *very* moderate Tavern-Bill.

JAQUES.

*From the Portsmouth Journal.*

AFFECTATION.

" In man or woman—but far most in man—I loath all affectation."—*Cowper.*

" *I will be proud, I will read politic authors, I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance, I will be point-device—the man. I will remember who commended my yellow stockings and wished to see them ever cross-gartered.*"—Malvalio.

Mr. Editor: This is a world of tricks. Most of us (poor souls) live by trick, and I am sure many of us are doomed to die by trick. But, perhaps, of " all the tricks of singularity," which are attempted to be played off upon simple men that " speak right on," the tricks of affectation are the most silly and disgusting. Every man, and almost every woman, (with equal sorrow and diffidence be it said,) has some fault or failing or other; but then, it frequently happens that a single fault serves as a foil to set off some valuable accomplishment, and therefore does not make the person absolutely contemptible.

In my view, the worst kind of affectation is that of religion. Affectation in general, is only ridiculous—but in religion it is criminal. Like the solemnity of an oath, it then seems to appeal to heaven to attest its truth. The pious subject of this miserable affectation, is to be seen choosing the lowest-seat in the synagogue; and he is ever constant, " in season and out of season," to let the poor sinful world know how good he is. Even his air, dress, and manner, betoken the utmost humility and self-abandonment. It may be true, that, like Shylock, he " waits upon his bonds," but that is only because the scriptures say, that he who provides not for his own household, is worse than an infidel. It is equally true, he is bitter and intolerant to all who differ from him in religious opinion, but the reason for this is, we are admonished that there shall be " false teachers" and " wolves in sheep's clothing" in the world. His communication, for aught we know, is in the simplicity of yea, yea, & nay, nay, but when an object of private or public charity is presented, it is for no other cause than conscientious scruples, that he begins with Nay, nay! He is " constant at church with book of wicked prayers," in order " to mend the world"—and to set the example of piety to his neighbors, and to prove, like Holy Willie, a " burning and shining light to all the place."

" Oh ye, wha are sae good yoursel,
Sae pious and sae holy,
Ye've nought to do but mark and tell
Your neighbor's faults and folly."

The affectation of wealth is another common and dangerous misfortune. Many persons, otherwise respectable, have often rendered themselves very poor and very ridiculous, by affecting the style and living of their more wealthy neighbors.—Now, for instance, Mrs. Puff gives a route where one hundred people are nearly jammed to death, at the cost of only one hundred dollars, why, then, to be sure, Mrs. Puffy, in the plenitude of her wealth, is in duty bound to give another, where two hundred people are to suffer the miseries of the black hole of Calcutta, and at the expense of two hundred dollars. And so of it, that if Mrs. Puff buys an article of fancy, that costs sixty dollars, Mrs. Puffy, forthwith, must have one at a hundred.—

" It's hardest work of man alive,
" To make three guineas go for five,"

and so do Mr. and Mrs. Puffy find it; for at last ugly creditors demand their dues, and—the rest is obvious.

But if there are some who are made poor by the affectation of wealth, there are others who make themselves despicable by an affectation of Poverty. Among such, a slovenliness of dress, coarseness of manners, a contempt for the common courtesies and distinctions of life, and moreover loud and persevering lamentations over losses, expenses and ruin, are characteristics which are meant to indicate superior wisdom. It would be an excellent lesson for these grumblers actually to suffer for a little while the miseries and deprivations they affect to experience. Such affectation is nothing but insulting and ungrateful mockery. And then there is a mawkish affectation of sensibility and sentimentalism, a sort of half-fool susceptibility of mind and nerve, that sees the " air drawn dagger" in a common pitchfork, and that places the possessor in an imaginary region, far above the common feelings, the common business, and the common sense of the world. People may be too sublimated for a world like ours, which as King Richard says, we must " bustle in." If by any misfortune you were bleeding to death you could expect no relief from such persons:—because they " owe you no subscription," and because they would faint away at the sight of a drop of " christian blood;" and more than all, because they might injure their green dress, or as Shakespear says, make " the green one red." Exquisite sensibility is employed in pouring, day and night, over the wanton pages of the " sentimental" Werter, the blasphemous raving of the tender Rousseau, or the fee-faw-fum nonsense of the delectable Dela Crusca.—Acts of mercy are too common-place for sensibility. And then there is an affectation of almost every thing under the sun; an affectation in writing and talking, walking and riding, laughing and crying, and in eating and dressing. One person writes in all the *ponderosity* of Johnson, another punishes you with puns, and another jingles through the alphabet with " not alliteration's artful aid."

One lisps in modest childishness, and another blusters like a storm in winter. Some persons speak as if their tongues were burnt, and others as if they had a tenale in their throat. In short, there is no end to affectation. One man sports a small hat with never a crown, and another recreates his head with a hat without a brim, for the sake of notoriety. One person writes you a letter that you cannot read, and consequently cannot answer, and another fills a page with his signature. A very worthy man of my acquaintance, walks, on his toes, as if he were treading among eggs; while another, equally respectable, plants his heel on the pavement as if he were enforcing the word of command to a platoon of soldiers. There you will see one who is polite enough to bow twenty times an hour, like a Frenchman, and here another grunts at you once a year, like a Dutchman. If Alexander were alive we should see much graceful deformity of the neck, but in place of that, we have at present only the " Grecian stoop." If the Cynic philosopher were among us, we should have tails, ill nature, and wit,—we now have ill nature enough, and

" Words of learned length, and thundering sound."

—but very little wit, it must be acknowledged. JAQUES.

MUSIC.

Sir Everard Home has recently made some inquiries by way of comparison between the auricular organs of man, and quadrupeds. The result of his researches seems to prove that shrill tones, or the upper notes of an instrument, have comparatively little effect in exciting the attention of animals, while the full lower notes stimulate them almost to fury. Sir Everard observes, " that the effect of the high notes of the piano forte upon the great lion in Exeter 'Change, only called his attention, which was considerable, though he remained silent and motionless. But no sooner were the base, or lower notes, sounded, than he sprung up, lashed his tail, and yelled violently, and endeavored to break loose; and became altogether so furious, as to alarm the spectators present. This violent excitement ceased with the discontinuance of the music." The deep tones of the French horn also produced a similar effect with the lower tones of the piano forte, on the elephant, and other animals on which the experiment was made.

## POLITICAL.

MR. CRAWFORD IN GEORGIA.

We give, this day, from the Georgia Journal, extracts from the speeches of two distinguished members of the Legislature of that state, during the discussion on the Presidential question.—*Washington Republican.*

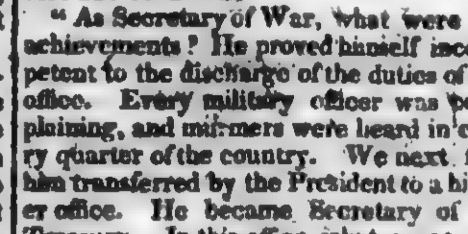
Mr. Glascock said, " With these men, (Jackson, Adams and Calhoun) in competition with Mr. Crawford, how can we say that he will receive the support of the majority of the people of this state. Mr. G. said he was disposed to doubt whether this could be said with safety. As an individual, he expressed the sincere and honest conviction of his soul, when he said that he believed, if the question were left to the people, and false representation were, at the same time, kept from them, they would, in all probability, give their votes to General Jackson.

" There was one expression, which he hoped to be excused for making. He believed that the persons who introduced the resolution were afraid to trust the people. He drew this conclusion from strong evidence, and he would point to it. If they think the people would vote for Mr. Crawford, they would support the second resolution. Will they support it? They cling to their own resolution, and in one breath they say what the opinion of the people is, and in the other they say they will not give the election to the people. From this view of the subject, his conclusion was evident. If they in their consciences believed that the people are for Crawford, why will they not suffer the people to be consulted? This view of the subject, he repeated, proved to his satisfaction that his conclusion was true."

Mr. Hutchinson, another distinguished member, followed Mr. Glascock, in a series of remarks, in which he said he would not enter into a discussion of the private character of the candidate proposed in the resolution. But his public character is fair game. He did not wish to go as far as this. But the example had been set, and he felt himself at liberty to follow it. What then is the public character of Mr. Crawford? What has he done for the United States or for Georgia, that he should have a preference over all others. In 1798, we find him at the head of a federal committee, signing a federal address to a federal President of the United States. Next we find him in the legislature for several years. Yet there is nothing on record that he did. His name stands on the journal without note. In 1807 he was elected a Senator of the United States. In this capacity what has he done? With whom did he associate? With the federal leaders of the Senate. A leader of a federal party made a proposition, and Mr. Crawford seconded it, and in this he was alone, that the Constitution should be amended so as that the President should serve but one year, and should be elected from the Senate, so that every member of that body should have the office in his turn. What else did he there, unless he have credit for the sarcasm of his attack upon the administration? Where then is the display of his exclusive democratic principles? He called on gentlemen to point them out. Gentlemen have been repeatedly called on, but in vain. It has only been roundly asserted that such are his principles, and we are called on to support him for this reason, and because he is Georgia's favorite son!!

" Let us next look to France. What did Mr. Crawford accomplish there? What negociation did he undertake? What treaty did he conclude? Did he accomplish any thing? Did he carry any point in which the country was interested? Mr. H said he had heard of nothing of the kind that had been done.

" As Secretary of War, what were his achievements? He proved himself incompetent to the discharge of the duties of the office. Every military officer was complaining, and murmers were heard in every quarter of the country. We next find him transferred by the President to a higher office. He became Secretary of the Treasury. In this office what great display of talents has he ever made, unless we take the mistakes of his reports as that display? What scheme of finance has he proposed? What great measure of any sort has he been the author of? Mr. H. said he could point to none. Yet Mr. Crawford is said to be the only prop of democratic principles in the cabinet. It is an error in the administration of Mr. Monroe, that this man has been suffered to remain in the cabinet, and carry on his opposition to the administration."



## CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

*Tuesday, January, 27,*

The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Barbour in the chair, to consider the bill authorizing an additional number of Sloops of War, for the naval service of the United States. On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the bill was amended, by inserting the words, " *as soon as suitable materials can be produced,*" and also by striking out the clause respecting the sum to be appropriated.

*Wednesday, January, 28.*

The bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be made a military road from Fort St. Philip, on the river Mississippi to the English Turn, as an auxiliary to the defence of New-Orleans, was taken up for consideration. A considerable debate took place, and the bill was finally laid upon the table.

*Thursday, January 29.*

The resolution reported by the Select Committee on the several amendments to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency for more than eight years, was taken up for consideration, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Lanman in the chair.

Mr. Dickerson spoke in favor of the amendment. He thought such a check necessary to the preservation of the purity of our government, as was evinced by the history of ancient and modern nations—as congenial to the principles of our own institutions, and in conformity to public opinion.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, thought there could be no danger in adopting an amendment like this, which goes to restrain power—whatever objection might be urged against increasing the authority of the government. At this time, it was peculiarly proper to consider such a subject; when there is no danger from the want of this restraint. When we have a President, popular, young, ambitious, and with all the influence attached to his office, he might offer imaginary dangers, as an excuse for attempt at re-election. The restriction he considered a salutary one.

Mr. Barbour thought favorably of the amendment, and rose to deprecate the views which he believed were entertained by those who proposed the amendment.

Mr. Macon said, the example of the illustrious men who had filled the office of President, clearly showed their opinions on this subject; that several of them had been solicited to take the office again, but had declined it; that all men who rendered great services to their country, would inevitably meet with the love and gratitude of the people; that there was a time in the life of man advanced in years, when they begin to fear a failure of their faculties, but, when that time has passed, they lose all doubt of their capacity and competency. For this reason, there ought to be some restraint in the Constitution, as to the time for which persons shall be eligible to the office of President.

The resolution was then reported to the Senate, without amendment, and passed to be engrossed, and read the third time.

*Friday, January 30.*

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide " that no person, having been twice elected to the office of President, shall again be eligible to that office," was read the third time, and the question on passing the same was decided.—Yeas 36—Nays 3.

So the resolution PASSED, and was sent to the other House.

The resolution reported by a Select Committee of the Senate, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States in relation to the election of President and Vice President, and of Representatives in Congress, was taken up for consideration, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Smith in the chair. The question was declared to be upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Benton, as an amendment to that reported by the Select Committee.—Mr. Benton's amendment proposes to divide the country into districts, each district having a vote for President and Vice President, that vote to be decided by the ballots of the people, in primary assemblies, without any intermediate electors; and in case of no choice by the people, then to be decided by the House of Representatives, as at present.

Mr. Benton went into an able argument in consideration of the various other modes of election, and in support of that contained in his resolution. Before Mr. Benton had concluded, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Mills, (made in con-sequence of the apparent fatigue of the Speaker,)

Adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Jan. 27.*

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the bill *for obtaining the necessary surveys, &c. on roads and canals*, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair.—Mr. Mc Lane of Delaware, addressed the House in a long speech explanatory of his views of the Constitutional question involved in the bill.

At the request of Mr. Archer, of Virginia, the committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

*Wednesday, Jan. 28.*

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the House went into the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Foot in the chair,) on the bill to procure the necessary plans, estimates, &c. respecting roads and canals.

Mr. Archer, of Va. at whose request the committee on this bill yesterday rose, and who, in consequence, had the right to the floor, delivered at great length his sentiments in opposition to the constitutionality of the bill. He closed at 3 o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the bill. Mr. S. continued his remarks till 4 o'clock, but did not finish what he had to advance, when the committee rose and reported progress;

And the House adjourned.

*Thursday, Jan. 29.*

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the publishers of newspapers and other periodical journals, may be allowed, in transmitting such newspapers or journals by mail, to accompany them with bills or memorandums of account, on such conditions, and for such additional rates of postage, as may be thought proper.

The resolution *providing a ship of the line to convey the Marquis De Lafayette to this country*, was returned from the Senate with an amendment, in which the House concurred.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the requisite plans and estimates on the subject of roads and canals.

Mr. Stewart concluded the speech which he began yesterday, in favor of the bill; and was followed by Mr. A. Stevenson on the opposite side. When this gentleman had concluded his remarks, Mr. Randolph moved for the Committee's rising, but waved his motion for Mr. Storrs, who occupied the floor till four o'clock in favor of the bill, when Mr. Randolph renewed his motion.

*Friday, Jan. 30.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill to provide surveys for Roads and Canals.

Mr. Randolph then rose, and delivered his objections to the bill, at considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Clay in reply. Mr. Clay having concluded, on motion of Mr. Trimble, the committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Feb. 4*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, in 47 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 16th Dec.—Liverpool to the 17th, all inclusive. The James Cropper sailed on the 17th. Our latest news before this arrival was from London, Dec. 7.

Accounts from Bayonne, of Dec. 4, represent Spain to be in quite an unsettled state. The London Courier, in giving them, says they would be important if their accuracy could be relied on.

Seventeen of the parsons concerned in a riot at Madrid, had been shot.

The troubles in Gallicia had become serious, bands multiply in all quarters.—The situation of the French in this province and Asturias, and the frontier provinces, was very delicate.

It is said, the Empecinado had been restored to his liberty, but most people think he has never been taken.

There is still some hesitation about re-establishing the Inquisition. The King of Spain is in favor of this bloody tribunal.

The Government is said to refuse to acknowledge the annual loan.

The French light cavalry, which were to return to France, had received orders to halt.

Belzoni, the traveller, is on his journey to Tombuctoo. Much valuable information is expected from this enterprizing man.

A gentleman from Germany states that he saw young Napoleon at the Vienna theatre, full of vivacity and restlessness. His title is Duke of Rastadt. Orders are given never to mention the name of Napoleon.

The King of Spain is said to have pronounced the project of the law of Amnesty, (the chief articles of which are to bring to trial all persons who held any office during the Revolution,) too vigorous! What a merciful Hypocrite.

The British Traveller intimates that the recent visit of lord Liverpool, to lord Grenville is reported to be connected with a new political arrangement, which is likely to be carried into effect before the meeting of Parliament. It was also rumored among the public offices that a partial change is about to take place in the Administration, which is to be reinforced by the Marquis of Hertford.

SPAIN.

Some disturbance had taken place at Madrid at the close of November, between some French and Spanish soldiers. The French were roughly handled; the guard coming up, on hearing the noise, took all to the guard-house, where a sergeant commanded. Soon after a detachment of Spanish Lancers came to demand the release of the prisoners, uttering imprecations against the French in general; the people joined them, and the post was on the point of being forced, though the sergeant defended himself bravely, when it was reinforced by a detachment from the nearest post, which had been informed of what was passing by a soldier who made his way through the crowd with his bayonet. General Bourmont being informed of this disorder, ordered the drums to beat to arms, and the garrison assembled, which cleared the streets.—There were two persons killed, and several wounded. Order was soon restored; but to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes, General Bourmont has ordered all the Spanish troops to quit Madrid. The letters from Madrid of the 27th say, that the number of persons wounded in the above mentioned affray, was 24; three are dead.

The French troops which have entered France through Bayonne, from Spain, during November, form a total of 561 officers, 9,492 soldiers, and 4,315 horses or mules.

PORTUGAL.

There are above 7000 persons confined in prison in Lisbon, for political offences.

ROME.

A census of Rome has recently been taken, from which it appeared the population amounted to 136,269. The Jews, who are about 7000, are not included in this number.

TURKEY.

Lord Strangford signed, on the 25th of October, at the Palace of the Reis Effendi, in Constantinople, a treaty of friendship and commerce for the Court of Sardinia, by which the Genoese vessels will have the free navigation of the Black sea. The Porte has not yet ratified this treaty in the usual form; a Sardinian vessel was preparing to sail in a few days for the Black Sea.

ENGLAND.

The good people of England are not losing sight of the cause of the Greeks.—At Winchester, and at Cambridge, a public subscription has been headed by a liberal donation from the Chancellor of £100.

Mina, at the last accounts, had taken up his residence near Taunton. He was waiting the arrival of his wife. He was constantly receiving visits from persons of distinction. Before he left Plymouth, a dinner was given to the gallant General, by the commander in chief on the Plymouth station. The Taunton Courier states, that one of the most respectable houses in that town, had received instructions to honor the pecuniary demands of General Mina to any extent.

A very sudden death occurred at Bath on the 9th of Dec. As Mrs. Tudor, a very celebrated lady of that city, and who was, previously to her marriage on account of her fortune (£30,000 a year,) and beauty, the toast of Bath, was on her way in her chair to the Italian Opera, she was taken suddenly ill, and desired the chairmen to return home with her; but before they could get back to her residence, which is only a short distance, she had expired.

The Military force is to receive a further increase; four, if not five, additional regiments are to be raised. It is said, however, they cannot be immediately embodied, because by so doing the the army would exceed the number voted by Parliament; but we understand the enlisting will proceed forthwith, and the men will be kept at the different depots.

Every where we hear of the spread of science, and the progress made in the useful arts. Printing, by steam, is now not confined to the British Metropolis. Mr. Decker, printer to the King of Prussia, as well as Mr. Spener, the newspaper publisher of Berlin, both print by steam.—They use a very ingenious machine, invented by Mr. Konig, of Eisleben.—They began to use it on the first of November.

The Cambridge 80 gun ship, was about to sail from Portsmouth, with the Consuls for the South American States.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 30.

The actual Government of Greece is said to have been informed by secret agents who have come from the Ionian Islands, that the Minister of a great Power has caused a very circumstantial Memorial to be laid before the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at their interview at Czernowitz, the object of which was to prove that in the present state of things it would be advisable to form at St. Petersburgh a European Committee, composed of Plenipotentiaries from the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance, which should be commissioned to discuss the affairs of Greece, and propose plans for the future settlement of that country. It is affirmed that the Commission will certainly take place under the influence of Russia, since it is said that Count Nesselrode is to be President.

[illegible], NOV. 4.

In the Circular note which Count Nesselrode has addressed to the Allied Courts on the interview of the two Emperors at Czernowitz, it is said, relatively to the relations with Turkey, that the affairs of the East were only incidentally touched upon. It is affirmed, however, that the affairs of Greece will be the object of separate negociations at St. Petersburgh. [illegible] Lebzeltern, the Austrian Ambassador at the Russian Court, will conduct these negociations, together with Count Nesselrode.

*From the Providence Patriot.*

COLOMBIA AND MEXICO.

The Louisiana Advertiser, Jan. 24, contains the last article, beginning at the 11th, of an *alliance between the republics of Colombia and Mexico*. The preceding articles had not been received. The governments agree to support each other in their independence, and engage to use their good offices to obtain the co-operation of all the South-American States, for the same object. The 12th article binds the contracting parties not to accede to the demands of indemnification, tribute or exaction which the Spanish government or any nation in its name or behalf may set up, for the loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country. They also bind themselves not to enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation, to the prejudice of their independence, but that they shall sustain on all occasions their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy becoming a people free and independent; friends, brothers and confederates.

An arrival at New-Orleans from St. Juan de Ulloa brought accounts to the 12th Dec. Hostilities continued between that fortress and Vera Cruz. It was reported that a deputation from Mexico was about to proceed to St. Juan to settle the differences between the contending parties.

## DOMESTIC.

*From the New-York Patriot.*

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

We mentioned, some time since, that about twenty Greeks had been taken at sea by a Turkish ship, and sent into Smyrna—at which place they were heavily ironed, and put on board a vessel for Constantinople. When they arrived at Mehalich, they were put on board a vessel navigated by seventeen Turks, which reached Cotancapi in the night, and came up under the walls of the Seraglio. [illegible] three Turks remained on deck—the others having deposited their arms there, had gone below to amuse themselves. The Greeks were at the bottom of the hold; their chains had been knocked off, and they were bound only with cords [illegible] landed on the following day. The [illegible] of the Greeks then made a calculation of what might be done in these circumstances, which although nearly desperate, seemed to offer some hope. He moved himself, therefore, so near one of his comrades, that he could reach him, and by his assistance, partly by force, partly by biting with his teeth, his cords were loosed. Once at liberty himself, it required but a short time to free all his countrymen, and this was effected without the least noise or suspicion. Having taken possession of the vessel, they dressed themselves in the clothes of the Turks; and as their beards had grown long during their captivity, there was little risk in being detected.—They therefore made sail just at daybreak and disappeared.

But a new danger was to be encountered at the Dardanelles, where they were hailed from the shore and ordered to stop. They replied in the Turkish language, that the current was too strong, and that they were bearing despatches from the Grand Seignior to the squadron—& were allowed to proceed. In a short time they arrived before the second fort, which they passed in the same manner. At Tenedos they were exposed to a still greater danger; It was broad daylight, and a Turkish frigate bore down upon them but they had the presence of mind to show themselves boldly on deck, and to pass under the guns of the fort. This hardy and ingenious manœuvre succeeded to a wonder; the frigate convinced that they were Turks, hove to, to wait for them; but they seized the first opportunity to set sail and take advantage of the wind, which still continued favorable. After this they encountered a Spezziote vessel, which fired into them, supposing they were Turks. They at length made themselves known, and accompanied the Spezziote ship to Ipsara, where they arrived safe and sound, after a [illegible] almost miraculous, and a voyage [illegible].

The Oriental Spectator, a paper opposed to the Greeks, says that this narrative may be relied on as authentic.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Feb. 6.*

The National Intelligencer of Friday, in speaking of the Marquis De Lafayette, gives the following facts recently obtained from an authentic source:—" In the year 1787 there was a destructive fire in Boston, in consequence of which many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The Marquis Lafayette, who was then in France, having heard of the calamity, immediately wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy for the sufferers, and directing him to draw a bill on him for 300 pounds sterling, to be applied towards their relief. The bill was accordingly drawn, the money was received, and was applied according to his direction. The father of one of the present members of Congress from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Breck,) was the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and his son still preserves it as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and American feeling of Lafayette. The American feeling has indeed been manifested by every act of his life. It is well known that the Marquis has an only son, who bears the name of George Washington, and only two daughters, one of whom is called Virginia, and the other Carolina."

ORIGINAL STAINED

FIRE!—Yesterday morning, (Feb. 3,) between 7 and 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the four story brick building, No. 230 Pearl-street, occupied by Collins & Hannay, as a Bookstore, and J. & J. Harper, Printers. The fire originated in the 3d story, in the drying room, having been communicated by a stove pipe to printed sheets hanging near it, and spread with great rapidity, so much so, that the boys in the 3d story had to make their escape through the top of the house. Messrs. Harpers, we learn were insured for 5000 dollars, but property to a much greater amount was destroyed upon the premises, part of which consisted of works in sheets belonging to the Methodist Book Concern. The property of Messrs. Collins & Hannay was partly destroyed, but we understand they were insured. The house was much injured.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

WARREN, FEB. 7.

*Awful Casualty.*—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Eliphalet Brown, of this town, fell from the fore yard of the schr. Hope, lying at Smith's wharf. His head struck the ice, and though immediately taken up and medical aid administered, no symptoms of life could either be perceived or produced. On examination it was found that his skull was so broken, that pieces of it could be extracted without the aid of instruments. Thus by this sudden and awful dispensation, the community are deprived of an industrious, useful citizen, and a wife and five small children of their only earthly dependence, being thereby thrown upon the charities of the public.

*Murder.*—On Saturday the 31st ult. a man by the name of Stout, living at New Brunswick, (N. J.) murdered his wife, by stabbing her in eight or nine places with a dirk. After committing the desperate act, he threatened to shoot a lady who was an eye-witness of the transaction, on her reprehending him. She, however, with true Spartan courage, advanced towards him, and obtained the necessary assistance to convey him to prison, where he awaits to answer the offended laws of his country.—*Philadelphia Aurora.*

[illegible]—Yesterday afternoon, the smack Lark, in company with several others, left this city, and last night came to anchor at the quarantine ground. Capt. Daniel Fowler, of New London and Mr. Eldridge, of Mystic, (Ct.) left the smack about 9 o'clock to go to the store of Capt. Thompson, where they remained a short time, and returned to their boat. This morning the bodies of both were found on the beach, a short distance from Captain Goris, having been frozen to death. It is supposed, the latter having the stove, they put off in their boat to gain the smack, but owing to the darkness of the night could not find her, and returned to the beach, where the bodies were found. The boat was found near the Narrows.—*N. Y. Spectator, Feb. 5.*

BOSTON, FEB. 7.

*The Weather.*—Thursday was the coldest day for the last seven years, and probably for a longer period. The Thermometer was at sunrise 10 degrees below 0, and at 1 o'clock P. M. at 1 degree below, and 10 P. M. 2 degrees below. Yesterday morning at sunrise the mercury was 1 degree below 0, but the weather became much milder in the course of the day. On Monday, the mercury fell to 8, which was lower than it had been previously the present winter.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Feb. 9.*

*Supreme Court of the U. States.*—The Court met on Wednesday, Feb. 4, pursuant to adjournment. All the Judges were present except Justice Thompson. The Steam Boat question was called up—*Thomas Gibbons vs. Aaron Ogden.* This case was argued by Mr. Webster for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Oakley for the Defendant—and then the court adjourned to Thursday. On Thursday the court met, when six judges were present; the steam boat cause was further argued by Mr. Oakley and Mr. Emmet for the defendant—when the court adjourned to Friday.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Statesman, says—"The two great points, which Mr. Webster made in his argument were:—First, that the laws of New York, granting this monopoly, are originally void, even without coming in collision with the constitution and laws of the United States. Secondly, that if they are not originally void, they are inoperative when they come in collision with the laws of the United States, as in the present instance.

These two positions were fortified with all his ingenuity, research, and eloquence. Mr. Oakley did not, however, appear to be at all intimidated by the able argument of his antagonist; but set about attacking the bulwarks of law, which had been erected, with his usual coolness and deliberation. He broke ground at a great distance from the immediate question, and commenced a system of mining. His argument thus far has been chiefly confined to a description of the powers of the general and the state governments, contending in many cases they are concurrent, which Mr. Webster denied in toto.

The argument excites a very lively interest here. The court room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. It is probable the argument will not be concluded until Friday or Saturday. Knowing the solicitude which will be felt in New York, I shall give my constant attendance, and keep you advised of the progress from day to day."

"*Don't play with the Monkies.*"—Yesterday afternoon, (says a New-York paper,) a young man from the country visited the Wild Beasts in the Bowery, and imprudently rubbed the Lion and Lioness with his hands, though repeatedly cautioned by the keeper—the Lion only growled, but the Lioness struck him so violently on the face with her paws that it was feared he would bleed to death.

A grist-mill, belonging to Asher Miner, Esq. near Wilkesbarre, Pa. with its contents, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The entire loss is estimated at about $5,000.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1824.

*Another Revolutionary Hero—No More.*

Departed this life in this city, on Saturday last, after a long illness, Major NATHAN PETERS, aged 79 years. He entered the service of his country at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and early in the year 1775, he joined the Connecticut squad, and marched with them to Roxbury the morning after the news of the alarm at Boston reached this State. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in which station he acquitted himself with great promptness & credit, and for his Officer like conduct and urbanity of manners, he soon gained the fullest confidence and esteem of General Washington, and all those of his brother officers with whom he had the pleasure of an acquaintance. This intimacy and friendship with Gen. Washington, which commenced so early in our struggle for independence, continued unabated till the day of the departure of the immortal father of our country.

Major Peters soon passed through the different grades from Lieutenant to Major, & in the mean time he was engaged in several of the most important battles that lead to our final emancipation from the British yoke.

The few moments in which we have to sketch this Biography, and the inadequacy of the information which we have been able to obtain, will not permit us to enter into any detailed accounts of the different engagements in which this veteran took an active part; but from what we can learn, he was engaged in the battle at Long-Island, at York Island, at Frogs Point, at Princeton, at Trenton, and at Newport. In most or all of these engagements he was considered a most efficient Officer; and in the latter, as appears by his testimonials, he was from the nature of his duty, exposed to much imminent danger—he had at that time two musket balls pass through his clothes, but like Gen. Washington he never received a wound. He was also no less distinguished for his courage, presence of mind, and intrepidity of conduct at Groton Fort. He was the first man who dared to enter that Fortress after the disgraceful and unprecedented assassination of Col. Ledyard. At that critical juncture, he rode into the fort, and with his own hands extinguished the fire which had been set to a train of wet powder by the British previous to their leaving, which, as has often been said by those who were present, that it would in less than five minutes have communicated with the dry powder in the magazine, and blown him and all those who immediately followed him, into eternity.

Major Peters after the close of the war, entered immediately upon the business of his profession, and soon became, and was for many years one of the most learned Lawyers, and able Advocates in practice at the New-London County Bar. He was through a long life remarkable for the correctness and purity of his style, whether he expressed himself with his pen or orally.—As he also was for a strong & an attentive memory, every story or circumstance which he deemed worthy of notice, he could call to mind and relate with the utmost correctness even unto his latest days.

*Intermarriage.*—In the last Litchfield Eagle, we notice an account of the marriage of an Indian at Cornwall School to a young and interesting lady, the daughter of a respectable gentleman of that place. On this subject the editor takes occasion to make some severe and if true, very just animadversions on the conduct of Dr. [illegible], and three or four other clergymen, who were instrumental in bringing about this disgraceful and very unnatural connexion. Whatever may be the zeal of any person in favor of Missionaries, we cannot think them justified in advising an interesting and worthy female, to at once make herself a squaw, and connect her family to a race of Indians. And one too, at the early age of 16, when the heart is too apt to beat high for romantic and visionary projects. At such an age too, such commendations as *lovely youths, promising youths, hopeful youths, amiable youths,* and *interesting young men,* as we hear so often falling from the lips of many, are too admirably calculated to decoy and grasp the heart of a young female and to bias the mind of an enthusiastic [illegible].

The Steam-Boat Oliver Ellsworth, of two hundred tons burthen, intended to be connected in a line between this and New York city, or Byram Cove, was launched in New-York on Wednesday last. The engine is nearly completed—She will be well fitted up, and is certainly a very suitable burthen.

The House of Representatives of the State of New-York have passed the bill giving the choice of Presidential Electors to the people, by general ticket—requiring a majority of all the votes to constitute a choice. It yet requires the concurrence of the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The Editor of the New York Statesman (now in Washington) gives the following as the result of an accurate canvass of the sentiments of the members of Congress on the Presidential question:—

"Our readers may be assured that one HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-[illegible] members of both Houses of Congress are known to be opposed to a caucus; SIXTY-SEVEN in favor; and TEN doubtful. As the doubtful members are waiting to ascertain the will of the majority, it is safe to calculate that they will join the strongest party; so that the relative strength will ultimately stand one *hundred and ninety-one* to *sixty-seven.* As there is a good deal of spirit and pertinacity of opinion, on both sides, it is probable the final canvass will not differ materially from this statement. The anti-caucusites, it is believed, have deliberately made up their minds; they are perfectly aware of their strength; and will not, therefore, be moved by the assertion, although a thousand times reiterated, that a caucus will be held.

"If the editors of the Intelligencer are acquainted with these facts (for according to the best of my knowledge and belief they are *facts*) "the usual meeting of *republican* members" will consist of no more than sixty-seven, or seventy at most, being but about *one-fourth* of the whole number."

Ephraim Colburn was tried before the Superior Court, at their late session in New Haven, and found guilty of aiding and assisting in opening the grave and removing the body of a young female from the burying ground in Orange, for the purpose of dissection—and was sentenced to nine years imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Tuesday says—"From the course of proceeding in the House of Assembly, we feel confident that the bill giving the people the choice of Presidential electors, and that by a general ticket, on a plurality will pass that body. The committee of *nine* are completely broken down; not a wreck of their labor is left behind to serve as a memento of their folly."

The large woollen factory of Messrs. Jones & Co. at Huntington, L. I. was set on fire on Monday evening, 26th ult. but was extinguished before any considerable injury was sustained. Suspicion rested upon an apprentice to the firm, who, on being arrested and closely examined, confessed his guilt.

The evil effects of the modern mode among white gentlemen of settling disputes was lately manifested in Lee county, Virginia. Two gentlemen of color, having quarrelled about their attachment to a negro girl, they resolved to settle their dispute by the laws of honor. They were both killed.

MAMMOTH PIG.

Messrs. Tracy & Sherman of this city, have raised and fatted this season a pig, weighing as follows, alive 900 lbs, dressed 710lbs.

The papers from Canada, state that an act has passed both branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for incorporating a company to unite the waters of lakes Erie and Ontario. The contemplated canal is to be from the Chippewa river, about three miles above the Falls of Niagara, to lake Ontario; a distance of about nine miles.

The "Orphan Asylum," of New York has been established eighteen years. The number that have been relieved by the charity of this institution, is 5080.—The present number of Inmates is 160—94 boys, 60 girls. As soon as the children arrive to a proper age they are bound apprentices to some suitable employment.

*Large Swine.*—Capt. Gershom Wheelock, of Shrewsbury, Mass. has killed a hog, 20 months old, weighing 584 pounds. Oliver Chickering of the same town, has killed another, 10 months old, weighing 450 lbs.

The Supreme Court of the U. States commenced its session at Washington city on Monday last—on the following day, the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of R. L. Taylor vs. John T. Mason.

*From Washington.*—A letter writer says, "We have had strange doings here; A Duellist from the South has become the *Peacemaker* to prevent a combat between the *Hotspur* from the west, and a "Windmill" from the east, and has succeeded.—Miracles have not ceased."

The amount of tonnage in the port of New Orleans, Dec. 31st, was 28,000 registered tons. The number of vessels entered for the last year was 846.

The Philadelphia Board of Health report 110 deaths in that city the past week. Nineteen persons died of natural *Small Pox.*

*Literary.*—Extract of a letter from the publisher of the Pilot, &c. dated N. York, Jan. 27.—"The first edition, 3000 copies, of the Pilot, is all sold; and orders are received for several hundred more. The second edition is in hands at five different Printing Offices here, and will be out in fifteen days."

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. Feb. 7.*

*From Porto Rico.*—We learn by the arrival of the brig Commerce, that the last of December a Spanish armed brig sailed from Porto Rico—when out a few days, the crew rose and put all the officers on shore on the west end of Porto Rico—The above brig, with a schooner and three feluccas are cruising in the Mona Passage as pirates. A Danish man of war brig and ship were cruising around the Island of Porto Rico, in search of pirates. The Captain of the Danish sloop of war came into Porto Rico two or three days before the Commerce left, and stated that he would convoy vessels once in fifteen days from Porto Rico to St. Thomas.

The Captain of the Danish brig reports that eight vessels belonging to St Thomas from Mayagues, bound to St. Thomas, had been taken by the pirates, cruising in the Mona Passage, and nothing had been heard of the crews. Captain Allen further states that two American vessels from Mayagues bound to N. York, had been taken by the same squadron of pirates, and nothing had been heard of the crews of the last vessels. It was believed at Porto Rico that they were put to death. Captain Allen states that they fell in with the pirates, but ran in between the islands and got clear of them. No proclamation blockading the Spanish Maine, had been published at Porto Rico.

We also learn from Capt. Gibson, of the schr. Herald, who arrived last evening in 17 days from St. Thomas, that the British frigate Forth, Sir Thomas Cochrane, was at Porto Rico with demands against the government of that place for depredations committed on British property, by the Spanish privateer Fortuna.

## Married,

At Plainfield, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Orin Fowler, BENJAMIN TUCKERMAN, Esq. Postmaster in Sterling, to Miss BETSEY LEONARD, of the former place.

At Sterling, on the 25th ult. by Elder G. W. Appleton, Mr. MASON BARBER, of Voluntown, to Miss LYDIA G. WELLS, of the former place.

In Griswold, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. John Hyde, Capt. MOSES HILLIARD, of Preston, to Miss MARTHA BREWSTER, daughter of Elias Brewster, Esq. of the former place.

## Died,

In this city, on the 26th ult. DAVID, son of Mr. David Yeomans, aged 3 years.

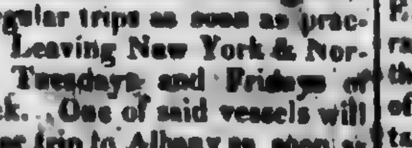
In this city, on the 27th ult. Mr. GEORGE W. POWERS, aged 25 years.

At [illegible], on the 1st Sept. Mr. GEORGE [illegible], and on the 9th Sept. Mrs. SUSANNAH HAMILTON, relict of the late Capt. David Hamilton; and in December, Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, all late of this city.

In Montville, on the 30th ult. Mrs. SARAH HILLHOUSE, aged 58, wife of Deacon Samuel Hillhouse.

In Shrewsbury, (Mass.) Capt. LEVI PEASE, aged 84 years. He was the father of stages, being the first person who started a line of stages in this country.—And it was considered, no longer since than this enterprising man had this scheme in view, by all, as sure ruin to the projector, and by many, as an enterprise too premature for this country, by at least a century. But he lived to see his highest expectations more than realized,—and to witness lines of stages running in every direction over this vast country, and even in the then American wilds, thousands of miles beyond what was then the boundary of the United States.

*For New York and Albany.*



New York & Norwich
LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb.* 11, 1824. 97—

Sundry accounts

LONG since due, have been left by the subscriber, (for the accommodation of his old customers,) in the hands of Mr. Lyman Brewer for collection, where they will remain until the first of March, at which time all that remain unpaid will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

WM. BELCHER,

*Norwich, Feb.* 2, 1824. 97—

Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 25th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the subscriber's dwelling house, in Preston, one Horse, three Cows, Household furniture, farming tools, &c. &c.—The sales will be without reserve, as the subscriber is about to remove out of the state.

ERASTUS BREWSTER 2d.

*Feb.* 10. 2w97—

# MASONIC.

THE Annual Meeting of Franklin Chapter Royal Arch Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested.

F. PRENTICE, *Sec'y.*

*Norwich, Feb.* 11. 97—

"Accidents will happen."

HALL'S

*Chemical, Vestimental and*

ODORIFEROUS PREPARATION

This preparation is confidently offered to the public, as the most efficient, the most valuable, and the most effectually extractive compound ever invented for removing *Grease, Oil, Pitch,* or *Paint* from Clothes, with *little trouble, and without the least injury to the nicest garment.*

This preparation possesses an *agreeable* and *reviving odor,* and is an excellent alleviator of sudden and convulsive *Head aches.* It will therefore make a useful as well as a perfectly agreeable and pleasant *smelling bottle.*

As this preparation is very valuable, no more should be used than is necessary, and care should be taken that the vial be stopped tight.

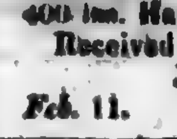
☞The above is for sale by Ripley & Waldo, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Druggists, Norwich.

*Feb.* 10. 97—

Periodical Works.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, The Edinburgh Review, The Quarterly Review, The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, The Christian Spectator, and the Missionary Herald for February, 1824, are received for subscribers, at the Bookstore of Robinson & Dunham—where a few extra numbers are received for the accommodation of those who may desire to become a subscriber for either of the above works. These publications are all excellent of their kind, and are worthy the patronage of an enlightened community; and more especially the first, which is exclusively American, ably conducted, and elegantly executed. This work is so transcendently superior to any periodical publication hitherto issued in this country, that it has been, for several years, regularly republished in the British Metropolis.

*Feb.* 10.



10 barrels Gin,

400 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather, Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*Feb.* 11. 97—

WANTED
in the Spring,

BY the *Bozrah Manufacturing Co.* a good Blacksmith, a Brass and Iron workman for Cotton Machinery, two or 3 Girls to tend power Looms, one Reeler. Also, a family with several Children of suitable age to work in the Factory. Good recommendations of character and ability will be required.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

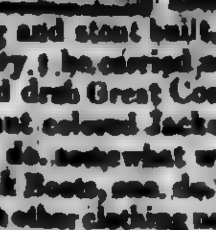
*Feb.* 7. 3w97—

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL LEFFINGWELL, late of Bozrah, deceased, having an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to sell the personal estate of said deceased, and enough of the real estate with the avails of the personal estate, to pay the debts of said estate, will expose them to sale, consisting of household furniture, beds, looms, &c. on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling-house of the deceased.

Christopher Leffingwell.

*Bozrah, Feb.* 9, 1824. 3w97—

Runaway



FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 31st Jan. an indented black boy, by the name of *Geo. Robins Dyer,* about 15 years old, long and stout built, walks large and handy; he carried away with him, a good drab Great Coat, one new fustian coloured Jacket and Trowsers, one do. somewhat worn, one pair of thick Boots, one do. Shoes, together with other clothing not exactly known. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to me, or give information where he may be found, shall have one cent reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. TYLER BROWN,

*Lisbon, Feb.* 2, 1824. 97—

To be sold at Public

AUCTION,

A FARM situated in the east part of Plainfield, containing eighty acres, suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasture, and woodland, with an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, with a one story DWELLING House, and Barn thereon standing.

Said Farm is well watered, and will positively be sold at Auction on the 10th day of March next. Also, will be sold at Auction at the same time, one pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Yearling and twelve Sheep: the sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—the terms of sale will be liberal, and made known at said time and place.

DAVID SHERMAN.

N. B.—If the weather should be stormy, the sail will be the first fair day after the 10th of March.

*Plainfield, Feb.* 5, 1824. 5w97—

*Auction Sales.*

AT Auction on the first Monday of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Store of the late Dea. *John Douglass,* of Plainfield, deceased, all of the stock of Goods of said deceased, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Muslins, Hard Ware, Crockery, a small lot of Drugs and Medicines. Also, sundry articles of Farming utensils, &c. &c.—Sales will be adjourned from time to time until finished; conditions at time and place made known.

JOSEPH EATON, HENRY SABINE, } *Executors.*

*Plainfield, Feb.* 5, 1824. 97—

For Sale

AT AUCTION,

ON Friday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M. (*If the weather should be fair, if not, on the next fair day*) at the house of John Armstrong, near the Brick Meeting house in Lebanon, 16 Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen, 3 horses, 25 tons of Hay, 100 bushels of Oats, 100 do. of Corn, 1 Loom, & all kinds of family utensils.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Lebanon, Feb.* 10, 1824. 97—

Samuel Story Jr.

WILL pay Cash and the highest price for

SHIP KNEES,

of good size and length. Apply to

SAMUEL STORY,
or JOHN LATHROP.

*Feb.* 10, 1824. 4w97—

NOTICE.

THE attaching creditors of Capt. *HANSARD HALLET,* are requested to meet the undersigned at the store of Capt. James N. Brown, in Norwich, on the 14th day February instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to name proposals of settlement of said claims. AVERY MORGAN, *Attorney to said Hallet.*

*Norwich, Feb.* 2, 1824. 1w—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *JOHN DOUGLASS, Esq.* late of said Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Eaton and Henry Sabine, Esq'rs. executors to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executors are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Feb. 1824. Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by J. GORDON, Clerk. [97

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within & for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. JOHN STANTON,* late of Bozrah, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent; said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Bozrah, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

97—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the New-York Patriot.*

LINES

In anticipation of La Fayette's passage to America, in a National Vessel.

Wave, flag of freedom, proudly wave!
A welcome guest reclines beneath thee!
The laurels of the illustrious brave,
With fresher verdure, shall enwreath thee!

Display the stars, with rays benign,
On him, in virtue's cause grown hoary,
Whose zeal in early youth was thine,
Whose strongest pulse beat for thy glory!

Bear safely o'er the dubious flood
Him who, amidst our darkest hour,
Devoted kindred, fortune, blood,
To shield us from a tyrant's power.

Full proudly may our banner wave,
And all its brilliant stripes extend,
In honor of the good and brave—
Of Washington's and Freedom's friend.

*From the New-Hampshire Patriot.*

Jonathan's account of a Printing Office.

Did y'ever go into the Printers?—
That is the greatest of [illegible],
I wonder they dont break to splinters,
Things, they whop round so like *thrashers*.

The types are all smooth on their faces,
And,—I never, since I was born,—
They rattle them into their places
As quick as a hen picks up corn.

Their best iron press cut a caper,
(I'd 'ave thought for cheese it would please her)
They cover'd the types up with paper,
Then pull'd—I van! 'twas a *squeezer*.

To tell how 'twas fix'd, it would task ye—
But then if 'twas a grain wider—
'Twould make, by the *hookey I ask ye*—
A curious press, Sir, for cider.

They laid on the ink, sir, I sniggers,
With *things* that hung up the side,
Just like the heads of black niggers,
Except that the wool was inside.

Their sink too, you'd guess was a [illegible],
With cross-legs, some like a table,
'Twas fill'd with the blackest of water,
And rock'd, just like a cradle.

On a table some types stood alone—
I thought I'd see if they'd stick—
I touch'd them, they all tumbled down,
And then I clear'd out mighty quick.

Jan. 13, 1824. JOCK.

Things I do not know and have not known.

A married man I do not know,
Who's free from noise and strife;
A single man I do not know
Who would not have a wife.

A woman I have never known
Who would not wanted be;
A woman I have never known
Who married and was free.

I never knew an aged man,
Who truly wish'd to die;
I never knew a youthful man
Who never breath'd a sigh.

I never knew an idle man,
Whom Satan could not hire;
I never knew a trading man
Who never prov'd a liar.

I never knew a witty man,
Who wealthy ever was;
I never knew a simple man,
But meddled with the laws.

I never knew a singing man,
Who did not relish wine,
I never knew a rhyming man,
Who ne'er went out to dine.

A homely maid I never knew,
Who so herself believed;
A handsome maid I never knew,
Who could not be deceived.

*From the American Sentinel.*

TO A PEN.

Little pliant passive tool,
Employed alike by wit and fool,
By high and low of all conditions,
By poets, beaus, and politicians,
By doctors, parsons, many cits,
By lawyers, clerks, and would-be wits;
These all do know thy utmost will,
These all can claim thy service till;
Yet none of these in tuneful lays,
Did ever think to give thee praise.
When in their service quite worn out,
You very often are forgot,
And they no gratitude display,
But cast thee carelessly away,
Among the sweepings of the floor,
To lie and never be thought of more;
Or sometimes kindled on the fire,
On smoking coal to expire,
Thus some have answer'd their own ends,
Then soon forget their kindest friends.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and style of *Brewster & Brown*, was, by mutual consent & agreement, dissolved on the 31st of December; and all persons having open accounts with them, are requested to call and settle them previous to the first of March next.

J. W. BREWSTER,
BILLINGS BROWN.

*Preston, Jan.* 1824. 3w96—

## FOR SALE.

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan.* 29.

## NO TRIFLING.

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL, (FOR SALE.)

**Stone-Ware,**

*Together with various kinds of*

**GROCERIES,**

**COTTON GOODS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan.* 19, 1824. 94—

## Commission House.

GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phoenix Building* Corner of Wall & Water St.

**NEW-YORK.**

Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept.* 1, 1823. 6mo71—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, concluding to adopt a new arrangement in business, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment by the first of April next—United States' or Connecticut money that is good, will be received in payment, except where it is otherwise stipulated.

☞All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to call and receive their pay.

ZERUBABEL WIGHTMAN.

*Bozrah, Jan.* 27. 3w96—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to *M. T. Richards & Co.* are hereby notified that a dissolution of said company will take place within a few weeks; and that settlement of accounts, and payment of all demands is now modestly requested, and will be earnestly required soon.

All those having claims against said Company, are desired to call and receive their pay.

M. T. RICHARDS & Co.

*Preston, Jan.* 5, 1824. 6w92—

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan.* 20, 1824. 94—

## NOTICE.

PACKER & LESTER want to buy a good saddle horse from 5 to 6 years of age.

Who offer for sale two second hand Roping frames and one drawing frame, extremely low.

*Canterbury Jan.* 20, 1824. 94—

## ☞Satinett Weavers.

WANTED Immediately by the subscriber, 4 Satinett Weavers.—None need apply, unless they are capable of turning out from 8 to 10 yards per day—80 picks to the inch. SAMUEL ALLEN.

*Franklin, Feb.* 2, 1823. 3w96—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of February, 1824, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of *Mrs. DOROTHY STODDARD*, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, with incident charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Said estate is situated in Preston, adjoining the lands of Mr. Amasa Standish, Jacob Newton, & Wm. Kimball, Esq.

J. W. BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*

*Feb.* 2. 3w96—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on the 17th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Mr. Pardon Brown, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1011 15 with incident charges.

CHESTER SMITH, *Adm'r.*

*Jan.* 21. 95—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. THANKFUL BALDWIN*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Capt. Joseph E. Hubbard*, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Lisbon, Feb.* 3, 1824. 96—

## CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

F. W. BUSHNELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

**FANCY & WINDSOR**

**CHAIRS,**

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash* or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan.* 27. 1823. tf95—

## February 4, 1824.

## JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

TWO steady industrious Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with their business And also, one Journeymen Chair Maker, who understands making Fancy Chairs, will find constant employment and good pay, by applying immediately to the subscriber, Norwich Town,

Where all kinds of

**Cabinet Furniture,**

of the most recent fashions, and

**FANCY CHAIRS**

*Are manufactured in the best style.*

JONATHAN T. THROOP.

*Feb.* 3. tf94—

## The subscriber will continue the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of **Stockbridge Marble,** which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

**Monuments,** of any kind, will be neatly finished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

*Norwich, Feb.* 3, 1824. 96—

## Norwich Ale.

THE subscriber offers to the public, ALE of the first quality—in barrels and half barrels; and **TABLE BEER,**—*in ditto.*

*ALSO,*

**GRAINS,**

Which is esteemed very superior feed for milch Cows, store Hogs, Horses and Sheep.

**N. B.—Fresh Yeast,**

For family use, very fine, at the Brewery in Norwich-Landing.

JOHN C. HIND.

Jan 31, 1824. 3w96—

## LORILLARD'S *Advertisement.*

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**

DULY authorized AGENTS of Messrs. P. & G. Lorillard, of New York, offer for sale a fresh supply of

*Lorillard's Scotch & Maccaboy*

**SNUFF,**

**Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,**

which they warrant, and will sell at the manufactory prices.

N. B.—Accompanying the above consignment, we have from Messrs Lorillards, their caution against certain spurious Snuff—a considerable quantity of which, they find, has been offered to merchants in this vicinity.

*Nov.* 24. tf85—

## RAYMOND & SMITH

*inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

**MEN'S & BOY'S FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

(Of every description,)

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

*Boots & Shoes,*

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel drakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823 90—

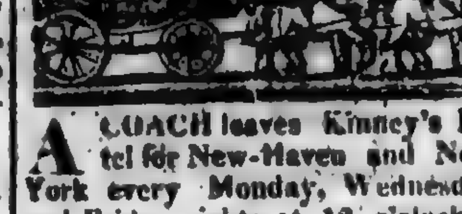
## Winter Arrangement.

**The sloop REVENGE, CAPT. ROGERS,**

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec.* 30. 9—

## POST-COACH LINE.



A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan.* 5, 1824. 92—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of **MERINO SHEEP,** which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 66 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan.* 15, 1824.

## PATENT-CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 23. 69—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan.* 13, 1824. 95—

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

**BLANKS**

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

## FOR SALE, by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov.* 25, 1823. 86—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

**about 250 acres**

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon.

Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City. PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan.* 6, 1824. tf93—

## TO LET,

*AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT—*

THE subscriber's Dwelling house, Store, slaughter house, and garden, situated in the south east part of Colchester;—a good stand for a merchant, and where the mercantile business, butchering, and putting up of provision, have been done for fifteen or twenty years to advantage. It is about eight miles from Norwich, (near Gardner's pond) and within a few rods of a school house. Any one wishing to engage in the above business, will do well to call on the subscriber, whose terms will be reasonable, living in the village of Colchester.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber by book or note, are hereby requested to make payment by the 1st of March next, or otherwise they will be called upon in a different manner, which of necessity cost will ensue, and to the subscriber very disagreeable.

AVERY MORGAN.

*Colchester, Jan.* 22, 1824. 3w95

## A GOOD FARM,

CONTAINING 112 acres, situated about one mile from the Rev. Doct. Strong's Meeting-House, on the Scotland road, will be rented from the 1st of April, on the most favorable terms. Said Farm is well watered and wooded, and has on it an excellent orchard, good Buildings, &c. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, Norwich Town, or to the subscriber in Hampton.

ABIAL ROATH.

*Hampton, Jan.* 12, 1824. tf93—

## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 330 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Chaise house, Corn-house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county; is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood Land, a large and valuable Orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith shop.

**Likewise,**

The Farm called the Hazen Farm adjoining the Shetucket River, about 2 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 380 acres with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
or WILLIAM LATHROP,

*Norwich, Jan.* 27, 1823. 4—

## For Sale.

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Cardee Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

151 acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez H. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Bromley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Cardee Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

## For sale, or to let.

A GOOD FARM, 3-4 of a mile west of the first Baptist Meeting House, Colchester—containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with a good supply of wood land, a good dwelling-house, and a good barn and corn house.

A generous credit will be given, with good security, for one half or more of the purchase. Possession given the 1st of April next.

If not sold, it will be let. For terms, please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOSHUA MAXSON.

*Colchester, Dec.* 8, 1823. 88tf—

## TO LET,

*From first of May next,*

THAT large, convenient, and well located Dwelling House with a large garden, barn, chaise house and wood house, now occupied by Mr. Trumbull, at the southerly end of Shetucket street, in Chelsea.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to Mr. Jonathan Randall.*

*Norwich, Nov.* 3. [illegible]

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan.* 27. [illegible]

## House to Let.

TO let from April next, that pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling House, large garden, barn and outhouses, together with a lot of land adjoining—now occupied by Francis A. Perkins, Esq. being in Chelsea, about 80 rods east from the brick corner (so called.)

Inquire at the office of

J. WILLIAMS,
or of SHUBAEL BREED, Esq.

*Dec.* 31, 1823. eowf3m9—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*[illegible], Goodsville,*
*Oct.* 4, 1823. —79—

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan.* 7. 96—

**25** Bbls. Wheat and Buck Wheat FLOUR, of the best quality, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*Dec.* 28, 1823.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1824. Whole No. 98.



TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS.**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**Winter Arrangement.**

**The sloop REVENGE, CAPT. ROGERS,**

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

*Dec. 30.* 91—

**Cheap Goods. A. & A. GAY,**

*Have just received a new supply of* **FALL GOODS,** *Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only—among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super Callicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

**800 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin SHOES,** at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

**NEW GOODS.**

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of **Foreign and Domestic GOODS.**

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Pattern,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodellville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

**The subscriber will continue the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of **Stockbridge Marble,** which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

**Monuments,** of any kind, will be neatly finished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

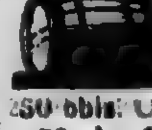
N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.
*Norwich, Feb. 3, 1824.* 96—

**Periodical Works.**

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, The Edinburgh Review, The Quarterly Review, The New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, The Christian Spectator, and the Missionary Herald for February, 1824, are received for subscribers, at the Bookstore of Robinson & Dunham—where a few extra numbers are received for the accommodation of those who may desire to become a subscriber for either of the above works. These publications are all excellent of their kind, and are worthy the patronage of an enlightened community; and more especially the first, which is exclusively American, ably conducted, and elegantly executed. This work is so transcendently superior to any periodical publication hitherto issued in this country, that it has been, for several years, regularly republished in the British Metropolis.

*Feb. 10.*



**200 barrels** Superfine Flour,
250 bbls. Cider Brandy,
25 do. Country Gin,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
30 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil.
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
300 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
3 tons Copperas,
50 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,
For sale by
**RIPLEY & WALDO.**

**FOR SALE.**

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of **MERINO SHEEP,** which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan. 26, 1824.*

**Samuel Story Jr.**

WILL pay Cash and the highest price for **SHIP KNEES,** of good size and length. Apply to SAMUEL STORY, or JOHN LATHROP

*Feb. 10, 1824.* 4w97—

**☞Satinett Weavers.**

WANTED immediately by the subscriber, 4 Satinett Weavers.—None need apply, unless they are capable of turning out from 8 to 10 yards per day—80 picks to the inch.

SAMUEL ALLEN.
*Franklin, Feb. 2, 1823.* 3w96—

**JOB PRINTING**
*Neatly executed at this OFFICE.*


## MEDLEY.

The following anecdote is extracted from the 2d edition of 'A description of Brunswick, Maine,' lately published. It is a good story.—*Hartford Mercury.*

Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Maine, was Daniel Malcolm; a man of undaunted courage, and an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who gave him the name Surgurmumby, i. e. very strong man. Early in the spring he ventured alone into the forest for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehensive of the return of the Indians so early in the season. While engaged in his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about half its length, he was surprised by Indians who crept up and secured his musket, standing by his side. 'Surgurmumby,' said the chief, 'now me got you; long me want you; you long time speak Indian, long time worry him; me have got you now; look up stream to Canada.' 'Well,' said Malcolm, with true sang froid, 'you have me, but just help me open this log before I go!' They all, five in number, agreed. Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took out his small wedges, and told the Indians to put their fingers to the partially clefted wood, and help to pull it open—they did—he then suddenly struck out his blunt wedge and the elastic wood instantly closed fast on their fingers and he secured them.

### Dr. Johnson's Scheme of life for Sunday,

*Entered in his Diary, (which he kept regularly during the latter part of his life.)*

JULY 13, 1755.

1. To rise early; and in order to do it, to go to sleep early on Saturday.
2. To use some extraordinary devotion in the morning.
3. To examine the tenor of my life, particularly the last week; and mark my advances in religion, or recession from it.
4. To read the scriptures methodically, with such helps as are at hand.
5. To go to Church twice.
6. To read books of Divinity, either speculative or practical.
7. To instruct my family.
8. To wear off, by meditation, any worldly soil contracted in the week.

FRANKLIN particularly endeavored to convince young persons, that no qualities are so likely to make a poor man's fortune, as those of *frugality and integrity.* I was never discouraged, says he, by the seeming magnitude of my undertakings, as I have always thought, that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs, among mankind, if he first forms a good plan; & cutting off all amusements and employments, that would divert his attention, makes the execution of the same plan, his sole study and business.

### WILD GEESE.

When wild geese are tamed, they will join with a flock of domestic geese, but at the usual time of migration, are very apt to join any flock which approaches near them in their passage.—*Williams' Hist. Vt. p. 136.*

A number of years since, a farmer in Mass. shot at a flock of wild geese that was passing over to the south, and broke the wing of one of them. He kept and domesticated the goose, until it was apparently as tame as any one from our common flocks. The ensuing spring he neglected to clip her wings, and she flew away in a flock that was passing to the north, and he conceived her lost. The next autumn, however, when a very large flock was returning to the south, eleven detached themselves and alighted in the farmer's yard. They proved to be one old and ten young ones. The old one was the same that left him in the spring.

A young man having entertained a tender passion for a young woman, felt such insurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the fair empress of his heart, resolved on an expedient that would bring the business to an issue. He went to the clergyman & requested the banns of marriage might be published according to law. When the publication was brought to her ears, she was filled with astonishment, and went to him to vent her resentment; he bore the sally with fortitude, observing that if she did not think proper to have him, he could go to the clergyman and forbid the banns. After a moment's pause, she took wit in her anger and said, 'as it has been done, it is a pity that the *shilling should be thrown away.*'

A bookseller in Paris has been denounced, & will probably suffer twelve months imprisonment, for selling a print of Napoleon's grave; and another individual has had all his effects seized, for being in possession of a bust of the late Emperor.

As a country schoolmaster was hobbling one day to his school-room, he was met by a nobleman, who asked his name and vocation. Having declared his name, he added, 'and I am master of the parish!' 'Master of the parish!' observed the peer, 'how can that be?' 'I am master of the children,' said the man, 'the children are masters of their mothers; the mothers are rulers of the *fathers*, and consequently I am master of the whole parish.'

*Pleasure.*—Our pleasures, for the most part, are short, false and deceitful; and, like drunkenness, revenge the jolly madness of one hour, with the sad repentance of many.

*Compliment to the United States.*—GALIANO, a leading member of the Spanish Cortes, in a speech delivered on the 24th May, notices our country in the following complimentary manner:

Let us turn our eyes to the United States of America, a country which presents the *Beau ideal* of human institutions, and points out the true path to prosperity and glory. To what does it owe its power? To what the stability of its constitution? To a principle of revolt against arbitrary power, and the maxim of the Sovereignty of the people.—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

The following pleasing lines on two infant children, are found on a monument in the village of SUNNING:

The father's air, the mother's look,
The sportive smile and pretty joke,
The rosy lip, sweet babeling grace,
The beauties of the mind and face,
And all the charms of infant souls,
This tomb within its bosom holds.

*Good Humor.*—A little reflection will shew, that good humor may be properly termed the *balm of being*, the quality to which all that adorns or elevates mankind, must owe its power of pleasing.

### Conscious Integrity.

When Admiral Sir George Rooke was making his will, some friends who were present expressed their surprise that he had not more to leave. 'Why,' said the worthy veteran, 'I do not leave much, but what I do leave was honestly acquired; it never cost a sailor a tear, nor my country a farthing.'

### Epitaph on Joseph King.

Here lies a man than whom no better's wal-king,
Who was even when sleeping always a tall-King;
A King by birth was he, and yet he was no king—
In life he was thin-King, and in death he was Jo-King.

### *ENIGMA.*

To three parts of a cross add a circle complete,
And two semicircles with a perpendicular meet,
Add a triangle with a cross that stands on two feet,
And two semicircles and a circle complete.

[The answer is to be found in every sailor's mouth.]—*Gaz.*

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Boston Statesman.*

### "THE MARRIED MAN."

"Devoting all to love, each was to each a dearer self."

As I was passing a short time since, through the village of C———, I thought of my old friend and classmate Orlando, and determined to call and see him. I was musing upon the days of our youth which we had passed together, with heart so light, and soul so full of glee; halcyon days which had passed away; and left me almost wearied of life, and all its dull realities, when I found myself within a few steps of his residence.

Orlando had been married 5 or 6 years, and as I approached his rural dwelling, I beheld a beautiful little girl about 4 years old, playing on a lawn in front of it; I soon perceived in the bright and laughing eye which met my gaze as I enquired for my friend, her strong resemblance to him; she flew before me with the lightness and grace of a sylph, and unceremoniously bro't me into the presence of her parents. For a moment I was unobserved; for the attention of both was fixed on a lovely boy, scarcely a year old, who had just left the supporting hand of his father, and tottering towards the extended arms of his mother, was quickly folded in her maternal embrace, while a glow of the purest pleasure suffused her animated countenance.

I received from them both, that cordial welcome which is so grateful to the feelings. I was delighted with the air of neatness and simplicity which I observed throughout their dwelling; no costly furniture surrounded them; but the room in which we were seated, was tastefully decorated with flowers from their own garden;—Her dress was simple, in the extreme, "veil'd in a robe of purest white." I then felt indeed that "Loveliness needs not the foreign aid of ornament," for she had none but such as nature gave; her luxuriant auburn tresses required nothing to adorn them, and she wore no "brighter diamonds than her eyes" could furnish, nor "deeper rubies, than her lips composed."

I was charmed with her lively and engaging conversation, the elegance and refinement of which convinced me that in her close attention to maternal duties, she had not neglected the cultivation of her mind.

My friend had, it is true, lost some of the careless gaiety of youth, and the affectionate solicitude of husband and father, "To his polished brow a cast of thought had lent;" but O, when he spoke to me of his lovely little family, what a sunshine of happiness beamed from his eyes. He led me over the smiling fields which were spread around his dwelling, and pointed out to me from little eminences the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

This happy couple appeared to live in Arcadian simplicity, enjoying all the calm pleasures of a rural life. I left them with regret, wishing that I was like Orlando, a "*married man*," and returned home to mourn over the solitary and cheerless lot of an OLD BACHELOR.

### EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

On the 9th of May, 1820, the smack Princess of Wales sailed from London, for Prince Edward's Island, in the Indian sea, for the purpose of catching seals, which sea they reached on the 17th of March, 1821. At midnight she struck on the island of Crozette, and the crew got out the long-boat, notwithstanding the proposal of the captain, who, acquainted with the desolation that prevailed on the island, thought it would be better to go down than to brave starvation and other miseries.—They reached shore, having saved nothing from the wreck but a tinder box, a gridiron, a frying-pan, a lance, and a few knives. Before this occurrence, eight of the crew had left the smack in a boat, with the intent to fish close to another island, on which they were obliged to go ashore, & next morning each party thought the other lost. Those who landed in the island of Crozette were seven in number. The night was as dark as pitch, and the sufferers had no other means of protection than the boat, which they turned over themselves as a security against the sea elephants, which were in great abundance in the neighborhood. In the morning, they saw the vessel on her beam ends, with a large hole in the bottom, and a heavy sea washing over her. With difficulty, on account of the heavy sea, they succeeded, after several attempts, in getting possession of a few chests of spoiled bread, a part of one of the sails, some rigging, and at last they got hold of the mast, which was soon separated by the storm from the vessel. For three weeks they lay under the boat, being prevented from building a hut by the inclemency of the weather. They lived upon birds and the tongues and hearts of the sea elephants.—The former they were enabled to catch with ease; the latter they killed with the lance which they saved from the wreck. In the course of a month from this period, they raised a hut with the materials saved from the wreck, covered the roof with the skins of the sea elephants, and made beds of grass. Their winter, in consequence of the island being in about 47 degrees south latitude and 47 degrees east longitude, took place at the period of our summer season; but, indeed, so inclement was the weather during their abode there, that the summer may be said to be limited to one month. Their clothes lasted until December, when they were obliged to use seal skins, which they sewed together with the sinews of the sea elephant, by means of an old nail. Their whole time was occupied between eating and lying in wait for the sea elephants and birds, and reading a bible, which had been saved from the wreck, and co-operated with the sufferings they had undergone in reforming the most dissolute among them. The month of December had not ended, when they were astonished and delighted at seeing a boat rowing up to the beach, and their eight shipmates, who they feared had been lost, land upon the island. It happened that the very plans adopted by the one party had been acted upon by the other. They were dressed in the same manner, and had lived in the same way; but those who had left their island had not been able to raise a hut, and had ventured again upon the water in search of a more comfortable abode, which they found among their friends, after a search in the distance of about 15 miles. The two islands were distant from each other upwards of three leagues; and the inhabitants being thus collected, and having lived together three weeks, the means of living began to become more slack, and it was agreed upon, that five of the number should go back to the island to live upon the produce there, while those who remained where they were, should build a vessel of the materials of the huts and the planks of some house which the Americans had formerly erected, and were buried in the sand. After the most dreadful fatigue, they succeeded in building a stone house, and were at the same time proceeding with the ship, in which, wretched as it necessarily must be, they were determined to attempt to return home. In about five months a lugger of about 12 tons was completed. They launched her, and intended to depart the day after; but, to their dismay, on the very night of the launch, she was blown among the rocks, and her stern was beaten in. Scarcely, however, had this calamity occurred, when an old fellow, who was constantly employed on the lookout, cried out "a sail!" They all looked in the same direction, but the general opinion was that the sail was no other than a large bird, which had often led them into errors of the same sort. They, however, lighted a fire with the blubber of the sea elephant, their only fuel, on the most elevated part of the island, to attract the attention of the vessel, if there should be one in sight.—They soon saw a schooner, which sent a boat ashore. The shipwrecked seamen ran towards this delightful object; but as their seal skin trowsers retarded their progress they threw them off, and the crew of the schooner actually took them for a new race of inhabitants. So great was the desire of the unfortunate fellows to get on board, that they actually ran into the water, and swam toward the vessel, where they were provided with every thing they were in want of. The schooner was the Philo, of Boston, Captain Percival.—They were taken to the Isle of France, and two of them, named Veale and Pettiebridge, came home in the Lord Exmouth, Capt. Brisbane.—*London paper.*

*From the North-American Review.*

### LONDON.

No city in Christendom announces itself from so far; or sends to such a distance the delighted intimations of its extent and power. Twenty miles before its pinnacles and spires are visible, the black cloud of smoke and vapour that hangs over it, as a perpetual canopy, is seen to swell up in the horizon like the dark fogs of [illegible] which sometimes announce the approach to a vast continent. About as far off the increase in the amount of passing is perceptible. Stage coaches, of all sizes and forms, crowded with passengers on their tops, that make them seem instinct with life, hurry by in succession, and the postchaises and equipages multiply to such numbers, that one not accustomed to calculate the wide influence of so great a city, can hardly persuade himself that he is not already approaching its very suburbs. Some miles, however, before he is even so near as this, the numbers of every thing moving begin to look like crowds, and soon afterwards the crowds fall into an almost incessant and uninterrupted stream. In the meantime, the roads and streets are growing wide, and the shops more frequent, rich, and showy. The villages disappear, or rather become considerable towns; and the towns are gradually changed into a continued succession of suburbs, through the midst of which the astonished stranger hastens forward, until, driven perpetually forward by the unbroken torrent, he finds himself borne at last, into the endless multitudes of the Metropolis itself.

### NORWAY, &c.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review has an interesting article on Dr. Clarke's Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia. Some account of the state of society in the city of Christiania in Norway, and of the commercial and agricultural resources of the country, is given in the following extract from the Review:

The reception of strangers by the Norwegians is of the most hospitable kind; there is no part of Europe, where more sumptuous or more varied entertainments are given, than in Christiania; but some practices noticed by Dr. Clarke, and which are observed to prevail in the first circles of society, such as marking the points of a game at cards with chalk upon the table, smoking, and spitting on the ground, indicate a slight degree of barbarism, and want of refinement and delicacy. It must, however, be observed, that the last of these habits, the most offensive of all, is common in a country which boasts of its peculiar civilization and knowledge of the arts of life. As there is no market in Christiania, a necessary part of the economy even of the first [illegible], consists in providing, at a particular season, stores for a whole year's consumption. The great preparation is made in autumn; and the slaughter of cattle, in the month of October is astonishing. Some of the meat is salted, the rest is dried. The English language is generally understood; and the dresses of the females in the best society are English. From the number of the servants, the largeness of the establishments, and the trouble of superintending the domestic concerns, the mistresses of families after their marriage, find so much of their time occupied, that they have no leisure to attend to any thing else.

The commerce of the country consists in the exportation of timber, iron, copper, alum, glass, tar, and skins; among the articles imported, are corn from Denmark and the Baltic; cloth, camlets, hardware, lead, and coal from England. The population of Norway at the time of Dr. Clarke's visit, amounted to 910,000 inhabitants. The state of the laboring poor was improving; and the lower orders appeared to live as well as those in England, with this difference, that their bread was made of rye instead of wheat. The cattle during the winter are fed chiefly with the leaves and small branches of a species of poplar, gathered at the end of the summer; we may add, that a similar practice prevails in most of the cantons of Switzerland, and in the North of Italy. "The peasants and poor of Norway will not eat rabbits, they fancy them too like cats."—p. 26. Every country furnishes instances of the dislike entertained by its inhabitants to particular articles of subsistence, which are held in estimation by other people. The Arabs eat locusts, roasted and boiled, while they are surprised that crabs, oysters, and lobsters should form any part of the food of Europeans. "Who would prevail on an Englishman," our author asks "to eat a rat or a hedge-hog? Yet these are acknowledged to afford a delicious morsel in countries where the inhabitants are not liable to the same prejudices." The singular taste of eating rats is incorrectly stated by some writers to have prevailed among the Ancient Romans; it was not the rat, but the [illegible] mouse found in chesnut woods, [illegible] eaten by the Italians (who call it ghiro from the Latin *glis*) that formed a dish at the Roman table.

The laws respecting marriage had been altered a short time before Dr. Clarke's arrival. Every man born of a farmer or laborer was formerly a soldier; those born of sailors were sailors. The officers of the district took them at any age [illegible]. After this, the man could not marry without producing a certificate signed by the Minister of the parish, that he had property sufficient to support a wife and family. A peasant, before he came [illegible], might marry without a certificate; but he exposed his wife and family to the danger of being starved, if it was afterwards enrolled; and parents would not allow their daughters to marry without some prospect of support. These regulations operated as a strong preventive check on population, and accounted for the slow increase of the people. They

ORIGINAL STAINED

also expl... lower classes were ... than could be expected from ... of the country. The Governor complained to Dr. Clarke of the alteration of the law, and of the change which had recently taken place; and said, that the peasants would now marry without any prospect of being able to maintain a family; and the consequence would be, that more would be born than the country could support.—We wish that some intelligent traveller would institute inquiries relating to this subject, and ascertain what the result has actually been. There are circumstances in the modes of life, and peculiar situation of Norway, that lead us to believe, the population of the country must increase at a very slow rate. Among these we may mention the great proportion of pasture, in comparison with the soil capable of growing corn, the low state of all the manufacturing establishments, the practice of purchasing large tracts of wood by the merchants, in order to protect the growing timber, which prevents the clearing of the land, and placing more of it under tillage. If, as Professor Malthus asserts, an improved system of husbandry has taken place, and the obstacles in the way of the division of property have been removed, the funds for the maintenance of labor have doubtless been increased, and the resources for supplying a greater population, enlarged and extended.

### WASHINGTON IRVING.

The London Times of the 5th of Dec. pays the following compliment to the talents of one of our countrymen.

"Under the quaint and somewhat vulgar title of 'Salmagundi,' the British public are presented with many of the golden thoughts which flow from the elegant pen of Mr. Washington Irving. The happiest efforts of our own happiest writers, we believe do not excel the productions of this trans-atlantic classic. In the choice of his subject, whether humorous or pathetic, he possesses the most exquisite taste of any author in any age or nation that we know. For purity of style he is admitted to be unrivalled; and, perhaps it would not be too great a stretch of literary courtesy to transfer to Mr. Irving, the praise which Dr. Johnson so literally allotted to the language of the Spectator. "He who would acquire an English style and familiar but not coarse, elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the Volumes of Addison.""

## Official Document.

### NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

*To the House of Representatives.*

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of December last, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate a plan for a Peace Establishment of the Navy of the United States," I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy, which contains the plan required.

In presenting this plan to the consideration of Congress, I avail myself of the occasion to make some remarks on it, which the importance of the subject requires, and experience justifies.

If a system of universal and permanent peace could be established, or if, in war, the belligerant parties would respect the right of neutral powers, we should have no occasion for a navy or an army. The expense and dangers of such establishments might be avoided. The history of all ages proves that this cannot be presumed; on the contrary, that at least one half of every century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and desolating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period to which a rational calculation may be extended. And, as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, whenever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of our cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow-citizens, which was seized and confiscated, or destroyed, by the belligerent parties, in the wars of the French revolution, and of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe, and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no objects of ambition to gratify; the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power. And if, in any European wars, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in almost every stage of, and by every party to these wars. To these encroachments and injuries, our regard for peace was finally forced to yield.

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and in many parts, with a strong, imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where the population was most dense, the pressure was comparatively light; but there was scarcely a harbor or city, or any of our great inlets which could be considered secure. New York and Philadelphia were eminently exposed, the then existing works not being sufficient for their protection. The same remark is applicable, in a certain extent, to the cities eastward of the former; and as to the condition of the whole country southward of the latter, the events which marked the war are too recent to require detail. Our armies and navy signalized themselves in every quarter where they had occasion to meet their gallant foe, and the militia voluntarily flew to their aid, with a patriotism, and fought with a bravery, which exalted the reputation of their government and country, and which did them the highest honor. In whatever direction the enemy chose to move with their squadrons and to land their troops, our fortifications, where any existed, presented but little obstacle to them. They passed those works without difficulty. Their squadrons, in fact, annoyed our whole coast, not of the sea only, but every bay and great river throughout its whole extent. In entering those inlets, and sailing up them with a small force, the effect was disastrous, since it never failed to draw out the whole population on each side, and to keep it in the field while the squadron remained there. The expense attending this species of defence, with the exposure of the inhabitants, and the waste of property, may readily be conceived.

The occurrences which preceded the war, and those which attended it, were alike replete with useful instruction as to our future policy. Those which mark the first epoch, demonstrate clearly that, in the wars of other powers, we can rely only on force for the protection of our neutral rights. Those of the second demonstrate, with equal certainty, that, in any war in which we may be engaged hereafter, with a strong naval power, the expense, waste, and other calamities, attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be defended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

Two great objects are therefore to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: the first, to prevent war, so far as it may be practicable; the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence, the subject of defence becomes intimately connected, in all its parts, in war and in peace, for the land and sea. No government will be disposed, in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared, and resolved, to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that Congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted, and terminated, digested, and made provision for the defence of our country, and support of its rights, in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our Navy, to a prescribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, and wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works, both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction that, by hastening their completion, I should render the best service to my country, and give the most effectual support to our free republican system of government, that my humble faculties would admit of, that I have devoted so much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy, since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of your next session.

The Navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay the due consideration to that argument. Justice will always have great weight in the cabinets of Europe; but in long and destructive wars, exigences often occur which press so vitally on them, that unless the argument of force is brought to its aid, it will be disregarded. Our land forces will always perform their duty in the event of war; but they must perform it on the land. Our navy is the arm which must be principally relied on for the annoyance of the commerce of the enemy, and for the protection of our own; and, also, by co-operation with the land forces, for the defence of the country. Capable of moving in any and every direction, it possesses the faculty, even when remote from our coast, of extending its aid to every interest on which the security and welfare of our Union depend. Annoying the commerce of the enemy, and menacing, in turn, its coast, provided the force on each side is nearly equally balanced, it will draw its squadrons from our own; and, in case of invasion by a powerful adversary, by a land and naval force, which is always to be anticipated, and ought to be provided against, our navy may, by like co-operation with our land forces, render essential aid in protecting our interior from incursion and depredation.

The great object, in the event of war, is to stop the enemy at the coast. If this is done, our cities, and whole interior, will be secure. For the accomplishment of this object, our fortifications must be principally relied on. By placing strong works near the mouths of our great inlets, in such positions as to command the entrances into them, as may be done in many instances, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for ships to pass them, especially if other precautions, and particularly that of steam batteries, are resorted to, in their aid. In the wars between other powers, into which we may be drawn, in support of our neutral rights, it cannot be doubted that this defence would be adequate to the purpose intended by it; nor can it be doubted, that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in a war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides near the Capes, as we are now doing, and at Old Point Comfort, and the Rip Raps, and connecting those works together by chains, whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam-batteries, the passage up the river would be rendered impracticable. This guard would also tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers entering into it; as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force, behind; since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam-batteries, behind the works, might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as by naval forces, that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and to give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia, and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a Peace Establishment of our Navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to submit these remarks on the whole subject. JAMES MONROE.

*Washington, Jan. 30, 1824.*

[☞ *Then follow the report of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, and a bill for the reorganization of the Naval Establishment. The following are the proposed grades and number of the commissioned and warrant officers.*]

| | | [*Present No.*] |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vice Admiral, | None. |
| 2 | Rear Admirals, | Do. |
| 3 | Commodores, | Do. |
| 25 | Captains, | 30 |
| 23 | Masters Commandant, | 30 |
| 149 | Lieutenants, | 187 |
| 51 | Sub Lieutenants, | None. |
| 19 | Masters, | 53 |
| 8 | Second Masters, | None. |
| 10 | Chaplains, | 10 |
| 40 | Pursers, | 41 |
| 40 | Surgeons, | 42 |
| 56 | Surgeon's Mates, | 33 |
| 400 | Master's Mates & Midshipmen, | 320 |
| 20 | Boatswains, | 13 |
| 20 | Gunners, | 18 |
| 16 | Carpenters, | 13 |
| 16 | Sailmakers, | 9 |

[☞ *By the second section of the bill, the President is to have power, whenever the public good may require it, to increase the officers, &c. not to exceed the following*]:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Vice Admiral, | 30 Chaplains, |
| 2 Rear Admirals, | 60 Pursers, |
| 3 Commodores, | 61 Surgeons, |
| 47 Captains, | 102 Surg's. Mates, |
| 25 Master's Comm'dt. | 611 Master's Mates and Midshipmen, |
| 256 Lieutenants, | 58 Boatswains, |
| 78 Sub Lieutenants, | 56 Gunners, |
| 35 Masters, | 46 Carpenters, |
| 15 Second Masters, | 43 Sailmakers. |

The pay and rations of the Vice Admiral to be $300 per month, and 20 rations; Rear Admiral $150, and 18 r.; Commodore $125, and 16 r.; Captain, commanding a squadron, $120, and 12 r.; Captain of the fleet $125, and 16 r.; Surgeon of the fleet $100, and 8 r.; Flag Lieutenant $50, and 4 r.; Secretary to Vice Admiral $65, and 1 r. Provision is also made for Secretaries to each Rear Admiral, Commodore, and Captain of a squadron; and the Admiral, or Commodore's coxswain, steward, and cook.

[☞ *The bill has also the following provisions*:—

That the vessels of war shall be rated as follows;

1st Rate, vessels mounting 100 guns & upwards.

2d Rate, vessels mounting over 74 and under 100 guns.

3d Rate, frigates of the largest size.

4th Rate, frigates of the second size.

5th Rate, post ships mounting 26 and under 36 guns.

6th Rate, sloops mounting 18 and under 26 guns.

7th Rate, vessels under 18 guns.

*That there shall be two classes of Navy Yards:*

*First Class.*—Yards in Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia; Washington; Gosport, Virginia; and one south of the Chesapeake. *Second Class*—On Lakes Ontario, Champlain, and Erie, while they are continued as navy yards or stations. The following is to be the annual pay, &c. of the officers attached to the Navy Yards, &c. in lieu of all other pay, &c.

| RANK. | *1st Class.* | *2d do.* | *Navy Hospitals.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To a Capt. commanding | $3000 | 2000 | |
| Master commandant commanding, | 1800 | 1500 | |
| Master command't not commanding, | 1500 | | |
| Lieutenants, | *1000 | 750 | |
| Masters, | 950 | 750 | |
| Surgeons, | | | 2000 |
| Surgeons, | *1200 | 850 | |
| Surgeons' mates, if passed | 900 | 660 | 750 |
| Surgeons' mates, not passed | 540 | 540 | 540 |
| Pursers | 1000 | | |
| Pursers acting as storekeepers | 1500 | 1000 | |
| Midshipmen, if passed for Lieutenants, | 425 | 425 | |
| Do. not passed, | 325 | 325 | |
| Boatswain, | 600 | 480 | |
| Gunner, | 500 | 400 | |
| Chaplain, | 800 | | |
| Surgeons, acting as medical purveyors, | | | 2000 |

* *Unless entitled to more by length of service. In that case, his annual amount of pay and rations.*

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Monday, Feb. 2.*

In pursuance of the order of the day, the joint resolution reported by a Select Committee of the Senate, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was taken up for consideration, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Smith in the chair. The first question was upon adopting the amendment submitted by Mr. Benton, in the shape of a new resolution, proposing a division of the country into districts; each district to have one vote for President and Vice President; that vote to be decided by the ballot of the people, in their primary assemblies; and when no election is made by the people, that the choice shall go to the House of Representatives, as now provided by the Constitution.

Mr. Benton being entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks in support of his proposition.

*Tuesday, Feb. 3.*

Mr. Benton's proposition to amend the Constitution was again taken up and advocated by him.

*Thursday, Feb. 5.*

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. presented the petition of sundry merchants of the town of Newburyport, in the state of Massachusetts, praying indemnity for French spoliations, previous to 1800.

Mr. Findlay presented three memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the Tariff.

Mr. Findlay laid on the table a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, in Congress to use their efforts to obtain such a revision of the existing Tariff, as will tend to encourage the domestic manufactures of the country.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C. praying the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

*Friday, Feb. 6.*

The bill authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service, was resumed for consideration, Mr. Ruggles in the chair. The amendments offered and adopted, in committee of the whole, when the bill was last under discussion, providing for the building of vessels, "so soon as suitable materials could be obtained," and to substitute for the sum of $850,000, first proposed by the committee, the sum of $425,000, to be appropriated annually for two years, were stated to the Senate; and Mr. Barbour rose in support of the bill, and spoke for about an hour. He was followed by Mr. Hayne, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. in favor, and Mr. Macon against the bill—and, after some debate upon the proper sum to be appropriated, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, Feb. 2.*

A message was received from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th Dec. last, requesting him to communicate to the House all such parts of the correspondence with the Government of Spain relating to the Florida Treaty, to the period of its final ratification, not heretofore communicated, as in his opinion, it might not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with copies of the document requested.

*Tuesday, Feb. 3.*

Mr. Hemphill's Bill for surveying routes for roads and canals, was again discussed in Committee of the whole.

*Thursday, Feb. 5.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and canals.

The committee rose, having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again.

*Friday, Jan. 6.*

AUCTION TAX.—Mr. Forward from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on sales of merchandize at auction, and for other purposes; which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

It proposes, that, from and after the 15th of April, there shall be levied on all sales at auction, of goods, wares, &c. whether of foreign or domestic growth, seven dollars and a half on each hundred dollars purchase money, at such sales, and in the same proportion for less or greater amounts: and two and a half per cent. in addition, where the bales or packages in which goods are imported, shall be broken or subdivided.

The exceptions to the general duty thus to be levied, are contained in the following proviso, extracted from the bill:

*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any sales by auction, of goods, wares, or merchandise, made pursuant to, or in execution of, any rule, order, decree, sentence, or judgment, of any court, or judicial officer in the U. S. or either of them, or made in virtue, or by force of, any distress for rent, or other cause for which a distress is allowed by law, or made in consequence of any bankruptcy or insolvency of any citizen of the U. S. pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property and effects by any citizen of the U. S. for the benefit of creditors; or made by, or on behalf of, executors or administrators of estates of citizens of the U. S. or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the U. S. or either of them, touching the collection of any tax, or duty, or disposal by auction, of public property of the U. S. or of any state; nor to any such sale or sales by auction of any second hand household furniture or farming utensils, or of ships, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, or to the cargoes of any ships or vessels which shall be wrecked or stranded within the U. S. and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

Licences are to be granted free of cost to auctioneers, on their entering into certain penal bonds for the compliance with the provisions of this law. They are to retain the amount of duty from the amount of sales, and for this labor are to receive an allowance of one per cent. commission.

No sales are to be made without notice publicly given, nor in any other manner than by public outcry.

If any goods are imported from abroad, bearing American marks, or purporting to be of American manufacture, though really of foreign make, they shall be absolutely forfeited.

COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, in compliance with directions of the Legislature of that state, offered the following joint resolution:

*Resolved, &c.* That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, viz: 'That no part of the Constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorise the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state.'"

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, the 9th inst. Mr. King of New York, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of this city, respecting a revision of the Tariff. The Senate resumed the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorising the building of an additional number of sloops of war. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Holmes, proposing merely to authorise the materials to be provided for building the vessels. Mr. H. supported his amendment. Mr. Lowrie was against building so many vessels [ten] immediately. He was in favor of increasing the navy to a certain extent, and for amending the bill, so as to appropriate $250,000 for the present year, and $150,000 annually, for the 4 succeeding years. Mr. Barbour was in favor of the gradual increase of the navy. He opposed the Amendment of Mr. Holmes. The question on the amendment was lost—11 yeas and 21 nays. In pursuance of a suggestion which had been made by Mr. Smith, Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with "250,000 dollars for the present year, and 200,000 dollars annually for the three succeeding years." This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

In the House of Representatives, a petition was presented from Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, on the prevention of small pox; discussing the validity of kine pock as its preventive, and proposing a plan for disseminating genuine vaccine matter, by a central agent at Washington, and local agents in each congressional district.

Mr. Van Rensselaer introduced a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of erecting a light-house on Verplanck's Point, Haverstraw Bay, New York.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for obtaining the requisite surveys and estimates on roads and canals. After Mr. Livingston's speech in its favor, the question to strike out the enacting clause was lost—84 to 108. Mr. Wickliffe proposed to amend the bill by striking out $30,000, and inserting $15,000 for obtaining plans, &c. This amendment was rejected, 85 to 91—and the House adjourned.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM HAYTI.

Advices from *Port-au-Prince* have been received in Nantucket, to the 18th Jan. Among the papers received is a proclamation of President Boyer, issued after a review of his army, on the 6th Jan. last. Like most of the Haytien State Papers, this Proclamation is well written; and is well translated into the Nantucket Inquirer. It bears the attest, and is unquestionably from the pen of B. Inginac, the Secretary of State of Hayti. It describes the sacrifices of the Haytiens to establish their Independence; the pacific and neutral policy which has been adopted by the government from its first establishment; of its desire uniformly expressed and acted upon to preserve amity and commercial intercourse with other nations; and that they have no cause to reproach themselves for any part of their conduct. It then proceeds:—

"Nevertheless, what credit has been given us for our loyal disposition? How have the different governments replied to them? Some, by a humiliating silence, which wounds as much the magnanimity of the nation, as it is contrary to the prescribed rules of sound reason: others in manifesting pretensions, of which the injustice is revolting, and which the national honor, in accordance with our sentiments and our duty, does not in any case admit.

"It is evident that the outrage done to the Haytien character, is a deplorable effect of absurd prejudice, resulting from the difference of color. Yet, it is necessary to declare it authentically, that this shameful motive is the only one on which is founded the unjust policy of which we complain. Is any new proof of this required? We shall find it, O infamy! in the proscription exercised at this day, more than ever, in certain countries, against men of the color of Haytiens; we shall find it in the ostensible recognition which some powers have made, in declining altogether our rights with the Republican States recently established in South America. These strange proceedings, however horrible they may be, would appear less surprising at an epoch less advanced; but at this age, when divine justice has declared its will, by placing, in this part of the world, its seal, on the alterations which have disconcerted all human foresight; now that the empire of light is such that, even those who, blinded by chimerical pretensions, believe themselves elected masters to rule here, are only ridiculous in the eyes of the new Haytien generation, who only know by tradition their past crimes, and the ... of their vanity: how can such a delusion be conceived as that manifested by our enemies? Haytiens! after such a ... of facts, the evidence of which is incontestible, who can doubt that our true glory exists in our determination? Who does not feel that we ought to be ready for combat? Yes, you are convinced of it: Union among us also is forever indestructible, and the Haytien people, under whatever circumstance, will prove to the world in defending their cause, to what point of heroism they can be elevated, and with what fidelity they have sworn to LIVE FREE OR TO DIE."

After this spirited appeal the Proclamation concludes with four orders, for the complete organization of the militia of the country; the completion of the regiments of the line; and for the replenishment of the arsenals, &c. in all the departments.

A letter dated Liverpool, Dec. 15, 182[illegible] says—"Our countryman, Perkins, tells me that he has invented a steam-engine to go in the long boat of an Indiaman, and to take up but little room, that it will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer; also that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam; and, that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the minimum."

*National Gazette.*

The Paris papers contain an account of a father who immediately shot his son, on discovering that he had committed a highway robbery.

## DOMESTIC.

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser, Feb. 1[illegible].*

### STEAM BOAT CAUSE.

We have been favored by Mr. Prentiss, one of the editors of the Statesman, with the perusal of a letter from the corresponding editor, Mr. Carter, dated at Washington, Feb. 9th, received by the [illegible] which arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday, after the Statesman went to press. As the public feel a deep interest in this important trial, we were cheerfully permitted to make the following extract; and are pleased to learn by it, that the arguments of the counsel and the decision of the court are hereafter to be published in a pamphlet form.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

*Monday, 9th Feb. 1824.*

*Supreme Court.*—On motion of Mr. Kelly, a senator from Alabama, Mr. Owen, a member of the House of Representatives from that state, was admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

At a little after 11 o'clock, Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General, resumed his argument in the steam-boat case, and closed it between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon.—His conclusion was classical and eloquent, being a commentary on the latin quotation of Mr. Emmet—

"Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"

He remarked in substance that this declamation which had been applied to the state of New York, as she lifted her head and surveyed the wide-spread effects of her munificence, was not originally an expression of triumph and complacency; but the pathetic and mournful ejaculation of Æneas, as he viewed in the temple of Carthage, a delineation of the wars of his country. It was possible the quotation might hereafter have a more appropriate application to the state of New York, than his learned and classical friend had supposed. If this court should not interpose its authority, and put an end to the legislative conflicts and civil dissentions between the states, which were the parties to this controversy, a resort to arms and open warfare might be the fearful consequence.—Civil wars had sometimes arisen from more trifling causes than in this case existed. Hostilities between several powerful states, springing from this source, might swell to a torrent, and spread ruin and devastation in its course. Then indeed would the warrior's arm, which had once been raised in defence of liberty, fall nerveless by his side, and the last hope of nations perish. Then might New York, not with an eye of rapture, and lifting her proud head to behold the triumph of her genius and power, but extending her view over the melancholy ruin of which she had been the cause, and surveying the picture of her own misfortunes, adopt with great propriety the language of the Trojan hero:

"Constitit et lacrymans: quis jam locus, inquit, Achate,
Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"

Perhaps there has never been a more elaborate argument before the Supreme Court than this; certainly not a more important question. It has been placed upon constitutional grounds, and is a conflict between feudal and state rights. I have heard every word of the argument from beginning to end, occupying about 18 hours of rapid speaking and close reasoning. If the decision of the case shall be given at the present term, of which there is a strong probability, it will be published, together with all the arguments, in a pamphlet form. The great length of the proceedings would preclude the practicability of giving a report in our paper; and the difficulty of abridging a legal argument has induced me to abandon the idea of giving an abstract.

ST. AUGUSTINE, E. F. Jan. 17.

### THE SEASON.

Our winter, with one or two exceptions, has exhibited all the gentleness of a northern summer; and for some days past we have had before our eyes trees bearing on their branches, ripe oranges, green oranges, and blossoms.—The groves generally are budding, and in a few days we may expect, if Jack Frost should not interpose his unfriendly gripe, to see them in full blossom.

ORIGINAL STAINED

*The right way of thinking.*

I have five dollars which I am desirous of giving in charity, because it warms the heart and makes men comfortable when they do a good act. To whom shall I give this sum? To the Greeks, or the poor of my own city? The Greeks are bravely fighting for freedom—they want money it is true, but do not our own people want it more?

In an old frame house almost in decay and in a narrow lane remotely and obscurely situated, is a poor sick woman with five children, her husband is dead, her children are in want of bread, there is no wood to keep them warm and they lie huddled together under rags to keep them from the perishing cold. Shall I give the poor woman the five dollars to keep her and her children from starving, or shall I swell the Greek fund with the Bank bill? The Greeks are fighting for liberty, but shall I know whether my five dollars will be received and properly expended by them? Besides, I shall not witness the pleasure which the expenditure of this money will produce, whereas I shall be happy in knowing that the poor woman is relieved from immediate want, and her little children from perishing. She shall have the money, and the Greeks I hope will still be free.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

The Corporation of Albany have had another meeting for the choice of Mayor. On motion of Mr. Lush, the board proceeded to ballot, when on counting the votes, it appeared that Ambrose Spencer had 11 votes, and John N. Quackenbush 11. Nine ballotings followed in quick succession, and the result in every case the same. A member made a motion to adjourn, stating that nothing could be done; and that he would not again sit there all night. The motion was seconded, put & lost, 14—11. The Mayor then declared the board adjourned, and left the meeting with 10 of the board, accompanied by the clerk, with the books of the corporation, at half past nine o'clock. The *remaining members* passed a vote of censure on the acting mayor, Mr. Dudley, & elected Ambrose Spencer, Mayor, and appointed a committee to inform Mr. Spencer of his election.—*Pro. Journal.*

*From the Utica Sentinel, of Feb. 3.*

TOWN CLOCKS.

Jehiel Clark, an ingenious mechanic of Cazenovia, Madison county, exhibited in this place, the week past, a model of his improved Town Clocks. The expense of these clocks varies from two to five hundred dollars.—They are simple in their construction, and have been fully proved to be accurate time-keepers. In addition to giving the hour of the day, they ring the bell at nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at nine in the evening: on the Sabbath, they ring twice for meeting, in the morning, and also in the afternoon, at such hours as shall be required; and toll for the minister until he enters the palpit and touches a spring. These clocks can be so put up, as in no way to interfere with the ringing of the bell for a fire or any other extra occasion. Mr. Clark has applied to the Patent-Office, for letters Patent for his improvement. The Patentee is said to be poor, but a very worthy man, and deserving public patronage.

EDENTON, N. C. Feb. 3.

*Horrid Murder.*—On the evening of Friday the 23d ult. as Mr. Elisha Cross of Gates county was returning home from a vendue, and about entering the bars leading to his residence, he was shot, by some person or persons unknown but supposed to be a runaway negro, (an outlaw) whom Mr. C. had sometime previous shot at. Mr. C's. wife hearing the report of a gun, ran out, when to her astonishment and dismay, she beheld her husband shot in several places, his throat cut nearly from ear to ear, and his mouth cut on both sides as far as the jaw bones would suffer the knife to penetrate. One of his thumbs was also nearly cut off, and divers stabs and cuts on many other parts of his body.

HORSEVITY.

Mr. John Cornish, cartman, aged 73 years, now drives a horse 31 years old, which he has had in constant use before the cart for 25 years. This horse is only 4½ feet on the withers and to all appearance is as well, and as able as ever, to perform all the labor of a cart horse.—This horse is uncommonly sagacious, and is easily kept, as he refuses no kind of nourishment commonly used by man, such as bread and butter, beef, pork, &c. This singular animal has often been seen to drive all other horses off the stand, and then return and take his own; and although irritable in temper, never refuses the orders of his owner, with whom he is a great favorite, and most useful servant.

*Bost. paper.*

BELFAST, Me. Jan. 28.

*Bird's Eye Maple.*—We believe it is not generally known, that there grows in the forests of Maine as beautiful wood for cabinet-maker's use, and nice finishing, as almost any part of the world can afford—we will not except mahogany—and think any person who will look at the elegant cabin of the ship Alfred, now nearly completed at this port, the work of which is done partly with Mahogany and partly with Bird's Eye Maple, will not hesitate to give the preference for beauty to the latter.

*From the Providence Journal.*

The republicans of Massachusetts, have nominated Gov. Eustis, for re-election, & the Hon. Marcus Morton, of Taunton, for Lieutenant Governor.

*Massachusetts appointments.*—His Honor *Levi Lincoln* has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Thatcher.

Hon. *Wm. P. Walker*, of Lenox, a Member of the council, has been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire.

"This appointment gives general satisfaction. Mr. Lincoln is a good lawyer, a man of talents, of ready apprehension, in the prime of life, and ambitious of honorable distinction; and we think he will not shrink from labor or responsibility."

*From the Boston Gazette, Feb. 16.*

GREAT GALE.

During the gale on Thursday morning last, a board 24 feet long was taken by the wind from a pile on Spear's wharf, and carried through the clapboards and boarding of the second story of the building occupied by Mr. Charles Appleton, sailmaker, on Fort-Hill wharf, and broke a joist of 5 by 3 inches of the floor of the third story, by which its force was destroyed. The pile is about 150 feet from the loft. Another board from the same pile was blown over the loft and lodged in the porch of the house of Mr. John Sargent, branch pilot, in Gibb's lane.

LEXINGTON, KY. JAN. 23.

The Springfield Branch Bank has been robbed of all the specie, notes and books, contained in its vaults. We learn from Frankfort that the Parent Bank of Kentucky has ordered in all of its Branches.

*Military ball.*—We are informed that Gen. Jonas Mapes has paid to the Treasurer of the Greek Fund, *two thousand and ten dollars*, being the nett proceeds of the Military Ball given in this city on the 8th of January last.—*N. Y. Spec.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB 18, 1824.

*Contributions for the Methodists.*—We have this week an opportunity to lay before the public the amount of contributions throughout this state, for the relief of the unfortunate Methodist Society in this place, who, it will be remembered, had their house of worship swept off, in March last, by the freshet. But such has been the seeming fatalities attending the operation and success of this *truly* charitable contribution that an aggregate of LESS than *five hundred dollars* is the result of *all* the BENEVICENCE in the State of Connecticut! Unless thro' negligence some individuals who received these contributions, may not have attended to forwarding the same to the agent; which is hardly probable, as more than *eight months* have passed since the donations for this purpose were taken up.—From the best information we have, it is presumed that not more than *one fourth* of the *whole* number of Societies in the State gave any thing! Had they even given the average of *five dollars*, throughout the State, this poor distressed Society would not only have been enabled to rebuild the TEMPLE OF THEIR GOD, but would have been in funds sufficient to discharge the claim which stands against them for their *last* House. But nevertheless, this society feel disposed to "*render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's*," by making their grateful acknowledgments to those benevolent friends and christian communities which have reached out the sympathising hand of charity, to save them from the power of fell misfortune,—and especially those of this town, whose society collections *alone*, amounted to more than *one fifth* of the whole sum collected in the State.

By the late public application to the several religious societies and congregations in this Commonwealth, for charitable contributions, it has been *discovered* that the precept of true christianity, which teaches, "AS YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE ALSO TO THEM," has not been confined to any one sect or denomination of Christians; nor has the profession of any particular faith, however orthodox, saved its adherents from the just imputation of that prejudice and party zeal, which was manifested among the disciples, when they said, "*we saw one casting out devils in thy name and we forbid him, because he followed not with us.*" That these inferences are not unfairly drawn, and that all "*faith without works is dead,*" the following circumstantial facts are in point to prove. In the month of June last, two clergymen of the same *faith* and *order*, were presented with the Proclamation to be read in their public meetings, soliciting contributions: one of these gentlemen, after reading the Proclamation to his audience, spoke of the object for which the contribution was proposed, in terms of approbation, and appointed the next Sabbath for the time to make the collection. The day being somewhat stormy, there was not so much taken up as this good minister thought his congregation ought to give, or as he felt willing to have returned from his parish, he therefore added to the sum nearly as much more, from his own purse, as had been given by his society, and enclosed the whole in a very friendly letter to the agent, as the amount contributed by his congregation. The other Rev. Clergyman, not being satisfied with reading the Proclamation in such a *significant* manner as to give the whole audience to understand his views on the subject, but he began to animadvert on the benevolent intentions of the General Assembly, and strongly insinuated that the Methodists had obtained their brief, while that in favor of the Missionary Society was rejected. (Here it should be stated, this clergyman was led into an error from a paragraph in a Hartford paper—the Missionary Society did also obtain their brief.) He then concluded by saying, that as for himself "he should not give any thing, and presumed that none of his congregation would." And as it is believed that the Methodists are among the most beneficial associations, in a moral point of view, as well as among the most useful denomination of christians in our country, it is much to be regretted that any minister in this state, should not have evinced, by reading the Governor's brief, that liberality of sentiment which they were in justice bound to do. And in our view, it is to be regretted that any individual, and more especially a deacon, (as in this case) should be so wholly destitute of charity, as to suffer himself to utter such a sentiment as this—"I would give more to pull down a Methodist meeting-house, than to build one up."

It is hoped that these remarks are not made under feelings uncharitable towards any particular sect or individual, but only with a desire that they may tend to promote that charitable feeling and Christian spirit, which Christ taught, when he said "a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

The Agent of the State Contribution, begs leave to report the following as a correct statement of the collections which have been received from the different Societies in the State, made in pursuance of the Governor's Brief, for the benefit of the Methodist Society in this place. The sums set down in this statement, are just as they were received or allowed at the Banks, which will probably make a difference in the amount, in consequence of the depreciation of certain silver coin.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abington, | $1 72 |
| Andover, Baptist, | 1 20 |
| Amity So. Woodbridge, | 1 30 |
| Branford 1st. Society, | 3 36 |
| 2d do. | 44 |
| Bridgeport Methodist So. | 3 45 |
| Canterbury 1st Society, | 1 |
| North S. C. do. | 1 68 |
| Cheshire, | 3 |
| Canaan, | 2 10 |
| Colchester Town, | 2 50 |
| Ellington, | 2 54 |
| Methodist Class, | 74 |
| East Windsor North Society, | 4 02 |
| Eastford Society, | 2 |
| East and West-Haven E. | 3 |
| East Guilford, | 2 28 |
| Franklin 1st Society, | 6 71 |
| 2d do. M. | 6 49 |
| Groton 1st Baptist, | 2 47 |
| Groton—Gales Ferry M. | 3 |
| Goshen Cong. | 4 |
| Greens Farms, C. | 7 85 |
| Griswold, C. | 3 49 |
| Granby 1st. Society, C | 38 |
| Guilford, | 3 42 |
| Hebron Camp-Meeting, | 15 |
| A person in Gilead So. | 18 |
| Haddam, | 1 75 |
| Methodist Society, | 1 01 |
| Hampton Cong. | 3 42 |
| Christian, | 1 48 |
| Had Lime Cong. | 71 |
| Baptist Society, | 2 |
| Hartford Methodist Society, | 6 59 |
| Jewett-City M. and B. | 7 |
| Kent Cong. | 3 75 |
| Kensington do. | 2 64 |
| Litchfield do. | 25 68 |
| South Farms, | 2 26 |
| Lyme 1st Baptist Society, | 2 12 |
| Lisbon 1st Cong. So. | 5 18 |
| Hanover do. | 3 72 |
| Lebanon South So. | 4 23 |
| Parson Ripley's do. | 2 17 |
| Exeter do. | 50 |
| Baptist do. | 2 57 |
| Mansfield Cong. So. | 1 71 |
| Methodist So. | 1 08 |
| Baptist do. | 2 65 |
| Manchester Methodist So. | 2 |
| Middletown Cong. So. | 6 31 |
| Methodist, | 8 80 |
| Middlebury Cong. | 1 50 |
| Methodist, | 2 50 |
| Merriden Cong. | 1 95 |
| Marlborough Metholist So. | 3 |
| Montville Cong. | 1 32 |
| Norwich 1st Cong. So. | 19 17 |
| Chelsea do. | 50 58 |
| Episcopal do. | 22 31 |
| Baptist do. | 1 50 |
| Universalist do. | 3 57 |
| New-London Cong. So. | 15 |
| Episcopal do. | 11 06 |
| Methodist do. | 2 81 |
| Baptist do. | 2 10 |
| Norwalk Methodist, | 16 31 |
| New-Haven do. | 16 |
| Northfield Baptist, | 96 |
| Orange, North Milford So. | 82 |
| Old Windsor Methodist Class, | 1 25 |
| Preston 1st Cong. So. | 3 75 |
| James Treat, Baptist, | 1 |
| Plainfield Con. | 5 |
| Plymouth Episcopal So. | 2 45 |
| Pomfret, Rev. J. Porter's So. | 3 |
| Redding Methodist So. | 14 42 |
| Stonington Borough Cong. | 11 |
| Saybrook Cong. So. | 11 |
| 2d Baptist do. | 2 30 |
| Methodist Class, | 1 36 |
| Scotland Society Cong. | 1 77 |
| Salem Cong. So. | 1 50 |
| Methodist do. | 1 54 |
| Southington Cong. So. | 3 90 |
| Southbury, S. Breton do. | 1 06 |
| Sherman, | 2 62 |
| Stratford, | 3 75 |
| Somers Cong. So. | 1 80 |
| Baptist and Methodist, | 2 03 |
| Simsbury Cong. So. | 6 82 |
| Torrington 1st Cong. do. | 58 |
| Vernon Cong. do. | 2 16 |
| Waterford Baptist do. | 3 90 |
| Ware-House-Point Episcopal | 3 82 |
| and E. Windsor Methodist | 2 41 |
| Wethersfield, Rocky-Hill So. | 82 |
| Winsted Methodist do. | 4 |
| Wilton Episcopal do. | 2 50 |
| Waterbury 2d Cong. | 1 |
| Woodstock, Rev. Mr. Backus, | 2 86 |
| J. Kimball's So. | 2 50 |
| Methodist Class, | 2 |
| Wallingford 1st So. | 5 22 |
| Baptist do. | 07 |
| Sundry persons in Weston and Northford, | 2 65 |
| A cloth Bag containing Charge from Hartford Bank, amt. | 3 55 |
| From the hands of Mr. A. Gavit, place unknown, | 80 |
| Total, | $488 13 |

*Our Lamps.*—A little more than a year since, some exertion was made by one or two of our citizens to have our streets lighted. They circulated a subscription, and soon obtained a fund sufficient to erect posts, purchase lamps and oil, and to keep them lighted for a while; but, as we feared, they are now found "without oil in their lamps," or funds in their treasury.—But as oil is cheap, as the lamps are procured, & as all our citizens have witnessed the great convenience in having lighted streets; and as this little improvement to our town has been more or less the theme of all, we cannot but think that every individual would willingly contribute a small sum annually, to have the street lamps lighted, should any gentleman feel patriotic enough to take upon himself the task of soliciting such contributions. If any thing is to be done, let it be done quickly, while the evenings are long and the walking bad.

The Editor of the New England Galaxy, now at Washington, in speaking of General Jackson, says, "The General is exceedingly mild and amiable in his deportment, discovering nothing of the "hot and fiery" disposition which, in New England, he is supposed to be incapable of concealing.—We apprehend, that the lamb-like qualities of his heart, in all the common concerns of life, predominate over the sleeping tiger, and that it is only on great and pressing occasions that he is roused from his repose."

*Empty Jail.*—We understand there is not at this time a single person, either as debtor or criminal, confined in either of the jails in this county. And at the January term of the Superior Court for this county, there was not a single criminal case entered on the docket.

*Another stage upset.*—The mail stage from Baltimore to Washington was upset on Monday 31st ult. Judge Story was among the passengers, none of which were seriously injured.

Two boys, under 9 years of age, have been tried at Charleston, S. C. on a charge of drowning a negro boy. The evidence was principally their extorted confessions, and they were acquitted. They were defended by Mr. Cortenay and Mr. Crafts.

A man near Montreal was lately caught with eight dead bodies in his possession, which he had taken from the graves.

A man, calling himself Rockwell, has been arrested in Maryland, on suspicion of having committed Forgery. Checks, drafts & notes, to the amount of between 15 and $20,000, were found on him.

One thousand six hundred dollars in Counterfeit Bills, were discovered at Geneva, N. Y. a few days since. A part of them were $1 and $3 on Geneva Bank.

In Lancaster, Penn. John Walker, aged 30, has been convicted of stealing 5 horses, and sentenced to the State Prison 7 years for each—making 35 years. He is an old offender in his line, but has escaped for a long time.

*Erratum.*—In our last, for *nine years* read *nine months*, in the account of the sentence of Ephraim Colborn.

## Married,

In Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 22d ult. Mr. LEONARD PERKINS, formerly of this city, to Miss MARY E. BETTON, of the former place.

## Died,

In this city, on the 14th instant, Capt. WILLIAM LORING, aged 43 years.

At Philadelphia, on the 16th ultimo, Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. PERKINS, aged 28 years, wife of Samuel H. Perkins Esq. and youngest daughter of the Hon. Jabez Clarke, of Windham.


## For New-York.

THE Thames being now free from ice, the Sloop *Rachango*, will take the first trip in the Line, and sail on Friday next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

*Feb. 17.*

## MASONIC.

THE Annual Meeting of Franklin Chapter Royal Arch Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested.

F. PRENTICE, *Sec'y.*

*Norwich, Feb. 11.* 97—

## FOR SALE:

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan. 28.*

## MECHANICS,

LOOK AT THIS!

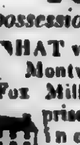
TO be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small Houses and Lots, situated near the Central, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted: a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold separately, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

*Plainfield, Feb. 6, 1824.* 6w98—

## FOR SALE,

*& possession given 1st Apl. next,*

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory now in operation, one Grist and one Saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and 3 miles from the river Thames. Few seats are to be found in the state combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.



There is also about 60 acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be held at private sale for a short time, and will be set at a price that must make it an object for the purchaser: but if not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, of which seasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons disposed to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr. Reuben Palmer Montville.

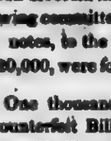
CUSHING BELLS.

*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1824.* 6w98—

## A Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

## 60 or 70 acres



of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, &c. and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said Farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please to call on the subscriber living on the premises and view for yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

*Feb. 16.* 6w98—

## FOR SALE:

THE "*Blue Store*," now occupied by Mr. H. Colton, embracing every convenience for large and extensive business. Inquire of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 17.* 5w98—

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan. 7.* 95—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 25.* 68—

*NORWICH, FEB, 16, 1824.*

## 10 bls. Whiskey,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 13, 1824.* 46—

## *Just Published,*

AND FOR SALE AT

Robinson & Dunham's

Book-Store, Lebanon,

A COMPENDIUM of Agriculture, or the Farmer's Guide, in the essential parts of Husbandry and Gardening; compiled from the best American & European publications, and the unwritten opinions of experienced cultivators: by Wm Drown, with the aid and inspection of Solomon Drown, M. D.

This work is said to be "unquestionably the best on the subject of Agriculture that has been published in this country."

*Feb. 17.*

## Norwich Ale.

THE subscriber offers to the public, ALE of the first quality—in barrels and half barrels; and

TABLE BEER,——in kegs.

*ALSO,*

GRAINS,

Which is esteemed very superior feed for milch Cows, Store Hogs, Horses and Sheep.

N. B.—Fresh Yeast,

For family use, very fine, at the Brewery in Norwich Landing.

JOHN C. HIND.

*Jan 31, 1824.* 6w96—

## NO TRIFLING.

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL

(FOR SALE.)

Stone-Ware,

*Together with various kinds of*

GROCERIES,

COTTON GOODS,

&c. &c. &c.

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan. 19, 1824.* 94—

## NOTICE.

C. ROBIN,

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will give instruction in the French Language; and requests those who would wish to attend to this polite accomplishment, to leave their names at this office, that such arrangements can be made as will suit the convenience of all.

*Feb. 18, 1824.* 98—

*A SMALL INVOICE OF*

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

*For sale very low, at the Store of*

J. P. WHITING & Co.

Jan 14. 89—

## 10 barrels

Gin,

400 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*Feb. 11.* 97—

## Wool.

10 bales coarse WOOL for sale cheap by

J. P. WHITING & Co.

*Feb. 17.* 98—

## Christmas Sermon.

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea.—

BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL,

*Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by *Robbins & Dunham.* Price 12½ cents.


*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. Benajah Ladd*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent——Said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

*Attest, Daniel Lathrop, Clerk.*

*Feb 18, 1824.* 98—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*A recent affair in Congress, celebrated in verse.*

FOR THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

"Twixt East and West, the other day,
In Congress there arose a fray,
The West was Speaker, but the East,
Though Younger, spoke as much at least.
Says East—"Your resolution's queer"—
Says West—"Young sir, you've just got here,—
Of evil each day's full enough—
Some other time we'll try your stuff."

East frown'd: "I thank you for advice,
But, though so young, I have some spice
Of manly spirit, if you dare me,
Meantime, with looks don't think to scare me.
They say you seek an office high—
Golden opinions you must buy'—
About the Greeks, the nation's warm,
You want to mount, and ride the storm.
Of honesty, when I want any,
I shall not cross the Allegheny;
Nor need you think to teach to me
Political integrity.
Go home I dare; or if not home,
To Stantinople I'll ne'er roam,
For (either there or in this Hall,)
For days I was not made at all."

The West with rage now 'gan to low'r,
And, straight, in wrath descends the shower.
"Sir, Honorable who are you?
To me your very name is new.
My resolution to attack
You venture'd from your proper track;
But, whatsoe'er were your intentions,
'Tis plain you've miss'd your own dimensions.
This House behold a youth before 'em—
I treated him with all decorum—
Yet, after on his pillow lying,
He's now in language cann'd replying,
If by my words he was offended,
And had complain'd 'twould have been mended;
But now he's chose'n a different plan,
And he may find, e'en where he can,
What explanation he may want,
For on this floor there's none I'll grant.
Besides—he's glanc'd at the relation
I bear (unsought,) towards this nation:
My motives he has dar'd t' assail,
And said I would on tempest sail;
And then denies it—says white's black—
But, sir, I send his charges back,
And hurl them, with contempt and scorn,
On his own shoulders, to be borne."

As when from out some murky cloud
Fierce flashes dart, and thunders loud,
With awe convulse the trembling woods,
And die in echoes o'er the floods,
So from the West these accents broke,
And Congress trembled at the stroke.
Committee rose—the House adjourn'd,
And homeward East and West return'd.

SIGMA.

### POSTSCRIPT TO SIGMA.

FOR THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

I stop the mail, one word to say
About the end of this affray.
Before the Chairman left the chair,
The South arose t' explain th' affair,
And standing 'tw'ixt East and West,
Thus said: "Those gentlemen, possest
With spirits diabolical,
Evinced in speeches so rhetorical,
In slang polite, and language puffy,
And threat so much like our McD——e,
We all pronounced, (nor thought it treason,)
They both, poor souls! had lost their reason.
For sev'ral days they've been so many,
No wonder that we thought them crazy—
These gentlemen, (and you'll be pleas'd,)
By friends *spontaneous*, are appeas'd—
They're altered quite—they've recently
Commenc'd behaving decently.
Last night, *so fierce*, we all were gazing;
And now, *so calm*, 'tis most amazing!
We do rejoice, as well we may,
When men have found what went astray:
So when *their* wits broke reason's fences
We're glad they've found their strayed senses,
Hope they'll continue civil men,
And never lose their wits again.

PHI.

### Morning Prayer for a child.

O God! I thank thee that the night,
In peace and rest hath passed away,
And that I see, in this fair light,
My Father's smile that makes it day.
Be thou my guide: and let me live
As under thine all-seeing eye:
Supply my wants, my sins forgive,
And make me happy when I die.

### Evening Prayer.

Another day its course hath run,
And still, O God! thy child is blest:
For thou hast been, by day, my sun,
And thou wilt be, by night, my rest.
Sweet sleep descends my eyes to close,
And now, while all the world is still,
I give my body to repose,
My spirit to my Father's will.

### TIME.

Inexorable despot! whose resistless arm
Shatters the loftiest fabric from its base:
And tears from beauty ev'ry magic charm,
And robs proud nature of her loveliest grace!
Still art thou kind; for as thy power prevails,
And age comes onward treacing decay;
As warmth expires, and numbing frost assails,
And life's faint lamp presents a quiv'ring ray;
'Tis thine to reconcile the tranquil breast,
To prove that sublunary joys are vain:
To turn from pomp, and all its tinsel train,
And seek the silent paths of mental rest.


REGISTERS AND ALMANACKS,
FOR SALE BY
Robinson & Dunham.



To be sold at Public
## AUCTION,

A FARM situated in the east part of Plainfield, containing eighty acres, suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasture, and woodland, with an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, with a one story DWELLING HOUSE, and BARN thereon standing.

Said Farm is well watered, and will positively be sold at Auction on the 10th day of March next. Also, will be sold at Auction at the same time, one pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Yerling and twelve Sheep: the sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—the terms of sale will be liberal, and made known at said time and place.

DAVID SHERMAN.

N. B.—If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after the 10th of March.

*Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824.* 5w97—



## *Auction Sales.*

AT Auction on the first Monday of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Store of the late Doct. *John Douglass*, of Plainfield, deceased, all of the stock of Goods of said deceased, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Muslins, Hard Ware, Crockery, a small lot of Drugs and Medicines. Also, sundry articles of Farming utensils, &c. &c.—Sales will be adjourned from time to time until finished; conditions at time and place made known.

JOSEPH EATON, } *Executors.*
HENRY SABINE, }

*Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824.* 97—



## For Sale
### AT AUCTION,

ON Friday, February 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M. *(If the weather should be fair, if not, on the next fair day)* at the house of John Armstrong, near the Brick Meeting house in Lebanon, 16 Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen, 8 horses, 25 tons of Hay, 100 bushels of Oats, 100 do. of Corn, 1 Loom, & all kinds of family utensils.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Lebanon, Feb. 10, 1824.* 97—



## Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 26th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the subscriber's dwelling house, in Preston, one Horse, three Cows, Household furniture, farming tools, &c. &c.—The sales will be without reserve, as the subscriber is about to remove out of the state.

ERASTUS BREWSTER 2d.

*Feb. 10.* 2w97—


BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the 24th day of February, 1824, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of *Mrs. DOROTHY STODDARD*, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, with incident charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Said estate is situated in Preston, adjoining the lands of Mr. Amasa Standish, Jacob Newton, & Wm. Kimball, Esq.

J. W. BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*

*Feb. 2.* 3w96—

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL LEFFINGWELL, late of Bozrah, deceased, having an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to sell the personal estate of said deceased, and enough of the real estate with the avails of the personal estate, to pay the debts of said estate, will expose them to sale, consisting of household furniture, beds, loom, &c. on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling-house of the deceased.

Christopher Leffingwell.

*Bozrah, Feb. 9, 1824* 3w97—

THE subscriber, concluding to adopt a new arrangement in business, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment by the first of April next—United States' or Connecticut money that is good, will be received in payment, except where it is otherwise stipulated.

☞All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, are requested to call and receive their pay.

ZERUBABEL WIGHTMAN.

*Bozrah, Jan. 27.* 3w96—

NOTICE.

PACKER & LESTER want to buy a good saddle horse from 5 to 6 years of age.

Who offer for sale two second hand Roping frames and cap drawing frame, extremely low.

*Canterbury Jan. 20, 1824.* 94—


## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, now in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf94—



## FOR SALE,
### by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25, 1823.* 86—



## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

### about 250 acres

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon.

Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 5, 1824.* tf92—



## FOR SALE:

THE Farm known by the name of the Lathrop Farm, lying in the town of Franklin, 7 miles from Norwich, on the Turnpike road from Norwich to Windham, containing about 320 acres, with a convenient Dwelling house built within a few years, Cheese house, Corn-house, Barns, and other buildings, painted and in good repair. The above Farm is an excellent tract of land, and one of, if not the best in the county; is well fenced and watered.—It has a desirable quantity of Wood Land, a large and valuable Orchard, and is about one mile from the Rev. Mr. Nott's Meeting-house, a School-house, and Blacksmith's shop.

### Likewise,

The Farm called the Hazen Farm, adjoining the Shetucket River, about 3 miles from the Court-House in Norwich, containing about 350 acres, with House, Barns, and other buildings appertaining to the same; it has a large quantity of Wood, an Apple and a Peach Orchard.

Possession of the above property may be had on the 1st of April next, and payment made accommodating to the purchaser.

For terms apply to
GEORGE L. PERKINS,
or WILLIAM LATHROP,

*Norwich, Jan 27, 1823.* 43—



## House to Let.

TO let from April next, that pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling House, large garden, barn and outhouses, together with a lot of land adjoining—now occupied by Francis A. Perkins, Esq. being in Chelsea, about 80 rods east from the brick corner (so called.)

Inquire at the office of
J. WILLIAMS,
or of SHUBAEL BREED, Esq.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* eow(3w)91—



## *TO LET,*
*From first of May next,*

THAT large, convenient, and well located Dwelling House, with a large garden, barn, chaise house and wood house, now occupied by Mr. Trumbull, at the southerly end of Shetucket street, in Chelsea.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to Mr. Jonathan Randall.*

*Norwich, Nov. 3.* eowtm82—


"Accidents will happen."


## HALL'S
*Chemical, Vestimental and*
ODORIFEROUS PREPARATION

This preparation is confidently offered to the public, as the most efficient, the most valuable, and the most effectually extractive compound ever invented for removing *Grease, Oil, Pitch, or Paint* from Clothes, with *little trouble, and without the least injury to the nicest garment.*

This preparation possesses an *agreeable* and *reviving odor*, and is an excellent alleviator of sudden and convulsive *Head aches*. It will therefore make a useful as well as a perfectly agreeable and pleasant *smelling bottle.*

As this preparation is very valuable, no more should be used than is necessary, and care should be taken that the vial be stopped tight.

☞The above is for sale by Ripley & Waldo, S. Tyler, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Druggists, Norwich.

*Feb 10.* 97—


*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of February, A. D 1824.*

Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *JOHN DOUGLASS, Esq.* late of said Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Joseph Eaton & Henry Sabine, Esq'rs. executors to the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executors are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Feb. 1824. Attest, J. GORDON, *Cl'k.*

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, *Cl'k.* [97

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of

*Mr. JOHN STANTON,*

late of Bozrah, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent: said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Bozrah, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Cl'k.* 97—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. THANKFUL BALDWIN,*

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Capt. Joseph B. Hebbard*, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Lisbon, Feb. 5, 1824.* 96—


## Sundry accounts

LONG since due, have been left by the subscriber, (for the accommodation of his old customers,) in the hands of Mr. Lyman Brewer for collection, where they will remain until the first of March, at which time, all that remain unpaid will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

WM. BELCHER.

*Norwich, Feb. 2, 1824.* 97—


## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and style of *Brewster & Brown*, was, by mutual consent & agreement, dissolved on the 31st of December: and all persons having open accounts with them, are requested to call and settle them previous to the first of March next.

J. W. BREWSTER,
BILLINGS BROWN.

*Preston, Jan. 1824.* 3w96—


## Commission House.
GEORGE KINNEY,

HAS commenced the Commission business in the *Phœnix Building* Corner of Wall & Water St.

NEW-YORK,

Where he will pay particular attention to purchasing and selling of Domestic and other goods.

*Sept. 1, 1823.* 6mo71—



## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824.* 94—


February 4, 1824.


## JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

TWO steady industrious Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with their business. And also, one Journeymen Chair Maker, who understands making Fancy Chairs, will find constant employment and good pay, by applying immediately to the subscriber, Norwich Town,

Where all kinds of
Cabinet Furniture,
of the most recent fashions, and

FANCY
## CHAIRS
*Are manufactured in the best style.*

JONATHAN T. THROOP.

*Feb. 2.* tf94—



CABINET
## WARE-HOUSE.
F. W. BUSHNELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

Fancy and Windsor

CHAIRS,

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash or short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823.* tf96—



## Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 31st Jan. an indented black boy, by the name of *Geo. Robins Dyer*, about 15 years old, long and stout built, walks large and heavy; he carried away with him, a good drab Great Coat, one new butternut colored Jacket and Trowsers, one do. somewhat worn, one pair of thick Boots, one do. Shoes, together with other clothing not exactly known. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to me, or give information where he may be found, shall have one cent reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. TYLER BROWN,

*Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1824.* 97—



POST-COACH LINE.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—



## WANTED
### in the Spring,

BY the *Boxrah Manufacturing Co.* a good Blacksmith, a Brass and Iron workman for Cotton Machinery, two or 3 Girls to tend power Looms, one Reeler. Also, a family with several Children of suitable age to work in the Factory. Good recommendations of character and ability will be required.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Feb. 7.* 3w97—



## CASH
Paid for Walnut Wood and Black Oak Staves,
*by WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

NORWICH, FEB. 4, 1824. 96—



## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan. 13, 1824.* 93—



## B. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, Bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—



## RAYMOND & SMITH

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S
FUR CAPS,
AND
Hatters' Trimmings,
(Of every description.)

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

FURS.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—



## *"Latest, Best,"*
AND
Most Fashionable
ASSORTMENT OF
## Dry Goods.
J. W. KINNEY,

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost.☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripes; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Frogs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*
## Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,

(very low,) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—



## MORE NEW GOODS,
Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY
## Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
*Caroline & Tartan*
## PLAIDS,
HANDSOME PATTERNS,
&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—


ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1824. Whole No. 99.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## MECHANICS, LOOK AT THIS!

TWO to be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small Houses and Lots, situated near the Central, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted; a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold reasonably, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

*Plainfield, Feb. 8, 1824.* 6w98—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

## about 250 acres

of excellent land, with a good 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other outbuildings thereon. Said farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mowing land, plough land and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to Jesse W. Fanning, in Jewett-City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 6, 1824.* tf93—

## Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

## 60 or 70 acres

of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, &c. and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention.—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please to call on the subscriber living on the premises and view yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

*Feb. 16.* 6w98—

## House to Let.

TO let from April next, that pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling House, large garden, barn and other houses, together with a lot of land adjoining—now occupied by Francis Perkins, Esq. being in Chelsea about 60 rods east from the brick meeting-house (so called.)

Inquire at the premises of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

or of SHUBAEL BREED, Esq.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* ocm3w91—

## TO LET,

*From first of May next,*

THAT large, convenient, and well located Dwelling House, with a large garden, barn, chaise house and wood house, now occupied by Mr. Trumbull, at the southerly end of Shetucket street, in Chelsea.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

*Attorney to Mr. Jonathan Randall.*

*Norwich, Nov. 3.* com3m83—

## FOR SALE:

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan. 28.*

## FOR SALE,

*& possession given 1st Apl. next,*

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory now in operation, one Grist and one Saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and 3 miles from the river Thames. Few seats are to be found in the state combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.

There is also about 60 acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be held at private sale for a short time, and will be set at a price that must make it an object for the purchaser; but if not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, on which seasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons disposed to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr Reuben Palmer Montville.

CUSHING EELLS.

*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1824.* 6w98—

## FOR SALE,

### by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from New Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25. 1823.* 86—

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,

or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf95—

## FOR SALE:

THE "*Blue Store*," now occupied by Mr. H. Calkin, embracing every convenience for large and extensive business. Inquire of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 17.* 3w98—

## CASH

### Paid for Walnut Wood and Black Oak Staves;

*by WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

Norwich, Feb. 4, 1824. 96—

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824.* 94—

## To be sold at Public AUCTION,

A FARM situated in the east part of Plainfield, containing eighty acres, suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasture, and woodland, with an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, with a one story Dwelling House and Barn thereon standing.

Said Farm is well watered, and will positively be sold at Auction on the 10th day of March next. Also, will be sold at Auction at the same time, one pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Yearling and twelve Sheep: the sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—the terms of sale will be liberal, and made known at said time and place.

DAVID SHERMAN.

N. B.—If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after the 10th of March.

*Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824.* 5w97—

## 200 barrels

Superfine Flour,
250 bbls. Cider Brandy
25 do. Country Gin,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
30 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil,
2000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1500 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs. Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
3 tons Copperas,
30 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

## *Just Published,*

AND FOR SALE AT

### Robinson & Dunham's

Book-Store, Chelsea,

A COMPENDIUM of Agriculture, or the Farmer's Guide, in the essential parts of Husbandry and Gardening; compiled from the best American & European publications, and the unwritten opinions of experienced cultivators: by Wm. Drown, with the aid and inspection of Solomon Drown, M. D.

This work is said to be "unquestionably the best on the subject of Agriculture that has been published in this country."

*Feb. 17.*

## Post-Coach Line.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

## 10 barrels

Gin,

400 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*Feb. 11.* 97—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber, their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—


## AGRICULTURAL.

We would recommend it to our Agriculturalists to give the following remarks, which we extract from a recent publication by Dr. Drown, an attentive perusal—We doubt not these hints, if attended to, will be highly beneficial to a great majority of them.

### SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms is a subject on which much has been written, and respecting which a great diversity of opinion prevails. It is impossible to lay down any precise or universal standard, as so much depends upon the nature and situation of the country; the character, skill, and capital of the farmer; and a variety of local circumstances.

It is well observed in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, that on this topic, perhaps the people of no country are so little practically instructed as ours. This arises from the condition in which the agricultural interest has been placed from the time of the first settlement of our country. Our ancestors found a wilderness unoccupied except by savages.—Those who fixed themselves in the country, when lands were cheap, naturally estimated their riches by the number, rather than by the productive power of their acres. Two, three, or four hundred acres were thought, at first, to be suitable for a farm. Afterwards, when population became increased and lands divided, the ideas of farmers settled down to the opinion, that from 80 to 150 acres, was sufficient for the independent support of a family. Upon less than 80 acres, though a man might find ways and means to live, yet it was thought he could not expect greatly to thrive. Accordingly the first effect of thriving among men of that size of farms, was generally evidenced by *the purchase of more land.* Often these purchases were made at the risk of embarrassment by debt and almost always to the real injury of such farmers, whose surplus capital, or even their borrowed capital, would have been generally much better employed, in improving the lands they possessed, rather in the purchase of more acres.

With respect to men possessing only 30 or 40 acres, they scarcely ventured to call their possessions by the name of a *farm*, so little is such an extent of land in general estimation, entitled to the use of that term. If they attempted to live and bring up a family upon them, they for the most part looked to other employment for their support. Turning mechanics, or hireing themselves out at the most valuable season of the year, to their richer neighbors, or abandoning their own farm to tenants, and taking leases of farms, comprehending a greater extent of land, and so much better calculated to give that full employment to their activity, which to their mistaken apprehension, a farm of 30 or 40 acres did not afford. Until of late years, opinions and conduct of this kind were almost universal. Even at this day we know men, active, intelligent and industrious, possessed of this extent of land, who are laboring for others, or taking charge of their neighbor's concerns, upon the avowed reason, that they cannot support their families upon 30 or 40 acres! Yet their lands are good. The owners are industrious, intelligent, possessed of a strong desire of living independent. But they do not realize the actual efficiency of the soil, undoubtedly there are many honorable exceptions to the observation we are about to make; as a general truth, it may be asserted, that THE FARMERS OF NEW-ENGLAND ARE YET TO LEARN THE IMMENSE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF A PERFECTLY CULTIVATED ACRE. Instead of seeking riches in augmenting the number of their acres, let them be sought in better modes of husbandry. As a general truth, we believe it may be asserted that every farmer in New England, possessed of 100 acres of land, might divide them fairly, by quantity and quality, into thirds, and by a suitable cultivation, make either third more productive than his whole 100 acres are at present. This is the operation, at which those interested in the agriculture of New England, ought chiefly to aim—to make farmers realize what cultivation can effect, and to teach the modes, by which the productive power of the soil can best be elicited.

It has been said, that the man who makes two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is one of the greatest benefactors to mankind; & that the man who, by good management, makes one acre produce as much as two did before, has added another & better acre to his estate. Mr. Madison illustrates this opinion by quoting one of the Roman writers on husbandry, who enforces the obligation to improving management, by the story of one Paridius, who had two daughters and a vineyard. When the eldest one was married, he gave her a third part of the vineyard: notwithstanding which he obtained from two thirds the same crop as from the whole. When the other daughter was married, he portioned her with half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished. This story, short as it is, contains a volume of instruction!

The farmer, in every article of his business, should consider the event before he fixes upon the means; and always have the end in his eye when he is about to make a beginning. Every consideration that can have influence on a man, calls on him to be cautious in not buying too much land. The pernicious practice of imperfectly cultivating a great deal of land, at much labor, toil and expense, without order, calculation, or method; and finally, without profit; instead of bestowing a proper degree of labor upon the tillage of a less quantity, is a very prevalent fault. What makes it the more to be regretted is, that our most industrious, enterprising, and meritorious farmers most frequently fall into it. Instead of confining their labors to a moderate extent of ground, applying to it all their manure and physical force, blindly bent upon realizing the greatest possible profit, they diffuse their culture over so large a space, as to render it in a great degree ineffectual, and thus defeat the very object they have in view. The mischiefs arising from this course are more numerous than we can now enumerate. Suffice it to say that the drudgery and perplexity of farming are thereby greatly increased; the time employed in carrying every thing to and from its distant parts is much greater; the crops are more liable to injury; the quality, and we believe we may add (in most cases) the quantity of the produce as greatly inferior to what it otherwise would be, and the land is exhausted.

The great and general ambition of farmers is to occupy large farms; the more they possess, the greater consequence they think themselves of. Distracted with a confused multiplicity of labor, the augmentation of acres only serves to increase their perplexity, without increasing their wealth. The fertility of an estate is always in proportion to the culture bestowed, for if a man double his number of acres, and employ only the same number of hands, and the same quantity of manure, as when he had half the number, that estate will clear less than it did before the additional purchase. Thus it is evident a farmer may have too much ground as well as too much live stock.

For our conviction, nothing more is required, than to take a survey of an overgrown farm badly managed, where, on lands which have all advantages of situation, we shall see their crops of hay and corn that will not produce more than a third part of what lands of the same quality and quantity afford, divided into equal allotments, among the inhabitants of a populous village.

Were farmers to occupy no more ground than they could cultivate in a masterly manner, there would not be that general complaint of scanty crops, or of the land being worn out; for there is no land of any sort whatever, (which has a sufficient depth of mould for ploughing) but what may be rendered fertile by cultivation, & the application of proper manures; and in proportion to their different degrees of natural richness, be managed in such a manner as to produce luxuriant crops; for the resources of good husbandry are as infinite, as the fruitfulness of the earth is inexhaustible, when it is properly cultivated. By bad conduct good soils often produce but very scanty crops; when the blame is too frequently imputed to their supposed natural poverty.

It may be said, that there are many farmers among us, who are poor men, with a farm of from 100 to 200 acres. It is common to hear husbandmen complaining of the burden of public taxes, and that these eat up their profits; but were the soil of New England husbanded with the skill and care, which would entitle our cultivators to be called good farmers, we should hear no complaint of taxes in this favored country.

In conclusion we will observe, that our objections to large farms are principally occasioned by observing the inferior management which they generally receive.—But if farmers in all cases will retain a sufficient part of their capital to make improvements co-extensive with their landed estates, the objections are at once removed.

We acknowledge that the farmer should occupy sufficient land to engage his time, not irregularly and occasionally, but fully and completely, by which means his attention is not distracted from this important employment to others which would interfere with it, and necessarily prevent its correct and profitable management; and those idle habits, connected with public injury and individual ruin, are effectually precluded. But whatever this quantity of land may be thought to be, differing certainly in relation to different individuals, the importance of adequately stocking and preparing what is actually occupied is extreme. To unite the portion of land necessary to occupy the time of the experienced farmer, with the complete means of its fertility and improvement, affords the most auspicious foundation for the hope of success.

## MISCELLANY.

### MRS. FRY.

*The North-American Review for January, 1824, in an article on Grieson's Visit to Europe, has the following notice of this distinguished female: Philanthropist:*

Mrs. Fry is certainly one of the distinguished persons of our time; and her success, in the extraordinary form of benevolence, to which she has devoted herself, is now sufficient to show, that its beneficial results will be permanent. She began her labors in 1813, and her first attempt was, to do something for the improvement of the women confined in Newgate. Perhaps, nothing of the kind was ever undertaken with so little prospect of success. Perhaps, there never was a more deplorable and disgusting scene of squalid misery, of quarrelling, of blasphemy, and of shameless turbulency, than the one to which she was led? The wise, the good, and the efficient had been there before her; and had brought nothing to pass.—They, therefore, did well, when they told her, she would certainly fail; for every thing within their own experience fully justified them in the melancholy foreboding. But she could not be deterred. She felt within her that, of which we have a glimpse in the description, which we have just cited, of her person and manners, as well as of her conversation and spirit; and she knew that even in a bad cause, she could not be entirely defeated. The event has proved she was right. She has gone on, with tranquil perseverance several years. She has not only brought order, neatness, and industry among the wretched female convicts at Newgate, but by her influence, and, generally, under her personal direction, her system has been extended to several, and, we believe, most of the prisons in England and Scotland, where it was most needed. The result has been every where the same, and the last accounts that have reached us, dated only a few months since, and given by one well fitted to judge with impartiality and skill, have more than confirmed the hopes excited by those that had preceded them.

Yet nothing can be more simple than the means Mrs. Fry has employed to effect this great good; for excepting the moral persuasion of her own character, sacrifices and example, which we are disposed to rate very high, she has done almost nothing, but furnish the prisoners with regular and constant occupation and give them the humble instruction suited to their debased ignorance. She has, in short, banished idleness, and with it, not indeed guilt, but certainly much of what renders guilt odious and contaminating.—She has done a great deal to prevent the English prisons from being the longest well organized schools of vice and misery, sending forth every year, multitudes to spread the contagion of guilt through the community, whose very remedies for it had, until lately, but exasperated the disease.

In this subject, however, we have from many causes, a strong interest, on our side of the Atlantic. The Philadelphia Penitentiary is the oldest prison, that attempted, by practicable means, or with any considerable success, to reform its convicts, by giving them occupation, and interesting them in their own amendments. The Duke de la Rochefoucault, who is now at the head of the arrangement for prison reform in France, said, nearly thirty years ago, in relation to this establishment, "May the new continent, accustomed to receive from Europe that illumination, which her youth and inexperience require, serve in her turn to establish a new system of imprisonments in the old world." His wishes have been partly fulfilled. The Philadelphia system begun like Mrs. Fry's, almost entirely by the Friends, has had its influence in Europe, and will have yet more hereafter. In the mean time, however, it becomes us to see what have been its effects at home. Crime, it is true, is neither so gross nor so obtrusive here, as it is in most parts of Europe; but our neglect may make it so. We have now negative, as well as positive example before us, and we shall incur a heavy responsibility, and meet a melancholy retribution from posterity, if, neglecting to profit by it, we suffer the evil system of imprisonment to go on, accumulating guilt and misery, which, though little felt by us, will prove at last, one of the most deplorable curses we could have entailed upon our children.

*Translated for the Salem Gazette.*

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

### MANIFESTO,

### BY THE SUBLIME PORTE.

*Allah is Great! and Mahomet is his Prophet!*

A people from the new Hemisphere, called America, has reached the ear of Us, Mahomed the Second, Sultan and Sovereign by the will of God over the faithful of Turkey, and the Infidels of Greece, the most august Emperor who commands the two lands, and the two seas, the support of Kings, the Seal of Justice, and the Emperor of Emperors. We listed to the voice. We hear that a certain portion of the inhabitants of the New World called the AFRICAN race, are held in the most degrading slavery and bondage by the infidels who profess to have a government that permits freedom to all its subjects equally; that some of that wretched race have been barbarously kidnapped and torn from the arms of their fond parents & wives in their native country, on the shores of the Old World, and cruelly transported in the foul and narrow holds of ships, across an ocean of three thousand miles; while others are "raised" in the New World for the purpose of being sold at market like brute beasts. We hear too, that certain other inhabitants of the New World, called INDIANS, have been most cruelly wronged by the infidels, and have been involved in wars with these foreign intruders, who have been attempting to strip them of the lands and patrimony of their brave fathers. We have learnt too, that both the Africans and Indians have made several unsuccessful efforts to throw off the yoke of their foreign task-masters.

And it being inconsistent with the rights of others, that the people of the New World should interfere with the affairs of the Old World, and as the pestilent examples may prove contagious, and as it is incompatible in the moral dignity of man, that conduct so atrocious and inflictive to humanity, should be tolerated by those sovereign states, which recognize the same international law with the people of the New World; and it being our duty, as it is our high pleasure, to act the cause of humanity and justice on every part of this ball of earth, over the best part of which it has pleased Allah (thanks be to him, and all honor to Mahomet, his prophet) to place us, for the purpose of governing it according to his good pleasure, and for repressing the infidels—


ORIGINAL STAINED

We do, therefore, of our own will [illegible] tion, in full Divan, our grand Vizier and Mufti humbly concurring with us, command that an agent or Commissioner, with the rank of a Pacha of three tails, shall be sent among the forlorn and oppressed Africans and Indians in the other Hemisphere, who are thus kept in subjection by the Infidels of the New World, in order to inquire into their actual condition, and to aid & comfort them in their praiseworthy exertions to regain their ancient and imprescriptible rights, and re-establish themselves among the independent nations of the globe; [illegible] to alleviate the throes and convulsions of agonized man seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberties.

Given at Constantinople, in Divan, the 22d day of the month Rebia-Ewl, year of the Hegira, 1239 (July 4, 1823.)

The [illegible] of the Sultan, my master, whom God preserve!

TAHER ABDALLA TENNISH, *First Sec.*

## MODERN LYRIC POETRY.

ROBERT BURNS.

The following is extracted from a Review in the last Edinburgh, of Thomson's "Select Melodies of Scotland, interspersed with those of Ireland and Wales, &c."

A great deal of the lyric poetry of the present day, we fear, is doing an injury which its authors will never be able to atone for. [illegible] gross or indecent, indeed, but something worse—loose, voluptuous, and seductive—covered with a slender veil of sentiment and refinement, just sufficient to procure its admission into polished society, but certainly far from sufficient to take away its power of corruption. To see a young and innocent girl in the midst of an applauding drawing room, [illegible] with unconscious simplicity, certain sweet and pathetic verses, the true meaning of which, if plainly spoken out, must drive her in confusion from the room, is a spectacle now nearly as common as it is lamentable. [illegible] the fair [illegible] continue to read these [illegible] of a licentious morality, [illegible] any degree understanding [illegible] suffering from their [illegible] to be expected. The [illegible] taste is not for poetry, like the song by a person of quality." Sound without sense will no longer do, even to [illegible]. To please a modern audience, a song must be full of meaning; and it is because the songs to which we have alluded are full of meaning, and generally [illegible], that they are [illegible] of Burns, in this [illegible] character. [illegible] full [illegible] & overwhelming [illegible]; but [illegible] to unsettle the principles [illegible] young, by throwing down the barriers between vice and virtue. They may be sung by the [illegible] without a blush, and listened to by the most innocent without danger.

It is well known, that it was on the suggestion of the Editor of the work before us, that Burns engaged in the composition of those exquisite lyrics, which now constitute the noblest monument to his memory. When Mr. Thomson undertook the great national work, of which the subject of this article appears to be a condensed republication, he fortunately obtained the cooperation of Burns, when in the zenith of his short but glorious career; and, during the few [illegible] years of the poet's life, he continued, with unwearied zeal, to enrich Mr. Thomson's work with the most beautiful productions of his muse. This invaluable assistance, as is well known, was given gratuitously. Burns was induced at first to undertake the task, and afterwards steadily to perform it, by the [illegible] enthusiasm awakened in his ardent mind, by the idea of contributing to raise [illegible] to the music and song of his country. And this feeling led him to reject, positively, and even [illegible], Mr. Thomson's repeated offers of pecuniary recompense. One cannot but admire that loftiness of spirit which prompted the poet, even when in poverty and distress, to refuse the well earned reward of his labors; but in this, as in some other respects, he appears to have mistaken notions of independence.—Every man is entitled to turn to fair advantage the talents with which he is gifted; and he who enlightens the world by his intellect, or delights it by his genius, ought, in return, to receive the means of living, increase and honor, in that society to whose welfare or happiness he contributes. But peace to the memory of Burns! His errors were those of the head, not of the heart. He was early thrown upon the dark and troubled sea of human life, and left to steer his course without [illegible] or guidance, and without ever having learned how to avoid, or even to discern the rocks and quicksands upon which he was driven, at every instant, by his strong feelings and impetuous passions. Though, however, his imprudence blighted his prospects, and even brought him to an untimely grave, yet he never forgot the dignity of his nature, or was guilty of a degrading or dishonorable action.—Though "thoughtless folly laid him low," yet nothing but the excessive bitterness of self-reproach could have made him say that it had "stained his name." Death and time have long since effaced to every generous eye any stain that his irregularities might have gathered around it; and the errors of his ardent temperament, soaring fancy and proud heart, show like virtues, when contrasted with the low venality and interested servility that have so often degraded the genius of modern times.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ships Canada and John Wells, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received copious files of Liverpool papers to the 8th, and London to the 6th January, all inclusive.

The London Morning Herald of January 6th states, that the doubts that had been thrown upon the accounts of the naval advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Turks are removed by late arrivals. The Turkish fleet is said to have been obliged to lay up at Constantinople for repairs; and that they have been obliged to raise the siege of Missolunghi—an event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Acarnania and Albania to decide in favor of the Greeks to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they have been obliged to adulterate the currency. An extraordinary Divan had been held and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an Amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under governors of their own like Moldavia and Wallachia.

The London Courier of Dec. 26th, contains a large part of the President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress, and that of the 27th the remainder.

The editor in the course of his remarks upon it says—"The question of the independence and recognition of the South American States, may now be considered as at rest. Great Britain has acknowledged their independence *de facto*; and the United States have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice, to the continental powers, that they shall treat any interposition with the view of oppressing or controlling them in any manner, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards themselves—and as dangerous to their peace and safety—in other words, they shall view it as affording them a just ground of war.

After so clear and explicit a warning, there is not one of the continental powers, we suppose, that will risk a war with the U. S. a war in which not only they could not expect to have either the aid or good wishes of G. Britain, but a war in which the good wishes of G. B. (if she did not choose to give more efficient succour) would be all on the side of the United States. Thus, then, we repeat, that the question may be considered as set at rest; we shall hear no more of a congress to settle the fate of the South American States. Protected by the two nations that possess the institutions, and speak the language of freedom—by G. Britain on one side, and by the U. States on the other, their independence is placed beyond the reach of danger; and the Continental powers, unable to harm them, will do well to establish that friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which they could never have done had they remained under the yoke of Old Spain.

The account of the meeting in this city in favor of the Greeks on the second of December, is republished in the Courier of December 29th.

A letter is published in the Paris papers, from the Treasurer General of Spain to Mr. Guebhard, which declares, that the new ministry are resolved not to acknowledge the revolutionary loans, because it would be to encourage rebellion; but that dispositions are about to be adopted by the government to establish its credit, and that "in fifteen days the veil will be removed from this mysterious business."

Ferdinand has appointed M Paez of Cardena minister from Spain to London; and M. Eredia is charged with the liquidation of the British claims.

MADRID, DEC. 23.

The king has appointed General Don Rafael Morant, Contador General in Chief of South America, with the title of the Supreme Council of the Indies. It is said that the Royal loan is about to be taken by some foreign houses, guaranteed by the clergy.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

The late minister of Ferdinand, Saez, has resigned his bishoprick, but is still in Madrid, and as hard as ever at work in political matters. The king has lately attended the humane exhibition of a "magnificent bull fight."

ROME, DEC. 6.

The state of health of his holiness Pope Leo XII. continues alarming. Amidst his sufferings, his holiness displays the most angelic patience.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Feb.* 17.

We quoted yesterday some remarks from the London Courier, on certain passages in the President's message which related to the views of the Holy Alliance respecting the South American republics. The sentiments of that part of the message appeared to have been very gratifying to the editor of that paper; and he foresaw from them quite as much efficacy as the event will probably justify. In a later number we find Mr. Webster's motion respecting Greece introduced, accompanied by the following remarks which manifest a somewhat different spirit from that which grew out of the President's message.

"We dare say Mr. Webster was quite sincere in the wish he expressed, that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest: but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true that the "United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean;" but there are other powers, too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests, there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creating of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the old Monarchical Governments of Europe, with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole New World is too limited for its movement already. To Europe, it says, here you shall colonise no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own right of being heard and recognised upon a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr. Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it.—The adoption would only excite the suspicion that interference of some kind or other was meant to follow. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to inquire into the actual state of affairs in Greece, it may be supposed their inquiries will not lead, like the poet's "long passages," to nothing.—Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence by the United States followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good taste, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece."

If the Courier were not almost constantly occupied with remarks and speculations on the importance of a close connection between Great Britain & South America, particularly in a commercial point of view, we might have been more satisfied with this warm expression of a disposition on its part to keep us at home, and to confine our sympathies and our intercourse to objects on the American continent. But we do not see why we have not as good grounds for examining into the state of things in the Mediterranean, as the British have to cross the Atlantic, and form schemes of wealth and influence on our own continent. If our feelings are more extensive and less mercenary, if we really regard the civil and political rights of our fellow men even at so great a distance from us as the Greeks are situated, it is at least as honorable a feeling as if it had a more immediate regard to trade and making money. If, on the contrary, it is primarily founded upon a desire to establish commercial connections with them, it then degenerates into the same spirit, which so strongly animates the editor of the Courier in urging his government to protect the South Americans in the enjoyment of their independence, and in recommending to his countrymen to lend their money to enable them to establish that which they have so lately achieved.

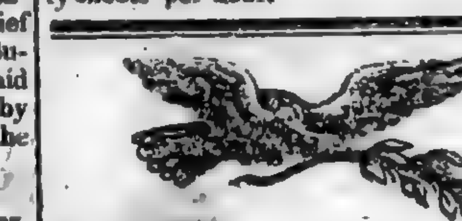
*From the Boston Com. Gazette.*

### AFRICA—AMERICAN COLONY.

By the packet schooner Fidelity, from Cape Mesurado, we learn, (says the Baltimore Fed. Gaz.) that the Colonists generally were in good health and spirits. The agricultural advances not being equal to the wants of the colony, and others, occasional shipments hence of small assorted cargoes of provisions might be profitable. Trade up the country was, in January, when the Fidelity sailed, obstructed by war between the the Soosos and Toulahs; but a more auspicious state of affairs was anticipated.

The ten blacks, whom the U. States government permitted to return to their native country, last October, had all through the care of our agent, and Richard Wilkinson, the interpreter, reached their respective homes. The fathers of three of them were trading at the settlement when the fidelity arrived out. Their mutual joy may be imagined more readily than described.

*Improvement in Printing.*—The London Courier announces that the presswork of that paper is now executed by a machine of such extraordinary mechanical power, that it is capable of throwing off considerable above two thousand papers per hour: it, indeed, on one occasion, produced at the rate of 2,880 impressions within the hour. The presses used in America, average about two hundred and fifty sheets per hour.



## CONGRESSIONAL

### IN SENATE.

*Friday, Feb.* 13.

The bill extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have in consequence of wounds, or casualties, received while in the time of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States during the late war —read the third time and passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thursday, Feb.* 12.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

The question pending, from yesterday was, on the motion to amend the bill, by striking out the words following, viz: "On all foreign distilled spirits, fifteen per cent. upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto."

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, after some other remarks, said that if he should be made sensible that the bill would lead to the state of things which some had anticipated, he could not give it his support; & [illegible] he was prepared to make: that, if the clause now under consideration were stricken from the bill, he must and would vote against it. Taking the bill as a whole, he could not regard it as a bill to increase the revenue of the country. There was no complaint, he observed, of any deficiency of revenue to meet all the expenditures of the government—unless it should be desired for the more speedy extinction of the public debt, to which measure he professed himself friendly. It was not a revenue bill; for, the house had been told by the chairman of the committee who reported it, that its effect probably would be to diminish the revenue.—Mr. W. therefore regarded the bill simply as a manufacturing bill, having for its object the encouragement and protection of the manufacturing interest of the country. Viewing it in this light, if the clause now under consideration should be stricken out, what was promised to the section of the country which he represented, in lieu of the sacrifice she is to make, by paying, in the increased cost of the manufactured articles she consumes, the additional duties proposed by the bill?

Mr. Tracy, of New-York, next presented some of his views on the subject. He should think, he said, that so small an augmentation of the duty on distilled spirits would not have any injurious effect on commerce. It appeared to him impossible that so slight an addition to the present duty could effect the importation of rum. If the augmentation of duty would have any effect at all, as it would increase the cost of rum, it would operate beneficially to our manufacturers of rum from molasses, and, molasses being the more bulky article of the two, it would thus operate beneficially also to the navigation of the country.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. said he was not hostile to the principle of the bill. The present rate of duty, he remarked, on spirits, is vastly higher than the duty now proposed in the bill, on any other article whatever.

If it was increased, Congress would be under the necessity of making up, by internal taxation, the deficiency of fifteen dollars on every barrel of flour, the exportation of which should be virtually forbidden, by the excessive taxation of the articles usually imported in return for it, &c.

Mr. Trimble said, he rose not to enter into a discussion of the merits and principles of the bill, but merely to state facts. It has been said, repeatedly, in the course of the debate, that to impose an additional duty, would have an effect to diminish the Revenue. On this subject he had a statement to lay before the house, which would show that the operation of the duty would be very different from what gentlemen seemed to think.

It was not true that the revenue, on imported spirits, had been diminished by the taxes imposed on it, from the commencement of the government to the present time. Mr. Secretary Dallas had shown that the annual revenue on this article, from 1800 to 1816, was something less than two millions of dollars. But in that statement he included the great importations of 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which do not fairly enter into the average. But, taking the importations from 1803 to 1812, the average amount will be found to be six millions, and the duties on that amount two millions—leaving out the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, the average on the ballance is about 4 millions, and the revenue one million. So that the average revenue to 1816 is about two millions. In that year the new tariff was laid, and the average duties on imported spirits, from 1816 to the present year is two millions—

Here Mr. Foot inquired whether the gentleman from Kentucky had deducted the years of the embargo and non-intercourse.

Mr. T. replied that he had not. He did not think it was a fair mode of obtaining an average to take all the lowest and leave out the highest years, or to take all the highest and leave all the lowest. (He was glad to perceive from the inquiry of the gentlemen from Connecticut, that they were getting on terra firma again—he did not doubt all would proceed very well now.) Mr. T. here made some remark to show that the diminution of the import of spirits, in late years, arose from the general derangement of business, and was not occasioned by the tariff of 1816, though that tariff might, in some degree, have contributed to it.

Mr. Tracy again rose, and said, that, the more he reflected on the subject, the more he was satisfied, that, instead of striking out from the clause now under consideration, the duty proposed by it was not as high as it ought to be, consistently with the other provisions of the bill. He was satisfied, he said, that it could be shown conclusively, that the same considerations which operated as inducements in regard to other articles of the bill would operate equally in favor of the motion which he now proposed, which was, *to strike out the proposed "fifteen per centum," and, in lieu thereof, insert "fifty per centum."*

Mr. M'Duffie, of S. C. asked what would be the effect of the tax now proposed? Would it not operate to the exclusion of the foreign article altogether? He appealed to any man, acquainted with the course of commerce, for confirmation of the fact, which he now stated, that the duties already existing have almost excluded this article; that the trade with the West Indies was almost destroyed by the duty as it now stands.

The article of manufacture now in question, Mr. M'Duffie said, was not one requiring extraordinary machinery or capital to carry it on, nor was it one which it was necessary to encourage in a national view, such as the manufacture of woollens &c. necessary for the clothing of troops, &c. in a state of war. The manufacture of whiskey was one which could be increased to any extent in case of emergency. It was an article which could not be brought within the principle on which, domestic manufactures rightfully claim protection; and he trusted the house would not sustain the proposition to increase the duty upon it.

Mr. Tod, (Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, who had introduced the bill,) rose and said, that he was not so much opposed to the amendment, as he was to the reasons advanced in support of it. Not one argument had been urged, but what might be urged with equal propriety against the whole tariff. The objection is, you prevent importation—you cut off trade. Well, sir, and what is the object of the whole bill, but to protect home industry by preventing those importations which destroy it? Even the gentleman from S. C. has urged the same objection. He tells us whiskey requires no machinery or capital—no more do straw bonnets. Sir, I must protest against the mode of opposition which is pursued—if every member is to object to the bill the moment any of its provisions affect himself or his constituents, not only must this bill be given up at once, but domestic industry must be left without protection to the end of time.

Mr. Reed objected to the duty as calculated to produce frauds upon the revenue, by producing smuggling, &c.

Mr. Tracy replied to the arguments of Mr. M'Duffie, and went on to say—If the tariff was intended for protection the duty was too low—if it was intended for revenue it was too high. He thought, in whatever part of the tariff we depart from revenue, as the object, we ought, at once, to go the whole length of excluding the foreign article. As to the moral question, involved in the discussion, he should not touch it, as he was not sufficiently informed as to the moral operation of what had been done already.

Mr. Hamilton said, he was aware that at this hour, and after so much (he thought unnecessary) discussion on this clause of the bill, to listen to any further argument, on the subject, would be almost as noxious as, at this hour of the day, to take a dose of domestic *blue ruin*. Yet, notwithstanding all that, he was determined to oppose this bill, step by step, throughout its whole progress. In the whole discussion, gentlemen seemed never once to have considered the moral obligation which binds the government to provide, for the people, not only a salubrious, but a tasteful article of beverage. For himself, he had not had much experience in tippling rum and whiskey—but he was sure that no man could taste both, and deny that one of them was not more tasteful than the other. It was the duty of Congress to provide for the people the better article. But it seemed the object of the gentleman from the West to leave to the nation old Hopson's choice—whiskey or nothing. But whatever might be the claims of the domestic industry of the West, he thought the claims of Connecticut were equally strong. To lay a duty on the imported article, was to put a bounty on the domestic article. And the effect would be, that the surplus capital would go to making of whiskey, which would otherwise go to the raising of wheat and of animals. But to suppose that, in that case, the high price of whiskey would continue, was certainly fallacious—the price would fall, and the consequence would be, that we should only get five times the quantity of whiskey that we now have, without increasing the wealth of the country a single dollar. The Hon. Speaker has told us that he will consent to excise; it is quite competent for him to say so—but will the country go with him? He may call up spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when he does call them? Lay an excise, and the consequence will be another change in your government, perhaps another whiskey insurrection. The Hon. Chairman of the Committee says, that if each member objects to that part of the bill that touches his own district, we shall have no bill at all; well sir, that is just what we ought to have. Then we should have only a revenue bill, and an average tax of 25 per centum upon the trade of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton observed, the gentleman from Kentucky told us, that equality could not be measured out by drams and scruples. In reply, I have only to assure him, that I entertain serious scruples in taking the dram he has prepared for us.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, rose and said, he considered the duty proposed, as not so much intended for the manufacturer of spirits as for the grower of grain. The gentleman from S. C. says, that its object is not of a national character—but, if viewed in its operation on the former, it certainly has that character. The agriculturalist has lost his market; his products are absolutely shut out from Europe; where he sold a thousand barrels of flour he does not now sell one. And it is the duty of a protecting and parental government, to provide a market for him, if it can be done. But, gentlemen exclaim, you will destroy commerce—how? by preventing us from importing spirits. As well might they tell us we ought to export grain, and import our bread, lest commerce should be unemployed, as to tell us we must export grain and import spirits, for the sake of commerce. It is certainly as proper that a nation should import its bread as import its drink. And it is quite as much the duty of government to protect the man who raises the material for drink, as the man who raises the material for your bread. The gentleman from S. C. cannot comprehend how the country is to be a gainer, if the excise is made equal to the duty on imports—the difference is obvious. We in the one case keep our capital at home, and in the other we send it abroad; the difference is the whole price—which in the one case is sent out of the country, and in the other is kept within it. I very well remember, that, in the district of country I have the honor to represent, there was paid during the late war a heavy excise—yet there was never known a period of such prosperity to the manufacturer of whiskey; there was twice as much made then as there is now. The interior labors under peculiar disadvantages. The products it raises are bulky and heavy; and will not bear the cost of transportation to a distant market. Government ought to protect and cherish them at home, and provide a home market. There was such a market to a considerable extent in our manufacturing establishments, but these are crushed. During the war there were in my district from fifteen to twenty furnaces, besides forges, rolling and splitting mills, and other establishments for the manufacture of iron. In 1816, the duty was taken off from imported iron, and they were crushed.

One after another sank, sank, sank;—they were all ruined—their hands were dismissed, and the agriculturalist lost his market, while the manufacturer lost his all. You took that market from the farmer—it is your duty to restore it, or give him some equivalent. The gentleman from South Carolina was pleased to designate the spirit of our own domestic manufacture, as *blue ruin*. Nothing will suit him but the spirit that is imported. He likes *red ruin*. Rum is, in his estimation far better colored and far better tasted, than whiskey. Possibly he likes it, because it is of a red color. But, sir, to my taste, old whiskey, the genuine old Columbia, is better than the gentleman's red ruin. There are some gentlemen who cannot bear any thing that is domestic. Call it foreign and they approve it at once—but nothing that is domestic is good enough for their use. But, sir, if you look at the effects produced, I see no reason why *red ruin* is any better than *blue ruin*. If a man gets drunk, I do not think it will make much difference whether it is on foreign or on domestic spirits. If there is any difference it is in the expense to his family, and that is all on the side of the domestic article. The gentleman from South Carolina thinks it would be much better to raise animals and send them to the eastward, than to occupy our capital in distilling whiskey. But, sir, I can tell the honorable gentleman, that there is nothing better or more favorable to the raising of those animals which we of the West drive down to feed him and his neighbours, than distilleries. The duty in dispute I take to be for the protection of the farmer; and I ask, while our products are shut out of foreign markets, shall we go to those very markets for our meat and our drink?

Mr. Wright observed, that the gentleman from South Carolina had stated it to be the duty of government to provide for the people a beverage both salubrious and *tasteful*. If the object of legislation was to encourage drinking, this might be true—but as he had always understood it to be the duty of a wise legislator rather to discourage that habit, he could, by no means, assent to the tasteful proposition. He was not very conversant in the taste of rum and whiskey; but he thought that good old whiskey was better than either New-England or West-India rums. But gentlemen tell us, that, if you distill spirits from grain, you divert the grain from being the sustenance of men. But he desired to know whether any gentleman who used this argument would undertake to say that there was any scarcity of bread stuffs in this country? and whether what was raised for distilling was not so much added to the agricultural products required for sustenance? The object of the protecting duty is to give employment to a multitude of persons who are now idle, & whose families are in want of the necessaries as well as the comforts of life; and I say that, if there is any article now imported, which ought to be excluded for this purpose, that article is foreign spirits. Is it not fair to give to our own people our own market? Shall you give a monopoly to the East, and give the West no equivalent? No man will assert that our grain-growing yeomanry (who, after all, are the country's strength both in peace and war) are sufficient to supply all our wants both for meat and drink. I am in favor of the bill, and shall vote for the amendment to increase the duty.

It being now nearly four o'clock, a motion was made, and carried, that the committee rise. It rose accordingly, and

The House adjourned.

*Friday, Feb.* 13.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the Naval service of the United States, reported the same without amendment—and the bill was referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

A bill from the Senate extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill from the Senate, to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be made a military road from a point opposite to Fort St. Philip, to [illegible] Plantation, as an auxiliary to the defence of N. Orleans, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

*From the New-York Spectator.*

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

The bill on Internal Improvements [illegible] passed by a decisive majority; it will without doubt pass in the Senate, and become a law by the signature of the President. The Virginian phalanx [illegible], and to speak truth, appeared in great intellectual splendor. The discussions, if they have had no other good effect, will tend to convince the American people that they have representatives of [illegible], watchful eye, and dauntless resolution, ever on the watch to meet usurpation at the threshold; and that they have others of wide and exalted views, bent on the internal grandeur and strength of the nation as a whole, and ready to lay a broad and deep foundation for its future glory. But it will have other good effects. It will bring the mass of the people better acquainted with the letter and the spirit of the constitution—the history of the formation of the government, and the great interests which it so admirably balances and preserves. I speak sober truth, when I say, that, with all our faults, (and they are many) my reverence and love for the institutions of my country grows with every day's observation of their practical operation. The debate was closed by Mr. Livingston, in a very sound argument, delivered in a [illegible] manly spirit, but, I think, without much force of manner, or sensible effect. The truth is, the whole house was wearied to death of the question: they were almost all pledged, by a vote recorded with yeas and nays before the 'long agony' began—and like most other agonies, it increased with every hour's continuance. You should have smiled to watch John Randolph's countenance as the yeas and nays were recorded for the third time—how those keen eyes darted from man to man, as their '*ayes*' resounded on his ear. And when the vote was taken and proclaimed, in a minute after Mr. Tod was on his feet with the Tariff bill—he threw up both his arms, & groaned out, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But his groaning has little effect. I never saw a man more completely divested of influence. Truly may it be exclaimed of him, *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!* He feels this, and seldom speaks without some illusion to his former situation.

This, as you may well imagine, is a busy week at Washington—many a chamber council is held—many a lobby whisper exchanged, many a polling, and adding, & subtracting, of names and squads and divisions, occupies the calculating brains of our politicians, both in and out of the house. I can tell you, I believe, one piece of news; I have it from *certain* authority, that *Albert Gallatin* will be nominated by King Caucus for Vice President; so much for "stopping de veels of government."

*Robbery.*—A few days since, a pedlar, named Finn, was robbed of $1600, at a 'gambling shop,' in Rochester. Hall, Johnston, & Butterfield, notorious villains, have been committed to Rochester jail, on a charge of committing the robbery.—*N. Y. Spec.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

## DOMESTIC.

*From the Hartford Courant, Feb.* 17.

*FRESHET.*—The highest freshet for seven years is now covering the low lands on the Connecticut River. This is the third great rise of water this winter. The ice had frozen thick, and the immense quantity which has been floating for some days by the city indicated that the rains up the country were extensive. Large framed timbers passed here on Friday, which were conjectured to be the wreck of the bridge which crossed the river at Northampton. This turns out to be the fact, & we also hear that the bridge at Brattleboro, Mills' bridge near Deerfield, and another opposite Charleston, well constructed & valuable bridges, are swept away. The effects upon small streams must have been very destructive, as parts of a grist & saw mill, & a valuable carding machine were taken from the flood at Longmeadow. The freshet is more surprising, as we have had no snow on the ground for weeks, for forty miles above us; and we believe but little to the north of that. Fortunately the bridge at this place has experienced no injury.

SPARTA, [TENN.] JAN. 24.

*A River on Fire!*—On Saturday evening last, we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle at the Salt Wells, belonging to Mr. Denton, on the Calf Killer river, about 3 miles above this village: Rumour, with her hundred tongues, had been so very active on the occasion, as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious, from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "*The river is on fire!*" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our Nag at 3 P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within two miles of the Wells, our attention was suddenly arrested, by seeing coruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illumined with an unsteady, flickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself, that almost beggars description. A column of fire nearly 40 feet in height, ascended from nearly the middle of the river here, about fifty yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We were informed by Mr. Denton, that, in boring for Salt Water the preceding day, they had suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphurous Gas, which [illegible] another vent than the tube, [illegible] rock in the bed of the river, [illegible] passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence around the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the gas, and a [illegible] inconceivably grand burst upwards to the height mentioned, apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above [illegible] exhibited a mixture of colors [illegible] description, and a ruddy [illegible] gave to various objects the hues of [illegible] red, yellow and blue. [illegible] elements so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and combining as it were, presented such an anomaly [illegible] the serpent, annihilated all [illegible] water delighted in [illegible].

A WARNING.

[illegible] on Thursday afternoon, Mr. [illegible] of Pawtucket, in the [illegible] mills, North end. He [illegible] constantly intoxicated for [illegible] days, as to be in a state of mental [illegible]; and in this situation was [illegible] person from a distant window to [illegible] water, stoop down and im[illegible] his head for a short time; after which, he [illegible] down and threw himself into the stream, and in a few minutes was taken out a corpse.—*Prov Gaz.*

The case of [illegible] Elijah Bu[illegible] for slander, [illegible] the Circuit Court for [illegible]. The person slandered [illegible] of which [illegible] between the plaintiff [illegible] defendant. Damages [illegible] 1450 dollars and costs.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

We are gratified to be able to state that *Dr. Sargent* of this city has received a letter from the Rev. [illegible] SUMMERFIELD, dated Dec. 22, 1823, in which he mentions that before that letter [illegible] reach its destination, he expected [illegible] on his passage to the United States, [illegible] company with the Rev. Mr. Reese and [illegible] Hannah, delegates from the English Methodist Conference.—*Dem. Press.*

*Daring Robbery.*—On the 11th instant, about 3 o'clock, [illegible] the Office of Mr. Caleb Pond, [illegible] this city, during a few minutes of [illegible] absence, was entered, probably [illegible] of false keys and robbed of a [illegible] containing about $600 in Bank notes, and a considerable amount in specie, [illegible] checks.—*Hartford Courant.*

*Suicide.*—Mr. [illegible] Morgan, son of Mr. Lot Morgan, of Plainfield, put an end to his existence on Friday the 13th inst. by shooting himself with a musket, the contents of which [illegible] through the upper part of his head.—*Brooklyn Observer.*

Ship Letters received at the New-York Post Office from Feb. 14 to 17—twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-eight. Forwarded by the mails, six thousand four hundred and ninety-two.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

*Washington, Feb.* 16.

I have been informed that the testimony of Com. Porter, before the Court Martial at Norfolk has been gone through with, and that the squadron under the Commodore will sail immediately.—*N. Y. C. Adv.*

On Wednesday week the village of Wilkesbarre, Pa. was visited with a violent hurricane, which lasted about five minutes. The elegant bridge over the Susquehanna, was swept from its foundation; the Episcopal Church received much injury, and many buildings were blown down. The cost of the bridge was fifty-six thousand dollars—stock to the amount of eighteen thousand was held by the state.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1824.

"*A mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse.*"—The Grand Caucus is over—the struggle is ended, and the people are *to be* compelled to sit in humble submission to the powers that are to be; "for unto us was born this day (Feb. 14) in the city of Washington, a King to rule over the nation." This grand aristocratical engine will now be put in full operation in every section of our country, to bring the *free* people into passive obedience to the mandates of the ROYAL CAUCUS, and to sanction, by their votes in October next, the royal authority of the new born KING. It will appear, by the statement below, that 66 members of Congress attended the Caucus, (62 of whom voted for Crawford) out of 261, leaving a plurality against the system of dictating to the people, of 195. And to be serious, we are indebted for this great majority to the virtues of the members of Congress;—when we took into view the many pledges and bribes held out by one of the candidates, we did not even anticipate seeing so pitiful a number collect together in a Grand Caucus; the minority is really smaller than we had calculated upon, and we ought to be thankful that we have so many members in Congress, who are guided by public good and the dictates of conscience, rather than that of sordid interest. Among that body of our citizens, where every allurement has been held out to purchase friends and votes, we find a minority less than one quarter of the members voting in favor of W. H. Crawford. How small a minority then, may be expect among the great class of our citizens, where no inducements but a favorable opinion of a man's talents, influence, and integrity, are taken into view. When it is generally known to the people, that promises of pecuniary patronage have been offered to a great number of editors in this country, to use their influence in favor of this candidate, and that the office of Secretary of State has been promised to more than thirty, and that all the other offices in the gift of the President have been allotted out with the same liberal hand, the voice of the people will point him out as the man who has forfeited their confidence, and as *one wholly unfit for the office of President.* We find the partizans of this candidate laboring incessantly in season and out of season, nor is it at all surprising; for on the issue of this event, they have *staked their all*, and if we are not much mistaken, they will LOSE THEIR ALL. It should be borne in mind that those who got up this *great* Congressional Caucus, strenuously profess to be guided by sound democratic principles: but examine their *professions* and *works*, and see how they agree:—The democratic principles are that the majority govern—The aristocratical are that the *few* rule the *many*—The monarchial are that all power shall be vested in one. To which of these classes then, does the Caucus party belong? Is it not to the aristocratic?

TREASURY CAUCUS.

*National Journal Office,*
WASHINGTON, FEB. 14, 1824.

"*'Tis done—The long agony is over.*"—The farce of the nomination of Mr. Crawford, was this evening enacted, agreeably to previous public advertisement, before a large and highly respectable audience.

Sixty-six persons out of two hundred & sixty-one attended the caucus, and sixty-two have recommended "William H. Crawford, of Georgia, and fifty-seven Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania," as suitable candidates for President & Vice President of the United States.

Thus, then, has the whole of Mr. Crawford's strength been arrayed, his whole number of friends in Congress counted, & the attempt to enforce his nomination by the Republican members of Congress proved abortive.

This *minority-caucus*, let it be remembered has been held in opposition to the publicly expressed opinion of a majority of two-thirds of the *Republican Members of Congress*; it has been held in opposition to the will of the Republican party, as expressed by their Representatives; it has been held for the sole purpose of nominating persons obnoxious to that party. Will the Republicans of the United States submit to this dictation? Will they listen to the proclamation to be issued by this *fraction*, which [illegible], forgers, by their opposition, from the Democratic family?—They will not: they will take their stand on the old Republican ground "*that the majority shall govern,*" and they will treat with contempt every effort to foist any man upon them against their will.

The *minority* have now taken their stand, & will support their candidate: the *majority* will also take their stand & support their candidate. It will be a struggle between faction & principle. The question is, whether Wm. H. Crawford, the candidate of the opposition shall succeed against JOHN Q. ADAMS, the candidate of the people. We do not fear the result; the people will be true to themselves; they will promptly put down this puny effort of a few to distract and destroy the harmony, the existence of the republican party.

We add a list of all who voted on this occasion, and annex the number of those from each state who were absent. Nothing further is necessary to show the strength of the majority, or the weakness of the minority.

| | *Voted.* | *Absent.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Maine.*—Messrs. Chandler and Holmes, | 2 | 7 |
| *New-Hampshire.* | none | 8 |
| *Massachusetts.* | none | 15 |
| *Connecticut.*—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard, | 3 | 5 |
| *Rhode Island.*—Eddy, | 1 | 3 |
| *Vermont.* | none | 7 |
| *New-York.*—Messrs. Van Buren, Day, Dwinnell, Jenkins, Foote, Litchfield, Eaton, Frost, Richards, Ten Eyck, Hogeboom, Tyson, Clarke, Cambreleng, Collins, Herkimer, | 16 | 20 |
| *New-Jersey.*—Dickerson, | 1 | 7 |
| *Pennsylvania.*—Messrs. Lowrie, Forward, Markley, | 3 | 25 |
| *Delaware,* | none | 3 |
| *Maryland.*—Messrs. Smith, Lloyd, Hayward, | 3 | 8 |
| *Virginia.*—Messrs. J. Barbour, Stevenson, Alexander, Rives, Leftwitch, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, William Smith, A. Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur, Smith, P. P. Barbour, Bassett, | 15 | 9 |
| *North Carolina.*—Messrs. Spraight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Edwards, Hooks, | 9 | 6 |
| *South Carolina.*—Messrs. Gist and Wilson, | 2 | 9 |
| *Georgia.*—Messrs. Elliott, Ware, Forsyth, Cary, Cobb, Thompson, Cuthbert, Abbott, | 8 | 1 |
| *Kentucky.* | none | 14 |
| *Tennessee.* | none | 11 |
| *Ohio.*—Ruggles, | 1 | 15 |
| *Louisiana.* | none | 5 |
| *Indiana.*—Noble, | 1 | 4 |
| *Mississippi.* | none | 3 |
| *Illinois.*—Thomas, | 1 | 2 |
| *Alabama.* | none | 5 |
| *Missouri.* | none | 3 |
| | 66 | 195 |

Of these sixty-six, Mr. Crawford had 62 votes, leaving *a majority against him of* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE.

The following Parody appeared in the Washington Republican of the 14th inst. the day on which the *grand* Caucus was held. As a thing of the day, it is amusing and appropriate.

*From the Washington Republican.*

PARODY.

I.

Wend you with the *Rads* to-night—
Tall and short—and weak and witty—
Many an eye that hates the light—
And loves confusion—more's the pity—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,
Are straggling, one by one, to *caucus.*
There the fears for the future—the pangs for the past,
May be swell'd or expunged, as the Rads win or lose,
And the deed will be done—and the die will be cast,
That will make many wish their stiff necks in a noose.

II.

Wend you with the *Rads* to-night—
Sixty-five perchance they'll muster—
There'll be none of mind or might,
But some three score in a fluster—
General *Chandler* will be there—
Tough as steel, and bold as Hector—
*Bassett*, with Virginia air—
*Van*, the Albany director—
*Forsyth*, with his foreign graces—
*Edwards, Williams*, in a stew—
Plotting brains and dirty faces
With the blushes reddening thro—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us—
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

III.

Wend you with the *Rads* to-night—
A motley crew, and bad the best—
Winging from the South their flight—
With TWO poor stragglers from the West—
'Tis the tide of faction flowing—
'Tis the noon of treason's reign—
*Lloyd* of Maryland is going—
*Dickerson*—and *Holmes* of Maine—
Western *Thomas*, looking grimly—
From New York, a haggard few,
Led by *Lot Clarke*, seeing dimly,
Spectacles and vapour thro'—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

IV.

Wend you with the *Rads* to-night—
Where all eyes will gladly meet you—
If you take a proselyte
Every soul will spring to meet you—
Where the demon of Despair
Reigns the tyrant of the hour,
And every dark intriguer there,
Jostles in the race for power.—
Laborers, suited for the job,
Will be there at close of day,
*Barber, Floyd*, and *Foote*, and *Cobb*—
*Lanman*, ready for his pay—
Both the *Barbours*, men mistaken!—
*Smyth* shall scarcely save his bacon—
Gallant *Cocke* from Tennessee—
Some in gloom, and some in glee—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us—
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

V.

Wend you with the *Rads* to-night—
Caucus in his court presides—
Promises and power invite—
Traitors point—and faction guides.
Haste away, then—carpe diem!
Those that would prevent you—fly 'em!
Youth and age, with different faces;
All who hope, or ask for places—
Folly, with his cap and bells—
Rashness, with self-conceit that swells—
All, with empty forms to mock us,
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

*WASHINGTON COLLEGE.*

The Trustees of this institution, are notified by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, to meet at Middletown, on Thursday the 4th of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

*Scott's New Novel.*—"St. Ronan's Well," the last Novel of Sir Walter Scott, has just been published in Philadelphia. A letter from the publishers says, "We pay NINETY dollars for two extra Stages to carry this work to Boston."

*Commerce of the United States.*

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to $77,579,267, of which amount, $71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74,699,030 of which $47,155,408, were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and $8,080,846, in foreign vessels; & of the foreign articles, $26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, & 1,302,618 in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the U. S. during the same period.

A proclamation has been issued by the Mayor of Savannah, ordering all vessels from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, (where the small pox is raging) to perform a quarantine of fifteen days—passengers not to leave the vessels until they are released.

A melancholy event occurred at Jersey City, on the 18th inst. by the administering laudanum for paragoric. Two children of Mr. Isaac Edge, Jr. being sick, Mrs. E. sent to a store for a bottle of paragoric, and by mistake of the clerk the bottle was filled with laudanum, which was given to the children.—The eldest, an interesting girl aged 20 months, died in eighteen hours after the laudanum had been given. The other, a boy only three months old, lies dangerously ill, and there are but little hopes of his recovery.

John Franklin Hall, who was convicted of the murder of a negro, in Dec. last, was sentenced at Savannah on the 10th inst. to be executed on the 12th of March next. This conviction, says the Savannah Georgian, "will put to rest the idle story often reported in some of the Northern papers, that a white man may kill a negro in Georgia with impunity."

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of nearly seven weeks, during which time they have passed 100 acts and numerous resolves.

FOR THE COURIER.

CHRONICLES,

CHAPTER VI.

1. Now in the days of James the second, when the time drew near that he should retire from being king over the land, then rose up the Caucusites, saying,

2. Come, let us go to and fro, up and down the land, and let there be a caucus; whereby according to the desires of our hearts, we may choose a king to rule over us.

3. Also after this manner spake they one to another, saying, if there be no caucus, and the will of the people be done, now shall this thing come to pass?

4. And so because of the people, feared they greatly.

5. And it came to pass, when certain of the Peopleites had heard how the Caucusites were striving for the kingdom, with one accord took they counsel together and said, in this matter how can we have lot or part with the Caucusites?

6. Then questioned they one with another, saying, is not a caucus to choose rulers to rule over us, to the freedom of the land and abomination?

7. Do we not know that by law, in the people rest the government of the kingdom, and that a caucus hath no power over them?

8. Moreover they said, nay, this thing we will not hearken unto, neither will we become servants to the Caucusites, wherewith the bridle and the harness of a caucus would be upon us.

9. Again moreover they said, the man who wilfully fighteth and killeth the brethren with instruments of war, we will have no part that he should reign over us; but he who feareth to shed blood among brethren, and hath the will of the people, let him be chief among them.

10. So according to the desires of the Caucusites, and what would seem good in their sight, spake the Peopleites thus concerning them; and, of a truth declared they not falsely.

11. Now when these sayings of the Peopleites had come to the ears of the Caucusites, they smote on their breasts because of much power and dominion over them.

12. Howbeit for the people's overseership, they ceased not their strivings unto this day. S.

### Married,

At Farmington, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. GEORGE SPALDING, of New Haven, to Miss HELEN MARIA COWLES, daughter of Gad Cowles, Esq. of Farmington.

At Lisbon, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. CALVIN FITCH, of Hampton, to Miss MARY ANN ROBINSON, of the former place.

### Died,

At Stonington, on the 20th inst. Mrs. RHODA FROST, aged 29, wife of Mr. James Dana Frost, of this city.

## *Professor Odion*

OF THE WASHINGTON COLLEGE, (*District of Columbia,*)

WILL deliver a LECTURE, in this Town, on Monday evening next, at Mr. Kinney's Hall, on *Government, Literature & Science, and the Mechanick Arts*, the profits of which are to be appropriated to the GREEK FUND.

Tickets, 25 cents each, for sale at Robinson & Dunham's Bookstore and Messrs. Kinney's and Bolles' Inns. ☞ *Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.*

Feb 24.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

C. ROUX,

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open his School for instruction in the French Language immediately. Terms $3 per quarter—3 lessons in a week: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Ladies—and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Gentlemen.

*Feb.* 25. 99—

## Notice.

THE creditors of the PACHOG MANUFACTURING CO. and of ELISHA I. ABEL, and of JOSEPH L. COIT, are requested to meet at Mr. Nathan Johnson's Inn, in Jewett-city, on Friday, the 27th inst, at 9 o'clock A. M. where an arrangement will be proposed, which it is hoped will prove for the general benefit of all concerned.

Should the weather be stormy on Friday, the meeting will be postponed to the next fair day.

JOS. L. COIT,
E. I. ABEL.

*Feb.* 20. 1w99—

## Wanted

BY the subscriber, an experienced Clothier. Satisfactory recommendations for sobriety and attention to business will be required.

Also, two apprentices to the Manufacturing business.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

*Franklin, Feb.* 25. 3w99—

THE subscriber, in consequence of a recent favorable occurrence in trade, is enabled to sell

## Men's Boots

which he has on hand, unusually low—for CASH.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

*Feb.* 24. 99—

### Religious Tracts.

### Robinson & Dunham,

AGENTS for the American Tract Society, have just received an additional supply of Tracts, making their assortment nearly complete up to number 168. They have also seven volumes bound, at 50 cents per volume.

*Feb.* 25. 99—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan.* 28. 1824.

### Samuel Story Jr.

WILL pay Cash and the highest price for

SHIP KNEES,

of good size and length. Apply to SAMUEL STORY, or JOHN LATHROP

*Feb.* 10, 1824. 4w97—

## FOR SALE,

Wholesale and Retail,

BY

## Samuel Tyler:

*A large and extensive assortment of*

FRESH MEDICINE,

WARRANTED GENUINE.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & labelling, that mistakes may be avoided.

The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies; Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.

Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glass &c.

Ground and Stick Dye Woods.

A general assortment of Groceries, Among them are, Old Spirits, best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines, for Medical use.

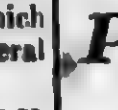
300 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low, 40 bbls. Superfine Flour,

Double strong Powder, in Canisters: Bass Viol and Violin Strings; American ground Mustard; Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for would be found. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call, examine, and buy it—

*Feb.* 24. 6w99—

Now is your time!

Call and See.



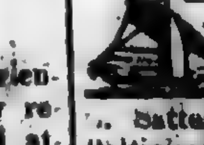
THE subscriber, offers the following [illegible] estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy, viz:—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a [illegible] house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about 9 acres of excellent land, containing an orchard, a fine [illegible] and suitable proportion of [illegible], pasture, and plow land. [illegible] is capable of keeping one or two cows and a horse in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. RINALDO BURLEIGH.

*Plainfield, Feb.* 20, 1824. [tf]o A99

## *Potatoes, Pork,*

## *&c.*

THE subscriber will contract to pay Cash for a few hundred bushels Potatoes, and 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, deliverable about 1st next month.



## Sloop HUMBIRD,

[illegible] Satterlee, Master, will sail for Baltimore about 10th March, and will take some freight if offered soon. As the masters of the Norwich and New York Line of Packets require payment for freight goods [illegible] ded, persons having freight for New York, will please be governed accordingly when their goods are sent for.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb.* [illegible] 3w99—

## *Auction Sales.*

AT Auction on the first Monday of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Store of the late Dea. *John Douglass*, of Plainfield, deceased, all of the stock of Goods of said deceased, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Muslins, Hard Ware, Crockery, a small lot of Drugs and Medicines. Also, sundry articles of Farming utensils, &c. &c.—Sales will be adjourned from time to time until finished; conditions at time and place made known.

JOSEPH EATON, } *Executors.*
HENRY SABINE, }

*Plainfield, Feb.* 3, 1824. 97—

### On Consignment:

## A few hhds. W. I. RUM,

received from the importer, and warranted pure, for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb.* 24. 3w99—

### Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan.* 7. 93—

JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and despatch*

AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### SETTING UP AND DOWN.

A chap once told St. Patrick's dean,
While rising from his seat, "I mean
To set up for a wit?"
"Ah!" quoth the dean, "if that be true,
The very best thing you can do
Is down again to sit."

Too many, like that would-be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim:
Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by sitting down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then sit down content;
But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the pauper list,
A fool, not worth a cent.

When farmers' wives and daughters fair
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
... most wond'rous winning,
... sit upon a slippery stand,
... indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies too, whose geer,
... made them to their husbands dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they sit high on fashion's seat,
Age, death or poverty, albeit,
Will set them down, anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are "all over jaw,"
Soon fall for lack of brains;
But had the boobies only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd sav'd a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctor's trade,
But could he use the sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The same might toil from morn to night,
And find his match with all his might,
... half he kills.

You may set up for what you choose
... as wear old shoes,
However so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain
And find you must sit down again
... terribly unpleasant.

*From the Berkshire Star.*

Weep ... children slain!
Their blood, by Turkish falchions
... shed,
... cry to heaven in vain,
For vengeance on the murderer's head.

Though high the red warm torrent ran
Between the flames that lit the sky,
Yet, for each drop an armed man
Shall rise, to free the land, or die.

And for each corpse that, in the sea
Was thrown to feast the scaly herds,
An hundred of the foe shall be
A banquet for the mountain birds.

Stern rites and sad, shall Greece ordain,
To keep that day, along her shore,
Till the last link of slavery's chain
Is shivered, to be worn no more.

*From the Washington Gazette.*

### MR. CALHOUN.

John C. Calhoun is like the moon,
In borrow'd lustre shining;
Did not Monroe his favor show,
He'd ... darkness pining.

### MR. CLAY.

Like unto brisk bottled ale is Mr. Clay,
Uncork him quickly and he spumes away!
You'll like him then. But shortly after ... that—
... again—you'll find him rather flat.

## MEDLEY.

### The value of Praise.

Praise is to be estimated according to the source from which it originates. It may be flattery of fools, and the acclamations of the vicious, and if so it is as much to be depreciated, as the censure of the wise and virtuous.

### Temperance in labor and study.

A man may be too ardent even in laudable pursuit. By depriving himself of rest and refreshment he lays a foundation for ... languor and pain. The laborious student should recollect that mental excellence cannot exist after the constitution is destroyed by mental exertions.

### Useful Learning.

Human intellect has its bounds, and no one man can take an accurate survey of the whole field of science. A choice then should be made of such objects of instruction as are most likely to fit the pupil for the part which he will probably be called to act in life. Agesilaus being asked what children should learn, replied, "What may be of use to them when grown up to be men."

### Going to Jail for the Benefit of the Greeks.

A young man in New-York, has been sent to prison, for not being able to pay his tailor for a new suit, obtained expressly to figure in at the Greek Ball!!!

### Anecdote of Sir Henry Wotton.

Sir Henry Wotton when at Rome, having gone to hear Vespers, the priest, with whom he was acquainted, sent to him by a boy of the choir this question, written on a small piece of paper: "Where was your religion to be found before Luther?" Sir Henry immediately wrote under it, "My religion was to be found then where your's is not to be found now—in the written word of God."

A certain emperor, being reproached for rewarding, instead of destroying his enemies, replied, I destroy my enemies, by making them my friends.

---


## Norwich Ale.

THE subscriber offers to the public, ALE of the first quality—in barrels and half barrels; and TABLE BEER,——*in ditto.*

*ALSO,*

**GRAINS,**

Which is esteemed very superior feed for milch Cows, store Hogs, Horses and Sheep.

**N. B.—Fresh Yeast,**

For family use, very fine, at the Brewery in Norwich Landing.

JOHN C. HIND.

*Jan 31, 1824.* 6w96—

## NOTICE.

**C. ROUX,**

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will give instruction in the French Language: and requests those who would wish to attend to this polite accomplishment, to leave their names at this office, that such arrangements can be made as will suit the convenience of all.

*Feb. 18, 1824.* 98—

## WANTED in the Spring,

BY the *Bozrah Manufacturing Co.* a good Blacksmith, a Brass and Iron workman for Cotton Machinery, two or 3 Girls to tend power Looms, one Reeler. Also, a family with several Children of suitable age to work in the Factory. Good recommendations of character and ability will be required.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Feb. 7.* 3w97—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. Benajah Ladd*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent——Said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

*Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk*

*Feb. 18, 1824.* 98—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *JOHN DOUGLASS, Esq.* late of said Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Joseph Eaton & Henry Sabine, Esq'rs. executors to the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executors are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Feb. 1824. Attest, J. GORDON, *Cl'k.*

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, *Cl'k.* 98

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. JOHN STANTON,* late of Bozrah, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent: said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Bozrah, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Cl'k.*

97—

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL LEFFINGWELL, late of Bozrah, deceased, having an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to sell the personal estate of said deceased, and enough of the real estate with the avails of the personal estate, to pay the debts of said estate, will expose them to sale, consisting of household furniture, beds, loom, &c. on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling-house of the deceased.

Christopher Leffingwell.

*Bozrah, Feb. 9, 1824.* 3w97—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**Winter Arrangement.**

**The sloop REVENGE, CAPT. ROGERS,**

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

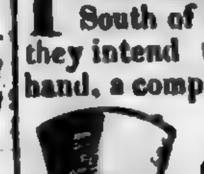
*Dec. 30.* 91—

**RAYMOND & SMITH**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

**MEN'S & BOY'S FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

(Of every description,)

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**February 4, 1824.**

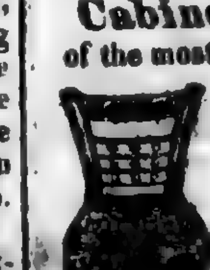
**JOURNEYMEN WANTED.**

TWO steady industrious Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with their business And also, one Journeymen Chair Maker, who understands making Fancy Chairs, will find constant employment and good pay, by applying immediately to the subscriber, Norwich Town,

Where all kinds of

**Cabinet Furniture,**

of the most recent fashions, and



**FANCY CHAIRS**

*Are manufactured in the best style.*

JONATHAN T. THROOP.

*Feb. 3.* tf94—

**Ranaway**

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 31st Jan an indented black boy, by the name of *Geo. Robins Dyer.* about 15 years old, ... and stout built, walks large and ... he carried away with him, a good drab Great Coat, one new butternut colored Jacket and Trowsers, one do. somewhat worn, one pair of thick Boots, one do. Shoes, together with other clothing not exactly known. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to me, or give information where he may be found, shall have one cent reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1824.* 97—

**SHEEP SKINS.**

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan. 13, 1824.* 93—

*NORWICH, FEB. 16, 1824.*

**10bls. Whiskey,**

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*"Latest, Best,"*

**AND Most Fashionable**

ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods.**

**J. W. KINNEY,**

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost. ☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*

**Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,**

(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf93—

**NO TRIFLING.**

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business. Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL, (FOR SALE.)

**Stone-Ware,**

*Together with various kinds of*

**GROCERIES, COTTON GOODS,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan 19, 1824.* 94—

**Cheap Goods.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

*Have just received a new supply of*

**FALL GOODS,**

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose——Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super. Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other, articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

**300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin SHOES,**

at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

**MORE NEW GOODS,**

**Just received from N. York.**

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

**STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.**

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

**PLAIDS,**

HANDSOME PATTERNS,

*&c. &c. &c.*

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

**CABINET WARE-HOUSE.**

**F. W. BUSHNELL,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

**Fancy and Windsor**

**CHAIRS,**

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, cheap for cash or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823.* tf93—

"Accidents will happen."

**HALL'S**

*Chemical, Vestimental and*

**ODORIFEROUS PREPARATION**

This preparation is confidently offered to the public, as the most efficient, the most valuable, and the most effectually extractive compound ever invented for removing *Grease, Oil, Pitch, or, Paint* from Clothes, with *little trouble and without the least injury to the nicest garment.*

This preparation possesses an *agreeable* and *reviving odor*, and is an excellent alleviator of sudden and convulsive *Head aches.* It will therefore make a useful as well as a perfectly agreeable and pleasant *smelling bottle.*

As this preparation is very valuable, no more should be used than is necessary, and care should be taken that the vial be stopped tight.

☞ The above is for sale by Ripley & Waldo, S. Tyler, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Druggists, Norwich.

*Feb. 10.* 97—

**R. JOHNSON**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots & Shoes,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c.

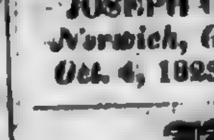
*Also*,

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodwillville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

**Wool,**



10 bales course WOOL for sale cheap by

J. P. WHITING & Co.

*Feb. 17.* 98—

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

**BLANKS**

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

**The subscriber will continue the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

**Stockbridge Marble,**

which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

**Monuments,**

of any kind, will be neatly finished at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

*Norwich, Feb. 3, 1824.* 96—

**NEW GOODS.**

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now receiving, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a ... assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic GOODS.**

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* ...

**Sundry accounts.**

LONG since due, have been left by the subscriber, (for the accommodation of his old customers,) in the hands of Mr. Lyman Brewer for collection, where they will remain until the first of March, at which time, all that remain unpaid will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

WM. BELCHER.

*Norwich, Feb. 2, 1824.* 97—

**Christmas Sermon.**

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea—

BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL,

*Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by Robinson *& Dunham.* Price ... cents.

**ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.**

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, ... great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is ... Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

**CERTIFICATES.**

Having used Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make trial of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience, therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. ... 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as almost to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a *remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

*Jan. 13, 1824.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1824. Whole No. 99.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## MECHANICS, LOOK AT THIS!

TO be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small Houses and Lots, situated near the Central, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted: a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold separately, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

*Plainfield, Feb. 8, 1824.* 6w98—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

## about 250 acres

of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon. Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description: the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City.

PHILIP OLIN.

*Jan. 6, 1824.* tf93—

## A Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

## 60 or 70 acres

of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, &c and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said Farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please to call on the subscriber living on the premises and view for yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

*Feb. 16.* 6w98—

## House to Let.

TO let from April next, that pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling House, large garden, barn and outhouses, together with a lot of land adjoining—now occupied by Francis A. Perkins, Esq being in Chelsea, about 80 rods east from the brick corner (so called.)

Inquire at the office of J. WILLIAMS, or of SHUBAEL BREED, Esq.

*Dec. 31, 1823.* cowtf3m91—

## TO LET,

*From first of May next,*

THAT large, convenient, and well located Dwelling House, with a large garden, barn, chaise-house and wood house, now occupied by Mr. Trumbull, at the southerly end of Shetucket street, in Chelsea.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to Mr. Jonathan Randall.*

*Norwich, Nov. 3.* cow3m83—

## FOR SALE:

A DINING SET of China Ware, two Mahogany Tables, and a Stair Carpet and rods.

Inquire at this office.

*Jan. 28.*

## FOR SALE,

*& possession given 1st Apl. next,*

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory now in operation, one Grist and one saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and 3 miles from the river Thames. Few seats are to be found in the state combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.

There is also about 60 acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be held at private sale for a short time, and will be set at a price that must make it an object for the purchaser: but if not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, of which seasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons disposed to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr Reuben Palmer Montville.

CUSHING BELLS.

*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1824.* 6w98—

## FOR SALE,

### by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25. 1823.* 86—

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Bramley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. cowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf95—

## *FOR SALE:*

THE "*Blue Store,*" now occupied by Mr. H. Colton, embracing every convenience for large and extensive business. Inquire of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 17.* 3w98—

## CASH

### Paid for Walnut Wood and Black Oak Staves,

*by WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

NORWICH, FEB. 4, 1824. 96—

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824.* 94—

## To be sold at Public AUCTION,

A FARM situated in the east part of Plainfield, containing eighty acres, suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasture, and woodland, with an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, with a one story DWELLING HOUSE, and BARN thereon standing.

Said Farm is well watered, and will positively be sold at Auction on the 10th day of March next. Also, will be sold at Auction at the same time one pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Yearling and twelve Sheep: the sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—the terms of sale will be liberal, and made known at said time and place.

DAVID SHERMAN.

N. B.—If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after the 10th of March.

*Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824.* 5w97—

## 200 barrels

Superfine Flour,
50 obds. Cider Brandy
25 do. Country Gin,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
30 barrels pure Winter pressed Sperm Oil,
2000 lbs. Sole Leather,
1500 Corn Brooms,
1000 lbs. Smyrna Raisins,
6 kegs Malaga do.
10 boxes Muscatel do.
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
500 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
3 tons Copperas,
30 tons Russia old Sable & Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. English Blister'd Steel, warranted first quality,
2 tons Russia Nail Rods, suitable for Horse shoeing,
50 pair Steel Plated Sleigh Shoes,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

## *Just Published,*

AND FOR SALE AT

### Robinson & Dunham's

Book-Store, Chelsea,

A COMPENDIUM of Agriculture, or the Farmer's Guide, in the essential parts of Husbandry and Gardening; compiled from the best American & European publications, and the unwritten opinions of experienced cultivators: by Wm. Drown, with the aid and inspection of Solomon Drown, M. D.

This work is said to be "unquestionably the best on the subject of Agriculture that has been published in this country."

*Feb. 17.*

## Post-Coach Line.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

## 10 barrels

Gin,
400 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*Feb. 11.* 97—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize,*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—


## AGRICULTURAL.

We would recommend it to our Agriculturalists to give the following remarks, which we extract from a recent publication by Dr. Drown, an attentive perusal—We doubt not these hints, if attended to, will be highly beneficial to a great majority of them.

### SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms is a subject on which much has been written, and respecting which a great diversity of opinion prevails. It is impossible to lay down any precise or universal standard, as so much depends upon the nature and situation of the country; the character, skill, and capital of the farmer; and a variety of local circumstances.

It is well observed in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, that on this topic, perhaps the people of no country are so little practically instructed as ours. This arises from the condition in which the agricultural interest has been placed from the time of the first settlement of our country. Our ancestors found a wilderness unoccupied except by savages.—Those who fixed themselves in the country, when lands were cheap, naturally estimated their riches by the number, rather than by the productive power of their acres. Two, three, or four hundred acres were thought, at first, to be suitable for a farm. Afterwards, when population became increased and lands divided, the ideas of farmers settled down to the opinion, that from 80 to 150 acres, was sufficient for the independent support of a family. Upon less than 80 acres, though a man might find ways and means to live, yet it was thought he could not expect greatly to thrive. Accordingly the first effect of thriving among men of that size of farms, was generally evidenced by *the purchase of more land.* Often these purchases were made at the risk of embarrassment by debt and almost always to the real injury of such farmers, whose surplus capital, or even their borrowed capital, would have been generally much better employed, in improving the lands they possessed, rather in the purchase of more acres.

With respect to men possessing only 50 or 40 acres, they scarcely ventured to call their possessions by the name of a *farm*, so little is such an extent of land in general estimation, entitled to the use of that term. If they attempted to live and bring up a family upon them, they for the most part looked to other employment for their support. Turning mechanics, or hiring themselves out at the most valuable season of the year, to their richer neighbors, or abandoning their own farm to tenants, and taking leases of farms, comprehending a greater extent of land, and so much better calculated to give that full employment to their activity, which to their mistaken apprehension, a farm of 30 or 40 acres did not afford. Until of late years, opinions and conduct of this kind were almost universal. Even at this day we know men, active, intelligent and industrious, possessed of this extent of land, who are laboring for others, or taking charge of their neighbor's concerns, upon the avowed reason, that they cannot support their families upon 30 or 40 acres! Yet their lands are good. The owners are industrious, intelligent, possessed of a strong desire of living independent. But they do not realize the actual efficiency of the soil, undoubtedly there are many honorable exceptions to the observation we are about to make; as a general truth, it may be asserted, that THE FARMERS OF NEW-ENGLAND ARE YET TO LEARN THE IMMENSE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF A PERFECTLY CULTIVATED ACRE. Instead of seeking riches in augmenting the number of their acres, let them be sought in better modes of husbandry. As a general truth, we believe it may be asserted that every farmer in New England, possessed of 100 acres of land, might divide them fairly, by quantity and quality, into thirds, and by a suitable cultivation, make either third more productive than his whole 100 acres are at present. This is the operation, at which those interested in the agriculture of New England, ought chiefly to aim—to make farmers realize what cultivation can effect, and to teach the modes, by which the productive power of the soil can best be elicited.

It has been said, that the man who makes two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is one of the greatest benefactors to mankind; & that the man, who, by good management, makes one acre produce as much as two did before, has added another & better acre to his estate. Mr. Madison illustrates this opinion by quoting one of the Roman writers on husbandry, who enforces the obligation to improving management, by the story of one Paridius, who had two daughters and a vineyard. When the eldest one was married, he gave her a third part of the vineyard: notwithstanding which he obtained from two thirds the same crop as from the whole. When the other daughter was married, he portioned her with half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished. This story, short as it is, contains a volume of instruction!

The farmer, in every article of his business, should consider the event before he fixes upon the means; and always have the end in his eye when he is about to make a beginning. Every consideration that can have influence on a man, calls on him to be cautious in not buying too much land. The pernicious practice of imperfectly cultivating a great deal of land, at much labor, toil and expense, without order, calculation, or method; and finally, without profit; instead of bestowing a proper degree of labor upon the tillage of a less quantity, is a very prevalent fault. What makes it the more to be regretted is, that our most industrious, enterprising, and meritorious farmers most frequently fall into it. Instead of confining their labors to a moderate extent of ground, applying to it all their manure and physical force, blindly bent upon realizing the greatest possible profit, they diffuse their culture over so large a space, as to render it in a great degree ineffectual, and thus defeat the very object they have in view. The mischiefs arising from this course are more numerous than we can now enumerate. Suffice it to say that the drudgery and perplexity of farming are thereby greatly increased; the time employed in carrying every thing to and from its distant parts is much greater; the crops are more liable to injury; the quality, and we believe we may add (in most cases) the quantity of the produce as greatly inferior to what it otherwise would be, and the land is exhausted.

The great and general ambition of farmers is to occupy large farms; the more they possess, the greater consequence they think themselves of. Distracted with a confused multiplicity of labor, the augmentation of acres only serves to increase their perplexity, without increasing their wealth. The fertility of an estate is always in proportion to the culture bestowed, for if a man double his number of acres, and employ only the same number of hands, and the same quantity of manure as when he had half the number, that estate will clear less than it did before the additional purchase. Thus it is evident a farmer may have too much ground as well as too much live stock.

For our conviction, nothing more is required, than to take a survey of an overgrown farm badly managed, where, on lands which have all advantages of situation, we shall see their crops of hay and corn that will not produce more than a third part of what lands of the same quality and quantity afford, divided into equal allotments, among the inhabitants of a populous village.

Were farmers to occupy no more ground than they could cultivate in a masterly manner, there would not be that general complaint of scanty crops, or of the land being worn out; for there is no land of any sort whatever, (which has a sufficient depth of mould for ploughing) but what may be rendered fertile by cultivation, & the application of proper manures: and in proportion to their different degrees of natural richness, be managed in such a manner as to produce luxuriant crops; for the resources of good husbandry are as infinite, as the fruitfulness of the earth is inexhaustible, when it is properly cultivated. By bad conduct good soils often produce but very scanty crops; when the blame is too frequently imputed to their supposed natural poverty.

It may be said, that there are many farmers among us, who are poor men, with a farm of from 100 to 200 acres. It is common to hear husbandmen complaining of the burden of public taxes, and that these eat up their profits; but were the soil of New England husbanded with the skill and care, which would entitle our cultivators to be called good farmers, we should hear no complaint of taxes in this favored country.

In conclusion we will observe, that our objections to large farms are principally occasioned by observing the inferior management which they generally receive.—But if farmers in all cases will retain a sufficient part of their capital to make improvements co-extensive with their landed estates, the objections are at once removed.

We acknowledge that the farmer should occupy sufficient land to engage his time, not irregularly and occasionally, but fully and completely, by which means his attention is not distracted from this important employment to others which would interfere with it, and necessarily prevent its correct and profitable management; and those idle habits, connected with public injury and individual ruin, are effectually precluded. But whatever this quantity of land may be thought to be, differing certainly in relation to different individuals, the importance of adequately stocking and preparing what is actually occupied is extreme. To unite the portion of land necessary to occupy the time of the experienced farmer, with the complete means of its fertility and improvement, affords the most auspicious foundation for the hope of success.

## MISCELLANY.

### MRS. FRY.

*The North-American Review for January, 1824, in an article on Grimom's Year in Europe, has the following notice of this distinguished female Philanthropist:*

Mrs. Fry is certainly one of the distinguished persons of our time; and her success, in the extraordinary form of benevolence, to which she has devoted herself, is now sufficient to show; that its beneficial results will be permanent. She began her labors in 1816, and her first attempt was, to do something for the improvement of the women confined in Newgate. Perhaps, nothing of the kind was ever undertaken with so little prospect of success. Perhaps, there never was a more deplorable and disgusting scene of squalid misery, of quarrelling, of blasphemy, and of phrensied indecency, than the one in which she was led. The wise, the good, and the efficient had been there before her; and had brought nothing to pass.—They, therefore, did well, when they told her, she would certainly fail; for every thing within their own experience, fully justified them in the melancholy foreboding. But she could not be deterred.—She felt within her that, of which we have a glimpse in the description, which we have just cited, of her person and manners, as well as of her conversation and spirit; and she knew, that even in a final failure, she could not be entirely defeated. The event has proved she was right. She has gone on, with tranquil perseverance seven years. She has not only brought order, neatness, and industry among the wretched female convicts at Newgate, but by her influence, and, generally, under her personal direction, her system has been extended to several, and, we believe, most of the prisons in England and Scotland, where it was most needed. The result has been every where the same, and the last accounts that have reached us dated only a few months since, and given by one well fitted to judge with impartiality and skill, have more than confirmed the hopes excited by those that had preceded them.

Yet nothing can be more simple than the means Mrs. Fry has employed to effect this great good; for excepting the moral persuasion of her own character, sacrifices and example, which we are disposed to rate very high, she has done almost nothing but furnish the prisoners with regular and constant occupation and give them the humble instructions suited to their debased ignorance. She has, in short, banished idleness, and with it, not indeed guilt but certainly much of what renders guilt odious and contaminating.—She has done a great deal to prevent the English prisons from being any longer well organized schools of vice and misery, sending forth every year, multitudes to spread the contagion of guilt through the community, whose very remedies for it had, until lately, but exasperated the disease.

In this subject, however, we have from many causes, a strong interest on our side of the Atlantic. The Philadelphia Penitentiary is the oldest prison, that attempted, by practicable and easy means, or with any considerable degree of success, to reform its convicts by giving them occupation, and interesting them in their own amendments. The Duke de la Rochefoucault, who is now at the head of the arrangement for prison reform in France, said, nearly thirty years ago, in relation to this establishment, "May the new continent, accustomed to receive from Europe that illumination, which her youth and inexperience require, serve in her turn to establish a new system of imprisonments in the old world." His hopes have been partly fulfilled. The Philadelphia system begun like Mrs. Fry's, almost entirely by the Friends, has had its influence in Europe, and will have yet more hereafter—In the mean time, however, it becomes us to see what have been its effects at home. Crime, it is true, is neither so gross nor so obtrusive here, as it is in most parts of Europe; but our neglect may make it so. We have now negative, as well as positive example before us, and we shall incur a heavy responsibility, and meet a melancholy retribution from posterity, if, neglecting to profit by it, we suffer the old system of imprisonment to go on accumulating guilt and misery, which, though little felt by us, will prove at last, one of the most deplorable curses we could have entailed upon our children.

*Translated for the Salem Gazette.*

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

### MANIFESTO,

### BY THE SUBLIME PORTE.

*Allah is Great; and Mahomet is his Prophet!*

A voice from the new Hemisphere, called America, has reached the ear of Usa Mahound the Second, Sultan and Sovereign by the will of God over the faithful of Turkey, and the infidels of Greece, the most august Emperor who commands the two lands, and the two seas, the support of Kings, the Seal of Justice, and the Emperor of Emperors. We listen to the voice. We hear that a certain portion of the inhabitants of the New World called the AFRICAN race, are held in the most degrading slavery and bondage by the infidels who profess to have a government that permits freedom to all its subjects equally; that some of that wretched race have been barbarously kidnapped and torn from the arms of their aged parents & wives in their native country, on the shores of the Old World, and cruelly transported in the foul and narrow holds of ships, across an ocean of three thousand miles; while others are "raised" in the New World for the purpose of being sold at market like brute beasts. We hear too, that certain other inhabitants of the New World, called INDIANS, have been most cruelly wronged by the infidels, and have been involved in wars with these foreign intruders; who have been attempting to strip them of the lands and patrimony of their brave fathers. We have learnt too, that both the Africans and Indians have made several unsuccessful efforts to throw off the yoke of their foreign task-masters.

And it being inconsistent with the rights of others, that the people of the New World should interfere with the affairs of the Old World, and as the pestilent example may prove contagious, and as it is incompatible in the moral dignity of man, that conduct so atrocious and affective to humanity, should be tolerated by those sovereign states, which recognize the same international law with the people of the New World; and it being our duty, as it is our high pleasure, to aid the cause of humanity and justice on every part of this ball of earth, over the best part of which it has pleased Allah (thanks be to him, and all honor to Mahomet, his prophet) to place us, for the purpose of governing it according to his good pleasure, and for repressing the infidels—

ORIGINAL STAINED

We do, therefore, of our own mere motion, in full Divan, our grand Vizier and Mufti humbly concurring with us, command that an agent or Commissioner, with the rank of a Pacha, of three tails, shall be sent among the forlorn and oppressed Africans and Indians in the other Hemisphere, who are thus kept in subjection by the Infidels of the New World, in order to inquire into their actual condition, and to aid & comfort them in their praiseworthy exertions to regain their ancient and imprescriptible rights, and re-establish themselves among the independent nations of the globe; and thus to alleviate the throes and convulsions of agonized man working through blood and slaughter his long lost liberties.

Given at Constantinople, in Divan, the 22d day of the month Rebia-Bial, year of the Hegira, 1239 (July 4, 1823.)

The servant of the Sultan, my master, whom God preserve!

TAHER ABDALLA TENNISH, *First Sec.*

## MODERN LYRIC POETRY.

ROBERT BURNS.

The following is extracted from a Review in the last Edinburgh, of Thomson's "Select Melodies of Scotland, interspersed with those of Ireland and Wales, &c."

A great deal of the lyric poetry of the present day, we fear, is doing an injury which its authors will never be able to atone for. It is not gross or indecent, indeed, but something worse—loose, voluptuous, and seductive—covered with a slender veil of sentiment and refinement, just sufficient to procure its admission into polished society, but certainly far from sufficient to take away its power of corruption. To see a young and innocent girl in the midst of an applauding drawing room, singing with unconscious simplicity, certain sweet and pathetic verses, the true meaning of which, if plainly spoken out, must drive her in confusion from the room, is a spectacle now nearly as common as it is lamentable. That the fair singer can long continue to read these eloquent lessons of a licentious morality, without, in any degree understanding them, or ultimately suffering from their contagion, is hardly to be expected. The present taste is not for poetry, like the "song by a person of quality." Sound without sense, will no longer do, even to be warbled. To please a modern audience, a song must be full of meaning; and it is because the songs to which we have alluded are full of meaning, and generally of more meanings than one, that they are so popular. The songs of Burns, in this respect, possess a very different character. They are often full of ardent & overwhelming passion; but they never tend to unsettle the principles of the young, by throwing down the barriers between vice and virtue. They may be sung by the purest without a blush, and listened to by the most innocent without danger.

It is well known, that it was on the suggestion of the Editor of the work before us, that Burns engaged in the composition of those exquisite lyrics, which now constitute the noblest monument to his memory. When Mr. Thomson undertook the great national work, of which the subject of this article appears to be a condensed republication, he fortunately obtained the cooperation of Burns, when in the zenith of his short but glorious career; and, during the few remaining years of the poet's life, he continued, with unwearied zeal, to enrich Mr. Thomson's work with the most beautiful productions of his muse. This invaluable assistance, as is well known, was given gratuitously. Burns was induced at first to undertake the task, and afterwards steadily to perform it, by the strong enthusiasm awakened in his ardent mind, by the idea of contributing to raise so noble a monument to the music and song of his country. And this feeling led him to reject, positively, and even indignantly, Mr. Thomson's repeated offers of pecuniary recompense. One cannot but admire that loftiness of spirit which prompted the poet, even when in poverty and distress, to refuse the well earned reward of his labors; but in this, as in some other respects, he appears to have mistaken notions of independence.—Every man is entitled to turn to his fair advantage the talents with which he is gifted; and he who enlightens the world by his intellect, or delights it by his genius, ought, in return, to receive the means of living, in ease and honor, in that society to whose welfare or happiness he contributes. But peace to the memory of Burns! His errors were those of the head, not of the heart. He was early thrown upon the dark and troubled sea of human life, and left to steer his course without protection or guidance, and without ever having learned how to avoid, or even to discern the rocks and quicksands upon which he was driven, at every instant, by his strong feelings and impetuous passions. Though, however, his imprudence blighted his prospects, and even brought him to an untimely grave, yet he never forgot the dignity of his nature, or was guilty of a degrading or dishonorable action.—Though "thoughtless folly laid him low," yet nothing but the excessive bitterness of self-reproach could have made him say that it had "stained his name." Death and time have long since effaced to every generous eye any stain that his irregularities might have gathered around it; and the errors of his ardent temperament, sparing fancy and proud heart, show like virtues, when contrasted with the low venality and interested servility that have so often degraded the genius of modern times.

# FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ships Canada and John Wells, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received copious files of Liverpool papers to the 8th, and London to the 6th January, all inclusive.

The London Morning Herald of January 6th states, that the doubts that had been thrown upon the accounts of the naval advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Turks are removed by late arrivals. The Turkish fleet is said to have been obliged to lay up at Constantinople for repairs; and that they have been obliged to raise the siege of Missolunghi—an event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Acarnania and Albania to decide in favor of the Greeks to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they have been obliged to adulterate the currency. An extraordinary Divan had been held and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an Amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under governors of their own like Moldavia and Wallachia.

The London Courier of Dec. 26th, contains a large part of the President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress, and that of the 27th the remainder.

The editor in the course of his remarks upon it says—"The question of the independence and recognition of the South American States, may now be considered as at rest. Great Britain has acknowledged their independence *de facto*; and the United States have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice, to the continental powers, that they shall treat any interposition with the view of oppressing or controlling them in any manner, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards themselves—and as dangerous to their peace and safety—in other words, they shall view it as affording them a just ground of war.

After so clear and explicit a warning, there is not one of the continental powers, we suppose, that will risk a war with the U. S. a war in which not only they could not expect to have either the aid or good wishes of G. Britain, but a war in which the good wishes of G. B. (if she did not choose to give more efficient succour) would be all on the side of the United States. Thus, then, we repeat, that the question may be considered as set at rest; we shall hear no more of a congress to settle the fate of the South American States. Protected by the two nations that possess the institutions, and speak the language of freedom—by G. Britain on one side, and by the U. States on the other, their independence is placed beyond the reach of danger; and the Continental powers, unable to harm them, will do well to establish that friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which they could never have done had they remained under the yoke of Old Spain.

The account of the meeting in this city in favor of the Greeks on the second of December, is republished in the Courier of December 20th.

A letter is published in the Paris papers, from the Treasurer General of Spain to Mr. Guebhard, which declares, that the new ministry are resolved not to acknowledge the revolutionary loans, because it would be to encourage rebellion; but that disposition are about to be adopted by the government to establish its credit, and that "in fifteen days the veil will be removed from this mysterious business."

Ferdinand has appointed M Paez of Cardena minister from Spain to London; and M. Eredia is charged with the liquidation of the British claims.

MADRID, DEC. 23.

The king has appointed General Don Rafael Morant, Contador General in Chief of South America, with the title of the Supreme Council of the Indies. It is said that the Royal loan is about to be taken by some foreign houses, guaranteed by the clergy.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

The late minister of Ferdinand, Saez, has resigned his bishoprick, but is still in Madrid, and as hard as ever at work in political matters. The king has lately attended the humane exhibition of a "magnificent bull fight."

ROME, DEC. 5.

The state of health of his holiness Pope Leo XII. continues alarming. Amidst his sufferings, his holiness displays the most angelic patience.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Feb. 17.*

We quoted yesterday some remarks from the London Courier, on certain passages in the President's message which related to the views of the Holy Alliance respecting the South American republics. The sentiments of that part of the message appeared to have been very gratifying to the editor of that paper; and he foresaw from them quit as much efficacy as the event will probably justify. In a later number we find Mr. Webster's motion respecting Greece introduced, accompanied by the following remarks which manifest a somewhat different spirit from that which grew out of the President's message.

"We dare say Mr. Webster was quite sincere in the wish he expressed, that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest; but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true that the "United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean," but there are other powers, too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests, there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creating of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the old Monarchical Governments of Europe, with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole New World is too limited for its movement already. To Europe, it says, here you shall colonize no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own right of being heard and recognized upon a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr. Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it.—The adoption would only excite the suspicion that interference of some kind or other was meant to follow. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to inquire into the actual state of affairs in Greece, it may be supposed their inquiries will not lead, like the poet's "long passage," to nothing.—Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence by the United States followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good taste, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece."

If the Courier were not almost constantly occupied with remarks and speculations on the importance of a close connection between Great Britain & South America, particularly in a commercial point of view, we might have been more satisfied with this warm expression of a disposition on its part to keep us at home, and to confine our sympathies and our intercourse to objects on the American continent. But we do not see why we have not as good grounds for examining into the state of things in the Mediterranean, as the British have to cross the Atlantic, and form schemes of wealth and influence on our own continent. If our feelings are more extensive and less mercenary, if we really regard the civil and political rights of our fellow men even at so great a distance from us as the Greeks are situated, it is at least as honorable a feeling as if it had a more immediate regard to trade and making money. If, on the contrary, it is primarily founded upon a desire to establish commercial connections with them, it then degenerates into the same spirit, which so strongly animates the editor of the Courier in urging his government to protect the South Americans in the enjoyment of their independence, and in recommending to his countrymen to lend them money to enable them to establish that which they have so lately achieved.

*From the Boston Com. Gazette.*

## AFRICA—AMERICAN COLONY.

By the packet schooner Fidelity, from Cape Mesurado, we learn, (says the Baltimore Fed. Gaz.) that the Colonists generally were in good health and spirits. The agricultural advances not being equal to the wants of the colony, and others, occasional shipments hence of small assorted cargoes of provisions might be profitable. Trade up the country was, in January, when the Fidelity sailed, obstructed by war between the the Soosos and Toulahs; but a more auspicious state of affairs was anticipated.

The ten blacks, whom the U. States government permitted to return to their native country, last October, had all through the care of our agent, and Richard Wilkinson, the interpreter, reached their respective homes. The fathers of three of them were trading at the settlement when the fidelity arrived out. Their mutual joy may be imagined more readily than described.

*Improvement in Printing.*—The London Courier announces that the presswork of that paper is now executed by a machine of such extraordinary mechanical power, that it is capable of throwing off considerable above two thousand papers per hour: it, indeed, on one occasion, produced at the rate of 2,050 impressions within the hour. The presses used in America, average about two hundred and fifty sheets per hour.

# CONGRESSIONAL

## IN SENATE.

*Friday, Feb. 13.*

The bill extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have in consequence of wounds, or casualties, received while in the time of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States during the late war;—read the third time and passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thursday, Feb. 12.*

### REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

The question pending, from yesterday was, on the motion to amend the bill, by striking out the words following, viz: "On all foreign distilled spirits, fifteen per cent upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto."

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, after some other remarks, said that if he should be made sensible that the bill would lead to the state of things which some had anticipated, he could not give it his support; & one promise he was prepared to make: that, if the clause now under consideration were stricken from the bill, he must and would vote against it. Taking the bill as a whole, he could not regard it as a bill to increase the revenue of the country. There was no complaint, he observed, of any deficiency of revenue to meet all the expenditures of the government—unless it should be desired for the more speedy extinction of the public debt, to which measure he professed himself friendly. It was not a revenue bill; for, the house had been told by the chairman of the committee who reported it, that its effect probably would be to diminish the revenue.—Mr. W. therefore regarded the bill simply as a manufacturing bill, having for its object the encouragement and protection of the manufacturing interest of the country. Viewing it in this light, if the clause now under consideration should be stricken out, what was promised to the section of the country which he represented, in lieu of the sacrifice she is to make, by paying, in the increased cost of the manufactured articles she consumes, the additional duties proposed by the bill?

Mr. Tracy, of New-York, next presented some of his views on the subject. He should think, he said, that so small an augmentation of the duty on distilled spirits would yet have any injurious effect on commerce. It appeared to him impossible that so slight an addition to the present duty could effect the importation of rum. If the augmentation of duty would have any effect at all, as it would increase the cost of rum, it would operate beneficially to our manufacturers of rum from molasses, and, molasses being the more bulky article of the two, it would thus operate beneficially also to the navigation of the country.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. said he was not hostile to the principle of the bill. The present rate of duty, he remarked, on spirits, is vastly higher than the duty now proposed in the bill, on any other article whatever.

If it was increased, Congress would be under the necessity of making up, by internal taxation, the deficiency of fifteen dollars on every barrel of flour, the exportation of which should be virtually forbidden, by the excessive taxation of the articles usually imported in return for it, &c.

Mr. Trimble said, he rose not to enter into a discussion of the merits and principles of the bill, but merely to state facts. It has been said, repeatedly, in the course of the debate, that to impose an additional duty, would have an effect to diminish the Revenue. On this subject he had a statement to lay before the house, which would show that the operation of the duty would be very different from what gentlemen seemed to think.

It was not true that the revenue, on imported spirits, had been diminished by the taxes imposed on it, from the commencement of the government to the present time. Mr. Secretary Dallas had shown that the annual revenue on this article, from 1800 to 1816, was something less than two millions of dollars. But in that statement he included the great importations of 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which do not fairly enter into the average. But, taking the importations from 1803 to 1812, the average amount will be found to be six millions, and the duties on that amount two millions—leaving out the years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, the average on the ballance is about 4 millions, and the revenue one million. So that the average revenue to 1816 is about two millions. In that year the new tariff was laid, and the average duties on imported spirits, from 1816 to the present year is two millions—

Here Mr. Foot inquired whether the gentleman from Kentucky had deducted the years of the embargo and non-intercourse.

Mr. T. replied that he had not. He did not think it was a fair mode of obtaining an average to take all the lowest and leave out the highest years, or to take all the highest and leave all the lowest. (He was glad to perceive from the inquiry of the gentleman from Connecticut, that they were getting on term firm again—he did not doubt all would proceed very well now.) Mr. T. here made some remark to show that the diminution of the import of spirits, in late years, arose from the general derangement of business, and was not occasioned by the tariff of 1816, though that tariff might, in some degree, have contributed to it.

Mr. Tracy again rose, and said, that, the more he reflected on the subject, the more he was satisfied, that, instead of striking out from the clause now under consideration, the duty proposed by it was not as high as it ought to be, consistently with the other provisions of the bill. He was satisfied, he said, that it could be shown conclusively, that the same considerations which operated as inducements in regard to other articles of the bill would operate equally in favor of the motion which he now proposed, which was, *to strike out the proposed "fifteen per centum," and, in lieu thereof, insert "fifty per centum."*

Mr. M'Duffie, of S. C. asked what would be the effect of the tax now proposed? Would it not operate to the exclusion of the foreign article altogether? He appealed to any man, acquainted with the course of commerce, for confirmation of the fact, which he now stated, that the duties already existing have almost excluded this article; that the trade with the West Indies was almost destroyed by the duty as it now stands.

The article of manufacture now in question, Mr. M'Duffie said, was not one requiring extraordinary machinery or capital to carry it on, nor was it one which it was necessary to encourage in a national view, such as the manufacture of woollens &c. necessary for the clothing of troops, &c. in a state of war. The manufacture of whiskey was one which could be increased to any extent in case of emergency. It was an article which could not be brought within the principle on which domestic manufactures rightfully claim protection; and he trusted the house would not sustain the proposition to increase the duty upon it.

Mr. Tod, (Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, who had introduced the bill,) rose and said, that he was not so much opposed to the amendment, as he was to the reasons advanced in support of it. Not one argument had been urged, but what might be urged with equal propriety against the whole tariff. The objection is, you prevent importation—you cut off trade. Well, sir, and what is the object of the whole bill, but to protect home industry by preventing those importations which destroy it? Even the gentleman from S. C. has urged the same objection. He tells us whiskey requires no machinery or capital—no more do straw bonnets. Sir, I must protest against the mode of opposition which is pursued—if every member is to object to the bill the moment any of its provisions affect himself or his constituents, not only must this bill be given up at once, but domestic industry must be left without protection to the end of time.

Mr. Reed objected to the duty as calculated to produce frauds upon the revenue, by producing smuggling, &c.

Mr. Tracy replied to the arguments of Mr. M'Duffie, and went on to say—If the tariff was intended for protection the duty was too low—if it was intended for revenue it was too high. He thought, in whatever part of the tariff we depart from revenue, as the object, we ought, at once, to go the whole length of excluding the foreign article. As to the moral question involved in the discussion, he should not touch it, as he was not sufficiently informed as to the moral operation of what had been done already.

Mr. Hamilton said, he was aware that at this hour, and after so much (he thought unnecessary) discussion on this clause of the bill, to listen to any further argument, on the subject, would be almost as nauseous to us, at this hour of the day, to take a dose of domestic *blue ruin*. Yet, notwithstanding all that, he was determined to oppose this bill, step by step, throughout its whole progress. In the whole discussion, gentlemen seemed never once to have considered the moral obligation which binds the government to provide, for the people, not only a salubrious, but a tasteful article of beverage. For himself, he had not had much experience in tippling rum and whiskey—but he was sure that no man could taste both, and deny that one of them was not more tasteful than the other. It was the duty of Congress to provide for the people the better article. But it seemed the object of the gentleman from the West to leave to the nation old Hopson's choice—whiskey or nothing. But whatever might be the claims of the domestic industry of the West, he thought the claims of Connecticut were equally strong. To lay a duty on the imported article, was to put a bounty on the domestic article. And the effect would be, that the surplus capital would go to making of whiskey, which would otherwise go to the raising of wheat and of animals. But to suppose that, in that case, the high price of whiskey would continue, was certainly fallacious—the price would fall, and the consequence would be, that we should only get five times the quantity of whiskey that we now have, without increasing the wealth of the country a single dollar. The Hon. Speaker has told us that he will consent to an excise; it is quite competent for him to say so—but will the country go with him? He may call up spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when he does call them? Lay an excise, and the consequence will be another change in your government, perhaps another whiskey insurrection. The Hon. Chairman of the Committee says, that if each member objects to that part of the bill that touches his own district, we shall have no bill at all; well sir, that is just what we ought to have. Then we should have only a revenue bill, and an average tax of 25 per centum upon the trade of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton observed, the gentleman from Kentucky told us, that equality could not be measured out by drams and scruples. In reply, I have only to assure him, that I entertain serious scruples in taking the dram he has prepared for us.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, rose and said, he considered the duty proposed, as not so much intended for the manufacturer of spirits as for the grower of grain. The gentleman from S. C. says, that its object is not of a national character—but, if viewed in its operation on the former, it certainly has that character. The agriculturalist has lost his market; his products are absolutely shut out from Europe; where he sold a thousand barrels of flour he does not now sell one. And it is the duty of a protecting and parental government, to provide a market for him, if it can be done. But, gentlemen exclaim, you will destroy commerce—how? by preventing us from importing spirits. As well might they tell us we ought to export grain, and import our bread, lest commerce should be unemployed, as to tell us we must export grain and import spirits, for the sake of commerce. It is certainly as proper that a nation should import its bread as import its drink. And it is quite as much the duty of government to protect the man who raises the material for drink, as the man who raises the material for our bread. The gentleman from S. C. cannot comprehend how the country is to be a gainer, if the excise is made equal to the duty on imports—the difference is obvious. We in the one case keep our capital at home, and in the other we send it abroad, the difference is the whole price—which in the one case is sent out of the country, and in the other is kept within it. I very well remember, that, in the district of country I have the honor to represent, there was paid during the late war a heavy excise—yet there was never known a period of such prosperity to the manufacturer of whiskey; there was twice as much made then as there is now. The interior labors under peculiar disadvantages. The products it raises are bulky and heavy, and will not bear the cost of transportation to a distant market. Government ought to protect and cherish them at home, and provide a home market. There was such a market to a considerable extent in our manufacturing establishments, but these are crushed. During the war there were in my district, from fifteen to twenty furnaces, besides forges, rolling and splitting mills, and other establishments for the manufacture of iron. In 1816, the duty was taken off from imported iron, and they were crushed.

One after another sunk, sank, sank;—they were all ruined—their hands were dismissed, and the agriculturalist lost his market, while the manufacturer lost his all. You took that market from the farmer—it is your duty to restore it, or give him some equivalent. The gentleman from South Carolina was pleased to designate the spirit of our own domestic manufacture, as *blue ruin*. Nothing will suit him but the spirit that is imported. He likes *red ruin*. Rum is, in his estimation far better colored and far better tasted, than whiskey. Possibly he likes it because it is of a red color. But, sir, to my taste, old whiskey, the genuine old Columbia, is better than the gentleman's red ruin. There are some gentlemen who cannot bear any thing that is domestic. Call it foreign and they approve it at once—but nothing that is domestic is good enough for their use. But, sir, if you look at the effects produced, I see no reason why *red ruin* is any better than *blue ruin*. If a man gets drunk, I do not think it will make much difference whether it is on foreign or on domestic spirits. If there is any difference it is in the expense to his family, and that is all on the side of the domestic article. The gentleman from South Carolina thinks it would be much better to raise animals and send them to the eastward, than to occupy our capital in distilling whiskey. But, sir, I can tell the honorable gentleman, that there is nothing better or more favorable to the raising of those animals which were [illegible] drawn to feed him and his [illegible] and [illegible]. The duty in dispute I take to be for the protection of the latter, and I ask, while our products are shut out of foreign markets, shall we go to these very drunkards for our meat and our drink?

Mr. Wright observed, that the gentleman from South Carolina had stated it to be the duty of government to provide for the people a beverage both salubrious and tasteful. It is the object of legislation not to encourage drinking. [illegible]—but as he had taken it, he understood it to be the duty of a wise legislator rather to discourage that habit, he could, by no means, assent to the tasteful proposition. He was not very conversant in the taste of rum and whiskey; but he thought that good old whiskey was better than either New England or West India rum. The gentleman tells us, that if you distill spirits from grain, you divert the grain from being the sustenance of men. But he desired to know whether any gentleman who used this argument would undertake to say that there was any scarcity of bread stuffs in this country? and whether what was raised for distilling was not so much added to the agricultural products required for sustenance? The object of the protecting duty is to give employment to a multitude of persons who are now idle, whose families are in want of the necessaries as well as the comforts of life; and I say that, if there is any article to be imported, which ought to be excluded for this purpose, that article is foreign spirits. Is it not fair to give to our own people our own market? Shall you give a monopoly to the East, and give the West no equivalent? No man will assert that our grain-growing yeomanry (who, after all, are the country's strength, both in peace and war) are sufficient to supply all our wants both for meat and drink. I am in favor of the bill, and shall vote for the amendment to increase the duty.

It being now nearly four o'clock, a motion was made, and carried, that the committee rise. It rose accordingly, and

The House adjourned.

*Friday, Feb. 13.*

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, authorising the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the Naval service of the United States, reported the same without amendment—and the bill was referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

A bill from the Senate extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill from the Senate, to authorise the President of the United States to cause to be made a military road from a point opposite to Fort St. Philip, to Johnson's Plantation, as an auxiliary to the defence of N. Orleans, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

*From the New-York Spectator.*

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.

The bill on Internal Improvements, has passed by a decisive majority; it will without doubt pass in the Senate, and become a law by the signature of the President.—The Virginian phalanx did their utmost, and to speak truth, appeared in great intellectual splendor. The discussions, if they have had no other good effect, will tend to convince the American people that they have representatives of clear head, watchful eye, and dauntless resolution, ever on the watch to meet usurpation at the threshold: and that they have others of wide and exalted views, bent on the internal grandeur and strength of the nation as a whole, and ready to lay a broad and deep foundation for her future glory. But it will have other good effects. It will bring the mass of the people better acquainted with the letter and the spirit of the constitution—the history of the formation of the government, and the great interests which it so admirably balances and preserves. I speak sober truth when I say, that, with all our faults, (and they are many,) my reverence and love for the institutions of my country grows with every hour's observation of their practical operation. This long debate was closed by Mr. Livingston in a very sound argument, delivered in a gentlemanly spirit, but, I think, without much force of manner, or sensible effect. The truth is, the whole house was wearied to death of the question: they were almost all pledged by a vote recorded with yeas and nays before the 'long agony' began—and like most other agonies, it increased with every hour's continuance. You would have smiled to watch John Randolph's countenance as the yeas and nays were recorded for the third time—how those keen eyes darted from man to man as their 'ayes' resounded on his ear. And when the vote was taken and proclaimed—and in a minute after Mr. Tod was on his feet with the *Tariff bill*—he threw up both his arms, & groaned out, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But his groaning has little effect. I never saw a man more completely divested of influence. Truly, may it be exclaimed of him, *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!* He feels this, and seldom speaks without some illusion to his former situation.

This, as you may well imagine, is a busy week at Washington—many a chamber council is held—many a lobby whisper exchanged, many a polling, and adding, & subtracting, of names and squads and divisions, occupies the calculating brains of our politicians, both in and out of the house. I can tell you, I believe, one piece of news: I have it from *certain* authority, that *Albert Gallatin* will be nominated by king Caucus for Vice President; so much for "stopping de veels of government."

*Robbery.*—A few days since, a pedlar, named Finn, was robbed of $1800, at a 'gambling shop' in Rochester. Hall, Johnson, & Butterfield, notorious villains, have been committed to Rochester jail, on a charge of committing the robbery.—*N. Y. Spec.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

# DOMESTIC.

*From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 17.*

*FRESHET.*—The highest freshet for seven years is now covering the low lands on the Connecticut River. This is the third great rise of water this winter. The ice had frozen think, and the immense quantity which has been floating for some days by the city indicated that the rains up the country were extensive. Large framed timbers passed here on Friday, which were conjectured to be the wreck of the bridge which crossed the river at Northampton. This turns out to be the fact, & we also hear that the bridge at Brattleboro, Mills' bridge near Deerfield, and another opposite Charleston, well constructed & valuable bridges, are swept away. The effects upon small streams must have been very destructive, as parts of a grist & saw mill, & a valuable carding machine were taken from the flood at Longmeadow. The freshet is more surprising, as we have had no snow on the ground for weeks, for forty miles above us; and we believe but little to the north of that. Fortunately the bridge at this place has experienced no injury.

SPARTA, [TENN.] JAN. 24.

*A River on Fire!*—On Saturday evening last, we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle at the Salt Well, belonging to Mr. Denton, on the Calf Killer river, about 8 miles above this village: Rumour, with her hundred tongues, had been so very active on the occasion, as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious, from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "*The river is on fire!*" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our Nag at 3 P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within two miles of the Well, our attention was suddenly arrested, by seeing corruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illumined with an unsteady, flickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself, that almost baffles description. A column of fire nearly 40 feet in height, ascended from nearly the middle of the river here, about fifty yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We were informed by Mr. Denton, that, in boring for Salt Water the preceding day, they had suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphurous Gas, which, in ascending, found another vent than the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the Gas, and a blaze inconceivably grand burst upwards to the height mentioned, apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud assumed the blue exhibited a mixture of colors beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy distant light, gave to various objects the hues of green and red, yellow and blue. For two elements so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and commingle as it were, presented such an anomaly, as, for the moment, annihilated all likes, that fire and water delighted in separation.—*Review.*

A WARNING.

Drowned on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Gardner Bucklin, of Pawtucket, in the river near Thurber's mills, North end. He had been so constantly intoxicated for several days, as to be in a state of mental derangement; and in this situation was seen by a person from a distant window to approach the water, stoop down and immerse his head for a short time; after which, he kneeled down and threw himself into the stream, and in a few minutes was taken out a corpse.—*Prov. Gaz.*

The case of Parnel Moody vs Elijah Baker, for slander, was lately tried at the Circuit Court for Cayuga county. The person slandered was a young lady, the effect of which was the loss of marriage between the plaintiff and the son of the defendant. Damages for the plaintiff 1450 dollars and costs.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

We are gratified to be able to state that *Dr. Sargent* of this city, has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. SUMMERFIELD, dated Dec. 22, 1823, in which he mentions that before that letter would reach its destination, he expected to be on his passage to the United States, in company with the *Rev.* Mr. Beecc and Mr. Hannah, delegates from the English Methodist Conference.—*Dama. Press.*

*Daring Robbery.*—On the 11th instant, about 3 o'clock, P. M. the Office of Mr. Caleb Pond, broker, of this city, during a few minutes of Mr. P's. absence, was entered, probably by means of false keys, and robbed of a trunk containing about $600 in Bank notes, and a considerable amount in specie, notes and checks.

*Hartford Courant.*

*Suicide.*—Mr. Shubael Morgan, son of Mr. Lot Morgan, of Plainfield, put an end to his existence: on Friday the 13th inst. by shooting himself with a musket, the contents of which went through the upper part of his head.—*Brooklyn Observer.*

Ship Letters received at the New-York Post Office from Feb. 14 to 17—twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-eight. Forwarded by the mails, six thousand four hundred and ninety-two.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

*Washington, Feb. 16.*

I have been informed that the testimony of Com. Porter, before the Court Martial at Norfolk has been gone through with, and that the squadron under the Commodore will sail immediately.—*N. Y. C. Adv.*

On Wednesday week the village of Wilkesbarre, Pa. was visited with a violent hurricane, which lasted about five minutes. The elegant bridge over the Susquehanna, was swept from its foundation; the Episcopal Church received much injury, and many buildings were blown down. The cost of the bridge was fifty-six thousand dollars—stock to the amount of eighteen thousand was held by the state.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1824.


"*A mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse.*"—The Grand Caucus is over—the struggle is ended, and the people are to be compelled to sit in humble submission to the powers that are to be; "for unto us was born this day (Feb. 14) in the city of Washington, a King to rule over the nation." This grand aristocratical engine will now be put in full operation in every section of our country, to bring the *free* people into passive obedience to the mandates of the ROYAL CAUCUS, and to sanction, by their votes in October next, the royal authority of the new born KING. It will appear, by the statement below, that 66 members of Congress attended the Caucus, (62 of whom voted for Crawford) out of 261, leaving a plurality against the system of dictating to the people, of 195. And to be serious, we are indebted for this great majority to the virtues of the members of Congress;—when we took into view the many pledges and bribes held out by one of the candidates, we did not even anticipate seeing so pitiful a number collect together in a Grand Caucus; the minority is really smaller than we had calculated upon, and we ought to be thankful that we have so many members in Congress, who are guided by public good and the dictates of conscience, rather than that of sordid interest. Among that body of our citizens, where every allurement has been held out to purchase friends and votes, we find a minority less than one quarter of the members voting in favor of W. H. Crawford. How small a minority then, may he expect among the great class of our citizens, where no inducements but a favorable opinion of a man's talents, influence, and integrity, are taken into view. When it is generally known to the people, that promises of pecuniary patronage have been offered to a great number of editors in this country, to use their influence in favor of this candidate, and that the office of Secretary of State has been promised to more than thirty, and that all the other offices in the gift of the President have been allotted out with the same liberal hand, the voice of the people will point him out as the man who has forfeited their confidence, and as *one wholly unfit for the office of President.*— We find the partizans of this candidate laboring incessantly in season and out of season, nor is it at all surprising; for on the issue of this event, they have *staked their all*, and if we are not much mistaken, they will LOSE THEIR ALL. It should be borne in mind that those who got up this *great* Congressional Caucus, strenuously profess to be guided by sound democratic principles; but examine their *professions* and *works*, and see how they agree.—The democratic principles are that the majority govern—The aristocratical are that the *few* rule the *many*—The monarchial are that all power shall be vested in one. To which of these classes then, does the Caucus party belong? Is it not to the aristocratic?

TREASURY CAUCUS.

*National Journal Office,*
WASHINGTON, FEB. 14, 1824.

"*'Tis done—The long agony is over.*"—The farce of the nomination of Mr. Crawford, was this evening enacted, agreeably to previous public advertisement, before a large and highly respectable audience.

Sixty-six persons out of two hundred & sixty-one attended the caucus, and sixty-two have recommended "William H. Crawford, of Georgia, and fifty-seven Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania," as suitable candidates for President & Vice President of the United States.

Thus, then, has the whole of Mr. Crawford's strength been arrayed, his whole number of friends in Congress counted, & the attempt to enforce his nomination by the Republican members of Congress proved abortive.

This *minority-caucus*, let it be remembered has been held in opposition to the publicly expressed opinion of a majority of two-thirds of the *Republican Members of Congress*; it has been held in opposition to the will of the Republican party, as expressed by their Representatives; it has been held for the sole purpose of nominating persons obnoxious to that party. Will the Republicans of the United States submit to this dictation? Will they listen to the proclamation to be issued by this *fraction*, which is severed, forever, by their opposition, from the Democratic family?—They will not: they will take their stand on the old Republican ground "*that the majority shall govern,*" and they will treat with contempt every effort to foist any man upon them against their will.

The *minority* have now taken their stand, & will support their candidate: the *majority* will also take their stand & support their candidate. It will be a struggle between faction & principle. The question is, whether Wm. H. Crawford, the candidate of the opposition shall succeed against JOHN Q. ADAMS, the candidate of the people. We do not fear the result; the people will be true to themselves; they will promptly put down this puny effort at a few to dictate and destroy the harmony, the existence of the republican party.

We add a list of all who voted on this occasion, and annex the number of those from each state who were absent. Nothing further is necessary to show the strength of the majority, or the weakness of the minority.

| | Voted. | Absent. |
|---|---|---|
| *Maine.*—Messrs. Chandler and Holmes, | 2 | 7 |
| *New-Hampshire,* | none | 8 |
| *Massachusetts.* | none | 15 |
| *Connecticut.*—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, Stoddard, | 3 | 5 |
| *Rhode Island.*—Eddy, | 1 | 3 |
| *Vermont.* | none | 7 |
| *New-York.*—Messrs. Van Buren, Day, Dwinnell, Jenkins, Foote, Litchfield, Eaton, Frost, Richards, Ten Eyck, Hogeboom, Tyson, Clarke, Cambreleng, Collins, Herkimer, | 16 | 20 |
| *New-Jersey.*—Dickerson, | 1 | 7 |
| *Pennsylvania.*—Messrs. Lowrie, Forward, Markley, | 3 | 25 |
| *Delaware.* | none | 3 |
| *Maryland.*—Messrs. Smith, Lloyd, Hayward, | 3 | 9 |
| *Virginia.*—Messrs. J. Barbour, Stevenson, Alexander, Rives, Leftwitch, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, William Smith, A. Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur, Smith, P. P. Barbour, Barnett, | 15 | 9 |
| *North Carolina.*—Messrs. Spraight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Edwards, Hooks, | 8 | 6 |
| *South Carolina.*—Messrs. Gist and Wilson, | 2 | 9 |
| *Georgia.*—Messrs. Elliott, Ware, Forsyth, Cary, Cobb, Thompson, Cuthbert, Abbott, | 8 | 1 |
| *Kentucky.* | none | 14 |
| *Tennessee.* | none | 11 |
| *Ohio.*—Ruggles, | 1 | 15 |
| *Louisiana.* | none | 5 |
| *Indiana.*—Noble, | 1 | 4 |
| *Mississippi.* | none | 3 |
| *Illinois.*—Thomas, | 1 | 2 |
| *Alabama.* | none | 5 |
| *Missouri.* | none | 3 |
| | 66 | 195 |

Of these sixty-six, Mr. Crawford had 62 votes, leaving a *majority against him of* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE.

The following Parody appeared in the Washington Republican of the 14th inst. the day on which the *grand* Caucus was held. As a thing of the day, it is amusing and appropriate.

*From the Washington Republican.*

PARODY.

I.

Wend you with the *Reds* to-night—
Tall and short—and weak and witty—
Many an eye that hates the light—
And loves confusion—more's the pity—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,
Are straggling, one by one, to *caucus.*
There the fears for the future—the pangs for the past,
May be swell'd or expunged, as the Reds win or lose,
And the deed will be done—and the die will be cast,
That will make many wish their stiff necks in a noose.

II.

Wend you with the *Reds* to-night—
Sixty-five perchance they'll muster—
There'll be none of mind or might,
But some three score in a fluster—
General *Chandler* will be there—
Tough as steel, and bold as Hector—
*Bassett*, with Virginia air—
*Van*, the Albany director—
*Forsyth*, with his foreign graces—
*Edwards, Williams*, in a stew—
Plotting brains and dirty faces
With the blushes reddening thro—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us—
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

III.

Wend you with the *Reds* to-night—
A motley crew, and bad the best—
Winging from the South their flight—
With TWO poor stragglers from the West—
'Tis the tide of faction flowing—
'Tis the noon of treason's reign—
*Lloyd* of Maryland is going—
*Dickerson*—and *Holmes* of Maine—
Western *Thomas*, looking grimly—
From New York, a haggard few,
Led by *Lot Clarke*, seeing dimly,
Spectacles and vapour thro'—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us,
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

IV.

Wend you with the *Reds* to-night—
Where all eyes will gladly meet you—
If you take a proselyte
Every soul will spring to meet you—
Where the demon of Despair
Reigns the tyrant of the hour,
And every dark intriguer there,
Jostles in the race for power.—
Laborers, suited for the job,
Will be there at close of day,
*Barber, Floyd*, and *Foote*, and *Cobb*—
*Lanman*, ready for his pay—
Both the *Barbours*, man mistaken!—
*Smith* shall scarcely save his bacon—
Gallant *Cocke* from Tennessee—
Some in gloom, and some in glee—
Shallow knaves, with forms to mock us—
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

V.

Wend you with the *Reds* to-night—
Caucus in his court presides—
Promises and power invite—
Traitors point—and faction guides.
Haste away, then—carpe diem!
Those that would prevent you—fly 'em!
Youth and age, with different faces;
All who hope, or ask for places—
Folly, with his cap and bells—
Rashness, with self-conceit that swells—
All, with empty forms to mock us,
Straggling, one by one, to Caucus.

*WASHINGTON COLLEGE.*

The Trustees of this institution, are notified by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, to meet at Middletown, on Thursday the 4th of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

*Scott's New Novel.*—"St. Ronan's Well," the last Novel of Sir Walter Scott, has just been published in Philadelphia. A letter from the publishers says, "We pay ninety dollars for two extra Stages to carry this work to Boston."

*Commerce of the United States.*

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to $77,579,267, of which amount, $71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74,699,030 of which $47,155,408, were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and $8,080,846, in foreign vessels; & of the foreign articles, $26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, & 1,302,618 in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the U. S. during the same period.

A proclamation has been issued by the Mayor of Savannah, ordering all vessels from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, (where the small pox is raging) to perform a quarantine of fifteen days—passengers not to leave the vessels until they are released,

A melancholy event occurred at Jersey City, on the 18th inst. by the administering laudanum for paragoric. Two children of Mr. Isaac Edge, Jr. being sick, Mrs. E. sent to a store for a bottle of paragoric, and by mistake of the clerk the bottle was filled with laudanum, which was given to the children.—The eldest, an interesting girl aged 20 months, died in eighteen hours after the laudanum had been given. The other, a boy only three months old, lies dangerously ill, and there are but little hopes of his recovery.

John Franklin Hall, who was convicted of the murder of a negro, in Dec. last, was sentenced at Savannah on the 10th inst. to be executed on the 12th of March next. This conviction, says the Savannah Georgian, "will put to rest the idle story often reported in some of the Northern papers, that a white man may kill a negro in Georgia with impunity."

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of nearly seven weeks, during which time they have passed 100 acts and numerous resolves.

FOR THE COURIER.

CHRONICLES,

CHAPTER VI.

1. Now in the days of James the second, when the time drew near that he should retire from being king over the land, then rose up the Caucusites, saying,

2. Come, let us go to and fro, up and down the land, and let there be a caucus; whereby according to the desires of our hearts, we may choose a king to rule over us.

3. Also after this manner spake they one to another, saying, if there be no caucus, and the will of the people be done, how shall this thing come to pass?

4. And so because of the people, feared they greatly.

5. And it came to pass, when certain of the Peopleites had heard how the Caucusites were striving for the kingdom, with one accord took they counsel together and said, in this matter how can we have lot or part with the Caucusites?

6. Then questioned they one with another, saying, is not a caucus to choose rulers to rule over us, to the freedom of the land and abomination?

7. Do we not know that by law, in the people rest the government of the kingdom, and that a caucus hath no power over them?

8. Moreover they said, nay, this thing we will not hearken unto, neither will we become servants to the Caucusites, wherewith the bridle and the harness of a caucus would be upon us.

9. Again moreover they said, the man who wilfully fighteth and killeth the brethren with instruments of war, we will have no part that he should reign over us; but he who feareth to shed blood among brethren, and hath the will of the people, let him be chief among them.

10. So according to the desires of the Caucusites, and what would seem good in their sight, spake the Peopleites thus concerning them; and of a truth declared they not falsely.

11. Now when these sayings of the Peopleites had come to the ears of the Caucusites, they smote on their breasts because of much power and dominion over them.

12. Howbeit for the people's overmastership, they erased not their strivings unto this day. S.

## Married,

At Farmington, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. GEORGE SPALDING, of New Haven, to Miss HELEN MARIA COWLES, daughter of Gad Cowles, Esq. of Farmington.

At Lisbon, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. CALVIN FITCH, of Hampton, to Miss MARY ANN ROBINSON, of the former place.

## Died,

At Stonington, on the 20th inst. Mrs. RHODA FROST, aged 29, wife of Mr. James Dana Frost, of this city.


## *Professor Odion*

OF THE WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
*(District of Columbia,)*

WILL deliver a LECTURE, in this Town, on Monday evening next, at Mr. Kinney's Hall, on *Government, Literature & Science, and the Mechanick Arts,* the profits of which are to be appropriated to the GREEK FUND.

Tickets, 25 cents each, for sale at Robinson & Dunham's Bookstore, and Messrs. Kinney's and Bolles' Inns. ☞ *Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.*

Feb. 24.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

C. ROUX,

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open his School for instruction in the French Language immediately. Terms $8 per quarter,—3 lessons in a week: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Ladies—and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Gentlemen.

*Feb. 25.* 99—

## Notice.

THE creditors of the PACHOG MANUFACTURING CO and of ELISHA I. ABEL, and of JOSEPH L. COIT, are requested to meet at Mr. Nathan Johnson's Inn, in Jewett-city, on Friday, the 27th inst, at 9 o'clock A. M. where an arrangement will be proposed, which it is hoped will prove for the general benefit of all concerned.

Should the weather be stormy on Friday, the meeting will be postponed to the next fair day.

JOS. L. COIT,
E. I. ABEL.

*Feb. 20.* 1w99—

## Wanted

BY the subscriber, an experienced Clothier. Satisfactory recommendations for sobriety and attention to business will be required.

Also, two apprentices to the Manufacturing business.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

*Franklin, Feb. 23.* 3w99—

THE subscriber, in consequence of a recent favorable occurrence in trade, is enabled to sell

## Men's Boots

which he has on hand, unusually low—for CASH.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

*Feb. 24.* 99—

## Religious Tracts.

## Robinson & Dunham,

AGENTS for the American Tract Society, have just received an additional supply of Tracts, making their assortment nearly complete up to number 168. They have also seven volumes bound, at 50 cents per volume.

*Feb. 23.* 99—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

Jan. 25, 1824.

## Samuel Story Jr.

WILL pay Cash and the highest price for

SHIP KNEES,

of good size and length. Apply to

SAMUEL STORY,
or JOHN LATHROP

*Feb. 10, 1824.* 4w97—

## FOR SALE,

### Wholesale and Retail,

BY

## Samuel Tyler:

*A large and extensive assortment of*

FRESH MEDICINES,

WARRANTED GENUINE.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & labelling, that mistakes may be avoided.

The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies; Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.

Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glass, &c

Ground and Stick Dye Woods.

A general assortment of Groceries. Among them are, Old Spirits, best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines; for Medical use.

300 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low,

40 bbls. Superfine Flour,

Double strong Powder, in Canisters: Bass Viol and Violin Strings: American ground Mustard: Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for, would be found. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call, examine, and buy if——

*Feb. 24.* 6w99—

## Now is your time!

## Call and See!

THE subscriber will sell the following real estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy viz:—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a boarding house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about 9 acres of excellent land,—containing an orchard, a fine garden, and suitable proportion of mowing, pasture, and plow land. Said land is capable of keeping one or two cows and a horse in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

RINALDO KURLEIGH.

*Plainfield, Feb. 20, 1824.* [tf6A99

## *Potatoes, Pork, &c.*

THE subscriber will contract to pay Cash for a few hundred bushels Potatoes, and 50 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, deliverable about first next month.

## Sloop HUMBIRD,

Jos. Satterlee, Master, will sail for Baltimore about 10th March, and will take some freight if offered soon. As the masters of the Norwich and New York Line of Packets require payment for freight goods when landed, persons having freight from New York, will please be governed accordingly when their goods are sent for.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 24.* 3w99—

## *Auction Sales.*

AT Auction on the first Monday of March next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of the late Dea. *John Douglass*, of Plainfield, deceased, all of the stock of Goods of said deceased, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Muslins, Hard Ware, Crockery, a smallnet of Drugs and Medicines. Also, sundry articles of Farming utensils, &c. &c.—Sales will be adjourned from time to time until finished; conditions at time and place made known.

JOSEPH EATON,
HENRY SABINE, } *Executors.*

*Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824.* 97—

## On Consignment.

## A few hhds. W.I. RUM,

received from the importer, and warranted pure, for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 24.* 3w99—

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan. 7.* 93—

JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and dispatch,*

AT THIS OFFICE.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

SETTING UP AND DOWN.

A chap once told St. Patrick's dean,
While rising from his seat, "I mean
To set up for a wit;"
"Ah!" quoth the dean, "if that be true,
The very best thing you can do
Is down again to sit."

Too many, like that would-be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim:
Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by sitting down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then sit down content;
But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the pauper list,
A fool, not worth a cent.

When farmers' wives and daughters fair
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
To look most wond'rous winning,
They sit upon a slippery stand,
Till indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their underspinning.

Some city ladies too, whose geer,
Has made them to their husbands dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they sit high on fashion's seat,
Age, death or poverty, albeit,
Will set them down, anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are "all over jaw,"
Soon fall for lack of brains;
But had the boobies only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd sav'd a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctor's trade,
But could he use the sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might toil from morn to night,
And find his match with all his might
To bury half he kills.

You may set up for what you choose
As easily as wear old shoes,
If e'er so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain
And find you must sit down again
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

*From the Berkshire Star.*

SCIO.

Weep not for Scio's children slain!
Their blood, by Turkish falchions shed,
Sends not its cry to Heaven in vain,
For vengeance on the murderer's head.

Though high the red warm torrent ran
Between the flames that lit the sky,
Yet, for each drop, an armed man
Shall rise, to free the land, or die,

And for each corpse that, in the sea
Was thrown, to feast the sc aly herds,
An hundred of the foe shall be
A banquet for the mountain birds.

Stern rites and sad, shall Greece ordain,
To keep that day, along her shore,
Till the last link of slavery's chain
Is shivered to be worn no more.

*From the Washington Gazette.*

MR. CALHOUN.

John C. Calhoun is like the moon,
In borrow'd lustre shining;
Did not Monroe his favor show,
He'll be in darkness pining.

MR. CLAY.

Like unto brisk bottled ale is Mr. Clay,
Uncork him quickly and he spumes away:
You'll like him then. But shortly after that—
Taste him again—you'll find him rather flat.

## MEDLEY.

The value of Praise.

Praise is to be estimated according to the source from which it originates. It may be flattery of fools, and the acclamations of the vicious, and if so it is as much to be depreciated, as the censure of the wise and virtuous.

Temperance in labor and study.

A man may be too ardent even in laudable pursuits. By depriving himself of rest and refreshment he lays a foundation for years of languor and pain. The laborious student should recollect that mental excellence cannot exist after the constitution is destroyed by mental exertions.

Useful Learning.

Human intellect has its bounds, and no one man can take an accurate survey of the whole field of science. A choice then should be made of such objects of instruction as are most likely to fit the pupil for the part which he will probably be called to act in life. Agesilaus being asked what children should learn, replied, "What may be of use to them when grown up to be men."

Going to Jail for the Benefit of the Greeks.

A young man in New-York, has been sent to prison, for not being able to pay his tailor for a new suit, obtained expressly to figure in at the Greek Ball!!!

Anecdote of Sir Henry Wotton.

Sir Henry Wotton when at Rome, having gone to hear Vespers, the priest, with whom he was acquainted, sent to him by a boy of the choir this question, written on a small piece of paper: "Where was your religion to be found before Luther?" Sir Henry immediately wrote under it, "My religion was to be found *then* where your's is *not* to be found *now*—in the written word of God."

A certain emperor, being reproached for rewarding, instead of destroying his enemies, replied, I destroy my enemies, by making them my *friends*.

# Norwich Ale.

THE subscriber offers to the public, ALE of the first quality—in barrels and half barrels; and

TABLE BEER,——*in ditto.*

*ALSO,*

GRAINS,

Which is esteemed very superior feed for milch Cows, store Hogs, Horses and Sheep.

N. B.—Fresh Yeast,

For family use, very fine, at the Brewery in Norwich Landing.

JOHN C. HIND.

*Jan 31, 1824.* 6w96—

NOTICE.

C. ROUX,

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will give instruction in the French Language; and requests those who would wish to attend to this polite accomplishment, to leave their names at this office, that such arrangements can be made as will suit the convenience of all.

*Feb. 18, 1824.* 98—

WANTED

in the Spring,

BY the *Bozrah Manufacturing Co.* a good Blacksmith, a Brass and Iron workman for Cotton Machinery, two or 3 Girls to tend power Looms, one Reeler. Also, a family with several Children of suitable age to work in the Factory. Good recommendations of character and ability will be required.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Feb. 7.* 3w97—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 17th day of February, A. D.* 1824,

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. Benajah Ladd*, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent——Said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

*Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk*

*Feb. 18, 1824.* 98—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of February, A. D* 1824.

Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *JOHN DOUGLASS, Esq.* late of said Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Joseph Eaton & Henry Sabine, Esq'rs. executors to the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executors are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Feb 1824. Attest, J. GORDON, *Cl'k.*

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, *Cl'k.* [97

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of February, A. D.* 1824.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of

*Mr. JOHN STANTON,*

late of Bozrah, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent: said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Bozrah, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear if they see cause, before this court, on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Cl'k.*

97—

THE subscriber, Administrator upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL LEFFINGWELL, late of Bozrah, deceased, having an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to sell the personal estate of said deceased, and enough of the real estate with the avails of the personal estate, to pay the debts of said estate, will expose them to sale, consisting of household furniture, beds, loom, &c. on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling-house of the deceased.

Christopher Leffingwell.

*Bozrah, Feb. 9, 1824.* 3w97—

*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich

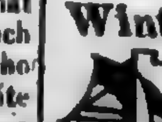
LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

Winter Arrangement.



The sloop

REVENGE,

CAPT. ROGERS,

WILL run from here (or the nearest point in the River, which the Ice will permit her to reach) to New-York during the winter.—For freight or passage apply to the Master, or to JOS. BREED, who will receive and attend to the shipping of any goods which may be forwarded to him.

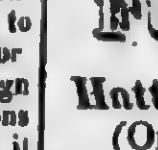
*Dec. 30.* 91—

RAYMOND & SMITH

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

*AND*

Hatters' Trimmings,

(Of every description,)

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

FURS.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

February 4, 1824.

JOURNEYMEN

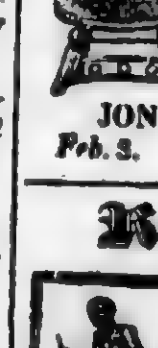
WANTED.

TWO steady industrious Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with their business And also, one Journeymen Chair Maker, who understands making Fancy Chairs, will find constant employment and good pay, by applying immediately to the subscriber, Norwich Town,

Where all kinds of

Cabinet Furniture,

of the most recent fashions, and



FANCY

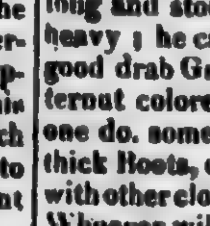
CHAIRS

*Are manufactured in the best style.*

JONATHAN T. THROOP.

*Feb. 3.* tf94—

Ranaway



FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 31st Jan an indented black boy, by the name of *Geo. Robins Dyer*, about 15 years old, long and stout built, walks large and heavy; he carried away with him, a good drab Great Coat, one new butternut colored Jacket and Trowsers, one do. somewhat worn, one pair of thick Boots, one do. Shoes, together with other clothing not exactly known. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to me, or give information where he may be found, shall have one cent reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. TYLER BROWN,

*Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1824.* 97—

SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan. 13, 1824.* 93—

*NORWICH, FEB. 16, 1824.*

10bls. Whiskey,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

# "Latest, Best,"

AND

Most Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods.

J. W. KINNEY,

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost. ☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros. de Naples Silks; English, French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*

Broad Cloths &

Cassimeres,

(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf93—

NO TRIFLING.

THE subscribers having a long list of open accounts, are determined on having them settled.—To accomplish which, they calculate on devoting the most of their time, until first of March next, to that business Therefore, all persons having unsettled accounts with them are requested to call and settle the same, previous to that time, unless they prefer settling with an Attorney.

*Armstrong & Wentworth.*

WHO HAVE ON HAND, AS USUAL, (FOR SALE.)

Stone-Ware,

*Together with various kinds of*

GROCERIES,

COTTON GOODS,

*&c &c. &c.*

Which will be given in exchange for Kiln Wood or Country Produce and the Cash, if offered, not refused.

*Norwich, Jan. 19, 1824.* 94—

Cheap Goods.

A. & A. GAY,

*Have just received a new supply of*

FALL GOODS,

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

SHOES,

at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

MORE NEW

GOODS,

Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

PLAIDS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS, &c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

CABINET

WARE-HOUSE.

J. W. BUSHNELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

Fancy and Windsor

CHAIRS,

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash* or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823.* tf95—

"Accidents will happen."

HALL'S

*Chemical, Vestimental and*

ODORIFEROUS PREPARATION

This preparation is confidently offered to the public, as the most efficient, the most valuable, and the most effectually extractive compound ever invented for removing *Grease, Oil, Pitch, or Paint* from Clothes, with *little trouble, and without the least injury to the nicest garment.*

This preparation possesses an *agreeable* and *reviving odor*, and is an excellent alleviator of sudden and convulsive *Head Aches*. It will therefore make a useful as well as a perfectly agreeable and pleasant *smelling bottle.*

As this preparation is very valuable, no more should be used than is necessary, and care should be taken that the vial be stopped tight.

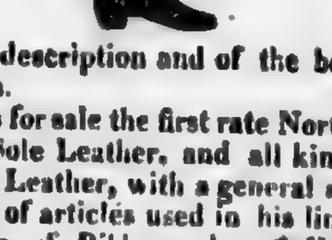
☞ The above is for sale by Ripley & Waldo, S. Tyler, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Druggists, Norwich.

*Feb 10.* 97—

R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

Boots & Shoes,



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, *&c.* &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* }—79—

Wool.

10 bales course WOOL for sale cheap by

J. P. WHITING & Co.

*Feb. 17.* 98—

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

The subscriber will continue the

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

Stockbridge Marble,

which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

Monuments,

of any kind, will be neatly finished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

*Norwich, Feb. 3, 1824.* 96—

NEW GOODS.

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

Sundry accounts

LONG since due, have been left by the subscriber, (for the accommodation of his old customers) in the hands of Mr. Lyman Brewer for collection, where they will remain until the first of March, at which time all that remain unpaid will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

WM. BELCHER.

*Norwich, Feb. 2, 1824.* 97—

Christmas Sermon.

A Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Chelsea.—

BY REV. ALFRED MITCHELL,

*Pastor of said Church.*

Just published & for sale by *Robinson & Dunham.* Price 12½ cents.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for*

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS now and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a *remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MILLER.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Dean. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jas. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

*Jan. 13, 1824.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

MAR

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1824. Whole No. 100.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## FOR SALE,
### Wholesale and Retail,
BY
### Samuel Tyler:
*A large and extensive assortment of*
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**
[illegible]

PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & labelling, that mistakes may be avoided.

The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies; Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.

Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glue, &c. Ground and Stick

**Dye-Woods,**

A general assortment of

**GROCERIES;**

Among them are, Old Spirits, best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines, for Medical use.

800 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low,

40 bbls Superfine Flour,

Double strong Powder, in Canisters; Bass Viol and Violin Strings; American ground Mustard; Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for, would be found. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call, examine, and buy it.

Feb. 24. 6w99—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

[illegible] of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most [illegible]. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

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Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jas. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*
## BLANKS
For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

## "Latest, Best,"
AND
### Most Fashionable
ASSORTMENT OF
## Dry Goods.
### J. W. KINNEY,
*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost.☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids; Caroline Stripe; elegant plaid Bombazine; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros de Naples Silks; English French and India Satins; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*
## Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,
(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys;—Satinetts; Pelise Cloths; Flannels; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—

## MORE NEW GOODS,
### Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

## STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
*Caroline & Tartan*
## PLAIDS,
HANDSOME PATTERNS,
&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

## Cheap Goods.
## A. & A. GAY,
*Have just received a new supply of*
### FALL GOODS,
*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

### 300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin
## SHOES,
at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

## NEW GOODS.
THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a *Store* on the new road at Norwich *Falls*, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

### Foreign and Domestic GOODS.
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—


## MEDLEY.

*A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother.*—You have a power over the happiness of your parents. You can by your folly outdo all common forms of trouble. You can, by your folly, pierce your mother's heart, and send into it a pang, even worse than the agonies of death. And by your mere continuance in folly, you can embitter every day, and even her whole life, while she is daily surrounded with prosperity. You, yes You, can hide comfort from her soul, while nature smiles around her, and while the bounties of Providence are poured lavishly upon her. And she she not a refuge, a very present help in every time of trouble, your folly could make her wish that she were not a mother; could drive her to despair. All this you can do because she loves you. Could she cease to love you; could she break the tie that binds you to her heart; could she suffer you to break that tie; could she forget that you were her son, she might be eased of her heaviness; but now she must be doomed to daily unchangeable sorrow if she loves a foolish, hardened, accursed son, *the heaviness of his mother.* There are such children. I could point you to a mother whose heart dies within her, when she hears the horrid oaths, and sees the bloated face of a son; and to a grave where lies a mother, who wept for hours, and sometimes could not weep for agony; and died by the daggers planted by her son's vices. *Nott's Sermons.*

MARCH

Now lay your plans for the season. See that your ploughs, hoes, carts, barrows &c. are ready for the opening of the spring—prepare rails and posts for setting. Attend to your young cattle, keep them in good heart. Give cows and ewes a little meal and a few potatoes. Feed your poultry. Cut scions for grafting, and put them in your cellar. Have your empty cider casks cleansed. Thresh and put up Indian corn for summer's use. Look to your bees. Keep your cattle away from your fruit trees, current bushes, &c. and out of your garden and door yard.

*POPE'S THRESHING MACHINE.*

There is now exhibiting near the Capitol, a Threshing Machine, invented or improved by Mr. Pope of Massachusetts, which, in the opinion of the writer, is one of the most valuable discoveries of this prolific age—It appears to unite in a high degree the economy of time and money, in an immense saving of labor, at a very moderate cost. The construction is extremely simple, and consequently it is not liable to get out of order, which is too frequently the case with more complex machines for the same purpose.—It deserves the attention of every

AGRICULTURALIST.

*From a late Glasgow Courier.*

We are informed that, a gentleman of Port Glasgow has devised a method of importing timber, which if successful, will tend to reduce very materially the price of that important and useful article. The plan is simply to lay down a keel 300 feet in length, as for a ship of extraordinary dimensions. Upon this base a superstructure of solid logs is to be reared, and the external surface caulked and pitched over. Having prepared the lower part of the hull it is then to be launched, the building is then to be proceeded in a float in the same manner as before, forming a solid mass of timber, with exception of a space for the machinery of two very powerful steam engines, by which it is intended to propel the huge raft. In this way, it is calculated, that a single importation may extend to not less than fifteen thousand tons—a quantity of timber which would require thirty vessels of 500 tons burden to carry! This scheme, we are farther told, has been submitted to the Committee at Lloyd's, and received their approbation; and, it is added, that the underwriters have entered so far into the views of the projector, as to take the risk of the experimental cargo, now in preparation for the voyage, from one of our ports in Canada, at the ordinary rate of premium.—*Glasgow Co.*

*Green Room Anecdotes.*—The death of Joseph Peterson, an actor long attached to the Norwich company, was somewhat remarkable. In October, 1758, he was performing the Duke, in Measure for Measure, which he played in a masterly style. Mr. Moody was the Claudio, and in the third act, where, as the friar, he was preparing Claudio for execution next morning, at these words—

"——Reason thus with life:
If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep; a breath
Thou art"—

Here he dropped into Mr. Moody's arms and never spoke more.

A similar end was that of Mr. John Palmer, of Drury Lane Theatre, on the 2d of August, 1798, while performing in the play of the Stranger, at the Liverpool Theatre; after uttering the line,

"There is another and a better world,"

he fell on his back, heaved a convulsive sigh and instantly expired.

*Jonah and the Whale.*—Dr. Pearson, of London, in lecturing upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endued with vitality; and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the prophet Jonah having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr. Pearson's discovery is highly important both in a medical and theological point of view.

An Irishman carried a few bushels of wheat to a neighboring planter, requesting that he would buy them. The gentleman observed that he was willing, but that he was not just then able.—"Oh," says Teague, "I will wait until you are able." The proposition was agreed to. Immediately after, Teague went to a Magistrate, and ordered a suit against the gentleman, who upbraided him for not complying with his bargain. "Och!" says Teague, "you observed you would pay me when able; the suit is only to prove that you are not so now." And so cast the gentleman for the debt and costs.

*Increase of Popularity.*—In the caucus of 1816, Mr. Crawford had 54 votes; in the caucus of 1824, he had 62, so that in eight years of public service, he has gained the astonishing increase of *eight friends*. "Prodigious!!" At the same rate how many years will it require to increase his number to one hundred and thirty-one?— *Nat. Journal.*

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Boston Telegraph.*

MISS SEWARD'S ENIGMA—again.

We published in our last a curious enigma, left by Miss Anna Seward, the celebrated English poetess, with a provision in her will, that fifty pounds sterling should be paid to the person who should solve it. We now copy it a second time;—for what reason, it will be seen below.

The noblest object in the works of art,
The brightest gem that nature doth impart,
The point essential in a lawyer's case,
The well known signal in the time of peace,
The ploughman's prompter when he drives the plough,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow,
The planet seen between the earth & sun,
The prize which merit never yet has won,
The miser's treasure, & the badge of Jews,
The wife's ambition, & the parson's dues.

Now if your nobler spirit can divine
A corresponding word for every line,
By all these lessons clearly will be shown
An ancient city of no small renown.

Saving for deception—which may be as far distant as Behring's Straits—the enigma has been solved in an obscure corner of Vermont. The following statement is copied from the Brattleboro' Messenger:

"All Europe has tried in vain for several years to obtain the prize. The profit and the honor of the discovery have been reserved for the New World, and even for a little corner of Vermont. You will be furnished with the solution for your paper in the course of the next spring, and the proper measures have already been taken to obtain the reward from the Executors of Miss Seward's will in England.

X. Y. Z. & Co.

N. B. The Printers in Boston and London are requested to publish the above, and also the solution, when it shall appear, and *certainly it will appear.*"

We had just completed the above remarks, when a letter reached us, through the Post Office, containing the following *solution!!*

*To the Editor of the Telegraph.*

Sir—In your paper of Feb. 12, I observed the following Enigma, proposed by Miss Seward in her will, with a reward of fifty pounds to the person who should solve it. [Here follows the enigma, as quoted above.] I do not suppose that my solution is so much the *true* one, as to entitle me to the *fifty pounds*; but such as it is, it is at your disposal.

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The noblest object in the works of art—*in the* TEMPLE *of Solomon.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The brightest gem which nature can impart—*in the* BREAST PLATE *of the high priest.* Exodus xxviii. 15—30.

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The point essential in a lawyer's case—*in the* WITNESS *of one of its kings.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The well known signal in the time of peace—*in the* OLIVE *which there abounds.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The ploughman when he drives his plough—*in its destruction by* TITUS, *who* "PLOUGHED *it like a field.*"

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The soldier's duty and the lover's vow—*in the efforts of* CRUSADERS *and* KNIGHTS ERRANT *to redeem the holy sepulchre.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The planet seen between the earth and sun—*in that* EVENT *which* VEILED THE SUN, *from the 6th to the 9th hour.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The prize which merit never yet has won—*in that* SALVATION *which is the* FREE GIFT *of grace.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews—*in its* GOLD *and the* PHYLACTERIES *on which the Jews were the commandments.*

JERUSALEM reminds us of—The wife's ambition and the parson's dues—*in the* [illegible] [illegible] *be* [illegible] *and* [illegible] *the* [illegible] *by which the priesthood was supported.*

*From the N. Y. American.*

"A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, & all the proud shall be."

The thought of being covered up in the earth, removed from the view and enjoyment of all the delights of life, to moulder away by piece-meal, the food for worms, and oblivion's victim, will sometimes flash upon the mind with a painful and melancholy power. It is then that the pursuits, the glories, and the fleeting pleasures of man's earthly pilgrimage, appear in all their emptiness and vanity, and, for a moment, sink into nothing before death's chill and withering aspect.

I have sometimes wished that such views of what is real, and at farthest, must come soon, were more often present to the mind than the nature of man seems inclined to allow. At other times I have supposed that the Creator has wisely and mercifully ordained that the disheartening view of the final end of man should not always fill the imagination to destroy useful ambition, and blight enjoyment. Frail, however, as is human nature, and weak as our good resolutions, no single motive to a blameless life should be cast in the shade, or lose its influence. If the certainty of death and the solemnity of a future judgment, were to operate with appropriate power upon the mind, men would live better, more rational, and with surer prospect of the Creator's mercy hereafter.

Over the earth which covers a human body, what an interest is excited! What feelings are generated! What resolutions started! The past, the present and the future, open upon the mind and subdue & chasten every unhallowed emotion, every turbulent passion.

I recollect being present at the burial of a female, in the northern section of our country, cut down in a early period of life by the consumption, that insatiate leveller of youth and beauty. The morning about ten o'clock, was bright, and the animating warmth of the sun, had quite driven away the lingering traces of winter.—The decent villagers were assembling to pay the last melancholy service to the dead. The solemn procession moved in due time to the place appointed for all living—the lifeless body was deposited in its still abode, and the earth fell with a heart-breaking rumbling to the [illegible] coffin. In a moment, a clergyman, of the Methodist persuasion, gifted, as I afterwards found, with every ornament of learning, liberality and religion, was seen lifting up his hands to heaven, accompanied with a voice of deep-toned feeling, which with the quivering lip and chilly paleness of his quiet countenance, added sanctity to the occasion, and doubled the emotion of every heaving heart. It was the first time I had ever listened to the Church of England funeral service; a performance of unrivalled beauty! and on this occasion, the holy and impressive manner of the speaker added to its eloquence and effect.

Son of man! remember that this life is but the dawn of an endless existence.—Remember that the grave will soon swallow up every possession of joy or sorrow incident to fleeting time, and be careful that you have some possession when these heavens are rolled together as a scroll, & the elements do melt with fervent heat.

LABAN.

*Geographical Garden.*—A novel proposition has been made to Congress, in a memorial of Ira Hill, of Baltimore, for a grant of ten acres of land and ten thousand dollars capital, to enable him to construct in the city of Washington a geographical garden.

The proposition of Mr. Hill, is one which promises to be of great utility. It ought not to be classed among the visionary suggestions of Symmes and Bennett.—This plan literally makes the paths of Science to be strewed with flowers, and while it will serve to attract the young to the useful studies of geography and topography, it is admirably adapted to imprint strongly on their memories, as well as those of riper years, the important facts which it conveys, by the principles of association and locations, which are the foundation of the mnemonic art.

The following extract from the memorial, will give the reader an idea of the intended garden:

The memorialist proposes to form near the Capitol a Geographical Garden. In this, all the known parts of the world shall be accurately delineated. The beds of the oceans, seas, gulfs, bays and lakes, shall be depressed, and the continents, peninsulas, and isthmuses, mountains, islands, &c. shall be raised in proportion to their respective elevations of this terraqueous sphere.

The beds of the oceans, &c. shall be covered with gravel, and the lands shall be adorned with verdure; and the mountains only rest on the same kind of stone as compose them in their natural state.

The channels of the rivers shall be described as in their natural courses, and lowered in proportion to the heights of their respective banks. If required, the beds of oceans, seas, &c. shall be so constructed, that they can be filled with water at any time, so that the whole world in its native elements, will be completely represented in miniature.

If the proposed topographical delineation should be constructed on ten acres of ground, and described according to Mercator's projection, the lakes Erie and Ontario would be [illegible] feet in length, and the [illegible], from the Atlantic to the Pacific [illegible] hundred and sixty feet, [illegible] Country, Kingdom, [illegible] clearly delineated. [illegible] the important [illegible] so as to convey a complete idea of [illegible]

The parallels of latitude, and the meridians shall be correctly laid down, as shall likewise the Equator, Ecliptic, the Tropics and other circles.

Such a topographical delineation of the world would possess many advantages over any map, or chart, that was ever described. It will be made on so large a scale, that the countries will be laid down in more exact proportion and their relative positions would be more clearly [illegible]. The various elevations of lands, on which the temperature of climate, and the productions greatly depend, could here be clearly ascertained. The proper directions for Roads and Canals, and other improvements, may here be seen at one view. Should this plan succeed, it is evident that a far more useful knowledge of the science of Geography can be obtained by walking a few hours in this garden, than could be obtained by reading it as many years.—*Providence Gaz.*

SCHOOL FOR ORATORS.

Mr. Buckingham, of the Boston Galaxy, who has just returned from Washington, gives the following picture of the debates on the bill for Internal Improvements, in the House of Representatives.

"Jan. 28. Mr. Stevenson of Virginia made a long and prosing speech, in the House, in opposition to the road and canal bill. His style of speaking is admired by some; but it would not be thought much of in New-England. He is too vehement to be listened to with pleasure—"fired with fury," but neither "rapt" nor "inspired." The original curse must have been entailed upon him, for "in the sweat of his brow" he earns his bread—that part of it at least, which he earns by making speeches in Congress. He is [illegible] ably a nervous speaker. His [illegible] tion is painful to the spectator. He [illegible] himself into the position of a pugilist, and belabours the harmless and unoffending mahogany desks, with all the rage and violence of a maniac. The members all like "dejected pity at his side;" but he [illegible] ing moved.

"[illegible] still keeps his wild, unaltered mien,
While each strain'd ball of sight seems bursting from his head."

"Jan. 30. The Virginia delegation are all opposed to the construction of the Constitution, which admits the power of Congress to make roads and canals. On this subject, Mr. Randolph made in the house, to day, a speech of considerable length.—Mr. Randolph, it is said, has not the power or not the influence which he once possessed. He is, notwithstanding, the most interesting object in the capitol. It was known that he intended to speak this morning, and the galleries were filled with interested, (perhaps it may be truly said, with delighted) auditors. When he arose to address the chairman, there was a universal and deep silence, which was preserved through nearly the whole of his speech. His voice is the squeaking treble of a child, & at first strikes the ear unpleasantly, but in a few moments, the defect is forgotten, and he is listened to with more profound attention than any member of Congress, and probably with equal pleasure. He evidently made an *effort* to speak on this occasion; and it was said by those who have been accustomed to hear him, that he is now feeble in comparison to what he was once. His remarks were enlivened by a great many brilliant corruscations of wit, and flashes of intellect, which served to make the dullness of some of his colleagues the more apparent. He commented with some severity, on a speech made by Mr. Clay, some days ago. Mr. Clay replied in a most calm, temperate & dignified manner, which formed a striking contrast to the epigrammatic style of Mr. Randolph. Mr. R. in the course of his remarks, said he agreed with the gentleman from Kentucky, when he acknowledged his incompetency in the sciences of philology, grammar, and criticism.—In reply to this remark, made, as Matthews would say, "in italics, with a sneer," Mr. Clay repeated his declaration of [illegible] ty.—He was born heir to no princely estate; he inherited nothing from his father, but industry, poverty, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of information, than to the hon. gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Clay has a [illegible] voice, of great power and compass. [illegible] in the course of his speech, Mr. Randolph [illegible] correct him, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] high in public estimation.

GEORGETOWN NUNNERY.

*Extract of a letter from the editor of the N. York Statesman, dated Washington, Dec. 23, 1823.*

Having no reports to attend to on Saturday, I set apart that day for paying a visit to the Nunnery at Georgetown, in company with several my friends, and at 10 o'clock on a bright and beautiful morning, we left the city. Intent on this good excursion, [illegible] that they had gone to the Nunnery.

We rode to the Convent; but finding no person there with whom any of the party are acquainted, and admittance within the consecrated walls being allowed only by special favor, after examining the exterior of the building, and [illegible] chapel [illegible], we proceeded to extend our ride to the Catholic College on the heights of Georgetown, and to revisit the Nunnery on our return. At the college we were so fortunate as to [illegible]

and the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, who is at the head o. the Institution, and to whose politeness and attention we were indebted for the gratification of our curiosity, and the subsequent pleasures of the day. He conducted us through the spacious college building, which is a handsome brick edifice about 100 feet long and 4 stories high, being divided into a great number of apartments, conveniently and even elegantly furnished. The basement story is principally devoted to recitation rooms.—The walls of the apartment into which we were introduced, were hung with paintings and engravings, the most celebrated of which Mr. Fenwick pointed out and explained. On the mantle piece I observed two busts, one of Mr. Madison, and the other of Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

The principal part of the second story is occupied as a chapel, having all the furniture & ornaments of a Catholic Church. A great variety of fine paintings, some of which are copies from the ablest masters, surrounded the altar and adorned the walls. Near the chancel was suspended a lamp, dimly burning at noonday, but keeping alive the sacred flame. The chapel is furnished with a small but fine toned organ, upon which Mr. Fenwick and the ladies favored us with several pieces of music, among which was the Christmas hymn. The two upper stories of the college are occupied as dormitories, the beds being furnished with curtains and arranged side by side, in an open hall, giving to the apartment somewhat the appearance of a tented field and a military encampment. There were beds for about seventy, the present number of students; and the dormitories are sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of many more.—Every article of furniture bore the marks of perfect neatness; and I have seldom seen a literary institution more eligibly situated, or combining greater advantages.

On our descent from the attic story, Mr. Fenwick conducted us to the principal Library. There are six or seven thousand volumes belonging to the College. In one of the recesses of the library was a statue of *Apollo*, surrounded by the nine *Muses*, of small size, but beautifully wrought in marble. The group were apparently of Italian workmanship. An inquiry was made for the *Graces*; to which one of the gentlemen had the gallantry to reply, that he believed they were all present, (turning and bowing respectfully to the three ladies who were of our party.) The other gentlemen concurred in the opinion, and it was unanimously agreed that as the names of Juliana, Catharine, and Miranda Julia are quite as poetical as Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, it was a fair inference that in no other respects were the latter superior to the former: and thus was the whole circle that used to assemble on the rocks of Parnassus or around the fountain of Helicon, once more convened in the alcoves of a Library.

But I hear the tolling of the convent bell; and leaving behind all worldly thoughts and unbecoming gayeties, let us approach "the Sisters of the Visitation," for this is the order of these nuns. Altho' the exterior of the building is not remarkably imposing, the first sight of it produced a strong and deep impression upon my mind. I had never before seen a monastic institution, and a view of this awoke a train of ideas and associations, extending back through a lapse of centuries, and reviving the recollection of all the superstitious and romantic tales of the dark ages. The sad story of Abelard and Eloisa was at every step present to my mind; and as I gazed upon this silent and solitary edifice, which is three stories high, and the massy walls of brick and stone; as I observed the few small windows closely curtained, to shut out the glare of the world and almost the light of heaven; as I cast my eye towards the little chapel, with a cross over each door, and the solemn inscription on a white marble slab—"*venite et videte Domine, Deo vestro*"—my feelings were irresistibly tinged with melancholy, and naturally suggested the pathetic lines of the poet:

"Relentless walls! Whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains:
Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn:
Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn!
Shrines! where their vigils, pale-eyed virgins keep,
And pitying saints whose statues learn to weep."

The chapel is a fine building, highly finished and ornamented with a variety of paintings. Near the entrance and immediately over the holy water, is a splendid painting presented to the Sisters of the Visitation by M. Hyde de Neuville. On the right of the altar, is a wooden grate communicating with the Nunnery, to which the sisterhood approached for the purpose of uniting in public devotion.

Having examined this neat little chapel, we went to the door of the convent and rang a bell which was answered by another [illegible] one of the sisters appeared [illegible] approached the wooden grate which separated us. Mr. Fenwick explained the object of our visit; that we were strangers who wished to look at the Nunnery, and converse with some of the sisterhood. We were then admitted into the speaking room, as it is called, which is separated from the sanctum sanctorum by substantial wooden bars, resembling the grates of a prison. A dozen of [illegible] soon made their appearance, and saluted their visitants in a polite and courteous manner. They were clad in sable garments, with deep black hoods, & white veils descending to the waists. They requested us to take seats, and themselves took chairs, thus forming a social party with bolts and bars between us. I ascertained that one of the sisters was from N. York, and formerly resided in William street. She inquired about some of her friends, and I shall take a letter from her on my return. There are several from Philadelphia, and one, if no more, from New-England, the wife of a respectable clergyman, who with her three children have gone into the Nunnery, while he has become a catholic priest. One of the sisters, formerly of Richmond, Va. related to us her conversion to this mode of life, which was a striking exemplification of the sentiments expressed by Dr. Goldsmith.

"*And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray.*"

She had visited the convent out of mere curiosity, but was suddenly converted, and immediately took the veil. With a good deal of pleasantry she remarked, that some of the ladies of our party might follow the example.

There are at present in this convent, 46 nuns, some of whom are from the most respectable families; and they are constantly receiving accessions. The process of initiation is the same as at other nunneries, the noviciate being two years, the first for the white veil, and the second for the black, after which there can be no retreat. To minds of a particular cast, this mode of life is no doubt agreeable—and every countenance we saw bore the marks of contentment and cheerfulness. Those who are sincere in their faith, find pleasure in devotion, and in discharge of what is deemed a duty—and to those who fly hither as a refuge from disappointment and despair, seclusion and solitude are preferable to the reproaches and scorn of the world.

# POLITICAL.

*From the Boston Statesman.*

## Voice of the Democratic Republicans of Boston.

At a very large meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Boston, held in Faneuil Hall on the evening of February 15, 1824, pursuant to public notice, Col. Samuel D. Harris was chosen Chairman, and John B. Davis, Esq. Secretary. The following Preamble & Resolves having been moved by *Samuel A. Wells, Esq.* were (with the exception of one in the negative) unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS at a Convention of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, holden at the Old Court-House in Boston, on the twenty-third day of January last,

**JOHN Q. ADAMS,**

was unanimously recommended to the people as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States; and as the Republicans of this city were not represented in that Convention, and as they, in common with their fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, are deeply impressed with the importance of a wise & judicious selection of an individual for this high and honorable station; and as the time is now arrived when the opinion of every citizen ought to be formed upon the question, & the period near at hand when this opinion is to be expressed, the Republicans of this city conceive, that there is a propriety and necessity in their assembling for the purpose of deliberating upon this highly interesting subject, and promulgating the result of their deliberations, in order that the sentiments of the PEOPLE AT LARGE may be ascertained, if practicable a concentration of the whole effected.

The Republicans of this city having a COMMON INTEREST only with their fellow citizens of other sections of the Union, are actuated by no motives but those which are dictated by a regard to NATIONAL INTERESTS; and feeling no partialities but those which arise from the virtues, talents and public services, of the individuals who are the prominent objects for the highest honor in the gift of the people, their proceedings are influenced by those considerations only which involve the honor, the dignity, and the welfare of the Union: With these views and sentiments, therefore, it is

Resolved, That as a citizen, the private virtues and eminent talents of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS secure to him our esteem; as a scholar, his learning and genius our respect; as a statesman, his political knowledge, experience and integrity our confidence; and as a patriot, his devotion to his country, his attachment to its institutions, his long, faithful and important public services, our gratitude: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, by the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the first office in the Republic, its dignity would be supported, its honor sustained and its welfare promoted.

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the opinion expressed by the Republican Convention, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

And whereas, the division of sentiment which existed among the people, on the course of policy pursued by the National Government prior to the year 1801, gave rise to the division of the community into parties, founded upon a real difference of sentiment and principle; and as that portion of the people, who were known as the Republican party, found it necessary in order to secure the existence of those principles which formed the basis of the government under which we live, to resort to expedients which self defence, political expediency and a concurrent wish of the party only could justify; and as these causes no longer exist, the measures and practises to which they gave rise should be abandoned, as they may be perverted from the uses originally contemplated to purposes that may be productive of injurious effects: and whereas, it is highly important that the people, in exercising the right of suffrage, should be under no undue influence by which the free and unbiased dictates of their judgments may be perverted; therefore all measures by which this effect is intended to be accomplished, or by which the exercise of the free and deliberate will of the people is restrained, are dangerous to public liberty & repugnant to republican principles; and whereas, for wise purposes, members of Congress by the Constitution are ineligible to the office of Electors of President & Vice President; therefore the attempt to exercise any influence they may possess by virtue of their office, in favor of any individual, or individuals, by nomination for those offices, is improper, because it is prejudging a question that may be finally submitted to their decision, and is at variance with the spirit, if not with the letter of the Constitution: therefore

Resolved, That a Congressional Caucus, or an assemblage of members of Congress for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President & Vice President would, at this time, be a dangerous expedient to control public opinion, & hostile to the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, In the present state of the public mind, every act or recommendation of measures by a Congressional Caucus should be disregarded by the people, as acts, or measures of an authorized body involving principles and consequences, that may be fatal to the best interests of the country.

Resolved: That it is expedient to maintain and concentrate public opinion in the selection of candidates for the first offices in the Union, and as all acts in behalf of the people unauthorised by the people themselves, are improper, it is

Resolved: That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of twelve, be appointed with full power to adopt such measures in relation to this subject as they may deem expedient, and to correspond with such men, or bodies of men, in this and the other States, as may be authorised and disposed to co-operate in carrying into effect such measures as may be devised for the above purpose.

The following gentlemen were then chosen to constitute the Committee of Correspondence:

Hon. AARON HILL,
Col. SAMUEL D. HARRIS,
SAM'L. ADAMS WELLS, Esq.
Maj. JOSEPH E. SMITH,
JOHN BRAZER DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE HALLETT, Esq.
Col. GERRY FAIRBANKS,
Col. RUSSELL JARVIS,
CHARLES HOWARD, Esq.
JOHN P. RICE, Esq.
Mr. WILLIAM BARRY,
Mr. CHARLES WELLS.

*Voted*: That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in the city.

SAM'L DEVENS HARRIS, *Chairman.*
JOHN BRAZER DAVIS, *Secretary.*

*From the Boston Patriot.*

The National Journal contains the following reply to a statement in the National Intelligencer, relative to the number of friends of the several Presidential Candidates in Congress, which statement from the Intelligencer has been republished with avidity in those papers friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford:

Mr. Force—I was astonished to see in Monday's National Intelligencer, a pretended but most erroneous *statement of the number of friends* which each presidential candidate has in Congress. The editors of that paper did not dare to say, that they believed the statement correct. It is unquestionably false.

I am informed on undoubted authority, that the friends of Mr. Crawford, a few days ago, had a *list* of the friends of each candidate; and that they admitted on this list, more friends to Mr. Adams, than there were votes for Mr. Crawford at their own caucus, while they themselves did not pretend that Mr. Crawford had more than 81, federalists and all. This attempt to deceive the people is inexcusably unfair.

TRUTH.

*Mr. Calhoun abandoned as a candidate in Pennsylvania.*—The Franklin Gazette of the 20th inst. contains the following remarks: "We perceive that warm contests will continue, in some parts of the state, between the friends of Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, to secure delegates in favor of their respective candidates to the Harrisburg convention. It is sincerely hoped that these collisions will now cease. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun cherish feelings of mutual respect for each other; support in common the same principles of policy which distinguish the present republican administration of the union, and have both in view the enlightened object of defeating that system of pernicious politics which would bury the best matured system of public defence and protection beneath the rubbish of radical desolation, and with them the safety and liberties of the republic. Mr. Calhoun is magnanimous, and willing to postpone his personal interest for the good of his country. Let, therefore, the only future contest be, who shall render the most effective services toward the election of Gen. Jackson, and the prostration of the unrighteous efforts of a minority to impose an unpopular candidate upon the people of the U. States."

*From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The main object of any interest during the week now passed, is the arrival of the speech of the President of the United States. It is a document of the first interest and importance. It is interesting, because the brief, simple, and direct *expose* of Republican Government; always true, plain dealing, and sincere. It is important, because fearing nothing, it conceals nothing, and is totally divested of all that trick, artifice, and common place jargon, which render the diplomacy of Europe so much more than nugatory.

There are three passages in this speech which very mainly deserve the attention of the reader:—The first is, when the President, in referring to certain pending negociations between the United States and Russia, says, very briefly and energetically. "This occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this is a most important principle, and one which the English government in particular will find great difficulty in admitting. For example, suppose Franklin or Capt. Parry, had got behind the North-west point of America, and upon coming on the back of that continent, had discovered a vast uninhabited tract of fertile wilderness—suppose, the back parts of Canada (the extreme back parts) should invite future settlement. It is needless to multiply examples, to which the above principle will apply. So far as regards Russia, we should be happy to see the principle established, and we should be satisfied if our own government would concede it. But we fear that it is in vain to expect it. Long, very long, have we wished, that Canada might be sold or exchanged with the United States. Exchanged for what it may be demanded? Why, for such an annuity for a term of years, as would redeem what remains of the English assessed Taxes, and redeem them forever.

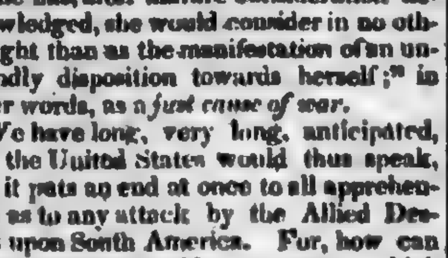
If America would give us enough for this purpose for five or seven years, the natural progress of our revenue would do what would be required after that time. Add to this, that we should save upwards of half a million yearly in the expense of the Canada government, and nearly as much more in the reduction of the army which it would allow. This has long been our own view, and we are persuaded, that half, at least, of our best statesmen unite with us in it. As to the right of doing so, there can be no doubt, that the Canadians would agree; and for this reason—because (if we were Canadians) we would not hesitate one moment.

The second point of this speech is, where the President expresses a hope, and asserts that he is making the attempt, to banish the system of privateering on the seas in the case of any future war; and to confine the ravage and spoliation of war to what is necessary to subdue the enemy.

To this point, it is scarcely necessary to answer, that England will have the same difficulty of assenting because it affects the *value and efficacy of her maritime predominance*, and therein proportionately reduces her defensive & offensive strength. For, to what purpose, shall we possess this predominance, if we, by this principle, tie ourselves up from its use? And how long shall we possess it, if we cut off one main channel by which our naval strength is fed and maintained?

The third point in the speech is where the President asserts, that "he owes it to candour, &c. to declare that the United States would consider *any attempt* on the part of European monarchies *to extend their system to any portion* of the western hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety; that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, they have not interfered, and will not; but that any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controuling any of the States, whose independence the Republic has, after mature consideration acknowledged, she would consider in no other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards herself;" in other words, as a *just cause of war*.

We have long, very long, anticipated, that the United States would thus speak, and it puts an end at once to all apprehension as to any attack by the Allied Despots upon South America. For, how can these despots assemble any navy, which for an instant can meet the American navy, or the South American navy, when manned and commanded by American seamen and American naval officers.



# CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

*Monday, Feb. 16.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, in the Chair.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. addressed the Senate in support of the measure.—He prefaced his remarks with an apology for the time he should occupy, and alluded to the diffidence he always felt in addressing a body so enlightened as the Senate—he adverted to the arguments adduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts against his proposition, and particularly to the observation that the evils of the present system had been greatly exaggerated—He humbly conceived it was not a question whether a single case might be found where the operation of the law had been severe, but whether it was not as obligatory to disarm the oppressor of his iron rod, as if the moral sense of the community were disposed to sanction the operation of the law which gave the oppressor liberty to use it as he pleased—He denied that the bill gave any room for fraud, and that it operated only as a shield—to preserve to every man his personal liberty—personal liberty, he thought, ought to be held as sacred as the ark of the covenant. He went on to reply to the arguments urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Mills,) and denied that, by the provisions of the existing law of the land, individuals could obtain all necessary relief. Mr. Johnson submitted his views on the subject at some length, after which, on motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate adjourned.

*Tuesday, Feb. 17.*

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Barbour supported the measure.—He stated that the subject had become a matter of general discussion throughout the country; that it had made its way into most of the halls of legislation; and he ventured to express it as his opinion, that public attention had been so awakened, that the day of redemption was not far distant. Throughout the country, this relic of barbarism would be expunged; the door of the captive would be opened; and the unfortunate prisoners set free. He alluded to the wisdom which guided the deliberations of the Senate, and was of opinion, the measure which they should adopt in relation to the subject, would receive the sanction of the nation. Hence, the decision of the question was a highly important one, and one which it became every member to weigh with the greatest solemnity and gravity. He thought the question was not, in this stage of the business, upon the details of the bill—when that came up, there was no doubt of meeting great difficulties, whether the bill should be prospective or retrospective;—but now, that the question was upon the principles of it, he wished no embarrassment thrown in the way of its progress.—He proceeded to consider the question in its naked form, and that was, whether an American citizen should be deprived of his dearest and strongest rights, his right to personal liberty; and asserted, it neither comported with the genius of the constitution, nor our inherent rights, that an unfortunate individual should be incarcerated because he was unable to discharge his debts. He went on to the power of Congress, and presumed no one would deny it had the power to legislate on this subject. If it had not been given to Congress, yet, before constitutions existed, the right of personal liberty existed in man, and no social compacts could deprive him of it. He adverted to the uncertainty of human things, and described in glowing colors the horrors and miseries attendant upon the punishment of incarceration.

*Wednesday, Feb. 18.*

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill for the more effectual protection of the country by the establishment of militia throughout the U. States, and for the discipline thereof.

*Thursday, Feb. 19.*

The bill for the final settlement of land claims in the territory of Florida, came from the other House, with a trifling amendment, which was acceded to by the Senate.

*Friday, Feb. 20.*

The Senate were engaged nearly the whole of to-day in considering the bill making appropriations for a road through the Territory of Florida, from St. Augustine to Pensacola, and for surveying routes for two other roads in the same territory.—The bill was, in the end, ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, Feb. 16.*

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the Select Committee, to which was referred the Beaumarchais claim, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tomlinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this House whether any measures have been taken to carry into effect the resolution of Congress, passed June 17th, 1777, directing a monument to be erected to the memory of David Wooster, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, who fell in "defending the liberties of America, and bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury, in Connecticut;" and whether the sum of five hundred dollars, appropriated for the purpose of carrying that resolution into execution, has ever been paid to the "executive power of the state of Connecticut."

Ordered to lie one day on the table.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to amend the bill to impose duties on imports.

The question then recurred on the motion to strike out the clause relative to the proposed duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. Hamilton argued in favor of striking out the clause.

Mr. Trimble followed in reply, and was succeeded by Mr. Brent and Mr. M'Kim, the last of whom stated this conviction, that the new duty, instead of being 6 cts. would be in fact 10 cents on the running yard.

Mr. Gurley, of Louisiana, thought that this bill was to protect the agricultural interests of the country; but, if this bill should be adopted, the protection, if protection it could be called, would only extend to a part of their interests. He thanked the gentleman from Kentucky, and his constituents, for the service they had rendered to that section of the country which he represented in the year 1815, but if this bill passed, half the value of that service would be destroyed. He went into a calculation to show the amount of the present duty on cotton bagging; contended that it was already sufficient, and prayed God to save him and his constituents from such protection as this bill afforded. He hoped the motion to strike out would prevail.

Mr. Sandford, although from a part of the country where but little cotton was raised, but he considered that the question before the committee ought to be viewed in relation to revenue. Our income is derived from sales of lands and duties on imports. We are in debt 90 millions: & he thought gentleman ought, in discussing this bill, to look at general interests, and not at those only which relate to their own sections of the country. If we are to make different clauses palatable to the different interests of the States, we may thus destroy the public revenue; and how would gentlemen go home and tell their constituents that, in consequence of this policy, a direct tax must be laid on the people. He was against the clause.

Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. was the friend of a moderate protection to the manufacturer, and to the settled policy of the country. Encouragement ought to be extended to the western States; but he could not rush into a state of things which might produce such a dreadful re-action, as even the manufacturing districts would deplore. He would move to make this duty 4½ cts. per square yard, if the clause as it now stands were not stricken out.

Mr. Tod replied to the last speaker, that it was the object of the bill to cut off the importation of cotton bagging altogether. The exports of cotton in 1822, amounted to 24 millions of dollars, and in 1823, to above 20 millions, (in the latter year a larger quantity sold for a less sum than a smaller quantity in 1822,) & while these states had been thus increasing, the states which had cultivated grain had been diminishing. He asserted, that the effect of this bill would be to make cotton bagging 50 per cent. cheaper than it can now be imported for. If this clause could not be agreed to, there is no part which will.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, said the present duty on cotton bagging was 30 per cent.

Mr. Tod, of Penn. explained, that 10 per cent. which was included as part of this 30, was now nugatory.

Mr. Rankin admitted the possibility of his having mistaken the law. He said that the Mississippi exported 50,000 bales of cotton annually, the proposed duty would be 50 cents on each bale, or 25,000 on that state.

Mr. Buchanan replied to the observations made by his colleague, & in defence of his motion, to make the duty 30 per ct. or to add 4½ per cent. per yard.

Mr. Clay agreed with the chairman of the Committee (Mr. Tod) who reported the bill, that if this clause could not be carried, no other feature of the bill could pass. If the proposed duty was allowed to pass, the supply of the articles would be fully equal to the greatest demands of the country within twelve months. If American industry could produce the article, why had it not been produced? Because there was no security—no steady market for it. Give it protection, and that would secure the supply.

Mr. Owen spoke in reply, and at 4 o'clock the Committee rose; and the House adjourned.

*Tuesday, Feb. 17.*

The House was occupied most of the day in discussing the motion to strike out from the Tariff Bill, the proposed duty on Cotton Bagging.

Mr. Clay, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Brent, stated, that there were [illegible] or 10 manufacturers in Kentucky, [illegible] in 1822 there was but one, and as the gentleman had represented, and as he stated, languishing—languishing for want of the parental care of the government; it languished until it expired. The gentleman from Louisiana had said, that the western men could supply all the bagging required for the United States. Another honorable gentleman on the same side had said, that all the population of the United States could not make a sufficient supply for the United States. He wished the gentlemen would reconcile their conflicting opinions, and let the House know the result. When gentlemen talked of the danger of exciting divisions between the States, he would tell them of another danger—the danger of being inundated by foreign productions. He deprecated the mode of treating the bill by arraying the Union against this State, and that State to digest its various items.

Protected industry would always obtain the ascendency over unprotected industry. Great Britain had not only protected her industry until she had attained perfection in the arts, but, not content with this, she allows her manufacturers a bounty of three cents per yard on the products of her loom, in order to [illegible] foreign rivalry; and how could American industry, unprotected and [illegible] survive in so unequal a struggle. The real question is, will you submit to a foreign manufacturer? or will you create an American competitor, who will rival him? He insisted that although the opposition to this clause originated with a member from Louisiana, that state had less reason to complain of this duty than any other of the cotton growing states. She received the baggage direct by water, at a cost of about 1½ cents per pound; while Georgia and South Carolina procured it by a circuitous water carriage, and partly over land, at a cost from 2 to 4½ cents. Louisiana therefore ought to be the last, instead of the first to complain. He wished gentlemen who opposed this bill would take the proper course, & move to strike out the enacting words, and thus test, at once, the sentiments of the House on the principles of the bill.

*Wednesday, Feb. 18.*

The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on Imports.

The question pending from the last day of sitting, being on the motion of Mr. Brent to strike out the clause imposing a duty of six cents per square yard on cotton bagging imported—

Mr. Cambreleng, (who had last evening moved for the rising of the committee) occupied the floor in opposition to the general principle of the bill, in a speech which lasted 'till 3 o'clk.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, made some remarks in favor of the motion actually pending.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, followed, in opposition to the pending motion, and, generally, in reply to Mr. Cambreleng—when, on motion of Mr. Martindale, of N. York, the committee rose.

*Thursday, Feb. 19.*

Mr. Owen offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to examine and report to this House, what will be the effect of the revenue upon the government of the United States if the bill now before this House, entitled "A bill to amend the several acts imposing duties upon imports," should pass into a law—and if its operation would, in their opinion, diminish the revenue to an extent greater than the expenditures of government will admit of, what course it will be expedient to pursue to supply the deficiency."

Mr. Owen supported his resolution by a speech, on which he dwelt on the possible and probable injury to the revenue by the practical operation of the Tariff Bill, and urged the necessity of being prepared to go into some other system of measures to counteract those effects, should the bill pass. Whether the resolution he had offered might be considered strictly parliamentary he was not sure, but still persuaded it was a proper measure, since the information contemplated by it was very desirable, and the Standing Committee of the House were the proper channel through which it should be communicated. He did not propose to suspend the discussion of the bill till the report of the Committee could be obtained, but to let it proceed as if no such resolution had passed. All seemed to agree the revenue would be diminished. He wished to know, with some certainty, how much; and he thought the inquiry properly belonged to the Committee of Ways and Means. Some gentlemen, he believed, considered a public debt a public blessing—and others had said they were prepared to lay direct taxes—he could neither agree with one nor the other.

Mr. Tod opposed the resolution, conceiving it (until set right by an explanation from Mr. Owen) to be a measure intended for delaying the discussion of the bill. Procrastination had last session been successfully resorted to, to defeat the bill, and the manufacturers, in consequence of the unsuccessful agitation of the tariff question in this House, had sustained a loss of two millions of dollars; because the foreign merchants and manufacturers, conceiving it a thing of course that such a bill if once proposed, could not be rejected, had poured in their goods in great quanti-

ORIGINAL STAINED

this in anticipation of its passage. He trusted gentlemen would not attempt the same policy again. The bill would have to pass sooner or later. If put off now, it would certainly come up next year: and if put off then, it would recur the year following; and would gentlemen thus waste the time and money of their constituents? Could not the gentlemen from Alabama vote till he had learned the opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means?—the bill at all events, could do no fatal injury to the revenue in one or two years.

Mr. M'Lane, of Del. (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,) had no objection to the gentleman's obtaining the information sought by his resolution, but objected to the mode proposed. The Committee of Manufactures were in possession of all the facts on the subject; the operation of the bill must, of course, have long been before them; and if the Committee of Ways and Means were applied to, they would only have to go to the Committee of Manufactures to get what they might report to the House. The bill was not for revenue, but for protection, it therefore appertained wholly to the other Committee.

Mr. Livingston considered the information sought for in the resolution indispensable to an intelligent vote on the bill before the House. Some gentlemen believed the revenue would be seriously affected, if not destroyed by its operation—he wished some certain information whether this was likely to be the fact—and if it was about to take away one half, one third, or any other large portion of the revenue, he wished to see beforehand how this was to be made up. He did expect that the Committee of Manufactures would have laid some detailed and authentic statement on this subject before the House—he had waited for it, but in vain. He did not care from what Committee it was obtained—but thought that as it was a question which touched the revenue, the Committee of Ways and Means would be the proper committee to present it to the House—and he quoted the standing rules of the House to show the duties of that committee. He wished to see a formal report—that he might have something to show to his constituents, and quiet their apprehensions, and if it could not be prepared in a week, he would wait ten days or even a fortnight to obtain it.

Mr. Buchanan thought that this was a most extraordinary resolution.

Mr. Brent thought the opposition to the resolution was yet more extraordinary than the resolution could be. It was accused of being a mere scheme for delay; but the gentleman from Alabama had expressly disavowed any intention of suspending the debate. Some honorable gentlemen from Kentucky had said that, if the hollows going to look at an excise, they should oppose it. Surely we wanted information on that point.

Here the debate was arrested by the Speaker, who proclaimed the order of the day.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. McLane, all the previous orders of the day were suspended, & the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor, of New-York, in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1824. The bill was considered as reported in blank; and the first blank, which is for the pay of the army, and subsistence of officers, including the pay and subsistence of officers and cadets belonging to the Military Academy, at West Point, was filled with $994,207 05.

The second blank, for subsistence, was filled with $289,847.

The third blank, for forage of officers, was filled with $30,196.

The fourth blank, for the recruiting service, was filled with $13,400.

The fifth blank, for contingent expenses for the recruiting service, was filled with $15,800.

The sixth blank, for the Purchasing Department, was filled with $141,127 59.

In answer to a query of Mr. Trimble, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means replied that, in the purchases for the clothing of the Troops, a preference was always given to American manufactures, (unless where the public interest would materially suffer.)

Mr. Trimble thought this rule ought universally to prevail. As we were soon to be called on to attend the funeral of our little army, he wished to know whether its shroud was to be made of American manufacture or foreign.

Mr. McLane said, that many of our woollen manufactories were sustained almost entirely by purchases from the War Department.

The seventh blank, for the purchase of woollens, during the year 1824, in advance for the year 1825, was filled with $20,000.

Mr. Cobb made some inquiries respecting this item, and Mr. Floyd moved to strike it out; but its propriety was explained and defended by Mr. McLane, & the motion to strike out was not agreed to.

The eighth blank, for the Medical and Hospital Department, was filled with $10,000.

The ninth blank, for the Quartermaster General's Department, was filled with $649,000.

The tenth blank, for the Military Academy, including hospital for cadets and troops, two wings to be added to the academy, for the departments of philosophy & chemistry; a double stone house, for accommodation of two families of professors; a laboratory and green house, out houses for superintendents quarters; office for the professor of Engineering; cast iron pipes for supplying water; a modeller, and a plate for a diploma for graduates, was filled with $[illegible],400.

For the purchase of Grilley's farm, $10,000.

On this sum, and especially on one of its component items, of $10,000, for the purchase of a farm adjoining the Academy a desultory debate arose, which occupied the House till after 4 o'clock. Mr. Cocke proposed an amendment, making the appropriation for the purchase conditional: 1st, that no more than $10,000 should be given for the land; and 2d, that the consent of the state of New-York should be given to the sale. The former condition prevailed, but the latter, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, was stricken out; and the whole clause, as amended, was carried, ayes 107. The House adjourned.

*Friday, Feb. 20.*

The resolution moved by Mr. Owen, for referring to the Committee of Ways and Means the inquiry into what would be the effect of the Tariff Bill (now pending) on the Revenue, was taken up, discussed, and again superseded by the arrival of the hour for the Orders of the Day.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the Military Appropriation Bill, went through it, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading; and then

Adjourned to Monday.

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. Feb. 27.*

The ship Howard, Capt. Holdredge, arrived last evening, in 39 days from Havre. We are indebted to Capt. Holdredge for Paris papers of the 16th of January, which contain London dates as late as the 12th, four days later than those brought by the Mosteno. The Howard sailed on the 17th of January. We have translated such items as appear to possess the most interest.

The privy council have commuted the punishment of death to which Hunt had been condemned as an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. Weare; he is to be transported for life.

The Porte has laid such restrictions upon foreign vessels going up the Black Sea, that all that commerce is suspended. The Turks show great unwillingness to permit any intercourse between foreigners and the Russians.

Since the return of the Ottoman fleet, the Greeks have recommenced the blocade of all the ports occupied by the Turks on the islands on the coast of Asia Minor, and have already taken a great number of Turkish merchant vessels, which they have declared free plunder, and among them are some with very rich cargoes. Macedonia is nearly free from Ottoman troops.

The Courier states that indirect measures are taking to dethrone Bernadotte.

The King of Spain has published a decree, which, in the actual state of things in South America, is extremely ridiculous. It orders, among other things that, in his possessions beyond the sea, Te Deum shall be sung for his happy deliverance; and "these possessions," says a Paris editor, "might have been more briefly expressed, by merely mentioning Cuba."

A naval expedition is preparing at Constantinople against the Greeks; but it is believed it will never leave the port.

A large ship has arrived at Constantinople, from Arabia, having doubled the Cape of Good Hope in a remarkable short time. She is loaded with Coffee, and her cargo is worth two millions of Piastres, which is selling on the account of the government.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Courier states, that great naval preparations have been secretly making for several months in the port of Brest. According to the report of a master of a vessel lately arrived from that port, it is stated, that during November and December 14 Russian, Prussian and Swedish vessels arrived with lumber, hemp, &c. &c. which were placed in the arsenal; and that the laborers were at work every day in the week. The Courier remarks:

The squadron which is arming is composed of eight ships of the line, five large frigates of a new model, carrying 68 guns each, four frigates of ordinary size, four brigs, and five corvettes: in all 26. The greater part are ready for sea. We would not excite alarm certainly not unnecessary alarm; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the most satisfactory assurances of the pacific intentions of the French government were given, at the very moment when the King announced to Europe that he was going to send the Duke d'Angouleme into Spain, at the head of 100,000 men. It is true that we were not the dupes of what was going on; but that did not prevent us from being stoned by the world for constantly maintaining that war was inevitable.

Supported by these recollections, and other considerations no less powerful, we shall content ourselves with saying that we shall not be surprised to see the spring of 1824 develope projects, which will not differ very widely, in principle, from those which marked the commencement of 1823.

Finally, such is our opinion, and, as we acted during the Spanish war, we submit this opinion to our readers with the ground on which it rests. It is for them to form their own opinions on the subject.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

The king Victor Emmanuel is dead—his age was 65 years. The health of the Pope has improved, but he has not yet out of danger.

## DOMESTIC.

*Breach of Promise.*—At the February Circuit Court, which has just terminated at Cooperstown, two important causes were tried before Judge Nelson. The first was the case of Mary Arnold vs. Joseph W. Moffitt, for a breach of promise of marriage: no defence was set up, and the jury found a verdict of $3000 damages. The other was a similar case, but the result was not so favorable for the fair plaintiff. Miss Sophia Pringle was plaintiff, and the Rev. Nathaniel Howe defendant. This trial was managed with singular ability by the counsel on both sides—Elisha Williams, Esq. of Hudson, and Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Starkweather, of Cooperstown, for the plaintiff. Messrs. Jordan, Stewart, Grafts, Chase and Beardsley, for the defendant—verdict, six cents for the defendant. The Jury, it seems, were guided in their verdict by a written release, which, prior to the commencement of the suit, had been mutually interchanged by the parties. There was also an interesting case of seduction tried at this same term, in which a young girl in humble circumstances, was plaintiff, and a gentleman of Albany, defendant. Mr. Williams was also engaged for the fair plaintiff in this case; and although the defendant was powerfully defended by able counsel, yet the overwhelming eloquence of Mr. W. not only secured for him the admiration of the bar, and the cheers of the multitude, but what was better still—a verdict of NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the future support of the blighted damsel.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

*The Greeks.*—We perceive by our New-Orleans papers that the sympathy to the Greeks has reached that city, and pervades all classes. The theatre advices a benefit for them; committees were appointed to collect subscriptions—and a gentleman Tonsor advertises to shave for them from Monday morning to Saturday night.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Accident.*—On the 26th ult. as the boat belonging to the British brig of war Rifleman was boarding the British brig Rosina, off quarantine, the boat capsized and filled. Mr. Butler's news boat being near them, went to their assistance, and rescued the officer and men, six in number, from a perilous situation.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1824.

Whatever may have been our predilection for John Quincy Adams, & whatever our opinion may still be of his talents and integrity, we should regret to be so zealous in our support of him for the presidency, as to injure in any manner the republican party. As a scholar and as a statesman, eminently qualified to fill the office for which he has been selected, and as one who in that station would command esteem and respect, both at home and abroad,—we are fully of opinion that he stands pre-eminent, and in expressing this opinion we are confident that we do not stand alone, but with three fourths of the people in the union. The line is now, however, distinctly drawn between the great Republican party and the Radicals—between the People and the Faction.—It therefore rests in the breasts of the people to say which shall predominate—Will the republicans remain dormant, while the radical faction shall secretly subvert their roundest and dearest principles? Or will they rouse themselves to action, and raise that man to the highest honor, in whom they can rely with the fullest confidence in whatever he may do, that it will be done with a view to public good, rather than to reward some expecting sycophant for his influence and vote. But the radicals have one advantage over the people, inasmuch as they are united in their candidate, Wm. H. Crawford. Their only hope now rests in a division of the republican party, and this the people have in their power to prevent. The candidates in nomination by the people are Adams, Jackson, Clay, and Calhoun. They are all men of talents and integrity, and we have no doubt that all would prove themselves worthy the confidence of the people and the office for which they have been selected. They are all opposed to the radical party, and able supporters of that policy to which the present administration has been devoted, & which has been so universally applauded by the people. Some mode then should be adopted by the people to unite in a candidate, and whoever among these they may select, we would yield our cheerful acquiescence, and lend our feeble exertions to aid his election. But we know of no better mode to be devised, than a National Convention; let there be meetings held immediately in each town, for the purpose of appointing a person to represent the people in a State Convention where delegates may be chosen to meet in a National Convention. In such a meeting the people might be fairly represented, with little liability to intrigue and corruption. We are, however, aware that much bickering on the part of the Crawford faction would be caused by such a Convention. But a Caucus and a Convention, in their nature and effects, are wholly dissimilar. "A Caucus," to use the language of the editor of the Washington Republican, "is a meeting of members of the Legislative body, for the purpose of expressing opinions, in an individual capacity, in relation to candidates; & for which they have no special power from their constituents. A Convention, on the contrary, consists of delegates expressly chosen for the purpose of expressing such opinions. The difference is immense. A Caucus may express an opinion against that of the people: as in the present case, the members of the Caucus from Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of all the states except three, have recommended a candidate decidedly against the opinion of the states they represent. The members of a Caucus are liable to be tampered with, as it consists of members of legislative bodies, who are chosen long before-hand, and are subject to the arts and wiles of corrupt politicians. A caucus is almost always partial; as, in the present instance, consisting of but one-fourth of the whole body, and that fourth so unequally distributed, that a majority of it comprises delegates from two states only, and four-fifths of its delegates from only four states. A convention, on the contrary, is free from all these objections: and appears to be the only true and legitimate mode of concentrating the public voice, where such convention shall be necessary, to avoid that distraction which would give the ascendancy to a minority."

"Van Buren, Holmes, & Co's. Apology to their Constituents, for a Caucus,"—and "the Reporter, a Fragment," will appear next week.

### AN IMPOSTOR.

A man, styling himself Professor Olion, of Washington College, District of Columbia, called at this Office on Tuesday last, and advertised that he would deliver a lecture here on the Monday evening following, the profits of which he proposed to devote to the Greeks. He stated that he was appointed by a Committee in Washington, to travel the Eastern section of the Union to deliver lectures and to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of that Nation. But so extremely incongruous was his story, that we thought it expedient to call on him the next day and request to see his credentials, which he said, when he left his advertisement, he would show us. His story then was, that he had never before been called upon for them, and that he had left them in his large trunk at Blake's, in Providence, and directed Mr. B. to forward it to New-London by a baggage wagon, then going directly there. He therefore concluded to go to New-London and deliver a lecture on Friday evening and return to this city previous to Monday—he accordingly paid his bills and took his departure, but, as was expected, did not return. He had on a brown coat and pantaloons, cut after the fashion of the Quakers, a green plaid cloak, much faded—he is of middling stature, about 35 years of age, dark complexion and thin features:—And is probably the person who has been soliciting subscriptions in Providence for the Greeks, against whom the Providence papers caution the public. There is no doubt but that he is a great villain, and every exertion should be made to arrest him in his career of imposition and swindling.

Since the above was in type we have been informed that he went direct to Windham, and issued bills for a Lecture.—But with what success he met, we have not learned.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter from the late President Jefferson, to Mr. Edmund Rogers, of New London, the inventor of a new substitute for Coffee, called "Columbian Coffee," which we give with pleasure to the public. We have seen recommendatory letters from Governor Wolcott, ex-Governor Clinton, of New York, and several other gentlemen, all speaking of it as being, in their opinions, equal, or nearly so, to the best East or West India Coffee. It has so happened, however, that we have never, to our knowledge, drank of this cheap and excellent beverage, which has been so highly recommended. But if we may venture to express an opinion formed on that of others, we would at least recommend a trial of it to every family.

"MONTICELLO, FEB. 14, 1824.

"SIR—Your letter of Nov. 20 being in the box with the Columbian Coffee, did not come to hand till the 7th inst. I thank you for the specimens sent me; and as you have requested my opinion of it; duty to you as well as to myself requires that it should be given with truth and candor.—The coffee bean, from its mild and smooth bitter, its essential oil, and the aroma that gives it, is become the favorite beverage of the civilized world. Many attempts have been made to find substitutes for it, trying chiefly vegetable substances.—They have succeeded in furnishing a bitter, but never the peculiar flavor of the bean; as to the bitter, the chick pea is the best substitute I have ever tried. I have heard much said of the Succory root, but never tried it. I do not know what is the basis of your substitute; its bitter is well, and I should prefer it to the *Green* Coffee, so much the taste of this country. But there I must stop. The genuine well ripened coffee of the West Indies, that of Java, of Bourbon, of Mocha, rise in different degrees of superiority over it; but I repeat that it may advantageously enter into competition with the Green Coffee.—Bryan Edwards tells us that that is gathered from the plants which are so much inferior as that the enhancement contains them before they are ripened; of consequence their oil is still crude, and the fruit itself, like all other green fruit, is scurvy. It was formerly considered among the chiefs of their plantations, never offered at market, until they found that the Americans would give something for it; its cheapness gave it vogue here until habit fixed a taste for it, and has raised its price to that of the ripe bean. Cheapness ought in like manner to give a preference over that to the Columbian Coffee, and the rather as it is entirely clear of the scurvy twang of the green bean; could it take the place of the green alone, it would become an important national economy. I have done with your specimens what I thought best for your interest, by giving 5 of the 6 papers you sent me to so many grocers and merchants of the neighboring village of Charlottesville, that they may open dealings with you in the article if they think proper; one of these is from your state, a Mr. Huntington, of the family of that name with you, to whom you can address a letter if you think it worth while.

Accept my respectful salutations.

"TH: JEFFERSON.

"Mr. Edmund Rogers, New London, Ct."

### Died,

At Franklin, on the 1st ult. MARY CHAPMAN, daughter of Mr. Aaron Bailey, Jr. aged 2 years.

At Stonington, on the 24th ult. Mr. ROBERT WALKER WOODBRIDGE, of this city, aged 18 years.

At North Stonington, on the 24th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. ESTHER MAINE, wife of Capt. David Maine, aged 68.

### Married,

At Voluntown, Feb. 1st by the Rev. N. Sheffield, JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH TILLINGHAST.

### MASONIC.

THE regular monthly communication of Somerset Lodge, will be holden this evening at the Masonic Hall. *March 3, 1824.*—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

### Connecticut State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS.—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 25 | 100 | | 2,500 |
| 25 | 20 | | 500 |
| 200 | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | 6 | | 9,000 |
| 1,760 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks | 4,060 Tickets, | | 20,300 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500 Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

### TICKETS

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TILER,

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $4.50.

### MERINO WOOL.

THE subscriber has for sale about three hundred pounds the first quality Merino Wool.

LYMAN BREWER.

*March 2.* 3w100—

### The Subscriber

30 WISHES TO BUY bbls. first quality Mess Pork, 2000 lbs. Clover Seed; 300 do. White do. do.

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 3.* 100—

### BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber having recently taken the shop occupied by Mr. Cary Throop, Norwich Town, offers his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and will execute all kinds of Blacksmith work, at short notice and in the best manner.

### Horses & Oxen

shod on the most reasonable terms, and in the best style.

WM. L. THROOP.

*Norwich, March 3, 1824.* 3w100

### TO BE LET,

FROM the first of April next, the STORE now occupied by Mr. Henry Ward. For terms, apply to

HENRY STRONG.

*Norwich, March 1, 1824.* 100—

TWO of the subscriber's Farms are not tenanted; they will be let on rent or on shares.

ELISHA TRACY.

*Norwich, March 2.* 3w100—

### AUCTION.

### & A Great Bargain!

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, on the 18th inst. if not previously sold at private sale, that well known and valuable Farm, called the Olin Farm, lying in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-city, containing

### 240 Acres

of excellent land, with two dwelling-houses thereon. An indisputable title will be given. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, and the terms of payment will there be made known. If the 18th be unpleasant, the sale will be the next fair day.

PHILIP OLIN,
JOHN W. FANNING.

*Griswold, March 2, 1824.* tf100

### AUCTION.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the store now in the occupancy of the subscriber, in Voluntown, the remaining personal estate of Mr. Jonas Hewitt, late of Griswold, deceased, consisting of Dry Goods, a few Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware, Casks and Boxes, Lumber, one new one-horse Waggon, one second hand do. and harness, together with many other articles too numerous to particularize. Sales to commence on Thursday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. if fair weather; if not, on the next fair day. Conditions made known at time and place of sale. By Order of Court of Probate.

THOMAS H. HEWITT,
*Administrator.*

*Griswold, March 2, 1824.* 100—

### TAKE NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the sign-post in the First Society, in Preston, on the 20th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Samuel Treat, resident, and Daniel Whittemore, non resident, as will pay their taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale. And also will be sold at public auction, at the sign post in the Second Society, in said Preston, on the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Rufus Roath, resident, and Avery Brumbley, non-resident, as will pay their taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale.

GEO. W. MORGAN,
*Collector.*

*Preston, March 1, 1824.* 3w100

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.*

RESOLVED by this Assembly, that the memorial of the select Men of the Town of Montville, be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, 1824: and that notice of the pendency of said petition be given, by publishing in a newspaper printed in New-London, and at Norwich, three weeks successively, at least 6 weeks before said session of the General Assembly. A true copy of record, examined by THOS. DAY, *Sec'ry.*

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, six months from the first publication thereof, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. THOMAS CARTER,*

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law

GURDON GIFFORD.

*Bozrah, Feb. 27, 1824.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

For the Courier.

JONATHAN'S ACCOUNT OF A MACHINE SHOP.

Was y' ever in Hopkins' Machine Shop?
By George! that beats all that I've seen;
Why my heart it ris clear up tip top,
To see all them are curious machines.

There's a great long round "drum" as they call it,
It runs the whole length o' the shop—
I couldn't see nothin to hold it,
And was scar'd every minute 't would drop.

'Twas bigger than mother's great firkin,
And better, for I hit it some raps;
It must be that [illegible]
For 'twas strung full of great leather straps.

There was one there a turnin of iron,
I vow, that would make father [illegible]
I stood there and star'd like a fool,
To see how the shavin roll'd off.

There was one great long shavin he giv me;
As long as my arm, or our flail;
By jing, wish I car'd it home with me,
A purpose to show to the gals.

There was one "fluting roller," they call'd it,
It seem'd to me nothin but play—
But it's much more, for they told it
[illegible] a day.

There was one [illegible]
[illegible]
By gum, I'd giv a bright shillen,
To know how he [illegible]

There's a little young saw-mill up chamber,
That tickled my [illegible]
'T would saw thro' a long stick of timber,
Quick as [illegible] at home.

I look'd up an' down 'bout the oddest,
[illegible] the contrivance, I guess;
With an air pump to blow off the saw dust,
That [illegible] a thing in distress.

There was such a filin and scrapin,
Such a rattle of hammers and gears,
And I ran down below all a quakin,
With both thumbs stuck in my ears.

When I got down below there, I vaggers,
I found somethin more than I'd seen,
[illegible] think 'twas—I swaggers
'Twas Brewster's Wool spinning machine.

[illegible] bigger 'n father's great hay cart,
[illegible] would make any man stare;
[illegible] studied the Black art,
[illegible] such a tinklish affair.

[illegible]
[illegible] chains, and [illegible]
[illegible] in the middle,
[illegible] out so many [illegible]

[illegible]
But I [illegible]
[illegible] cotton [illegible]
But by gall! I guess [illegible] knows.

Their water-wheel, that is a smasher!
'Tis made of cast-iron, I s'pose;
The inventor sir must be a dasher,
To find out what nobody knows.

The [illegible] I might be blamed
How't gets into it, I can't decide;
But it must be most all of it wasted,
For't [illegible] out on every side.

This wheel's tho' the best in the nation,
If we b'lieve all the stories he tells;
I don't know but 'tis; but—tarnation,
I wonder how many he sells.

Well, I b'lieve I've seen all there is here,
And guess I'll be [illegible] my [illegible];
I [illegible] to feel,
[illegible] the Falls.

From the New-York Patriot.

THE SPIES.

BY WALLACE OSBORN.

When lurking in the camp of foes,
With adverse chances all before him,
The war spy trembles, for he knows
There stands a gibbet, in terrorem.

And this is for his country's sake;
Yet nations, by consent denounce him
And [illegible] they the forfeit take,
And ignominious they pronounce him.

The [illegible] spy sits cool and calm,
And spills your secrets with impunity!
[illegible] words in breath of balm,
[illegible] to the whole community!

Yet, though no gallows and no rope
[illegible] in this case exhibit—
The [illegible] of all good men we hope,
[illegible] will form his gibbet.

From the Washington Republican.

What's the debate? 'Tis Cotton bagging
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] can't be soon forgotten,
Have [illegible] forth the praise of cotton,
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] of the gallery.

[illegible]

[illegible]

No more the [illegible] coloured [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
No [illegible]
They better know [illegible]

---

For New York and Albany.

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

Feb. 11, 1824. 97—

## Potatoes, Pork, &c.

THE subscriber will contract to pay Cash for a few hundred bushels Potatoes, and 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, deliverable about 1st next month.

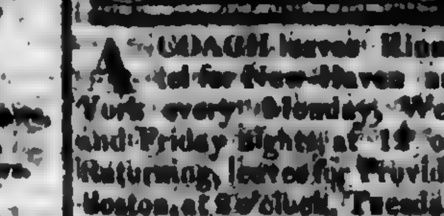
## Sloop HUMBIRD,

[illegible] Satterlee, Master, will sail for Baltimore about 10th March, and will take some freight if offered soon. As the masters of the Norwich and New York Line of Packets require payment for freight goods when landed, persons having freight from New York, will please be governed accordingly when their goods are sent for.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 24. 3w99—

## Post-Coach Line.



A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1824. 9[illegible]—

## [illegible]

BY the subscriber, an experienced Clothier. Satisfactory recommendations for sobriety and attention to business will be required.

Also, two apprentices to the Manufacturing business.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Franklin, Feb. 23. 6w99—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

## MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 66 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

Jan. 25. 1824.

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to [illegible] quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, Agent.

Jan. 7. 92—

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1824,

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of Mr. [illegible] late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent.—Said Administrators are hereby directed to give notice, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Franklin, for all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the first Monday of March [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, [illegible] Lathrop, Clerk.

Feb. 13, 1824. 99—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, [illegible] extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

July 23. 66—

---

The subscriber will continue the

## STONE CUTTING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

## Stockbridge Marble,

which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

## Monuments,

of any kind, will be neatly finished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

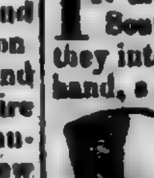
Norwich, Feb. 3, 1824. 96—

## RAYMOND & SMITH

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



## HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

## MEN'S & BOY'S FUR CAPS,

AND

## Hatters' Trimmings,

(Of every description,)

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest price paid for all kind of

## FURS.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823. 90—

## CABINET WARE-HOUSE. J. W. BUSHNELL

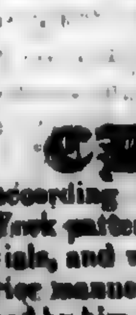
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing,

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

## Fancy and Windsor



## CHAIRS,

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line are invited to call, where for cash or short credit, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823. tf95—

February 4, 1824.

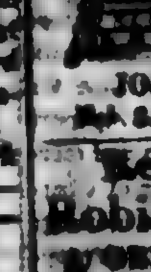
## JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

TWO steady industrious Journeymen Cabinet Makers, who are well acquainted with their business. And also, one Journeyman Chair Maker, who understands making Fancy Chairs, will find constant employment and good pay, by applying immediately to the subscriber, Norwich Town.

Where all kinds of

## Cabinet Furniture,

of the most recent fashions, and



## FANCY CHAIRS

*Are manufactured in the best style.*

JONATHAN T. THROOP.

Feb. 3. tf96—

## Religious Tracts.

## Robinson & Dunham,

AGENTS for the American Tract Society, have just received an additional supply of Tracts, making their assortment nearly complete up to number 162. They have also seven volumes bound, at 25 cents per volume.

Feb. 25. 99—

---

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

## C. ROUX,

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open his School for instruction in the French Language immediately. Terms $3 per quarter—[illegible] lessons in a week: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Ladies—and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Gentlemen.

Feb. 25 99—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Hee Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c

Dec. 24, 1823 90—

## Norwich Ale.

THE subscriber offers to the public, ALE of the first quality—in barrels and half barrels; and

TABLE BEER,—*in ditto.*

*ALSO,*

## GRAINS,

Which is esteemed very superior feed for milch Cows, store Hogs, Horses and Sheep.

## N. B.—Fresh Yeast,

For family use, very fine, at the Brewery in Norwich Landing.

JOHN C. HIND.

Jan 31, 1824. [illegible]—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms,

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

Norwich, Goodelville, }
Oct. 4, 1823, } —79—

## Wool.

10 bales coarse WOOL for sale cheap by

J. P. WHITING & Co.

Feb. 17. 98—

On Consignment.

## A few hhds. W. I. RUM,

received from the importer, and warranted pure, for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 24. 3w99—

*NORWICH. FEB.* 16, 1824.

## 10bls. Whiskey,

Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

THE subscriber, in consequence of a recent favorable occurrence in trade, is enabled to sell

## Men's Boots

which he has on hand, unusually low—for CASH.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Feb. 24. 99—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Jan. 13, 1824. 93—

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## MECHANICS, LOOK AT THIS:

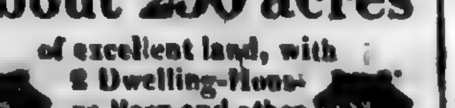
TO be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small Houses and Lots, situated near the centre, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted; a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold separately, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

Plainfield, Feb. 8, 1824. 6w98—

## For sale—a Farm,

LYING in the town of Griswold within one mile of the village of Jewett-City, containing

## about 250 acres



of excellent land, with 2 Dwelling-Houses, Barn and other buildings thereon.

Said Farm is under a high state of improvement, and is well proportioned for mow land, plough land, and pasturage. Said Farm is too well known to require a particular description; the applicant will view the premises for himself.—Possession will be given the first of April next, and the terms of payment may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN W. FANNING, in Jewett-City.

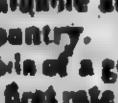
PHILIP OLIN.

Jan. 6, 1824. tf92—

## A Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

## 60 or 70 acres

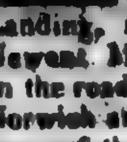


of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, &c. and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said Farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please call on the subscriber living on the premises and view for yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

Feb. 16. 6w98—

## FOR SALE, by the subscriber,



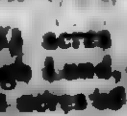
A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered; with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse waggon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

[illegible]

Lisbon, Nov. [illegible], 182[illegible]. 86—



## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15[illegible] acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

[illegible] acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

[illegible] acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong*, Esq. or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## FOR SALE:

THE "*Blue Store*," now occupied by Mr. H. Colton, embracing every convenience for large and extensive business. Inquire of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 17. 3w96—

---

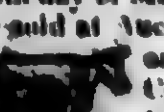
To be sold at Public

## AUCTION,

A FARM situated in the east part of Plainfield, containing eighty acres, suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasture, and woodland, with an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, with

a one story DWELLING HOUSE, and BARN thereon standing.

Said Farm is well watered, and will positively be sold at Auction on the 10th day of March next. Also, will be sold at Auction at the same time,



one pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Yearling and twelve Sheep: the sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—the terms of sale will be liberal, and made known at said time and place.

DAVID SHERMAN.

N. B.—If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after the 10th of March.

Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824. 5w[illegible]

## FOR SALE,

*& possession given 1st Apl. next.*

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory

in operation, one Grist and one Saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and [illegible] miles from the river Thames. [illegible] seats are to be found in the [illegible] combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.

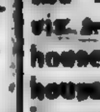
There is also about 60 [illegible] of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be sold at private sale for a short time, and will be set at a price that must make it an object for the purchaser. [illegible] not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on [illegible] day the 31st day of March next, [illegible] which seasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons [illegible] to view the premises will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr. Reuben Palmer Montville.

CUSHING EELLS.

Norwich, Feb. 16, 1824. [illegible]

## Now is your time! Call and See!



THE subscriber will sell the following real estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy, viz.—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a [illegible] house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about [illegible] acres of excellent land,—containing an orchard, a fine garden, and suitable proportion of mowing, pasture, and plow land. Said land is capable of keeping one or two cows [illegible] in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

RINALDO BURLINGAME.

Plainfield, Feb. [illegible], 1824. [illegible]

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, late in the occupancy of Mrs. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given on by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented. Application may be made to

JAMES N. [illegible]
or HENRY STRONG.

Jan. 27. [illegible]—

## Samuel Story Jr.

WILL pay Cash and the highest price for

## SHIP KNEES,

of good size and length. Apply to SAMUEL STORY, or JOHN LATHROP.

Feb. 10, 1824. 4w97—

## RAGS & SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 20, 1824. 94—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting Insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on their Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Feb 13, 1823. 46—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DURHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1824. Whole No. 101.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

## Connecticut State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $8,500 is | $8,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 2 | | 450 | 900 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1,000 |
| 25 | | 100 | 2,500 |
| 25 | | 20 | 500 |
| 200 | | 12 | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | | 6 | 9,000 |
| 1,700 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks. | | 4,060 Tickets, | 20,300 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $8,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500 Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, GEORGE BOWEN, JOHN BEACH, ROGER S. SKINNER, } Managers.

TICKETS FOR SALE BY SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5,50.

## The Subscriber

30 WISHES TO BUY bbls. first quality Mess Pork,
2000 lbs. Clover Seed,
300 do. White do. do.

JOHN LATHROP.

March 3. 100—

## Timbers and Boards.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

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—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

## FUR CAPS,

AND

Hatters' Trimmings,

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*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

CABINET

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*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber having recently taken the shop occupied by Mr. Cary Throop, Norwich Town, offers his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and will execute all kinds of Blacksmith work, at short notice and in the best manner.

## Horses & Oxen

shod on the most reasonable terms, and in the best style.

WM. L. THROOP.

*Norwich, March 3, 1824.* 3w100

JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and dispatch,*

AT THIS OFFICE.


## MEDLEY.

FOR THE COURIER.

THE REPORTER—A FRAGMENT.

*Parody on "the Captain."*

Solemn he pac'd upon that crowded floor,
And mutter'd of his hardships:—"I have been
Where the full Senate in the Capitol
Have pour'd forth eloquence——I have heard
In the great Hall of Representatives,
John Randolph plead—and I have drove my pen
Like sheets of lightning 'cross my labor'd sheet;—
And often in my quick and hasty sketch,
Have heard the warning voice of Henry Clay,
Speaking like thunder! Aye, and I have known
Both Wood and Webster clash with pow'rful voice,
And when they made the Congress chamber ring,
Have laid their words on paper. And I know
To con my pages with a writer's skill,
And print my hearings with a speedy hand;
But never yet upon the Senate floor,
Or in the Hall of Representatives,
Or in the precincts of the Court Supreme.
In all my various occupations past,
Met I a lean and motley Caucus!
New Hampshire, Massachusetts have they none,
Vermont nor Delaware—Kentucky, Tennessee,
Four others of the Western states are not
They look like such a lean, intriguing crew,
I cannot even like them;—call a hack, Isaac!
And drive through all the states. There, wherein Calhoun,
Clinton, John Quincy Adams, and the rest
Are safe from such assemblies, I'll protest!
And all the papers long shall tell the tale,
That less than seventy Radicals were convened,
Voting in Caucus for a President!

IRISH TIME.

A dandy seeing a newly imported Irishman passing the gates of the Prince's Dock at Liverpool, cried out, "Arrah Pat, what's o'clock by your red stockings?" "Just striking one," said Paddy, at the same moment grounding the exquisite with his shillelah.

CONDITIONAL VERDICT.

A poor man, who was very obnoxious to the wealthier part of the population of the town of Wigan, in Lancashire, was tried at the quarter sessions for a misdemeanor. After hearing evidence on both sides, and after a very learned and impartial summing up from the chairman, the jury were ordered to withdraw to consider their verdict.—After a quarter of an hour's consultation, they returned; and the foreman, (a fat substantial burgher,) said, "not guilty—if he'll leave the town."

The Turk is not so great a fool as represented. A quarrel once arose concerning precedency between the military and the lawyers. Both were pertinacious. The grand seignior decreed and declared, that henceforward, the left hand should be the most honorable among military men, and the right hand among lawyers. After this decision, when these parties had to walk together, both had the post of honor.

Absence of mind.

A few days since, the servant of a testy, nearsighted, absentpld gentleman, in the neighborhood of Neston, was going to boil an egg. Old Grumbo complained that she did not know how to boil one, and he would show her the way. The pan full of water was produced, and put upon the fire. The old man held his watch in one hand and the egg in the other. He told the girl to observe him—he put the watch into the pan, and held the egg close to his eyes, as if it was a watch, until the supposed egg was boiled enough, when, on taking it out, to his great astonishment, he found he had boiled the watch instead of the egg.

It is well known that Dr. Franklin was for many years obliged to wear spectacles suited to the condition of his eyes. In passing through one of the crowded streets of London, the Doctor happened to jostle a porter, who was staggering along under a heavy burden, at the rate of sixpence a mile. The porter feeling the shock, immediately turned round, and perceiving the Doctor, exclaimed with much resentment, "Damn your spectacles." "Thank you, honest friend" replied the Doctor, "this is not the first time my spectacles have saved my eyes."

With respect to the authority of great names it should be remembered, that he alone deserves to have any weight or influence with posterity who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his own times; who like the peak of Teneriffe, has hailed the intellectual sun, before its beams have reached the horizon of common minds; who, standing like Socrates, on the appex of wisdom, has removed from his eyes all film of earthly dross, and has foreseen a purer law, a nobler system, a brighter order of things; in short, a *promised land*! which like Moses on the top of Pisgah he is permitted to survey and anticipate for others, without being himself allowed either to enter or to enjoy.

The life of the happy is all hopes—that of the unfortunate all memory.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Delaware Gazette.*

THE REWARDS OF EDITORS.

There is, perhaps, no class of persons from whom so much is expected, and to whom so little liberality or generosity is extended as Editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves, to correct public abuses and private ones also, without giving private offence; to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own; to condemn the improper measures and practices of *every one*, and *no one* at the same time; they are expected to notice every thing that is important or extraordinary, and notwithstanding the diversity of men's opinions, their notices must be in terms calculated to please every one, to offend *every one!* and at the same time *no one;* and they are expected to regard and promote the interests of every one but themselves, and to live themselves upon air. They are expected to labor day and night for the promotion of the public interests, and while they accord with others in opinion, a naked expression of approbation *may be* bestowed upon them; and even that poor consolation is frequently withheld from them; they are expected to be *independent*, and at the same time the *servile tools* of every man they meet; they are expected to be honest and open in the expression of their opinions of public measures, and at the same time to condemn every thing and approve of every thing. If they are industrious in their vocation, they are dangerous *fire-brands*, if they write nothing they are stupid drones who are unworthy of support, and should betake themselves to the shovel or the hoe for a living.

But should they be active and industrious—should their labors be approved of, and should they succeed in the promotion of a particular object, those who have been interested in the success of that object, may rejoice in that success, but the Editor must reap no advantages from it.—The benefits are all reserved for other hands, and others too, who, if they have not, at one time or other, been engaged in doing every thing in their power to oppose or retard the accomplishment of that object, have, at least, done nothing to promote it! Although they have done nothing—*can* do nothing—and *will* do nothing, they must reap the fruits of all the toil, all the trouble, and all the anxiety which others have endured; and to justify this course, some plea of convenience for others is urged and insisted on!

And after years of unabated toil, and encounting difficulty, if an Editor should chance to err in judgment, in the judgment of others, he meets with no indulgence—no mercy; but an unwearied system of persecution, and unrelenting bitterness is to be his reward! The services he has rendered, though they may have been personal, as well as political, compared with the single error which he may be *supposed* to have committed, are like Troy against Greece, in the balances of Jove—they strike the skies—they are lighter than the down from his quill, which is carried away with the slightest breeze. His innocent expressions are carefully collected, and after having been metamorphosed & transformed into a thousand shapes and figures, which he never dreamed of, they are thrown into mountain clouds, to threaten him with a tempest; and that too by men who wear towards him faces beaming with kindness, with honey and oil upon their tongues, and with lips apparently too soft and smooth for butter to melt upon them! Like Joab, they inquire, "art thou in health, *my brother*," while a deadly dagger is concealed beneath the *cloak!* Ye poor laborious drudges, who have toiled & sweated, for years, in the political field, in the capacity of Editors, is there any faithfulness in this picture? Alas! it is infinitely *below* the reality.

OPERATION FOR A NEW NOSE.

A man came into the theatre of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, on the 7th ult. to undergo an operation which, though not entirely new in the annals of surgery, had never been performed, we believe in the borough. The operation was that of an artificial nose; and the person on whom it was performed was about 34 years of age, stout, short stature, with a broad face, and the nose completely destroyed. The man was placed on the table, flat on his back, with the head a little depressed; the first step of the operator was to remove the diseased parts, and pare the edges from the old nose; after this, a portion of integument previously marked with ink on the left side of the forehead, of an irregular shape was detached from the surrounding skin, with the exception of a small piece between the eyebrows. The integument was then brought down over the face, in the situation of his former nose, the point by which it was joined to the forehead being twisted, in order that the part which was internal before its detachment might be so also in its new situation; the skin was modelled to the shape of a nose, and confined in its proper situation by five sutures; strips of adhesive plaster were placed longitudinally on each side of the nose, then a compress of lint over each, and a strip of adhesive plaster over them again; two dossils of lint were introduced into the newly formed cavity for the nostrils; and, lastly, pressure, by means of adhesive straps, was made on the upper part of the nose, where the integument was twisted. The spot from which the skin was removed was dressed with simple dressing and sticking plaster. The operator was Mr. Travers; and the whole was completed in less than half an hour.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

POLICE OFFICE.

*Distressing Case and Stern Justice.*—C. Saunders was charged with robbing his master, Mr. White, a Shoemaker of Oxford-street. Several pawnbrokers produced boots and shoes which had been pawned by the prisoner. Mr. White said, he could not say that he had been robbed.—Mr. Rawlinson. Why, you gave the prisoner in charge for pawning your property. Mr. White. I am aware I gave him in charge; but it is impossible to say whether I have lost any thing—I don't miss any of my stock, which is extensive. Mr. Rawlinson. Surely you can soon ascertain. Mr. White. Not before Christmas; I will then take an ac't. I believe these boots and shoes to have been mine; but they may have been sold & then pawned. Mr. Rawlinson. I am sorry to say, the pawning is traced to the prisoner, and I must——Mr. W. exclaimed, in a voice tremulous with emotion—Do not, Sir, I beseech you; it is an unfortunate business, and I will give up all the property to save this young man. Mr. R.—Do you mean to give up the property to the pawnbrokers? Mr. W.—Yes, Sir; I cannot proceed, under the circumstances, & with your permission, I will drop the prosecution. Mr. R.—I cannot comply with your request; the case is an aggravated one. Why do you not wish to proceed? Mr. W. with great emotion said, I have since heard that the prisoner's father, mother, and family, were, by the pressure of misfortune, reduced to the most calamitous misery, and this poor boy, not being able to behold the misery of his parents, plundered me, unknown to them, to procure them food. Here this worthy tradesman's voice became choaked with grief, and he could only articulate an entreaty for mercy to the prisoner, who also burst in tears, and exclaimed, 'Oh have mercy on me!' Mr. R.—I have only a straight forward duty to perform, and your duty to the public calls upon you to prosecute, & mine to commit him; but you can make a representation to the Judge, and mercy may be shown him. Mr. W.—But under the circumstances of the case, I would wish not; it would ruin him for ever, and take away an only and affectionate son from his parents in their declining years. Mr. R.—You allowed him a salary, I suppose? Mr. W.—Yes, 11s. per week.—Here is his father. A wretched-looking, broken-down man, stepped forward, and in faltering accents, and with his face bathed in tears, acknowledged the correctness of Mr. W's. statement, and intreated to save his only son. The Magistrate regretted he was bound to commit him.—Mr. W. then reluctantly consented to prosecute him, and the unfortunate victim to filial affection was remanded, followed by his father, giving way to the most poignant grief.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

The last, and in some of its scenes, the most interesting of Cooper's Novels, has been some time before the public. The hero of the tale is well known to its readers as the celebrated Paul Jones. A delineation of his character has appeared in the New Hampshire Historical Collection, from which we have gathered the following particulars:—John Paul Jones was born in Galway County, Scotland, in 1747, and could lay claims but to humble parentage. His father had been a gardner to the Earl of Selkirk. His original name was John Paul. The son received the same name, and was taken into the family of the Earl of Selkirk, and was there educated under a private tutor. At the age of fifteen, from what cause is not at present known, he took up with a sea-faring life, and, after a regular apprenticeship, became master of a vessel engaged in the West India trade. In one of his voyages to Tobago, a mutiny arose in the ship, which was quelled, but not without the death of one of the mutineers. When arrived at Tobago, he delivered himself up to trial, and was acquitted. After acquittal, he returned to England, and was threatened with imprisonment, in order for a new trial. Feeling, probably, the injustice of such a measure, he quitted his country, and took refuge in America, on the eve of the revolution. It was here that he added to his paternal, his mother's maiden name Jones. On receiving a Lieutenant's commission, he embarked in the expedition under Commodore Hopper, against New Providence. At his return, he was appointed to command a sloop of 12 guns, and a short time after, a ship of 18 guns. In this he cruised, in 1778, around the coasts of England and Scotland, made a descent upon the coast of Scotland, near the Earl of Selkirk's house, and carried off the family plate, which was afterwards restored. He landed also at Whitehaven, in Cumberlandshire, but without causing material injury to the inhabitants. In cruising, the same year, off the Irish coast, he discovered a British vessel, by the name of the Drake, in the harbor of Waterford, and challenged her to combat. The challenge she accepted, and was beaten.

In the summer of 1779, a squadron was fitted out, over which Mr. Jones was appointed commander. He sailed in the Bonne Homme Richard, of 40 guns and 415 men. This squadron sailed from France on the 14th of August, and was successful in making a variety of captures, both of merchant vessels and vessels of war. In a gale he was separated from the rest of his forces, but was rejoined by them about the 1st of September. He then cruised about the N. E. coast of Scotland, and formed the daring plan of levying a contribution upon the town of Leith. This was to be effected by putting himself off as the commander of a British squadron, till his plan could be put in execution, and then to demand a ransom of the town for £100,000 on the alternative of suffering a total destruction of the town. This deception was discovered, just as the squadron had hove to before the town of Leith. On this he immediately put to sea and on the 23d of September arrived off Flamborough head. While here, he discovered the Baltic fleet, convoyed by a frigate and a sloop of war, and after the most desperate battle that has ever been recorded, made himself master of both of them. The captured frigate was the Serapis, of fifty guns, and the sloop of war, the Countess of Scarborough. In the former, there were 137 killed and 76 wounded—in the latter, 4 men killed and 20 wounded. The Bonne Homme Richard lost 166 killed and had 137 wounded. More than 1500 persons were on Flamborough head, spectators to this bloody conflict.

Jones seems to have been a man capable of the most daring deeds both from his bravery and his arts of deception. An instance of the latter occurs in a case of attack upon an English frigate, superior to him in force, off the Island of Bermuda.—Happening to fall in with this frigate he was immediately hailed, when he returned the name of a ship of the British navy.—This satisfied the English captain, who, as the sea was rough and as it was near night, ordered him to keep company till the morrow, when he would send his boat aboard. But the morrow never dawned on the hapless Englishman, for Jones getting up within pistol shot distance, discharged a broadside into him, and immediately wearing ship, discharged the other, when the English vessel sunk with every soul on board her. Jones was then in the U. S. frigate Ariel. On peace taking place, he returned to Europe, and going to St. Petersburg, was honored with a commission in the Empress Catharine's fleet, when the English under him refusing to serve, he was transferred to a command under the Prince of Nassau, then acting against the Turkish fleet. Here, by a successful strategem, he put the Turkish fleet into the power of the Prince, who wantonly set it on fire, and thus barbarously involved the crews in one general destruction. On Jones' retirement from the service, he went to France, and after living through the first stages of the revolution, died in the city of Paris in the year 1792.

*From the Boston Palladium.*

THE BACHELOR'S PLEA.

For now my love is thaw'd;
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
*Shake.*

*Messrs. Editors*—

There has been so much said in the public prints of late, respecting Bachelors, and so much censure thrown upon them, that I deem it my duty to espouse my own cause, and to convince you, if possible, that I have made every effort to obtain a *rib*, but as yet have been unsuccessful.—No one has been more industrious in their search than myself, and yet no one has been oftener disappointed. Now who's to blame? I will give you a short history of my proceedings, and then leave it to your decision, whether I ought not to be exempted from the tax about to be imposed upon Old Bachelors. My first essay was upon the daughter of an honest tradesman;—she was young, amiable and beautiful—possessing every requisite to make a man completely happy. She was the envy of her own sex, and the admiration of ours. It soon got about that she was engaged, consequently the beaus were more remiss in their attentions toward her, and I was at last the sole proprietor of her heart, or, at least, I thought so. Like a true lover I went every night to *court her*, but unfortunately in the midst of all my happiness I took a violent cold which kept me housed for several days. At last I got so much better that I ventured out again, and bent my course towards the house of my fair Caroline. Oh, Heavens! what pretty scenes did I picture in my imagination!—How I shall surprize her!—How delighted she will be to see me!—How she will give me her hand and *perhaps* a kiss.—This was all pretty, very pretty. But did I realize it? No! It was quite the reverse. When I entered the room there was such a chilling look upon the countenances of my father and mother-in-law (that were to be) that one would have supposed that the atmosphere they were in was 40 degrees below zero—and there was my lady too—instead of that pretty smile which had formerly graced her lovely face, there was to be seen the most "*vinegar aspect.*" I ever beheld. Lord! how she pouted out her lips, as much as to say "who cares for you?" There was one present, whom I had never seen before—quite an exotic, dandy. "His chin was newly reaped," and "he talked like a popinjay." He seemed to engross all the conversation, and would occasionally throw one of his *killing looks* towards my faithless Caroline, which she occasionally would answer with a sigh.—I thought it would be useless for me to attempt to oppose so powerful a rival, therefore I withdrew my claims upon the fair one—went home and took a dose of catmint tea for my cold. It soon was whispered about that I had been cut out.—Whenever I went in company there was a general giggling and laughing, till at last, I withdrew myself wholly from society. I staid at home and read Paley's Philosophy, Milton's Paradise Lost, &c. When the talk was all over about my being cut out, I ventured to pass an evening in company, and as my ill stars would have it, I unfortunately was very much smitten at the sight of another beautiful girl. I thought my first adventure would have cured me of this passion, but quite the reverse. I danced with the lady several times during the evening, and waited upon her home, as


ORIGINAL STAINED

In my way, I popt the question, and was accepted. According to custom I called the next day to inquire whether Mary had taken any cold the preceding evening. I found her father and mother at home, and was introduced to them. The old man gazed at me through a pair of huge spectacles for a few moments, and then began muttering over some calculations to himself. I believe he was casting interest, for he appeared always to be his multiplier. I had a pressing invitation to call again, and accordingly went the next evening. My reception was not so cordial as I had anticipated: however, I pretended not to notice it. We were alone, and Mary, with tears in her eyes, told me that her father had charged her to return the ring which I had given her, and moreover had said that I was not respectable enough to be allied to his family, because my father was a Mechanic. In vain did I endeavor to persuade her father to our union. My entreaties, with those of his daughter, had not the least effect upon him.

"And neither bended knees, pure hands held up,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire."

I finally gave her back her love, and she gave me back my ring. This was discouraging—but *Nil desperandum*, said I, 'dont lose your courage boy, but recollect

"Hope is a lover's staff; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts."

So I must needs plunge headlong into love again. But I was disgusted with your *city love*, and made up my mind to seek it in the *country*. Here I found one with

"Grace in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love."—

There was no objection on account of my father being a Mechanic, because her father was one himself. The place of her residence was only a few miles from the City, and every Saturday night I either rode or walked out to report myself to my fair Jenny. I accounted myself the happiest man in the world, and *still* should have remained so, had it not been for Jenny's busy meddling, officious brother. He, too, had got an idea into his head, that his sister must have a greater man than myself, and with his arts and persuasions, he finally succeeded in *breaking off the match*. In a few days I had the mortification to have all my *love letters* returned, with a request that I would return all that Jenny had written to me. I did so, and here the matter ended, and Jenny has a fine prospect before her of dying an old maid. I am completely discouraged—& after all shall be obliged to be an *Old Bachelor* against my will—I am truly unhappy—

"There's nothing in this world can give me joy;
Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man."—

I am now ready to receive proposals from any lady, provided she has a full complement of limbs, and not above forty years of age; and am determined to accept of the first offer. This is leap year—I still have hopes. But, after all, I may be disappointed. Having made such exertions to obtain a wife, and experienced so much mortification in the attempt, would it be correct to make me pay the *Old Bachelor's Tax*? I think not. C.

## GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

*From Lady Morgan's France.*

In the midst of a fertile and luxuriant wilderness, rising above prolific orchards and antiquated woods, appeared the fine towers of La Grange, tinged with the golden rays of the setting sun.

We found General La Fayette surrounded by his patriarchal family;—his excellent son and daughter-in-law, his two daughters (the sharers of his dungeon in Olmutz) and their husbands; eleven grandchildren, and a venerable grand-uncle, the exgrand prior of Malta, with hair as white as snow, and his cross and his order worn, as proud as when he had issued forth at the head of his pious troops, against the Christian enemy. Such was the group that received us in the hall of La Grange; such was the close-knit circle that made our breakfast and our dinner party; accompanied us in our delightful rambles through the grounds and woods of La Grange, and constantly presented the most perfect unity of family interests, habits, taste, and affections.

We naturally expect to find strong traces of time in the form of those, with whose name and deeds we have been long acquainted; of those who had obtained the suffrages of the world, almost before we had entered it. But, on the person of La Fayette, time had left no impression; not a wrinkle furrows the ample brow; and his upbent, and noble figure, is still as upright, bold, and vigorous, as the mind that informs it. Grace, strength, and dignity still distinguished the fine person of this extraordinary man; who, though more than forty years before the world, engaged in scenes of strange and eventful conflict, does not yet appear to have reached his climacteric. Bustling and active in his farm, graceful and elegant in his *salon*, it is difficult to trace, in one of the most successful agriculturalists, and one of the most perfect fine gentlemen that France has produced, a warrior and a Legislator. The patriot however, is always discernable.

In the full possession of every faculty & talent he ever possessed, the memory of M. La Fayette has all the tenacity of unworn youthful recollection; and, besides these, high views of all that is most elevated in the minds conception. His conversation is brilliantly enriched with anecdotes of all that is celebrated, in character and event, for the last fifty years.

In accompanying this, "*last of the Romans*" through his extensive farms, visiting his sheep folds, his cow-stalls, his dairies, (of all of which he was justly proud, and occasionally asking me, whether it was not something in the English style,) I was struck with his gracious manner to the peasantry, and to the workmen engaged in the various rustic offices of his domains. He almost always addressed them with "my friend,"—"my good friend,"—"my dear boy;" while "my good mother," and "my dear girl," were invited to display their dexterities of the cream-pans and cheese-presses, or to parade their Turkeys and ducklings for our observation & amusement. And this condescending kindness seems repaid by boundless affection, and respect amounting to veneration. What was once the *verger* [orchard] of the chateau, where anciently the feudal seigneur regaled himself in the evening, with the officers of his household, and played chess with his chaplain, is now extended behind the castle, into a noble park, cut out of the luxuriant woods; the trees being so cleared away, and disposed of, as to sprinkle its green and velvet lawn with innumerable clumps of lofty oaks, and fantastic elms. "This is rather English too," said General La Fayette; but it owes the greater part of its beauty to the taste of our celebrated landscape painter, Robert, who assisted me in laying out the grounds, and disposing of my wood scenery."

It was while walking by a bright moonlight, in these lovely grounds, that I have listened to their illustrious master, conversing upon almost every subject worthy to engage the mind of a great and good man; sometimes in French, sometimes in English; always with eloquence, fluency and spirit.

The regret we felt in leaving La Grange was proportioned to the expectations, with which we arrived before its gates, to the pleasure we enjoyed under its roof. It is a memorable event in the life of ordinary beings, to be permitted a proximate view of a great and good man! it is refreshment to the feelings, which the world may have withered! it is an expansion to the mind, which the world may have narrowed! It chases from the memory the traces of all the littlenesses, the low, mean, and sordid passions, by which the multitudes of society are actuated; the successes of plodding mediocrity; the triumphs of timeserving obsequiousness; and the selfish views of power and ambition, for the destruction of the many, and the debasement of all! To have lived under the roof of La Fayette; to have conversed with him, and listened to him, was opening a splendid page in the history of man. It was perused with edification and delight, and its impression can only fade with memory and life.

## MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster, the distinguished representative of Boston, in the National Congress, is not personally known to the people of Charleston, who may therefore feel some interest in the following slight sketch of his character and history.

He is a native of New Hampshire, and was educated at Dartmouth College in that State. After a few years practice at the bar he was elected a member of Congress, at a period when our difficulties with foreign nations, and our internal dissentions rendered our national legislature the theatre of the most important and the most impassioned discussion. At that time Mr. Webster obtained and still enjoys the esteem and the regard of the most virtuous and enlightened men with whom he was associated.

The concerns of his family requiring his attention to his profession, he declined a re-election to Congress; and, subsequently, only a few years since removed to Boston.

The enlightened people of that place—who for years had enjoyed daily intercourse with the profound learning of Parsons—the dignified eloquence of Dexter—and the unequalled fascinations of Otis, looked eagerly for one who should remind them of these. And the gentlemen of the Boston Bar, actuated by the most kind and brotherly feelings, welcomed Mr. Webster as an associate, with the most perfect consciousness that he came to surpass them in the race. There is no envy among great minds—and nothing selfish in the votaries of truth.

The town of Boston had always been ably represented—but at the last election, at a public meeting at Faneuil Hall to select a candidate in the room of Mr. Gorham, who declined re-election, that gentleman addressed the meeting, and doing great injustice to himself, spoke lightly of his own ability, and recommended Mr. Webster to supply his place—because of his well known reputation for talents and virtue and particularly because the late Mr. Lowndes, ever to be named with love and with sorrow, had spoken thus of him—"We in the South have not his superior, and you in the North have not his equal." Beautiful testimonial of kindred genius!

The people of Boston felt this appeal and acknowledged it, and Mr. Webster was elected by an immense majority over a highly respectable opponent.

His career at Washington will illustrate itself.

In private life, he is beloved, for extreme disinterestedness, for a love of mankind and a carelessness of wealth, because wealth cannot and ought not to satisfy the slightest aspiration of the lofty mind.

He is a man of dark countenance and, seemingly stern features, artless in manners, generous in disposition, and holding his great talents only as a trustee for truth, and learning, and liberty, and happiness.—*Charleston Courier.*

# POETICAL.

## CAUCUS.

Extracts from Mr. Tallmadge's speech on the Tennessee resolutions, delivered in the New-York House of Assembly, on the 26th January. Mr. T. moved to add a proviso to the second resolution, which recommended the New-York members of Congress to go into caucus, which went to omit none but republican members—when Mr. Flagg moved to amend the amendment by inserting regular.

"Mr. T. said some gentlemen have a peculiar sensibility, when a suggestion is made against the safety and purity of caucuses. The slaves to this discipline will not even allow it to be doubted. It cannot even be hinted that since caucus discipline select all our candidates, and caucus arrangements promote all our officers, that the laws now provided and exhibited in your statute book, against bribery at elections, ought to be extended and applied to any undue influence upon caucuses."

"I repeat, said Mr. T. if caucus dictation is thus longer to control and shackle public feeling, it is useless to retain your election laws—it is time, if gentlemen will have us, in our legislative capacity, direct the holdings of caucuses, that we also proceed and lay down rules to govern them and prevent their abuse."

"Let Mr. Crawford obtain a caucus nomination, and that too, under our sanction, in our legislative capacity, and what will be its results? Are not all the other candidates now before the public, driven off the course? What friend of any other candidate will have the hardihood to brave the disciplina of party; to encounter the denunciation of caucus leaders; to be made the scoff and by-word of the vermin which hang on caucus dictator? Who will dare support at the ballot boxes any other person, in opposition to him who enters the contest with a caucus nomination, & with the tribe and pack of caucus tools as his yelpers; who can support any other candidate with the prospect or with the hope of success? Shall Mr. Adams, a scholar and a statesman, and possessing the public confidence, be driven off the presidential contest by an informal conclave held at Washington? Shall Mr. Calhoun, a man whose liberal policy, whose intuitive powers and gigantic mind, impart method and genius to all subjects and call forth resources of our nation, be jostled off the course by a caucus nomination?

Shall Mr. Clay an emblem of freedom—whose open mind knows no narrow policies—who legislates with no local views, who feels selfish for no district, and acts only for his country, be crowded off the presidential question, by caucus dictation? But turning your view farther south, you there behold the hero of New-Orleans, (pardon me to add *my personal friend*,) a man whose deeds of valor and renown, form the brightest page in your nation's history; a man the record of whose worth is engraven on the hearts of a free people—a people who if left to come to the ballot boxes, unshackled and untied, will declare the feeling of their hearts in language not to be misunderstood. And are caucus arrangements, also to turn such a candidate from off the presidential course? and thwart and deny to the public will its gratification and its wishes? Mr. T. said it was his fortune to be personally acquainted with all those candidates. He had acted with them all—he had no prejudice or hostility against either. It was his pleasure to bear testimony to the worth of all, and to the fitness of either, to fill the presidential chair, and yet there were political associations, and considerations of public feeling, which gave to his mind a choice. Others also had preferences, & he was disposed to have the road left open for all to travel. He protested against any caucus or any measure whereby any one of those five candidates should be crowded off the presidential course, and the people prohibited making at the election polls, the free declaration of their wishes. He would put it to the friends of Adams, Calhoun, Clay and Jackson, and to the nation, whether it was to be tolerated that a caucus, a private association, a cabal at Washington, should dictate one candidate for the presidency, and thereby exclude all others, and withhold the expression of the country in favor of all the other candidates.

For whose benefit is this caucus nomination now so strenuously urged? It is for Mr. Crawford. Look back, said Mr. T. to the National Intelligencer of February 1816, at that time, and now the government and state paper. It is there announced "that a combination had been formed, which had nearly produced the nomination of Mr. Crawford, in direct opposition to the public will, that as no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object." It is safe said Mr. T. to trust the welfare of our country, and the nomination, & by consequence, the choice of a president, to a combination, in the shape of caucus, of which our government paper gives such an alarming caution?

Several gentlemen in the progress of this debate, as well as the essay, delivered the other evening in this place by the Lieut. Governor on the *utility of caucuses*, have fixed their origin and date, with the federal party in 1797. I agree, said Mr. T. they were then adopted, and put into general use, and their abuse has finally led to the overthrow of that party. But I deny that the caucus system derived its origin from that date; on the contrary it is as old as the Christian era, and its iniquities are recorded in both sacred and profane history. It has ever been used as a mean of oppression and injustice. its influence has at times perverted judicial integrity, and crawled into and polluted legislative purity. When Pontius Pilate sat in judgment, on one who came to redeem lost and fallen man; *on him* who stood at the tribunal accused, as "one that perverteth the people," and when Pilate "would have released him," the chief priests and rulers, answering to our officers of government held their *caucus*, and then told him: "If thou let this man go, thou art not Cesar's friend." The *caucus* of a world was given over to crucifixion. The miserable dolt who had yielded to out-door influence, to caucus dictation, rubbed his hands upon a napkin, in the vain hope that he could wipe away the perdition which awaited his servile injustice.

When the apostle preached at Ephesus, against idolatrous worship—another caucus was held, which agreed that if he was permitted to go on, their "*craft was in danger*," and as his reasoning could not be answered, they determined to put him down—with the cry of—"great is the goddess Diana," which in modern language would mean "great is king caucus."

But this caucus system did not stop at Ephesus. When universal despotism swayed its iron sceptre over the civilized world; when man lay degraded and debased; when civil liberty was unknown; when learning was banished from the face of the earth, or locked up in cloistered cells; an ecclesiastical tyranny sat in dreadful majesty over a prostrate world, bound down under the formula of its discipline, *Martin Luther* dared to think and speak! When the genius of that great reformer; that second Redeemer of man, unbind the cords of oppression; broke the bands of ecclesiastical tyranny; burst asunder the clan kles of superstition, taught man to think, and learned the human mind to stand redeemed and regenerated; and consummated that glorious reformation which we now enjoy; "*The whore of Babylon*" called her caucus, & fulminated its decrees of denunciation against this great reformer—He too was denounced in the caucus language of the gentleman (Mr. Flagg) as an "*irregular*."

Such has been the common fate of all who have ever asserted the liberties of the people. No one ever had manhood to break the chains of servitude, who was not denounced as an irregular. Washington and his immortal compatriots who composed the Congress of '76, were irregulars. They declared our nation free, and thereby kindled a flame of liberty which yet burns; which has cast its light into the darkest recesses of oppression, & exhibited the legitimates of the world in all their bloated deformities, sitting in dreadful tyranny over the liberties of their people. To extinguish this spreading flame, we have seen the holy alliance of those legitimates, convene their continental *caucus*, and conspire against the liberties of Europe. We have seen, in conformity to its decrees, a king of France declare war, and subjugate the Spanish patriots, in his own language, "in order that the Spanish nation should hold their laws and institutions from the beloved Ferdinand, from whom alone, it was lawful to derive them;" Ferdinand, a creature whose mind is devoted to superstition and bigotry, whose time, instead of being given to the happiness of his people, is spent in embroidering petticoats for the image of the Virgin Mary. A war thus to deny in Europe, the great principle which we maintain, *that all power, of right belongs to, and proceeds from the people.*

The success which attended the European caucus, seems to have infatuated some gentlemen, who must now have not only a congressional caucus at Washington—but not content to suffer the members of Congress to hold it upon their own responsibility, this legislature is called upon in their legislative capacity to sanction the proceeding. I deny our right, said Mr. T. to make any expression on the subject.

*From the Albany Gazette.*

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

To the eternal disgrace of the state of New-York, it is ascertained that her destinies are governed by men at the seat of the National government. Not a step is taken on any measure that has a political bearing, till the oracle at Washington is consulted, nor a project started till the will of Martin Van Buren is known.—It has been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the famous report on the Tennessee Resolutions is the offspring of his sophisticated mind; and it is no less certain, that he has governed and directed the proceedings of the celebrated committee of *Nine*, in relation to the electoral law: Nor is it now pretended to be disputed, that the committee in the Senate, to whom the same subject was referred, are now awaiting his orders to move.

Are we asked for proof? Let every disinterested and honest man look at the past, and he will see "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ."

The Tennessee report was not drawn up by Mr. Bowne, the chairman of the Committee, because, in fewer hours than he or any other man could have digested the subject, it was brought into the Senate nearly engrossed, and comprised more than could have been *copied* by any man during the time in which he was supposed to have the subject under consideration—viz. From 1 o'clock P. M. on the 8th, till 12 o'clock M. on the 9th of January! No man pretends to believe that this report was drawn by Mr. Bowne, or any member of his committee. It was prepared ready to his hand, and he even had no time to read it, from the hour he received it, till he reported the same, unless indeed, he had it put into his possession the very moment he was appointed on the committee. We will venture to say, that if *he* was put on his oath, he would say that he never did closely peruse it, till after it was printed, by order of the Senate.

The thing next in course is the proceedings of the committee of *nine*. On this subject there can be no doubt; for the chairman of the committee (Mr. Flagg,) admitted on the floor of the house, that *he was not* the author of the bill—but said that a friend had drawn it for him! That the proceedings of this committee were dictated at Washington may be inferred from this fact:

Mr. Flagg, as chairman of the Committee of Nine, reported to the house the bill prescribing the mode of choosing presidential electors on the 22d of January, at about 12 o'clock, M.; and on the *same day* the National Intelligencer announced the fact, that the Committee *had* reported a bill, and gave the correct features of the same! Now, if there had not been a previous understanding on the subject between the Committee of *Nine* and certain persons, or a *person* at Washington, we would ask how, in the name of common sense, the Intelligencer would have ventured to make this statement.—It is true that a *slip* has been made some where; & to account for this it is only necessary to state that it was generally understood here and the inference was drawn from the assertion of the committee, that the report was to have been made some three or four days sooner than it was to the house; but from the indisposition of the chairman, or some other cause, the report was delayed, and thus the preconcerted time for making it was disconcerted, and thus the managers at Washington were led into an awkward predicament—and exposed themselves to the scorn and ridicule of observing men.

But, not being promptly exposed in their Machiavelian schemes, the conspirators thought they might, with impunity, pursue their crooked policy; and accordingly we find that the National Intelligencer, after having seen the course the electoral bill had taken in the house came out on the 14th inst. and stated that the *senate* will not take up the bill until some time in *March* next, and expresses an opinion that the bill will ultimately be defeated in that body.

This shows that the committee of the senate have sent to Washington for instructions; and proves to a demonstration that the destinies of this state are put up on the hazard of a die, and that we have political gamesters, who consider states as but small change, and the people thereof as fixtures that are to pass with the free hold, the number of whom is only considered as evidence of the value of each particular domain, the same as the stamp on a coin fixes its value.

The publication of the Intelligencer of the 14th inst. it will be borne in mind, was the same day that the caucus was to be held in Washington to nominate Mr. Crawford; and was no doubt intended to draw the timid and wavering into his ranks but the paucity of the meeting which has put him forth as the legitimate candidate of the republican party, shows that the effect contemplated was not produced.

These arts are now understood here, & though some of the members of our legislature were, in the fore part of the session, unwarily drawn into the toils of the Crawford faction, we can assure our readers that a *reaction has been produced*, which will overwhelm certain conspirators with shame and confusion, and the voice of the people will drown the clamors of demagogues. New York will rouse from her slumbers, and like another Hercules she will stand forth in her might to save the Union from disgrace, and preserve the liberties of the nation unimpaired, and her own dignity unsullied by the contaminating embraces of corrupt politicians, and will not suffer her energies to be impaired by the plots of weak-headed statesmen.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

*Extract of a letter from the corresponding editor of the New York Statesman, dated Washington, Feb. 27.*

"Contrary to expectation, we have had to-day one of the most interesting debates that has taken place this session. After the preliminary business of the morning, among which was an ineffectual motion to meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock; and another effort on the part of Mr. Owen of Alabama, to call up his resolution, proposing to refer the subject of the tariff to the Secretary of the Treasury, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the acts imposing duties on imports.

Mr. Garnett of Virginia, commenced the debate on the motion to strike out the proposed duty of 25 per cent. on imported wheat, with a long, pointed, and satirical speech in favor of the motion, and treating the whole subject with ridicule.—There was considerable humor in his remarks, and he succeeded in making the House laugh, which seemed to be his object, rather than to convince by his arguments. The dryness of his manner added to his facetiousness. He said he was unaccustomed to public speaking of any kind, and should not attempt to play the orator. During his whole speech he stood with both hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, and proceeded in a colloquial style, as if he were in conversation with the chairman. He is the protogee of John Taylor of Carolina, and adopts the sentiments of "construction construed," and other works of that voluminous writer.—Among other grievances, he complained bitterly of the character of the committee on agriculture. With the exception of himself, they were all the fast friends of manufactures. Their accommodations too were miserable. For a long time they were driven about from pillar to post, with no certain place of meeting, but dependant on the charity of other committees to admit them into their rooms when unoccupied. At last they had been incarcerated in an apartment in a central part of the Capitol, with only one window looking upon a wall, through which a solar ray never peeped from sunrise to sunset, from the winter to the summer solstice! He compared the nation to a raw-boned horse, laden down with internal improvements, the tariff, and other lumber, and to which both spur and whip were freely applied. He related an anecdote: a Virginia planter lately received a piece of domestic cloth from the north, in which were rolled up a dozen pamphlets in favor of American manufactures, which were probably intended as a kind of make weight, to compensate for the excess of price of domestic over foreign cloths. Of such materials the greater part of his speech was composed.

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, rose in opposition to the motion and in reply to Mr. Garnett. From the gentleman's remarks, one would suppose there was a plot in the House to blow up the government. In the tariff of 1816, increasing the duty on sundry articles, wheat was not included. Considerable quantities are introduced into the United States by way of the lakes, and the proposed duty therefore appeared to be both proper and expedient. On the subject of internal improvements which the gentleman had treated with ridicule, his vote coincided with that of the honorable member from Virginia; although his opposition was perhaps grounded on a different principle. Mr. Taylor stated some facts to show what had been the effects of the system of internal improvements in the state of New-York. Formerly a bushel of oats within half a day's ride of the city of Albany was worth as much as a bushel of wheat at Rochester. But by facilities of transportation afforded by the canal, a bushel of wheat was now worth as much at Rochester as in his county, Saratoga, at the distance of thirty or forty miles from Albany. He also alluded to the fact of crackers being brought from the western parts of the state, at a cheaper rate than they could be manufactured in the city of New-York.

Mr. Clay vindicated his conduct as speaker, in the appointment of the committee on agriculture. His selection of members to compose the respective committees was doubtless not judicious in every case, but in this instance he was conscious no error had been committed.—His friend, the chairman, Gen. Van Rensselaer, was the proprietor of more landed estate than any gentleman in the United States, and was well known to be the warm and devoted friend of agriculture. His associates on the committee were all more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits, and selected from agricultural districts. Even his honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Garnett) was a boast in himself, and the cause which could boast of such an advocate could not suffer.

Mr. Baylies, of Mass. from the committee on agriculture, rose to repel the insinuation that the members of that committee are hostile to agriculture. They consider the two interests as kindred, and mutually dependent on each other for support and prosperity. Neither can flourish without the aid of the other.

Mr. Tod, of Penn. had been long enough a member of this house, to know that nothing is got by complaining. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. Barbour) in the debate yesterday, had ascribed to the committee more of contrivance than belonged to them; and the gentleman by his motion had shown that he understood trap himself, by suspecting it in others. Virginia is not a wheat but tobacco growing state. Her exports in that article are equal to the exports of wheat from the whole United State, amounting to about six millions of dollars annually. If he does not like the clause in the bill let him not content himself with negatives—not merely striking out, but propose to insert something tangible—something that shall inform his constituents, and the people of the country, that foreigners are to be their competitors, and that wheat is to be imported free of duty from the Baltick, the Black Sea or Canada. In regard to the complaints of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Garnett) respecting the accommodations of the committee on agriculture, he could only say, that if the members are hostile to the interest they are appointed to protect, the gentleman had acted the part of an able general, as he had got them into an apartment, where it is so dark, that they cannot see to do any mischief.

Mr. P. P. Barbour was unacquainted with trapping of any kind, either in active or passive mode, as trapor or trappee. In the discharge of his legislative duties, he endeavored to pursue the mathematical line of rectitude. He was obliged to the gentleman for augmenting the wealth of Virginia to such an extent, as to enable her to sustain the loss which would be occasioned by the passage of this bill. The tobacco trade had been increased several fold. North Carolina has an iron-bound coast; and most of the tobacco of that state passes through Virginia, and is reckoned as a part of her exports. Virginia, is deficient in capital. Her traders are little more than factors to the capitalists of New York, whither commodities are sent to market. The price of tobacco has fallen from $30 per cwt. to an average of not more than $5; and the profits are contemptible when compared with what they once were. Virginia has now become rather a wheat growing state.

Mr. Wright of Ohio, rose to state, that the value of wheat exported from the United States, amounts to about $5,000,000 annually, while that of tobacco is upwards of $6,000,000.

Mr. Tracy, of N. Y. said the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Barbour) had expressed some surprise, that this proposition should come from a grain-growing state.—Other gentlemen from districts more exclusively grain-growing felt no surprise, but perceived that this item could be supported by as strong arguments, as any one in the bill.—It was not on account of importations from the Black Sea and the Baltic, that he was led to support the proposed duty. An extensive foreign country well adapted to the growing of wheat, produces that article in sufficient quantities, and of the best quality, to compete with New-York. Large importations across the lakes are annually made, not for the purpose of milling, but of actual sale. Canadian wheat can be sold at Rochester, at as cheap a rate as that of American growth. After the canal is completed, an extensive trade of this kind will be carried on. At a suitable stage of the discussion he should propose to lay an aditional duty on imported flour. As the district he represented was essentially a wheat-growing country, he should feel it a duty to use all his efforts to check these importations from Canada.

The question was taken on the motion to strike out, and lost, ayes 67, noes 113.

# DOMESTIC.

*From the New Bedford Gaz. March 5.*

*An Impostor.*—A man discovered to be an impostor and knave, decamped from this town some ten or twelve days since; and as instances of fraudulent deception practised by this individual under different names and in divers places thicken upon us, we deem it high time that the public were put on their guard against him. During a residence of several months in this place, (occupied chiefly in vending *fantastical lies* and psalter pamphlets written by himself) he passed by the name of George W. Ogden; but we learn that the several appellatives of Chambers, Chamberlain, & Pettice, have each in their turn furnished "a name" for the "local habitation" of his inventive genius, and served to concentrate the local stigma of its nefarious action. Mr. George W. Ogden, with all his *alias*! is about five feet six or seven inches in height, slender make, sluggish gait, and round shouldered, dark brown hair, to appearance about thirty years of age, slightly inclined to baldness, (this we infer from a casual glance on occasion of his hat's blowing off in turning a corner) sallow complexion, blue eyes, and a countenance lank, long and peculiar. He wore a brown frock-coat and pantaloons, striped vest, and pretty considerable whiskers. It would seem that his accomplishments are of a cast to win upon the *open & ingenuous of disposition*, such as *knowing no guile in themselves*, are unapt to suspect it in others. His range of operations is wide, embracing love, theology, and the belles lettres, as well as mere matters of *finance*. He bent his course from hence to the state of R. Island, and his advent into Providence was at once illustrated by a

ORIGINAL STAINED

successful *coup de grace* upon the purse of an unsuspecting gentleman. In what region he may be now exercising his ingenuity, it is impossible to divine; but we deem it proper that the public should be cautioned against this Proteus of moral deformity.

A passenger by the brig Charles, from Havana, informs us that on the 17th Feb. the day he left Havana, he saw and conversed with four seamen, who stated that they belonged to the brig Harriet & Lucy, Capt. Farnsworth, of Camden, Maine; that they were captured about the 20th of Jan. when bound from New Orleans to Tabasco, with a cargo of wines and dry goods, 3 or 4 leagues from land, by a piratical schooner; that the captain, mate, supercargo, cook and boy were put into the boat and sent ashore. It was thought they must have reached shore the next day. These four men were detained by the pirates 12 days, during which time they continued beating up the coast and from the best information they could obtain, they intended getting the brig in the south side of Cuba. At the expiration of this time these four men were put on board a Spanish schooner which arrived at Havana. No lives were sacrificed.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Capt. Haskell, of the schooner Hope, arrived yesterday from Manilla, (south side of Cuba) reports that the schr. Antelope, Case, of Philadelphia, arrived at that place from Curacoa with a cargo of salt, which having sold, she was to sail again on the 18th of January; that on the night of the 17th, while lying in the harbor, she was boarded by two canoes filled with armed men, who, after cutting off two of the captain's fingers and also cutting his head, forced him into one of the canoes and posted a guard over him, while the remainder commenced an indiscriminate plunder—broke open the captain's desk and took therefrom 12 doubloons and afterwards threw the desk out of the cabin windows, together with its contents, consisting of the schr's papers, &c.; that they ordered the cook to prepare supper for them, and after regaling themselves, and abusing the mate, they departed.

Capt. H. also states, that on the 23d of January a small piratical schooner with lateen sails and a crew of 11 men well armed, lay too off the harbor, and sent her boat ashore, requesting permission to go in, reporting herself from St. Domingo, to which the captain of the port assented.—She went in the next day, when she was immediately seized, and the captain and crew were confined in the stocks, where they remained when the Hope sailed.—*N. Y. D. Adv. March 5.*

SPRINGFIELD, MARCH 2.

*Fire.*—Yesterday, about noon, a fire broke out in the principal work shop of the United States Arsenal, in this place:—a spark from the forging shop is supposed to have lodged upon the roof of the long and spacious building which stood at right angle with it, and was appropriated to various departments of work. The wind was very strong from the North and drove the flames with irresistable fury lengthwise of the building—All efforts to save it were unavailing, and the destruction of it was complete. The Chapel which, was directly in the course of the flames, and but a few feet from the burning building, was, by the most laudable exertions, saved—as was also the forging shop, which adjoined the other end of the one consumed. The houses, shops, and out buildings across the street & opposite the Armory, were several times on fire; and the traces of the heat might be discerned at an almost incredible distance.

It was very fortunate that the work of last month had been principally removed, the last week, and by the exertions of the workmen and citizens most of the property within the building was rescued from the flames, without injury, and the loss rendered comparatively inconsiderable.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1824.

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Trustees of this Institution convened at Middletown on the 4th inst. and after hearing the report of the agents appointed to solicit subscriptions throughout the State, and attending to some other business, adjourned to the twenty-second of April, for the purpose of receiving proposals from the several towns for the location of the College. It will be seen that their object in this course, is to raise a fund to establish their Institution. In this mode it is believed there can be no objection—And wherever it may be established they have our best wishes for its success. We however understand, that the Trustees, in establishing this Institution, will have to a certain degree, special reference to the location, health, expense of living, and to the distance from other Colleges, as well as to the amount such towns may subscribe. The advantage such an Institution would be to this, or to any other town where it may be located, need not at this time be adverted to.—Enough, it is believed, has already been said on this subject, to convince the most doubting. But if not—if there are any who are not fully awake to the importance of this object, we have only to refer them to New Haven: see, although they have one of the first Colleges in the Union, what zeal they manifest to have this College also established there—They know how to prize such Institutions. We would ask, what was that place previous to the establishment of Yale College? And what would it be now, were it not for that Institution? It has no advantages for internal navigation—no sites for extensive hydraulic works—no rich back country to support it; and as to its claims to an agricultural region, but little more can be said in its favor, than was sarcastically said by a traveller, of Cape Cod—that 'he had travelled several miles and saw but two spears of grass, and on them sat weeping a solitary grasshopper, with both eyes nearly beaten out by sand.' We, however, have no desire to cast any reflections on New Haven, nor to attempt to set forth the advantages this place possesses for such an Institution, as every individual will judge for himself; nor shall we even assert the claims which the people in the eastern section of the State can with so much propriety advance; as we all well know that it cannot be established and supported without funds, and unless we sow dollars we cannot expect to reap guineas. But we believe we can with great propriety, submit a few inquiries for the serious consideration of our readers.

What are now the Farmer's greatest complaints? Are they not the high price of wages and the low price of produce?—What makes wages so high? Is it not because so many laborers find employ in Manufacturing establishments? What effect will the proposed Tariff have to remedy these evils? Will not the Tariff tend to extend the Manufacturing interest? And will it not consequently enhance the price of labor? To balance this, what will raise the value of produce? Will there be more inhabitants to consume it? No—But there will be fewer to raise it, and consequently more dependent on the Farmer. But cannot one laborer raise more in a common season than twenty would consume? What effect then, will the few have, who may engage in the manufacturing business, to enhance the value of produce? Will the avails of a farm then bear any proportion to the increased price of labor? What effect does the advancement of wages and the fall of produce have on the value of real estate? Does it not tend to increase or diminish its value in an equal ratio? Will not the proposed tariff advance the price of Wool? Will the advance on Wool counterbalance in any degree the advance which the farmer will have to pay for every article he may be under the necessity to buy? Will not the high price of labor induce every farmer to turn his attention to the raising of Sheep? What effect will this have on our country a few years hence? Will not the country be overstocked with this animal? And will not the consequence be a material reduction in the price of wool? To remedy this evil, must not our country speedily become a great manufacturing country? And shall we abandon our Agricultural and Commercial pursuits—pursuits which are the pride of the new, and the envy of the old world, and which have caused us to rise in power and wealth, more rapidly than any other country on the face of the globe? What effect will the advance in the price of the raw material have on the manufacturer? Will it not more than counterbalance the proposed duty on many articles? Is the proposed tariff on any article so great as to make the manufacture of it extremely lucrative? If so, will not the effect be to rear up these establishments like mushrooms, which will be in a few years crying out for further protection ere they die? The preceding questions are of great importance, and for that reason we submit them to the public, that we may be helped to a right solution.—More might be advanced on this subject, of greater importance to the whole community, but for the present we shall dispense with them, and submit the following, which are of a local nature, and consequently more immediately interesting.—What effect would a large town here, have on the adjacent country? Would it not create a ready market? Would it not enhance the value of real estate for several miles around? Would it advance the wages of the laborer? Would the farmer then be obliged to take Store or Factory pay? Would he not be able to get cash for his produce and to pay for his land and his labor? Would not the manufacturer be able to advantageously transact all his business here, instead of having to resort to a more distant market? What will accomplish these great objects? Will not the location of Washington College? We believe it speedily will, with the other advantages which this town possesses. It now only wants a little impetus to make it rise, and we trust our citizens will be on the alert, to accomplish that which we all earnestly desire.

LA FAYETTE.—A committee have been appointed by the City Council of Boston to direct a letter to the Marquis de la Fayette, and request him, if not inconvenient, on his contemplated visit to the United States, to land at that place, and to assure him of a cordial welcome by the citizens of Boston. "Boston folks are full of notions."

Another Mummy has been imported into Boston, from ancient Thebes. Certificates of its antiquity, and a drawing of one of the Sarcophagi, appear in the New England Galaxy of Friday evening.

*Small Pox.*—At Lexington, Mass. within twenty-five days, there were five members of one family, who fell victims to that loathsome disease.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, dated March 2.*

STEAM BOAT CASE DECIDED.

At a few minutes past 11 o'clock the court was opened, and the Chief Justice began his opinion. The Court has decided that the navigation of waters between state and state is open to the people of the United States, by steam boats and by every other kind of vessel, whether propelled by steam or carried by sails or by any thing else. Hence *Gibbons* has completely prevailed against *Ogden*, in the case argued before the Court. Steam boats may now come to the harbor of New York from New Jersey, Connecticut, and every where else. On the constitutionality of the grant to the North River Company, by which they have the exclusive navigation of the Hudson by all vessels propelled by steam, the Supreme Court have said nothing: but in the course of the decision it was laid down—1st. That steam boats may receive coasting licences, like other coasting vessels; 2d. that when a steam boat has a coasting license it may go any where and enter any water, open to coasting vessels; 3d. that the constitution of the United States makes no distinction between passengers and goods, wares and merchandize, and that a vessel or steam boat having a coasting license is not restricted to goods, wares and merchandize.

From these principles thus laid down, it would seem that a steam-boat having a coasting licence from any Custom-house in the Union, may go and ply wherever a coasting vessel can sail, either from one State to another, or from port to port, in the same State. Perhaps the latter position may hereafter be contested; but certainly the opinion of the Supreme Court plainly implies this doctrine. In one word then, the grant of the State of New-York to Livingston and Fulton is decided to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Thursday, the first day of April next, has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, as a day of fasting and prayer, throughout that State.

The New Hampshire election takes place on Tuesday next. A serious and spirited opposition is made to the re-election of the new Governor; and one or two candidates have been nominated to supplant him.

Extract of a letter from the Marquis La Fayette, to Col. John Trumbull, of New York.

PARIS, JAN. 4, 1824.

*My Dear Sir*—Words cannot sufficiently express how happy you have made me by your most valuable and no less welcome present.* I received it in my usual family retirement at La Grange, and was delighted with many happy recollections it did produce, among which the pleasure of my friendly acquaintance with the painter had a very great share. I at once recognized all the portraits, and think you have been remarkably fortunate in hitting not only the features, but the manners and deportment of the principal characters.—It is so much the case, that my children, who, George excepted, were very young when they had a peep at John Adams, pointed out the father from their later acquaintance with the son. Hancock, Charles Thompson, Franklin, Roger Sherman, &c. &c. suddenly appeared to me in that grand act which has begun the era of rational freedom and self-government. I hailed the banner under which I enlisted in my youth, and shall die in old age; and I thanked the great artist, the good fellow citizen and soldier to whom I was obliged for so many lively, affectionate and patriotic sensations.

It is to me also an inexpressible gratification to think your admirable pencil has fixed me on the grand central rotunda of the capital of the United States, in the situation where I like myself seen, viz. in my American regimentals, under our republican Continental colors, at the head of my beloved, gallant, affectionate light infantry, at the successful close of the Virginia campaign. I cannot promise you my actual features would do justice to your portrait of that time; but the heart is the same.

The account you give of the great Water Communication through those countries which I saw for the great part a wilderness, while I acted as Commander in the Northern Department, is truly enchanting. In those wonders of virtuous freedom, national sense, and unshackled industry, my mind seeks a refuge from too many disquiets and disappointments on this side of the Atlantic.

* A copy of Col. Trumbull's new print of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK.—*Strength of Parties.*—Within a few days past measures have been taken, by members of the legislature, to ascertain the relative strength of parties in that body, on the presidential question. The result is as follows, and we are assured that no material variation is to be anticipated, as the canvass has been shown to most of those who had not publicly expressed their opinions, and in some instances, the persons named corrected the list where they were put down wrong.

Assembly—Adams, 51; Crawford, 45; Clay, 15; Calhoun, 11; Jackson, 6; Total, 128.

Senate—Adams, 10; Crawford, 16; Calhoun, 3; Clay, 3; Total, 32.

As between Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, should the friends of the other candidates abandon the idea of success, it is estimated that Adams will have 82, and Crawford 78; total, 160.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

## Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, Mr. PHILIP BOWEN, to Miss SARAH BARKER.

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. JAMES WEBSTER, Jr. to Miss ABIGAIL TYLER.

At Mansfield, Mr. JABEZ WEST, of Lebanon, to Miss FANNY BOLTON, of the former place.

At Sterling, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, Mr. HENRY C. CALL, to Miss PHEBE ELIZA SMITH.

At Mansfield, Mr. JOSEPH KINNEY, to Miss JEMIMA FLETCHER, daughter of Artemas Fletcher, Esq.

At Ashford, by the Rev. Mr. Judson, Mr. CHARLES WEEKS, to Miss ABIGAIL SNOW, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Snow.

At Chaplin, Mr. NEWMAN CLARK, of Ashford, to Miss LAURA FORD.

## Died,

At Griswold, on the 22d ult. Mrs. FANNY ABEL, wife of Elisha I. Abel, Esq.

At Lebanon, on the 3d inst. Miss HARRIET HINCKLEY, aged 30 years, daughter of Deacon Dyer T. Hinckley.

At Ashford, on the 25th ult. Mr. AZARIAH RUSS, aged 85;—On the 3d inst. Mrs. MARY RUSS, wife of Mr. Azariah Russ, aged 84.

At Marion, (Ohio,) Nov. 19th 1823, JABEZ P. MANSFIELD, M. D. formerly of Lebanon, (Con.) Of the character of this excellent young man, much might be said, & his virtues will ever live in the memory of those who knew him. His life was distinguished by integrity and benevolence. His death was unusually happy. Joyful in the view of a blessed immortality, he left the world with a smile. Some of his last words were, "My mind is not on earth, it is in Heaven!"—"Oh, the white robes of Christ's righteousness that are prepared for the saints"—"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.—*Religious Intelligencer.*


FOR NEW-YORK.
The Line Packet Sloop
VENUS,
*CALVIN TYLER,*
MASTER,
*Will sail on Friday next at 8 o'clock, A. M.* March 10.

DRIVER.
*The New Sloop Driver,*
Capt. Jed'h. Williams,
WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th* 1824. tf101—

Musical Instruments.
ROBINSON & DUNHAM have just received from the manufacturer a large addition to their former stock of Flutes and Fifes—a variety of patterns and prices.
*March* 10.

☞Notice.
THE Proprietors of St. George's Church, in the village of Jewett-City, are requested to meet at Capt. Nathan Johnson's, in said village, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend to business of importance relative to their interest in said Church.
JOHN WILSON,
CHAS. FANNING,
JED. BARSTOW,
ENOCH BAKER,
JOHN JOHNSON,
THOS. H. WILSON,
SAM. C. MORGAN, } *Proprietors.*
*March* 1, 1824. 3w101—

*Wanted,*
BY the first of April next, a Man to tend a GRIST MILL; one well qualified for the business, will meet with good encouragement.—Apply to
ELIPHALET METCALF, Jr.
*Lebanon, March* 6, 1824. [3w101]

WANTED,
ON loan for one or two years, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be secured by mortgage of real estate, without incumbrance, worth more than double the amount.
Inquire of the Printers.
3w101—

Two Boxes Quaker
Garden Seeds,
COMPRISING the usual assortment—warranted of the last year's growth.
Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, and 2000 lbs. Clover Seed, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*March* 10. 101—

*John Lathrop,*
Will pay Cash for 200 bushels heavy
BUCK WHEAT,
Delivered in all this week.
*Norwich, March* 10, 1824.

AUCTION.
BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on the 25th day of March inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs Lucy Kimball, in Preston, part of the personal estate of Col. Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, consisting of a Blacksmith's Shop in Poquetanuck, a sett of Waggon-Wheels, Farming Tools, Household Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.
LUCY KIMBALL,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY,
*Administrators.*
*Preston, March* 9. 3w101—

*Commissioners' Notice.*
THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. BENAJAH LADD, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will attend to the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-house of Capt. Burrel Woodworth, inholder in said Franklin, on the last Monday of March instant, and August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days—six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
ELI HARTSHORN,
JOSEPH W. TRACY, } *Commissioners.*
*Franklin, March* 1, 1824. (3w101)

THE subscribers, having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court at their session in Norwich, within and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1824, on the estate of Mr. *JAMES F. BROWN*, of said Norwich, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the second Wednesday of April, July, and September next.
JOHN HYDE,
BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Commissioners.*
*Norwich, March* 5, 1824. [3w101

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, in and for the District of Plainfield, on the second day of March, A. D.* 1824. Present,
Hon EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.
THIS Court having by an order passed on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1823, directed the Administrator upon the estate of
*Gen. JAMES GORDON,*
late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased, represented as likely to be insolvent, to give notice of the time and place of the setting of said Court for the appointment of Commissioners thereon, by posting up the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Brooklyn, called the Independent Observer, & without ordering any other notice Commissioners have been appointed; and that said Commissioners so appointed, being ordered by said Court to cause the times and places of their meetings for attending the creditors to receive and examine their claims to be made known and published, by setting up notifications thereof, in some public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in the county where the deceased last dwelt—omitted to set up notifications of the times and places of their meetings for attending the creditors to receive and examine their claims in some public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt. And this Court observing that by law, further notices should have been given, to render said appointment & the proceedings thereon valid.
It is therefore now ordered and appointed, that a Court of Probate be held at the house of Col. ELEZEAR C. EATON, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in said estate respecting the appointment of Commissioners thereon: and the said Administrator is hereby ordered to give public notice to all such persons to appear at the time and place aforesaid, if they see cause, by posting up a copy of this order in some public place in said town of Plainfield, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed at Brooklyn, called the Independent Observer; and also by advertising the same in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, on or before the 10th day of March, 1824.
Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*
The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

RAGS & SIZING.
THE subscriber will pay cash for RAGS, in large or small quantities. Cash will also be paid for clean SIZING.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

New Books.
RECEIVED by Robinson & Dunham, St. Ronan's Well, by the author of Waverly, &c.
Duncan's Travels through the United States—a work of merit.
Franklin's Narrative.
FRENCH BOOKS.
Levizac's French Grammar.
L'Abeille Francoise.
Nugent's French Dictionary, &c
*March* 10.

FOR SALE,
*And possession to be given the first of April next:*
THE Subscriber's interest in the Farm, lately called and known by the name of the Wilcox Farm, lying in Preston, about one mile from Chelsea, now improved by Capt. Benjamin Mortimer. If said farm is not sold before the 28th it will be sold at Auction on the premises to the highest bidder, on the 31st, at 12 o'clock, if good weather, but if the weather is stormy on the 31st, the sale will be attended the next day at 12 o'clock.
EBEN. HUNTINGTON.
*Norwich, March* 8, 1824. 101—

FOR SALE.
BY the subscriber, a FARM, containing 200 acres or more, situated six miles from Norwich, and one mile from Hanover Meeting-House in Lisbon, on the large road leading from the east part of Windham, and west part of Canterbury to Norwich. Said Farm is proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, with excellent orchards, large quantity of wood, and valuable timber, and well watered—with 2 Dwelling-Houses, two Barns, & Corn-house thereon. Inquire of
JARED FARNHAM, *Living on the premises.*
*Lisbon, March* 9, 1824. 3w101—

For Sale or To Let,
FROM the first of April next, that pleasantly situated, and convenient dwelling-house, garden &c. commonly called the Herrick house, a few rods west of Leffingwell's Hotel, in West Chelsea. Apply to
D. N. BENTLEY,
*Near the premises.*
*March* 9. 101—

*TO BE LET,*
AND possession given the first of April, for the term of 1 year, the
CITY HOTEL
in Chelsea, now occupied by the subscriber. Any gentleman wishing to hire, will please to call and view the premises, and know the terms by calling on the subscriber.
PELEG S. THOMPSON.
*Norwich, March* 10, 1824. [3w101

AUCTION.
THE subscribers will sell at Auction, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at the house of JOEL KINNE, in Franklin, (sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.) the following articles, viz: 12 Cows, 6 Oxen, 8 two year olds, 2 Horses 20 sheep, nearly full-blooded Merinos; and likewise, one Chaise, 1 good Feather Bed, with sundry articles of Farming utensils.
JOEL KINNE.
REUBEN BURGESS.
*Franklin, March* 5, 1824. 1w—

THE Administrator upon the estate of Maj. *NATHAN PETERS*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the third Monday of March inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.
ROBERT C. PETERS, *Adm'r.*
*Norwich, March* 2, 1824. 3w101—

BY permission of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and Corn-House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards; a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For further information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William B. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*
Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*
BLANKS
For sale by *Robinson & Dunham*


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Van Buren, Holmes & Co's. apology to their constituents for a Caucus.*

A PARODY.

Most potent, grave, and reverend people,
Our much deluded and aggriev'd constituents :—
That we have met and acted in this Caucus,
It is most true ; true we attended it ;
The very head and front of our miscarriage
Hath this extent—no more. Smooth are we in speech,
And amply bless'd with the nice phrase of trust ;
And since these heads of ours have had their array,
E'en till the present moment they have wrought
Their greatest effort to our own desires ;
And little of honesty can we speak,
More than pertains in private to our views ;
And therefore little shall we grace our cause,
In speaking for ourselves : Yet by your gracious leave,
We will a smooth and varnish'd tale deliver
Of our exploded plot ; what dignities,
What embassies, and offices of profit,
(For such good promises we were stuff'd withal,)
We held this Caucus for
This Crawford beckon'd us ; oft invited us ;
Still urg'd from us the story of our plans,
From week to week ; the squibs, disgraces, and defeats
That we have pass'd.
We ran it through, even from our younger days,
To the very moment that we came to Congress
Wherein we spoke of most marvellous workings,
Of moving accidents of word and credit ;
Of hair breadth 'scapes from trammels of the law ;
Of honor forfeited, and friends betray'd,
And sinking in disgrace ; of our redemption thence,
By subtle vows of honesty and truth ;
Wherein of honied words, and intrigues vile,
To still retrieve our fallen character,
It was our cue to speak ; such was the process :—
And of the offices that we did want,
Which are the gift of Presidents, whence spring
Fat thriving profits. These things to hear,
Would that great Radical seriously incline :
But still the state affairs would draw him off,
Which he would execute with great despatch,
Even to suppression of whole documents ;
And then we'd meet again, and with deep cunning speech
Urge on our several wants ; and close observing
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from him a good and special promise,
To give us all we wish'd if we would hold
A Caucus, wherein we should recommend
Him for your President. We did consent,
But often we did have our qualms and fears,
When we did speak of some disgraceful plot,
Work'd by us heretofore.
The caucus being held,
He gave us for our pains a growling look ;
He swore the case was bad—'twas manag'd bad ;
'Twas all a cheat—he didn't know his strength :
He wish'd we had not held it ;—yet he wish'd
The world would make him President : he told us
If there were people that would take our word,
We should deal with them in a cunning way,
And that might help him. Upon this hint we speak.
He wonders how his cause has run so low,
And we do wonder how the people thwart us.
This, gentlemen, is the method we have ta'en,
To make the Radical our President.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

### On the death of Mr. Woodward at Edinburgh.

[Mr. W. was lately a Tutor in Yale-College.]

*" The spider's most attenuated thread,*
*" Is cord—is cable, to man's tender tie—*
*" On earthly bliss ; it breaks at every breeze."*

Another ! 'tis a sad word to the heart
That one by one has lost its holds on life,
From all it lov'd or valued, forc'd to part
In detail. Feeling dies not by the knife
That cuts at once and kills—its tortur'd strife
Is with distill'd affection, drop by drop,
Oozing its bitterness. Our world is rife
With grief and sorrow ; all that we would prop,
Or would be prop'd with, falls—when shall the ruin stop !

The sea has one, and Palestine has one,
And Scotland has the last : The moodest maid
Shall gaze in wonder on the stranger's stone,
And wipe off the dust with her tartan plaid—
And from the lonely tomb where thou art laid,
Turn to some other monument—nor know
Whose grave she passes, or whose name she read—
Whose lov'd and honored relics lie below,
Whose is immortal joy, and whose is mortal woe.

There is a world of bliss hereafter—else
Why are the bad above—the good beneath
The green grass of the grave. The mower kills
Flowers and briars alike. But man shall breathe
(When he his desolating blade shall sheathe
And rest him from his work,) in a pure sky
Above the smoke of burning worlds,—and Death
On scorching pinions with the dead shall lie,
When time, with all his years and centuries, has pass'd by.

## AUCTION.
### & A Great Bargain !

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, on the 18th inst. if not previously sold at private sale, that well known and valuable Farm, called the Olin Farm, lying in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-city, containing

### 240 Acres

of excellent land, with two dwelling-houses thereon. An indisputable title will be given. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, and the terms of payment will there be made known. If the 18th be unpleasant, the sale will be the next fair day.

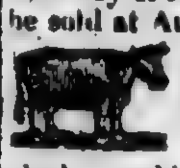
PHILIP OLIN,
JOHN W. FANNING.

*Griswold, March 2, 1824.* tf100

## To be sold at Public AUCTION,

A FARM situated in the east part of Plainfield, containing eighty acres, suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasture, and woodland, with an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, with a one story DWELLING HOUSE, and BARN thereon standing.

Said Farm is well watered, and will positively be sold at Auction on the 10th day of March next. Also, will be sold at Auction at the same time,



one pair of Oxen, three Cows, one Yearling and twelve Sheep : the sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day—the terms of sale will be liberal, and made known at said time and place.

DAVID SHERMAN.

N. B.—If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be the first fair day after the 10th of March.

*Plainfield, Feb. 5, 1824.* 5w97—

## Now is your time ! Call and See.

THE subscriber will sell the following real estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy, viz :—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a boarding house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about 9 acres of excellent land,—containing an orchard, a fine garden, and suitable proportion of mowing, pasture, and plow land. Said land is capable of keeping one or two cows and a horse in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. RINALDO BURLEIGH.

*Plainfield, Feb. 20, 1824.* [ttfoA99

## FOR SALE, by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pastering, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25. 1823.* 86—

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf95—

TWO of the subscriber's Farms are not tenanted ; they will be let on rent or on shares.

ELISHA TRACY.

*Norwich, March 2.* 3w100—

## MECHANICS, LOOK AT THIS :

TO be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small Houses and Lots, situated near the Centrel, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted : a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold separately, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

*Plainfield, Feb. 8, 1824.* 6w98—

## TO BE LET,

FROM the first of April next, the STORE now occupied by Mr. Henry Ward. For terms, apply to

HENRY STRONG.

*Norwich, March 1, 1824.* 100—

## A Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

### 60 or 70 acres

of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, &c. and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said Farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please to call on the subscriber living on the premises and view for yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

*Feb. 16.* 6w98—

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Beau-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## FOR SALE,
### & possession given 1st Apl. next,

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory now in operation, one Grist and one Saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and 5 miles from the river Thames. Few seats are to be found in the state combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.

There is also about 60 acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be held at private sale for a short time, and will be setat a price that must make it an object for the purchaser : but if not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, of which seasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons disposed to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr. Reuben Palmer Montville.

CUSHING EELLS.

*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1824.* 6w98—

## Wool.

10 bales course WOOL for sale cheap by

J. P. WHITING & Co.

*Feb. 17.* 98—

*NORWICH, FEB, 16, 1824.*

## 10bls. Whiskey,

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

## Potatoes, Pork, &c.

THE subscriber will contract to pay Cash for a few hundred bushels Potatoes, and 30 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork, deliverable about 1st next month.

### Sloop HUMBIRD,

E. Satterlee, Master, will sail for Baltimore about 10th March, and will take some freight if offered soon. As the masters of the Norwich and New York Line of Packets require payment for freight goods when landed, persons having freight from New York, will please be governed accordingly when their goods are sent for.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 24.* 5w99—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## Post-Coach Line.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

### C. ROUX,

WOULD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open his School for instruction in the French Language immediately. Terms $8 per quarter—3 lessons in a week : Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Ladies—and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Gentlemen.

*Feb. 25.* 99—

## AUCTION.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the store now in the occupancy of the subscriber, in Voluntown, the remaining personal estate of Mr. Jonas Hewitt, late of Griswold, deceased, consisting of Dry Goods, a few Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware, Casks and Boxes, Lumber, one new one-horse Waggon, one second hand do. and harness, together with many other articles too numerous to particularize. Sales to commence on Thursday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M if fair weather ; if not, on the next fair day. Conditions made known at time and place of sale. By order of Court of Probate.

THOMAS H. HEWITT,
*Administrator.*

*Griswold, March 2, 1824.* 100—

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.*

RESOLVED by this Assembly, that the memorial of the Select Men of the Town of Montville, be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, 1824 : and that notice of the pendency of said petition be given, by publishing in a newspaper printed in New-London, and at Norwich, three weeks successively, at least 6 weeks before said session of the General Assembly. A true copy of record, examined by THOS. DAY, *Sec'ry.*

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, six months from the first publication thereof, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. THOMAS CARTER,*

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law.

GURDON GIFFORD.

*Bozrah, Feb. 27, 1824.*

## "Latest, Best," AND Most Fashionable

ASSORTMENT OF

## Dry Goods.

### J. W. KINNEY,

*Direct from New-York, is now opening a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods which he offers cheap for cash ; and again invites the public to call and examine.*

☞ Merchants wishing to replenish their stock, may be supplied at a very small advance from cost. ☜

REAL Tartan, Scotch and Caroline Plaids ; Caroline Stripe ; elegant plaid Bombazine ; figured & plain, black and colored Levantine and Gros. de Naples Silks ; English, French and India Satins ; an elegant assortment of Fancy Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Velveteen, Satin Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs ; a large assortment of Habit Trimmings Gimps, Cords, Froggs, Daisy, and Habit Buttons ; elegant new & fashionable colored, figured and striped Silk Vestings, &c. &c. &c.

*ALSO,*

*A large quantity of*

## Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,

(*very low,*) Devonshire Kerseys ;—Satinetts ; Pelisse Cloths ; Flannels ; Vestings, etc.

*January 7, 1824.* tf92—

## Cheap Goods.
## A. & A. GAY,

*Have just received a new supply of*

### FALL GOODS,

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Colored, Plain and Figured Bombazette—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super. Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

300 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin

### SHOES,

at low prices.

*Oct 21, 1823.* tf81—

## MORE NEW GOODS,
### Just received from N. York.

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

### STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

### PLAIDS,

HANDSOME PATTERNS,
&c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

## NEW GOODS.

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

### Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

## MERINO WOOL.

THE subscriber has for sale about three hundred pounds the first quality Merino Wool.

LYMAN BREWER.

*March 2.* 3w100—

## SHEEP SKINS.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

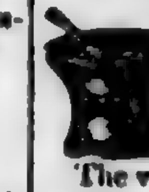
*Jan. 13, 1824.* 93—

## FOR SALE,
### Wholesale and Retail,
BY
## Samuel Tyler:

*A large and extensive assortment of*

### FRESH MEDICINE,

WARRANTED GENUINE.



PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & labelling, that mistakes may be avoided.

The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies ; Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.

Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glue, &c. Ground and Stick

### Dye-Woods,

*A general assortment of*

### GROCERIES ;

Among them are, Old Spirits, best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines, for Medical use.

300 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low,

40 bbls. Superfine Flour,

Double strong Powder, in Canisters ; Bass Viol and Violin Strings ; American ground Mustard ; Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for, would be found. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call, examine, and buy if——

*Feb. 24.* 6w99—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms:

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodalville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

### MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 36 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan. 25. 1824.*

## TAKE NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the sign-post in the First Society, in Preston, on the 30th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Samuel Treat, resident, and Daniel Whittemore, non resident, as will pay their taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale. And also will be sold at public auction, at the sign post in the Second Society, in said Preston, on the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Rufus Roath, resident, and Avery Brumbley, non-resident, as will pay their taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale.

GEO. W. MORGAN,
*Collector.*

*Preston, March 1, 1824.* 3w100

## On Consignment.
## A few hhds. W.I. RUM,

received from the importer, and warranted pure, for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 24.* 5w99—

THE subscriber, in consequence of a recent favorable occurrence in trade, is enabled to sell

### Men's Boots

which he has on hand, unusually low —for CASH.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

*Feb. 24.* 99—

## Wanted

BY the subscriber, an experienced Clothier. Satisfactory recommendations for sobriety and attention to business will be required.

Also, two apprentices to the Manufacturing business.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

*Franklin, Feb. 23.* 3w99—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSKA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1824. Whole No. 104.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail, To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

**The subscriber will continue the [illegible] BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

HE has, and will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of **Stockbridge Marble,** which will be sold as low as at any other shop in the state.

ALSO,

*Free Stone, for Grave Stones and Buildings.*

**Monuments,** of any kind, will be neatly finished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Country produce will be received in part, for any of the above work.

N. B.—The firm of Kimball & Kingsley having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Kimball, it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

*Norwich, Feb. 5, 1824.* 96—

**Cheap Goods. A. & A. GAY,**

*Have just received a new supply of*

**FALL GOODS,**

*Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.—Among them will be found—*

BLACK, Blue, Mixt, and Brown Broad Cloths—Black, Blue, and Mixt Cassimeres—Satinetts—Tartan and Caroline Plaids—White, Yellow, Green, and Red Flannel—Black and Slate Worsted Hose—Cassimere Shawls—Black and Coloured, Plain and Figured Bombazetts—Valencia and Black Silk Vesting—Black Sarsnetts—Green, White, Straw, and Blue Florences—Common & Super Calicoes & Ginghams—Cambricks—Muslins—Crapes—Tabby Velvets—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Merino Handkerchiefs and Points—Black, Green and White Italian Crapes—a great assortment Horn and Shell Combs—Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Laces, &c. &c.—Many other articles not mentioned. Most of the above will be sold cheaper than ever they have been offered in this City of equal quality. Purchasers will please call and examine before they buy. They have also on hand,

**500 pair Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Satin SHOES,**

at low prices.

*Oct. 21, 1823.* tf81—

**MORE NEW GOODS, Just received from N. York.**

THE subscriber, in consequence of rapid sales, has been induced again this season to make large additions to his assortment of

**STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods.**

He will sell at such prices, for cash, as cannot fail of being satisfactory to the purchaser.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

*Caroline & Tartan*

**PLAIDS,**

HANDSOME PATTERNS, &c. &c. &c.

ERASTUS COIT.

*Dec. 10.* 88—

**NEW GOODS.**

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic GOODS,**

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

*NORWICH, FEB. 16, 1824.*

**10 bls. Whiskey,**

Received and for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

**R. JOHNSON**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots & Shoes,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Drakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

**CABINET WARE-HOUSE. F. W. BUSHNELL,**

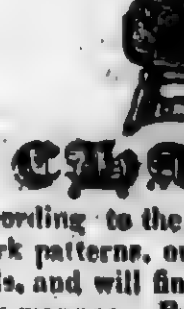
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

**Fancy and Windsor**



**CHAIRS,**

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash* or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

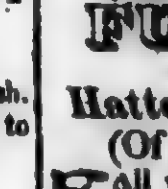
*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823.* tf95—

**RAYMOND & SMITH**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

**MEN'S & BOY'S FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

(Of every description,)

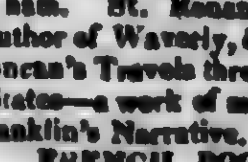
☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**New Books.**



RECEIVED by Robinson & Dunham. St. Ronan's Well, by the author of Waverly, &c.

Duncan's Travels through the United States—a work of merit.

Franklin's Narrative.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Levizac's French Grammar.

L'Abeille Française.

Nugent's French Dictionary, &c.

*March 10.*

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

**Connecticut State Lottery.**

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 25 | | 100 | | 2,500 |
| 25 | | 20 | | 500 |
| 200 | | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | | 6 | | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks. } 4,060 Tickets, 20,300

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500. Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

**TICKETS FOR SALE BY SAMUEL TYLER,**

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eighths, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5,50.

**MERINO WOOL.**

THE subscriber has for sale about three hundred pounds the first quality Merino Wool.

LYMAN BREWER.

*March 2.* 3w100—

**SHEEP SKINS.**

WANTED immediately, a quantity of Sheep Skins, suitable for Book Binding.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Jan. 13, 1824.* 95—

**Two Boxes Quaker Garden Seeds,**

COMPRISING the usual assortment——warranted of the last year's growth.

Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, and 2000 lbs. Clover Seed, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*March 10.* 101—

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Portsmouth Journal.*

### LYING.

"I have 'scaped by miracle. I am eight times thrust through the doublet;—four through the hose; my buckler cut through and through; my sword hack'd like a hand-saw, *ecce signum*. I never dealt better since I was a man."—*Falstaff.*

"Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar." *Pope.*

There are so many pleasant varieties in the art of lying; so many nice adaptations to time, place, & circumstances; so much ingenuity required "to suit the action to the word," and make the worse appear the better reason—that for my part, I almost doubt whether a person be not entitled to great credit for managing a lie to perfection. Yet unfortunately for the great and respectable community of liars, they generally exhibit rather more malice than ingenuity, and therefore fail of receiving the reward, which a grateful world is ready to bestow on true merit. There are many kinds of merit. Some people dance with grace—some have a happy knack at laughing you out of countenance—others excel in dodging a bill—and very many in lying you out of common sense, countenance, money, and all—as

"London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

But yet we ought to consider, that if there are an infinite number of liars, there is too an infinite variety in the character of the lies themselves—commencing with the malignant *lie direct*, and going down to the *lie counter check*, the *lie circumstantial*, the *quip modest* and the *white lie*. Now a man may look you in the face with most unmovable composure, and utter a broad, or flat, or up-and-down, or otherwise a perpendicular lie—which you know to be a lie, and which he knows to be a lie himself, and so would all the world beside—this is only a harmless fiction in the manner of Sir Walter Scott—a Munchausen story—or only a little *romancing* (as we people of the country say) which harms nobody—not even its author. And when a man subscribes himself your most humble and obedient servant at the bottom of his letter, you know it to be a civil species of lying, for you would not think of directing him to brush your coat or black your boots. I wish all species of lies were as innocent as these.

The familiar story of the three black crows, shows in a very pointed and pleasant manner that the credulity of others is the principal temptation to the liar. There are to be sure, a great many lies told for profit; the trader will tell you an affecting little story about the cost of his goods; the doctor will pathetically protest with a most woful countenance (when it is toward you) that his patient is no better; and a lawyer will now and then for the benefit of a client, deviate a little from the nicety of fact. But it is in domestic life that we see the most notable instances of the art and effect of lying. It is when country cousins throng the house of their sixteenth half cousin on the mother's side, that you see all the beauty and amiableness of dissimulation. After the one hundred and one welcomes are gone through with, and after the requisite number of kisses and squeezes are perpetrated on the faces and hands of the whole troop, and all the kind and due inquiries made of aunts and uncles, and cousins who are yet to come, then comes lying and scandal;

"At every word a reputation dies"—

and before your footsteps are out of hearing, it is probable you will be entertained with a conversation of which you are the subject;—for instance;

Well, its a pity—
What's a pity?
—That Jaques—couldn't have believed it—
What?

Is light fingered!! He has pilfered a tub—a dog—and a brass kettle—it's all out! I knew he was little given to ly——But I wouldn't hurt his character, poor young man.

By and by another unfortunate wight makes his exit from the company, which is the signal that *his* character will not stand so fair as it did.

—I declare I should not have thought it. I'm sorry for the poor fellow!—(With a sigh.)

Poor fellow? why what's the matter?

—"*Pockets to let*," as Bob Logic says: he was thought to be cashy—but riches fly away on wings, as Lord Byron says.

It is with such innocent conversation as this that liars make themselves happy, & with great good nature sacrifice the reputation of their neighbors.

"Tell truth, and shame the Devil."

JAQUES.

*Law and Lawyers.*—Horne Tooke used to say, that law, in his opinion, ought not to be a luxury for the rich, but a remedy, to be easily, speedily, and cheaply obtained by the poor. When told that the courts of justice "were open to all," he replied, "and so is the London Tavern, to such as can pay for the entertainment."

A mirth which is not gaiety is often the mask which hides the convulsed and distracted features of agony—and laughter, which never yet was the expression of rapture, has often been the only intelligible language of misery. Ecstasy only smiles—despair laughs.

### ST. RONAN'S WELL.

It has long been fashionable to say, that each succeeding novel from the hand of the great wizard of the north is inferior to its predecessors, and on the present occasion the opinion has been reiterated with more than usual confidence. For our part we discover no falling off in St. Ronan's Well, in conception and delineation of the characters, though we admit that the tale is unequal in interest to many others of the Waverly novels. The subject is somewhat common (the greater part being the transaction at a watering place,) and consequently its appearing common is a proof of the fidelity of its delineation. But we imagine the generality of our readers are not aware that this is merely a prelude to another novel, which we should not be surprized if it eclipses all that Sir Walter has given to the world.—We find by an advertisement of new books, that we may expect in April next, a work from the north, entitled the "Siege of Ptolemy, or the History of the Crusades, by the Rev. Josiah Cargill, and Minister of St. Ronan's." The last novel informed us of the studious habits and research of Mr. Cargill, and that Touchwood was communicating to him some particulars of the Holy Land. Here then we have a peep behind the curtain, and it requires no argument to show that Sir Walter is again going back to the ages of chivalry, and that too at a time and place which will furnish him with the richest materials, and enable him once more to astonish and delight the world with the art of which he alone has the mastery.—*N. Y. Albion.*

### ART OF WRITING.

M. Le Roi has contrived a new and very simple method for teaching the art of writing. A thin and perfectly transparent plate of horn, of the usual size of a leaf of paper, has the polish removed from one of its sides. When laid upon the copy, the hand of a child easily traces the letters upon the unpolished side, which neither absorbs the ink nor allows it to spread. When the whole plate is written over, the ink is washed off with water, & is ready for a new exercise. Thus the same horn which is not liable to break, may serve indefinitely, and by this means produce a great economy of paper—a consideration not to be neglected. Several analogous methods have been adopted both in England and France. Oiled paper, glass, a machine for guiding the pupil's hand, &c. have been used, but it is evident that the method of M. Le Roi has none of their imperfections. The Minister of the interior who has witnessed the success obtained by this invention, has rewarded the author; and the societies of encouragement and of elementary instruction, as well as the writing academy, have expressed their approbation of this new process. Mothers may teach their children to write in the absence of their master, or even dispense with his attendance by the adoption of the horn.—*Silliman's Journal of Science.*

*From the Philadelphia Register.*

There is now in operation in this city a Steam Engine without boilers. This invention which has so generally been attributed to Mr. Perkins, in reality belongs to Mr. Hawkins, at present an aged and blind man. The latter gentleman for a number of years past, in consequence of his want of funds, has been unable to test the truth of his discovery, by an exhibition of a model of the machine. By the assistance of Mr. A. Planton, of this city, this important invention has at length been brought into practical use, and the public have now an opportunity of being satisfied as to its merit. It is to be seen at the corner of Vine and Ninth streets. All disadvantages, which arise from the use of boilers, are obviated in this machine, and by its generation of steam, all the dangers incident to the present method are effectually removed.

The difference of weight and room between this and the common engine, will be in the rates of ten to one in favor of the former. It requires but little fuel; and its first cost is comparatively small.—Cold water injected into the cylinder, which is kept in a furnace, is immediately converted into steam. Four strokes with a hand-pump are sufficient to work the piston, when the water is thrown into the cylinder from the condensing tub. The quantity of water used, is proportioned to the power to be obtained, and experiment has proved that little more than half a gill is only required for a four horse power. It is sincerely to be hoped, that the inventor of a machinery, which promises to be of such general benefit, will receive the encouragement to which his talent and his perseverance entitle him.

*Something Remarkable.*—By the existing laws of the State of Connecticut, all persons between the ages of 4 and 16, are entitled to a share of the public school money, and are to be numbered annually in the months of July or August for that purpose. We have the authority of the School Commissioner, that there was in the last enumeration a mother and her daughter, in the northwest part of the State, who were both entitled to school money. *Beat this who can!!!* *N. H. Reg.*

A learned gentleman who has written on the diseases of the *negroes*, attributes them all to the *want of rest.*

Two negroes at the south who had just been to hear an elegant pulpit discourse, were conversing together respecting it,—when one remarked that he "*could not understand*"—the other replied, that "*he understand all but one word.*" 'What dat?' "*Perseverance!*" 'O, me tell you what dat mean; it mean take right hold—hold fast—hang on—and not let go.'

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

### THE PILOT.

A literary correspondent of the Statesman, after reading the last popular novel of the American Scott, which, by the way, has already run almost through the second edition, penned in haste the following paragraph, which is truly curious to peruse, whatever may be said of the justice of the criticism.

"Precaution," the first of Mr. Cooper's novels, is well named, as it puts us on "our guard." "The Spy" follows, and the very name admonishes us to keep a "good look out." The "Pioneers" succeed in, in regular sequence, of border customs, scenery and morals; and last, not least, comes "The Pilot," with his "tale of the sea." All these works are liable to severe criticism, and some of them have received it; but the reading public the severest as well as the most profitable critic, having taken off edition after edition, leaves but little to be said in the way of general denunciation, with any prospect of putting "the sails aback."

Every thing from Mr. Cooper's prolific pen seems to be struck off at a "single heat," and sent to the printer with all its freshness and all its imperfections on its head. He writes rapidly; writes but once—has none of the limæ labor about his pages; often careless, but never tame; his gossip is spirited, and his blunders lead to genius' side. Precaution has the kindliest feelings and the best moral. The Spy is the most interesting story, and has the best dramatic keeping. The Pioneer is superior in graphical delineations of unusual character and forest scenery; & the Pilot, though possessing, I think, less general interest than its two immediate predecessors, yet written with more accuracy, and presenting some more highly wrought and admirable descriptions than either of them, will, no doubt, like the Waverleys, find its place by the side of its brothers.

## POLITICAL.

*From the Christian Spectator.*

A meeting of members from both houses of Congress was held at Washington on the evening of the 14th of February, for the purpose of recommending to the people of the United States, a candidate for the Presidency. Of the sixty-six gentlemen who composed this meeting, sixty-two concurred in a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the zeal with which some editors have advocated the propriety of such a measure, we think they will have failed to convince the intelligent part of the community that a congressional caucus is either expedient or constitutional. The constitution provides that the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in such manner as the several state legislatures may direct; and that they shall meet *in their respective States*, to discharge the duties of their appointment. It also provides that no *senator or representative*, or person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. These provisions were wisely calculated by the framers of the constitution, to secure, on the part of the electors, a faithful discharge of the high trust committed to them, and to prevent that caballing, and connivance at by-ends, which can never be too solicitously guarded against in the disposing of so capital an object of ambition as the highest office in the nation. But if our senators and representatives may meet—in their *private capacity*, if our readers please, which, however, is a solecism—in conclave at the seat of government—in the presence of the candidates themselves, and make a *virtual* election; the constitution is a dead letter, and the business of the electors a formality. They have only to ratify what is already done—to give a local habitation and a name to the individual who has been dictated to their choice.

We disclaim any reference in these remarks, either to the fitness or unfitness of the several candidates for the Presidency. That is a question in which we have no desire to become partisans. Nor have we introduced the subject of congressional caucuses, so much with a view to discuss their propriety, as with a desire to offer a remark or two on the general subject of the presidential election. For two years this subject has been publicly agitated; in the course of which, public decency has been disregarded, and public feeling trifled with. Editors of newspapers, affecting to direct the public mind in so important and delicate a matter; and discovering quite as much party zeal as patriotism, and quite as little disinterestedness as modesty, have suffered their columns to be filled with gratuitous criminations, with political biographies, and libellous discussions; errors called up from the grave to which oblivion had consigned them, like evil spirits mustered from the shades, have been made to cluster around the most exalted individuals in the nation—confidential letters have been published to the world—grossly personal allusions and angry retorts have been made on the floor of Congress,—and the subject has been insidiously interwoven with the discussion of important public measures. Now we ask, what has been gained, either to the interests of the parties concerned, or to the welfare of the nation, by a controversy so prematurely commenced, and so indecorously conducted? Has the public mind become any the better prepared for an election? Has the confidence of the people in any one candidate, been established or increased, or will the temper [illegible] candidates be rendered any the more acceptable in their estimation, by the calumnies which have been forged, or the "mournful reminiscences" which have been called [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

from oblivion? Ambitious men and parties may feel an interest in thus agitating this subject, but we are much mistaken if the great mass of honest citizens do not regard it with disgust, and with disquieting apprehensions respecting its tendency and ultimate effects. If in anticipation of every presidential election, we are to be visited with a bold, defamatory, electioneering spirit, pervading every section of the Union and gathering rancour from the protracted strife of years, thinking men may discover in the following allusion to our country, less of the sober prescience of philosophy than of the visions of poetry.

———Who shall then declare
The date of thy deep-founded strength, or tell
How, happy, in thy lap, the sons of men shall dwell?

The subject has as much to do with our respectability abroad, as with our tranquility at home. The progress of our 'great political experiment' is narrowly watched by the supporters of legitimacy in Europe; and every symptom of disorganization strengthens the hands of despotism.

*Caucus in Virginia.*—On Saturday night, the 21st ult. at 7 o'clock, the legislature of Virginia met in Caucus at the Capitol, for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President. Seventy-four members were absent, and 163 attended. Of those present, Mr. Crawford received 130 votes, Mr. Adams 7, Mr. Macon 6, General Jackson 6, and Mr. Clay 5. Mr. Gallatin received for Vice President, 109 votes, Mr. Cheeves 30, and Mr. Macon 10. There was considerable discussion in the caucus. Mr. Chapman Johnson opposed the nomination of any Vice President, but wished the selection to be left to the discretion of the college of electors. Mr. Tyler supported the nomination of Mr. Gallatin. He thought that "an almost certainty existed that the friends of the other presidential candidates would unite in the support of Mr. Gallatin." Mr. Tyler said, that "the election of President depended, in the main, upon Pennsylvania;" and that they ought not to "incur the *risk of losing the vote of Pennsylvania* by turning their backs on *her most distinguished and favored citizen!*" Mr. Braxton was not prepared to vote for Mr. Gallatin. He was sorry he had lived long enough *to see a foreigner nominated for so important an office.*"—One of the members said he felt scruples in nominating a Vice President, "because no man present knew any more of what his constituents thought of the successor of the Vice President, than of what they thought of the successor of the Emperor Alexander." The Richmond Phenix, a paper in the interest of Mr. Clay, says—"the events of this night will be long remembered in the annals of Virginia.——There were developements made—there were avowals declared, which must tend to spot the banner of Virginia, and humble its lofty pride in the dust." The National Gazette says—"As for the poor constituents of the Virginia Caucus, they have very little to do or say in the matter. Their right of suffrage is reduced to a mere shadow. It is not long since that we asked a Virginia gentleman of considerable sagacity, who had just performed a tour through his native State, whom the people appeared to prefer as the successor of Mr. Monroe. He answered that the people did not venture to form or express a decided preference; they were accustomed to yield to the arrangements made by cabals at Richmond—when Mr. Crawford came among them, they manifested no particular feeling towards him; but they assembled every where in crowds to greet Gen. Jackson with enthusiastic acclamations."—*N. Y. Spectator.*

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

*From the New-Haven Pilot.*

We are afraid our citizens are not sufficiently aware of the pecuniary advantages which would result from the establishment of this Institution in New-Haven. One of the best methods of forming an estimate, would be to make a calculation of the pecuniary benefits, which, as a city, we derive through the medium of Yale College. We submit the following conjectural estimate of the amount of money annually disbursed in our city, in consequence of the location of this Institution. It will doubtless appear larger than many have been accustomed to appreciate it, but we are persuaded that even if some of the items should be over-rated, the aggregate does not exceed the real expenditure. We have not the last catalogue of the College before us, but take part of our data from that of November, 1822. By this catalogue it appears that there were then 371 under-graduates. Say one half of these are from Connecticut, and that they on an average, expend annually 200 dollars.

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|---|---|---|
| 186 from Conn. | 200 Dols. | $37,000. |
| 185 from Abroad. | 500 Dols. | 92,500. |
| 92 Med. Students, | 250 Dols. | 23,000. |
| 20 Resident Grad. | 400 Dols. | 8,000. |
| Pres. & 10 Profess. | 1000 Dols. | 11,000. |
| 7 Tutors, | 400 Dols. | 2,800. |
| Steward and Servants, (say) | | 2,000, |
| | | $176,300. |

Here we have a direct result of 176,300 Dollars per annum. But in consequence of the establishment of Yale College in our city, it has become emphatically *a place of education.* For the last year there have been educated in six or seven Female Schools of the higher class, about 250 young Ladies; while the city of Hartford can hardly support a single school of this grade. Of these young ladies, about 200 must be from abroad, or the children of persons who have come here to seek an eligible place of education. Say that these 200 young ladies expend annually, on an average, 250 dollars: we have an additional sum of 50,000 dollars. Again, we may compute that more than 20 Families are now residing here for the advantages of education, and that they expend annually 1000 dollars each, making an addition of 20,000. If to these sums, we add all that is expended in our city by the relatives of the youth, by visitors at exhibitions and commencements, and by travellers who are attracted here by literary curiosity, we shall make an aggregate of about 300,000 dollars *annually disbursed in our city in consequence of its literary fame, and derived directly, or indirectly from the location of Yale College.*'

We cannot undertake to say what percentage of this money goes into the pockets of our permanent citizens, (probably a fourth or a third of the whole amount,) but we have presented our calculations that they may be applied to Washington College. The plan on which this new Institution is to be established is of such a character, that we hesitate not to predict, that in a very few years, its students will equal the number now contained in Yale; and that too, without injury to the older institution. The great question to be considered by the inhabitants of New-Haven is, *whether they will exert themselves to obtain the advantages which must result from the establishment of Washington College or whether they will tamely yield them up to advance the interests of a rival city.*

## RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

On the first of April next, this institution will be open for the reception of patients. On that day it will be consecrated to the objects for which it was designed; & dedicated to the reception and recovery of the most unfortunate of our fellow-men. To the public and especially to those who have so liberally patronized the Retreat, a brief statement of its situation and prospects is justly due.—In conformity to a vote of the Society, and with the approbation of the commissioners of the State, a building has been erected on the grounds of the institution, which is capable of accommodating about fifty patients, and a proportionate number of attendants. It is situated on an eminence about one mile from the city of Hartford, and commands a delightful view of the valley of the Connecticut and of the surrounding country. In the construction of the building every exertion has been made to render it a secure and at the same time a desirable place of abode. The interior is so arranged as to furnish for each patient a convenient apartment, and to accommodate the personal attendants of those whose situation requires more than ordinary attention.—The house is warmed by furnaces in the basement, so that during the severest cold of winter the patients will enjoy the benefit of a mild temperature without being exposed to the dangers of an open fire. From each wing of the building a door opens into a large court-yard, in which the insane will be permitted to range for exercise and amusement under the immediate care of some faithful attendant. The building is surrounded by the grounds of the institution, a portion of which will be converted into gardens, which will furnish employment during the summer for such as are disposed to labor; while the other portions will be appropriated to walks for the patients, and to such purposes as are judged most likely to promote the welfare of the Retreat.

A Physician, well known for his skill in the treatment of insanity, and for his kindness to the unfortunate subjects of that fearful disease, has been chosen to superintend the institution. Under his immediate direction the insane will be supplied with whatever is calculated to alleviate their disorder; they will be treated with the utmost humanity, and receive every attention which their unhappy situation may require. By him they will be visited daily, and supplied with remedies best suited to their respective cases, and subjected to the moral regimen most likely to restore them to reason.

A steward and matron of good moral character, kind dispositions, and suitable attainments, have been chosen to superintend the domestic concerns of the institution; and the same qualifications will be deemed necessary in the nurses and attendants, to whose vigilance the patients are entrusted.

Under the immediate care of such a physician, and of such attendants, the friends of the insane may feel assured, that no efforts will be spared to effect, in every case, a restorative to reason and health. Each patient will be treated with kindness, and receive the most indulgent regimen, compatible with his situation and recovery. Neglect, cruelty, and unnecessary severity, will in no instance be sanctioned by those who have the superintendence of the Retreat.

We are happy to state that the expense of supporting patients will be moderate, & in comparison with the charges at other establishments of the same kind in the U. States, extremely low. It is, however, expected that those whose circumstances require more than common attention, will pay in proportion to their means and accommodations. It is moreover required that the friends of patients deposite with the Prudential Committee, security for the payment of their quarterly expenses, and for their removal, when discharged. At no distant day, it is hoped that the funds of the Retreat will admit of the accommodation of gratuitous patients. But for the attainment of this desirable object, we must look to a continuance of the liberality of its present patrons, and for the benevolent exertions of our citizens throughout the state.

We feel bound to add that, although the institution has been liberally patronized, it is very far from being completely furnished.—Nearly all the furniture which has been provided was presented by the ladies of Hartford. They have generously bestowed beds, bedding, and other furniture for about twenty apartments, and we hope that their example will be followed by others and that the Retreat will ultimately be furnished throughout by the ladies in other parts of the state.——We know of no other object which has greater claims on their liberality, and appeal to them with confidence for additional supplies of furniture, and articles of every description will be thankfully received, and those who give will long be remembered as the benefactors of one of the most important of our public charities.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH,
S. B. WOODWARD, } *Committee.*
G. SUMNER,

PENSIONERS.—Congress have appropriated funds for the payment of pensioners, so that they can receive their dues on application to the different agencies.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. March 10.*

By the arrival of the packet ship Topaz, at Boston, intelligence has been received from Liverpool as late as the 28th of January. The accounts extracted from different English papers differ materially with regard to the views of France and Spain concerning South America. An article from the London Sun of January 15th, speaks with confidence of the determination of Spain and Portugal to attempt the reduction of their former possessions in South America under the yoke of the mother countries. The following statement from French accounts denies this entirely, and attempts to give a different colouring to what are considered by others as preparation for the conquest of South America.—

"The report that preparations were making in Lisbon for a grand expedition to the Brazils is denied, and it is asserted that only some transports are fitting out to convey troops to the Cape de Verd Islands to prevent their being taken by a *coup de main* by Lord Cochrane. The marine of Portugal it is added, consists of one ship of 80 guns, three frigates, four corvettes, and five sloops of war, half of which can scarcely keep the sea. It is said that on the 13th the Spanish ambassador at Paris, the Duke of San Carlos, for the second time communicated to M. Chateaubriand the demand of the Spanish government, for the mediation of that of France between her and her colonies."

### THE ALLIES & SOUTH AMERICA.

The editor of the London Sun of the 15th of January, states positively that he understands "from a quarter in which confidence may be placed, that the Spanish government have come to a determination to try at all hazards to regain their South American provinces, either by an expedition, or trying the effect of a counter-revolution. The Portuguese are also determined to reconquer Rio de Janeiro. Both governments are now busily employed in forming the means for the above projects."

The same paper makes the following remarks upon the decrees of Ferdinand, relative to the South American States, which it considers of French manufacture:

"We can only repeat our conviction that the decree itself, whether of Spanish French or Russia origin, is, taken in connexion with the naval preparations in France and the Peninsula, calculated to excite the most serious alarm as to those ulterior views against South America, the existence of which has been so long suspected, and which we firmly believe can only be frustrated by such a declaration in the speech of the King of England, on the assembling of Parliament, as will render the policy of this country respecting South America, at least as unequivocal and decisive as that which has been proclaimed on the part of the United States. In addition to the other grounds of suspicion as to the secret manœuvres of the French government, we have reason to believe that it is even intended to send out to South America the 12,000 Spanish prisoners of war who were taken in the campaign of last year, and who are still confined in France. Great numbers of Frenchmen may be secretly incorporated with them and thus a formidable force could be sent out by France, under the pretext that it is entirely Spanish. We shall not be surprised if it shall hereafter appear that several thousand Spaniards have already accompanied the eighteen hundred Frenchmen who are acknowledged to have sailed from Brest."

In a Madrid date of the 4th, we find the following remark—"It is agreed that there exists a secret treaty between France & Spain, but the principal base of it are not known; only the assistance, or the direct, or indirect means are spoken of, which France is to furnish to reconquer a part of the Spanish colonies.—It is also generally supposed that Ferdinand has made some cessions—only the Balearic Islands are mentioned, and it is added that this cession has excited some disputes with a cabinet which opposes it. The Notes of the Ambassadors of France and Russia with the Spanish Ministry cross each other. The two ambassadors are on good terms with each other; but M. de Bulgari is more intimately connected with the fanatic party among the courtiers of Ferdinand, who follow in preference the policy of Russia, tho' that of France is not very different."

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The London Courier remarks:—"We consider it not at all unlikely that the message of the President of the United States will give umbrage to the Russian government.

In truth, the tone of that message is very decidedly hostile to the extravagant pretentions of a power which, with all imaginable coolness, contemplated the turning by a Russian Ukase, of the Pacific Ocean into a Russian Lake. We have reason to believe, that the explanations which have taken place between our own government and that of the United States, upon the subject of the message have been of the most satisfactory kind. We believe, also, we may venture to assure our readers, that upon all the great measures now engrossing the attention of Europe and the United States, this country and America understand each other perfectly; and are upon the best possible footing.

We are happy to state that the most favorable accounts have lately been received from Ireland. All apprehensions of any scarcity being experienced this winter, had wholly subsided; the value of agricultural produce generally, had increased; and there were grounds for indulging the most pleasing anticipations."

### SITUATION OF SPAIN.

Bilboa is in a lamentable situation; the plan of despoiling the commercial houses is not given up, and in consequence, several merchants leave that place to settle at St. Ander. "Never," says a letter from Bilboa, "were we so oppressed by these vandals, as since we had a French garrison; we cannot go any distance from the town, or leave home after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, without exposing ourselves to be assassinated or beat. Our complaints to the French commandant are ineffectual."

The bands of dispersed soldiers and of robbers in Catalonia become more numerous in proportion as the distress in that province increases.

Intelligence from Bayonne, of the 10th of January, says:—We have news from Madrid of the 5th, which is interesting, & may be expected daily to be more so.—The Spanish counter-revolution was conducted with address, and no sacrifice spared to make it succeed at all points on the approach of the French. The monks showed their skill in exciting the movements; but they have not been able to control it. In vain they would check the impulse given to the populace of the town and the country. They are themselves carried away by the torrent, without knowing where it will stop. In the midst of the scenes of blood their appearance has no more the magic influence which formerly suspended the dagger of the assassins, and disperse them at the sight of a crucifix; they are now despised and insulted by the assassins whom they have armed, unless they encourage their crimes by preaching that every thing is lawful against the Liberals, and that it is serving God and the King to exterminate them.—On all sides are heard complaints and lamentations over the fate of victims sacrificed to party spirit, and more frequently private revenge and to the irresistible propensity to robbing and pillage.

There is a physician, whom requisition and contributions, demanded on the entrance of the Royalists, have entirely ruined; confined in a dungeon, from which he is not released till after the expiration of some months, because his skill is used to preserve the life of the wife of one of the Chiefs of the party. Happy at having succeeded, he thinks himself secure from farther persecution, when the Spanish Military authority signifies to him either to return to the Inquisition or to pay 3000 reals. Here is an unfortunate father of a family who having been confined for five months without cause, & having exhausted all his resources, sends away his wife & children, and puts an end to his existence with a cord. (Saragossa.) It is a soldier who is dragged through the street with a rope round his neck; inhabitants, militiamen who are beaten with clubs, or shot without ceremony, or who are suffered to expire of misery and famine in the prisons in which they are crowded.—(Toledo.)—In another place the house of one is burnt, the crops and plantations of another torn up. (Alcala.) The property of a loyalist is pillaged, whom his humanity had induced to defend the life of a soldier; children of the cradle are not safe from the dagger of the assassin; they are made responsible for the opinions of their fathers—here, in fact, they hang the faithful dog of a Liberal who has fled.—(Madrid.) In other places it is in the name of the local authorities, and in utter contempt of the Sovereign himself, that the most horrid persecutions are exercised. Notwithstanding the Coventions, which promise security for persons and property, the possessions of those are confiscated who fly to avoid imprisonment or death. At Valencia, the prisons are full, and new places of confinement are getting ready. The arrival of the Archbishop in that city, far from calming the people's minds, has been the signal for new persecutions. The city of Alicant has imitated this criminal example, and two hundred Liberals have been arrested. Many landholders sell their estates and emigrate to foreign countries; the merchants imitate their example; at Madrid, the principal houses are liquidating their accounts.

### THE GREEKS.

A London paper of the 20th of January says:—"Letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult give a very favorable picture of the prospects of the Greeks, as founded upon the disunion of the Turks respecting the mode of operation against them. The Divan having, after a discussion of nearly a month's duration, resolved upon sending the Grand Vizier against the Greeks, armed with full powers by the Sultan, had caused their decision to be made known through private channels, so, during to do so publicly until they had ascertained the state of the public feeling, on account of the great objection which the Turks have to the Grand Vizier's quitting the capital, and which arises from a superstitious notion that such a step is only justified by a state of extreme peril. The communication had, it appears, met with the most decided objections, and the Janizaries had even proceeded to outrage. It was therefore imagined that the intention would be abandoned.

The conferences for the surrender of Coron and Modon have not led to any result; The Turkish garrisons of those places asking terms which the Greeks have not judged acceptable; and the latter having learned that the Turks began to be in want of provisions, and that they had many sick.

Prince Maurocordato, who saved Missolunghi last winter by his judicious measures for its defence, has returned to that place, where he has caused himself to be acknowledged as civil Governor and military commandant in Western Greece.

The Turkish men of war which were cruising about Missolunghi, have entirely vanished since the appearance of a considerable Greek fleet.

The Greek Government has enjoined Prince Maurocordato to organize, without delay, an expedition against the forts still held by the Turks on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto.

Collections were still making in England in aid of the Greeks. A loan of 800,000*l.* had been contracted for the service of the Greeks by bonds in Paris and London. The prospectus was to be issued on the 21st.

An article from Warsaw, dated 26th December, mentions that the Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Pietrkow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday; and a Frankfort article informs that an Ukase of the Emperor of Russia allows all Jews residing in the Russian empire, who have embraced the Catholic religion according to the rites of the Greek church, to enter the ecclesiastical orders of that religion.

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We have been favored by a gentleman of this city, with the following passage of a letter, which he received this morning from a very respectable American, resident in Mexico. It communicates important information.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"MEXICO, JAN. 7.

"The English Commissioners, three in number, Harvey, Ward, and O'Conner with a Consul General, and Consuls for Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are in this city. The second leaves here in a few days for England, & takes with him such a favorable account of the situation of affairs here that there is no doubt the independence will be acknowledged by Great Britain, and that she will prevent the other European powers from meddling with us. They are delighted with Mexico and the reception they have met with. All they asked was the abolition of the slave trade, which has already been done away—no commercial privileges or interference in the form of government; leaving the people of this country at liberty to adopt what they think most conducive to their welfare and prosperity."

# CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Friday, March 5.*

The resolution submitted by Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts was again read. The resolution requests from the President of the United States copies of the instructions given to our minister to France, with the correspondence, and such other information in reference to spoliations committed on our commerce by the vessels of the nation previous to the year 1800 as it may be proper to communicate, in order to show how far the individual claims to indemnity for those spoliations was affected by the Convention concluded with France in the year 1800.

It appeared from the remarks of Mr Barbour, that these documents were so voluminous that they could not be prepared the present session. Mr. Lloyd replied that as the claims could not be acted upon until the information was obtained, he hoped the resolution would be agreed to.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, March 5.*

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Condict in the chair, on the state of the Union, on the bill for amending the several acts laying duties on imports.

Mr. Tod moved to amend the 5th section of the bill by adding to that article which lays a duty on window glass, of several different sizes, the following proviso, (to prevent the laws being evaded,) viz; "provided that all window glass imported in plates uncut be included in the above duty."

Mr. Tod moved to add to the clause which lays a duty "on iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling $1 12 per hundred weight," the following words, (for the same purpose of preventing the duty's being evaded,) on plough plates or share moulds of a duty one cent and a half per pound.

On this motion some conversation took place between Messrs. Cambreleng, Brown, Sandford, Udree, and Cobb.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 59, noes 63.

Mr. Todd then moved to add to the clause containing a duty on Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, the words, "on all ingrain carpets and carpeting 25 cents per square yard;" which motion was carried.

Mr. Tod then moved to add to the clause laying duties on nail rods, sheet iron, and iron slit and rolled, the following words, "on pig iron 75 cents per cwt." On this motion a prolonged and desultory debate arose, which continued until past 4 o'clock.

The speakers in favor of the motion were Messrs. Tod, Brown, Stewart, Udree, Forward, and Garrison.

Those in opposition to the duty were, Messrs. Cambreleng, Reed, Mercer, Fuller, Poinsett, Sterling, Crowninshield, Floyd, and Foot, of Connecticut.

It was advocated, first, on the general principles of the bill—that our own manufacturers should, wherever it was practicable, be encouraged in preference to those of foreign countries, in order to promote internal trade, and the independence of the country, and to provide a resource in case of war. The article of iron is abundant, being found in almost all the States of the Union; its quality is equal to that of any in the world; pig iron is its very rudest form of manufacture—it employs labor that would otherwise remain idle; a duty has already been laid on bar iron, which will lead to the importation of pig, unless that importation is met by a duty on pig also; none was imported previous to 1818; in that year one hundred tons were imported, and the importation has already reached thirty-one hundred tons a year. This goes to keep the native riches of the country buried in the earth, while foreign products and industry are promoted.

It was opposed on the general ground that, instead of benefitting manufactures, this duty went to injure them. Pig iron is not imported in any very large quantity—and that which is imported is not brought from abroad on account of a lower price, but of a peculiar quality. It is the *Scottish grey iron,* which has a degree of fineness and solidity, which renders it peculiarly fit for small castings used in machinery. It must be mixt with our own iron for certain kinds of work—we have no substitute for it, and the duty is only so much laid on the manufacturer; so that this is, in truth, a strife between manufacturer and manufacturer, and not a question whether the general interests of manufactures are to be promoted.

It was rejoined, that the quality of the Scotch pig iron did not depend on any thing peculiar in the ore, but in the manner of preparing it; and that the iron of this country could be so mixed as to be made either into what is called grey-iron, or white, at the will of the iron-master, and details of the process was given. There was a difference between rock and bog ore: the latter was of a finer texture, shrunk in cooling, and made a fine and brittle metal, fit for machinery; the other swelled in cooling, was of a coarser and tougher texture and was fit for bar iron—one is called red shear, the other cold shear.

Much occasional pleasantry arose, and agreeably relieved the dryness of the debate. Mr. Tod compared himself to the man represented in the title page of the almanac, struck through on every side, and in every part of his body; and, in reply to the intimation that, as Chairman of the Committee he ought to have been acquainted with certain facts of a statistical and geographical kind, with which he did not seem familiar, replied, that to fight an enemy, and beat them too, it was not needful to know all the captains and colonels, and of the rank and file that made up the army.

The question being put on Mr. Tod's amendment, by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative, Ayes 79, Noes 111.

# DOMESTIC.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt is still under the consideration of the Senate, and no vote has as yet been taken to test their sense upon the [illegible] expediency of its passage. That popular opinion calls loudly for an improvement of this kind, cannot be doubted, when it is considered that the subject has been alluded to in so many of the [illegible]tive messages of the Governors of the several states to their respective legislatures. That our system of jurisprudence should be made to coincide with the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the people, is a reason equally conclusive, why so beneficial an alteration should at once be introduced. The Legislature of Maine has followed the example that has been set by some of her sister states, in erasing the odious feature from her laws, an example we cordially hope that will continue to be followed, until it is expunged from every statute book in the Union.—*Washington Republican.*

*State Insolvent Laws.*—The last New York Statesman contains able sketches of the arguments of Counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of the Constitutionality of the Insolvent Laws of New-York. [illegible]sel were some of our most eminent Counsellors. Messrs. Webster, Clay, O[illegible], Haines, and Wheaton. The judgment of the Court is anxiously expected in New-York.—*Bost. Cent.*

*Tariff Bill.*—Letters from Washington say;—"Some of the Members who have voted against the tariff bill, have given in their adhesion to it, in consequence of the modifications made on motion of Mr. Tod. It will be further modified, and will probably pass the House; but it is expected the people will find, what they have before found, that there is a redeeming spirit in the Senate."—*Bost. Cent.*

*The Presidency.*—The National Intelligencer contains a [illegible] feeling communication, addressed to W. H. Crawford, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun, urging four of them to decline standing as candidates for the Presidential Election in favor of Gen. Jackson, "the only surviving hero of the revolution upon whom can yet be conferred the distinguished honor of ruling a free and enlightened nation."—*N. Y. Spectator.*

*Rats.*—Some time since one of my family was sick, and we set a candle in a low candlestick in the fire place in the same room. About midnight we were alarmed in consequence of the house being filled with smoke, and on searching for the cause, it appeared that a rat had taken the lighted candle out of the candlestick, and dragged it under the floor, which set fire to the house and would have consumed it had not the fire been timely discovered.—*New Haven Register.*

GOVERNOR ROBERTSON.—Gov. Robertson communicates his annual Message to the Louisiana Legislature of the 5th ult. from which, for the gratification of our readers, we proceed to extract two or three passages, which we have ourselves perused with particular interest. *Imprisonment for Debt.*—"Strange that so unrighteous a system should have existed—stranger still, that it should be suffered yet to pollute our free institutions. The *lex talionis,* an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is discarded as unworthy of civilization. But, will you give up a man, body and soul, to be tortured and debased by his creditor, because he withholds from him a certain portion, however small, of mere dross—merely dross, when weighed against human liberty. The spirit of our government—the epoch at which we live—the dictates of justice, and the feelings of every honest heart, all revolt against this odious legacy of ages past away, and unworthy of the influence they yet possess over minds that should be firm enough to burst their trammels.

The transition, in all respects, is natural, from imprisonment for debt to imprisonment for crime, and our whole scheme of confining those who owe money with those who steal it—petty delinquents, with hardened offenders, admirably calculated to convert the innocent into criminals, and to give to criminals all the accomplishments which a jail education can bestow."—*Washington Republican.*

The Trenton (N. J.) Federalist, of 14 March, says, that a strange animal has recently appeared in that neighborhood, which has excited the curiosity of many, and some alarm. Its size is that of a large dog, color brown, with long tail—flies with great fleetness at the approach of man. His head is in form of a cat's, and his track upon the snow does not resemble that of any animal known there. It is supposed to have killed and eaten sheep—keeps mostly in the open fields—he does not leap fences, but climbs over or goes up stairs—the hunters have not been able with good horses to overtake him—and the dogs keep at a very respectful distance in chase. When he stops and looks round they stop also.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, March 17, 1824.

## National Election.

### PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President,

**JOHN Q. ADAMS.**

For Vice-President,

**ANDREW JACKSON.**

Both "recommended to the people of the United States," by their political integrity, talents, services, and experience, as suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March 1825.

### CAUCUS TICKET.

For President,

**WM. H. CRAWFORD.**

For Vice-President,

**ALBERT GALLATIN.**

Both "recommended to the people of the United States" by the Caucus of Senators and Representatives, which convened at Washington on the 14th February last, as suitable persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1825. The former having 62 votes and the latter 57 votes, *out of two hundred and sixty-one members*, leaving a plurality against Mr. Crawford of *one hundred and ninety-nine*, and against Mr. Gallatin, *two hundred and four*.

## Republican Nomination.

## 1824.

At a numerous meeting of Republicans, assembled from various parts of the State, held in the State House at Hartford, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1823—Elisha Faxon, Esq. of Stonington, was appointed Chairman, and J. P. Hall, Clerk—

*Voted*, That the subject of nominating suitable persons to be recommended to the people to fill the various State offices, in 1824, be referred exclusively to the Republican members of the House of Representatives. Whereupon, being organized as above, they proceeded to nominate the following persons, to be recommended by the electors of this State, at their meeting in 1824, to fill the offices attached to their names:

HIS EXCELLENCY

**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**

*For Governor.*

HIS HONOR

**DAVID PLANT,**

*For Lieut. Governor.*

**ISAAC SPENCER, Esq.**

*For Treasurer.*

**THOMAS DAY, Esq.**

*For Secretary.*

The meeting having chosen Committees from the various counties to nominate Senators, to be reported at a future time, adjourned to May the 27th, 1824.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives having assembled according to adjournment—the committees from the various counties, nominated the following persons to be recommended to the Electors, at their meeting in 1824, for Senators—which were accepted and approved by the whole meeting.

*Hartford County.*
ELISHA PHELPS,
LUTHER LOOMIS.
*New Haven County.*
WM. MOSELEY,
ABEL WHEELER.
*New London County.*
CHRIST'R. MANWARRING.
*Fairfield County.*
DAVID HILL.
*Windham County.*
EBENEZER YOUNG,
DAVID KEYES.
*Litchfield County.*
ORANGE MERWIN,
SETH P. BEERS.
*Middlesex County.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT.
*Tolland County.*
CALVIN WILLEY.

### IMPORTANT ELECTION.

We find the wheels of time, ere we were aware, have nearly rolled us on to the first Monday in April—the day on which the freemen of this State will assemble to make a selection from among themselves of such men as they would have to preside in their councils and to hold their highest offices—That day, too, will be doubly interesting to the freemen, as being *the lonly day* in which they can individually express, by their votes, their predilection for the man whom they would have for their next *President*. It should, therefore, be constantly borne in mind by the people, (in whom *all power is invested*,) that they have only an indirect voice in the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States—the right of appointing Electors being yet in the Legislature. It therefore becomes the freemen to be on the alert—to scan well those who are to represent them in the next Assembly—to see that they are men of integrity—men of principle—men that will consult the views and wishes of their constituents in every public act, and more especially in the important one of appointing Electors.

Another Complaint.—Mr. Buckingham, editor of the Boston Courier, was summoned to attend the Municipal Court in Boston on Thursday last, to answer to another indictment (the third) found against him by the grand jury, on the complaint of A. Eustaphieve, Esq. Russian Consul.

The population of Michigan increases so rapidly, that the Editor of the Detroit Gazette believes that in 1826 or 27, at farthest, they will be intitled, from her numbers, to an admission into the Union as a State.

A Providence paper announces the departure from that city of a Mr. Montaos, who professes to be a dancing master. It appears that he opened a dancing school, was well patronized, received his pay in advance, borrowed about $20 of his scholars, contracted other debts to the amount of $200, and then danced off.

*Detroit Campaign.*—We learn (says the Salem Gazette) by the Patriot, that general Hull has written a history of his campaign at Detroit, which is to be published in numbers in the Centinel.

*A Patriot in distress.*—An American Revolutionary Officer, Major Swan, (of Boston,) is said to be in the prison of St. Pelogie, in France, for debt, and has been there fifteen years. A New York paper proposes, in this age of liberality, to raise a subscription and procure the discharge of this old compatriot in arms of La Fayette and Washington, that he may return to his country.

The loss by the destruction of the United States Arsenal, at Springfield, is estimated at $15,000.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Connecticut,*

### A PROCLAMATION.

By the kind providence of God, we have nearly arrived at the period, when, in obedience to our duty, and in pursuance of the principles in which we have been instructed, by our pious ancestors, we are required conscientiously to review our past transactions, and to form new resolutions for the direction of our future conduct:

I HAVE, therefore, thought fit to appoint *Friday the sixteenth day of April* next, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of solemn HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER. And I do accordingly hereby invite the Ministers and Teachers of all denominations, to assemble at the respective places appointed for public worship, then and there, in connexion with all the good people of this State, to offer united supplications to Almighty God, that He would accept the homage of contrite hearts, which alone are acceptable in his sight; that He would graciously pardon all our sins, and especially the great offence of disregarding the divine precepts and perfect example, prescribed and revealed, by His Son, our Saviour and final Judge.

Also, to implore the Divine guidance and protection in favor of the President of the United States, and all the other authorities and councils of our country;—that He would illuminate the paths of their duties; guard them from dissentions; enable them wisely to counteract, and the people manfully to resist, under their direction, every devise, which may be framed, by the powers of darkness, for our annoyance, and graciously to avert from us, and from our posterity, the consequences of every error.

Also, to intreat his blessing on the family of mankind; that he would cause justice to prevail; that violence, fraud, hypocrisy, superstition and tyranny may cease; that the lights of christianity, science, civilization and liberty may be universally diffused; and the whole earth be filled with his glory.

All servile labor and vain recreations, on said day, are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, at Litchfield, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-eighth.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

[INSERTED BY REQUEST.]
*From the Register.*

**Stockbridge & Washington Marble.**

Fellow Citizens—It is pleasing to see the Mechanics of our country striving for improvements—for those improvements which will bless rising generations.

I have lately seen some publications in the papers concerning the difference in quality and of course value, of Washington and Stockbridge marble. Curiosity thus excited, was determined on ocular demonstration, and forthwith improved by an opportunity with my friend to view the solemn yet pleasant burial place of this city.

Are monuments erected for a temporary present show for a few days—or for durable remembrance? If for the latter, it is important to choose the best Marble.

Upon examination, you will certainly find that monuments built of Washington Marble are generally in a full state of decay, while the Stockbridge marble remains good as at first. Look at them where they stand side by side, and mark the difference. It is all-important that the public should be informed of the difference. Is there a man unbiassed and sincerely honest that will say, there is no material difference in the quality and value of these Marbles, after inspecting the monuments that have been erected a few years past. I presume not one.

*New-Haven, May 1st. 1823.*

ORDAINED—In Ashburnham, on the 25th of February, Rev. Gardner Perkins, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. The services were solemn and impressive; and were attended by a crowded audience. The music was appropriate, and discovered a cultivated and an improved taste in the "Union Harmonic Society of Ashburnham."—*Hist. Cont.*

## Married,

In Windham, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Everitt, Doct. Wm. H. Cogswell, to Miss Mary L. Fuller, daughter of Doct. Josiah Fuller, both of Plainfield.

In Lebanon on the 11th inst. Mr. John Wattles, to Miss Bethiah Mason.

In Franklin, by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. Rowland Robinson, to Miss Mary Griswold.

In Franklin, by Ira Abel Esq. Robert Staunton, to Miss Harriet L. Ladd.

In Lebanon, Rev. John Robinson, to Miss Elizabeth S. Tiffany.

In Lisbon, Mr. William Darney, of Brooklin, to Miss Tirza Chapman, of the former place.

At Voluntown, on the 14th inst. Mr. Jesse Paul, Merchant, to Miss Eliza S. Treat, daughter of Amos Treat, Esq.

## Died,

*"The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance."*

In this city, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Hannah Story, wife of Mr. Henry Story, aged 74 years. After a long and painful illness she fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer, through whose meritorious suffering and death she had the strongest faith that she should meet with a happy and welcome admittance through the pearly gates into the paradise of her God. She has been a faithful and persevering member of the Baptist Church in this place, from the time it was constituted. Her exemplary piety, patience and resignation, during the last years of her life, while passing through scenes of affliction & distress, left to her surviving friends a satisfactory evidence that she was literally what she professed to be, a humble follower of Christ.—*Communicated.*

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mrs. Susan D. Herrick wife of Capt. Nathaniel Herrick, aged 40 years.

At Ashford, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Eunice Utley, wife of Mr. Daniel Utley, aged 42 years.

At Pomfret, Miss Jerusha Grosvenor, aged 21 years.

At Canterbury, Miss Dorathy Hibard, aged 92.

At Brooklin, Mrs. Eunice Backus, aged 58.

## MARINE LIST.

March 9—Sailed, *slp. Rover, Lathrop, Boston.*

Arrived, *sloop Driver, Williams, Killingworth; sloop Flying-Fish, Brown, Providence.*

10—Sailed, *slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

12—*sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

Arrived, *sloop Success, Smith, New-Haven; schooner Leo, Lambard, Barnstable; sloop Maria, Davison, N. Y.*

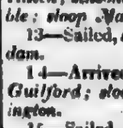
13—Sailed, *sloop Success, Smith, Haddam.*

14—Arrived, *sloop Albion, Barker, Guilford; sloop Rover, Williams, Huntington.*

15—Sailed, *sloop Driver, Williams, Albany.*

16—*sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

**FOR PROVIDENCE.**



THE new Sloop ALBION, Wm. Barker, Master, will commence running between Norwich and Providence on Friday next. Said sloop has comfortable accommodations for passengers, and will sail fast as she can. For freight or passage apply to the Master,

JAMES N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March 16.* 3w102—

**FOR BOSTON.**

SCHOONER Leo, C. Lambard, will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at Capt. James N. Brown's Wharf.

*March 16.* 1w102—

**FOR SALE,**

THE good Sloop Mary, burthen 72 tons, with all her appurtenances. She is a good sea vessel, and is well calculated for the Southern or West India business. For terms apply to

SAMUEL TYLER,
or EDMUND D. ROATH.

*Norwich, March 16.* 102—

THE meeting of the Proprietors of St. George's Church, in Jewett City, will be on Tuesday the 30th instant, instead of the 29th, as notified in the Courier last week.

*March 17.* 102

**NOTICE.**

THE Proprietors of the Chelsea Grammar School, are hereby notified that a new quarter will commence on Monday the 22d inst.

DWIGHT RIPLEY
JOSEPH PERKINS } *Directors.*
J. L. BUSWELL,

*Norwich, March 15, 1824.* 102—

**Carpenter's Tools.**

A LARGE assortment of Carpenter's Bench & Moulding Tools. Just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March 16.* 102—

**Steam-Boat FOR NEW-YORK.**

THE Steam-Boat Experiment, D. HAVENS, *Master*, will leave Norwich for New-York, on Monday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Fare through, $5 50.

N. B.—The Experiment will run alternately from New-York to Norwich and Hartford, until another Boat is added to the Line.

*March 16, 1824.*

**AUCTION.**

THE subscriber will sell at Auction on the 24th inst. at the shop of Mr. Joseph Kingsley, in Norwich, (Chelsea Society) all the Carpenter and Joiner Tools belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Gibbs, of Norwich, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

ELIJAH GIBBS, *Adm'r.*

Also for sale at the subscriber's house, in Franklin, on the 25th inst a number of Cows, one pair of three year old cattle, dairy and farming utensils, &c.

ELIJAH GIBBS.

*Franklin, March 15, 1824.* 102—

**AUCTION.**

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 25th of March inst. at the public house of Chandler Woodworth, in Bozrah, 3 or 4 yoke of young Oxen, a number of Cows 2 or 3 likely young horses, and one second hand two horse waggon.—Auction to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. If the 25th is stormy, the first fair day.

*March 16.* 2w102—

**AUCTION.**

THE subscriber's Auction stand adjourned till Saturday the 20th inst. if fair weather, if not, until the first fair day the following week.

JOEL KINNE,
REUBEN BURGES.

*Franklin, March 16, 1824.*

**NOTICE.**

THE co partnership heretofore existing between Christopher Avery and Jedediah Baker, under the firm of Avery & Baker, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.—Those people indebted to said company, must make immediate payment to Christopher Avery, who alone is authorized to settle and receive the same.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY,
JEDEDIAH BAKER.

*Plainfield, March 4, 1824.* 3w'2—

**Wanted Immediately,**

ONE or two journeymen Hatters, to work at felting, to whom good wages and good pay will be made.

ALSO,

One or two Boys of suitable age and character, as apprentices to the above business, to whom the *best* encouragement will be given.

LUTHER D. LEACH.

*Hampton, March 9, 1824.* 3w'2—

**TIMBER, &c. WANTED.**

FEW tons Chesnut Wharf Timber, and

**10,000** Chesnut Barrel Staves,

By JOS. BREED.

*March 16.* 102—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1824—*

Present, John Hyde Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Capt. WILLIAM LORING,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Gen. Hill*, the Executor of the last Will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.—Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.

*Attest, Burrall Lathrop, Clerk*

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at the session of said Court at Norwich, in and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. ELISHA LEFFINGWELL, of said Norwich, adjudged by said Court to be an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Leffingwell, that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of April and July, and the third Wednesday of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated at Norwich, this 15th day of March, 1824. 3w102—

JOHN HYDE,
JAS. STEDMAN, } *Commissioners.*

**To Let.**

THE House now in the occupancy of Col. Samuel Tyler, will be to let.—Possession of which may be had about the first of April. Inquire of

ERASTUS DAVISON.

*March 16.* 2w102—

***TO BE LET,***

AND possession given the first of April, for the term of 1 year, the

**CITY HOTEL**

in Chelsea, now occupied by the subscriber. Any gentleman wishing to hire, will please to call and view the premises, and know the terms by calling on the subscriber.

PELEG S. THOMPSON.

*Norwich, March 10, 1824.* [3w101

**TO BE LET.**

FROM the first of April next, the Store now occupied by Mr. Henry Ward. For terms apply to

HENRY STRONG,
or SAMUEL TYLER.

*March 16.* 2w102

**Geo. D. Lawton**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an excellent quality of Morocco, Kid, and upper leather, and will manufacture Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots and Shoes**

of every description, at the shortest notice, in New York, Boston, or Griswold style, or any style to suit those who may favor him with their custom.

Also on hand and for sale, a few dozen pair Ladies' Morocco Walking shoes, of a superior quality, which he will sell as cheap or cheaper, for cash, than they can be bought elsewhere, of equal quality—Likewise Boston Morocco and Kid Leather. Danvers Sole Leather, all of an excellent quality. Those that are wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, in Griswold, and see for themselves.

*March 16.* 3w102—

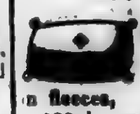
10 Hhds. third Proof Demarara Rum, sweet flavor, bought of the importer,
10 do Molasses,
30 bbls. Fresh Flour,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, small sizes,
40 bush. Furze and Red Top Seed,
50 bush. Seed Barley,

For sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 17.* 102—

**WOOL.**



8500 lbs. coarse WOOL,
1000 lbs. native Wool in fleeces,
500 do. washed half blood do.

For sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March 16.* 10—

**Hear Ye! Hear Ye!!**

**WIDE AWAKE**

**THE WHOLE FAMILY!**

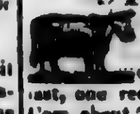
**Wanted,**

TWO Carders, a Spinner, Blacksmith, Machinist, and several large families children to work in a Cotton Factory,—and lots of Reelers and Spinners, to commence first of April. Delays are dangerous—"mind that now."

JOHN GRAY & Co.

*Lisbon, March 15, 1824* 3w102—

**STRAYED**



FROM the subscriber, in Colchester, on the 26th November last, one red brindle brockled face Cow, about 7 or 8 years old. If any person will give information so that said Cow can be found, or return said Cow to the subscriber, he shall be handsomely rewarded,

SAMUEL RANDALL.

*March 13.* 3w102—

***Horse Stolen.***

TAKEN from the lot of the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small GRAY MARE: she has a long mane and tail, has lost her right eye, is a natural trotter, and is about four years old. Whoever will apprehend said thief so that the mare may be recovered shall receive ten dollars reward.

ROBERT FOWLER.

*Preston, March 16th 1824.* 3w102—

**The Subscriber**

30 WISHES TO BUY bbls. first quality Mess Pork,
2000 lbs. Clover Seed,
300 do. White do. do.

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 3.* 100

**1824.**

**Spring Goods.**

**Huntington & Ripley,**

*Have received by the last Packet*

FRENCH CALICOES, Elegant Patterns,
Rich Vine Figured Muslins, (entirely new,)
Brunswick Plaids, Green and Two Blue Prints, (new style,)
Cotton Shirtings,
Rich Pattern Carolina Plaids, for 8c per yd.
Crimson Moreen, &c. &c.

Huntington & Ripley will receive by the next Packet, a complete assortment of fresh imported Fashionable Spring Goods.

*Norwich, March 17.* 102—

**SPRING GOODS.**

**E. COIT,**

WILL open this week a variety of Fresh Imported English, French, Italian, and India

**Dry Goods.**

*Particulars next week.*

*March 17.*

**FOR SALE,**

**Wholesale and Retail,**

BY

**Samuel Tyler:**

*A large and extensive assortment of*

**FRESH MEDICINE,**

WARRANTED GENUINE.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & labelling, that mistakes may be avoided.

The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies; Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.

Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glass, &c. Ground and Stick

**Dye-Woods,**

A general assortment of

**GROCERIES;**

Among them are, Old Spirits, Best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines, for Medical use.

300 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low,
40 bbls. Superfine Flour,

Double strong Powder, in Canisters: Base Viol and Violin Strings: American ground Mustard: Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for, would be found. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call, examine, and buy if——

*Feb. 24.* 6w99—

**FOR SALE BY**

***Ripley & Waldo,***

20 chests Hyson skin Tea.
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do.
4 quarter chests Bohea do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
70 do. New Rum, prime quality,
5 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
12 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,
20 boxes Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs Malaga do
50 drums fresh Figs,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,
2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,
2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Maylandw Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,
6 boxes Smoking Pipes,
10 doz. Hair Sieves,
100 gross Bottle Corks,
10 do Junk Bottles,
100 pair English Trace Chains,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
10 do English Iron, assorted sizes,
5 do. Old Sable Iron,
2 tons Swedes Steel,
1800 lbs. German Steel,
1300 do. Naylor and Landersan's Cast Steel, assorted from ⅝ to 1¼ inches square,
50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass,
40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12, to 12 by 16 do.
500 lbs. Sheet Copper,
200 do. do. Brass,
10 cwt. do. Lead,

*March 15, 1824.* 102—

**For Sale.**

PINE LUMBER, of all kinds—Ship Plank.

Inquire of

JOHN GRAY, *Lisbon,*
or NATHAN SEARS, Jr.
*East Haddam.*

100—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### LINES

WRITTEN AT ALNWICK CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, BY AN AMERICAN POET, IN OCTOBER, 1822.

[The vein of sentiment and wit in the following lines is too good to be lost.—They are said to have been written by Mr. Hallock, of N. York.—*Hal. Gaz.*]

Home of the Percy's high born race
Home of their beautiful and brave;
Alike their birth and burial place,
Their cradle and their grave!
Still sternly o'er the castle-gate,
Their house's lion stands in state,
As in his proud departed hour
And warriors frown in stone on high,
And feudal banners flout the sky,
Above the princely towers.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's fairest green,
To meet the quiet stream that winds
Through that romantic scene,
As silently and sweetly still
As when, at evening, on that hill,
While summer winds blew soft and low,
Seated by gallant Hotspur's side,
His Katherine was a happy bride,
A thousand years ago.

Gaze on the Abbey's ruin'd pile!
Does not the succoring ivy, keeping
Her watch around it, seem to smile,
As o'er a lov'd one sleeping?
One solitary turret grey
Still tells in melancholy glory,
The legend of the Cheviot day,
The Percy's proudest honor story.
That day its roof was triumph's arch;
Then rang from aisle to pictur'd dome
The light step of the soldier's march,
The music of the trump and drum;
And babe and sire, the old and young,
And the church's hymn and minstrel's song,
And woman's pure kiss, sweet and long,
Welcomed her warrior home.

Will soon by the Abbey's tower,
As gay in their young bud and bloom:
They were born of a race of funeral flowers,
That garlanded, in long gone hours,
A Templar's knightly tomb.
He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the blessed land,
Where the cross was damped with his dying breath,
When the blood ran free as festal wine,
And the sainted air of Palestine
Was thick with the darts of death!

Wine with the lore of centuries,
Wheatfields (if there were tongues in trees)
Those giant oaks could tell
Of boisterous hours and buried years;
Tales of the peasant and the peer!
Tales of the bridal and the bier!
The welcome and farewell!
Since on their boughs the startled bird
First in her twilight slumber heard
The Norman's curfew-bell.

I wandered through the lofty halls
Trod by the Percys of old fame,
And trac'd upon the chapel walls
Each high heroic name;
From him* who once his standard set
Where now, o'er mosque and minaret,
Glitter the Sultan's crescent-moons;
To him† who, when a younger son,
Fought for King George, at Lexington,
A Major of Dragoons.

* * * * * *

That last half stanza! it has dashed
From my warm lip the sparkling cup:
The light that o'er my eye-beam flashed,
The power that bore my spirits up
Above this bank-note world, is gone!
And Alnwick's but a market town,
And this, alas! is market day,
And beasts and borderers throng the way:
Oxen and bleating lambs in lots,
Northumbrian boors and plaided Scots,
Men in the coal and cattle line,
From Teviot's bard and hero land,
From Wooler, Morpeth, Hexham, and
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

These are not the romantic times
So beautiful in Spencer's rhymes,
So dazzling to the dreaming boy:
Ours are the days of fact, not fable;
Of knights, but not of a round table;
Of Balie Jarvie, not Rob Roy:
'Tis what our President Monroe
Has called the "era of good feeling!"
Highlander, the bitterest foe
To modern laws, has felt their blow;
Consented to be taxed and vote,
And put on pantaloons and coat,
And leave off cattle-stealing!
Lord Stafford mines for coal and salt,
The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
The Douglass in red herrings!
And noble name and cultured land,
Palace and park, and vassal band,
Are powerless to the notes of hand
Of Rothschild or the Barings!

The age of bargaining (said Burke)
Has come; To-day the turbaned Turk
(Sleep, RICHARD OF THE LION HEART,
Sleep on, nor from your cerements start!)
Is England's firm and fast ally!
The Moslem triumphs on the Greek,
And on the cross and altar stone,
And Christendom looks calmly on!
And hears the Christian maiden shriek!
And sees the Christian father die!
And not a sabre blow is given
For Greece & fame, for faith & heaven,
By Europe's craven chivalry!

You'd ask, if yet the Percy lives,
In the armed pomp of feudal state?
The present representatives
Of Hotspur and his gentle Kate,
Are some half dozen serving-men,
In the drab coat of William Penn;
A chambermaid, whose lip and eye,
And cheek, and brown hair bright and curling
Spoke nature's aristocracy;
And one, half groom, half secretary, [hall,
Who bowed me through court, bower and
From donjon-keep to thrret-wall,
For ten-and-sixpence sterling.

* One of the Percys was formerly Emperor of Constantinople.
† The late duke.


## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name opens. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS.**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**Post-Coach Line.**

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

**Notice.**

THE Proprietors of St. George's Church, in the village of Jewett-City, are requested to meet at Capt Nathan Johnson's, in said village, on Tuesday the 23th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend to business of importance relative to their interest in said Church.

JOHN WILSON,
CHAS. FANNING,
JED. BARSTOW,
ENOCH BAKER,
JOHN JOHNSON,
THOS. H. WILSON,
SAM. C. MORGAN, } *Proprietors.*

*March 1, 1824.* 8w101—

**On Good Terms,**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville,*
*Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

**FOR SALE.**

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

**MERINO SHEEP,**

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan. 25. 1824.*

***Wanted,***

BY the first of April next, a Man to tend a GRIST MILL; one well qualified for the business, will meet with good encouragement.—Apply to

ELIPHALET METCALF, Jr.
*Lebanon, March 6, 1824.* [8w101]

**WANTED,**

ON loan for one or two years, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be secured by mortgage of real estate without incumbrance, worth more than double the amount.

Inquire of the Printers.

8w101—


## AUCTION.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on the 25th day of March inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Mrs Lucy Kimball, in Preston, part of the personal estate of Col. Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, consisting of a Blacksmith's Shop in Poquetannock, a sett of Waggon-Wheels, Farming Tools, Household Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.

LUCY KIMBALL,
JEREMIAH S. BAILEY,
*Administrators.*

*Preston, March 0.* 8w101—

## AUCTION.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the store now in the occupancy of the subscriber, in Voluntown, the remaining personal estate of Mr. Jonas Hewitt, late of Griswold, deceased, consisting of Dry Goods, a few Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware, Casks and Boxes, Lumber, one new one-horse Waggon, one second hand do. and harness, together with many other articles too numerous to particularize. Sales to commence on Thursday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M if fair weather; if not, on the next fair day. Conditions made known at time and place of sale. By order of Court of Probate.

THOMAS H. HEWITT,
*Administrator.*

*Griswold, March 3, 1824.* 100—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, in and for the District of Plainfield, on the second day of March, A. D. 1824.* Present, Hon EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court having by an order passed on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1823, directed the Administrator upon the estate of

*Gen. JAMES GORDON,*

late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased, represented as likely to be insolvent, to give notice of the time and place of the setting of said Court for the appointment of Commissioners thereon, by posting up the same in the town where the decease last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Brooklyn, called the Independent Observer; & without ordering any other notice Commissioners have been appointed, and that said Commissioners so appointed, being ordered by said Court to cause the times and places of their meetings for attending the creditors to receive and examine their claims to be made known and published, by setting up notifications thereof, in some public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in the county where the deceased last dwelt—omitted to set up notifications of the times and places of their meetings for attending the creditors to receive and examine their claims in some public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt. And this Court observing that by law, further notices should have been given, to render said appointment & the proceedings thereon valid.

It is therefore now ordered and appointed, that a Court of Probate be held at the house of Col EBENEZER C. EATON, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in said estate respecting the appointment of Commissioners thereon; and the said Administrator is hereby ordered to give public notice to all such persons to appear at the time and place aforesaid, if they see cause, by posting up a copy of this order in some public place in said town of Plainfield, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed at Brooklyn, called the Independent Observer; and also by advertising the same in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, on or before the 10th day of March, 1824.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

THE subscribers, having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court at their session in Norwich, within and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1824, on the estate of Mr. *JAMES F. BROWN*, of said Norwich, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the second Wednesday of April, July, and September next.

JOHN HYDE,
BENJAMIN SNOW, } *Commissioners.*

*Norwich, March, 5, 1824.* [8w101


**PATENT CUT NAILS.**

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 69—



**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE subscriber having recently taken the shop occupied by Mr Cary Throop, Norwich Town, offers his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and will execute all kinds of Blacksmith work, at short notice and in the best manner.

**Horses & Oxen**

shod on the most reasonable terms, and in the best style.

WM. L. THROOP.

*Norwich, March 3, 1824.* 3w100


*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.*

RESOLVED by this Assembly, that the memorial of the Selectmen of the Town of Montville, be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, 1824: and that notice of the pendency of said petition be given, by publishing in a newspaper printed in New-London, and at Norwich, three weeks successively, at least 6 weeks before said session of the General Assembly. A true copy of record examined by THOS. DAY, *Sec'ry.*

**TAKE NOTICE.**

WILL be sold at public auction, at the sign-post in the First Society, in Preston, on the 30th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Samuel Treat, resident, and Daniel Whittemore, non resident, as will pay their taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale. And also will be sold at public auction, at the sign post in the Second Society, in said Preston, on the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Rufus Heath, resident, and Avery Brumbley, non-resident, as will pay their taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale.

GEO. W. MORGAN,
*Collector.*

*Preston, March 1, 1824* 3w100

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, six months from the first publication thereof, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. THOMAS CARTER,*

late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law.

GURDON GIFFORD.

*Bozrah, Feb 27, 1824.*

*Commissioners' Notice.*

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. BENAJAH LADD, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will attend to the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-house of Capt Burrel Woodworth, inholder in said Franklin, on the last Monday of March instant, and August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days—six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ELI HARTSHORN, } *Commissioners*
JOSEPH W. TRACY, }

*Franklin, March 1, 1824* (3w 101)

THE Administrator upon the estate of Maj. *NATHAN PETERS*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the third Monday of March inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

ROBERT C. PETERS, *adm'r.*

*Norwich, March 2, 1824.* 3w101—

BY permission of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn-House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards: a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For further information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William S. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*

Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101


**JOB PRINTING**

*Executed with neatness and despatch.*

AT THIS OFFICE.



Now is your time!

**Call and See.**

THE subscriber will sell the following real estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy, viz:—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a boarding house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about 9 acres of excellent land,—containing an orchard, a fine garden, and suitable proportion of mowing, pasture, and plow land. Said land is capable of keeping one or two cows and a horse in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

RINALDO BURLEIGH.

*Plainfield, Feb. 20, 1824.* [tufoA09



**AUCTION.**

**& A Great Bargain!**

WILL BE SOLD at Auction, on the 8th inst. if not previously sold at private sale, that well known and valuable Farm, called the Olin Farm, lying in the town of Griswold, within one mile of the village of Jewett-city, containing

**240 Acres**

of excellent land, with two dwelling-houses thereon. An indisputable title will be given. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, and the terms of payment will there be made known. If the 8th be unpleasant, the sale will be the next fair day.

PHILIP OLIN,
JOHN W. FANNING.

*Griswold, March 2, 1824.* tf100



**MECHANICS,**

**LOOK AT THIS!**

TO be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small houses and Lots, situated near the centre, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted; a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold separately, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

*Plainfield, Feb. 8, 1824.* 6w98—



**FOR SALE,**

**by the subscriber,**

A FARM, containing 175 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25. 1823.* 86—



**FOR SALE,**

*And possession to be given the first of April next:*

THE Subscriber's interest in the Farm, lately called and known by the name of the Wilcox Farm, lying in Preston, about one mile from Chelsea, now improved by Capt. Benjamin Mortimer. If said farm is not sold before the 28th it will be sold at Auction on the premises to the highest bidder, on the 31st, at 12 o'clock if good weather, but if the weather is stormy on the 31st, the sale will be attended the next day at 12 o'clock.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March 8, 1824.* 101—



**TO BE LET,**

FROM the first of April next, the STORE now occupied by Mr. Henry Ward. For terms, apply to

HENRY STRONG.

*Norwich, March 1, 1824.* 100—

TWO of the subscriber's Farms are not tenanted; they will be let on rent or on shares.

ELISHA TRACY.

*Norwich, March 4.* 3w100—



**FOR SALE.**

BY the subscriber, a FARM, containing 200 acres or more, situated six miles from Norwich, and one mile from Hanover Meeting-House in Lisbon, on the large road leading from the east part of Windham, and west part of Canterbury to Norwich. Said Farm is proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, with excellent orchards, large quantity of wood, and valuable timber, and well watered—with 2 Dwelling-Houses, two Barns, & Corn-house thereon. Inquire of

JARED FARNHAM, *Living on the premises.*

*Lisbon, March 9, 1824.* 3w101



**A Farm for Sale,**

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

**60 or 70 acres**

of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, &c. and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said Farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please to call on the subscriber living on the premises and view for yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

*Feb. 16.* 6w98



**For Sale,**

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Charles Huzard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Heap-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R Tracy.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Bissell, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. 6w170—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.



**FOR SALE,**

*& possession given 1st Apl. next.*

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory now in operation, one Grist and one Saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and 4 miles from the river Thames. Possessions are to be found in the state combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.

There is also about 60 acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be held at private sale for a short time, and will be set at a price that must make it an object for the purchaser; but if not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, of which reasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons disposed to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr. Stephen Palmer Montville.

CUSHING KELLS.

*Norwich, Feb 16, 1824.* 8w98—



**TO BE SOLD,**

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing, at the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan. 27.* tf95—



**For Sale or To Let,**

FROM the first of April next, that pleasantly situated, and convenient dwelling-house, garden &c. commonly called the Herrick house, a few rods west of Leffingwell's Hotel, in West Chelsea. Apply to

D. N. BENTLEY,
*Near the premises.*

*March 9.* 101—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1824. Whole No. 103.

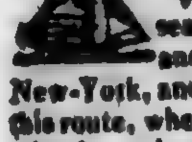

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.


**FOR PROVIDENCE.**

THE new Sloop ALBION, Wm. Barker, Master, will commence running between Norwich and Providence on Friday next. Said sloop has comfortable accommodations for passengers, and will sail fast as she can. For freight or passage apply to the Master,

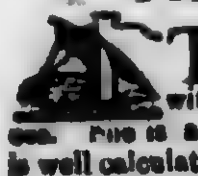
JAMES N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.
*Norwich, March 16.* 3w102—

**DRIVER.**
*The New Sloop Driver,*
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

**FOR SALE,**



THE good Sloop Mary, burthen 72 tons, with all her appurtenances. She is a good sea vessel, and is well calculated for the Southern or West India business. For terms apply to SAMUEL TYLER,
or EDMUND D. ROATH.
*Norwich, March 16.* 102—

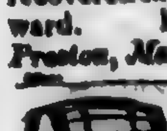
*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich**
**LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.
In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

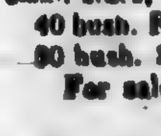
***Horse Stolen.***

TAKEN from the lot of the subscriber, on the night of the 15th inst. a small GRAY MARE; she has a long mane and tail, has lost her right eye, is a natural trotter, and is about four years old. Whoever will apprehend said thief so that the mare may be recovered shall receive ten dollars reward. ROBERT FOWLER.
*Preston, March 16th 1824.* 3w102—



10 Hhds. third Proof Demarara Rum, sweet flavor, bought of the Importer,
10 do. Molasses,
30 bbls. Fresh Flour,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, small sizes,
40 bush. Furze and Red Top Seed,
30 bush. Seed Barley,
For sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
*March 17.* 102—

**WOOL.**



3500 lbs. coarse WOOL,
1000 lbs. native Wool, in fleeces,
800 do. washed half blood do.
For sale by
JOS. BREED.
*March 16.* 102—

**TIMBER, &c. WANTED.**
A FEW tons Chesnut Wharf Timber, and
10,000 Chesnut Barrel Staves,
By JOS. BREED.
*March 16.* 102—

**Hear Ye! Hear Ye!!**
**WIDE AWAKE**
**THE WHOLE FAMILY!**
**Wanted,**

TWO Carders, a Spinner, Blacksmith, Machinist, and several large families children to work in a Cotton Factory,—and lots of Reelers and Spinners, to commence first of April. Delays are dangerous—"mind that now."
JOHN GRAY & Co.
*Lisbon, March 15, 1824.* 3w102—

*Commissioners' Notice.*

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. BENAJAH LADD, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will attend to the business of their appointment, at the Dwelling-house of Capt Burrel Woodworth, inholder in said Franklin, on the last Monday of March instant, and August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days—six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
ELI HARTSHORN, } *Commis-*
JOSEPH W. TRACY, } *sioners.*
*Franklin, March 1, 1824.* (3w101)

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1824—*
Present, John Hyde Esq. Judge.
SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of
*Capt. WILLIAM LORING,*
late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Geo. Hill*, the Executor of the last Will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.—Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.
Attest, *Burrell Lathrop, Clerk*

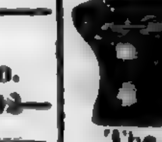
THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at the session of said Court at Norwich, in and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. ELISHA LEFFINGWELL, of said Norwich, adjudged by said Court to be an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Leffingwell, that we will meet on the business of our appointment at the office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of April and July, and the third Wednesday of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated at Norwich, this 15th day of March, 1824. 3w102—
JOHN HYDE, } *Commis-*
JAS. STEDMAN, } *sioners.*

BY permission of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards: a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For further information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William S Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*
Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101

**Wanted Immediately,**
ONE or two journeymen Hatters, to work at felting, to whom good wages and good pay will be made.
ALSO,
One or two Boys of suitable age and character, as apprentices to the above business, to whom the best encouragement will be given.
LUTHER D. LEACH.
*Hampton, March 9, 1824.* 3w?—

**For Sale.**
PINE LUMBER, of all kinds—Ship Plank.
Inquire of
JOHN GRAY, Lisbon,
or NATHAN SEARS, Jr.
*East Haddam.*
10?—

**FOR SALE,**
**Wholesale and Retail,**
**BY**
**Samuel Tyler:**
*A large and extensive assortment of*
**FRESH MEDICINE,**
WARRANTED GENUINE.



PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & labelling, that mistakes may be avoided.
The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies; Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.
Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glue &c. Ground and Stick
**Dye-Woods,**
A general assortment of
**GROCERIES;**
Among them are, Old Spirits, best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines, for Medical use.
300 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low,
40 bbls. Superfine Flour,
Double strong Powder, in Canisters: Bass Viol and Violin Strings: American ground Mustard: Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for would be found. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call, examine, and buy if—
*Feb. 24.* 6w99—

**1824.**
**Spring Goods.**
**Huntington & Ripley,**
*Have received by the last Packets—*
FRENCH CALICOES, Elegant Patterns,
Rich Vine Figured Muslins, (entirely new,)
Brunswick Plaids, Green and Two Blue Prints, (new style,)
Cotton Shirtings,
Rich Pattern Caroline Plaids, for 3s. per yd.
Crimson Moreen, &c. &c.
*Norwich, March 17.* 102—

**CABINET**
**WARE-HOUSE.**
**F. W. BUSHNELL,**
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing
*Cabinet Furniture,*
after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.
He is also constantly manufacturing
**Fancy and Windsor**

**CHAIRS,**
according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash* or *short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.
*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1823.* tf95—

**On Good Terms.**
MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.
Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*
All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.
JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville,* }
*Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

THE meeting of the Proprietors of St. George's Church, in Jewett City, will be on Tuesday the 30th instant, instead of the 28th, as notified in the Courier last week.
*March 17.* 102

**FOR SALE BY**
***Ripley & Waldo,***

20 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do.
4 quarter chests Bohea do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
70 do. New Rum, prime quality
8 pipes French Brandy,
4 do. Holland Gin,
12 half pipe and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,
20 boxes Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs Malaga do.
50 drums fresh Figs,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,
2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,
2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,
6 boxes Smoking Pipes,
10 doz. Hair Sieves,
100 gross Bottle Corks,
10 do. Junk Bottles,
100 pair English Trace Chains,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
10 do English Iron, assorted sizes,
8 do. Old Sable Iron,
2 tons Swedes Steel,
1800 lbs. German Steel,
1200 do. Naylor and Landersan's Cast Steel, assorted from ½ to 1½ inches square,
50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass,
40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12, to 12 by 16 do.
500 lbs. Sheet Copper,
200 do. do. Brass,
10 cwt. do. Lead.
*March 15, 1824.* 100—

**RAYMOND & SMITH**
*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*
**Hat Store,**
IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**
Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.
—ALSO—
**MEN'S & BOY'S**
**FUR CAPS,**
AND
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
(Of every description,)
ALL which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of
**FURS.**
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**NEW GOODS.**
THE *Thames Manufacturing Co* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of
**Foreign and Domestic**
**GOODS.**
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Dec. 31.* 91—

**The Subscriber**
WISHES TO BUY
30 bbls. first quality Mess Pork,
3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
300 do. White do. do.
JOHN LATHROP.
*March 3.* 100

**Timbers and Boards**
THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.
W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Jan. 7.* 93—

**Two Boxes Quaker**
**Garden Seeds,**
COMPRISING the usual assortment—warranted of the last year's growth.
Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, and 3000 lbs. Clover Seed, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*March 10.* 101—


## MISCELLANY.

*From the Gleaner.*

FROM THE DESK OF
### POOR ROBERT, THE SCRIBE.

A gill a day—the thing is clear,
Twenty-three gallons makes a year.
Now this would buy a cow, and keep her;
Two suits of clothes; a score of sheep—or
Twenty good things, than brandy cheaper.
*Old Robert.*

There is a pleasant little village which stands on the borders of a small lake, in the western part of Connecticut. A tavern, the only one in town, kept at the sign of the Grey Goose, entertained the passing stranger, and in the winter evenings was the place where we held our dances—for old Robert used to dance in his younger days. I remember well the merry evenings I have enjoyed there, and methinks I could yet "tire down" the puny striplings of the present day.

Among the companions of our recreations were two, whose vivacity and wit I could not but admire—and whose good nature and virtues I could not but love.—Absolem Active was the eldest of my friends. His father was poor, but he gave Absolem a good common education, and then bound him apprentice to a respectable wagon-maker of the town. When I saw Absolem last, before my late visit to Appleberry—it was his birth and wedding night.—Just 23 years old—he had married black-eyed Susan, as we called her—and she might as well have been called red-lipp'd Susan, for I never saw cherries redder. He had taken a shop for himself and having got a journeyman from New York, had added the making of chaises to his old business.

Absolem was industrious—Absolem was frugal—above all, Absolem was TEMPERATE. "Grog and I," he used to say, "are sworn enemies." Not but now and then he would take a glass of wine, or mug of flip with a friend; but he drank sparingly. They do say, though, that one Fourth of July his eyes sparkled a little, and could not say Shibboleth for the soul of him.—But that's neither here nor there; he was a sober man.

And what do you think was the consequence? Why, when I went to Appleberry, last October, who should I hear 'em talk of but the good 'Squire Active—and Deacon Active—Why he has money to lend—he owns two of the best farms on the south side of the lake—the poor all bless him. He now rides in his coach, on which is painted a *Bee*, an *Ant*, and a *glass up-side down*, with this motto—"INDUSTRY—FRUGALITY—TEMPERANCE—*By these I ride.*"

Edward Easy, my other friend & companion, received from his father a fortune of five thousand pounds. At the age of nineteen, he took his degree at Yale with singular honor. The profession of the law suiting best his capacity and inclination, he studied this science under the most approved masters, and at twenty-one he appeared at the bar. I never shall forget the day when he made his first plea.—All Appleberry went down to hear him, for Edward was a favorite of the people and well he might be, for there wasn't a single one in all the village but could tell of some good and kind thing he had done

The cause he plead was for a poor widow woman. You may remember her—it was old Mrs. Rogers, who sold ginger-bread and beer just above the stocks and whipping post, north of the meeting house.—She had an only daughter, a sweet little rose bud, just seventeen, who was the solace and delight of her life. An unfeeling landlord demanded the sacrifice of Mary, or threatened her ruin.

Well, the court was opened—the witnesses examined—and it came Edward's turn to speak. *He rose*—O! he was a handsome man, but now his cheeks look'd pale—his lip trembled, and his white hand shook. My heart trembled for fear he would not go on—By-and-bye his voice rose—his cheeks resumed their color—he raised his arm most gracefully, and his eye sparkled. You might have heard a pin fall. He, in one moment, did stir up the feelings so against the hard hearted landlord, that every one was in a rage.—And then he painted the sufferings of the widow and orphan—in spite of me, I cried like a child. I never loved him half so well in my life. Our parson, I remember, said that "the oil of eloquence was on his tongue, and the honey of persuasion distilled from his lips."

I left him on the eve of being married to Eunice Heartfree. She was worthy of him—she danced delightfully—sung sweetly—could spin fifty knots a day, and the parson's wife was heard to say that "she made the best pudding of any one in the village, except herself."

Now, until the fourth day of last October, I had not been to Applebury for 18 years. Just as the old town clock struck 4, I entered the village. My heart fluttered. I looked anxiously around, in hopes to meet the welcome of my friend.——A gloom and solemn stillness seemed to pervade the village. Presently the bell tolled—a funeral procession approached. I alighted at the Inn, and immediately inquired who was dead? "Alas the day!" exclaimed the old tavern-keeper, (who did not know me,) "there goes the remains of a man, who, eighteen years ago, was the most promising youth in all the country. Fortune—education—genius, all united to render him every thing.——But the morning BITTERS—the noon-tide DRAM—and the evening SLING, have withered the finest flower in nature's garden. Poor Easy! God rest him!"

Edward had been intemperate. Intemperance begat idleness, and neglect of business—poverty and wretchedness followed—and he who might have reflected honor on his country, poisoned by grog, died a beggar. But, "men of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman," and, if you would avoid his fate, declare with my friend Active, that "you and Grog are sworn enemies."

*From the N. H. Historical Collections.*
### INDIAN BRIDGE.

In the fall of the year 1753, Sabatis and Plausawa, two Indians, were at a place where Deacon Sawyer now lives in Canterbury. There Joshua Noyes and Thomas Thorla, from Newbury, who were looking after cattle which had been turned into the woods the spring before, met them.

Plausawa had been several times at Newbury and they knew him. The Indians appeared not much pleased at seeing them, and began to prepare to go away. Sabatis appeared sullen and disposed to do mischief, but was kept from it by Plausawa. Noyes and Thorla proposed to buy their furs. At first they refused to sell, saying they would not trade with the English, but would go to Canada. Afterwards they offered to sell furs for rum. Those men had brought rum on purpose to trade with the Indians, but seeing their temper, especially that of Sabatis, they refused to let them have any, and concluded to go away and leave them. As they were departing, Plausawa in a friendly manner advised them to go home, and to avoid meeting with Indians lest they should be hurt. When they had gone a little distance from the Indians, Sabatis called them and said, "No more you English come here—me heart bad, me kill you." Thorla replied "No kill—English and Indians all brothers." They soon met Peter Bowen going towards the Indians, told him in what temper the Indians were, and advised him not to go to them, and by no means to let them have a drop of rum. He replied that he was not afraid of them. The Indians had got into their canoe and were going up the river. Bowen called them; and asked them to go to his house & stay that night, and told them he would give them some rum. It was then near night! They went with Bowen to his house, which was in Contoocook at some distance below where they then were. He treated them freely with rum, which made them at first very well pleased, but as they became more intoxicated, they began to be troublesome.—Bowen who had every quality of an Indian, had lived much with them, and knew perfectly well how they would conduct; fearing they would do mischief, he took the precaution to make his wife engage their attention while he drew the charges from their guns, which they left behind the door in the entry. After this was done, the night was spent in a drunken Indian Frolic, for which Bowen had as good a relish as his guests.

The next morning they asked Bowen to go with his horse and carry their baggage to the place where their canoe was left the evening before. He went, and carried their packs on his horse. As they went Sabatis proposed to run a race with the horse. Bowen, suspecting mischief was intended, declined the race, but finally consented to run. He however took care to let the Indian outrun the horse. Sabatis laughed heartily at Bowen, because the horse could not run any faster. They then proceeded apparently in good humor. After a while, Sabatis said to Bowen—"Bowen walk woods," meaning go with me as a prisoner, Bowen said, "No walk woods—all one brothers." They went on together until they were near the canoe, when Sabatis proposed a second race, and that the horse should be unloaded of the baggage, and should start a little before him. Bowen refused to start so, but consented to start together. They ran, and as soon as the horse had got a little before the Indian, Bowen heard his gun snap. Looking round, he saw the smoke of powder and the gun aimed at him; he turned and struck his tomahawk in the Indian's head. He went back to meet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of Sabatis, took aim at Bowen with his gun; the gun flashed, Plausawa fell on his knees and begged for his life. He pleaded his innocence and former friendship for the English; but all in vain. Bowen knew there would be no safety for him while the friend and companion of Sabatis was living. To secure himself, he buried the same tomahawk in the skull of Plausawa. This was done in the road on the bank of the Merrimack river, near the line of Contoocook, now Boscawen. Bowen hid the dead bodies under a small bridge in Salisbury. The next spring the bodies were discovered & buried. That bridge has ever since to this day been called *Indian Bridge.*

### EXTRAORDINARY TRAVELLER.

A letter from Irkutsk, (Siberia,) announces the unexampled phenomenon of the arrival at that place of an English traveller, who is perfectly blind, and has been so since he was six years old. His name is James Holman, a lieutenant in the English service. He undertook the long and hazardous journey with inconceivable courage, and has performed it without any regular guide. Nevertheless he performed this extensive journey without experiencing any delay, which might have been expected from the obstacles which must have arisen from his blindness, and his difficulty of expressing himself either in Russian or French. Somebody always accompanied him from one town to another, serving as interpreter. He writes an account of his journey, in English, according to the information which he collects. In doing this, he makes use of a writing machine, invented in England, and used in several polytechnic schools. He is of small stature, about thirty years of age; and his countenance is open & agreeable.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# POLITICAL.

## GENERAL JACKSON.—NO 1.

An anxiety to avoid uttering a word which might wound the feelings of General Jackson, has hitherto restrained us from a free investigation of his qualifications for the Presidential Chair. But a crisis has arrived in the contest, which we scarcely anticipated. Gen. Jackson now stands forward as a prominent candidate before the nation. One of the largest states in the Union will probably in four days declare in his favor. Shall gratitude for the victory of New Orleans any longer impose silence? We spoke our opinions freely of him in 1818—and in 1821. We criticised his military career in Florida—and his civil administration at Pensacola, freely but respectfully. And now when a new crisis has come; when the interests of the whole nation may possibly be committed into his hands, shall gratitude for his military achievements impose an unbroken silence upon the press? Shall the splendor of his military reputation dazzle the eyes of the people as to his civil qualifications?

We shall for the present content ourselves, with stating a few facts for the consideration of the people.—They will touch these two questions:

1st. Is Gen. Andrew Jackson qualified by his *information* as a *statesman*, to administer the great powers of Chief Magistracy of this Nation?

2d. Is he qualified by his *temper* to discharge the high functions of this office?

1st. Has he the *information of a statesman?*

If he be a qualified politician, what evidence has he given of it? Where was this political talent displayed? Where are the great measures which he has originated or supported with ability? Where are his speeches? his essays? dispatches? In the legislative halls of the nation, where are the profound talents he has exhibited? In the executive department, in no one branch of it, has he ever served an apprenticeship. The whole course of his political life is soon told. While the events of his military life are spread over nearly 350 pages of his biography, his political history scarcely fills a page. His biographer tells us, he studied the law, and obtained license; that he removed to Tennessee, where "his industry and attention soon brought him forward and introduced him to a profitable practice. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed attorney-general for the district, in which capacity he continued to act for several years." "In the year 1796, having by his patriotism, firmness and talents, secured to himself a distinguished standing with all classes, he was chosen one of the members of the convention for establishing a constitution for the state. His good conduct and zeal for the public interest, on this occasion, brought him more conspicuously into view; and without proposing or soliciting he was, in the [illegible] year, elected a member of the [illegible] Representatives, in Congress, for the state of Tennessee. The following year, his reputation continuing to increase, and every bosom feeling a wish to raise him to still higher honors, he was chosen a member of the U. S. Senate." Growing tired of political life; for the intrigues of which he found himself unqualified, and having for two years voted in the minority in Congress, he resigned his seat in the Senate, in 1798. To this measure he was strongly urged, by a wish to make way for General Smith, who he conjectured, would in that capacity, be able to render more important services to the country than himself. His country, unwilling that his talents should remain inactive and unemployed, again demanded his services. Immediately after his resignation, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the state. Sensibly alive to the difficult duties of this station, and impressed with the great injury he might do to suitors, by erroneous decisions, he advanced to the office with reluctance, and in a short time resigned it; leaving it open for those, who, he believed, were better qualified than himself, to discharge its intricate and important duties. Determined now to spend his life in tranquillity and retirement, he settled himself on an elegant farm ten miles from Nashville, on the Cumberland river, where for several years, he enjoyed all the comforts of domestic and social intercourse.—Abstracted from the busy scenes of public life, surrounded by friends whom he loved, and who entertained for him the highest veneration and respect, and blessed with an amiable and affectionate consort, nothing seemed wanting to the completion of that happiness he so anxiously desired while in office. But a period approached, when all these endearments were to be abandoned for the duties of more active life.* The war broke out with Great Britain in 1812—and then it was the true character of Gen. Jackson burst upon the world. It was when the blasts of war blew in our ears, the spirit of the warrior shone forth.

What do we discover from these extracts?

We discover that he soon grew tired of political life, and resigned his seat in the Senate to one, whom he thought better calculated to serve the country than himself. We discover too that he resigned its judicial functions, to "leave it open for those who were better qualified than himself to discharge its intricate and important duties." But if these duties are so intricate and important, what shall we say to those of the Chief Magistrate of the United States?

We can commend Gen. J's modesty in retiring from the Senate and the Bench, when he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. Can we say as much for his modesty, when he is now aspiring to the highest office in this nation? Or are we to presume that as he retired from the Senate and the Bench when he discovered his deficiency, he may in the same manner retire from the chair as soon as he shall have discovered that he is wielding in vain the "bow of Ulysses"?

No doubt the same modesty on the part of Gen. Jackson, which caused him to retire from public life, caused him also to play a very subordinate part in the great transactions of those times. Otherwise, he never would have retired amidst the perilous storms which threatened to destroy the very constitution of his country.

In what school then has he acquired the experience, information, and qualifications of a statesman? Can a course of three months in the House of Representatives—of five or eight months in the Senate of the United States, have trained him to so complete a knowledge of political pursuits, as to enable him to trust to the resources of his own mind, and exempt him from the control of cooler, more experienced and more calculating counsellors?

All our previous Presidents have been disciplined statesmen—one only excepted, one of those great men whom Nature forms in her happiest mood to astonish and improve the world.

*His life was gentle, and the elements*
*So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up,*
*And say to all the world,* this was a man.

When we name General Washington, we produce a man "out of the file of precedents"—a man of that strong common sense, blessed with that cool equanimity of temper, gifted with that extensive knowledge of human nature, that he could always go to the best sources of information, when he himself did not possess it, weigh it for a long time, examine opinions in all their bearings, and finally decide for himself.

Gen. Jackson too is a man of fine talents; but his genius is of that rapid, fiery and impetuous order, that would render it difficult for him to acquire the information necessary to guide his administration, and would continually subject him to the secret control of superior minds; of a "power behind the throne."—*Richmond Eng.*

## THE PRESIDENCY.

We have hitherto expressed no preference for any of the many distinguished candidates for this important office, nor have we taken any part in the discussion of this subject, which has so *long* and so vehemently been entered into by a majority of editors throughout the country. We think the subject has generally, been prematurely embraced, and continued with a spirit of rancour and detraction, by no means commendable.

Although we have a decided preference for one of the candidates, we do not wish to advance his interest by detracting from the real merits of those, who may think his compeers; but we shall be governed, in our feeble endeavors to advance his cause by that spirit of fairness and respect, which is so truly desirable in the discussion of every important question, and which we conceive due to these distinguished characters; we hope to build up the claims of our candidate, upon his own merits; proving him pre-eminent in talents, the profound diplomatist, and able statesman;—possessing inflexible integrity, and intrinsic virtue; having long served his country with fidelity and ability, and fully deserving the confidence and gratitude of the nation.

This man we think already so clearly designated, as to render it scarcely necessary to say, it is

## John Quincy Adams.

In thus making our selection, we are conscious of differing with a majority of editors in this State who appear to adhere with a blind devotion to sectional feeling in the choice of John C. Calhoun. We are by no means indifferent to the talents, services, and real worth of this ornament to our State; but we cannot avoid asking, is not Mr. Adams, *at least equal* in every point of view, and has he not claims, from *long* tried services in distinguished and trying situations, infinitely paramount? This cannot be doubted. We have looked upon the progress of this great presidential question with much earnestness & attention, and from all that we can gather, we are irresistably drawn to the conclusion that Mr. Calhoun cannot be elected *under any circumstances*—it would therefore be a subject of much regret should this great state throw away her important vote. Suppose it possible that Mr. Calhoun should be elected to the office of Chief Magistrate—In eight years his longest term of service would expire, and his valuable services would then be lost to the country, at the very time when they would be most valuable, and at the very age when all the venerable ex-presidents *first* filled the Chair of state; it would also be the means of driving Mr. Adams from the theatre of public life, and the nation would thereby be deprived at this early period, of the services of this great man—Whereas, if Mr. Adams should now be elected, Mr. Calhoun would no doubt follow his course in due succession, and we should thus secure to the country the inestimable services of *both* these distinguished individuals; so that as a matter of *policy*, Mr. Adams is the man. But this we conceive, only a flimsy consideration, when we regard the true standard by which our choice should be governed. It is not by mere declamation that we wish to support the pretensions of our candidate; we shall produce substantial and invincible reasons for the justness of our preference.

To what better proof can we appeal than the opinions of great and distinguished men. These opinions are elicited by expressions of approbation or by acts of confidence; it is not a necessary consequence however, that they should be infallible, for persons of the most undoubted wisdom may occasionally be led in error by blandishments, and a specious exterior, but when these opinions are confirmed by time and demonstrated by integrity and capacity, they acquire a character, that should be received as unquestionable. Let us now see in what estimation John Quincy Adams has been, and is now held, and by whom. It cannot be supposed that such men, in confiding to him the most important concerns of the nation, could have been influenced by *unworthy motives*. In 1795, he was appointed Resident Minister to the Netherlands by General Washington. In 1796, Resident Minister to Portugal, by General Washington. In 1797 Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, by John Adams. In 1809, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, by James Madison. In 1811, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Madison. In 1813, Minister Plenipotentiary to Ghent, by James Madison. In 1815, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, by James Madison. In 1817, Secretary of State, by James Monroe.

Besides all this, he for a time acted as Professor of Oratory at Harvard University and was afterwards appointed Senator in Congress from his native state. All these important stations he has filled with singular ability, honor to the country, and to the perfect satisfaction of every department of our government: and now after having become intimately acquainted with the manners, usage and chicanery of nearly all the nations of Europe, we find him conducting in a masterly manner, the public concerns of the United States. To those who are willing to award public services, splendid talents, political honesty, private integrity, and unsullied reputation, their due, nothing more can appear necessary, than we have shewn, to insure John Quincy Adams the highest gift of the *people*. What other candidate has so indefatigably, ably and faithfully served his country for *thirty three years*, and has so long shared the undivided confidence of the venerable sages, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe? We have ever known him signally efficient in all our diplomatic correspondences; and we have seen his pen paralyze the malevolent invendoes of a Russell, and prostrate the rancorous attacks of a Smyth. He has proved his character irreproachable.

While we have such men to fill the highest office of the confederacy, we look with indignation upon the Caucus factionists, that would wrest from the hands of the *people*, their dearest privilege, and attempt to impose upon them a man not of their choice.

We wish to see, not only in our own state, but throughout the whole country, the will of the *people* triumph—should this be the case, they will not be insensible to the claims and talents of John Quincy Adams.—*Charleston (S. C.) paper.*

*Reid's life of Gen. Jackson, p. 17.

Note.—*The Journal of the H. of R. show, that he took his seat in that body, Dec. 5, 1796, and served to 4th March, 1797. On the 22d Nov. 1797, he produced his credentials, and took his seat in the Senate. On the 12th of April, 1798, he "obtained leave of absence after Monday next, for the remainder of the session."—The session continued till July 16, 1798, during which important interval the Alien and Sedition laws, &c. which gave so obnoxious a character to Mr. John Adams' administration were passed.—On the 2d Dec. 1799, it is entered that "Joseph Anderson, appointed a Senator by the state of Tennessee, for the remainder of the term for which the late Senator Andrew Jackson, Esq. was appointed, produced his credentials, and took his seat in the Senate."—We have not the Journals for the short session of 1798, 99, and therefore cannot ascertain for what part of that session he was present.*

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN SENATE.

*Thursday, March 11.*

Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported two bills on the subject; one of which provides that a law of any of the States shall be rendered invalid, without the concurrence of at least five Judges of the Supreme Court; their opinions to be separately expressed. The other bill provides, that there shall be two terms of the Supreme Court, held annually, in the city of Washington; that the United States shall be divided into ten Circuit Districts; the Judges of the Supreme Court to be relieved from the duty of attending the Circuit Courts; those Courts to be held by the present District Judges.

*Friday, March 12.*

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was taken up. Mr. Talbot submitted a new bill, as an amendment to the one originally before the Senate; and the subject was then postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

*Monday, March 15.*

Mr. Elliott presented the memorials of sundry inhabitants of several different counties in the state of Georgia, remonstrating against the passage of the Tariff bill.

The Senate spent most of the day on the bill reported by the Committee on the Militia, "more effectually to provide for the National defence, by establishing a uniform Militia throughout the U. States and providing for the discipline thereof." This bill among other improvements, proposes that the militia be divided into two corps, viz. "all those above the age of 18 and under the age of 28 years, shall form one corps, to be denominated the select corps; and all over the age of 28 and under the age of 45 years, shall form the other corps, to be denominated the reserve corps. Both the corps to be and remain under the same officers and organization, as before provided, and shall be called out by companies, one day in each year, together, for the inspection of arms, and for the purpose of improvement and discipline." We shall not give much room to the discussion on this bill, as we presume it is only one of the talking subjects of this session, and not a bill which will immediately be adopted.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Wednesday, March 10.*

The appropriation bill was taken up.—The sum of 88,700 dollars was agreed to for the public buildings; 26,000 for finishing the north Portico of the President's House; 40,000 for sick, disabled seamen in foreign countries.

For salaries of the Ministers to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, from the 3d March to 4th November, 1823, and also for the Charges des Affairs at Stockholm, and the Hague, 67,500 dollars.

A motion of Mr. Forsyth, to strike out from this clause of the bill, appropriations for Ministers to Spain, Portugal, &c. as unnecessary, was negatived. Mr. F thought that Charges des Affairs might be substituted for some of them without detriment to the public service and with a saving of the public money, and we should thereby avoid the sacrifice of self-respect now arising from our sending Ministers Plenipotentiary to Powers who send no Ministers of the same grade to represent them at this government.

*Thursday, March 11.*

The consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed. A motion by Mr. Forsyth, to strike out the word "Lima," in the list of Ministers to South America, occasioned much debate, which extended in some degree to the consideration of our general relations with the South American States. The question on this motion was not taken when the House adjourned.

*Friday, March 12.*

The House, after disposing of some private business, went into committee on the appropriation bill.

The sum of 80,000 dolls. was agreed upon, for diplomatic missions to South America; and 180,000 for salaries of the secretaries of Legation.

Mr. McLane moved the following—

"For the completion of the medals voted by Congress to certain General Officers, to purchase gold for the medals, and to replace General Malcomb's medal, 2,360 dolls."

The item was agreed to.

Mr. Cocke moved the following, to come in after the second section:

"And provided also, That no person receiving an annual salary from the Government of the United States, shall receive any thing in addition thereto, for any services whatever, by way of perquisites or extra compensation, except fees of office, which may be established by law. The amendment was agreed to.

*Saturday, March 13.*

The report of the Committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824, was taken up, and the amendments agreed to in committee were in part agreed to.

The question being taken on the amendment appropriating 20,000 dollars for completing the North Portico of the President's House, a debate arose, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, 66—Nays, 114. Messrs. Stoddard and Whitman were among the yeas—and Messrs. Barber, Foot, & Tomlinson, among the nays.

So the amendment was decided in the negative.

The question was next taken on the item making an appropriation of 5000 for completing the walks in front of the public property in the City of Washington, (in those spaces where the public lots occasion at present breaks in the walks)—& decided in the affirmative. Ayes 94, Noes 49.

The next amendment was an appropriation of 16,000 dollars, for carrying into effect the 1st and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent; which was adopted.

The proviso yesterday inserted at the motion of Mr. Cocke, which declares that no person receiving an annual salary from the government of the United States, shall receive any thing in addition thereto for any services whatever, by way of perquisites or extra compensation, except fees of office, which may be established by law, was modified by inserting the word "official," before "services;" and then it was adopted. Ayes 76, noes 68.

*Monday, March 15.*

The appropriation bill was taken up, & that section making provision for Foreign Ministers being under consideration, Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, proposed to reduce the appropriation. He saw no good reason for sending so many ministers to the Courts of the European despots. We had no great national object to accomplish by so many expensive missions; few or no treaties to make at this time, especially with the despots of the smaller nations. If tyrants were disposed to send Ministers to the Courts of each other, to watch one another, it was no rule for the government of this republic, and he did not believe the people would approve the measure; he could not reconcile it with any sound principle of democracy; he believed there were many national objects to which the money could be more advantageously appropriated, &c. His motion, however, to reduce the appropriation, did not prevail.

*REVISION OF THE TARIFF.*

On motion of Mr. Tod, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Baylies, of Mass, moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "one," & inserting "three," in the 65th and 66th lines, so as to make that clause of the section read as follows:

"On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and on all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats & bonnets, and all hats, or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than three dollars each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost three dollars each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly."

Mr. Baylies supported this motion by a speech, in which he stated the benefits that would result, and gave a succint history of this branch of manufacture, in this country, from its earliest origin, till it had grown to an annual amount of a million & a half of dollars. He stated the manner in which it had been ruined by the importation of Leghorn bonnets, to the amount, last year, of 800,000 dolls.

The motion was further advocated by Mr. Rich, and opposed by Messrs. Cambreleng, Sharp, Marvin, and Floyd. And the question being put, it was lost.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. moved to amend the bill in the 148th line—"on muskets 1 dollar and 50 cents per stand," by adding the words following: "And on all other fire-arms, and on side arms, thirty per cent. ad valorem." The motion being explained by Mr. Foot, was adopted without opposition.

Mr. M'Kim then moved to strike out the 177th line, viz. "On tallow four cts. per pound." He supported this motion by a short speech, to which Mr. Tod replied. When, on motion of Mr. Foot, of Conn. the Committee rose, to leave time for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill; which, having been read, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And then the House adjourned.

# FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 20.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Elizabeth, Capt. Smith, arrived last evening from Havre, brought Paris papers to the 21st ult. Their contents are unimportant. The following items are from the morning papers. There was a report at Bordeaux, that San Carlos, Spanish Minister at Paris, was about to proceed to London, on an important secret mission. The Madrid papers preserve strict silence regarding provincial affairs. Private letters affirm that armed bands traverse Andalusia and La Mancha—that Gallicia is not tranquil—and that a tumult had taken place at Valencia at the time they were to execute two members of the late Cortes, who escaped in the confusion—the question of the Amnesty was not settled.

An insurrection is said to have thrown itself in Estramadura; and great agitation was apparent in Andalusia.

A mummy recently arrived in France from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of the Pharaohs, who had been buried 3700 years. In the same box was an embalmed Cat, to indicate the person of high rank.

## THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Smyrna to the 19th of Jan.—The Turkish squadron fitted out at Constantinople to afford succours to Smyrna, had been destroyed by a tempest in the sea of Marmora. The Greeks are filled with joy. Five frigates & six brigs stranded. The Turks regarded this event as a chastisement from heaven, and they had not been guilty of any acts of violence to the Greeks in consequence. The Greeks had become masters of the Gulf. The Turks considered there was no longer any security in the waters of the Archipelago.

The Turkish garrison at Patras has retired to Lepanto. The Hellenists to the number of 7 or 8,000 have planted the standard of the cross in the isle of Mitylene.

The London Globe announces that the Greek loan has been contracted by Mess. Loughan, Son & O'Brine, the terms of which have not yet been published.

A private letter dated Syra, (Greece,) Feb. 2, states that an expedition has recently been sent out against the Isle of Scio. The Greek troops, the number of about 4000 men, landed near the fortress of that Island, completely routed the French troops, and compelled them to shut themselves up in the castle, where they are now blockaded. A squadron of twelve vessels from Hydra and Ispara, accompanied by three fire-ships, are cruising in the channel of Scio, to prevent the entrance of succour in troops, of ammunition, which might come from Asia, for the garrison in the castle. Several of the principal Sciots, distinguished by their riches or merit, are at the head of the expedition. It is worthy of remark that some of them are the same persons that were so warmly opposed to the former expedition by the Samians, in 1822, which was so ill combined. The principal expense of the enterprize is also paid by these men. A park of siege artillery, sufficient to attack fortress of the Island, was embarked at Napoli di Romania, and has arrived at its destination. Several vessels laden with ammunition and provisions, have also sailed from Syra for the same place.

The Nuremburg Correspondent contains the following intelligence from Corfu:—"We have this moment received the agreeable intelligence that the landing which the Greeks disposed to effect in the Isle of Mitylene has been attended with complete success. The Hellenists, to the number of seven or eight thousand men, have planted standards of the Cross in all directions, and compelled their barbarous adversaries to take refuge in some forts. It is probable that, ere long, the Turks will be under the necessity of totally evacuating the Island. Other letters state that the Turkish garrison at Patras being informed of the preparations making to surround that fortress, and take it by assault, thought proper to evacuate it and retire to Lepanto.

Our La Fayette has, it seems, given fresh offence lately to the ultra-royalists, which the following translation will explain. He had been summoned as a witness on a trial; the crier being ordered to call over the witnesses, the following scene occurred:

*Crier*—The Marquis de la Fayette.

*Mr. La Fayette*—I beg to observe to the court, that in the list of witnesses I am named by a title which, since the decree of the Constituent Assembly in 1791, (the decree abolishing orders of nobility,) I have ceased to bear.

*President of the Tribunal*—Crier, call Mr. La Fayette.

This simple declaration has drawn down on the veteran all the wrath of the ultra presses; and he has been seriously accused of having, in making it, violated the charter or constitution. This notable instrument, it seems, sets forth "that the ancient nobility resume their rights."

It may be interesting to many to add, that on his examination, in giving in his name and age, as is usual in French trials, General La Fayette states himself to be 66 years old.

We regretted, at the time, to observe in the resolutions passed by Congress, that our early friend was mentioned by his title—and we see the more reason to regret it now, as it will furnish an occasion for the taunts of the French press, as contrasted with the declaration above stated.

## LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres papers to Jan. 6th have been received.—They confirm the account of the defeat of the Patriotic army, in Upper Peru, commanded by Generals Santa Cruz Sucre, and Miller. A letter from Valparaiso, of the 30th, ult. mentioning the defeat, says, that Santa Cruz retreated before the Royalists had fired a gun, & lost only 1400 out of 4500 men.—And that in consequence of this disaster, Gen. Sucre, with his division of 3500, took shipping at Arequipa, for Pico and Callao, where they had arrived.—The Royalists were commanded by General Valdez. It is added, that La Serna, the Spanish Viceroy, had declared Peru independent.

LIMA, NOV. 10.

To morrow the Liberator, Bolivar, will set out with 3500, to compel certain insurgents, under Riva Aguero, to lay down their arms and submit to terms. Bolivar will then march into the interior with an argumented force, and be reinforced by a party of Columbians from Panama.

"The dispersion of the Patriot army under Santa Cruz was shameful, and has disconcerted all our plans.

"The Chilian army (2500 strong) is at Africa.

"The Spanish Generals Canterac and Valdez are near Arequipa, with 7000 men, and are *said* to have declared for the Independence of Upper Peru; but other accounts say, they are making arrangements to put down the power of Bolivar, in Peru."

## SHOCKING RELATION.

A letter from Para, (Brazil,) dated Nov. 24, received in England, relates a most horrible occurrence on board the prison ship, which contained about 256 individuals. About 9, on the night of the 16th, the sentinels on deck heard a great noise below, and repeatedly ordered quietness, without effect. In a short time they found the prisoners were forcing the hatches, and they immediately fired one or two vollies among them, after which every thing was quiet. In the morning they took off the hatches to remove the dead, if any, when they found only 4 out of 256 alive! The place presented a most appalling spectacle of lacerated and mangled bodies. Some had their eyes thrust out; the tongues of some hung out of their mouths; others had their ribs stove in; others their mouths torn from ear to ear. Some were hanging by their hammock string by the neck; others by their middle, with their heads down; and some had undergone mutilation too horrible to be described. The writer had this account, at which human nature shuddors, from an eye witness, the first Lieutenant of the brig, who was first on board in the morning. It appears the carnage commenced by a party of them wishing to murder all Europeans who were their fellow prisoners, (about, perhaps 10 or 12 in number) but that being in the dark, they dispatched many who were not, which excited the blood.* They did not, moreover, all agree upon escaping by force, which increased the animosity amongst them, and a massacre of the most savage nature commenced; for they had no edge weapons, nor any thing but their hands and their hammock ropes. They were all naked, the clothes being torn from their backs. They had piled up the dead bodies under the hatches to form a kind of platform to enable them to reach the gratings, and most of these bodies were Europeans.—About twenty were killed by the discharge of musketry. The four who were found alive had hidden themselves under water casks at the commencement of the fray, and had not, it appeared, suffered in health. One man was found nearly strangled, but still alive; but he died on the way to the Hospital, from a slight fall.

* Another account supposes they had destroyed each other in a fit of insanity or desperation.

*Important.*—The following is an extract of a letter received yesterday by a commercial house of this city, from St. Thomas, by the brig Caroline Ann. The fleet mentioned can be no other than a portion of the naval force which our last accounts from Europe, stated was fitting out at Brest, for Martinique and Guadaloupe, the beginning of January. We shall probably soon learn now whether these forces are only intended for the protection of the colonies, as has been given out by the French government.—*Southern Patriot.*

ST. THOMAS, FEB. 21, 1824.

"By a late arrival from Martinique we learn that two 74's, three frigates, and several transports, having on board 2000 troops, had arrived there from France; a report adds that more were to follow. Private letters mention that quarters had been taken for 3 officers of rank; we can hardly imagine that this force should be sent merely for the protection of the colonies."

"*Slavery cannot breathe in England.*"—An interesting case has just been tried in the Court of King's Bench, in which Mr. Forbes, a British merchant in the Spanish provinces of East and West Florida, sought to recover from Sir A. Cochrane and Sir George Cockburn the sum of £3800, the value of some slaves belonging to the plaintiff, and harbored by the defendants on board a British vessel.—Many minor questions arose in the progress of the inquiry, but the main point was, whether the refuge voluntarily sought and given to slaves, in an English ship did not give to them the same right of freedom which has been conceded to the child of the desert the moment he plants the British shore. The Judges, Bailey, Holroyd, and Best, were decidedly of opinion that the action was not maintainable, as the plaintiff ceased to have any right or title to the slaves the moment they threw themselves upon the protection of the British flag.—*N. Y. Spec.*

*From the New-Haven Register.*

Caraccas papers of the 4th and 11th ult. have been received at the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. Mr. Anderson, our Minister, with his family, arrived at Bogota on the 10th December.

Mr. Anderson was received with great cordiality at Bogota. The Gazette of Colombia, after describing the manner in which he was received, says—"We venture to predict the most happy results from a mission proceeding from the most liberal government on earth, and received by one which although younger in the glorious career which it has undertaken, consecrates all its cares and exertions to the happiness of the virtuous people who have placed it at their head. May order.

ORIGINAL STAINED

...reedom, Law, Constancy, and obedience to the laws, reign among us, and in a few years, Colombia will be happy, as is the land of Washington and Franklin."

*From a late French Magazine.*

Denmark possesses a great number of national romances, which throw much light on the history and manners of that country in the middle ages. About ten years ago a collection of them was printed, in five volumes 8vo; and no less than 250 romances, never published, have been lately discovered in the royal library.

The new royal Herculanean Academy at Naples, have published a very interesting volume on subjects connected with Roman antiquities.

A large map of France has been begun, which is to be composed of ninety sheets.

Those Greek mountaineers to whom the Turks have given the name of Klephtes, or robbers, have been very successful in resisting their oppressors. Their name has become a title of honor, in consequence of the manly posture they have maintained for their country. When the pacha of Janina wrote to the famous Liacos in his retirement among the mountains of Epiro: "Implore the clemency of your supreme master, come and prostrate yourself at the foot of your vizier, and I will pardon you," the captain replied:

"I have no supreme master but the God of the christians—for the Pacha I have a musket, and a sabre for the grand vizier."

This reply is preserved by the Greeks in one of their popular songs.

*Scraps from English papers.*

On St. Valentine's day, in London, several supernumerary letter carriers are employed; as several thousand additional letters are to be taken round, filled with amorous declarations.

SURGICAL.

The English papers boast that the removing a thigh at the hip joint was first performed by Sir Astley Cooper at Guy's Hospital on the 16th of January last in 20 minutes. A Scotch paper states that the same operation had been performed in Edinburgh in September last, by Mr. James Lyme in one minute.

[It is not uncommon to notice in the English papers such accidents as the following:]

A part of the house No. 87 Drury lane fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Several persons in the street were bruised by the falling bricks. None of the inmates were injured. The persons in the street appeared to be much excited on observing the singular appearance which the house presented, the half left standing having a ludicrous effect. In one of the rooms there was a piece of meat roasting, which gave rise to much remark and humor among the hungry crowd.

## DOMESTIC.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that the famous Russian edict, prohibiting the trade by American vessels to certain parts of the North West Coast, claimed by the autocrat as his own, is about to be carried into effect. One of his frigates and two sloops of war have been despatched thither to capture such American vessels as may be found on the Northwestern Coast, north of the 51st degree of latitude, or even approach within one hundred Italian miles of *his* territory, unless compelled by stress of weather. The President says, in his Message, that America must no longer be considered as a subject of colonization by foreign powers—and we are inclined to think this sentiment finds a home in every American bosom. Russia is now one of the most formidable powers in the world, and if we disliked the occupation of South America by the contemptible armies of Spain, how much more jealous should we be of the encroachments of the overwhelming hordes of Muscovy on our Northwestern frontier? The Ukase is a sweeping one.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. schr. Shark, forwarded to the editor of the Charleston Courier.—*N. H. Reg.*

*U. S. schr.* SHARK, *at anchor off Antone Sisardo, (Mexico,) Feb. 18.*

We returned yesterday to our anchorage, having been compelled to slip and put to sea in one of the heaviest gales of wind I ever witnessed in my time at sea. The people on shore say they have not seen so violent a one for 20 years. We did not slip until our chain cable had parted; 14 of our best men were lost in the launch, in attempting to beach her—she had gone to the assistance of an English schooner, that got on a reef, and on her return the gale came on so suddenly and with such violence, she was unable to regain the schooner. The schooner was from Havana bound here for money. The last we saw of her she was at anchor, but was dragging. We have little hope of her safety, as nothing since has been seen of her. Mr. THOMPSON, our master, and one of our men were on board of her."

*New Invention.*—Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Middletown, (Conn.) has invented a machine, which he terms a "Self adjusting Domestic Wool Spinner," for which he has obtained a patent. It has been exhibited at Merchants' Hall for several days past, and is highly spoken of as a useful and economical invention. The machine has 30 spindles, but the number can be varied according to order. The thread produced is very fine and even; it occupies but little room, and can be adapted to either hand or water power—and as its chief excellence is, that the machinery is very simple—not liable to get out of order—and can be managed by any person with very little previous instruction. Orders may be left with Mr. Rogers, at the bar, in Merchants' Hall, who will communicate to the agent, Col. Freeman Chase.—*Boston Statesman.*

At sun-rise on the 12th inst. the convicts in the State Prison, Boston, attempted a revolt. They rushed upon the officer who had the keys, and threatened his life, in order to obtain them, but failed.—Order was not restored until a detachment of Major Wainwright's marines were brought up to the prison.—*N. H. Reg.*

It appears from a prospectus in the pamphlet form, signed by a large and respectable list of gentlemen, that it is proposed to form a "New-York State Agricultural Society," and to apply to the Legislature for a charter. The primary object is stated to be, "to establish a garden of from ten to twenty acres, within an easy distance from the city, for the express purpose of Horticultural and Botanical improvement: the ground to be equally apportioned to these different purposes."

The plan appears to us to be very judicious, and calculated to produce extensive and highly beneficial effects. Among other improvements proposed, particular attention is to be paid to the propagation of fruit trees, by obtaining a collection of all sorts, and distributing to cultivators, grafts, cuttings and buds, together with the proper descriptions and directions.

A meeting is expected to be held in a few days on this subject, of which due notice will be given; and the attention of those favourable to the object is invited.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Great fire in New-York.*—On Sunday morning last, the extensive establishment for Ship Building at Manhatten Island, together with some valuable vessels, &c. were destroyed by fire. The fire is stated to have commenced in a Steam-Saw-Mill and communicated from that to the Ship-House, which was large enough for the building of a frigate; which, with a Steam-Boat, under its roof, nearly ready to launch, two brigs in an adjoining yard, also nearly ready to launch, the entire timber for a superb new ship, and a great quantity of lumber, &c. were entirely consumed, and so rapid were the flames that one of the engines was destroyed. Loss estimated at about $10,000.

GREAT FLOOD.

We learn from Arkansas territory, that in the middle of January, there was a sudden and great rise of water in White River and its tributary streams. A great number of plantations were inundated and ruined, houses were swept off, and cattle & stock of every description were drowned. The town of Batesville was overflowed. The water in some houses was several feet deep, compelling the families to seek shelter in the upper stories. This was the case in the tavern of Mr. Charles Kelly & the store of Col. Boswell.—*N. Y. D. Adv*

*Rocking Stone.*—In Roxbury, Mass. about a mile south of Dr. Porter's meeting-house, there is a moveable rock, estimated to weigh upwards of forty-six tons, so nicely poised, that a child six years of age can easily move it with one hand, and any adult person with a single finger. It is very irregular, but resembles an egg in its general outline, and rests on two points on a large rock, whose rounded top rises eight to sixteen feet from the earth. With a little exertion it may be made to rock a foot or more, and while in motion it has a terrifying appearance to the by-stander, seeming ready to fall and crush him to atoms.

*The "Patroon."*—Duncan says that Mr. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, called the patroon, is reported to be worth seven millions of dollars, and that his sway extends over a population of 60 or 70,000, of which about five thousand are tenants.—His political influence is represented to be similar to that of the great landed proprietors in England, but he seldom interferes with politics.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1824.

We have this day copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer, stating the objections which the writer has against General Jackson for the Presidency; he makes use of some forcible arguments. But we have on hand an article, over the signature of "Philo-Wyoming," setting forth, in a strong light, many reasons why the hero of New Orleans should receive the suffrages of the people—which we shall soon publish.

*The Presidential Race.*—By what we can glean from different sections of the Union, the Presidential Race will lay between Adams and Jackson—Clinton never having been formally entered—Calhoun being already withdrawn,—and Clay receiving encouragement from only one or two of the Western states, will fag before the crisis arrives; while Crawford, who never had any bottom, and who has, unfortunately, become so blind that for six months past he has scarcely seen the light of the sun, will, notwithstanding his ambition, his crafty machination, and the neck or nothing creed of his riders, be obliged to step one side; while the eagle eyed Adams, supported by experience, genius, and integrity, shall pass forward to the highest post of honor, closely followed by the brave and energetic military genius from the fields of New Orleans, bound for the second post in the republic.

RATS! RATS!! RATS!!!

*Will flee a sinking ship.* We anticipated the *consistent* editors of the New London Advocate in their abandonment of the *Adams* for the *Crawford*, and hope they will excuse us if we should again anticipate them in their abandonment of the *Crawford* for the *Jackson*. The public will soon know how to prize their *valuable labors*—they will find them always ready to take a tug at every lug. They too, will consult the *Oracle at Washington*, who is ever ready to take the helm, when there is a prospect of their bark being bound for the *Gold* Coast. When these young Herculeans shall add their strength to Old Hickory, all before them must bow! But we would caution the Jacksonians to keep a bright look out—it is natural for *Rats* to perforate holes and to abandon the *ship* too, when in *danger*.

P. S. The Adams being completely plugged, and having all sails set, is now pressing forward under a gentle breeze to the high port of Distinction. We hope they will not again board her.

The following are the combination numbers drawn as prizes in the 6th class New York Literature Lottery:

58, 15, 10, 49, 53, 23, 51, 26, 44.

An eighth of Ticket No. 13628, (sold at P. Canfield's Office,) which drew the $20,000 prize, is owned by a young man in this city.

JOHN JOHNSON, keeper of a boarding house in the city of New York, who murdered James Murray two or three months since, was tried on Tuesday, 16th inst. and found guilty of murder in the first degree. It will be recollected that Murray was an Irishman, had worked several years in the Boston glass-foundry, arrived in New York with about 400 dollars, and took lodgings at the house of Johnson. Johnson's wife being absent from the city, he proposed to sleep in the room with Murray. At a late hour, when Murray was asleep, Johnson went into the room and murdered him, and secreted the body in the cellar—and next night took the body on his shoulder and proceeded towards the dock, intending to throw the body into the river; became alarmed at the approach of a watchman or some other person, and left the body in an alley, where it was found. The excitement in the city on this occasion was almost unprecedented; the Mayor issued his proclamation, describing the person of the deceased, and offering a reward for the discovery of the murderer. Thousands of the most respectable citizens made it their business to search for the villain who had the mark of a murderer on his forehead, until a carman recollected that a few days previous a man answering to the description of the deceased, had employed him to carry his trunk from a sloop to Johnson's boarding house. This soon led to the discovery of the murderer, who on examination confessed his guilt, and acknowledged that he had sent his son to bury the money near Brooklyn, where it was afterwards found. On his trial he plead not guilty, and said he was in a deranged state of mind when he acknowledged himself the murderer, &c.

Johnson is sentenced to be hung on the 2d of April.

At a public meeting at Fredericksburg, Va. John Q. Adams was nominated for President, and Andrew Jackson for Vice President of the United States. Corresponding committees were appointed, and other suitable measures adopted, for organizing an opposition to the caucus nomination at Richmond.

FOR THE COURIER.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The location of this Institution is a subject which has excited considerable sensation in various parts of this state. Almost every town, of any note, in the state, has insisted on some advantages, peculiar to themselves, for the location of this seminary. It is with some surprise that I have lately seen an article in a New Haven paper, calculated to excite that part of the community to exert themselves to have this Institution located in that city.

There are many objections to this course of proceeding:—1. New Haven is already provided with one of the first literary institutions in our country. Suppose Washington College to be located in New Haven: one College must excel the other, in their method of instruction, government, &c. and would, therefore, attract the greatest number, if not all, the students. The less fortunate Institution would have little or no support, and would be of no advantage to the community.

2. The students of these Colleges would naturally have some intercourse with each other, the predominant party would look down upon the other with conscious superiority; the weaker party would resent such treatment, and retaliate whenever opportunity offered; and consequently each party would be a detriment to the improvement of the other. A circumstance, which, in Institutions of this kind, merits the highest consideration. The first of these objections may be said to operate equally if the new College is located in any part of the state. This opinion, however, upon a little examination, will be found to be erroneous. The price of board, for instance, in this town, and many other respectable towns in the state, is materially cheaper than in New Haven.

Without being prejudiced in favor of any place, in particular, I think it may be said, with truth, that this town, considering the healthiness of its situation, the cheapness and plenty of provisions, the few places of amusement it contains, all conspire to render it one of the most eligible sites for the establishment of a seminary of learning, of any in the State.

I conclude my remarks with a wish, that the Trustees will have wisdom to make a judicious selection, out of the several towns which hope for the location of this Institution in their own region.

CANDIDUS.

PRINTER'S NOTICE.

*.* With the next number we close two years of our labor in the responsible and arduous task of conducting and printing a public journal: We would, therefore, earnestly request all those indebted to Post-riders for the the Norwich Courier, to make immediate payment to them respectively:—That they may 'live and pay the printers, is a thing devoutly to be wished.' The post-riders would beg leave to tender thanks to their patrons, and to solicit a continuance of favors.

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*March 23.*

## Married,

At Woodstock, Mr. CHESTER MARCY, to Miss DAMARIS CLARK.

At Mansfield, on the 14th inst. by Elder J. Goodwin, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of Hampton, to Miss SARAH HALL, of the former place.

At Canterbury by the Rev. Mr. Murdock, Mr. CHRISTOPHER R. STAFFORD, merchant of Providence, to Miss SARAH ANN FENNER, daughter of Capt. Richard Fenner, of the former place.

At Killingly by the Rev. Mr. Day, Mr. ELISHA B. VAUGHN, to Miss JULIA WALKER.

## Died,

In Plainfield, JOHN SHEPHARD, aged 52

In Windham, (Scotland So.) Mrs. HANNAH PARSONS, wife of Mr. Jesse Parsons, aged 63.

In Brooklin, Mrs. ALICE DANES, aged 43.

In Windham, on Friday evening 12th inst. Mrs. FREELOVE YOUNG, wife of Col. David Young, and daughter of the late Shubael Abbe, Esq. Sheriff of the county of Windham.

In Canterbury, on Friday morning last, of a pulmonary complaint, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. ASA BUTTS, junr. As a christian he was devout and uniform, as a scholar he was highly respectable, as a mason he was a shining ornament, and as a friend he was cordial and sincere.

*Communicated.*

In Plainfield, on the 11th Jan. Deacon JOHN DOUGLASS, aged 54. In the death of this beloved man, his surviving companion has lost one of the most affectionate husbands—society, one of its brightest ornaments—and the church militant, one of its most consistant friends, and one of its best and most enlightened officers. But they are all comforted in view of satisfactory evidence that *their loss is his gain.*

The above notice has not appeared more seasonably through mistake.—*Communicated.*

## MARINE LIST.

March 17—Arrived, *sloop Argus, Allen, New-York.*

18—Sailed, *slp. Rover, Williams, Hartford.*

19—*slp. Maria, Davison, N. Y.*

Arrived, *schr. Dorcas Hawes, Scudder, Nantucket.*

22—*slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

Sailed, *slp. Humbird, Satterlee, Baltimore.*

Arrived, *slp. Flying-fish, Brown, Providence.*

23—Sailed, *slp. Albion, Barker, Providence; schr. Leo, Lambard, Boston.*


## Baptist Meeting-House.

THE use of the Pews in the Baptist Meeting-House, in West-Chelsea, will be sold on Monday, 5th April next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for the support of the gospel in that place for the ensuing year.

*Norwich, March 22, 1824.* 1w—

## PENMANSHIP.

## Mr. Parkhurst,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he has opened a Writing School in the brick building adjoining the house of Maj S. Hubbard, where he respectfully invites those who are desirous to improve this useful part of their education to attend. He can accommodate them in the day-time or evening at hours best suited their convenience Besides the round-hand, will be taught a free legible mercantile running-hand, and pen making. Likewise, the Italian and Secretary hands to those who wish to acquire them. For further particulars, apply to T. ROBINSON, or to the subscriber at the School-Room; where he will exhibit such improvements from Scholars who have taken lessons, as will, he hopes, serve to secure a just claim to their patronage.

*March 23.* 1w—

## The Fox Mills,

IN Montville, advertised for sale in the Courier the 25th ult. will be sold at public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st instant.

To the description already given it is deemed proper to add—that the *head & fall* of water is twenty feet. The Dam is built on a permanent rock and is kept in repair at small expense The Buildings are secure from damage either from floods or ice.

Aside from the Lands and Cotton Factory, the Grist & Saw Mills alone are said to produce a nett income of $240 per annum.

The property will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

CUSHING ELLS.

*Norwich, March 22, 1824.* 1w

## 18 PACKAGES

*French, British, India, German & Bohem*

FRESH IMPORTED

## Dry Goods,

Making a splendid assortment of

## Staple & Fancy Articles,

MANY OF WHICH ARE

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,

*Received by the last Packets,*

AND NOW OPENING BY

## Huntington and Ripley,

Which they offer their customers at very reduced prices, for CASH.

Superfine Black, Blue, & Fancy Colored

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

*Unusually Cheap.*

India & French Plain & Figured Black

LEVANTINES.

Ditto Black Satin do.

Black and Col'd. Plain and Figured GROS DE NAPLES.

Green Lustrings & Levantines.

Black Sinchaws, Sarcenetts & Marceline.

Elegant Plaid, Stripe & various other col'd

SILKS.

4-4 Scarlet French CALICOES—a new and splendid article.

Light Fancy Print do.

Fig'd Muslins & Printed Cambrics—new style.

Two Blue, Blue & White, Fancy Print and

Furniture Calicoes,

[a great variety.]

Victory Robes, Plain & Figured Cambrics & Jaconett Muslins. Jubilee Cord.

Plain and Fig'd Swiss, real India & Imitation Mull Mull and Book

MUSLINS.

Plaid and Stripe Ginghams.

Muslin Edgings and Insertings.

Thread Lace do. do. new patterns.

4-4 Silk & Bobbinett Lace, for Veils.

Bobinett and Silk Lace Veils.

Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

Brown Linen Cambric, and Grass Cloth *for Ladies Bonnets.*

7-4, 8-4, & 9-4 Irish TABLE LINEN, very cheap.

Russia and 4-4 Irish DIAPER.

Black Circassian and Black Bombazine, [Cheap.]

Toilinett, Circassian, Marseilles & Plain and figured SILK VESTINGS.

Jaconet and figured Silk CRAVATS.

Dandy do.

Elegant Plain and Figured Gauze.

Plain and Satin, Garniture, and a great variety of other RIBBONS.

1 Case Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.

Black & White Silk HOSE & GLOVES.

Ladies' Black and Colored Horse Skin, Beaver, Kid, Limerick, Castor, Medallion, and Gentlemen's Colored Buckskin, Beaver, Castor, Dogskin, Horseskin, and Kid

GLOVES.

7-8, and 4-4 Scotch Linen Bed Tick.

7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, & 6-4 Sheetings.

Flag, Bandanna, and German Silk HDKFS.

Real and Imitation Madras, Cotton Flag, Bandanna, and a great variety Hdkfs. and SHAWLS.

Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Crape Long 7-4 square. Shawls,

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.

Black and Colored French and Italian CRAPES.

White and Blue Crape Lis.

Piping Cords, Gimp, Tapes, &c.

Horn and Shell Combs.

4-4 Imitation and Merino Hdkfs.

Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls, an elegant assortment.

1 Case Elegant LEGHORN GIPSEYS, White and Smooth.

Persons in want of this article, will find it for their advantage to call soon.

1 Bale English Ingrain CARPETING, handsome patterns, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

of every description, unusually cheap.

*(To be continued.)*

*March 24, 1824.* 103—

4000 lbs. Clover Seed,
60 bush. Red & Furz Top Seed.
40 do. Herds Grass Seed,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

## FLAX.

1000 pounds Flax,

For sale by JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—

COTTON.

85 bales prime Upland Cotton,

Just landed from sloop Eliza, and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—

THE Annual Meeting of the New London County Medical Society, will be holden in the city of Norwich, at N. Kinney's Hotel, on Monday, the 19th day of next month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM P. EATON, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, March 17, 1824.* 103

One Cent Reward—Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an indented Negro Boy, 20 years old, named Ezekiel Rogers; small of stature, carried away with him one brown great coat, short jacket, one coat, two vests, all brown color, one Marseilles vest, 2 red flannel shirts, &c. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy on penalty of the law.

AZARIAH HUNTINGTON.

*Franklin, March 12, 1824.* 3w'3

MARCH 24.

NEW AND ELEGANT

## SPRING GOODS.

## ERASTUS COIT,

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually* CHEAP—viz:

RICH colors and patterns Gross de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence and other

SILKS,

A large assortment of English and French fashionable

CALICOES,

Style for 1824,

CANTON AND ITALIAN

CRAPES,

(of various colors,)

White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelia and Velveteen

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.

Elegant Bobinett and other Laces, German and India Flag Hdkfs.

Figured & Twilled black Silk do.

Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves,

Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,

Bombazines and Bombazetts,

Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings,

One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard.

Extra Superfine Black and Blue

## Broadcloths,

Cassimeres & Satinetts

[*Very Cheap.*]

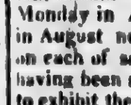
Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c. are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ockenbockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

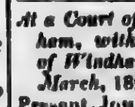
Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824* tf 103—

## To Let:



THE House in West Chelsea near the Baptist Church, now occupied by Thos. Cowdry. Apply to

JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—


## Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN STAUNTON, late of Bozrah, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling house of Elijah Huntington, in said Bozrah, on the second Monday in April, and last Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days. Six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN,
SIMEON ABEL,
*Commissioners.*

*Bozrah, March 22, 1824.* 3w'3—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 16th day of March, 1824.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX MONTHS are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Brewster Lee, of said Lebanon, administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London county, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 18th day of March, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*


## Blacksmiths Wanted.

TWO or three first rate Blacksmiths are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company, to commence work the 1st of April.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*March 17.* 10?—


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Washington Republican.*

IMPROMPTUS

Between a gentleman from the East, and one from the West, on the debate for striking from the Tariff Bill the article for increasing the duty on imported spirits.

EAST.

The grave resolution in Congress is taken
That Whiskey and Rum, shall together be shaken,
So Yankees and Woodsmen shall pull at the cork—
From the head of Missouri to the City of York.

WEST.

The Yankee drinks deep, smacks his lips, and says "um"
I "guess" you'll be sorry for spoiling the rum.
Spoil!—hush, says the Hunter, your "*fu-ry and frisky*,"
I'm drink on your rum, for sake of our whiskey.

EAST.

This mixing their liquors makes Yankees and Hunters,
Run with their noses against bottles and bumpers,
'Till *reck'ning and guessing* confound their wise 'sconces'
*And blue* and *red ruin* are delt out in own one.

WEST.

I guess, says the Yankee, you're out of your reason,
Suppose your crop fails, or your peaches next season;
Quoth the Hunter, a substitute then you can lend us,
As good as the *nutmegs* and *clocks* that you send us.

EAST.

We pay off my Yankees, in nutmegs and *clocks*,
Our debt to the West, to *fund* your Bank stocks;
That your *Land Banks* may treasure, some moveable chattels,
To help them fight out their relief laws & battles.

### HEAVEN.

There is a clime, where skies unclouded shed
Peace on the spirits of the glorious dead;
The tree of life that happy land adorns,
And roses blush without surrounding thorns.

Immortal Spring, the only season there,
Breathes sweetest gales of pure and ambrosial air;
Rivers of pleasure roll their lucid tides,
And flowers perennial blossom on their sides.

Those happy souls unite their fervent lays,
And round the peal of gratitude & praise,
The glowing Seraphim, on wings of fire,
With voice accordant strikes the golden lyre.

There Jesse's Son, in brightest glory drest,
Approving smiles amid the realms of rest:
How different from the pangs he felt below.
To save the human family from woe!

Pale sorrow never saw those regions fair
Death never show'd his ghastly visage there;
Bliss reigns secure—celestial praise and joy,
The soul's progressive faculties employ.

Who would not wish to gain that peaceful shore,
When wint'ry life's tempestuous voyage is o'er,
And what sustains those holy realms above?
Eternal Power and Everlasting Love.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

### THE GRAVE OF PARSONS.

Green as Machpelah's honored field,
Where Jacob and where Leah lie,
Where Sharon's shrubs their roses yield,
And Carmel's branches wave on high;
So honor'd, so adorn'd, so green,
Young Martyr! shall thy grave be seen.
Oh! how unlike the bloody bed
Where pride and passion seek to lie;
Where faith is not! where hope can shed,
No tear of holy sympathy r [round
Where withering thoughts shall drop a-
In dampness, on the lonely mound.
On Jordan's weeping willow trees
Another holy harp is hung;
It murmers to as soft a breeze,
As e'er from Gilead's balm was flung,
When Judah's tears in Babel's stream
Dropt, and when "Zion was their theme."
So may the harp of Gabriel sound,
In the high heaven to welcome thee;
When, rising from the holy ground
Of Nazareth and Galilee,
The saints, of God shall take their flight,
In rapture to the realms of light.

### JEU D'ESPRIT.

*Crawford is looking up*—quoth Jack—
*True*—Bill replies—"*he's on his back.*"
Washington Repub.

*Anecdote.*—When Major General Sir John Malcolm returned the first time from Persia, at a fashionable and crowded '*at home*,' he met Madame de Stael. After he had been introduced to Madame, and she had been informed of his late arrival from the Persian court; 'Sare John,' said she, 'you must inform me all about Persia! and every ting about it, and all you saw wort notice—and to begin at de top of all, what is de king of Persia like?—What does he look like?' 'Madame,' replied Sir John, 'he looks like a man worthy of his destiny!' 'Well, what is his destiny?' entreated Madame. 'He has,' replied Sir John, 'five hundred wives!'

*Irish Bulls.*—Two Irishmen meeting one day, one of them inquired of the other if he had seen his friend Pat Murphy lately? 'for,' said he, 'he has grown so *thin* that you would not know him at all; you are *thin*, and I am *thin*, but, by the powers, he is *thinner* than both of us together.'

## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Colchester, on the 26th November last, one red brindle bruckled face Cow, about 7 or 8 years old. If any person will give information so that said Cow can be found, or return said Cow to the subscriber, he shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL RANDALL.

*March* 13. 3w102—

## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N. BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan.* 27. 1f95—

## For Sale or To Let,

FROM the first of April next, that pleasantly situated, and convenient dwelling-house, garden &c. commonly called the Herrick house, a few rods west of Leffingwell's Hotel, in West Chelsea. Apply to

D. N. BENTLEY,
*Near the premises.*

*March* 9. 101—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

## Connecticut State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 25 | 100 | | 2,500 |
| 25 | 20 | | 500 |
| 200 | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | 6 | | 9,000 |

1,700 Prizes, } 4,050 Tickets, 20 300
2,300 Blanks }

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500 Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, }
GEORGE BOWEN, } *Man-*
JOHN BEACH, } *agers.*
ROGER S. SKINNER, }

## TICKETS
### FOR SALE BY
## SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5,50.

## To Let.

THE House now in the occupancy of Col. Samuel Tyler, will be to let.—Possession of which may be had about the first of April. Inquire of

ERASTUS DAVISON.

*March* 16. 2w102—

## FOR SALE,
*& possession given 1st Apl. next,*

THAT valuable establishment in Montville, known by the name of Fox Mills. The premises comprise one Cotton Factory now in operation, one Grist and one Saw-Mill, two Dwelling Houses, and one Barn, on a stream of durable water. The location is good, being only 7 miles from Norwich and New-London, and 8 miles from the river Thames. Few seats are to be found in the state combining so many advantages for manufacturing purposes.

There is also about 60 acres of Land adjoining, which will be sold with the premises, or a part, as may best suit the convenience of the purchaser. The property will be held at private sale for a short time, and will be set at a price that must make it an object for the purchaser; but if not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, of which seasonable notice will be given.

In the interim, persons disposed to view the premises, will apply to the subscriber in Norwich, or to Mr Reuben Palmer Montville.

CUSHING EELLS.

*Norwich, Feb.* 16, 1824. 6w98—

## MECHANICS,
### LOOK AT THIS!

TO be sold and possession given the first of April next, two small Houses and Lots, situated near the Centrel, and one mile from the Union Factory, in Plainfield. They are excellent stands for Mechanics of almost any kind—particularly for a Wheelwright or Waggon-Maker, which are much wanted; a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Tailor, &c. They will be sold separately, cheap, and on accommodating terms. If not sold by the first of April, one or both of said estates will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of John Lester, living near the premises.

*Plainfield, Feb.* 8, 1824. 6w98—

## A Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, on the main road leading from Windham to Colchester, containing

## 60 or 70 acres

of Land, with a new two story Dwelling-House thereon. Said Farm is well proportioned into mowing, ploughing, &c. and has a great supply of wood, a valuable article in this part of the country. It is situated within a few rods of a good school-house, in which a first rate district school is kept most of the year. Said Farm has various other recommendations too tedious to mention—It is an eligible situation for a mechanic. As the subscriber is very desirous to dispose of his property in this part of the country, he will sell at a reduced price.—Please to call on the subscriber living on the premises and view for yourselves.

CHARLES CLARK.

*Feb.* 16. 6w98—

## FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, a FARM, containing **200** acres or more, situated six miles from Norwich, and one mile from Hanover Meeting-House in Lisbon, on the large road leading from the east part of Windham, and west part of Canterbury to Norwich. Said Farm is proportioned for mowing, ploughing, and pasturing, with excellent orchards, large quantity of wood, and valuable timber, and well watered—with 2 Dwelling-Houses, two Barns, & Corn-house thereon. Inquire of

JARED FARNHAM, *Living on the premises.*

*Lisbon, March* 9, 1824. 3w101—

## *TO BE LET,*

AND possession given the first of April, for the term of 1 year, the

## CITY HOTEL

in Chelsea, now occupied by the subscriber. Any gentleman wishing to hire, will please to call and view the premises, and know the terms by calling on the subscriber.

PELEG S. THOMPSON.

*Norwich, March* 10, 1824. [5w101

## TO BE LET.

FROM the first of April next, the Store now occupied by Mr. Henry Ward. For terms apply to

HENRY STRONG,
or SAMUEL TYLER.

*March* 16. 2w102—

## TO BE LET,

FROM the first of April next, the STORE now occupied by Mr. Henry Ward. For terms, apply to

HENRY STRONG.

*Norwich, March* 1, 1824. 100—

## FOR SALE,
*And possession to be given the first of April next:*

THE Subscriber's interest in the Farm, lately called and known by the name of the Wilcox Farm, lying in Preston, about one mile from Chelsea, now improved by Capt. Benjamin Mortimer. If said farm is not sold before the 28th it will be sold at Auction on the premises to the highest bidder, on the 31st, at 12 o'clock, if good weather, but if the weather is stormy on the 31st, the sale will be attended the next day at 12 o'clock.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March* 8, 1824. 101—

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15¼ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez K Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## Now is your time!
## Call and See.

THE subscriber will sell the following real estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy viz:—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a boarding house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about 9 acres of excellent land,—containing an orchard, a fine garden, and suitable proportion of mowing, pasture, and plow land. Said land is capable of keeping one or two cows and a horse in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. RINALDO BURLEIGH.

*Plainfield, Feb* 20, 1824. [tf o 99

## FOR SALE,
### by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov* 25, 1823. 86—

## FOR SALE.

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

## MERINO SHEEP,

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan.* 25, 1824.

## Carpenter's Tools.

A LARGE assortment of Carpenter's Bench & Moulding Tools, Just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March* 16. 10—

## Geo. D. Lawton

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an excellent quality of Morocco, Kid, and upper Leather, and will manufacture Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots and Shoes

of every description, at the shortest notice, in New York, Boston, or Griswold style, or any style to suit those who may favor him with their custom.

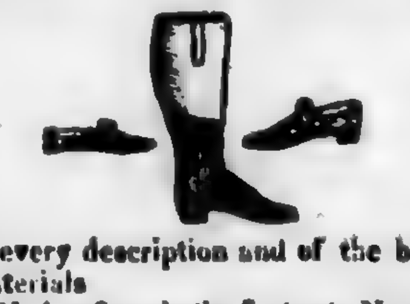
Also on hand and for sale, a few dozen pair Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes, of a superior quality, which he will sell as cheap or cheaper, for cash, than they can be bought elsewhere, of equal quality—Likewise Boston Morocco and Kid Leather, Danvers Sole Leather, all of an excellent quality. Those that are wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, in Griswold, and see for themselves.

*March* 16. 3w102—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,



of every description and of the best materials

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c

*Dec.* 24, 1823 90—

## AUCTION.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on the 25th day of March inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs Lucy Kimball, in Preston, part of the personal estate of Col. Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, consisting of a Blacksmith's Shop in Poquetannuck, a sett of Waggon-Wheels, Farming Tools, Household Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.

LUCY KIMBALL,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY,
*Administrators.*

*Preston, March* 9. 3w101—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 25th of March inst. at the public house of Chandler Woodworth, in Bozrah, 3 or 4 yoke of young Oxen, a number of Cows, 2 or 3 likely young horses, and one second hand two horse waggon.—Auction to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. If the 25th is stormy, the first fair day.

*March* 16. 2w102—

## AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at Auction on the 24th inst. at the shop of Mr. Joseph Kingsley, in Norwich, (Chelsea Society) all the Carpenter and Joiner Tools belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Gibbs, of Norwich, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M

ELIJAH GIBBS, *Adm'r.*

Also for sale at the subscriber's house, in Franklin, on the 25th inst a number of Cows, one pair of three year old cattle, dairy and farming utensils, &c.

ELIJAH GIBBS.

*Frankli, March* 13, 1824. 102—

## WANTED,

ON loan for one or two years, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be secured by mortgage of real estate, without incumbrance, worth more than double the amount

Inquire of the Printers.

3w101—

## *Wanted,*

BY the first of April next, a Man to tend a GRIST MILL; one well qualified for the business, will meet with good encouragement.—Apply to

ELIPHALET METCALF, Jr.

*Lebanon, March* 9, 1824 [3w101

## Post-Coach Line.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan.* 5, 1824. 91—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, in and for the District of Plainfield, on the second day of March, A. D.* 1824. Present, Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court having by an order passed on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1823, directed the Administrator upon the estate of

*Gen. JAMES GORDON,*

late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased, represented as likely to be insolvent, to give notice of the time and place of the setting of said Court for the appointment of Commissioners thereon, by posting up the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Brooklyn, called the Independent Observer, & without ordering any other notice Commissioners have been appointed, and that said Commissioners so appointed, being ordered by said Court to cause the times and places of their meetings for attending the creditors to receive and examine their claims to be made known and published, by setting up notifications thereof, in some public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and also by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in the county where the deceased last dwelt—omitted to set up notifications of the times and places of their meetings for attending the creditors to receive and examine their claims in some public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt. And this Court observing that by law, further notices should have been given, to render said appointment & the proceedings thereon valid.

It is therefore now ordered and appointed, that a Court of Probate be held at the house of Col. EBENEZER C. EATON, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in said estate respecting the appointment of Commissioners thereon and the said Administrator is hereby ordered to give public notice to all such persons to appear at the time and place aforesaid, if they see cause, by posting up a copy of this order in some public place in said town of Plainfield, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed at Brooklyn, called the Independent Observer; and also by advertising the same in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, on or before the 10th day of March, 1824.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

THE subscribers, having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court at their session in Norwich, within and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1824, on the estate of Mr. *JAMES F. BROWN*, of said Norwich, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the second Wednesday of April, July, and September next.

JOHN HYDE, } *Commis-*
BENJAMIN SNOW, } *sioners.*

*Norwich, March* 5, 1824. [3w101

THE Administrator upon the estate of Maj. *NATHAN PETERS*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court, that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich, for all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the third Monday of March inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

ROBERT C. PETERS, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich, March* 2, 1824. 3w101—

## NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Christopher Avery and Jedediah Baker, under the firm of Avery & Baker, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.—Those people indebted to said company, must make immediate payment to Christopher Avery, who alone is authorized to settle and receive the same.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY,
JEDEDIAH BAKER.

*Plainfield, March* 4, 1824. 3w1—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. II. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1824. Whole No. 104



TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



**10 PACKAGES**

*French, British, India, German & Italian*

**FRESH IMPORTED**

**Dry Goods,**

Making a splendid assortment of

**Staple & Fancy Articles,**

MANY OF WHICH ARE

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE.

*Received by the last Packets,*

AND NOW OPENING BY

**Huntington and Ripley,**

Which they offer their customers at very reduced prices, for CASH.

Superfine Black, Blue, & Fancy Colored

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

*Unusually Cheap.*

India & French Plain & Figured Black

**LEVANTINES,**

Ditto Black Satin do.

Black and Col'd. Plain and Figured

GROS DE NAPLES.

**Green Lustrings & Levantines.**

Black Sinchaws, Sarsenetts & Marceline.

Elegant Plaid, Stripe & various other col'd

**SILKS.**

4-4 Scarlet French CALICOES—a new and splendid article.

Light Fancy Print do.

Fig'd Muslins & Printed Cambrics—new style.

Two Blue, Blue & White, Fancy Print and

**Furniture Calicoes,**

[a great variety.]

Victory Robes, Plain & Figured Cambrics & Jackonett Muslins. Jubilee Cord.

Plain and Fig'd Swiss, real India & Imitation Mull Mull and Book

**MUSLINS.**

Plaid and Stripe Ginghams.

Muslin Edgings and Insertings.

Thread Lace do. do. new patterns.

4-4 Silk & Bobbinett Lace, for Veils.

Bobinett and Silk Lace Veils.

Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Brown Linen Cambric, and Green Cloth *for Ladies Bonnets.*

7-4, 8-4, & 9-4 Irish TABLE LINEN, very cheap.

Russia and 4-4 Irish DIAPER.

Black Circassian and Black Bombazine, [Cheap.]

Tuilinett, Circassian, Marseilles & Plain and figured SILK VESTINGS.

Jackonet and figured Silk CRAVATS.

Dandy do.

Elegant Plain and Figured Gauze.

Plain and Satin, Garniture, and a great variety of other RIBBONS.

1 Case Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.

Black & White Silk HOSE & GLOVES.

Ladies' Black and Colored Horse Skin, Beaver, Kid, Limerick, Castor, Medallion, and Gentlemen's Colored Buckskin, Beaver, Castor, Dogskin, Horseskin, and Kid

**GLOVES.**

7-8, and 4-4 Scotch Linen Bed Tick.

7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, & 6-4 Sheetings.

Flag, Bandanna, and German Silk HDKFS.

Real and Imitation Madras, Cotton Flag, Bandanna, and a great variety Hdkfs. and SHAWLS.

Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Crape Long 7-4 square. Shawls,

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.

Black and Colored French and Italian CRAPES.

White and Blue Crape Lis.

Piping Cords, Gimp, Tapes, &c.

Horn and Shell Combs.

4-4 Imitation and Merino Hdkfs.

Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls, an elegant assortment.

1 Case Elegant LEGHORN GIPSEYS, White and Smooth.

Persons in want of this article, will find it for their advantage to call soon.

1 Bale English ingrain CARPETING, handsome patterns, very cheap.

**DOMESTIC GOODS,**

of every description, unusually cheap.

(*To be continued.*)

*March 24, 1824.* 103—

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**Commissioners Notice.**

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN STAUNTON, late of Bozrah, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling house of Elijah Huntington, in said Bozrah, on the second Monday in April, and last Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days. Six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN,
SIMEON ABEL,
*Commissioners.*

*Bozrah, March 24, 1824.* 3w'3—

---

**MARCH 24.**

NEW AND ELEGANT

**SPRING GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT,**

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually*

CHEAP—VIZ:

RICH colors and patterns Gross de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence, and other

**SILKS,**

A large assortment of English and French fashionable

**CALICOES,**

Style for 1824,

CANTON AND ITALIAN

**CRAPES,**

(*of various colors.*)

White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelia and Velveteen

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.

Elegant Bobinett and other Laces,

German and India Flag Hdkfs.

Figured & Twilled black Silk do.

Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves.

Gentleman's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,

Bombazines and Bombazetts,

Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings,

One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard.

Extra Superfine Black and Blue

**Broadcloths,**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts.**

[*Very Cheap.*]

Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, *&c. &c.*

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

---

**NEW GOODS.**

THE *Thames Manufacturing Co.* having opened a Store on the new road at Norwich Falls, are now opening, and offer for sale at low prices for cash, a handsome assortment of

**Foreign and Domestic GOODS,**

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Dec. 31.* 91—

---

**Hear Ye! Hear Ye!!**

**WIDE AWAKE**

THE WHOLE FAMILY!

**Wanted,**

TWO Carders, a Spinner, Blacksmith, Machinist, and several large families children to work in a Cotton Factory,—and lots of Reelers and Spinners, to commence first of April. Delays are dangerous—"mind that now."

JOHN GRAY & Co.

*Lisbon, March 15, 1824.* 3w102—

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**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

---

**Wanted Immediately,**

ONE or two journeymen Hatters, to work at felting, to whom good wages and good pay will be made.

ALSO,

One or two Boys of suitable age and character, as apprentices to the above business, to whom the best encouragement will be given.

LUTHER D. LEACH.

*Hampton, March 9, 1824.* 3w'2—

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**FLAX.**

**1000** pounds Flax, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—

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**Timbers and Boards.**

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. wish to purchase a quantity of Timber, Scantling, Lath & Boards—and request all persons who wish to contract for furnishing them, to apply soon.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Jan. 7.* 93—

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**FOR SALE BY**

***Ripley & Waldo,***

**20** chests Hyson Skin Tea.

10 catty boxes Young Hyson do.

4 quarter chests Bohea do.

25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,

70 do. New Rum, prime quality,

3 pipes French Brandy,

1 do. Holland Gin,

12 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,

90 boxes Bloom Raisins,

10 kegs Malaga do.

50 drums fresh Figs,

2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,

12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities.

2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,

2000 lbs Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,

6 boxes Smoking Pipes,

10 doz. Hair Sieves,

100 gross Bottle Corks,

10 do. Junk Bottles,

100 pair English Trace Chains,

15 tons Swedes Iron,

10 do English Iron, assorted sizes,

8 do. Old Sable Iron,

2 tons Swedes Steel,

1800 lbs. German Steel,

1200 do. Nayler and Landersen's Cast Steel, assorted from ½ to 1½ inches square,

50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,

100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass,

40 boxes assorted from 10 by 14, to 12 by 16 do.

500 lbs. Sheet Copper,

200 do. do. Brass,

10 cwt. do. Lead.

*March 15, 1824.* 102—

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**FOR SALE,**

**Wholesale and Retail,**

**BY**

**Samuel Tyler:**

*A large and extensive assortment of*

**FRESH MEDICINE,**

WARRANTED GENUINE.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to putting up Medicine, & in selling, that mistakes may be avoided.

The very low terms they are offered at, will, it is presumed, induce those who sell Medicine in the country, Physicians, and Families, to get their supplies: Medicine may be had at seasonable and unseasonable times for the sick.

Painter's Colors, Oil, Brushes, Glue &c. Ground and Stick

**Dye-Woods,**

A general assortment of

**GROCERIES;**

Among them are, Old Spirits, best Brandy, Holland Gin and Wines for Medical use.

300 lbs. Nutmegs, unusually low,

40 bbls. Superfine Flour,

Double strong Powder, in Canisters: Bass Viol and Violin Strings: American ground Mustard: Nails and Brads of all sizes, with a great variety of articles, if inquired for, would be found. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call, examine, and buy if——

*Feb. 24.* 6w99—

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**FOR SALE.**

ONE half or the moiety of a first rate flock of

**MERINO SHEEP,**

which for size, beauty, and yielding abundant fleeces of the finest Wool, are probably surpassed by none.—An equal division of said flock will be made. It consists of 56 sheep.—A credit will be given to the purchaser on good security, if desired.—The part not sold, will be sent out of the state.

Apply to Mr. Lyman Brewer, at Chelsea Landing.

*Jan. 25, 1824.*

---

**Two Boxes Quaker Garden Seeds,**

COMPRISING the usual assortment——warranted of the last year's growth.

Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, and 2000 lbs. Clover Seed, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*March 10.* 101—


## MEDLEY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

### PITY'S TEAR.

When sorrow hangs the drooping head,
When pain and woe are near,
When every hope and joy is fled,
How sweet is pity's tear!

When friends desert and foes assail,
When scorn and pride appear,
And innocence can nought avail,
How sweet is pity's tear.

Oh! then sweet pity, loveliest maid,
My wandering spirits cheer;
And when by foes or friends betray'd,
O sooth me with a tear.

### CENSURE.

There is nothing more common than for people to rail at those faults in others, for which they are the most remarkable themselves, without considering, that their censures often reflect home. But granting we have not the same faults we condemn, we are not certain but that we have others equally censurable; at least, the person who takes a delight in exposing the imperfection of others, shews his own heart to be a stranger to generosity. To enjoy the pleasures of society, we must not be too nice in our remarks—there are few so abandoned, but that they have some virtues as well as vices—we should take the good with the bad, and not turn always to the worst side of a character. We ought never to give our opinion of people on a superficial acquaintance; as the greatest qualities of the head and heart are often obscured by some little foolish singularity, which, at first sight creates a disgust that is not easily got over. We are too often prejudiced against a thing before we have given ourselves time to examine it, and blame more through pride and ignorance, than reason.

None can lose their reputation while their virtue is preserved; malice or envy may spread scandal, but that will always recoil with double strength upon the authors.

Never neglect a person because you imagine he can be of no further use to you. We often derive assistance and friendship from persons whom we do not expect, or desire to take an interest in our welfare.

### EPITAPH.

*The Fruits of Industry and Sobriety.*

At Taunton, in the county of Somerset, is a monument to the memory of Robert Grey, Esq. a native of that town, who being left a poor helpless orphan, went to London to seek his fortune. Here he engaged himself as an errand boy, and in this state of servitude he behaved so well, that his master took him apprentice, and when out of his time, set him up in a shop, where, by his industry, care and diligence, he had such success, that he acquired a large fortune. In his old age he declined trade, and returned to Taunton, where he built an hospital for sixteen old decayed people of both sexes. Underneath his effigy, on his monument, is the following singular inscription:

Taunton bore him; London bred him;
Piety train'd him; Virtue led him;
Earth enrich'd him; Heaven possess'd him;
Taunton bless'd him; London bless'd him.
This thankful town; that mindful city,
Share his piety and pity.
What he gave, and how he gave it,
Ask the poor, and you shall have it.
Gentle reader may Heaven strike
Thy tender heart to do the like;
And now my eyes have read his story,
Give him the praise, and God the Glory.

*The Retort Courteous.*—A member of the learned Professions was driving his dennet along the road at Toothing in Surrey, when he overtook a pedlar with his pack, and inquired what he had to sell.—The man produced, among other things, a pair of cotton braces; they were sixpence he said. The gentleman paid the money, & then said, 'You have, I suppose, a licence.' 'Yes,' was the reply, hesitatingly. 'I should like to see it.' After some further delay it was produced. 'My good fellow, all's right, I see.' 'Now, as I do not want these things, you may have them for three pence.' The bargain was struck, but how surprised was the querist to find a summons to attend the County Magistracy sitting at Croydon. The gentleman was convicted in the full penalty, for selling goods on the King's highway without a hawker's licence. He is a Lawyer.—*Morning Post, Sept. 12.*

An Irishman stated that the first meat he eat in America was a boiled potatoe, which was roasted; and that if any body doubted the fact, he could show them the potatoe, for he had it in his pocket.

*On the discussion relative to soap or tallow.*

This question's truth I cant descry—
If so much soap—why not some *ley*?

*Mayor of Albany.*—A few evenings since, after balloting two or three times, (Mr. Dudley, the old Mayor, being present as usual, & voting,) one of his friends put in a blank ballot, so that Mr. Spencer had 11 votes to 10, and was declared elected, and has accepted the office.

An insurrection took place at Manilla a short time since; the leaders and most of the people intending to declare themselves independent of Spain. They were soon put down, and twenty men arrested and shot.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Portsmouth Journal.*

### ANTICIPATION.

"To loose good days that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow,
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
To fawn, to crouch, to walk, to ride, to run,
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.
SPENCER.

Much of the happiness of younger life consists in the indulgence of anticipation; and very many of the miseries of riper age in the pangs of apprehension. Youth looks forward to manhood with a sparkling and delighted eye. Happy and sanguine "twenty-one" grasps at the straw of the future, as possessing all the virtues of the lamp of Aladin; vainly hoping to find every imagination, reality; every wish, fruition; every anticipation, truth; and that happiness, fortune, and fame, are merely matters of course.

But as soon as the gallant adventurer takes possession of his Island of Barataria, he finds to his mortification, that like his great predecessor, Governor Sancho Panza, he is exposed to the buffetings of misfortune, the shafts of malice, the rich man's contumely, and that finally he must make the best of his way with his own humble Dapple over the race ground of human life; consoling himself with Socrates, that "the fewer our wants, the nearer we resemble the gods."

There are certainly very many pretty deceptions, (as well as some sore disappointments) practised upon us, for which we are indebted to the ventriloquism of the imagination; where

"The pleasure is as great,
Of being cheated as to cheat."

But unluckily, experience opens our eyes and dissipates into "idle wind" the beautiful visions that hovered around the fancy. The illusions of anticipation are innumerable.

Nothing is more difficult to be endured than the chagrin and mortification of the credulous holder of lottery tickets, upon finding that his money "is in the deep bosom of the ocean buried;" and, that all his day dreams of glory, and all his well built castles in the air are buried with it, leaving not a wreck behind:—*magni nominis umbra.* Addison in the Spectator gives us a pleasant narrative of the whims and follies of those who expect to obtain a livelihood by the lottery. One man pitched upon the number 1711 because that number corresponded with the date of the year; another was almost furious for the number 134, because that was the majority by which an obnoxious bill was defeated in the house of Commons; and a certain zealous dissenter, being a great enemy to popery, and believing that bad men are the most fortunate in this world, would lay two to one on the number 666 against any other number, because, he said, "it is the number of the beast." Now, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of people in this country and tens of thousands more in Europe, are *annually* ruined by the pernicious passion of Lottery Gambling—yet there are other thousands and other ten thousands who in defiance of experience, arithmetic, common sense & probability, impoverish themselves by "throwing buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up."

"Still dunce the second *reigns* like dunce the first."

And the *professed* gambler too, cheated by anticipation, and cheated by his unprincipled companions, shakes again his foolish cap—throws his last die, and dies.

Even the every day concerns of life are fraught with wholesome instruction upon the vanity of human anticipation. If for example, Mr. Editor, you were in great want of money (which the kind fates ever forefend from you and yours) and one of your debtors should come in (a thing not at all probable)—with a smiling face, and after the due salutations of the morning, say in a very complaisant tone, "Please sir make out my bill:"—with what alacrity would you drop your book? You would say, well! it is the most apropos thing in the world! you would make out his bill with a lightened heart; because you already see, in anticipation, the handsome and neatly executed bills of the Perkins' check plate stamp; or you already hear the music of the Spanish milled dollars striking in sweetest melody upon your ear:—but no such thing. It is only anticipation that you hear! for the impenetrable debtor with the utmost sang froid, coolly asks you to write a *note*:—A NOTE!

"Like Ajax's sullen ghost you stalk away."

Most of us have had our expectations raised and our appetites sharpened; "the man who lives by hope will die by hunger," after a long and dreary and rough day's ride in the country, over posts and rocks and precipices—with the agreeable anticipation of a good supper when we arrive at the tavern; and a good bed to boot.—How often do the most reasonable anticipations fail us! The anticipated Coffee turns into vile Bohea Tea, and the poultry & ham into rancid pork & watery potatoes; the bed too: how many hunger-bitten tenants welcome you to your dread repose!

Yet it is not the youthful enthusiast, the credulous haberdasher in tickets, the confiding creditor, nor the hungry traveller only, that buy "golden opinions" of anticipation. The disappointment of the farmer who has carried his produce to market—before he has raised it; the mortification of the candidate for office who gets a majority—except one vote; of the poet who writes sweet verses that nobody reads—but himself; of the player who struts his hour before a—beggarly account of empty boxes; and of the patriot who is ready to die for the good of his country—when his time comes; are worthy of record, for all are whipped by the scorpions of disappointed anticipation. To say nothing of

"—— The lover;
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow;"

or the flaunting and confident belle who spends unnecessary hours at the toilette—nor of the dandy who tortures his head and body into all sorts of shapes for the sake of beauty. In vain! anticipation is still a mile-a-head of reality.—Courteous and good natured (I hate ill nature) reader, in signification of my kindness I proffer to thee my naked right hand, wishing, peradventure, you may enjoy in reality the blessings of a good conscience—a good purse—good friends—and a good temper.

JAQUES.

### MIRACLE.

Mr. Carter, Senior editor of the N. Y. Statesman, gives the following account of a Miracle which is said to have lately been wrought in the city of Washington.

"Apprehensive that the alledged miracle might excite some curiosity, and lead to much speculation, the senior editor of the Statesman, previous to his leaving Washington, endeavoured to obtain a correct statement of facts in relation to this miraculous event. With that view, on Friday morning last, he called on Dr. Jones, a respectable physician of the city of Washington, who attended Mrs Mattingley, (the lady on whom the miracle is said to have been wrought,) during the whole of her illness. He stated her disease to have been an internal cabinous affection in the breast, which produced a paralysis in the left side, and deprived her of the use of her arm. He had never known a person suffer more severely than she had for many years. Some months since he drew up a statement of her case at the request of Mr. Coleman, a Catholic priest, which he presumed was made the basis of the application to the Prince Hohenlohe, although he was not aware at the time that such use was to be made of it. In his statement it was not improbable he had expressed an opinion, that the disease of his patient was incurable. On this point however, he was not positive, as he did not keep a copy of the statement.

The corresponding editor of the Statesman then called at Mr. Carberry's, the Mayor of Washington, and conversed for half an hour with the family, and with Mrs. Mattingley, whom he found lying on the bed; but who had been about the house that morning. The day previous, she met her physician at the door, and announced her recovery. She appeared to be in good health and spirits; her voice firm and clear and the use of her arm perfectly restored. She related in detail all the circumstances of her disease and cure, which substantially agreed with the account given by the Father Confessor, and in the correctness of which Mrs. Carberry, and two other ladies residing in the family concurred. They were at the bed-side at the time when the sudden restoration to health took place.

Mrs. Mattingley stated that on Wednesday morning she supposed she was dying, and so thought her attendants. She threw up large quantities of blood, and her speech was so indistinct, that the lady at her side could not understand what she said with her ear close to the mouth of the patient. The Rev. Mr. Matthews came in and administered the sacrament. Two persons supported her, while she received it. Immediately after she had swallowed the consecrated bread, she clasped her hands and exclaimed in transports of joy, "My Saviour, what hast thou done for me!" or words to that effect. The family were perfectly astonished. Mr. Carberry the Mayor, was so overcome that he threw himself into a chair and was nigh fainting. On recovering from the shock he took his sister by the hand, and said, "Nancy, thy faith hath made thee whole." Clothes were brought, Mrs. Mattingly dressed herself, got out of bed, and kneelt with the family in prayer and thanksgiving.

Such is a brief statement of this affair. On Thursday, and Friday, upwards of one thousand persons called at the Mayor's to inquire into the circumstance. Among these were members of Congress, and other intelligent gentlemen. The ladies of the house remarked, that they were not bigots nor fanatics, and they were firm in the faith, that the cure was miraculous. They held an argument to show, that the restoration was not attributable to the influence of the imagination, or to any other cause, than the immediate act of God. Mrs. Mattingley remarked, that she did not deem herself worthy of being made the subject of a miracle; that she was fully resigned in the will of her maker; and had neither a strong wish nor expectation to recover. She did not ascribe her miraculous recovery to the Prince Hohenlohe although he was associated in her mind; but to the efficacy of the consecrated bread which she fully believed to be the real presence, and to the interposition of God.

This has this story been related as it was told to the author of the letter in the Statesman. That the recovery was sudden and surprising, cannot be doubted; but that it was miraculous, and cannot be accounted for from natural causes, is quite another point, and requires more faith than the senior editor possesses. To put the

matter short, he does not believe in the occurrence of any miracles, strictly so called since the age of the Apostles. A single circumstance in the above narration appears to him sufficient to account for the resuscitation of Mrs. Muttingley, but he has no disposition to enter into an ecclesiastical controversy, or to disturb the faith of others."

*From the Charleston City Gazette.*

THE MUMMY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction lately in Charleston, to his friend in Georgia, and is copied by permission, and offered for publication in the Gazette. A. B.

*Dear Colonel.*—I have just come from viewing the greatest curiosity I ever beheld; it is a *young* lady only three thousand years *old*—a sombre complexioned *lass* from Egypt, the land of the Pharaohs, rayed in a cere-cloth framed on the banks of the Nile, and stands in a "narrow house," decorated with all the taste and science of the most learned people in existence, long before the invention of letters. "Dark and unlovely are her looks," though she does not actually "grin horribly a ghastly smile," her fair and well set teeth appearing full and undecayed as the everlasting brightness of the star under which she was embalmed.

Singular-fated girl! Little did she think when on her dying couch, that she would be exposed in this "undiscovered country," some thirty centuries after her mortal existence, to the keen gaze of male curiosity, without a sense of shrinking modesty, and serving as a spectacle of curious wonder, and a mere "thing to make comparisons on," and show the belles of this new world, in the deathless language of one Shakespear, a man of yesterday compared with her, that "though they paint an inch thick, to her complexion must they come at last." Alas, poor Cleopatra! did I view a symbol of thy matchless beauty, in this thy ancestor of "the olden time."

Three thousand years ago the lady I now look upon, was in Thebes, the city with its hundred gates—she is now in Charleston—what a traveller! Three thousand years hence what will Charleston be! Awful comparison! What is Babylon Nineveh, Balbec, Palmyra, Persepolis! Yes—what will our boasted four corners, the city-hall, court-house, arsenal, and St. Michael's church with its lofty spire, what will they be in thirty centuries! Buried in earth or ocean, from which they rose, and "not a stone, tell where they lie."

Three thousand years is a kind of eternity to the human mind. It brings us, at a moment's glance, to the remotest ages of antiquity. When the patriarch Joseph died, "they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Genesis 1. 26. And so doubtless was Potiphar's wife, and this object now before my eyes might possibly be the remains of that very personage! *Ecce signum!* I must confess that of all the natural or artificial curiosities I ever beheld, nothing ever filled my mind with so many profound, striking and extraordinary sensations.

## POLITICAL.

*From the Columbian (Philad.) Observer.*

To the Freemen of the United States—

*The liberal and the candid.*

That ANDREW JACKSON had any probable prospect of success for the Presidential chair, the politicians and leading men of the country heretofore affected to disbelieve. That the *People* should have any voice or agency in the appointment of their chief magistrate, was a principle so new as to be without converts; all willingly voted in the belief, that the management of a chosen few, stiling themselves Democratic Republicans, would be able in *midnight caucus* to prescribe a rule of action, by which to bind the opinions and consciences of others. But the calculation has failed: expectation has been disappointed. The people have awakened to a knowledge of their rights. Their voice has sounded through Pennsylvania; it has reached the tops, and swelled through the vallies of her mountains, and with undivided strength they are pressing forward to the maintenance of their rights, and to the support of their favorite candidate.

No longer is this man viewed with indifference. Fears now are beginning to be entertained for his success; and as a consequence, detraction is to be resorted to, and unfounded stories circulated against him. The tocsin is already sounded, and the old story of temper and discretion is again to be harped upon. The writ of Habeas Corpus suspended and a Judge confined, cruelties practised in war, and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, are to be made and are made, the basis on which to erect their batteries of censure. It is enough to know that JACKSON is the People's candidate, and that he is the dangerous competitor of Caucus management, for his opponents in their majesty, to assail and traduce him; to ransack the volume of his life and come forth malignantly charged, with the gleanings of their industry.

JACKSON is charged with being the author of the Seminole war; that he caused it, and brought the country into it.—Heretofore, this accusation was made against *General Gaines*. I say it is not true as it regards either of them, and the history of the times sustains me in the assertion. The policy of the U. States towards our Southern Indians, had been of the most liberal and forbearing character; we had cherished and protected them—when the first intelligence of any disposition on their part to be at variance, was in an assault upon one of our out posts, (Fort Mimms,) where three hundred women and children were butchered and burnt. Under the orders of his State, subsequently approved by the general government, JACKSON marched to meet and to subdue them! The Horse Shoe battle terminated the war. And here, as a previous condemnatory sentence, it is alleged that he continued to killand destroy even after the battle was over, thereby endeavoring to enforce the idea, that neither submission nor surrender could find protection. Facts need only be presented. Let the authors then, by reference to the "*Life of Jackson*," at page 150, read the account of this battle, and so far from discovering any thing to warrant the imputation cast, they will find, that overtures for surreader were made and refused by the savages themselves. :"Gen. JACKSON," says the historian, "perceiving that further resistance would only involve them in utter destruction, sent a flag accompanied by an interpreter, to propose to them a surrender and to spare a further effusion of blood," but instead of accepting it the Indians opened a fire which wounded one of the party. At this battle "*four men who surrendered*, and three hundred women and children were taken prisoners."

Here then is this mighty unfeeling offence, where the impression sought to be produced in the public mind, is, that every soul, and in cold blood too, was put to the sword; whereas, on reference to authority, we find that an overture for several surrenders was made and refused, and that 300 persons were taken—*not butchered*, as charged.

This battle terminated the Creek war, and peace was concluded between them and the United States. But the form of the peace, and stipulation of the treaty, it is maintained, brought on the Seminole war, and that, inasmuch as Jackson concluded the negociation, he is therefore to be viewed as the author of the evil. For those who thus can argue, and deal in bold assertion, it is a little unfortunate, that their positions can by proof be so easily swept from them. But it is the old story to be harped upon in 1819; the same which Abner Lacock pressed in his report in the Senate, and the same which the Hon. Henry Clay so feelingly urged in the House of Representatives, when his soul melted to tenderness in behalf of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the murderers of our people, while not a sympathy, with him, beat for those of our women and children, who, through their councils, had been inhumanly butchered. Mr. Clay said on inquiring into the painful incidents of this war, its origin, he feared, would be found in the famous treaty of Fort Jackson; a more dictatorial spirit he had never seen displayed in any instrument. It consisted of the most severe and humiliating demands! What a contrast is exhibited *between the cotemporaneous scenes of Ghent and of Fort Jackson.*—The United States '*demands*,' the United States 'demands,' is repeated *five* times." Why Mr. Clay, and those who quote him as authority, should impute the rigid 'demands' of this treaty, as fault and crime to JACKSON, they best can tell. Mr. Clay then knew, and those who reiterate the charges now know, that Gen. JACKSON acted in that negociation under the positive orders of the President (Mr. Madison) and is entitled for the use of the word 'demand,' so obnoxious to the Hon. Mr. Clay, to just as much censure, as would a captain be, for executing the orders of his general. I say the government directed him to do it, and it was his duty as a faithful representative to obey: if there be fault it is not imputable to him,—General Armstrong, who was Secretary at War, and who spake the fiat of the executive, in the instructions given relative to this treaty, says, "It has occurred to me, that the proposed treaty with the Creeks should take a form altogether military, and be in the nature of a *capitulation*; in which case the whole authority of making and concluding the terms will be in you exclusively as *commanding General.*"* Such is the language used. It was not a treaty of peace, nor intended as such, where mutual covenants, and reciprocal interests, were to be regarded.—No such instructions were given; no such order issued; but a very reverse course was ordered, to wit, that it must be in the nature of a capitulation, and therefore were the words demand used, and they were properly used.

This treaty concluded, many of the Chiefs refused to enter into negociation, and betaking themselves to the wilds of Florida, united with the Seminole tribe of Indians, and the negroes who had fled from Georgia. There they commenced a predatory war against our frontier settlers, and many outrages and murders took place. The government, at length, wearied with forbearance, despatched Jackson with plenary powers to put an end to the war; yet this they did not do, until a horrid massacre of women and children, under an excitement produced through Arbuthnot and Ambrister, had taken place; nor until two or three hundred of your people had been scalped.

An intercepted letter, and which has been published to the nation, was written to Nassau, New Providence, and contains this extraordinary language; it was written just before Gen. JACKSON was ordered to advance against these savages. "We are threatened every day by the d——d Americans. There was a boat that was taken by the Indians that had in it thirty men, seven women and four small children. There was six of the men got clear, and one woman saved; and all the rest of them got killed. The children were taken by the heels and their *brains dashed out against the boats.*"†

Who did this? The Indians! Who excited them to those murderous and bloodstained deeds? Arbuthnot and Ambrister! and yet in the language of our politicians, it was horrible to execute them; a violation of good and generous feeling, and a prostration of the dignity of our moral and national character. If one of our citizens had been accessary to a murder, the law would have consigned him to death, and public sentiment would have approved it; but in this case it was of a more horrid character. The Indians had been instigated to war, and excited to the indiscriminate murder of men, women, and children; and yet distinguished men of our own country were not wanting to sympathise at their fate, and to condemn as execrable, the man who had dared to punish such unthinking and lawless offenders. Fifty scalps hung up on a red *pole* to dry, were found, says Gen. JACKSON in a despatch to the Secretary of War, in the council houses of Kenhagestown, the king of the Mockessukians.‡—Fifty fresh scalps of all sizes, from the matron to the tender infant, and besides these 300 aged ones. Amidst such proofs and such circumstances, how, but from motive, does the imputation arise, that JACKSON brought on the war? Or how can the guilt and merited condemnation of those two Englishmen, who incited the savages to deeds of blood, be for a moment questioned? If ever men suffered righteously, they did. If their fate can make any appeal to our sympathy, it certainly can offer none to our justice; and yet such men as these have found warm and glowing advocates in both branches of Congress; while even yet our newspapers teem with songs of praise to them, and of insult and reproach to the man who dared to hold them responsible for their crimes. I come to the conclusion, then, that the facts warrant not the assertion, that those ill-fated men suffered unjustly, or that JACKSON was at all instrumental in bringing on the war. It is true he was engaged in it, but this was as the language of the order which issued to him declared, that he might put a speedy and final termination to the contest, "with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked."§

But why argue a question which heretofore (1813) passed a review of the nation, and obtained its approbation? In Congress, efforts the most valient were made to hand over to reproach and censure a General who, at the request of his government, had traversed a wilderness; waded swamps; slept on the damp cold ground, and for fourteen days subsisted alone on parched corn, for the benefit of his country. Is it for this, he is unworthy to be trusted, & is a fit subject for abuse? Yes, if Mr. Clay's speech, or Abner Lacock's report in the Senate, or certain newspapers are to be relied on, it is even so; *sed audi alterem partem.* Hear what Col. Johnston said upon this subject, a man who is a soldier and a patriot, and who has fought the battles of his country, and who when he spoke, had nothing of Presidential matters, and things and views before him; and who therefore could and did look to the conduct of JACKSON with no feelings other than what truth and reason approved. Hear him *for* himself. The man who having fought and bled in his country's defence, can well appreciate a Soldier's feelings, and speak the language of a man. "General JACKSON," said he, "followed the steps of those who had gone before him. He was not here to maintain that Gen. JACKSON was faultless; if he had not faults he would not be human; but he stood here to maintain his devotion to his country, and that in the course he had pursued in the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, he had but trodden in the footsteps of the immortal Washington. He maintained that General JACKSON had displayed more knowledge in the wilds of Florida, than any member who had taken part in this discussion."

Gen. Smyth, of Virginia, who was also a Soldier in the war, in his speech on the same questions, remarks: "What have been the motives of General JACKSON? Have they been laudable? Has he been actuated by a desire to serve his country, to defend her honor, to extend her glory, to preserve her peace, happiness, & prosperity? Yes, even the Speaker, Mr. Clay, admits that he intended to subserve the best interests of his country. I am deeply impressed with the justice of the rule, that the act maketh not a man guilty, unless his mind is also guilty; and I will not condemn him, *he deserves well of his country.* We shall have no more Ambristers to stir up the Savages to cruel and vengeful hostilities against us. The decision of Jackson, has put an end to such practices.—His name will contribute more to preserve the peace of the country, and to defend it, than *ten thousand men.*"

Such is the language of two highly distinguished gentlemen, who at the period of the Seminole war were members of Congress, and still are so; and yet their opinions are kept out of view, and those of Mr. Clay alone relied on, to prove to the nation that this man, notwithstanding the decision then made, is yet culpable and criminal, although he has done more and suffered more for the country, than all his persecutors ever dreamed of. The fact is, there are some truths not yet told about that Congressional Seminole war, and not very creditable to some of the open and occult actors, which their friends had as well not press before the public gaze, lest its glare may not prove altogether favorable to the tenderness of their vision.

In my next, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus will be examined. None, not even General JACKSON, ever pretended that this was not an infraction of the Constitution; but what signifies that? was it not better that a part should be interfered with, war prevailing, than that the country should be vitally injured, and the entire charter perhaps subverted?—Most certainly! But more of this hereafter. PHILO-WYOMING.

* See Documents of the Senate, vol. 1, No. 73, pages 25, for 1820.

† Documents of the Senate, vol. 4, No. 65, page 195, for 1820.

‡ 4 vol. Senate Documents, for 1820.—No. 65, page 109, and 111, Gen. Jackson's despatches to Secretary of War.

§ 1 vol. Senate Documents for 1820.—No. 73, page 24, order of the Secretary of War.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

The Senate were principally occupied on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16th & 17th in discussing the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

*Thursday, March 18.*

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill "to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the 24th of December, 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the limits of the said United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States to American citizens."

*Monday, March 22.*

The several resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, in relation to the manner of choosing President and Vice President, were again taken up and discussed, and the question was finally put on postponing the whole subject indefinitely, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Bell, Brown, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Ken. H. Johnson, of Lou. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alab. King, of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor, of Indiana, Taylor, of Va. Van Dyke, Williams—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Branch, Dickerson, Elliott, Holmes, of Me. Lowrie, Macon, Noble, Ruggles, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, Ware—13.

*Tuesday, March 23.*

The bill to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals, was taken up, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Benton, when the bill was postponed to Thursday.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, relative to the extension of the western boundary of that territory, reported a bill to fix the western boundary.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, March 19.*

The Tariff bill was taken up, and most of the day was taken up in exertions to make candles exclusively from American tallow, in order that those who want light may be compelled to use the American article, or purchase oil from our enterprising fishermen.

*Saturday, March 20.*

Mr. Breck, from the select committee, to whom the resolution of the House was referred, relative to the purchase of Peale's Portrait of Washington, reported the resolution with an amendment, to authorize the President to procure from Rembrant Peale, of Philadelphia, a painting, to be placed in the Capitol—of "Washington on horseback," on a canvass of no less than 18 feet high, and 13 wide: the middle and back grounds to contain a representation of the battle of Princeton, or such other appropriate scenery as the President shall direct: Provided, the same can be obtained for a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; and that the said Peale furnish a rich gilt frame therefor, at least 15 inches wide.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of State, enclosing copies of the correspondence instituted by the President with foreign governments, since 28th Feb. 1823, relative to the African Slave Trade.

And the House adjourned.

*Monday, March, 22.*

Mr. Allen called up the joint resolution offered by him some days since, respecting an adjournment; but the house refused to consider it—Ayes 44, Noes 63.

Mr. Randolph observed, that the vernal equinox was now passed, and he thought it was time that every member who did not intend to rely on the public crib, but to feed out of his own corn-house, should go home and plant his corn; and he hoped that the honorable member from Massachusetts would continue to repeat his motion until it should obtain a more favourable reception by the house. The protracted sessions of Congress (which, however, he thanked God, could take place only every other year,) he considered as fraught with incalculable mischief. They excluded from the public service an important and valuable class of men.

[Here the Speaker interposed, and pronounced Mr. R's. remarks to be out of order, inasmuch that the house had refused to consider the resolution.]

Mr. R. observed that he had intended to conclude his observations by making a motion; but he should stand corrected.

Mr. Taylor afterwards made a motion that the house meet at 11 o'clock, A. M. which was carried.

Mr. Randolph was opposed to this early meeting—four hours sitting was as long as he could endure, and he gave notice that he meant to follow up Mr. Taylor's motion with one which relates to a subject that requires, if not the actual cautery, at least the knife, it was a motion to reduce the per diem allowance of Members of the House to what it was when he first had the honor of a seat there, and which he then thought, and still thinks, was fixed a great deal too high. He for one, could not consent to sit here for so many months, de die in diem, for six days in the week, and hear nothing but the same strain forever repeated. It was enough to worry the patience of Job himself.

He then made a motion to reduce the allowance to six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel. At his request the house laid the resolution on the table, by a vote of 80 to 60; and he gave notice that he should call up the consideration of the subject on Friday.

The Navy appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Cocke objected to several items of expense as being too large. He did not like the travelling expenses of officers, the sum allowed the Navy Agent at New-York was too large, as was also the allowance to certain judge advocates. After some discussion on these items, they were reduced from 225,000 dollars to 180,000 dollars. The remainder of the day was spent on the bill.

*Tuesday, March 23.*

THE TARIFF.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports—Mr. Condict in the chair.

The question recurred on the motion to amend the bill in the item "On hemp, two cents per pound," by striking out the word "two," and inserting the words "one and a half."

After considerable debate, the question was taken, and decided in the negative—Ayes 96—Noes 107.

## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th ult. to which date, inclusive, we have received papers, with London dates to the evening of the 23d.

The King of Portugal has taken the unnecessary precaution of telling the Hamburg capitalists, that he will consider any pecuniary engagement entered into with the Brazilian Government null and void.

The King of England has remitted the sentence of death of the court-martial on missionary Smith, in Demerara, and that he should be dismissed from that colony, and be called upon to enter into recognizances not to reside within any of the British colonial possessions in the West-Indies.

LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 23.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

The following notification of hostilities having commenced against the Regency of Algiers appeared in the Gazette of Saturday night—

"*Admiralty-Office, Feb. 21, 1824.*

"Despatches, dated the 31st of last month and 1st inst. have this morning been received at this office from the Hon. Capt. Spencer, of his Majesty's ship Naiad, (who had been directed to proceed to Algiers, to make, in conjuction with his Majesty's Consul at that Regency, a remonstrance against some late proceedings of the Dey,) stating that his negociation had ended unsatisfactorily, & that the Consul was obliged to strike the British flag, and embark on board his Majesty's ship.

"Capt. Spencer further reports, that having met an Algerine corvette, he felt it, under his instructions, his duty to attack her, and that she was laid on board, and captured in the most handsome manner, by his Majesty's brig Chameleon, when Capt. Spencer had the satisfaction to find, that he had rescued 17 Spaniards, whom the Algerine was carrying into slavery."

"*Admiralty-Office, Feb. 21, 1824.*

"This is to give notice, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will immediately appoint convoys, to afford protection to the trade through the straits of Gibraltar, and within the Mediterranean, until the differences with the Regency of Algiers shall be arranged.

"J. W. CROKER."

The causes of this warlike declaration, on our part, are, it appears, two fold—one, the refusal on the part of the Dey, to make reparation for an insult offered to the British Consular flag, of what nature does not yet appear; the other, a declaration, that he was resolved no longer to observe the terms of a treaty made with him, not to retain any Christian captives, of any nation, in a state of slavery. Captain Spencer's exploit, recorded above, was the immediate consequence of the latter determination.

The Chameleon left Portsmouth with secret orders, and joined the Naiad frigate, Hon. Capt. Spencer, at Gibraltar. They proceeded in company to Algiers, where they arrived on the 24th ult. to demand restitution of some christian captives.

The Dey refused to admit Capt. Spencer to a private conference, unless he would consent to come without his sword, a condition to which that gallant officer would not submit. Having made his propositions, he gave the Dey till the 31st to consider them, and in the mean time embarked the British Consul, with his family, and the merchants on board his ship.—When the time expired, and no favorable answer having been returned, the man-of-war stood off to sea, and at 3 P. M. (in sight of the town,) fell in with an Algerine corvette of 18 guns and 100 men, standing in for the bay. She was ordered to, but having refused compliance, a fire was immediately opened upon her, which she returned, and in a short time the Chameleon ran her on board, and carried her in a gallant style. On board her were found 17 Spaniards, (prisoners,) who, with the Algerine captain, were taken out of her. Capt. Spencer then suffered the prize to drift on shore, she being too much damaged to bring away. The Chameleon had some men wounded in the action.

*From Cayenne.*—The schooner Moses, Capt. Sager, arrived this morning, in 20 days from Cayenne. The captain states that a vessel belonging to Cayenne, arrived at Para, but was obliged to return with her cargo, in consequence of a revolution which had broken out. The streets of Para were drenched with the blood of the murdered at noon day. The governor of Cayenne had despatched a brig of 20 guns, and a schooner, for the relief of such persons as had sought refuge under the French flag. [Cayenne is the capital of French Guiana. Para, or Para Gran, is the capital of a province of Brazil, of the same name. It is on the Tocantins, 60 miles from its mouth—Lat. 1, 30 S. Population, 10,000.]—*N. Y. Spectator, March 24.*

*Mutiny.*—The ship Napoleon, Capt. Hall, of Yarmouth, Mass. arrived at Madeira, from Savannah, on the 17th of Jan. On the 23d, she sailed from Madeira, for the Cape de Verds. When off the western end of the island, at a late hour of the night, three of the crew rose on the other part, who were below. The captain hearing a noise, left the cabin, and on his reaching the deck, was knocked down and thrown overboard. The mate, cook, and a Portuguese lad, who went to assist the captain, were overpowered, and shared the fate of their commander. There now only remained on board a Portuguese passenger, whom they called from his birth in the cabin, told him that the captain, mate, and others, had gone on shore, and directed him to take charge of the helm. They had previously cut the long boat adrift, to induce the gentleman passenger to believe their story. The mutineers then proceeded to the cabin to drink and plunder. The vessel they intended to scuttle, and make their escape in the yawl; but the passenger suspecting what had taken place, and what was to be his fate, got into the boat and made for the land, and gave information to the authorities. On the following morning, the vessel was in sight, and boats were dispatched. In a few hours she was brought into Madeira, and the three mutineers lodged in prison. The vessel had several feet of water in her hold.—*N. Y. Spec.*

The Paris Etoile of the 15th of Feb. says that advices from Algiers state, that a decided misunderstanding had taken place between the Dey of Algiers and the American Consul, Mr. Shaler. The cause of it, it is said, is the animosity which exists between the Algerines and the Moors, and the order given by the Dey to put the latter to death indiscriminately. The American Consul had in his service several Moors, whom the Algerine Prime Minister, at the head of a corps of troops, attempted to seize in the Hotel of the Consulate in which they were concealed by Mr. Shaler, who declared he would defend them at the risk of his own life. This was the situation of the affair at the departure of the last courier—*Mer. Adv.*

## DOMESTIC.

REPRESENTATIVES.

We trust that the PEOPLE of Connecticut, whose wishes on the subject of DISTRICTING the State for the choice of Senators, have been so often disregarded, to serve the purposes of a party, will not lose sight of this important object, in the election of their Representatives to the next General Assembly. Let no man again be trusted who has once *deserted* them; and let them also beware of those who are *ostensibly* friendly to districting, but whose *private* influence is entirely against it. No disposition has been manifested by the friends of either of the candidates for the Presidency, to retain the choice of electors in the hands of the Legislature; at the same time, the recent proceedings of the Legislature of N. York, ought to put us on our guard against any similar attempt which may be made in Connecticut.—*Conn. Herald.*

And a motion was made in the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst. by Mr. Allen of Mass. to call up his resolution to limit the duration of the present session, but the House refused to consider it.—There is an evident indisposition to fix any limit, until the Tariff is disposed of by the House; and, if any judgment as to the matter can be formed from present appearances, this cannot be for, perhaps, two weeks to come. In all probability, the session will continue until late in May, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Mr. Randolph, who deprecates the pestilential atmosphere of the chamber of representative, as much as travellers in Java dread an approach to the fabled Upas.—*Washington Republican.*

PIRACY.

Captain Davie, of the schr. William of Plymouth, arrived at Baltimore, from Mayaquez, was boarded in that port by a piratical boat, with a crew of 10 men. They enquired for money, and threatened to murder all on board if it was not given up. Captain D. informed them his money was on shore. They stabbed two of the crew, threw some of them overboard and fastened the others in the forecastle. They then robbed the vessel of every thing valuable, tore up her charts, &c. It is supposed these freebooters come from the Island of Mona.—*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Greek Fund on Thursday, 18th March it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the funds collected to aid the cause of the Greeks be remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. Bankers of the U. States in London, to be held by them subject to the order of the Greek Government, and that said government be apprized of the amount and time of remittance of these funds.

*Resolved*, That all persons now having in their hands contributions intended for this holy cause, and all who may not hitherto have contributed to it, be requested to transmit to Charles Wilkes, Esq. Treasurer of the Greek Fund in N. York, such subscriptions, in order that, if possible, the whole may go forward at once without further delay.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary of this committee be authorized to remit such funds as soon as they shall deem it expedient after the publication hereof.

The above resolutions were ordered to be published, and the committee then adjourned.

By order of

WM. BAYARD, Esq. Chairman.

CHS. KING, Sec'y of the Greek Fund.

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 17.

Yesterday the President of the United States presented to Gen. JACKSON the Gold Medal, heretofore voted to him by Congress, for his gallant defence of New-Orleans. At the same time, Judge Todd, of the Supreme Court, representing Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, received the medal which had been voted to him for the capture, at the river Thames, of the British army under General Proctor.

The ceremony was performed in the midst of numerous spectators, and accompanied with suitable addresses, which were responded.

A splendid Hat of exquisite workmanship and materials, is now completing by Mr. John Hurley, of New-York, called the *Washington Hat*, intended as a present to Gen. La Fayette; it is to have a revolutionary cockade, and be transported by the first vessel for him to wear on his landing in this country.—*Bost. Gaz.*

The members of the N. York Legislature friendly to the electoral law, have given notice that they intend before the Legislature adjourns, to issue an address recommending to their constituents to meet in convention, in August or September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, Governor & Lieutenant Governor, and Presidential Electors.—*ib.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1824


## National Nomination.

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JOHN Q. ADAMS.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JACKSON.**

Both recommended by Personal Merit.

## Republican Nomination. 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY

**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**

FOR GOVERNOR.

HIS HONOR

**DAVID PLANT,**

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ISAAC SPENCER, Esq. for Treasurer.
THOMAS DAY, Esq. for Secretary.

*FOR SENATORS,*

ELISHA PHELPS, LUTHER LOOMIS, *Hartford County.*
WM. MOSELEY, ABEL WHEELER, *New-Haven County.*
CHRISTOPHER MANWARRING, *New-London County.*
DAVID HILL, *Fairfield County.*
EBENEZER YOUNG, DAVID KEYES, *Windham County.*
ORANGE MERWIN, SETH P. BEERS, *Litchfield County.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex County.*
CALVIN WILLEY, *Tolland County.*

*The Volume Finished.*—We shall not at this time *puff* ourselves or our works, but will barely tender our grateful acknowledgments for past favors and solicit a continuance.—And as *a thing of course*—we would remind our subscribers that their subscription has become due—and those, in particular, who are indebted for more than one year, are *loudly* called upon for pay.

*Next Monday.*—It should be remembered by every voter that the General Assembly have the right vested in them to appoint Presidential Electors, or to give that right to the People. And it also should be generally known that a special committee of Crawfordites, by authority of their General at Washington, have rode the circuit of the eastern section of the State, and that they are secretly and rapidly marshalling their troops for the contest. Enough has been said!—Let the People remember the intrigues at Washington—the Crawford Caucus—and the fate of the Electoral Law in the State of New-York—and then say whether they wish to be led about by the nose by an intriguing aristocracy. No! we trust none have that wish—Then let the watch-word be "*Adams and liberty!*"

*Pomfret, March* 27, 1824.

Messrs. Editors,

I perceive by your paper that you contemplate publishing a piece in favor of Gen. Jackson's pretentions for the Presidency. Would it not be rather inconsistent for you to do so?—but this I would submit to your better judgment. You have already avowed yourselves open advocates for Adams, and in that I heartily rejoice—Your conduct and proceedings in that respect are highly approved of by all consistant & true republicans, and your late nomination of Jackson, for Vice-President, has met with the general approbation of your readers, but, for one, I must dissent.—In my humble opinion he is not even the most suitable person we have for that office.—As a soldier, he is prompt and efficient—but as a civil officer, hundreds stand far before him.—In this quarter we are nearly all Adams men, and most fervently hope you will pursue that regular & consistent course for which you have been so justly noted. Crawford has one or two vigilant adherents here, who are prompted by *King Caucus* to be on the alert, but they make few, if any, proselytes. And as to Jackson's pretentions to the Presidency, he never will be harkened to. Excuse these hints, and believe me a friend.

Yours, &c. AN ADAMSITE.

When we commenced the Presidential campaign, we stated that the Courier would be open for well written communications in favor of either of the candidates, and, accordingly, by the special and frequent request of a gentleman, we have copied an article of considerable length in favor of Jackson. But we can assure our Pomfret friend, that his fears lest we should publish a piece to the injury of Adams, are wholly groundless: for we hold that nothing can be published to injure him in the view of the great mass of the people. When viewing him as a candidate for the presidency, he is like a diamond, the more he is rubbed the brighter he shines. And we can further state that we are, and were fully of opinion when we embarked in favor of John Q. Adams, that we embarked in the cause of a man who aspired to the office on no other ground than PERSONAL MERIT.—And we have every day additional reason to believe that that great republican claim, MERIT,—a claim paramount to all others, will eventually have its reward.

### METEOR.

A very splendid and brilliant meteor passed over this town on Friday evening last, at 20 minutes past ten. It was followed by a luminous train of light, which did not disappear until some seconds after the meteor had sunk below the horizon.—Although it was rather cloudy, yet the meteor itself could be distinctly seen, and appeared about as large as the disk of the sun. Its light was so intense as to dazzle the eye, and cast a shadow from every prominent object. Its course was taken by a gentleman distinguished for the accuracy of his observation, and found to be north 71 deg. west. The meteor itself is judged to have been visible from four to five seconds. Shortly after it disappeared, a very distinct report was heard. These observations were taken and published, in hopes that they may be of some assistance to our modern philosophers, in their search after the origin, object, and destination of these transient visitors.—*Communicated.*

[*Communicated.*]

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUS NOMINATION—IN OHIO.

The editors of the New London Advocate last week (with their usual zeal upon the Presidential question) seized upon the resolutions adopted by a meeting held at Zanesville, (Ohio,) on the 28th Feb. last, as evidence that Ohio is in favor of the Caucus nomination at Washington. The following impartial account from the Ohio Republican, presents the whole transaction in its true light:

"On the 25th of February last, the democratic citizens of Muskingum county convened at Mr. Frazier's Hotel, in Zanesville, agreeably to public notice.—At an early hour, while the meeting was yet thin, Gen. Herrick was called to the chair, and Mr. Cox appointed Secretary. But in a short time the room became crowded. Successive motions were made disapproving caucus nominations, and to adjourn. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Fowler, Mr. Van Horne, Mr. Chambers, and Appleton Downer, Esq. Loud calls were made for the question of adjournment. But the Chairman persisted in refusing to put any question. Calls were now repeated for a new chairman. Finally the Chairman and Secretary, and some *few* others, retired. The meeting then proceeded in an orderly manner to re-organize, when Appleton Downer, Esq. was called to the chair, and David Chambers, Esq. appointed Secretary. Before the meeting adjourned, the tellers reported 111 present.

The first resolution was, That we *disapprove* of the late nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President by a *minority* of the democratic members of Congress. Because a very great majority of the democratic party as well throughout the Union, as in Congress, not only did not call for a Caucus, but did not desire or approve of one.—Because the late caucus, so far as it may have any weight, goes entirely to reverse the great fundamental principles of the party, and the institutions on which our liberty and prosperity are founded: It goes to subvert the will of the majority, and to substitute therefor, the will of the minority as the governing principle. Several other resolutions were passed, among which were, That the whole proceedings, as well under the first, as under the second organization of the meeting, be published in the Ohio Republican, and Muskingum Intelligencer, with the signature of the Chairman and Secretary."

Gen. Herrick and others, who retired from the above meeting convened again, at Mr. Hugh's Hotel, the same evening, (with others, amounting in the *whole* to about thirty,) where they adopted the resolutions mentioned in the last N. London Advocate, which were in favor of the caucus nomination. Proof positive that the friends of Crawford and caucus nominations, are the same diminutive minority in Ohio, as at the seat of government and throughout the country—Messieurs of the Advocate, to the contrary notwithstanding.

## Married,

In this city on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. NEHEMIAH CLARK, formerly of Canton, Mass. to Miss MARY ANN JILLSON.

In Jewett City, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Horatio Waldo, Doct. LUCIUS TYLER, to Miss OLIVE JOHNSON, daughter of Mr. John Johnson.

At Plainfield, on the 14th inst. Mr. ROBERT KINNE, to Miss CLARISSA WILSON.

At Hopkinton, R. I. on the 21st inst. by the Rev. Matthew Stillman, Mr. AUGUSTUS BUTTON, to Miss NANCY GREENE;—Mr. THOMAS BUTTON, to Miss SUSAN WORDEN, all of Hopkinton.

At Darien, Geo. on the 3d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Joyce, Mr. GEORGE T. ROGERS, formerly of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH L. PELAT, of the former place.

At Exeter, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS, of Preston, to Miss WEIGHTY G. CRANDAL, daughter of Robert Crandal Esq. of the former place.

At Ashford by the Rev. Philo Judson, Mr. JAMES BOUTELL, to Miss JULIA ANN PRESTON;—Dr. OREN WITTER, of Chaplin, to Miss FLORENDA PRESTON, of Ashford.

## Died,

At Lebanon, suddenly, Mr. SHUBAEL STRONG, aged 33 years.

At Preston on the 26th inst. Mrs. AVERY, wife of Isaac Avery, Esq. aged 38 years;—on the 28th inst. very suddenly, Mr. JOSEPH STORY aged 56 years.

Drowned at Ashford, on the 25th inst. a son of Mr. Charles Sampson, aged 4 years.

## MARINE LIST.

March 23—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

24—Sailed, *slp. Flying-Fish, Brown, Pawcatuck.*

25—Arrived, *slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

26—Arrived, *slp. Rover, Williams, Hartford; sch. Industry, Bassey, Wareham.*

Sailed, *slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

Arrived, *slp. Mary, Weldon, Hartford.*

27—Arrived, *steam-boat Experiment, Williams, N. Y. 16 Hours.*

28—Arrived, *slp. Regulator, Smith, Sag-Harbour; slp. Maria, Davison, N. Y.*

Sailed, *steam-boat Experiment, Williams, N. Y.*

29—Sailed, *slp. Regulator, Smith, Sag-Harbour; slp. Mary, Weldon, Hartford.*

30—Arrived, *slp. Adelius, Baron, Barnstable.*

Sailed, *slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*


## NOTICE.

A GENERAL meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich and the adjacent towns, interested in having a Line of Steam-Boats established between Norwich and New-York, is requested at Kinney's Hotel, on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

*March* 30, 1824 1wk—

Sale of Valuable Property at

## AUCTION.

THE subscriber expects to be in Norwich, on Wednesday the 14th day of April next—when he will sell at public auction, at Kinney's Hotel, in Chelsea, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the following property, viz:—

The Store on the Main street, now occupied by E Wilson, 50 by 20 feet.

The Store occupied by C. Eells, Esq. and wharf in front, 40 by 20 feet.

The Store at the head of the wharf, and about 2-3 of the head of the wharf, 30 by 20 feet.

A small Store occupied by C Eells.

Another Store occupied by Isaac Roath.

A lot of land called the Wetmore Lot, containing about 9 acres.

Several buildings adjoining the residence of Jabez Huntington, Esq.

A small building lot, formerly Jonathan Brewster's.

A Wood Lot on Oz Hill, called the Thomas Coit lot, containing about 8 acres.

The Coit Wood Lot, so called, containing about 28 acres.

The Jere. Huntington Wood Lot, containing about 31 acres.

A Wood Lot adjoining land of the late Thomas Fanning, Esq. about 7 acres.

The Trading Cove Wood Lot, about 56 acres.

For terms at private sale, apply to Henry Strong, Esq. or Cushing Eells, Esq.

WM. LEFFINGWELL.

*New Haven, March* 20, 1824. '4

TO BE SOLD AT

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

A LOT lying in Griswold, near the centre of the village of Jewett City, with a two-story House and Store under the same roof; a very convenient Barn and Shop, with 15 Acres of Land extending to Quinebaug River. Also, about 10 acres of excellent ploughing and mowing, lying near the Cotton Factory in said City, with the privilege of watering the same. The above property belonging to the estate of Asa Park, deceased, will be sold on Thursday the 6th of May next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, (if not sold previously at private sale.) For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on the premises

GEO. DUNWORTH, *Adm'r.*

☞N. B.—If the day of sale be stormy or unpleasant, the next fair day.

*Griswold, March* 29, 1824. 3w'4—

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

A LOT of Land lying in Voluntown, about 26 Acres, one half ploughing & mowing, the other wood. It is part of the Farm formerly belonging to Eder Crandal, deceased. The day of sale will be Tuesday, the 20th of April, at the house of Capt. Samuel Robbins, of said Voluntown, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞A short credit will be given if desired, with good security.

GEO. DUNWORTH.

*Griswold, March* 24, 1824. 3w'4—

COWS AND OXEN.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 8th of April, at the House of Colonel Paul Harvey, in Preston, three or 4 Cows, and one yoke of likely Oxen.

PETER GREENE,

*Preston, March* 30, 1824. 2w'4—

WANTED

TO PURCHASE,

A good Saddle Horse—he must go easy, and be gentle.—Inquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March* 30 1824. 104—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March* 25, 1824 [12mo'4—

## Removal.

H. COLTON,

HAS removed his Ware-Room to the Brick building adjoining the New Bank, where he offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture,**

TOGETHER WITH

**CHAIRS,**

of every description—a variety of

**Looking Glasses,**

of the newest patterns, and cheap for cash. Also, a lot of Cherry, of superior quality.

*Norwich, March* 30. 8w'4—

## REMOVAL.

DANIEL LATHROP,

TAILOR,

HAS recently removed to the Shop late in the occupancy of Joseph Williams, Esq. He would tender thanks to the public for past and solicit a continuance of their future patronage; and as the Spring opens, he hopes by close attention to business, to be "under the full title of successful employment" in the art of

**Cutting and Making**

in the best manner, and after the latest fashion, Gentlemen's Garments of every description.

*March* 30. 104—

*A new and useful improvement.*

BLAIR'S PATENT

**SPIRAL SPRINGS,**

*For Gig and Waggon Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.*

Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river, where all kinds of pleasure Carriages & Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, March* 23. 1824. [8w'4—

## Take Notice.

THE subscriber finds it expedient to close his *Field Gate*, and hereby forbids any person or persons from entering on, or passing over his Lots, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

B. LEE.

*Norwich, March* 31, 1824. 104

## NOTICE.

THE Town-Clerk & Select-Men of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the Congregational Meeting House in Chelsea, in said Norwich on Monday the 5th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of examining the qualifications of those who wish to be admitted as Electors on that day. 1w—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of March, A. D* 1824.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. NAOMI CHAPMAN,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Denison Palmer, Esq the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

THE undersigned being appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of

*Maj. NATHAN PETERS,*

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—Give notice, that six months from this date, are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the commissioners will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the first Saturday in June and September next, to receive claims.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Comr's*
J. W. KINNEY, }

*Norwich, March* 29 101—

☞*Grass Seeds, &c.*☜

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do Red Top do
3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed.
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*French, Canton, and British*

## GOODS.

**Huntington & Rhodes,**

No. 100 Maiden Lane, N. York, have just received, and offer for sale by the package or piece, on favorable terms, 95 packages fresh imported Goods, comprising an extensive assortment, among which are the newest and choicest patterns of 7-8 and 9-8 Cambric and Jaconet fancy Prints; Two-blue chintz & light ground do.; White and printed London Marseilles Vestings; Fancy Seeds, sprig'd. jaconet & Swiss Muslins; Tamboured and plain book and mull do.; 4-4 and 6-4 jaconet and cambric do.; Cambric Ginghams; Gold-end Shirtings; Jet black Bombazines; Rhodes Bombazetts; A large assortment of Irish Linens, whole and half pieces; Lawns, Dipers and Sheetings; Black Sinchews and Sarcenetts; Canton and Nankin Crapes assorted; Rich embroidered Crape Robes; Figured & plain black Levantines, all Nankin Silk; Levantine Handkfs.; Crape Shawls; Superior Company Choppas & Ban James; French Crapes, black, white light blue, straw and green; Gros de Naples and Levantines in variety; Florences, Satins and Silk Vestings; Silk Stockings and Gloves, English and French; Rich figured Ribbons in great variety; Plain & fringed satin and taffita Ribbons, almost every sort; Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.; Linen Cambrics and Hdkfs; Gauze & Fancy Silk Hdkfs in variety, newest styles; Gold-end retord and common Tapes, Bobbins. Women's black and assorted kid and horse skin Gloves; Superior & common gilt coat & vest Buttons; Holt's Thread, Clark's Spool Thread, Floss Cotton, &c. 3w4-

## New Books,

*Received by Robinson & Dunham for their Circulating Library.*

THE Albigenses, a romance. By the author of Bertram, a tragedy; Women, or pour et contre, &c.

Duke Christian, of Luneburg, or the tradition from the Harts. By Miss Jane Porter, author of the Scottish Chiefs, and Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Warreniana; with notes, critical and explanatory, by the editor of the Quarterly Review.

The Scottish Orphans: a moral tale, founded on historical facts, and calculated to improve the minds of young people.—By Mrs. Blackford.

Koningsmarke, the Long Finne. By Paulding. One of the Knickerbocker class of novels.

Robinson & Dunham having made arrangements with a bookseller in N. York, will receive in future every new work as soon as published. And in consequence of books being transferred by some who we presume to be ignorant of the rules of the library, we would give notice that such practices are not allowable.

*To Surgeons and Physicians.*

THIS may certify that the subscribers have used SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS made any repaired by Mr. STEPHEN PAYNE, and find him to be a very faithful and excellent workman, and as such we recommend him to the gentlemen of the Medical profession.

He has had extensive experience with in manufacturing and repairing surgical instruments for a number of years past.

JOHN TURNER.
WILLIAM P. EATON.

*Norwich, March* 30, 1824.

**Surgical Instruments,**

Of all kinds, may be had at short notice at my shop, in Lebanon.

STEPHEN PAYNE.

*Lebanon, March* 28, 1824. 104—

## NOTICE TO Cotton Manufacturers.

THE subscriber has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, for a new invented Batt Breaker, for the purpose of breaking batts from off the Batt Cylinder; by the operation of which all the evils now existing of having the batts broken uneven, and also of various lengths and weights, and also of double batts, are entirely corrected by the present process. The batts are perfectly uniform, of the same length and weight, and broken square, so that they may be pieced in a perfect manner; and it is impossible to make the double batts with this machine in operation.

By the use of this machine, a very considerable portion of the ordinary labor is saved: so much so, that the whole expense of attaching this machine to the breaker card, together with the patent right, will be saved in labor in one year, and the work in every particular will be better, done than it can be by the most experienced hand without it. The machine is very simple in its construction, and easy in its operation—it is operated by the children or linarily employed on the breaker cards. For a more particular description, application may be made to the subscriber at the Williams Manufactory, Norwich Falls, where the machines may be seen in full operation.

ELISHA CONGDON.

*Norwich, March* 29. 104—

## RIPLEY & WALDO,

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,
5 tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London Dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
6 cwt. ground Litharge,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng crown Glass
3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme, from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
50 do. Winter & Summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
6 bbls. Madder,
5 tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March* 29 '4—

## Willis Gray & Co.

*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
15 do. retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls. Mess Pork,
50 do. Virginia Flour,
10 do. Rochester do. superior for family use,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccuboy, do.
80 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
250 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
6,000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March* 31, 1824. 04—

## Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, which are offered for sale at a small advance, viz:—

St. Croix, Demarara & New Rum by the hhd.—do Molasses,
6 boxes Havana Brown and White Sugar,
6 hhds. Muscovado, Loaf & Lump do.; 1 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits, very fine flavor; Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Colmenar and Malaga Wines; 2 pipes Cognac Brandy; 1 bbl. very fine old Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Fresh Rice; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Mace; Ginger; 1 pot preserved Ginger Root; Spanish and American Segars; Table Salt in boxes; Bloom, Muscatel and Malaga Raisins; Sperm and Tallow Candles; 2 tierces Peas; Clover Seed; Shovels; Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Merino Wool, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

*March* 30. 104—

1000 lbs Hartford Sole Leather,
10 bbls. Gin,
4 do. Western Whiskey,
10 bush. dried Apples,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. Flour,
10 kegs Butter, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March* 31, 1824. 104—

## Iron Hollow Ware.

25 Tons of iron hollow-ware just received from Wareham, and for sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOS BREED.

*March* 30. 104—

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Mr *ASA PARKS* late of Griswold, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DUNWORTH, *Adm'r.*

*March* 24, 1824. 3w4—

**Quaker Garden Seeds,**

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*March* 30, 1824. 104—


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Boston Telegraph.*

### PRAYER.

There is an hour, where the rest,
Divinely sweet, divinely blest;—
When, on the bended knee,
Man at the suppliant altar bows,
And Heaven regards his solemn vows
With blessings ever free.

Prayer gives the soul its wings to fly,
Opens the portals of the sky
And Heaven's glory sheds:
No sweetness flowing from the east,
Can give the soul so rich a feast
As that devotion spreads.

How dim the joys this world has given,
When view'd with those we find in heaven!
How transient and how few!
Earth, then, adieu! When heaven inspires
The bosom with celestial fires,
No place is found for you.

Soon shall we quit this dark some land,
For seats of bliss at God's right hand,
Far, far beyond the skies:
Then may we taste, without alloy
Th' undying streams of angel's joy,—
More sweet, the more they rise.

Hail, then, thou bright, auspicious day!
I'll wait the guidance of thy ray,
While o'er life's scenes I roam,
The star that now illumes my breast,
Shall guide me till I sweetly rest
In my eternal home.

*From a Baltimore Paper.*

### THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

No broken wave on the mirror wave—
The spangled pendant idly hung,
As in the Burial of the brave.
Wide o'er the sea our requiem rung;
No scutcheon glittered on his breast—
No coffin cased his senseless clay—
No kindred heard his last request,
His prayer for one far, far away.

Slow roll'd the smoke of the funeral gun
O'er ocean's tranquil blue—
An instant rest'd the blood-red sun,
As near the wave it drew;
Then mingling with the fleecy clouds
On which the bright beam darted,
It seem'd to form a golden shroud,
For the spirit of him departed.

Marked the circling ripples rise,
As in the sea the body fell—
They seemed to shake the evening skies
Reflected in the trembling swell—
Like them his being pass'd away
He ruffled life's broad scene—
Then like them ceased, and few could say
That he or they had ever been.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for *Fame?*
Haste!—the laurel give him—
Unfold the scroll and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he that toils for *Gold?*
Give him—let nought alloy it—
When a few brief days are told
No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swelled with *Pride?*
Spare!—I would not wound it—
For Death shall come at eventide
His mean scant garment round it.

Where's the heart on *Pleasure* bent?
Pour—a double measure—
Health and life to-morrow spent,
Gone will be the treasure.

Where's the soul that looks *above?*
Pleasure, gold and glory—
Such as earthly passions move—
Such as lives in story—

Take each cup of joy away—
To others filled and given—
Oh, what are all these troubles—say—
To him whose home is heaven!

MARIAN.

*From the Boston Telegraph.*

A correspondent requests us to insert the following Enigma of Lord Byron.

### On a Letter of the Alphabet.

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught softly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed;
It was seen in the lightning, 'twas heard in the thunder;
'Twill be found in the spheres when all rir'n asunder;
It was given to man with his earliest breath,
It assists at his birth, and attends him in death;
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
And though unassuming, with monarchs is crown'd,
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir.
Without it the soldier & sailor may roam,
But woe to the wretch that expels it from home.
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor will e'er in the whirlwind of passion be drown'd:
It softens the heart, and though deaf be the ear,
It will make it acutely, and instantly hear;
But in doubts let it rest, like an elegant flower—
O breath on it softly—it dies in an hour.

Where the mind is not at rest, where the inward satisfaction arising from a well ordered life, is wanting, there can be no pleasure, no happiness, but all is misery & disquiet.

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*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb.* 11, 1824. 97—

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## RAYMOND & SMITH

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOYS'

## FUR CAPS,

*AND*

## Hatters' Trimmings,

(Of every description,)

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

## FURS.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

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## Post-Coach Line.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan.* 5, 1824. 92—

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## FOR SALE,

*And possession to be given the first of April next:*

THE Subscriber's interest in the Farm, lately called and known by the name of the Wilcox Farm, lying in Preston, about one mile from Chelsea, now improved by Capt. Benjamin Mortimer. If said farm is not sold before the 28th it will be sold at Auction on the premises to the highest bidder, on the 31st, at 12 o'clock if good weather, but if the weather is stormy on the 31st, the sale will be attended the next day at 12 o'clock

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March* 8, 1824. 101—

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FOR SALE.

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

## 45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23, 1824. tf 103—

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## TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given by the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan.* 27. tf95—

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FOR SALE.

PINE LUMBER, of all kinds—Ship Plank.

Inquire of

JOHN GRAY, *Lisbon,*
or NATHAN SEARS, Jr.
*East Haddam.*

102—

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## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th* 1824. tf101—

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## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823. 90—

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## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous to the 1st of April, it will be to let.

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## Now is your time!

## Call and See.

THE subscriber will sell the following real estate, lying in Plainfield, near the Meeting house and Academy, viz:—A large two story dwelling house, convenient for a boarding house, a barn and some other buildings out of repair, and about 9 acres of excellent land,—containing an orchard, a fine garden, and suitable proportion of mowing, pasture, and plow land. Said land is capable of keeping one or two cows and a horse in the best manner the year round. Possession will be given the first of April, if application should be made soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

RINALDO BURLEIGH.

*Plainfield, Feb.* 20, 1824. [ttfoA99

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## FOR SALE,

**by the subscriber,**

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov.* 25. 1823. 86—

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## FOR PROVIDENCE.

THE new Sloop ALBION, Wm Barker, Master, will commence running between Norwich and Providence on Friday next. Said sloop has comfortable accommodations for passengers, and will sail fast as she can. For freight or passage apply to the Master,

JAMES N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March* 16. 3w102—

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## CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

**E. W. BUSWELL,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing

*Cabinet Furniture,*

after the latest fashions, and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this state.

He is also constantly manufacturing

## Fancy and Windsor

## CHAIRS,

according to the most recent New York patterns, out of the best materials, and will finish them in a superior manner. Furniture manufactured by him will be warranted to suit. Persons wanting articles in his line, are invited to call, where for *cash or short credit*, they can be most advantageously accommodated.

*Norwich, Jan.* 27, 1823. tf95—

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## To Let:

THE House in West Chelsea near the Baptist Church, now occupied by Thos. Cowdry. Apply to

JOS. BREED.

*March* 23. 103—

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One Cent Reward—Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 13th inst. an indented Negro Boy, 20 years old, named Ezekiel Rogers: small of stature, carried away with him one brown great coat short jacket, one coat, two vests, all brown color, one Marseilles vest, 2 red flannel shirts, &c. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy on penalty of the law.

AZARIAH HUNTINGTON.

*Franklin, March* 18, 1824. 3w'3

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## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Colchester, on the 26th November last, one red brindle brockled face Cow, about 7 or 8 years old. If any person will give information so that said Cow can be found, or return said Cow to the subscriber, he shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL RANDALL.

*March* 13. 3w102—

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## COTTON.

85 bales prime Upland Cotton. Just landed from sloop Eliza, and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March* 23. 103—

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10 Hhds. third Proof Demarara Rum, sweet flavor, bought of the Importer,

10 do Molasses.

30 bbls. Fresh Flour,

2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, small sizes,

40 bush. Furze and Red Top Seed,

50 bush. Seed Barley,

For sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March* 17. 102—

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## WOOL.

3500 lbs. course WOOL,

1000 lbs. native Wool, in fleeces,

500 do. washed half blood do.

For sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March* 16. 103—

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## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 25. 68—

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## FOR SALE.

THE good Sloop Mary, burthen 72 tons, with all her appurtenances. She is a good sea vessel, and is well calculated for the Southern or West India business. For terms apply to SAMUEL TYLER,

or EDMUND D. ROATH.

*Norwich, March* 16. 102—

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## Geo. D. Lawton

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an excellent quality of Morocco, Kid, and upper Leather, and will manufacture Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots and Shoes

of every description, at the shortest notice, in New York, Boston, or Griswold style, or any style to suit those who may favor him with their custom.

Also on hand and for sale, a few dozen pair Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes, of a superior quality, which he will sell as cheap or cheaper, for cash, than they can be bought elsewhere, of equal quality—Likewise Boston Morocco and Kid Leather, Danvers Sole Leather, all of an excellent quality. Those that are wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, in Griswold, and see for themselves.

*March* 16. 3w102—

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## NOTICE.

THE co partnership heretofore existing between Christopher Avery and Jedediah Baker, under the firm of Avery & Baker, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.—Those people indebted to said company, must make immediate payment to Christopher Avery, who alone is authorized to settle and receive the same.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY,
JEDEDIAH BAKER.

*Plainfield, March* 4, 1824. 3w'2—

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of March, A. D.* 1824—

Present, John Hyde Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Capt. WILLIAM LORING,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Geo. Hill*, the Executor of the last Will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.—Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest, *Barrell Lathrop, Clerk*

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THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, at the session of said Court in Norwich, in and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. ELISHA LEFFINGWELL, of said Norwich, adjudged by said Court to be an insolvent debtor, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Leffingwell, they we will meet on the business of our appointment at the office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the second Mondays of April and July, and the third Wednesday of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated at Norwich, this 15th day of March, 1824. 3w102—

JOHN HYDE,
JAS. STEDMAN, } *Commissioners.*

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In pursuance of the Hon Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn-House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards: a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For further information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William S. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*

Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101

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THE Annual Meeting of the New London County Medical Society, will be holden in the city of Norwich, at N. Kinney's Hotel, on Monday, the 19th day of next month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM P. EATON, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, March* 17, 1824. 103

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## Blacksmiths Wanted.

TWO or three first rate Blacksmiths are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company, to commence work the 1st of April.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*March* 17. 103—

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By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

## Connecticut State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

CONTAINING TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 26 | 100 | | 2,600 |
| 67 | 70 | | 4,690 |
| 200 | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,300 | 6 | | 7,800 |
| 1,760 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks | 4,060 Tickets, | | $20,390 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—Those having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500—Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $300 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d will be entitled to $50 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1300 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $50.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

## TICKETS

FOR SALE BY

## SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5.50.

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*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 15th day of March,* 1824.

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX MONTHS are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Brewster Lee, of said Lebanon, administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London county, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 18th day of March, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

---

4000 lbs. Clover Seed.
60 bush. Red & Furz Top Seed
20 do. Herds Grass Seed,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

---

## Carpenter's Tools.

A LARGE assortment of Carpenter's Bench & Moulding Tools Just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March* 16. 103—

ORIGINAL STAINED

APR

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA. [illegible]

[illegible] NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1824. [illegible]


[illegible] in the city [illegible] who [illegible] made. [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] and British GOODS.

[illegible] Lawns, Dia[illegible]; Black Sinchaws [illegible] Canton and Nankin [illegible]; Rich embroidered [illegible]; Figured & plain black [illegible] all Nankin Silk; Le[illegible] Handk'fs.; Crape Shawls; [illegible] Company Choppas & Ban[illegible]; French Linens, black, white, [illegible] blue and green; [illegible] Levantine, in variety; [illegible] Vestings; [illegible] and Gloves, English [illegible] Ribbons in [illegible] Plain & fringed satin [illegible] Linen Cambrics and [illegible] & Fancy Silk Hdkfs. [illegible] newest styles; Gold-end, [illegible] Tapes, Bobbins; [illegible] black and assorted kid and [illegible] Gloves; Superior & com[illegible] & fast Buttons; Holt's [illegible] Clark's Spool Thread, Pins [illegible] &c. [illegible]

[illegible] GOODS.

ERASTUS COIT, [illegible] received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually CHEAP—viz:

[illegible] colors and patterns Gros de Naples, Plain, and Figured [illegible], Florence, and other

SILKS,

[illegible] assortment of English and French fashionable

CALICOES, Style for 1824,

CANTON AND ITALIAN CRAPES, (of various colors,)

White and Pink pressed Crapes, Gauze, Zelia and Velveteen

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.
Elegant Bobinett and other Laces,
Bandanna and India Flag Hdkfs.
Figured & Twilled black Silk do.
Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves.
Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog skin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings,
One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cts per yard,
Extra Superfine Black and Blue

Broadcloths,
Cassimeres & Satinetts
[Very Cheap.]

Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

[illegible] that his Goods for [illegible] are not exceeded by [illegible] in this State.

COWS AND OXEN.

[illegible] be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the [illegible] April, at the House of Colonel [illegible], in Preston, three or 4 [illegible] and one yoke of likely Oxen.

PETER GREENE.

[illegible] March 30, 1824. [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, [illegible] A good Saddle Horse [illegible] to be gentle [illegible]

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, March 30, 1824. 104—

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10 PACKAGES

French, Italian, India, German & British

FRESH IMPORTED

Dry Goods,

Making a splendid assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

MANY OF WHICH ARE

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,

Received by the last Packets,

AND NOW OPENING BY

Huntington and Ripley,

Which they offer their customers at very reduced prices, for CASH.

Superfine Black, Blue, & Fancy Colored

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

Unusually Cheap.

India & French Plain & Figured Black

LEVANTINES.

Ditto Black Satin do.

Black and Col'd. Plain and Figured

GROS DE NAPLES.

Green Lustrings & Levantines.

Black Sinchaws, Sarcenetts & Marcelines.

Elegant Plaid, Stripe & various other cold

SILKS.

4-4 Superfine French CALICOES—a new and splendid article.

Light Fancy Print do.

Fig'd Muslins & Printed Cambrics—new style.

Two Blue, Blue & White, Fancy Print and

Furniture Calicoes,

[a great variety.]

Victory Robes, Plain & Figured Cambrics & Jaconets, [illegible] Jubilee Cord. Plain and [illegible] real India & Italian [illegible] and Book

MUSLINS.

Plaid and Stripe Ginghams.

Muslin Edgings and Insertings.

Thread Lace do. do. new pattern.

4-4 Silk & Bobbinett Lace, for Veils.

Bobinett and Silk Lace Veils.

Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Brown Linen Cambric, and Green Cloth for Ladies Bonnets.

7-4, 8-4, & 9-4 Irish TABLE LINEN, very cheap.

Russia and 4-4 Irish DIAPER.

Black Circassian and Black Bombazine, [Cheap.]

Tollinett, Circassian, Marseilles & Plain and figured SILK VESTINGS.

Jaconett and figured Silk CRAVATS. Dandy do.

Elegant Plain and Figured Gauze.

Plain and Satin Garniture, and a great variety of other RIBBONS.

[illegible]

Ladies' Black and Colored Moses Skin, Beaver, Kid, Limerick, Castor, Medallion, and Gentlemen's Colored Buckskin, Beaver, Castor, Dogskin, Horseskin, and Kid

GLOVES.

7-8, and 4-4 Scotch Linen Bed Tick.

7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, & 5-4 Sheetings.

Flag, Bandanna, and German Silk HDKFS.

Real and Imitation Madras, Cotton Flag, Bandanna, and a great variety Hdkfs. and SHAWLS.

Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Crape Long 7-4 square. Shawls,

Silk and Cotton Velvets.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.

Black and Colored French and Italian CRAPES.

White and Blue Crape Lis.

Piping Cords, Gimp, Tapes, &c.

Horn and Shell Combs.

4-4 Imitation and Merino Hdkfs.

Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls, an elegant assortment.

1 Case Elegant LEGHORN GIPSEYS, White and Smooth.

Persons in want of this article, will find it for their advantage to call soon.

1 Bale English Ingrain CARPETING, handsome patterns, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

of every description, unusually cheap.

(To be continued.)

March 24, 1824. 103—

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On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. Also,

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

Norwich, Goodeleville, Oct. 4, 1823. } —79—

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To Let:

THE House in West Chelsea near the Baptist Church, now occupied by Thos. Cowdry. Apply to

JOS. BREED.

March 25. 103—

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[illegible] & WALDO.

OFFER FOR SALE

4 casks English Red Lead,
[illegible] tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
5 cwt. ground Litharage,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painter's Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng. crown Glass
8 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme, from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
30 do. Winter & summer strained Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
6 bbls. Madder,
[illegible] tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

March 29. [illegible]

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Willis Gray & Co.

Offer at Wholesale and Retail,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. RUM,

15 do. retailing Molasses, 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls White Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls. Mess Pork,
[illegible]
[illegible] do. superior for family use.
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White, Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
5000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

Norwich, March 31, 1824. 04—

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Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, which are offered for sale at a small advance, viz:—

St. Croix, Demarara & New Rum by the hhd.—do Molasses,

6 boxes Havana Brown and White Sugar,

6 bbls. Muscovado, Loaf & Lump do.; 1 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits, very fine flavor; Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Colmanar and Malaga Wines; 2 pipes Cognac Brandy; 1 bbl. very fine old Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Fresh Rice; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Mace; Ginger; 1 pot preserved Ginger Root; Spanish and American Segars; Table Salt in boxes; Bloom, Muscatel and Cask Raisins; Sperm and Tallow Candles; 2 tierces Peas; Clover Seed; Shovels; Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Merino Wool, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

March 30. 104—

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FLAX.

1000 pounds Flax,

For sale by JOS. BREED.

March 23. 103—

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1000 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
10 bbls. Gin,
4 do. Western Whiskey,
10 bush. dried Apples,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. Flour,
10 kegs Butter, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

March 31, 1824. 104—

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Geo. D. Lawton

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an excellent quality of Morocco, Kid, and [illegible] Leather, and will manufacture Ladies', Gentlemen's, and [illegible]

Boots and Shoes

of every description, at the shortest notice, in New York, Boston, or Griswold style, or any style to suit those who may favor him with their custom.

Also on hand and for sale, a few dozen pair Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes, of a superior quality, which he will sell as cheap or cheaper, for cash, than they can be bought elsewhere, of equal quality—Likewise, Boston Morocco and Kid Leather, Northern Sole Leather, all of an excellent quality. Those that are wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, in Griswold, and see for themselves.

[illegible] 16. [illegible] 100—

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[illegible] JOHNSON

[illegible] to inform his friends and the public in general that he [illegible] and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best [illegible]

[illegible] for sale the first rate North[illegible] Sole Leather, and all kinds [illegible]

[illegible] Binding of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot [illegible] and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

Dec. 24, 1823. 90—

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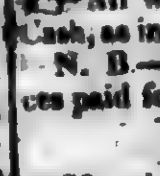
RAYMOND & SMITH

Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a

Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

AND

Hatters' Trimmings,

(Of every description,)

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

FURS.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823. 90—

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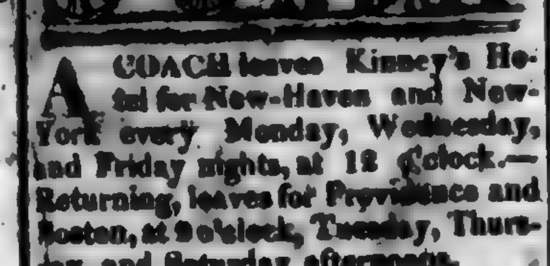
Post-Coach Line.



A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824. 92—

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[illegible]

Such is the [illegible] long forgotten, [illegible] pillars, in the day they lived, [illegible] then the mind reverts to [illegible] mingle in the [illegible]

Such were my [illegible] stood at the grave of Uncas. [illegible] which tell of the departed chieftain. [illegible] sculptured marble cover [illegible] records his warlike [illegible] solitary as [illegible] resting place [illegible] ciations, far more pleasant [illegible] would have occurred to my mind at the sculptured urn of him who knew no sympathy but [illegible], and no love but [illegible].

Uncas was a friend to the whites. [illegible] weak and defenceless; [illegible] surrounded by a foe [illegible] in the battle field [illegible] upon the silence of the [illegible] their situation was trying [illegible] Fain would they [illegible] but such relief [illegible] their little bands [illegible]—more they could [illegible] dreary [illegible] age [illegible] their trust [illegible] he would protect them.

True to [illegible] and [illegible] he sent them aid [illegible] pected. [illegible] at the summit of his [illegible] his welcome services [illegible] was deep [illegible] he fought, and for them he was [illegible] bleed and die.

Few are the instances on record, of an [illegible] so timely and so welcome. It would seem as though Heaven had [illegible] their design and sent a strong deliverer. As I have not refreshed my memory [illegible] several years with the minute incidents of his life, I cannot dwell on them with particularity. There is, however, a delight[illegible] ful and [illegible] field for contemplation [illegible] ple for such considerations. [illegible] mind reverts with more interest to the condition of the Aborigines of this country. Once numerous and warlike in the field—active and nimble in the chase—where are they now? It is not enough to say "they have paid the debt of nature." This is no palliation; for it was a debt exacted long before it was due. Their history is strongly marked by their fate—they have been swept as by a besom of destruction, from the face of the earth.

I do not wish to awaken in this connexion, the inquiry whether the possession of this country has been rightly acquired.—Much has been said on both sides—and here would we leave it. However auspicious our national prosperity may be, that would incline us to believe that we are blest of Heaven, or however complicated and multiplied the wrongs of the Indian sufferer, we have one reflection, that ere long it will receive a just decision at the chancery of Heaven, and that which Heaven decrees, is ever best.

Before I close these hasty remarks, which were suggested to me in rapid succession, as I stood over the grave of the departed chieftain, I must maintain that we stand in a peculiar relation to the few who survive. Gladly do I acknowledge that some have found an asylum on the banks of the Thames—that they are taught at "the end of many days" the arts of civilized life, and now receive in the blessings of domestic peace and tranquillity, that happiness which they could not have enjoyed but for the hand which despoiled their fathers.

This insulated number should not alone be the objects of our regard. The remnant of the mighty number, who dwell in the western forests, demand our sympathies and our efforts. Few, as yet, have extended to them the hand of brotherly kindness. Yet these few have done wonders. Through their exertions, implements of husbandry have been substituted for instruments of death—Hosannas have succeeded the wild chorus of the warsong—and even more, the silence of the forest at even tide is broken by the voice of prayer in thankful acknowledgment for the blessings they are beginning to receive, and an humble petition for those who send them the bread of life, "that while they walk on the earth, they may live in the skies."

PHILANDER.

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Observations on the making of Soap.

As no article is of more universal and constant use in our families than Soap, and as its manufacture is frequently attended with much difficulty and trouble, the following observations may possibly be of use.

In Thompson's Chemistry are the following observations relative to Potash:—

"As Potash is never obtained at first in a state of purity, but always combined with Carbonic Acid, it was long before Chemists understood to what the changes produced upon it by lime were owing;—

[illegible]

[illegible] enables it readily to unite with [illegible]. People are generally in the habit of using [illegible] too scantily [illegible] form [illegible] They generally [illegible] of the leach, [illegible] means; the water [illegible] ing through it, [illegible] way down by the outside of the leach, or through the thinnest places. [illegible] remains all together, [illegible] which will not [illegible] the water to [illegible] through it; but if [illegible] the ashes throughout [illegible] are perfectly soaked, and there [illegible] in quantity to the lye. [illegible]

[illegible] My [illegible] ashes [illegible] ground [illegible] inside, in it [illegible] stake it with [illegible] the purpose [illegible] [illegible] fine powder [illegible] this [illegible] mixed with the ashes.

I then [illegible] top [illegible] cover the [illegible] first. [illegible] used. [illegible] [illegible] moderately, it is [illegible] ashes, than when much straw is used, and considerable space left for the lye to collect in quantity, which the tub before drawn off. I then draw off gradually about half of a barrel of lye, which I place in the cellar, and put to it about [illegible] pounds of melted grease, occasionally stirring it with an old hoe, which I find convenient for the purpose of mixing the ingredients. In a day or two the union is formed; after which, put part into other vessels, and fill up with weak lye or water, at pleasure. In this way I uniformly succeed, and have much less trouble than by boiling, which appears to be no ways necessary when the lye is so strong as not to require reducing in quantity, to increase the strength. In setting the leach, much care should be taken to ram the ashes down into the tub as close as possible, especially by the side of the tub or hogshead.

It may be well to observe that ashes are injured by keeping in the open air for a length of time, especially if damp; in this case 'tis difficult to make soap with them without the aid of lime. If used while new and before much exposed to the air, soap may more easily be made from them alone than when old; but 'tis always safest to use lime.

It is a fact well known to the makers of Potash, and to them I appeal for the correctness of the remark, that the salts made from ashes gathered in the winter, and early part of spring, melts into potash in the spring with much more facility than if kept till fall; at which time it is extremely difficult to melt the salts, it is imperfectly done, and the potash seldom, if ever, good. The cause has been generally sought in vain. But I think there is good reason to apprehend that this contaminating principle in the air is the cause, though not generally thought of by those who have suffered most by it.

OBSERVER.

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NAVAL ANOMALIES.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

How comes it that such gross chronological blunders are admitted into our naval vocabulary? We hear of the Alexander arrived at Boston—a place not known within 2000 years of Alexander's time; and of the Bellerophon in Buzzard's bay, or of the Cleopatra of 400 tons burthen, bilged near Tuckernuck.

Why are vessels of the feminine gender? We read of the King George having lost her bowsprit—the Queen Charlotte sprung a-leak—the John Adams stove in her bulwarks—and the Lady Adams shifted her ballast—the Jupiter foundered in the Gulf of Mexico—and the Empress on her beam-ends.

The geographical, astronomical and political blunders are still more gross. The United States has put into Holmes' [illegible]—the North-America bound [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

Paris—the Chesapeake cleared out for London—the Massachusetts blown off the coast—the Mediterranean high and dry on Cape Cod—the Atlantic condemned as unseaworthy—the Vesuvius capsized in the North Sea—the Free Ocean plundered by pirates—the Equator in lat. 69, N.—the Globe burst at sea—the Zenith seized for a breach of the revenue laws—the Eclipse in quarantine—the Constellation under jury [illegible]—the North Star shipped at sea [illegible]—the Congress headed into [illegible]—the Constitution undergoing repairs!

A few graceful [illegible] we have done. We find the Eagle sailing for the coast of Guinea—the Aeolus waiting for a wind—the Dolphin taking whales off Brazil—the Lovely Lass run down by the Flying Fish—the Phoenix sunk in ten fathoms water—the Cornucopia short of provisions—the Louisa taken by a Dutch galliot—the Sally with the small pox on board—the Adamant rotting at the wharf—the Golden Age sold for the benefit of the underwriters—the Howard with a cargo of [illegible]—and the Felorous in want of a pilot—and forgetting the Who-would-a-thought-it making [illegible] of the Catch-[illegible] [illegible].

## MISCELLANY.

### A BRITISH TRAVELLER IN AMERICA.

According to a late British traveller in the United States, a Mr. Faux, who is proclaimed in the London Quarterly Review, as "an honest man, who tells the truth, and who produces his authority for every word and fact which he utters"—the following traits belong to this Republic.—*National Gazette.*

The innkeepers on the Mississippi frequently steal from ten to twenty sheep at once from the farmers, and think it no crime; it being more convenient to steal than to buy.

At Boston, the women are *all old* and ugly.

The passengers met with in the packets and stages are all "comical creatures of peculiar manners and habits, and [illegible] in language."

The point of honor is [illegible] in high perfection. A [illegible] who has cheated his creditor, [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible]

The ladies will not look at a dark complexion [illegible]

[illegible] the lightning-bugs and [illegible] become [illegible]

The [illegible] Washington, is peopled with [illegible]

A propensity to cheat and deceive pervades all classes from the lowest mechanic up to nearly the first officer in the government. Knavery damns the north, and slavery the south.

The principles and practice of all the [illegible] are contemptible; either [illegible] or founded on time serving.

[illegible] the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments.—They speak, and except [illegible] speak to [illegible]

[illegible] parts of Kentucky [illegible] A party of whites in Kentucky lately *treated to death*, before a large log fire, one of their *friends*, because he refused to drink.

The American, considered as an animal, is filthy, bordering on the beastly.—All his vices and imperfections seem natural; those of the semi-barbarian, he is ashamed of none of them.

It is necessary to cross the Ohio to get a sweet home-baked bread." Soap is no where to be seen or found in any of the taverns east or west. Hence dirty hands, heads and faces, every where.

The very oldest settlers, on the western side of the Alleghanies, those of Kentucky, and along the banks of the Ohio, who occupy the largest and choicest tracts of land can do no more, with all their industry, than *barely exist.*

A corpse is no sooner laid in the earth, than it appears to be forgotten. There is no tear of sorrow for the friend, the parent or the relative.

A picture of the American people generally, agricultural and otherwise. "Low [illegible]; a little unavoidable want; little or no real capital, nor any effort to create any; no struggling, no luxury, and, perhaps, nothing like satisfaction or happiness; no real relish for life; living like store pigs in a wood, or fattening pigs in a stye. All their knowledge is confined to a newspaper, which they all love, and consists in knowing their natural and some political rights, which rights in themselves they support individually, but often violate towards others; being cold, selfish, gloomy, inert and with little or no feeling."

This general picture, and all the other statements which we have reported above literally, are zealously quoted and sanctioned by the editor of the first literary journal in Great Britain, and after he has done this, he "earnestly entreats" those who cast their eyes over his pages, "while in a state of hesitation whether to embark their all for America and become subjects of the American government," to pause and carefully peruse Mr. Faux's journal, "who not only gives his own opinion, but the opinions of many who, from long experience, are better qualified to judge correctly on this subject." It is to be noted, moreover, that in the same number of the Quarterly Review, in another article, in which France is twitted with not having extended her race over the globe, it is made a boast for Great Britain that "from her loins has sprung up the nation (the America,) which, taught by her, has, of all that history records, employed the shortest time to rise to the greatest power and freedom" and to which, she is "to bequeath her renown and her enjoyments."

### WASHINGTON IRVING.

We need not [illegible] name—but how we are afraid mentioning the one delightful [illegible] of Washington Irving—a man whose [illegible] must have been at all times [illegible] to live elsewhere than in the companionship of most perfect modesty?

We wish from our hearts he would turn [illegible] to the portraiture of [illegible] manners.——His Sketch-Book was admirable; but how infinitely superior is the American part of it to the English? His Bracebridge-Hall was admirable too; but what did it contain that could bear a moment's comparison with Rip Van Winkle, or the Legend of Sleepy Hollow? But to speak the plain truth, Diedric Knickerbocker is, after all, our favorite. There is more richness of humor, and there is more strength of language too in those earlier efforts; and why?—why, simply because the humor is thoroughly Transatlantic, & the language that of a man describing what he knows in all the secure knowledge of native experience. We have plenty of people who can describe English manor-houses more from life than he, and there is no want of people who can describe German *Schlosses*—but who, except Washington Irving, can portray the manners of America, in a style fitted for the thorough comprehension of European readers? If he takes to it now, he will describe them infinitely the better, for the experience he has had of other men and modes of life. He may, in neglecting this walk, be a most elegant English author, but by adhering to it, he must be the *first man* in a walk of his own.

Never were more abundant materials in the (almost) exclusive possession of any one man of genius—and we cannot but regret to see him neglecting them as he seems to do now-a-days. He can never be a Fielding, a Smollett, or even a Goldsmith here; but *there* what might he not be? Even his country will prefer English pictures of English manners, & German descriptions of German manners, to the best he can ever produce. But who is there to fill his place in the description of American manners, either for our behoof, or for the behoof of the Americans themselves?—

Who would not have preferred a Pennsylvanian farm house to an English hall from him? Who would not give 50 such English portraits as he can fashion, for one distinct portrait of a genuine Washingtonian? Why should he dabble among English peasants, when we have our own Crabbe, and the humors of a thousand savannas [illegible] with story? We don't want him to describe the lapdogs of our maiden aunts—what are the pets of *his*? As for "Students of Salamanca," "Serenades," and "Donna Isabellas," we had certainly indulged the hope that they were all entombed forever in the same grave with Hassan the son of Albumazar, the Dervis of Libanus, and the Vizier of Ochya Benotzar.—*Blackwood.*

## POLITICAL.

How does the tenor of the letter signed George H. Richards, agree with the following remarks which we made in the Courier under date of the 17th September last?

"It is well known that Mr. Monroe & Mr. Adams perfectly coincide in their opinions relative to the general principles of the administration of government. And it is also well known that in all large places where two or more republican papers are published, but one of them are authorised to promulgate the laws. And the probability is, should Mr. Adams be elected, the same papers will continue to be patronised, while the editors of the other papers would have no share in the "loaves and fishes." But if Mr. Crawford succeeds, the reverse will likely be the effect. Now we will see which of the papers espouse the cause of Mr. Adams, and which that of Mr. Crawford. Of the two principle republican papers in Boston, the 'Patriot' is in favor of Mr. Adams, and publishes the laws, contracts, &c. while the 'Statesman,' a zealous supporter of Mr. Crawford, has no share in these emoluments. Similar is the case in Hartford and New-Haven.*"

*This is incorrect—Crawford has no paper in his favor in New-Haven; but we might have added New-London, and several other places.

*To the Editors of the Middlesex Gazette.*

GENTLEMEN,

A letter of extraordinary character, having been accidentally found in this city last Friday, it was thought expedient to advise with a number of our citizens as to the course it was proper to pursue respecting it. A meeting of several gentlemen was accordingly called on Saturday, who appointed a Committee to report on the subject at a public meeting to be holden on the next Monday evening, at which last meeting, the following report was submitted and accepted; and the resolution therein recommended and unanimously passed. A CITIZEN.

"The committee, to whom was referred the expediency of retaining & publishing a certain letter found on the public walk in this city on the 28th instant,

Respectfully Report—

That the committee have been shown a copy of the letter referred to, which is as follows:

"*New-London, Conn. Oct. 9th,* 1823.

DEAR SIR,

As you may have perceived, the Republican Advocate, of this place, has for some time, taken an active and very decided stand in support of Mr. Crawford, & democracy.—The republicans here appear all united in the same cause. The Advocate, in conjunction with the Times of Hartford, will undoubtedly have a just influence in this state and *out of it.* Cannot the Sentinel of your place be made to do its duty, in an immediate support of the interests of the country? Its co-operation *at this time* is very desirable.

I understand on good authority, that the Mercury of Hartford, would also do its duty in this cause, if they were not fearful of losing the printing of the United States laws. *In the discharge of their duty, they certainly ought to be protected against a sacrifice of their interests*, and I should think there would be republicans sufficiently patriotic, to guard them from any loss for their fidelity to the party. The New Haven Register, it is to be feared, will "be *for amalgamation, &c.*

It is undoubtedly a point of great importance to get a *Senator of decided democracy.*

With the highest respect and esteem,
I am your faithful servant,
GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT Esq. *Middletown.*"

This letter is directed to "Alexander Wolcott Esq. Collector of this Port, Middletown," and was lying on the ground open when found. It is superscribed in a different hand writing, from the body of the letter, and is post marked at New-London, "Oct. 10." The nature of its contents, being of so extraordinary a cast, it was thought to be of sufficient public interest to justify the detention of the letter, until the public mind with regard to it, could in some measure be ascertained.

The present is a very interesting period with our country: we are about to exercise our highest, and most important privileges as Freemen, and citizens of the only Free Government on earth! The time has arrived when the United States has taken a stand among the nations of the world, while it is peaceful and calm at home, is powerful and commanding abroad by the influence of its example; its [illegible] liberty of the citizens of the United States, are to be vitally affected by the man who shall be elected President of the United States, for the four years next ensuing. It is of course a matter of high interest, that he should be a man chosen by the people; a man who shall be President of the *United States*, ruling and governing them, as a great and powerful nation, and not the mere *head of a faction* who shall obtain the office to gratify an insatiable thirst for *power*, and rule with a view of rewarding favorites, & such as have sold themselves to advance him to the office which he seeks. Every thing, therefore, which indicates the use of base and improper means, in order to increase, or create an influence upon the public mind in favor of a particular candidate for that dignified and responsible office, ought, and will, by a free and virtuous community, be watched with a jealous eye.

Some of the circumstances relating to the letter under consideration, which have presented themselves to the committee, as of some moment, are, that the writer of the letter is said to be a Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—that it is directed to a man who enjoys his office under the patronage of the same officer, and that officer is William H. Crawford, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—that the letter discloses act purpose to engage, several of the publishers of newspapers in this state, to support the claims of Mr. Crawford! The fact is announced, that two have already engaged in the cause—and it is requested that a third should be made to do its duty immediately. The fears-of-one, lest they should lose the printing of the Laws of the United States, are to be quieted. Who does not understand this?—The most detestable [illegible]

Another circumstance [illegible] the recollection of most of you, has occurred to your committee, as evidencing a degree of effrontery in this letter which marks it as being not altogether of a harmless cast. You will recollect that the writer requests, that the Sentinel, a paper published in this City, may be made *to do its duty*; now mark the change;—from being the avowed supporter of Mr. Adams, until that time, on the 29th day of October, the Sentinel commences in support of Mr. Crawford! The *immediate support* of the Sentinel is requested to be secured in a letter dated the 9th of Oct.—and the support is afforded on the 29th of the same month—surely this is a promptitude which should excite our admiration; and in the next number of the Sentinel, *Mentor*, the champion of Mr. Crawford appears, and the praises of Mr. Crawford have been rung in that paper from that time to the present, to almost the entire exclusion of all the other Candidates.—Now who is *Mentor*? if he should be ascertained to be the same gentlemen on whom public opinion has long since fixed, he is not a stranger to him, to whom this letter is addressed; what then is the language which it speaks?

When your committee review the means which have been publicly resorted to by the friends of Mr. Crawford—at the seat of government, in their caucus—in the State of New-York, with reference to the choice of electors; & the exclusive claims set up by them, for *patriotism* and *republicanism*, and the denunciations which are made against such as differ from them in opinion; they cannot but regard the detection and exposure of practices of this kind, as a duty incumbent on every citizen who would not sacrifice the cause of freedom and self-government on the unhallowed shrine of party feeling and personal aggrandizement.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution;

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Meeting that the letter referred to, in the above Report ought to be retained and preserved as the best, and only proper mode of furnishing correct evidence of its contents and authenticity."

*Old Virginia.*—The Baltimore Patriot says, we are glad to find that Mr. ADAMS' prospects are every day growing brighter in Virginia. We observe in all parts of the state he has many ardent and powerful friends. A public meeting in his behalf has been called for Saturday evening next at Norfolk, and the Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says—"We have never entertained a doubt, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS would be the choice of the American people for the office of *President*, for which he possesses so many requisites, and which he has so well merited by his able and faithful public services."

A letter from Richmond says—"I am firmly persuaded that a *majority* in this city are in his favor, and we contemplate already following your example in calling a meeting. Mr. Adams' supporters here are of the most respectable character."

A letter from Lynchburg, says—"In this quarter of the country, Mr. Adams' popularity is unquestionable, and the majority for his ticket will be overwhelming."

### GENERAL JACKSON.

The Times [Hartford] says that we are "foolish" for publishing the name of this distinguished patriot as a candidate for Vice President, because the Norwich Courier, which the Times says is federal, has also done the same. As to the Courier—when it changed editors some time ago, it became a decided republican paper, and from that time has openly advocated the republican cause. One of its present editors, as we are informed, always has been a democrat, and if the other ever was a federalist, he has long since abandoned his errors, and united himself to the republican party. Why then call it a federal paper? The Times freely copies political articles as orthodox, from papers whose editors once were federalists, and in one instance at least from a federal paper. Several of the seventeen New York Senators, who refused to let the people vote for electors, were violent "high minded federalists," till 1820; this was particularly the case with Mr. Sudam, their leader, and yet the Times praised them all as genuine democrats because they favor Mr. Crawford's views, while it denounces the Norwich paper, because one of its editors was once a federalist, and is now in favor of Jackson for Vice President. We advocate General Jackson for the Vice Presidency, for the same reason that we support John Q. Adams for the Presidency: because the Democracy of the country points to these two men as the most conspicuous candidates. The Negociator at Ghent, and the Hero of Orleans, have by "their talents, their services, and their Republican virtues" deservedly gained the confidence of the American people. If the editors of the Times, by corresponding with one of Mr. Crawford's clerks, have been convinced that Mr. C. has more *solid* claims than the ticket which we support, we can only say with Mr. Jefferson, that their "error may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."—*N. Haven Reg.*

## DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3.

### EXECUTION OF JOHNSON.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the people began to assemble in the Park, for the purpose of catching a look at Johnson when he should be brough forth, and also to accompany him to the place of execution. The whole police establishment, excepting one justice and one marshal, together with from fifty to eighty special constables, were upon duty; & the troops under the command of Col. Spicer paraded at 9 o'clock. The crowd continued to assemble in the Park and in Broadway, until 11 o'clock, at which time the whole of Broadway, from *Murray-street* to Canal-street, and one half of the Park, in the rear and in front, was filled to a degree that was never before witnessed. It presented as it were a solid mass of living flesh—men, women, and children, of all colors and descriptions. The crowd, however, in front of the Bridewell, was much diminished, for Johnson was taken out in the rear. A number of gentlemen, including some officers, &c. on the invitation of the Sheriff, were in Bridewell, and as Johnson was taken into the back yard from his cell, went thither with him. Johnson was clad in a white flowing dress, edged with black, with a cap of the same. When he entered the yard he appeared perfectly unconcerned, and the only time he had been seen to tremble was when the halter was adjusted upon his neck, just before leaving the prison. Johnson had repeatedly requested that no address should be made by any of the Clergy, either at the prison or at the place of execution. The venerable Doct. Stanford, however, chaplain of the prisons, considered it to be his duty, on praying with the unhappy man, for the last time, to make a few remarks, and his address was just, plain, and forcible. The reverend gentleman dealt plainly with him, and the tenor of his remarks evidently shewed that he had little hope of a change of heart in prison. During this address, and the fervent prayer which followed, Johnson once or twice evinced a little emotion, but he soon rallied himself, shook it off, and looked as unconcerned as before.

The military arrangement was not fortunate, for it took them at least an hour after the appointed time for moving, to clear a passage through the street to the prison, and to the gates of the prison yard indeed, from the immense crowd, and from the great number of cartmen who had been suffered to crowd in with their horses and carts, filled with people, we at one time feared that many would inevitably be crushed to death. The shrieking of the silly females, some of them with infants, on the approach of the light-horsemen, and who could not move unless borne along by the crowd, was distressing. However, the difficulties were in a measure surmounted by a quarter past twelve, when the Sheriff and his staff, with the procession moved off for the place of execution. In the waggon with Johnson, were a number of the reverend clergy, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, and the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, the two selected for the occasion by himself.

The Sheriff very prudently intended to keep the place which he had designed for the execution secret until this morning. But he was thwarted in his design; for, having ascertained where the gallows was made, people, to the number of several hundreds, watched until two o'clock this morning, when it was taken to a boat, and transported up to the farm of Peter Stuyvesant, Esq. and erected near the corner of 13th street and the second avenue.

The procession moved up Broadway to Bond-street, and such was the press of the multitude, that they were one hour in performing this distance. They arrived at the place of execution at about 15 minutes past one o'clock. After getting out from the waggon, Johnson sat down at the steps of the gallows, when the appropriate service was read by the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, and an extemporaneous prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie. He then ascended the steps accompanied by the Sheriff and Mr. Lowndes, with whom he spoke some minutes. After the adjustment of the rope, he kissed both their hands through his cap, when the drop fell, and at a quarter before two o'clock, he was launched into eternity, and died with scarcely a struggle. We have just conversed with one of the clergymen who attended him to the gallows. When asked by this gentleman whether he was the murderer of Murray, he declared that he was not; but that "he was accessary to the murder, having stood at the door while the deed was done, to see that the watchman was not near." He did not name the person who struck the blow. After the prayers, Johnson was immediately asked whether he had declared as in what he had told us. He said that he had told the truth; that his ministers knew his whole life." On being further interrogated at the gallows, he declared that he never committed any other murder.—*Com. Advertiser.*

By the decision of the House of Representatives yesterday, it will be seen that the seat of Mr. John Bailey, recently a clerk in the Department of State, and elected from Massachusetts, has been vacated. According to this decision, every clerk when he enters upon an office at Washington, forfeits his right in the State from which he came, and can only be considered an inhabitant of the Federal City.—*Washington Repub. March* 19.

*From the N. H. Register, March* 27.

The Rev. Mr. Rees and the Rev. Mr. Hannah, Delegates from the British Methodist Conference, have arrived in New-York, in ship Columbia. Mr. Summerfield was unexpectedly detained at Liverpool, and would not sail from thence for New-York before the 1st of March. Mr. Rees on a short tour to the eastward, preached in this city on Wednesday evening.

*The President.*—It is a subject of pride and exultation, to observe the attention, the respect, and, we may say, admiration, of the enlightened statesmen of Europe, towards our excellent Chief Magistrate. The manly sentiments expressed in his Message, are honorable alike to himself and our nation. With wise precaution he has avowed our duties, and warned those who might heedlessly interfere with their performance. Like AJAX, defending the youthful TEUCER with his shield, he has arrayed our national power in front of the infant liberties of South America; and in so doing, has wafted his praise from the Alleghany to the Andes, from the St. Lawrence to the Amazon. Fortunate man! to have allayed party dissentions at home, to have carried lessons of wisdom into the cabinets of foreign monarchs, and to have exercised his virtuous authority for the happiness, the freedom, and the honor of mankind.—*Charleston Courier.*

*From the Boston Centinel.*

*Eleven Cent Voters.*—A correspondent says, the Treasurer's Office, and Assessors' Room, have been thronged this day, (Friday,) with persons applying to pay a tax of 11 cents each, to qualify them to be [illegible]

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters from Peru to the 29th December mention, that the insurgents under Riva Aguero, and Gen. Herrera, had arrested those Chiefs, and delivered them up to the Peruvian Government; and that President Bolivar, with the Colombian & other forces, had marched for Truxillo.

Lt. WEAVER, of the Navy, has requested the suspension of public opinion, on a decree of the Court of Chancery of New-York, on a mercantile transaction, in which he, and Com. STEWART, are implicated.

Don M. J. S. REBELLO, Minister from Brazils to the United States, has arrived at Baltimore.

*Trial for Murder.*—The trial for murder at Concord, was closed on Tuesday night; when the jury, after being absent 17 hours, returned and informed the Court they could not agree on their verdict.—They were dismissed, and the trial will be renewed at the next term.

It appears that Gov. *Lumley* continues unpopular with the good people of Bermuda. The House of Assembly have passed a series of resolves, declaratory of various acts of mis-government and unjust domination of Gov. L's. administration, and of his attempted invasions upon the rights & privileges of the people.—*Bost. Gaz.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1824.

Before we put in type the "People's Ticket," we thought we heard in every breeze, their "still small voice," whispering in our ears, that Adams and Jackson were their men, and in that we were not deceived, as the sound is rapidly extending and reverberating from every hill in the republic. We therefore entertain no fears least their voice should cease to be heard, notwithstanding the *contempt* which the Crawford Editor in Hartford, affects towards us—as one of the organs through which the peoples wishes are expressed. That *correct* Editor (*we mean in principle.*) also affects much contempt at the idea of a *National Nomination* by an Editor, or a few Editors, who strenuously oppose the *National Nomination* by a Congressional Caucus, composed of 66 wise men from different sections of the Union. But, Mr. Editor, the difference between these nominations need but to be mentioned, to shew the correctness and superiority of the former over the latter. The former was made agreeable to the known or believed wishes of the *great majority* of the people, and the latter was well known [illegible] been made by a small minority [illegible] members of Congress, and [illegible] dance with the desire of a mere [illegible] ority of the people.

The following is a list of the [illegible] at the next [illegible]

*Norwich*, Elisha Tracy, [illegible]
*Bozrah*, [illegible] Gager.
[illegible] Raymond [illegible]
*Plainfield*, [illegible]
*Sterling*, [illegible] Hibbard.
*Canterbury*, Luther Paine, [illegible]
*Griswold*, William Lord.
*Groton*, Elisha Haley, Erastus [illegible]
*Colchester*, John R. Watrous, [illegible] Peters.
*Preston*, Denison Palmer, [illegible]
*Lebanon*, Wm. T. Williams, [illegible] terman.
*Franklin*, [illegible]
*Windham*, Edmund Badger, [illegible]
*Hampton*, Doct. Mudlon [?].
*Mansfield*, Eliphlet Bennet, [illegible] ham.
*Chaplin*, Origin Hemped [?].
*Stonington*, Jesse Deane, [illegible]
*N. Stonington*, Chester [illegible] T. Wells.
*Lisbon*, Andrew Clarke.
*Brooklyn*, Vine Robinson, [illegible]
*N. London*, Isaac Thomson [illegible]
*Lyme*, Jabez R. Weaver [?] [illegible]
*Hebron*, John S. Peters, [illegible]
*New-Haven* [?], Ralph [illegible] nelius Tuthill.
*Guilford*, Nathl. Griffing.
*Branford*, Calvin Frisbee, [illegible]
*East-Haddam*, Richard [illegible] Hungerford.

Among other destruction [illegible] Hampshire Sentinel,) [illegible] freshet, two Bridges known [illegible] of *Federal* and *Republican* [illegible] criminately swept into [illegible] circumstance is mentioned [illegible] We trust the *people* who [illegible] respect party names, as [illegible] in their fury.

*Lottery Incidents.*—The $20,000 prize in a lottery [illegible] Philadelphia, and two-eighths [illegible] to Kingston, Ulster county [illegible] Out of these eighths [illegible] who was previously [illegible] poverty, and the other to [illegible] seven shillings, who [illegible] risk even this small sum [illegible] eighths of his purchase [illegible] each, to seven of his [illegible] taining an eighth for [illegible] it known, and each [illegible] tained for his shilling [illegible] cents.

*Specie.*—The New Orleans [illegible] the 3d ult. states, that the [illegible] arrived there from Tampico [illegible] of a million of dollars in [illegible] ger cargo of specie than [illegible] Eliza brought information [illegible] large amount was left at [illegible] for exportation, and destined [illegible] leans.

The Norfolk Beacon, [illegible] contains a notice to the in[illegible] borough favorable to the [illegible] Q. Adams to the Presidency [illegible] the Town Hall on Saturday [illegible] March, at 12 o'clock. All [illegible] the inhabitants of Norfolk [illegible] ble to Mr. Adams, to meet [illegible] House on Tuesday the 29th [illegible]

*A Whale* made his appearance [illegible] Haven harbor on Sunday [illegible] pier. On Monday he was [illegible] some of their enterprising [illegible] pursuit of him.

### COURTS.

The surest safeguard [illegible] government, is an able, [illegible] independent judiciary [illegible] wisest and best laws, unless [illegible] perly enforced by the [illegible] tory of the judicial system [illegible] presents us with a fabric [illegible] coarse and rough materials [illegible] ing strength and beauty. [illegible] feels an interest in the [illegible] republican institutions [illegible] the superiority of our [illegible] that of years gone by, [illegible] cisions were made in our [illegible] tion—when laws were [illegible] administered by the [illegible] in the beauty and symmetry [illegible] ent system, the enlightened [illegible] much to admire; yet [illegible] inquiry, whether an alteration [illegible] its parts is not expedient [illegible] organization of our Supreme [illegible] Courts, seems hardly [illegible] ment, unless an alteration [illegible] holding the former may [illegible] I propose in this and a [illegible] examine the effect of the [illegible] gation of our county and [illegible] I shall begin with the [illegible] ting the latter, I will [illegible] system will be so far [illegible] courts, as to prevent [illegible] litigation with which [illegible] infected.

It was the policy [illegible] being justice home to [illegible] This policy has been [illegible] in this state. [illegible] tice and the simple [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

[illegible] justice, furnish litigants [illegible] opportunity of settling their controversies with less expense than in any country or state. In the [illegible] [illegible] the powers and duties of courts [illegible] no alteration seems necessary.— [illegible] appointment of judges [illegible] [illegible], I think is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in each of the counties [illegible] district. [illegible] this measure will be an economical [illegible] one I shall now prove.

[illegible] it will be an economical measure [illegible] present time we have twenty-[illegible] judges. Their compensation [illegible] Chief Judge $1,100 [illegible] each of the associate [illegible] per day. Each court has three [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have $3,192, [illegible] adopt the system which I [illegible] judicious, independent [illegible] with [illegible] salary of $700 [illegible] and we shall pay for our judges [illegible] a year, and by this means actually [illegible] the annual sum of $1,192 [illegible] the present state of our country, [illegible] saving. Economy then, justifies the adoption of this measure.

[illegible] second place it is expedient [illegible] this measure be adopted, the counties of Fairfield and Litchfield would properly compose one district; the counties of [illegible], New Haven, and Middlesex [illegible]; and the counties of New London, Windham, and Tolland a third. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] be pensioned for the remainder [illegible] to make—my apology [illegible] I mean no disrespect [illegible] gentlemen who have [illegible] of associate judges, when I [illegible] to the present organization of [illegible], men cannot be found to accept [illegible] appointment, whose legal knowledge [illegible] experience qualify them for the office. [illegible] of our courts should be occupied by lawyers. But for the small [illegible] a lawyer of respectable practice [illegible] be induced to devote his services to [illegible] public, in this capacity. The consequence [illegible] that our courts must be held [illegible] who will themselves confess that [illegible] not qualified for the duties of the [illegible]. But give the salary which [illegible] now give to twenty-four judges, to [illegible], and your benches will be occupied [illegible] who will do honor to themselves, [illegible] give satisfaction to the public.

SWIFT.

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**[CO]NGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.**

[illegible] Senate, on Wednesday, the bill [illegible] had passed the Senate extending [illegible] terms of the Navy pensions, came back [illegible] the house with amendments, restricting the payment of pensions to widows to [illegible] continuance of their widowhood, as at [illegible] practised; and to orphans to the [illegible] of 16 years. The Senate concurred [illegible] amendments. The Senate in [illegible] of the whole then proceeded [illegible] the bill "to enable the President to carry into effect the Treaty made at [illegible] 24th December, 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse [illegible] the Indian tribes within the United [illegible], and to preserve the fur trade within [illegible] said United States to American citizens [illegible] section was submitted, which was [illegible] to lie on the table.

[illegible] the House of Representatives, on [illegible]nesday, Mr. Randolph gave notice [illegible] on Saturday he should call up the [illegible] in relation to changing the pay [illegible] members. The house took up the Tariff Bill. Mr. Clay concluded his speech. [illegible] succeeded by Mr. Rankin, who [illegible] his remarks against the bill until [illegible], when the Committee rose and [illegible] adjourned.

[illegible] on Thursday were principally [illegible] on the bill providing for the [illegible] of certain pecuniary claims a[illegible] United States. The object of [illegible] to relieve Congress from the ex[illegible] of the various private claims a[illegible] government. It gives claimants [illegible] to bring forward their claims, [illegible] legal or equitable, in any district [illegible] court of the United States, if the [illegible] to have the claim tried [illegible] jury. The [illegible] section gives the claimant the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. States. The amount of any [illegible] within the provision of the [illegible] limited at $3000. The amount of claims which are to be allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court are limited at 500 dollars or upwards. The bill was passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house of representatives were engaged on the tariff bill, Mr. Rankin concluded his speech, and was followed by Mr. Webster, who occupied the floor until 3 o'clock, when he gave way for the committee to rise, and the house adjourned.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

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The brig Caroline, Capt. Atkins, arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, was fired on, the 20th ult. by his Britanic Majesty's schr. Renegat, Capt. Fyatt, a calm prevailing at the time, and the vessels within musket shot. The shot was apparently a six pounder, which passed about 2 feet from the main boom. The British captain gave as a reason for his outrageous conduct, that he was displeased that the Caroline did not heave to. This is the same vessel that fired on the schr. Alken, arrived at New-York a short time since. Fyatt is represented as a half crazy fellow.

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A correspondent has furnished us with the following list of marriages which have taken place in the small society of North Groton, during the past year:

Mr. Joseph S. Allyn, to Miss Mary Rogers: Mr. Nathan Barnes, to Miss Mary Welch: Mr. Erastus Gallup, to Miss Eunice Williams: Mr. Ebenezer Gallup, to Miss Amanda Stanton: Mr. Alfred Gallup, to Miss Eliza W. Hewit: Mr. Elisha J. Hewit, to Miss Desire A. Gallup: Mr. Shubael Maynard, to Miss Sally Lamb: Mr. Samuel Main, Jr. to Miss ———: Mr. Oliver Champlyn, to Miss Lydia Stanton: Mr. William J. Gray, to Miss Abby Ann Adams: Mr. Nathan Daniels, to Miss Mary Avery: Mr. Simeon Chapman, to Miss Ursula Rogers: Mr. Jesse Chapman, to Miss Lydia Allyn: Mr. Isaac Packham, to Miss Fanny Prosser: Mr. Baxter Gray, to Miss Amanda Williams: Mr. James Williams, to Miss Sabra Gray: Mr. Benjamin F. Gallup, to Miss Hannah Allyn: Mr. Isaac Spicer, to Miss Margaret Short: Mr. Nathan S. Gere, of Griswold, to Miss Priscilla Stoddard: Mr. Rufus Williams, Jr. to Miss ——— Moots; Mr. George O'Brien, to Miss Hannah Turner: Mr. Wm. Heath to Miss Evelina Lamb: Mr. Jefferson Lamb, to Miss Polly Crandall: Mr. Gardner Bale, to Miss Alice Arthur: Mr. Sidney Stoddard, to Miss Wealthy Allyn: Mr. Austin Allyn, to Miss Lucy Morgan: Mr. Solomon Chapman, to Miss Eliza Hazen: Mr. Joshua Stanton, to Miss Harriet Hewit.

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## Married,

In Pomfret, by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. Lemuel Holmes, to Miss Huldah Perrin, daughter of Mr. Jedediah Perrin, of the former place.

In Franklin, on Thursday morning the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr. John P. Smith, to Miss Rachael F. Ellis.

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## Died,

[illegible] Elizabeth Metcalf, wife of Mr. Daniel Metcalf, aged 72.

At Lebanon, March 28th, Mr. Amos Sherman, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Sherman, aged 16.

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## MARINE LIST.

March 31—Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Boston; sloop Success, Smith, Hartford; sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

Sailed, *schooner Dorcas Howes, Scudder, Boston; schr. Industry, Baxe, New-York; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

April 1—Arrived, *sloop Rolla, Ewen, Glastenbury.*

3—Sailed, *sloop Success, Smith, New-Haven; slp. Maria, Davison, N. Y.*

4—Arrived, *sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; schr. Concord, Prentiss, Hartford; sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

5—*sloop Young-Phœnix, Ashby, Hartford.*

Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

6—*sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Hartford.*

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## MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*April 7, 1824.*

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## New Books,

*Received by Robinson & Dunham for their Circulating Library.*

THE Albigenses, a romance. By the author of Bertram, a tragedy; Women, or pour et contre, &c.

Duke Christian, of Luneburg, or the tradition from the Hartz. By Miss Jane Porter, author of the Scottish Chiefs, and Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Warreniana; with notes, critical and explanatory, by the editor of the Quarterly Review.

The Scottish Orphans: a moral tale, founded on historical facts, and calculated to improve the minds of young people.—By Mrs. Blackford.

Koningsmarke, the Long Finne. By Paulding. One of the Knickerbocker class of novels.

Robinson & Dunham having made arrangements with a bookseller in N. York, will receive in future every new work as soon as published. And in consequence of books being transferred by some who we presume to be ignorant of the rules of the library, we would give notice that such practices are not allowable.

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Philadelphia Mill Saws,
6 and 6½ feet.

**Iron Hollow Ware,**
from Wareham.

American Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*April 6, 1824.* 1t—

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## ILLINOIS, INDIANA, AND MISSOURI LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber having opened a Land Agency in Albion, (Illinois,) offers his services in paying taxes, procuring and recording deeds, purchasing and selling land, &c. &c. in any part of Illinois, Missouri, or Indiana.

The time prescribed by a statute of this state for the sale of lands whose taxes are unpaid, being arrived, the finest of the military bounty lands are now actually selling for the trivial amount of five and [illegible] in Illinois paper, which bears at this time a discount of 60 and 66 2-3 per cent. Between six and seven hundred tracts will thus be lost to a meritorious, and, generally, poor class of men, whose ignorance hazards the loss to them of a most excellent property.

One year from 1st Dec. 1823, having been allowed for the redeeming of lands thus sold for their taxes, it is thought, by giving this notice an extensive circulation, that many will be materially benefitted: the more so, as the present depreciation of Illinois currency offers an opportunity of paying arrear taxes at little cost. Lands, however, are only redeemable on paying double taxes, [illegible] and persons [illegible] deeds unrecorded, they [illegible] forward them without delay, the law rendering it necessary that they be recorded within a year from their date [illegible] expenses, including recorder's fees, [illegible]

Taxes are $2 40 per annum, [illegible] State paper, for each Quarter-Section of second rate land, and none can be entered as third rate, without a certificate of their being really such: lands consigned to his care are, therefore, entered as second rate.

Where Illinois paper cannot be procured, remittances for these purposes are requested in U. States notes, and every advantage favorable to his correspondents will be taken to exchange the latter into the former currency. Communications to and from him, will be free of expense, he being Postmaster.

BENJAMIN GRUT.

*Albion, (Illinois,) March 10, 1824.*

**REFERENCES.**

Messrs. Birkbeck, Wanboro', Illinois: James O. Wattles, Geo. Flower, Albion, Ill.: Frederick Rapp, Harmony, In.: Gilbert Marstreau & Co. N. Orleans: Wm. C. Holt, Norfolk, Va.: Joseph King, Jr., W. Dawson & Co. Baltimore: Jeremiah Warder, Philadelphia: G. A. Worth, New York.

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LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing, April 1, 1824.*

WM. ADAMS, E. Ames, Mary Button, Elijah Benjamin, P. P. Brayton, *Groton*, J. S. Briggs, Wm. Button, Daniel Donovan, D. Bromley, Jerusha Bates, Chauncy Culver, Maria E. Chace, Mary Ann Clegg, Philip Conklin, 3, Lucy Capron, *Preston*, Phelie Cooley, Betsey J. Chappel, Wm. Calyhan, Loammi Corning, Mary Curtis, *Lisbon*, Amos Dewey, David Ewen, John Francisco, John Gary, 4, James Gibson, Gurdon Gallup, J. W. Gore, *Groton*, Thomas J. Gavitt, Samantha Gore, P. Greene, *Preston*, Joel Glover, Jesse Hartshorne, Gurdon Hebbard, George Hill, J. C. Hind, G. [illegible], [illegible], Lydia [illegible], Wm. W. [illegible], [illegible] Hutchins, E. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, R. Hubbard, Rhoda Jennings, Ichabod Johnson, Betsey Leffingwell, Calvin Lombard, G. R. Lewis, John Lathrop, S. Meech, Mary Marsh, Lucretia Mullen, Appleton Meech, Jorden Moore, *Preston*, Nancy Miner, S. Phelps, Isaac Perkins, H. F. Perkins, Malinda Parrish, E. Peck, E. Preston, E. Peabody, Tresiah E. Pool, Robert Palmer, H. K. Park, E. Pool, L. Palmer, Sarah Rogers, S. Remington, Thomas Ridgeway, Betsey Ray, James Rose, *Groton*, G. A. Roath, Eben. Smith, *Montville*, Samuel S. Storey, James Tenant, P. St Thompson, George Whipple, Adaline Walden, Hugh Wallace, Jedediah Williams, James Williams, Joseph Williams. CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.

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LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1824.*

JEREMIAH B. ALLIN, Amos Burdick, Wm. H. Cogswell, Nathaniel Cole [2,] Lydia Cole, James Cory, Albert Cole, Susan Clark, Nathaniel Coit, Elisha Clark, Martha Dean [2,] John Douglas, Alexander Dorrance, Lydia Farlin, Robert Gray, John F. Gordon, Jonathan Goff, Caleb Hall, David Hall, Wm. Hopkins, Solomon M. Harris, Jonathan Hammit, Jr. John Kennedy [2,] Sally W. King, Phillip Kinyon, Happy Kennedy, Dexwill Lathrop, Nicholas Mathewson, Nathaniel Medbury, Edward Medbury, Ann Mathewson, Noah Necoman, Ephraim Prentis, John J. Reynolds, Charles Spalding, Charles F. Townsend [2,] Hannah Vial, Henry Wood, Amos Witter, Egbert Waldo, Robert H. Wukburn, *of Plainfield.*

Town Clerk, Lydia Bassett, Jonathan Branch, Wm. Douglas, Benjamin Green, Daniel Green, J. Potter, Thomas Scranton, *of Voluntown.* E. C. EATON, P. M.

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LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1824*

WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Dorothy C. Backus, Erastus Bingham, Mary Bingham, Bragg & Jones, John A. Carew, John J. Cleveland, Sarah L. Danforth, Matilda Hunter, Asa Ladd, Charles Lathrop, Caroline Logan, Eunice Doane, Avery Morgan, Olive Peters, Betsey Pitcher, Nancy Williams, David Yale, *Norwich.*

Hezekiah Abell, Cyntha Jones, *Bozrah.* Wm. Cardwell, Henry Palmer, *Montville.*

J. HYDE, P. M.

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## Notice.

J. W. KINNEY having taken Mr. JOHN KINNEY into Copartnership with him, the *Dry Good Business* will in future be carried on by them (at the old stand of J. W. Kinney) under the firm of *JOHN KINNEY & Co.*

J. W. KINNEY.
JOHN KINNEY.

*Norwich, March 12th 1824.* 1—

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## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Deacon John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and in one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 Acres,**

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 1—

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TO BE SOLD AT
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

A [illegible] of Land lying in Voluntown, about 25 Acres, one half [illegible] ploughing, [illegible], the other wood [illegible] part of the Farm formerly belonging to Ezdr Crandal, deceased. The day of sale will be Tuesday, the 20th of April, at the house of Capt. Samuel Robbins, of said Voluntown, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A short credit will be given if desired, with good security.

GEO. DUNWORTH.

*Griswold, March 24, 1824.* 3w4—

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**Marble Factories.**

**ELISHA ALLYN,**

*At his Marble Factories at Preston and Norwich Town, is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand,*

**Monuments,**
***Grave Stones,***
&c. made of
*Washington and Stockbridge*
**MARBLE,**

Which he will sell at fair prices. Monuments made of the Washington Marble, are not only more white and smooth at first, but will be warranted to retain their beauty much longer than any other American Marble. The work will be finished agreeable to order, in the first style, and when promised.

Orders left at my Dwelling-House in Preston, Poquetannuck, or with Mr. Samuel Bailey, Norwich Town, will be punctually attended to.

[illegible]

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THE Annual Meeting of the New London County Medical Society, will be holden in the city of Norwich, at N. Kinney's Hotel, on Monday, the 19th day of next month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM P. EATON, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, March 17, 1824.* 103

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## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Mr. *ASA PARKS*, late of Griswold, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DUNWORTH, *Adm'r*

*March 24, 1824.* 3w4—

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## NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my Wife Barberry on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

CHRISTOPHER M. GREENE.

*Voluntown, March 27, 1824.* 3w1

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THE subscriber wants to hire a Lad capable of doing the work of a garden, and other light work about a house. A good recommendation will be expected.

DANIEL L. COIT.

*Norwich, April 6, 1824.* 1—

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**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf1—

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**Iron Hollow Ware.**

25 Tons of iron hollow-ware just received from Wareham, and for sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOS BREED.

*March 30.* 104—

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LIST OF LETTERS.
*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, Ct. April 1st 1824.*

EBENEZER AVERY, Wm. Browning, John H. Browning, Joseph Chapman, Jeremiah J. Davis, Russel Dennis, Jonathan Dewey, Louisa Downing, Esther Fanning, Cyrus Gates, Stephen C. Hutchinson, Moses Hilliard, Ephraim Herrick, Margaret Kimball, Benjamin Pakham, Mary Park, Denison Palmer, Erastus Safford, Asa Smith, (2,) Jonathan Smith, Daniel P. Stanton, Elisha Smith, Jesse Starkweather, Jr. Jonah Witter (2.)

*S. M. DOWNER, P. M.*

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**MORE**
**NEW GOODS.**

**Huntington & Ripley,**
Have opened, the last week,

**1 CASE,**
Containing 30 demi ps. 4-4 [illegible]

**IRISH LINENS,**
4 ps. Porter Sheeting,
Russia Duck, for [illegible],
Two Blue and Blue and White Callicoes, (new patterns.)

Matteawan blue and white [illegible] Stripes, Morocco, Kid, Prunella, Damask Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk.

**SHOES.**
WELLINGTON BOOTS,
[illegible] for $4 50 per pair.
English Ingrain Carpeting,
New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and [illegible] for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April 7, 1824.* 1—

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## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Stock in Trade, to the Store formerly occupied by Dea. J. Douglass, in Plainfield Village, where he keeps constantly for sale, all kinds of

**Groceries, Medicines,**
Hardware, Crockery,
*English, French, and India*
PIECE GOODS,

All or any of which will be sold cheap for Cash, good Credit, or given in exchange for Country Produce.

J. S. GLADDING.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* [illegible]

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## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Erastus Perkins and Gurdon Smith, under the firm of ERASTUS PERKINS & Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of April. All persons having any account with said company, are requested to call on Erastus Perkins, who is authorised to receive and settle the same.

ERASTUS PERKINS,
GURDON SMITH.

*Norwich, April 6, 1824.* 1—

**The Baking Business**

Will still be carried on at the old stand of Erastus Perkins & Co. by Gurdon Smith and Francis Perkins, under the firm of

**Smith & Perkins,**

*Who solicit the patronage of their friends.*

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**Plainfield Academy.**

THE public are informed that the Summer Term of this institution, will commence the 19th day of this month, under the preceptorship of JOHN WITTER, A. M. Board in good families may be had for the very moderate sum of from $1 25 cts. to $1 50 cts. per week.

Considering the deservedly distinguished reputation of the Preceptor and the many superior local advantages of this Academy, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage and attention of all those gentlemen who wish to see their sons situated where they will enjoy the best advantages.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

*Plainfield, April 3, 1824.* 3w1—

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## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will open a School on Monday the 19th inst. in this place—in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Latin & Greek Languages, together with Surveying and Navigation—all on reasonable terms.

It is presumed this School may afford a good opportunity, particularly to young men, preparing themselves to become teachers of Schools.

Board, on reasonable terms, may be obtained in the neighborhood of the School. DYAR T. HINCKLEY

*Lebanon, April 6, 1824.* 1—

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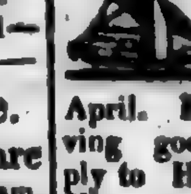

SLOOP DRIVER, J. Williams, for New York and Albany, will sail on Saturday, 10th April. For freight or passage, (having good accommodations,) apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or to the Master on board.

*April 6.* —1w1—

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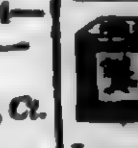

15 Chests Hyson Skin Tea, (first chop)
12 barrels Gin,
1000 pounds Philadelphia Lump Sugar, (very fine.)
10 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
Just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*April 7, 1824.* 1—

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4000 lbs. Clover Seed,
60 bush. Red & Furz Top Seed,
40 do. Herds Grass Seed,

For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.

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## NEW FIRM,
AND
## NEW GOODS.

[illegible]

HAVE just returned from New-York with

**Twenty five packages**
[illegible]
**New and Fashionable**
**GOODS,**

which they are now opening, and which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash. [illegible] [illegible] Plaids, high colored [illegible] per yard.

Fancy Light and Dark Prints of various patterns and various prices,
Merinos, Grecian Fancy, Zephyr, French Zephyr, [illegible] Jackonett and Florentine.

**PRINTS.**

[illegible] and Printed [illegible], Jubilee Cords, Corded [illegible], Waterloo Check, Cross Barr'd, [illegible] Fig'd, Fig'd & plain Jaconett, [illegible] and plain Book, [illegible], Plain Mullmull, Fig'd [illegible] and a variety of other [illegible].

**MUSLINS.**

Dark, Light, and Black and white Cambric Ginghams; Gingham and Muslin Robes of various patterns; a large assortment of gold and and other Shirtings; Waltham and other Sheetings; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Russia Sheetings; Russia Diapers; Birdseye Diapers; Furniture and Cambric Dimoties; white and striped Jeans; Tabby, Silk, and Manchester Velvets; Bang-up-Cord, a fashionable and excellent article for Gentlemen's pantaloons; Norwich Crapes, black and white Lace Crapes; black, white, pink, green, blue, and other col'd Italian

**CRAPES.**

Plaids and Canton CRAPES.
[illegible]

[illegible]

**HDKFS.**

Black Florentine, and [illegible] Silk Hdkfs. excellent and [illegible]
Gentlemen's CRAVATS.
Gentlemen's Cotton [illegible]
Imitation Linen CRAVATS.
Fig'd and Plain India and French Levantines, black and col'd.
Black, white, and col'd Fig'd Gros de Naples.
Black and col'd [illegible].
Black and col'd [illegible]; black and col'd Sarsnet; black and col'd, fig'd and plain SILK VESTINGS.
Washington fig'd Silk Vesting, an elegant and fashionable article.
Marseilles and Valencia Vestings.
Merino Square, and Long Shawls; [illegible] Square and Long do. and black & [illegible] Shawls.
[illegible]
Yellow Nankins; Green Gauze Veils, with [illegible] Borders.
Black and white Silk fig'd Laces.
Black and white Tulle do.
Black and col'd Bombazettes; Bombazines; Durant.
Battinetts; Linen & Cotton Apron Checks.
Linen and Cotton Tickings.
6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Table Linens.
6-4 and 8-4 Table Cotton.
Cotton Cassimeres; Oil Cloths; Domestic Galloons.
Black and brown Linens; Worsted and Cotton SUSPENDERS.
Webb's Patent Silk and Cotton do.
Brown Linen Cambric, for Ladies' Bonnets.
Gentlemens' mixed, white, & black worsted Hose. do. Cotton do.
Ladies' black & white, silk and cotton do.
Gentlemens' black and white Silk do.
Ladies' white, black, and slate col'd Cotton and worsted do.
Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, of all kinds and all prices.
Elegant Fancy Silk Cords; Cotton Cords; Lacetts; Elastics; Tapes; Bobbins; Stay Tapes; Gymps; Ribbons; Fans; Pearl, Thread, Gilt, Silk Coat, & Habit Silk

**Buttons.**

White and col'd Furniture Lace; Silk Braids; large and small Fine; black and col'd Galloons; Elegant Gauze Ribbons; Spool, Wire, & Gray's Thread; Spool, Wire, and Gray's Floss.
Indispensibles; Purses; Needle Cases with Needles enclosed.
Large and small SHELL COMBS.
Large and small Horn do.
Fine and Superfine Ivory do.
Pocket and Dressing do.
Carpet, Shoe, and Quality Bindings.
Cologne Water; Trunks; Silk & Cotton [illegible]

**UMBRELLAS.**

Parasols; Boot Webbing; Frogs; Cotton Ferrets; Beads, &c. &c.

*ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT of*

**Broadcloths and Cassimeres,**

Of every color of the rainbow, and some that can claim no relation to any color. A great variety of Flannels, Sattinets, Paddings, Tilleting, Buckram, Floor Cloth, Baize, Green Cloth Table Covers, &c.

—ALSO—

a few LEGHORN HATS, as cheap as can be expected, considering the price of labor where they were manufactured, and the expense of getting them here, &c. &c.

ALSO,
TWO PIECES OF
**Ingrain Carpeting,**
*at a fair price, &c. &c.*

Like some of our neighbors, we dislike particulars, therefore we shall conclude by requesting the public to call and see Goods at lower prices than they have ever been offered them, in this or any other place in the State.

(CONCLUDED.)

*April 7, 1824.* [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

### TO MY BOY, SLEEPING.

[illegible]

O! sweetly thou art sleeping,
And thine are dreams of joy,
Thy mother too is keeping,
Her watch o'er thee, my boy!
Thy healthful cheek is flushed
With [illegible]
The [illegible]
Tells [illegible] pleasure nigh.

And long, unknown to sorrow,
Lov'd one! may'st thou repose,
Be thine the hope of morrow,
And thine the thornless rose:
Life's path—how lone and lonely,
Unchee'd by love's warm glow;
A parent's rapture only
A parent's heart can know!

When of our joys, the nearest,
[illegible] departs—
O! then is he whose dearest
[illegible] from the heart;
[illegible] is stealing
[illegible] away;
[illegible] throbs of feeling
Can never know decay.

Yet while I hover o'er thee,
Upon thy cheek the tear
Hath fallen, as before me
Life's numerous ills appear;
O Heaven, avert! or lighten
These ills, and if astray
Thou goest, may hope's star brighten,
And guide thee on the way.

O! waken from thy slumber,
My cherub boy! that I
May every beauty number,
That glances from thy eye;
Beneath those fringes darting,
Are beams I long to see;
Those ruby lips, departing,
Should lisp of love to me.

I gaze—and still new pleasures
My bosom overflow;
O tell me, best of treasures!
[illegible]

### THE [illegible] OF CHARITY.

[illegible]

Dear helpless parents! banish grief,
Your child will pass, that grief to gladness!

[illegible]
There never throb of love is beating—
That bids the honest poor "depart!"
That gives not [illegible] kind greeting.

When active pity forms the plan,
To ameliorate rough misery's frowning,
O, surely then, we see the Man,
God's noblest work, His labor crowning.

*From the Washington Republican.*

"They shall perish, but thou remainest." *Hebrews.*

Suns and planets—every orb,
Spark of them, who shin'st for ever,
Time shall quench, and age absorb—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

Wealth and beauty, pride and power—
The which only death could sever—
Every fruit of earth, and flower—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

Emerald isles, in ocean sleeping—
Skies that seem to spread for ever—
Links of life through nature creeping—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

Every grace of human art,
Time's unsparing scythe shall sever—
Dreams of fancy—spells of art—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

All the range of Nature's reign—
Sunny landscapes, smiling ever—
[illegible] and starry train—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

All shall fade, from earth and sea;
Oceans dry, and mountains sever;
Tide and Time shall cease to be—
Thou alone remain'st for ever.

Feb. 20, 1824. ORLANDO.

*Bon Mot.*—The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris, was present at the anniversary of one of the hospitals. Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons' wives and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his Louis d'ors, he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl courtesied, and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "more?"—"Yes, Sire," said she, "*I now want something for the poor.*" The Emperor amused by her ingenuity, repeated his donation. "Go, go," [illegible] *all your fortunes are* [illegible]

*Flatterers.*—[illegible] the Philosopher, [illegible] which [illegible] were the most [illegible] answered, "Of the wild kind, Tyrants; [illegible] of the tame, Flatterers."

## Removal.

### H. BOLTON,

HAS removed his Ware-Room to the Brick building adjoining the New Bank, where he offers for sale a handsome assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture,**

TOGETHER WITH

**CHAIRS,**

of every description—a variety of

**Looking Glasses,**

of the newest patterns, and cheap for cash. Also a lot of Cherry, of superior quality.

*Norwich, March 30.* [illegible]

## REMOVAL.

### DANIEL LATHROP,

### TAILOR,

HAS recently removed to the Shop late in the occupancy of Joseph Williams, Esq. He would tender thanks to the public for past and solicit a continuance of their future patronage; and as the Spring opens he hopes by close attention to business, to be "under the full tide of successful employment" in the art of

**Cutting and Making**

in the best manner, and after the latest fashion, Gentlemen's Garments of every description.

*March 30.* 104—

### ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in [illegible] Consumptions it has lately been used by many with the most surprising success. [illegible] certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects it is proved. Seasonably a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of its efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a *remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 7, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLER.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

### ☞Grass Seeds, &c.☜

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do. Red Top do.
8 tierces Long Island Flax Seed,
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

### JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and dispatch,* AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE TO

### Cotton Manufacturers.

THE subscriber has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, for a new invented Batt Breaker, for the purpose of breaking batts from off the Batt Cylinder; by the operation of which all the evils now existing of having the batts broken uneven, and also of various lengths and weights, and also of double batts, are entirely corrected by the present process. The batts are perfectly uniform, of the same length and weight, and broken square, so that they may be pieced in a perfect manner; and it is impossible to make the double batts with this machine in operation.

By the use of this machine, a very considerable portion of the ordinary labor is saved; so much so, that the whole expense of attaching this machine to the breaker card, together with the patent right, will be saved in labor in one year, and the work in every particular will be better done than it can be by the most experienced hand without it. The machine is very simple in its construction, and easy in its operation—it is operated by the children ordinarily employed on the breaker cards. For a more particular description, application may be made to the subscriber at the Williams Manufactory, Norwich Falls, where the machines may be seen in full operation.

ELISHA CONGDON.

*Norwich, March 29.* 104—

*A new and useful improvement.*

### BLAIR'S PATENT

### SPIRAL SPRINGS,

*For Gig and Waggon-Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.*

Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which have yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shop on the west side of the river, where all kinds of pleasure Carriages and Wag[illegible] are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, March 23, 1824.* [3w'4—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. NAOMI CHAPMAN,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Denison Palmer, Esq. the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

THE undersigned being appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of

*Maj. NATHAN PETERS,*

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—Give notice, that six months from this date, are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the commissioners will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the first Saturday in June and September next, to receive claims.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Comr's*
J. W. KINNEY, }

*Norwich, March 22.* 104—

BY permission of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn-House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards: a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For further information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William G. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*

Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101

### Blacksmiths Wanted.

TWO or three first rate Blacksmiths are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company, to commence work the 1st of April.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*March 17.* 103—

*To Surgeons and Physicians.*

THIS may certify that the subscribers have used SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS made and repaired by Mr. STEPHEN PAYNE, and find him to be a very faithful and excellent workman, and as such we recommend him to the gentlemen of the Medical profession.

He has had extensive experience both in manufacturing and repairing surgical instruments for a number of years past.

JOHN TURNER.
WILLIAM P. EATON.

*Norwich, March 30, 1824.*

### Surgical Instruments,

Of all kinds, may be had at short notice at my shop, in Lebanon.

STEPHEN PAYNE.

*Lebanon, March 28, 1824.* 104—

### Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN STAUNTON, late of Bozrah, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling house of Elijah Huntington, in said Bozrah, on the second Monday in April, and last Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days. Six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN,
SIMEON ABEL,
*Commissioners.*

*Bozrah, March 23, 1824.* 3w'3—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 15th day of March, 1824.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX MONTHS are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Brewster Lee, of said Lebanon, administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New London county, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 15th day of March, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

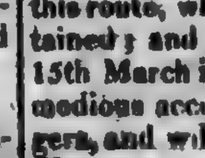
The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

### DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

### Capt. Jed'h. Williams,



WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

### New York & Norwich

### LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

### One Cent Reward—Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 18th inst. an indented Negro Boy, 20 years old, named Ezekiel Rogers; small of stature, carried away with him one brown great coat, short jacket, one coat, two vests, all brown color, one Marseilles vest, 2 red flannel shirts, &c. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy on penalty of the law.

AZARIAH HUNTINGTON.

*Franklin, March 18, 1824.* 3w'3

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

### BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

## Take Notice.

THE subscriber finds it expedient to close his *Field Gate*, and hereby forbids any person or persons from entering on, or passing over his Lots, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

S. LEE.

*Norwich, March 31, 1824.* 104

### COTTON.

23 bales prime Upland Cotton, Just landed from sloop Eliza, and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

### Connecticut State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 25 | 100 | | 2,500 |
| 25 | 20 | | 500 |
| 200 | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | 6 | | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes, } 4,060 Tickets, $20,300
2,300 Blanks. }

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500. Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and these two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, }
GEORGE BOWEN, } *Managers.*
JOHN BEACH, }
ROGER S. SKINNER, }

### TICKETS

FOR SALE BY

### SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5.50.

### PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 68—

### Quaker Garden Seeds,

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*March 30, 1824.* 104—

### TIMBER, &c. WANTED,

A FEW tons Chesnut Wharf Timber, and 10,000 Chesnut Barrel Staves.

By JOS. BREED.

*March 16.* 102—

Sale of Valuable Prop[illegible]

### AUCTION[illegible]

THE subscriber expects [illegible] Norwich, on We[illegible] the 14th day of April [illegible] he will sell at public [illegible] King's Hotel, in Chelsea, [illegible] previously disposed of at [illegible] sale, the following property [illegible]

[illegible] Wharf, 30 by 30 [illegible]

The Store occupied by [illegible] Esq. and wharf in front, [illegible] feet.

The Store at the [illegible] wharf, and about 1-3 of the [illegible] the wharf, 30 by 30 feet.

A small Store occupied [illegible] Eells.

Another Store [illegible] Roath.

A lot of land called [illegible] Lot, containing about 6 [illegible]

Several buildings adjoining [illegible] sidence of John Huntington [illegible]

A small building [illegible] Jonathan Brewster's.

A Wood Lot on [illegible] the Thomas Coit lot, [illegible] bout 8 acres.

The Coit Wood Lot, [illegible] containing about 30 acres.

The Jere. Huntington [illegible] containing about 31 [illegible]

A Wood Lot adjoining [illegible] late Thomas Fanning, [illegible] acres.

The Trading Cove [illegible] bout 56 acres.

For terms of private [illegible] to Henry Strong, Esq. [illegible] Eells, Esq.

WM. LEFFING[illegible]

*New Haven, March* [illegible]

TO BE SOLD A[illegible]

### PUBLIC AUCT[illegible]

A LOT lying [illegible] wold, near [illegible] of the villa[illegible] City, with a two-story [illegible] Store under the same [illegible] convenient Barn and [illegible] acres of Land extending [illegible] taug River. Also [illegible] excellent ploughing and [illegible] ing near the Cotton [illegible] City, with the privilege [illegible] the same. The above [illegible] longing to the estate of [illegible] deceased, will be sold on [illegible] the 6th of May next, at [illegible] the premises, (if not sold [illegible] at private sale.) For fur[illegible] ulars, inquire of the subscr[illegible] on the premises.

GEO. DUNWORTH, [illegible]

N. B.—If the day [illegible] stormy or unpleasant, the [illegible] day.

*Griswold, March 22, 18*[illegible]

FOR SALE,

### A FARM

SITUATED in Montville [illegible] mile east of the [illegible] Colchester to, and [illegible] New-London, containing

45 Acre[illegible] with a Dwelling [illegible] Barn, and a [illegible] of Apple and other fruit [illegible] on; and a

### GRIST MI[illegible]

standing at the outlet of [illegible] hocksy pond, from which [illegible] er failing stream.

Possession given when [illegible]

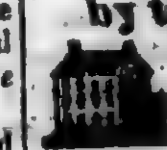
Any gentleman desirous [illegible] in any manufacturing or [illegible] business, requiring a steady [illegible] tiful supply of water, is in[illegible] and view the premises.

HENRY [illegible]

*March 23, 1824.*

FOR SALE,

### by the subscri[illegible]



A FARM, [illegible] 173 Acres [illegible] five miles from [illegible] Landing, and one and [illegible] Newent Meeting-house, [illegible] on the road leading from [illegible] Norwich and is well kno[illegible] name of, the Gates Farm. [illegible] is well proportioned for [illegible] plow land, and pasturing [illegible] wooded and watered, with [illegible] dwelling-house, barn, and [illegible] buildings standing there[illegible] variety of fruit. Said [illegible] good improvement, and [illegible] lent quality.

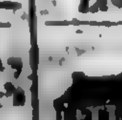
ALSO,

For sale, one yoke [illegible] horse, six years old, [illegible] ness—a new one horse [illegible] fifty high blooded merino [illegible]

TYLER [illegible]

*Lisbon, Nov. 23, 18*[illegible]

TO BE SOL[illegible]



THE House [illegible] in the [illegible] street, in [illegible] late in the occupancy [illegible] kiah Tracy. Posses[illegible] en by the first of April [illegible] sold by that time, it can [illegible] Application may be made [illegible]

JAMES N[illegible]

*Jan. 2*[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No 140.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1824. No. 1.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



*French, Canton, and British*

## GOODS.

**Huntington & Rhodes,**

NO. 100 Maiden Lane, N. York. have just received, and offer for sale by the package or piece, on favorable terms, 95 packages fresh imported Goods, comprising an extensive assortment, among which are the newest and choicest patterns of 7-8 and 9-8 Cambric and Jaconet fancy Prints; Two-blue chintz & light ground do.; White and printed London Marseilles Vestings; Fancy Seeds, sprig'd. Jaconet & Swiss Muslins; Tamboured and plain book and mull do.; 4-4 and 6-4 jaconet and cambric do.; Cambric Ginghams; Gold-end Shirtings; Jet black Bombazines; Rhodes Bombazetts: A large assortment of Irish Linens whole and half pieces; Lawns, Diapers and Sheetings; Black Sinchews and Sarsenetts; Canton and Nankin Crapes assorted; Rich embroidered Crape Robes; Figured & plain black Levantines, all Nankin Silk; Levantine Handkfs.; Crape Shawls; Superior Company Choppas & Bandanoes; French Crapes, black, white, light blue, straw and green; Gros de Naples and Levantines in variety; Florences, Satins and Silk Vestings: Silk Stockings and Gloves, English and French; Rich figured Ribbons in great variety; Plain & fringed satin and taffita Ribbons, almost every sort; Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.; Linen Cambrics and Hdkfs; Gauze & Fancy Silk Hdkfs in variety, newest styles; Gold-end, retord and common Tapes, Bobbins; Women's black and assorted kid and horse skin Gloves; Superior & common gilt coat & vest Buttons; Holt's Thread, Clark's Spool Thread, Floss Cotton. &c. 3w4—

**MARCH 24.**

NEW AND ELEGANT

## SPRING GOODS.

**ERASTUS COIT,**

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually* CHEAP—viz:

RICH colors and patterns Gros de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence, and other

**SILKS,**

A large assortment of English and French fashionable

**CALICOES,**

Style for 1824,

CANTON AND ITALIAN

**CRAPES,**

(*of various colors.*)

White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelis and Velveteen

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.
Elegant Robinett and other Laces,
German and India Flag Hdkfs.
Figured & Twilled black Silk do.
Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves.
Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings,
One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard,
Extra Superfine Black and Blue

**Broadcloths,**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts**

[*Very Cheap.*]

Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c. are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

COWS AND OXEN.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 8th of April, at the House of Colonel Paul Harvey, in Preston, three or 4 Cows, and one yoke of likely Oxen.

PETER GREENE,

*Preston, March 30, 1824.* 2w4—

**WANTED**

TO PURCHASE,

A good Saddle Horse—he must go easy, and be gentle.—Inquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March 30, 1824.* 104—

**10 PACKAGES**

*French, British, India, German & Italian*

**FRESH IMPORTED**

## Dry Goods,

Making a splendid assortment of

**Staple & Fancy Articles,**

MANY OF WHICH ARE

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,

*Received by the last Packets,*

AND NOW OPENING BY

**Huntington and Ripley,**

Which they offer their customers at very reduced prices, for CASH.

Superfine Black, Blue & Fancy Colored

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

*Unusually Cheap.*

India & French Plain & Figured Black

**LEVANTINES.**

Ditto Black Satin do.
Black and Col'd. Plain and Figured GROS DE NAPLES.

**Green Lustrings & Levantines.**

Black Sinchaws, Sarcenetts & Marceline.
Elegant Plaid, Stripe & various other cold'

**SILKS.**

4-4 Scarlet French CALICOES—a new and splendid article.
Light Fancy Print do.
Fig'd Muslins & Printed Cambrics—new style.
Two Blue, Blue & White, Fancy Print and

**Furniture Calicoes,**

[a great variety.]

Victory Robes, Plain & Figured Cambrics & Jackonett Muslins. Jubilee Cord.
Plain and Fig'd Swiss, real India & Imitation Mull Mull and Book

**MUSLINS.**

Plaid and Stripe Ginghams.
Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Thread Lace do. do. new patterns.
4-4 Silk & Bobbinett Lace, for Veils.
Bobinett and Silk Lace Veils.
Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Brown Linen Cambric, and Grass Cloth *for Ladies Bonnets.*
7-4, 8-4, & 9-4 Irish TABLE LINEN, very cheap.
Russia and 4-4 Irish DIAPER.
Black Circassian and Black Bombazine, (Cheap.)
Toilinett, Circassian, Marseilles & Plain and figured SILK VESTINGS.
Jackonet and figured Silk CRAVATS.
Dandy do.
Elegant Plain and Figured Gauze.
Plain and Satin, Garniture, and a great variety of other RIBBONS.
1 Case Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Black & White Silk HOSE & GLOVES.
Ladies' Black and Colored Horse Skin, Beaver, Kid, Limerick, Castor, Medallion, and Gentlemen's Colored Buckskin, Beaver, Castor, Dogskin, Horseskin, and Kid

**GLOVES.**

7-8, and 4-4 Scotch Linen Bed Tick.
7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, & 6-4 Sheetings.
Flag, Bandanna, and German Silk HDKFS.
Real and Imitation Madras, Cotton Flag, Bandanna, and a great variety Hdkfs. and SHAWLS.
Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Crape Long 7-4 square. Shawls,
Silk and Cotton Velvets.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black and Colored French and Italian CRAPES.
White and Blue Crape Lis.
Piping Cords, Gimp, Tapes, &c.
Horn and Shell Combs.
4-4 Imitation and Merino Hdkfs.
Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls, an elegant assortment.
1 Case Elegant LEGHORN GIPSEYS, White and Smooth.
Persons in want of this article, will find it for their advantage to call soon.
1 Bale English Ingrain CARPETING, handsome patterns, very cheap.

**DOMESTIC GOODS,**

of every description, unusually cheap.

(*To be continued.*)

*March 24, 1824.* 103—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodsville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

**To Let:**

THE House in West Chelsea near the Baptist Church, now occupied by Thos. Cowdry. Apply to

JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—

**RIPLEY & WALDO,**

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,
3 tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London Dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
6 cwt. ground Letharage,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng. crown Glass.
3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
50 do. Winter & Summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
6 bbls. Maddar,
5 tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March 29.* '4—

**Willis Gray & Co.**

*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. RUM,

15 do. retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls. Mess Pork,
50 do. Virginia Flour,
10 do. Rochester do. superior for family use.
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
5000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March 31, 1824.* 04—

**Groceries.**

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, which are offered for sale at a small advance, viz:—

St. Croix, Demarara & New Rum by the hhd.—do Molasses,
6 boxes Havana Brown and White Sugar,
6 bbls. Muscovado, Loaf & Lump do.; 1 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits, very fine flavor; Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Colmanar and Malaga Wines. 2 pipes Cognac Brandy; 1 bbl. very fine old Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Fresh Rice; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good: Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Mace; Ginger; 1 pot preserved Ginger Root; Spanish and American Segars; Table Salt in boxes; Bloom, Muscatel and Cask Raisins; Sperm and Tallow Candles; 2 tierces Peas; Clover Seed; Shovels; Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Merino Wool, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

*March 30.* 104—

**FLAX.**

1000 pounds Flax, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*March 23.* 103—

1000 lbs Hartford Sole Leather,
10 bbls. Gin,
4 do. Western Whiskey,
10 bush. dried Apples,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do Flour,
10 kegs Butter, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 31, 1824.* 104—

**Geo. D. Lawton**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an excellent quality of Morocco, Kid,—and upper Leather, and will manufacture Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots and Shoes**

of every description, at the shortest notice, in New York, Boston, or Griswold style, or any style to suit those who may favor him with their custom.

Also on hand and for sale, a few dozen pair Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes, of a superior quality, which he will sell as cheap or cheaper, for cash, than they can be bought elsewhere, of equal quality—Likewise Boston Morocco and Kid Leather. Danvers Sole Leather, all of an excellent quality. Those that are wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, in Griswold, and see for themselves.

*March 16.* 5w102—

**R. JOHNSON**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots & Shoes,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Raspe, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

**RAYMOND & SMITH**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

(Of every description,)

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**Post-Coach Line.**

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—


## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Such is the constitution of our nature, that there is a very intimate connexion between present and associated objects—How often is this verified in common life! A friend whom we meet in after life, that has been the companion of our earlier years, revives the scenes of our frivolity and mirth.—A thousand circumstances long forgotten, appear like present realities. We insensibly think of the past, and once more revel amid its fleeting, passing joys. Nor is this principle confined to animated objects. As we wander in the lonely church-yard, and read the names of those who once stood high, like pillars, in the day they lived, how often does the mind revert to former scenes and mingle in the events of other times.

Such were my feelings as I stood at the grave of Uncas. Few are the memorials which tell of the departed chieftain. No sculptured marble covers his ashes, nor records his warlike feats—but simple and solitary as they are, a sight of his lonely resting place awakened a thousand associations, far more pleasant than would have occurred to my mind at the sculptured urn of him who knew no sympathy but rage, and no love but hate.

Uncas was a friend to the whites. Few weak and defenceless, as they were, and surrounded by a foe which met them not in the battle front, but broke in rude array upon the silence of the midnight hour, their situation was trying and alarming.—Fain would they have called for relief—but such relief was not to be found. All their little bands were already in the field—more they could not expect. Dark and dreary were their hopes; but their courage did not fail them. They had put their trust in Israel's God, and knew that he would protect them.

True to his promises and his flock, he sent them aid from a source they little expected. Uncas felt for the white man's wrongs. His savage heart was softened at the recital of his woes. He tendered his welcome service; and as his sympathy was deep, so it was genuine. He became a sincere friend of the whites. For them he fought, and for them he was willing to bleed and die.

Few are the instances on record, of assistance so timely and so welcome. It would seem as though Heaven had blest their design and sent a strong deliverer. As I have not refreshed my memory for several years with the minute incidents of his life, I cannot dwell on them with particularity. There is, however, a delightful and extensive field for contemplation and pious gratitude in the remembrances of the era of which we speak. The character of our fathers furnishes an ample topic for such considerations. But my mind reverts with more interest to the condition of the Aborigines of this country. Once numerous and warlike in the field—active and nimble in the chase—where are they *now?* It is not enough to say "they have paid the debt of nature." This is no palliation; for it was a debt exacted long before it was due. Their history is strongly marked by their fate—they have been swept as by a besom of destruction, from the face of the earth.

I do not wish to awaken in this connexion, the inquiry whether the possession of this country has been rightly acquired.—Much has been said on both sides—and here would we leave it. However auspicious our national prosperity may be, that would incline us to believe that we are blest of Heaven, or however complicated and multiplied the wrongs of the Indian sufferer, we have one reflection, that ere long it will receive a just decision at the chancery of Heaven, and that which Heaven decrees, is ever best.

Before I close those hasty remarks, which were suggested to me in rapid succession, as I stood over the grave of the departed chieftain, I must maintain that we stand in a peculiar relation to the few who survive. Gladly do I acknowledge that some have found an asylum on the banks of the Thames——that they are taught at "the end of many days" the arts of civilized life, and now receive in the blessings of domestic peace and tranquillity, that happiness which they could not have enjoyed but for the hand which despoiled their fathers.

This insulated number should not alone be the objects of our regard. The remnant of the mighty number, who dwell in the western forests, demand our sympathies and our efforts. Few, as yet, have extended to them the hand of brotherly kindness. Yet these few have done wonders. Through their exertions, implements of husbandry have been substituted for instruments of death—Hosannas have succeeded the wild chorus of the war-song—and even more, the silence of the forest at even tide is broken by the voice of prayer in thankful acknowledgment for the blessings they are beginning to receive, and an humble petition for those who send them the bread of life, "that while they walk on the earth, they may live in the skies." PHILANDER.

**Observations on the making of Soap**

As no article is of more universal and constant use in our families than Soap, and as its manufacture is frequently attended with much difficulty and trouble, the following observations may possibly be of use.

*In Thompson's Chemistry are the following observations relative to Potash:*—

"As Potash is never obtained at first in a state of purity, but always combined with Carbonic Acid, it was long before Chemists understood to what the changes produced upon it by lime were owing;—According to some it was deprived of a quantity of mucilage, in which it had formerly been enveloped; while, according to others, it was rendered more active by being more comminuted. At last in the year 1756, Dr. Black proved, by the most ingenious and satisfactory analysis, that the Potash which the world had considered as a simple substance, was really a compound, consisting of Potash and Carbonic Acid. That lime deprived it of the acid; and that it became more active by becoming more simple."

From the above, it may be concluded that the difficulty frequently experienced in making Soap, is occasioned by the want of lime, which tho' apparently contributing less of the caustic quality than Potash, in the lye drawn from wood ashes; yet, by taking from the lye an injurious property, it renders it more active and powerful & enables it readily to unite with Oil or Tallow. People are generally in the habit of using lime with ashes in making Soap, but too scantily; and commonly in such a form as not fairly to extract its virtues. They generally apply the lime at the top of the leach, altogether by itself, by which means, the water is obstructed from passing through it, and makes its way down by the outside of the lime, or through the thinest places; for when slaked, if it remains all together, it forms a thick paste, which will not admit the water to pass through it; but if mixed intimately with the ashes throughout the leach, it becomes more perfectly washed, and more readily imparts its qualities to the lye. From my own experience, I think half a bushel of unslaked lime should be used to a hogshead of ashes. Lime which has been previously slaked by the air, is much injured, by having become already impregnated with the carbonic acid, extracted from the air; and if it has been long slaked, is rendered unfit for the purpose.

My usual method has been to place my ashes in a heap by my leach tub, on the ground, if hard and clean, or on boards, if otherwise. Then making a hollow in the middle, in it I place the lime in lumps, & slake it with as little water as will answer the purpose, and covering the lime with the ashes, suffer it to remain till completely slaked; when if too much water has not been used, it will be in the state of a fine powder, retaining all its strength; in this state it may be readily, and intimately mixed with the ashes.

I then place a Brick on each side of the tap, touching the side of the tub with their ends: the inner ends of the brick should touch each other; a third brick should cover the opening left between the two first. No straw or other substance is used. Then put in the ashes and lime, cramming them as close together as possible, & the lye is suffered to run moderately through, as it passes through the ashes; not running at any time with force, but moderately, it is more free from an admixture of ashes, than when much straw is used, and considerable space left for the lye to collect in quantity, within the tub before drawn off. I then draw off gradually about half of a barrel of lye, which I place in the cellar, and put to it about 50 pounds of melted grease, occasionally stirring it with an old hoe, which I find convenient for the purpose of mixing the ingredients. In a day or two the union is formed; after which, put part into other vessels, and fill up with weak lye or water, at pleasure. In this way I uniformly succeed, and have much less trouble than by boiling, which appears to be no ways necessary when the lye is so strong as not to require reducing in quantity, to increase the strength. In setting the leach, much care should be taken to ram the ashes down into the tub as close as possible, especially by the side of the tub or hogshead.

It may be well to observe that ashes are injured by keeping in the open air for a length of time, especially if damp; in this case 'tis difficult to make soap with them without the aid of lime. If used while new and before much exposed to the air, soap may more easily be made from them alone than when old; but 'tis always safest to use lime.

It is a fact well known to the makers of Potash, and to them I appeal for the correctness of the remark, that the salts made from ashes gathered in the winter, and early part of spring, melts into potash in the spring with much more facility than if kept till fall; at which time it is extremely difficult to melt the salts, it is imperfectly done, and the potash is seldom, if ever, good. The cause has been generally sought in vain. But I think there is good reason to apprehend that this contaminating principle in the air is the cause, tho' not generally thought of by those who have suffered most by it.

OBSERVER.

**NAVAL ANOMALIES.**

*From the Nantucket Inquirer.*

How comes it that such gross *chronological* blunders are admitted into our naval vocabulary? We hear of the Alexander arrived at Boston—a place not known within 2000 years of Alexander's time; and of the Bellerophon in Buzzard's bay, or of the Cleopatra of 400 tons burthen, bilged near Tuckernuck.

Why are vessels of the *feminine gender?* We read of the King George having lost her bow-sprit—the Queen Charlotte sprung a-leak—the John Adams stove in her bulwarks—and the Lady Adams shifted her ballast the Jupiter foundered in the Gulf of Mexico—and the Empress on her beam-ends.

The geographical, astronomical and political blunders are still more gross. The United States has put into Holmes's Hole—the North-America bound round Cape

ORIGINAL STAINED

Horn—the Chesapeake cleared out for London—the Massachusetts blown off the coast—the Mediterranean high and dry on Cape Cod—the Atlantic condemned as unseaworthy—the Vesuvius capsized in the North Sea—the Free Ocean plundered by pirates—the Equator in lat. 89, N.—the Globe burnt at sea—the Zenith seized for a breach of the revenue laws—the Zodiac in quarantine—the Constellation under jury masts—the North Star stripped of sea on the line—the Congress hauled into dry dock—and the Constitution undergoing repairs!

A few general cases, and we have done. We find the Eagle *sailing* for the coast of Guinea—the Æolus waiting for a wind—the Dolphin taking whales off Brazil—the Leopard *run* down by the Flying Fish—the Phoenix sunk in ten fathoms water—the Cornucopia short of provisions—the Invincible taken by a Dutch galliot—the Salus with the small pox on board—the Admiral rotting at the wharf—the Golden Age sold for the benefit of the underwriters—the Howard with a cargo of slaves—and the Palemus in want of a pilot—not forgetting the *Who-would-a-thought-it* running foul of the *Catch-me-if-you-can.*

## MISCELLANY.

### A BRITISH TRAVELLER IN AMERICA.

According to a late British traveller in the United States, a Mr. Faux, who is proclaimed in the London Quarterly Review, as "an honest man, who tells the truth, and who produces his authority for every word and fact which he utters"—the following traits belong to this Republic.—*National Gazette.*

The navigators up the Mississippi frequently steal from ten to twenty sheep at once from the farmers, and think it no crime; it being more convenient to steal than to buy.

At Boston, the women are *all old* and ugly.

The passengers met with in the packets and stages are all "comical creatures of uncleanly manners and habits, and grossly indelicate in language."

The point of honor is maintained in high perfection. A scoundrel who has cheated his creditor, if reproached with it, calls out his man and kills him if he can.

Boys fear nothing; care for nothing; and never blush.

The ladies will not look at a dark complexioned man lest he should have a dash of black blood in him.

At *midnight*, the lightning-bugs and bull-frogs become *luminous* and melodious.

The metropolis, Washington, is peopled with thieves and assassins.

A propensity to cheat and deceive pervades all classes from the lowest mechanic up to *nearly* the first officer in the government. Knavery damns the north, and slavery the south.

The preaching and practice of all the religious sects are contemptible; either cold, or fanatical or time serving.

No men in the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments. They spurn, and cannot even speak to common men, unless it be to purchase popularity cheaply.

In the thinly settled parts of Kentucky, *ten dollars* will procure the life and blood of any man. A party of whites in Kentucky lately *roasted to death*, before a large log fire, one of their *friends*, because he refused to drink.

The American considered as an animal is filthy, bordering on the *beastly*.—All his vices and imperfections seem natural; those of the semi-barbarian, he is ashamed of none of them.

It is necessary to cross the Ohio to get "sweet home-baked bread." Soap is no where to be seen or found in any of the taverns *east* or *west*. Hence dirty hands, heads and faces, every where.

The very oldest settlers, on the western side of the Alleghanies, those of Kentucky, and along the banks of the Ohio, who occupy the largest and choicest tracts of land can do no more, with all their industry, than *barely exist.*

A corpse is no sooner laid in the earth, than it appears to be forgotten. There is no tear of sorrow for the friend, the parent or the relative.

A picture of the American people generally, agricultural and otherwise. "Low ease; a little unavoidable want; little or no real capital, nor any effort to create any; no struggling, no luxury, and, perhaps, nothing like satisfaction or happiness; no real relish for life; living like store pigs in a wood, or fattening pigs in a stye. All their knowledge is confined to a newspaper, which they all love, and consists in knowing their natural and some political rights, which rights in themselves they respect individually, but often violate towards others; being cold, selfish, gloomy, inert and with little or no feeling."

This general picture, and all the other statements which we have reported above literally, are zealously quoted and sanctioned by the editor of the first literary journal in Great Britain, and after he has done this, he "earnestly entreats" those who cast their eyes over his pages, "while in a state of hesitation whether to embark their all for America and become subjects of the American government," to pause and carefully peruse Mr. Faux's journal, "who not only gives his own opinion, but the opinions of many who, from long experience, are better qualified to judge correctly on this subject." It is to be noted, moreover, that in the same number of the Quarterly Review, in another article, in which France is twitted with not having extended her race over the globe, it is made a boast for Great Britain that "from her loins has sprung up the nation (the America,) which, taught by her, has, of all that history records, employed the shortest time to rise to the greatest power and freedom" and to which, she is "to bequeath her renown and her enjoyments."

### WASHINGTON IRVING.

We must not name names—but how can we avoid mentioning the one delightful name of Washington Irving—a man whose genius must have been at all times too fine to live elsewhere than in the companionship of most perfect modesty?

We wish from our hearts he would turn or rather return, to the portraiture of Transatlantic manners.——His Sketch-book was admirable; but how infinitely superior is the American part of it to the English! His Bracebridge-hall was admirable too; but what did it contain that could bear a moment's comparison with Rip Van Winkle, or the Legend of Sleepy Hollow? But to speak the plain truth, Diedric Knickerbocker is, after all, our favorite. There is more richness of humor, and there is more strength of language too in those earlier efforts; and why?—why, simply because the humor is thoroughly Transatlantic, & the language that of a man describing what he knows in all the secure knowledge of native experience. We have plenty of people who can describe English manor-houses more from life than he, and there is no want of people who can describe German *Schlosses*—but who, except Washington Irving, can pourtray the manners of America, in a style fitted for the thorough comprehension of European readers? If he takes to it now, he will describe them infinitely the better, for the experience he has had of other men and modes of life. He may, in neglecting this walk, be a most elegant English author, but by adhering to it, he must be the first man in a walk of his own.

Never were more abundant materials in the (almost) exclusive possession of any one man of genius—and we cannot but regret to see him neglecting them so much as he seems to do now-a-days. He can never be a Fielding, a Smollet, or even a Goldsmith here; but *there* what might he not be? Even his country will prefer English pictures of English manners, & German descriptions of German manners, to the best he can ever produce. But who is there to fill his place in the description of American manners, either for our behoof, or for the behoof of the Americans themselves?—

Who would not have preferred a Pennsylvania farm house to an English hall from him? Who would not give 50 such English generals as he can fashion, for one distinct portrait of a genuine Washingtonian? Why should he dabble among English poachers, when we have our own Crabbe, and the hunters or a thousand savannas *carent vate sacro?* We don't want him to describe the lap-dogs of our maiden aunts—what are the pets of *his?* As for "students of Salamanca," "Serenades," and "Donna Isabellas," we had certainly indulged the hope that they were all entombed forever in the same grave with Hassan the son of Albumazar, the Dervis of Libanus, and the Vison of Osmyn Benomar.—*Blackwood.*

## POLITICAL.

How does the tenor of the letter signed George H. Richards, agree with the following remarks which we made in the Courier under date of the 17th September last?

"It is well known that Mr. Monroe & Mr. Adams perfectly coincide in their opinions relative to the general principles of the administration of government. And it is also well known that in all large places where two or more republican papers are published, but one of them are authorized to promulgate the laws. And the probability is, should Mr. Adams be elected, the same papers will continue to be patronized, while the editors of the other papers would have no share in the "loaves and fishes." But if Mr. Crawford succeeds, the reverse will likely be the effect. Now we will see which of the papers espouse the cause of Mr. Adams, and which that of Mr. Crawford. Of the two principle republican papers in Boston, the 'Patriot' is in favor of Mr. Adams, and publishes the laws, contracts, &c. while the 'Statesman,' a zealous supporter of Mr. Crawford, has no share in these emoluments. Similar is the case in Hartford and New-Haven.*

*This is incorrect—Crawford has no paper in his favor in New-Haven; but we might have added New-London, and several other places.

*To the Editors of the Middlesex Gazette.*
GENTLEMEN,

A letter of extraordinary character having been accidentally found in this city last Friday, it was thought expedient to advise with a number of our citizens as to the course it was proper to pursue respecting it. A meeting of several gentlemen was accordingly called on Saturday, who appointed a Committee to report on the subject at a public meeting to be holden on the next Monday evening, at which last meeting, the following report was submitted and accepted; and the resolution therein recommended and unanimously passed. A CITIZEN.

"The committee, to whom was referred the expediency of retaining & publishing a certain letter found on the public walk in this city on the 28th instant,

Respectfully Report—

That the committee have been shown a copy of the letter referred to, which is as follows:

"*New-London, Conn. Oct. 9th*, 1823.
DEAR SIR,

As you may have perceived, the Republican Advocate, of this place, has for some time, taken an active and very decided stand in support of Mr. Crawford, & democracy.—The republicans here appear all united in the same cause. The Advocate, in conjunction with the Times of Hartford, will undoubtedly have a just influence in this state and *out of it.* Cannot the Sentinel of your place be made to do its duty, in an *immediate* support of the interests of the country? Its co-operation *at this time* is very desirable.

I understand on good authority, that the Mercury of Hartford, would also do its duty in this cause, if they were not fearful of losing the printing of the United States laws. *In the discharge of their duty, they certainly ought to be protected against a sacrifice of their interests,* and I should think there would be republicans sufficiently patriotic, to guard them from any loss for their fidelity to the party. The New-Haven Register, it is to be feared, will be *for amalgamation, &c.*

It is undoubtedly a point of great importance to get a *Senator of decided democracy.*

With the highest respect and esteem,
I am your faithful servant,
GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
ALEXANDER WOLCOTT Esq. *Middletown.*"

This letter is directed to "Alexander Wolcott Esq. Collector of the port, Middletown," and was lying on the ground open when found. It is superscribed in a different hand writing, from the body of the letter, and is post marked at New-London, "Oct. 10." The nature of its contents, being of so extraordinary a cast, it was thought to be of sufficient public interest to justify the detention of the letter, until the public mind with regard to it, could in some measure be ascertained.

The present is a very interesting period with our country: we are about to exercise our highest, and most important privileges as Freemen, and citizens of the only Free Government on earth! The time has arrived when the United States has taken a stand among the nations of the world, while it is peaceful and calm at home, is powerful and commanding abroad, by the influence of its example: its relations are daily assuming new importance, and the happiness and liberty of the citizens of the United States, are to be vitally affected by the man who shall be elected President of the United States, for the four years next ensuing. It is of course a matter of high interest, that he should be a man chosen by the people! a man who shall be President of the *United States,* ruling and governing them, as a great and powerful nation, and not the mere *head of a faction* who shall obtain the office to gratify an insatiable thirst for power, and rule with a view of rewarding favorites, & such as have sold themselves to advance him to the office which he seeks—every thing, therefore, which indicates the use of base and improper means, in order to increase, or create an influence upon the public mind in favor of a particular candidate for that dignified and responsible office, ought, and will, by a free and virtuous community, be watched with a jealous eye.

Some of the circumstances relating to the letter under consideration, which have presented themselves to the committee as of some moment, are, that the writer of the letter is said to be a Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—that it is directed to a man who enjoys his office under the patronage of the same officer, and that officer is William H. Crawford, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States that the letter discloses a set purpose to engage several of the publishers of newspapers in this state, to support the claims of Mr Crawford! The fact is announced, that two have already engaged in the cause—and it is requested that a third should be made to do its duty immediately. The fears of one, lest they should lose the printing of the Laws of the United States, are to be quieted. Who does not understand this?—The most detestable crimes are often gilded with fair names!

Another circumstance which is within the recollection of most of you, has occurred to your committee, as evidencing a degree of efficiency in this letter, which marks it as being not altogether of a harmless cast. You will recollect that the writer requests, that the Sentinel, a paper published in this City, may be made *to do its duty;* now mark the change:—from being the avowed supporter of Mr. Adams, until that time, on the 25th day of October, the Sentinel commences in support of Mr. Crawford! The *immediate support* of the Sentinel is requested to be secured in a letter dated the 9th of Oct.—and the support is afforded on the 29th of the same month—surely this is a promptitude which should excite our admiration; and in the next number of the Sentinel, *Mentor,* the champion of Mr. Crawford appears, and the praises of Mr. Crawford have been rung in that paper from that time to the present, to almost the entire exclusion of all the other Candidates.—Now who is *Mentor?* if he should be ascertained to be the same gentlemen on whom public opinion has long since fixed, he is not a stranger to him, to whom this letter is addressed; what then is the language which it speaks?

When your committee review the means which have been publicly resorted to by the friends of Mr. Crawford—at the seat of government, in their caucus—in the State of New-York, with reference to the choice of electors; & the exclusive claims set up by them, for *patriotism* and *republicanism,* and the denunciations which are made against such as differ from them in opinion; they cannot but regard the detection and exposure of practices of this kind, as a duty incumbent on every citizen who would not sacrifice the cause of freedom and self-government on the unhallowed shrine of party feeling and personal aggrandizement.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolution;

*Resolved,* As the sense of this Meeting that the letter referred to, in the above Report ought to be retained and preserved as the best, and only proper mode of furnishing correct evidence of its contents and authenticity."

*Old Virginia.*—The Baltimore Patriot says, we are glad to find that Mr. ADAMS' prospects are every day growing brighter in Virginia. We observe in all parts of the state he has many ardent and powerful friends. A public meeting in his behalf has been called for Saturday evening next at Norfolk, and the Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says—"We have never entertained a doubt, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS would be the choice of the American people for the office of President, for which he possesses so many important requisites, and which he has so well merited by his able and faithful public services."

A letter from Richmond says—"I am firmly persuaded that a *majority* in this city are in his favor, and we contemplate already following your example in calling a meeting. Mr. Adams' supporters here are of the most respectable character."

A letter from Lynchburg, says—"In this quarter of the country, Mr. Adams' popularity is unquestionable, and the majority for his ticket will be overwhelming."

### GENERAL JACKSON.

The Times [Hartford] says that we are "foolish" for publishing the name of this distinguished patriot as a candidate for Vice President, because the Norwich Courier, which the Times says is federal, has also done the same. As to the Courier—when it changed editors some time ago, it became a decided republican paper, and from that time has openly advocated the republican cause. One of its *present* editors, as we are informed, always has been a democrat, and if the other ever was a federalist, he has long since abandoned his errors, and united himself to the republican party. Why then call it a federal paper? The Times freely copies political articles as orthodox, from papers whose editors once were federalists, and in one instance at least from a federal paper. Several of the seventeen New York Senators, who refused to let the people vote for electors, were violent "high minded federalists," till 1820: this was particularly the case with Mr. Sudam, their leader, and yet the Times praises them all, as genuine democrats because they favor Mr. Crawford's views, while it denounces the Norwich paper, because one of its editors was once a federalist, and is now in favor of Jackson for Vice President. We advocate General Jackson for the Vice Presidency, for the same reason that we support John Q. Adams for the Presidency: because the Democracy of the country points to these two men as the most conspicuous candidates. The Negociator at Ghent, and the Hero of Orleans, have by "their talents, their services, and their Republican virtues" deservedly gained the confidence of the American people. If the editors of the Times, by corresponding with one of Mr. Crawford's clerks, have been convinced that Mr. C. has more *solid* claims than the ticket which we support, we can only say with Mr. Jefferson, that their "error may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."—*N. Haven Reg.*

## DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3.

### EXECUTION OF JOHNSON.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the people began to assemble in the Park, for the purpose of catching a look at Johnson when he should be brought forth, and also to accompany him to the place of execution. The whole police establishment, excepting one justice and one marshal, together with from fifty to eighty special constables, were upon duty; & the troops under the command of Col. Spicer paraded at 9 o'clock. The crowd continued to assemble in the Park and in Broadway, until 12 o'clock, at which time the whole of Broadway, from Murray-street to Canal-street, and one half of the Park, in the rear and in front, was filled to a degree that was never before witnessed. It presented as it were a solid mass of living flesh—men, women, and children, of all colors and descriptions. The crowd, however, in front of the Bridewell, was much disappointed, for Johnson was taken out in the rear. A number of gentlemen, including some officers, &c. on the invitation of the Sheriff, were in Bridewell, and as Johnson was taken into the back yard from his cell, went thither with him. Johnson was clad in a white flowing dress, edged with black, with a cap of the same. When he entered the yard he appeared perfectly unconcerned, and the only time he had been seen to tremble was when the halter was adjusted upon his neck, just before leaving the prison. Johnson had repeatedly requested that no address should be made by any of the clergy, either at the prison or at the place of execution. The venerable Doct. Stanford, however, chaplain of the prisons, considered it to be his duty, on praying with the unhappy man, for the last time, to make a few remarks, and his address was just, plain, and forcible. The reverend gentleman dealt plainly with him, and the tenor of his remarks evidently shewed that he had little hope of a change of heart in prison. During the address, and the fervent prayer which followed, Johnson once or twice evinced a little emotion, but he soon rallied himself, shook it off, and looked as unconcerned as before.

The military arrangement was not fortunate, for it took them at least an hour after the appointed time for moving, to clear a passage through the street to the prison, and to the gates of the prison yard. Indeed, from the immense crowd, and from the great number of cartmen who had been suffered to crowd in with their horses and carts, filled with people, we at one time feared that many would inevitably be crushed to death. The shrieking of the silly females, some of them with infants, on the approach of the light-horsemen, and who could not move unless borne along by the crowd, was distressing. However, the difficulties were in a measure surmounted by a quarter past twelve, when the Sheriff and his staff, with the procession moved off for the place of execution. In the waggon with Johnson, were a number of the reverend clergy, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, and the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, the two selected for the occasion by himself.

The Sheriff very prudently intended to keep the place which he had designed for the execution secret until this morning. But he was thwarted in his design; for, having ascertained where the gallows was made, people, to the number of several hundreds, watched until two o'clock this morning, when it was taken to a boat, and transported up to the farm of Peter Stuyvesant, Esq. and erected near the corner of 13th street and the second avenue.

The procession moved up Broadway to Bond-street, and such was the press of the multitude, that they were one hour in performing this distance. They arrived at the place of execution at about 15 minutes past one o'clock. After getting out from the waggon, Johnson sat down at the steps of the gallows, when the appropriate service was read by the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, and an extemporaneous prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie. He then ascended the steps, accompanied by the Sheriff and Mr. Lowndes, with whom he spoke some minutes. After the adjustment of the rope, he kissed both their hands through his cap, when the drop fell, and at a quarter before two o'clock, he was launched into eternity, and died with scarcely a struggle. We have just conversed with one of the clergymen who attended him to the gallows. When asked by this gentleman whether he was the murderer of Murray, he declared that he was not; but that "he was accessary to the murder, having stood at the door while the deed was done, to see that the watchman was not near." He did not name the person who struck the blow. After the prayers, Johnson "was immediately asked whether he had deceived us in what he had told us. He said that he had told the truth: that his ministers knew his whole life." On being further interrogated at the gallows, he declared that he never committed any other murder.—*Com. Advertiser.*

By the decision of the House of Representatives yesterday, it will be seen that the seat of Mr. John Bailey, recently a clerk in the Department of State, and elected from Massachusetts, has been vacated. According to this decision, every clerk when he enters upon an office at Washington, forfeits his right in the State from which he came, and can only be considered an inhabitant of the Federal City.—*Washington Repub. March* 19.

*From the N. H. Register, March* 27.

The Rev. Mr. Rees and the Rev. Mr. Hannah, Delegates from the British Methodist Conference, have arrived in New-York, in ship Columbia. Mr. Summerfield was unexpectedly detained at Liverpool, and would not sail from thence for New-York before the 1st of March. Mr. Rees on a short tour to the eastward, preached in this city on Wednesday evening.

*The President.*—It is a subject of pride and exultation, to observe the attention, the respect, and, we may say, admiration, of the enlightened statesman of Europe, towards our excellent Chief Magistrate. The manly sentiments expressed in his Message, are honorable alike to himself and our nation. With wise precaution he has avowed our duties, and warned those who might heedlessly interfere with their performance. Like AJAX, defending the youthful TEUCER with his shield, he has arrayed our national power in front of the infant liberties of South America; and in so doing, has wafted his praise from the Alleghany to the Andes, from the St. Lawrence to the Amazon. Fortunate man! to have allayed party dissentions at home, to have carried lessons of wisdom into the cabinets of foreign monarchs, and to have exercised his virtuous authority for the happiness, the freedom, and the honor of mankind.—*Charleston Courier.*

*From the Boston Centinel.*

*Eleven Cent Voters.*—A correspondent says, the Treasurer's Office, and Assessors' Room, have been thronged this day, (Friday,) with persons applying to pay a tax of 11 cents each, to qualify them to be voters on Monday next.

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters from Peru to the 28th December mention, that the insurgents under Riva Aguero, and Gen. Herrera, had arrested those Chiefs, and delivered them up to the Peruvian Government; and that President Bolivar, with the Colombian & other forces, had marched for Truxillo.

Lt. WEAVER, of the Navy, has requested the suspension of public opinion, on a decree of the Court of Chancery of New-York, on a mercantile transaction, in which he, and Com. STEWART, are implicated.

Don M. J. S. REBELLO, Minister from Brazils to the United States, has arrived at Baltimore.

*Trial for Murder.*—The trial for murder at Concord, was closed on Tuesday night; when the jury, after being absent 17 hours, returned and informed the Court they could not agree on their verdict.—They were dismissed, and the trial will be renewed at the next term.

It appears that Gov. *Lumley* continues unpopular with the good people of Bermuda. The House of Assembly have passed a series of resolves, declaratory of various acts of mis-government and unjust domination of Gov. L's. administration, and of his attempted invasions upon the rights & privileges of the people.—*Bost. Gaz.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1824.

Before we put in type the "People's Ticket," we thought we heard in every breeze, their "still small voice," whispering in our ears, that Adams and Jackson were their men, and in that we were not disceived, as the sound is rapidly extending and reverberating from every hill in the republic. We therefore entertain no fears least their voice should cease to be heard, notwithstanding the *contempt* which the Crawford Editor in Hartford, affects towards us—as one of the organs through which the peoples wishes are expressed. That *correct* Editor (*we mean in principle,*) also affects much contempt at the idea of a *National Nomination* by an Editor, or a few Editors, who strenuously oppose the *National Nomination* by a Congressional Caucus, composed of 66 wise men from different sections of the Union. But, Mr. Editor, the difference between these nominations need but to be mentioned, to show the correctness and superiority of the former over the latter. The former was made agreeable to the known or believed wishes of the *great majority* of the people. And the latter was ... to have been made by a small minority of the members of Congress, and ... in accordance with the desire of a ... minority of the people.

The following is a list of the gentlemen chosen to represent the towns, annexed to their names, at the next General Assembly.

*Norwich,* Elisha Tracy, David Tracy.
*Bozrah,* Samuel Gager.
*Montville,* Sherwood Raymond.
*Plainfield,* Sesson Lester, Isaac Knight.
*Sterling,* Calvin Hubbard.
*Canterbury,* Luther Payne, James Cary.
*Griswold,* William Lord.
*Groton,* Elisha Haley, Erastus Williams.
*Colchester,* John R. Watrous, Samuel A. Peters.
*Preston,* Denison Palmer, Wm. Kimball.
*Lebanon,* Wm. T. Williams, Elisha Waterman.
*Franklin,* Simon Loomis.
*Windham,* Edmund Badger, John Baldwin.
*Hampton,* Doct. Moulton.
*Mansfield,* Eliphalet Bennet, Stephen B[illegible]ham.
*Chaplin,* Origin Bennet.
*Stonington,* Jesse Dean, Jesse D. Noyes.
*N. Stonington,* Chester Smith, Thomas F. Wells.
*Lisbon,* Andrew Clarke.
*Brooklyn,* Vine Robinson.
*N. London,* Isaac Thompson, John French.
*Lyme,* Joshua R. Warren.
*Hebron,* John S. Peters, Hiram [illegible].
*New-Haven,* Ralph I. Ingersoll, Cornelius Tuthill.
*Guilford,* Nathl. Griffing.
*Branford,* Calvin Frisbie, Benj. Page.
*East-Haddam,* Richard Lord, William Hungerford.

Among other destructions, (says the Hampshire Sentinel,) during the late freshet, two Bridges known by the names of *Federal* and *Republican,* were indiscriminately swept into oblivion. This circumstance is mentioned as ominous. We trust the *people* are long, will as little respect party names, as did the elements in their fury.

*Lottery Incidents.*—Three fourths of a $20,000 prize in a lottery were sold in Philadelphia, and two-eighths of the same in Kingston, Ulster county, New York. One of these eighths was sold to a man who was previously blessed with a competency, and the other to a poor man of seven shillings, who feeling unable to risk even this small sum, resold seven eighths of his purchase, for one shilling each, to seven of his poor neighbors, retaining an eighth for himself. The result is known, and each adventurer has obtained for his shilling, 265 dollars 63 cents.

*Specie.*—The New Orleans Gazette of the 3d ult. states, that the schr. Eliza had arrived there from Tampico, with upwards of a million of dollars in doubloons—a larger cargo of specie than was ever before brought into that port in one vessel. The Eliza brought information that specie of a large amount was left at Tampico, ready for exportation, and destined for New Orleans.

The Norfolk Beacon, of March 2[illegible], contains a notice to the inhabitants in the borough favorable to the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday the 2[illegible] March, at 12 o'clock. Also, a notice to the inhabitants of Norfolk County, favorable to Mr. Adams, to meet at the Court House on Tuesday the 30th March.

*A Whale* made his appearance in N. Haven harbor on Sunday last & passed the pier. On Monday he was seen again, & some of their enterprising seamen went in pursuit of him.

### COURTS.

The surest safeguard to a republican government, is an able, enlightened, and independent judiciary. In vain are the wisest and best laws, unless they are properly enforced by the bench. The history of the judicial system in Connecticut presents us with a fabric reared by coarse and rough materials, and exhibiting strength and beauty. The man who feels an interest in the prosperity of republican institutions cannot but admire the superiority of our present system to that of years gone by, when judicial decisions were made in our halls of legislation—when laws were framed and judgments administered by the same tribunal. In the beauty and symmetry of our present system, the enlightened jurist finds much to admire; yet it is an interesting inquiry, whether an alteration in some of its parts is not expedient. The present organization of our Supreme and Superior Courts, seems hardly capable of improvement, unless an alteration in the mode of holding the former may be deemed one. I propose in this and a future number to examine the effect of the present organization of our county and justice courts. I shall begin with the former. Regarding the latter, I will only say that a system will be so far to abolish justice courts, as to prevent most of that litigation with which the country is infested.

It was the policy of the great Alfred to bring justice home to every man's door. This policy has been sufficiently pursued in this state. The smallness of our counties and the simple method in which

ORIGINAL · STAINED

courts administer justice, furnish litigants with an opportunity of settling their controversies with less expense than in any other country or state. In the laws respecting the powers and duties of courts, as such no alteration seems necessary.—But in the appointment of judges of our county courts, I think an immediate alteration is expedient. The alteration which I propose is this: *the state shall be divided into three districts, and one judge shall be appointed in each district, with a salary of $700 a year, who shall hold the County Courts in each of the counties in his district.* That this measure will be an economical and expedient one I shall now prove.

First. It will be an economical measure. At the present time we have twenty-four county court judges. Their compensation is, for the Chief Judge $3 50 per day, and for each of the associate judges $3 per day. Each court has three sessions in a year, of from two to four weeks. But allowing the sessions average two weeks each, which is a moderate allowance, the whole twenty-four judges are employed forty-two days in a year.—The salary for each court then is $199 a year: multiply this by eight, the number of courts in the state, and we have $1,192, the sum annually paid for our county court judges. Now adopt the system which I propose: select three judicious, independent lawyers, who are acquainted with business, and give them a salary of $700 a year, and we shall pay for our judges $2,100 a year, and by this means actually save to the state the annual sum of $1,192 a sum in the present state of our country, well worth saving. Economy then, justifies the adoption of this measure.

But in the second place it is expedient. Should this measure be adopted, the counties of Fairfield and Litchfield would probably compose one district; the counties of Hartford, New Haven, and Middlesex a second; and the counties of New London, Windham, and Tolland a third. One judge may hold the courts in his district with perfect ease. That very respectable lawyers may be found who would readily accept of such an appointment, no one will question; and that much better satisfaction would be given than now is, is equally clear.

I hope I shall be pardoned for the remark I am about to make—my apology for it is that it is *true*. I mean no disparagement to those gentlemen who have held the office of associate judges, when I say, that in the present organization of our courts, men cannot be found to accept of the appointment, whose legal knowledge and experience qualify them for the office. The benches of our courts should be occupied by lawyers. But for the small compensation which the judges now receive, no lawyer of respectable practice can be induced to devote his services to the public, in this capacity. The consequence is, that our courts must be held by men who will themselves confess that they are not qualified for the duties of the appointment. But give the salary which you now give to twenty-four judges, to three, and your benches will be occupied by men who will do honor to themselves and give satisfaction to the public.

SWIFT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In Senate, on Wednesday, the bill which had passed the Senate extending the terms of the Navy pensions, came back from the house with amendments, restricting the payment of pensions to widows to the continuance of their widowhood, as at present practised: and to orphans to the age of 16 years. The Senate concurred in these amendments. The Senate in Committee of the whole then proceeded to consider the bill "to enable the President to carry into effect the Treaty made at Ghent the 24th December, 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the said United States to American citizens A new section was submitted, which was ordered to lie on the table.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Randolph gave notice that on Saturday he should call up the resolution in relation to changing the pay of members. The house took up the Tariff Bill. Mr. Clay concluded his speech. He was succeeded by Mr. Rankin, who continued his remarks against the bill until 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

The senate on Thursday were principally engaged on the bill providing for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the United States. The object of this bill is to relieve Congress from the examination of the various private claims against the government. It gives claimants the right to bring forward their claims whether legal or equitable, in any district or circuit court of the United States, if the court thinks proper to have the claim tried by a jury. The 5th section gives the claimant the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. States. The amount of any claim to come within the provision of the bill was limited at $3000. The amount of claims which are to be allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court are limited at 500 dollars or upwards. The bill was passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house of representatives were engaged on the tariff bill. Mr. Rankin concluded his speech, and was followed by Mr. Webster, who occupied the floor until 3 o'clock, when he gave way for the committee to rise, and the house adjourned.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

The brig Caroline, Capt. Alkin, arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, was fired on, the 20th ult. by his Britanic Majesty's schr. Renegat, Capt. Fyatt, a calm prevailing at the time, and the vessels within musket shot. The shot was apparently a six pounder, which passed about a foot from the main boom. The British captain gave as a reason for his outrageous conduct, that he was displeased that the Caroline did not heave to. This is the same vessel that fired on the schr. Allen, arrived at New-York a short time since. Fyatt is represented as a half crazy fellow.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following list of marriages which have taken place in the small society of North Groton, during the past year;

Mr. Joseph S. Allyn, to Miss Mary Rogers: Mr. Nathan Barnes, to Miss Mary Welch: Mr. Erastus Gallup, to Miss Eunice Williams: Mr. Ebenezer Gallup, to Miss Amanda Stanton: Mr. Alfred Gallup, to Miss Eliza W. Hewit: Mr. Elisha J. Hewit, to Miss Desire A. Gallup: Mr. Shubael Maynard, to Miss Polly Lamb: Mr. Samuel Main, Jr. to Miss —— ——: Mr. Oliver Champlyn, to Miss Lydia Stanton: Mr. William J. Gray, to Miss Abby Ann Adams: Mr. Nathan Denison, to Miss Mary Avery: Mr. Simeon Chapman, to Miss Ursula Rogers: Mr. Jesse Chapman, to Miss Lydia Allyn: Mr. Isaac Peckham, to Miss Fanny Prosser: Mr. Baxter Gray, to Miss Amanda Williams: Mr. James Williams, to Miss Sabra Gray: Mr. Benjamin F. Gallup, to Miss Hannah Allyn: Mr. Isaac Spicer, to Miss Margaret Short: Mr. Nathan B. Gere, of Griswold, to Miss Priscilla Stoddard: Mr. Rufus Williams, Jr. to Miss —— Moore; Mr. George O'Brien, to Miss Hannah Turner: Mr. Wm. Heath to Miss Evelina Lamb: Mr. Jefferson Lamb, to Miss Polly Crandall: Mr. Gardner Bale, to Miss Alice Arthur: Mr. Sidney Stoddard, to Miss Wealthy Allyn: Mr. Austin Allyn, to Miss Lucy Morgan: Mr. Solomon Chapman, to Miss Eliza Hazen: Mr. Joshua Stanton, to Miss Harriet Hewit.

## Married,

In Pomfret, by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. Lemuel Holmes, to Miss Huldah Perrin, daughter of Mr. Jedediah Perrin, of the former place.

In Franklin, on Thursday morning the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr. John P. Smith, to Miss Rachael F. Ellis.

## Died,

At Lebanon, March 29th, Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalf, wife of Mr. Daniel Metcalf, aged 73.

At Lebanon, March 28th, Mr. Anson Sherman, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Sherman, aged 16.

## MARINE LIST.

March 31—Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Boston; sloop Success, Smith, Hartford: sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

Sailed, *schooner Dorcas Hawes, Scudder, Boston; schr. Industry, Bunce, New-York; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

April 1—Arrived, *sloop Rolla, Ewen, Glastonbury.*

3—Sailed, *sloop Success, Smith, New-Haven: slp. Maria, Davison, N. Y.*

4—Arrived, *sloop Driver, Williams Albany; schr. Concord, Prentiss, Hartford: sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

5—*sloop Young-Phœnix, Ashby, Hartford.*

Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

6—*sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Hartford.*


## MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*April 7, 1824.*

## New Books,

*Received by Robinson & Dunham for their Circulating Library*

THE Albigenses, a romance. By the author of Bertram, a tragedy; Women, or pour et contre, &c.

Duke Christian, of Luneburg, or the tradition from the Hartz. By Miss Jane Porter, author of the Scottish Chiefs, and Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Warreniana; with notes, critical and explanatory, by the editor of the Quarterly Review.

The Scottish Orphans: a moral tale, founded on historical facts, and calculated to improve the minds of young people.—By Mrs. Blackford.

Koningsmarke, the Long Finne. By Paulding. One of the Knickerbocker class of novels.

Robinson & Dunham having made arrangements with a bookseller in N. York, will receive in future every new work as soon as published. And in consequence of books being transferred by some who we presume to be ignorant of the rules of the library, we would give notice that such practices are not allowable.

Philadelphia Mill Saws,
6 and 6½ feet.

**Iron Hollow Ware,**
from Wareham.

American Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*April 6, 1824.* 1—

## ILLINOIS, INDIANA, AND MISSOURI LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber having opened a Land Agency in Albion, (Illinois,) offers his services in paying taxes, procuring and recording deeds, purchasing and selling land, &c. &c. in any part of Illinois, Missouri, or Indiana.

The time prescribed by a statute of this state for the sale of lands whose taxes are unpaid, being arrived, the finest of the military bounty lands are now actually selling for the trivial amount of five and seven dollars in Illinois paper, which bears at this time a discount of 60 and 66 2-3 per cent. Between six and seven hundred tracts will thus be lost to a meritorious, and, generally, poor class of men, whose ignorance hazards the loss to them of a most enviable property.

One year from 1st Dec. 1823, having been allowed for the redeeming of lands thus sold for their taxes, it is thought, by giving this notice an extensive circulation, that many will be materially benefited: the more so, as the present depreciation of Illinois currency offers an opportunity of paying arrear taxes at little cost. Lands, however, are only redeemable on paying double taxes. Should any persons have deeds unrecorded, they will please forward them without delay, the law rendering it necessary that they be recorded within a year from their date. The expenses, including recorder's fees, is $1.

Taxes are $2 40 per annum, in Illinois State paper, for each Quarter Section of second rate land, and none can be entered as third rate, without a certificate of their being really such: lands consigned to his care are, therefore, entered as second rate.

Where Illinois paper cannot be procured, remittances for these purposes are requested in U. States notes, and every advantage favorable to his correspondents will be taken to exchange the latter into the former currency. Communications to and from him, will be free of expense he being Postmaster.

BENJAMIN GRUT.

*Albion, (Illinois,) March 10, 1824.*

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Birkbeck, Wanboro', Illinois: James O. Wattles, Geo. Flower, Albion, Ill.: Frederick Rapp, Harmony, In.: Gilbert Martineau & Co. N. Orleans: Wm. C. Holt, Norfolk, Va.: Joseph King, Jr., W. Dawson & Co. Baltimore: Jeremiah Warder, Philadelphia: G. A. Worth, New York.


LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing, April 1, 1824.*

WM. ADAMS, E. Ames, Mary Button, Elijah Benjamin, P. P. Brayton, *Groton*, J. S. Briggs, Wm. Button, Daniel Danovan, D. Brumley, Jerusha Bates, Chaney Culver, Maria E. Chace, Mary Ann Clegg, Philip Conklin, 3, Lucy Capron, *Preston*, Florilo Cooley, Betsey J. Chappel, Wm. Calyhan, Loamni Corning, Mary Cutler, *Lisbon*, Amos Dewey, David Ewen, John Francisco, John Gray, 4, James Gibson, Gurdon Gallup, J. W. Gere, *Groton*, Thomas J. Gavitt, Sementha Gere, P. Greene, *Preston*, Joel Glover, Jesse Hartshorne, Gurdon Hebbard, George Hill, J. C. Hine, G. Holcomb, Ellen Hill, Lydia Harris, Wm. W. Hopkins, Thomas Hutchens, E. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, R. Hubbard, Rhoda Jennings, Ichabod Johnson, Betsey Leffingwell, Calvin Lombard, G. R. Lewis, John Lathrop, S. Meech, Mary Marsh, Lucretia Mullen, Appleton Meech, Jordon Moore, *Preston*, Nancy Miner, S. Phelps, Isaac Perkins, H. F. Perkins, Malinda Parrish, E. Peck, E. Preston, E. Peabody, Tressah E. Pool, Robert Palmer, H. K. Park, E. Pool, L. Palmer, Sarah Rogers, S. Remington, Thomas Ridgeway, Betsey Ray, James Rose, *Groton*, G. A. Poath, Eben. Smith, *Montville*, Samuel S. Storey, James Tennant, P. S. Thompson, George Whipple, Adaline Walden, Hugh Wallace, Jedediah Williams, James Williams, Joseph Williams. CHARLES KINNEY, P.M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1824.*

JEREMIAH B. ALLIN, Amos Burdick, Wth. H. Cogswell, Nathaniel Cole [2,] Lydia Cole, James Cory, Albert Cole, Susan Clark, Nathaniel Coit, Elisha Clark, Martha Dean [2,] John Douglas, Alexander Dorrance, Lydia Farlin, Robert Gray, John F. Gordon, Jonathan Coff, Caleb Hall, David Hall, Wm. Hopkins, Solomon M. Harris, Jonathan Hammit, Jr. John Kennedy [2,] Sally W. King, Phillip Kinyon, Happy Kennedy, Dexwill Lathrop, Nicholas Mathewson Nathaniel Medbury, Edward Medbury, Ann Mathewson, Noah Nacoman, Ephraim Prentis, John J. Reynolds, Charles Spalding, Charles F. Townsend [2,] Hannah Vial, Henry Wood, Amos Witter, Egbart Waldo, Robert H. Wukhurn, *of Plainfield.*

Town Clerk, Lydia Bassett, Jonathan Branch, Wm. Douglas, Benjamin Green, Daniel Green, J. Potter, Thomas Scranton, *of Voluntown.* E. C. EATON, P. M.

LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1824*

WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Dorothy C. Backus, Erastus Bingham, Mary Bingham, Bragg & Jones, John A. Carew, John J. Cleveland, Sarah L. Danforth, Matilda Hunter, Asa Ladd, Charles Lathrop, Caroline Logan, Eunice Doane, Avery Morgan, Olive Peters, Betsey Pitcher, Nancy Williams, David Yale, *Norwich.*

Hezekiah Abell, Cyntha Jones, *Bozrah.* Wm. Cardwell, Henry Palmer, *Montville.*

J. HYDE, P. M.


## Notice.

J. W. KINNEY having taken Mr. JOHN KINNEY into Copartnership with him, the *Dry Good Business* will in future be carried on by them (at the old stand of J. W. Kinney) under the firm of *JOHN KINNEY & Co.*

J. W. KINNEY.
JOHN KINNEY.

*Norwich, March 12th 1824.* 1—

## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 Acres,**

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 1—

TO BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,

A LOT of Land lying in Voluntown, about 26 Acres, one half ploughing & mowing, the other wood land, a part of the Farm formerly belonging to Elder Crandal, deceased. The day of sale will be Tuesday, the 6th of April, at the house of Capt Samuel Robbins, of said Voluntown at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A short credit will be given if desired, with good security.

GEO. DUNWORTH.

*Griswold, March 25, 1824.* [3w'4—

**Marble Factories.**

ELISHA ALLYN,

*At his Marble Factories at Preston and Norwich Town, is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand.*

**Monuments, Grave Stones,**

&c. made of

*Washington and Stockbridge*

**MARBLE,**

Which he will sell at fair prices Monuments made of the Washington Marble, are not only more white and smooth at first, but will be warranted to retain their beauty much longer than any other American Marble. The work will be finished agreeable to order, in the first style, and when promised.

Orders left at my Dwelling-House in Preston, Poquetannuck, or with Mr. Samuel Bailey, Norwich Town, will be punctually attended to.

*April 7, 1824.* 3w1—

THE Annual Meeting of the New London County Medical Society, will be holden in the city of Norwich, at N. Kinney's Hotel, on Monday, the 19th day of next month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM P. EATON, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, March 17, 1824.* 10

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Mr *ASA PARKS*, late of Griswold, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DUNWORTH, *Adm'r*

*March 24, 1824.* 3w4—

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my Wife Harberry on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

CHRISTOPHER M. GREENE.

*Voluntown, March 27, 1824.* 3w1

THE subscriber wants to hire a Lad capable of doing the work of a garden, and other light work about a house. A good recommendation will be expected.

DANIEL L. COIT.

*Norwich, April 6, 1824.* 1—

**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf1—

**Iron Hollow Ware.**

**25** Tons of iron hollow-ware just received from Wareham, and for sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOS BREED.

*March 30.* 104—


LIST OF LETTERS.

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, Ct. April 1st 1824.*

EBENEZER AVERY, Wm. Browning, John H. Browning, Joseph Chapman, Jeremiah J. Davis, Russel Dennis, Jonathan Dewey, Louisa Downing, Esther Fanning, Cyrus Gates, Stephen C. Hutchinson, Moses Hilliard, Ephraim Herrick, Margaret Kimball, Benjamin Pakham, Mary Park, Denison Palmer, Erastus Safford, Asa Smith, (2,) Jonathan Smith, Daniel P. Stanton, Elisha Smith, Jesse Starkweather, Jr. Jonah Witter (2.)

*S. M. DOWNER, P. M.*


## MORE NEW GOODS.

**Huntington & Ripley,**

Have opened, the last week,

**1 CASE,**

Containing 70 demi ps. 4-4 Grass Bleach

**IRISH LINENS,**

4 ps. Porter Sheeting.

Russia Duck, for Sackings.

Two Blue and Blue and White Calicoes, (new patterns.)

Matteawan blue and white cotton Stripes. Morocco, Kid, Prunello, Denmark Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk

**SHOES,**

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

for $4 50 per pair.

English Ingrain Carpeting.

New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April 7, 1824.* 1—

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Stock in Trade, to the Store formerly occupied by Dea. J. Douglass, in Plainfield Village, where he keeps constantly for sale, all kinds of

**Groceries, Medicines,**

Hardware, Crockery.

*English, French, and India*

PIECE GOODS,

All or any of which will be sold cheap for Cash, good Credit, or given in exchange for Country Produce.

J. S. GLADDING.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 3w1—


## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Erastus Perkins and Gurdon Smith, under the firm of ERASTUS PERKINS & Co was dissolved; by mutual consent, on the first day of April. All persons having any account with said Company, are requested to call on Erastus Perkins, who is authorized to receive and settle the same.

ERASTUS PERKINS,
GURDON SMITH.

*Norwich, April 6, 1824.* 1—


**The Baking Business**

Will still be carried on at the old stand of Erastus Perkins & Co by Gurdon Smith and Francis Perkins, under the firm of

**Smith & Perkins,**

*Who solicit the patronage of their friends.*


## Plainfield Academy.

THE public are informed that the Summer Term of this institution, will commence the 19th day of this month, under the preceptorship of JOHN WITTER, A. M. Board in good families may be had for the very moderate sum of from $1 25 cts to $1 50 cts. per week.

Considering the deservedly distinguished reputation of the Preceptor, and the many superior local advantages of this Academy, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage and attention of all those gentlemen who wish to see their sons situated where they will enjoy the best advantages.

By order of the Board of Trustees

ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

*Plainfield, April 3, 1824.* 3w1—

## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will open a school on Monday the 19th inst. in this place—in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Latin & Greek Languages, together with Surveying and Navigation—all on reasonable terms.

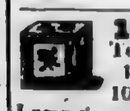
It is presumed this School may afford a good opportunity, particularly to young men, preparing themselves to become teachers of Schools.

Board, on reasonable terms, may be obtained in the neighborhood of the School. DYAR T. HINCKLEY

*Lebanon, April 6, 1824.* 1—

SLOOP DRIVER, J Williams, for New York and Albany, will sail on Saturday, 10th April. For freight or passage, (having good accommodations,) apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or to the Master on board

*April 6.* —1w1—



**15** Chests Hyson Skin Tea, (first chop)
12 barrels Gin,
1000 pounds Philadelphia Lump Sugar, (very fine)
10 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
Just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*April 7, 1824.* 1—

**4000** lbs. Clover Seed,
**60** bush. Red & Furz Top Seed.
**40** do. Herd's Grass Seed,
For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

## NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS.

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with

**Twenty-five packages**

FRESH IMPORTED

**New and Fashionable GOODS,**

which they are now opening, and which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super Carolina Plaids, high colored 8s 6d per yard.

Fancy Light and Dark Prints of various patterns and various prices,

Mezotinto, Grecian Fancy, Zephyr, French Zephyr, seven colored Zephyr, Jackonett and Furniture

**PRINTS.**

Mushnetts and Printed Muslins,

Jubilee Cords, Corded Cambrics,

Waterloo Check, Cross Bar'd, Cross Bar'd & Fig'd, Fig'd & plain Jaconett, Fig'd and plain Book, Fig'd & Plain Lawn, Fig'd & Plain Mullmull, Fig'd and Plain Swiss, and a variety of other Fig'd and Plain

**MUSLINS.**

Dark, Light, and Black and white Cambric Ginghams; Gingham and Muslin Robes of various patterns; a large assortment of gold end and other Shirtings; Waltham and other Sheetings; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Russia Sheetings; Russia Diapers; Birdseye Diapers; Furniture and Cambric Dimoties; white and striped Jeans; Tabby, Silk, and Manchester Velvets; Bang-up-Cord, a fashionable and excellent article for Gentlemen's pantaloons; Norwich Crape, black and white Lisse Crapes; black, white, pink, green, blue, and straw-col'd Italian

**CRAPES.**

Nankin and Canton CRAPES.

Crape Dresses, Crape Shawls and Crape HDKFS.

Fancy & Mourning Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Zebra, Bandanna, Flagg, German Flagg, Cotton Flagg, Madras, Linen Cambric, Imitation Linen Cambric, Levantine, Canton, Barouge, & Eclipse

**HDKFS.**

Black Florentine, and Black Fig'd Silk Hdkfs. excellent and elegant for Gentlemen's CRAVATS.

Gentlemen's Cotton white and Fig'd, and Imitation Linen CRAVATS.

Fig'd and Plain India and French Levantines, black and col'd.

Black, white, and col'd Fig'd Gros de Naples,

Black and col'd Sinchows.

Black and col'd Florences; black and col'd Sarsnets; black and col'd, fig'd and plain SILK VESTINGS.

Washington fig'd Silk Vesting, an elegant and fashionable article.

Marseilles and Valencia Vestings.

Merino Square, and Long Shawls; Cashmere Square and Long do. and black & col'd Silk Shawls.

Cotton do.; Linen and Cotton Cambrics.

Yellow Nankins; Green Gauze Veils, with fig'd Borders.

Black and white Silk fig'd Laces.

Black and white Thule do.

Black and col'd Bombazettes; Bombazines; Durant.

Rattinetts; Linen & Cotton Arron Checks.

Linen and Cotton Tickings.

6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Table Linens.

6-4 and 8-4 Table Cottons.

Cotton Cassimeres; Oil Cloths; Domestic Calicoes.

Black and brown Linens; Worsted and Cotton SUSPENDERS.

Webb's Patent Silk and Cotton do.

Brown Linen Cambric, for Ladies' Bonnets.

Gentlemens' mixed, white, & black worsted Hose. do. Cotton do.

Ladies' black & white, silk and cotton do.

Gentlemens' black and white silk do.

Ladies' white, black, and slate col'd Cotton and worsted do.

Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, of all kinds and all prices.

Elegant Fancy Silk Cords; Cotton Cords; Laccetts; Elastics; Tapes; Bobbins; Stay Tapes; Gymps; Ribbons; Fans; Pearl, Thread, Gilt, Silk Coat, & Habit Silk

**Buttons.**

White and col'd Furniture Lace; Silk Braids; large and small Pins, black and col'd Gallowns; Elegant Gauze Ribbons; Spool, Wire, & Gray's Thread Snool, Wire, and Gray's Floss.

Indispensibles; Purses; Needle Cases, with Needles enclosed.

Large and small SHELL COMBS.

Large and small Horn do.

Fine and Superfine Ivory do.

Pocket and Dressing do.

Carpet, Shoe, and Quality Bindings.

Cologne Water; Trunks; Silk & Cotton

**UMBRELLAS.**

Parasols; Boot Webbing; Frogs; Cotton Ferrets; Beads, &c. &c.

*ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT of*

**Broadcloths and Cassimeres,**

Of every color of the rainbow, and some that can claim no relation to any color

A great variety of Flannels, Satinets Paddings, Tilleting, Buckram, Floor Clot Baize, Green Cloth Table Covers, &c.

—ALSO—

a few LEGHORN HATS, as cheap as can be expected, considering the price of labor where they were manufactured, and the expense of getting them here, &c. &c.

ALSO,

TWO PIECES OF

**Ingrain Carpeting,**

*at a fair price, &c. &c.*

Like some of our neighbors, we dislike particulars, therefore we shall conclude by requesting the public to call and see Goods at lower prices than they have ever been offered them, in this or any other place in the state.

*(CONCLUDED.)*

*April 7, 1824.* 1


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### TO MY BOY, SLEEPING.

[BY W. B. TAPPAN.]

O! SWEETLY thou art sleeping,
And thine are dreams of joy,
Thy mother too is keeping,
Her watch o'er thee, my boy!
Thy healthful cheek is shaded
With hair of auburn dye:
The last dear smile, unfaded,
Tells artless pleasure nigh.

And long, unknown to sorrow,
Lov'd one! may'st thou repose,
Be thine the hope of morrow,
And thine the thornless rose.
Life's path—how drear and lonely,
Unchear'd by love's warm glow;
Apparent's rapture only
A parent's heart can know!

When of our joys, the nearest,
Too oft, alas! depart—
O! blest is he whose dearest
Spring only from the heart;
The tide of time is stealing
Each hour, some bliss away;
But these dear throbs of feeling
Can never know decay.

Yet while I hover o'er thee,
Upon thy cheek the tear
Hath fallen, as before me
Life's numerous ills appear;
O Heaven, avert! or lighten
These ills, and if a stray
Thou guest, may hope's star brighten,
And guide thee on the way.

O! waken from thy slumber,
My cherub boy! that I
May every beauty number,
That glances from thy eye;
Beneath those fringes darting,
Are beams I long to see;
Those ruby lips, disparting,
Should lisp of love to me.

I gaze—and still new pleasures
My bosom overflow;
O tell me, best of treasures!
What is it moves me so?
Yet hush! I would not wake thee,
So tranquil is thy rest;
To sleep again betake thee,
Thy couch—a mother's breast!

### THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

[BY W. B. TAPPAN.]

Go rear the dome whose portals high,
Gladly receive the child of sorrow—
Go, wipe the tear from misery's eye,
And cheer the sad with hope of morrow.

So thou whose yet untroubled bed,
Ne'er knew the midnight burst of anguish;
Go where the dream of joy has fled,
And penury is left to languish.

Affliction's wave THY barque may whelm,
And tempests shroud THY sun of pleasure:
Then let Compassion net at helm,
And be sweet Charity thy treasure.

Hear'st thou that mother ask employ?
She strives to check the tear that's stealing;
HER miseries are forgot—the boy
She fondles, stirs that fount of feeling.

Yon famorous girl implores relief—
Obtained—"O, this shall sooth your sadness,
Dear helpless parents! banish grief,
Your child will turn that grief to gladness!"

I covet not the frozen heart—
There never throb of love is beating—
That bids the honest poor "depart!"
That gives not wretchedness kind greeting.

When active pity forms the plan,
To meliorate rough misery's frowning,
O, surely then, we see the MAN,
God's noblest work, HIS labor crowning.

*From the Washington Republican.*

"They shall perish, but thou remainest."
*Hebrews.*

Suns and planets—every orb,
Spark of thee, who shin'st for ever,
Time shall quench, and age absorb—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

Wealth and beauty, pride and power—
Ties which only death could sever—
Every fruit of earth, and flower—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

Emerald isles, on ocean sleeping—
Skies that seem to spread for ever—
Links of life through nature creeping—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

Every grace of human art,
Time's unsparing scythe shall sever—
Dreams of fancy—spells of art—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

All the range of Nature's reign—
Sunny landscapes, smiling ever—
Silver moons, and starry train—
These shall fade; but thou shalt—never!

All shall fade, from earth and sea;
Oceans dry, and mountains sever;
Tide and Time shall cease to be—
Thou alone remain'st for ever.

*Feb.* 29, 1824. ORLANDO.

*Bon Mot.*—The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris, was present at the anniversary of one of the hospitals. Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons' wives and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his Louis d'ore, he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl courtesied, and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "more?"—"Yes, Sire," said she, "*I now want something for the poor.*" The Emperor amused by her ingenuity, repeated his donation. "Go, go," said he, "*all your features are petitioners.*"

*Flatterers.*—Thales, the Philosopher, being asked which beasts were the most mischievous, answered, "Of the wild kind, Tyrants, and of the tame, Flatterers."


## Removal.
### H. COLTON,

HAS removed his Ware-Room to the Brick building adjoining the New Bank, where he offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture,**

TOGETHER WITH

**CHAIRS,**

of every description—a variety of

**Looking Glasses,**

of the newest patterns, and cheap for cash. Also, a lot of Cherry, of superior quality.

*Norwich, March* 30. 8w'4—

## REMOVAL.
### DANIEL LATHROP,
### TAILOR,

HAS recently removed to the Shop late in the occupancy of Joseph Williams, Esq. He would render thanks to the public for past and solicit a continuance of their future patronage; and as the Spring opens, he hopes by close attention to business, to be "under the full tide of successful employment" in the art of

**Cutting and Making**

in the best manner, and after the latest fashion, Gentlemen's Garments of every description.

*March* 30. 104—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

*Grass Seeds, &c.*

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do Red Top do.
3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed,
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

**JOB PRINTING**

*Executed with neatness and dispatch,*

AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE TO
### Cotton Manufacturers

THE subscriber has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, for a new invented Batt Breaker, for the purpose of breaking batts from off the Batt Cylinder; by the operation of which all the evils now existing of having the batts broken uneven, and also of various lengths and weights, and also of double batts, are entirely corrected by the present process. The batts are perfectly uniform, of the same length and weight, and broken square, so that they may be pieced in a perfect manner; and it is impossible to make the double batts with this machine in operation.

By the use of this machine, a very considerable portion of the ordinary labor is saved: so much so, that the whole expense of attaching this machine to the breaker card, together with the patent right, will be saved in labor in one year, and the work in every particular will be better done than it can be by the most experienced hand without it. The machine is very simple in its construction, and easy in its operation—it is operated by the children ordinarily employed on the breaker cards. For a more particular description, application may be made to the subscriber at the Williams Manufactory, Norwich Falls, where the machines may be seen in full operation.

ELISHA CONGDON.

*Norwich, March* 29. 104—

*A new and useful improvement.*

### BLAIR'S PATENT
## SPIRAL SPRINGS,

*For Gig and Waggon Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.*

Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river, where all kinds of pleasure Carriages & Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, March* 23, 1824 [8w'4—


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of March, A. D.* 1824.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. NAOMI CHAPMAN,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Denison Palmer, Esq the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

THE undersigned being appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of

*Maj. NATHAN PETERS,*

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—Give notice, that six months from this date, are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the commissioners will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the first Saturday in June and September next, to receive claims.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Comr's.*
J. W. KINNEY, }
*Norwich, March* 22. 104—

BY permission of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn-House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards: a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For further information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William S. Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*

Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101


**Blacksmiths Wanted.**

TWO or three first rate Blacksmiths are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company, to commence work the 1st of April.

W. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*March* 17. 103—

*To Surgeons and Physicians.*

THIS may certify that the subscribers have used SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS made any repaired by Mr. STEPHEN PAYNE, and find him to be a very faithful and excellent workman, and as such we recommend him to the gentlemen of the Medical profession.

He has had extensive experience both in manufacturing and repairing surgical instruments for a number of years past.

JOHN TURNER.
WILLIAM P. EATON.

*Norwich, March* 30, 1824.

**Surgical Instruments,**

of all kinds, may be had at short notice at my shop, in Lebanon.

STEPHEN PAYNE.

*Lebanon, March* 28, 1824. 104—


### Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN STAUNTON, late of Bozrah, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling house of Elijah Huntington, in said Bozrah, on the second Monday in April, and last Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock A. M on each of said days. Six months having been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their several claims against said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

NEHEMIAH WATERMAN.
SIMEON ABEL,
*Commissioners.*

*Bozrah, March* 22, 1824. 3w'3—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 15th day of March,* 1824.

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge

SIX MONTHS are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr Brewster Lee, of said Lebanon, administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London county, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 15th day of March, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, *Jr. Clerk*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by

JOHN BALDWIN, *Jr. Clerk.*


## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th* 1824. tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich
### LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb.* 11, 1824 97—

**One Cent Reward—Runaway**

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an indented Negro Boy, 20 years old, named Ezekiel Rogers; small of stature, carried away with him one brown great coat, short jacket, one coat, two vests, all brown color, one Marseilles vest, 2 red flannel shirts, &c. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said Boy on penalty of the law.

AZARIAH HUNTINGTON.

*Franklin, March* 18, 1824. 3w'3

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

## BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Hubbard.*

## Take Notice.

THE subscriber finds it expedient to close his *Field Gate*, and hereby forbids any person or persons from entering on, or passing over his Lots or in any manner trespassing on the same. B. LEE.

*Norwich, March* 31, 1824. 104

**COTTON.**

86 bales prime Upland Cotton, Just landed from sloop Eliza, and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*March* 23. 103—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

## Connecticut State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $2,500 is | $2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 2 | | 450 | 900 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1,000 |
| 25 | | 100 | 2,500 |
| 25 | | 20 | 500 |
| 200 | | 12 | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | | 6 | 9,000 |
| 1,760 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks. | | 4,060 Tickets, | 20,300 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500 those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $150 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, }
GEORGE BOWEN, } *Managers.*
JOHN BEACH, }
ROGER S. SKINNER, }

**TICKETS**

FOR SALE BY

**SAMUEL TYLER,**

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5,50.

**PATENT CUT NAILS.**

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 23. 68—

**Quaker Garden Seeds,**

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*March* 20, 1824. 101—

**TIMBER, &c. WANTED,**

FROM tons Chestnut Wharf Timber, and 10,000 Chestnut Barrel Staves,

By JOS. BREED

*March* 16. 102—


Sale of Valuable Property at

## AUCTION.

THE subscriber expects to be in Norwich, on Wednesday the 14th day of April next—when he will sell at public auction, at Kinney's Hotel, in Chelsea, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the following property, viz:—

The Store on the Main street, now occupied by E. Wilson, 30 by 20 feet.

The Store occupied by C. Eells, Esq. and wharf in front, 40 by 30 feet.

The Store at the head of the wharf, and about 2-3 of the head of the wharf, 30 by 20 feet.

A small Store occupied by C. Eells.

Another Store occupied by Isaac Rosth.

A lot of land called the Wetmore Lot, containing about 9 acres.

Several buildings adjoining the residence of Jabez Huntington, Esq.

A small building lot, formerly Jonathan Brewster's.

A Wood Lot on Ox Hill, called the Thomas Coit lot, containing about 8 acres.

The Coit Wood Lot, so called, containing about 28 acres.

The Jere. Huntington Wood Lot, containing about 31 acres.

A Wood Lot adjoining land of the late Thomas Fanning, Esq. about 7 acres.

The Trading Cove Wood Lot, about 56 acres.

For terms at private sale, apply to Henry Strong, Esq. or Cushing Eells, Esq.

WM. LEFFINGWELL.

*New Haven, March* 20, 1824. 4

TO BE SOLD AT

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

A LOT lying in Griswold, near the centre of the village of Jewett City, with a two-story House and Store under the same roof; a very convenient Barn and Shop, with 18 Acres of Land extending to Quinebaug River. Also, about 10 acres of excellent ploughing and mowing, lying near the Cotton Factory in said City, with the privilege of watering the same. The above property belonging to the estate of Ann Parke, deceased, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th of May next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, (if not sold previously at private sale.) For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

GEO. DUNWORTH, *Adm'r.*

☞N. B.—If the day of sale be stormy or unpleasant, the next fair day.

*Griswold, March* 29, 1824. [3w'4—

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23, 1824. tf 103—

*FOR SALE,*

**by the subscriber,**

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov.* 5, 1823 86—

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Garden in the upper or north street, in Chelsea Landing late in the occupancy of Mr. Hezekiah Tracy. Possession will be given on the first of April next. If not sold by that time, it can be rented.—Application may be made to

JAMES N BROWN,
or HENRY STRONG.

*Jan.* 27. tf95—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1406.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1824. No.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## Notice.

J. W. KINNEY having taken Mr. JOHN KINNEY into Copartnership with him, the *Dry Goods Business* will in future be carried on by them (at the old stand of J. W. Kinney) under the firm of *JOHN KINNEY & Co.*

J. W. KINNEY.
JOHN KINNEY.

*Norwich, March 12th 1824.* 1—

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Erastus Perkins and Gurdon Smith, under the firm of ERASTUS PERKINS & Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of April. All persons having any account with said company, are requested to call on Erastus Perkins, who is authorized to receive and settle the same.

ERASTUS PERKINS,
GURDON SMITH.

*Norwich, April 6, 1824.* 1—

## The Baking Business

Will still be carried on at the old stand of Erastus Perkins & Co. by Gurdon Smith and Francis Perkins, under the firm of

### Smith & Perkins,

*Who solicit the patronage of their friends.*

## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will open a School on Monday the 19th inst. in this place—in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Latin & Greek Languages, together with Surveying and Navigation—all on reasonable terms.

It is presumed this School may afford a good opportunity, particularly to young men, preparing themselves to become teachers of Schools.

Board, on reasonable terms, may be obtained in the neighborhood of the School. DYAR T. HINCKLEY.

*Lebanon, April 6, 1824.* 1—

## Plainfield Academy.

THE public are informed that the Summer Term of this Institution, will commence the 19th day of this month, under the preceptorship of JOHN WITTER, A. M. Board in good families may be had for the very moderate sum of from $1 25 cts. to $1 50 cts. per week.

Considering the deservedly distinguished reputation of the Preceptor, and the many superior local advantages of this Academy, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage and attention of all those gentlemen who wish to see their sons situated where they will enjoy the best advantages.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

*Plainfield, April 3, 1824.* 3w1—

## *To Surgeons and Physicians.*

THIS may certify that the subscribers have used SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS made and repaired by Mr. STEPHEN PAYNE, and find him to be a very faithful and excellent workman, and as such we recommend him to the gentlemen of the Medical profession.

*He has had extensive experience both in manufacturing and repairing surgical instruments for a number of years past.*

JOHN TURNER.
WILLIAM P. EATON.

*Norwich, March 30, 1824.*

## Surgical Instruments,

Of all kinds, may be had at short notice at my shop, in Lebanon.

STEPHEN PAYNE.

*Lebanon, March 29, 1824.* 104—

THE subscriber wants to hire a Lad capable of doing the work of a garden, and other light work about a house. A good recommendation will be expected.

DANIEL L. CO[illegible]

*Norwich, April 6, 1824.* 1—

## Cedar Sh[illegible]ngles for [illegible]ale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantit[illegible] of Cedar Shing[illegible], of a superior quality, at Volunto[illegible] price.

I. W. FANN[illegible]NG.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* [illegible]f1—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing, April 1, 1824.*

WM. ADAMS, E. Ames, Mary Button, Elijah Benjamin, P. P. Brayton, *Groton*, J. S. Briggs, Wm. Button, Daniel Dunovan, D. Brumley, Jerusha Bates, Chancy Culver, Maria E. Chace, Mary Ann Clegg, Philip Conklin, 3, Lucy Capron, *Preston*, Florilo Cooley, Betsey J. Chappel, Wm. Calyhan, Lemmi Corning, Mary Cutler, *Lisbon*, Amos Dewey, David Ewen, John Francisco, John Gray, 4, James Gibson, Gurdon Gallup, J. W. Gere, *Groton*, Thomas J. Gavitt, Samantha Gere, P. Greene, *Preston*, Joel Glover, Jesse Hartshorne, Gurdon Hebbard, George Hill, J. C. Hind, G. Holcomb, Ellen Hill, Lydia Harris, Wm. W. Hopkins, Thomas Hutcheon, E. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, R. Hubbard, Rhoda Jennings, Ichabod Johnson, Betsey Leffingwell, Calvin Lombard, G. R. Lewis, John Lathrop, S. Meech, Mary Marsh, Lucretia Mullen, Appleton Meech, Jordon Moore, *Preston*, Nancy Miner, S. Phelps, Isaac Perkins, H. F. Perkins, Malinda Parrish, E. Peck, E. Preston, E. Peabody, Tresseh E. Pool, Robert Palmer, H. K. Park, E. Pool, L. Palmer, Sarah Rogers, S. Remington, Thomas Ridgeway, Betsey Ray, James Rose, *Groton*, G. A. Roath, Eben. Smith, *Montville*, Samuel S. Storey, James Tennant, P. S. Thompson, George Whipple, Adaline Walden, Hugh Wallace, Jedediah Williams, James Williams, Joseph Williams. CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.

## LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office Norwich, Ct. April 1, 1824.*

WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Dorothy C. Backus, Erastus Bingham, Mary Bingham, Bragg & Jones, John A. Carew, John J. Cleveland, Sarah L. Danforth, Matilda Hunter, Asa Ladd, Charles Lathrop, Caroline Logan, Eunice Doane, Avery Morgan, Olive Peters, Betsey Pitcher, Nancy Williams, David Yale, *Norwich.*

Hezekiah Abell, Cyntha Jones, *Bozrah*, Wm. Cardwell, Henry Palmer, *Montville.*

J. HYDE, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1824.*

JEREMIAH B. ALLIN, Amos Burdick, Wm. H. Cogswell, Nathaniel Cole [2,] Lydia Cole, James Cory, Albert Cole, Susan Clark, Nathaniel Coit, Elisha Clark, Martha Dean [2,] John Douglas, Alexander Dorrance, Lydia Farlin, Robert Gray, John F. Gordon, Jonathan Coif, Caleb Hall, David Hall, Wm. Hopkins, Solomon M. Harris, Jonathan Hammett, Jr. John Kennedy [2,] Sally W. King, Phillip Kinyon, Happy Kennedy, Daxwill Lathrop, Nicholas Mathewson, Nathaniel Medbury, Edward Medbury, Asa Mathewson, Noah Necoman, Ephraim Prentis, John J. Reynolds, Charles Spalding, Charles F. Townsend [2,] Hannah Vial, Henry Wood, Amos Witter, Egbert Walde, Robert H. Wukburn, *of Plainfield.*

Town Clerk, Lydia Bassett, Jonathan Branch, Wm. Douglas, Benjamin Green, Daniel Green, J. Potter, Thomas Scranton, *of Voluntown.* E. C. EATON, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, Ct. April 1st 1824.*

EBENEZER AVERY, Wm. Browning, John H. Browning, Joseph Chapman, Jeremiah J. Davis, Russel Dennis, Jonathan Dewey, Louisa Downing, Esther Fanning, Cyrus Gates, Stephen C. Hutchinson, Moses Hilliard, Ephraim Herrick, Margaret Kimball, Benjamin Pakham, Mary Park, Denison Palmer, Erastus Safford, Asa Smith, (2,) Jonathan Smith, Daniel P. Stanton, Elisha Smith, Jesse Starkweather, Jr. Jonah Witter (2.)

*S. M. DOWNER. P. M.*

## REMOVAL.

### DANIEL LATHROP, TAILOR,

HAS recently removed to the Shop late in the occupancy of Joseph Williams, Esq. He would tender thanks to the public for past and solicit a continuance of their future patronage; and as the Spring opens, he hopes by close attention to business, to be "under the full tide of successful employment" in the art of

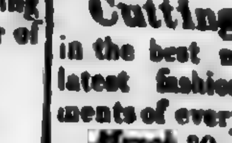
### Cutting and Making

in the best manner, and after the latest fashion, Gentlemen's Garments of every description.

*March 30.* 104—

## DRIVER.

### *The New Sloop Driver,* Capt. Jed'h. Williams,



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained, and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

## MORE NEW GOODS.

### Huntington & Ripley,

Have opened, the last week,

### 1 CASE,

Containing 70 demi ps. 4-4 Grass Bleach

### IRISH LINENS,

### 4 ps. Porter Sheeting,

Russia Duck, for Sackings,
Two Blue and Blue and White Calicoes, (new patterns.)
Mattawan blue and white cotton Stripes, Morocco, Kid, Prunello, Denmark Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk.

### SHOES,

### WELLINGTON BOOTS,

for $4 50 per pair.

### English Ingrain Carpeting,

New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April 7, 1824.* 1—

## NOTICE TO Cotton Manufacturers.

THE subscriber has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, for a new invented Batt Breaker, for the purpose of breaking batts from off the Batt Cylinder; by the operation of which all the evils now existing of having the batts broken uneven, and also of various lengths and weights, and also of double batts, are entirely corrected by the present process. The batts are perfectly uniform, of the same length and weight, and broken square, so that they may be pieced in a perfect manner; and it is impossible to make the double batts with this machine in operation.

By the use of this machine, a very considerable portion of the ordinary labor is saved: so much so, that the whole expense of attaching this machine to the breaker card, together with the patent right, will be saved in labor in one year, and the work in every particular will be better done than it can be by the most experienced hand without it. The machine is very simple in its construction, and easy in its operation—it is operated by the children ordinarily employed on the breaker cards. For a more particular description, application may be made to the subscriber at the Williams Manufactory, Norwich Falls, where the machines may be seen in full operation.

ELISHA CONGDON.

*Norwich, March 29.* 104—

## Marble Factories.

### ELISHA ALLYN,

*At his Marble Factories at Preston and Norwich Town, is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand,*

### Monuments, *Grave Stones,*

&c. made of
*Washington and Stockbridge*

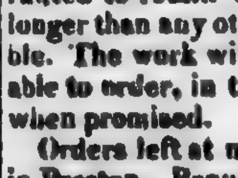
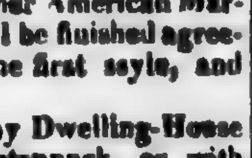
### MARBLE,

Which he will sell at fair prices Monuments made of the Washington Marble, are not only more white and smooth at first, but will be warranted to retain their beauty much longer than any other American Marble. The work will be finished agreeable to order, in the first style, and when promised.

Orders left at my Dwelling-House in Preston, Poquetannuck, or with Mr. Samuel Bailey, Norwich Town, will be punctually attended to.

*April 7, 1824.* 3w1—

## *For New York and Albany.*

### New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## Sale of Valuable Property at AUCTION.

THE subscriber expects to be in Norwich, on Wednesday the 14th day of April next—when he will sell at public auction, at Kinney's Hotel, in Chelsea, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) the following property, viz:—

The Store on the Main street, now occupied by E. Wilson, 50 by 20 feet.

The Store occupied by C. Eells, Esq. and wharf in front, 40 by 20 feet.

The Store at the head of the wharf, and about 2-3 of the head of the wharf, 30 by 20 feet.

A small Store occupied by C. Eells.

Another Store occupied by Isaac Roath.

A lot of land called the Wetmore Lot, containing about 9 acres.

Several buildings adjoining the residence of Jabez Huntington, Esq.

A small building lot, formerly Jonathan Brewster's.

A Wood Lot on Ox Hill, called the Thomas Coit lot, containing about 8 acres.

The Coit Wood Lot, so called, containing about 28 acres.

The Jere. Huntington Wood Lot, containing about 31 acres.

A Wood Lot adjoining land of the late Thomas Fanning, Esq. about 7 acres.

The Trading Cove Wood Lot, about 56 acres.

For terms at private sale, apply to Henry Strong, Esq. or Cushing Eells, Esq.

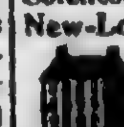
WM. LEFFINGWELL.

*New Haven, March 20, 1824.* 4

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



### 45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

### GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Oakseebocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

*FOR SALE,*

## by the subscriber,

A FARM, containing 73 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover, to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

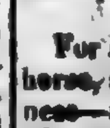
For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 25. 1823.* 86—

TO BE SOLD AT

## PUBLIC AUCTION,



A LOT lying in Griswold, near the centre of the village of Jewett City, with a two-story House and Store under the same roof; a very convenient Barn and Shop, with 15 Acres of Land extending to Quinebaug River. Also, about 10 acres of excellent ploughing and mowing, lying near the Cotton Factory in said City, with the privilege of watering the same. The above property belonging to the estate of Asa Parks, deceased, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th of May next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, (if not sold previously at private sale.) For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

GEO. DUNWORTH, *Adm'r.*

☞N. B.—If the day of sale be stormy or unpleasant, the next fair day.

*Griswold, March 29, 1824.* [3w'4—

## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

### 230 Acres,

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 1—

## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous of the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## Post-Coach Line.

A COACH leaves Kinney's Hotel for New-Haven and New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, at 12 o'clock.—Returning, leaves for Providence and Boston, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1824.* 92—

## WANTED

TO PURCHASE,

A good Saddle Horse—he must go easy, and be gentle.—Inquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, March 30, 1824.* 104—

## ☞*Grass Seeds, &c.*☜

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
80 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do. Red Top do.
3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

## Philadelphia Mill Saws,

6 and 6½ feet.

## Iron Hollow Ware,

from Wareham.

American Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*April 6, 1824.* 1—

## FOR SALE

PINE LUMBER, of all kinds—Ship Plank.

Inquire of

JOHN GRAY, *Lisbon,*
or NATHAN SEARS, Jr. *East Haddam.*

—102

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824.* [12mo'4—

1000 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
10 bbls. Gin,
4 do. Western Whiskey,
10 bush. dried Apples,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. Flour,
10 kegs Butter, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 31, 1824.* 104—

## MEDLEY.

*A mother's lament.*

Farewell, my sweet baby, too early a sever!
I may come to thee, but to me thou ale never,
Some angel of mercy shall lead and restore thee,
A pure, living flame, to the mansions of glory.
The moralist's boast may sound prouder, prouder;
The hypocrite's prayer rise louder and louder;
But I'll trust my babe in her trial of danger,
To the mercy of Him that was laid in the manger.

*WIT.*

Though wit be very useful, yet unless a wise man has the keeping of it, and know when, and where, and how to apply it, it is like wild-fire, that flies at rovers, runs hissing about, and blows up every thing that comes in its way, without any respect or discrimination.

A learned clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner, by an illiterate preacher who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, I s'pose." "Yes sir," was the reply. "I am thankful" rejoined the former "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any larning." "A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

*A good argument against imprisonment for debt.*

One of the Osage Indians, who was on a visit to Washington City a few years since, being at Baltimore, was shown every thing in the latter city that it was supposed could interest the attention of one of the native lords of the forest. Among other things his guide conducted him to see the gaol. After viewing it with attention, he exclaimed "what's dat?" the reply was "the gaol." Indian—"what's gaol?" His guide answered, "a place to put Indians in who don't pay the skins they owe;" (skins being the medium of change or symbol of wealth among the North American Indians.) Having viewed it for some time with astonishment, the untutored child of nature gave this reply, worthy of a Socrates, a Plato, or a Franklin,—"Indian can no catch skins dere."

"*Fashions change with times.*"

For some weeks past the Cortes hat has been all the rage. Persons of almost all descriptions doffed their customary covering, and assumed the badge of the Constitutional assembly of Spain. But the Cortes themselves were out of vogue abroad, before their Hats were introduced among us. And now a hatter in New-York already wages war upon this fashion, and ere our bucks have worn the first gloss off the low, trim Cortes Hats, he threatens to make a general innovation in our heads. We are to fly from one extreme to another. The crown is to shoot up into a high cone—the brim to bend into a deep scoop.

This capital innovator announces, in both French and English, that he is "fully satisfied by the experience of some months, that the Cortes hat fails to suit the taste of our fashionable metropolitans, and therefore begs leave to introduce to the notice of his fellow-citizens the *Franklin Hat now in fashion, and unrivalled in elegance.* He has now in preparation a quantity of hats, equalling in appearance the most costly, which he will be able to afford at five dollars." If Monsieur Le Chapelier were able to introduce a few Franklin Heads among us, we should care less for the fashion of our chapeaux.—*Aurora.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the Christian Almanack.*

APRIL.

*Potatoes.*—They flourish well on green sward, and with very coarse manure, which should be put under the seed. The earlier they are planted the better, that they may be ripe before the heavy rains in the fall. It is cheaper to plant them whole, than cut; the potatoe was designed to nourish and support the stock.—The last hoeing should be done before the potatoes are in blossom, lest a new set of roots should be formed. To preserve them for summer eating, rub off the sprouts the first of June, and put them into a dry and dark place above ground, like a barn floor. Let them be dug in dry weather, and put dry into the cellar. To get new kinds of potatoes, plant the potatoe balls in the fall.

*The Moon.*—Take care to procure good seed for all the crops you intend to raise, and have it sown early. Have your grounds well prepared, and let them be well tended—and regard the moon as much as you please. Should your ground be completely ready for sowing at the time of new moon, try the experiment whether wheat and rye, sown at that age of the moon, will smut. It is said that all roots, such as onions, carrots, &c. flourish best if the seed is sown at full moon, and that that part of a field which is set apart for missions, often produces a larger crop than the remainder of the field. Suppose you this year *try both experiments.*

Have your sleighs, sleds, &c. under cover. See that your fences are high and strong; and if your neighbor will not make his half, better make it yourself, than to have your crops destroyed, or live in a quarrel. Small fields are more profitable, especially for grazing, and a straight fence requires less material than a crooked one.

ORIGINAL STAINED

*From the American Farmer.*

## On the management of Fruit Trees.

Having seen in your valuable paper, many useful remarks on the treatment of orchards, and as the season is at hand, when it is usual to trim them, wash, &c. I beg leave to give in my mite to the general stock, and to protest against that too common practice of white washing the trees, as it is, in my opinion, attended with the worst consequences. It is done under the impression that the caustic quality of the lime will destroy the insect. Were it to end there, I would cordially approve of the application. It will not only destroy the insects, but trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of the bark, of those gases that are as essential to preserve or promote vegetation, as it is necessary, in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body, to preserve the health and vigor. How long would a man continue healthful, were his body to be incrusted with a thick paste? I have, for many years, given considerable attention to the management of fruit-trees, and am satisfied, cleanliness is as important to them, as it is to the human family. This is to be produced by scraping off the moss and old bark, and a good washing with soft soap and water, in which tobacco has been steeped, during a moist spell of weather, in the months of February or March.—The taking off the moss and bark serves to expose the insects and their eggs to the sharp frosts that are usual at that period of the year. The soap suds softens the bark, opens the pores, assist in destroying the insects, and act also as a stimulant. I have used all kinds of mixtures as a dressing to the trees, and have never found any to equal tobacco. It not only is active in its operation, but will effectually banish all insects and mice from the roots—other manures attract them.

I am unwilling to occupy your time by giving a detail of my experiments—I will, however, mention to you one fact, in confirmation of my opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of the bark.

Contiguous to my garden, I have a small orchard, and have had, for several years past, the scrapings of the walls and the weeds from the gardens thrown into a heap, between a row of apple trees, which served, when rotted, as a top-dressing for the small seeds sown in the garden. The trees nearest the heap far outstripped the others, and those limbs immediately over it, were of a much more luxuriant growth; and, as if anxious to inhale every exhalation from the weeds, inclined towards and bent over them, instinctively impelled to seek for nourishment, which was received through every pore, and which could not have been imbibed, had the trees been covered with a thick crust of lime, by whitewashing.

D. W. Jr.

*Baltimore County, Feb. 26, 1824.*

## FRUIT.

It is surprising to notice the inattention of our Farmers to their Orchards. Some think it unnecessary to cultivate any fruit at all, while a large proportion suffer their lands to be occupied by trees which will neither warm by their wood, nor gratify by their fruit—hundreds of *stunted* apple trees may be seen cumbering the ground, where a little attention would have produced a profitable, orchard. The vast difference between good and bad apples, peaches and pears, is not in many other cases the result of much labor and skill; it is effected by some trifling attention to the tree in its earliest stage. There are few who do not like good fruit in its season, and good fruit is seldom out of season—yet fruit trees are seldom attended to, and their qualities still less minded. A farmer with an orchard of 80 or 100 trees, is too often contented if four or five of them bear a palatable apple, "the rest," he will say, "will do to make cider." Now the same attention and care which bro't up the 94 bad and 6 good trees, would have produced the whole 100 of the best quality—and farmers begin to learn, that the quality of the cider depends upon the apple. Somebody has said that "planting trees was among the duties which the present generation owes the next;" if so, let our agriculturalists discharge the duty towards their children better than our predecessors have to us. Do not continue to cultivate trees which can produce nothing but crabbed unpalatable fruit, merely because we found such in our fields, lest our children say, "Our fathers have eaten sour grapes, and our teeth are set on edge with them."—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

## CAUCUS QUESTION.

*From the Philadelphia Gazette.*

Thirteen closely printed columns of the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, are filled with the report of the debate in the Senate on the subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and which led to a discussion of the caucus question. The debate would not appear from the report, to have been so piquant, as we were taught to believe by the notice in some of the papers.—The following remarks by Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, are, however to the point, and we have laid by some original articles to make room for them.

I come now, said Mr. Hayne, to that unpleasant topic which has been unhappily introduced into the discussion. I mean a Congressional Caucus. The honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. King) in the course of his remarks in favor of an indefinite postponement of the resolutions, took occasion to mention, incidentally, a "central power," which had grown up at the seat of government, and which was destined, hereafter, to control the election of a President. The gentlemen on the other side have thought proper in reply, to enter into a vindication of a Congressional Caucus for the nomination of a President. If their arguments could be confined to this Hall, and were not calculated to have an influence on public opinion, I would not, perhaps, find myself called upon to notice them. But believing that the subject is one of vast importance, that it touches the vital interests of the country, and may, in its remote consequences, endanger liberty itself, I find myself constrained to attempt an answer to the particular arguments which have been urged. I shall confine myself strictly to a defensive warfare—and shall enter no farther into the discussion of the subject, than may be necessary to reply to the *arguments which have been urged on this floor.*

It is contended by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Dickerson) and the same argument has been urged by all the gentlemen who have spoken on the subject, that a Congressional Caucus for the nomination of a President, is not liable to any of the objections which may be urged against the election of a President by Congress, because the Senators and Representatives in attending a Caucus, act only in their private capacities. This appears to me, said Mr. H. to be fallacy so obvious, that he was at a loss to conceive how any one could be deceived by it. Sir, if 50 or 60 private individuals should meet in this city and nominate a President, what effect would be produced by it?—Would it be an event looked to with anxiety from every part of the country?—Would it divide the nation into parties, or challenge the praise or the censure of every freeman in the land? No, sir, it is because the gentlemen who compose such a meeting are members of Congress—it is the authority with which they are clothed, that gives influence and effect to their proceedings. But for this, no such meeting would be held. They meet in their character of members of Congress, or they would not meet at all. It is true, they do not meet to perform a legislative duty, and the very objection to the proceeding is, that they step beyond the line of their peculiar and appropriate duties, and use the influence attached to their offices for the promotion of an object not within their Congressional powers, and with which the spirit of the Constitution forbids them to interfere. To show, conclusively, that it is the influence attached to the office of a member of Congress which is the foundation of a Congressional Caucus, and that it is expressly in their character of members of Congress that gentlemen attend such a meeting—Mr. H. adverted to the fact that some other are invited or suffered to attend. If gentlemen acted only in their private capacities, every American citizen—certainly every inhabitant of this District would be at liberty to unite with them. Look, too, at the forms of proceeding in such cases: the Hall of legislation is appropriated to their use: the Speaker's Chair is occupied by their Chairman: the officers of the House are stationed at the door to prevent the entrance of any but members of Congress, who are called up by States to give their suffrage. After this, tell us not that gentlemen act in their private capacities, and that as members of Congress, they have no concern in the transaction! Sir, said Mr. Hayne, I deny that a man can put off and put on, at pleasure, the official garb with which he is clothed. A man clothed with executive authority cannot, as a private citizen, perform legislative duties; neither can a member of Congress put off his character, and, as a private citizen, interfere with matters which the Constitution has wisely prohibited him from meddling with. I have heard, sir, said Mr. Hayne, of a Priest, who walking to Church in his robes of office, received an insult; he threw off his gown, exclaiming, "Lie there, divinity, until I punish that rascal;" and having, in his private capacity, inflicted the chastisement, he resumed the character of a clergyman, and proceeded to preach up "charity and forgiveness of injuries, love to God, and good will towards man." If there be, said Mr. Hayne, any sound distinction, any safe rule by which the private and public acts of an individual can be ascertained, it must be this—that matters, altogether of a private nature, belong to the one, while matters of public nature belong to the other. Bring a Congressional Caucus to this test. The choice of a President is a public matter; it is a business provided for by the Constitution; the manner in which it is to be done is prescribed; the members of Congress are prohibited from being electors, and the Senators can, in no possible event, have any thing to do with it. It cannot be possible therefore, for members of Congress as such to meddle with it.—Not being a private matter, if they act on it at all collectively, as a body, and by virtue of their office, it cannot be said that they act in their private capacities. I will proceed, said Mr. H. to give one or two illustrations of this subject which I think will remove any doubts which may still rest upon it. Suppose the President and Heads of Departments were to meet together in their private capacities, were to nominate their successors, and were to proclaim such a nomination to the American people. The country would ring with denunciations of the act, the charges of usurpation, tyranny and corruption, would rise up in every corner of the land, and they would meet the just vengeance of an injured people! And yet, have not the President and Heads of Departments as much right to act, and to speak, in their private capacities, as any other members of the government? They are no more prohibited from nominating a President than are the members of Congress, and more danger is to be apprehended from the influence of the latter than the former. Suppose the Judges of the Supreme Court were to step from the Bench, put off their robes, and after public notice, were to proceed, in their private capacities, to nominate a President, and publish that nomination to the world! How would such a proceeding be relished? And yet the Executive and Judiciary have certainly an equal right with the Legislature to proceed to such a nomination, in their private capacities. Again: suppose the Governors of the several states were to consult and vote on the subject, and announce the result to the world, in order to produce union among the people. What would we think of such a proceeding? But I will put, said Mr. Hayne, a still stronger case—one perfectly analogous to that under consideration. Suppose a Jury appointed to try a cause, civil or criminal. The law prescribes the place, the time, the mode and manner, in which the question is to be officially investigated and decided; but these jurors think proper to meet together previous to the trial, in their private capacities, to investigate the merits of the case; they come to a decision and publish the result! Would it be any excuse for such a proceeding to allege, that they did not act as jurors, but in their private capacities? And with what color of reason could such an excuse be made, if it were shown that they were summoned to the meeting as *jurors ex nomine*, that none other were admitted, that they appointed a Foreman, passed through all the forms of a trial, and in the name and character of jurors, proclaimed the result. Now, said Mr. Hayne, there is a more striking analogy between the case and the proceeding now under consideration, than gentlemen will be disposed to admit. The House of Representatives may in one event, be called upon to choose the President. The Constitution has prescribed the time and place, and all the formalities of that proceeding; but, before the occasion occurs the members of that House meet together in their private capacities, and examine the claims of the candidates, and, without the light which further time and a more deliberate examination might afford, to make a choice and publish the result. It is true, that the proceeding in both cases, is without legal authority, and is not binding, but is calculated to produce a dangerous influence, and is, therefore wholly indefensible. To illustrate the truth that Legislators cannot, consistently with the spirit of the Constitution, act in their private capacities on matters which may come before them, officially—it may be asked, whether it would be justifiable for a majority of this Senate, as a party, to meet together habitually, in their private capacities, and determine by a majority, what measures they should as a body support or oppose? By such an arrangement, all the guards by which pure and enlightened legislation is secured, would be destroyed, and a small minority might sway the Senate. A Congressional caucus is open to the same objection. I confess, sir, said Mr. H. I have serious fears, that should the Caucus system be firmly established in this country, it will eventually lead to the total destruction of the rights of the small states, and that the clause in the Constitution which secures their just weight in the choice of a President, will be virtually repealed. Once recognise the distinction between a man's public and private capacity in relation to public matters, and what is to restrain a few of the large states from appointing delegates, or instructing their members of Congress, to meet in Caucus, and determine, by a majority of votes, how these states shall act, and whom they shall support? I shall add nothing further, said Mr. H. in answer to the honorable gentleman on this point.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

*From the N. Y. American.*

Calculations on the relative strength of the candidates, we know to be entitled to little more respect than should attach to opinions from well-informed, but partial individuals, given in reference to a contingency which many and various causes may, and indeed must affect. We should not then offer any estimate of the probable result of the great question now pending, but that we conceive certain facts may be assumed in respect to the standing of Mr. Adams, which cannot be controverted; and that we deem it expedient, as well as just, that these facts should be fully known and weighed, to counteract not only the falsehoods of open enemies, but the insidious attacks of pretended friends. The whole number of electoral votes is 261—necessary for a choice, 131. Of these we shall assign to three prominent candidates, Adams, Jackson, Crawford, such only as are by common consent allotted to each as certain; submitting our opinion of the chances they respectively have of obtaining those which are doubtful. Mr. Adams will unquestionably receive the united vote of the eastern States, amounting to 31. Mr. Crawford may at present calculate with certainty on Virginia and Georgia only, being 33 votes; and General Jackson will be supported by Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama & Louisiana, giving together 49 votes. In addition to the votes above assigned to Mr. Adams, as subject to no contingency, and which can in no event be diverted from him, we have the best grounds for adding as almost equally sure, 3 votes in New-Jersey, 6 votes in Maryland, and 5 votes in Indiana, being in the whole 70, and to General Jackson with equal reason, the vote of South-Carolina, making his force 60 in the whole. The additional votes that can be claimed for Mr. Crawford, with a show of probability, are those of N. Carolina, being 15; one vote in Maryland, 3 in Delaware, and the 36 votes of this State, amounting in the whole, with those above allotted to him, to 68 electoral votes. Beyond these, he has not the remotest chance of a single vote, and these are assigned to him, particularly the vote of New-York, not as probable, but as comprising the greatest strength that his most sanguine friends can look forward to. His certain force, under existing circumstances, we can only estimate at the first given number, 33; and of these, the vote of Virginia will certainly be diverted, if his prospects be no better six months hence, than they appear now. The certain strength of the candidates will then stand as follows:—Adams 70, Jackson 60, and Crawford 33. The votes not yet enumerated, and which are doubtful, are those of Kentucky, 14; Missouri, 3; Mississippi, 3; Maryland, 3; Ohio, 16; and Illinois, 3; of which the first 23 may, we think with reason, be allotted to General Jackson, and the 19 votes of Ohio and Illinois to Mr. Adams, which would place them relatively at eighty-nine and eighty-three votes. Should then the votes enumerated as possibly to be given to Mr. Crawford be so disposed, there will be no choice by the People; but of that number we think it quite possible, if not very probable, that the votes of North-Carolina may be given to Gen. Jackson, which would raise his number to 98; and we think it much more probable, if not quite sure, that the 3 votes of Delaware, and the 36 votes of New-York, will be given to Mr. Adams, which would bring him to 125 votes, wanting but 3 of the required Constitutional majority, and to these, if Mr. Crawford should decline, as he has lately done in public opinion and in political weight, we may add the vote of Virginia, which will not be thrown away, and will not, in any event be given to General Jackson. Should this be the case, the contest will of course be decided as it should be, by the People; but if it prove otherwise, let us examine the chances of the candidates in the House of Representatives:—Mr. Adams will go there with the vote of 11 States; Mr. Crawford may have 5 States, and Gen. Jackson 8. The question is to whom would the Crawford votes be given, for that gentleman has been so placed by the injudicious course of his supporters, that he can look to no vote from either of the other candidates, even did his relative strength justify the claim. On this question we will not venture to pronounce, but if the friends of Mr. Crawford vote for Gen. Jackson, it may be deemed unsafe to draw any conclusions from any premises. We shall now close our tedious computation, having satisfied ourselves if we have not others, that Mr. Adams has more certain strength (which cannot be diverted from him in any event) than his competitors, and the better chance of receiving support from the friends of each in the event of either being compelled to choose between him and one of his opponents. It may be otherwise, & Gen. Jackson may have more support than we apprehend. If so, we shall acquiesce most cheerfully in the choice of the People, satisfied with having seen the triumph of popular will over a dangerous combination of interested and ambitious men.

The Nautical Intelligencer, published at Falmouth, Mass. which has hitherto been in favor of Mr. Calhoun for President, has now transferred its support to Mr. Adams, considering the chance of the election of the former gentleman diminished, and that of the latter increased. The Editor says he is convinced his patrons and readers are almost universally devoted to the cause of Mr. Adams.

A letter from Washington of April 1st, published in the New York Statesman, says—"Jackson is advancing rapidly. I have just seen an extract of a letter from Governor Holmes, of North Carolina, to Governor Branch, of the Senate, which states, that without doubt, *nine tenths* of the people of that State are in favor of Jackson. Even in Virginia, he is now running like wild-fire. A member from that State assures me, there is now a majority of two among her delegation in his favor. The political breeze we have had in the Senate has subsided, and all is calm."

## FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

### *COLOMBIA AND PERU.*

By the schooner Good Return, from Jamaica, we have received our regular files of the Kingston Gazette.

From these papers we learn an interesting fact for Colombia, namely, that the treasury in one of her important departments, which hitherto scarcely ever equalled its expenditure, has assumed a very flourishing aspect, and presents a considerable overplus, beyond all necessary payments civil and military, for four months past.

*Extract of a letter from Panama, dated the 4th of January.*

"By an arrival this day from Peru we have learned that that country had for a moment been in danger. The great Riva Aguera, the idol of the people, the President of the Republic of Peru, had been a traitor, and had friendly correspondence with the Spaniards, but Bolivar, the genius of liberty, saw through it, and Aguera and his satellites were secured, and are now prisoners in Guayaquil. Every thing seems again to revive and to be taking a new aspect. Tore Tagle has been named President of the Republic, but, both the civil and military command has been placed in Bolivar, with unlimited powers to act and carry on the war. The other news from Peru was most satisfactory, our troops had destroyed several parties of the enemy. The Liberator has now under his command 15,000 men, besides 5 or 6,000 with Gen. Sucre. He is aiming a great and sure blow, and there is not the least doubt of his success."

### MIRACLES.

HAMBURG, JULY 7.

The news that Prince Alexander, of Hohenlohe, was expected in this town, produced the most lively sensations—all the infirm, endowed with a stedfast faith, waited with great impatience the moment of laying his hand upon them.

The prince arrived on the 2d of July—he performed his first cure on three females, who labored under paroxysms of gout—their cure was attested by only one witness, a distributor of alms. He restored the use of limbs to a paralytic, and hearing to two deaf women. The prince promised to repair, on the following day, to the extensive area in the vicinity of the cathedral, and to perform his cures in the open air. An immense multitude resorted to the place—the lame, the deaf, and the blind, lay prostrate on the earth—near to them were in attendance, their parents and friends, who offered up prayers to Heaven for the recovery of these unfortunate individuals. The moment the prince made his appearance the whole assemblage fell upon their knees—all fixed, in profound silence, their eyes upon Prince Hohenlohe, who, after putting up a long prayer, advanced to the midst of the supplicants, and asked, in a mild tone, "Do you firmly believe that God can cure you?" A thousand voices replied "yes, yes!" Then he stretched forth his arms, & uttered with a loud voice, "arise, your faith has made you whole;" and they all got up and went away. The acclamation of the multitude rent the air.

Nevertheless, the magistracy of the town thought proper to appoint a commission, composed of intelligent and upright men, whom they directed to follow the Prince, and to make a list of the persons whom he should cure of their infirmities. These commissioners have prepared an account of the state of twenty-three persons who had declared themselves cured by the prince, and it turns out that their ailments have not been in any wise diminished. On further inquiry it has been found, that the story of the paralytic woman, and the two deaf and dumb who had fancied themselves cured by the prince on the first day of his arrival, is very different from the reports that have got into circulation.—*Courier Francais.*

## DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7.

At length, the Tariff Bill has been reported to the House, from the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives. This was effected by a sitting of seven hours yesterday, during which there was a good deal of discussion, and a variety of amendments proposed, some of which succeeded, and others were rejected. Of the Debate, it is vain to pretend to give any account. Twenty columns of newspaper would not suffice for it.

An important step has thus been taken in the march of this bill. Our readers are, however, cautioned against making calculations on the decisions in the committee of the whole, for they are all liable to be reversed, and, considering the closeness of some of the votes, cannot safely be relied upon as indicative of what will ultimately be done. The general principle of the bill, moreover, will be debated, and settled, upon the announced motion of Mr. Forsyth, before the amendments come up for decision.

*Galvanism.*—The sentence of the Court having determined that the body of Johnson should be given to the Surgeons, the opportunity was embraced to repeat some experiments which had been made in Europe, to ascertain the power of galvanism upon the nerves and muscles after death. A Voltaic battery of greater force than is any where else recorded, (328 pair of plates 4 inches) was accordingly prepared by the Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. M'Nevin, who conducted that part of the experiment, while Drs. Mott and Stevens performed the surgical part. The body was brought to the College theatre, about an hour and a half after the execution, (of which time it had hung three quarters of an hour,) and before rigidity or coldness had ensued. The experiments were immediately commenced, & were eminently successful. All the results recorded by Dr. Ure, of Glasgow, in the case of the murderer of Clydesdale, were produced here, with the exception, owing to an accidental circumstance, the action of respiration. The arms, legs and body, the muscles of the face and neck, were strongly excited and thrown into convulsive motion—the heart also was made to contract; and a nervous twitching of the mouth, which was remarked in the man while living, recurred on the application of charged wire. We are promised a detailed description of the experiments, which will not fail to interest scientific men, as the manner and success of them redound to the credit of the profession here.—*N. Y. American.*

### EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

It is generally thought that a moderate scale of duties is one most likely to be productive of benefit to the government which enforces it, as the temptation to smuggle becomes then so unimportant, that few persons can be found willing to risk the punishment of detection, by the the trifling gain to be acquired by their cupidity—this might perhaps, be illustrated by facts furnished in our own country; but, as we have often availed ourselves of the experience of Europeans in commercial matters it may not be inappropriate at this time to elicit, if possible, some information from a letter of recent date, furnished by a writer from the Lower Rhine, who says:

"After the establishment of the Custom House on the frontiers, our manufactories at first improved, but, *soon after*, such an extensive system of smuggling was formed at Cologne, Herdingen, Wezel, and in short all along the Lower Rhine, that almost all the expected advantages of the New Tariff were lost. The quantity of smuggled goods was so great, that there was, perhaps, hardly a merchant in the provinces of the Lower Rhine, who did not sell, at least indirectly, goods which had not paid the import duty. At length Mr. Moser, chief inspector of Customs at Munster, succeeded in discovering the whole system of contraband. He found in the hands of several merchants distinct sets of books, for the express purpose of keeping the accounts, by which means he became possessed of all the correspondence; and the result is that the revenue has been defrauded of important duties to the amount of several millions of dollars."—*Baltimore Federal Gazette.*

The National Intelligencer remarks, that perhaps an abler debate never took place in Congress than that upon the bill for the Revision of the Tariff. The speeches of Messrs. Barbour, Clay and Webster, are particularly commended. Mr. Clay occupied the attention of the House *seven hours.* The following remarks upon this debate are from the Washington Republican of April 2:

The discussion on the Tariff has called into action all the mental power of Congress. The Speeches already made by Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Clay, and Webster, are inimitable specimens of their various styles of eloquence, and will entitle the Eighteenth Congress to a very conspicuous rank in the annals of our national Legislatures. We have understood that the speaking on this question will hereafter be almost exclusively confined to the opponents of the bill; as its advocates are aware that it is only by a judicious forbearance on their part, that the bill will be enabled to make its way through, during the present session. From present appearances, indeed, it is to be apprehended that the "previous question" will have to be resorted to, before a final decision can be reached.

*Great Improvement.*—On the 30th of March, 1824, Mr. Silas Frost dressed 237 lbs. of Flax suitable for spinning, on a mill owned by Mr. Cyrus B. Manville of Watertown. The mill is carried with ease by one horse.—*N. H. Reg.*

### NAVY MATTERS

The late arrest and trial of Lieut. K[illegible]ness, of the United States Navy, at the instance of Commodore Porter, has [illegible] the theme of very extensive remark; [illegible] while its termination in the acquittal [illegible] officer whose character as a gentle[illegible] as an officer is unexceptionable, [illegible] to the friends of modest merit [illegible] worth, it has not failed to draw [illegible] weight of popular indignation [illegible] head of Com. Porter, and the Secre[illegible] the Navy. It appears that Lieut. K[illegible] had been attacked in a Georgia p[illegible] charged with having uttered "*rank treasons, and with assuming the decision [illegible] independent judgment of his commander-in-chief, and the Captain General of [illegible]*" in a publication made in the Norfolk [illegible] raid on his arrival in the scho[illegible] relative to the capture of the Spanish [illegible] Segunda Gallango.

For his dignified reply to this st[illegible] der his own signature, which was st[illegible] ened by a commendatory letter of [illegible] Commodore, he was arrested by Com[illegible] dore Porter, and charged with having [illegible] tended some of his remarks for him[illegible] was proved on the trial of Lieut. K. [illegible] Commodore Porter was the author [illegible] slanderous publications which had [illegible] successfully confronted and put do[illegible] his own counter statement contai[illegible] his letter in favor of Lieut. K. Aft[illegible] honorable acquittal, Lieut. K. pre[illegible] charges against Commodore Porter, [illegible] author of the Georgia libel, to which [illegible] Secretary of War replied, "It is not [illegible] intention of the Department to order [illegible] arrest and trial of Commodore Porter [illegible] on the charges preferred against him [illegible] you," and ordered the Lieutenant to [illegible] station, which deprived him of the [illegible] tunity of a further hearing, or of [illegible] his fellow-citizens a history of his co[illegible] is however the intention of his fri[illegible] give it publicity, that the public may [illegible] estimate the character of Com[illegible] Porter, and scan the official acts of [illegible] tary Southard, and not tamely [illegible] growing honors of a meritorious [illegible] officer to be crushed by the influence [illegible] weight of character of his superior.

*Pres. C[illegible]*

*Military Academy.*—From a do[illegible] recently laid before the house of [illegible] sentatives by the secretary of war it [illegible] pears, that the number of cadets [illegible] into the institution during the year [illegible] was 97, the number who completed [illegible] ular course of study and instruction [illegible] that year, 35, all of whom received [illegible] missions in the army; and that the [illegible] number discharged, or permitted to [illegible] within that year, was 53. The numb[illegible] cadets at present in the institution, is [illegible]

*Office Seeking.*—It is said—and the [illegible] port is far from being creditable to [illegible] country—that from thirty to forty [illegible] bers of Congress, senators, ex-gove[illegible] &c. are candidates for the office of [illegible] *tor* in Washington. And it is further [illegible] that the President is so much perplex[illegible] troubled by the importunate appli[illegible] for this office, that he intends to re[illegible] mend abolishing the office. The Nat[illegible] al Gazette says, the high station [illegible] the applicants have occupied, are [illegible] to enforce their pretentions. The [illegible] minds us of a circumstance which we h[illegible] a late eminent physician of this city [illegible] tion. In a journey to the north, he [illegible] countered an elderly Indian, who [illegible] in his bad English, that he had been [illegible] of a tribe, and after laying claim to [illegible] lofty titles and glorious feats, end[illegible] saying, "Now give me a penny."—[illegible] Spec.

*Smuggling.*—On the 23d ult. a [illegible] board of a small vessel, in custody of [illegible] custom house officers of Charleston, [illegible] smuggling Coffee, was found to have [illegible] Small Pox. Proper measures were [illegible] by the Board of Health for the remo[illegible] the vessel, to prevent the spread of the [illegible] case. It is bad enough, (says the [illegible] Gazette,) to defraud the government [illegible] the duty on Coffee; but to smuggle and [illegible] pox into the country ought to be most [illegible] verely reprehended.—*ib.*

*Law of Patents.*—Under a late de[illegible] ion of the Supreme Court, all the p[illegible] heretofore repealed in the District C[illegible] will now be placed on the same gro[illegible] they stood previous to their repeal. [illegible] patent can be repealed without a ju[illegible] al, and all the proceedings of the [illegible] can be revised and corrected, if er[illegible] as in other cases.—*Pres. Inq.*

The Fredonia Censor, of March [illegible] states, that on the 25th of that month [illegible] Scott, a deputy sheriff of Warren [illegible] Penn. went to the house of Jacob [illegible] for the purpose of arresting him [illegible] charge of perjury. Hook refused [illegible] with him, and Mr. Scott procured [illegible] to assist him to take Hook. It [illegible] the evening when the party reached [illegible] house. Hook desired them to keep [illegible] and told the party that if they enter[illegible] would be the death of them. The [illegible] then pushed in the door. Hook fi[illegible] gun loaded with several slugs, th[illegible] which passed through the arm of [illegible] G. Sherman, and entered the body of [illegible] Wallace, who instantly fell dead. [illegible] the Deputy Sheriff, saved his life by [illegible] ling when he pushed the door in. The [illegible] fender was taken the next morning [illegible] which time he was ignorant of having [illegible] led Wallace. Hook is an old back[illegible]

Gov. Yates, of New-York, like [illegible] Woodbury, of New-Hampshire, in [illegible] than a year of political life, seems [illegible] out-lived his popularity. The new [illegible] didate for Governor in N. York, [illegible] Young, is said to be in favor of Mr. [illegible] for President.—*Bost. Palladium.*

The serious quarrel between Gov[illegible] Lumley and the inhabitants of [illegible] continued to be as violent as ever. [illegible] strange that the British Gove[illegible] should send him a second time to [illegible] land, and that he should consent to [illegible] *Phila. Inq.*

Between sixty and seventy religi[illegible] riodical works are published in the U[illegible] States and Canada.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1824.

The Editor of the "Mercury" (Hartford) in allusion to the late letter which appeared in the Middlesex Gazette, signed by Geo. H. Richards says, "From the commencement of our political career up to the present period, we have been the firm supporters of Republican men and Republican measures. During the most trying period of our political history—when federalism, with an iron-handed despotism, contemplated the destinies of the State, and when every republican, who dared avow himself such, was proscribed and denounced—when trials for libels was the order of the day—and "the greater the truth, the greater the libel"—this paper, almost alone and unaided, sustained "the unequal conflict." In this political contest, which has resulted in a triumphant victory, and acquired for the state her just station in the bright constellation of the Union, we had well-nigh suffered shipwreck. The little pittance which years of industry had secured to us, without scarcely the semblance of a trial, was wrested from us, and ourselves barely escaped imprisonment. But this persecution, instead of dampening our ardor, gave additional incitement to vigilance, and added firmness to patriotism. From that time to the present we have continued laboring in the good cause, and feel unconscious of having been guilty of the most trifling divergement from the true centre of our political sun. The threats and denunciations of our enemies have not produced the slightest aberration, and the promises of reward, held out by political knaves at this hour of the day, will never induce us to barter our principles, or to support men for office who seek to rise by bribery & corruption. This George H. Richards himself well knows, for he has tested our integrity, and found us incorruptible. He knew therefore, when he penned the letter below, that he was guilty of an infamous libel upon our character.

It was not the paltry consideration which the publishing the laws of the U. States held out, that prevented our espousing the cause of Mr. Crawford. No! our predilections have ever been in favor of *John Q. Adams*, and we have never doubted but that the suffrages of this great republic would call him to preside over its destinies. For this high station we conceive him to be pre-eminently qualified. His commanding talents, his stern integrity, his inflexible patriotism, have ever had the noblest objects for their exercise, the welfare, the prosperity, and the honor of his country. A life devoted to the public service, a combination of qualities which fit their possessor for the highest political honors deserve, and will receive an ennobling recompence from that people whose interests and whose glory have ever been dearer to his heart than individual aggrandizement.

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It appears, by a notice in a New-York paper, that the model of a machine (invented by a Mr. Hoxie of Hudson,) to propel vessels on the ocean without either wind or steam, is exibiting at the Tontine Coffee House. Its object is to convert the tremendous power of the rolling ocean into a propelling operation, and, it is said, nautical men believe in its practicability. An application has been made to Congress for a grant of the exclusive privilege for 28 years; and the subject is now before the Committee on the Judiciary.

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*Curt before the Horse.*—A Baltimore paper denominates the following, as the Presidential "People's Ticket"—ANDREW JACKSON, for President, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for Vice President.

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*Massachusetts Election.*—Gov. Eustis is probably re-elected by a majority of about 4000 votes. Returns from 259 towns, give Eustis 38,454; Lathrop, 32,013—a net republican gain of 417.

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*New-Hampshire Election.*—Mr. Morrill has 14,788 votes for Governor, Mr. Woodbury, the present incumbent, 11397, and Mr. Smith 2,977—scattering 447—so that 34 votes are wanting to make a choice.

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In Virginia there are 35 newspapers. Of these Mr. Crawford has 3, Mr. Adams 6, Mr. Clay 2, and Gen. Jackson 1. The rest are equivocal, save one; the Editor of which says his *press* is in favor of Mr. Crawford, but that *he himself* is in favor of Mr. Adams. In New York there are 135 newspapers, 10 of which are in favor of Mr. Crawford, and 125 against him.

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The Eastern Star, printed at Machias, Maine, has declared in favor of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency. [The only acquisition to his cause for a long time.]

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*Improved Patent Horse Checker.*—A citizen of Virginia has secured a Patent for an improved bridle, which he has invented, and with which, the most untractable hard mouthed horse can be easily governed, and prevented from running, rearing, or kicking. This is effected by drawing his nose close to his breast, pinching both ears tight, and stopping his breath for a moment. In harness, it draws the blinds completely over his eyes. This bridle is said to be as cheap, and more ornamental, than common bridles.

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FOR THE COURIER.

Methinks, it were an easy leap,
To pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon;
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honor by the locks;
So he, that doth redeem her thence, might wear,
Without corrival, all her dignities.
*Shakspeare.*

Whether the present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace, be the best ever offered to the people of the state of Connecticut, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. The state legislature, acting as it does, upon the lights they receive only by persons interested in appointments of particular favorites, cannot but be led astray, respecting the character and capability of many of the candidates for those offices. Without adverting in any measure, to the improved policy of our state government, since the late memorable political revolution, I would simply ask, are all our present justices of the peace, in the aggregate, or individually, men of the soundest and most discriminating judgment that we possess? Far be it from me to detract from the general proceedings of our legislature, but I must regret extremely the carelessness, or indifference with which our legislatures have appointed men to the most responsible offices in our community. Offices, by the inability attending some of the holders, degraded to a mere farce, and jeopardizing the rights and liberties of our citizens. That our ablest and most judicious men are not elevated to these places of trust, (emolument out of the question,) is a melancholy fact. How many instances, in reviewing the country do we see of men of enlightoned, not to say libgral views, "dropped," according to the common phrase, and men of inferior talent, judgment, and education, as well as general knwledge, appointed in their places? Are not many of our justice courts degraded in point of dignity and decorum? That they have been so in a degree, in other times, is lamentably the case; but tan there be no alteration for the better, at present? How many are the instances of petty retainers treating a court with contempt,—even giving outrageous abuse? And for what? Because it cannot command, on account of its sensible inferiority, that respect which is its due. Have we not justices of the peace among us, who cannot make out a legible writ, and according to the form of law, without the aid of the statute book and an amanuensis? Look about, and you will see by far too many. Connecticut has heretofore been famous for the general dispensation of knowledge among all classes of her community: but let a discriminating stranger inspect some of our petty courts—Would not the dignity of office appear as contemptible as that of the Pennsylvania justice, who, when he had married a couple, said in his eloquent peroration, "and now I pronuns ye pe one flesh and one peaf;" and then clapping the smiling groom on the shoulder, "vell Hans, vhere ish mine tollar?"

What enlightened citizen of Connecticut will believe that we have commissioners of the peace divested of all moral principle whatever? Others, when requested to acknowledge a deed, gravely ask the writer of it to "hold up his hand and take the oath"! Of another, who administers to a grand-juryman the oath of surveyor of highways! Such things are too bad even in our western territories.—Other instances might be added of inability to call and adjourn a court; and many more things highly repugnant to regularity and order. And how many instances do we continually see, even in the very presence of officers who have sworn to keep the peace and protect the community from outrage, the most disgraceful conduct and language—drunkenness, and almost riot too; and their mouths are not opened—is it fear, apathy, or what is it keeps them from their duty? That the fact exists, is sufficient, and it is also alarming.

By managing matters in this way, many good farmers, mechanics, and merchants are spoiled in making poor justices—yet from this class mostly, I would wish they should be chosen: but let them be the best and most intelligent men we have: in that, and that way only, can the officers become respectable.

Were justices of the peace chosen by the people of the towns wherein they reside, for a certain term of years, and eligible still longer, as is the case in some of our states, there might possibly be an improvement. The people would then have a decided privilege in choosing for themselves what the legislature now gratuitously do for them. The intrigues of designing men & office-seekers would be in a considerable degree thwarted, and the abuses of bad men silenced. That a reformation is necessary, I think no enlightened citizen will attempt to deny; nor do I by these remarks mean to insinuate that by far the majority are not men of liberal and enlightened views, men who do honor to their office and to the community; but even a minority of the opposite should not remain. Much as I love the proceedings of my own party, in many of their proceedings, I cannot but reprobate the system of lifting up every noisy demagogue into office, because *he for* once in his life happened to be on the right side.

*COMMON SENSE.*

## Married,

In this city, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr GRINDALL RAWSON, late of Providence, to Miss DERUSIA CONNELL.

In New-York, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Romeyn, Mr. WM. F. BUTTERWORTH, to Miss HARRIET A. LITTLE, daughter of Jonathan Little, Esq.

At Volantown, on the 1st inst. by Jas. Alexander, Esq. STERRY KINNEY, Esq. to Miss ABBY ROBINS.

At New-London, on the 4th inst. Mr. FELIX DURREE, to Miss BETSEY DENISON, both of this city.

## Died,

In this city on the 9th inst. ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq. aged 80 years.

In this city, on the 10th inst. an infant Son of Mr. Thomas Kinney.

At Windham, on the 1st inst. WAIT, son of Mr. Wait Stoddard, aged 1 year:—On the 7th inst. Mr. JOSEPH PALMER, aged 87 years.—*An honest man.*

At Stonington, on the 9th inst. Deacon JOSHUA PENDLETON, of this town, aged 80 years.

Dea. Pendleton lived beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—he died triumphing over the fell conqueror death, and in the full faith of a blessed immortality.

*Communicated.*

## MARINE LIST.

April 7—Sailed, *sloop Young Phenix, Ashby, Hartford; schr. Concord, Prentis, New-Haven.*

8—*sip. Adeline, Bacon, Nantucket.*

Arrived, *sip. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

9—*sloop Albion, Barker, Providence.*

Sailed, *sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

Arrived, *sloop Eliza, Burns, Philadelphia; slp. Mary, Weldon, Hartford.*

10—Sailed, *sloop Driver, Williams, Albany.*

Arrived, *slp. Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

12—Sailed, *sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; slp. Mary, Weldon, Hartford.*

13—*slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

## MASONIC.

An adjourn'd convocation of Franklin Chapter Royal Arch Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested.

F. PRENTICE, *Sec'y.*

*Norwich, April 14, 1824.*

## *Mr. S. Phelps*

INFORMS his friends, that he will commence his 4th quarter of Tuition, on Monday, the 3d of May next, in the same room he now occupies.

His friends are invited to call and see the school, on Friday 23d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Also, would inform the Ladies of this vicinity, that he intends opening a morning school, principally for the purpose of improvement in the art of Penmanship. Commence 6 o'clock A. M. If any other hour of the day would be more convenient, or any other branch required, arrangements can be made for the accommodation of those who shall wish to attend.

The members of the *Chelsea Association for the Improvement of Sacred Music* are requested to meet at CONCERT HALL on Tuesday 20th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Gentlemen desirous of improving in the theory or the practice of the Flute, Violin, Clarinet, Bassviol Bassoon, &c. or who wish to form themselves into a society for practice for personal gratification, are invited to meet at the above named place, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at eight o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making some arrangements which may conduce to the mutual enjoyment of the lovers of music.

*April 13.* 2—

*Seminary for Young Ladies.*

## MRS. HAYDEN

WILL continue her School at Chelsea, where will be taught the following branches:

Reading, Spelling and Definitions. Writing, and various kinds of Needle-work, for $3.

Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry, $3.

Drawing Maps, Shading with crayons, and the art of making print and flowers of wax, $4.

Painting on paper, silk, and velvet, also, Oil Painting & Embroidery, $6.

Next Term commences May 3d.

*April 14, 1824.* 3w—2—

## New School.

## MR. PALMER,

HAS taken the School-Room adjoining the House of Major S. Hubbard, at which place he, on the first Tuesday of May, will open a School, and teach the following studies, viz. *Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, History, Rhetoric, Geography, English Grammar, & Mathematics.* No Scholar under six years of age will be admitted.

Tuition, (including Room rent,) $2 50 per quarter.

N. B.—The subscriber (after having for some length of time, had the superintendency of a school of one hundred and forty scholars,) hopes he will not be considered altogether unacquainted with his profession.

*Norwich, April 13.* 2—

## Two or three Boarders

CAN be accommodated. Inquire of *R. COOLEY*, at the House of Mrs. KING. *April 13.*

## MISS MANSFIELD,

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of Fashionable

## Millinery

AND

## FANCY GOODS,

*Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk*

## HATS,

*With a variety of*

## Trimmings,

Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.

*Norwich, April 13.* 6w2—

## Military Goods.

## E. H. MANSFIELD

has received a Spring supply of

Swords, Muskets, Epaulettes, Plumes, Lace, Cords, Plates, Swivels, &c.

ALSO—BASS & SNARE

## DRUMS.

*April 13.* 2—

## New Store.

## *Wm. G. Johnson*

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of *Mr. John Lathrop* in Water-street, Norwich Landing where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

## Groceries,—*Very cheap*

*April 13, 1824.* 2—

## CABINET

AND

## *Chair Making.*

## M. & R. AVERY,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the shop recently occupied by Capt. Park Avery, where they have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

## Cabinet FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

*Of every description.*

IN THE NEWEST STYLE

Persons wanting any article in their line, will find it for their advantage to call.

## Wanted Immediately,

A smart active lad, as an apprentice to the above business.

*Preston, (Poquetannuck,) April 13, 1824.* 2—

*At a Town Meeting legally warned and held at Lebanon, on the 5th day of April, 1824.*

THE Town voted to petition the General Assembly, to be held at New-Haven in May next, to be annexed to the County of New-London. Attest,

ANDERSON MARTIN, *Town-Clk.*

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that such Petition will be presented for the purpose aforesaid.

Attest,

W. T. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

*Lebanon, April 10, 1824.* 2w2—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for all persons having claims against the estate of *ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq.* late of Norwich, deceased, to present the same to *Joseph Huntington and Charles P. Huntington*, Executors to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law

*Norwich, April 12, 1824.* 2—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 6th day of April, 1824.*

Present, *John Baldwin, Esq.* Judge.

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the creditors of *TIMOTHY E. CHAPLIN*, late of the town of Chaplin, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the office of said Judge, in said Windham, on the first day of May, 1824, at 9 o'clock, A. M. then and there to shew reasons if, any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court. Attest, [2]

JOHN BALDWIN, JR. *Clerk.*

## *Ranaway,*

FROM the subscriber in the night after the 5th inst. an indented boy, named

LORENZO DOW MITCHEL,

18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, thick set, and is remarkably fond of cartering in Pen Knives, Jews-harps, &c. I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harbering, or employing said boy on penalty of the law.

JABEZ BACKUS.

*Bozrah, April 10, 1824.* 4w2

## NEW *Spring Goods.*

## E. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER Goods, which he will sell as cheap as some that BOAST of selling cheaper than their neighbors, and many articles lower than he was ever enabled to offer them. He has therefore only to request the Purchasers of

## Dry Goods

to call and examine his, before they purchase elsewhere.

A PART IS AS FOLLOWS:

A large and elegant assortment of

## Printed Cambrics

AND

## JACONET MUSLINS,

and

## Real London Chintzes,

of various kinds and qualities—of the most fashionable patterns, and warranted fast colors.

British Furniture Chintzes and common Calicoes.

Black & Colored Gros de Naples.

Black Sarcenet and Sinchews.

Stout black India Levantines.

## PLAID LUSTRINES,

of elegant patterns, with a variety of other SILKS.

Black & Col'd Figured and Plain NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES.

Fine undressed British Shirtings and Sheetings.

Irish Linen and Long Lawn.

A large assortment of Cambric Gingham and Gingham Robes.

A great variety of Muslin Robes, ☞ *Cheap.*

6, 7, and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere

## SHAWLS.

Long Cashmere, Merino and Velveteen do.

A superb assortment of Cashmere, Velveteen, & Fancy Silk, Gauze, & Zelia Handkfs. and Scarfs, rich patterns,

4-4 black, white, and scarlet Merino HANDKFS.

A great variety of corded & figured

## Cambrics and Muslins.

Cheap and plain figured India Book, Swiss and Mull Mull Muslins.

A large assortment Sarcenet, Jaconet, and other Cambrics.

Furniture Cambrics and other DIMOTIES.

Elegant Garniture and Gauze

## RIBBONS.

Bobbinet and Thule LACE.

Elegant Thread Laces.

A large assortment of GLOVES.

Cotton and Silk Stockings.

GRAPE LIS.

Black, White, Pink, & Strawd Col'd ITALIAN CRAPE.

Vestings of various kinds

CAROLINE PLAIDS.

White and Green Gauze Veils.

Marseilles Quilts. (Cheap.)

4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish Linen and Cotton Damask Diaper.

Russia ditto.

Flag, Bandanna, German and Black Silk Handkfs.

A variety of White & Fig'd Cravats.

Best quality Spool and Wire Cotton

## THREAD.

Floss Cotton. Linen Cambric.

Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Imitation do

BLACK BOMBAZINE, (Cheap.)

Black Circassian Gymp.

Silk Braids. Fins.

Shell and Mock Shell COMBS.

Blue and Yellow Nankins.

Cotton Apron Check, Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.

A large assortment of

## Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

☞ *Lower than ever.* ☜

ALSO,

A large assortment of

## Ladies' Leghorn Hats,

uncommonly white and smooth, and at a much lower price than last season

*Norwich, April 13, 1824.* 2—

## Leghorn Gipseys, etc.

BLACK and White Gipseys, Men's & Boy's Leghorn Hats. Also, a variety of fashionable goods, received by the last Packets from N. York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *RIBBONS, LACES, &c. &c. &c*

For sale by the subscriber, as cheap at least, as his neighbors.

ERASTUS COIT.

*April 13.* 2—

## Cheap Calicoes.

## *Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE RECEIVED

A package of 50 pieces

## Handsome Calicoes,

Warranted strong, which they are selling rapidly at 10d *per yard.*

April 13. 2—

## ROCHESTER FLOUR & Dexter's best LIME,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber.

9 boxes fresh ORANGES, to be sold at a bargain.

60 Park Hasse.

*CASH for green CALF SKINS*

JOHN LATHROP.

*"A Rowland for your Oliver,"*

OR

*"Tit for Tat."*

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

WE noticed in the last week's Courier, a very pompous Advertisement from a neighboring firm, in which they assure the public, their goods shall be sold at *less prices* than at any other store in Norwich. This is, in our opinion, rather straining the point, and can be taken in no other light than as a challenge to other Merchants; and considering ourselves implicated, we, in reply, assure the public that if they will find out those *less prices*, and they have any reference to goods in our possession, we will deduct, on sure, from the said *less prices* beforementioned, an amount, which shall make it an inducement for all who are wishing to purchase, to give us a call. In the articles of BOOTS & SHOES, it is true, we can stand no competition—as we do not, and shall not interfere with the Manufacturers, while they keep so good an assortment as may now be found at the different "*Shoe Stores*" in this place; but in what is generally termed "Dry Goods," we shall not allow any one to undersell us.

We "*have opened*, the last week,"

"1 Case,"

## "CONTAINING"

8 pieces super Domestic Tow Cloth, *very cheap.*

ALSO,

## JUST RECEIVED,

A variety of articles, among which, may be mentioned,

Ladies' Silk Hose, 4s. 6d per pair,

Book Muslin Ruffs, 6d. each,

Drab Cotton Cassimere, 1s. per yard,

Light Striped Ginghams, 9d. per yard; Zelia Handkfs. 1s. each,

Elegant Black French Levantine, 4s. 9d per yard, &c. &c.

Which, added to the Goods before on hand, makes, we believe, "the largest stock" and the handsomest assortment "of Dry Goods ever offered for sale in this place," which we will sell at a very small advance from cost, and which we invite purchasers to call and examine, not in the least fearing a comparison with other Goods.

Country Merchants, wishing to replenish their stock, may also find it an object to call, and persons buying by the piece may be supplied very low.

"Any articles wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice."

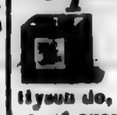
We shall again CONCLUDE by adding, that our business shall always be conducted on as fair a scale as possible.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*Norwich, April 14, 1824.* 3w2—

FOR SALE BY

## *Ripley & Waldo,*



20 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

10 catty boxes Young Hyson do,

4 quarter chests Bohea do.

25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,

70 do. New Rum, prime quality,

3 pipes French Brandy,

1 do. Holland Gin,

14 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,

20 boxes Bloom Raisins,

10 kegs Malaga do.

50 drums Fresh Figs,

2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,

12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,

2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,

2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,

6 boxes Smoking Pipes,

10 doz. Hair Sieves,

100 gross Bottle Corks,

10 doz. Junk Bottles,

100 pair English Trace Chains,

15 tons Swedes Iron,

10 do. English Iron, assorted sizes,

8 do. Old Sable Iron,

2 tons Swedes Steel,

1800 lbs. German Steel,

1200 do. Naylor and Landerman's Cast Steel, assorted from ½ to 1½ inches square,

50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,

100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass,

40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12, to 12 by 16 do.

500 lbs. Sheet Copper,

200 do do. Brass,

10 cwt. do. Lead, [4w2—



## 16 barrels Rochester FLOUR

For sale by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*Norwich, April 13, 1824.* 2—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

We understand, among other numerous Caucuses held in different parts of our country, one has lately been held in a clandestine way, in a certain City, not more than a hundred miles from here:—The following account of which has been given us by a correspondent:

### CAUCUS IN RADICAL TIMES.

In era old ere time began
To wheel his swift career,
When nature nothing knew of man,
And all was chaos here;

Old Satan called his legions,
From all his fiery regions,
To counsel there 'gainst Heaven's imperial State;—
All who began the trial
With Moloch and Belial,
"*In close recess and secret conclave sat*"
So has a mighty poet said,
Now slumbering among the dead.

And ever since that one of old,
When sinking [illegible] made men bold,
To desperation driven;
The fashion always it has been,
For some few days to intervene
The meeting and decree between,
And general notice given.

But times are altered much at present,
The cross has triumphed o'er the crescent,
The Spanish King is *convalescent*,
His western subjects free!
And Europe's Holy great Alliance
To liberty has bid defiance,
And on the face of light and Science
Established Tyranny!

And Caucus too has changed his tune;
No more in hall or bright saloon
The radicals do meet;
But Crawford's rotten cause to save,
His minions all objections waive
To Caucus in the *Street!*
From Washington City the fever has taken
To keep up a man who is almost forsaken,
And each one is busy in "saving his bacon,"
For since radical funds are so *terribly* shaken,
Proceedings are wonderful fleet.

And now a solemn tale I'll tell,
A tale that ne'er was told before;
Of famous things which late befel
Within a "[illegible] *** ***** Store!"

The people saw the morning light—
Beneath the porch the banner flew,
A victory handkerchief or so;—
And only certain people knew
And those were only fit to know—
But what it was for sale.
And so it was—but yet I trow—
The why and wherefore—What & how
Were only known to few
That met there in the night,
To help their cause so frail.

The night came on & the lamps were lit,
And the rain came spattering down;
And many a good and worthy cit—
And some from out of town
Came drabbling to this meeting
Where Red and Red were greeting,
And such a meagre looking crew
No bard or painter ever drew!

The roll was call'd and the doors were clos'd,
They straight to business then proceeded,
And soon they found (as they suppos'd,)
Two representatives were needed
At the next annual election,
Who were a pattern of perfection,
At least, by *Caucus laws*,
The last assembly men were not
Considered there as worth a groat;—
It settled was one fault they had,
And commented extremely bad
That people should be so inclin'd
To tell at certain times their mind,
And say, just what they thought!
Then quickly & determined was,
To keep alive their *noble* cause,
The last year's delegates should yield
To Caucus power th' election field!

Next, straightway nominated were,
Two Radicals, known every where
As men of &c. &c.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The votes were carried & written down,
"At a meeting held by ****** Town,
Wherein we humbly nominate
Such, and such, each a candidate,
Et cetera and so forth"—
"Hurrah for Caucus!" then they cried,
"On factions Hobby-horse we ride
Through South and East and North!"
Aloft their tattered hats they swung,
Reserve was from his centre slung,
And all about the room they flung;
And many a strain was said and sung,
Till filled with noise the *shanty* rung,
While some with animation stung,
Forgot their age and felt quite young,
And still to Crawford closer clung.
And what is strange, so many strung
Together of ev'ry age and tongue,
Should so in union be hung,
In these strange wondrous times we live among!

Now softly one unbarr'd the door,
To see the "coast was clear;"
Another squatted to the floor
(Such things he'd often done before,)
To know what he could hear.
But out of danger were their heads,
For honest folks were in their beds.

Then in the storm of rain and hail,
They scamper'd out like rogues from jail,
And what *bad humor* went there.
The rest, I know not what they did,
For they were in the darkness hid,
And went "*the Lord knows where!*"

The same came out of his "*** ***** Store,"
Where Caucus had attended,
He turned about and he locked his door,
And then the Caucus ended!

PINDAR JUNIOR.

---

## NEW FIRM,
AND
## NEW GOODS.
### JOHN KINNEY & CO.

HAVE just returned from New-York with

**Twenty-five packages**
FRESH IMPORTED
**New and Fashionable GOODS,**

which they are now opening, and which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super Caroline Plaids, high colored 2s 6d per yard,
Fancy Light and Dark Prints of various patterns and various prices,
Mezotinto, Grecian Fancy, Zephyr, French Zephyr, seven colored Zephyr, Jackonett and Furniture

**PRINTS.**

Muslinetts and Printed Muslins, Jubilee Cords, Corded Cambrics, Waterloo Check, Cross Bar'd, Cross Bar'd & Fig'd. Fig'd & plain Jaconett, Fig'd and plain Book, Fig'd & Plain Leno, Fig'd & Plain Mullmull, Fig'd and Plain Swiss, and a variety of other Fig'd and Plain

**MUSLINS.**

Dark, Light, and Black and white Cambric Ginghams; Gingham and Muslin Robes of various patterns; a large assortment of gold end and other Shirtings; Waltham and other Sheetings; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Russia Sheetings; Russia Diapers; Birdseye Diapers; Furniture and Cambric Dimoties; white and striped Jeans; Tabby, Silk, and Manchester Velvets; Bang-up-Cord, a fashionable and excellent article for Gentlemen's pantaloons; Norwich Crape, black and white Lisse Crapes; black, white, pink, green, blue, and straw-col'd Italian

**CRAPES.**

Nankin and Canton CRAPES.
Crape Dresses, Crape Shawls and Crape HDKFS.
Fancy & Mourning Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Zelia, Bandanna, Flagg, German Flagg, Cotton Flagg, Madras, Linen Cambric, Imitation Linen Cambric, Levantine, Canton, Barouge, & Eclipse

**HDKFS.**

Black Florentine, and Black Fig'd Silk Hdkfs. excellent and elegant for Gentlemen's CRAVATS.
Gentlemen's Cotton white and Fig'd, and Imitation Linen CRAVATS.
Fig'd and Plain India and French Levantines, black and col'd.
Black, white, and col'd Fig'd Gros de Naples.
Black and col'd Sinchews.
Black and col'd Florences; black and col'd Sarsnets; black and col'd, fig'd and plain SILK VESTINGS.
Washington fig'd Silk Vesting, an elegant and fashionable article.
Marseilles and Valencia Vestings.
Merino Square and Long Shawls; Cashmere Square and Long do. and black & col'd Silk Shawls.
Cotton do.; Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Yellow Nankins; Green Gauze Veils, with fig'd Borders.
Black and white Silk fig'd Laces.
Black and white Thule do.
Black and col'd Bombazettes; Bombazines; Durant.
Rattinetts; Linen & Cotton Apron Checks.
Linen and Cotton Tickings.
5-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Table Linens.
6-4 and 8-4 Table Cottons.
Cotton Cassimeres; Oil Cloths; Domestic Calicoes.
Black and brown Linens; Worsted and Cotton SUSPENDERS.
Webb's Patent Silk and Cotton do.
Brown Linen Cambric, for Ladies' Bonnets.
Gentlemens' mixed, white, & black worsted Hose. do. Cotton do.
Ladies' black & white, silk and cotton do.
Gentlemens' black and white Silk do.
Ladies' white, black, and slate col'd Cotton and worsted do.
Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, of all kinds and all prices.
Elegant Fancy Silk Cords; Cotton Cords; Lacetts; Elastics; Tapes; Bobbins; Stay Tapes; Gymps; Ribbons; Pins; Pearl, Thread, Gilt, Silk Coat, & Habit Silk

**Buttons.**

White and col'd Furniture Lace; Silk Braids; large and small Pins; black and col'd Galloons; Elegant Gauze Ribbons; Spool, Wire, & Gray's Thread; Spool, Wire, and Gray's Floss.
Indispensables; Purses; Needle Cases, with Needles enclosed.
Large and small SHELL COMBS.
Large and small Horn do.
Fine and Superfine Ivory do.
Pocket and Dressing do.
Carpet, Shoe, and Quality Bindings.
Cologne Water; Trunks; Silk & Cotton

**UMBRELLAS.**

Parasols; Boot Webbing; Froggs; Cotton Ferrets; Beads, &c. &c.

*ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT of*

**Broadcloths and Cassimeres,**

Of every color of the rainbow, and some that can claim no relation to any color.
A great variety of Flannels, Sattinets, Paddings, Tilleting, Buckram, Floor Cloth Baize, Green Cloth Table Covers, &c.

—ALSO—

a few LEGHORN HATS, as cheap as can be expected, considering the price of labor where they were manufactured, and the expense of getting them here, &c. &c.

ALSO,
TWO PIECES OF
**Ingrain Carpeting,**
*at a fair price, &c. &c.*

Like some of our neighbors, we dislike particulars, therefore we shall conclude by requesting the public to call and see Goods at lower prices than they have ever been offered them, in this or any other place in the state.

(CONCLUDED.)

*April 7, 1824.* 9w—

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## 10 PACKAGES
*French, British, India, German & Italian*
**FRESH IMPORTED**
## Dry Goods,
Making a splendid assortment of
**Staple & Fancy Articles,**
MANY OF WHICH ARE
ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,
*Received by the last Packets,*
AND NOW OPENING BY
**Huntington and Ripley,**

Which they offer their customers at very reduced prices, for CASH.

Superfine Black, Blue, & Fancy Colored
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
*Unusually Cheap.*
India & French Plain & Figured Black

**LEVANTINES.**

Ditto Black Satin do.
Black and Col'd. Plain and Figured GROS DE NAPLES.
**Green Lustrings & Levantines.**
Black Sinchews, Sarcenetts & Marceline.
Elegant Plaid, Stripe & various other col'd

**SILKS.**

4-4 Scarlet French CALICOES—a new and splendid article.
Light Fancy Print do.
Fig'd Muslins & Printed Cambrics—new style.
Two Blue, Blue & White, Fancy Print and

**Furniture Calicoes,**
[a great variety.]

Victory Robes, Plain & Figured Cambrics & Jackonett Muslins. Jubilee Cord.
Plain and Fig'd Swiss, real India & Imitation Mull Mull and Book

**MUSLINS.**

Plaid and Stripe Ginghams.
Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Thread Lace do. do. new patterns.
4-4 Silk & Bobbinett Lace, for Veils.
Bobinett and Silk Lace Veils.
Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Brown Linen Cambric, and Grass Cloth *for Ladies Bonnets.*
7-4, 8-4, & 9-4 Irish TABLE LINEN, ☞ very cheap.☜
Russia and 4-4 Irish DIAPER.
Black Circassian and Black Bombazine, [Cheap.]
Tollinett, Circassian, Marseilles & Plain and figured SILK VESTINGS.
Jackonet and figured Silk CRAVATS. Dandy do.
Elegant Plain and Figured Gauze.
Plain and Satin, Garniture, and a great variety of other RIBBONS.
1 Case Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Black & White Silk HOSE & GLOVES.
Ladies' Black and Colored Horse Skin, Beaver, Kid, Limerick, Castor, Medallion, and Gentlemen's Colored Buckskin, Beaver, Castor, Dogskin, Horseskin, and Kid

**GLOVES.**

7-8, and 4-4 Scotch Linen Bed Tick.
7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, & 6-4 Sheetings.
Flag, Bandanna, and German Silk HDKFS.
Real and Imitation Madras, Cotton Flag, Bandanna, and a great variety Hdkfs. and SHAWLS.
Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Crape Long 7-4 square. Shawls,
Silk and Cotton Velvets.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black and Colored French and Italian CRAPES.
White and Blue Crape Lis.
Piping Cords, Gimp, Tapes, &c.
Horn and Shell Combs.
4-4 Imitation and Merino Hdkfs.
Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls, an elegant assortment.
1 Case Elegant LEGHORN GIPSEYS, White and Smooth.
Persons in want of this article, will find it for their advantage to call soon.
1 Bale English Ingrain CARPETING, handsome patterns, very cheap.

**DOMESTIC GOODS,**
of every description, unusually cheap.
(*To be continued.*)

March 24, 1824. 103—

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**MARCH 24.**
NEW AND ELEGANT
## SPRING GOODS.
## ERASTUS COIT,

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually* CHEAP—VIZ:

RICH colors and patterns Gros de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence, and other

**SILKS,**

A large assortment of English and French fashionable

**CALICOES,**
Style for 1824,
CANTON AND ITALIAN
**CRAPES,**
(*of various colors,*)

White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelia and Velusteen *Hdkfs.*
Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.
Elegant Bobinett and other Laces,
German and India Flag Hdkfs.
Figured & Twilled black Silk do.
Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves,
Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings,
One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard,
Extra Superfine Black and Blue

**BROAD CLOTHS,**
**Cassimeres & Satinetts**
[*Very Cheap.*]

Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c. are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

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*French, Canton, and British*
## GOODS.
**Huntington & Rhodes,**

NO. 100 Maiden Lane, N. York. have just received, and offer for sale by the package or piece, on favorable terms, 95 packages fresh imported Goods, comprising an extensive assortment, among which are the newest and choicest patterns of 7-8 and 9-8 Cambric and Jaconet fancy Prints; Two-blue chintz & light ground do.; White and printed London Marseilles Vestings; Fancy Seeds, sprig'd, jaconet & Swiss Muslins; Tamboured and plain book and mull do.; 4-4 and 6-4 jaconet and cambric do.; Cambric Ginghams; Gold-end Shirtings; Jet black Bombazines; Rhodes Bombazetts; A large assortment of Irish Linens, whole and half pieces; Lawns, Diapers and Sheetings; Black Sinchews and Sarcenetts; Canton and Nankin Crapes assorted; Rich embroidered Crape Robes; Figured & plain black Levantines, all Nankin Silk; Levantine Handkfs.; Crape Shawls; Superior Company Choppas & Bandanoes; French Crapes, black, white, light blue, straw and green; Gros de Naples and Levantines in variety; Florences, Satins and Silk Vestings; Silk Stockings and Gloves, English and French; Rich figured Ribbons in great variety; Plain & fringed satin and taffeta Ribbons, almost every sort; Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.; Linen Cambrics and Hdkfs; Gauze & Fancy Silk Hdkfs. in variety, newest styles; Gold-end, retord and common Tapes, Bobbins; Women's black and assorted kid and horse skin Gloves; Superior & common gilt coat & vest Buttons; Holt's Thread, Clark's Spool Thread, Floss Cotton, &c. 3m4—

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THE undersigned being appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of

*Maj. NATHAN PETERS,*

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent—Give notice, that six months from this date, are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the commissioners will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the first Saturday in June and September next, to receive claims.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Comr's*
J. W. KINNEY, }
*Norwich, March 22.* 104—

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BY permission of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, I shall sell a Farm containing about sixty-five acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn and Corn-House thereon, situated in Preston, near the brick yards: a convenient situation for a person acquainted with making brick—a Lot of about ten acres adjoining, containing abundance of Clay of the first quality, can be had if desired, with the above. Also a Lot in the Cedar Swamp in Groton, containing about ten acres. For farther information and terms, apply to LUCY KIMBALL, *Guardian of Abby B. Kimball, William S Kimball, and Lucy H. Kimball.*

Preston, March 9, 1824. 6w101

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of March, A. D.* 1824.

Present. JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. NAOMI CHAPMAN,*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Denison Palmer, Esq. the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

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## Removal.
### H. COLTON.

HAS removed his Ware-Room to the Brick building adjoining the New Bank, where he offers for sale, a handsome assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture,**
TOGETHER WITH
**CHAIRS,**
of every description—a variety of
**Looking Glasses,**

of the newest patterns, and cheap for cash. Also a lot of Cherry, of superior quality.

*Norwich, March 30.* 3w'4—

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TO BE SOLD AT
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

A LOT of Land lying in Voluntown, about 26 Acres, one half ploughing & mowing, the other wood. It is part of the Farm formerly belonging to Eder Crandal, deceased. The day of sale will be Tuesday, the 20th of April, at the house of Capt. Samuel Robbins, of said Voluntown, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞A short credit will be given if desired, with good security.

GEO. DUNWORTH.
*Griswold, March 24, 1824.* 3w'4—

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## RIPLEY & WALDO,
OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,
3 tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London Dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
6 cwt. ground Letharage,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng. crown Glass,
3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme, from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
50 do. Winter & Summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
6 bbls. Maddar,
5 tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March 29.* '4—

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## Willis Gray & Co.
*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*
CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. **RUM,**
15 do. retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls. Mess Pork,
50 do. Virginia Flour,
10 do. Rochester do. superior for family use.
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
5000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March 31, 1824.* 04—

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## Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, which are offered for sale at a small advance, viz:—

St. Croix, Demarara & New Rum by the hhd —do. Molasses,
6 boxes Havana Brown and White Sugar,
6 bbls. Muscovado, Loaf & Lump do.; 1 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits, very fine flavor; Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Colmanar and Malaga Wines; 2 pipes Cognac Brandy; 1 bbl. very fine old Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Fresh Rice; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Mace; Ginger; 1 pot preserved Ginger Root; Spanish and American Segars; Table Salt in boxes; Bloom, Muscatel and Cask Raisins; Sperm and Tallow Candles; 2 tierces Peas; Clover Seed; Shovels; Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Merino Wool, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.
*March 30.* 104—

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## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Stock in Trade, to the Store formerly occupied by Dea. J. Douglass, in Plainfield Village, where he keeps constantly for sale, all kinds of

**Groceries, Medicines,**
Hardware, Crockery,
*English, French, and India*
PIECE GOODS,

All or any of which will be sold cheap for Cash, good Credit, or given in exchange for Country Produce.

J. S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 3w1—

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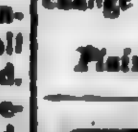

15 Chests Hyson Skin Tea, (first chop)
12 barrels Gin,
1000 pounds Philadelphia Lump Sugar, (very fine)
10 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
Just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*April 7, 1824.* 1—

---

## RAYMOND & SMITH

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next South of the New Bank, they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**
Of their own and New York Manufacture, the latest fashions.
—ALSO—
**MEN'S & BOY'S**
**FUR CAPS,**
AND
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
(Of every description,)

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

N. B.—Cash and the highest price paid for all kind of

**FURS.**

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 9

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NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Mr. *ASA PARKS*, late of Griswold, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DUNWORTH, Adm'r.
*March 24, 1824.* 3w

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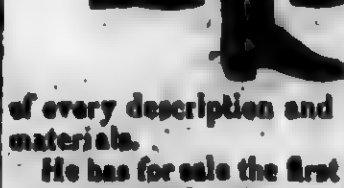
## B. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots & Shoes,**



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Hammers and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, Rasp and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.*

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## NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my Wife Barberry on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

CHRISTOPHER M. GREEN.
*Voluntown, March 27, 1824.*

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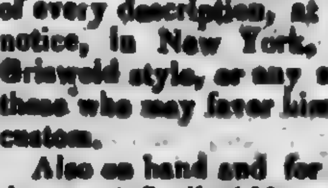
## Geo. D. Lawton

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an excellent quality of Morocco, Kid, and other Leather, and will manufacture Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots and Shoes**



of every description, at the shortest notice, in New York, Boston, or Griswold style, or any style to suit those who may favor him with their custom.

Also on hand and for sale, a few dozen pair Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes, of a superior quality, which he will sell as cheap or cheaper, for cash, than they can be bought elsewhere, of equal quality.—Likewise Boston Morocco and Kid Leather, Danvers Sole Leather, all of an excellent quality. Those that are wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, in Griswold, and see for themselves.

*March 16.* 8w100

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## Take Notice.

THE subscriber finds it expedient to close his *Field Gate*, and hereby forbids any person or persons from entering on, or passing over his Lot, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

B. LEE.
*Norwich, March 24, 1824.*

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**Quaker Garden Seeds.**

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.
*March 30, 1824.* 104—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 140[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1824. No. 3.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.


## MISS MANSFIELD,

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of Fashionable

**Millinery**

AND

**FANCY GOODS.**

*Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk*

**HATS,**

*With a variety of*

**Trimmings,**

Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.

*Norwich, April 13.* 6w2—

## Military Goods.

**E. H. MANSFIELD**

*Has received a Spring supply of*

**Swords, Muskets,**

Epaulettes, Plumes, Lace, *Cords, Plates, Swivels, &c.*

ALSO—BASS & SNARE

**DRUMS.**

*April 13.* 2—

## Cheap Calicoes.

*Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE RECEIVED

1 package of 50 pieces Handsome Calicoes,

*Warranted strong, which they are selling rapidly at 10d per yard.*

April 13. 2—

## New Store.

*Wm. G. Johnson*

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of *Mr. John Lathrop*, in Water-street, Norwich Landing where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

**Groceries,**—*Very cheap*

*April 13, 1824.* 2—

## ROCHESTER FLOUR & Dexter's best LIME,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber.

9 boxes fresh ORANGES. to be sold at a bargain.

60 Pork Hams.

*CASH for green CALF SKIN*

JOHN LATHROP

## Notice.

J. W. KINNEY having taken Mr. JOHN KINNEY into co partnership with him, the *Dry Good Business* will in future be carried on by them (at the old stand of J. W. Kinney) under the firm of *JOHN KINNEY & Co.*

J. W. KINNEY.
JOHN KINNEY.

*Norwich, March 12th 1824.* 1-

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Stock in Trade, to the Store formerly occupied by Dea. J. Douglass, in Plainfield Village, where he keeps constantly for sale, all kinds of

**Groceries, Medicines,**

Hardware, Crockery

*English, French, and India*

PIECE GOODS,

All or any of which will be sold cheap for Cash, good Credit, or given in exchange for Country Produce.

J. S. GLADDING.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 3w1—

## *Ranaway,*

FROM the subscriber in the night after the 5th inst. an indented Boy, named

LORENZO DOW MITCHEL,

18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, thick set, and is remarkably fond of bartering in Pen Knives, Jews-harps &c. I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harboring, or employing said boy on penalty of the law.

JABEZ BACKUS.

*Bozrah, April 10, 1824.* 3w2—

**JOB PRINTING**

*Executed with neatness and despatch*

AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW *Spring Goods.*

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER Goods, which he will sell as cheap as *some* that BOAST of selling cheaper than their neighbors, and many articles lower than he was ever enabled to offer them. He has therefore only to request the Purchasers of

**Dry Goods**

to call and examine his, before they purchase elsewhere.

A PART IS AS FOLLOWS:

A large and elegant assortment of

Printed Cambrics

AND

**JACONET MUSLINS,**

*and*

Real London Chintzes,

of various kinds and qualities—of the most fashionable patterns, and warranted fast colors.

British Furniture Chintzes and common Calicoes.

Black & Colored Gros de Naples.

Black Sarcenet and Sinchews.

Stout black India Levantines.

**PLAID LUSTRINGS,**

of elegant patterns, with a variety of other SILKS.

Black & Col'd Figured and Plain NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES.

Fine undressed British Shirtings and Sheetings.

Irish Linen and Long Lawn.

A large assortment of Cambric Gingham and Gingham Robes.

A great variety of Muslin Robes, ☞ *Cheap.*

6, 7, and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere

**SHAWLS.**

Long Cashmere, Merino and Velveteen do.

A superb assortment of Cashmere, Velveteen, & Fancy Silk, Gauze, & Zelia Handkfs. and Scarfs, rich patterns,

4-4 black, white, and scarlet Merino HANDKFS.

A great variety of corded & figured

**Cambrics and Muslins.**

Cheap and plain figured India Book, Swiss and Mull Mull Muslins.

A large assortment Sarcenet, Jaconet, and other Cambrics.

Furniture Cambrics and other DIMOTIES.

Elegant Garniture and Gauze

**RIBBONS.**

Bobbinet and Thule LACE.

Elegant Thread Laces.

A large assortment of GLOVES.

Cotton and Silk Stockings.

GRAPE LIS.

Black, White, Pink, & Strawd Col'd ITALIAN CRAPE.

Vestings of various kinds

CAROLINE PLAIDS.

White and Green Gauze Veils.

Marseilles Quilts (Cheap.)

4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish Linen and Cotton Damask Diaper.

Russia ditto.

Flag, Bandanna, German and Black Silk Handkfs.

A variety of White & Fig'd Cravats.

Best quality Spool and Wire Cotton

**THREAD.**

Floss Cotton. Linen Cambric.

Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Imitation do

BLACK BOMBAZINE. (Cheap.)

Black Circassian Gymp.

Silk Braids. Pins

Shell and Mock Shell COMBS.

Blue and Yellow Nankins.

Cotton Apron Check, Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.

A large assortment of

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

☞ *Lower than ever.* ☜

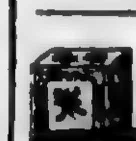
ALSO,

A large assortment of

**Ladies' Leghorn Hats,**

uncommonly white and smooth, and at a much lower price than last season.

*Norwich, April 13, 1824.* 2—



15 Chests Hyson Skin Tea, (first chop)
12 barrels Gin,
1000 pounds Philadelphia Lump Sugar. (very fine.)
10 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
Just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*April 7, 1824.* 1—

## Philadelphia Mill Saws,

6 and 6½ feet.

**Iron Hollow Ware,**

from Wareham.

American Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*April 6, 1824.* 1—

## MARCH 24. NEW AND ELEGANT SPRING GOODS.

**ERASTUS COIT,**

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually* CHEAP—VIZ:

RICH colors and patterns Gros de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence, and other

**SILKS,**

A large assortment of English and French fashionable

**CALICOES,**

Style for 1824,

CANTON AND ITALIAN

**CRAPES,**

(*of various colors,*)

White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelia and Velveteen *Hdkfs.*

Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.

Elegant Bobinett and other Laces.

German and India Flag Hdkfs.

Figured & Twilled black Silk do.

Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves.

Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,

Bombazines and Bombazetts,

Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings.

One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard.

Extra Superfine Black and Blue

**BROAD CLOTHS.**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts**

[*Very Cheap.*]

Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, *&c. &c.*

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c. are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

## FOR SALE BY *Ripley & Waldo,*

20 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do,
4 quarter chests Bohea do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
70 do. New Rum, prime quality,
3 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
12 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,
20 boxes Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs Malaga do.
50 drums Fresh Figs,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,
2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,
2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,
6 boxes Smoking Pipes,
10 doz. Hair Sieves,
100 gross Bottle Corks,
10 doz. Junk Bottles,
100 pair English Trace Chains,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
10 do. English Iron, assorted sizes,
3 do. Old Sable Iron,
2 tons Swedes Steel,
1800 lbs. German Steel,
1200 do. Naylor and Landersan's Cast Steel, assorted from ¼ to 1½ inches square,
50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails.
100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass.
40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12, to 12 by 16 do.
500 lbs. Sheet Copper,
200 do do. Brass,
10 cwt. do. Lead, [4w2—

## Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Groceries, which are offered for sale at a small advance, viz:—

St. Croix, Demarara & New Rum by the hhd—do. Molasses,

6 boxes Havana Brown and White Sugar,

6 bbls. Muscovado, Loaf & Lump do.; 1 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits, very fine flavor; Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe, Colmanar and Malaga Wines; 2 pipes Cognac Brandy; 1 bbl. very fine old Brandy; Holland and Country Gin; Fresh Rice; Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fresh and good; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Mace; Ginger; 1 pot preserved Ginger Root; Spanish and American Segars; Table Salt in boxes; Bloom, Muscatel and Cask Raisins; Sperm and Tallow Candles; 2 tierces Peas; Clover Seed; Shovels; Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Merino Wool, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

## *"A Rowland for your Oliver,"* OR *"Tit for Tat."*

**NEW ADVERTISEMENT.**

WE noticed in the last week's Courier, a very pompous Advertisement from a neighboring firm, in which they assure the public, their goods shall be sold at *less prices* than at any other store in Norwich This is, in our opinion, rather straining the point, and can be taken in no other light than as a challenge to other Merchants; and considering ourselves implicated, we, in reply, assure the public that if they will find out those *less prices*, and they have any reference to goods in our possession, we will deduct, on ours from the said *less prices* beforementioned, an amount, which shall make it an inducement for all who are wishing to purchase, to give us a call in the articles of BOOTS & SHOES it is true, we can stand no competition—as we do not, and shall not interfere with the Manufacturers while they keep so good an assortment as may now be found at the different "*Shoe Stores*" in this place; but in what is generally termed "Dry Goods," we shall not allow any one to *undersell* us.

We "*have opened*, the last week,"

**"1 Case,"**

**"CONTAINING"**

3 pieces super Domestic Tow Cloth, *very cheap.*

ALSO,

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A variety of articles, among which, may be mentioned,

Ladies' Silk Hose, 4s. 6d. per pair,

Book Muslin Ruffs, 6d. each,

Drab Cotton Cassimere, 1s. per yard,

Light Striped Ginghams, 9d. per yard: Zelia Handkfs. 1s. each,

Elegant Black French Levantine, 4s. 9d per yard, &c. &c.

Which, added to the Goods before on hand, makes, we believe, "the largest stock" and the handsomest assortment "of Dry Goods ever offered for sale in this place," which we will sell at a very small advance from cost, and which we invite purchasers to call and examine, not in the least fearing a comparison with other Goods.

Country Merchants, wishing to replenish their stock, may also find it an object to call, and persons buying by the piece may be supplied very low.

"Any articles wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice."

We shall again CONCLUDE by adding, that our business shall always be conducted on as fair a scale as possible.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*Norwich, April 14, 1824.* 3w2—

## Willis Gray & Co

*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. **RUM,**
15 do. retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls. Mess Pork,
50 do. Virginia Flour,
10 do. Rochester do. superior for family use.
4 tons Leaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
5000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March 31, 1824.* 04—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 182[illegible].* 46—

## MORE NEW GOODS.

**Huntington & Ripley,**

Have opened, the last week,

**1 CASE,**

Containing 70 demi ps. 4-4 Grass Bleach

**IRISH LINENS,**

4 ps. Porter Sheeting,

Russia Duck, for Sackings,

Two Blue and Blue and White Calicoes, (new patterns.)

Matteawan blue and white cotton Stripes, Morocco, Kid, Prunello, Denmark Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk

**SHOES.**

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

☞ for $4 50 per pair.

English Ingrain Carpeting,

New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April 7, 1824.* 1—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

## *Connecticut State Lottery.*

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 13TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 25 | 100 | | 2,500 |
| 25 | 20 | | 500 |
| 200 | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | 6 | | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks } 4,060 Tickets, $20,300

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500 Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty five Tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a reduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

## TICKETS

FOR SALE BY

**SAMUEL TYLER,**

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5,50.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Portland Gazette.*

USEFUL RULES FOR A CERTAIN KIND OF HOUSE WIVES.

1. When you arise in the morning never be *particular* about pinning your clothes very nicely; you can do that at any time.

2. Never comb your hair, or take off your night cap till after breakfast. It is your business to take *time* by the foretop and not let *him* take you so; therefore keep it tight in that quarter till 10 o'clock at least.

3. When you begin the business of *your toilet* you may do it before the window or in the front entry; but the most proper place is in the *kitchen.*

4. Never have any *particular place* for any thing in your house; and then you may rest assured that *nothing* will ever be *out of place*; and that is a great comfort in a family.

5. Never sweep your floor, until you know some person is coming in: he will then see how *neat* you are: and, besides, in such cases, even your enemies cannot shake off the *dust of their feet* against you; though they may the *dust of their clothes* with which you have covered them by your weeping.

6. When you have *done sweeping*, leave your broom *on the floor*: it will then be *handy*; and, being always in sight, and in the way, it will be constantly reminding your husband, when he is in the house, what a *smart, nice, pains-taking wife* he has.

7. Never follow the barbarous practice of *brushing down cobwebs.*—A man's house is his *castle*; and so is a *spider's*;—it is a violation of *right*; and a shameless disrespect to the *fine arts.*

8. Keep your parlour and bed-room windows shut as close as possible in dog days: this will keep the *hot air* out—and you will have excellent *fixed* air inside.

9. Keep your *summer cheeses* in your bed chambers;—they enrich the quality of the atmosphere; and if a stranger should lodge in one of your beds—if he could not *sleep*, he could *eat*, for his refreshment.

10. Never teach your daughters to *make* or *mend* any of their own clothes, it is, "taking the bread from the mouth of labor";—besides, it will make them crooked and give them sore fingers.

11. But if they should insist on *mending* their own garments, they should do it while they are *on*: this will make them *fit* better: & the girls can't *leave their works*; if they should *attempt* it their *work would follow them.*

12. If your husband's coat is out at one of the elbows, don't mend it until it is out at the other: then the *patches* will make it appear *uniform*; and shew that you are *impartial.*

13. "Never spoil a joke for a *relation's* sake;" nor suppress the truth for *any body's* sake. Therefore, if you don't like your husband as well as you ought—*out with it*, and convince him you are no respecter of persons.

14. You should endeavour not to *keep your temper*;—*let it off* as soon and as fast as you can; and you will then be as calm and quiet as a bottle of cider after the cork has been drawn half a day.

15. If on any particular occasion, you are at a loss as to the course you ought to pursue, in the management of yourself or your family affairs, take down the papers which contain these Rules and read them over and over till you have satisfied your mind—and then, go on.

POOR RICHARD.

### THE DEAD ALIVE.

Some hipocondriacs have fancied themselves miserably afflicted in one way, and some in another; some have insisted that they are town clocks; one that he was extremely ill, and another that he was actually dying. But none of this blue devil class ever matched in extravagance a patient of the late Dr. Stephenson of Baltimore.

This hipocondriac, after wringing the change of every mad conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it at last that he was dead—actually dead. Dr. Stephenson having been sent for one morning in great haste by the wife of his patient, hastened to his bedside where he found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his toes in contact, his eyes and mouth closely shut, and his looks cadaverous.

Well sir, how do you do this morning? asked the doctor in a jocular way, approaching the bed. How do I do, replied the hypocondriac faintly; a pretty question to ask a dead man. Dead! replied the Doctor. Yes, sir, dead, quite dead, I died last night about 12 o'clock.

Dr. Stephenson putting his hand gently on the forehead of the hipocondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also feeling his pulse, exclaimed in a doleful note, Yes the poor man is dead enough; it is all over with him, and now the sooner he can be buried the better. Then stepping up to his wife he whispered to her not to be frightened at the measure he was about to take, he called the servant. My lad, your poor master is dead; and the sooner he can be put into the ground the better. Run to C——m for I know he always keeps New-England coffins by him ready made; and do you hear, bring a coffin of the largest size, for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night, and the weather being warm he will not keep long.

Away went the servant and soon returned with a proper coffin. The wife & family having got their lessons from the doctor, gathered around him and howled not a little, while they were putting the body into the coffin. Presently the pall bearers, who were quickly provided a...

ORIGINAL STAINED

let into the secret, started with the hypocondriac to the church yard. They had not gone far, before they were met by one of the towns people who having been properly drilled by Stephenson, cried out, "ah, doctor, what poor soul have you got there?"

'Poor Mr. B———,' sighed the doctor, 'left us last night.'

'Great pity he had not left us 20 years ago,' replied the other, 'he was a bad man.'

Presently another townsman met them with the same question, 'and what poor soul have you got there, doctor?'

'Poor Mr. B———,' answered the doctor again, 'is dead.'

'Ah! indeed,' said the other, 'and so he has gone to meet his deserts at last.'

'Oh villain!' exclaimed the other in the coffin.

Soon after this, while the pall bearers were resting themselves near the church-yard, another stepped up with the old question again 'what poor soul have you got there doctor?'

'Poor Mr. B———,' he replied, 'is gone.'

'Yes, and to the bottomless pit,' said the other; 'for if he is not gone there, I see no use there is for such a place.'

Here the dead man bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leaped out, exclaiming, 'Oh you villain! I am gone to the bottomless pit, am I? Well, I have come back again to pay such ungrateful rascals as you?' A chase was immediately commenced by the dead man after the living, to the petrifying consternation of many of the spectators, at the sight of a corpse in all the honors of the winding sheet, running through the streets. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration by the fantastic race, the hypocondriac was brought home by Dr. Stephenson, freed from his complaints; and by strengthening food, generous wine, cheerful company, and moderate exercise, he was soon restored to perfect health.

## MANUFACTURES.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Gentlemen,*

Although I do not set myself up for a writer and have no particular itching to appear before the public in that capacity, yet, feeling a deep interest in the common prosperity of our country, I have ventured a few remarks, which, should you deem worthy an insertion in your columns, are at your disposal.

OUR MANUFACTURES AND THE TARIFF.

Hitherto I have been only a silent observer of the controversy on the subject of a revision of the Tariff, and giving a more extensive and permanent encouragement to our domestic Manufactures—and as a manufacturer, I would forever hold my peace on the subject; but as a free citizen of the United States, I can be no longer silent; viewing as I do that this is not a question of individual interest only, but one of great National importance.

We need go no farther than to well established and incontrovertible facts to establish the beneficial effects of domestic manufactures in any country where they are suitably encouraged by government. That they can exist and flourish to any extent without such aid, is very much doubted. It may, notwithstanding, be said by some part of the community, that if they cannot support themselves without such aid they are not worth the care of Government; but this same class will not pretend to say that Commerce can be carried on between our country and other nations without efficient support and protection from our government; and I would ask them if, for this reason, they would have foreign commerce entirely abandoned.

It is obvious that it lies completely in the power of Government to cherish and support our Manufactures, or to destroy them entirely: and it is a question whether our Government had not better withdraw the least appearance of protection, if indeed they must have the name of protection only, than let them languish, year after year, under the expectation that they shall finally be put on something like a footing to compete with the manufactures of other nations.—They have, under these circumstances & views, only added losses to disappointments, and have now a fair, tho' humiliating, prospect of being led on to bankruptcy and ruin. I have, however, nothing to do with the interest of individuals; I am not their advocate. I depreciate, as much as any man, monopolies and exclusive privileges of every kind. These should never be granted in a free community. But I do heartily wish our own manufacturing might be done at home. It is no unwarrantable assertion to say that it can be done as well and as cheap, in most instances, and with this great advantage that we keep a much larger amount of circulating medium at home—a truth which must appear self-evident, when we consider the large amount of capital it would necessarily require to manufacture in sufficient quantity for home consumption only.

The opposers to a revision of the Tariff, if I rightly understand them, make the shallow plea that it will injure (or ruin, if you please,) the revenue, for either assertion is equally futile and groundless, and to a discerning community can hardly need a candid refutation. We are all equally aware that Government must be supported, and for that purpose a revenue must be provided, and it is generally understood this should be raised in any other way than by direct taxation: but it is equally evident that in whatever way a revenue is raised, it eventually and of necessity must be paid by the community; and I am very far from believing that it is any thing like good economy or prudence to import 50 or 60 millions of foreign manufactures annually, barely for the purpose of paying a revenue of 12 or 14 millions, and that, too, when we could have manufactured nearly the whole quantity as well, and as cheap, at home, & have saved to the Nation at least three-fourths of the amount. It is evident that the country, in the case of importation, will be much less able to pay the revenue after having sent so large an amount of their circulating medium abroad to pay for foreign importations. It may be said that we do not pay for these foreign fabrics in cash, but in the productions of our own soil. This may be the case to a limited extent, but it is a fact, which cannot be concealed, that our importations have gradually been drawing off our coin and public stocks, and for a late period (particularly since the great depression in the price of our raw materials) to a very alarming extent. It is a direct evidence of this fact that our paper currency is rapidly and almost universally taking the place of specie, and although supposed its true representative, it is feared it represents nominally a much larger amount than could be found in our vaults to redeem it. If I have drawn a true picture, and if this is our case in a time of long continued and almost universal peace, what can we reasonably suppose would be our situation under other and less favorable circumstances.

It appears that a different and less ruinous policy has marked the course of three great powers of Europe, and that after struggling with almost thirty years war and expending hundreds of millions, their finances are now in a flourishing condition.

Great Britain alone, with a territory little larger than some of our single states, has been enabled to raise a revenue yearly, more than sufficient to discharge our whole National debt, while we, (it is fact, which for the honor of my country, I blush to record,) have been reduced to the necessity of resorting to loans—barely to keep the wheels of government in motion. France, who twenty-five years since knew no more about manufacturing Cotton, than we do now about manufacturing Lords and Earls, has, under the protecting hand of government, gone largely into the manufacture of Cottons, and has since that time made such unparallelled progress in that manufacture, that she now rivals England, particularly in the manufacture of very fine fabricks. The French government was well aware that her citizens could never successfully compete with the English manufacturer, without suitable encouragement & protection, & that was promptly granted. This soon had the desired effect, and France was enabled to manufacture her own cloths at a cheaper rate than she could import them. If it should be asked how we shall raise a revenue without the importation of foreign manufactures, I will assert that it can be done, and would then ask how does England & France raise their revenues. It is a well known fact that the former buys nothing which she can manufacture, well knowing every dollar she manufactures is saved to the nation, and yet she is enabled to raise a revenue of ten times the amount of the United States. Our good commercial friends at the least appearance of encouraging manufactures raise the hue and cry of exclusive privileges, while they in fact are the only "favored few," they have always been rocked in the national cradle. Candor would suppose this might suffice them, but not so; and I can find no better language to express their illiberal and selfish manners of treating the manufacturing interest than in the words of HAMAN, "yet all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordicai, the Jew, sitting at the King's gate." Our manufactures are to be crushed in the bud; and for what reason? that a few avaricious men may ride a little longer on their hobby-horse, Commerce. But I would ask them to look to England for an answer to the slimsy assertion, that the growth of our manufactures will have a tendency to ruin Commerce. They, in this case at least, will find the very reverse to be the fact. Their manufactures are the very life of commerce, and England has long since found that if trade between the individuals of a country should always be left free and untrammeled, the maxim will not hold good between nations. The United States possess many advantages over England and France, as a manufacturing nation, raising the raw materials in abundance and possessing almost innumerable mill sites, in consequence of which much less capital is required than would otherwise be the case—these and others of a similar nature more than counter-balance all the advantages they may possess over us in other respects. The candid inquirer would naturally be led to look at the present condition of the country, and see what effects have been produced by our manufactures, so far as they have been carried on.

As of the most importance, we will select those of wool and cotton. It is well understood the former of these is at present extremely depressed—it has for a short period flourished to a considerable extent, but the excessive importations for the last two years have nearly ruined the business. I do not possess any very precise information as to the amount of those two manufactures, but should suppose that for the last six years the amount would exceed twelve millions annually, and if we should deduct one fourth part of this amount for the raw materials which might have been exported, (and, by the by, returned upon us again at a four fold increased value,) we have then left in the country nine millions annually, which must otherwise have been exported in coin or public stocks, to pay for foreign manufactures.—It is a well known fact that the increase of duties on coarse cottons, in 1818, had the effect to stop the importation of India and other coarse cottons entirely, and that the competition in the home market became so great, as soon as any permanent aid was granted by government, that coarse cottons, of a far better fabrick, were soon sold for one half the amount we had usually paid for the foreign article. Granting the above to be something like a correct estimate, those two manufactures alone have saved to the country, for the last six years, no less than fifty-four millions of dollars.—This sum has not been hoarded by a few avaricious capitalists, but has been diffused in an infinite variety of ways to all classes of the community, and, taken in connection with our other branches of manufactures, has, in my view, been the means of keeping alive the almost expiring credit of the country, which, had it not been for our manufactures, it is feared would have sunk even lower than it did after the war of the revolution.

It has been urged by the commercial classes, that should we refuse to receive the manufactures of England, they, in return, would refuse to receive our produce and raw materials: but England well knows how to study her own interest—she has never put such assertions into the mouths of these cold calculators: she always has and always will continue to receive the productions of our soil, just so long as it is for her interest, and no longer.

Our agriculturalist might about as well be without a market as to be dependant on one so fluctuating, that it becomes a matter of nice calculation if he makes produce to send abroad, whether he gains or loses by the transaction. It is very important that the farmer should secure a steady market for his produce, and this can only be done at home; a surplus, in times of plenty, would then find its way abroad with a better chance of paying a profit to the grower.

To sum up all, we find the ultimate result to be, that the agricultural and manufacturing interests are intimately blended, and that in times of prosperity, commerce will (as is seen in the case of England) come in for its full share. It is then very desirable that those interests should all be united, and all be suitably protected—under such circumstances the time is not far distant, when this country would not only be able to raise a revenue sufficient to support the government, but would be able, in a few years, totally to extinguish our national debt. *P.*

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. April 15.*

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship William Byrnes, Captain Cobb, in 44 days from Liverpool, the editors of the N. Y. D. Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th of February, all inclusive.

The London Courier of February 26th says—"It is asserted in some of the morning papers, that Ministers intend to fit out immediately another expedition to Algiers, and that Lord Exmouth is to have the command. We can assure our readers that there is not the shadow of truth in these reports."

It has been attempted in newspapers & pamphlets, to show that the use of the Treadmill as a punishment of vagabonds and petty offenders, occasioned some bodily torture, and seriously injured the health of those who are doomed to undergo it. In consequence of these attempts, the government took measures to ascertain the facts, by writing letters to the visiting magistrates of the counties where Treadmills were used, requesting that enquiries might be made of the consulting surgeons of the prisons, and answers given respecting the result. Answers were received from twenty-one counties, in which the magistrates and surgeons, without a single exception, declare, that instead of being injurious to health, the general health of the prisoners has manifestly improved. "Upon the whole," says the editor of the Courier, "nothing can be more satisfactory than this correspondence, or more clearly demonstrative of the unfounded clamor that has been raised against a mode of punishment, which seems to be perfect in its kind, inasmuch as the terror of it operates to the repression of offences, which is the only legitimate object of all punishment."

Intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 20th of January, published in the Russian papers, states that the sultan seems resolved to double the efforts for a new campaign against the Greeks. The fleet was fitting out, and it is said that 80 Ortas of the Janissaries are to march to the Morea. They are said to refuse to leave the capital unless the standard of Mahomet is raised, and the Grand Vizier marches at their head.

Petitions continue to be received from various parts of England, praying for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

The merchants of Odessa have presented a memorial to the Emperor of Russia, complaining of incessant vexations which Russian commerce in the Black Sea experiences from the Turks. Instructions had been sent to the consul-general, commanding him to demand as a sine qua non, of all treaties with the Porte, the correction of the grievances complained of.

The Emperor of Russia was taken suddenly ill about the 1st of February, and was confined to his room.

Lord Byron is said to have subscribed 10,000l sterling to the Greek Loan.

Letters from Rome of the 6th ult. state, that great mortality prevails there in consequence of the intense cold. The mountains in the neighborhood are covered with snow, and the Argentina Theatre had been closed for several days, owing to the illness of the principal singers, caused by cold taken at the Theatre. The accounts from Switzerland speak of the winter there, as one of the most severe that has been known for several years; at a short distance from Berne, an avalanche had carried away a building and animals to a distance of nearly one thousand yards.

A convention was signed on the 9th inst. for regulating the military operation of Spain by France.

### GREECE.

Very interesting information relative to the affairs of Greece has been received in London. The Hon. Leicester Stanhope, who had been for some time attempting to form a corps of artillery, has at length exceeded to the utmost extent of his own wishes, and now boasts that the Greeks have a force more than sufficient to reduce all the fortresses in the hands of the Turks. Mr. Stanhope was receiving assurances of support from all parts of Greece, with earnest requests that he would intercede with England to procure pecuniary and other means for the establishment of national schools throughout the country. Lord Byron continues the soul of the Greek cause, and is every where popular. The Primates of Missolunghi have elected him a member of their council. His Lordship has undertaken to provide for the expenditure of the war in Greece until the produce of the loan shall have been received; and for this purpose has sold an estate in England, the amount of which is placed in the hands of Messrs. Ransom & Co. to be remitted to Greece according to his order.

### NAVAL ACTION.

We learn from Capt. Osborn, of the sloop David, who left Havana on the 10th of April, that he was embargoed at Havana seven days in consequence of an action fought off Matanzas between the Colombian fleet, consisting of two corvettes and a brig, and the Spanish sloop of war Ceres of 28 guns, (built by Mr. Eckford, of this city) on the 6th of April. The battle lasted one hour. The commander of the Ceres was killed the first broadside. The Patriots captured three heavy ships and 8 drogers, and disappeared with their fleet immediately after the action. A frigate, sloop of war, a brig and schooner sailed from Havana in pursuit of them on the 9th, when the embargo was taken off, but it was not believed they would fall in with them. It was supposed that the Patriot fleet would stop at Key West to repair. There were between 30 and 40 killed and wounded on board the Ceres. A number jumped over board from the Ceres, and swam ashore, and were taken up and put in the Moro Castle for leaving the vessel.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

## DOMESTIC.

### DISGRACEFUL TRANSACTION.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was, by a mou ing owl, hawk'd at, & kill'd.
*Shakspear.*

It is with emotions which we want language to express, that we announce the last and most disgraceful act of the Legislature. Just at the last moment of the session, while all was bustle and confusion, a resolution was received from the Senate, REMOVING DE WITT CLINTON FROM THE OFFICE OF CANAL COMMISSIONER. That the Senate after having in effect rejected the People's Bill, should still further have disgraced itself, by an act like the present, or any other of equal turpitude, we were prepared to expect. But that the House of Assembly should have concurred in such a measure, we could not have believed.—Yet to the foul dishonor of the state THEY HAVE CONCURRED; and thus, we hope, have glutted to the full, the petty malice and revenge which none but little minds can entertain. The post had become merely honorary. The great work is almost completed, and all the plans have been matured and determined. For fourteen years, De Witt Clinton has been a Canal Commissioner in this State, during which period he has bent all the energies of his soul, and all the resources of his capacious mind, to the accomplishment of this mighty work. For years he had to struggle against an opposition which one would suppose would have appalled the most daring, and overwhelmed the stoutest hearts. But he breasted himself to the torrent like a giant, and not only turned its current back, but by his resistless energies compelled his foes to do homage to the triumphs of his genius. Becoming converts to an enterprise which they had not talents to project, intelligence to appreciate, patriotism to undertake, or capacity to direct, when in the full tide of success, his foes had the meanness to arrogate the credit to themselves, and to grasp at the chaplet which fame had already entwined for his brow. Failing in this, as the last act of disappointment and revenge, when they hope to be able to complete the work which he has planned, they have put the climax to their own infamy, AND REMOVED DE WITT CLINTON FROM THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS. But do they think to crush him thus? They cannot do it. He will rise like Antæus from the earth, with renewed strength; and while the names of the authors of this deed shall be lost in the muddy stream of time, that of DE WITT CLINTON will shine from age to age, with increasing lustre, until by the "wreck of matter and the crash worlds," the proud monuments of his fame shall be lost amid the general ruin!

Let it be remembered by the People of New York, and let it be proclaimed abroad—that while thousands and hundreds of thousands have been profusely lavished upon the political favorites of the day, FOR FOURTEEN YEARS OF THE PRIME OF HIS LIFE, DE WITT CLINTON HAS NEVER RECEIVED ONE CENT BY WAY OF SALARY OR OTHERWISE, FOR HIS COMPENSATION. His services as Commissioner have been gratuitous, and he is now comparatively poor!—*New York Spectator.*

The steam-boat Fulton, Capt. Comstock, arrived yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. She did not leave Providence till Wednesday morning, and Newport the same evening. About 9 o'clock in the evening, in the heavy blow, when between Newport light and Point Judith, was run afoul of by the sloop Elenora, Gibbs, from Albany for Newport, which carried away the cutwater and head of the Fulton. The sloop was much injured and immediately sunk to the water's edge—but by great exertions of Capt. C. (who was thereby detained 6 hours,) she was towed into Newport.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Capt. Clark, who arrived here on Tuesday from coast Japan, states that Captain Frederick Coffin, formerly of Nantucket, of the English ship Syren, while off the Pelew Islands, about the last of March 1823, getting refreshments, suffered about twenty of the natives to be on board his ship just as he had filled away to leave the coast:—the natives rose upon him, killed two men, wounded the captain, mate, and boat-steerer, and several of the people.—The crew being so suddenly attacked, flew to the shrouds; they then rallied and succeeded in clearing the deck. He finally got off after having had his mizen shrouds cut away, and other damage done to his rigging. The natives seized the whale spades and broke off the handles, which gave them a very powerful missile weapon. Capt. Coffin stated that the Cook defended *his castle* alone, and drove off every attack with *boiling water.*—*N. B. Mercury.*

*Be it remembered*, that the Legislature of New-York have adjourned without holding a Caucus to confirm the proceedings of the late minority Caucus at Washington.—*N. Haven Reg.*

HAMPTON, (S. C.) MARCH 31.

### DUEL.

We sacrifice some feeling in relating the circumstances of a duel fought on Thursday last at the U. S. Arsenal in Georgia, between two very young men, by the names of Cogdell and Wigfall, the former of Charleston, the latter of this district. The ground work of this affair is said to have originated at Yale College, the precise particulars, it would not be prudent to publish, but suffice it to say the combatants met on the field with rifles at thirty paces; at the word fire, young Wigfall received his antagonist's ball below the breast bone, which came out on the right side between the second and third ribs, having touched the liver in its course of which he died on the following day. How appalling must it be to the feelings of reflecting men to mark the course adopted by these youth to adjust an injury, however aggravated, by choosing the most desperate and deadly weapons. Revolting as it may appear, yet *there are men* to be found who lend their aid and countenance to this horrid practice; two youths scarcely ripened to a sense of their danger, are suffered to arm the deadly rifle, to take that which neither could give, to assert that which the course adopted did not affect.—*Gazette.*

### THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14

The reader will not fail to note the closeness of the votes on important items of the Tariff Bill, and the successive motions for *the previous question.* It is generally believed, now, that the bill will pass the House of Representatives, and that within this week.—*Nat. Intelligen.*

*Spring opened at Washington.*

John Randolph has *shed* the enormous *Drab* Coat, in which he has, like the mummy, been encased during the whole brumal season. From this remarkable circumstance, the citizens of the ten mile square know that "the time of singing of birds has come, and that the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." *Salem Gaz.*

The United States Circuit Court for this District was held in this city last Tuesday, by the Hon. Smith Thompson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The cases which were ready for trial were all disposed in three days, and the Court adjourned on Thursday afternoon. The Judge is highly spoken of for the talents, dignity, and propriety with which he dispatches business.—*N. H. Register.*

The Baltimore papers complain bitterly, that a *mania* for going to New-York is raging in that city. "If," says one writer, "I meet an acquaintance in the street, & pointing to a store to be let, enquire the reason, the answer is sure to be 'Mr.— is going to New-York!' Did you settle that business with John—, the carpenter? No, he has been very busy for some days past he is about 'going to New-York!' I hear the Rev. Dr. B. has advertised that splendid establishment of his for sale—how is this? 'Oh! he's going to New-York!'—but, my good friend, you'll excuse me, I cannot stop to answer more questions, at present, I am very much engaged, just up to my ears in preparations for 'going to New-York!' It is strange!—We have a fine city, an admirable position, a great industrious moral population, large capital, yet numbers of our most useful citizens 'are going to New-York!'"—in order to ascertain the cause of this disposition to "go to New-York," public meetings are recommended, together with investigations and publications in the newspapers. Something, it is thought, is rotten in the state of Maryland.—*Spectator.*

WORCESTER, APRIL 14.

*Murder.*—On the 11th instant, Abel French, of Fitchburg in this county, was committed to prison in this town, charged with the murder of Abel French, 2d.

The circumstances relating to this tragical affair, as far as we can obtain them, are briefly as follows:—It seems that Abel French (the person committed) and his wife had not, for several years past, lived happily together, that they had some time since separated, when his wife went to keep house for Abel French 2d (who was cousin to her husband,) his wife, also, having left him in consequence of disagreement. For some time past French's jealousy of his wife had become strongly excited, in consequence of which, he went to the house of his cousin on the evening preceding the murder, where he made some discoveries which confirmed his suspicions. The next night he again went to the house, armed with a knife, and by some means got in and found his wife and cousin asleep together. He immediately attempted to cut his wife's throat but struck so high that her jaw bone took the blow and probably saved her life. He then stabbed her two or three times, but his cousin having in the mean time been roused, seized him and prevented him from completing his murderous purposes on his wife. A struggle now ensued, in which the elder French succeeded in stabbing the younger, so fatally that he fell and immediately expired. His wife, though badly wounded, is expected to recover.

A coroner's inquest was held on the dead body who returned a verdict of wilful murder by Abel French.

We refrain from further remarks at this time; the prisoner must soon be tried by the laws of his country, and we would not willingly say any thing, which should tend to influence a decision, in which the public, as well as the unfortunate subject of it, have so deep an interest.—*Spy.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

*Insurrection.*—On Saturday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, 40 convicts at work on our Tread Mill, at the time of breaking off to go to dinner, made an attempt to seize Mr. Neilson, the keeper, & deprive him of the keys, but failed.—Others attacked Mr. Riker, an inside keeper, who succeeded in defending himself. By this time the alarm was given and the rioters were secured.

A difference has arisen between Capt. Stevens, of the U. S. sch. Shark, and the Royal Governor of the Castle at Vera Cruz, & the latter has ordered the former out of the Mexican seas:—*Bost. Pallad.*

*From the Conn. Mirror.*

### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This is now so fashionable a topic of discussion that the Tariff itself hardly overrates' with it. The Senate of the United States has given its vote for the abolition of this sort of slavery, and it is probable that the House of Representatives will concur. It would be interesting and instructive to trace the progress of civilization and of the christian religion with a view to this very case of creditor against debtor. We believe it would be found true that in proportion as the mild and forgiving spirit of the gospel has prevailed, lenity has been measured out to the unfortunate. Some of the inhabitants of Africa, sell their debtor, and if that does not suffice, his wife and children for money and that pays debts. This certainly is more rational than confinement which neither gets money, nor permits the debtor to get any; and as to the professed object of imprisoning for debt, that says the National Intelligencer, is cared for, at least we should conclude so from the following paragraph.

"The bill which has passed is necessarily qualified and guarded—it gives no immunity to fraud, and it contains the requisite checks to shield its benefits from abuse; but the Senate has, substantially and formally, declared against *the principle* of imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled under foot one of the last remnants of Feudal and Roman barbarism, which the force of education and habit have been able successfully to uphold until now against the spirit of the age. We cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other Branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our system complete and perpetual."

Capt. Messman, arrived at Savannah on the 1st inst. from Thompson's Island, which he left two weeks previous, at which time it was very unhealthy there, and fresh provisions were very scarce.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1824.

*The Steam-Boat.*—Several gentlemen convened at the Hotel in this city a few days since, to consult on the best mode to be adopted relative to running a Steam-Boat between this place and New-York; and we are happy to learn, that a sum more than sufficient to purchase and furnish the new and elegant Steam-Boat "Henry Eckford," was offered in a few hours. This boat is said to be admirably calculated for passengers, and to out-sail the swiftest boat before built. She will commence her trips in a few days. To connect with the boat, will be established a line of good Post-Coaches from Boston and Providence. It is understood that such arrangements will be made, that no delay shall take place in this city as the boat will always leave on the arrival of the stages. When this line shall be established, it will not only be the safest, but the most pleasant and speedy mode of travelling between the great "Commercial," & great "Literary emporiums" of America.

"The Courier," says the 'Times,' "in reply, does not disclaim the character of a FEDERAL PAPER." In reply to what?—Surely not to the scurrilous remarks and base charges made in that Radical Print against us, some weeks since. We never did nor never intended a reply. But the "Times," & the two other Radical prints in this state, are at liberty to fire their innuendos of "*federal paper*" and "*federal patrons*"—their pop-guns they may rest assured are perfectly harmless. As editors, our object is to extend information, to correct error, to chastize abuse, and to expose plots and intrigue—And in whatever party such faults may occur, the guilty will not be shielded by us from the chastizing rod, which is the peoples' inheritance, a FREE PRESS.

In our first editorial article, we briefly laid down the land-marks by which we always had been, and, by which we should continue to be guided—and plainly declared our views to be in accordance with the great republican principles taught by Paine and Jefferson, and other Revolutionary worthies, who suffered and fought in the sacred cause of Rational Liberty; and which we hope to duly appreciate and defend. But that the "Courier" and the "Times" should clash, is no surprising; as the former has been strictly devoted to the cause of the PEOPLE and REPUBLICANISM, while the latter, to support intrigue and faction, has fallen into the *Radical Ranks*—so be it.—And let it be remembered, that the coadjutors with the editor of the "Times," in the support of Mr. Crawford, are such "*distinguished federalists*," (especially in this part of the state,) as have recently changed their skins for the sake of office—and such men as Mr. *Stranahan*, WHO WORE THE BLACK COCKADE in '98, and Mr. *Sudam*, who was a HARTFORD CONVENTION in 1814; but above all, such men as composed the last NEW-YORK SENATE, who withheld from the PEOPLE their RIGHTS, and who, for INTRIGUE and CORRUPTION, would make the most ignorant and base assembly that was ever convened BLUSH to a crimson dye.

Radical; *primitive, original.*—A term rightly applied to the new political party professing such doctrine, as, that in a republic, the minority govern—that the p

ORIGINAL STAINED

ple ought to yield to a minority caucus—and that they must submit their rights to a single dogmatical King as Van Buren, &c.

*A summary of the appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824:*

For contingent expenses of Congress, $80,700; For Library and sallary of Librarian, $1,050; For the President and Vice President, $30,000; For the State department, $50,650; For the Treasury department, $208,950; For the War department, $54,600; For the Navy department, $42,450; For the Post-Office department, $39,289 25 cts.; For the general Land-Office department, $39,600; For the Surveyors department, $15,300; For the Public Buildings in Washington, $110,589 24 cts.; For the Mint department, $26,775; For expenses of Territorial governments, $50,878 64 cts.; For the Judicial department, including expenses of prosecutions on behalf of the United States, $153,200; For the payment of sundry Pensions, $2,150; For expenses of Light-Houses, &c. $109,754 36 cts.; For surveying the Public Lands, and for Registers and Receivers of the different Land Offices, $109,000; For the Register of Ships, &c. $4000; For sick and disabled Seamen in foreign countries, $40,000; For miscellaneous claims, $6,000; For Commissioners, &c. under the Treaty of Ghent, $20,323; For foreign intercourse, $227,500; For Medals to Officers who have distinguished themselves, $2,350.—Sum total, one million, two hundred and five thousand, one hundred and nine dollars and forty-nine cents.

The above sum, not including the salary of Custom-House-Officers, the wages of Members of Congress, the appropriations for building and repairing Vessels, the building & repairing of Fortifications and Navy Yards, nor the expenses of the Army or Navy.

### THE TARIFF.

The National Journal says, "after a long, able, warm, and eloquent discussion of the merits of the Tariff, as well in detail as upon the general principle, the Bill has finally PASSED the House of Representatives by a vote of 107 to 102—being the highest vote ever taken in the House upon any question.

### AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

Messrs. Josiah Holbrook, and Truman Coe, of Derby, have issued a Prospectus for the establishment of a "LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND PRACTICAL INSTITUTION," in Derby, to be opened on the 2d Wednesday of May ensuing. "The exercises they design to introduce, are the study of the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages; Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography, and History. The Mathematics—as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, & Fluxions. Natural Philosophy in its various branches—Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology." The prospectus observes that "No efforts will be spared, to render these sciences *Practical* and fitted to *Common Life.*—With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Declamation, written and extemporaneous Debates, the Uses of Arithmatic, and the higher branches of Mathematicks in common business, Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of Machinery, Agricultural Instruments, &c. testing the principles of Chemical Science in mixing and preparing soils, forming Manures, making Cider, Beer, Spirits, and various other articles of Agriculture and domestic economy, Agricultural, Geological, and Botanical excursions into various parts of the country, examining and analyzing Soils, & *Practical Agriculture.*"

The plan of the proposed Seminary (says the Conn. Herald) is one which seems likely to make it useful, in no ordinary degree. Whilst we look with compassion on the degraded race who, in some of the nations of Europe, are bought and sold with the soil which they cultivate, we cannot but regard with pleasure, the rise of an institution, which, by combining the attainments of useful science, with the practical pursuit of agriculture, tends to advance and perpetuate one of our best national characteristics,—the intelligence of our farmers. It is to seminaries of this kind that we should look for a great share of our true national prosperity.

*Surprising.*—The Hartford Times says that, "at least three fourths of the republican representatives in Hartford county are in favor of Mr. Crawford." We would merely observe, that highly respectable republicans from Hartford county, habitual lovers of the truth too, assert positively that a majority of the republican representatives of *that* County are opposed to Mr. Crawford.—Time will show who is right. But we hope we shall give no offence by hinting that the "Times" a few months since stated that "three fourths of our delegation in Congress were in favor of Mr. Crawford" which statement every body knows was incorrect.—*N. H. Register.*

### CONGRESS.

Present appearances (says the National Journal) seem to indicate a continuance of the Session of Congress, at least until the 1st of June. On Mr. Allen's motion to consider his resolution fixing a day for adjournment, the vote of the Speaker decided the question in the negative, on Thursday last, yeas 100, nays 100. From this vote of the Speaker, we may conclude that he has yet much important matter to introduce to the consideration of the House.

### RUMOR.

We regret to hear it reported that the editors of any republican papers in New-London County, or elsewhere, should have been suspected of handing out votes for federalists, during the late election, merely because the federalists were friendly to Mr. Crawford. This is a departure from the strait forward democratic course, and we hope the rumor is groundless; but even *rumors*, such as these, are calculated to create distrust & work mischief.—*N. H. Reg.*

*From the National Journal.*

### VIRGINIA.

In commenting upon the proceedings of the Norfolk meeting in favor of Mr. Adams, the Constitutional Whig has the following remarks, which go strongly to show the *misrepresentation* of public sentiment by the Richmond Caucus. For ourselves we believe, that *at the time of the Caucus*, a majority of the State were undoubtedly in favor of Mr. Crawford; but at the present moment, the indications are strong from every part of the State of a change in favor of Mr. Adams—a change not so much in the *sentiments*, as in the *policy*, of the State, which dictates the vote for Mr. Adams as *the only means of preventing the election from going to the House of Representatives*, where the great State of Virginia would be Constitutionally shorn from her high proportions, and reduced to the level of her least and youngest sister.

"We hail these popular expressions of opinion with the more satisfaction, as we had been taught to believe that the sections of the State, in which they are announced, were almost unanimously hostile to Mr. Adams. This opinion has been inculcated in many ways. Let it be borne in mind, that the Borough of Norfolk, which has so unanimously recommended Mr. Adams when acting for itself, *was made to concur in the nomination of Mr. Crawford in the Caucus*. Its delegate to the General Assembly, (Mr. Loyall) though unable to attend in person, was so anxious to have his constituents represented, that he sent in his adhesion to Mr. Crawford by proxy. So little dependence is to be placed on that criterion of popular feeling, and so grossly are the people *misrepresented* by those who undertake to decide for them, even on subjects without the pale of legislative duty! *Other counties were as much misrepresented as Norfolk*; for we understand, from good authority, that in *Caroline, Louisa, Rockingham, Northumberland, &c.*; it is extremely doubtful if Mr. Adams has not a majority.

In addition to the counties enumerated above, the Lynchburg "Virginian" mentions those of Pittsylvania, Bedford, Campbell, and Patrick, in which the friends of Mr. Adams are stated to be "numerous and influential." We trust that all these counties will follow the good example set them by Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Norfolk: as the Virginian well observes, "every thing might be gained and nothing lost by such a course."

BROOKLYN, APRIL 17.

### ORDINATION.

Wednesday last, the Rev. Ambrose Edson was ordained Pastor over the First Trinitarian Church and Society in this town. The day was pleasant, the audience numerous and performances very acceptable. Too much praise cannot be given Doct. Huntington, and the singers under his instruction, for the music on the occasion. The committee of arrangements deserve much praise for their attention in furnishing seats for the ladies and other strangers. Although the Chapel is small and the audience was numerous, yet there were scarcely any destitute of a comfortable seat.

### DEDICATION.

The new Baptist Meeting house in Pomfret, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God on the 15th inst. by the usual religious exercises. The services were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Grow. Sermon by Rev. J. Nichols, from I Kings, V. 5. "And behold I purpose to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God." Concluding prayer by Rev. Z. L. Leonard. The services were appropriate and highly gratifying to a numerous audience. The singing under the direction of Mr. Watson, was executed in a manner creditable in the highest degree to the character of that gentleman as an instructor in Sacred Music, and grateful to the lovers of chaste and correct harmony.

### Married,

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, Col. SAMUEL TYLER, to Miss HANNAH VAIL, daughter of Capt. Christopher Vail.

At Ashford, Mr. ABRAHAM BRIGGS to Miss MARY SIMMONS.

At Ashford, Mr. JOSEPH BEDLOW, to Miss ANN GRIGGS.

In Granville, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1823, Doct. WILLIAM S. RICHARDS, formerly of N. London, to Miss TRYPHENA C. BUSHNELL, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Bushnell, late of this city, deceased.

### Died,

In this city on the 14th inst. Capt. ALPHEUS BILLINGS, age 75 years.—On the 16th inst. a son of Mr. Eleazer Jewitt aged 1 year;—On the 17th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of John De Witt Esq. aged 5 years:—On the 20th inst. JOHN COIT, son of Joseph Williams Esq. aged 4 years.

At Jewitt City, on the 3d inst. Mrs. CYNTHIA GORTON, wife of Mr. James Gorton, Jr. and daughter of Mr. Russell Burlingame, of Coventry, Rhode Island, in the 29th year of her age, after a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, leaving four small children to mourn their early loss.

At Ashford, Mrs. MELINDA RHODES, wife of Amasa Rhodes, aged 20.

### MARINE LIST.

April 14—Sailed, *sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

Arrived, *schr. Leo, Cornnell, Boston.*

15 *sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

16—Sailed, *slp. Maria, Davison, do.*

Arrived, *slp. Revenge, Lathrop, Middletown.*

17—*slp. Eliza, Barns, Providence;—sloop Young-Phœnix, Ashby, Hartford.*

18—*slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

20—Sailed, *slp. Young-Phœnix, Ashby, Hartford; slp. Revenge, Lathrop, do. schr. Leo, Cornnell, Boston; sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*


### [☞NOTICE.☜]

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the GRISWOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be holden at the Counting Room of said Company, in Griswold, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clk. A. M.

J. G. W. TRUMBULL, } Directors.
JOHN BREED,
DANIEL WIGHT,

*Griswold, (Jewett City.) April 17, 1824.* 2w3—

### Masonic Notice.

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next The Brethren will assemble at Mr Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING, } Committee of Arrangements.
A. D. SCOVELL,
R. G. ISHAM,
E. W. PARSONS,
A. B. STANNARD.

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 5—

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive and adjust the claims againt the estate of *Gen. James Gordon*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased; and whereas the said Court hath also ordered & limited the term of six months, from the 23d day of April, 1824, for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their several claims to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law—

These are therefore to give notice, that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-house of *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in Plainfield, in said District, on the 3d Mondays of June, August, & October next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.—All creditors who do not exhibit their claims against said estate within the time limited as aforesaid, will be debarred a recovery according to law. *Dated at Canterbury, this 10th day of April,* 1824.

ANDREW T. JUDSON, } Commissioners.
JOHN LESTER,
CALVIN HEBBARD,

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of April, A. D.* 1824.

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. PETER DAVIS,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col. Chester Smith and Mrs. Eunice Davis, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

3 Atttest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

### FOUND,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. Inquire of
AMASA HYDE.

*Franklin, Apl. 20.* 2w3—

### IMPORTATION.

31 packages of
EARTHEN WARE,
Just received from Eng and by
J. P. WHITING & Co.
which makes them a complete assortment.

They now offer merchants in this and the neighbouring towns,

*Earthen, China, & Glass*
WARE,

as cheap as can be bought in New-York, Providence, or Boston.

Enamelled Teas - - - 9s.
Edge Plates - - - 3s a 2s.
C. C. do. - 2s. 9d a 1s. 6d.

and can assure the public, their Ware is of the first quality, & (of course) of the latest patterns.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of
Gilt, Acorn Top & Wing Frame
LOOKING GLASSES.
[VERY CHEAP]

*Norwich, April 21, 1824.* 3w3

### Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, during the past two or three months, has, with the assistance of some of the best workmen, been enabled to furnish a handsome assortment of Ladies' Double and Single PRUNELLO and DENMARK SATIN SHOES, of various colors. Also, about 150 pairs of WALKING do. of the first quality, together with an assortment of New-York and Boston Shoes, very cheap. Also, every description of *Boys' & Misses'* BOOTS & SHOES

☞Any description of Boots or Shoes not on hand, will be made at the shortest notice.☜

Thanks are respectfully returned and a continuance of favors solicited by R. JOHNSON.

N. B Gentlemen's ☞BOOTS,☜ *even of superior quality,* as CHEAP as his NEIGHBORS.

*April 20.* 3w3—

### Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

### Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S
FUR CAPS,
*AND*
Hatters' Trimmings,
(Of every description,)

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

### BLACK
### Sewing Silk and Twist

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the inhabitants of Norwich, that he has on hand, a quantity of *Black Sewing Silk and Twist*, of an excellent quality and very coarse, which he would sell, wholesale or retail, *very cheap* for *Cash*, and respectfully invites all those who are in want of either of the above articles to call *and* buy, if——

GEORGE W. STERRY

*Norwich, April 21, 1824.* 3w3

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Windham, will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house of Azel Hyde, in Franklin, on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. so much of the personal estate of HIRAM BAXTER, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and fifty one dollars and five cents; consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel, and various other articles. If said day should be stormy, the sale will be on the first fair day.

AZEL HYDE, Jr.
AUSTIN BADCOCK,
*Administrators*

*Franklin, Apl. 19, 1824.* 2w3—

### Cotton.

35 bales prime Geo. COTTON,
10 do. Louisiana do. partially damaged. For sale by JOS. BREED.

*Apl. 20.* 5—

20 casks Thomas Town
LIME,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Apl. 20.* 3—

### LEGHORN
### GIPSEYS,
### &c.

BLACK and White Gipseys, Men's & Boy's Leghorn Hats, also, a variety of fashionable goods, received by the last Packets from N. York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

### Ribbons, Laces,
&c. &c. &c.

For sale by the subscriber, as cheap at least, as his neighbors.

ERASTUS COIT.

*April 13.* 2—

### RIPLEY & WALDO,

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,
3 tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London Dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
6 cwt. ground Letharage,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng. crown Glass
3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
50 do. Winter & Summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
6 bbls. Maddar,
5 tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March 29.* '4—

### Auction.

THE remaining stock of the late firm of Ladd & Hartshorn, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M at the store near the turnpike gate in Franklin.

*NOTICE.*—The notes and accounts of said firm are lodged for collection with *Henry Strong, Esq.* and may be paid to him *without cost* till the 7th day of May next.

WILLIAM LADD.
ASA HARTSHORN.

*Franklin, April 19, 1824.* 2w3—

### For New York.

THE line packet Sl; Venus, Calvin Tyler will sail 2 o'clock P M. Friday 23d inst.

*April 21.*

### Washington College

THE Trustees of Washington College are hereby notified that pursuant to the subjoined Resolution, an adjourned meeting of the Board will be holden at the city of Middletown, on Thursday the 22d day of April inst. at 2 o'clock, P M. to act upon the matters referred to in the said resolution, and also upon any other business in relation to the Institution.

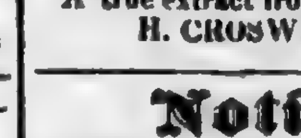
THOS. C. BROWNELL, *President*
New-Haven, April 6, 1824.

*At a meeting of the Trustees of Washington College, held at Middletown, on the 4th day of March,* 1824.

*Resolved,* That this Board will meet at Middletown, on Thursday, the 22d day of April next, at 2 o'clk in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the further endowment & the location of Washington College; and for the purpose of deciding on the said location.

A true extract from the minutes.
H. CROSWELL, *Sec'ry.*

### Notice.



TAKEN UP by the subscriber, at the Toll Bridge, on Thursday, the 15th inst. a small BAY MARE, judged to be three or four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT M. PALMER.

*Norwich, Apl. 20, 1824.* 5—

*A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF*

### BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

### 20 PACKAGES
*French, British, India, German & Russia*
FRESH IMPORTED
### Dry Goods,

Making a splendid assortment of
Staple & Fancy Articles,
MANY OF WHICH ARE
ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,
*Received by the last Packets,*
AND NOW OPENING BY
Huntington & Ripley,

Which they offer their customers at very reduced prices, for Cash.

Superfine Black, Blue, & Fancy Colored
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
*Unusually Cheap.*
India & French Plain & Figured Black
LEVANTINES,
Ditto Black Satin do.
Black and Col'd. Plain and Figured
GROS DE NAPLES.
Green Lustrings & Levantines.
Black Sinchaws, Sarcenetts & Marceline.
Elegant Plaid, Stripe & various other col'd
SILKS.
4-4 Scarlet French CALICOES—a new and splendid article.
Light Fancy Print do.
Fig'd Muslins & Printed Cambrics—new style.
Two Blue, Blue & White, Fancy Print and
Furniture Callicoes,
[a great variety.]
Victory Robes, Plain & Figured Cambrics & Jackonett Muslins. Jubilee Cord. Plain and Fig'd Swiss, real India & Imitation Mull Mull and Book
MUSLINS.
Plaid and Stripe Ginghams.
Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Thread Lace do. do. new patterns,
4-4 Silk & Bobbinett Lace, for Veils.
Bobbinett and Silk Lace Veils.
Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Brown Linen Cambric, and Grass Cloth *for Ladies Bonnets.*
7-4, 8-4, & 9-4 Irish TABLE LINEN,
(☞very cheap.☜)
Russia and 4-4 Irish DIAPER.
Black Circassian and Black Bombazine, [Cheap.]
Toilinett, Circassian, Marseilles & Plain and figured SILK VESTINGS.
Jackonet and figured Silk CRAVATS.
Dandy do.
Elegant Plain and Figured Gauze.
Plain and Satin, Garniture, and a great variety of other RIBBONS.
1 Case Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Black & White Silk HOSE & GLOVES.
Ladies' Black and Colored Horse Skin, Beaver, Kid, Limerick, Castor, Medallion, and Gentlemen's Colored Buckskin, Beaver, Castor, Dogskin, Horseskin, and Kid
GLOVES.
7-8, and 4-4 Scotch Linen Bed Tick.
7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, & 6-4 Sheetings.
Flag, Bandanna, and German Silk HDKFS.
Real and Imitation Madras, Cotton Flag, Bandanna, and a great variety Hdkfs. and SHAWLS.
Merino, Cashmere, Silk and Crape Long 7-4 square. Shawls,
Silk and Cotton Velvets.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black and Colored French and Italian CRAPES.
White and Blue Crape Lis.
Piping Cords, Gimp, Tapes, &c.
Horn and Shell Combs.
4-4 Imitation and Merino Hdkfs.
Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls, an elegant assortment.
1 Case Elegant LEGHORN GIPSEYS, White and Smooth.
Persons in want of this article, will find it for their advantage to call soon.
1 Bale English Ingrain CARPETING, handsome patterns, very cheap.
DOMESTIC GOODS,
of every description, unusually cheap.
(*To be continued.*)

*March 24, 1824.* 103—

### For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous of the 1st of April it will be to let.

### On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. TOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Greeneville,*
*Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Warren, R. I. Clarion.*

MOTHERWORT TEA.

Old Homer, the wrath of Achilles has sung;
To the glory of heroes his harp has been strung,
But the lyre shall be tuned, in the land of the free,
To hymn the light praises of *Motherwort Tea.*

Oh, where lives the bard who could ever refuse
A beverage fit for the lips of the Muse?
Come, then, with thy sweet inspiration to me,
My red, sparkling bowful of *Motherwort Tea.*

Shooled by me is the poet who tells
Of oak-bark, marsh-turnip, or any thing else
That grows in the shape of an herb or a tree
If he gives not a line unto *Motherwort Tea.*

Let others expend all their reason and rhyme
On elder-flowers, catnip, horse-radish and thyme,
Not one of them all has allurements for me
Like a brimming quart bowlful of *Motherwort Tea.*

How rich is the wormwood! Its *sweets* how profuse!
It has ever been famed for its *honey-like* juice,
But it never has been, and it never will be
Compared to the bowlful of *Motherwort Tea.*

If driven by want, I my thirst might assuage
With tansy or balm, pennyroyal or sage,
Yet with heart felt delight, I would leave them for thee,
My favorite quart bowlful of *Motherwort Tea.*

Be the name of the man, by thy votaries blest,
Who hereafter shall make thee the strongest and best,
His brow crowned with thy leaves, whosoever he be,
And his health drank in *pailsful* of *Motherwort Tea.*

Hail, Columbia and Motherwort! Ne'er may our foes
Tread the soil where the herb in luxuriance grows:
Pollute the fair home of the brave and the free;
Or taste our quart bowlful of *Motherwort Tea.*

*Snakeden Ledge, R. I.*

THE SENSES IN PERFECTION.

To an epicure, highly enjoying his ducks
At the tavern, it seemed quite provoking,
That close to his elbow a knot of young bucks
Should be chatting, and laughing, and joking.
So he laid down his knife, and said, "Silence you boys,"
(With a look highly vexed & entreating,)
"You all of you make so incessant a noise,
That I really don't know what I'm eating."

EPITAPH.

Here lies *Ned Wright*, as queer a *wight*
As rests these tombs among,
Who, strange to say, though always *Wright*,
Was always acting *wrong.*

ON THE TARIFF BILL.

"I hear a Lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
Or shall we open it and let him in,
To try if we can *get him out again?*"

*Advice to Young Unmarried Ladies.*

If you have blue eyes you need not languish. If black eyes, you need not leer. If you have good teeth do not laugh. If you have bad ones, do not laugh less than the occasion will justify. If you dance well, dance but seldom. If you dance ill, never dance at all. If you sing well, make no previous excuses. If you sing indifferently hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few people are judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please. Never touch a sore place in any one's character; for be assured whoever you are, that you have a sore place in your own; and a young woman is a flower, that may be blasted in a moment. It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly then to make enemies by frowns. When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart. When you are forced to blame, do it with reluctance. If you would preserve beauty, rise early. If you would preserve esteem, be gentle. If you would obtain power, be condescending. If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

*True Religion.*—Those, who make religion to consist in the contempt of this world and its enjoyments, are under a very fatal and dangerous mistake. As life is the gift of heaven, it is religion to enjoy it. He, therefore, who can be happy in himself, and who contributes all that is in his power towards the happiness of others, (and none but the virtuous can so be and so do) answers so effectually the ends of his creation, that he is an honor to his nature, and a pattern to mankind.


**Two or three Boarders**

CAN be accommodated. Inquire of *E. COOLEY*, at the House of Mrs. KING. *April* 13.

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.
*Windham, March* 23, 1824. 12me'4—


LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Chelsea Landing, April* 1, 1824.

WM. ADAMS, E. Ames, Mary Button, Elijah Benjamin, P. P. Brayton, *Groton*, J. S. Briggs, Wm. Button, Daniel Donovan, D. Brumley, Jerusha Bates, Chancy Culver, Maria E. Chace, Mary Ann Clegg, Philip Conklin, 3, Lucy Capron, *Preston*, Florilo Cooley, Betsey J. Chappel, Wm. Calyhan, Lorinni Corning, Mary Cutler, *Lisbon*, Amos Dewey, David Ewen, John Francisco, John Gray, 4, James Gibson, Gurdon Gallup, J. W. Gere, *Groton*, Thomas J. Gavitt, Sementha Gere, P. Greene, *Preston*, Joel Glover, Jesse Hartshorne, Gurdon Hebbard, George Hill, J. C. Hind, G. Holcomb, Ellen Hill, Lydia Harris, Wm. W. Hopkins, Thomas Hutchens, E. Huntington, Jabez Huntington, R. Hubbard, Rhoda Jennings, Ichabod Johnson, Betsey Lefingwell, Calvin Lombard. G. R. Lewis, John Lathrop, S. Meech, Mary Marsh, Lucretia Mullen, Appleton Meech, Jorden Moore, *Preston*, Nancy Miner, S. Phelps, Isaac Perkins, H. F. Perkins, Malinda Parrish, E. Peck, E. Preston, E. Peabody, Tressah E. Pool, Robert Palmer, H. R. Park, E. Pool, L. Palmer, Sarah Rogers, S. Remington, Thomas Ridgeway, Betsey Ray, James Rose, *Groton*, G. A. Roath, Eben. Smith, *Montville*, Samuel S. Storey, James Tenant, P. S. Thompson, George Whipple, Adaline Walden, Hugh Wallace, Jedediah Williams, James Williams, Joseph Williams. CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.

LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office Norwich, Ct. April* 1, 1824

WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Dorothy C. Backus, Erastus Bingham, Mary Bingham, Bragg & Jones, John A. Carew, John J. Cleveland, Sarah L. Danforth, Matilda Hunter, Asa Ladd, Charles Lathrop, Caroline Logan, Eunice Doane, Avery Morgan, Olive Peters, Betsey Pitcher, Nancy Williams, David Yale, *Norwich.*

Hezekiah Abell, Cyntha Jones, *Bozrah.* Wm. Cardwell, Henry Palmer, *Montville.*
J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April* 1, 1824.

JEREMIAH B. ALLIN, Amos Burdick, Wm. H. Cogswell, Nathaniel Cole [2,] Lydia Cole, James Cory, Albert Cole, Susan Clark, Nathaniel Coit, Elisha Clark, Martha Dean [2,] John Douglas, Alexander Dorrance, Lydia Farlin, Robert Gray, John F. Gordon, Jonathan Coff, Caleb Hall, David Hall, Wm. Hopkins, Solomon M. Harris, Jonathan Hazamit, Jr. John Kennedy [2,] Sally W. King, Phillip Kinyon, Happy Kennedy, Dexwill Lathrop, Nicholas Mathewson, Nathaniel Medbury, Edward Medbury, Ann Mathewson, Noah Necoman, Ephraim Prentis, John J. Reynolds, Charles Spalding, Charles F. Townsend [2,] Hannah Vial, Henry Wood, Amos Witter, Egbart Waldo, Robert H. Wukburn, *of Plainfield.*

Town Clerk, Lydia Bassett, Jonathan Branch, Wm. Douglas, Benjamin Green, Daniel Green, J. Potter, Thomas Scranton, *of Voluntown.* E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS.

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, Ct. April* 1st 1824.

EBENEZER AVERY, Wm. Browning, John H. Browning, Joseph Chapman, Jeremiah J. Davis, Russel Dennis, Jonathan Dewey, Louisa Downing, Esther Fanning, Cyrus Gates, Stephen C. Hutchinson, Moses Hilliard, Ephraim Herrick, Margaret Kimball, Benjamin Pakham, Mary Park, Denison Palmer, Erastus Safford, Asa Smith, (2,) Jonathan Smith, Daniel P. Stanton, Elisha Smith, Jesse Starkweather, Jr. Jonah Witter (2.)
*S. M. DOWNER. P. M.*

*At a Town Meeting legally warned and held at Lebanon, on the 5th day of April*, 1824.

THE Town voted to petition the General Assembly, to be held at New-Haven in May next, to be annexed to the County of New-London. Attest,
ANDERSON MARTIN, *Town-Clk*

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that such Petition will be presented for the purpose aforesaid.
Attest,
W. T. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
*Lebanon, April* 10, 1824. 2w2—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for all persons having claims against the estate of *ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq.* late of Norwich, deceased, to present the same to *Joseph Huntington and Charles P. Huntington*, Executors to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
*Norwich, April* 12, 1824. 2—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 6th day of April*, 1824.

Present, *John Baldwin, Esq.* Judge.

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the creditors of *TIMOTHY K. CHAPLIN*, late of the town of Chaplin, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the office of said Judge, in said Windham, on the first day of May, 1824, at 9 o'clock, A. M. then and there to shew reasons if, any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court. Attest, [2]
JOHN BALDWIN, JR. *Clerk.*


**4000** lbs. Clover Seed,
**60** bush. Red & Furz Top Seed,
**40** do. Herds Grass Seed,
For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.

**Mr. S. Phelps**

INFORMS his friends, that he wil commence his 4th quarter of Tuition, on Monday, the 3d of May next, in the same room he now occupies.

His friends are invited to call and see the school, on Friday 23d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Also, would inform the Ladies of this vicinity, that he intends opening a morning school, principally for the purpose of improvement in the art of Penmanship. Commence 6 o'clock A. M. If any other hour of the day would be more convenient, or any other branch required, arrangements can be made for the accommodation of those who shall wish to attend.

Gentlemen desirous of improving in the theory or the practice of the Flute, Violin, Clarinet, Bassviol Bassoon, &c. or who wish to form themselves into a society for practice for personal gratification, are invited to meet at the above named place, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. at eight o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making some arrangements which may conduce to the mutual enjoyment of the lovers of music.
*April* 13. 2—

**New School.**

**MR. PALMER,**

HAS taken the School-Room adjoining the House of Major S. Hubbard, at which place he, on the first Tuesday of May, will open a School, and teach the following studies, viz. *Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, History, Rhetoric, Geography, English Grammar, & Mathematics.* No Scholar under six years of age will be admitted.

Tuition, (including Room rent,) $2 50 per quarter.

N. B.—The subscriber (after having for some length of time, had the superintendency of a school of one hundred and forty schollars,) hopes he will not be considered altogether unacquainted with his profession.
*Norwich, April* 13. 2—

**EDUCATION.**

THE subscriber will open a School on Monday the 19th inst. in this place—in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Latin & Greek Languages, together with Surveying and Navigation—all on reasonable terms.

It is presumed this School may afford a good opportunity, particularly to young men, preparing themselves to become teachers of Schools.

Board, on reasonable terms, may be obtained in the neighborhood of the School. DYAR T. HINCKLEY.
*Lebanon, April* 6, 1824. 1—

**Plainfield Academy.**

THE public are informed that the Summer Term of this institution, will commence the 19th day of this month, under the preceptorship of JOHN WITTER, A. M. Board in good families may be had for the very moderate sum of from $1 25 cts. to $1 50 cts. per week.

Considering the deservedly distinguished reputation of the Preceptor, and the many superior local advantages of this Academy, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage and attention of all those gentlemen who wish to see their sons situated where they will enjoy the best advantages.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*
*Plainfield, April* 3, 1824. 3w1—

*Seminary for Young Ladies.*

**MRS. HAYDEN**

WILL continue her School at Chelsea, where will be taught the following branches:

Reading, Spelling and Definitions. Writing, and various kinds of Needle-work, for $2.

Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry, $3.

Drawing Maps, Shading with crayons, and the art of making fruit and flowers of wax, $4.

Painting on paper, silk, and velvet. also, Oil Painting & Embroidery, $6.

Next Term commences May 3d.
*April* 14, 1824. 3w—2—

*Grass Seeds, &c.*

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do. Red Top do.
3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed,
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.

**Quaker Garden Seeds,**

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by
JOHN H. GRACE.
*March* 30, 1824. tf04—

**CABINET**
AND
***Chair Making.***

**M. & R. AVERY,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the shop recently occupied by Capt. Park Avery, where they have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

**Cabinet FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,**
*Of every description,*
IN THE NEWEST STYLE

Persons wanting any article in their line, will find it for their advantage to call.

**Wanted Immediately,**

A smart active lad, as an apprentice to the above business.
*Preston, (Poquetannuck,)*
*April* 13, 1824. } 2—

**Marble Factories.**

**ELISHA ALLYN,**

*At his Marble Factories at Preston and Norwich Town, is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand,*

**Monuments, *Grave Stones,***

&c. made of
*Washington and Stockbridge*
**MARBLE,**

Which he will sell at fair prices Monuments made of the Washington Marble, are not only more white and smooth at first, but will be warranted to retain their beauty much longer than any other American Marble. The work will be finished agreeable to order, in the first style, and when promised.

Orders left at my Dwelling-House in Preston, Poquetannuck, or with Mr. Samuel Bailey, Norwich Town, will be punctually attended to.
*April* 7, 1824. 3w1—


**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Erastus Perkins and Gurdon Smith, under the firm of ERASTUS PERKINS & Co was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of April. All persons having any account with said company, are requested to call on Erastus Perkins, who is authorized to receive and settle the same.

ERASTUS PERKINS,
GURDON SMITH.
*Norwich, April* 6, 1824. 1—


**The Baking Business**

Will still be carried on at the old stand of Erastus Perkins & Co. by GURDON SMITH and FRANCIS PERKINS, under the firm of

**Smith & Perkins,**

*Who solicit the patronage of their friends.*

**R. JOHNSON**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots & Shoes,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c
*Dec.* 24, 1823. 90—

**PATENT CUT NAILS.**

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July* 23. 68—

**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price
J. W. FANNING.
*Griswold, April* 6th 1824. tf1—

**FOR SALE.**

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm and now belongs to the estate of Dea John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 Acres,**

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.
*Plainfield, April* 1. 1824. 1—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.
HENRY MINARD.
*March* 23. 1824, tf 103—

*FOR SALE,*
**by the subscriber,**

A FARM, containing 173 Acres, situated five miles from Norwich Landing, and one and a half from Newent Meeting-house, in Lisbon, on the road leading from Hanover to Norwich and is well known by the name of, the Gates Farm. Said farm is well proportioned for mowing, plow land, and pasturing, and well wooded and watered, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings standing thereon—with a variety of fruit. Said farm is under good improvement, and of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

For sale, one yoke of oxen, one horse, six years old, good in the harness—a new one horse wagon, and fifty high blooded merino sheep.
TYLER BROWN.
*Lisbon, Nov.* 25. 1823. 86—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb.* 11, 1824. 97—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March* 9th 1824. tf101—

**16 barrels Rochester FLOUR**

For sale by
WM. G. JOHNSON.
*Norwich, April* 13, 1824. 2—

THE subscriber wants to hire a Lad capable of doing the work of a garden, and other light work about a house. A good recommendation will be expected.
DANIEL L. COIT.
*Norwich, April* 6, 1824. —1

**NEW FIRM,**
AND
**NEW GOODS.**

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with

**Twenty-five packages**
FRESH IMPORTED
**New and Fashionable GOODS,**

which they are now opening, and which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super Carolina Plaids, high colored ... per yard,
Fancy Light and Dark Prints of various patterns and various prices,
Mesotinto, Grecian Fancy, Zephyr,
French Zephyr, seven colored Zephyr,
Jaconett and Furniture

**PRINTS.**

Muslinetts and Printed Muslins,
Jubilee Cords, Corded Cambrics,
Waterloo Check, Cross Bar'd, Cross Bar & Fig'd, Fig'd & plain Jaconett, Fig'd & plain Book, Fig'd & Plain Lenos, Fig'd Plain Mullmull, Fig'd and Plain Swiss and a variety of other Fig'd and Plain

**MSULINS.**

Dark, Light, and Black and white Cambric Ginghams; Gingham and Muslin Robes of various patterns; a large assortment of gold end and other Shirtings; Waltham and other Sheetings; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Russia Sheetings; Russia Diapers; Birdseye Diapers; Furniture and Cambric Dimoties; white and striped Jeans; Tabby, Silk, and Manchester Velvets; Bang-up-Cord, fashionable and excellent article for Gentlemen's pantaloons; Norwich Crapes, black and white Lisse Crapes; black, white, pink, green, blue, and straw-color Italian

**CRAPES.**

Nankin and Canton CRAPES.
Crape Dresses, Crape Shawls and Crape HDKFS.
Fancy & Mourning Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Zelia, Bandanna, Flagg, German Flagg, Cotton Flagg, Madras, Linen Cambric, Imitation Linen Cambric, Levantine, Canton, Barouge, & Eclipse

**HDKFS.**

Black Florentine, and Black Fig'd Hdk'fs, excellent and elegant for Gentlemen's CRAVATS.
Gentlemen's Cotton white and Fig'd, or Imitation Linen CRAVATS.
Fig'd and Plain India and French Levantines, black and col'd.
Black, white, and col'd Fig'd Gros de Naples.
Black and col'd Sinchews.
Black and col'd Florences; black and col'd Sarsnets; black and col'd, fig'd and plain SILK VESTINGS.
Washington fig'd Silk Vesting, an elegant and fashionable article.
Marseilles and Valencia Vestings.
Merino Square and Long Shawls; Cashmere Square and Long do. and black & col'd Silk Shawls.
Cotton do.; Linen and Cotton Cambrics.
Yellow Napkins; Green Gauze Veils with fig'd Borders.
Black and white Silk fig'd Laces.
Black and white Thule do.
Black and col'd Bombazettes; Bombazines; Duraut.
Rattinetts; Linen & Cotton Apron Checks.
Linen and Cotton Tickings.
6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Table Linens.
6-4 and 8-4 Table Cottons.
Cotton Cassimeres; Oil Cloths; Domestic Calicoes.
Black and brown Linens; Worsted and Cotton SUSPENDERS.
Webb's Patent Silk and Cotton do.
Brown Linen Cambric, for Ladies' Bonnets.
Gentlemens' mixed, white, & black worsted Hose. do. Cotton do.
Ladies' black & white, silk and cotton do.
Gentlemens' black and white Silk do.
Ladies' white, black, and slate col'd Cotton and worsted do.
Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, of all kinds and all prices.
Elegant Fancy Silk Cords; Cotton Cords; Lacetts; Elastics; Tapes; Bobbins; Stay Tapes; Gymps; Ribbons; Fans; Pearl, Thread, Gilt, Silk Coat, & Habit Silk

**Buttons.**

White and col'd Furniture Lace; Braids; large and small Pins; black and col'd Galloons; Elegant Gros Ribbons; Spool, Wire, & Gray's Thread, Spool, Wire, and Gray's Floss.
Indispensibles; Purses; Needle Cases with Needles enclosed.
Large and small SHELL COMBS.
Large and small Horn do.
Fine and Superfine Ivory do.
Pocket and Dressing do.
Carpet, Stair, and Quality Bindings.
Cologne Water; Trunks; Silk & Cotton

**UMBRELLAS.**

Parasols; Boot Webbing; Fringes; Cotton Ferrets; Bead &c. &c.

*ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT*
**Broadcloths and Cassimeres,**

Of every color of the rainbow, and some that can claim no relation to any color. A great variety of Flannels, Satinets, Paddings, Tilleting, Buckram, Floor Cloth, Baize, Green Cloth Table Covers, &c.

—ALSO—

a few LEGHORN HATS, as cheap as can be expected, considering the price of labor where they were manufactured, and the expense of getting them here, &c. &c.

ALSO,

TWO PIECES OF
**Ingrain Carpeting,**
*at a fair price, &c. &c.*

Like some of our neighbours, we do not particularize, therefore we shall conclude by requesting the public to call and see Goods at lower prices than they have ever been offered them, in this or any other place in the state.

*(CONCLUDED.)*
*April* 7, 1824


ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

…xviii. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1408.

…series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1824. No. 4…

…—Two dollars per annum to … in the city and by mail. …panies of twenty or more, who … and receive their papers at … a liberal discount will be made. … discontinued until all arrear… paid, unless at the option of the …

"…England for your Oliver,"
OR
"Tit for Tat."

NEW …

…ed in the last week's … a very pompous Ad… from a neighboring firm, … they assure the public, their … be sold at … prices … other store in Norwich. … our opinion, rather … and can be … in … than as a challenge to … ; and considering … in reply, … public … if they will … prices, and they … reference to goods in our … shall make … the old who are … to give us a call. … & SHOES, … stand no competi… and shall not … the Manufacturers, … good an assort… now be found at the … Stores" in this place; … generally termed "Dry … we shall not allow any one …

"… have opened, the last week,"

"1 Case,"

CONTAINING"

… super Domestic Tow … very cheap.

ALSO,

…ST RECEIVED,

…riety of articles, among which, … mentioned,

… Silk Hose, 4s. 6d. per pair, … Muslin Ruffs, 6d. each, … Cassimere, 1s. per …

… Striped Ginghams, 9d. per … Zelia Handkfs. 1s. each, … Black French Levantine, … yard, &c. &c.

…ed to the Goods before … makes, we believe, "the … stock" and the handsomest … "of Dry Goods ever of… for sale in this place," which … sell at a very small advance … and which we invite pur… to call and examine, not in … fearing a comparison with … Goods.

…ntry Merchants, wishing to re… their stock, may also find it … to call, and persons buying … piece may be supplied very …

Any articles wanted, not found … assortment, shall be furnished … notice."

…shall again CONCLUDE by ad… that our business shall always … conducted on as fair a scale as …

JOHN KINNEY & Co.
…wich, April 14, 1824. 2—

---

LEGHORN …IPSEYS, &c.

…LACK and White Gipseys, … Men's & Boy's Leghorn Hats, … a variety of fashionable goods, …ed by the last Packets from N. …

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

…bbons, Laces, &c. &c. &c.

… sale by the subscriber, as cheap … to his neighbors.

ERASTUS COIT.
…13. 2—

---

…eap Calicoes.

…ntington & Ripley,

HAVE RECEIVED

…package of 50 pieces …andsome Calicoes, …ranted strong, which they are …ing rapidly at 10d per yard. …pril 13. 2—

---

… lbs. Clover Seed,
… bush. Red & Farz Top Seed,
… do. Herds Grass Seed,
For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.

---

NEW

*Spring Goods.*

… BUCKINGHAM,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER Goods, which he will sell as cheap as some that BOAST of selling cheaper, than their neighbors, and many articles lower than he was ever enabled to offer them. He has therefore only to request the Purchasers of

Dry Goods

to call and examine his, before they purchase elsewhere.

A PART IS AS FOLLOWS:

A large and elegant assortment of
Printed Cambrics
AND
JACONET MUSLINS,
and
Real London Chintzes,
of various kinds and qualities—of the most fashionable patterns, and warranted fast colors.
British Furniture Chintzes and common Calicoes.
Black & Colored Gros de Naples.
Black Sarcenet and Sinchews.
Stout black India Levantines.
PLAID LUSTRINGS,
of elegant patterns, with a variety of other SILKS.
Black & Col'd Figured and Plain NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES.
Fine undressed British Shirtings and Sheetings.
Irish Linen and Long Lawn.
A large assortment of Cambric Gingham and Gingham Robes.
A great variety of Muslin Robes, ☞ Cheap.
6, 7, and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere
SHAWLS.
Long Cashmere, Merino and Velveteen do.
A superb assortment of Cashmere, Velveteen, & Fancy Silk, Gauze, & Zelia Handkfs. and Scarfs, rich patterns,
4-4 black, white, and scarlet Merino HANDKFS.
A great variety of corded & figured
Cambrics and Muslins.
Cheap and plain figured India Book, Swiss and Mull Mull Muslins.
A large assortment Sarcenet, Jaconet, and other Cambrics.
Furniture Cambrics and other DIMOTIES.
Elegant Garniture and Gauze
RIBBONS.
Bobbinet and Thule LACE.
Elegant Thread Laces.
A large assortment of GLOVES.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
GRAPE LIS.
Black, White, Pink, & Strawd Col'd ITALIAN CRAPE.
Vestings of various kinds.
CAROLINE PLAIDS.
White and Green Gauze Veils.
Marseilles Quilts, (Cheap.)
4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish Linen and Cotton Damask Diaper.
Russia ditto.
Flag, Bandanna, German and Black Silk Handkfs.
A variety of White & Fig'd Cravats.
Best quality Spool and Wire Cotton
THREAD.
Floss Cotton. Linen Cambric.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Imitation do.
BLACK BOMBAZINE, (Cheap.)
Black Circassian Gymp.
Silk Braids. Pins.
Shell and Mock Shell COMBS.
Blue and Yellow Nankins.
Cotton Apron Check, Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
A large assortment of
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
☞ Lower than ever.

ALSO,

A large assortment of
Ladies' Leghorn Hats,
uncommonly white and smooth, and at a much lower price than last season.

*Norwich, April 13, 1824.* 2—

---

Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price.

J. W. FANNING.
*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf1—

---

Quaker Garden Seeds,

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.
*March 30, 1824.* tf04—

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20 casks Thomas Town

LIME,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*Apl. 20.* 3—

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MARCH 24.

NEW AND ELEGANT

SPRING GOODS.

ERASTUS COIT,

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually*

CHEAP—viz:

RICH colors and patterns Gros de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence, and other
SILKS,
A large assortment of English and French fashionable
CALICOES,
Style for 1824,
CANTON AND ITALIAN
CRAPES,
*(of various colors,)*
White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelia and Velveteen *Hdkfs.*
Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.
Elegant Bobinett and other Laces.
German and India Flag Hdkfs.
Figured & Twilled black Silk do.
Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves.
Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings.
One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard.
Extra Superfine Black and Blue
BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres & Satinetts
*[Very Cheap.]*
Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, *&c. &c.*

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c. are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

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MORE

NEW GOODS.

Huntington & Ripley,

Have opened, the last week,

1 CASE,

Containing 70 demi ps. 4-4 Grass Bleach

IRISH LINENS,

4 ps. Porter Sheeting,
…
Two Blue and Blue and White Calicoes, (new patterns.)
Matteawan blue and white cotton Stripes, Morocco, Kid, Prunello, Denmark Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk
SHOES.
WELLINGTON BOOTS,
☞ for $4 50 per pair.
English Ingrain Carpeting,
New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April 7, 1824.* 1—

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FOR SALE BY

Ripley & Waldo,

20 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do,
4 quarter chests Bohea do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
70 do. New Rum, prime quality,
3 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
12 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,
20 boxes Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs Malaga do.
50 drums Fresh Figs,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,
2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,
2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,
6 boxes Smoking Pipes,
10 doz. Hair Sieves,
100 gross Bottle Corks,
10 doz. Junk Bottles,
100 pair English Trace Chains,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
10 do. English Iron, assorted sizes,
2 do. Old Sable Iron,
2 tons Swedes Steel,
1800 lbs. German Steel,
1200 do. Naylor and Landersan's Cast Steel, assorted from ½ to 1½ inches square,
50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass,
40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12, to 12 by 16 do.
500 lbs. Sheet Copper,
200 do do. Brass,
10 cwt. do. Lead, [4w2—

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IMPORTATION.

81 packages of

EARTHEN WARE,

just received from England by

J. Y. WHITING & Co.

which makes them a complete assortment.

They now offer, merchants in this and the neighboring towns,

*Earthen, China, & Glass*

WARE,

as cheap as can be bought in New York, Providence, or Boston.

Enamelled Teas - - - 9s.
Edge Plates - - - 3s a 2s.
C. C. do. - 2s. 9d. a 1s. 6d.

and can assure the public, their Ware is of the first quality, & (of course) of the latest patterns.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of
Gilt, Moon Top & Wing Frame
LOOKING GLASSES.
[VERY CHEAP.]

*Norwich, April 21, 1824.* 3w3

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ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their ef… …tify, that a daughter of mine was severely affected with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

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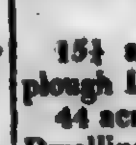

For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous of the 1st of April, it will be to let.

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## MISCELLANY.

*From the Old Colony (Mass.) Memorial.*

### MY COUSIN'S VISIT TO THE NAIL WORKS.

*A brand-fire new Song, by the author of—not Waverly.—Tune, Tid-re-I.*

Say have you seen a Nail Machine?
'Tis all the people's wonder—O;
It thumps away, both night and day,
And makes a noise like thunder—O.
The cranks and cams, like battering rams,
Do keep such pelting, pounding, O,
That all the ground is shook around,
By reason of the jouncing—O!

*Recitative.*—Now you must know that I'd a lot of cousins, that "com'd all the way down from Varmount to larn the fashions, and to hear and see all the cuts and curious thingumajigs of the Old Colony." "By jolly," said Zachery Diggins, "I itch to see the Nail Works, if it costs me my fire-ball colt. Uncle Eli told us how they had ten thousand … traps, and kept a tarnation … of a

"Rattlety bang, and clatterty clang,
"And rattlety, clatterty bang they go!"

So off we set, with Tom and Bet,
Young Stephen Bump and Dolly—O;
And Jo and Josh and Bill Maguah;
Ned Shacklefoot, the jolly—O;
And Susy Nud and Missy Judd,
(They rode behind on pillions—O,)
And Sary Slack. They made such clack,
You'd thought there were a million—O!

*Rec.*—We scampered along thro' mud and mire quite in the style of the fashionables, till we were brought up all standing full before 'Squire Glinner's nail works, and were soon genteely escorted into the very bowels of this great establishment; when out squealed Betty Diggins, as loud as a screech owl, "O, the wonderation! what a nation sight of …!"—"Yes, faith," quoth Ned, "and as thick as seven bumblebees in a punkin blow!" "Rabbit ye, Bets, and be darn'd, and hold your gab there," bawled Zachery.—"O, the old sneezer, how they chell 'em out," cried Josh. And then cousin Dolly, the school dame, she was all sensitive. "O, the lurry and living jingo," said Doll, "I'll be soused in a butter tub, if ever I seed such curiosity thingumies in all my born days! Fage and catnip, I'm all over goose pimples!" "Flamation," sung out Tom, "how they chop the iron up!"—Then … threshing mill is no touch to it. Take care, Stephen, or you'll have your gizzard ripp'd out by the smashers there, as quick as a pig can crack a walnut!"—Now all this was a very delightful accompaniment to the *affectuoso* of the whirling machinery as it very delicately touched off its

Rattlety bang, and clatterty clang,
And rattlety, clatterty bang we go!

Then up went Jo, and thought as how
He'd like to try the riggle—O,
But all his jerks and awkward quirks
Soon set them in a giggle—O.
"Poh, Jo, you coot," cried Shacklefoot,
"You'd better come to halting—O,
And stop the noise of these rude boys,
By paying of the malting—O."

*Rec.*—Now you know that, in a print shop, if a meddler should happen to burn his fingers a bit by dabbling with their big primer, pica or black balls, then look out for a brace of printer's devils about his ears! The like it was with poor cousin Josey. He had never before been beyond his father's farm to learn the tricks played upon travellers. The lad was most surely in for't, and a treat of whiskey was now the only remedy to place him in a respectable standing again, and to put a stop to their continual

Gibblety gab, and ribblety rab,
And gigglety, gigglety, gabble—O.

O then they got a two quart pot,
That shin'd like coachman's brasses—O!
And Jo put in a quart of gin
And fill'd it up with lasses—O.
He pass'd it round and all did swig,
'Till they had got a plenty—O;
And each became a merry grig!
O, there were nearly twenty—O.

*Rec.*—By the way, it has been slanderously reported that some of the pretty girls got a little fuddled withal, but, mind ye, I'll never be hanged for defamation. All I can tell ye about the matter is, that it set the deel into their slippery tongues whose confounded gibberjabber out-rattled and rumbled the deep tonation of the machinery with their abominable

Clickity clack, and lickity whack,
And whickity, clickity clack we go.

Then came the clerk, a brisk young spark,
All bowing to each lady—O,
And questions all, both great and small,
To answer he was ready—O.
The girls were pleas'd, for them he squeez'd;
(They hardly could deny him—O;)
But Sary Slack, she got a smack!
Unless they did belie them—O.

*Rec.*—This little bit of an animal, the clerk, was a sort of would-be-dandy; having the bottom of his waist pinched up to the size of a quart pot, and thus resembling in shape what we call a mud wasp. He wore eleven capes to his coat, and had, over the place where his brains should be, a jockey cap of catskin, and carried a mock gold watch with two seals, each as big as a premium turnip. O, these dear sweet creatures are always vastly attentive to the ladies. They may be easily distinguished from other animals by the above description, and their singular gait, which is a sort of a

Tippity bob, and tippity bob!
"O, I am all the tippy—O!

So round we went, with minds intent
On all this mighty …—O;
'Twas "tarnal queer," "such … gear;"
And, "O, such … and …—O!"
At length, says Tom, "let's … home;
To night you know, is the …—O!"
"O yes," cries Zach, "if we go back
It's time we were a prancing—O."

*Rec.*—So each lad of us took his lass, and then in comely mode we all departed. It was however thought by most of the ladies, that Mr. Tippy showed too much attention to Miss Sary Slack, considering that cousin Sary was no better, and to be sure I will say no worse, than the rest of them. But the school-dame, we all the'k, was quite too severe on the occasion, for she declared, by the jumping Moses, that such … ought to be carried to the highest court of juncture, for they quite annihilated all satisfaction of the visitation." … all hard thoughts and hard words were soon dissipated by the frolic and fun on the road, as we jovially drove home with

Merrily, ho! …
… jolly and cheery, O!

Then home we got by gallop and trot,
In season for the …—O.
And there was Sam, and Katy Cram,
And cousin David Plunket—O.
Now hark around the cheering sound
Of Peg and Fanny's …—O!
In merry plight we spent the night
In frolicking and capering—O!

*Rec.*—Now, as this was probably the last time we should all be together under such pleasant circumstances, we were resolved to keep it up till the cows came home, as cousin Missy said. And, to be sure, so we did right merrily, with Hunt the Squirrel, Barrel of Sugar, Jack on the Green, Jo Baker, &c. Here, however, were none of your dandy pigeon wings, … but the good old fashioned

Bigglety bump and shufflety thump,
And shufflety, scufflety clump we go!

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*En flute.* Fr.—A large vessel is said to be EN FLUTE when she carries only her upper tier of guns, her hold being filled … of greater force.

*E pluribus unum.* Lat.—'One of many.' The motto of the United States of America. Alluding to the formation of the Federal Government by its several constituent states.

*Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.* Lat.—'He snatched the thunder from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants.'—This was the exergue of a medal struck in honor of the late Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN when ambassador from the U. States to France. The allusion is to his discovery, that the electrical fire and that of lightning are absolutely the same; and to the eminent share which he had in establishing the independence of America, his native country.

*E se finxit velut araneus.* Lat.—'He spun from himself like a spider.'—He had nothing to depend on but his own resources.

*Esprit de corps.* Fr.—'The spirit of the body.'—That zeal for their mutual honor which pervades every collective body, such as the gentlemen of the army, the bar, &c.

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A Lady remarked to an Irishman, 'that a man in her neighborhood killed himself for love.' 'Ah!' said Pat, 'and did he die?'

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*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

"They griev'd for those who perish'd in the cutter;
And also for the biscuit, casks, & butter."

These lines, from Byron's Don Juan, placed as they are, at the conclusion of one of the most pathetic descriptions of human sufferings which the genius of man ever pourtrayed, have been loudly and justly censured. But the total want of feeling they were (to give a charitable construction) intended to hold up to ridicule, is sometimes exhibited in real life. An anecdote will serve as an illustration.

Before the Connecticut schooners were forbidden the liberty of carrying corn-brooms, onions and poultry to the West-Indies, one Joe Swain resolved to go to sea; and accordingly proceeded to New London, and shipped a green hand on board the schooner *Charming Nancy*, for Barbadoes and a market. The whole of the family, father, mother, brothers and sisters, were concerned in an adventure of fowls committed to his charge. On the passage home, in a violent gale, Joe fell overboard and all attempts to save him were in vain. The vessel arrived at New London, and the father of the unfortunate sailor repaired to the sea-shore, to meet his son and learn the result of the family speculation. The *Charming Nancy* was riding at anchor, her colours streaming mournfully from half-mast. He hailed her from the beach—"*Halloo there! is that the Charming Nancy?*" Aye, aye, Sir! "*Is there one Joe Swain aboard there?*" No, he's drowned! "*Drowned?*" Yes, drowned, I tell you. "*Fowls drowned too?*"

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## THE TARIFF BILL.

The following is a copy of the Tariff Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives. It is now before the Senate.

A BILL.

To amend the several Acts for imposing Duties on Imports.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the 30th day of June, 1824, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

*First.* On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th June, 1825; and, after that time, a duty of 33 1-3 per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1826; and after that time a duty of 37½ per centum ad valorem.

*Second.* On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of 20 per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of 10 per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than 35 cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 35 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, & shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Third.* On wool unmanufactured, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1826; afterwards a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1826; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum, until the 1st of June, 1827; afterwards, a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1828; afterwards, a duty of 45 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1829; afterwards, a duty of 45 per centum, until the 1st of June, 1830; and after that time, a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem: Provided, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 10 cents per lb. shall be charged with a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem, and no more.

*Fourth.* On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making hats or bonnets, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Fifth.* On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; on bolting cloths, 15 per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seating, 30 per centum ad valorem; on marble, & all manufactures of marble, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all paper hangings, 40 per centum ad valorem; on coach laces, of cotton or other materials, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other laces 12½ per centum ad valorem; on lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, 2 cents per pound; on leaden shot, 3½ cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, 4 cents per pound; on Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, 50 cents per square yard; on all ingrain carpets or carpeting, 25 cents per square yd. on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, 20 cents per square yard; on oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths of every description, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on all other carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on hemp, 2 cents per pound; on flax, 3 cents per pound; on tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, & seines, 5 cents per pound; on cotton bagging, 4½ cents per square yard, until the 30th of June, 1825; and afterwards a duty of 5½ cents per square yard; on iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, 90 cents per 112 pounds weight; on round iron, or brazier's rods, of 3 sixteenths to 8 sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll-iron, or casement rods, 3 cents per pound; on iron spikes, 4 cents per pound; on iron nails, cut or wrought, 5 cents per pound; on tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces, to 1000, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to 1000, five cents per pound; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, 5 cents per pound; over number eighteen, 9 cents per pound; on square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, 12 per centum ad valorem; on anvils and anchors, 2 cts. per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, 3 cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof; on mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, 4 cents per pound; on mill saws, 1 dollar each; on blacksmith's hammers & sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on muskets one dollar and fifty cents per stand; on rifles, two dollars and 50 cents each; on all other fire arms, and on side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem; on cutting knives, 25 cts. each; on scythes, 20 cents each; on sickles & reaping hooks, 12 cents each; on spades and shovels, of iron or steel, 25 cents each; on screws of iron, weighing 25 pounds or upwards, 8 cents per pound; on screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, not exceeding one inch in length, 8 cents per gross; over one inch, and not exceeding two inches in length, 14 cents per gross; over two inches in length, 20 cents per gross; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1½ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not specified, 1 cent per pound; iron frying pans, 4 cents per pound, on all vessels of copper, 10 cents per pound; on quills prepared or manufactured, 1 dollar per 1000; on slates and tiles for building, half a cent each; on black lead pencils, $1 50 cts. per gross; on tallow, 4 cents per pound; on tallow candles, 5 cents per pound; on spermaceti candles, 8 cents per pound; on soap, 4 cents per pound; on lard, 3 cents per pound; on wheat, 25 cents per bushel; on wheat flour, 50 cents per hundred weight; on potatoes, 10 cents per bush.; on coal, 6 cents per heaped bushel; on corks, 12 cents per pound; on linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, 25 cents per gallon; on castor oil, 40 cents per gallon; on ale, beer, and porter, imported in bottles, 20 cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon; on beef and pork, 2 cents per lb.; on hams, and other bacon, 3 cents per lb.; on butter, 5 cents per pound; on vinegar, 8 cents per gallon; on alum, $2 50 cents per hundred weight; on refined saltpetre, 3 cents per pound; on blue or Roman vitriol, 4 cents per pound; on oil of vitriol, 3 cents per pound; on glauber salts, 2 cents per pound; on Epsom salts, 4 cents per pound; on camphor, crude, 8 cents per pound; on camphor, refined, 12 cents per lb.; on copperas, 2 dollars per hundred weight; on pepper, 10 cents per pound; on Cayenne pepper, 15 cts. per pound; on pimento, 6 cts. per lb.; on Chinese cassia, 10 cts. per lb.; on cocoa, 3 cents per pound; on chocolate, 4 cents per lb.; on currants and figs, 3 cents per pound; on plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, 4 cents per lb.; on all other raisins, 3 cts. per pound; on filberts, 3 cents per pound; on pine apples, 2 cents each; on oranges 50 cents per 100; on lemons, 25 cents per 100; on limes, 10 cts. per 100; on window glass, not above 8 by 10 in size, $3 per 100 square feet; not above 10 by 12, $3 50 cts. per 100 square feet; and if above 10 by 12, $4 per 100 square feet: Provided, that all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same duties hereby imposed. On blk. glass bottles not exceeding the capacity of one quart, $2 per gross; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than 2 quarts, $2 50 cts. per gross; over 2 qts. and not exceeding one gallon, $3 per gross; on demijohns, 25 cts. each; on glass beads, 50 cents per pound; on apothecaries' phials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, $1 per gross; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross; on all wares of cut glass, not specified, 3 cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum; on all articles of glass, two cents per pound; and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum; on all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year 1775; and also on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume; on all books when bound, thirty-seven cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, thirty-three cents per pound; on folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound; on foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound; on printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound; on sheathing paper, binders', & box boards, and wrapping paper of all kinds, three cents per pound; on all other paper, 15 cents per pound. A duty of 12 1-2 per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of 12 1-2 per centum ad valorem; on all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition therein.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States entitled by treaty, or any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner and subject to the provisions and restriction, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 27th of April, 1816.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk and nankeen cloths, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States. But whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house, and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark.

And, whenever any such goods, being thus colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, & not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them) that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; & no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples; & if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, as aforesaid;—then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present for exportation and drawback, any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted silk or nankeen cloths, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be sued by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of 75 per centum of the duties by this act imposed on tallow, which may be manufactured into soap, upon the exportation thereof within 12 months after the said importation, and in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled, and sugar refined, within the United States, and for other purposes," so far as the same may be applicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April 27th, 1816, shall extend to, and ensure to the benefit of, schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

*Monday, April 19.*

In the Senate, the Tariff Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, received its first reading. Mr. Dickerson moved its second reading, but, that being objected to, its second reading will take place, in regular course, to day.

The resolution, for fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up, the blank for the day filled (25 votes to 21) with the 15th day of May, and, thus amended, the resolve was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill "in addition to the acts relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

*Monday, April 19.*

In the House of Representatives, among other petitions and memorials presented, was an address presented by the Speaker, from Ninian Edwards, late a Senator of the United States, and recently appointed Minister to Mexico, defending himself from certain imputations on his character, made, as he alleges, in a late communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress. The reading of this memorial, and the circumstances attending it, produced considerable excitement in the House. Some severe things were said upon the subject of the memorial, which was, finally, on motion of Mr. Floyd, referred to a select committee.

Thus much is from the National Intelligencer. The Washington Republican contains the following abstract from the communication of Mr. Edwards, which is too important to be put over for a single day.

Mr. Edwards, who was recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which was laid before Congress, a long and able vindication of himself against an intimation contained in a report made to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, of his having made false statements, on his examination before the second committe of investigation at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the suppressed documents. Mr. Edwards complains that this report, altho' called for at the first session of the last Congress, has been delayed until the present session, and that, too, until after it was understood that he had left the city, on his way home, preparatory to his embarkation for Mexico. He goes into a train of reasoning, supported by extracts from a correspondence between him and the Secretary of the Treasury, and other documentary evidence, to show that what he stated before the committee, the truth of which he considers Mr. Crawford as questioning, is true. He particularly refers to letters which passed between them more than a year before he gave his testimony to the committee, in which he expressly stated the same facts; and the receipt of which Mr. Crawford acknowledges, without, in any degree, denying the truth of the statements so made.

After completely sustaining the truth of what he understands to be questioned by Mr. Crawford, in his report to the House, he proceeds to an investigation of the correctness and legality of much of Mr. Crawford's official conduct; and offers, what he considers conclusive evidence, to support the six allegations against Mr. Crawford, which we have copied from his communication.

The communication, which embraces some 50 or 60 pages of manuscript, concludes in the following words:—

"I regret to have it to say to your honorable body, that, both the state of my health, and the want of time, absolutely compel me, most reluctantly, to close this investigation of Mr. Crawford's *well-timed* statement against me. In this situation, I beg leave to refer you for further facts, of which I might, under more favorable circumstances fairly and successfully avail myself, to a few of the publications with the signature of "A. B." herewith transmitted.

"Avowing myself the author of these publications, and (with the exception of a few unimportant typographical errors, and a mere verbal inaccuracy, in regard to the time of a certain report being made,) reasserting before your honorable body and the nation, that the facts they allege, are substantially true, I do most respectfully solicit, that, they may be taken as a part of and be printed with this communication.

"In order to strengthen my claim to this indulgence, combining all the rights of defence, of accusation, and of asking for investigation, which can entitle me, as a citizen of the United States, or an officer of their government, to appear before your honorable body, I do expressly state—

"1st. That the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds:

"2d. That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816:

"3d. That being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he has misstated it, by making it less than it really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving those uncurrent notes:—

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making, and continuing, deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law:

6th. That he has, in several instances withheld information and letters, called for by the House, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

"HIS OATH—let it speak for itself.

"For specifications of these statements I offer the publications with the signature 'A. B.' above mentioned, and this communication. And for proof, I offer that which they respectively refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, the force of Mr. Crawford's statement against me.

"I will not charge him with bad intentions in any of those acts. It is more properly the duty of others to inquire into, and judge of that matter. I do not ask for an investigation of his conduct. Such a request ought, more naturally, to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that if, being an officer of the same government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworthy of the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends, to make this charge against me, pledging myself to waive all notice, and with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to an investigation thereof, by either, or by both houses of Congress: and to abide by the decision thereupon. If this proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an 'A. B. plot.' As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the nation.

"And never having obtained any office by the slightest sacrifice of independence, I never will owe the holding of one, to reluctant forbearance, or the courtesy of my enemies. I will only add, that if any attempt should, hereafter, be made, meanly to take advantage of my absence, by those who have forborne to attack me, when I could have had an opportunity of defending myself, I must beg of your honorable body, and the nation, to suspend your opinions, and to be assured that there shall be no unavoidable delay in vindicating myself. I have, in reserve, much matter of defensive accusation, and should most certainly have invited your attention to the report concerning the Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, and other matters of not less importance, had time permitted."

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A tea-party in Orange County, N. C. has recently undertaken to nominate a President. The ladies resolved themselves into a Caucus, when it appeared that General Jackson had 38 votes and John Q. Adams 2. "None but the brave deserve the fair," and from this Caucus it appears that none but the brave got the votes of the fair.—*Boston Pat.*

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Palladium, April 23.*

FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing Packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Bussey, from Liverpool, London papers to the 12th ult. have been received.

The most important report is that of the determination of Spain to endeavor to recover her late colonies, and her refusal of the mediation of England. The British Ministers deny having received information of such a determination; but refuse to submit to Parliament any dispatches from Madrid, after the acknowledgment of a note dated Jan. 30.

It was rumored the King of Spain was negociating with Russia, for ships on the same terms as he formerly obtained them; but if he makes as bad a bargain as then, it will do no great credit to either of the parties, and not hurt the South Americans.

King Ferdinand has ordered a new Tariff to be prepared for Spain and the Indies, and new rules for Consuls.

Sir James Mackintosh postponed to the 30th of March his motion for the acknowledgment of the Independence of S. America.

The Greek cause continues to flourish. It is hoped the Greeks have an Executive they respect and confide in, and one of talents and energy. Perhaps they might find their account in making Lord Byron their Proboedros, or President. The Turks are, however, preparing a formidable expedition.

To promote the interest of the West India planter, the British government is about to repeal so much of the duty on Rum as will place it on an equality in Britain with Domestic Spirits.

The British Government has advertised for 2000 tons St. Petersburg, 1500 of Riga, and 1000 of Chilian or Italian Hemp; Russia is no longer to have the exclusive supply of Hemp for the British Navy.—Hereafter it will be procured partly from America.

*Lafayette.*—The Marquis Lafayette has lost his election to the new French Parliament. As his political life in France is cut off, at least for a time, we may expect that he will once more honor America with his presence. In his letter to Dr. Thacher, dated 22d Jan. he says:—"You invite me, dear doctor, to the happy shores where so many unutterable emotions await me. Far I am from giving up the delightful hope, yet at this critical moment a sense of duty keeps me on the European side of the Atlantic; but should it not only keep me as formerly, but even permit me to cross over to you, be certain no time should be lost."—*Bost. Gaz.*

*Pirates.*—We learn from the Jamaica paper, that two British vessels, in examining the Isle of Pines for pirates, received information of a recently formed piratical establishment in a river at the east end of that Island called Santa Fe. Two boats from the Speedwell schooner under Lieut. Layton, of the Icarus, with two midshipmen were sent to explore it, and they discovered near some huts, a pirate schooner, a rowboat and a canoe, and captured one pirate. The schooner was burnt. Lieut. Layton, accompanied by Mr. Strode, midshipman of the Speedwell, went to reconnoitre the north western branch of the river, where they discovered a piratical felucca, which opened a fire upon them, assisted by some pirates in the bushes, when the Lieutenant, midshipmen, and four men were killed. The river was examined the next morning, but the pirate felucca had escaped during the night. The British vessels determined on a thorough examination of the coast, and their force in schooners and boats amounted from three to four hundred men.—*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

## DOMESTIC.

*From the North American Review.*

*Ledyard.*—We understand that a gentleman in this country is collecting materials for a life of Ledyard, which may be expected at no distant period to come before the public. Of the man who rambled in his boyhood among the Indians on our frontiers; who was the first to descend the Connecticut River in a canoe, and in one which was constructed by his own hands, and managed in its voyage by himself alone; who studied law and divinity; who enlisted as a soldier at Gibraltar; who went round the world with Cook; projected the first trading voyage to the N. West Coast; was intimate with Robert Morris in Philadelphia, with Paul Jones, with Sir Joseph Banks in London, and Professor Pallas in Petersburgh; who was the friend and correspondent of Jefferson and La Fayette; who was one season in New York, the next in Spain and France, the next in Siberia, and the next under the pyramids of Egypt; who was the first to open the field of African discovery, on which, during the last 36 years, so many have entered with an enthusiasm and love of adventure, which nothing could damp but the sacrifice of life itself; and who, in his own language, "trampled half of the world under his feet,"—of such a man, no doubt many particulars may be related, which will be interesting to his countrymen, and which, at the same time they illustrate the character, and do justice to the memory of a remarkable individual, will prove what wonders may be wrought by a union of enterprise, perseverance, and resolution in the same mind.

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Charles Hamilton was lately shot dead in Halfmoon township, Pennsylvania, by Andrew Thompson. Some angry words arose between the parties, when Hamilton picked up an axe and pursued Thompson. The latter retreated to the woods. Hamilton then returned to Thompson's house, and endeavored to force an entrance, but Mrs. T. had secured the doors, upon which he fell to breaking whatever was in his reach and cutting down a wagon. Mr. T. having procured assistance, repaired to his house. On the approach of the party, one of whom had a gun, Hamilton pursued the armed man, who endeavored to discharge [illegible] him, but it missed fire, [illegible] towards Thompson, who [illegible] with a gun. Hamilton [illegible] sued Thompson, with [illegible] retreated until hedged [illegible] and to save his life, fired [illegible] killed him. The jury of [illegible] in a verdict of *justifiable* [illegible] *N.* [illegible]

The following observ[illegible] mont Farmer show that [illegible] our real interest, as well [illegible] tage of our nature, by [illegible] cent robin from the atta[illegible] men. These are also [illegible] who prey on the insects [illegible] crops, and whose indu[illegible] reward us for protecting [illegible]

"I know of no motive [illegible] tirpate this large spec[illegible] ingenuity can devise. [illegible] seems to have provided [illegible] evil in the *Habirulus* [illegible] this innocent and useful [illegible] peculiar avidity upon this [illegible] This fact may be ascerta[illegible] nest of young robins in [illegible] cornfield, when it will [illegible] they are fed lavishly [illegible] worm. At other times [illegible] upon different species of [illegible] which are found upon the [illegible] ground, which services [illegible] value and benefit to the [illegible] to recommend it to his [illegible] patronage. But its inno[illegible] are inadequate to protect [illegible] ton cruelty of boys and [illegible] immense numbers of [illegible] are annually destroy[illegible] wantonness and cruelty, [illegible] stantly hearing of the rava[illegible] bugs, in the various depa[illegible] tation. Every philosopher [illegible] laid waste the present sea[illegible] ger species of worm, [illegible] might have been eleva[illegible] ed and fostered the [illegible] fact, of this invaluab[illegible] that even legislative [illegible] riously demanded. [illegible] bloody fangs of the [illegible]

SPINNING [illegible]

It is stated that Mr. [illegible] of Norwich, Conn. has [illegible] his improved machine [illegible] to the amount of upward[illegible] has orders for more [illegible] large amount. He has [illegible] chines at the price of [illegible] made this declaration, tha[illegible] will take one of his machin[illegible] to full operation for two [illegible] him the savings made by [illegible] chine and the old or com[illegible] spinning wool, he will give [illegible] without any further charg[illegible] lish spinners cannot spin [illegible] pence or 3 pence per pound [illegible] ster's machines facilitate [illegible] much, as to have reduced [illegible] cent per pound! And not [illegible] merino wool can be spun at [illegible] even the finest Saxon wool, [illegible] perior even to the Merino, [illegible] the finest and highest prise [illegible] made.—*Hartford pa.*

Widow Elizabeth Rich, [illegible] Mass. wishes to obtain [illegible] specting her son, Asa Rich, [illegible] she has heard nothing for five [illegible] is about 43 years of age, and [illegible] Richmond, Va. in differen[illegible] state of New-York, in C[illegible] heard from last, he resided [illegible] Mass. which place he then [illegible] to leave, assuring his mo[illegible] would write her soon after[illegible] He was at that time without [illegible] Any person who has inform[illegible] ing what have been his fort[illegible] any of the period of his abse[illegible] he now is, by communicating [illegible] fer a special favor upon an [illegible] *ed mother.* Editors of New [illegible] respectfully requested to giv[illegible] one insertion.—*Massachuse[illegible]*

*Ladies, look out!*—The [illegible] Star states, that a man of [illegible] Sewall T. Mack, who had [illegible] months been teaching a scho[illegible] ham, eloped on the 9th inst. [illegible] lady, leaving his wife behind [illegible] tained that his present wife [illegible] ly woman he has abandoned [illegible] way. The following accou[illegible] of the parties is given:—"M[illegible] fleshy man, *of ferocious aspect*, [illegible] *ly white*, and rather long [illegible] head, and about 50 years of [illegible] *light colored frock coat*, *much* [illegible] under dress, and an *old hat* [illegible] middling size, *stoops a little*, [illegible] *hair.*"—*Bost. Gaz.*

*Dreadful Accident.*—On T[illegible] ning the 20th inst. Mr. James [illegible] blacksmith, was accidentally [illegible] the fly wheel of the rolling m[illegible] factory, corner of Washington [illegible] street, N. Y. and in an instant [illegible] ed to atoms. The wheel. w[illegible] tons, was revolving at the [illegible] times a minute, having a [illegible] two inches on each side. T[illegible] was literally ground to piece[illegible] left a family to lament this [illegible] wheel was broken in two [illegible] which, weighing 700 pound[illegible] the wall of the building with [illegible] ly.—*Prov. Journal.*

The Boston Recorder of S[illegible] tains a list of duels fought in [illegible] States, or by the citizens of [illegible] States, since the commence[illegible] present century, to the numb[illegible] dred and four, in the greater p[illegible] one of the parties was killed, [illegible] ral of them both were killed.

*North-West Coast.*—The [illegible] rived at Boston from Califo[illegible] that in March last, a Russian [illegible] was surveying the coast from [illegible] co, and searching after Ameri[illegible] found violating the Ukase of th[illegible] It is added, that the Russians [illegible] their settlement about 30 [illegible] northward of Port Bodega, an[illegible] session of that place, where th[illegible] two vessels.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# [illegible] COURIER.

[illegible], WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1824.

... Though we have endeavored to be ... the admission of pieces into this ... and still feel disposed to set our ... flint, against all intrigue, what... be the specious garb with which ..., yet we have no intention of ... place to personal allusions or of ... the feelings of any individuals. ... feelings of any gentlemen have ...red by a piece which appeared ...et's corner of our paper two or ...eks since, we hope those gentle... consider this as an apology and ... of our intention to exclude all per... remarks which may tend to irritate ...ings of private individuals.

CONGRESS.

...ate of the U. S. have passed a res... to close their session on the 15th ..., but it is thought the House will ...; and, from the quantity of im... business yet on hand, that they ... before the 1st of June. ... date of the last accounts from ...ton, the Tariff had not passed the ...

... second meeting of the New-Lon... County Medical Society, holden at ...ney's Hotel, in this city, on the ... *Doct. Avery Downer* was cho... Chairman, and *Doct. Richard P.* ... Clerk.

... That *Doct. John Tibbets* be ... a member of this Society.

... That the following gentlemen ... the Society at the next ... Convention, to be holden ... on the 2d Wednesday of ... *Tyler, Thomas T.* ... *P. Tracy, Dyer T. Brai-* ... *William P. Eaton.*

... That *Doct. John R. Watrous*, ... of his advanced age, be relieved ... the burthens of Membership, for ...

*Voted*, That *Doctors Brainard, Stod-* ... *Eaton*, and *Wells*, be requested to ... Dissertations on subjects relative to ... Medical Profession, before the Socie... the next annual meeting.

*Voted*, That the next annual meet... the Society be holden at N. London.

RICHARD P. TRACY, *Clerk.*

... editor of the Baltimore Morning ... article, in concluding an article on ... subject of the REMOVAL OF DE WITT ...TON from the office of Canal Com... makes use of the following ... and eloquent language:—

... Let it be said to the honor of Mr. ..., let it be engraven as a motto on ..., that the same legislative body ... deprived the people of their electoral ... deprived also De Witt Clinton ... office of President of Canal Com... This is an honor too proud ... forgotten—it should be preserved in ... family of Clinton to the latest posteri... It is a monument to his glory more ... than marble. De Witt Clinton, ... be said, has been deprived of his of...—by whom? the inquiry will be ... The answer will be, by those le...tors who first solemnly pledged their ... and honor, to restore to the people ... electoral rights, and then with all ... solemnity violated their engage... Had Mr. Clinton received the ... of such a body in requital for his ..., he should have immediately re... their communication unopened.— ... him was reserved a prouder triumph— ... ineffectual hate of little mean minds. ... could take away nothing—salary he ...ved none. These poor creatures ... received the benefit of his labors, ... all the requital in their power, and ... was, an abortive attempt to sting the ... of their benefactor.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Chatauque, N. York Censor, states ... nine tenths of the people of that coun... are in favor of J. Q. Adams for Pre...ent, and that of all the candidates Mr. ...awford stands the lowest on the list.

A large meeting of the citizens of Cecil ..., Maryland, was held on the 8th ... at which J. Q. Adams was nominated ... President and General Jackson for Vice-President. The editor of the Bal... Patriot is confident from informa... from all parts of the country, and ... distinguished member of Congress ... preferring other candidates to ... Adams, that the above named gen... will occupy the first and second ... of our government on and after the 4th of March, 1825.

The Norfolk Beacon of Monday says, "... observation satisfies us that the ... of Virginia will not be given to Mr. Crawford."

A meeting of the citizens of St. Francis...ville, Lou. was held on the 20th of March, for the purpose of nominating a President, when it was resolved to support John Q. Adams. Resolutions were brought forward nominating Wm. H. Crawford and General Jackson for the same office, but they were rejected.

We would refer our readers to the important charges alleged against Wm. H. Crawford, by Senator Edwards; under Congressional head.

*Washington College.*—The Trustees (says the N. Haven Register) met at Middletown on the 22d inst. agreeably to appointment for the purpose of fixing the location of said College—17 members were present. We understand there was some difficulty in fixing the value of the subscriptions from the different places claiming the location; and the Trustees adjourned, to meet again at New Haven on Thursday the 6th of May next.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

The Southern Mail, due on Sunday, did not reach Philapelphia until 4 P. M. on Monday. The detention was occasioned by the bursting of the boiler of the steam boat Eagle, which happened in coming down the Patapsco about 7 o'clock. One man, a U. S. soldier, was killed, and Mr. Murray, an eminent lawyer, of Baltimore, dangerously scalded, and Capt. Weems, and 3 or 4 of his crew very much injured. The sufferers were carried back to Baltimore. The Eagle had cast iron heads in her boilers. The after head of the starboard boiler burst into atoms. A piece of the cast iron went through the cabin as far back as the ladies' cabin, tearing every thing before it. The main body of the boiler went forward to her bows.

The Bridgeport paper states, that an elegant Steam Boat, of 200 tons burthen, called the Franklin, will commence running as a regular Packet between Bridgport, Norwalk and New York, early in June next. The same paper also states that it is expected that a new Steam Boat now completing in New York, will touch at Bridgeport on the first week in May, and afford to those who may wish to attend the election, a fine opportunity of being conveyed to New Haven.

SMALL POX.

The alarm which existed at Portland, from the increase of the Small Pox originally introduced there from New-York, has subsided. Thirteen persons had been admitted into the Hospital, and were doing well. Confidence in Vaccination as a preventive was established.

In Philadelphia, 158 persons have entered the Hospital with Small Pox.—Of these, 72 (more than two-fifths) had died, two of whom had previously had the Small Pox. Of five Inoculated two died. Of twenty-five Vaccinated, all remain alive to thank Heaven for the blessing.

*Small Pox.*—Another case of the small pox has occurred in Windham.

*Justices in Maine.*—There is a Justice of the Peace for every 150 inhabitants, in the State of Maine. The Hancock Gaz. says, there is one town within our knowlege, which has more Justices, than they can, by law have names in the jury box.

CONNECTICUT COURTS, No. II.

In a former number I made some remarks on the importance of a new organization of our County Courts. I trust I showed that a measure might be adopted, with which the public mind would be better satisfied, and an annual saving made to the state of $1,192. I propose now to consider the importance of a change in the organization of our Justice Courts.

In that country from which we have derived our best legal maxims, a justice court for the trial of civil causes, is unknown. It appertains to the office of the magistrate, to aid in the preservation of public peace, and to punish the violators of public law—but to sit in judgment between man and man, is there considered no part of a justice's duty. If the measures which I proposed in a former number be adopted, we shall have one court in each county, in which the public will have confidence. *To that court all civil actions should be brought.* To prove this position is my present object. By our present law, all actions of whatever name or nature, (unless the title to land is in question) where the sum in demand does not exceed thirty-five dollars, must be tried by a single magistrate. But what disputable question is ever settled by a justice of the peace, to the satisfaction of the parties? In almost every case, the unsuccessful litigant will claim the right of a trial before a higher court. Why not then bring your actions directly to the County Courts? Do you object on account of the expense? The expense in that event would be as much less than it is now, as the expense of one trial is less than two. If a question is not of sufficient importance to the parties to be brought before the county court, it is not of sufficient importance to be tried at all. Hundreds of pitiful cases are now tried before single magistrates, which if going to law were not so cheap, would have been amicably settled by the parties.—Pass through the country and you will find, in every town, two or more men whose daily bread is furnished them by the contemptible business of trying causes before justices of the peace. Every intelligent, thinking man, does and must respect the profession of the law: it is considered, and justly so, an honorable, useful, and dignified profession. But when it is degraded to the disgraceful practice of bringing actions for a lamed dog, a stolen hen, or a breach of a sixpenny contract, it is in the highest degree disgusting. Abolish the right of trial before justices of the peace, and you prevent hundreds of suits of this description.—How many cases are tried before single magistrates, at which, if brought into the court house, in the face of the county, both lawyers and parties would blush.—How many cases are tried in this way, where the whole sum recovered by the successful party is not sufficient to pay one tenth part of the expense. Talk not about redressing wrongs near home—of bringing justice to every man's door—the wrongs which are redressed in a justice court, are the wrongs of the empty pocket of an unlearned pettifogger, whose mouth before a higher court, would be forever sealed. What more demoralizing than a frequency of justice courts in country towns? Held as they usually are, at a public house, they draw together a crowd of people, who, like the old Athenians, have no other business than to tell or hear some new thing. The collection takes sides in the question in dispute—the fire of neighborhood quarrels is kindled—drunkenness and dissipation follow in the train, and the foundation for a second lawsuit is laid before a decision is had on the first. The average amount of judgments before justice courts does not exceed ten dollars. The expenses (if time is valuable—and what is more so?) of even the successful party, cannot be less than double that sum. The public morals, public industry, public wealth, is greatly injured. Divest justices of all civil jurisdiction, and my word for it, the sum annually expended in law suits will be greatly diminished. The time has come when a sleeping public should awake. The time has come when a practice fraught with so much evil should be stopped. The time has come when the legislature of Connecticut should act without a fear of giving offence. Let them do their duty without fear or favor of any man. SWIFT.

## Married,

In this city, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. AUGUSTUS HYDE, to Miss FIDELIA W. FOSTER, daughter of the late Capt. Daniel Foster:—On the 22d inst. by the Rev. David N. Bently, Mr. EBENEZER COOLEY, to Miss SUSAN CRANDALL;—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. JAMES PETTIT, of N. Y. to Miss JULIA ANN BARKER.

In Roxbury, Mass. by the Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. THOMAS TABER, of N. York, to Miss HARRIET WYMAN, of the former place.

At Ashford, Mr. STEPHEN WOOD, to Miss DELIA CHAPMAN:—Mr. CLARK WILDER, of Brooklyn, to Miss ORITHA SAUNDERS.

At Woodstock, Mr. ELI HALL, of POMFRET, to Miss URSULA PIKE, of the former place.

At New-London, on the 25th instant, FREDERICK W. GEYER, Esq. to Mrs. MARY RICHARDS.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Backus, Doct. THOMAS MORSE, to Miss PERMELIA BRIGGS.

In Italy, the Ex-Empress MARIA LOUISA, widow of Napoleon Bonaparte, to the Count NYPEG, her Chamberlain; a very homely man, but an excellent officer, who has lost an eye in battle.

## Died,

At Chaplin, Mr. EZRA CLARK, aged about 35.

At Hampton, Mr. JEROME PEARL, aged about 48.

At Pomfret, Mrs. ELIZA PORTER, aged 36.

At Mansfield, Rev. MOSES C. WELCH, aged 70.

At Musquito Shore, near the bay of Hondorus, in the month of February last, Capt. ASA HOSMORE, formerly of this city.

At Plainfield, N. Y. on the 6th inst. Mr. TIMOTHY BACKUS, aged 69, formerly of Canterbury, Conn.

At Woodstock, on the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. SOPHIA MORSE, wife of Mr. Chandler Morse, and daughter of Mr. Moses Gage, aged 34 years.

## NEW BANK.

*Those Gentlemen who are in favor of petitioning the General Assembly for the Charter of a NEW BANK, to be located in this City, are requested to meet at Mr. Kinney's Hall on Friday evening, 8 o'clk.*

## Masonic Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the *New London County Masonic Bible Society*, will be holden the 24th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at Colchester.

WM. P. EATON, *Sec'ry.*

*April 27, 1824.* 4—

## Notice.

THE subscriber requests those who are in debt to him by book or note, to call at the store of Mess *John Kinney & Co.* and settle the same. J. W. KINNEY.

*April 28, 1824.* 4—

*For New Haven & New York.*

THE fast sailing and commodious packet VENUS, Calvin Tyler, will sail from Norwich on Monday, 3d May, 10 o'clock A. M. and from New London 2 o'clock P. M. and will arrive at New Haven the next day. Representatives wishing to go to New Haven, will be accommodated with a pleasant conveyance, and found, at $2,50.

*April 28.*

## For Charleston, S. C

THE sloop ELIZA, *Geo. A. Sydleman. Jr.* Master, will sail about the 5th May. For freight or passage, apply to the Capt. on board, at Jedediah Huntington's Wharf, Chelsea Landing.

*Apl. 27.* 1w—

## A SITE WANTED For a Public Building.

PROPOSALS will be received & attended to by the subscribers from any person possessing a lot of land suitable for the erection of a CHURCH, of about 50 feet by 65 with convenient space-way around the building, situated in the parish of Chelsea.

Proposals will also meet with due attention from Brick and Stone Masons, for the erection of the above described building.

... from House-Joiners and Carpenters, for the timber, joist, plates and rafters, for the main building including timber and joist for the floor ... room in the basement story, 20 feet by the width of the building. For furnishing the pine lumber, covering and completing the outside of said building, embracing doors, window frames, sashes, and suitable columns for the front projection.

For a more particular description of the materials and work, information may be had of

R. ADAMS,
BENJ. SNOW,
JED. HUNTINGTON,
F. A. HUNTINGTON,
NATHAN BABCOCK, } *Committee.*

*Norwich, Apl. 28, 1824.* 4—

## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership formerly existing under the name of M. T. RICHARDS & Co. by mutual consent, was dissolved on the 1st day of this month.

M. T. RICHARDS.
STEPHEN MEECH.
JOHN STARKWEATHER, Jr.
HENRY PALMER,

*Preston, Apl. 27. 1824.* 4—

All those indebted to the late firm of M. T. RICHARDS & Co are hereby requested to pay soon.—The business will be continued by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public: and intends to make it for the advantage of his customers to call upon him. M. T. RICHARDS.

## Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in Norwich, within and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, on the estate of *Thomas Stewart Esq.* of the town of Griswold, in said County, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the dwelling house of Reuben Barber, Innkeeper in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of May, July, & September next.

ELISHA PARTRIDGE,
WELCOME A. BROWNING. } *Com'rs.*

*Griswold, April 10. 1824.* 4—

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. ANNE BIRCHARD*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Gurdon Meech, the administrator thereon, with the will of the said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

GURDON MEECH.

*Bozrah, April 24, 1824.* 4—

## Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring Parthena Larned, or Roxy Case, paupers of the town of Lebanon, on my account. MARY DEWEY,

*Contractor for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

## CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON,
No. 5, Water-st.

*April 27.* 4—

**APRIL 26, 1824.**

RECEIVED, by the Packet Maria, from New-York, and now opening at the new Store of

**Joseph S. Gladding,**

*formerly occupied by Deac. J. Douglass, in Plainfield,*

*A New and Elegant assortment of*

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**

*which will be sold Cheaper than ever,* VIZ:

Rich colors and black figured & other
SILKS,
A variety of English & French Cambric Prints and Common
CALICOES,
fashionable colors and patterns,
ITALIAN CRAPES,
of various colors, for Ladies Head Dresses,
Zelia and Velveteen Handkerchiefs.
Variety of Fancy Silk do.
Bobinett and other Laces,
German and India Flagg
HANDKFS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk & Kid
GLOVES,
Fine and Coarse British & Domestic
*Sheeting & Shirting,*
Blue and White Stripes, Ginghams and Bed Ticks,
Superfine and Common, Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed
BROAD CLOTHS,
Ribbed and Plain
Cassimeres & Satinetts
for pantaloons.
Cortes and other fashionable HATS.

## Groceries.

St. Croix, Jamaica and New Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and New Gin,
Teneriffe, Malaga and other Wines.
ALSO,
An assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,
**Medicines,**
Sole and Upper Leather.
*Also,*
Belt, Sewing, and Roller Leather, for the use of Factories.

Together with many other articles too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

N. B.—Yarn to weave into Shirting, will be put out by the subscriber, at his Store as above, after this week.

J. S. GLADDING.

**Roger Huntington & Co.**

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, Gilt & Mahogany Framed
Looking Glasses,
Brass Front & Brass Top
ANDIRONS.
Brass Top and Iron
Shovels and Tongs,
Plated, Brass and Iron
CANDLESTICKS,
Tea Trays, in variety,
Steel Snuffers—Snuffer Trays,
BRASS KETTLES.
**Iron Ware,**
Crockery and Glass Ware,
DORCHESTER BED TICK,
Waltham and other
SHEETINGS,
with a general assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the season, at less prices than they have ever been sold in this town.
Nova-Scotia Grind Stones.

*April 26, 1824.* 3w4—

JUST RECEIVED BY
*WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

15 chests Hyson Skin TEA,
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do. } *London Trader's Cargo.*
2500 lbs. Albany tanned SOLE LEATHER,
5 tons Nova Scotia blue grit GRIND-STONES.

*April 28, 1824.* 3w4—

*Plaster of Paris.*

**J. H. STRONG,**

HAS for sale Nova Scotia Plaster of the first quality, on the best terms, in the stone at his Store, or ground at his Oil Mill.

*Norwich, Apl. 27, 1824.* 3w4—

## 300 bush. coarse SALT,

Just received and for sale, by
WM. G. JOHNSON.

*April 27.* 3w4—

## WANTED,

BY the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, immediately, two good Power Loom Weavers. One that could Reel occasionally would be preferred.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, April 26, 1824.* 3-4

## Just Received,

Elegant Thread and Bobbinet
Laces and Edgings,
Bobbinet Veils, Linen Braid,
Misses' Slate Cotton
HOSE, Ladies' Super. White,
*Do. D. &c. &c.* by
JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*April 28, 1824.* 4—

## Splendid Goods.

**A. & A. GAY,**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of
Fashionable
SPRING GOODS,
which they will sell at their usual low prices.
*Their Stock consists, in part, of*
100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super ... Calicoes and Ginghams,
40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks,
JACKONETT MUSLIN,
MUSLIN ROBES,
Plain and figured Book, plan and figured Mullmull, Leno and Swiss Muslins,
Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,
Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting
Waltham and Dover ditto.
Irish Linen—Linen Damask,
Long Lawn—Linen Cambric,
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere,
Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelia Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna
HANDKFS,
Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES,
Black, Slate, and Pearl
GROS DE NAPLES,
Black Sarcenett—Canton Crapes,
Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue
French Crapes,
Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,
Black Silk Vesting,
Black Circassians & twilled Bombasetts,
Fine Black Bombazine,
Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
Black, White, and Slate Cotton
HOSE,
Russia Diaper and Sheeting,
Brown and Black Linen,
Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,
Black & White Thule Lace,
Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces,
Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.
*Also, a great assortment of*
Domestic Goods,
such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting, Ginghams, 3.4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts, *Very Cheap*—*Listerias.* Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.
One Case Leghorn Flats,
☞ *Very Cheap*—some nice at $5 each.
—ALSO—
A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Sattin & Silk
SHOES.

All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

NEW GOODS!
*Cheap Goods!!*

**Jabez Huntington,**

HAS just opened his spring assortment of
**Hard-Ware**
GOODS, imported immediately from the manufactories in England, and to be sold on uncommonly low terms.
Japanned, Potted, and Plated
HARNESS FURNITURE,
Cotton, Linen, Demet, Straining & Rein WEBS,
Plated & Brass CANDLESTICKS, (very handsome,)
Japanned TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, in variety,
Brass Kettles, Warming Pans,
House and Tea Bells,
Best Iron Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3, by doz.
Steel and Brass Music Wire, in small hanks,
1 card Rogers' Fine
**Penknives,**
AT RETAIL,
Cabinet Furniture in abundance,
Brass and Iron Door Knockers, very handsome.
Elegant Curtain Pins, Brass Nails, *&c &c.*

*April 27, 1824.*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring either of the paupers of the town of Lebanon, on our account, without a special contract.

GEO. P. BABCOCK,
SIMEON PECKHAM,

*Contractors for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

WANTED immediately, a Woman, to do the work of a small family. Apply at this Office.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

NIGHT.

Night—is the time for rest—
How sweet when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose—
Stretch the tir'd limbs, and lay the head
Upon our own delighted bed!

Night—is the time for dreams—
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is, and truth that seems,
Blend in fantastic strife—
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by day-light are!

Night—is the time for toil—
To plow the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield,
Till all in ours that sages taught,
That poets sang, or heroes wrought!

Night—is the time to weep—
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perished young like things of earth!

Night—is the time to watch—
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Bleside, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings unto the home-sick mind
All we have lov'd and left behind!

Night—is the time for care—
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the spectre of despair,
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus 'midst his slumbering host,
Startled by Cæsar's stalwart ghost.

Night—is the time to muse—
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight and wings passing views,
Beyond the starry pole,
Descries athwart the shrouds of night
The dawn of uncreated light!

Night—is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away!
So will his followers do—
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God!

Night—is the time for death—
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From life and suffering cease;
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign,
To parting friends—such death be mine.

*Sheffield.* J. MONTGOMERY.

*From the Chester Chronicle.*

SONG.

The life of an Editor is worse than a slave's;
Close study has brought many a man to the graves;
For the good of mankind they employ ev'ry hour,
Oft despised by the world, and call'd crusty and sour.

Philosophy—Astrology,
Botany—Conchology,
Surgery—Tautology,
Optics—Demonology,
Geography—Chronology,
History—Mythology,
Drawing—Physiology,
Electricity—Doxology,
Algebra—Vermiology,
Arithmetic—Apology,—

Oh, the life of an Editor is worse than a Slave's.

Their heads must be cramm'd like a booth in a fair,
And, like barbers, must suit every man to their;
And when, which is frequent, involv'd in dispute,
They must flourish away, their foe to confute.

Dithyrambics—and Iambics,
Trigonometry—Geometry,
Perspective—Invective,
Any weight—from Pennyweight,
Physic lecture—Architecture,
Cosmography—Biography,
Mechanism—cause of Schism,
Hydrostatics—Mathematics,
Mensuration—Navigation,
Criticism—Witticism.—

Oh, the life of an Editor is worse than a Slave's.

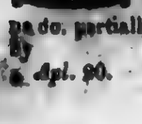
*Curious Epitaph, copied from a monument in Dunkeld Abbey, Scotland.*

MARION SCOTT, died at Dunkeld, Nov. 27, 1727, aged 125.

Stay, Passenger, until my life you read,
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin life;
Five times ten years I was a virtuous wife;
Five times ten years I was a widow chaste;
Now wearied of this mortal life I rest.
Between my cradle and the grave I've seen
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen:
Four times five years a Commonwealth I saw,
Six times the subjects rose against the law;
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown,
An end of Stuart's race I saw, nay more—
I saw my country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in my life hath been,
An end to all perfection I have seen.

She lived in the Reigns of James VI.—Charles I.—Oliver Cromwell.—Charles II.—James II.—William and Mary.—Anne.—George I. and II.


# Cotton.



35 bales prime Geo. COTTON.
10 do. Louisiana do. partially damaged. For sale by JOS. BREED.
*Norwich, Apl. 20.* 6—



# Auction.

THE remaining stock of the late firm of Ladd & Hartshorn, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the store near the turnpike gate in Franklin.

*NOTICE.*—The notes and accounts of said firm are lodged for collection with *Henry Strong, Esq.* and may be paid to him *without* cost till the 7th day of May next.

WILLIAM LADD.
ASA HARTSHORN.
*Franklin, April 19, 1824.* 2w3—


WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive and adjust the claims againt the estate of *Gen. James Gordon*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased; and whereas the said Court hath also ordered & limited the term of six months, from the 23d day of April, 1824, for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their several claims to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law—

These are therefore to give notice, that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-house of *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in Plainfield, in said District, on the 3d Mondays of June, August, & October next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.—All creditors who do not exhibit their claims against said estate within the time limited as aforesaid, will be debarred a recovery according to law. *Dated at Canterbury, this 10th day of April, 1824.*

ANDREW T. JENSON,
JOHN LESTER,
CALVIN HERRARD,
} *Commissioners.*

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. PETER DAVIS,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col. Chester Smith and Mrs. Eunice Davis, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

S Atttest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 6th day of April, 1824.*

Present, *John Baldwin, Esq* Judge

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the creditors of

*TIMOTHY R. CHAPLIN,*

late of the town of Chaplin, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the office of said Judge, in said Windham, on the first day of May, 1824. at 9 o'clock, A. M. then and there to shew reasons if, any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court. Attest, [2]

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Windham, will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house of Azel Hyde, in Franklin, on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. so much of the personal estate of HIRAM BAXTER, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and fifty one dollars and five cents; consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel, and various other articles. If said day should be stormy, the sale will be on the first fair day.

AZEL HYDE, Jr.
AUSTIN BADCOCK,
*Administrators*
*Franklin, Apl. 19, 1824.* 2w3—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for all persons having claims against the estate of *ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq.* late of Norwich, deceased, to present the same to *Joseph Huntington and Charles P. Huntington*, Executors to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

*Norwich, April 12, 1824.* 2—


FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1824.* 46—

PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July 23.* 68—



# Masonic Notice.

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next The Brethren will assemble at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING,
A. D. SCOVELL,
R. G. ISHAM,
E. W. PARSONS,
A. B. STANNARD,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*
*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—

[☞NOTICE,☜]

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the GRISWOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be holden at the Counting Room of said Company, in Griswold, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clk. A. M.

J. G. W. TRUMBULL,
JOHN BREED,
DANIEL WIGHT,
} *Directors.*
*Griswold, (Jewett City.)*
*April 17, 1824.* 2w3—

# New School.

## MR. PALMER,

HAS taken the School-Room adjoining the House of Major S. Hubbard, at which place he on the first Tuesday of May, will open a School, and teach the following studies, viz. *Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, History, Rhetoric, Geography, English Grammar, and Mathematics.* No Scholar under six years of age will be admitted.

Tuition, (including Room rent,) $3 50 per quarter.

N. B.—The subscriber (after having for some length of time, had the superintendency of a school of one hundred and forty scholars,) hopes he will not be considered altogether unacquainted with his profession.

*Norwich, April 18.* 2—

*Seminary for Young Ladies.*

## MRS. HAYDEN

WILL continue her School at Chelsea, where will be taught the following branches:

Reading, Spelling and Definitions, Writing, and various kinds of Needle-work, for $2.

Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry. $3.

Drawing Maps, Shading with crayons, and the art of making fruit and flowers of wax, $4.

Painting on paper, silk, and velvet, also, Oil Painting & Embroidery. $6

Next Term commences May 3d.

*April 14, 1824.* 3w—2—

BLACK
## Sewing Silk and Twist.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the inhabitants of Norwich, that he has on hand, a quantity of *Black Sewing Silk and Twist*, of an excellent quality and very coarse, which he would sell, wholesale or retail, *very cheap for Cash*, and respectfully invites all those who are in want of either of the above articles to call *and* buy, if——

GEORGE W. STERRY.
*Norwich, April 31, 1824.* 3w3

# FOUND,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. Inquire of

AMASA HYDE.
*Franklin, Apl. 20.* 3w3—

# Runaway,

FROM the subscriber in the night after the 5th inst. an indented boy, named

LORENZO DOW MITCHEL,

18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, thick set, and is remarkably fond of cartering in Pen Knives, Jews-harps, &c. I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harboring, or employing said boy on penalty of the law.

JABEZ BACKUS.
*Bozrah, April 10, 1824.* 3w2—

# New Store.

## Wm. G. Johnson

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of *Mr. John Lathrop*, in Water-street, Norwich Landing, where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

Groceries,—*Very cheap.*

*April 13, 1824.* 2—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son
*Windham, March 23, 1824.* [12m'4—



# Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, during the past two or three months, has, with the assistance of some of the best workmen, been enabled to furnish a handsome assortment of Ladies' Double and Single PRUNELLO and DENMARK SATIN SHOES, of various colors. Also, about 150 pairs of WALKING do. of the first quality, together with an assortment of New-York and Boston Shoes, very cheap. Also, every description of *Boys' & Misses'* BOOTS & SHOES.

☞Any description of Boots or Shoes not on hand, will be made at the shortest notice.☜

Thanks are respectfully returned, and a continuance of favors solicited.

by R. JOHNSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's ☞BOOTS,☜ *even of superior quality*, as CHEAP as his NEIGHBORS.

*April 20.* 3w3—

## FOR SALE.

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

230 Acres,

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1. 1824.* 1—

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.
*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich
LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

# Military Goods.

## E. H. MANSFIELD

*Has received a Spring supply of*

Swords, Muskets,
Epaulettes, Plumes, Lace,
*Cords, Plates, Swivels, &c.*
ALSO—BASS & SNARE
DRUMS.

*April 13.* 2—



# Ripley & Waldo,

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,
3 tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London Dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
6 cwt. ground Litharge,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng. crown Glass
3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
50 do. Winter & Summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
8 hhds. Madder,
5 tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March 29.* 4—

## Willis Gray & Co.

*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. RUM,

15 do. retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls. Mess Pork,
50 do. Virginia Flour,
10 do. Rochester do. superior for family use.
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
3000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March 31, 1824.* (6w04

*A new and useful improvement.*

BLAIR'S PATENT SPIRAL SPRING,

*For Gig and Waggon Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.*

Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river, where all kinds of pleasure Carriages & Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, March 23, 1824* [3w'4—

ROCHESTER FLOUR
& Dexter's best LIME,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber.

9 boxes fresh ORANGES, to be sold at a bargain.
60 Pork Hams.

*CASH for green CALF SKINS*

JOHN LATHROP.

☞*Grass Seeds, &c.*☜

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do. Red Top do
3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.



# Miss Man

HAS just returned fr
with an assortment
MILLIN
AND
FANCY G
*Leghorn, Straw,*
HAT
*to which she invites*
Trimmi
Which she offers on
purchased in New-York.
*Norwich, April 13.*

CABIN
AND
Chair Ma

M. & R. A
RESPECTFULLY
friends and the pu
at that they have ta
cently occupied by Capt
where they have on hand
tant assortment of

Of every

Persons wishing
their line, will find it
vantage to call.

Wanted Imme
A smart active
tice to the above
*Preston, (Poquet*
*April 13, 1824.*

Raymond
*Inform their customers*
*lic, that they have rece*
Hat Sto

IN the Brick Building
South of the New
they intend to keep co
hand, a complete assortm

HA
Of their own
York Manu
the latest fa
Wholesale and
—ALSO—
MEN'S & BO
FUR CAP
*AND*
Hatters' Trimm
(Of every descrip
☞All which will be sold
Cash, as in New-York or
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.*

R. JOHNS
WOULD inform his fr
the public in gener
has on hand, and is constan
facturing Ladies', Gentlem
Children's
Boots & Sho

of every description and of
materials.

He has for sale the first rat
ampton Sole Leather, and
of Upper Leather, with a ge
sortment of articles used in
consisting of Ribbons, bo
loons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot
Webbing, Sewing Silk, Sno
and Brushes, Pincers, Stam
Keys, Ran Files, Ran and
Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder
Welt Sets, Punches, Ladie
Buckles, Polished Hammers,
Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton
Blades and Tacks, Awl Haf
Stones, Brass Plates, Spar
all sizes, Russia Bristles,
Thompson's Liquid and Past
ing, fresh from the factory,
*Dec. 24, 1823.*

On Good Term
MACHINERY of all kin
be had, by applying to
scribers, on the most accomm
terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Speeder
chines, &c. Also,

All kind of Job Turning an
smith's work done with neatn
despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS &
*Norwich, Goodsville,*
*Oct. 4, 1823.*

Two or three Boar
CAN be accommodated.
of *R. COOLEY*, at the
of Mrs. Kane.


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1408.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1824. No. 4.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

"*A Rowland for your Oliver,*"

OR

"*Tit for Tat.*"

NEW

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

WE noticed in the last week's Courier, a very pompous Advertisement from a neighboring firm, in which they assure the public, their goods shall be sold at *less prices* than at any other store in Norwich This is, in our opinion, rather straining the point, and can be taken in no other light than as a challenge to other Merchants; and considering ourselves implicated, we, in reply, assure the public that if they will find out those *less prices*, and they have any reference to goods in our possession, we will deduct, on ours, from the said *less prices* beforementioned, an amount, which shall make it an inducement for all who are wishing to purchase, to give us a call. In the articles of BOOTS & SHOES, it is true, we can stand no competition—as we do not, and shall not interfere with the Manufacturers, while they keep so good an assortment as may now be found at the different "*Shoe Stores*" in this place; but in what is generally termed "Dry Goods," we shall not allow any one to *undersell* us.

We "*have opened*, the last week,"

"1 Case,"

"CONTAINING"

8 pieces super Domestic Tow Cloth, *very cheap*.

ALSO,

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A variety of articles, among which, may be mentioned,

Ladies' Silk Hose, 4s. 6*d*. per pair, Book Muslin Ruffs. 6*d*. each,

Drab Cotton Cassimere, 1*s*. per yard,

Light Striped Ginghams, 9*d*. per yard: Zelia Handkfs. 1s. each,

Elegant Black French Levantine, 4s. 9*d* per yard, &c. &c.

Which, added to the Goods before on hand, makes, we believe, "the largest stock" and the handsomest assortment "of Dry Goods ever offered for sale in this place," which we will sell at a very small advance from cost, and which we invite purchasers to call and examine, not in the least fearing a comparison with other Goods.

Country Merchants, wishing to replenish their stock, may also find it an object to call, and persons buying by the piece may be supplied very low.

"Any articles wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice."

We shall again CONCLUDE by adding, that our business shall always be conducted on as fair a scale as possible.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*Norwich, April* 14, 1824. 2—

LEGHORN

**GIPSEYS,**

**&c.**

BLACK and White Gipseys, Men's & Boy's Leghorn Hats. Also, a variety of fashionable goods. received by the last Packets from N. York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**Ribbons, Laces,**

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by the subscriber, as cheap at least, as his neighbors.

ERASTUS COIT.

*April* 13. 2—

**Cheap Calicoes.**

*Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE RECEIVED

1 package of 60 pieces

**Handsome Calicoes,**

Warranted strong, which they are selling rapidly at 10*d* per yard.

April 13. 2—

2000 lbs. Clover Seed,

22 bush. Red & Furs Top Seed,

20 do. Herds Grass Seed,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

NEW

*Spring Goods.*

**H. R. BUCKINGHAM,**

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER Goods, which he will sell as cheap as *some* that BOAST of selling cheaper than their neighbors, and many articles lower than he was ever enabled to offer them. He has therefore only to request the Purchasers of

**Dry Goods**

to call and examine his, before they purchase elsewhere.

A PART IS AS FOLLOWS:

A large and elegant assortment of

Printed Cambrics

AND

**JACONET MUSLINS,**

*and*

Real London Chintzes,

of various kinds and qualities—of the most fashionable patterns, and warranted fast colors.

British Furniture Chintzes and common Calicoes.

Black & Colored Gros de Naples.

Black Sarcenet and Sinchews.

Stout black India Levantines.

**PLAID LUSTRINGS,**

of elegant patterns, with a variety of other SILKS.

Black & Col'd Figured and Plain NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES.

Fine undressed British Shirtings and Sheetings.

Irish Linen and Long Lawn.

A large assortment of Cambric Gingham and Gingham Robes.

A great variety of Muslin Robes, ☞ *Cheap.*

6, 7, and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere

**SHAWLS.**

Long Cashmere, Merino and Velveteen do.

A superb assortment of Cashmere, Velveteen, & Fancy Silk, Gauze, & Zelia Handkfs. and Scarfs, rich patterns,

4-4 black, white, and scarlet Merino HANDKFS.

A great variety of corded & figured

**Cambrics and Muslins.**

Cheap and plain figured India Book, Swiss and Mull Mull Muslins.

A large assortment Sarcenet, Jaconet, and other Cambrics.

Furniture Cambrics and other DIMOTIES.

Elegant Garniture and Gauze

**RIBBONS.**

Bobbinet and Thule LACE.

Elegant Thread Laces.

A large assortment of GLOVES. Cotton and Silk Stockings.

GRAPE LIS.

Black, White, Pink, & Strawd Col'd ITALIAN CRAPE.

Vestings of various kinds.

CAROLINE PLAIDS.

White and Green Gauze Veils.

Marseilles Quilts, (Cheap.)

4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish Linen and Cotton Damask Diaper.

Russia ditto.

Flag, Bandanna, German and Black Silk Handkfs.

A variety of White & Fig'd Cravats.

Best quality Spool and Wire Cotton

**THREAD.**

Floss Cotton. Linen Cambric.

Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Imitation do.

BLACK BOMBAZINE, (Cheap.)

Black Circassian Gymp.

Silk Braids. Pins.

Shell and Mock Shell COMBS.

Blue and Yellow Nankins.

Cotton Apron Check, Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.

A large assortment of

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

☞ *Lower than ever.* ☜

ALSO,

A large assortment of

**Ladies' Leghorn Hats,**

uncommonly white and smooth, and at a much lower price than last season.

*Norwich, April* 13, 1824. 2—

**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th* 1824. tf1—

**Quaker Garden Seeds,**

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*March* 30, 1824. tf04—

20 casks Thomas Town

**LIME,**

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Apl.* 20. 3—

**MARCH 24.**

NEW AND ELEGANT

**SPRING GOODS.**

ERASTUS COIT,

*Has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, which he is resolved to sell unusually*

CHEAP—VIZ:

RICH colors and patterns Gros de Naples, Plain, and Figured Levantine, Florence, and other

**SILKS,**

A large assortment of English and French fashionable

**CALICOES,**

Style for 1824,

CANTON AND ITALIAN

**CRAPES,**

(*of various colors,*)

White and Pink pressed Crape, Gauze, Zelia and Velveteen *Hdkfs.*

Variety of fancy Silk Hdkfs.

Elegant Bobinett and other Laces.

German and India Flag Hdkfs.

Figured & Twilled black Silk do.

Ladies' nice Kid & Castor Gloves.

Gentlemen's Woodstock and Dog Skin Gloves,

Bombazines and Bombazetts,

Fine British Sheetings & Shirtings

One bale Domestic Sheeting, 15 cents per yard.

Extra Superfine Black and Blue

**BROAD CLOTHS.**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts**

[*Very Cheap.*]

Bed Ticking, Shell and Horn Combs, *&c. &c.*

He presumes that his Goods for cheapness, &c. are not exceeded by any Store in this State.

**MORE**

NEW GOODS.

**Huntington & Ripley,**

Have opened, the last week,

**1 CASE,**

Containing 70 demi ps. 4-4 Grass Bleach

**IRISH LINENS,**

4 ps. Porter Sheeting,

Russia Duck, for Sackings,

Two Blue and Blue and White Calicoes, (new patterns.)

Matteawan blue and white cotton Stripes, Morocco, Kid, Prunello, Denmark Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk

**SHOES,**

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

☞ for $4 50 per pair.

English Ingrain Carpeting,

New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April* 7, 1824. 1—

FOR SALE BY

Ripley & Waldo,

20 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

10 catty boxes Young Hyson do,

4 quarter chests Bohea do.

25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,

70 do. New Rum, prime quality,

3 pipes French Brandy,

1 do. Holland Gin,

12 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,

20 boxes Bloom Raisins,

10 kegs Malaga do.

50 drums Fresh Figs,

2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,

12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,

2 bbls. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking,

2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,

6 boxes Smoking Pipes,

10 doz. Hair Sieves,

100 gross Bottle Corks,

10 doz. Junk Bottles,

100 pair English Trace Chains,

15 tons Swedes Iron,

10 do. English Iron, assorted sizes,

8 do. Old Sable Iron,

2 tons Swedes Steel,

1800 lbs. German Steel,

1200 do. Naylor and Landerman's Cast Steel, assorted from ½ to 1½ inches square,

50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,

100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass,

40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12, to 12 by 16 do.

500 lbs. Sheet Copper,

200 do do. Brass,

10 cwt. do. Lead. [4w9—

**IMPORTATION.**

31 packages of

**EARTHEN WARE,**

Just received from England by

**J. P. WHITING & Co.**

which makes them a complete assortment.

They now offer merchants in this and the neighboring towns,

*Earthen, China, & Glass*

**WARE,**

as cheap as can be bought in New-York, Providence, or Boston.

Enamelled Teas - - - 9s.

Edge Plates - - - 3s a 3s.

C. C. do. - 2s. 9d. a 1s. 6d.

and can assure the public, their Ware is of the first quality, & (of course) of the latest patterns.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

Gilt, Acorn Top & Wing Frame

**LOOKING GLASSES.**

[VERY CHEAP.]

*Norwich, April* 21, 1824. 3w5

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for*

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even inseated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

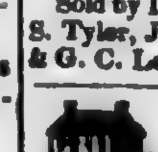
JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.



**For Sale,**

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez B. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

If the above is not sold previous of the 1st of April, it will be to let.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Old Colony (Mass.) Memorial.*

MY COUSIN'S VISIT TO THE NAIL WORKS.

*A brand-fire new Song, by the author of—not Waverly.—Tune, Tid-re-I.*

Say have you seen a Nail Machine?
'Tis all the people's wonder—O;
It thumps away, both night and day,
And makes a noise like thunder—O.
The cranks and cams, like battering rams,
Do keep such pelting, pouncing, O,
That all the ground is shook around,
By reason of the jouncing—O!

*Recitative.*—Now you must know that I'd a lot of cousins, that "com'd all the way down from Varmount to larn the fashions, and to hear and see all the cute and curious thingumajigs of the Old Colony." "By jolly," said Zachery Diggins, "I insign to see the Nail Works, if it costs me my fire-ball colt. Uncle Fife told us how they had ten thousand rattle-traps, and kept a tarnation sort of a

"Rattlety bang, and clatterty clang,
"And rattlety, clatterty bang they go!"

So off we set, with Tom and Bet,
Young Stephen Bumps and Dolly—O;
And Jo and Josh and Bill Magosh;
Ned Shacklefoot, the jolly—O;
And Suzy Nud and Mimy Judd,
(They rode behind on pillions—O,)
And Sary Slack. They made such clack,
You'd thought there were a million—O!

*Rec.*—We scampered along thro' mud and mire quite in the style of the fashionables, till we were brought up all standing full before 'squire Clinker's nail works, and were soon genteely escorted into the very bowels of this great establishment; when out squealed Betty Diggins, as loud as a screech owl, "O, the wonderation! what a nation sight of jiggermaroes!"—"Yes, faith," quoth Ned, "and as thick as seven bumblebees in a punkin blow!" "Rabbit ye, Bets, and be darn'd, and hold your gab there," bawled Zachery.—"O, the old sneezer, how they shell 'em out," cried Josh. And then cousin Dolly, the school dame, she was all sensitive. "O, the lurry and living jingo," said Doll, "I'll be soused in a butter tub, if ever I seed such curiosity thingums in all my born days! Fags and catnip, I'm all over goose pimples!" "Flamation," sung out Tom, "how they chop the iron up!"—Then Bill, taking his turn, exclaimed, "uts bobs and butakins! uncle Jeremy's threshing mill is no touch to it. Take care, Stephen, or you'll have your gizzard ripp'd out by the smashers there, as quick as a pig can crack a walnut!"—Now all this was a very delightful accompaniment to the *affectuoso* of the whirling machinery as it very delicately touched off its

Rattlety bang, and clatterty clang,
And rattlety, clatterty bang we go!

Then up went Jo, and thought as how
He'd like to try the riggle—O,
But all his jerks and awkward quirks
Soon set them in a giggle—O.
"Poh, Jo, you coot," cried Shacklefoot,
"You'd better come to halting—O,
And stop the noise of these rude boys,
By paying of the malting—O."

*Rec.*—Now you know that, in a print shop, if a meddler should happen to burn his fingers a bit by dabbling with their big primer, pica or black balls, then look out for a brace of printer's devils about his ears! The like it was with poor cousin Josey. He had never before been beyond his father's farm to learn the tricks played upon travellers. The lad was most surely in for't, and a treat of whiskey was now the only remedy to place him in a respectable standing again, and to put a stop to their continual

Gibblety gab, and ribblety rab,
And gigglety, giggleny, gabble—O.

O then they got a two quart pot,
That shin'd like coachman's brasses—O!
And Jo put in a quart of gin
And fill'd it up with lasses—O.
He pass'd it round and all did swig,
'Till they had got a plenty—O;
And each became a merry grig!
O, there were nearly twenty—O.

*Rec.*—By the way, it has been slanderously reported that some of the pretty girls got a little fuddled withal, but, mind ye, I'll never be hanged for defamation. All I can tell ye about the matter is, that it set the deel into their slippery tongues whose confounded gibberjabber out-rattled and rumbled the deep tonation of the machinery with their abominable

Clickity clack, and lickity whack,
And whickity, clickity clack we go.

Then came the clerk, a brisk young spark,
All bowing to each lady—O,
And questions all, both great and small,
To answer he was ready—O.
The girls were pleas'd, for them he squeez'd;
(They hardly could deny him—O;)
But Sary Slack, she got a smack!
Unless they did belie them—O.

*Rec.*—This little bit of an animal, the clerk, was a sort of would-be-dandy; having the bottom of his waist pinched up to the size of a quart pot, and thus resembling in shape what we call a mud wasp. He wore eleven capes to his coat; and had, over the place where his brains should be, a jockey cap of catskin, and carried a mock gold watch with two seals, each as big as a premium turnip. O, these dear sweet creatures are always vastly attentive to the ladies. They may be easily distinguished from other animals by the above description, and their singular gait, which is a sort of a

Tippity bob, and tippity bob;
"O, I am all the tippy—O!

So round we went, with minds intent
On all this mighty working—O.
'Twas "tarnal queer," "such wondrous gear;"
And, "O, such jams and jerking—O!"
At length, says Tom, "let's strike for home;
To night you know, 's the dancing—O!"
"O yes," cries Zach, "if we go back,
It's time we were a prancing—O."

*Rec.*—So each lad of us took his lass, and then in comely mode we all departed. It was however thought by most of the ladies, that Mr. Tippy showed too much attention to Miss Sary Slack, considering that cousin Sary was no better, and to be sure I will say no worse, than the rest of them. But the school-dame, we all tho't, was quite too severe on the occasion, for she declared, by the jumping Moses, that "such indications ought to be carried to the highest court of juncture, for they quite annihilated all satisfaction of the visitation." But all hard thoughts and hard words were soon dissipated by the frolic and fun on the road, as we jovially drove home with

Merrily, ho: whisp, dobbin, gee ho!
Galloping gaily and cheery, O!

Then home we got by gallop and trot,
In season for the junket—O.
And there was Sam, and Katy Cram,
And cousin David Plunket—O.
Now hark around the cheering sound
Of Peg and Pero's scraping—O!
In merry plight we spent the night
In frolicking and cap'ring—O!

*Rec.*—Now, as this was probably the last time we should all be together under such pleasant circumstances, we were resolved to keep it up till the cows come home, as cousin Mimy said. And, to be sure, so we did right merrily, with Hunt the Squirrel, Barrel of Sugar, Jack on the Green, Jo Baker, &c. Here, however, was none of your dandy pigeon wings, *Shassees* or *rigermadoons*, but the good old fashioned

Rigglety bump and shufflety thump,
And shufflety, scufflety clump we go!

*En flute.* Fr.—'A large vessel is said to be EN FLUTE when she carries only her upper tier of guns; her hold being filled with stores.'—She is then only a transport of greater force.

*E pluribus unum.* Lat.—'One of many.' The motto of the United States of America. Alluding to the formation of the Federal Government by its several constituent states.

*Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.* Lat.—'He snatched the thunder from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants.'—This was the exergue of a medal struck in honor of the late Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN when ambassador from the U. States to France. The allusion is to his discovery, that the electrical fire and that of lightning are absolutely the same, and to the eminent share which he had in establishing the independence of America, his native country.

*E se finxit velut araneus.* Lat.—'He spun from himself like a spider.'—He had nothing to depend on but his own resources.

*Esprit du corps.* Fr.—'The spirit of the body.'—That zeal for their mutual honor which pervades every collective body, such as the gentlemen of the army, the bar, &c.

A Lady remarked to an Irishman, 'that a man in her neighborhood killed himself for love.' 'Ah!' said Pat, 'and did he die?'

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

"They griev'd for those who perish'd in the cutter,
And also for the biscuit, casks, & butter."

These lines, from Byron's Don Juan, placed as they are, at the conclusion of one of the most pathetic descriptions of human sufferings which the genius of man ever pourtrayed, have been loudly and justly censured. But the total want of feeling they were (to give a charitable construction) intended to hold up to ridicule, is sometimes exhibited in real life. An anecdote will serve as an illustration. Before the Connecticut schooners were forbidden the liberty of carrying corn, brooms, onions and poultry to the West Indies, one Joe Swain resolved to go to sea; and accordingly proceeded to New London, and shipped a green hand on board the schooner *Charming Nancy*, for Barbadoes and a market. The whole of the family, father, mother, brothers and sisters, were concerned in an adventure of fowls committed to his charge. On the passage home, in a violent gale, Joe fell overboard and all attempts to save him were in vain. The vessel arrived at New London, and the father of the unfortunate sailor repaired to the sea-shore, to meet his son and learn the result of the family speculation. The *Charming Nancy* was riding at anchor, her colours streaming mournfully from half-mast. He hailed her from the beach—"*Halloo there; is that the Charming Nancy?*" Aye, aye, Sir! "*Is there one Joe Swain aboard there?*" No, he's drowned! "*Drowned?*" Yes, drowned, I tell you. "*Fowls drowned too?*"

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE TARIFF BILL.

The following is a copy of the Tariff Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives. It is now before the Senate.

A BILL

To amend the several Acts for imposing Duties on Imports.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the 30th day of June, 1824, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

*First.* On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the 30th June, 1825; and, after that time, a duty of 33 1-3 per centum ad valorem, until the 30th day of June, 1826; and after that time a duty of 37½ per centum ad valorem.

*Second.* On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of 20 per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of 10 per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than 35 cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 35 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, & shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Third.* On wool unmanufactured, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1825; afterwards a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1826; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum, until the 1st of June, 1827; afterwards, a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1828; afterwards, a duty of 45 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st of June, 1829; afterwards, a duty of 45 per centum, until the 1st of June, 1830; and after that time, a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem: Provided, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 10 cents per lb. shall be charged with a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem, and no more.

*Fourth.* On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making hats or bonnets, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all Leghorn hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per centum shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Fifth.* On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; on bolting cloths, 15 per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seating, 30 per centum ad valorem; on marble, & all manufactures of marble, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all paper hangings, 40 per centum ad valorem; on coach laces, of cotton or other materials, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other laces 12½ per centum ad valorem; on lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, 2 cents per pound; on leaden shot, 3½ cents per pound; on red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, 4 cents per pound; on Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, 50 cents per square yard; on all ingrain carpets or carpeting, 25 cents per square yd. on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, 20 cents per square yard; on oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths of every description, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on all other carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on hemp, 2 cents per pound; on flax, 3 cents per pound; on tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, & seines, 5 cents per pound; on cotton bagging, 4½ cents per square yard, until the 30th of June, 1825; and afterwards a duty of 5½ cents per square yard; on iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, 90 cents per 112 pounds weight; on round iron, or brazier's rods, of 3 sixteenths to 8 sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll-iron, or casement rods, 3 cents per pound; on iron spikes, 4 cents per pound; on iron nails, cut or wrought, 5 cents per pound; on tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces, to 1000, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to 1000, five cents per pound; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, 5 cents per pound; over number eighteen, 9 cents per pound; on square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, 12 per centum ad valorem; on anvils and anchors, 2 cts. per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, 3 cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof; on mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, 4 cents per pound; on mill saws, 1 dollar each; on blacksmith's hammers & sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on muskets one dollar and fifty cents per stand; on rifles, two dollars and 50 cents each; on all other fire arms, and on side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem; on cutting knives, 25 cts. each; on scythes, 20 cents each; on sickles & reaping hooks, 12 cents each; on spades and shovels, of iron or steel, 25 cents each; on screws of iron, weighing 26 pounds or upwards, 8 cents per pound; on screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, not exceeding one inch in length, 8 cents per gross: over one inch, and not exceeding two inches in length, 14 cents per gross; over two inches in length, 20 cents per gross; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1½ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not specified, 1 cent per pound; iron frying pans, 4 cents per pound, on all vessels of copper, 10 cents per pound; on quills prepared or manufactured, 1 dollar per 1000; on slates and tiles for building, half a cent each; on black lead pencils, $1 50 cts. per gross; on tallow, 4 cents per pound; on tallow candles, 5 cents per pound; on spermaceti candles, 8 cents per pound; on soap, 4 cents per pound; on lard, 3 cents per pound; on wheat, 25 cents per bushel; on wheat flour, 50 cents per hundred weight; on potatoes, 10 cents per bush.; on coal, 6 cents per heaped bushel; on corks, 12 cents per pound; on linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, 25 cents per gallon; on castor oil, 40 cents per gallon; on ale, beer, and porter, imported in bottles, 20 cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon; on beef and pork, 2 cents per lb.; on hams, and other bacon, 3 cents per lb.; on butter, 5 cents per pound; on vinegar, 8 cents per gallon; on alum, $2 50 cents per hundred weight; on refined saltpetre 3 cents per pound; on blue or Roman vitriol, 4 cents per pound; on oil of vitriol, 3 cents per pound; on glauber salts, 2 cents per pound; on Epsom salts, 4 cents per pound; on camphor, crude, 8 cents per pound; on camphor, refined, 12 cents per lb. on copperas, 2 dollars per hundred weight; on pepper, 10 cents per pound; on Cayenne pepper, 15 cts. per pound; on pimento, 8 cts. per lb.; on Chinese cassia, 10 cts. per lb.; on cocoa, 3 cents per pound; on chocolate, 4 cents per lb.; on currants and figs, 3 cents per pound; on plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, 4 cents per lb.; on all other raisins, 3 cts. per pound; on filberts, 3 cents per pound; on pine apples, 2 cents each; on oranges 50 cents per 100; on lemons, 25 cents per 100; on limes, 10 cts. per 100; on window glass, not above 8 by 10 in size, $3 per 100 square feet; not above 10 by 12, $3 50 cts. per 100 square feet; and if above 10 by 12, $4 per 100 square feet: *Provided*, that all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the same duties hereby imposed. On blk. glass bottles not exceeding the capacity of one quart, $2 per gross; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than 2 quarts, $2 50 cts. per gross; over 2 qts. and not exceeding one gallon, $3 per gross; on demijohns, 25 cts. each; on glass beads, 50 cents per pound; on apothecaries' phials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, $1 per gross; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross; on all wares of cut glass, not specified, 3 cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum; on all articles of glass, two cents per pound; and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum; on all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year 1775; and also on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume; on all books when bound, thirty-seven cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, thirty-three cents per pound; on folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound; on foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound; on printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound; on sheathing paper, binders', & box boards, and wrapping paper of all kinds, three cents per pound; on all other paper, 15 cents per pound. A duty of 12 1-2 per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of 12 1-2 per centum ad valorem; on all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition therein.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States entitled by treaty, or any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner and subject to the provisions and restriction, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 27th of April, 1816.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk and nankeen cloths, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States. But whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house, and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark.

And, whenever any such goods, being thus colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, & not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; & no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples; & if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted, as aforesaid;—then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped or painted silk or nankeen cloths, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of 75 per centum of the duties by this act imposed on tallow, which may be manufactured into soap, upon the exportation thereof within 12 months after the said importation, and in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled, and sugar refined, within the United States, and for other purposes," so far as the same may be applicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April 27th, 1816, shall extend to, and ensure to the benefit of, school and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

*Monday, April 19.*

In the Senate, the Tariff Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, received its first reading. Mr. Dickerson moved its second reading, but, that being objected to, its second reading will take place, in regular course, to day.

The resolution, for fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up, the blank for the day filled (25 votes to 21) with the 15th day of May, and, thus amended, the resolve was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill "in addition to the acts relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

*Monday, April 19.*

In the House of Representatives, among other petitions and memorials presented, was an address presented by the Speaker, from Ninian Edwards, late a Senator of the United States, and recently appointed Minister to Mexico, defending himself from certain imputations on his character, made, as he alleges, in a late communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress. The reading of this memorial, and the circumstances attending it, produced considerable excitement in the House. Some severe things were said upon the subject of the memorial, which was, finally, on motion of Mr. Floyd, referred to a select committee.

Thus much is from the National Intelligencer. The Washington Republican contains the following abstract from the communication of Mr. Edwards, which is too important to be put over for a single day.

Mr. Edwards, who was recently appointed Minister to Mexico, has forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which was laid before Congress, a long and able vindication of himself against an intimation contained in a report made to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, of his having made false statements, on his examination before the *second* committe of investigation at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the suppressed documents. Mr. Edwards complains that this report, altho' called for at the first session of the last Congress, has been delayed until the present session, and that, too, until after it was understood that he had left the city on his way home, preparatory to his embarkation for Mexico. He goes into a train of reasoning, supported by extracts from a correspondence between him and the Secretary of the Treasury, and other documentary evidence, to show that what he stated before the committee, the truth of which he considers Mr. Crawford as questioning, is true. He particularly refers to letters which passed between them more than a year before he gave his testimony to the committee, in which he expressly stated the same facts; and the receipt of which Mr. Crawford acknowledges, without, in any degree, denying the truth of the statements so made.

After completely sustaining the truth of what he understands to be questioned by Mr. Crawford, in his report to the House, he proceeds to an investigation of the correctness and legality of much of Mr. Crawford's official conduct; and offers, what he considers conclusive evidence, to support the six allegations against Mr. Crawford, which we have copied from his communication.

The communication, which embraces some 50 or 60 pages of manuscript, concludes in the following words:—

"I regret to have it to say to your honorable body, that, both the state of my health, and the want of time, absolutely compel me, most reluctantly, to close this investigation of Mr. Crawford's *well-timed* statement against me. In this situation, I beg leave to refer you for further facts, of which I might, under more favorable circumstances fairly and successfully avail myself, to a few of the publications with the signature of "A. B." herewith transmitted.

"Avowing myself the author of these publications, and (with the exception of a few unimportant typographical errors, and a mere verbal inaccuracy, in regard to the time of a certain report being made,) reasserting before your honorable body and the nation, that the facts they allege, are substantially true, I do most respectfully solicit, that, they may be taken as a part of and be printed with this communication.

"In order to strengthen my claim to this indulgence, combining all the rights of defence, of accusation, and of asking for investigation, which can entitle me, as a citizen of the United States, or an officer of their government, to appear before your honorable body, I do expressly state—

"1st. That the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds:

"2d. That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain banks, in part discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816:

"3d. That being called on by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to state the amount of uncurrent notes which he received from those banks, he has misstated it, by making it less than it really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving those uncurrent notes:

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a variety of instances, by making, and continuing, deposites of public money, in certain local banks, without making report thereof to Congress, according to law:

6th. That he has, in several instances withheld information and letters, called for by the House, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

"HIS OATH—let it speak for itself.

"For specifications of those statements I offer the publications with the signature 'A. B.' above mentioned, and this communication. And for proof, I offer that which they respectively refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, the force of Mr. Crawford's statement against me.

"I will not charge him with bad intentions in any of those acts. It is more properly the duty of others to inquire into, and judge of that matter. I do not ask for an investigation of his conduct. Such a request ought, more naturally, to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that if, being an officer of the same government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously misrepresented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworthy of the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends, to make the charge against me, pledging myself to waive all notice, and with all the disadvantages of absence, to submit to an investigation thereof, by either, or by both houses of Congress: and to abide by the decision thereupon. If this proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an 'A. B. plot.' As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the nation.

"And never having obtained any office by the slightest sacrifice of independence, I never will owe the holding of one, to reluctant forbearance, or the courtesy of my enemies. I will only add, that if any attempt should, hereafter, be made, meanly to take advantage of my absence, by those who have forborne to attack me, when I could have had an opportunity of defending myself, I must beg of your honorable body, and the nation, to suspend your opinions, and to be assured that there shall be no unavoidable delay in vindicating myself. I have, in reserve, much matter of defensive accusation, and should most certainly have invited your attention to the report concerning the Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, and other matters of not less importance, had time permitted."

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A tea-party in Orange County, N. C. has recently undertaken to nominate a President. The ladies resolved themselves into a Caucus, when it appeared that General Jackson had 38 votes and John Q. Adams 2. "None but the brave deserve the fair," and from this Caucus it appears that none but the brave get the votes of the fair.—*Boston Pal.*

# FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Palladium, April 23.*

FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing Packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Bussey, from Liverpool, London papers to the 12th ult have been received.

The most important report is that of the determination of Spain to endeavor to recover her late colonies, and her refusal of the mediation of England. The British Ministers deny having received information of such a determination; but refuse to submit to Parliament any dispatches from Madrid, after the acknowledgment of a note dated Jan. 30.

It was rumored the King of Spain was negociating with Russia, for ships on the same terms as he formerly obtained them; but if he makes as bad a bargain as then, it will do no great credit to either of the parties, and not hurt the South Americans.

King Ferdinand has ordered a new Tariff to be prepared for Spain and the Indies, and new rules for Consuls.

Sir James Mackintosh postponed to the 30th of March his motion for the acknowledgment of the Independence of S America.

The Greek cause continues to flourish. It is hoped the Greeks have an Executive they respect and confide in, and one of talents and energy. Perhaps they might find their account in making Lord Byron their Proheduos, or President. The Turks are, however, preparing a formidable expedition.

To promote the interest of the West India planter, the British government is about to repeal so much of the duty on Rum as will place it on an equality in Britain with Domestic Spirits.

The British Government has advertised for 2000 tons St. Petersburg, 1500 of Riga, and 1600 of Chilian or Italian Hemp; Russia is no longer to have the exclusive supply of Hemp for the British Navy.—Hereafter it will be procured partly from America.

*Lafayette.*—The Marquis Lafayette has lost his election to the new French Parliament. As his political life in France is cut off, at least for a time, we may expect that he will once more honor America with his presence. In his letter to Dr. Thacher, dated 22d Jan. he says:—"You invite me, dear doctor, to the happy shores where so many unutterable emotions await me. Far I am from giving up the delightful hope, yet at this critical moment a sense of duty keeps me on the European side of the Atlantic; but should it not only keep me as formerly, but even permit me to cross over to you, be certain no time should be lost."—*Bost. Gaz.*

*Pirates.*—We learn from the Jamaica paper, that two British vessels, in examining the Isle of Pines for pirates, received information of a recently formed piratical establishment in a river at the east end of that Island called Santa Fe. Two boats from the Speedwell schooner under Lieut. Layton, of the Icarus, with two midshipmen were sent to explore it, and they discovered near some huts, a pirate schooner, a rowboat and a canoe, and captured one pirate. The schooner was burnt. Lieut. Layton, accompanied by Mr. Strode, midshipman of the Speedwell, went to reconnoitre the north western branch of the river, where they discovered a piratical felucca, which opened a fire upon them, assisted by some pirates in the bushes, when the Lieutenant, midshipmen, and four men were killed. The river was examined the next morning, but the pirate felucca had escaped during the night. The British vessels determined on a thorough examination of the coast, and their force in schooners and boats amounted from three to four hundred men.—*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

# DOMESTIC.

*From the North American Review.*

*Ledyard.*—We understand that a gentleman in this country is collecting materials for a life of Ledyard, which may be expected at no distant period to come before the public. Of the man who rambled in his boyhood among the Indians on our frontiers; who was the first to descend the Connecticut River in a canoe, and in one which was constructed by his own hands, and managed in its voyage by himself alone; who studied law and divinity; who enlisted as a soldier at Gibraltar; who went round the world with Cook; projected the first trading voyage to the N. West Coast; was intimate with Robert Morris in Philadelphia, with Paul Jones, with Sir Joseph Banks in London, and Professor Pallas in Petersburgh; who was the friend and correspondent of Jefferson and La Fayette; who was one season in New York, the next in Spain and France, the next in Siberia, and the next under the pyramids of Egypt; who was the first to open the field of African discovery, on which, during the last 30 years, so many have entered with an enthusiasm and love of adventure, which nothing could damp but the sacrifice of life itself; and who, in his own language, "trampled half of the world under his feet,"—of such a man, no doubt many particulars may be related, which will be interesting to his countrymen, and which at the same time they illustrate the character, and do justice to the memory of a remarkable individual, will prove what wonders may be wrought by a union of enterprize, perseverance, and resolution in the same mind.

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Charles Hamilton was lately shot dead in Halfmoon township, Pennsylvania, by Andrew Thompson. Some angry words arose between the parties, when Hamilton picked up an axe and pursued Thompson. The latter retreated to the woods. Hamilton then returned to Thompson's house, and endeavored to force an entrance, but Mrs. T. had secured the doors, upon which he fell to breaking whatever was in his reach and cutting down a wagon. Mr. T. having procured assistance, repaired to his house. On the approach of the party, one of whom had a gun, Hamilton pursued the armed man who endeavored to discharge the [...] him, but it missed fire, and he [...] towards Thompson, who was [...] with a gun. Hamilton immed[...] sued Thompson, with axe in [...] retreated until hedged in by a [...] and to save his life, fired at H[...] killed him. The jury of inquest [...] in a verdict of *justifiable homicide.*

*N. Y. Daily* [...]

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The following observations of a [...] mont Farmer show that we should [...] our real *interest*, as well as the [...] ings of our nature, by defending the [...] cent robin from the attacks of both [...] men. There are also other kinds [...] who prey on the insects which de[...] crops, and whose industry would [...] reward us for protecting them.

"I know of no method whatever [...] tirpate' this large species, which [...] ingenuity can devise But Provi[...] seems to have provided an antidote [...] evil in the *Hubicula*, or common [...] this innocent and useful bird prey[...] peculiar avidity upon this species of [...] This fact may be ascertained by v[...] nest of young robins in the vicinity [...] cornfield, when it will be perceived [...] they are fed lavishly upon this [...] worm. At other times, this bird [...] upon different species of worms and [...] which are found upon the surface [...] ground, which services are of i[...] value and benefit to the farmer, and [...] to recommend it to his peculiar care [...] patronage. But its innocence and [...] are inadequate to protect it from the [...] ton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. [...] immense numbers of these our [...] tors are annually destroyed through [...] wantonness and cruelty, while we [...] stantly hearing of the ravages of [...] bugs, in the various departments of [...] tation. Even whole cornfields have [...] laid waste the present season by th[...] ger species of worm, which c[...] might have been obviated by havi[...] ed and fostered the robin. The ut[...] fact, of this invaluable bird is so [...] that even legislative interference is [...] riously demanded, to rescue it fr[...] bloody fangs of the fowler."—*Pre*[...]

SPINNING MACHINE.

It is stated that Mr. Gilbert Bro[...] of Norwich, Conn. has already [...] his improved machines for Spinning [...] to the amount of upwards of $100,00[...] has orders for more machines to a [...] large amount. He has made large [...] chines at the price of $2,700, and [...] made this declaration, that, if any [...] will take one of his machines and [...] to full operation for two years [...] him the savings made between th[...] chine and the old or common m[...] spinning wool, he will give the m[...] without any further charge. The [...] lish spinners cannot spin for less [...] pence or 3 pence per pound. Mr. [...] ster's machines facilitate the spinni[...] much, as to have reduced the price [...] cent per pound! And not only the [...] merino wool can be spun at this price [...] even the finest Saxon wool, so much [...] perior even to the Merino, and of [...] the finest and highest priced cloth [...] made.—*Hartford pa.*

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Widow Elizabeth Rich, of Sturbrid[...] Mass. wishes to obtain information [...] specting her son, Asa Rich, from [...] she has heard nothing for five years. [...] is about 43 years of age, and has live[...] Richmond, Va. in different parts of [...] state of New-York, in Canada, and [...] heard from last, he resided in She[...] Mass. which place he then expected [...] to leave, assuring his mother, th[...] would write her soon after his re[...] He was at that time without a fam[...] Any person who has information re[...] ing what have been his fortunes, [...] any of the period of his absence, or [...] he now is, by communicating it, will [...] fer a special favor upon an *anxious* [...] *ed mother.* Editors of Newspapers [...] respectfully requested to give the a[...] one insertion.—*Massachusetts Sp.*

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*Ladies, look out!*—The last Be[...] Star states, that a man of the na[...] Sewall T. Mack, who had for the l[...] months been teaching a school in T[...] ham, eloped on the 9th inst. with a [...] lady, leaving his wife behind. It is [...] tained that his present wife is not t[...] ly woman he has abandoned in the [...] way. The following amusing desc[...] of the parties is given:—"Mack is [...] fleshy man, of *ferocious aspect, hair* [...] *ly white*, and rather long over the [...] head, and about 50 years of age; [...] *light colored frock coat, much worn*, [...] under dress, and an *old hat.* She [...] middling size, *stoops a little, and ha*[...] *hair.*"—*Bost. Gaz.*

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*Dreadful Accident.*—On Tuesday [...] ning the 20th inst. Mr. James M'T[...] blacksmith, was accidentally caugh[...] the fly wheel of the rolling mill and [...] factory, corner of Washington and L[...] street, N. Y. and in an instant was c[...] ed to atoms. The wheel, weighing [...] tons, was revolving at the rate of [...] times a minute, having a space of [...] two inches on each side. The dece[...] was literally ground to pieces. He [...] left a family to lament this calamity. [...] wheel was broken in two pieces, [...] which, weighing 700 pounds, went [...] the wall of the building with great [...] ty.—*Prov. Journal.*

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The Boston Recorder of Saturday, [...] tains a list of duels fought in the U[...] States, or by the citizens of the U[...] States, since the commencement of [...] present century, to the number of [...] dred and four, in the greater part of [...] one of the parties was killed, and in [...] ral of them both were killed.—*ib.*

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*North-West Coast.*—The packet [...] rived at Boston from California, [...] that in March last, a Russian sloop [...] was surveying the coast from St. F[...] co, and searching after American [...] found violating the Ukase of the E[...] It is added, that the Russians conti[...] their settlement about 30 miles [...] northward of Port Bodega, and take [...] session of that place, where they had [...] two vessels.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, April 28, 1824.


*,* Though we have endeavored to be liberal in the admission of pieces into this paper, and still feel disposed to set our faces like flint, against all intrigue, whatever may be the specious garb with which it is clothed, yet we have no intention of giving place to personal allusions or of wounding the feelings of any individuals. If the feelings of any gentlemen have been injured by a piece which appeared in the poet's corner of our paper two or three weeks since, we hope those gentlemen will consider this as an apology and a proof of our intention to exclude all personal remarks which may tend to irritate the feelings of private individuals.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate of the U. S. have passed a resolution to close their session on the 15th of May, but it is thought the House will not concur; and, from the quantity of important business yet on hand, that they will not rise before the 1st of June.

At the date of the last accounts from Washington, the Tariff had not passed the Senate.

At an annual meeting of the New-London County Medical Society, holden at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in this city, on the 10th inst. *Doct. Avery Downer* was chosen Chairman, and *Doct. Richard P. Tracy* Clerk:

1. *Voted*, That *Doct. John Tibbets* be admitted a member of this Society.

2. *Voted*, That the following gentlemen shall represent the Society at the next State Medical Convention, to be holden in New-Haven on the 2d Wednesday of May next, viz:

*Doctors Lucius Tyler, Thomas T. Wells, Richard P. Tracy, Dyer T. Brainard, and William P. Eaton.*

3. *Voted*, That *Doct. John R. Watrous*, by reason of his advanced age, be relieved from all the burthens of Membership, for the future.

4. *Voted*, That *Doctors Brainard, Stoddard, Eaton*, and *Wells*, be requested to read Dissertations on subjects relative to the Medical Profession, before the Society, at the next annual meeting.

5. *Voted*, That the next annual meeting of the Society be holden at N. London.

Richard P. Tracy, *Clerk.*

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, in concluding an article on the subject of the removal of DE WITT CLINTON from the office of Canal Commissioner, makes use of the following strong and eloquent language:

"Let it be said to the honor of Mr. Clinton, let it be engraven as a motto on his seal, that the same legislative body that deprived the people of their electoral suffrages, deprived also De Witt Clinton of the office of President of Canal Commissioners. This is an honor too proud to be forgotten—it should be preserved in the family of Clinton to the latest posterity. It is a monument to his glory more durable than marble. De Witt Clinton, it will be said, has been deprived of his office—by whom? the inquiry will be made. The answer will be, by those legislators who first solemnly pledged their faith and honor, to restore to the people their electoral rights, and then with all possible solemnity violated their engagements. Had Mr. Clinton received the thanks of such a body in requital for his services, he should have immediately returned their communication unopened.—To him was reserved a prouder triumph—the ineffectual hate of little mean minds. They could take away nothing—salary he received none. These poor creatures who received the benefit of his labors, made all the requital in their power, and that was, an abortive attempt to sting the hand of their benefactor.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

The Chatauque, N. York Censor, states that nine tenths of the people of that county are in favor of J. Q. Adams for President, and that of all the candidates Mr. Crawford stands the lowest on the list.

A large meeting of the citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, was held on the 8th inst. at which J. Q. Adams was nominated for President and General Jackson for Vice-President. The editor of the Baltimore Patriot is confident from information from all parts of the country, and from distinguished member of Congress heretofore preferring other candidates to Mr. Adams, that the above named gentlemen will occupy the first and second posts of our government on and after the 4th of March, 1825.

The *Norfolk* Beacon of Monday says, "daily observation satisfies us that the vote of Virginia will not be given to Mr. Crawford."

A meeting of the citizens of St. Francisville, Lou. was held on the 20th of March, for the purpose of nominating a President, when it was resolved to support John Q. Adams. Resolutions were brought forward nominating Wm. H. Crawford and General Jackson for the same office, but they were rejected.

We would refer our readers to the important charges alleged against Wm. H. Crawford, by Senator Edwards; under Congressional head.

*Washington College.*—The Trustees (says the N. Haven Register) met at Middletown on the 22d inst. agreeably to appointment for the purpose of fixing the location of said College—17 members were present. We understand there was some difficulty in fixing the value of the subscriptions from the different places claiming the location; and the Trustees adjourned, to meet again at New Haven on Thursday the 6th of May next.

### STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

The Southern Mail, due on Sunday, did not reach Philapelphia until 4 P. M. on Monday. The detention was occasioned by the bursting of the boiler of the steam boat Eagle, which happened in coming down the Patapsco about 7 o'clock. One man, a U. S. soldier, was killed, and Mr. Murray, an eminent lawyer, of Baltimore, dangerously scalded, and Capt. Weems, and 3 or 4 of his crew very much injured. The sufferers were carried back to Baltimore. The Eagle had cast iron heads in her boilers. The after head of her starboard boiler burst into atoms. A piece of the cast iron went through the cabin as far back as the ladies' cabin, tearing every thing before it. The main body of the boiler went forward to her bows.

The Bridgeport paper states, that an elegant Steam Boat, of 200 tons burthen, called the Franklin, will commence running as a regular Packet between Bridgport, Norwalk and New York, early in June next. The same paper also states that it is expected that a new Steam Boat now completing in New York, will touch at Bridgeport on the first week in May, and afford to those who may wish to attend the election, a fine opportunity of being conveyed to New Haven.

### SMALL POX.

The alarm which existed at Portland, from the increase of the Small Pox originally introduced there from New-York, has subsided. Thirteen persons had been admitted into the Hospital, and were doing well. Confidence in Vaccination as a preventive was established.

In Philadelphia, 158 persons have entered the Hospital with Small Pox.—Of these, 72 (more than two-fifths) had died, two of whom had previously had the Small Pox. Of five Inoculated two died. Of twenty-five Vaccinated, all remain alive to thank Heaven for the blessing.

*Small Pox.*—Another case of the small pox has occurred in Windham.

*Justices in Maine.*—There is a Justice of the Peace for every 150 inhabitants, in the State of Maine. The Hancock Gaz. says, there is one town within our knowlege, which has more Justices, than they can, by law have names in the jury box.

### CONNECTICUT COURTS, No. II.

In a former number I made some remarks on the importance of a new organization of our County Courts. I trust I showed that a measure might be adopted, with which the public mind would be better satisfied, and an annual saving made to the state of $1,192. I propose now to consider the importance of a change in the organization of our Justice Courts.

In that country from which we have derived our best legal maxims, a justice court for the trial of civil causes, is unknown. It appertains to the office of the magistrate, to aid in the preservation of public peace, and to punish the violators of public law—but to sit in judgment between man and man, is there considered no part of a justice's duty. If the measures which I proposed in a former number be adopted, we shall have one court in each county, in which the public will have confidence. *To that court all civil actions should be brought.* To prove this position is my present object. By our present law, all actions of whatever name or nature, (unless the title to land is in question) where the sum in demand does not exceed thirty-five dollars, must be tried by a single magistrate. But what disputable question is ever settled by a justice of the peace, to the satisfaction of the parties? In almost every case, the unsuccessful litigant will claim the right of a trial before a higher court. Why not then bring your actions directly to the County Courts? Do you object on account of the expense? The expense in that event would be as much less than it is now, as the expense of one trial is less than two. If a question is not of sufficient importance to the parties to be brought before the county court, it is not of sufficient importance to be tried at all. Hundreds of pitiful cases are now tried before single magistrates, which if going to law were not so cheap, would have been amicably settled by the parties.—Pass through the country and you will find, in every town, two or more men whose daily bread is furnished them by the contemptible business of trying causes before justices of the peace. Every intelligent, thinking man, does and must respect the profession of the law: it is considered, and justly so, an honorable, useful, and dignified profession. But when it is degraded to the disgraceful practice of bringing actions for a lamed dog, a stolen hen, or a breach of a sixpenny contract, it is in the highest degree disgusting. Abolish the right of trial before justices of the peace, and you prevent hundreds of suits of this description.—How many cases are tried before single magistrates, at which, if brought into the court house, in the face of the county, both lawyers and parties would blush.—How many cases are tried in this way, where the whole sum recovered by the successful party is not sufficient to pay one tenth part of the expense. Talk not about redressing wrongs near home—of bringing justice to every man's door—the wrongs which are redressed in a justice court, are the wrongs of the empty pocket of an unlearned pettifogger, whose mouth before a higher court, would be forever sealed. What more demoralizing than a money of justice courts in country towns held as they usually are, at a public house, they draw together a crowd of people, who, like the old Athenians have no other business than to tell or hear some new thing. The collection takes sides in the question in dispute—the fire of neighborhood quarrels is kindled—drunkenness and dissipation follow in the train, and the foundation for a second lawsuit is laid before a decision is had on the first. The average amount of judgments before justice courts does not exceed ten dollars. The expenses (if time is valuable—and what is more so?) of even the successful party, cannot be less than double that sum. The public morals, public industry, public wealth, is greatly injured. Divest justices of all civil jurisdiction, and my word for it, the sum annually expended in law suits will be greatly diminished. The time has come when a sleeping public should awake. The time has come when a practice fraught with so much evil should be stopped. The time has come when the legislature of Connecticut should act without a fear of giving offence. Let them do their duty without fear or favor of any man. SWIFT.

## Married,

In this city, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. Augustus Hyde, to Miss Fidelia W. Foster, daughter of the late Capt. Daniel Foster!—On the 22d inst. by the Rev. David N. Bently, Mr. Erastus Cooley, to Miss Susan Crandall:—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. James Pettit, of N. Y. to Miss Julia Ann Barker.

In Roxbury, Mass. by the Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. Thomas Taber, of N. York, to Miss Harriet Wyman, of the former place.

At Ashford, Mr. Stephen Wood, to Miss Delia Chapman:—Mr. Clark Wilber, of Brooklyn, to Miss Oritha Saunders.

At Woodstock, Mr. Eli Hall, of Pomfret, to Miss Ursula Pike, of the former place.

At New-London, on the 25th instant Frederick W. Geyer, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Richards.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Backus, Doct. Thomas Morse, to Miss Permelia Briggs.

In Italy, the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Bonaparte, to the Count Nypeg, her Chamberlain, a very homely man, but an excellent officer, who has lost an eye in battle.

## Died,

At Chaplin, Mr. Ezra Clark, aged about 35.

At Hampton, Mr. Jerome Pearl, aged about 48.

At Pomfret, Mrs. Eliza Porter, aged 36.

At Mansfield, Rev. Moses C. Welch, aged 70.

At Musquito Shore, near the bay of Hondorus, in the month of February last, Capt. Asa Hosmore, formerly of this city.

At Plainfield, N. Y. on the 6th inst. Mr. Timothy Backus, aged 69, formerly of Canterbury, Conn.

At Woodstock, on the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sophia Morse, wife of Mr. Chandler Morse, and daughter of Mr. Moses Gage, aged 34 years.

## NEW BANK.

*Those Gentlemen who are in favor of petitioning the General Assembly for the Charter of a NEW BANK, to be located in this City, are requested to meet at Mr. Kinney's Hall on Friday evening, 8 o'clk.*

## Masonic Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the *New London County Masonic Bible Society*, will be holden the 24th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at Colchester.

WM. P. EATON, *Sec'ry.*

*April 27, 1824.* 4—

## Notice.

THE subscriber requests those who are in debt to him by book or note, to call at the store of Mess *John Kinney & Co.* and settle the same. J. W. KINNEY.

*April 28, 1824.* 4—


*For New Haven & New York.*

THE fast sailing and commodious packet VENUS, Calvin Tyler, will sail from Norwich on Monday, 3d May, 10 o'clock A. M. and from New London 2 o'clock P. M. and will arrive at New Haven the next day. Representatives wishing to go to New Haven, will be accommodated with a pleasant conveyance, and found, at $2,50.

*April 28.*

For Charleston, S. C.

THE sloop ELIZA, *Geo. A Sydleman, Jr.* Master, will sail about the 5th May. For freight or passage, apply to the Capt. on board, at Jedediah Huntington's Wharf, Chelsea Landing.

*Apl. 27.* 1w—

A SITE WANTED For a Public Building.

PROPOSALS will be received & attended to by the subscribers from any person possessing a lot of land suitable for the erection of a CHURCH, of about 50 feet by 65 with convenient space-way around the building, situated in the parish of Chelsea.

Proposals will also meet with due attention from Brick and Stone Masons, for the erection of the above described building.

Also, from House-Joiners and Carpenters, for the timber, joist, plates and rafters, for the main building, including timber and joist for the floor of a room in the basement story, 20 feet by the width of the building. For furnishing the pine lumber, covering and completing the outside of said building, embracing doors, window frames, sashes, and suitable columns for the front projection.

For a more particular description of the materials and work, information may be had of

B. ADAMS,
BENJ. SNOW,
JED. HUNTINGTON,
F. A. HUNTINGTON,
NATHAN BABCOCK, } Committee.

*Norwich, Apl. 28, 1824.* 4—

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership formerly existing under the name of M. T. RICHARDS & Co. by mutual consent, was dissolved on the 1st day of this month.

M. T. RICHARDS.
STEPHEN MEECH.
JOHN STARKWEATHER, Jr.
HENRY PALMER,

*Preston, Apl. 27. 1824.* 4—

All those indebted to the late firm of M. T. Richards & Co are hereby requested to pay soon.—The business will be continued by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public; and intends to make it for the advantage of his customers to call upon him. M. T. RICHARDS

Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in Norwich, within and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, on the estate of *Thomas Stewart Esq.* of the town of Griswold, in said County, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the dwelling house of Reuben Barber, Innkeeper in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of May, July, & September next

Elisha Partridge,
Welcome A. Browning, } *Com'rs.*

*Griswold, April 10, 1824.* 4—

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. ANNE BIRCHARD*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Gurdon Meech, the administrator thereon, with the will of the said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

GURDON MEECH.

*Bozrah, April 24, 1824.* 4—

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring Parthena Larned, or Roxy Case, paupers of the town of Lebanon, on my account. MARY DEWEY,

*Contractor for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON,
No. 5, Water-st.

*April 27.* 4—

APRIL 26, 1824.

RECEIVED, by the Packet Maria, from New-York, and now opening at the new Store of

Joseph S. Gladding,

formerly occupied by *Deac. J. Douglass*, in Plainfield,

*A New and Elegant assortment of*

SPRING & SUMMER

Goods,

*which will be sold Cheaper than ever,* viz:

Rich colors and black figured & other

SILKS,

A variety of English & French Cambric Prints and Common

CALICOES,

fashionable colors and patterns,

ITALIAN CRAPES,

of various colors, for Ladies Head Dresses,

Zelia and Velveteen Handkerchiefs,
Variety of Fancy Silk do.
Bobinett and other Laces,
German and India Flagg

HANDKFS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk & Kid

GLOVES,

Fine and Coarse British & Domestic

*Sheeting & Shirting,*

Blue and White Stripes, Ginghams and Bed Ticks,
Superfine and Common, Black, Blue and Oxford Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS.

Ribbed and Plain

Cassimeres & Satinetts

for pantaloons.

Cortes and other fashionable HATS

Groceries.

St. Croix, Jamaica and New Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and New Gin,
Teneriffe, Malaga and other Wines.

ALSO,

An assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttlery, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Medicines,

Sole and Upper Leather.

*Also,*

Belt, Sewing, and Roller Leather, for the use of Factories.

Together with many other articles too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

N. B.—Yarn to weave into Shirting, will be put out by the subscriber, at his Store as above, after this week.

J. S. GLADDING.

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, Gilt & Mahogany Framed

Looking Glasses,

Brass Front & Brass Top

ANDIRONS,

Brass Top and Iron

Shovels and Tongs,

Plated, Brass and Iron

CANDLESTICKS,

Tea Trays, in variety,
Steel Snuffers—Snuffer Trays,
BRASS KETTLES.

Iron Ware,

Crockery and Glass Ware,
DORCHESTER BED TICK,
Waltham and other

SHEETINGS,

with a general assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the season, at less prices than they have ever been sold in this town.

Nova-Scotia Grind Stones.

*April 26, 1824.* 3w4—

JUST RECEIVED BY

*WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

15 chests Hyson Skin TEA,
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do. } *London Trader's Cargo.*

2500 lbs. Albany tanned SOLE LEATHER,

5 tons Nova Scotia blue grit GRIND-STONES.

*April 28, 1824.* 3w4—

*Plaster of Paris.*

J. H. STRONG,

HAS for sale Nova Scotia Plaster of the first quality, on the best terms, in the stone at his Store, or ground at his Oil Mill.

*Norwich, Apl. 27, 1824.* 3w4—

300 bush. coarse SALT,

Just received and for sale, by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*April 27.* 3w4—

WANTED,

BY the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, *immediately*, two good Power Loom Weavers. One that could Reel occasionally would be preferred.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, April 26, 1824.* 3-4

Just Received,

Elegant Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings,
Bobbinet Veils, Linen Braid,
Misses' Slate Cotton
HOSE, Ladies' Super. White,
[illegible]
JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*April 28, 1824.* 4—

Splendid Goods.

A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of

Fashionable

SPRING GOODS,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

*Their Stock consists, at present, of*

100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common

Calicoes and Ginghams,

40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks,
JACKONETT MUSLIN,

MUSLIN ROBES,

Plain and figured Book, plain and figured Mullmull, Leno and Swiss Muslins,
Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,
Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting
Waltham and Dover ditto,
Irish Linen—Linen Damask,
Long Lawn—Linen Cambric,
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere,
Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelia Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna

HANDKFS,

Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES,
Black, Slate, and Pearl

GROS DE NAPLES,

Black Sarcenett—Canton Crapes,
Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue

French Crapes,

Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,

Black Silk Vesting,

Black Circassians & twilled Bombazette,
Fine Black Bombazine,

Cotton and Silk Velvets,

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
Black, White, and Slate Cotton

HOSE,

Russia Diaper and Sheeting,

Brown and Black Linen,

Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,

Black & White Thule Lace,

Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces,
Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.

*Also, a great assortment of*

Domestic Goods,

such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting, Ginghams, 3-4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts, *Very Cheap.*—Likewise,
Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.

One Case Leghorn Flats,

*Very Cheap*—some nice at $5 each.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk

SHOES.

All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

NEW GOODS!

*Cheap Goods!!*

Jabez Huntington,

HAS just opened his spring assortment of

Hard-Ware

GOODS, imported immediately from the manufactories in England, and to be sold on uncommonly low terms.

Japanned, Potted, and Plated HARNESS FURNITURE,
Cotton, Linen, Demet, Straining & Rein WEBS,
Plated & Brass CANDLESTICKS, (very handsome,)
Japanned TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, in variety,
Brass Kettles, Warming Pans,
House and Tea Bells,
Best Iron Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3, by doz.
Steel and Brass Music Wire, in small hanks,

1 card Rogers' Fine

Penknives,

AT RETAIL,

Cabinet Furniture in abundance,
Brass and Iron Door Knockers, very handsome,
Elegant Curtain Pins, Brass Nails, &c. &c.

*April 27, 1824.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring either of the paupers of the town of Lebanon, on our account, without a special contract.

GEO. P. BABCOCK,
SIMEON PEAKHAM,

*Contractors for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

WANTED immediately, a Woman, to do the work of a small family.

Apply at this Office.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

NIGHT.

Night—is the time for rest—
How sweet when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose—
Stretch the tir'd limbs, and lay the head
Upon our own delighted bed!

Night—is the time for dreams—
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is, and truth that seems,
Blend in fantastic strife—
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by day-light are!

Night—is the time for toil—
To plow the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield,
Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poets sang, or heroes wrought!

Night—is the time to weep—
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perished young like things of earth!

Night—is the time to watch—
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
That brings unto the home-sick mind
All we have lov'd and left behind!

Night—is the time for care—
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the spectre of despair,
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus 'midst his slumbering host,
Startled by Cæsar's stalwart ghost.

Night—is the time to muse—
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight and with expanding views,
Beyond the starry pole,
Descries athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light!

Night—is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away;
So will his followers do—
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God!

Night—is the time for death—
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease:
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign,
To parting friends—such death be mine.
*Sheffield.* J. MONTGOMERY.

*From the Chester Chronicle.*

SONG.

The life of an Editor is worse than a slave's;
Close study has brought many a man to the grave;
For the good of mankind they employ ev'ry hour,
Oft despised by the world, and call'd crusty and sour.
Philosophy—Astrology,
Botany—Conchology,
Surgery—Tautology,
Optics—Demonology,
Geography—Chronology,
History—Mythology,
Drawing—Physiology,
Electricity—Doxology,
Algebra—Verminology,
Arithmetic—Apology,—
Oh, the life of an Editor is worse than a slave's.

Their heads must be cramm'd like a booth in a fair,
And, like barbers, must suit every man to a hair;
And when, which is frequent, involv'd in dispute,
They must flourish away, their foe to confute.
Dithyrambics—and Iambics,
Trigonometry—Geometry,
Perspective—Invective,
Any weight—from Pennyweight,
Physic lecture—Architecture,
Cosmography—Biography,
Mechanism—cause of Schism,
Hydrostatics—Mathematics,
Mensuration—Navigation,
Criticism—Witticism,—
Oh, the life of an Editor is worse than a Slave's.

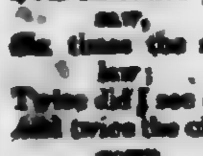
*Curious Epitaph, copied from a monument in Dunkeld Abbey, Scotland.*

MARION SCOTT, died at Dunkeld, Nov. 25, 1727, aged 125.

Stay, Passenger, until my life you read,
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin life;
Five times ten years I was a virtuous wife;
Five times ten years I was a widow chaste;
Now wearied of this mortal life I rest.
Between my cradle and the grave I've seen
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen:
Four times five years a Commonwealth I saw,
Six times the subjects rose against the law;
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown,
An end of Stuart's race I saw, nay more—
I saw my country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in my life hath been,
An end to all perfection I have seen.

She lived in the Reigns of James VI.—Charles I.—Oliver Cromwell.—Charles II.—James II.—William and Mary.—Anne.—George I. and II.


# Cotton.



35 bales prime Geo. COTTON
10 do. Louisiana—partially damaged. For sale by JOS. BREED.
Apl. [illegible] 2—

# Auction.

THE remaining stock of the late firm of Ladd & Hartshorn, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the store near the turnpike gate in Franklin.

*NOTICE.*—The notes and accounts of said firm are lodged for collection with *Henry Strong, Esq.* and may be paid to him *without cost* till the 7th day of May next.

WILLIAM LADD.
ASA HARTSHORN.
*Franklin, April 19, 1824.* 2w3—

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive and adjust the claims against the estate of *Gen. James Gordon*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased; and whereas the said Court hath also ordered & limited the term of six months, from the 23d day of April, 1824, for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their several claims to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law—

These are therefore to give notice, that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-house of *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in Plainfield, in said District, on the 3d Mondays of June, August, & October next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.—All creditors who do not exhibit their claims against said estate within the time limited as aforesaid, will be debarred a recovery according to law. *Dated at Canterbury, this 10th day of April, 1824.*

ANDREW T. JUDSON, JOHN LESTER, CALVIN HUBBARD, } *Commissioners.*

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of April, A. D.* 1824.

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. PETER DAVIS,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col. Chester Smith and Mrs. Eunice Davis, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

3 Atttest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 6th day of April,* 1824.

Present. *John Baldwin*, Esq. Judge

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the creditors of

*TIMOTHY E. CHAPLIN,*

late of the town of Chaplin, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the office of said Judge, in said Windham, on the first day of May, 1824, at 9 o'clock, A. M. then and there to shew reasons if, any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court. Attest, [2]

JOHN BALDWIN, JR. *Clerk.*

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Windham, will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house of Azel Hyde, in Franklin, on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock. A. M. so much of the personal estate of HIRAM BAXTER, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and fifty one dollars and five cents; consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel, and various other articles. If said day should be stormy, the sale will be on the first fair day.

AZEL HYDE, Jr.
AUSTIN BADCOCK,
*Administrators;*
*Franklin, Apl.* 19, 1824. 2w3—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for all persons having claims against the estate of *ANDREW HUNTINGTON Esq.* late of Norwich, deceased, to present the same to *Joseph Huntington and Charles P. Huntington*, Executors to the last will of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

*Norwich, April* 12, 1824. 2—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July* 23. 68—

# Masonic Notice.

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next The Brethren will assemble at Mr Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING, A. D. SCOVELL, R. G. ISHAM, E. W. PARSONS, A. B. STANNARD, } *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl.* 17, 1824. 3—

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the GRISWOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be holden at the Counting Room of said Company, in Griswold, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clk. A. M.

J. G. W. TRUMBULL, JOHN BREED, DANIEL WIGHT, } *Directors.*

*Griswold, (Jewett City.) April* 17, 1824. 2w3—

# New School.

## MR. PALMER,

HAS taken the School-Room adjoining the House of Major S. Hubbard, at which place he, on the first Tuesday of May, will open a School, and teach the following studies, viz. *Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, History, Rhetoric, Geography, English Grammar, & Mathematics.* No Scholar under six years of age will be admitted.

Tuition, (including Room rent.) $2 50 per quarter.

N. B.—The subscriber (after having for some length of time, had the superintendency of a school of one hundred and forty schollars,) hopes he will not be considered altogether unacquainted with his profession.

*Norwich, April* 13. 2—

*Seminary for Young Ladies.*

## MRS. HAYDEN

WILL continue her School at Chelsea, where will be taught the following branches:

Reading, Spelling and Definitions, Writing, and various kinds of Needle-work, for $2.

Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry. $3.

Drawing Maps, Shading with crayons, and the art of making fruit and flowers of wax, $4.

Painting on paper, silk, and velvet also, Oil Painting & Embroidery. $6

Next Term commences May 3d.

*April* 14, 1824. 3w—2—

## BLACK Sewing Silk and Twist.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the inhabitants of Norwich, that he has on hand, a quantity of *Black Sewing Silk and Twist*, of an excellent quality and very coarse, which he would sell, wholesale or retail, *very cheap for Cash*, and respectfully invites all those who are in want of either of the above articles to call and buy, if——

GEORGE W. STERRY.
*Norwich, April* 21, 1824. 3w3

## FOUND,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. Inquire of

AMASA HYDE.
*Franklin, Apl.* 20 2w3—

# Ranaway,

FROM the subscriber in the night after the 5th inst. an indented Boy, named

LORENZO DOW MITCHEL,

18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, thick set, and is remarkably fond of bartering in Pen Knives, Jews-harps, &c. I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harboring, or employing said boy on penalty of the law.

JABEZ BACKUS.
*Bozrah, April* 10, 1824. 3w2—

# New Store.

## Wm. G. Johnson

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of *Mr. John Lathrop*, in Water-street, Norwich Landing, where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

**Groceries,**—*Very cheap.*

*April* 15, 1824. 2—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.

*Windham, March* 23, 1824 [12mo*4—

# Boots & Shoes.

THE subscriber, during the past two or three months, has, with the assistance of some of the best workmen, been enabled to furnish a handsome assortment of Ladies' Double and Single PRUNELLO and DENMARK SATIN SHOES, of various colors. Also, about 150 pairs of WALKING do of the first quality, together with an assortment of New-York and Boston Shoes, very cheap. Also, every description of *Boys' & Misses'* BOOTS & SHOES.

Any description of Boots or Shoes not on hand, will be made at the shortest notice.

Thanks are respectfully returned, and a continuance of favors solicited, by R. JOHNSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's BOOTS, *even of superior quality*, as CHEAP as his NEIGHBORS.

*April* 20. 3w3—

## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 Acres,**

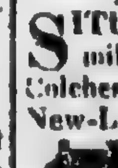
suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon: Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April* 1. 1824. 1—

FOR SALE.

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobuckey pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.
*March* 23. 1824, tf 103—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable

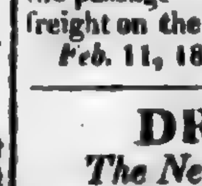
In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for al freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb.* 11, 1824. 97—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March* 9th 1824. tf101—

# Military Goods.

## E.H.MANSFIELD

*Has received a Spring supply of*

**Swords, Muskets,**

Epaulettes, Plumes, Lace, *Cords, Plates, Swivels, &c.*

ALSO—BASS & SNARE

**DRUMS.**

*April* 13. 2—

# Ripley & Waldo,

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,
3 tons Paris and Spanish White,
10 casks Spanish Brown,
5 do. London Dry White Lead,
20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
5 cwt. Black Lead,
6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,
6 cwt. ground Litharage,
400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease,
100 do. Chrome Yellow,
50 do. Chinese Vermilion,
1 case Prussian Blue,
2000 papers Lamp Black,
5 tons Chalk,
20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools,
2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,
20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,
150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng crown Glass,
3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,
5 bbls Irish and Philad. Glue,
20 do Linseed Oil, made in Lyme from clean Flax Seed,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
30 do. Winter & summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
2 pipes Olive Oil,
300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,
3 cases Bengal Indigo,
100 lbs. Nutgalls,
6 bbls. Maddar,
5 tons Bright Logwood,
14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,
1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March* 29. *4—

## Willis Gray & Co.

*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:

15 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
15 do. retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 do. Liver do.
25 do. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls Mess Pork,
50 do Virginia Flour,
10 do. Rochester do. superior for family use.
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
500 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Riell's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Riell's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
5000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March* 31, 1824. (6w04

*A new and useful improvement.*

## BLAIR'S PATENT SPIRAL SPRING,

*For Gig and Waggon Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.*

Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river, where all kinds of pleasure Carriages & Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, March* 23, 1824 [3w'4—

## ROCHESTER FLOUR & Dexter's best LIME,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber.

[illegible] boxes fresh ORANGES, to be sold at a bargain.

60 Pork Hams.

*CASH for green CALF SKINS*

JOHN LATHROP.

## Grass Seeds, &c.

5000 lbs. Clover Seed,
20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,
15 do Red Top do.
3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed
1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,
2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

# Miss Mansfield

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of Fashionable

**Millinery** AND **FANCY GOODS,**

*Leghorn, Straw, Chip and [illegible]*

**HATS,**

*With a variety of*

**Trimmings,**

Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.

*Norwich, April* 13.

## CABINET AND Chair Making.

**M. & E. AVERY**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the shop recently occupied by Capt. Park Avery, where they have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

**Cabinet FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,**

*Of every description,* IN THE NEWEST STYLE.

Persons wanting any article in their line, will find it for their advantage to call.

**Wanted Immediately,**

A smart active lad, as an apprentice to the above business.

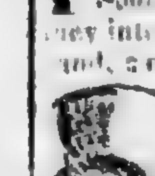
*Preston, (Poquetannuck,) April* 13, 1824.

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

# Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

**MEN'S & BOY'S FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

(Of every description,)

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

# Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Seen [illegible] and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, [illegible] Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' [illegible] Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's [illegible] Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, [illegible] Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c.

*Dec.* 24, 182[illegible]. 90—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct.* 4, 1823. } —79—

## Two or three Boarders

CAN be accommodated. Inquire of *R. COOLEY*, at the House of Mrs. Kane. *April* [illegible]


ORIGINAL STAINED

MAY

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1400.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1824. No. 5.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## Splendid Goods.

**A. & A. GAY.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of

Fashionable

**SPRING GOODS,**

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

*Their Stock consists, in part, of*

100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common

Calicoes and Ginghams,

40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks,

JACKONETT MUSLIN,

**MUSLIN ROBES,**

Plain and figured Book, plain and figured Mullmull, Leno and Swiss Muslins, Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,

Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting

Waltham and Dover ditto,

Irish Linen—Linen Damask,

Long Lawn——Linen Cambric,

Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere, Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelia Handkerchiefs,

Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna

HANDKFS,

Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES, Black, Slate, and Pearl

GROS DE NAPLES,

Black Sarcenett——Canton Crapes, Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue

French Crapes,

Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,

Black Silk Vesting,

Black Circassians & twilled Bombazette, Fine Black Bombazine,

Cotton and Silk Velvets,

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves, Black, White, and Slate Cotton

HOSE,

Russia Diaper and Sheeting,

Brown and Black Linen,

Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,

Black & White Thule Lace,

Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces, Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.

*Also, a great assortment of*

Domestic Goods,

such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting, Ginghams, 3-4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts, ☞ Very Cheap.——*Likewise*, Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.

One Case Leghorn Flats,

☞ *Very Cheap*—some nice at $5 each.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk

SHOES.

All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

---

**Roger Huntington & Co**

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, Gilt & Mahogany Framed

Looking Glasses,

Brass Front & Brass Top

**ANDIRONS,**

Brass Top and Iron

Shovels and Tongs,

Plated, Brass and Iron

CANDLESTICKS,

Tea Trays, in variety,

Steel Snuffers—Snuffer Trays,

BRASS KETTLES,

**Iron Ware,**

Crockery and Glass Ware,

DORCHESTER BED TICK,

Waltham and other

**SHEETINGS,**

with a general assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the season, at less prices than they have ever been sold in this town.

Nova-Scotia Grind Stones.

*April 26, 1824.* 3w4—

---

JUST RECEIVED BY

*WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

15 chests Hyson Skin TEA,

20 catty boxes Young Hyson do. } *London Trader's Cargo.*

2500 lbs. Albany tanned SOLE LEATHER,

5 tons Nova Scotia blue grit GRIND-STONES.

*April 23, 1824.* 3w4—

---

**APRIL 26, 1824.**

RECEIVED, by the Packet Maria, from New-York, and now opening at the new Store of

**Joseph S. Gladding,**

formerly occupied by *Dea. J. Douglass*, in Plainfield,

*A New and Elegant assortment of*

**SPRING & SUMMER**

**Goods,**

*which will be sold Cheaper than ever,*

VIZ:

Rich colors and black figured & other

SILKS,

A variety of English & French Cambric Prints and Common

CALICOES,

fashionable colors and patterns,

ITALIAN CRAPES,

of various colors, for Ladies Head Dresses,

Zelia and Velveteen Handkerchiefs.

Variety of Fancy Silk do.

Bobinett and other Laces,

German and India Flagg

HANDKFS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk & Kid

**GLOVES,**

Fine and Course British & Domestic

*Sheeting & Shirting,*

Blue and White Stripes, Ginghams and Bed Ticks,

Superfine and Common, Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

Ribbed and Plain

**Cassimeres & Satinetts**

for pantaloons.

Cortes and other fashionable HATS.

## Groceries.

St. Croix, Jamaica and New Rum,

Cognac Brandy,

Holland and New Gin,

Teneriffe, Malaga and other Wines.

ALSO,

An assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

**Medicines,**

Sole and Upper Leather.

*Also*,

Belt, Sewing, and Roller Leather, for the use of Factories.

Together with many other articles too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

N. B.—Yarn to weave into Shirting, will be put out by the subscriber, at his Store as above, after this week.

J. S. GLADDING.

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## *Ripley & Waldo,*

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks English Red Lead,

3 tons Paris and Spanish White.

10 casks Spanish Brown,

5 do. London Dry White Lead,

20 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

5 cwt. Black Lead,

6 casks Stone and Spruce Yellow,

6 cwt. ground Letharage,

400 lbs. ground & dry Verdigrease.

100 do. Chrome Yellow,

50 do. Chinese Vermilion,

1 case Prussian Blue,

2000 papers Lamp Black,

5 tons Chalk,

20 doz. Painters' Brushes & Tools.

2 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,

10 doz. White-wash Brushes, assorted sizes,

20 reams Sand and Glass Paper,

150 boxes Chelmsford common American and Eng. crown Glass.

3 cases Gum Copal and Shellac,

5 bbls. Irish and Philad. Glue,

20 do. Linseed Oil, made in Lyme, from clean Flax Seed,

4 do. Spirits Turpentine,

30 do. Winter & Summer strain'd Sperm Oil,

2 pipes Olive Oil,

300 lbs. Spanish Annatto,

3 cases Bengal Indigo,

100 lbs. Nutgalls,

6 bbls. Maddar,

5 tons Bright Logwood,

14 doz. Cotton Cards, assorted from No. 4 to 10,

1 case Whittemore & Co's. Clothier's Jacks.

*March 29.* 4—

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## ☞ *Grass Seeds, &c.* ☜

3000 lbs. Clover Seed,

20 bush. Herds Grass Seed,

15 do. Red Top do.

3 tierces Long Island Flax Seed,

1 do. White Marrowfat Peas,

2 do. do. Small do.

A complete assortment Quaker Garden Seeds, warranted of the last year's growth, for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

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## Just Received,

Elegant Thread and Bobbinet

Laces and Edgings,

Bobbinet Veils, Linen Braid,

Misses' Slate Cotton

HOSE, Ladies' Super. White,

*Do. Do. &c. &c. by*

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*April 28, 1824.* 4—

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**NEW**

## *Spring Goods.*

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER Goods, which he will sell as cheap as *some* that BOAST of selling cheaper than their neighbors, and many articles lower than he was ever enabled to offer them. He has therefore only to request the Purchasers of

**Dry Goods**

to call and examine his, before they purchase elsewhere.

A PART IS AS FOLLOWS:

A large and elegant assortment of

Printed Cambrics

AND

**JACONET MUSLINS,**

*and*

Real London Chintzes,

of various kinds and qualities—of the most fashionable patterns, and warranted fast colors.

British Furniture Chintzes and common Calicoes.

Black & Colored Gros de Naples.

Black Sarcenet and Sinchews.

Stout black India Levantines.

**PLAID LUSTRINGS,**

of elegant patterns, with a variety of other SILKS.

Black & Col'd Figured and Plain

NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES.

Fine undressed British Shirtings and Sheetings.

Irish Linen and Long Lawn.

A large assortment of Cambric Gingham and Gingham Robes.

A great variety of Muslin Robes, ☞ *Cheap.*

6, 7, and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere

**SHAWLS.**

Long Cashmere, Merino and Velveteen do.

A superb assortment of Cashmere, Velveteen, & Fancy Silk, Gauze, & Zelia Handkfs. and Scarfs, rich patterns,

4-4 black, white, and scarlet Merino HANDKFS.

A great variety of corded & figured

Cambrics and Muslins.

Cheap and plain figured India Book, Swiss and Mull Mull Muslins.

A large assortment Sarcenet, Jaconet, and other Cambrics.

Furniture Cambrics and other DIMOTIES.

Elegant Garniture and Gauze

**RIBBONS.**

Bobbinet and Thule LACE.

Elegant Thread Laces.

A large assortment of GLOVES.

Cotton and Silk Stockings.

GRAPE LIS.

Black, White, Pink, & Strawd Col'd

ITALIAN CRAPE.

Vestings of various kinds.

CAROLINE PLAIDS.

White and Green Gauze Veils.

Marseilles Quilts (Cheap.)

4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish Linen and Cotton Damask Diaper.

Russia ditto.

Flag, Bandanna, German and Black Silk Handkfs.

A variety of White & Fig'd Cravats.

Best quality Spool and Wire Cotton

**THREAD.**

Floss Cotton. Linen Cambric.

Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Imitation do

BLACK BOMBAZINE, (Cheap.)

Black Circassian Gymp.

Silk Braids. Pins.

Shell and Mock Shell COMBS.

Blue and Yellow Nankins.

Cotton Apron Check, Bed Tickings, &c. &c. &c.

A large assortment of

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

☞ *Lower than ever.* ☜

ALSO,

A large assortment of

**Ladies' Leghorn Hats,**

uncommonly white and smooth, and at a much lower price than last season.

*Norwich, April 13, 1824.* 2—


**Masonic Bible Society.**

THE annual meeting of the *New London County Masonic Bible Society*, will be holden the 24th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at Colchester.

WM. P. EATON, *Sec'ry.*

*April 27, 1824.* 4—

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**MORE**

## NEW GOODS.

**Huntington & Ripley,**

Have opened, the last week,

**1 CASE,**

Containing 70 demi ps. 4-4 Grass Bleach

IRISH LINENS,

4 ps. Porter Sheeting,

Fustin Duck, for Sackings,

Two Blue and Blue and White Calicoes, (new patterns.)

Mattrawan blue and white cotton Stripes, Morocco, Kid, Prunello, Denmark Satin, Seal Skin, and Figured Silk

**SHOES,**

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

☞ for $4 50 per pair.

English Ingrain Carpeting,

New patterns—Cheap.

The above, with any other articles, shall be sold at less prices than at any other store in the place—with this assurance we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Any article wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice.

*Norwich, April 7, 1824.* 1—

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"*A Rowland for your Oliver,*"

OR

"*Tit for Tat.*"

**NEW**

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

WE noticed in the last week's Courier, a very pompous Advertisement from a neighboring firm, in which they assure the public, their goods shall be sold at *less prices* than at any other store in Norwich. This is, in our opinion, rather straining the point, and can be taken in no other light than as a challenge to other Merchants; and considering ourselves implicated, we, in reply, assure the public that if they will find out those *less prices*, and they have any reference to goods in our possession, we will deduct, on ours, from the said *less prices* beforementioned, an amount, which shall make it an inducement for all who are wishing to purchase, to give us a call. In the articles of BOOTS & SHOES, it is true, we can stand no competition—as we do not, and shall not interfere with the Manufacturers, while they keep so good an assortment as may now be found at the different "*Shoe Stores*" in this place; but in what is generally termed "Dry Goods," we shall not allow any one to *undersell* us.

We "*have opened*, the last week,"

"**1 Case,**"

"**CONTAINING**"

3 pieces super Domestic Tow Cloth, *very cheap.*

ALSO,

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A variety of articles, among which, may be mentioned,

Ladies' Silk Hose, 4s. 6d. per pair.

Book Muslin Ruffs, 6d. each,

Drab Cotton Cassimere, 1s. per yard,

Light Striped Ginghams, 9d. per yard: Zelia Handkfs. 1s. each.

Elegant Black French Levantine, 1s. 9d per yard, &c. &c.

Which, added to the Goods before on hand, makes, we believe, "the largest stock" and the handsomest assortment "of Dry Goods ever offered for sale in this place," which we will sell at a very small advance from cost, and which we invite purchasers to call and examine, not in the least fearing a comparison with other Goods.

Country Merchants, wishing to replenish their stock, may also find it an object to call, and persons buying by the piece may be supplied very low.

"Any articles wanted, not found in our assortment, shall be furnished at short notice."

We shall again CONCLUDE by adding, that our business shall always be conducted on as fair a scale as possible.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

*Norwich, April 14, 1824.* 2—

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## Military Goods.

**E. H. MANSFIELD**

*Has received a Spring supply of*

**Swords, Muskets,**

Epaulettes, Plumes, Lace,

*Cords, Plates, Swivels, &c.*

ALSO—BASS & SNARE

**DRUMS.**

*April 15.* 2—

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20 casks Thomas Town

**LIME,**

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.


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## MEDLEY.

*The wife.*—An eloquent author thus describes the solacing tenderness of his partner in life's joys and vicissitudes: "At a time, alas! when every thing displeased me; when every object was disgusting: when my sufferings had destroyed all the energy and vigour of my soul; when grief had shut from my streaming eyes the beauties of nature, and rendered the whole universe a dreary tomb; the kind attentions of a wife were capable of conveying a secret charm, a silent consolation to my mind. Oh! nothing can render the bowers of retirement so serene & comfortable, or can so sweetly soften all our woes, as a conviction that woman is not indifferent to our fate."

—

*An Oath.*

Do you, said Jane, the other day,
Love me, in earnest, as you say?
Or are those tender words applied
Alike, to fifty girls beside?
Dear, cruel girl, cried Jack, forbear,
For by those eyes, those lips I swear—
She stopp'd him, as the oath he took,
And cried, you've sworn, now *kiss the book.*

—

*Charac'er of a Bachelor.*

Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes, "His heart and temper were originally good—His religious principles were, I fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause, that so much genius, taste, benevolence, and prosperity did not produce or diffuse more happiness, was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which unhappy connections excluded him."

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*The Languages.*—It is a silly conceit, that men without languages are also without understanding. It is apparent in all ages, that some such have been even prodigies for ability; for it is not to be believ'd, that Wisdom speaks to her disciples only in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

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*From the National Advocate, April 10.*

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.

John M'Curdy presented himself to the police, demanding to be sent to the penitentiary. He had done nothing to entitle him to that distinction, but he had just been released from the same place, and finding that he could not obtain work, and being unwilling to steal, he desired to be sent back. "Why don't you go to the poor house?" said the magistrate. "Because my wife is there, said the man, and I have acquaintances at the penitentiary, and prefer going there. He was adjudged as disorderly, and gratified by a commitment of the term of six months.

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## Miscellany.

*From the Portsmouth Journal.*

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MR. EDITOR,—The example of my cousin Peter Telegraph has at last determined me, though I fear somewhat too late for your paper, to send you some account of myself, and to ask your advice in my affairs. I had, in truth, determined to write to you last week; but something or other put it out of my head, just as I was going to sit down: and I have now hardly time to tell you half of my story.

I was born, Mr. Editor, *half an hour too late*; and though I have been in a hurry all my life, I have never been able to get back that single half hour. People may talk as much as they will about "redeeming the time;" the thing is impossible. If the wheel had been turned back just half an hour, when I was a boy, it would have changed the whole color of my life.

The first thing I can recollect of my early childhood is, that I was always in difficulty—always *half an hour too late*.—When I got up in the morning, which I seldom did, till mother had coaxed me, and my father threatened me some four or five times, each, I generally found the breakfast table cleared, my bread cold, and not unfrequently my bowl of milk devoured by the cat. I used then to swallow the milk, (and half the time in my hurry spill it in my bosom,) put the bread in my pocket, snatch up my wrapper and hat, and without stopping to put them on, hasten away to school. I was half an hour too late. Six times a week, I used to be punished for tardiness, and generally two or three times more for eating my breakfast in school; besides being kept in, and finding myself too late for dinner, for not reciting with my class in the morning.—And all this arose from sitting up half an hour too late at night. I was often scolded, and sometimes whipped for it; went to bed crying, and in consequence overslept myself half an hour the next morning.

Thus passed the days of my childhood. When I was fourteen years old, I was placed in the shop of an English goods dealer; and though I certainly worked very hard and was always out of breath, no better luck attended me there. That wicked half hour was never to be found. Take one day as a specimen of the rest.—I sat up late one night in copying some letters, which ought to have been done the preceding afternoon. The next morning I arose half an hour too late. I could not arrange the goods in the shop before customers came in; in the course of the day every thing got in confusion. Taking the advantage of a little leisure, I began to put the goods in place—then remembered the letters which I had copied, and which were of great importance—ran to the Post Office, and found the mail had been gone just half an hour. I came back in some perplexity, and resolved to be more punctual for the future. That I might carry this resolution into immediate effect, I went to the desk and began to draw out an account, which my master had directed me to carry to an Attorney, early in the morning. I was commanded also to carry home a bundle of silk which a lady had just purchased; but determining to do right, for once, I laid the bundle on the desk, and completed the account.—When it was finished, I carried it to the lawyer, and found that the debtor had failed in the course of the forenoon, and that I was half an hour too late to save any thing. I spent two hours in endeavoring to find other property to attach, but without success; and then afterwards recollecting carried home the silk. The lady was gone to a ball, and after waiting for me till her patience was exhausted, had sent to another shop. I was too late.

My master, when he heard these circumstances, very gravely predicted my ruin, and dismissed me from his employment. I then shipped on board a vessel which was bound for Europe, and pleased my fancy for some days with the thought of visiting distant countries, and seeing strange sights. I even put on some airs among my acquaintance; and began to speak with contempt of those who had always lived at home. But the morning of my departure arrived; and notwithstanding the bustle and excitement, it was painful to leave home—perhaps forever. I took leave of my father, received my mother's warm kiss, lingered a moment with my sisters, and hurried down to the wharf—The ship had sailed half an hour!

What became of me next—how I went to work on a farm, and got my hay in, half an hour after it began to rain, and brought my potatoes to market, half an hour after the shipper had completed his cargo;—how I abandoned this in despair and became a merchant,—How I insured one vessel, half an hour after she had arrived in this port, and another one half an hour after letters were in the Post Office announcing her loss; how I purchased on speculation the notes of a dealer of doubtful credit, half an hour after all his property was attached; and how I became a bankrupt myself; it is unnecessary now to relate. My unusual ill-luck followed me; I was half an hour too late for every thing.

When I was twenty-three years of age, I was deeply in love with a young lady of great beauty and virtue. I paid her such attention as my feelings dictated, and such as are usually powerful enough on young ladies' hearts; but though I was not deficient in ardor or perseverance, some how or other, I was always too late. If I went to a ball with her, the drawing had commenced before we had arrived, and we had to take our station at the foot of the dance. If I invited her to a walk, I was not ready to set out till the wind had changed to the eastward, and it was too cold to walk far; still I hoped I had made a favorable impression upon her; and after delaying it for some time that I might be surer of success, I ventured at last to disclose my passion to her. She cast down her eyes, and blushed and looked agitated. My hope was almost triumphant. I threw myself at her feet, and—with a loud burst of suppressed emotion she entreated me to rise—she hoped there had been no misapprehension, but a regard to herself and to me equally required plain dealing. She had engaged herself to my rival just half an hour before.——That wicked half hour!—

I am now, Mr. Editor, forty-five years old, a bankrupt and a solitary bachelor.—I have, been, to the best of my recollection, out of breath with hurry all my life; and yet I have always been half an hour too late. How shall I get half an hour? where is leisure to be found? I have kept my dinner cooling, on the table, while I have written these hasty lines to you.—My old housekeeper, who knows my habits, tells me that there is one comfort in store for me—that I shall not die till half an hour after my time comes. What think you of it? In much haste, yours,

PETER PUFF.

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*From the Mobile Register.*

"WITHERFORD THE PROPHET."

This celebrated Savage Warrior is at length vanquished; the destroyer is conquered; the hand which so ferociously dealt death and desolation among "the whites," is now motionless. He died at his late residence near Montpelier, in this state, on the 9th inst. His deeds of war are well known to the early settlers in South Alabama, and will be remembered by them while they live, and be talked of with horror by generations yet unborn; but his dauntless spirit has taken its flight; "he has gone to the land of his fathers."

"Billy Witherford," denominated "the prophet," was about one-fourth Indian, (some say "a half breed,") his ancestry, on the white side, having been Scottish. It has been said that he has boasted of having "no yankee (meaning American) blood in his veins."

This ferocious Chief, led the hostile Indians to the attack upon Fort Mims, (at Tensa) on the 30th of August, 1813, which resulted in the indiscriminate and shocking massacre of men, women, and children, to the number of near four hundred. He was also a leader (associated with the Prophets Francis and Sinquista,) at the battle fought on the 23d December following, at Econochaca, or the "Holy Ground," which had been considered by them inaccessible to their enemies, and "the grave of white men;" but it proved a fatal delusion. His party suffered great loss of warriors, and all the provisions, munitions of war, &c. deposited at this place of imaginary safety being as they supposed rendered secure by the influence of some supernatural agency.

ORIGINAL STAINED

It is stated that after being "saturated with the blood of Americans, and witnessing the almost total extinction of his own tribe, he voluntarily and dauntlessly flung himself into the hands of General Jackson and demanded his protection." He is said on surrendering himself, to have made the following speech to the General, which looks very little like claiming protection. It displays a spirit which would have done credit to Napoleon under similar circumstances, after the battle of Waterloo.

"I am in your power; do with me as you please. I am a soldier. I have done the white people all the harm I could; I have fought them, and fought them bravely; if I had an army, I would yet fight, and contend to the last: but I have none; my people are all gone. I can now do no more than weep over the misfortunes of my nation. Once I could animate my warriors to battle; but I cannot animate the dead. My warriors can no longer hear my voice: their bones are at Talladega, Tallushatchee, Emuckfau and Tohopeka. I have not surrendered myself thoughtlessly. Whilst there were chances of success, I never left my post, nor supplicated peace. But my people are gone, and I now ask it for my nation and for myself. On the miseries and misfortunes brought upon my country, I look back with deepest sorrow, and wish to avert still greater calamities. If I had been left to contend with the Georgia army, I would have raised my corn on the bank of the river, and fought them on the other; but your people have destroyed my nation. You are a brave man; I rely upon your generosity. You will exact no terms of a conquered people, but such as they should accede to: whatever they may be, it would now be folly and madness to oppose. If they are opposed, you shall find me among the sternest enforcers of obedience. Those who would still hold out, can be influenced only by a mean spirit of revenge; and to this they must and shall not sacrifice the last remnant of their country.—You have told us where we might go and be safe. This is a good talk, and my nation ought to listen to it. They shall listen to it."

It is due to the relatives of this distinguished barbarian to say, that they were generally friendly to the whites, (of the United States,) many of whom rendered valuable services to us, while exposed to the combined hostilities of both red and white savages.

## MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

### ON THE TARIFF,

*As abridged in the Washington Republican.*

Mr. Clay depicted the general distress which prevails through every part of the country. It was painful to go into this subject; but as it was the duty of the physician to examine into the nature and extent of the disease, before he could apply the healing remedies, so was it the duty of the statesman to investigate the diseases which may affect the body politic, with a view to the same necessary object. He glanced at the situation of England, which, ever since the memorable battle of Waterloo, for the last nine years, had been gradually increasing in prosperity, while we, ever since the conclusion of the last war, have been sinking into deeper distress. We have not enjoyed the legitimate blessings of peace. The prosperity of England he referred to her protection of her domestic interests; and our distress he attributed to the want of that protection here. The ratio of increase in our population is about 4 per cent. per annum; as the population shall become more dense, the ratio of increase will be diminished; but taking it now at a ratio of 4 per cent. per annum, the ratio of increase in every other country is nothing like that of our own. England indeed, may, by the encouragement she gives her manufactures, duplicate her population once in 40 or 50 years; but no other country kept pace with her in her increase. He adverted to the policy of foreign countries prohibiting every article of our produce except raw materials as would give employment to their manufactures and increase to their revenue. He glanced at the corn laws of England, & the maximum to which grain must their arrive, before importation was allowed. He contended that the foreign market was not adequate to the consumption of the surplus produce of American labor. This could only be sustained by a view of exports & imports. The Hon. Speaker then reviewed the exports of our country from 1795 to 1823; and to explain the apparently flattering statement of our exports for the last year, which was 47 millions, he stated that 28 millions of this amount was for cotton, rice, and tobacco. He particularized flour, indian corn, wheat, pork, &c. and showed, from a comparison of the last year with 1803, that the foreign market was inadequate to the consumption of our surplus produce, as was evident from the fact that our exports had not kept pace with the increase of population. He argued, that as nearly two thirds of our export trade was confined to the three articles he had enumerated, the far greater portion of the country contributed nothing to these exports. The two-thirds were furnished by about two millions out of the American population. He saw no prospect of improvement in a foreign market; and delineated the increasing evils which must result from a preference of a foreign to a domestic policy. There was nothing behind nor before four-fifths of the country but gloom and dependency, unless a domestic policy should be introduced. A dependency on foreign markets must lead to impoverishment, to bankruptcy and ruin. We must diversify the objects of our industry, and make them suitable to the various wants of the country. We must naturalize the arts of Europe in our own country, if we would make our country prosperous and happy. Of all the wants under which the country now labors, the want of employment is worst. Create a new business, and that evil will be diminished. The procurement of a home market for our own produce is not only necessary to supply employment but to supply our other necessities. The dividends in political economy are the same as in individual life; and the principal of these is: what is the best means of directing the aggregate labor of the country, so as to produce internal wealth? If the agricultural industry can find a market for its produce at home, he has no cause to seek for a market abroad, but when the home market can be glutted with foreign produce, at cheaper rates than home industry can supply it, there is no security that he shall reap the harvest of his laborer. If we can fabricate our cloths at home, and have no ability to purchase foreign cloths, we increase the consumption of our raw materials, encourage our own manufactures, and however the dandy dressed in Bond-street clothes, may sneer at the domestic coat, it is better than no coat at all. If, by the passing of this bill, employment be given to 500,000 persons more than are now employed, what would be the effect? If this 500,000 are manufacturers, they will be consumers of agricultural produce and non-producers. What will they consume in a year? They would consume upwards of 900,000 barrels of flour, exceeding all the exports of the last year by 200,000 bbls. besides a proportion of other staples.—The foreign demand would not thus be diminished. It would continue notwithstanding the creation of a new market at home; and he called on the house to consider the instantaneous impulse which would thus be given to our agriculture.

If we refuse to commence this domestic policy, and continue our foreign policy, we give to English agriculture that support, which by a change of system we should thus give to our own. If it be said that we should thus create a vacum in our commercial intercourse with England, it may be answered, that we shall find this vacum with the manufactured articles produced by the 500,000 additional persons employed in our country. He referred to the introduction of machinery, the effect of which he described to have been to make Europe re-act upon Asia, enabling Europe to send back into the heart of Asia, peopled with myriads, her raw materials manufactured for the use of her myriads. England alone, by her machinery, performed the labor of 221 millions of able bodied laborers, while America only operates with a power of 10 millions; so that England operates in the accumulation of wealth, as relates to the U. States, in the proportion of 11 to 1. She was thus enabled to resist the whole combined power of Europe, combined in one individual, when all the countless millions of the world drooped and desponded: to prosecute the war alone, with vigor, and to a triumphant issue.

The honorable speaker enlarged on the vast moneyed power of England arising from her artificial labor. During the war, her revenue had in one year equalled seventy millions sterling, or exactly 400 millions of dollars, while our revenue has been only 20 millions, making a much greater disproportion than 11 to 1, as he had calculated. He next spoke of her commerce; and stated that her commerce was now greater by one fourth than it had ever been in a time of war. While our tonnage had, in a few short years, been diminished half a million, the tonnage of England had increased. He deprecated any misconstruction of his argument.—He disclaimed any intention of standing forward the indiscriminate eulogist of English policy. He knew of the corruptions which prevailed in her government, and the oppressions which existed; but it was with regard to her political economy, as referred to her protecting policy, that he thus expressed himself. With regard to the poor rates of England, he differed from many authorities highly respected here; he thought it an admirable system. The honorable Speaker then went on to take a view of the manufactures of England in their various departments. He contended that neither with respect to agriculture nor to manufactures was England so well situated as this country, or even France. She was obliged to import all her raw materials, while we have every facility for their production on our own soil. In the fabric of silk, with all her capital, machinery, and skill, she is behind France simply because, with equal skill, France produces in herself the raw material. It is curious to trace the policy of England in regard to protection.—She not only protects herself against all foreigners, but one part of the kingdom against another. Such as England against Scotland, and England against Ireland.—He then went into some comparative views on the subject of taxation. In England the taxes amount to about two pounds fifteen shillings *per capita*; and he would ask how England with about 14 millions of population, could raise a revenue beyond that raised in France, from a population of nearly double the amount of England? He would answer, that it was owing to the protection which England gives to her manufacturers. Wealth, power, follow in the train of protection as naturally as the shadow follows the substance. He adverted to the protection of taxation in Ireland, and Spain, and France, as well as in America; and showed that it was here about two dollars *per capita*, which was less than it is in Ireland. He brought forward these facts, not to justify taxation here, but to shew the great and growing wealth of England. Were we even as wealthy as England, we would not pursue her policy to this extent. In speaking of Spain, he rescued her from some of the imputations which had been thrown upon her by the gentleman from Virginia. She had advantages greater than England, it is true, and she had lost all her manufacturing greatness, all her commercial greatness; but he did not attribute this degradation so much to her religion, as to her pursuit of opposite courses of policy, clashed with each other, and necessarily tending to ruin. He would call upon his countrymen to submit no longer to pamper British pride, and to give ground for the Boast of Britain that she gained more from America now, than when she was a British colony; but, by the adoption of a wise and American policy, to foster our own industry for the supply of our own wants.

The Hon. Speaker went on to reply to a remark which fell from a gentleman lately, in ridicule of the balance of trade. He explained the nature of the balance of trade, and enforced its importance as a subject of calculation. In all nations it is regarded; and all writers acknowledge its existence. He contended that the balance of trade was, at this moment, against us, and that to deny it was absurd. It was said, trade would regulate itself. So would the finances of a spendthrift heir: they would regulate themselves in a jail; and trade might regulate itself to poverty.

From these observations, the Hon. Speaker came to the consideration of the bill now on the table, and the various objections which had been threatened against it. It had been called a monster, and even combinations had been threatened against it. He replied first to the objection founded upon the physical and local disqualifications of the south. He wished to guard every section of the country, but he could not go with his friends from the south, in their desire to prostrate the interests of all the other sections, at the foot of that one which was the most degraded, and which would be to make us, in fact, the slave of slaves.

He repelled the assertion and inference that it was intended by the bill to tax the south for the north. One argument brot forward against the bill is, that it will diminish our exports. He replied to this objection, both by facts and arguments, of which it would be impossible to present even an abstract in this evening's paper. The third objection to the tariff—that it will impair our navigation. This, he also denied, supporting his denial by a variety of arguments and observations. He classed the various pursuits of human industry in the following order: agriculture—manufactures—navigation. He then replied to the objection that the bill before the House would diminish the revenue. He adverted to our public debt when our population was only four millions and our revenue five millions; our debt was 75 millions. It is now 90 millions, and our population is 10 millions, and our revenue 20 millions. If our debt was 300 millions, we could pay the debt more easily than the 75 millions could have been paid by the four millions. With regard to our excise, he was not so much scared as many gentlemen seemed to be. It was not so greatly different from an impost.—They were both voluntary—they were both taxes on consumption; the only difference is in the mode of collection. He adverted to the extraordinary regularity with which both the assessed taxes and the excise were collected in England. In the year 1822, on the call for the number of prosecutions in the collection of the assessed taxes, the answer was not one; & in the excise, not more than 200 in all the three kingdoms.

The Hon. Speaker called on the House to look to facts and experience. The Eagle does not more vigilantly watch his prey, than the British Manufacturer does the Elections, the policy, the legislation of this country. He had been informed from sufficient authority, that the British manufacturers, even this very spring, in anticipation of the passing of this Tariff, which would exclude their articles, have deluged this country with their manufactures.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Tuesday, April 20.*

The proposed Tariff Bill was taken into consideration. Mr. Branch wished the subject postponed indefinitely: but his motion was declared out of order. Mr. Lloyd of Maryland then moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance. He wished very much to ascertain what effect this important measure would have on the revenue of the country. After debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliot, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Me, Holmes, of Miss. H. Johnson, of Lou. J. S. Johnson of Lou. King, of Ala. King, of N. Y. Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass. Mills, Macon, Parrott, Smith, Taylor, of Vir. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Tayler, of Indiana, Thomas, Van Buren—23.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the bill was then referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Mills moved that the Committee on Finance be associated with the Committed on Commerce and Manufactures, for the consideration of the bill. This motion lies over for consideration.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. after commenting forcibly upon the momentous importance of the bill, "than which none more important had been presented to the Senate since the adoption of the Constitution," moved that two members to be chosen by ballot, should be added to the Committee appointed for consideration. This was objected to as being contrary to the rules of the Senate.

The joint resolution, fixing the fifteenth day of May next for the adjournment of Congress, was read a third time and passed. The National Intelligencer cannot see how it is possible for Congress to adjourn at so early a day.

*Friday, April 23.*

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures did not make their report on the Tariff Bill as was expected.

*Saturday, April 24.*

Mr. Dickerson from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," reported the same, with amendments.

The amendments were read and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Dickerson also, reported from the same Committee, a comparative statement of the duties on imports, as now existing, and of the duties proposed to be levied by the bill now before the Senate. This statement was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jackson, from the Joint Committee of both Houses, appointed to ascertain and report upon the business necessary to be acted upon at the present session of Congress, and at what time the session may be closed, submitted a report in part. The Committee report a Schedule of the business which, in their opinion, ought to be acted upon previous to the adjournment of Congress. The report was read and laid upon the Table.

The bill from the other House, "to procure the necessary surveys for Roads & Canals," was read the third time. The question on its final passage was decided by yeas and nays, as follows—Yeas 24. Nays 18.

So the bill was passed.

*Tuesday, April 27.*

The following are the amendments to the Tariff reported in the Senate by the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures:—

1, The new duties not to apply to importations from places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope before the 1st of November next.

2, The duty on Manufactured quills to be 21 per centum, in place of 1 dollar per 1000.

3, The duty on Slates and Tiles to be 25 per centum, in place of half a cent each.

4, The duty on Filberts, Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons and Limes to remain as heretofore.

5, The duty on window glass, uncut, to be charged at the highest rate of that in squares, viz. 4 dollars per hundred square feet.

6, Goods now paying a duty of 7½ per centum to pay 12½ per centum, except patent Adhesive Felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which is to be admitted free of duty until June 30, 1828.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Saturday, April 24.*

Mr. Taylor, from the joint Committee appointed to report what business required the attention of Congress, during the present session, and at what time Congress shall adjourn, made a report in part, with respect to the business to be taken up, which is divided into classes, and reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That all the legislative business before the Senate, the bills before the House of Representatives mentioned in the schedule No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and so many of those mentioned in schedule No. 5, as time shall permit, be acted upon at the present session; that precedence be given to private claims, examined and sanctioned by the Committees to which they were respectively referred, and to bills of a public nature which it is believed will not require protracted discussion; and that those which are embraced in schedule No. 4, which shall not be decided upon before the rising of Congress, be preferred in the orders of the day, at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Taylor explained the arrangement which the Committee had made, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Taylor from the same Committee reported the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That, after this day, until otherwise ordered, the House will daily take a recess, from 2 o'clock until four o'clock, in the afternoon.

Mr. Campbell spoke in opposition to the resolution; there would be a difficulty in procuring a quorum; the evening session must be short; he was utterly opposed to nocturnal sessions, &c.

Mr. Taylor replied; and insisted that the measure proposed was the best mode of avoiding the necessity of nocturnal sessions; It would obviate the necessity of prolonging the session.

At the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the motion was modified, so as to propose a recess from 2 o'clock until 4, and the hour of meeting in the morning to be 10 o'clk.

The resolution was then adopted, and the arrangement of the orders of the day was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Del. the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill "for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine." The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the case, was read.

Mr. Cocke spoke in opposition to the petition of the persons concerned in this bill, and called for the reading of further documents.

Some conversation then arose between Messrs. Cocke, McLane, McCoy, Foot of Conn. P. P. Barbour, and Webster; after which the committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment; and it was ordered to a third reading a week from this day.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot, of Conn. in the chair, on the bill "for the relief of Arthur C. Henley," which was reported, and ordered to a third reading.

*Monday, April 26.*

The House spent the whole of this day in hearing reports on petitions, and acting on bills for the relief of individuals.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### GREAT FIRE AT NEWCASTLE.

A fire commenced in a stable of James Riddle, Esq. in the rear of his dwelling house and store in Water-street, at Newcastle, Delaware, on Monday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock. It soon communicated to an adjoining board yard of Mr. Bowman, which was entirely destroyed, together with three buildings owned by him on the same lot; thence to Mr. T. Janway's dwelling house; store and dwelling of H. W. Ritchie; brick dwelling occupied as the Union Stage House; tavern of Mrs. Murch; two warehouses of Mr. M'Callough—the fire then crossed two buildings and destroyed the house of the Rev. Mr. Latter; one other, and thence to Mr. Murphy's two brick buildings.—The fire now crossed to the west side and destroyed a dwelling house and store of Mr. Samuel Cooper, with the warehouse adjoining; thence to Mrs. Blunt's bakery; Mr. J. Janvier's house, and buildings in the rear; thence to a small house of Union line Steam Boat Company; thence to Mr. Sexton's brick dwelling and stable in the rear; thence to a brick building of Mr. M'Elroy, with the dwelling in the rear; thence to a building occupied by Mr. Raybow as a store and dwelling; thence to M'Callough's frame dwelling house; thence to a brick house occupied as a dwelling and dry goods store by Mr. M'Callum; thence to Mr. George Reed's large brick dwelling, with back buildings. The flames were here arrested. The Bank received only a slight injury. The fire was subdued at 6, P. M. Loss $100,000. Mr. Bowman is a severe sufferer. Mr. M'Callough's loss from 8 to 10,000 dollars.—*N. Y. D. Adv. April 29.*

The fourth-coming Novel of Mr. Cooper, will probably be published in June next (says the Boston Evening Gazette. It is entitled *Sir Lionel Lincoln*, and the scene of action, we believe, is in Boston and its vicinity, during the early period of our revolutionary struggle with great Britain. The battle of Bunker's Hill forms one of the prominent events, and the hero, Sir Lionel, is a young officer in the British army.

### FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.

A letter from Cape Haytien, dated 9th inst. says—"All alarm about the French has subsided. The general impression is, that this government are about arranging their affairs with France, by paying the old claimants. If it is so, we shall all be better situated, and there will then be no objection to an acknowledgement of our Independence by the United States."

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

*The London Journal of Arts and Sciences, for March 1824.*

Messrs. Wilder & Campbell, booksellers of this city, have received the above work from a number of which they have permitted us to copy the following article.

"PERKIN'S STEAM ENGINE.

"It was our intention to have remained silent upon the subject of Perkin's improved engine, until the ultimate experiments had been exhibited; but the repeated enquiries which are daily made relative to his interesting invention, induce us to communicate such information as we are enabled from time to time to collect. The public have doubtless considered that the silence which has for a time prevailed upon this interesting subject, must be construed into a tacit acknowledgement that the project has failed. It is acknowledged that such an inference is warranted; but when a reasonable cause is stated, perhaps the nearly exhausted patience of the scientific world may, for a short time longer, be kept from sinking. The fact is, that after all the endeavors which had been made to construct a generator, none had been produced which would hold the steam under its great pressure, without very considerable leakage at the joints & rivets. This necessarily reduced the power which a perfect vessel would have been capable of exerting, and under these circumstances Mr. Perkins declined producing an imperfect experiment which would go to the public as his ultimatum

This difficulty is now removed, a generator having been at length produced, of wrought iron, without any seam or rivets, which has, we understand, been proved to sustain the enormous, and incredible pressure of *twenty thousand pounds upon every inch of its surface.* This very extraordinary and unique piece of workmanship, has been made by Mr. James Russell of Wedensbury, and is considered by Mr. Perkins to have surmounted all his practical difficulties.

The objections which have been urged against this new engine, as to the little power it has been supposed to exert, have been met by Mr. P. with some very extraordinary experiments, exhibiting its projectile force compared to gunpowder. A small apparatus has been constructed which we may call a steam gun; this when connected to the generator, was found to project ballets of the ordinary musket size, at the rate of 240 per minute, and with such force, that after passing thro' an inch deal, the ball in striking against an iron target, became flattened on one side, and spread out; the original diameter of the ballets were, 650 of an inch; when picked up after striking the iron target, they were plane convex 1, 070 wide, and 0,290 thick.

It is presumed that these experiments (whatever may be the ulterior advantages of steam guns) are sufficient to prove that the steam produced by Mr. Perkins' new mode has sufficient power to impel any machinery to which it may be adapted. We hope in our next, or at least at a very early period, to be enabled to speak satisfactorily of the steam-engine."

*A new invention for the security of the public Mail-bags.*—We have seen a specimen of an invention by a French officer who has long been in this country, and is a citizen of the United States, intended to secure mail bags from the attempts of robbers. It is proposed to substitute for the leathern bags now in use, a net-work composed of stout iron rings, enclosed between two covers of deer skin stuffed with wool, and covered outside with strong leather. A bag formed in this manner, would resist the force of almost any power which in ordinary circumstances could be applied to it. It is proposed to fasten the mouth of the bag with a newly invented and very secure lock, and to attach the whole to the bottom of the mail carriage, so that none but the post-master shall be able to open or to remove it.

The weight of the new bags, which seemed at first an objection to them, need not exceed much more than double that of those now in use, and the new invention promises much greater durability than the old bags. On the whole, we think it offers great security to our post office establishment. Col. Laporte, we understand, has gone to Washington, for the purpose of offering it to the government; and if it is as highly approved as we believe it deserves to be, we confidently trust that he will meet liberal encouragement.—The security of our mails, as well as the baggage of travellers, is becoming of more importance every year; and this invention may be applied to protect the latter as well as the former. *N. Y. D. Adv.*

A vessel arrived at Barbadoes on the 10th of March from Africa, with an account of the defeat of Sir Charles M'Carthy, on the 21st of January last. Sir Charles had under his command natives of Africa and merchants to the number of 600; with an intention to proceed to Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, and was met by a body of 10,000 natives, and after a bloody engagement, totally defeated. Sir Charles and his party had not been heard of, (except a few fugitives who had returned to the Cape) when the vessel sailed, 4th of February from Cape Coast Castle, and it was supposed they had been massacred or taken prisoners.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Steam Boat Question.*—[illegible]—On Sunday morning (25th) the steam boat Olive Branch, owned by Mr. Gibbons, started from this city for the city of Jersey, and thence to Albany, having a number of passengers—in violation of the steam boat laws of New York. We learn that the North River Company have moved the Chancellor for an injunction, and that the question under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, is to be argued at the capitol in Albany, on Monday next.—*N. Y. Spec.*

The Norfolk Beacon announces various files of West India papers, from several of the British Islands, down to the middle of March. The intention announced by the Parliament of an eventual emancipation of the slaves, and the extension to them of all the privileges of British subjects, has excited the most serious alarm through the West India Islands, and has called forth the most determined spirit of resistance to the proposed course of the British government, as productive of a rapid depreciation in the value of property, and subversive of that discipline among the Slaves, which is indispensable to render them *productive* laborers.—*New York Spectator.*

*From Rio Janeiro.*—By the fast sailing brig Torpedo, Capt. Chandler, arrived at Baltimore 24th ult. in 42 days from Rio Janeiro, we learn (says the Baltimore American) that the frigate United States, Commodore Hull, arrived at Rio on the 10th February, and sailed on the 17th for the Pacific. Three Brazilian ships of war sailed on the 1st March, to blockade the port of Pernambuco. An English 80 gun ship sailed on the 10th March for Lima—a French frigate sailed at the same time. There were in the port of Rio an English 74, and five French frigates and sloops of war.

Flour at Rio was nominal, at 7 dollars to 8 on shore, charges two dollars and a half. There was on hand an immense supply of Flour from the United States and grain from Europe. Store-room for these articles was difficult to be obtained. Large quantities were still expected—there was a supply of from six to eight months.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1824.

*A new Scheme.*—The buying and selling system into which many politicians of the present day have entered, is hourly becoming more and more alarming to every reflecting mind. Ought not therefore some mode to be adopted to remedy the evil? and what will effect this great object is a matter of much political speculation and uncertainty; but, in the mean time, we will suggest a scheme, in which if adopted, we should have full confidence of a salutary result. If there is any contest existing, which will ever produce a [illegible] in our Republic, it is that of the choice of a President. Although our government has been in being as yet not half a century, it is a lamentable fact, that our elections have become nearly if not quite as corrupt as the rotten borrough system in England; and should intrigue and corruption spread in the same geometrical progression, with which its career has been marked for a few years past, we can hardly be charged with anticipating too much, when we say, that ere another fifty years have passed away, our country, on account of self-interest and local feelings, will be torn asunder—that anarchy and dissention will take the place of salutary laws and good order—and that petty despots will reign in the bosom of our too free and prosperous republic. This is saying much, and may perhaps startle the breasts of some, who are now sleeping in the undisturbed confidence of our intelligence and virtues; but when we reflect on the political state of our country at this time—when we view the cunning artifice and base intrigue descended to by the partisans of some of the Presidential candidates, it is greatly to be feared we have not said too much. This is the first presidential campaign which has been opened since some of the immortal heroes and sages of our revolution stood as conspicuous candidates for the first honor of their country. Such men were elected with little opposition, and less intrigue; but now that many candidates of nearly equal claims have started into existence, we see the most unwarrantable means resorted to to accomplish their object; and we may reasonably conclude that as our country advances in population, in wealth and in years, these evils will continue to increase. But to annihilate them while we have ambitious and designing men among us, (and them we shall always have) would be impossible; they may however, we believe, be greatly lessened, and to that end, we would humbly submit the following scheme to the public, and most quiet mode of electing a President & Vice President:

We would have the freemen in each state assemble and ballot for a President, but would not however confine their choice exclusively to a citizen of their own state

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] votes thus given, to be counted by the respective Legislatures, & the names of the individuals thus elected, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington, and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, the tickets having the names of the candidates thereon, to be by them placed in a box, and the individual whose name is first drawn out to be President, and he who is second drawn, Vice-President.

To equalize the States, we would have Rhode-Island put in one ticket—Connecticut two—Massachusetts three—and N. York twelve—(that is one ticket for about 100,000 inhabitants,) as for instance, if Oliver Wolcott was the choice of the electors of this State we would have two tickets put in the box with his name thereon—and if DeWitt Clinton was elected from New-York, there should be twelve tickets in the box for him.

The advantages which would be derived from this mode, would be to place the Presidential prize so distant and uncertain, that nothing could be with confidence anticipated or promised, and consequently no undue influence would be used by candidates or their partisans to obtain the prize. Though by this mode, the most competent man might not be elected, yet [illegible] stand at least one chance out of twenty-four for accomplishing this object: and who will say that we have not twenty-four men in the Union qualified for the Presidency, or that either of the States cannot at any time produce one man at least possessing sufficiently respectable talents for that office.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN REGISTER, MAY 1.

*Statement of Votes for Public Officers, 1824.*

GOVERNOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oliver Wolcott, | | 6,892 |
| Timothy Pitkin, | 473 | |
| Other scattering, | 412 | 885 |
| Majority for Gov. Wolcott, | | 6,007 |

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David Plant, | | 4,964 |
| Timothy Pitkin, | 199 | |
| Frederick Wolcott, | 155 | |
| Elias Perkins, | 91 | |
| Other scattering, | 350 | 795 |
| Majority for Mr. Plant, | | 4,169 |

TREASURER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Isaac Spencer, | | 3,862 |
| Andrew Kingsbury, | 347 | |
| Thomas Day, | 107 | |
| Other scattering, | 36 | 490 |
| Majority for Mr. Spencer, | | 3,372 |

SECRETARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas Day, | | 3,679 |
| Henry Seymour, | 394 | |
| Isaac Spencer, | 49 | |
| Other scattering, | 64 | 507 |
| Majority for Mr. Day, | | 3,172 |

SENATORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Hill, | 6,882 | C. Manwaring, | 6,747 |
| G. Merwin, | 6,805 | L. Loomis, | 6,814 |
| E. Phelps, | 6,938 | E. Young, | 6,812 |
| A. Olcott, | 6,820 | D. Kent, | 6,736 |
| W. Mosley, | 6,917 | C. Willey, | 6,745 |
| A. Wheeler, | 6,850 | S. P. Beers, | 6,813 |

The above statement includes all the votes which were returned; some of which were rejected, by the canvassers, for informality. The towns of Lyme and Roxbury made no returns.

We understand that Gov. Wolcott has appointed the Rev. SAMUEL LUCKEY, of New-Haven, to preach the sermon at the approaching election, and the Rev. DANIEL DOW, of Thompson, as the substitute.

A serious difference exists between the State of Georgia & the Cherokee Indians. The latter have their Presidents, Legislators, Court Judges and Lawyers—and the former insist on their selling their lands and removing, but the Indians refuse, and hold an uncommonly spirited language on the subject.

The Cherokees, (says the Prov. Inqr.) own 6,156,900 acres of land in Georgia.

The National Intelligencer of Friday says:

"The bill for the revision of the Tariff, it is apprehended by its friends, has already received its death blow in the Senate. The vote for striking out the proposed increase of duty on iron, seriously menaced it, but the vote of yesterday, striking out the duty on hemp, is considered fatal to it. *Every Senator is in his seat*, there is one vacancy, occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Edwards of Illinois to Mexico, and both the above questions have been determined by a majority of one vote.

*** Several communications are indispensably postponed.

## Married,

In this city, on the 2d inst. Mr. JOSHUA CORNALL, to Miss BETSY JACKSON:—by the Rev. David N. Bently, Mr. ELIJAH BEATS, to Mrs. NANCY FILLMORE.

At Ashford, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Philo Judson, Mr. BENJAMIN C. [illegible], Merchant, to Miss MARIETTA [illegible], eldest daughter of Capt. Ebenezer [illegible]: Mr. JOHN A. ADAMS, to Miss [illegible] PRESTON, daughter of Capt. John Preston, all of Ashford.

At Ashford, on the [illegible] ult. Mr. [illegible] M. [illegible] to Miss MARTHA R. GARDNER, daughter of William Gardner, Esq. of Mansfield.

## Died.

At Exeter, R. I. on the 8th ult. ROSWELL PALMER, Esq. aged 60.

At Voluntown, on the 17th ult. Mrs. BURDICK, wife of Mr. Dudley Burdick, aged 52. She suspended herself early in the morning, in the upper story of the house, by means of a skein of yarn around the neck, and in that situation was found dead. The cause of her committing the tragic deed, is not distinctly known. A husband and six children are left to mourn her sad, untimely fate. Let this and similar instances, inspire us with fortitude to bear patiently the ills of life, and not to harbor for a single moment, the thought of suicide.—*Communicated.*

☞NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the *Foreign Mission Society* of Norwich and the vicinity, will be holden at the first Congregational Meeting-House, in said town, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY STRONG, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, May 1, 1824.*

## MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*May 5, 1824.*

THE celebration of St. John the Baptist, will be observed by the Brethren of St. James' Lodge, No. 23, at Preston city, the 24th June next.—The brethren will assemble at the house of Mr. Samuel M. Downer, at 9 o'clock A. M. on said day. The brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

A Sermon and Oration are expected. Tickets $1.

S. DOWNER,
JOSHUA BARSTOW,
THOMAS PRENTICE, Jr.
JOHN C. TIBBITTS,
CHARLES PRENTICE, } *Com. of Arrangements.*

*Preston, April 24, 1824.* 3w5—

## Seminary
*For Ladies and Gentlemen.*

MR. S. PHELPS,

REMINDS the publick that his next term commences Monday [illegible] May next, in Chelsea Landing.

Among the branches are *Reading Orthography, Orthoepy, Eng. Grammar, various kinds of useful and ornamental Writing, Arithmetick, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes, Drawing and Painting Maps, Definitions, Ancient and Modern History, Chronology, Natural History, Grecian, Roman and Jewish Antiquities, Biography, Mythology, Logick, Rhetorick, Composition, Elements of Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, and Natural Philosophy, & Bible recitations once a week.*

Also, *Musick Lessons will be given to the scholars, or persons in this vicinity, application being made.*

Particular attention will be given to the punctuality of the pupils; and much care taken that the situation be made both agreeable and useful.

Persons from a distance wishing to improve the school, can be accommodated with board at a very moderate price.

Tuition $3 per quarter.

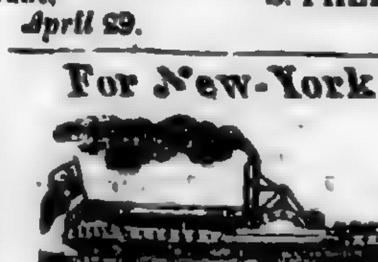
### Thanks

Are returned to those, who, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were present at the last examination of the school under the superintendance of the publick's humble servant,

S. PHELPS.

*April 29.* 5—

## For New-York,

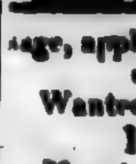


THE Steam Boat EXPERIMENT, *Capt. Williams*, will leave Norwich, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and put passengers for New York on board the new steam boat *Oliver Ellsworth* the same afternoon.

The Steam Boat *Oliver Ellsworth* Capt. D. Havens, will leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and passengers by this Boat will be taken by the Experiment to Norwich without delay.

*May 4, 1824.* 5—

## For Norfolk and Richmond.



THE sloop Mary will sail for Norfolk and Richmond on the 14th instant. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL TYLER, or EDMUND D. ROATH.

Wanted, by *Samuel Tyler*,

1000 bushels Potatoes.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

ALL persons having accounts with the subscriber of more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first of June next, or they will positively find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

JAMES J. HYDE.

*Norwich, May 4.* 3w5—

## Millinery and Dress Making.
Misses Story & Meach,

HAVE returned from New-York with a new assortment of the most fashionable patterns in their business. They thank their friends for past custom, and solicit a continuance.

### Ladies Dresses

cut and made in the most fashionable style.——Orders from the country punctually attended to.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

## Millinery & Mantuamaking.
Miss Palmer,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions—and that she will continue to carry on the MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS at her shop opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

## *Miss Mansfield,*

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of Fashionable

Millinery
AND
FANCY GOODS,
*Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk*
HATS,
*With a variety of*
Trimmings,

Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.

*Norwich, April 13.* 6w2—

## NEW BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY
Robinson & Dunham

MEMOIR of John Aikin M. D. By Lucy Aikin. With a selection of Miscellaneous pieces, biographical, moral and critical.

Prose, by a Poet—2 vols.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba, of Ispahan.

Percy Mallory. By the author of Pen Owen.

Proofs that the common theories and modes of reasoning, respecting the depravity of mankind, exhibit it as a physical attribute, with a view of the scriptural doctrine relative to the nature and character of man as a moral agent.

*May 5.*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Ebe[illegible] Backus, Esq. shewing to this court that he is guardian of John W. Birchard, a minor of said Norwich, that said minor is the owner of certain real estate situated in Norwich, Franklin, and Bozrah, viz: One lot in said Norwich containing thirteen acres, two quarters and thirty-three rods of land,—the lower or south part of the whortleberry pasture, so called, and adjoins land of Nathaniel Townsend & land of Bela Peck, &c.

Also one piece of land in said Norwich, containing three acres three quarters and twenty-seven rods, situated on the south side of Yantic River, adjoining land set out to Asa H. Birchard, in the distribution of the estate of John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

Also one piece of land containing about one acre, in the Yantic meadow, so called, partly in Norwich and partly in Franklin.

And also one other piece of land in Bozrah, which was set to the said minor in the distribution of the estate of his father, John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

That said land cannot be occupied or rented to advantage for said minor, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Norwich, May 4th, 1824.

Ordered, That said Petition be heard by this court on the 2d Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of July next.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

5—

## JACK.

THE famous Spanish Jack, *Ferdinand*, will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.——The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl. 30, 1824.* 6w5—

## O. F. & G. C. LESTER
*OFFER AT*
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
*As low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*

2 tons Spanish White,

2 do Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton London dry White Lead
5 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2.
1 cask ground Litharge,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2.
20 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
50 do Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co's. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
5 do. Crumb, Counter, & Horse do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first qual.
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do Ground Camwood, &c. &c.

Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a complete stock of fresh and genuine

MEDICINES.

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May 5.* 5—

First quality
DEXTER LIME,
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE BY
James N. Brown.

AS it is the only article he keeps for sale, he will thank his friends and the public for their custom.

*May 4.* 5—

## Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the estate of

*SHUBAEL STRONG,*

late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the inn of Col. Roger Bailey, in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in June and October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the said creditors as by law required.

Six months from the first publication hereof, are allowed by said Court of Probate, for the said creditors to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery.

ANDERSON MARTIN,
HENRY HUNTINGTON, } *Commis.*

*Lebanon, April 19, 1824.* 5—

## RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst. an indented apprentice to the Paper-Making Business, named MARSHALL PAYSON, 18 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Whoever will return said boy shall be entitled to one cent reward. No charges will be allowed. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him.

A. H. HUBBARD.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

## RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th ult. a boy by the name of LAWARD HERRINGTON, aged about 16 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

BENJ. LAWTON.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 3—

## *Cash Store.*
MAY 5, 1824.
ERASTUS COIT,

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of European, Asia and American

DRY GOODS,

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.

He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

*Leghorn Hats.*

## SELLING OFF.
C. KINNEY,

BEING about to quit the Grocery Business, offers his remaining Goods at about first cost for cash. Those wishing for a supply of well selected WINES or other LIQUORS will do well to call soon.

*NOTICE.*

All those indebted, will please consider this a *special* invitation to call & settle their accounts *immediately*, if they wish to save cost.

*May 4, 1824.* 3w5—

## O. F. & G. C. LESTER
Have just received, and now offer for sale,

6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,

10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's. pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls Maccuboy Snuff in half pound bottles.
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted, for which CASH WILL BE PAID

*May 4.* 5—

## Dyeing Establishment,
AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors,—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

## FOR SALE,
*by the subscriber, the following pieces of*
LAND,
*& possession given 1st of April next.*

A LOT known by the name of *Ne-mass-sere*, near Norwich Falls, with buildings thereon.

—ALSO—

30 acres in Equonac,—and 25 acres on the Great Plain.

Terms of credit to suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH W. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, May 5, 1824.* 3-3w

500 lbs. Dried Beef, for sale by WM. G. JOHNSON.

*Chelsea, May 4.* 5—

Plainfield, May 3 1824.

## NEW AND ELEGANT
Spring and Summer
Goods.
JOHN PAINE

HAS just received from Boston and is now opening an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Goods,

which he is determined shall be sold as cheap as at any Store in the county. *Among which are*

Rich Gros de Naples,

Plain and figured LEVANTINES, White, Pink, Blue, Green, & Black Silks & India Saranet,

A large assortment London printed Fashionable Calicoes *and Furniture Chintzes,* [Style for 1824,] some as low as 14 cents a yard.

Elegant colored and black Nankin and Canton CRAPES.

White, Pink, & Blue pressed French CRAPES, for Bonnet trimming, &c.

Superfine Linen, Silk, and Cotton LACE and EDGINGS.

Ladies superfine Paris made Kid and Silk Gloves;

Figured Levantine, Gauze, Zelia & Velveteen HANDK'FS, some as cheap as 20 cents.

Ladies Denmark Satin, Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes & Slippers from the best Boston manufacturers.

Black, Blue, Oxford, Steel and Blue mixed, superfine & low priced.

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.

Black figured and plain Silk, Valencia, Toilinett and superfine London & Marseilles Vestings, [☞ New Style.]

ONE CASE

Elegant White Leghorn Gypsies.

FOUR CASES

Gentlemen's fashionable Imitation Beaver & Leghorn Hats.

Together with all other articles usually found in Dry Goods Stores, as cheap as the cheapest.

Also—a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Hard and Cutlery Ware.

Together with an excellent supply of *Genuine Liquors & Groceries* equally low.

Friends and Customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

5wks. 5—

## *Thread Laces & Veils.*

A very fine assortment of rich Thread and Bobbinet Laces, Lace Veils and Collars,

Just received and for sale at very low prices by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

## NEW GOODS.
*The subscriber is now opening a general assortment of*
DRY GOODS,
*He will sell very low for Cash.*
WM. ROGERS.

*May 5, 1824.* 5—

## NEW GOODS!
*Cheap Goods!!*
Jabez Huntington,

HAS just opened his spring assortment of

Hard-Ware

GOODS, imported immediately from the manufactories in England, and to be sold on uncommonly low terms.

Japanned, Potted, and Plated HARNESS FURNITURE,

Cotton, Linen, Dennet, Straining & Rein WEBB,

Plated & Brass CANDLESTICKS, (very handsome.)

Japanned TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, in variety,

Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, House and Tea Bells,

Best Iron Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3, by doz.

Steel and Brass Music Wire, in small hanks,

1 card Rogers' Fine
Penknives,
AT RETAIL,

Cabinet Furniture in abundance, Brass and Iron Door Knockers, very handsome,

Elegant Curtain Pins, Brass Nails, &c. &c.

*April 27, 1824.*

## Paper Hangings.
E. HUBBARD

HAS just received an extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, which he offers, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

*May 5.* 3w5—

## *Plaster of Paris.*
J. H. STRONG,

HAS for sale Nova-Scotia Plaster of the first quality, on the best terms, in the stone at his Store, or ground at his [illegible] Mill.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### NAPOLEON.

We have seen the following (says a correspondent of the National Intelligencer,) in the Irish paper, "Nalaughlish." It is recalled to mind by the very eloquent eulogy of Mr. Clay on the same great friend to liberty and liberal policy, who is supposed to make the Address immediately previous to his death, viz.: Bonaparte;

Oh! bury me deep in the boundless sea—
Let my heart have a limitless grave;
For my spirit in life was as fierce and free
As the course of the tempest's wave:—

And as far from the reach of mortal control
Were the depths of my fathomless mind,
That the ebbs and flows of my single soul
Were tides to the rest of mankind.

Then my briny pall shall engirdle the world,
As in life did the voice of my fame,
And each mutinous billow that's skyward curl'd
Shall to fancy re-echo my name.

That name shall be storied in record sublime
To the uttermost corners of earth—
Oh, renown'd, till the wreck of expiring time
Be the glorified land of my birth.

Yes! bury my heart in the boundless sea—
It would burst from a narrower tomb,
Should less than an ocean my sepulchre be,
Or if wrapp'd in less horrible gloom.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

### THE DEEP.

There's beauty in the deep:
The wave is bluer than the sky,
And tho' the lights shine bright on high,
More softly do the sea-gems glow
That sparkle in the depths below;
The rainbow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid,
And sun and moon most sweetly shine
Upon the ocean's level brine.
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep:—
It is not in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore.
They are but earthly sounds, that tell
How little of the sea nymph's shell,
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,
Or winds its softness through the flood,
Echoes through groves with coral gay,
And dies, on spongy banks, away.—
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep:—
Above, let tides and tempests rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave [illegible]
Above, let care and fear contend,
With sin and sorrow to the end:
Here, far beneath the tainted foam,
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy, and wake in love,
Nor know the rage that yells above.—
There's quiet in the deep.

### HE NEVER SMIL'D AGAIN.

——"Henry I. (after the loss of Prince William,) entertained hopes for three days, that his son had put into some distant port of England; but when certain intelligence of the calamity was brought him, he fainted away; and it was remarked, that he never afterwards was seen to smile, nor ever recovered his wonted cheerfulness."—*Hume.*

The bark that held a Prince went down,
The sweeping waves roll'd on;
And what was England's glorious crown
To him that wept a Son?
He lived—for life may long be borne
Ere sorrow break its chain!
Why comes not death to those that mourn?
—He never smil'd again!

There stood proud forms around his throne,
The stately and the brave;
But which could fill the place of one,
That one beneath the wave?
Before him pass'd the young and fair
In Pleasure's reckless train;
But seas dash'd o'er his son's bright hair—
He never smil'd again!

He sat where festal bowls went round,
He heard the minstrel sing;
He saw the tourney's victor crown'd
Amidst the knightly ring.
A murmur of the restless deep
Seem'd blent with every strain,
A voice of winds that would not sleep—
He never smil'd again!

Hearts, in that time, clos'd o'er the trace
Of vows once fondly pour'd,
And strangers took the kinsman's place
At many a joyous board. [tears
Graves which true love had wash'd with
Were left to Heaven's bright rain;
Fresh hopes were born for other years—
He never smil'd again!


## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,** Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

[illegible] & [illegible]

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All which will be sold as low for Cash as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 91—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

*Connecticut State Lottery.*

FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY TO DRAW 12TH OF MAY NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $2,500 | is | $2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 1 | | 500 | | 500 |
| 2 | | 450 | | 900 |
| 5 | | 200 | | 1,000 |
| 25 | | 100 | | 2,500 |
| 25 | | 20 | | 500 |
| 200 | | 12 | | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | | 6 | | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes, 2,300 Blanks } 4,060 Tickets, 20,300

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into the wheel on the day of Drawing, and five of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $2,500—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of $500. Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, and 1st 3d and 5th, will be entitled to $450 each—Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th 5th and 3d 4th and 5th, will be entitled to $200 each—The twenty-five tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two of the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each—and the twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to $20 each—The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d and 4th, 2d and 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to $12 each—and those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to $6 each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which is warranted to draw $30.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

## TICKETS

FOR SALE BY

## SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield and State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Those persons desirous to pursue the road leading to wealth, may find the entrance at his *truly fortunate* Lottery Office.

Packages of ten tickets put up and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30 and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

The lots of ten tickets are offered in halves, quarters or eights, to suit the purchaser.

There not being tickets sufficient in this class to supply the demand, they will soon rise to $6—present price $5,50.


WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, hath appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive and adjust the claims againt the estate of *Gen. James Gordon*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased; and whereas the said Court hath also ordered & limited the term of six months, from the 23d day of April, 1824, for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their several claims to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law—

These are therefore to give notice, that we will meet on the business of our appointment, at the Dwelling-house of *Elkanah C. Eaton*, in Plainfield, in said District, on the 3d Mondays of June, August, & October next ensuing, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.—All creditors who do not exhibit their claims against said estate within the time limited as aforesaid, will be debarred a recovery according to law. *Dated at Canterbury, this 19th day of April, 1824.*

ANDREW T. JUDSON,
JOHN LESTER,
CALVIN HUBBARD, } *Commissioners.*

## Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring Parthena Tarbed, or Betsy Cone, paupers of the town of Lebanon, on my account. MARY DEWEY,

*Contractor for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership formerly existing under the name of M. T. RICHARDS & Co. by mutual consent, was dissolved on the 1st day of this month.

M. T. RICHARDS.
STEPHEN MEECH.
JOHN STARKWEATHER, Jn.
HENRY PALMER.

*Preston, Apl. 27. 1824.* 4—

All those indebted to the late firm of M. T. RICHARDS & Co are hereby requested to pay soon.—The business will be continued by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public: and intends to make it for the advantage of his customers to call upon him. M. T. RICHARDS.

### Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in Norwich, within and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, on the estate of *Thomas Stewart Esq.* of the town of Griswold, in said County, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the dwelling house of Reuben Barber, Innkeeper in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of May, July, & September next.

ELISHA PARTRIDGE,
WELCOME A. BROWNING. } *Com'rs.*

*Griswold, April 10, 1824.* 4—

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. ANNE BIRCHARD*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Gurdon Meech, the administrator thereon, with the will of the said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

GURDON MEECH.

*Bozrah, April 24, 1824.* 4—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. PETER DAVIS,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col. Chester Smith and Mrs. Eunice Davis, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

3 Atttest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring either of the paupers of the town of Lebanon, on our account, without a special contract.

GEO. P. BABCOCK,
SIMEON PECKHAM,

*Contractors for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

## *Ranaway,*

FROM the subscriber in the night after the 5th inst. an indented Boy, named

LORENZO DOW MITCHEL,

18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, thick set, and is remarkably fond of bartering in Pen Knives, Jews-harps, &c. I hereby forbid all persons trusting, harboring, or employing said boy on penalty of the law.

JABEZ BACKUS.

*Bozrah, April 10, 1824.* 3w2—

## Notice.

THE subscriber requests those who are in debt to him by book or note, to call at the store of Mess. *John Kinney & Co.* and settle the same. J. W. KINNEY.

*April 28, 1824.* 4—

## WANTED,

BY the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, *Immediately*, two good Power Loom Weavers. One that could Reel occasionally would be preferred.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, April 26, 1824.* 3—

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting Insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour*, and on *Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1824.* 4—

### Quaker Garden Seeds,

WARRANTED of the last year's growth, for sale by

JOHN H. GRACE.

*March 30, 1824.* 1[illegible]—

FOR SALE BY

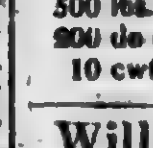
## Ripley & Waldo,

20 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
10 catty boxes Young Hyson do.
4 quarter chests Bohea do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua Rum,
70 do. New Rum, prime quality.
3 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
12 half pipes and quarter casks of Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Port Wines,
20 boxes Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs Malaga do.
50 drums Fresh Figs,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
12 kegs Virginia Tobacco, assorted qualities,
2 hhds. Cut Tobacco, for Chewing and Smoking.
2000 lbs. Lorillard's and Mayland's Scotch Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices,
6 boxes Smoking Pipes,
10 doz. Hair Sieves,
100 gross Bottle Corks,
10 doz. Junk Bottles,
100 pair English Trace Chains,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
10 do. English Iron, assorted sizes,
8 do. Old Sable Iron,
2 tons Swedes Steel,
1800 lbs. German Steel,
1200 do. Naylor and Landerman's Cast Steel, assorted from ½ to 1½ inches square,
50 casks Cut and Wrought Nails.
100 boxes 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glass.
40 boxes assorted from 10 by 12 to 12 by 16 do.
500 lbs. Sheet Copper,
200 do do. Brass,
10 cwt. do. Lead, [4w2—

## Willis Gray & Co.

*Offer at Wholesale and Retail,*

CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE:



15 Hhds. N. E. **RUM,**
15 do. retailing Molasses; 20 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
10 bbls Whale Oil,
5 doz Liver do.
25 do No. 1 Mackerel,
10 half do. No. 2 do.
25 bbls Mess Pork,
50 do. Virginia Flour,
10 do Rochester do. superior for family use.
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Havana White Calcutta White, Havana Brown, and Muscovado Sugars.
300 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
10 jars Rioll's Maccoboy, do.
50 doz. Rioll's Paper Tobacco,
1 tierce Rice,
100 boxes 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass,
30 casks Cut and Wrought Nails,
3 doz. English Shovels,
5000 Spanish Segars—together with every article usually kept in a grocery store.

N. B.—Cash paid for Black Oak Staves and Walnut Wood.

*Norwich, March 31. 1824.* (6w04

*A new and useful improvement.*

### BLAIR'S PATENT SPIRAL SPRING,

*For Gig and Waggon Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.*

Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river, where all kinds of pleasure Carriages & Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, March 23, 1824* [3w'4—

### BLACK Sewing Silk and Twist.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the inhabitants of Norwich, that he has on hand, a quantity of *Black Sewing Silk and Twist*, of an excellent quality and very cheap, which he would sell, wholesale or retail, very cheap for Cash, and respectfully invites all those who are in want of either of the above articles to call and buy.

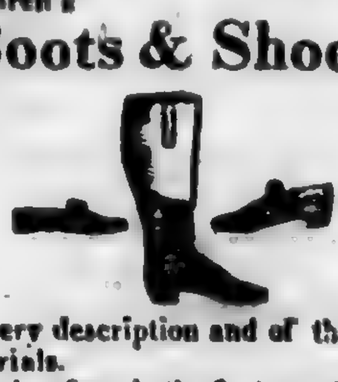
GEORGE W. SIBLEY

*Norwich, April 21, 1824.* 3w3

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823* 90—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

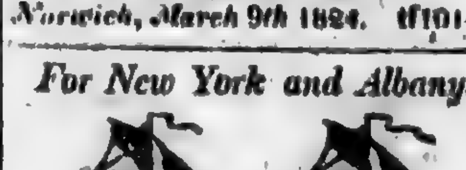
### Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*



## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## *Masonic Notice.*

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING,
A. D. SCOVELL,
R. G. ISHAM,
E. W. PARSONS,
A. B. STANNARD, } *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—

### On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Greeneville,*
*Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

## New Store.

### *Wm. G. Johnson*

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of Mr. John Lathrop, in Water-street, Norwich Landing, where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

**Groceries,**—[illegible]

*April 13, 1824.* 6—

### IMPORTATION.

31 packages of

**EARTHEN WARE,**

Just received from England by

**J. P. WHITING & Co.**

which makes them a complete assortment.

They now offer merchants in this and the neighboring towns,

*Earthen, China, & Glass*

## WARE,

as cheap as can be bought in New-York, Providence, or Boston.

Enamelled Teas - - - - 9s.
Edge Plates - - - 3s a 3s.
C. C. do - 2s. 9d. a 1s. 6d.

and can assure the public, their Ware is of the first quality, & (of course) of the latest patterns.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

Gilt, Acorn Top & Wing Frame

**LOOKING GLASSES,**

[VERY CHEAP.]

*Norwich, April 21, 1824.* 3w

## A SITE WANTED For a Public Building.

PROPOSALS will be received & attended to by the subscribers, from any person possessing a lot of land suitable for the erection of a CHURCH, of about 50 feet by 40, with convenient space-way around the building, situated in the parish of Chelsea.

Proposals will also meet with due attention from Brick and Stone Masons, for the erection of the above described building.

Also, from House-Joiners and Carpenters, for the timber, joist, plates and rafters, for the main building, including timber and joist for the floor of a room in the basement story, 20 feet by the width of the building. For furnishing the pine timber, covering and completing the outside of said building, embracing doors, window frames, sashes, and suitable columns for the front projection.

For a more particular description of the materials and work, information may be had of

E. ADAMS,
BENJ. SNOW,
JED. HUNTINGTON,
F. A. HUNTINGTON,
NATHAN BARCOCK, } [illegible]

*Norwich, Apl. 28, 1824.* 4—

## Cheap Calicoes.

*Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE RECEIVED

1 package of 50 pieces

**Handsome Calicoes,**

Warranted strong, which they are selling rapidly at 10d *per yard.*

April 15. 5—

## *Boots & Shoes*

THE subscriber, during the past two or three months, has, with the assistance of some of the best workmen, been enabled to furnish a handsome assortment of Ladies' Double and Single PRUNELLO and DENMARK SATIN SHOES, of various colors. Also, about 130 pairs of WALKING do. of the first quality, together with an assortment of New-York and Boston Shoes, very cheap. Also, every description of *Boys' & Misses'* BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Any description of Boots & Shoes not on hand, will be made at the shortest notice. ☜

Thanks are respectfully returned, and a continuance of favors solicited by R. JOHNSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's ☞BOOTS, of *even of superior quality, as CHEAP as his NEIGHBORS.*

*April 20.* 3w3—

### Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown prices.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* 6—

**16 barrels** Rochester FLOUR for sale by

WM. H. JOHNSON.

*Norwich, April 13, 1824.* 6—

## Cotton.

35 bales prime fine COTTON,
10 do. [illegible] do. partially damaged. For sale by JAS. BREED.

*Apl. 28.* 3w

## FOUND,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. Inquire of ABIJAH HYDE.

*Franklin, Apl. 26.* 3w

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

④ NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DENISON, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1410.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1824. No. 6.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

---

Plainfield, May 3 1824.

NEW AND ELEGANT
Spring and Summer
GOODS.
JOHN PAINE

HAS just received from Boston and is now opening an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Goods,

which he is determined shall be sold as cheap as at any Store in the county. Among which are [illegible] Gros de Naples, [illegible] LEVANTINES, [illegible] Green, & Black [illegible] Sarsnet, [illegible] London printed Fashionable Calicoes and [illegible] Chintzes, [illegible] 1824, [illegible] 14 cents a yard. [illegible] and black Nankin [illegible] CRAPES. [illegible] French

[illegible],

[illegible] trimming, &c. [illegible], Silk and Cotton LACES and EDGINGS. Ladies superfine Paris made

Kid and Silk Gloves,

[illegible] Levantine, Gauze, Zelia & Velveteen HANDKFS. some as cheap as 20 cents.
Ladies Denmark Satin, Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes & Slippers from the best Boston manufacturer.
Black, Blue, Oxford, Steel and Blue mixed. superfine & low priced
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.
Black figured and plain Silk, Valencia, Toilinett and superfine London & Marseilles Vestings,
(☞ New Style.)

ONE CASE
Elegant White Leghorn Gypsies.
FOUR CASES
Gentlemen's fashionable Imitation
Beaver & Leghorn Hats.

Together with all other articles usually found in Dry Goods Stores, as cheap as the cheapest.

Also—a large assortment of
Crockery, Glass, Hard and Cutlery Ware.
Together with an excellent supply of
Genuine Liquors & Groceries,
equally low.
Friends and Customers are invited to call and examine for themselves [illegible]. 5—

---

Roger Huntington & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, Gilt & Mahogany Framed
Looking Glasses,
Brass Front & Brass Top
ANDIRONS,
Brass Top and Iron
Shovels and Tongs,
Plated, Brass and Iron
CANDLESTICKS,
Tea Trays, in variety,
Steel Snuffers—Snuffer Trays,
BRASS KETTLES,
Iron Ware,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
DORCHESTER BED TICK,
Waltham and other
SHEETINGS,
with a general assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the season, at less prices than they have ever been sold in this town.
Nova-Scotia Grind Stones.
April 26. 1824. 3w4—

---

SELLING OFF.
C. KINNEY,

BEING about to quit the Grocery Business, offers his remaining Goods at about first cost for cash. Those wishing for a supply of well selected WINES or other LIQUORS will do well to call soon.

NOTICE.

All those indebted, will please consider this a special invitation to call & settle their accounts [illegible] [illegible] wish to save cost.
May [illegible], 1824. 3w5—

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Cedar Shingles for sale.

[illegible] by the subscriber [illegible] quality of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at [illegible] price.
J. W. [illegible]
[illegible], April [illegible] 1824. [illegible]—

---

Cash Store.
MAY 5, 1824.
ERASTUS COIT,

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of European, Asia and American
DRY GOODS,
which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.
He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of
Leghorn Hats.

---

APRIL 26, 1824.

RECEIVED by the Packet Maria, from New-York, and now opening at the new Store of
Joseph S. Gladding,
formerly occupied by [illegible] J. Langdon, in Plainfield,
A New and Elegant assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER
Goods,
which will be sold Cheaper than ever,
VIZ:
Rich colors and black figured & other
SILKS,
A variety of English & French Cambric Prints and Common
CALICOES,
fashionable colors and patterns,
ITALIAN CRAPES,
of various colors, for Ladies Head Dresses,
Zelia and Velveteen Handkerchiefs,
Variety of Fancy Silk do.
Bobinett and other Laces,
German and India Flagg
HANDKFS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk & Kid
GLOVES,
Fine and Coarse British & Domestic
Sheeting & Shirting,
Blue and White Stripes, Ginghams and Bed Ticks,
Superfine and Common, Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed
BROAD CLOTHS,
Ribbed and Plain
Cassimeres & Satinetts
for pantaloons.
Cortes and other fashionable HATS.
Groceries.
St. Croix, Jamaica and New Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and New Gin,
Teneriffe, Malaga and other Wines.
ALSO,
An assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,
Medicines,
Sole and Upper Leather.
Also,
Belt, Sewing, and Roller Leather, for the use of Factories.
Together with many other articles too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.
N. B.—Yarn to weave into Shirting, will be put out by the subscriber, at his Store as above, after this week.
J. S. GLADDING.

---

NEW GOODS!
Cheap Goods!!
Jabez Huntington,

HAS just opened his spring assortment of
Hard-Ware
GOODS, imported immediately from the manufactories in England, and to be sold on uncommonly low terms.
Japanned, Potted, and Plated
HARNESS FURNITURE,
Cotton, Linen, Dowlas, Straining & Rein WEBS,
Plated & Brass CANDLESTICKS, (very handsome,)
Japanned TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, in variety,
Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, House and Tea Bells,
Best Iron Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3, by dozen,
Steel and Brass Music Wire, in small hanks,
A card Rogers' Fine
Penknives,
AT RETAIL,
[illegible] in abundance, [illegible] and [illegible] Knockers, very handsome,
Elegant Curtain Pins, Brass Nails, &c. &c.

---

Splendid Goods.
A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of
Fashionable
SPRING GOODS,
which they will sell at their usual low prices.
Their Stock consists, at present, of
100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common
Calicoes and Ginghams,
40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks,
JACKONETT MUSLIN,
MUSLIN ROBES,
Plain and figured Book, plain and figured Mullmull, Leno and Swiss Muslins,
Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,
Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting
Waltham and Dover ditto,
Irish Linen—Linen Damask,
Long Lawn—Linen Cambric,
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere,
Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gunno, and Zelia Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna
HANDKFS,
Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES,
Black, Slate, and Pearl
GROS DE NAPLES,
Black Sarsnett—Canton Crapes,
Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue
French Crapes,
Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,
Black Silk Vesting,
Black Circassians & twilled Bombazetts,
Fine Black Bombazine,
Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
Black, White, and Slate Cotton
HOSE,
[illegible] Diaper and Sheeting,
Brown and Black Linen,
Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,
Black & White Thule Lace,
Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces,
Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS,
Also, a great assortment of
Domestic Goods,
such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting, Ginghams, 3-4 & 4-4 Checks—Satinetts,
☞ Very Cheap.—Likewise,
Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive
[illegible]
at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.
One Case Leghorn Flats,
☞ Very Cheap—some nice at $5 each.
—ALSO—
A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk
SHOES,
All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

---

Just Received,
Elegant Thread and Bobbinet
Laces and Edgings,
Bobbinet Veils, Linen Braid,
Misses' Slate Cotton
HOSE, Ladies' Super. White,
Do. Do. &c. &c. by
JOHN KINNEY & Co.
April 28, 1824. 4—

---

NEW GOODS.
The subscriber is now opening a general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
He will sell very low for Cash.
WM. ROGERS.
May 5, 1824. 5—

---

Thread Laces & Veils.
A very fine assortment of rich
Thread and Bobbinet Laces,
Lace Veils and Collars,
Just received and for sale at very low prices by
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
Norwich, May 4, 1824. 5—

---

Paper Hangings.
B. HUBBARD

HAS just received an extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS and Borders, which he offers, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.
May 5. 3w5—

---

Plaster of Paris.
J. H. STRONG,

HAS for sale Nova Scotia Plaster of the first quality, on the best terms, in the stone at his Store, or ground at his Oil Mill.
Norwich, Apl. 27, 1824. 3w4—

---

Miss Mansfield,

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of Fashionable
Millinery
AND
FANCY GOODS.
Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk
HATS,
With a variety of
Trimmings,
Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.
Norwich, April 19. 3w3—

---

Millinery & Mantuamaking.
Miss Palmer,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions—and that she will continue to carry on the MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS at her shop [opposite] Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

---

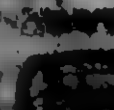
Millinery and Dress Making.
Misses Story & Meach,

HAVE returned from New-York [illegible] a new assortment of the [illegible] fashionable patterns [illegible]. They thank their friends for [illegible] custom, and solicit a continuance.

Ladies Dresses
[illegible] in the most fashionable style.—Orders from the country [illegible] attended to.
Norwich, May 4, 1824. [illegible]

---

C. P. & G. C. [illegible]
Have just received, and [now] offer for sale,


6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua
RUM,
10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. [illegible] Gin,
[illegible] Loaf, Lump, [illegible] White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Coconuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do. loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's. pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls. Maccuboy Snuff in half pound bottles.
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Valvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
3000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
300 bushels T. I. Salt.
NAVAL STORES.
Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.
Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted, for which CASH WILL BE PAID
May 4. 5—

---

JUST RECEIVED BY
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
16 chests Hyson Skin TEA,
20 catty boxes Young Hyson do.
} London Trader's Cargo.
2600 lbs. Albany tanned SOLE LEATHER,
5 tons Nova Scotia blue grit GRIND-STONES.
April 28, 1824. 3w4—

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First quality
DEXTER LIME,
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE BY
James N. Brown.

AS it is the only article he keeps for sale, he will thank his friends and the public for their custom.
May 6. 5—

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## JUDICIARY.

FOR THE COURIER.

Now call we our high court of parliament:
And let us choose such limbs of noble counsel,
That the great body of our state may go
In equal rank with the best govern'd nation.
Shakspeare.

There is, perhaps, no subject upon which the legislators of our country have been more perplexed, than in the organization of a public and equitable judiciary. From its very nature, it assumes a dignified and imposing attitude; and as the dispenser of justice, the redresser of injury, and herald of law, it is to be regarded as the only preserver of our liberty. Of the higher courts in our state, I say nothing, but that an essential alteration in the organization of the extremely inferior courts, commonly denominated justice courts, of our country, is much needed. By reorganization, I do not insinuate an alteration of the present duties of our justices, but a change of two very prominent features in their existence.

1st. The abolition of [illegible] appointments—Which [illegible] the excessive intrigue of party, and relieves our representatives from a burthen which, I believe, the majority would gladly relinquish. It would [illegible] of the [illegible] being considered partial or prejudiced in the appointment of [illegible] [illegible] nothing; save a [illegible] of time, and of [illegible] the [illegible] magistrate [illegible] people, in which [illegible].

2d. The election of [illegible] people [illegible] them, so that a short time would [illegible] a material alteration for the better.—Were our best and most faithful men commissioned as magistrates through our country, the eternal petty litigation, so justly [illegible], would shortly be stopped, and the [illegible] of private [illegible] would be quelled.

Let men who can command authority and respect, sit in judgment between contending parties, let them command dignity to put down, those [illegible] harpies of—neither law nor [illegible] pettifoggers; and who can have weakness to let his own best judgment rule his decisions, and I will answer for it, much time, money, and ill-nature will be saved to our community. From the local situation of our country, it has appeared necessary that justice courts should be [illegible] [illegible] of such [illegible] a considerable portion of our people would be subjected to great expense, and in many instances be deprived of what would be essentially necessary to their present benefit. The traders in particular, in cases of removal, would have to wait, in many instances, a long time for the sitting of our county courts; while in a justice court, his claims might be immediately answered. Attorney fees would be saved, and the higher courts relieved of an accumulation of trifling business, with which it ought not to be perplexed. If no alteration can be made in the appointment of justices, or if the present mode be susceptible of no amendment, I would cheerfully acquiesce in the abolition of petty courts for civil cases; but let the thing be tried: give the people the privilege of electing justices; I cannot think they will be so blind as to exclude good men from offices of such responsibility, and bestow them upon the ignorant and dishonest. People have too just sense of their own liberty to trust their sacred privileges in the laws of our country to the connivance of knavery and ignorance. Let men be appointed for a specified term of time, say from three to six years, and if they prove not worthy of their trust, if the people wish a remedy, a short time will give it. As the present mode exists, it is very difficult to remove a justice from office. It is a very hard thing for a person publicly to impeach his neighbor for ignorance or inability; and rather than enter into contention with a particular man or party, and accumulate an expense to himself, where there is no prospect of profit, he will sit in silence and bear the injustice of oppression.

Look for a moment how justices are generally appointed by our present method. A member of the legislature has perhaps a particular friend,—one who aided greatly in his election; he must be rewarded. Another has been a good man to help along a certain party; he wants office: a neighboring member is consulted, he wishes to carry a certain point at the assembly; it will hurt no one in the other's town, and perhaps do no good; a compromise is agreed upon—each assists the other; a name or names are nominated for justices in such and such towns,—the generality of members are ignorant of them—the nominator trumpets their praises, the coadjutor echoes them, and the legislature, to get rid of their noise, concur; and thus are created as squalid and empty a set of justices, as for the health of our country it is necessary should exist. Men who in their usual situations in life are perhaps respectable and useful, are tolerable members of society, and if only kept where they were formed to act, would be of use to the country—but totally unfit for that particular office.

The consideration of party has too much influence in appointments of magistrates. Federalists and democrats should be dismissed; good men exist in both parties, and either are like to give our town the preference, [illegible] should not be disfranchised. If republicans are to be elected altogether, [illegible] there be men who seem to change a name for office, we have, I fear, too many of that description. We have also too many magistrates. In some of our cities, and not the largest either, there are upwards of twenty. Of what benefit are so many? Are the people of Connecticut so litigious and riotous that twenty justices are wanted for three or four thousand inhabitants? Or are they distributed like lottery tickets, most of them merely nominal, like two or three blanks to a prize? I firmly believe that if not half the justices existed, we should be better off. That the state of society [illegible] better than when a much less number exist, is fully demonstrated. But so long as our present arrangement is pursued, we can expect no alteration. There will be magistrates who hold courts in taverns, who will bear the abuse of scandalous pettifoggers, who will eternally be followed by a troop of ragamuffins, and who will unhesitatingly dispense injustice to individuals and to the community. COMMON SENSE.

## RELIGIOUS.

For the Courier.

The following narrative is communicated to us as a fact from good authority.

A few months ago, Mr. L——, a young [illegible] in a neighboring state, who was [illegible] profane in his language, [illegible] a brother of his, living [illegible], who had recently experienced [illegible] first convictions [illegible] feeling had been [illegible] told his brother [illegible] much of his time [illegible] would soon spend his [illegible] himself and [illegible] in the warmth of [illegible] towards [illegible]. However, the pious brother [illegible] with Mr. L. and used his utmost exertion to [illegible] impression on his mind, but without effect. When the evening was far spent and the family were about to retire, he asked his brother if he was willing to hear him pray? O yes, brother, if you can pray, I will hear you. The pious brother then made a fervent appeal to the throne of grace in behalf of his wicked and [illegible] brother, and [illegible] his brother [illegible] to pray, you pray like hell [illegible]. This expression grieved the pious man exceedingly. In the morning he attended prayers again, and prayed fervently for his brother, but with apparently no better effect. But on parting, the pious man says to his brother, you have been favored with a liberal education, [illegible] in the science of the law [illegible] [illegible] I would therefore request that you would do a case for me, and give me the answer shortly. Very well, brother, says Mr. L——, I can do any case that you or any other man will give me. The pious man gave his brother the following case, and requested an answer as soon as convenient:—"For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" so the brothers parted. But alas! he could give no answer to the question; and in a few days after was struck under a very strong conviction, and much distressed in mind; but through the mercy of God he was brought from darkness to light. Mr. L. went directly after he experienced religion to see his pious brother again, and when he had entered his house, he fell on his knees before his brother and asked forgiveness of him and his family for his past conduct. Mr. L. then asked his brother if he was willing to hear him pray? O! yes brother, with all my heart, answered he. He accordingly knelt and in a fervent flow of devotion, supplicated the throne of Grace for forgiveness of his former transgressions, and for help to enable him to walk humbly through this probationary world. Mr. L. has quitted the profession of Law—studied Divinity; and is now a preacher—He has been instrumental of a number of revivals taking place about the country—In one Congregation where he labored, with the blessing of God, about 200 persons joined the Church; and in another about 400 have become hopeful converts.

Mr. L—— is now going about doing good for the souls of men, and may God be with him and bless his good endeavors. Thus we see how God brings about his purposes in his own way and in his own good time.

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Something curious.—There is an old live-oak stump on Mr. Couper's plantation, (St. Simon's) from which the original stern post of the Constitution was taken—shortly after the capture of the Guerriere by that vessel a Bay Tree sprung up from the centre of the old stump—and has continued to flourish ever since—and as an evergreen, may be seen at all times of the year, constantly increasing in beauty and strength. We are told that Mr. C. guards it with uncommon care.—Darien Gaz.

The Exchange.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Company have purchased the property in Wall-street, belonging to the estate of the late George Buchanan, as a scite for an Exchange.—It is 114 feet front on Wall-street, and includes the buildings known as Wall-street House, and extends back to Shot Lane. The price given for this property, we understand, is [illegible].

The amount of [illegible] to the [illegible] Bank, in the United States, [illegible] [illegible] thousand [illegible].

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# Governor's Message.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

By the favor of a beneficent Providence, we are now convened to re-survey the relations of happy freemen;—to reorganize the institutions which preserve their liberty; to adapt laws for the protection of those rights which emanate from progressive improvements;—to nourish science and virtue;—to restrain vice and irreligion;—and above all, to confirm those ardent sentiments of patriotism, which, under God, constitute the surest defence of States and Nations.

The designations of persons for Magistrates and Officers, whose powers depend on annual appointments, or have otherwise ceased, will demand a primary attention.

By the greatly lamented death of the Hon. Elijah Boardman, whose pure principles and active benevolence will long be remembered, his seat in the Senate of the United States, became vacant, and the duty of supplying it, devolved upon me. After deliberate reflection, the appointment was conferred on the Honorable Henry W. Edwards. The seat of the Hon. James Lanman, will also become vacant, before the next stated meeting of the General Assembly. It is therefore, in my opinion, expedient that two Senators of the United States should be chosen during your present session.

The quadrennial election of a President and Vice President of the United States, will occur, during the present year. According to established regulations, the Electors for this State [illegible] designated, and must meet and give their votes, at such place within the State, as you may prescribe, within [illegible] preceding [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] next. [illegible]

The [illegible] of the people, and the [illegible] between the authorities of the [illegible] to [illegible] a spirit of amity, and a [illegible] for the opinions and wishes [illegible] we shall [illegible] expediency of [illegible].

The State of New-York has declared its assent to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for [illegible] to the District of Columbia, the operation of Banks, and [illegible] institutions, when created or incorporated by the authority of Congress.

The State of Illinois, has disapproved the proposition, which originated in the State of Maryland, for effecting a new distribution of the public lands, thereby to create a fund in the old States, for promoting public education.

Upon the two propositions which have been submitted, the State of Connecticut has already adopted resolutions.

The State of Ohio, has expressed its opinion "that slavery is a national evil, & that the people and the States of this Union, ought mutually to participate in the duties and burdens of removing it." This opinion is accompanied with a wish, that with the consent of the States where the evil exists, a system of gradual emancipation and foreign colonization may be established by Congress, and executed with the consent of the free people of color.

The State of Georgia, has proposed a new amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaratory of the principle, that no part of the existing Constitution "ought to be construed, or shall be considered to authorise the importation or ingress of any people of color, into any one of the States, contrary to the laws of such State."

The State of Ohio, has resolved that it is inexpedient to adopt, and the State of Maine has disapproved of the last mentioned proposal of the State of Georgia.

The House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, have, in my opinion, very wisely and properly resolved, that they approve and stand pledged to sustain when required, with their full quota of men, treasure, and blood, the policy avowed in the declaration of the President of the United States, respecting any extension to the Western Hemisphere, of the principles of government, attempted to be propagated, by what has been styled the Holy Alliance of European Sovereigns.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama; while fully [illegible] the virtues and talents of [illegible] for the office of President of the United States, have transmitted a [illegible], expressing the ardent wish of that State, that General Andrew Jackson may be elected to that station.

I have been requested, by the Governor of the State of Tennessee, to communicate the resolutions of that State, expressing an opinion, that a nomination by members of Congress, of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, is against the spirit of the Constitution;—that members of Congress may become the final Electors, and ought not to prejudge a case, which it may be their duty to decide;—that the practice violates the equality intended to be secured to the weaker States, and that if it is not arrested by the States, it may acquire the force of precedent, and endanger the liberties of the American people.

The documents which have been received from the States, will be communicated by a special message.

The great problem must soon be solved, whether the people of this country have established any safe, uniform, practical rule for designating their Chief Magistrate, consistent with the democratical principles on which our institutions are founded, & excluding the pressure, bribery, [illegible] and foreign influence, which [illegible] by the House of Representatives.— [illegible]

[illegible] the people remain calm, and regard each other as friends and brothers;—while both the National and State governments are productive of harmonious results, it must be wise to preserve equanimity, till it can be clearly ascertained, whether this happy association is endangered by any hidden mischief, which necessarily tends to produce discord.

That the present Congress is composed of men who possess as high degrees of science and mental energy, as were ever embraced in that body, may, I think, be admitted. It would be in vain to question the virtue or patriotism of individual members, as all have been fairly elected, are actual representatives of the people, and can decide on their most important interests, under no other restraint than their responsibility to public opinion: and especially while we know that future representatives will, like the present, be mere emanations from the popular will of this country. Our danger therefore, if any exists, must arise from the state of society, or from some unfortunate principle, which time or circumstances have engendered, and which can only be corrected by a new provision in our Constitution.

A difficult task was assigned to the framers of our National Government. They were wise, and well acquainted with the condition and expectations of their fellow citizens. The experience of other Nations and of former ages, was present to their view;—but they were men, and they could not foresee the rapid growth of their Country, and future events.

Democratical principles were established by the revolution itself, and were prevalent in different degrees, in every State. This fact established the principle of the new Government, *that it must be democratical.*

The people were distributed among organized States. They desired *union,* but would not consent to form a *consolidated Government.* Thus a second *fact* was established, that the *State* Governments must be preserved.

A third principle was a natural consequence of the two preceding. It was seen to be necessary to the continuance of peace and union between the States, to establish an independent Judicial department, to decide all controversies arising from State rivalships and interests, or from collisions of State authorities, on points where partiality and local prejudices had been experienced, or were apprehended.

The Convention also perceived, that the United States were divided into *two geographical* sections, distinguished by diversities of climate, the state of property, and the organization of society itself;—they knew that the *love of distinction,* is a strong, if not the strongest passion of the human heart, and that it is most ardent in governments which approximate to the form of Aristocratical Republics; *they could feel,* that however reason must disapprove and philosophy despise, sectional partialities and prejudices, that these are still infirmities of the human mind, which have occasioned most of the furious wars of Monarchies, the bloody proscriptions of Aristocracies, and the cruel massacres of Democracies, which have been recorded since the age of Nimrod, and they could only hope to mitigate an evil, which they could not cure, or eradicate.

The device which they adopted for this purpose, affords a proof of their sincerity, wisdom, patriotism, and above all things, their honesty. They directed that the choice, (at intervals of short periods) of persons to discharge the two highest trusts under the government, should be made by electors, to be chosen in such manner as the state legislatures might direct;—that no Senator or Representative, or other person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, should be an Elector; that the Electors throughout the States, should meet in their respective States, on one day;—that to prevent combinations, they should be chosen a short time prior to the period appointed for their assembling; that they should vote for two persons on one ticket, one of whom, at least, should not be a citizen of their own State;—and that a concurrence of a majority of the votes of all the Electors appointed, should be necessary to a choice by the Electors.

The vestibule of the temple of Freedom, was at least attempted to be protected from Executive influence, or Congressional intrusion, by provisions that no Senator or Representative should be eligible to civil offices, which were created, or the emoluments of which had been increased, during the time for which they were elected, and that if they were appointed to any office, their seats in Congress should become vacated, during their continuance in office.

The principle which required the votes of the Electors to be given to two persons in different States, was happily devised, to attract the attention of the people towards the most distinguished men, to harmonise sectional feelings, and to provide a restraint upon personal ambition. Such however were the pre-eminent virtues & pure character of Washington, that his qualifications for the highest station, were "seen by all, and mistaken by none," & he was twice unanimously elected to the office of President.

During his administration, strong diversities of opinion arose, respecting principles of Government, and the fitness of the measures which were adopted. Two national parties were formed, but it was only after the retirement of Washington, that the principles of our Constitution in regard to the mode of designating the two principal magistrates, commenced their practical operation.

Four candidates in the two great sections of our country, representing the opinions and wishes of the two national parties, were presented to the view of the Electors. Neither party wholly prevailed;—A person who had supported the system of Washington, was elected President, by a majority of only three votes, and the chief of the rival interest, became Vice President and head of the Senate.

The next presidential election [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible], and the party which had [illegible] the influence of members of Congress in support of a consolidated party vote, in favor of two persons whom they recommended to the choice of the Electors. The consequence was a political victory to the party which resorted to this expedient.

The election of two candidates, of the same party, with equal votes, presented a new feature to our Constitution. As no choice had been declared by the Electors, the election of a President of the United States, devolved on the House of Representatives.

It was then seen, that the election must be made by the votes of States represented in their organized and equal character, and that no majority could be formed, of that party which had recommended the candidates.

A scene ensued, of which nothing but the recollection of a great public danger, from which we have in no degree escaped, would alone justify any notice of this event, at the present time. The decisions of enlightened and virtuous men, were then influenced by an infirmity, which seems to be incident to human nature.—When they found that their own wishes could not prevail, they endeavored to disappoint those of their opponents. If it was wrong in one party, to recommend a consolidated vote, which, if it succeeded, would necessarily produce the difficulty which then existed, and if it failed, would involve the disgrace which always attends the violation of plighted faith; still it must have been an equal, if not a still greater wrong in the other party, to contravene the known wishes of a majority of the Electors, and all parties are, I hope, now disposed to regret the mistakes which were mutually committed.

This error overwhelmed the party, which in name at least, supported the system of Washington, and under the influence of strong public excitement, it produced a change in the Constitution, by which the Electors are required to designate the individuals who are intended to execute the offices of President and Vice President.

I fear that it has not been yet sufficiently perceived, that this change, with other causes, is exerting an important influence on the future tranquillity and union of these States;—that sectional feelings are gradually reviving;—and that the great connecting and regulating principle of the Constitution, has been displaced.

The office of Vice President, has certainly lost much of its dignity and importance. It is no longer a natural and safe conductor to still higher honors. It can never again serve as a rallying point for a National party, while at the same time, a new power has appeared in a great section of our country, embracing numbers, wealth, talents, eloquence, and an energy which must command great respect.—This section is now claiming, and must soon receive its just proportion of public honors, offices and influence, or our union must terminate.

That the people of all the States are now allied in the closest bonds of fraternal affection, is certain;—and that their Representatives in Congress, are the natural sources through which much of the information respecting the characters and qualifications of public men is derived, may be admitted. It is however equally certain, that, with the exception of mere anecdotical intelligence, their opportunities of acquiring political knowledge, are by no means exclusive; and that by improvements in the art of printing, the extension of literature, the diffusion of the President's Messages, the distribution of the public documents, the publication of debates, and the discussions in literary journals and newspapers, their official advantages are constantly diminishing. The halls of legislation are no longer the only theatres of American Statesmen. Numbers exist in every state, whose forum is the broad surface of their country, and they exert an influence wherever their language is spoken, and wherever science and civilization have extended.

In my opinion, the designation of a President and Vice President of the United States, is a political act, widely differing from every other. On this subject, the States are the primary assemblies. If the influence of the States is not exerted on uniform principles, the balance of the Constitution will be destroyed, and so far as these elections are concerned, a consolidated Government will be substituted in practice, for that which the people have established, which is founded on an admitted equality among the States.

We have seen that obstacles to Congressional recommendations, have been constantly increasing, and especially since the new principle was introduced in the Constitution. It cannot be reasonably expected, that where all are equal, any individuals should renounce their natural and just inclinations, or surrender rights, which their personal honor and the interests of their constituents require them to defend. Wise men will no debate before self-constituted arbiters, who are known to have prejudged the points to be decided; political adventurers in the lottery of State, will require, that it be fairly drawn according to rules announced before the risque commenced; even the most desperate gambler will hazard nothing against an antagonist, whom he knows or suspects to be possessed of a loaded die. The utter diversity between the two modes of designation, and the inevitable tendency of any [illegible] arising out of Congressional interference, to renew the dissensions of the year 1801, except in times of strong party excitement, arising from great National diversities of opinion, are therefore apparent.

All our experience has demonstrated, that every class of citizens will acquiesce in any rule of designation which is uniform and impartial, and which conducts to fair and definite results; but it is equally certain that though the people are liberal, generous and confiding, they will not long submit to any dictation, or suffer themselves to be [illegible], while they are deprived of any [illegible] choice of their first [illegible], or permit the public councils of the Nation to be [illegible] by local and personal intrigues, or foreign influence.

[illegible] popular choice, [illegible] each, and are tending to subvert the State Governments, or, during their [illegible] *power as originally established by the Constitution, is the desideratum to be attained,* and if the people will but calmly reflect, it may, as I believe, be now readily acquired.

The laws of combined action against freemen, were first reduced to practical use in America. These direct, *that such majorities, or their approximations, as are ascertained by contract, shall decide; and that submission to the public will, whenever it has been ascertained, according to pre-existing rules, must be implicitly yielded.*

The present occasion affords opportunities for few or no illustrations of these rules. It must therefore suffice to remark, that there exist in nature but four principles by which political actions are ever determined: these are, reason, chance, fraud and force.

The people desire that their government may be directed by *reason.* If their best endeavors to obtain desirable results are unavailing, they then piously submit to the awards of *Providence.* The partisans of despotism, tyranny and injustice, in every age, govern mankind by combinations of *fraud and force.*

The rule intended to be established by the Constitution, and clearly expressed was that the people without being burdened by hereditary or privileged orders, *should enjoy the power of controlling, at intervals of short periods, the choice of their President and Vice-President, to be exerted within the separate States, and in a very near proportion to their numbers, accompanied with an uniform rule of succession, determinable by their expressed will.*

The simplicity of unity was communicated to numbers, by requiring that *two persons, in separate States,* should be named on one ballot; thereby permitting the passions and rivalships of powerful individuals to explode, where, by dispersion and division, they would be rendered harmless. It was foreseen that two persons might have the *greatest number,* and at the same time an *equal number of votes;* and it was supposed that the House of Representatives, by voting as States, and being therefore governed by a different ratio from that prescribed for the Electors, might be able to produce that immediate decision, which was directed to be made. But it probably was not foreseen, that parties would necessarily arise, thereby creating National diversities of sentiment, and occasionally terminating according to an invariable law of nature, in such an event as actually occurred in 1801. *It is through this avenue, that the Trojan Horse has been introduced into our citadel.* All the powers of Government are now concentering in the House of Representatives, who, from the principles on which that body is constituted and habitually operate, *must frequently be unable to concur in any effective opinion,* altho' all the members may know that they are *the masters of our destiny.*

I can perceive but only one mode by which the people can be extricated from this alarming danger, and that consists in reverting, as soon as possible, to the principles on which the Government was at first intended to be organized, with an analogous additional provision, adapted to the present circumstances of the Western States.

The proposal which I submit to your consideration, is that the Constitution be so amended, as to require the Electors to meet on one day in their respective States, and there vote for *three persons on one ticket,* who shall be citizens of different States, but *one of whom may be a citizen of their own State.* That when the ballots are collected, the person on whom the highest number of votes is found concentred, shall be declared President of the United States: the person having the second highest number of votes, to be Vice President and President of the Senate: and the person having the third highest number of votes, to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the four years ensuing.

When an equal number of votes happens to be concentred upon two or more persons, the election in each of the *three classes or grades,* commencing with the highest, to be in such cases decided by a lot or lots, taken in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I think it is manifest, that this mode of decision, would afford the *nearest possible approach to a choice, coinciding with the public will, which is the sovereign power of the United States.* It would certainly possess the desirable properties of being definite, uniform, impartial and pacific, & therefore well adapted to *compose the emulations of virtuous freemen.* It would tend to harmonise sectional feelings, and to produce moral amalgamations, instead of powerful combinations to oppress, or to neglect minor interests:—while at the same time, it would preserve our distinctive characteristics, as citizens of separate States. It would instantly disarm the House of Representatives, of a dangerous power, restore the individual members to their just station of being pure and disinterested patrons of the interests of their immediate constituents, divested as a body of men, of both hopes and fears, arising from Executive, or any other improper influence, and safe guardians of the public treasure, and what is of still higher importance, the *public liberty.*

The present customary process of designating our National Executive Magistrates, is, in my opinion, obnoxious to all the imputations suggested in the resolutions from Tennessee, and to the additional objection, that it must always be more difficult for the Electors to ascertain the private motives from which Congressional recommendations proceed, than to estimate and compare the services and merits of those candidates, who may be, in any other manner, presented to public view: and that the danger of some latent and sinister design, will always be greatest, when recommendations proceeding from sectional prejudices, or local ambition, are apparently best united. It is only by the diffusion of equal advantages, not by the concentration of power at any particular points, that we can long remain a great, free and powerful, and at the same time, a wise and happy Nation.

During the month of October last, I received a letter from the Secretary of the State of Kentucky, informing me, that it was the desire and liberal views of the Legislature of that State, to ensure to our common Country, the benefits arising from the knowledge and experience of its various members, and that he had by direction, transmitted, for the use of this State, copies of their Digest of Laws, and reports of adjudicated decisions, with a Map of the State, recently executed from an actual survey:—of all which, a reciprocal exchange on our part, was requested. The Books and Maps were transmitted to Philadelphia, and though they had not arrived at the date of my latest information, I am desirous of complying with the wish which has been expressed from Kentucky, as soon as possible, and in accordance with the opinion of the Controller, I now submit the subject to your consideration.

As our citizens are migrating Westward and Southward for settlement, and commercial operations, and as their young men frequently come here, to join our Colleges and Academies, and to complete their education, a communication of whatever is transacted in every section of our Country, must be mutually advantageous, and when desired from us, would be a mere compliance with decorum on our part—I therefore cheerfully invite your attention, to a general provision for the expenses which may be occasioned by occurrences of this nature.

The public sensibility has lately been highly excited in this vicinity, by a discovery that the remains of a respectable female, had been fraudulently removed from a public place of interment, to a vault in the Medical College in this city. It is with great satisfaction, I inform you, that the Faculty of that Institution were not, as I believe, in any manner concerned in perpetrating or conniving at that atrocious proceeding. Although it may be admitted, that modern science, by prolonging the duration of life, and by diminishing human sufferings, has conferred benefits on mankind, many of which have been owing to anatomical examinations; yet these advantages offer no excuse or even palliation for a sacrilegious violation of a public cemetery. The defence of these retreats to which we are all tending, is connected with the most tender affections and amiable sympathies of the human heart. Civilized men, barbarians, and even savages, of all nations, and in every age, have concurred in demanding, that the places consecrated to the repose of the dead, shall be as inviolable as the dwellings of the living, or the temples in which they worship. I therefore request you to consider on the one hand, whether any new provisions are necessary to protect the property of public institutions, from dangerous excesses of passion, and on the other, to mark with punishment and disgrace, all violations of right, whether proceeding from depraved selfishness, levity, or malice, which disturb the public tranquillity.

The public defence is committed to the free citizens of the United States, and the services which are required, can be performed only by those of middle age, who compose the militia of the several States. It is an honorable distinction to be enrolled as guardians of the laws, protectors of the aged and infirm, and of women and children. No more certain indications of the decline of a republic, have ever been [illegible], than that their young men had become too tender to sustain the weight of their arms; that they reluctantly performed military services; and that the defence of their country was principally entrusted to mercenary and foreign troops. I am happy to inform you, that I perceive no indications of these inauspicious omens among the militia of this State. Alliances of opposite principles, are now forming in powerful nations, and we ought not to forget, that it is much more easy to defend, than it was to acquire that liberty, which our progenitors transmitted, at the expense of their toils, privations and blood.

The office of Adjutant General was established, by an act of Congress, at an early period of the present Government. It constitutes the connecting link, between the militia of the States, and the public force of the Union. The duties it enjoins, involve extensive details, which can only be performed with accuracy, from a great number of documents, which must be arranged and preserved, and which, before they are accepted as vouchers, frequently require explanations or corrections. The perfection of the whole system, can only be expected from strict adherence to method, in every branch of the subordinate offices. Much of this service can only be conveniently or economically performed, by a written correspondence.—In some instances, personal communications, with portions of the militia, are necessary to ascertain the grounds on which new formations are solicited, or for the discontinuance of those which have been heretofore created. Compensation for such services, though sometimes offered, cannot be accepted, from the petitioners, because the state is a party, and the practice would tend to introduce a dangerous principle. Such visits are sometimes expedient, to compose, by amicable arrangements, controversies which, by being neglected, may terminate in Courts Martial, and produce much greater expenses to the militia or to the state. It has been my constant endeavor, to reconcile an efficient discharge of military duties, with the convenience of those who perform them, and at the least possible expence, and I have no doubt that these purposes have been as successively accomplished in Connecticut, as in any state in the Union.

It is not expedient that militia offices should be rendered lucrative;—but as every branch of the administration of justice, and even the formation of every new rank, require careful examinations, before decisions are made, for all which, rules of compensation have been prescribed, it cannot be expected, that all those variations in our military arrangements, which are required by an increasing population, or proceed from personal [illegible], should be adjusted without expence: for all these reasons, I request, that a reasonable, though moderate provision may be made for the office of Adjutant General.

The people of the United States, [illegible] since their Declaration of Independence, [illegible]

though perhaps not less important [illegible] that our progress in practically [illegible] ing correct systems of finance and [illegible] al economy, has been stationary, if [illegible] trograde, since the age of Franklin. [illegible] this were not a fact, the public [illegible] would not be employed in animated [illegible] ries, whether there does not exist [illegible] ture, some irreconcileable opposi[illegible] interest, between the pursuits of A[illegible] ture, Commerce and Manufactures. Whether this diversity of sentiment [illegible] from ancient habits; the relics of [illegible] al partialities; or from sectional [illegible] ces, it would be useless, if not [illegible] inquire.

It is a natural desire of civilized [illegible] to enjoy the society of his equals [illegible] the settler on every new farm, [illegible] to associate in his neighborhood, [illegible] ers, mechanics, and barterers of [illegible] duce. These are the elements of three professions; and we have [illegible] extend our reflections, to [illegible] ry village, town, and city of our [illegible] the amplifications of these elements [illegible] appears to be a fair inference, that [illegible] terests of Agriculture, Commerce [illegible] Manufactures, are always [illegible] coexistent.

If we enlarge our views to other [illegible] tries, we shall not fail to perceive [illegible] where these [illegible] and impartially [illegible] prosperity, [illegible] and where they [illegible] lected, that poverty, tyranny [illegible] rism are most prevalent.

The great political error of [illegible] consists in not perceiving the [illegible] vantages of [illegible] ket. By a domestic market, [illegible] which is subject [illegible] own interests and [illegible]. The [illegible] position [illegible] which truth can be [illegible] satisfactory will the [illegible].

It is not for the purpose [illegible] paradox, but to invite [illegible] a grave and highly important [illegible] declare my sincere [illegible] Cotton Planters in the [illegible] are more directly interested [illegible] extension of American [illegible] this article, than any other [illegible] country.

Cotton is by far the [illegible] our exports, and the [illegible] navigation. While it [illegible] factured, it is nearly [illegible] has been converted into fabrics, [illegible] sed from us, in most European [illegible] The best market in England [illegible] mands the most extensive [illegible] manufactures. This material has [illegible] become so abundant, as to be a [illegible] article of speculation to mere [illegible] and is principally regarded by [illegible] ers and navigators, as an article [illegible] the rates of which are declining [illegible] lowest terms. Cotton is produced [illegible] an annual plant, which is rapidly [illegible] ing over thirty-five degrees of latit[illegible] each side of the equator; and [illegible] aid of our inventions, it is prepar[illegible] market, by the rudest labourers [illegible] bundant supply for the demands [illegible] world, must soon be furnished, wh[illegible] market-prices will be regulated by [illegible] very moderate expense of supporting [illegible] life of degraded men in wild climates.

If, as I believe, these facts are [illegible] ble, they demonstrate that it is the [illegible] est of planters and navigators, to [illegible] with the manufacturers in giving [illegible] tional value to the cotton of the U[illegible] States, by converting it into fabrics, [illegible] only for domestic use, but for a wide[illegible] versified foreign commerce, in con[illegible] tion with the skill and industry of [illegible] thereby affording another illustra[illegible] the invariable relations which subsist [illegible] tween agriculture, commerce and ma[illegible] factures. No class of Agriculturalists [illegible] be oppressed by domestic combina[illegible] against their particular interests, w[illegible] wise constitutional inhibition [illegible] gainst duties on exports, which [illegible] ways secure the best prices which [illegible] obtained in foreign markets. Com[illegible] tions against labourers, must be use[illegible] ful, in a country possessed of so [illegible] boundless territory, where no pri[illegible] orders are recognized, and where [illegible] freeman is entitled to elect or [illegible] his profession. It would be absurd to [illegible] agine, that merchants can be inju[illegible] increasing the quantities, varie[illegible] value of vendible commodities. [illegible] lic revenue cannot be diminished [illegible] measures which increase the value [illegible] ports, by which the imports of every [illegible] try are equalized, and because [illegible] that the revenue is in fact increase[illegible] the vicinity of those places, where [illegible] factures are most firmly established.

The present condition of the U[illegible] States is very peculiar. We import [illegible] Leather and Tallow, which ought [illegible] supplied by our flocks and herds; [illegible] import iron and other minerals, whil[illegible] same materials are resting in our [illegible] tains, by the sides of our greatest na[illegible] ble rivers. The occupations of our [illegible] and patriotic fishermen, whose [illegible] on the ocean, are oppressed by the [illegible] try of foreign rivals. By the A[illegible] system, and by abuses of credit, the [illegible] chants in our cities are impoverished [illegible] rendered dependent. The circulation [illegible] small notes, which are substituted for [illegible] and silver coins, is impairing the se[illegible] of all funded property, and extending [illegible] erty throughout the land. Our [illegible] roads and canals, and even the [illegible] invention of vessels moved by steam [illegible] by the omission to impart a wise [illegible] to our national industry, been [illegible] into so many exhausting conductors [illegible] resources to Europe. We hear [illegible] tain declaring that her revenue is in[illegible] ing, her debts diminishing, and her [illegible] in enjoying cheerful prosperity. [illegible] culture, manufactures and commerce [illegible] the bases of her wealth and power [illegible] imports no food, except during [illegible] necessity, and then only temporary [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...portant obj[illegible] ...tle capital as possible, ...ically estab[illegible] ...its growth, which are ...nce and [illegible] ...tic consumption; and ...ionary, if [illegible] ...bear the greatest taxes: ...f Franklin [illegible] ...pting new regulations, ...public cou[illegible] ...an established policy. ...animated [illegible] ...enhance the prices of ...not exist [illegible] ...manufactures, and conse... ...he opport[illegible] ...additional discouragements ...uits of Ag[illegible] ...when manufactured ...nufactures [illegible] ...We have no right to ...timent [illegible] ...regulations, which are ...effects of [illegible] ...when viewed in rela... ...tional [illegible] ...interests and policy, though ...not [illegible] ...impoverishing to ...those arts are existing in ...f civilised [illegible] ...of improvement.

...is equal [illegible] ...the grade at which the ...arms, [illegible] ...have arrived, we must ex... ...borhood, [illegible] ...that any Ameri... ...[illegible] ...should recommend submis...

We might consent to [illegible] the productions of the [illegible] but merely [illegible] carrying trade, leaving it [illegible] to select such ob... [illegible] their own views. [illegible] adverse to equality, of [illegible] which can be imagined, and [illegible] our navigation wholly sub... [illegible] interest. In our case, [illegible] regulations are the only [illegible] that equality [illegible] The opposite course [illegible] partial recommendation [illegible]; and the most plausi... [illegible] which I have heard in sup... [illegible] is, that taxes on fo... [illegible] are so many burdens on [illegible].

[illegible] all such opinions are [illegible] apparent and [illegible] [illegible] which have [illegible] American manufactures [illegible] and [illegible] lower than [illegible] more impo... [illegible] of each [illegible] as articles of [illegible] from [illegible] the interests of [illegible] to maintain the [illegible] acquired, and not [illegible] of national [illegible] to far [illegible] to provide [illegible] and ... [illegible] and inge... [illegible] American preparations [illegible] adequate, if a [illegible] of the markets in this [illegible].

[illegible] Legislature seem to be un... [illegible] changes, which new [illegible] and improvements [illegible] to the world, and that what [illegible] the old age of govern... [illegible] a mode of describing the [illegible] and foresight in rulers [illegible] to provide in season, fo... [illegible] of rising generations [illegible] to the guidance of [illegible] what ought to have [illegible] by motives of grave expe...

[illegible] may be the consequences of [illegible] discussions in Congress, it is [illegible] to reflect, that manufactures [illegible] implements, clothing & arms, [illegible] established & diffused, that [illegible] to our existence and [illegible] be lost; that power... [illegible] minds have enlisted in [illegible] Americans against European [illegible] that an irresistable impulse has [illegible] communicated, by a firmly estab... [illegible] public opinion; and that though we [illegible] some time longer, a compar... [illegible] we are daily becoming a [illegible] intelligent and energetic nation. [illegible] particular sphere of legislation, it [illegible] the concerns of this state. The [illegible] which our laws are founded [illegible] be improved; but some changes [illegible] more efficient protection to [illegible] of the laborious, industrious [illegible] and junior classes of ou... [illegible] would, in my opinion be ex... [illegible] improvements. My views have [illegible] in former communications [illegible] General Assembly, which it is [illegible] again to repeat. These clas... [illegible] numerous and interesting mem... [illegible] our Society, and upon the devel... [illegible] of their intellectual powers, the [illegible] habits which are cultivated, the [illegible] of their pursuits, and the [illegible] arrangements which are afforded to [illegible] highest exertions, will the stability of [illegible] republic depend.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*General Assembly, [illegible] Session, A. D. 1824.*

## LEGISLATURE.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

*Wednesday, May 5.*

The House was called to order at about [illegible] o'clock by Mr. McClellan, he being the [illegible] member present, and immediately [illegible] to organize by electing its offi... [illegible] Ralph I. Ingersoll, Esq. was elec... [illegible] Speaker, and Messrs. Samuel Church [illegible] Martin Wells were elected Clerks. [illegible] following is the result of the ballots [illegible] Speaker and Clerks:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Speaker— | Ralph I. Ingersoll, | 140 |
| | J. S. Peters, | 1 |
| | Edmund Badger, | 1 |
| | William T. Williams, | 1 |
| | Timothy Pitkin, | 22 |
| [illegible] Clerk— | Samuel Church, | 129 |
| | William T. Williams, | 16 |
| | Charles Hawley, | 4 |
| | Samuel A. Peters, | 2 |
| [illegible] Clerk— | Martin Wells, | 112 |
| | William T. Williams, | 16 |
| | John S. Peters, | 3 |
| | Charles Hawley, | 7 |
| | Samuel A. Peters, | [illegible] |
| | Noyes Darling, | [illegible] |
| | Edmund Badger, | [illegible] |

[illegible] Ingersoll on being chosen Speaker [illegible] addressed the House as follows: [illegible]

[illegible] the duties of the chair. I enter upon these new duties, deeply sensible of the responsibility they impose upon me, and with an unaffected distrust of my own qualifications, especially when I reflect that my inexperience cannot but be contrasted with the prompt and able talents of my immediate predecessor. I can only promise, that I shall earnestly endeavor to preside over your deliberations impartially, and with strict fidelity to our constituents and to ourselves. Confident as I am, that your indulgence will always be extended to unintentional errors on my part; I anticipate with equal confidence, your cordial co-operation in every proper exertion, to confine our proceedings to those salutary rules which we have adopted for our mutual government.

Mr. Tuthill introduced a resolution, appointing John Scott and Elihu Monson, door keepers and messengers of the House during the present session, which was adopted.

Mr. Tuthill also introduced a resolution which was adopted, directing the Speaker to assign a place on the floor, for the Reporter of the Legislative proceedings.

Messrs. Russ, Badger and Isaacs, were appointed a committee to whom the certificates of election of the members were referred.

The following committees were afterwards appointed:

Committee of Elections. Messrs. Darling, Williams, and Marsh.

Messrs. Rush and McClellan, were appointed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Hon. Mr. Phelps of the Senate, and Messrs. J. S. Peters, Foot, Tuthill E. Terry, W. Hawley, Robinson, Pettibone, and Stanton of the House, were appointed a committee to whom the result of the canvass for State Officers was referred.

The Hon. Mr. Phelps of the Senate and Messrs. Russ and Pitkin of the House, were appointed to inform the Governor elect of his election, who afterwards reported that he would communicate to both Houses by Message to-morrow.

*Thursday, May 6.*

A resolution passed to return the thanks of the House to the Rev. Mr. Luckey, for the election sermon delivered by him yesterday, at the Methodist Meeting House.

Messrs. Crawford, Wm. R. Hitchcock and Leavett, were appointed by the Speaker, as engrossing committee.

The committee appointed to examine the certificates of members, reported.

Their report was accepted.

A committee to receive military returns was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cowles, Woodruff and French.

The Speaker appointed as Committee of Finance, Messrs. Peters, Darling and Hibbard.

The Governor's Message was then received and read, and a resolution passed to print 600 copies of it for the use of the members.

Mr. Tuthill introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Senator to supply the place of the late Mr. Boardman deceased. The time of appointment named in the resolution was fixed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Tuthill, Church and Darling, spoke in favor of the resolution. They stated that they considered it of importance to have a representation in the Senate at this time, when a great national subject was about to be agitated, and they had some doubts whether the appointment made by the Governor, could be in force after the commencement of this session of the General Assembly.

Mr. McClellan wished to know how the gentleman who should be elected to fill this office, would vote on that *great national* question before he gave his vote for the appointment; and supposed that others also wished to know. He wished time to enquire on the subject and to make up his mind.

Mr. Tracy, said he was surprised that this resolution was laid in so early. He did not see the necessity of it. He considered the powers of the present senator would continue until the house could appoint another. He had not made up his mind on the subject, and thought the members were not yet ready to act upon it. A decision had been made on this subject in the case of General Smith, of Maryland, and in that instance he believed the Senate of the United States had adjudged that the Senator appointed by the Governor, held his seat until another was appointed by the Legislature.

Mr. Pitkin and several others suggested a few remarks on the subject, when the resolution was finally amended, so as to fix the time to appoint a Senator on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. and passed.

A communication from Lieut. Lamb, relative to his commission was received, and transferred to the Senate.

Messrs. Baldwin and Raymond, of New Canaan, were appointed a committee by the House to bring forward the unfinished business of last session.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clk. P. M.

*Afternoon.*

The House passed a resolution to appoint a joint committee on the subject of roads and bridges. The following members, consisting of one from a county, were appointed: Messrs. Foote, S. Hitchcock, Thompson, Tweedy, Hibbard, Pettibone, Kibbe.

A committee on the subject of new towns, was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Pratt, Bassett, Dean, Raymond, Moulton, Swan, Swathel and D. Pinney.

The committee appointed to bring forward the unfinished business of last session, reported that they had called on the Secretary and ascertained that there was none to be disposed of.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock, for the [illegible] of certain individuals into a [illegible] horse stealers, was introduced, and after a few remarks from several of the members, it was directed to be laid on the table.

Mr. Church introduced a resolution for [illegible] on the subject of the [illegible] Darling, [illegible] & Peters, [illegible] Mc [illegible] & [illegible], J. S. Peters, [illegible] from a county were appointed.

The roll was called and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of the town of Southbury, relative to a School District, was laid in and referred to the committee on the School Fund.

A motion was made to have 300 copies of the rules of the House printed, and passed.

A resolution to appoint a Senator of the United States on Tuesday next, was introduced, and after a short debate, was laid upon the table.

Mr. McClellan, introduced a bill to repeal the Steam Boat Law.

A resolution passed, directing the Speaker to invite the clergy of the several denominations, in turn, to officiate as chaplain to the House.

The House then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

# THE COURIER.

**NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1824.**

**WASHINGTON COLLEGE.**

The Trustees of this Institution have located it in Hartford, and chosen the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, President. A Committee was appointed to select suitable persons to hold the offices of Professors and Tutors, whose salaries are to be the same as is given to those of Yale College. A committee is also appointed to select the site, and to contract for erecting suitable buildings. This institution, we are happy to learn, will go into operation under more favourable auspices than was anticipated. It will possess a fund of about 50,000 dollars, thirty-eight of which was given by the citizens of Hartford, & twelve was raised on the general subscription. From its local situation and the rivalship existing between Hartford and New-Haven, from the liberal salaries offered, and from the zeal manifested by the Trustees, we have no doubt but that able Professors and Tutors will be appointed, and that Washington College will soon become a valuable Institution, and add another brilliant orb to our literary sphere.

*A Singular coincidence.*—In our last paper we laid before the public, a new scheme for electing a President and Vice President,—and on the same day Governor Wolcott, in his Message, expressed in substance the same views.

The remarks of the Governor in his Message, relative to the appointment of a President, and on the subject of the Tariff, are fraught with much sound sense and argument; and will, we doubt not, be read with interest.

*Districting.*—Mr. Badger, of Windham, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, for districting the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress. This is an important subject, and one intimately connected with the People's interest. We are happy to see it thus early introduced.

A complete list of the Representatives shall appear in the Courier next week.

There are in the Senate of the United States, nine gentlemen who have been Governors of the States which they respectively represent.

The National Journal says, *the Tariff Bill* is yet before the Senate, and every day adds to the number of amendments made to it, in that body—they have now become so numerous and important, that unless the House of Representatives gives way, there is little probability of its becoming a law before the next session.

The late anniversary of Washington's Birth was celebrated in Paris by forty Americans. Among the guests was the Marquis de la Fayette, who, in consequence of the result of the late election, is expected soon to visit the United States. It is probable our new Ambassador carried out the official invitation.

The bill for a bank of FOUR MILLIONS has been passed by both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana, and branches are to be established in different parts of the State. If this bank goes into operation, it must have a great effect, bad or good.

*The Season.*—The late cold, wet, and on Wednesday, frosty weather, has given a seasonable check to the too forward vegetation. The earth and trees appear to be full of promise.

The President of the United States, has approved the act appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of procuring the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail.

*A Discovery.*—It is said that some signs in the moon have lately been discovered in London, which fix it as a certainty that she is inhabited by civilized beings.

The Washington and Warren Banks will be [illegible] at that bank in a few weeks.

The books of subscription for the Brooklyn Bank were opened at New-York on Tuesday, and upwards of two millions subscribed. The capital of the bank is only $300,000.

*Post Office Bill.*—This bill, which is one of real importance, it has been necessary, owing to its great length and the late day of the session of Congress, to lay aside for the present. It will, no doubt, be acted upon at an early period the next session.

*Spanish Claims.*—A Bill was passed on the 7th inst. in the House of Representatives, (says the National Journal,) authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow five millions of dollars at four and a half per cent. to pay the awards of the Commissioners under the 11th article of the Treaty with Spain. We understand that the Bank of the United States has already offered to loan the money at the interest set down in the Bill. The Commission will expire under the Treaty on the 8th of June next, and should the Bill meet with no further opposition, it is probable that the money will be ready even before the Claimants will be able to procure their certificates of award.

Two children have died at Winsted, Con. in consequence of eating of the root Cicuta or Hemlock.

If Mr. Edwards should not make out his charges against Mr. Crawford, he may lose his office as Minister to Mexico. In that case, could he be compelled to refund his outfit, and any portion of his salary, if paid?

Few men have stood more upright and unassailable during a life of public service, than Mr. Edwards. Not many weeks ago, his name passed triumphantly through the ordeal of the Senate of the U. States, and he received from that body, an [illegible] sanction as minister to Mexico.—*Philad. pa.*

*From the Boston Centinel.*

**FROM BRAZIL.**

The Emperor of Brazil having taken measures to collect the sentiments of the cities and towns of the Empire on the new Constitution projected by him, has received a large number of Addresses, highly approving the same, and requesting that it may be sworn to as the Constitution of the Empire. It has since been proclaimed as such. The government is monarchial, and hereditary in the reigning family; and, as usual, the Roman Catholic is the established religion of the State.—Other religions are tolerated. In celebration of the event, the Emperor and family attended the theatre, which accidentally took fire, and they escaped with difficulty with the rest of the audience.

All accounts from Europe indicate, that England, France, and other great nations, are determined to set their faces against any interference in the affairs of any of the South American States, and leaving the mother countries of those States, and the States themselves, to manage their own affairs in their own way. The official annunciation of Louis 18th on this subject, in his late speech is very emphatical on this point—"I have hope," says he, "that the affairs of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated for the greatest advantage of the States and people where they interest, and for the greatest developement of the commercial relations of the world."

*Louisville, Ken. April 17.*

The Hon. Ninian Edwards, recently appointed minister to Mexico, arrived at this place on Thursday last, on his way to his residence in Illinois.

## Married,

At Mansfield, on the 4th instant, Mr. SAMUEL S. EATON, to Miss TERISSA DAVIS.

## Died,

In this city, on the 11th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Gurdon Smith, aged 4 years.

At Windham, Scotland Society, on the 4th inst. Mr. JONATHAN BINGHAM, aged 90.

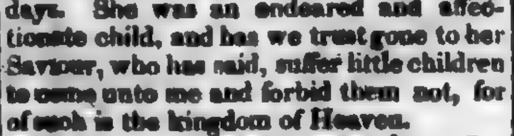
At Plainfield, on the 26th April, much lamented, Mrs. SALLY BURGESS, wife of Capt. Nathan Burgess, in the 43d year of her age. Sensible of her approaching dissolution, she took an affectionate leave of her family, and without a sigh or a groan, fell asleep,—in full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.—*Communicated.*

In Bozrah, MARTHA, only daughter of Mr. Potter Browning, late of South Kingston, R. I. aged 1 year, 7 months and 18 days. She was an endeared and affectionate child, and has we trust gone to her Saviour, who has said, suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower."

*Communicated.*

## MARINE LIST.



**PORT OF NORWICH.**

May 6—Arrived, *sloop Venus, Tyler, New-Haven; sloop Rising-Sun, Hall, Middletown; schr. Polly, Howe, Philadelphia; sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

[illegible]—Sailed, *slp. Venus, Tyler N. Y.; schr. Dorcas [illegible], Brewster, Boston.*

Arrived, *Steam-Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

[illegible]—*sloop, Rolla, Rowe, Middletown; slp. Morris, Dennison, N. Y.*

Sailed, *Steam-Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

[illegible]—*schr. Polly, Howe, Providence; sloop [illegible], [illegible], Charleston.*

11—Arrived, *slp. Rover, Gear, Hartford.*

Sailed, *slp. Juliet, Gear, Hartford; slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*


## H. COLTON,

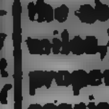
HAVING recently bought Mr. Blair's Patent Improvement in the Elastic Spring, for Sofas, Easy chairs, and Beds, for the county of New London, now offers to the public, Sofas, Easy chairs, &c. made with the Patent Springs, which is acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be a very great improvement. Those who want to purchase are invited to call and look for themselves. He has also just purchased ten thousand feet of prime Cherry Lumber, which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms.

*May 11.* 6—

In Plainfield, Conn. by assignment, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of June next:

**A Woollen Factory,**

And the MACHINERY thereto belonging, lately owned and occupied by Darius P. Lawton, standing on that excellent mill stream, called Moosup-River; a very eligible situation for custom work, particularly Carding, at which there has been for three last years past about 12,000 lbs of custom Wool annually carded.—The situation pleasant, and on a good road. The privileges sufficient for operating a large establishment, and the building now standing is of a size sufficient for containing a good share of machinery, in which there now is three Carding Machines, one Picker, one Roper, one Jenny, two Looms, and considerable other Machinery. Also, will be sold a convenient Dwelling-House, and about forty acres of good Land. On the same premises, is another good [illegible] Privilege. At the same time will be sold one yoke of Oxen, one [illegible] Horse and Waggon, one Ox-Cart and Waggon, and many other [illegible] articles.—Sales to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold the day following at the Central Factory, (distant from the above mentioned place about two miles,) all the Machinery late the property of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, consisting of two double Carding Machines, two Jennies, two broad & narrow Shearing Machines, one large Teazling Machine, six broad and narrow Looms, 10,000 Bobbins, 20,000 Teazles, Teazle Handles, 27 Steel Reeds, and some harnessed. Also, a large Copper Blue Vat, of the size of 900 gallons, almost new, with other dye-kettles, and many other smaller articles in that line of business, together with Blacksmith and Farming tools. In general the machinery is in excellent order and of the most approved kind. Creditors of the firm of D. P. & G. W. Lawton and those of Darius P. Lawton, are particularly invited to attend the sale if they think proper.



JOHN LESTER, } Assignees.
JOSEPH S. GLADDING, }

*Plainfield, May 3, 1824.* 6—

# Auction.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the 22d day of May inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. the real estate now occupied by Doct. Avery Downer, consisting of about

**25 acres of land,**

Dwelling house, Barn, and other buildings;—Said place is well situated, & well watered & under a high state of cultivation. At which time & place the whole will be sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEO. DOWNER.

*Preston, May 10.* 2w6—

# Park Avery

**OFFERS FOR SALE,**

**3 Notes of hand,**

GIVEN to his favor against Alexander Bingham, of Norwich, executed at Norwich, on the 20th day of Sept. 1820, on demand, with interest, in presence of Mr. Horace Colton, amounting at this time to $1775. One Note of $78 against Mr. Roswell Button 3d, lately removed from Preston, given at Preston on the 5th Nov. 1818. One Note of $25 against Lewis Gilmore, (Guldsmith) who removed from N. London in 1816, dated at New London 19th May, 1816. One Note of $50 against Daniel Smith, of Groton, given at Preston 18th Nov. 1818. A demand against Ezekiel Gray, late of Preston, now on a sealing voyage, of $13.

Also, his Pew in the Church at the village of Poquetanuck, in Preston, situated on the north side of the Church, and 4th wall Pew from the pulpit—A good deed will be given as long as the building stands.

*Norwich, May 11, 1824.* 6—

**JOB PRINTING**

*Executed with neatness and despatch,* AT THIS OFFICE.

THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

# Boots & Shoes,

CONSISTING OF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots, | | |
| do. | do. | Shoes, |
| do. | Seal | Pumps, |
| do. | Morocco | do. |
| do. | do. | Slippers, |
| Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes, | | |
| do. | Denmark Satin | do. |
| do. | Kid | do. |
| do. | Morocco | do. |
| Misses' | do. | do. |
| do. | Kid | do. |
| do. | Black and Colored Denmark Satin | do. |

Children's Colored Morocco and

**LEATHER BOOTS,**

of every description.

[illegible] The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

ALSO—

900 lbs. [illegible] Sole Leather,
100 do. [illegible] do.
30 Sides Neats [illegible] do.
4 doz. Grain Calf skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
10 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
4 doz. Shoe Horns.

Seabury Brewster, Jr.

*Norwich, May 12, 1824.* 6—

# Fresh Flour.

[illegible] bbls. Fresh New York and Rochester Flour, just received and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*May 11.* 6—

# Cedar Ware.

A GOOD assortment of excellent CEDAR TUBS, from 3 gallons to [illegible], bound Cedar Pails, Brass and Iron bound Cup [illegible]. For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*May 11.* 6—

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of May, A D. 1824.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Deacon JOSHUA PENDLETON, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to William Pendleton and Adam Pendleton, the executors of the last will of the said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.
ADAM PENDLETON.

Attest, *BURRELL LATHROP, Clerk.*

[illegible] 6—

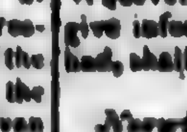
At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Present, SAM'L YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of LYDIA STEVENS, late of Canterbury, in said District, deceased, to exhibit the several claims to Samuel Stevens, of said Canterbury, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and post up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the [illegible] day of May, 1824. 6—

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, Clerk.

# Cow Lost.



STRAYED from the subscriber, a light red lined back Cow, with high straight horns.—Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be had, shall be generously rewarded.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

*Norwich, May 11.* 6—

THE officers of the 7th Company 19th Regt. Infantry, are requested to meet at the [illegible] on Friday evening next. Per Order.

JOHN OWLEN, [illegible]

*May 11.*


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the [illegible] Monthly Magazine.*

The three Blind Umpires.

Three sightless inmates of the sky,
Whose names were Justice, Fortune, Cupid,
Finding their public life on high
Somewhat monotonous and stupid,
Resolved one morning to unite
Their powers in an Alliance Holy,
And purify the Earth, whose plight
They all agreed was melancholy.

Quoth Justice—Of the world below
I doubtless have the best idea;
Since in the Golden Age, you know,
I ruled it jointly with Astrea.
While, therefore, we on earth abide,
For fear our forces should be parted,
Let me be your perpetual guide :—
Agreed, nem. con. and off they started.

Love first, and Fortune next descends,
Then Justice, though awhile she tarried,
When Cupid cries—This flight, my friends,
Has made my throttle somewhat arid;
Beneath each wing, before our trip,
I popp'd a golden vase of nectar,
And if ye one should like a sip,
What says our worshipful director?

The proposition was decreed,
Redounded to the mover's glory;
So down they sat upon the mead,
And plied the flagon, con amore.
But not reflecting that the draught
With air of earth was mix'd & muddled,
Before the second vase was quaff'd,
They all became completely fuddled.

Now reeling, wrangling, they proceed,
Each loudly backing his opinion,
And [illegible] of letting justice lead,
All struggled fiercely for [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
Marriage.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

THE NOSEGAY.

I'll cull a bunch of buds and flowers
And tie a ribbon round them,
If you'll but think, in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cull the earliest that put forth
And those that last the longest;
And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth,
Shall cling to the stem the strongest.

I've been about the garden walks
And search'd among the dew, Sir—
These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've pluck'd them all for you, Sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them;
And here, to cheer your saddened hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Ebor Backus, Esq. shewing to this court that he is guardian of John W. Birchard, a minor of said Norwich, that said minor is the owner of certain real estate situated in Norwich, Franklin, and Bozrah, viz: One lot in said Norwich containing thirteen acres, two quarters and thirty-three rods of land,—the lower or south part of the whortleberry pasture, so called, and adjoining land of Nathaniel Townsend & land of Bela Peck, &c.

Also one piece of land in said Norwich, containing three acres, three quarters and twenty-seven rods, situated on the south side of Yantic river, adjoining land set out to Asa H. Birchard, in the distribution of the estate of John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

Also one piece of land containing about one acre, in the Yantic meadow, so called, partly in Norwich and partly in Franklin.

And also one other piece of land, in Bozrah, which was set to the said minor in the distribution of the estate of his father, John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

That said land cannot be occupied or rented to advantage for said minor, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Norwich, May 4th, 1824.

Ordered, That said Petition be heard by this court on the 2d Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of July next. 5—

Attest, RUSSELL LATHROP, Clerk.

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Lebanon Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Lebanon [illegible], and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son. [illegible], [illegible]

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# *Masonic Notice.*

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING,
A. D. SCOVELL,
R. G. ISHAM,
E. W. PARSONS,
A. B. STANNARD,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—

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THE celebration of St. John the Baptist, will be observed by the Brethren of St. James' Lodge, No. 23, at Preston-city, the 24th June next.—The brethren will assemble at the house of Mr. Samuel M. Downer, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day. The brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

A Sermon and Oration are expected. Tickets $1.

A. DOWNER,
JOSHUA BARSTOW,
THOMAS PRENTICE, Jr.
JOHN C. TIBBITTS,
CHARLES PRENTICE,
} *Com. of Arrangements*

*Preston, April 24, 1824.* 3w5—

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## Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the estate of *[illegible] STRONG,* late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the Inn of Col. Roger Bailey, in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in June and October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the said creditors as by law required.

Six months from the first publication hereof, are allowed by said Court of Probate, for the said creditors to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery.

ANDERSON MARTIN,
HENRY HUNTINGTON,
} Commis.

*Lebanon, April 19, 1824.* 5—

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Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in Norwich, within and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, on the estate of *Thomas Stewart Esq.* of the town of Griswold, in said County, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the dwelling house of Reuben Barber, Innkeeper in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of May, July, & September next.

ELISHA PARTRIDGE,
WHEELER A. BROWNING,
} Com'rs.

*Griswold, April 10, 1824.* 4—

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SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. ANNE BIRCHARD,* late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Gurdon Meech, the administrator thereon, with the will of the said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

GURDON MEECH.

*Bozrah, April 24, 1824.* 4—

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*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. PETER DAVIS,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col. Chester Smith and Mrs. Eunice Davis, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

4 Attest, *Russel Lathrop, Clerk.*

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ALL persons having accounts with the subscriber of more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first of June next, or they will positively find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

JAMES I. HYDE.

*Norwich, May 4.* 3w5—

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THE subscriber requests those who are in debt to him by book or note, to call at the store of Mess. *John Kinney & Co.* and settle the same. J. W. KINNEY.

*April 22, 1824.* 4—

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## FOR SALE.

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 Acres,**

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 1—

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## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

**MEN'S & BOYS' FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

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*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich**

LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

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FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

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## A SITE WANTED For a Public Building.

PROPOSALS will be received & attended to by the subscribers, from any person possessing a lot of land suitable for the erection of a CHURCH, of about 80 feet by 65, with convenient space-way around the building, situated in the parish of Chelsea.

Proposals will also meet with due attention from Brick and Stone Masons, for the erection of the above described building.

Also, from House-Joiners and Carpenters, for the timber, joist, plates, and rafters, for the main building, including timber and joist for the floor of a room in the basement story, 80 feet by the width of the building. For furnishing the pine lumber, covering and completing the out side of said building, including doors, window frames, sashes, and suitable columns for the front projection.

For a more particular description of the materials and work, information may be had of

S. ADAMS,
BENJ. SNOW,
JED. HUNTINGTON,
F. A. HUNTINGTON,
NATHAN BABCOCK,
} [illegible]

*Norwich, Apl. 22, 1824.* 4—

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## For New-York,

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT, *Capt. Williams,* will leave Norwich, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and put passengers for New York on board the new steam boat *Oliver Ellsworth* the same afternoon.

The Steam Boat *Oliver Ellsworth* Capt. D. Havens, will leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and passengers by this Boat will be taken by the Experiment to Norwich without delay.

*May 4, 1824.* 5—

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**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors,—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

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## RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst. an indented apprentice to the Paper-Making Business, named MARSHALL PAYSON, 18 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Whoever will return said boy shall be entitled to one cent reward. No charges will be allowed. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him. A. H. HUBBARD.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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## RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th ult. a boy by the name of LAWARD HERRINGTON, aged about 16 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

BENJ. LAWTON.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes,* Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

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## Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring Parthena Larned, or Roxy Case, paupers of the town of Lebanon, on my account. MARY DEWEY,

*Contractor for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

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## WANTED,

BY the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, *immediately,* two good Power Loom Weavers. One that could Reel occasionally would be preferred.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, April 26, 1824.* 3-4

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## CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON,
No. 2, Water-st.

*April 27.* 5—

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For Norfolk and Richmond.

THE sloop Mary will sail for Norfolk and Richmond on the 14th instant. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL TYLER, or EDMUND D. ROATH.

Wanted, by *Samuel Tyler,*

1000 bushels Potatoes.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership formerly existing under the name of M. T. RICHARDS & Co. by mutual consent, was dissolved on the 1st day of this month.

M. T. RICHARDS.
STEPHEN MEECH.
JOHN STARKWEATHER, Jr.
HENRY PALMER.

*Preston, Apl. 27, 1824.* 4—

All those indebted to the late firm of M. T. RICHARDS & Co are hereby requested to pay soon.—The business will be continued by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public; and intends to make it for the advantage of his customers to call upon him. M. T. RICHARDS.

---

## JACK.

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand,* will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl. 30, 1824.* 6w5—

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## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

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## FOR SALE,

*by the subscriber, the following pieces of*

## Land,

*& possession given 1st of April next.*

A LOT known by the name of *No-mans-acre,* near Norwich Falls, with buildings thereon.

—ALSO—

30 acres in Equonac,—and 28 acres on the Great Plain.

Terms of credit to suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH W. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, May 5, 1824.* 5-3w

---

## New Store.

## *Wm. G. Johnson*

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of *Mr. John Lathrop,* in Water-street, Norwich Landing, where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

## Groceries,—*Very cheap.*

*April 13, 1824.* 2—

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring either of the paupers of the town of Lebanon, on our account, without a special contract.

GEO. P. BABCOCK,
SIMEON PECKHAM,

*Contractors for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

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**Masonic Bible Society.**

THE annual meeting of the *New London County Masonic Bible Society,* will be holden the 24th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at Colchester.

WM. P. EATON, *Sec'y.*

*April 27, 1824.* 4—

---

20 casks Thomas Town

## LIME,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

---

500 lbs. Dried Beef, for sale by WM. G. JOHNSON.

*[illegible], May 4.* 5—

---

O. P. & G. C. [illegible]

*OFFER*

WHOLESALE [illegible]

*As low (for Cash [illegible] can be purcha[illegible] place, or [illegible]*

2 tons [illegible]

White [illegible]

2 do. Paris [illegible]
1 do. Spanish [illegible]
2 casks Red L[illegible]
1 ton London [illegible]
5 kegs do. [illegible]
6 do. Verdigris [illegible]
12 sacks do. [illegible]
1 ton Spruce [illegible]
1 cask Venetian [illegible]
30 lbs. Chrome [illegible]
1 cask ground [illegible]
20 lbs. [illegible]
20 do. English [illegible]
milion,
20 do. Lamp Bla[illegible]
10 doz. Ground [illegible]
Paint Brushes,
[illegible] do. Sash T[illegible]
[illegible] Camel[illegible]
1 doz. White [illegible]
2 cwt. Gum C[illegible]
100 lbs. English [illegible]
50 lbs. Rose [illegible]
20 do. D[illegible]
[illegible]
wood,
1 do. [illegible]
2 bbls. [illegible]
4 do. [illegible]
2 do. [illegible]
1 ton [illegible]
4 bbls. [illegible]
2 do. [illegible]
4000 Teazles [illegible]
10000 Tenter [illegible]
1 case [illegible]
Clothier's Jacks [illegible]
1 doz. C[illegible]
2 do. Crank [illegible]
do.
100 lbs. Bengal [illegible]
100 do. Muriatic [illegible]
200 do. Oil Vitriol [illegible]
50 do. Aqua [illegible]
100 do. Blue Vit[illegible]
30 do. Cochineal [illegible]
300 do. Ground C[illegible]
Also, at Wholesale [illegible] complete stock of fresh [illegible]

MEDICI[illegible]

Physicians in town [illegible] ers in Medicines, [illegible] find it for their adva[illegible] purchase articles, war[illegible] ine," put up in the [illegible] with despatch, and [illegible] forded *Cheap.*

*May 4.*

---

300 bush. [illegible]

SAL[illegible]

Just received and for [illegible] WM. G. [illegible]

*April 27.*

---

**Semina[illegible]**

*For Ladies and G[illegible]*

**MR. S. PH[illegible]**

REMINDS the pu[illegible] next term comme[illegible] 3d May next, in Che[illegible]

Among the branches [illegible] *Orthography, Orthoep[illegible] mar, various kinds of [illegible] namental Writing, Ari[illegible] cient and Modern Ge[illegible] the use of the Globes, [illegible] Painting Maps, Defin[illegible] and Modern History, [illegible] Natural History, Gre[illegible] and Jewish Antiquities, [illegible] Mythology, Logick, Hi[illegible] position, Elements of [illegible] tronomy, Botany, and [illegible] losophy, & Bible recita[illegible] work.*

Also, *Musick Lesson[illegible] en to the scholars, or [illegible] vicinity, application [illegible]*

Particular attention [illegible] to the punctuality of th[illegible] much care taken that [illegible] be made both agreeable [illegible]

Persons from a dis[illegible] to improve the school, [illegible] modated with board at [illegible] rate price

Tuition $3 per qua[illegible]

*April 29.*

---

FIRE INSUR[illegible]

THE *Hartford F[illegible] Company* have [illegible] subscriber their Agent [illegible] and vicinity, for the p[illegible] ing insurance on *Hou[illegible] Stores, Ships in Harbo[illegible] Stocks, Goods, Wares, [illegible]* sizes. RUSSELL H[illegible]

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1[illegible]*

---

PATENT CUT [illegible]

THE Thames Man[illegible] have constantly [illegible] tensive assortment of [illegible] the best quality, on the [illegible] terms.

WM. C. GILM[illegible]

*July [illegible]*

---

[illegible] XVIII.

[illegible] new series,

[illegible]ds.—Two dol[illegible] [illegible] in the city [illegible] companies of tw[illegible] advance and [illegible] a liberal disc[illegible] [illegible] discontinu[illegible] paid, unless [illegible]

[illegible] BOOTS and LEATHER STO[illegible] NORW[illegible]

[illegible] subscr[illegible] [illegible]ore one [illegible] [illegible]ton [illegible] extensive [illegible]

[illegible]ots & [illegible]

[illegible] Be[illegible] [illegible] (elegant) Denmark [illegible] Kid Morocco do. Kid Black and C[illegible] Denmark S[illegible]

[illegible]n's Colore[illegible] Leather [illegible]

[illegible] of every des[illegible] above artic[illegible] of the first [illegible] will be enable[illegible] chaser.

—ALSO[illegible]

Hartford So[illegible] Belt [illegible] Neats [illegible] Grain Calf [illegible] Morocco [illegible] [illegible] Shoe Bind[illegible] Boot Webbi[illegible] [illegible] Boot Cor[illegible] Shoe Horn[illegible]

[illegible]REWST[illegible]

[illegible]wich, May 1[illegible]

[illegible]urt of Probat[illegible] within and f[illegible] [illegible]infield, on [illegible] A. D. 1824.

[illegible] EBEN'R YOU[illegible] months are [illegible] the first pu[illegible] or the credito[illegible] LYDIA STE[illegible] Canterbury, i[illegible] [illegible] to exhibit t[illegible] [illegible]el Stevens, [illegible] administrator [illegible] barred a rec[illegible]

And the sa[illegible] [illegible]lish a copy [illegible] [illegible]wich Couri[illegible] [illegible] in some [illegible] [illegible] of Canter[illegible] [illegible]ay, 1824. [illegible]oregoing is [illegible] [illegible] J. GI[illegible]

[illegible]ourt of P[illegible] [illegible]ich, within [illegible] of Norwich [illegible] [illegible], A. D. 1[illegible] [illegible], JOHN HY[illegible] [illegible]onths fro[illegible] [illegible] of this o[illegible] creditors to [illegible] JOSHUA P[illegible] Norwich, de[illegible] [illegible]eral claim[illegible] William P[illegible] [illegible]leton, the [illegible] of the said [illegible] a recovery [illegible] law.

[illegible]LLIAM P[illegible]
[illegible]AM PEND[illegible]
RUSSEL L[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1410.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1824. No. 6.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



Plainfield, May 3 1824.

**NEW AND ELEGANT Spring and Summer Goods.**

**JOHN PAINE**

HAS just received from Boston and is now opening an elegant assortment of

**Fashionable Goods,**

which he is determined shall be sold as cheap as at any Store in the county

*Among which are*

Rich Gros de Naples,
Plain and figured LEVANTINES, White, Pink, Blue, Green, & Black
Silks & India Saranet,
A large assortment London printed
Fashionable Calicoes
*and Furniture Chintzes,*
[Style for 1824,]
some as low as 14 cents a yard.
Elegant colored and black Nankin and Canton CRAPES.
White, Pink, & Blue pressed French
**CRAPES,**
for Bonnet trimming, &c.
Superfine Linen, Silk, and Cotton LACE and EDGINGS.
Ladies superfine Paris made
**Kid and Silk Gloves,**
Figured Levantine, Gauze, Zelia & Velveteen HANDKFS. some as cheap as 20 cents.
Ladies Denmark Satin, Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes & Slippers from the best Boston manufacturer.
Black, Blue, Oxford, Steel and Blue mixed, superfine & low priced
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.**
Black figured and plain Silk, Valentia, Toilinett and superfine London & Marseilles Vestings,
[☞ *New Style.*]
**ONE CASE**
Elegant White Leghorn Gypsies.
**FOUR CASES**
Gentlemen's fashionable Imitation
**Beaver & Leghorn Hats.**
Together with all other articles usually found in Dry Goods Stores, as cheap as the cheapest.
Also—a large assortment of
**Crockery, Glass, Hard and Cutlery Ware,**
Together with an excellent supply of
*Genuine Liquors & Groceries,*
equally low.
Friends and Customers are invited to call and examine for themselves
6wks. 5—

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**Roger Huntington & Co.**

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, Gilt & Mahogany Framed
**Looking Glasses,**
Brass Front & Brass Top
**ANDIRONS.**
Brass Top and Iron
**Shovels and Tongs,**
Plated, Brass and Iron
**CANDLESTICKS,**
Tea Trays, in variety,
Steel Snuffers—Snuffer Trays,
BRASS KETTLES,
**Iron Ware,**
Crockery and Glass Ware,
DORCHESTER BED TICK,
Waltham and other
**SHEETINGS,**
with a general assortment of Goods adapted to the wants of the season, at less prices than they have ever been sold in this town.
Nova-Scotia Grind Stones.
*April 28, 1824.* 3w4—

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**SELLING OFF.**

**O. KINNEY,**

BEING about to quit the Grocery Business, offers his remaining Goods at about first cost for cash. Those wishing for a supply of well selected WINES or other LIQUORS will do well to call soon.

NOTICE.

All those indebted, will please consider this a special invitation to call & settle their accounts immediately, if they wish to save cost.
*May 4, 1824.* 5w6—

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**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, at [illegible] prices.
J. W. [illegible]
*Griswold, April 26 1824.* 5—

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## Cash Store.

MAY 5, 1824.

**ERASTUS COIT,**

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of European, Asia and American
**DRY GOODS,**
which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of
**Staple and Fancy**
DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.
He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of
*Leghorn Hats.*

---

**APRIL 26, 1824.**

RECEIVED, by the Packet Maria, from New-York, and now opening at the new Store of
**Joseph S. Gladding,**
formerly occupied by *Dea. J. Douglass*, in Plainfield,
*A New and Elegant assortment of*
**SPRING & SUMMER Goods,**
*which will be sold Cheaper than ever,*
VIZ:
Rich colors and black figured & other
**SILKS,**
A variety of English & French Cambric Prints and Common
**CALICOES,**
fashionable colors and patterns,
ITALIAN CRAPES,
of various colors, for Ladies Head Dresses,
Zelia and Velveteen Handkerchiefs,
Variety of Fancy Silk do.
Bobinett and other Laces, German and India Flagg
**HANDKFS.**
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk & Kid
**GLOVES,**
Fine and Coarse British & Domestic
*Sheeting & Shirting,*
Blue and White Stripes, Ginghams and Bed Ticks,
Superfine and Common, Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
Ribbed and Plain
**Cassimeres & Satinetts**
for pantaloons.
Cortes and other fashionable HATS.
**Groceries.**
St. Croix, Jamaica and New Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and New Gin,
Teneriffe, Malaga and other Wines.
ALSO.
An assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,
**Medicines,**
Sole and Upper Leather.
*Also,*
Belt, Sewing, and Roller Leather, for the use of Factories.
Together with many other articles too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.
N. B.—Yarn to weave into Shirting, will be put out by the subscriber at his Store as above, after this week.
J. S. GLADDING.

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**NEW GOODS!**

*Cheap Goods!!*

**Jabez Huntington,**

HAS just opened his spring assortment of
**Hard-Ware**
GOODS, imported immediately from the manufactories in England, and to be sold on uncommonly low terms.
Japanned, Potted, and Plated
HARNESS FURNITURE,
Cotton, Linen, Donet, Straining & Rein WEBB,
Plated & Brass CANDLESTICKS, (very handsome,)
Japanned TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, in variety,
Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, House and Tea Bells,
Best Iron Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3, by doz. [illegible]
Steel and Brass Music Wire, in small banks.
**A good Rogers' Fine [illegible],**
AT RETAIL.
[illegible]
[illegible]
&c. &c.

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## Splendid Goods.

**A. & A. GAY,**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of
**Fashionable SPRING GOODS,**
which they will sell at their usual low prices.
*Their Stock consists, at present, of*
100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common
**Calicoes and Ginghams,**
40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks.
JACKONETT MUSLIN,
**MUSLIN ROBES.**
Plain and figured Book, plain and figured Mullmull, Leno and Swiss Muslins,
Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,
Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting Waltham and Dover ditto,
Irish Linen—Linen Damask,
Long Lawn——Linen Cambric,
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere,
Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelia Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna
**HANDKFS,**
Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES Black, Slate, and Pearl
GROS DE NAPLES,
Black Sarcenett——Canton Crapes,
Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue
**French Crapes,**
Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,
**Black Silk Vesting,**
Black Circassians & twilled Bombazette,
Fine Black Bombazine,
**Cotton and Silk Velvets,**
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
Black, White, and Slate Cotton
**HOSE,**
Russia Diaper and Sheeting,
**Brown and Black Linen,**
Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,
**Black & White Thule Lace,**
Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces,
Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.
*Also, a great assortment of*
**Domestic Goods,**
such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting, Ginghams, 3-4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts,
☞Very Cheap.——*Likewise.*
Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.
One Case Leghorn Flats,
☞*Very Cheap*—some nice at $5 each.
—ALSO—
A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk
**SHOES.**
All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

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## Just Received,

Elegant Thread and Bobbinet
**Laces and Edgings,**
Bobbinet Veils, Linen Braid,
**Misses' Slate Cotton**
HOSE, Ladies' Super. White,
*Do. Do. &c. &c. by*
JOHN KINNEY & Co.
*April 28, 1824.* 4—

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## NEW GOODS.

*The subscriber is now opening a general assortment of*
**DRY GOODS,**
*He will sell very low for Cash.*
**WM. ROGERS.**
*May 5, 1824.* 5—

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*Thread Laces & Veils.*

A very fine assortment of rich
Thread and Bobbinet Laces,
Lace Veils and Collars,
Just received and for sale at very low prices by
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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## Paper Hangings.

**B. HUBBARD**

HAS just received an extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, which he offers wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.
*May 5.* 3w6—

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*Plaster of Paris.*

**J. H. STRONG,**

HAS for sale Nova Scotia Plaster of the first quality, on the best terms, in the stone at his Store, or [illegible]
*Norwich, April 27, 1824.* 3w6—

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## *Miss Mansfield,*

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of Fashionable
**Millinery**
AND
**FANCY GOODS.**
*Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk*
**HATS,**
*With a variety of*
**Trimmings,**
Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.
*Norwich, April 13.* 6w2—

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**Millinery & Mantuamaking.**

**Miss Palmer,**

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions—and that she will continue to carry on the MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS at her shop opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

---

**Millinery and Dress Making.**

**Misses Story & Meach,**

HAVE returned from New-York with a new assortment of the most fashionable patterns in their business. They thank their friends for past custom, and solicit a continuance.

**Ladies Dresses**

cut and made in the most fashionable style.——Orders from the country punctually attended to.
*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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**G. F. & G. C. LESTER**

**Have just received, and now offer for sale,**

**6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,**
10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do. loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls. Maccaboy Snuff in half pound bottles.
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.
**NAVAL STORES.**
Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.
Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted, for which CASH WILL BE PAID
*May 4.* 5—

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**JUST RECEIVED BY**

*WILLIS GRAY & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 chests Hyson Skin TEA, 15 catty boxes Young Hyson do. | *London Trader's Cargo.* |

2500 lbs. Albany tanned SOLE LEATHER.
6 tons Nova Scotia blue grit GRINDSTONES.
*April 28, 1824.* 3w4—

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**First quality**

**[illegible] LIME,**

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE BY

**James N. Brown.**

AS it is the only article he [illegible] the [illegible] thanks his friends and the public for their [illegible]
*May 4.* 5w—


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## JUDICIARY.

FOR THE COURIER.

Now call we our high court of parliament:
And let us choose such limbs of noble counsel,
That the great body of our state may go
In equal rank with the best govern'd nation. *Shakspeare.*

There is, perhaps, no subject upon which the legislators of our country have been more perplexed, than in the organization of a politic and equitable judiciary. From its very nature, it assumes a dignified and imposing attitude; and as the dispenser of justice, the redresser of injury, and herald of law, it is to be regarded as the only preserver of our liberty. Of the higher courts in our state, I say nothing, but that an essential alteration in the organization of the *extremely inferior* courts, commonly denominated justice courts, of our country, is much needed. By reorganization, I do not insinuate an alteration of the present duties of our justices, but a change of two very prominent features in their existence.

1st. The abolition of legislative appointments—Which effectually disappoints the excessive intrigue of party, and relieves our representatives from a burthen which, I believe, the majority would gladly relinquish. It would also rid them of the embarrassment of being considered partial or prejudiced in the appointment of persons of whom they know nothing: save a considerable amount of time, and of course expense to the state, and give the *undeniable right* of choosing their magistrates into the hands of the people, in which way *only*, we can be considered a *truly republican.*

2d. The election of proper men as magistrates—And were the people to elect them, no doubt a short time would witness a material alteration for the better.—Were our best and most faithful men commissioned as magistrates through our country, the eternal petty litigation, so justly complained of, would shortly be stopped, and the contemptible collisions of private individuals would be quelled.

Let men who can command authority and respect, sit in judgment between contending parties; let them command dignity to put down these redoubtable hammerers of—neither law nor gospel, yclep'd pettifoggers: and who can have wisdom to let his own best judgment rule his decisions, and I will answer for it, much time, money, and ill-nature will be saved to our community. From the local situation of our country, it has appeared necessary that justice courts should be instituted, altho' in England no civil case is acknowledged before them. Were the trial of civil cases abolished, a considerable portion of our people would be subjected to great expense, and in many instances be deprived of what would be essentially necessary to their present benefit. The trader, in particular, in case of removal, would have to wait, in many instances, a long time for the sitting of our county courts; while in a justice court, his claims might be immediately answered. Attorney fees would be saved, and the higher courts relieved of an accumulation of trifling business, with which it ought not to be perplexed. If no alteration can be made in the appointment of justices, or if the present mode be susceptible of no amendment, I would cheerfully acquiesce in the abolition of petty courts for civil cases; but let the thing be tried: give the people the privilege of electing justices; I cannot think they will be so blind as to exclude good men from offices of such responsibility, and bestow them upon the ignorant and dishonest. People have too just sense of their own liberty to trust their sacred privileges in the laws of our country to the connivance of knavery and ignorance. Let men be appointed for a specified term of time, say from three to six years, and if they prove not worthy of their trust, if the people wish a remedy, a short time will give it. As the present mode exists, it is very difficult to remove a justice from office. It is a very hard thing for a person publicly to impeach his neighbor for ignorance or inability; and rather than enter into contention with a particular man or party, and accumulate an expense to himself, where there is no prospect of profit, he will sit in silence and bear the injustice of oppression.

Look for a moment how justices are generally appointed by our present method. A member of the legislature has perhaps a particular friend,—one who aided greatly in his election; he must be rewarded. Another has been a good man to help along a certain party; he wants office: a neighboring member is consulted, he wishes to carry a certain point at the assembly; it will hurt no one in the other's town, and perhaps do no good; a compromise is agreed upon—each assists the other: a name or names are nominated for justices in such and such towns.—the generality of members are ignorant of them—the nominator trumpets their praises, the coadjutor echoes them, and the legislature, to get rid of their noise, concur; and thus are created as squalid and empty a set of justices, as for the health of our country it is necessary should exist. Men who in their usual situations in life are perhaps respectable and useful, are tolerable members of society, and if only kept where they were formed to act, would be of use to the country—but totally unfit for that particular office.

The considerations of party has too much influence in appointments of magistrates. Federalism and democracy should be dissolved; good men exist in both parties, and alike we like to [illegible] the preference, [illegible] men of [illegible] should not be [illegible]. If republicans are to be elected [illegible] but there be men who seem to change a [illegible] for office, we have, I fear, too many of that description. We have also too many magistrates. In some of our cities, and not the largest either, there are upwards of twenty! Of what necessity are so many? Are the people of Connecticut so turbulent and riotous that twenty justices are wanted for three or four thousand inhabitants? Or are they distributed like lottery tickets, most of them merely nominal, like two or three blanks to a prize? I firmly believe that if not half the justices existed, we should be better off. That the state of society is no better than when a much less number exist, is fully demonstrated. But so long as our present arrangement is pursued, we can expect no reformation. There will be magistrates who hold courts in taverns, who will hear the abuse of scandalous pettifoggers; who will eternally be followed by a troop of ragamuffins, and who will everlastingly disperse injustice to individuals and to the community.

COMMON SENSE.

## RELIGIOUS.

*For the Courier.*

The following narrative is communicated to us as a fact from good authority.

A few months ago, Mr. L——, a young lawyer in a neighboring state, who was at times rough & profane in his language, went one day to visit a brother of his, living at some distance, who had recently experienced religion, and after the first congratulatory reciprocation of kindred feeling had been exchanged by them, he told his brother that he was wasting too much of his time at meetings, that he would soon spend his estate, and bring himself and family upon the town, and, in the warmth of feeling, used much harsh language towards him. However, the pious brother argued some time with Mr. L. and used his utmost exertion to make a serious impression on his mind, but without effect. When the evening was far spent, and the family were about to retire, he asked his brother if he was willing to hear him pray; O yes, brother, if you can pray, I will hear you. The pious brother knelt and made a fervent appeal to the throne of grace in behalf of his wicked and depraved brother, and immediately on concluding, his brother exclaims, well you have learnt to pray; you pray like hell and damnation. This expression grieved the pious man exceedingly. In the morning he attended prayers again, and prayed fervently for his brother, but with apparently no better effect. But on parting, the pious man says to his brother, you have been favored with a liberal education—are learned in the science of the law in government—and are blessed in basket and in store—while the poor and illiterate—and I would therefore request that you would do a sum for me, and give me the answer shortly. Very well, brother, says Mr. L——, I can do any sum that you or any other man will give me. The pious man gave his brother the following sum, and requested an answer as soon as convenient:—"For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" so the brothers parted. But alas! he could give no answer to the question; and in a few days after was struck under a very strong conviction, and much distressed in mind; but through the mercy of God he was brought from darkness to light. Mr. L. went directly after he experienced religion to see his pious brother again, and when he had entered his house, he fell on his knees before his brother and asked forgiveness of him and his family for his past conduct. Mr. L. then asked his brother if he was willing to hear *him* pray? O! yes brother, with all my heart, answered he. He accordingly knelt and in a fervent flow of devotion, supplicated the throne of Grace for forgiveness of his former transgressions, and for help to enable him to walk humbly through this probationary world. Mr. L. has quitted the profession of Law—studied Divinity, and is now a preacher—He has been instrumental of a number of revivals taking place about the country—In one Congregation where he labored, with the blessing of God, about 200 persons joined the Church; and in another about 400 have become hopeful converts.

Mr. L—— is now going about doing good for the souls of men, and may God be with him and bless his good endeavors. Thus we see how God brings about his purposes in his own way and in his own good time.

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*Something curious.*—There is an old live-oak stump on Mr. Couper's plantation, (St. Simon's) from which the original stern post of the Constitution was taken—shortly after the capture of the Guerriere by that vessel a Bay Tree sprung up from the centre of the old stump—and has continued to flourish ever since—and is an evergreen. [illegible] at all times of the year, constantly increasing in beauty and strength. We are told that Mr. C. guards it with [illegible] care.—*Darien Gaz.*

*The Exchange.*—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Company have purchased the property in Wall-street, belonging to the estate of the late George [illegible], as a site for an Exchange—It is 114 feet front on Wall-street, and includes the buildings known as [illegible] House, and extends back to [illegible]. The price given for this property, we understand, [illegible].

*The amount of subscriptions to the [illegible] [illegible] in the United States, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# Governor's Message.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

By the favor of a beneficent Providence, we are now convened to re-survey the relations of happy freemen:—to re-organize the institutions which preserve their liberty; to adapt laws for the protection of those rights which emanate from progressive improvements;—to nourish science and virtue;—to restrain vice and irreligion;—and above all, to confirm those ardent sentiments of patriotism, which, under God, constitute the surest defence of States and Nations.

The designations of persons for Magistrates and Officers, whose powers depend on annual appointments, or have otherwise ceased, will demand a primary attention.

By the greatly lamented death of the Hon. Elijah Boardman, whose pure principles and active benevolence will long be remembered, his seat in the Senate of the United States, became vacant, and the duty of supplying it, devolved upon me. After deliberate reflection, the appointment was conferred on the Honorable Henry W. Edwards. The seat of the Hon. James Lanman, will also become vacant, before the next stated meeting of the General Assembly. It is therefore in my opinion, expedient that two Senators of the United States should be chosen during your present session.

The quadrennial election of a President and Vice President of the United States, will occur, during the present year. According to established regulations, the Electors for this State must be designated, and must meet and give their votes, at such place within the State, as you may prescribe, *within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December next.* The necessary provision by law, for this interesting occasion, will of course claim your attention.

The intercourse of the people, and the correspondence between the authorities of the several States, is increasing and extending. By cultivating a spirit of amity, and a difference for the opinions and wishes which are expressed, we shall most effectually promote our permanent interests, and manifest the superiority of republican institutions.

The State of New-York has declined its assent to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for confining to the District of Columbia, the operation of Banks, and monied institutions, when erected or incorporated by the authority of Congress.

The State of Illinois, has disapproved the proposition, which originated in the State of Maryland, for effecting a new distribution of the public lands, thereby to create a fund in the old States, for promoting public education.

Upon the two propositions which have been mentioned, the State of Connecticut has already adopted resolutions.

The State of Ohio, has expressed its opinion "that slavery is a national evil, & that the people and the States of this Union, ought mutually to participate in the duties and burdens of removing it." This opinion is accompanied with a wish, that with the consent of the States where the evil exists, a system of gradual emancipation and foreign colonization may be established by Congress, and executed with the consent of the free people of color.

The State of Georgia, has proposed a new amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaratory of the principle, that no part of the existing Constitution "ought to be construed, or shall be construed to authorise the importation or ingress of any people of color, into any one of the States, contrary to the laws of such State."

The State of Ohio, has resolved that it is inexpedient to adopt, and the State of Maine has disapproved of the last mentioned proposal of the State of Georgia.

The House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, have, in my opinion, very wisely and properly resolved, that they approve and stand pledged to sustain when required, with their full quota of men, treasure, and blood, the policy avowed in the declaration of the President of the United States, respecting any extension to the Western Hemisphere, of the principles of government, attempted to be propagated, by what has been styled the Holy Alliance of European Sovereigns.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, while fully acknowledging the virtues and talents of other candidates for the office of President of the United States, have transmitted a resolution, expressing the ardent wish of that State, that General Andrew Jackson may be elected to that station.

I have been requested, by the Governor of the State of Tennessee, to communicate the resolutions of that State, expressing an opinion, that a nomination by members of Congress, of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, is against the spirit of the Constitution:—that members of Congress may become the final Electors, and ought not to prejudge a case, which it may be their duty to decide:—that the practice violates the equality intended to be secured to the weaker States, and that if it is not arrested by the States, it may acquire the force of precedent, and endanger the liberties of the American people.

The documents which have been received from the States, will be communicated by a special message.

The great problem must soon be solved, whether the people of this country have established any safe, uniform, practical rule for designating their Chief Magistrate, coinciding with the democratical principles on which our institutions are founded, & excluding the passions, bribery, tumult, and foreign influence, which all parties [illegible] by the House of Representatives.—To this enquiry, the [illegible] of the friends of liberty, are now directed, with [illegible] anxiety.

[illegible] which we can accomplish, will [illegible] the coming election;—but while the people remain calm, and regard each other as friends and brothers;—while both the National and State governments are producing harmonious results, it must be wise to preserve equanimity, till it can be clearly ascertained, whether this happy association is endangered by any hidden mischief, which necessarily tends to produce discord.

That the present Congress is composed of men who possess as high degrees of science and mental energy, as were ever embraced in that body, may, I think, be admitted. It would be in vain to question the virtue or patriotism of individual members, as all have been fairly elected, are actual representatives of the people, and can decide on their most important interests, under no other restraint than their responsibility to public opinion: and especially while we know that future representatives will, like the present, be mere emanations from the popular will of this country. Our danger therefore, if any exists, must arise from the state of society, or from some unfortunate principle, which time or circumstances have engendered, and which can only be corrected by a new provision in our Constitution.

A difficult task was assigned to the framers of our National Government. They were *wise*, and well acquainted with the condition and expectations of their fellow citizens. The experience of other Nations and of former ages, was present to their view;—but they were *men*, and they could not foresee the rapid growth of their Country, and future events.

Democratical principles were established by the revolution itself, and were prevailing, in different degrees, in every State. This *fact* established the principle of the new Government, *that it must be democratical.*

The people were distributed among *organized States.* They desired *union*, but would not consent to form a *consolidated Government.* Thus a second *fact* was established, that the *State* Governments must be preserved.

A third principle was a natural consequence of the two preceding. It was seen to be necessary to the continuance of *peace* and *union* between the States, to establish an independent *Judicial department*, to decide all controversies arising from State rivalships and interests, or from collisions of State authorities, on points where partiality and local prejudices had been experienced, or were apprehended.

The Convention also perceived, that the United States were divided into *two geographical sections*, distinguished by diversities of climate, the state of property, and the organization of society itself;—they knew that the *love of distinction*, is a strong, if not the strongest passion of the human heart, and that it is most ardent in governments which approximate to the form of Aristocratical Republics; *they could feel*, that however reason must disapprove and philosophy despise, sectional partialities and prejudices, that these are still infirmities of the human mind, which have occasioned most of the furious wars of Monarchies, the bloody proscriptions of Aristocracies, and the cruel massacres of Democracies, which have been recorded since the age of Nimrod, and they could only hope to mitigate an evil, which they could not cure, or eradicate.

The device which they adopted for this purpose, affords a proof of their sincerity, wisdom, patriotism, and above all things, their honesty. They directed that the choice, (at intervals of short periods) of persons to discharge the two highest trusts under the government, should be made by electors, to be chosen in such manner as the state legislatures might direct;—that no Senator or Representative, or other person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, should be an Elector; that the Electors throughout the States, should meet in their respective States, on one day;—that to prevent combinations, they should be chosen a short time prior to the period appointed for their assembling; that they should vote for two persons on one ticket, one of whom, at least, should not be a citizen of their own State;—and that a concurrence of a majority of the votes of all the Electors appointed, should be necessary to a choice by the Electors.

The vestibule of the temple of Freedom, was at least attempted to be protected from Executive influence, or Congressional intrusion, by provisions that no Senator or Representative should be eligible to civil offices, which were created, or the emoluments of which had been increased, during the time for which they were elected, and that if they were appointed to any office, their seats in Congress should become vacated, during their continuance in office.

The principle which required the votes of the Electors to be given to two persons in different States, was happily devised, to attract the attention of the people towards the most distinguished men, to harmonize sectional feelings, and to provide a restraint upon personal ambition. Such however were the pre-eminent virtues & pure character of Washington, that his qualifications for the highest station, were "seen by all, and mistaken by none," & he was twice unanimously elected to the office of President.

During his administration, strong diversities of opinion arose, respecting principles of Government, and the fitness of the measures which were adopted. Two national parties were formed, but it was only after the retirement of Washington, that the principles of our Constitution in regard to the mode of designating the two principal magistrates, commenced their practical operation.

Four candidates in the two great sections of our country, representing the opinions and wishes of the two national parties, were presented to the view of the Electors. Neither party wholly prevailed:—A person who had supported the system of Washington, was elected President, by a majority of only three votes and the chief of the rival interest, became Vice President, and head of the Senate.

The result presented adequate motives for a renewal of exertions, and the party which had been least successful, [illegible] the influence of members of Congress in support of a consolidated party vote in favor of two persons whom they recommended to the choice of the Electors. The consequence was a political victory to the party which resorted to this expedient.

The election of two candidates, of the same party, with equal votes, presented a new feature to our Constitution. As no choice had been declared by the Electors, the election of a President of the United States, devolved on the House of Representatives.

It was then seen, that the election must be made by the votes of States represented in their organized and equal character, and that no majority could be formed, of that party which had recommended the candidates.

A scene ensued, of which nothing but the recollection of a great public danger, from which we have in no degree escaped, would alone justify any notice of this event at the present time. The decisions of enlightened and virtuous men, were then influenced by an infirmity, which seems to be incident to human nature.—When they found that their own wishes could not prevail, they endeavored to disappoint those of their opponents. If it was wrong in one party, to recommend a consolidated vote, which, if it succeeded, would necessarily produce the difficulty which then existed, and if it failed, would involve the disgrace which always attends the violation of plighted faith; still it must have been an equal, if not a still greater wrong in the other party, to contravene the known wishes of a majority of the Electors, and all parties are, I hope, now disposed to regret the mistakes which were mutually committed.

This error overwhelmed the party, which in name at least, supported the system of Washington, and under the influence of strong public excitement, it produced a change in the Constitution, by which the Electors are required to designate the individuals who are intended to execute the offices of President and Vice President.

I fear that it has not been yet sufficiently perceived, that this change, with other causes, is exerting an important influence on the future tranquillity, and union of these States;—that sectional feelings are gradually reviving;—and that the great connecting and regulating principle of the Constitution, has been displaced.

The office of Vice President, has certainly lost much of its dignity and importance. It is no longer a natural and safe conductor to still higher honors. It can never again serve as a rallying point for a National party, while at the same time, a new power has appeared in a great section of our country, embracing numbers, wealth, talents, eloquence, and an energy which must command great respect.—This section is now claiming, and must soon receive its just proportion of public honors, offices and influence, or our union must terminate.

That the people of all the States, are now allied in the closest bonds of fraternal affection, is certain;—and that their Representatives in Congress, are the natural sources through which much of the information respecting the characters and qualifications of public men is derived, may be admitted. This however is equally certain, that, with the [illegible] anecdotical intelligence, their opportunities of acquiring political knowledge are by no means exclusive; and that by improvements in the art of printing, the extension of literature, the diffusion of the President's Messages, the distribution of the public documents, the publication of debates, and the discussions in literary journals and newspapers, their official advantages are constantly diminishing. The halls of legislation are no longer the only theatres of American Statesmen. Numbers exist in every state, whose forum is the broad surface of their country, and they exert an influence wherever their language is spoken, and wherever science and civilization have extended.

In my opinion, the designation of a President and Vice President of the United States, is a political act, widely differing from every other. On this subject, the States are the primary assemblies. If the influence of the States is not exerted on uniform principles, the balance of the Constitution will be destroyed, and so far as these elections are concerned, a consolidated Government will be substituted in practice, for that which the people have established, which is founded on an admitted equality among the States.

We have seen that [illegible] to Congressional recommendations, have been constantly increasing, and especially since the new principle was introduced in the Constitution. It cannot be reasonably expected, that where all are equal, any individuals should renounce their natural and just inclinations, or surrender rights, which their personal honor and the interests of their constituents require them to defend. Wise men will no debate before self-constituted arbiters, who are known to have prejudged the points to be decided; political adventurers in the lottery of State, will require, that it be fairly drawn according to rules announced before the risque commenced; even the most desperate gambler will hazard nothing against an antagonist, whom he knows or suspects to be possessed of a loaded die. The utter diversity between the two modes of designation, and the inevitable tendency of any mode arising out of Congressional interference, to renew the disorders of the year 1801, *except in times of strong party excitement, arising from great National diversities of opinion*, are therefore apparent.

All our experience has demonstrated, that every class of citizens will acquiesce in any rule of designation which is uniform and impartial, and which conduces to fair and definite results; but it is equally certain that though the people are liberal, generous and confiding, they will not long submit to any dictation, or suffer themselves to be [illegible], while they are deprived of any real choice of their [illegible]; or permit the public councils of the Nation to be contaminated by local and personal intrigues, or foreign influence.

An efficient popular choice, coinciding with, and not tending to subvert the State Governments, or [illegible] *power as originally established by the Constitution, is the desideratum to be attained*, and if the people will but calmly reflect, it may, as I believe, be now readily acquired.

The laws of combined action against freemen, were first reduced to practical use in America. These direct, *that such majorities, or their approximations, as are ascertained by contract, shall decide; and that submission to the public will, whenever it has been ascertained, according to pre-existing rules, must be implicitly yielded.*

The present occasion affords opportunities for few or no illustrations of these rules. It must therefore suffice to remark, that there exist in nature but four principles by which political actions are ever determined: these are, reason, chance, fraud and force.

The people desire that their government may be directed by *reason.* If their best endeavors to obtain desirable results are unavailing, they then piously submit to the awards of *Providence.* The partisans of despotism, tyranny and injustice, in every age, govern mankind by combinations of *fraud and force.*

The rule intended to be established by the Constitution, and clearly expressed was that the people without being burdened by hereditary or privileged orders, *should enjoy the power of controlling, at intervals of short periods, the choice of their President and Vice-President, to be exerted within the separate States, and in a very near proportion to their numbers, accompanied with an uniform rule of succession, determinable by their expressed will.*

The simplicity of unity was communicated to numbers, by requiring that *two persons, in separate States*, should be named on one ballot; thereby permitting the passions and rivalships of powerful individuals to explode, where, by dispersion and division, they would be rendered harmless. It was foreseen that *two* persons might have the *greatest number*, and at the same time an *equal number* of votes, and it was supposed that the House of Representatives, by voting as States, and being therefore governed by a different ratio from that prescribed for the Electors, might be able to produce that immediate decision, which was directed to be made. But it probably was not foreseen, that parties would necessarily arise, thereby creating National diversities of sentiment, and occasionally terminating, according to an invariable law of nature in such an event as actually occurred in 1801. *It is through this avenue, that the Trojan Horse has been introduced into our citadel.* All the powers of Government are now concentering in the House of Representatives, who, from the principles on which that body is constituted and habitually operate, *must frequently be unable to concur in any effective opinion*, altho' all the members may know that they are the *masters of our destiny.*

I can perceive but only one mode by which the people can be extricated from this alarming danger, and that consists in reverting, as soon as possible, to the principles on which the Government was at first intended to be organized, with an analogous additional provision, adapted to the present circumstances of the Western States.

The proposal which I submit to your consideration, is that the Constitution be so amended, as to require the Electors to meet on one day in their respective States, and there vote for *three persons on one ticket*, who shall be citizens of different States, but *one of whom may be a citizen of their own State.* That when the ballots are collected, the person on whom the highest number of votes is found concentred, shall be declared President of the United States: the person having the second highest number of votes, to be Vice President and President of the Senate: and the person having the third highest number of votes, to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the four years ensuing.

When an equal number of votes happens to be concentred upon two or more persons, the election in each of the *three classes or grades*, commencing with the highest, to be in such cases decided by a lot or lots, taken in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I think it is manifest, that this mode of decision, would afford the *nearest possible approach to a choice, coinciding with the public will, which is the sovereign power of the United States.* It would certainly possess the desirable properties of being definite, uniform, impartial and pacific, & therefore well adapted to *compose the convulsions of virtuous freemen.* It would tend to harmonize sectional feelings, and to produce moral amalgamations, instead of powerful combinations to oppress, or to neglect minor interests;—while at the same time, it would preserve our distinctive characteristics, as citizens of separate States. It would instantly disarm the House of Representatives, of a dangerous power, restore the individual members to their just station of being pure and disinterested patrons of the interests of their immediate constituents, divested as a body of men, of both hopes and fears, arising from Executive, or any other improper influence, and safe guardians of the public treasure, and what is of still higher importance, the *public liberty.*

The present customary process of designating our National Executive Magistrates, is, in my opinion, obnoxious to all the imputations suggested in the resolutions from Tennessee, and to the additional objection, that it must always be more difficult for the Electors to ascertain the private motives from which Congressional recommendations proceed, than to estimate and compare the services and merits of these candidates, who may be, in any other manner, presented to public view; and that the danger of some latent and sinister design, will always be greatest, when recommendations proceeding from sectional prejudices, or local interests, are apparently best united. It is only by the diffusion of equal advantages, not by the concentration of power at any particular points, that we can long remain a great, free and powerful, and at the same time, a wise and happy Nation.

During the month of October last, I received a letter from the Secretary of the State of Kentucky, conveying [illegible] that it was the sincere and earnest desire of the Legislature of that State, to ensure to our common Country, the benefits arising from the knowledge and experience of its various members, and that he had by direction, transmitted, for the use of this State, copies of their Digest of Laws, and reports of adjudicated decisions, with a Map of the State, recently executed from an actual survey:—of all which, a reciprocal exchange on our part, was requested. The Books and Maps were transmitted to Philadelphia, and though they had not arrived at the date of my latest information, I am desirous of complying with the wish which has been expressed from Kentucky, as soon as possible, and in accordance with the opinion of the Controller, I now submit the subject to your consideration.

As our citizens are migrating Westward and Southward for settlement, and commercial operations, and as their young men frequently come here, to join our Colleges and Academies, and to complete their education, a communication of whatever is transacted in every section of our Country, must be mutually advantageous, and when desired from us, would be a mere compliance with decorum on our part—I therefore cheerfully invite your attention, to a general provision for the expenses which may be occasioned by occurrences of this nature.

The public sensibility has lately been highly excited in this vicinity, by a discovery that the remains of a respectable female, had been fraudulently removed from a public place of interment, to a vault in the Medical College in this city. It is with great satisfaction, I inform you, that the Faculty of that Institution were not, as I believe, in any manner concerned in perpetrating or conniving at that atrocious proceeding. Although it may be admitted, that modern science, by prolonging the duration of life, and by diminishing human sufferings, has conferred benefits on mankind, many of which have been owing to anatomical examinations; yet these advantages offer no excuse or even palliation for a sacrilegious violation of a public cemetery. The defence of these retreats to which we are all tending, is connected with the most tender affections and amiable sympathies of the human heart. Civilized men, barbarians, and even savages, of all nations, and in every age, have concurred in demanding, that the places consecrated to the repose of the dead, shall be as inviolable as the dwellings of the living, or the temples in which they worship. I therefore request you to consider on the one hand, whether any new provisions are necessary to protect the property of public institutions, from dangerous excesses of passion, and on the other, to mark with punishment and disgrace, all violations of right, whether proceeding from depraved selfishness, levity, or malice, which disturb the public tranquillity.

The public defence is committed to the free citizens of the United States, and the services which are required, can be performed only by those of middle age, who compose the militia of the several States. It is an honorable distinction to be enrolled as guardians of the laws, protectors of the aged and infirm, and of women and children. No more certain indications of the decline of a republic, have ever been mentioned, than that their young men had become too tender to sustain the weight of their arms; that they reluctantly performed military services; and that the defence of their country was principally entrusted to mercenary and foreign troops. I am happy to inform you, that I perceive no indications of these inauspicious omens among the militia of this state. Alliances of opposite principles, are now forming in powerful nations, and we ought not to forget, that it is much more easy to defend, than it was to acquire that liberty, which our progenitors transmitted, at the expense of their toils, privations and blood.

The office of Adjutant General was established, by an act of Congress, at an early period of the present Government. It constitutes the connecting link, between the militia of the States, and the public force of the Union. The duties it enjoins, involve extensive details, which can only be performed with accuracy, from a great number of documents, which must be arranged and preserved, and which, before they are accepted as vouchers, frequently require explanations or corrections. The perfection of the whole system, can only be expected from strict adherence to method, in every branch of the subordinate offices. Much of this service can only be conveniently or economically performed, by a written correspondence.—In some instances, personal communications, with portions of the militia, are necessary to ascertain the grounds on which new formations are solicited, or for the discontinuance of those which have been heretofore created. Compensation for such services, though sometimes offered, cannot be accepted, from the petitioners, because the state is a party, and the practice would tend to introduce a dangerous principle. Such visits are sometimes expedient, to compose, by amicable arrangements, controversies which, by being neglected, may terminate in Courts Martial, and produce much greater expense to the militia or to the state. It has been my constant endeavor, to reconcile an efficient discharge of military duties, with the convenience of those who perform them, and at the least possible expence, and I have no doubt that these purposes have been as successively accomplished in Connecticut, as in any state in the Union.

It is not expedient that militia offices should be rendered lucrative;—but in every branch of the administration of justice, and even the Senate in every new [illegible] future decisions are made, for all which, rules of compensation have been prescribed, it cannot be expected, that all those variations in our military arrangements, which are required by an increase of population, or [illegible] from personal [illegible], should be adjusted without expense; for all these reasons, I request, that a reasonable, though moderate grant, [illegible] be made for the office of Adjutant General.

The people of the United States, have, since the Declaration of Independence, [illegible]

[illegible] though perhaps not less important [illegible] that our progress in practically [illegible] ing current systems of finance and [illegible] al economy, has been stationary, if not retrograde, since the age of Franklin. [illegible] this were not a fact, the public [illegible] would not be employed in animated [illegible] ries, whether there does not exist [illegible] ture, some irreconcileable opposition of interest, between the pursuits of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. Whether this diversity of [illegible] from ancient habits; the relicts of [illegible] al partialities; or from sectional [illegible] ces, it would be useless, if not improper [illegible] inquire.

It is a natural desire of civilized [illegible] to enjoy the society of his equals; [illegible] the settler on every new farm, [illegible] to associate in his neighborhood, [illegible] ers, mechanics, and barterers of his produce. These are the elements of [illegible] professions; and we have only [illegible] extend our reflections, to perceive in every village, town, and city of our country the amplifications of these elements, [illegible] appears to be a fair inference, that [illegible] terests of Agriculture, Commerce [illegible] Manufactures, are always correlative [illegible] coexistent.

If we enlarge our views to other countries, we shall not fail to perceive, where these interests are best understood and impartially protected, the greatest prosperity, wealth and quiet abound, and where they are unregulated, or neglected, that poverty, tyranny, or barbarism are most prevalent.

The great political error of our country consists in not perceiving the superior advantages of a domestic over a foreign market. By a domestic market, I mean [illegible] which is subject to the control of American interests and policy. The [illegible] position is examined, by every [illegible] which truth can be elicited, the more satisfactory will the demonstration appear.

It is not for the purpose of uttering [illegible] paradox, but to invite public attention [illegible] a grave and highly important truth, that [illegible] declare my sincere conviction, that [illegible] Cotton Planters in the Southern States are more directly interested in the extension of American manufactures [illegible] this article, than any other interest [illegible] country.

Cotton is by far the most valuable [illegible] our exports, and the best support of [illegible] navigation. While it remains unmanufactured, it is nearly worthless;—when it has been converted into fabrics, it is [illegible] and from [illegible] European [illegible]. The best market is England, which [illegible] mands the most extensive distribution [illegible] manufactures. This material has also become so abundant, as to be a dangerous article of speculation to mere merchants and is principally regarded by ship owners and navigators, as an article of freight the rates of which are declining to the lowest terms. Cotton is produced [illegible] an annual plant, which is rapidly extending over thirty-five degrees of latitude, [illegible] each side of the equator; and with aid of our inventions, it is prepared [illegible] market, by the rudest laborers. An abundant supply for the demands of the world, must soon be furnished, when market prices will be regulated by a very moderate expense of supporting life of degraded men in mild climates.

If, as I believe, these facts are undeniable, they demonstrate that it is the interest of planters and navigators, to unite with the manufacturers in giving an additional value to the cotton of the United States, by converting it into fabrics, not only for domestic use, but for a widely diversified foreign commerce, in connection with the skill and industry of Europe, thereby affording another illustration of the invariable relations which subsist between agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Nations of Agriculturalists [illegible] be oppressed by domestic combinations against their particular interests, [illegible] wise constitutional inhibition exists against duties on exports, which must always secure the best prices which can be obtained in foreign markets. [illegible] tions against laborers, must be unsuccessful, in a country possessed of an almost boundless territory, where no privileged orders are recognized, and where every freeman is allowed to elect or remove his profession. It would be absurd to argue, that merchants can be injured [illegible] increasing the quantities, varieties [illegible] value of vendible commodities. [illegible] he revenue cannot be diminished [illegible] measures which increase the value of [illegible] ports, by which the imports of every [illegible] ry are equalized, and because [illegible] that the revenue is in fact increasing [illegible] the vicinity of those places, where manufactures are most firmly established.

The present condition of the United States is very peculiar: we import [illegible] Leather and Tallow, which ought to be supplied by our flocks and herds; [illegible] import iron and other minerals, while the same materials are resting in our mountains, by the sides of our greatest navigable rivers. The occupations of our brave and patriotic fishermen, whose farms [illegible] in the ocean, are oppressed by the [illegible] of foreign rivals. By the [illegible] and by abuses of credit, the [illegible] tants in our cities are impoverished [illegible] rendered dependent: The circulation of small notes, which are substituted for gold and silver coins, is impairing the [illegible] of all landed property, and extending [illegible] erty throughout the land. Our [illegible] roads and canals, and even the invention of vessels moved by steam, [illegible] to our national industry, [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

vries as little capital as possible upon articles of foreign growth, which are intended for domestic consumption; and upon these she levies the greatest taxes: she is now proposing new regulations, coinciding with an established policy, which will still more reduce the prices of these kinds of manufactures, and consequently impose additional discouragements upon similar articles, when manufactured in other countries. We have no right to complain of such regulations, which are both wise and just, when viewed in relation to British interests and policy, though they are unquestionably impoverishing to every nation, whose arts are existing in an inferior degree of improvement.

But considering the grade at which the United States have arrived, we must express our disappointment, that any American Statesman should recommend submission to this policy. We might consent to an exchange of *all the productions of the two countries*, on equal terms; but merely to equalize the carrying trade, leaving it exclusively *to one party, to select such objects of commerce as favor their own views*, would be the most adverse to equality, of any principle which can be imagined, and in fact *render our navigation wholly subservient to foreign interest. In our case, countervailing regulations are the only possible means of preserving that equality which is desirable.* The opposite course tends directly to a partial recolonization with Great Britain; and the most plausible suggestion which I have heard in support of this doctrine, is, that taxes on *foreign productions*, are so many burdens on *American consumers*.

The proofs that all such opinions are fallacious, are apparent and undeniable. The partial encouragements which have been afforded to American manufactures of wool, cotton, iron, leather, wood, and paper have so reduced the prices for consumption, that they are now lower than they were, before any duties were imposed, and considerable quantities of each article, are now exported, as articles of commerce, without any stimulation from bounties. We owe it to the interests of our country and mankind, to maintain the ground which has been acquired, and not to be vanquished in the race of national improvement, in which we have so far succeeded. Nothing more has been requested, or is necessary, than to provide means of resisting new devices and improvements of European policy and ingenuity, to which American preparations and skill, are now amply adequate, if a fair participation of the markets in this country, can be secured.

Too many Legislators seem to be unmindful of the rapid changes, which new inventions, discoveries and improvements, are effecting in the world, and that what has been styled the old age of governments, is but a mode of describing that want of vigilance and foresight in rulers, which has omitted to provide in season, for the exigencies of rising generations, thereby committing to the guidance of unregulated passions, what ought to have been directed by maxims of grave experience.

Whatever may be the consequences of the present discussions in Congress, it is consolatory to reflect, that manufacture of agricultural implements, clothing & arms, already are so established & diffused, that the arts necessary to our existence and security, can never be lost; that powerful and enlightened minds have enlisted in defence of American against European interests; that an irresistable impulse has been communicated, by a firmly established public opinion; and that though we may remain some time longer, a comparatively poor, we are daily becoming a more intelligent and energetic nation.

Our particular sphere of legislation, is limited to the concerns of this state. The principles on which our laws are founded cannot be improved; but some changes by affording more efficient protection to the rights of the laborious, industrious enterprising, and junior classes of our population, would, in my opinion be essential improvements. My views have been detailed in former communications to the General Assembly, which it is unnecessary again to repeat. These classes are numerous and interesting members of our Society, and upon the development of their intellectual powers, the moral habits which are cultivated, the wise direction of their pursuits, and the encouragements which are afforded to their honest exertions, will the stability of our republic depend.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*General Assembly,*
*May Session, A. D.* 1824.

## LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Wednesday, May 5.*

The House was called to order at about 9 o'clock by Mr. McClellan, he being the oldest member present, and immediately proceeded to organize by electing its officers. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Esq. was elected Speaker, and Messrs. Samuel Church and Martin Wells were elected Clerks.

The following is the result of the ballots for Speaker and Clerks:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Speaker*—Ralph I. Ingersoll, | | 140 |
| | J. S. Peters, | 1 |
| | Edmund Badger, | 1 |
| | William T. Williams, | 1 |
| | Timothy Pitkin, | 22 |
| *1st Clerk*—Samuel Church, | | 190 |
| | William T. Williams, | 16 |
| | Charles Hawley, | 4 |
| | Samuel A. Peters, | 2 |
| *2d Clerk*—Martin Wells, | | 112 |
| | William T. Williams, | 15 |
| | John S. Peters, | 3 |
| | Charles Hawley, | 7 |
| | Samuel A. Peters, | 1 |
| | Noyes Darling, | 1 |
| | Edmund Badger, | 1 |

Mr. Ingersoll on being chosen Speaker, rose, and addressed the House as follows: Gentlemen, [illegible]

Allow me to express my sincere acknowledgments for the distinguished mark of respect, which you have just conferred upon me. [illegible] the duties of the chair. I enter upon these new duties, deeply sensible of the responsibility they impose upon me, and with an unaffected distrust of my own qualifications, especially when I reflect that my inexperience cannot but be contrasted with the prompt and able talents of my immediate predecessor. I can only promise, that I shall earnestly endeavor to preside over your deliberations impartially, and with strict fidelity to our constituents and to ourselves. Confident as I am, that your indulgence will always be extended to unintentional errors on my part; I anticipate with equal confidence, your cordial co-operation in every proper exertion, to confine our proceedings to those salutary rules which we have adopted for our mutual government.

Mr. Tuthill introduced a resolution, appointing John Scott and Elihu Monson, door keepers and messengers of the House during the present session, which was adopted.

Mr. Tuthill also introduced a resolution which was adopted, directing the Speaker to assign a place on the floor, for the Reporter of the Legislative proceedings.

Messrs. Russ, Badger and Isaacs, were appointed a committee to whom the certificates of election of the members were referred.

The following committees were afterwards appointed:

Committee of Elections. Messrs. Darling, Williams, and Marsh.

Messrs. Rush and McClellan, were appointed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Hon. Mr. Phelps of the Senate, and Messrs. J. S. Peters, Foot, Tuthill E. Tracy, W. Hawley, Robinson, Pettibone, and Stanton of the House, were appointed a committee to whom the result of the canvass for State Officers was referred.

The Hon. Mr. Phelps of the Senate and Messrs. Russ and Pitkin of the House. were appointed to inform the Governor elect of his election, who afterwards reported that he would communicate to both Houses by Message to-morrow.

*Thursday, May 6.*

A resolution passed to return the thanks of the House to the Rev. Mr. Luckey, for the election sermon delivered by him yesterday, at the Methodist Meeting House.

Messrs. Crawford, Wm. R. Hitchcock and Leavett, were appointed by the Speaker, as engrossing committee.

The committee appointed to examine the certificates of members, reported.

Their report was accepted.

A committee to receive military returns was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cowles, Woodruff and French.

The Speaker appointed as Committee of Finance, Messrs. Peters, Darling and Hibberd.

The Governor's Message was then received and read, and a resolution passed to print 600 copies of it for the use of the members.

Mr. Tuthill introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Senator to supply the place of the late Mr. Boardman deceased. The time of appointment named in the resolution was fixed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Tuthill, Church and Darling, spoke in favor of the resolution. They stated that they considered it of importance to have a representation in the Senate at this time, when a great *national subject* was about to be agitated, and they had some doubts whether the appointment made by the Governor, could be in force after the commencement of this session of the General Assembly.

Mr. McClellan wished to know how the gentleman who should be elected to fill this office, would vote on that *great national* question before he gave his vote for the appointment; and supposed that others also wished to know. He wished time to enquire on the subject and to make up his mind.

Mr. Tracy, said he was surprised that this resolution was laid in so early. He did not see the necessity of it. He considered the powers of the present senator would continue until the house could appoint another. He had not made up his mind on the subject, and thought the members were not yet ready to act upon it. A decision had been made on this subject in the case of General Smith, of Maryland, and in that instance be believed the Senate of the United States had adjudged that the Senator appointed by the Governor, held his seat until another was appointed by the Legislature.

Mr. Pitkin and several others suggested a few remarks on the subject, when the resolution was finally amended, so as to fix the time to appoint a Senator on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. and passed.

A communication from Lieut. Lamb, relative to his commission was received, and transferred to the Senate.

Messrs. Baldwin and Raymond, of New Canaan, were appointed a committee by the House to bring forward the unfinished business of last session.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clk. P. M.

*Afternoon.*

The House passed a resolution to appoint a joint committee on the subject of roads and bridges. The following members, consisting of one from a county, were appointed: Messrs. Foote, S. Hitchcock, Thompson, Tweedy, Hibbard, Pettibone, Kibbe.

A committee on the subject of new towns, was appointed, consisting of Messrs. [illegible] and D. Phinney.

[illegible]

The roll was called and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of the town of Southbury, relative to a School District, was laid in and referred to the committee on the School Fund.

A motion was made to have 300 copies of the rules of the House printed, and passed.

A resolution to appoint a Senator of the United States on Tuesday next, was introduced, and after a short debate, was laid upon the table.

Mr. McClellan, introduced a bill to repeal the Steam Boat Law.

A resolution passed, directing the Speaker to invite the clergy of the several denominations, in turn, to officiate as chaplain to the House.

The House then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1824.

### WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Trustees of this Institution have located it in Hartford, and chosen the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, President. A Committee was appointed to select suitable persons to hold the offices of Professors and Tutors, whose salaries are to be the same as is given to those of Yale College. A committee is also appointed to select the site, and to contract for erecting suitable buildings. This institution, we are happy to learn, will go into operation under more favourable auspices than was anticipated. It will possess a fund of about 50,000 dollars, thirty-eight of which was given by the citizens of Hartford, & twelve was raised on the general subscription. From its local situation and the rivalship existing between Hartford and New-Haven, from the liberal salaries offered, and from the zeal manifested by the Trustees, we have no doubt but that able Professors and Tutors will be appointed, and that Washington College will soon become a valuable Institution, and add another brilliant orb to our literary sphere.

*A Singular coincidence.*—In our last paper we laid before the public a new scheme for electing a President and Vice President,—and on the same day Governor Wolcott, in his Message, expressed in substance the same views.

The remarks of the Governor in his Message, relative to the appointment of a President, and on the subject of the Tariff, are fraught with much sound sense and argument; and will, we doubt not, be read with interest.

*Districting.*—Mr. Badger, of Windham, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, for districting the State for the choice of Representatives to Congress. This is an important subject, and one intimately connected with the People's interest. We are happy to see it thus early introduced.

A complete list of the Representatives shall appear in the Courier next week.

There are in the Senate of the United States, nine gentlemen who have been Governors of the States which they respectively represent.

The National Journal says, *the Tariff Bill* is yet before the Senate, and every day adds to the number of amendments made to it, in that body—they have now become so numerous and important, that unless the House of Representatives gives way, there is little probability of its becoming a law before the next session.

The late anniversary of Washington's Birth was celebrated in Paris by forty Americans. Among the guests was the Marquis de la Fayette, who, in consequence of the result of the late election, is expected soon to visit the United States. It is probable our new Ambassador carried out the official invitation.

The bill for a bank of FOUR MILLIONS has been passed by both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana, and branches are to be established in different parts of the State. If this bank goes into operation, it must have a great effect, bad or good.

*The Season.*—The late cold, wet, and on Wednesday, frosty weather, has given a seasonable check to the too forward vegetation. The earth and trees appear to be full of promise.

The President of the United States, has approved the act appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of procuring the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail.

*A Discovery.*—It is said that [illegible]

The Washington and Warren Bills will [illegible]

The books of subscription for the Brooklyn Bank were opened at New-York on Tuesday, and upwards of two millions subscribed. The capital of the bank is only $300,000.

*Post Office Bill.*—This bill, which is one of real importance, it has been necessary, owing to its great length and the late day of the session of Congress, to lay aside for the present. It will, no doubt, be acted upon at an early period the next session.

*Spanish Claims.*—A Bill was passed on the 7th inst. in the House of Representatives, (says the National Journal,) authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow five millions of dollars at four and a half per cent. to pay the awards of the Commissioners under the 11th article of the Treaty with Spain. We understand that the Bank of the United States has already offered to loan the money at the interest set down in the Bill. The Commission will expire under the Treaty on the 8th of June next, and should the Bill meet with no further opposition, it is probable that the money will be ready even before the Claimants will be able to procure their certificates of award.

Two children have died at Winsted, Con. in consequence of eating of the root Cicuta or Hemlock.

If Mr. Edwards should not make out his charges against Mr. Crawford, he may lose his office as Minister to Mexico. In that case could he be compelled to refund his outfit, and any portion of his salary, it is said?

Few men have stood more upright and unassailable, during a life of public service, than Mr. Edwards. Not many weeks ago, his name passed triumphantly through the ordeal of the Senate of the U. States, and he received from that body, an unanimous sanction as minister to Mexico.—*Philad. pa.*

*From the Boston Centinel.*

FROM BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil having taken measures to collect the sentiments of the cities and towns of the Empire on the new Constitution projected by him, has received a large number of Addresses, highly approving the same, and requesting that it may be sworn to as the Constitution of the Empire. It has since been proclaimed as such. The government is monarchial, and hereditary in the reigning family; and, as usual, the Roman Catholic is the established religion of the State.——Other religions are tolerated. In celebration of the event, the Emperor and family attended the theatre, which accidentally took fire, and they escaped with difficulty with the rest of the audience.

All accounts from Europe indicate, that England, France, and other great nations, are determined to set their faces against any interference in the affairs of any of the South American States, and leaving the mother countries of those States, and the states themselves, to manage their own affairs in their own way. The official annunciation of Louis 18th on this subject, in his late speech is very emphatical on this point—"I have hope," says he, "that the affairs of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated for the greatest advantage of the States and people whom they interest, and for the greatest developement of the commercial relations of the world."

*Louisville, Ken. April 17.*

The Hon. Ninian Edwards, recently appointed minister to Mexico, arrived at this place on Thursday last, on his way to his residence in Illinois.

## Married,

At Mansfield, on the 4th instant, Mr. SAMUEL S. EATON, to Miss TERISSA DAVIS.

## Died,

In this city, on the 11th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Gurdon Smith, aged 4 years.

At Windham, Scotland Society, on the 4th inst. Mr. JONATHAN BINGHAM, aged 20.

At Plainfield, on the 26th April, much lamented, Mrs. SALLY BURGESS, wife of Capt. Nathan Burgess, in the 42d year of her age. Sensible of her approaching dissolution, she took an affectionate leave of her family, and without a sigh or a groan, fell asleep,—in full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.—*Communicated.*

In Bozrah, MARTHA, only daughter of Mr. Potter Browning, late of South Kingston, R. I. aged 1 year, 7 months and 18 days. She was an endeared and affectionate child, and has we trust gone to her Saviour, who has said, suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower."

*Communicated.*

## MARINE LIST.

May 6—Arrived, sloop [illegible]

[illegible]

## H. COLTON,

HAVING recently bought Mr. Blair's Patent Improvement in the Elastic Spring, for Sofas, Easy chairs, and Beds, for the county of New London, now offers to the public, Sofas, Easy chairs, &c. made with the Patent Springs, which is acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be a very great improvement. Those who want to purchase are invited to call and look for themselves. He has also just purchased ten thousand feet of prime Cherry Lumber, which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms.

*May* 11. 6—

In Plainfield, Conn. by assignment, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of June next:

## A Woollen Factory,

And the MACHINERY thereto belonging, lately owned and occupied by Darius P. Lawton, standing on that excellent mill stream, called Moosup-River: a very eligible situation for custom work, particularly Carding, at which there has been for three last years past about 12,000 lbs of custom Wool annually carded.—The situation pleasant, and on a good road. The privileges sufficient for operating a large establishment, and the building now standing is of a size sufficient for containing a good share of machinery, in which there now is three Carding Machines, one Picker, one Roper, one Jenny, two Looms, and considerable other Machinery. Also, will be sold a convenient Dwelling-House, and

about forty acres of good Land. On the same premises, is another good Mill Privilege. At the same time will be sold one yoke of Oxen, one good Horse and Waggon, one Ox-Cart and Waggon, and many other Farming utensils.—Sales to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold the day following at the Central Factory, (distant from the above mentioned place about two miles,) all the Machinery, late the property of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, consisting of two double Carding Machines, two Jennies, two broad & narrow Shearing Machines, one large Teazling Machine, six broad and narrow Looms, 10,000 Bobbins, 20,000 Teazles, Teazle Hands, 27 Steel Reeds, and some harnesses. Also, a large Copper Blue Vat, of the size of 900 gallons, almost new, with other dye-kettles, and many other smaller articles in that line of business, together with Blacksmith and Farming tools. In general the machinery is in excellent order and of the most approved kind. Creditors of the firm of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, and those of Darius P. Lawton, are particularly invited to attend the sales if they think proper.

JOHN LESTER, JOSEPH S. GLADDING, } *Assignees.*

*Plainfield, May* 3, 1824. 6—

# Auction.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the 22d day of May inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. the real estate now occupied by Doct. Avery Downer, consisting of about

## 25 acres of land.

Dwelling house, Barn, and other buildings;——Said place is well situated, & well watered & under a high state of cultivation. At which time & place the whole will be sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEO. DOWNER.

*Preston, May* 10. 3w6—

## Park Avery

### OFFERS FOR SALE,

### 2 Notes of hand,

GIVEN in his favor against Alexander Bingham, of Norwich, executed at Norwich, on the 20th day of Sept. 1820, on demand, with interest, in presence of Mr. Horace Colton, amounting at this time to $1775. One Note of $78 against Mr. Roswell Button 3d, lately removed from Preston, given at Preston on the 5th Nov. 1818. One Note of $25 against Lewis Gilmore, (Goldsmith) who removed from N. London in 1816, dated at New London 19th May, 1816. One Note of $50 against Daniel Smith, of Groton, given at Preston 18th Nov. 1818. A demand against Ezekiel Gray, late of Preston, now on a sealing voyage, of $13.

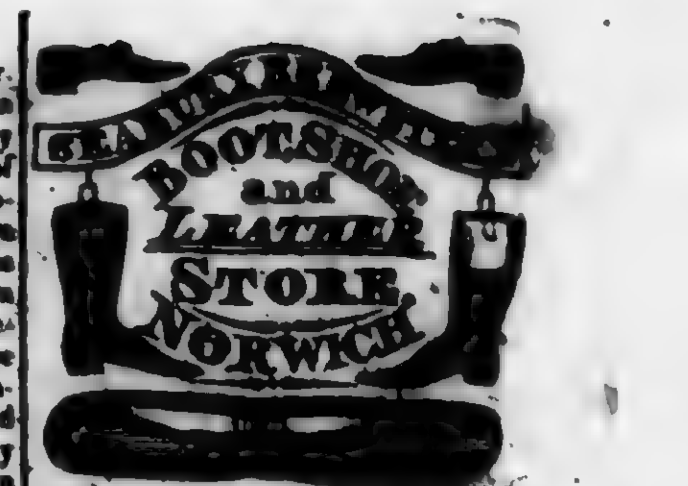
Also, his Pew in the Church at the village of Poquetannock, in Preston, situated on the north side of the Church, [illegible]

*Norwich, May* 11, 1824. 6—

## JOB PRINTING

[illegible]

AT THIS OFFICE.




THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

## Boots & Shoes,

CONSISTING OF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gentleman's Calf Skin Boots, | | |
| do. | do. | Shoes, |
| do. | Seal | Pumps, |
| do. | Morocco | do. |
| do. | do. | Slippers, |
| Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes, | | |
| do. | Denmark Satin | do. |
| do. | Kid | do. |
| do. | Morocco | do. |
| Misses' | do. | do. |
| do. | Kid | do. |
| do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin | | do. |

Children's Colored Morocco and

## LEATHER BOOTS,

of every description.

☞ The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

——ALSO——

900 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
60 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
13 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

Seabury Brewster, Jr.

*Norwich, May* 12, 1824. 6—

## Fresh Flour.

90 bbls. Fresh New York and Rochester Flour, just received and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*May* 11. 6—

## Cedar Ware.

A GOOD assortment of excellent CEDAR TUBS, from 3 gallons to 20—Iron bound Cedar Pails—Brass and Iron bound Cup Tubs,—For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*May* 11. 6—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of May, A. D.* 1824.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon JOSHUA PENDLETON,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to William Pendleton and Adam Pendleton, the executors of the last will of the said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.
ADAM PENDLETON.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP? *Clerk.* 6—

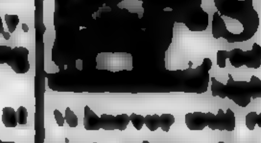
*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May, A. D.* 1824.

Present, EZRA'S YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *LYDIA STEVENS,* late of Canterbury, in said District, deceased, to exhibit the several claims to Samuel Stevens, of said Canterbury, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 15th day of May, 1824.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, Clerk.

## Cow Lost.



STRAYED from the subscriber, a light red lined back Cow, with high straight horns.——Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be had, shall be generously rewarded.

ROBERT [illegible]

*Norwich, May* 11. 6—

[illegible]

*May* 11

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the London Monthly Magazine.*

The three Blind Tipplers.

Three sightless inmates of the sky,
Whose names were Justice, Fortune, Cupid,
Finding their public life on high
Somewhat monotonous and stupid,
Resolved one morning to unite
Their powers in an Alliance Holy,
And purify the Earth, whose plight
They all agreed was melancholy.

Quoth Justice—Of the world below
I doubtless have the best idea;
Since in the Golden Age, you know,
I ruled it jointly with Astrea.
While, therefore we on earth abide,
For fear our forces should be parted,
Let me be your perpetual guide:—
Agreed, nem. con. and off they started.

Love first, and Fortune next descends,
Then Justice, though awhile she tarried,
When Cupid cries—This flight, my friends,
Has made my throttle somewhat arid;
Beneath each wing, before our trip,
I [illegible] a golden vase of nectar,
And I for one should like a sip,
What says our worshipful director?

The proposition, 'twas decreed,
Redounded to the mover's glory;
So down they sat upon the mead,
And plied the flagon, con amore.
But not reflecting that the draught
With air of earth was mix'd & muddled,
Before the second vase was quaff'd,
They all became completely fuddled.

Now reeling, wrangling, they proceed,
Each loudly backing his opinion,
And 'stead of letting justice lead,
All struggled fiercely for dominion:
Whereat her sword in wrath she draws,
And throws it in her scales with fury,
Maintaining that the rightful cause
Requires no other judge and jury.

Fortune, purloining Cupid's darts,
Tips them with gold for sordid suitors,
Making sad havoc in the hearts
Of matrimonial computers;
While love on Fortune's wheel apace,
Plagues mortals with incessant changes
Gives flying glimpses of his face,
Then presto! pass!—away he ranges.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Till Love impatient of their stay,
And anxious to arrest the scandal,
Bade Fortune—Justice—Love return;
But to make for their miscarriage,
Lest man for substitutes should yearn,
He sent them down Luck, Law, and Marriage.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

THE NOSEGAY.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers
And tie a ribbon round them,
If you'll but think, in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cull the earliest that put forth
And those that last the longest;
And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth,
[illegible]

I've run about the garden walks
And searched among the dew, Sir:—
These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've pluck'd them all for you, Sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them:
And here, to cheer your saddened hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Eber Backus, Esq. showing to this court that he is guardian of John W. Birchard, a minor of said Norwich, that said minor is the owner of certain real estate situated in Norwich, Franklin, and Bozrah, viz: One lot in said Norwich containing thirteen acres, two quarters and thirty-three rods of land,—the lower or south part of the whortleberry pasture, so called, and adjoins land of Nathaniel Townsend & land of Bela Peck, &c.

Also one piece of land in said Norwich, containing three acres, three quarters and twenty-seven rods, situated on the south side of Yantic River, adjoining land set out to Asa H. Birchard, in the distribution of the estate of John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

Also one piece of land containing about one acre, in the Yantic meadow, so called, partly in Norwich and partly in Franklin.

And also one other piece of land, in Bozrah, which was set to the said minor in the distribution of the estate of his father, John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

That said land cannot be occupied or rented to advantage for said minor, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Norwich, May 4th, 1824.

Ordered, That said Petition be heard by this court on the 1st Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks, at least [illegible] weeks before said 1st Monday of July next.

Attest, [illegible], Clerk.

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Lebanon Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Lebanon [illegible] of the best quality. [illegible] WEBB & Son. [illegible]

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# *Masonic Notice,*

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING, A. D. SCOVELL, R. G. ISHAM, R. W. PARSONS, A. B. STANNARD, } *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—

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THE celebration of St. John the Baptist, will be observed by the Brethren of St. James' Lodge, No. 23, at Preston-city, the 24th June next.—The brethren will assemble at the house of Mr. Samuel M. Downer, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day. The brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

A Sermon and Oration are expected. Tickets $1.

A. DOWNER, JOSHUA BARSTOW, THOMAS PRENTICE, Jr. JOHN C. TIBBITTS, CHARLES PRENTICE, } *Com. of Arrangements*

*Preston, April 24, 1824.* 3w5—

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# Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the estate of *SHUBAEL STRONG*, late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the Inn of Col. Roger Bailey, in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in June and October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the said creditors as by law required.

Six months from the first publication hereof, are allowed by said Court of Probate, for the said creditors to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery.

ANDERSON MARTIN, HENRY HUNTINGTON, } *Commis.*

*Lebanon, April 19, 1824.* 5—

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Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in Norwich, within and for New-London County, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1824, on the estate of *Thomas Stewart Esq.* of the town of Griswold, in said County, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the dwelling house of Reuben Barber, Innkeeper in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of May, July, & September next.

ELISHA PARTRIDGE, WELCOME A. BROWNING, } *Com'rs.*

*Griswold, April 10, 1824.* 4—

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SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. ANNE BIRCHARD*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Gurdon Meech, the administrator thereon, with the will of the said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

GURDON MEECH.

*Bozrah, April 24, 1824.* 4—

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*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. PETER DAVIS,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col. Chester Smith and Mrs. Eunice Davis, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

4 Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

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ALL persons having accounts with the subscriber of more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first of June next, or they will positively find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

JAMES J. HYDE.

*Norwich, May 4.* [illegible]

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THE subscriber requests those who are in debt to him by book or note, to call at the store of Messrs. John Kinney & Co. and settle the same. J. W. KINNEY.

*April 26, 1824.* 4—

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# FOR SALE.

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

230 Acres,

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 1—

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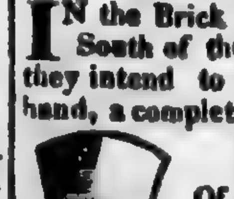
Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

# Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S & BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

*AND*

Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

---

*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich

LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

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FOR SALE,

# A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Uckadbucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

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A SITE WANTED

For a Public Building.

PROPOSALS will be received & attended to by the subscribers, from any person possessing a lot of land suitable for the erection of a CHURCH, of about 50 feet by 65, with convenient space-way around the building, situated in the parish of Chelsea.

Proposals will also meet with due attention from Brick and Stone Masons, for the erection of the above described building.

Also, from House-Joiners and Carpenters, for the timber, joist, plates, and rafters, for the main building, including timber and joist for the floor of a room in the basement story, 30 feet by the width of the building. For furnishing the pine lumber, covering and completing the out side of said building, embracing doors, window frames, sashes, and suitable columns for the front projection.

For a more particular description of the materials and work, information may be had of

S. ADAMS, BENJ. SNOW, JED. HUNTINGTON, F. A. HUNTINGTON, NATHAN BABCOCK, } [illegible]

*Norwich, Apl. 26, 1824.* 4—

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For New-York,

THE Steam Boat EXPERIMENT, *Capt. Williams*, will leave Norwich, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and put passengers for New York on board the new steam boat *Oliver Ellsworth* the same afternoon.

The Steam Boat *Oliver Ellsworth* Capt. D. Havens, will leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and passengers by this Boat will be taken by the Experiment to Norwich without delay.

*May 4, 1824.* 5—

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Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy color,—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

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RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst. an indented apprentice to the Paper-Making Business, named MARSHALL PAYSON, 18 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Whoever will return said boy shall be entitled to one cent reward. No charges will be allowed. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him.

A. H. HUBBARD.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th ult. a boy by the name of LAWARD HERRINGTON, aged about 16 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law,

BENJ. LAWTON.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

---

R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials;

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823* 90—

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# Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring Parthena Larned, or Roxy Case, paupers of the town of Lebanon, on my account. MARY DEWEY,

*Contractor for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

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WANTED,

BY the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, immediately, two good Power Loom Weavers. One that could Reel occasionally would be preferred.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, April 26, 1824.* 3-4

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CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON,

No. 3, Water-st.

*April 27.* 4—

---

For Norfolk and Richmond.

THE sloop Mary will sail for Norfolk and Richmond on the 14th instant. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL TYLER, or EDMUND D. ROATH.

Wanted, by *Samuel Tyler*,

1000 bushels Potatoes.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

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# Dissolution.

THE Copartnership formerly existing under the name of M. T. RICHARDS & Co. by mutual consent, was dissolved on the 1st day of this month.

M. T. RICHARDS.
STEPHEN MEECH.
JOHN STARKWEATHER, Jr.
HENRY PALMER,

*Preston, Apl. 27. 1824.* 4—

All those indebted to the late firm of M. T. RICHARDS & Co. are hereby requested to pay soon.—The business will be continued by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public: and intends to make it for the advantage of his customers to call upon him. M. T. RICHARDS.

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# JACK.

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand*, will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay *cash* and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl. 30, 1824.* 6w5—

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DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* 1f101—

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FOR SALE,

*by the subscriber, the following pieces of*

# Land,

*& possession given 1st of April next.*

A LOT known by the name of *No-mans-acre*, near Norwich Falls, with buildings thereon.

—ALSO—

30 acres in Equonac,—and 28 acres on the Great Plain.

Terms of credit to suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH W. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, May 5, 1824.* 5-3w

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# New Store.

*Wm. G. Johnson*

HAS taken the Brick Store, one door west of *Mr. John Lathrop*, in Water-street, Norwich Landing, where he offers for sale, a good assortment of choice

Groceries,—*Very cheap*

*April 13, 1824.* 2—

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NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or harboring either of the paupers of the town of Lebanon, on our account, without a special contract.

GEO. P. BABCOCK.
SIMEON PECKHAM,

*Contractors for the support of said paupers.*

*Lebanon, April 27, 1824.* 3w4—

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Masonic Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the *New London County Masonic Bible Society*, will be holden the 24th of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at Colchester.

WM. P. EATON, *Sec'ry.*

*April 27, 1824.* 4—

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20 casks Thomas Town

LIME,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

---

500 lbs. Dried Beef, for sale by WM. G. JOHNSON.

*Chelsea, May 4.* 5—

---

C. F. & G. C. LESTER

*OFFER AT*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

*As low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*

2 tons Spanish White,

2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton London dry White Lead,
5 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
30 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2,
1 cask ground Litharge,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2,
20 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
30 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua.
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co's. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
3 do. Crumb, Counter, & Horse do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first qual.
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do. Ground Camwood, &c. &c.

Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a complete stock of fresh and genuine

MEDICINES.

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May 5.* 5—

---

300 bush. coarse SALT,

Just received and for sale, by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*April 27.* 3w5—

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Seminary

*For Ladies and Gentlemen.*

MR. S. PHELPS,

REMINDS the publick that his next term commences Monday, 3d May next, in Chelsea Landing.

Among the branches are *Reading, Orthography, Orthoepy, Eng. Grammar, various kinds of useful and ornamental Writing, Arithmetick, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes, Drawing and Painting Maps, Definitions, Ancient and Modern History, Chronology, Natural History, Grecian, Roman and Jewish Antiquities, Biography, Mythology, Logick, Rhetorick, Composition, Elements of Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, and Natural Philosophy, & Bible recitations once a week.*

Also, *Musick Lessons will be given to the scholars, or persons in this vicinity, application being made.*

Particular attention will be given to the punctuality of the pupils; and much care taken that the situation be made both agreeable and useful.

Persons from a distance wishing to improve the school, can be accommodated with board at a very moderate price.

Tuition $3 per quarter.

*April 29.* 5—

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FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 13, 1823.* 46—

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PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 6—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

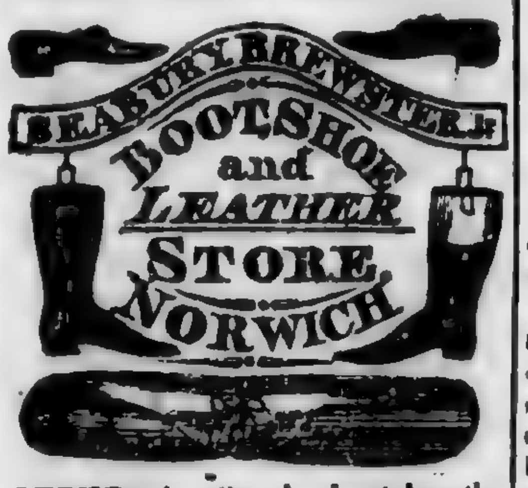
Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. [illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1824. No. 7.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.




THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

## Boots & Shoes,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin do.

*Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,* of every description.

☞The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

200 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

S. BREWSTER, JR.
*Norwich, May 12, 1824* 6—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, Ebenr Young, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *LYDIA STEVENS,* late of Canterbury, in said District, deceased, to exhibit the several claims to Samuel Stevens, of said Canterbury, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 12th day of May, 1824. 6—

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J GORDON, Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon JOSHUA PENDLETON,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to William Pendleton and Adam Pendleton, the executors of the last will of the said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.
ADAM PENDLETON.
Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk* 6—

ALL persons having accounts with the subscriber of more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first of June next, or they will positively find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

JAMES J. HYDE.
*Norwich, May 4.* 3w5—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son
*Windham, March 22, 1824.* [illegible]

R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Eber Backus, Esq. shewing to this court that he is guardian of John W. Birchard, a minor of said Norwich, that said minor is the owner of certain real estate situated in Norwich, Franklin, and Bozrah, viz: One lot in said Norwich containing thirteen acres, two quarters and thirty-three rods of land,—the lower or south part of the whortleberry pasture, so called, and adjoins land of Nathaniel Townsend & land of Bela Peck, &c.

Also one piece of land in said Norwich, containing three acres, three quarters and twenty-seven rods, situated on the south side of Yantic River, adjoining land set out to Asa H. Birchard, in the distribution of the estate of John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

Also one piece of land containing about one acre, in the Yantic meadow, so called, partly in Norwich and partly in Franklin.

And also one other piece of land in Bozrah, which was set to the said minor in the distribution of the estate of his father, John Birchard, late of Norwich, deceased.

That said land cannot be occupied or rented to advantage for said minor, praying for liberty to sell the same, as per petition on file, dated Norwich, May 4th, 1824.

Ordered, That said Petition be heard by this court on the 2d Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, three weeks, at least six weeks before said 2d Monday of July next. 5—

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

## Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the estate of *SHUBAEL STRONG,* late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the inn of Col. Roger Bailey, in said Lebanon, on the first Mondays in June and October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the said creditors as by law required.

Six months from the first publication hereof, are allowed by said Court of Probate, for the said creditors to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to said Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery.

ANDERSON MARTIN, } Commis.
HENRY HUNTINGTON, }
*Lebanon, April 19, 1824.* 5—

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 28th ult. a boy by the name of EDWARD HERRINGTON, aged about 16 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

BENJ. LAWTON.
*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

## For N. York.

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT, *Capt. Williams* will leave Norwich, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and put passengers for New York on board the new steam boat *Oliver Ellsworth* the same afternoon.

The Steam Boat *Oliver Ellsworth* Capt. D. Havens, will leave New York every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. and passengers by this Boat will be taken by the Experiment to Norwich without delay.

*May 4, 1824.* 5—

In Plainfield, Conn. by assignment, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of June next:

A Woollen Factory,

And the MACHINERY thereto belonging, lately owned and occupied by Darius P. Lawton, standing on that excellent mill stream, called Moosup-River; a very eligible situation for custom-work, particularly Carding, at which there has been for three last years past about 12,000 lbs of custom Wool annually carded.—The situation pleasant, and on a good road. The privileges sufficient for operating a large establishment, and the building now standing is of a size sufficient for containing a good share of machinery, in which there now is three Carding Machines, one Picker, one Roper, one Jenny, two Looms, and considerable other Machinery. Also, will be sold a convenient Dwelling-House, and about forty acres of good Land.

On the same premises, is another good Mill Privilege. At the same time will be sold one yoke of Oxen, one good Horse and Waggon, one Ox-Cart and Waggon, and many other Farming utensils.—Sales to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold the day following, at the Central Factory, (distant from the above mentioned place about two miles,) all the Machinery late the property of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, consisting of two double Carding Machines, two Jennies, two broad & narrow Shearing Machines, one large Teazling Machine, six broad and narrow Looms, 10,000 Bobbins, 20,000 Teasles, Teazle Hands, 27 Steel Reeds, and some harnesses. Also, a large Copper Blue Vat, of the size of 900 gallons, almost new, with other dye-kettles, and many other smaller articles in that line of business, together with Blacksmith and Farming tools. In general the machinery is in excellent order and of the most approved kind. Creditors of the firm of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, and those of Darius P. Lawton, are particularly invited to attend the sales if they think proper.

JOHN LESTER, } *Assignees.*
JOSEPH S. GLADDING, }
*Plainfield, May 3, 1824.* 6—

## Seminary

*For Ladies and Gentlemen.*

MR. S. PHELPS,

REMINDS the publick that his next term commences Monday, 3d May next, in Chelsea Landing.

Among the branches are *Reading, Orthography, Orthoepy, Eng. Grammar, various kinds of useful and ornamental Writing, Arithmetick, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes, Drawing and Printing Maps, Definitions, Ancient and Modern History, Chronology, Natural History, Grecian, Roman, and Jewish Antiquities, Biography, Mythology, Logick, Rhetorick, Composition, Elements of Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, and Natural Philosophy, & Bible recitations once a week.*

Also, *Musick Lessons will be given to the scholars, or persons in this vicinity, application being made.*

Particular attention will be given to the punctuality of the pupils; and much care taken that the situation be made both agreeable and useful.

Persons from a distance wishing to improve the school, can be accommodated with board at a very moderate price.

Tuition $3 per quarter.
*April 29.* 5—

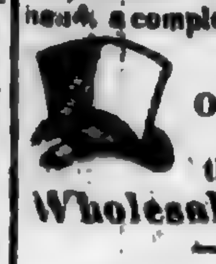
500 lbs. Dried Beef, for sale by W. M. G. JOHNSON.
*Chelsea, May 4.* 6—

Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufactre, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

AND

Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

A SITE WANTED

For a Public Building.

PROPOSALS will be received & attended to by the subscribers from any person possessing a lot of land suitable for the erection of a CHURCH, of about 50 feet by 65, with convenient space-way around the building, situated in the parish of Chelsea.

Proposals will also meet with due attention from Brick and Stone Masons, for the erection of the above described building.

Also, from House-Joiners and Carpenters, for the timber, joist, plates, and rafters, for the main building, including timber and joist for the floors of a room in the basement story, 50 feet by the width of the building. For furnishing the pine lumber, covering and completing the out side of said building, embracing doors, window frames, sashes, and suitable columns for the front projection.

For a more particular description of the materials and work, information may be had of

E. ADAMS,
BENJ. SNOW,
JED. HUNTINGTON, } Committee.
F. A. HUNTINGTON,
NATHAN BABCOCK,
*Norwich, Apl. 28, 1824.*

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst. an indented apprentice to the Paper-Making business, named MARSHALL PAYSON, 18 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Whoever will return said boy shall be entitled to one cent reward. No charges will be allowed. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him. A. H. HUBBARD.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

Millinery & Mantuamaking.

Miss Palmer,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has recently returned from New York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions—and that she will continue to carry on the MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS at her shop opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

Millinery and Dress Making.

Misses Story & Meach,

HAVE returned from New-York with a new assortment of the most fashionable patterns in their business. They thank their friends for past custom, and solicit a continuance.

Ladies Dresses

cut and made in the most fashionable style.——Orders from the country punctually attended to.

*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—

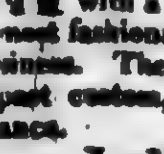
## Paper Hangings.

E. HUBBARD

HAS just received an extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, which he offers, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

*May 3.* 3w5—

## Fresh Flour.



80 bbls. Fresh New York and Rochester Flour, just received and for sale by W. M. G. JOHNSON.

*May 11.* 6—

Park Avery

OFFERS FOR SALE,

2 Notes of hand,

GIVEN in his favor against Alexander Bingham, of Norwich, executed at Norwich, on the 20th day of Sept. 1820, on demand, with interest, in presence of Mr. Horace Colton, amounting at this time to $1775. One Note of $78 against Mr. Roswell Button 3d, lately removed from Preston, given at Preston on the 5th Nov. 1818. One Note of $25 against Lewis Gilmore, (Goldsmith) who removed from N. London in 1816, dated at New London 19th May, 1816. One Note of $50 against Daniel Smith, of Groton, given at Preston 18th Nov. 1818. A demand against Ezekiel Gray, late of Preston, now on a sealing voyage, of $15.

Also, his Pew in the Church at the village of Poquetannuck, in Preston, situated on the north side of the Church, and 4th wall Pew from the pulpit—A good deed will be given as long as the building stands.

*Norwich, May 11, 1824.* 6—

H. COLTON,

HAVING recently bought Mr Blair's Patent Improvement in the Elastic Spring, for Sofas, Easy chairs, and Beds, for the county of New London, now offers to the public, Sofas, Easy chairs, &c made with the Patent Springs, which is acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be a very great improvement. Those who want to purchase are invited to call and look for themselves. He has also just purchased ten thousand feet of prime Cherry Lumber, which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms.

*May 11.* 6—

## JACK.

THE famous Spanish Jack, *Ferdinand,* will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and his stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.
*Preston, Apl. 30, 1824.* 8w5—

Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description. Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of W. M. G. JOHNSON, No. 3, Water-st.

*April 27.* 4—

## MISCELLANY.

Singular detection of a Thief.

A few days ago a thief was detected in the following singular and ludicrous manner; Mr. Thomas ———, a respectable cow-keeper and dairyman, residing at Islington, had a sow pig which produced a large litter of young ones, which for some time she appeared to bring up with all maternal affection; but suddenly one of the swinish family disappeared, and was no where to be found; and as it is known to naturalists that sows sometimes, notwithstanding their maternal affection, devour their young. Mr. ——— took it for granted that his sow had thus regaled herself, and yet he thought it rather odd, that like the story of the two cats, not even a tail remained, or any trace whatever of the departed suckling. The next night came, and with it disappeared another pig—the next night another, "and another still," until the litter was minus four of its members. Mr. ——— now began to think his sow of too ravenous a disposition to keep by longer; and to save the remainder of the young from a premature death, he sold the sow, litter and all.

The pig stye being now unoccupied, Mr. ——— thought he had best convert it to some profitable use, and accordingly hired it out to the itinerant exhibitor of a bear, and on the very night that the sow and her young quitted it, Bruin entered into possession. About two o'clock the next morning, Mr. ——— was disturbed by the loud lamentations & moaning of a man in distress, and getting out of bed, he proceeded in the direction of the pig stye, from whence the complaints seemed to come, and listening for a moment at the door, he was astonished to hear a man, evidently in great agony, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake let me go, & I will tell you where the pigs are." Mr. ——— was no longer in any doubt as to what became of his lost pigs, and convinced that Bruin had got hold of the thief, he thought it a good opportunity of discovering where his property was deposited, knowing that as the bear was muzzled, he could not devour the man in haste. His interest therefore getting the better of his humanity, he let the thief remain in the clutches of the bear during the following dialogue:—"Well," said Mr. ———, "and where are the pigs?"—"Oh I have them at home!" replied the captive. "And who are you? what is your name?" "My name is James ———, I live at No. 5, ——— street, and the 4 pigs are there safe." Knowing the person whose name was thus mentioned, who happened to be a neighbor, Mr. ——— was now satisfied, and proceeded to call up the keeper of the bear, who lodged close by himself, not daring to venture at liberating the man. The keeper being arrived, a light was procured, and on entering the stye, there they saw Bruin seated on his hinder part, with the man firmly clasped round the middle, face to face, & squeezing him in a most affectionate manner. The moment the keeper spoke to him, the bear dropped the man, who by his time was as much dead as alive. He however soon recovered, and received no further injury than a good squeezing and a few hard brushes of the bear's muzzle on the face. Mr. ——— considering that the man, whose character had previously been very good, had received sufficient punishment, he got back his pigs and declined any prosecution.

*From the London New Monthly Mag.*

*The Pilot: a Tale of the Sea;* by the author of "The Spy," "Pioneers," &c &c. 3 vols. 12 mo.

The very considerable power and ability displayed in "the Spy" and "the Pioneers," the precursors of the present volumes, have rendered the author of those works, who is understood to be a Mr. Cooper, of New-York, a decided favorite with all novel readers on this side of the Atlantic: "The Pilot" will, we feel persuaded, add still more to his reputation.—It is a fine sea-piece, painted with a bold and vigorous pencil; and does great credit to the writer's power both of description & sentiment. Although he has chosen the same element for the subject of his sketches which has furnished Smollet with so many happy delineations, yet there is nothing of the copyist in Mr. Cooper's page. The sea-pieces of Smollet are mostly, if not entirely, humorous; but the scenes of "the Pilot," are of a more chivalrous and romantic character. The novel is however, by no means deficient in that broad comic humor which seems to flow so easily from a seaman's tongue.

The scene, as in "the Spy," is laid during the Revolutionary contest, & the nominal hero is no other than the celebrated Paul Jones, whose debarkation upon our coast spread so much terror during the period of the American war. The reader, however, is never made officially acquainted with the name of the hero, which he is left to discover by sundry remote inferences. The Pilot himself is, in our estimation, the least successful character in the novel, and, indeed, the only one with whom we feel inclined to find fault.—There is too much *Byronism* about him, if we may be allowed the expression. The other characters are well-drawn, spirited, distinct, and natural. Tom Coffin, or Long Tom, might have figured with great credit to himself and the author on the pages of the Scotch novelist. Many of the scenes are admirably executed; amongst which we would specify the taking of St. Ruth's Abbey, the escape of Long Tom, and the loss of the Ariel.—The latter scene, more especially, is worked up with a degree of energy which

ORIGINAL STAINED

has a powerful effect upon the feelings of the reader.

We are heartily rejoiced to receive such works as these from across the Atlantic, and we hail them as proofs of the growing taste and genius of the Americans.

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*From the National Intelligencer.*

*Messrs. Gales & Seaton:* I have addressed to Gen. Jackson a letter on the subject of Mr. Lowrie's communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th inst. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained from him permission to publish it. With this view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my letter, and the General's answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer. Respectfully, yours, &c.

May 6, 1824. G. KREMER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5th, 1824.

DEAR GENERAL—Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavors to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you, to the President, and read by the President to him. The President, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie; and Mr. Findlay, who is said to have been at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press the information I had received, I was led to believe that we should hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events, however, show that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publication, says, speaking of the letter, "Why does Mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz. two federalists and two democrats?" By this he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, Mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression.—This, in fact was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President, and to this question was his answer given, and which Mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaus, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon, by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you in order that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully your fellow citizen,

G. KREMER.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,
*City of Washington.*

*Dear Sir*—I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay Senators from the State of Pennsylvania the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because Mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that Mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and Mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his cabinet should be formed of "two distinguised republicans and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, had been recommended to him: that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied that he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by Mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to Mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his cabinet from the two great leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded: no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that, in the selection of his cabinet, he should act upon principles like these—consider himself at the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and be enabled perhaps, to unite a people, heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; & he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might; such a man I did recommend to Mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of a Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into its administration, the fabric must tremble. Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is best known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions an sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or in private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

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## MR. MONROE AND GEN. JACKSON.

The following is the correspondence of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe, relative to the Letter on the subject of forming a cabinet, in 1817. A copy of the entire correspondence will, probably, in a day or two, be laid before the public, through the columns of the Intelligencer.

*City of Washington, Jan. 16th, 1824.*

SIR: Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who have been recommended to you for your executive council and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me with a copy of that letter. If that is inconvenient, send me, this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you as soon as I take a copy. Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of yours of this day, asking for your letter addressed to me, about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them proceeds from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our Republican government, by a generous exercise of power, by the Republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the Union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, and in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours, JAMES MONROE.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit, of the 23d October and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 18, 1817, and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay showed me Mr. Lowrie's note. I could not discover from it the date of your letter that he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of the substance of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me, that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friend, should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of Congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence.—I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one.—The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to, for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence, and has probably been purloined. I recollect writing you a letter, in answer to yours recommending Col. Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that the result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Col. Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, and, in fact, to be considered as republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course; we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner abused, or the letter been purloined, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine, in reply to them; but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve, and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present movement, merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time was, in certain members of it, a monarchial one, alive, and give it force. With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

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# LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, May 7.*
*Afternoon.*

The House having come to order, a resolution was read that came from the Senate, stating that Hezekiah Huntington contemplated publishing a new edition of the Statutes of this State, and appointing Seth P. Beers, with such other persons as the House should elect, to be a committee to make such alterations and revisions as should be deemed expedient, and to superintend the publication.

*Saturday, May 8.*

Memorial of Hartford and New-London Turnpike Company—referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Asa Wilcox and others, in behalf of the General Convention of the Baptist Churches of Connecticut and its vicinity, praying to be incorporated for Missionary purposes—read and referred to a select committee of three.

Petition of Philoman Tracy of Norwich, praying to be compensated for medical services rendered to a native Indian—read and referred to a select committee of two—Messrs. T. T. Wells and Palmer were subsequently appointed.

*Monday May 10.*

Memorial of the towns of Windham, Chaplin and Columbia, concerning a half shire—laid on the table.

Petition of Joseph Watson and others, praying for the incorporation of a Bank in the town of Thompson—read and referred to the committee to whom other petitions for Banks had been referred.

Remonstrance of sundry inhabitants of the town of Colchester, against the petition of the Hartford and New-London Turnpike Company—read and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

Remonstrance of sundry inhabitants of the town of Hebron, against Hartford and New-London Turnpike Company—referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

Memorial of David Butts of Canterbury, concerning escheated lands—referred to the committee to whom was referred the representation of the New-Haven Judge of Probate.

In pursuance of several resolutions introduced by Mr. Darling—the following committees were appointed on the subjects embraced in the Governor's Message.

On so much as relates to the Resolutions on the subject of Caucus nominations from the State of Tennessee—Mess. Church, E. Tracy and Potter.

On so much as relates to the disinterment of the dead—Messrs. Tuthill, Kimberly and Drakeley.

On so much as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by him—Messrs. Darling, S. Hitchcock and Lockwood.

On so much as relates to the Resolution from the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi on the measures of the Holy Alliance—Mess. Wells of Wethersfield, Badger and Gregory.

On so much as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Georgia, and so much as relates to the opinion of the State of Ohio on the emancipation of Slaves—Messrs. Russ, W. T. Williams and Newcomb.

On so much as relates to the more efficient protection of the rights of the laborer and junior classes of our population—Messrs. McClellan, Sherwood and C. Frisbie.

On so much as relates to the Letter from the Secretary of the State of Kentucky—Messrs. Pitkin, J. S. Peters and Knowlton.

Proceedings of Alabama, recommending Gen. Jackson for President of the U. States, was read, and on a motion made to have it laid on the table.

Mr. Tracy rose and wished it might be referred to a committee. He thought that the most proper course, & considered that courtesy to a sister State required it.

Mr. Foot, from the reason urged to the contrary by Mr. T. wished that it might be laid on the table. It was in his opinion a subject the House ought not to meddle with. He considered that it was only caucusing upon a large scale.

Mr. Tracy rose the second time to request that the motion might be withdrawn, and that it might be referred to a committee.

Mr. McClellan thought there ought to be some respectful notice taken of it, and was in favor of referring it to a committee. The State of Alabama had a right to their opinion on the subject of President, and as to the candidate they had proposed, he did not know but they were in the right; yet he concurred in the sentiment that this House ought not to sanction Legislative nominations.

Mr. Pitkin wished it to be laid on the table. He considered it the most dignified course for the House to adopt, & at the same time perfectly respectful as it respected a sister State. He was aware that there was a comity due on such occasions, and that this House was bound to treat communications from other States in a friendly manner. They ought to cultivate peace and harmony, but as they could never approve of Legislative nominations, he thought it most proper to lay it on the table.

Mr. Church made a few remarks on the subject. He wished the opinion of the House expressed, and for that reason was in favor of reference to a committee.

Mr. Tuthill accorded in sentiment with the gentlemen who wished it laid on the table. He thought as this house could never approve of such nominations, a dignified silence was the proper course to be adopted. The motion was carried, and the communication laid on the table.—The House then adjourned.

*Afternoon.*

On motion of Mr. Badger, the House reconsidered the former vote to appoint a Senator in room of Mr. Boardman, deceased, at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and fixed the time at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon of next week.

The same time was also fixed on motion of Mr. McClellan for the choice of a Senator to serve six years from the 4th of March next.

The bill for a public act providing for the choice of members of Congress by districts, came to a second reading and was on motion laid upon the table.

Mr. Tuthill moved to resume the consideration of the Electoral bill. Some remarks and some trifling amendments were made, and the bill finally laid upon the table.

*Tuesday May 11.*

Petition of John R. Watrous and others, praying that a certain society in Colchester may be incorporated as a Borough—laid on the table.

Remonstrance of sundry inhabitants of the town of Chatham, against Hartford & New-London Turnpike company—referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Petition of Park Benjamin, praying that the Judge of Probate in Norwich may allow him to take therefrom an original will to carry to the West Indies. Prayer granted, with liberty of a bill in form.

Petition of the town of Lebanon, praying to be annexed to the county of New-London—read and laid on the table.

Petition of the town of Mansfield, praying to be annexed to the county of Tolland—read and laid on the table.

The memorial of the Towns of Windham, Chaplin and Columbia relative to a Half-Shire was called up.

On motion to refer it to a joint committee—

Messrs Baldwin, Badger and Williams urged at considerable length a reference to a committee. They claimed that their rights were withheld by delay or postponement to the next session—they stated that ample notice had been given to all interested in the subject, and it was high time to bring it to a final close.

Messrs. McClellan and Robinson and one or two others contended strongly on the other hand that there had not been sufficient time given to the towns interested in this struggle. Many whose existence almost depended on the issue of the location of this half-shire, had not the least idea of a trial this session. The evidence which would be wanted was at a distance and no Counsel had been employed. They would not be satisfied with a trial before a Committee now. They suggested that some compromise might be made if there was a continuance to the next session of the Legislature, and under all circumstances, particularly as it would save much trouble and expense to all concerned, they could not but hope the House would continue the petitions until next session.

The motion to refer to a joint committee prevailed. The number of seven was fixed on the part of the House.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Asa Wilcox & others was read, together with a bill in form.

The question was, shall the bill pass?

Mr. Haley opposed it. It was not because they were Baptists, but because he considered that such corporations were of dangerous tendency and that there were already quite too many of them in the country. If, said he, they have more money and more religion than they know what to do with, let them impart some of both to their neighbors who stand in need.

Messrs. Todd, Pitkin, and Church spoke in favor of it. They said such incorporations had been granted other denominations, and they thought the Baptist denomination entitled to equal privileges. They saw no reason to fear any thing from such a grant. The sum to be accumulated was small, and the corporation was subject to the control of the Legislature as to its duration.

Mr. Badger was opposed to it. Many of the good people of this state really had doubts and apprehensions on this subject. They thought it carnal and unscriptural policy, and he had the misfortune to be among the number. He did not believe it would be the means of extending the gospel. He adverted to the prosperity of the Methodists. They did not obtain their strength and increase by the aid of begging incorporations. They trusted in the strength of their cause, and it was that which crowned their labors with success. He wished time to reflect on the subject, and for that purpose moved to adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

*Afternoon.*

The subject of the report of the committee on the petition of Asa Wilcox and others resumed.

The question was on granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Several gentlemen briefly supported the affirmation.

Mr. Wells, of Wethersfield, spoke more at length in favor of granting the prayer.

Mr. Badger contended strongly against it, and replied to the arguments of Mr. Wells.

Mr. Tuthill rose in opposition to Mr. B. and urged in a handsome manner the various reasons which induced him to vote in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. He was more lengthy than any of the other gentlemen, and we regret that so much other matter on hand compels us to omit the arguments of gentlemen who spoke on this occasion.

The Sheriff came with a message from the President of the Senate, requesting the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber to hear the docket called, after which the house resumed their business. The prayer of Asa Wilcox and others was granted with a bill in form, and report accepted.

*Wednesday May 12.*

Petition of Wm. P. Eaton and others, praying some alteration in the tax law so as to exempt regimental staff from poll taxes—Referred to committee on Taxation.

Petition of Windham County Agricultural Society for aid—referred to a committee to whom was referred other petitions on the same subject.

The bill in form on petition of William May and others, incorporating the "Theft detecting Society," passed.

Petition of the town of Lebanon, praying to be annexed to New-London County—referred to Committee to whom is referred the petition of Windham, Chaplin and Columbia.

Petition of town of Mansfield—referred to same Committee.

*Afternoon.*

The Districting Bill was called up by Mr. Badger, who spoke at some length in favor of the principles of the bill. He said he did not expect to throw much new light upon the subject of districting. It had already undergone repeated discussions in this house and elsewhere. But he was aware that the system hitherto acted upon was defective. Candidates for office were nominated by Caucusses, and the people could not be acquainted with them. But by districting they could be known, and it was of vital importance that that knowledge should be possessed.—There were some facts which he wished to introduce. Twenty years ago the present majority, then the minority, claimed it as a grievance that the state was not thus districted. They urged it repeatedly. Since they became a majority they acknowledge the principle, but the time has not yet arrived. The same principles that existed twenty years ago existed now. We may have, said he, six candidates, and not one of that number be our favorite one. A nomination is made and a vote is given by raising the hand, no one wishes to object: he has too much delicacy, and it goes out to the world that he is the best man in the state. We have said he, Mr. Speaker, had the best men, but it may not always be the case that we shall thus obtain them. It has formerly been the maxim that the people would do right, but, said he, the maxim is now changed, and fears are entertained that that great body will do wrong. He thought this bill would remedy the evil. A knowledge of the candidates would be brought home to every freeman, he would be acquainted with their qualifications, & could vote as he pleased, for these reasons he was in favor of the bill.

Mr. McClellan rose to express his feelings on the subject—he could give no new light on the subject. These men, said he, whom we elect, are to be the representatives of the state. The whole community are interested in their appointment. By districting, instead of representing the Whole State, they would only represent that particular district from which they were chosen. They would be apt to imbibe strong local feelings. If any way could be devised to obtain proper persons, he should be pleased to have them. The people, said he, will find out if suitable persons are not sent. But locate a district, and it may happen that they will not find so proper a person for a member of Congress as they might by crossing the line into another part of the State. He therefore considered it a privilege to go where he pleased all over the State. A feeble or a weak individual cannot long represent the State. Better occasionally have a bad one than adopt a bad principle. Party spirit is subsiding and people could not long have dictators on the subject of Representatives. They would not bow down to leaders. He rejoiced that the time would come when people might choose for themselves—and it would do better to choose from the whole State, as we could have but few Great Men in Connecticut.

Mr. Foot made a few remarks in reply to Mr. McClellan, and the bill was postponed to a third reading.

The petition of Roger Huntington, & others, of Norwich, for a Bank—referred to the committee already appointed on other Banking petitions.

*Thursday, May 13.*

The Committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to the protection of the rights of the laborer and junior classes of our population, reported, That they could allude no further protection by law than was now enjoyed without affecting the rights of others.

The Electoral bill was called up to a third reading. Mr. Hotchkiss opposed the passage of the bill in a speech of some length.

Messrs. Church and Tuthill spoke in favor of the bill.

Several others made a few remarks upon the subject. The question on the passage of the bill was finally suspended by a motion which prevailed, to adjourn.

The subject of the Electoral bill was resumed, and a motion was made by Mr. Hotchkiss to amend so as to divide the States into eight Districts for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President. Mr. H. spoke in favor of it. The yeas and nays being called for; when the vote was taken there were in favor of the amendment 23, against it 166.

The question returned on the passage of the bill. when the vote was taken it appeared to be almost unanimous in favor of the passage.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of the Governor, as relates to the Resolutions of the State of Tennessee, REPORT—

That they have had the subject under consideration; and whatever may be their opinion of the principles advanced by the General Assembly of Tennessee, in the preamble to the Resolutions submitted to your committee—though your committee have a high opinion of the patriotism of that State, and of its steady determination at all times to preserve, unimpaired the Constitution and Government of this Union—Yet, as the Resolutions of that State propose no amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and do not ask the co-operation of this State in any measure by them proposed, your committee are of opinion that no Act or Resolution of this General Assembly, on the subject proposed by the Resolutions submitted to us, is necessary at this time. Signed per order.

SAMUEL CHURCH, *Chairman.*

*The report was accepted.*

*Friday, May 14.*

The House were principally engaged to-day in hearing the reports of committees—receiving resignations of military officers—attending to the reading of statements of the several Banks in the State, transmitted by the Comptroller, and listening to a debate of considerable length which grew out of a Bill which had been introduced to render valid deeds which had been given of land and which should hereafter be given without seal.

Petition of Thames Manufacturing Company, praying an act of incorporation—referred to a committee of three—Mess. Tracy, McClellan and Walker.

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## *ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

HARTFORD, John Russ, Joseph Pratt.
*Berlin*, Thomas Lee, Levi Barns.
*Bristol*, Charles G. Ives.
*Burlington*, Gad Frisbie.
*Canton*, Lolin Humphrey.
*East-Windsor*, Eph. L. Phelps, A. Reed.
*Enfield*, Jabez Collins, Elam O. Potter.
*East-Hartford*, L. White, O. Williams.
*Farmington*, Timothy Pitkin, Geo. Cowles.
*Glastenbury*, A. Hollister, T. Hollister.
*Granby*, Joel Holcomb, S. Wilcox.
*Hartland*, Wyllis Wright, Cyrus Miller.
*Manchester*, George Cheney.
*Marlborough*, Joel Foot.
*Suffield*, Timothy Phelps, Sam'l Norris.
*Southington*, Lucas Curtis, S. Walkley.
*Simsbury*, Aurora Case, Joseph Finney.
*Windsor*, Horace Pulner, Elisha N. Sill.
*Wethersfield*, Martin Welles, Wm. Webb.
NEW-HAVEN, R. I. Ingersoll, C. Tuthill.
*Branford*, Calvin Frisbie, Benj. Page.
*Cheshire*, B. Hitchcock, W. R. Hitchcock.
*Derby*, John Humphreys, Jr.
*East-Haven*, Bela Farnum.
*Guilford*, Nathaniel Griffin, Wm. Todd.
*Hamden*, Jared Bassett.
*Meriden*, Amos Curtiss.
*North-Haven*, Daniel Pierpont.
*Milford*, Sam'l Durand, Jr. Jona. Clark.
*Middlebury* James D. Wooster.
*Orange*, Eliakim Kimberly.
*Oxford*, Joel Perry.
*Southbury*, Newton Tuttle.
*Wallingford*, Jared Lewis, J. Atwater.
*Woodbridge*, N. Darling, H. Thomas.
*Walcott*, David Frisbie.
*Waterbury*, Israel Coe, Andrew Adams.
NEW-LONDON, I. Thompson, J. French.
*Norwich*, Elisha Tracy, David Tracy.
*Bozrah*, Samuel Gager.
*Colchester*, S. A. Peters, D. Watrous.
*Franklin*, Simon Loomis.
*Griswold*, Wm. Lord.
*Groton*, Erastus Williams, E. Haley.
*Lyme*, S. B. Mather, J. P. Warner.
*Lisbon*, Andrew Clarke.
*Montville*, Sherwood Raymond.
*North-Stonington*, C. Smith, T. T. Wells.
*Preston*, Denison Palmer, Wm. Kimball.
*Stonington*, Jesse Dean, J. D. Noyes.
*Salem*, Ebenezer A. Packer.
*Waterford*, James Rogers.
FAIRFIELD, R. Wilson, Henry Sherwood.
*Bridgeport*, Wm. Peet.
*Brookfield*, Eli Ruggles.
*Danbury*, Eli Taylor, Samuel Tweedy.
*Darien*, John Bell.
*Greenwich*, Silas Davis, Amos Mead.
*Huntington*, Lemuel Beardslee.
*Monroe*, Ebenezer Beardslee.
*New-Canaan*, Samuel Raymond.
*New-Fairfield*, Samuel T. Barnum.
*Norwalk*, B. Isaacs, Moses Gregory.
*Stratford*, Josiah Gorham.
*Newtown*, J. Beers, J. S. Fairchild.
*Ridgefield*, Wm. Hawley, R. Fandall.
*Reading*, E. Sanford, Rowland Fanton.
*Sherman*, Wm. Giddings.
*Stamford*, D. Lockwood, C. Hawley.
*Trumbull*, Elijah Middlebrook.
*Weston*, Jos. Bennett, O. C. Sanford.
*Wilton*, Erastus Sturges.
WINDHAM, B. Badger, John Baldwin.
*Brooklyn*, Vine Robinson.
*Ashford*, Amasa Lyon, D. Knowlton.
*Canterbury*, Luther Paine, Jas. Cary.
*Chaplin*, Origen Bennett.
*Columbia*, Samuel Little.
*Hampton*, Dort. Moulton.
*Killingly*, S. Hutchins, H. Peckham.
*Lebanon*, W. T. Williams, E. Waterman.
*Mansfield*, E. Bennett, Stephen Hoghan.
*Pomfret*, D. Matthewson, Geo. Sharp.
*Plainfield*, Sessions Lester, Isaac Knight.
*Sterling*, Calvin Hibbard.
*Thompson*, Steph. Holmes, Talcot Crosby.
*Voluntown*, Sterry Landers.
*Woodstock*, John McClellen, E. Child.
MIDDLETOWN, D. Hand, M. Hotchkiss.
*Chatham*, P. Sage, N. Markham, Jr.
*Durham*, Joan Swethel, Asael Strong.
*Killingworth*, John Stanton, Jed. Harris.
*East-Haddam*, R. Lord, W. Hungerford.
*Saybrook*, Joseph Hill, Elisha Sill.
*Haddam*, John Brainard, Jared Arnold.
LITCHFIELD, D. Marsh, M. Woodruff.
*Bethlem*, Sheldon C. Leavitt.
*Barkhamstead*, Jesse Ives, Elijah Jones.
*Canaan*, B. Douglass, Asa Brewster.
*Colebrook*, E. North, Lancelot Phelps.
*Cornwall*, P. Pierce, Benj. Sedgwick.
*Goshen*, Timothy Collins, Augustus Miles.
*Harwinton*, Uriah Hopkins, M. Griswold.
*Kent*, John Mills.
*Plymouth*, Thomas Mitchell.
*Roxbury*, Isaac B. Hawley.
*Salisbury*, S. Church, P. Hubbard.
*Torrington*, Levi Munsel, I. H. Dibble.
*Winchester*, I. Brouson, G. Spencer.
*Washington*, C. McMahon, A. Tomlinson.
*Warren*, Sherman Hartwell.
*Norfolk*, A. Pettibone, J. Battell.
*New-Milford*, D. Gaylord, Abel Hine.
*New-Hartford*, Asa Goodwin, I. Kellogg.
*Canton*, Horatio Smith, C. Swan.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Woodbury, Wm. Drakeley, S. Steele.
Watertown, Samuel H. Nettleton.
TOLLAND, G. M. Hyde, C. Newcomb.
Bolton, Manton Hammond.
Coventry, D. Burnap, Eleazer Pomeroy.
Ellington, Benjamin Pinney.
Hebron, J. S. Peters, Hiram Horton.
Somers, Amariah Kibbe Jr. Wm. Collins.
Stafford, Amos Harvey, Hez. Davis.
Union, I. W. Crawford, Wm. Foster.
Vernon, Oliver H. King.
Willington, J. J. Moulton, D. Glazier.

## DOMESTIC.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser May 17.*

### DREADFUL DISASTER.

On Saturday afternoon, while the steam-boat Ætna was on her passage from Washington N. J. to this city, the boiler gave way and blew up, and melancholy to relate, eight of the passengers were killed & seven wounded. The accident happened when the boat was near the mouth of the Kills, about 5 miles below the city. The passengers at the time of the accident, were chiefly in the centre cabin, near the boiler, where they had gone on account of the coolness of the weather. In this cabin, four ladies were killed, members of the family of Mr. Job Furman of this city. One lady was killed in the after cabin, & a gentleman was killed on deck.

We understand there were on board besides 14 persons belonging to the boat about twenty passengers. Three person are said to have jumped overboard, and it is supposed two were drowned. The hands of the boat were principally on deck and escaped. The steward, Victor Grass a Frenchman, crept out of a window in the forward cabin, after the accident, and was drowned.

The Ætna is a complete wreck. Her boiler, which is iron, and upon the principle of high pressure, is supposed to have given way near the bottom, and blew up with a tremendous explosion, wholly destroying the centre of the boat and centre cabin, but doing very trifling injury to the forward or after cabins.

After the accident, she was towed to the city by the steam boat United States, and the wounded conveyed to the Hospital.

*Worcester.*—This delightful village, near the centre of Massachusetts, and the largest inland town in New-England, is rapidly increasing in population, and probably in wealth. At a town-meeting, lately, it was voted to erect "a large and commodious town-house. The first story to be devoted to the transaction of the town's business, with two large halls above, one for the use of the Agricultural Society, and the other for a Masonic Hall. It was also contemplated to have a basement story under the whole, for a market-house." The Spy adds:—"The business and population of the town are rapidly increasing, and improvements should be made with reference to our future prospects. We understand that the number of our rateable polls has increased between fifty and seventy, within the last twelve months. If the whole population has increased in the same ratio, it will make an addition to our numbers in that time of more than two hundred and fifty, nearly all of which has been in the compact part of the town.—*Prov. Pat.*

*Steam-Boat without a Boiler.*—In the Columbian Observer it is stated, that a small steam vessel, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width, and without a boiler, was witnessed on Monday, at Philadelphia, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of 8 miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only seven inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said the power would have been doubled. It is proposed to call this mode of navigation "the Steam Boat Safety"—not being liable to bursting or scalding. It must speedily supersede all other boats.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

*Effects of fear.*—In the time of the American revolutionary war, while the army was encamped at West Point, a party of Soldiers discovered an Eagle's nest, half way down a precipice adjacent to the fort. To get at the nest a soldier was let down by a rope fastened round his middle. When he had descended near to the nest, the eagle came upon him with hedious screams aiming at his head: he had no means of defending himself but by taking out his knife, with which he kept her off by striking at her. In one of the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope, and cut one of the strands entirely off; the other strand become to be untwisted, while his companions drew him up as soon as possible: in this situation he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from the tremendous height among the rocks; but he was drawn up to the top of the rock, when the remaining strand of the rope was nearly reduced to a whisp of tow. In the course of 24 hours, the hair of his head, from a coal black, was turned as white as the whitest wool! He was 25 years of age.—*Bost. Med. Intell.*

*Imposture.*—A Frenchman, calling himself Louis 17th, has made his appearance in Washington, who pretends to be the son of Louis 16th of France, the Dauphin whose birth was so brilliantly celebrated throughout the United States, at the close of the revolutionary war; and who was murdered in Paris by the cut throats of the French Revolution in 1794. Some few years since, a person, probably the same, attempted a similar imposition in France, and excited some attention, & the sympathy of some of the old royalists, until his birth and parentage were ascertained by the police. His father was found to be a carpenter. He is, of course, about the age the Dauphin would have attained, had he have lived; and he is reported to have the complexion & features of the Bourbon family. His story is, that he was carried from the Temple, secretly, to the Alps, and from thence to Cuba, and there taught the trade of a carpenter;—what has been his history since, is to be learned.—*Bost. Cent.*

### IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The New-York and Albany papers mention as a *Rumor*, that Gov. Yates meditates a call of the Legislature, for the purpose of recommending the passing of the Electoral law. Should this rumor prove to be well founded, the politicians who have sold the vote of that great State would lose the power of completing their corrupt bargain. No one has ever pretended that the people of New-York entertain a preference for Mr. Crawford, & in the event of the choice of Electors in that State by the people, it is next to certain that he would not receive a single vote.—*Prov. American.*

*Gen. Arnold.*—In the "Extraordinary Red Book," we find that Edward Shippen Arnold, James Robertson Arnold, George Arnold, and Sophia Matilda Arnold, received pensions of £400 sterling, paid by sign manual of the king of G. Britain at the Treasury. The following note is subjoined:

"N. B. These are the children of the notorious American General Arnold."

Another son, John Arnold is a Brigadier General on the Bengal Establishment in India. Edward S. Arnold has also served as an officer on the same establishment.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1824.

The Steam-Boat "Henry Eckford," entered our harbor in a fine style on Thursday last—her arrival was announced from the Wharf and from a neighboring eminence, by the discharge of Artillery, and her first appearance was hailed by our citizens as a precursor of better times, and of more easy and frequent communications with our Southern and Eastern neighbors.

The "Henry Eckford," for elegance, convenience, and safety, is surpassed by none—her cabins, if not larger, are more pleasant, safe, and convenient, than are those of some Boats of even twice her size—they are highly finished with mahogany and birds-eye maple, and contain between 40 and 50 births, 18 of which are in the Ladies' cabin and state-room——her boilers are on the main deck, which consequently renders her cabins cool, pleasant and free from exposure. She is confidently asserted by good judges to be the swiftest boat yet built; and as this route is unquestionably the most direct from Boston to New-York, will, we believe, be performed in a much less time than is usually the case on other routes, and as passengers will not be exposed to sea-sickness or danger from rolling on the "Ocean's boisterous billows," we feel fully confident that our citizens who have so liberally ventured their property in this useful object, will meet with the generous patronage of a favored public.

*Steam Boats.*—Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the New York grant to the Fulton Company, steam boats have, like Jonah's gourd, sprung into existence as it were, in a night,—but their exit, it is to be hoped, may not be alike sudden. Within the last fortnight two steam boats, the Experiment and the Henry Eckford, have commenced running between this city and New York, and the Oliver Ellsworth between Hartford and the latter city. A boat will also soon ply between Bridgeport and New York, and another from Norwalk to the same great commercial focus.

*The Legislature.*—No papers were received from New-Haven by the last evening's mail; we are consequently in the dark respecting the fate of the bill for Districting; but, conclude from the last accounts, it has ere this passed by a great majority—as has the bill giving the choice of Electors to the people. Eight petitions for Banks have been presented. Yesterday was assigned for the choice of Senators to Congress.—Several persons have been mentioned as candidates, among them are James Lanman, Henry W. Edwards, David Dagget, Timothy Pitkin, David Plant, Calvin Wiley, Elias Perkins, John S. Peters, and John T. Peters: but who the successful competitors will be is extremely doubtful.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, will convene in Boston on the 26th inst. both houses will be decidedly democratic.

A new paper entitled the *Stonington Chronicle*, is to be published in a few days at Stonington, by Samuel A. Seabury. It will support J. Q. Adams for the Presidency.

The first class, new series, Connecticut State Lottery, was drawn at New-Haven on the 13th inst. The following are the numbers drawn, which decide the fate of the Tickets:

| 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | 15. | 28. | 2. | 10. |

Several convicts in the Rhode Island State Prison, have lately petitioned the Legislature of that State for a pardon, and their petitions have been granted, on condition that they leave the state. We shall probably have some of these pardoned scoundrels in our State Prison ere long.

### THE TARIFF BILL

Has passed the Senate, 25 to 21, and has been returned to the House of Representatives, where, after a cursory review, it will undoubtedly become a law.

The following are the yeas and Nays:

AYES—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes of Me. Jackson, Johnson of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, M'Ilvane, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren.—25.

NOES—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliot, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Miss. H. Johnson, J. S. Johnston of Lou. Kelly, King of Alab. King of N. Y. Lloyd of Mass. Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams.—21.

"SKETCH OF CONNECTICUT,
*Forty years since.*"

"Land of my sires!—What mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band
That knits me to thy rugged strand?"

We have just risen from a cursory perusal of the foregoing work, which has lately made its appearance on the "stage of exits and entrances," and we can but view it as the harbinger of better things.——The writer, who is understood to be a lady, has, we think, with much propriety, laid her scenes in this vicinity. Our rocks, our hills, and our vallies—our rural meadows and fertile plains—our winding rivers and variegated banks—our meandering streams and roaring cataract—our circumambient streets and hanging dwellings—the hum of business and the noise of machines—with here and there a white canvass spread to the gentle breeze, are all admirably calculated to give effect and interest to the pen or pencil of some master genius of futurity. But when with this romantic scenery, is combined the heroic exploits of Uncas and Miantonomoh, and of the savage cruelties and barbarities, and of savage customs and virtues, with which history and tradition has so richly furnished us, of those untutored sons of the forest, who were once the legitimate lords of this soil, but who have now become nearly extinct, will, we trust, some years hence, furnish a rich field for the pen of some "Waverly" or Cooper.—And the work now before us, which seems only intended as a plain recital of facts, will serve as a text book, on which such geniuses may easily construct a highly wrought piece of fiction. The writer has served up, if not too much, at least a quantum sufficit of the trite remarks and common place business of her heroine, which will, we fear, render a considerable proportion of her book insipid and uninteresting to the generality of her readers.——But the facts with which she has embellished her work, relative to the Indians—to their wars—customs, and funeral ceremonies, are fraught with much interest and useful information. And the story of Maurice, the Mohegan hermit, which, however, savouring less of the probability, is well told, and will do credit to the imagination and genius of the writer.—But her digressions to Bunker-hill, and West Point, though unexpected and far fetched, add not a little to the interest of her book, as does the history of poor Oriana. Her general description of Norwich, which we copy, is tolerably well drawn.

"Not far from where the southern line of Connecticut meet the waters of the sea, the town of N——— is situated. As you approach from the west, it exhibits a rural aspect, of meadows intersected by streams and houses overshadowed with trees.—Viewed from the eastern acclivity, it seems like a citadel guarded by parapets of rock, and embosomed in an ampitheatre of hills, whose summits mark the horizon with a waving line of dark forest green. Entering at this avenue, you perceive that its habitations bear few marks of splendor, but many of them, retiring behind the shelter of lofty elms, exhibit the appearance of comfort and respectability. Travelling southward about two miles, through the principal road, the rural features of the landscape are lost, in the throng of houses and bustle of men. The junction of two considerable streams here forms a beautiful river, which, receiving the tides of the sea, rushes with a short course into its bosom.

Masts peer over ware-houses, & streets rise above streets, with such irregularity that the base of one line of buildings sometimes overlooks the roofs of another. Here Man, incessantly combating the obstacles of Nature, is content to hang his dwelling upon her rocks, if he may but gather the treasures of her streams. Yet spots of brightness, and of beauty occur amid these eagle nests upon the cliff; gardens of flowers; bold & romantic shores; pure, broad, sparkling waters; white sails dancing at the will of the breeze; boats gliding beneath bridges, or between islands of verdure, with sportive and graceful motion, like the slight gossamer in the sun-beam.

Between these two sections of the town, which, though sisters, bear no family resemblance, is a landscape, which some writer of romance might be pleased to describe. It is about a mile from the mouth of the smallest of the two streams just mentioned, which, winding its way through meadows with a mild course, is fringed with the willow, and many aquatic shrubs, bending their drooping branches to kiss its noiseless tide. Suddenly it assumes the form of a cataract. Dashing tumultuously from rock to rock, it sends forth from their excavations, deep, hollow sounds; as if there were been in these unvisited caverns. Tossing and foaming over the masses that obstruct its channel, it becomes compressed within narrow limits by two lofty precipices. One, rises frowning and perpendicular like the walls of a castle. A few hardy evergreens cling to its crown, and mark the spot whence the hunted Pequots were forced, by their conquerors the Mohegans, to their fatal plunge from time into eternity. Fancy, awakened by tradition, sometimes paints their forms mingling with the dark, slow waters that circle the base of that fearful cliff; or hears their spirits shrieking amid the clamor of the cataract.——The opposite rampart presents a chain of rocks, of less towering height, interspersed with lofty trees, displaying the names of many who have visited and admired this wild and picturesque scenery. The enthusiast of Nature, who should conquer its precipitous descent, and stand upon the margin of the flood which creeps in death-like stillness through this guarded defile, might see on his right, the foam, the vapor, the tossing of a tempestuous conflict; on his left, a broad chrystal mirror, studded with emerald islets, and bounded by romantic shores, where peaceful mansions, embosomed in graceful shades, are seen through vistas of green. Beneath, the black and almost motionless waters seem, to him who gazes intensely, like the river of forgetfulness, annihilating the traces of a passing world. Above, the proud cliff rears its waving helmet, as if in defiance of the lowering cloud. To hear the voice of nature in passionate strife, and at the same moment to gaze upon her slumbering calmness; to be lost in contemplation upon the moral contrast, then startled into awe by her strong features of majesty; leave the mind uncertain whether, in this secluded temple, beauty ought most to charm, or awe to enchain it, or devotion to absorb all other sensations in reverence to the invisible God.

"Retracing our steps to the northern division of N———, we find a society remarkable for the preservation of primitive habits. There, was exhibited the singular example of an aristocracy, less intent upon family aggrandizement, than upon becoming illustrious in virtue; and of a community where industry and economy almost banished want. Domestic subordination taught the young to honor the old, while the temperance and regularity which prevailed gave to age both contentment and health. The forty years, which have elapsed since the period of this sketch, have wrought many changes; but some features of similarity remain. That luxury which enervates character, and undermines the simple principles of justice, and charity, has found its ravages circumscribed by the example of those to whom wealth gave influence. An unusual number of individuals, whose first steps were in humble life, have risen to the possession of riches, not by fortunate accidents, or profuse gains, by lotteries or by war, but through an industry which impoverished none, and a prudence which as resolutely frowned upon waste of time, as waste of money. It has been thought that the advantages, arising from a favorable situation for commerce, and from a surrounding country eminently agricultural, languished for want of vigorous enterprize. Yet a source of wealth still less fluctuating has been discovered in lessening the number of factitious wants, and pruning the excrescences of fashion and folly. A more moral state of society can scarcely be imagined, than that which existed within the bosom of these rocks.—Almost it might seem as if their rude summits, pointing in every direction, had been commissioned to repel the intrusion of vice."

*Shocking.*—On Thursday the 6th inst. says the Cambridge Md. Chronicle,) a man named Wm. Paradise, near Millsborough, Sussex county, Delaware, was correcting his son, aged about 17 years, for some fault which he had committed; the youth, resisting, seized the weapon, & attempted to run out of his reach, when the aggravated father got his gun and shot him on the spot! He expired in about 15 minutes.

*Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, April 20.*

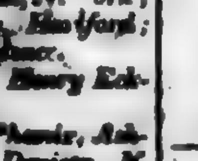
"This morning, about 3 o'clock, we had a severe Earthquake; the noise was like thunder, and some people were nearly thrown out of their beds; a vessel coming in loaded with coffee sunk, supposed to be from the shock of the Earthquake."

*Salmon.*—The first Salmon of the season, says the Providence Patriot, caught in the Quinebaug River, weighing 11 pounds, was sold to Mr. Blake, of Franklin House, in this town, on Wednesday last, for eleven dollars.

SMALL POX.

This fatal disorder, says the National Gazette, appears from the Charleston papers of the 1st inst. to be raging in most parts of that city, in consequence of which passengers and crews from other ports were strictly examined; and vessels having the disease on board ordered from that harbor.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.


*May 13—Sailed, Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived, sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. York; sloop Young Phoenix, Ashby, Hartford; sloop Albion, Barker, Providence.*

*13—Arrived, Steam Boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*14—Sailed, sloop Young Phoenix, Ashby, Hartford; sloop Maria, Denison, N. York.*

*Arrived, Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*15—Sailed, sloop Rover, Geers, Hartford; Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany.*

*16—Arrived, sloop Venus, Tyler, N. York; sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Hartford.*

*17—Sailed, sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; Steam Boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*18—Sailed, sloop Eliza, Perkins, New-York.*

*Arrived, Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

### Married,

In this city, last evening, by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, WM. P. EATON, M. D. to Miss ELIZA WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Gen. Joseph Williams.

### Died,

In this city, on the 15th instant, Miss MARY SILSBY, aged 72 years.

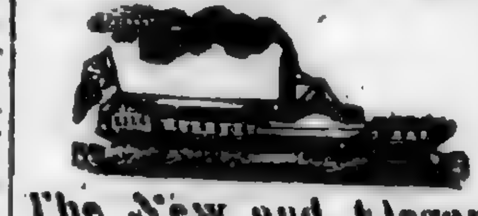

CONNECTICUT BIBLE SOCIETY.

SUBSCRIBERS to this pious and benevolent institution, are reminded of their annual dues.

J. HUNTINGTON, Agent.

May 13, 1823.

NORWICH Steam-Boat.



The New and Elegant STEAM-BOAT, HENRY ECKFORD, *Charles Davison, Master,*

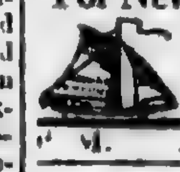
COMMENCED running between Norwich and New York, on Monday, 17th inst—Leaving Norwich on the arrival of the Stages from Boston and Providence, Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, touching at New London and leaving there at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Leaving New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Henry Eckford has a double engine—is considered the quickest Boat in this country, and "to be admired, needs only to be seen." By this line, Passengers leaving Boston at 4 o'clock A. M. will arrive at New York in the forenoon of the following day—Leaving New York at 12, noon, will arrive in Boston the following day; making the route much the most expeditious and pleasant, which can be found between New York and Boston.

Fare through in the Boat, $5.

*Norwich, May 19, 1824.* 7—

For New-York and Albany.



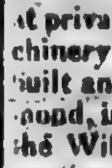
THE Sloop VENUS, Tyler, will sail on Friday next at 2 o'clock P. M. *May 19*

LOST,

ON the road from Norwich Landing to the subscriber's store (by Preston city) on the 8th inst 1 keg Raisins, marked W. & D. B. T. Whoever will give information where said Raisins may be found, shall be rewarded by, WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

*Griswold, May 11, 1824.* 7—

Cotton Machinery and FACTORY AT AUCTION,



WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday the 16th of June, at 10 o'clk A. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the Cotton Machinery now in the Factory lately built and occupied by Perez O. Richmond, in the town of Windham, on the Willimantic River, State of Connecticut, consisting of 738 Spindles, with a sufficient quantity of preparation for the same, in good repair, capable of being put in immediate operation. Also, at the same time, the right in equity of redemption of the Real Estate, consisting of a Cotton Factory, 34 by 70 feet, tenements for six families, a blacksmith's shop and about five acres of land and water privilege. As respects situation and durability of water, at all times this place is rarely equalled in any part of New-England, and is supposed to afford a power equal to the operation of 10,000 spindles, in the dryest time. Persons wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, will rarely, if ever, find a location possessing so many advantages, it being surrounded by a fertile country, and within 16 miles of Norwich Landing.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to close several concerns.—For further particulars, inquire of

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, *On the premises, or*
THORNTON & LOTHROP, *In Providence.*

*May 15.* 4w7—

A VALUABLE CHAISE & HARNESS

For sale—Inquire at this Office.

NOW OPENING BY Huntington & Ripley,

*An elegant assortment of* FANCY AND STAPLE Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes, latest style and elegant goods,
1 case Black, Blue, Crimson, Scarlet & White Cashmere Long Shawls,
A great variety Fancy Silk Gauze and Zelia Hdkfs.
Zelia Scarf do.
Fine Black Circassian,
Large assortment of Rich Ribbons,
Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Offered very cheap for Cash.

*May 19, 1824.* 7—

T. Sutton & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have removed their

Lead Aqueduct Works

to Norwich Landing, near the Wharf bridge, where they would be happy to receive orders for work in their line. They flatter themselves from the encouragement they have hitherto received, that they shall still merit the patronage of those who wish to contract for this kind of durable and useful article. Individuals can be furnished with any size, from two inches to 3-8, at short notice, and as low as can be purchased in the country.

*May 18.* 3w6—

MASONIC.

THE TEMPLAR'S CHART, or Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the true Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees. Price $3 each—For sale by Robinson & Dunham, where will be for sale in a few days, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Aprons.

*May 17.*

*A new and useful improvement.*

BLAIR'S Patent Spiral Springs, for Gig and Waggon Seats—Cushions and Foot-boards—Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent-right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river—where all kinds of pleasure Carriages and Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, May 18.* 3w7—

FAMILY FLOUR.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of the best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.

MAY 18, 1824. 7—

J. W. Fanning

HAS taken the Store in Jewett-city, formerly occupied by Capt. Frederick Fanning, where he offers to the public a handsome assortment of Goods, at reduced prices.

*May 18, 1824.* 3w7—

NOTICE.

TO be sold at AUCTION, at the Sign-Post in Chelsea Society, on the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of sundry executions, viz: one Horse, one second hand Chaise, one second hand Harness, one new Waggon, one Windsor Chair, two new one horse Waggons, (unfinished) also three Chaise Bodies, Frames and Wheels, a quantity of Waggon and Chaise Hubs, ash and oak Plank, white wood Boards—Also a quantity old Iron, one doz. Chaise Whips, one piece Broad Cloth, 2 do. Cassimere, one large Trunk, one Sofa, 2 Carpets, 1 Stair do. 2 Entry do. 3 Crickets, 3 Flower Pots, one pair plated Candlesticks, two Candle Stands, 1 work Stand, 1 tea and 1 dining Table, 1 doz. Chairs, 2 pair brass Andirons, 1 pair Shovel and Tongs, 2 Looking Glasses, and sundry parts of Waggons & Chaises, (unfinished,) &c. &c.

Attest, ELIJAH AMES, Sheriff's Deputy.

*Norwich, May 18, 1824.* 2w7—



ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### WHAT IS TIME?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,
Wrinkled, and curv'd, and white with hoary hairs:
"Time is the WARP of life," he said, "O tell
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well!"

I ask'd the ancient, venerable dead,
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled:
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd,
"Time sowed the SEEDS we reap in this abode!"

I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke
Of ruthless death life's "golden bowl had broke,"
I ask'd him, What is time?—"Time," he replied,
"I've lost it! Ah, the TREASURE!" & he died!

I ask'd the golden sun and silver spheres,
Those bright chronometers of days and years:
They answered, "Time is but a METEOR'S glare,"
And bade me for Eternity prepare.

I ask'd the seasons, in the annual round,
Which beautify or desolate the ground;
And they replied, (no oracle more wise,)
"'Tis folly's BLANK, and wisdom's highest PRIZE."

I ask'd a spirit lost; but, O the shriek
That pierc'd my soul! I shudder while I speak!
It cried, "A particle! a speck! a mite
Of endless years, duration infinite!"

Of things inanimate, my dial I
Consulted, and it made me this reply:
"Time is the season fair for living well,
The path to Glory, or the path to Hell."

I ask'd the Bible, and methinks it said,
"Time is the present hour, the past is fled,
Live! live to-day! TO-MORROW never yet
On any human being, rose or set!"

I ask'd old father Time himself at last;
But in a moment he flew swiftly past;
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind
His noiseless steed, which left no trace behind.

I ask'd the mighty angel, who shall stand
One foot on sea, and one on solid land;
"By Heaven's great King I swear the mystery's o'er!
Time was,"—he cried—"but time shall be no more!"

JOSHUA MARSDEN.

### THE MANSION OF REST.

*By Charles James Fox.*

I talk'd to my flattering heart,
And told its wild wandering ways;
I charg'd it from folly to part,
And husband the rest of its days;
I bade it no longer admire
The meteor which fancy had dressed;
I wish'd 'twas time to retire,
And seek for a Mansion of Rest.

A charmer was listening the while,
Who caught up the tone of my lay;
"O come then," she cried, with a smile,
"And I'll show you the place and the way:"
I follow'd the witch to her home,
And vow'd to be always her guest;
"Never more," I exclaimed, "will I roam
In search of the Mansion of Rest."

But the sweetest of moments will fly;
Not long was my fancy beguil'd;
For too soon I confess'd with a sigh,
That the syren deceiv'd while she smil'd.
Deep, deep, did she stab the repose
Of my trusting and unwary breast,
And the door of each avenue close,
That led to the Mansion of Rest.

Then Friendship enticed me to stray
Through the long magic wilds of Romance;
But I found that she meant to betray,
And shrunk from the sorcerer's glance.
For experience had taught me to know
That the soul which reclin'd on her breast,
Might toss on the billows of wo,
And never find the Mansion of Rest.

Pleasure's path I determined to try,
But Prudence I met in the way;
Conviction flash'd light from her eye,
And appear'd to illumine my day;
She cried—as she show'd me a grave
With nettles and wild-flowers dress'd;
O'er which the dark cypress did wave,
"Behold there the mansion of Rest."

She spoke—and half vanish'd in air,
For she saw mild Religion appear
With a smile that would banish despair,
And dry up the penitent tear.
Doubts and fears from my bosom were driven,
And pressing the cross to her breast,
And pointing serenely to Heaven,
She show'd the true Mansion of Rest.

### QUESTION.

When first the marriage knot was tied
Betwixt my wife and me,
My age to her's we found agreed
As nine doth unto three:
But after ten and half ten years
We man and wife had been,
Her age came up as near to mine
As eight is to sixteen:
Now tell me, if you can, I pray,
What was our age on th' marriage day?


PLAIN AND **Ornamental JOB PRINTING** Executed with neatness and dispatch. AT THIS OFFICE.



**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**
**Have just received, and now offer for sale,**
**6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,**
10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do. loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls Maccuboy Snuff in half pound bottles.
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
800 bushels T. I. Salt.
**NAVAL STORES.**
Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.
Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted for which CASH WILL BE PAID
*May 4.* 5—



**NEW GOODS! *Cheap Goods!!***
**Jabez Huntington,**
HAS just opened his spring assortment of
**HARD-WARE**
GOODS, imported immediately from the manufactories in England, and to be sold on uncommonly low terms.
Japanned, Potted, and Plated HARNESS FURNITURE,
Cotton, Linen, Demet, Straining & Rein WEBS,
Plated & Brass CANDLESTICKS, (very handsome.)
Japanned TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, in variety,
Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, House and Tea Bells,
Best Iron Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3, by doz.
Steel and Brass Music Wire, in small hanks,
**1 card Rogers' Fine Penknives,**
AT RETAIL,
Cabinet Furniture in abundance, Brass and Iron Door Knockers, very handsome.
Elegant Curtain Pins, Brass Nails, &c. &c.



**First quality DEXTER LIME.**
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE BY
**James N. Brown.**
AS it is the only article he keeps for sale, he will thank his friends and the public for their custom.
*May 4.* 5—



**SELLING OFF.**
**Charles Kinney,**
BEING about to quit the Grocery Business, offers his remaining Goods at about first cost for cash. Those wishing for a supply of well selected WINES or other LIQUORS will do well to call soon.
*NOTICE.*
All those indebted, will please consider this a *special* invitation to call & settle their accounts *immediately*, if they wish to save cost.
*May 4, 1824.* 3w5—



**300 bush. coarse SALT,**
Just received and for sale, by
WM. G. JOHNSON.
*April 27.* 3w5—



**Cedar Ware.**
A GOOD assortment of excellent CEDAR TUBS, from 3 gallons to 30—Iron bound Cedar Pails—Round and Iron bound Cup Tubs,—For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
*May 11.* 6—



**Splendid Goods.**
**A. & A. GAY,**
HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of
**Fashionable SPRING GOODS,**
which they will sell at their usual low prices.
*Their Stock consists, at present, of*
100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common
**Calicoes and Ginghams,**
40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks,
JACKONETT MUSLIN,
**MUSLIN ROBES.**
Plain and figured Book, plan and figured Mullmull, Lenno and Swiss Muslins,
Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,
Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting
Waltham and Dover ditto,
Irish Linen—Linen Damask,
Long Lawn——Linen Cambric,
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere,
Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelie Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna
**HANDKFS,**
Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES, Black, Slate, and Pearl
GROS DE NAPLES,
Black Sarcenett——Canton Crapes, Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue
**French Crapes,**
Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,
**Black Silk Vesting,**
Black Circassians & twilled Bombazette, Fine Black Bombazine,
**Cotton and Silk Velvets,**
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves, Black, White, and Slate Cotton
**HOSE,**
Russia Diaper and Sheeting,
**Brown and Black Linen,**
Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,
**Black & White Thule Lace,**
Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces, Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.
*Also, a great assortment of*
**Domestic Goods,**
such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting Ginghams, 3.4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts, ☞ Very Cheap.——*Likewise,* Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.
**One Case Leghorn Flats,**
☞ *Very Cheap*—some nice at 75 each.
—ALSO—
A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk
**SHOES.**
All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.



Plainfield, May 3 1824.
**NEW AND ELEGANT Spring and Summer GOODS.**
**JOHN PAINE**
HAS just received from Boston and is now opening an elegant assortment of
**Fashionable Goods,**
which he is determined shall be sold as cheap as at any Store in the county.
*Among which are*
**Rich Gros de Naples,**
Plain and figured LEVANTINES, White Pink, Blue, Green, & Black
**Silks & India Sarsnet,**
A large assortment London printed
**Fashionable Calicoes**
*and Furniture Chintzes,*
[Style for 1824.]
some as low as 14 cents a yard.
Elegant colored and black Nankin and Canton CRAPES.
White, Pink, & Blue pressed French
**CRAPES,**
for Bonnet trimming, &c.
Superfine Linen, Silk, and Cotton LACE and EDGINGS.
Ladies superfine Paris made
**Kid and Silk Gloves,**
Figured Levantine, Gauze, Zelia & Velveteen HANDKFS. some as cheap as 50 cents.
Ladies Denmark Satin, Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes & Slippers from the best Boston manufacturer. Black, Blue, Oxford, Steel and Blue mixed, superfine & low priced
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.**
Black figured and plain Silk, Valentia, Toilinett and superfine London & Marseilles Vestings,
[☞ *New Style.*]
ONE CASE
Elegant White Leghorn Gypsies.
**FOUR CASES**
Gentlemen's fashionable Imitation
**Beaver & Leghorn Hats.**
Together with all other articles usually found in Dry Goods Stores, as cheap as the cheapest.
Also—a large assortment of
**Crockery, Glass, Hard and Cutlery Ware.**
Together with an excellent supply of *Genuine Liquors & Groceries,* equally low.
Friends and Customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
3wks. 5—



**APRIL 26, 1824.**
RECEIVED, by the Packet Maria, from New-York, and now opening at the new Store of
**Joseph S. Gladding,**
formerly occupied by *Deac. J. Douglass,* in Plainfield,
*A New and Elegant assortment of*
**Spring and Summer GOODS,**
*which will be sold Cheaper than ever,*
VIZ:
Rich colors and black figured & other
**SILKS,**
A variety of English & French Cambric Prints and Common
**CALICOES,**
fashionable colors and patterns,
**ITALIAN CRAPES,**
of various colors, for Ladies Head Dresses,
Zella and Velveteen Handkerchiefs,
Variety of Fancy Silk do.
Bobinett and other Laces,
German and India Flagg
**HANDKFS.**
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk & Kid
**GLOVES,**
Fine and Coarse British & Domestic
***Sheeting & Shirting,***
Blue and White Stripes, Ginghams and Bed Ticks,
Superfine and Common, Black, Blue and Oxford Mixed
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
Ribbed and Plain
**Cassimeres & Satinetts**
for pantaloons.
Cortes and other fashionable HATS
**Groceries.**
St. Croix, Jamaica and New Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
Holland and New Gin,
Teneriffe, Malaga and other Wines.
ALSO,
An assortment of Hard Ware and Cuttlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,
**Medicines,**
Sole and Upper Leather.
*Also,*
Belt, Sewing, and Roller Leather, for the use of Factories.
Together with many other articles too numerous to particularize in an advertisement
N. B.—Yarn to weave into Shirting, will be put out by the subscriber, at his Store as above, after this week
J. S. GLADDING.



**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**
*OFFER AT*
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**
*As low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*
2 tons Spanish White,
2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton Londondry White Lead,
5 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2,
1 cask ground Litharge,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2,
20 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
50 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co's. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
3 do. Crumb, Counter, & Horse do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first qual.
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis. dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do. Ground Camwood, &c. &c.
Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a complete stock of fresh and genuine
**MEDICINES.**
Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*
*May 8.* 5—



***Cash Store.***
MAY 5, 1824.
**ERASTUS COIT,**
HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of
European, Asia and American
**DRY GOODS,**
which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of
**Staple and Fancy**
DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash.) at his Store in Chelsea.
He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of
***Leghorn Hats.***



**Just Received,**
Elegant Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings,
Bobbinet Veils, Linen Braid,
Misses' Slate Cotton HOSE, Ladies' Super. White,
*&c. &c. &c. by*
JOHN KINNEY & Co.
*April 28, 1824.* 4—



**NEW GOODS.**
*The subscriber is now opening a general assortment of*
**DRY GOODS,**
*He will sell very low for Cash.*
**WM. ROGERS.**
*May 5, 1824.* 5—



***Thread Laces & Veils.***
A very fine assortment of rich
Thread and Bobbinet Laces,
Lace Veils and Collars,
Just received and for sale at very low prices by
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
*Norwich, May 4, 1824.* 5—



***Miss Mansfield,***
HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of Fashionable
**Millinery AND FANCY GOODS,**
*Leghorn, Straw, Chip and Silk*
**HATS,**
*With a variety of*
**Trimmings,**
Which she offers as low as can be purchased in New-York.
*Norwich, April 13.* 6m2—



THE celebration of St. John the Baptist, will be observed by the Brethren of St. James' Lodge, No. 23, at Preston-city, the 24th June next.—The brethren will assemble at the house of Mr. Samuel M. Downer, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day. The brethren of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
A Sermon and Oration are expected. Tickets $1.
A. DOWNER, JOSHUA BARSTOW, THOMAS PRENTICE, Jr. JOHN C. TIBBITTS, CHARLES PRENTICE, } *Com. of Arrangements.*
*Preston, April 24, 1824.* 3w5—



**DRIVER.**
*The New Sloop Driver,*
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**
WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—



***Masonic Notice.***
THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.
D. DEMING, A. D. SCOVELL, R. G. ISHAM, E. W. PARSONS, A. B. STANNARD, } *Committee of Arrangements.*
*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—



**Auction.**
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the 22d day of May inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the real estate now occupied by Doct. Avery Downer, consisting of about
**25 acres of land,**
Dwelling house, Barn, and other buildings;——Said place is well situated, & well watered, & under a high state of cultivation. At which time & place the whole will be sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Conditions made known at the time of sale.
GEO. DOWNER.
*Preston, May 10.* 2w6—



FOR SALE,
**A FARM,**
SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing
**45 Acres,**
with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a
**GRIST MILL,**
standing at the out-let of the Uncasbockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.
Possession given when sold.
Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.
HENRY MINARD.
*March 23, 1824.* tf 103—



**FOR SALE.**
THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dec. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about
**230 Acres,**
suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or to H. SABINE.
*Plainfield, April 1. 1824.* 1—



*For New York and Albany.*
**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**
WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.
In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—



**FOR SALE,**
*by the subscriber, the following pieces of*
**LAND,**
*& possession given 1st of April next.*
A LOT known by the name of *Ni-mans-acre,* near Norwich Falls, with buildings thereon.
—ALSO—
30 acres in Equonac,—and 28 acres on the Great Plain.
Terms of credit to suit the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH W. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, May 5, 1824.* 3w



**For Sale,**
THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard,* deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.
*Also,*
15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.
44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.
28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.
A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*
August 4, 1823 eowtf70—
If the above is not sold previous of the 1st of April, it will be to let.


ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1412.

Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1824. No. 8.



[illegible] Goods.

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible]

[illegible] LEVANTINES,

[illegible] NAPLES,

[illegible] Canton Crapes, [illegible] Pink, & Blue

French Crapes,

[illegible] Pearl, Green, Pink, White [illegible] FLORENCES,

[illegible] Silk Vesting,

[illegible] Bombazette, [illegible] Bombazine,

[illegible] and Silk Velvets,

[illegible] Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves, [illegible] White, and Slate Cotton

HOSE;

[illegible] Diaper and Sheeting, [illegible] and Black Linen, [illegible] Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant [illegible] Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins, [illegible] White Thule Lace, [illegible] Shell and Horn COMBS. [illegible] a good assortment of

Domestic Goods,

[illegible] Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting [illegible] 3-4 & 4-4 Checks—Satinetts, [illegible] Very Cheap——Lubonia, [illegible] Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive

[illegible] Cloths and Cassimeres, [illegible] than they have ever been offered [illegible] in this place.

One Case Leghorn Flats, Very Cheap—some sold at $5 each.

—ALSO—

[illegible] great variety of Ladies' Black Mo[illegible] Kid, plain & figured Damask Satin

SHOES.

All of the above Goods, together with [illegible] others not mentioned, will be sold at [illegible] reduced prices, for cash—those [illegible] to purchase will do well to call & [illegible] for themselves.

NOW OPENING BY

Huntington & Ripley,

*An elegant assortment of*

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres,

Fancy Muslins and Calicoes, latest style and elegant goods,

[illegible] Black, Blue, Crimson, Scarlet, White Cashmere Long Shawls,

A great variety Fancy Silk Gauze

[illegible] Lelia Hdkfs.

[illegible] Lelia Scarf do.

Fine Black Circassian,

Large assortment of Rich Ribbons,

Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

[illegible] offered very cheap for Cash.

*May 19, 1824.* 7—

MASONIC.

[illegible] TEMPLAR'S CHART, or [illegible] Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the [illegible] Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic [illegible], containing all the emblems [illegible] in the nine first degrees. [illegible] $2 each.—For sale by Robinson [illegible] Dunham, where will be for sale in [illegible] few days, Royal Arch and Master [illegible] Mason's Aprons.

*May 17.*

FAMILY FLOUR.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of [illegible] best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.

MAY 18, 1824. 7—

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

*OFFER AT*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

[illegible] for Cash, or produce, [illegible] can be purchased in this place, or any other.

2 tons Spanish White,
[illegible] do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
[illegible] casks Red Lead,
1 ton London dry White Lead,
6 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
14 sacks do. dry,
[illegible] ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2,
1 cask ground Litharge,
50 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2,
[illegible] do. English and Chinese Vermilion,
50 do. Lamp Black,
10 Doz. Grained and Common Paint Brushes,
[illegible] do. Sash Tools,
[illegible] gross Camels' Hair Pencils,
[illegible] doz. White Wash Brushes,
4 cwt. Glue [illegible]
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. [illegible]
20 do. Dutch do.
2 hhds. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
3 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co's. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
2 do. Crumb, Counter, & Horse do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first qual.
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do Ground Camwood, &c. &c.
Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a [illegible]

MEDICINES.

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May 5.* 5—

*Cash Store.*

MAY 5, 1824.

ERASTUS COIT,

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of

European, Asia and American

DRY GOODS,

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.

He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

*Leghorn Hats.*

T. Sutton & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have removed their

Lead Aqueduct Works

to Norwich Landing, near the Wharf bridge, where they would be happy to receive orders for work in their line. They flatter themselves from the encouragement they have hitherto received, that they shall still merit the patronage of those who wish to contract for this kind of durable and useful article. Individuals can be furnished with any size, from two inches to 3-8, at short notice, and as low as can be purchased in the country.

*May 18.* 3w7—

J. W. Fanning

HAS taken the Store in Jewett-city, formerly occupied by Capt. Frederick Fanning, where he offers to the public a handsome assortment of Goods, at reduced prices.

*May 18, 1824.* 3w7—

Cotton Machinery and

FACTORY AT

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the Cotton Machinery now in the Factory lately built and occupied by Perez O. Richmond, in the town of Windham, on the Willimantic River, State of Connecticut, consisting of 768 Spindles with a sufficient quantity of preparation for the same, in good repair, capable of being put in immediate operation. Also, at the same time, the right in equity of redemption of the Real Estate, consisting of a Cotton Factory, 34 by 70 feet, tenements for six families, a blacksmith's shop and about five acres of land and water privilege. As respects situation and durability of water, at all times, the place is rarely equalled in any part of New-England, and is supposed to afford [illegible] equal to the operation of 10,000 spindles, in [illegible]. Persons wishing to engage in the manufacturing business will rarely, if ever, find a location possessing so many advantages, being surrounded by a fertile country, and within 16 miles of Norwich landing.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to close several concerns. For further particulars, inquire of

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, *On the premises, or*

THORNTON & LOCKROP, *In Providence.*

*May 15.* 4w—

*A new and useful improvement.*

BLAIR'S Patent Spiral Springs, for Gig and Waggon Seats, Cushions and Foot-boards.—Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on [illegible] [illegible] feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent-right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shop on the west side of the river—where all kinds of pleasure Carriages and Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, May 18.* 3w7—

Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

JACK.

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand,* will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—— The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.

JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl. 30, 1824.* 6w5—


## POLITICAL.

*To the Editors of the Columbian Observer.*

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 8, 1824.

*Messrs. Simpson & Conrad*—I send you copies of the correspondence which took place formerly between Mr. Monroe and General Jackson, on the subject of forming an Executive Cabinet in 1817. The Letters speak also of treaties with the Indians, fortifications for the defence of the country; and concerning the sales of public lands. These subjects, as having no relation to those matters, which recently have been so much brought before the public, withdrawing out equally the cabinet, you can publish or not, as you please. The entire correspondence is given, that you may if you choose to do so, lay it before the public. I assure you the copies sent contain every thing relative to the occupation heretofore made, & still preserved [illegible] by Mr. Lewis.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

[No. I.]

*Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, OCT. 23, 1816.

Dear [illegible] returned from the nation on the [illegible] and seize the first moment [illegible] write you.

I have [illegible] to inform you that we have [illegible] by cession, from the Cherokees, [illegible] claim south of the [illegible] interfered with the Creek [illegible].

We [illegible] much difficulty with the Cherokees, from what they call their [illegible] charter given by President Washington in the year 1794, and recognized by [illegible] treaty with the nation, in 1801, which not only guaranteed the territory, but bound the United States to prevent [illegible], within the limits defined, of every kind whatever. In the treaty with the Cherokees lately entered into at the city of Washington, the greater part of the land guaranteed by the treaty of 1801, to the Chickasaws was included. The fact is, that President Washington and the present Secretary of War, must have been imposed on by false representations, as neither the Cherokees or Chickasaws had any right to the territory south of the Tennessee, and included within the [illegible] cession, as the testimony recorded in our journals and forwarded with the treaty, will show; it being in possession of the Creeks, until conquered by us in the fall of 1813. I feel happy that all these conflicting claims are now [illegible] by the late treaties, and at a [illegible], payable in ten years; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] becomes the [illegible] defence for the lower country, is acquired. In a political point of view, its benefits are incalculable.—— We will now have good roads kept up & supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and in future defended by a strong population. The sooner therefore that this country can be brought into the market the better. By dividing this country into two districts by a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Black Warrior, to the Coosa River, and appointing an enterprising individual to superintend the northern district as surveyor, he can have all the lands north of the line, ready for sale by the 1st of June next. A vast capital now held up for the purchase of this land, if offered for sale before the holders turn it to other objects, will insure the Treasury an immense sum of money, and give to the government a permanent population, capable of defending that frontier, which ought to induce the government to prepare it for market as soon as possible.

Having learned from Gen. David Meriwether, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced as a friend to your and the government, to bring to your notice as a fit character to fill that office, Col. Wm. H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States. I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War, should be well filled, I have for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride, possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman. I am told, before the war he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease, and a lucrative practice, for the tented field. Such acts as these speak louder than words. "The tree is best known by its fruit;" and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience, & energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled. At present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the north, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy, as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character, and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War, than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. It is said here * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford.—— Rest assured this will not do; when I say this, I wish you to understand me that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability, or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war office. These hints proceed from the purest motives that you may be supported in your administration, by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it. Very respectfully, your most obt.

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States.

[No. II.]

*Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, NOV. 12, 1816.

SIR—Permit me to introduce to your notice Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you this letter, and who is also the bearer of the Treaties lately concluded with the Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickasaws.

In my last to you, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the treasury of the United States, and the defence of the lower Mississippi and its dependencies, by bringing into market these tracts of country lately acquired by the Treaties above mentioned. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I cannot forego the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view. I have this moment wrote the Commissioner on this highly interesting and important subject. If the plan proposed is adopted, the land can be brought into market in a very short time, which will immediately give to that section of country a strong and permanent settlement of American citizens, competent to its defence.

Should the [illegible] district, as proposed, and appoint General Coffee surveyor of the Northern [illegible], his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the district be divided, as suggested, and General Coffee appointed Surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of surveyor of the [illegible] heretofore promised to the General, which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut. Gadsden, who owing to the late, [illegible] I might say present delicate state of his health, is desirous of relinquishing his appointment in the army. In this as in all my recommendations, I have the public good in view.

From the acquirements of Lieut. Gadsden, the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it;—but by retiring at present and avoiding the insalubrious climates, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period. There are few young men in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] useful knowledge. He should, therefore, be fostered, as [illegible], at some future day, of becoming one of his country's most useful and valuable citizens. Lieut. Gadsden's situation requires some office, the profits of which will yield him a competency while preparing himself for some professional pursuit—this office will afford it. These, sir, are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him.—I hope, should the events alluded to occur, that he will get the appointment.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject, which relates to yourself as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted once more to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected. Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the Heads of Department. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed to an injurious degree, in the northern army. To fill the Department of War with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This and other considerations induced me to enter on the enquiry for a character best calculated to fill that department—it has resulted in the selection of Col. Wm. Drayton. Since my last to you in which this subject was mentioned, Gen. ****** has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in opinion that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term—they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, *Party* and *Party feelings* should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster called Party spirit.—By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The chief magistrate of a great & powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings; his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind, that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice, pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembling patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me, respectfully your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

HON. JAMES MONROE.

[No. III.]

*Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, dated Washington City, Dec. 14, 1816.*

Dear Sir—I have, since my last to you, had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last of the 12th Nov. The advantage of the late treaties with the Indians is incalculable. One of the benefits, consists in putting an end to all dissatisfaction on the part of Tennessee, proceeding from the former treaty. This has been done on very moderate terms. Another consists in enabling the government to bring to market a large body of valuable land, whereby the public debt may be considerably diminished. A third, in extending our settlements along the Mississippi, and towards the Mobile, whereby [illegible] strength will be added to the Union, [illegible] where it is most wanted. As [illegible] population gains a decided preponderance in those regions, East Florida [illegible] be considered by Spain as [illegible], and no other power [illegible] as a gift. Our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinion on all subjects on which you have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and the purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise without reserve. I agree with you decidedly, in the principle, that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am also of opinion that the members of the federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of their patriotism and attachment to free government, that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my [illegible] [illegible] much depends [illegible] of this administration, and even of the republican cause. We have been heretofore divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress under the confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present constitution, and afterwards of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former I served three years, and in the latter rather a longer term. In these stations I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men, were most likely to unfold themselves, as if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time.—— The movement in France, tended also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which were disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind, what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced in regard to him to work underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted to serve their purposes. The opposition which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place [illegible] in society, and therefore find [illegible] any public document. I [illegible] however, that sufficient proof [illegible] founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which [illegible] public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave the government; the aid it gave the enemy. The victory at New-Orleans, for which we owe you so much, and the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked that opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which unfolded views which had been long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed also, in an eminent degree, to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances, that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How will he act? How organize the ad-

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

ministration, so far as is dependent on him, whom in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes, which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps, say of all who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, southern and eastern federalists have been connected together as a party; having acted together heretofore, and although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the southern and middle western states, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents, in the administration itself, wound their feelings, or at least of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy, due to the Council, which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party, on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest strongly on the republican party, indulging towards the other, a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quick as possible. Many men [illegible] distinguished for their talents, [illegible] fou, that the existence of the [illegible] is necessary to keep union [illegible] the republican ranks, [illegible] free government cannot [illegible] This is not my [illegible] [illegible] that the existence of parties is not necessary to free government, and, the other opinion which I have advanced, is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republican, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, & thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am nevertheless decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and should the experiment fail, I shall conclude, that its failure was imputable more to the want of a correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly with you in the great object; that moderation should be showed to the federal party, & even a generous policy adopted towards it; the only difference between us seems to be, how far shall that spirit be indulged in the outset; & it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so fully on it. Of the gentlemen of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the department of war, by placing him in the board of officers, for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the army, and afterwards by tokens of confidence, and I add with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and respect for him.

In the formation of an administration it appears to me, that the representative principle ought to be respected in a certain degree at least, and that the head of a department, (there being four,) should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to: great emergencies and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it, & the knowledge of local details and means which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromitted [illegible] to any one, but free to act, according to my judgment, in which I am [illegible] the opinions of my friends, & particularly for yours.

[illegible] the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of the coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, I presume, heretofore been apprised, that Gen. Bernard, of the French corps of Engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. LaFayette, and many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the United States; and that the President had been authorised by a resolution of Congress to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of chief of our corps. The resolution being communicated to Gen. Bernard, by the Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters, stating that he was the seventh in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of the country. The arrangement adopted will I think, accomplish fully both objects. The President has instituted a board of officers to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, Gen. Bernard, the engineer at each station, (of young Gadsden for example at New-Orleans,) and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence to the chief Engineer, who shall report the same to the Secretary of War with his remarks to be laid before the President.—M'Rae and Totten are spoken of for the two, first, who with Gen. Bernard, will continue till the service is performed;—the two latter will change with the station. The General commanding each division, will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit.

The attention of the board will be directed to the inland frontiers likewise.—In this way it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have 4 of our own officers, in every consultation, against one foreigner; so that if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, where they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen General Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country in the present state of France, to any one in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have the command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter, you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me as you have done, without reserve, and the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

[No. IV.]

*General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, JAN. 6, 1817.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have perused with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your ideas of the importance of the late acquired Territory from the Indians, are certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it, will be realized.—The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable part of the Union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point of the Union (America united) that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend.—I am much gratified that you received them as I intended; it was the purest friendship for your individuality, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you.—The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself, —the injury in reputation, that the Chief Magistrate may sustain from the acts of a weak minister—the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate—and from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our nation and national character (by the wickedness or weakness of our war minister) induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made for this purpose the most extensive inquiry, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, possessing virtue, talents, honor and energy, and all united in the individual named. I am fully impressed with the propriety, as well as the policy you have pointed out, of taking the Heads of Department from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern, the executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read with much satisfaction that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy of the Federalists—it is, in my opinion, a just exposition, and I am free to acknowledge, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention sat, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called Federalists, are really monarchists and traitors to the constituted government. But I am of opinion, that there are men, who are called Federalists, that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government; and altho' they differ in many respects and opinions with the Republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore, a favorite adage of mine, "that the tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the latter trying war has taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest, who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The Senate of Rome had its Sempronius; America has hers, & when I see a character with a manly firmness, give his opinion, but, when overruled by a majority, fly to support the eagles of the country, meet every privation and every danger, for a love of country and its security, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country and all good men. Such characters as these will never disgrace themselves, or do an act injurious to their country. Such is the character given me of Col. D. and believing in the recommendation, I am, and was confident he was well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself, and benefit to his country; and to aid you in the arduous duty of the station a grateful country has called you to fill, I will just add, names are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance—I have once upon a time been called a Federalist.—You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for that reason, in the event of war, (which was then probable) you would steer the vessel of state with more energy and ease. Every person knew I esteemed Mr. M. as one of the best of men, and a great civilian; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell upon blood and carnage with any composure, & of course not well fitted for a stormy season. I was immediately branded with the epithet of Federalist, and you also; but I trust when compared with the good old adage of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry; by which you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement, endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, mature judgment.

Very respectfully your most ob't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[No. V.]

*Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson.*

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1817.

Dear Sir—I wrote you a short letter lately by Gen. Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have had not a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the department of war, to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the south, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment our friend Mr. Campbell, called and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you.—In this state I have resolved to nominate Governor Shelby, though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over older [illegible] in that state or Ohio.

I shall take a person for the department of state from the Eastward, and Mr. Adams' claims by long service in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. *Crawford*, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought, that I should put the administration more on national ground, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the South or West. By this arrangement there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merits, and the people respect us all according to our conduct. To each I will act impartially, and of each expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country, and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the time of my appointment, not for the aggrandisement of any one.

With great respect, and sincere regard

Yours, JAMES MONROE.

[No. VI.]

*General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, MARCH 18, 1817.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st inst.; that by Gen. Bernard I have not received. I learn by this day's mail that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend, Judge Campbell, was fully authorised by me, to make the communication to you that he did, and I hope, gave you fully, my reasons for my determination and wishes on that head.

I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction. No person stands higher in my estimation, than Gov. Shelby; he is a well tried patriot, and I have no doubt, if he accept, will with a virtuous zeal, as far as his abilities may enable him, discharge the duties of his office. But, sir, I cannot disguise my feelings on this occasion—that sincere friendship I have for you, and my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare, compel me to be candid, and say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to a discharge of the multiplied duties of the Department of War. I hope, therefore, he may decline the acceptance of the office; for, should he accept, I am fearful he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character.—Should he accept, be assured, that so long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure to obey your orders thro' him, and to render his duty easy and pleasant, as far as it may be in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you; but the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations subservient to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the applause of all the virtuous, wise and good; and, if properly seconded by the Congress of the United States (of which I much fear) will enable you to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity, that cannot be shaken by foreign convulsions. To this end you can calculate with confidence on all my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may enable me to be useful. I have looked forward to the period, when, under your guidance, our government would be in the full tide of successful experiment; when I could retire from public life to endeavor to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, the period will arrive as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier, are carried into effect—by a completion of those fortifications that have been, or may be selected for its defence, foundries and armories established, the militia organised and classed. *Then we will have peace;* for then we will be prepared for war.—Every man with a gun in his hand, all Europe combined, cannot hurt us, and all the world will be anxious to be upon friendly terms with us, because all the world will see, we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who would wantonly infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe to be respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

## EDUCATION.

FOR THE COURIER.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd."

Let not so trite a caption cause the reader to throw the paper by unread. The following remarks are suggested from a sincere desire for the prosperity and happiness of my native state. Connecticut has formerly been praised and respected for her attention to education. Our pious and venerable forefathers, richly endowed with the spirit of liberty, made the most ample provision for the intellectual improvement of their offspring. They were sensible that education and virtue were the handmaids of liberty. It is unnecessary to repeat what has so often been reiterated, that ignorance and vice are incompatible with the existence of *republican liberty.*

But let us inquire whether our school fund has not been productive of bad consequences. Has it not generated a parsimonious spirit? Has it not caused parents and guardians to be careless and indifferent concerning the character and qualifications of *teachers?* It is certain that, in states where such provision has not been made for the support of schools, the people are much more anxious concerning education, and much more liberal in its support. And, unquestionably, by these means they have better qualified instructors. Let us for a moment transport ourselves into one of our common schools, and observe the course which is there pursued. The child spends one season in learning his letters; four or five more are devoted to reading and spelling; then writing is added, which occupies two or three seasons. A number of winters are spent, or rather thrown away, in going over, and over, with arithmetic and grammar; and here, too often ends his education. How many scholars leave school, and how many teachers teach school, without knowing *why they carry one for every ten, in Addition!*

Thousands know nothing of history or geography, two of the most important acquisitions. These, together with natural philosophy, may, and ought to be introduced into schools, before *grammar* and arithmetic. Let a youth of common capacity, take up a grammar at fourteen, and arithmetic at fifteen, and, with a judicious instructor, he will, in one season know more on those subjects than scholars generally do in a whole course, under our present arrangement of studies. The present system in most schools, produces a kind of parrot-like knowledge, but the *why* and *wherefores* are entirely neglected. The powers of the mind are not called into action. The reasoning faculties are not expanded and strengthened by close research and application. Often may scholars be found, who, if asked why an arithmetical solution is performed thus or so, can only say, *their instructor told them so.* And probably the instructor can give no better reason for his knowledge.

Various reasons may be given why education does not, at the present time, flourish as much in this as in some other Sates. The prejudices of some of the older part of the community have much influence. Says one, "I never studied grammar or geography, and I've got thro' the world so far well enough, and I don't think it best for my children to spend their time upon these useless studies.—It's well enough for the minister and lawyer to know something about them, but I don't expect my son will go to College.—I want him to be able to do all the sums in the arithmetic, and write a handsome hand, and that's enough." But let us see whether this reasoning is correct. Were we formed to live and die as the brutes, there would be a semblance of propriety in such reasoning. Were no enjoyments offered us but those of time and sense, we might almost be induced to subscribe to such a creed. Why are intellectual enjoyments the only ones that are real and permanent, if it is not our duty to improve our minds to the greatest possible extent? The study of mathematics is useful, and tends to strengthen the mind. But geography and history present a greater fund of enjoyment. To trace the march of human intellect, the rise and decline of empires, and to know the relative situation of countries, carries with it much gratification to the enquiring mind, and satisfies a laudable curiosity. The fireside is enlivened by graceful, and brilliant, and rational conversation. But this cannot exist where there is no acquaintance with grammar, geography, and history of various kinds.

Another reason why literature languishes, is the low price at which instructors are procured. Nay, do not start, dear friends, it is true. There is not a sufficient incentive to diligence presented to the teacher. We know that a man's activity in any business, is generally commensurate with the reward he is to receive. The hired man who has twelve dollars per month, is expected to do more than he who has but eight. From this it may be inferred, that the instructor who has but six dollars per month, will have but a small portion of that anxiety for the good of his pupils, which he has, who receives twelve or fifteen. Nothing is ultimately gained by employing cheap instructors. Carelessness in procuring instructors, is a powerful reason why the reputation of Connecticut education is not as great as formerly. The first inquiry is, what does he ask?—Not, what are his qualifications? Too often there is no anxiety about the moral character. The teacher must be examined according to law, yet this is too often but a form. Certainly there is too little public spirit on this subject.

Until there is a change, and people are willing to induce young men to prepare themselves thoroughly for the undertaking; until the standard of education is raised, Connecticut literature will not be first in the United States. Every young man ought to be acquainted not only with the common branches of education, but also with geography, history, astronomy, and chemistry.

With regard to Female Education, there seems to be a still greater laxity, and the remissness is much more unpardonable. Their sedentary lives renders it necessary that they should have a large fund of intellectual enjoyments. It is a melancholy fact that so scanty is this fund, that many resort to what is very justly called *small talk*, to relieve the tedium of life.—Many invaluable females, who are truly *crowns to their husbands*, have their parlors much better furnished than their minds. While it is their province to [illegible] embellish, and adorn this terrestial sphere, they are often unqualified to exert an extensive influence, because they have not drawn largely from the storehouse of knowledge, or drank deep at the Castalian fountain. Many parents have imbibed the mistaken idea, that it is not necessary their daughters should have much education, and they have acted in perfect accordance with this notion;—hence has arisen the false, illiberal, and *unkind* remark, that *the minds of females are not susceptible of as great improvement as males.* When their minds are enriched by the study of rhetoric, logic, chemistry, natural philosophy, and astronomy; when Paley and Stewart and Locke shall have strengthened and elicited the powers of their minds, few will have the hardihood to make so unfounded an assertion. Shall we limit their education to a little reading and writing, a partial acquaintance with arithmetic and grammar, and perhaps a little painting and embroidery, and then say they lack energy of mind? But it is often said, "if my daughter can mend her husband's clothes, make a good cheese, and writes a decent letter, it is sufficient." But my friend, has heaven bestowed upon you a pleasant and beautiful daughter for no higher purpose than this? Her beauty and amiable deportment may captivate, but will the man of science and erudition be satisfied with a picture? This beauty will soon decay;—but the mind, if properly cultivated, will be constantly acquiring vigor, and render her more and more lovely, as she passes down the vale of life.

To repeat a previous remark—"our real and lasting enjoyments must be mental." Those who "live but to eat and drink," neglect the primary design of their creation. Shall beings formed for immortality, and made capable of vast improvement in knowledge and happiness, lie grovelling among the rubbish of life, while the gold and silver remain untouched? Shall the blooming field lie before us, whence we may exhale *a thousand precious sweets*, and we neglect to enjoy it? Shall the streams of Helicon meander by, and we not slake our thirst? Shall the flowery heights of Parnassus present themselves before us, and we not ascend and inhale the pure and exhilerating Zephyrs which play around them? But if we cannot regale ourselves on the elegancies of literature, let us at least feast ourselves with those parts which are substantial, useful and necessary. Let those branches of science which strengthen, refine and elevate the mind, and improve the heart, receive a close and early attention. Then will the stream of life flow smoothly on, many of its asperities be removed, and its sorrows assuaged.

Parents, better that your inventory be a hundred or a thousand dollars less, than to have the son of your hopes cramped and debased in his mind for want of cultivation; and the beautiful daughter of your prayers, the fit companion of ignorance rather than refinement. Better not give them a dollar when you die, than curtail their education.

OBSERVATOR.

## LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday May 14.*

The committee on the petition of John R. Watrous and others, of Colchester, reported—prayer granted and report accepted.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the committee on the part of the House, on the petition of Stonington bank—Messrs J. B. Peters, Thompson and Staunton.

The report of the Commissioners on Niantic Bridge—referred to a joint Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The bill for a public act relating to deeds came to its third reading. The objects of this bill were to quiet titles to estates where the conveyances had been made without seal, and to render them unnecessary in future conveyances; with a proviso that no suit now pending should be thereby affected.

Several amendments were passed, and considerable discussions took place, when on motion the bill was laid on the table & the House adjourned.

*Afternoon.*

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for a public act relating to deeds. This subject called forth an animated discussion and debate. The principles of the common law were largely adverted to by Mr. Wells of Weathersfield, and the Constitutionality of the bill was doubted by Mr. Hungerford; both of whom spoke ably in opposition to the principles of the bill. M[illegible] vin, Hotchkiss, McClellan [illegible] llisbrooks also to [illegible] which occupied the [illegible] afternoon. The bill [illegible] amendments as leaves [illegible] future deeds, where [illegible] ciples of common law [illegible]

The memorial of T[illegible] others, praying an act [illegible] the name of Hartford [illegible] pany, was read, prayer [illegible] in form read and laid [illegible]

*Saturday, [illegible]*

The bill for repealing [illegible] to briefs, came to a [illegible]

Messrs. Bass, Mc[illegible] ey and one or two other[illegible] the bill. The rule [illegible] tion, being dispensed [illegible] third reading and was [illegible]

*Monday, [illegible]*

The House assembled [illegible] this afternoon.

The Speaker announced [illegible] tee to take into consideration [illegible] specting imprisonment [illegible] McClellan, Holcomb, [illegible] D. Lockwood, Brown[illegible]

*Tuesday, [illegible]*

Bills were introduced [illegible] pointing Robert Fair[illegible] and Zelman Wildman [illegible] sace associate Judge [illegible] Court for Fairfield county [illegible]

The consideration of [illegible] tition of [illegible]

[illegible]

The House [illegible] two United States [illegible]

The following [illegible] in the House of Re[illegible] choice of a Senator [illegible] three years) in the [illegible] ed States, occasioned [illegible] Hon. Mr. Boardman[illegible]

*First [illegible]*

Henry W. Edwards
Elisha Phelps
Oliver Wolcott
David Plant
Robert Fairchild
John T. Peters
Timothy Pitkin
David Daggett
Abraham Bishop
Gideon Tomlinson
Seth P. Beers
Samuel A. Foot
Other Scattering

Necessary to a choice

*Second ballot.*

Henry W. Edwards
Elisha Phelps
Timothy Pitkin
John T. Peters
Abraham Bishop
Oliver Wolcott
David Daggett
David Plant
Other Scattering

Necessary to a choice
Mr. Edward's majority

The following is a statement [illegible] on the choice of a Senator in [illegible] the 4th of March next, in [illegible] Lanman, whose term of service [illegible] pires.

*First ballot.*

Calvin Willey
John S. Peters
Elisha Phelps
James Lanman
Timothy Pitkin
Elisha Tracy
Elias Perkins
David Plant
Robert Fairchild
John T. Peters
Other Scattering

Necessary to a choice

*Second ballot.*

Calvin Willey
John S. Peters
Elisha Phelps
Timothy Pitkin
Elisha Tracy
Other Scattering

Necessary to a choice
Mr. Willey's majority

[The Senate have not yet [illegible] the choice of U. S. Senators.]

Bill in form on Petition of [illegible] min past.

*Wednesday May [illegible]*

The committee on so much of [illegible] ernor's Message as relates to [illegible] ation to be allowed the Adjutant [illegible] for services, reported in favor [illegible] compensation. The report was [illegible] cepted.

*Afternoon.*

A resolution was introduced [illegible] pointment of a committee to [illegible] consideration the law of this State [illegible] subject of Hawkers, Pedlars [illegible] Chapmen—past.

The committee of conference [illegible] bill relating to Deeds without [illegible] ed. The bill had passed this [illegible] the Senate had sent it back with [illegible] ment, providing that no suits [illegible] should be affected by the bill. [illegible] was made to reconsider and con[illegible] the vote of the Senate. This [illegible] considerable opposition from [illegible] Hotchkiss, McClellan and T[illegible] such a bill was indeed proper [illegible] House to pass, Mr. H. [illegible] son why there should be an [illegible] cases now in suit. The bill [illegible] confirm and quiet all titles to [illegible] the conveyance had not been [illegible] with this single exception. If [illegible] to be then secured in their titles, [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

[illegible] Because one man had a more liti[gious] person to deal with and a suit had commenced a little earlier it was pro[posed] to give him an advantage over the quiet and peaceable citizen. [illegible] as strongly on the side of this de[fendant] as it was on the side of those [illegible] had not been commenced; & [illegible] a trifling bill of cost might have [illegible] should this defendant therefore [illegible] estates worth thousands of dollars. [illegible] also took the ground that the [illegible] did not make a real necessary [illegible] conveyances. There were [illegible] in which they were requisite, and [illegible] were clearly pointed out.

[illegible] Budger and Mr. Pitkin were in [favor] of the motion. Mr. P. thought that [illegible] mandatory acts were sanctioned by [illegible] usage, and such provisos were [illegible] introduced. The motion was lost [and the] House adhered to their vote on [illegible]

[The] Committee on petition of Thames [Manu]facturing Company, reported— [illegible] granted so far as relates to holding [illegible] land. Bill in form passed.

*Thursday, May 20.*

[The] petition of Charles Rockwell and [others] praying for the incorporation of a [illegible] society in Norwich, read and re[ferred] to a select committee—W. T. Wil[illegible] Tracy and Haley.

*Afternoon.*

The bill for a public act providing for [the] choice of members of Congress by [illegible] came up [illegible] reading. [illegible]

[illegible] the law relating to [illegible] On motion to re-con[sider] [illegible] with the Senate, consid[illegible] Monroe, Rose, Swan, [illegible] Tracy were decidedly op[posed] [illegible] They con[tended] [illegible] system of begging was al[illegible] to operation, and by re[illegible] the contributions would be [illegible] round their meeting- [illegible] whose circumstances [illegible] they ought not to give, [illegible] dare refuse. There were [illegible] thousands of cent societies, [illegible] missionary societies, and [illegible] begging institutions suffi[cient] to drain the pockets of most people [illegible] not rich, throughout the coun[try] and there ought to be some check [illegible] Though good, under proper [illegible] they might be carried to ex[cess] and be abused.

[illegible] Tuthill, Samuel Raymond, and [illegible] other gentlemen spoke in favor of [illegible] They argued that a repeal of [the] law would bring all denominations up[on a] level, and leave all classes of com[munity] free to give or not, as they choose [illegible] the selfishness so natural to the [human] heart seldom led men to err by [giving] too much. They offered other [illegible] at considerable length in support [of the] motion. But the House refused to [re]consider and concur.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[illegible] from Missolonghi, state that [the] advanced guard of the Greek army [for the] attack of Lepanto, had marched, and had been immediately followed by the [illegible] of Lord Byron, with that Noble[man] at their head. The plans of Mr. Parry, the engineer, for carrying Lepan[to] by storm, had been approved, and lit[tle] doubt was entertained of their com[plete] success. It was stated at Misso[longhi] that Lord Strangford had nearly [illegible] terms with the Sultan, on account [of] the reproaches of the Grand Vizier, of [the] Loan raised in England for the ser[vice] of the Greeks.

The last letters from Paris revive the [illegible] that a Congress of Sovereigns was [to] be held at Paris.

The Pacha of Egypt imported from England, near two years ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, with large sup[plies] of ammunition. He has a fine can[non] foundery, and powder factories. It [is] said he has long contemplated making himself independent. The Pacha pays great respect to the English, and encour[ages] the commercial intercourse. Ves[sels] make their passages from Liverpool to Egypt in from 25 to 40 days.

*Mr. John Randolph.*—This extraordin[ary] personage has again embarked for Eu[rope]. While apparently busily employed in the discharge of his duty as a member of the committee of investigation of the Crawford and Edwards controversy, he got it into his head that another trip across the Atlantic was necessary to his health, and, accordingly, instantly asked leave of absence, shook his brother members cordially by the hand, and at noon on [illegible]day, last week, set off post haste [from] Washington, on horseback, attended by two servants, rode the distance of 40 [miles] to Baltimore, in five hours, took passage in the steam-boat line for New-York, arrived in that city on Saturday evening, and on Sunday embarked in the [illegible], for Liverpool.—*Bost. Centinel.*

*Literary.*—We understand that "Saratoga, a tale of the Revolution," now in the press of Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard [& Co.] will shortly make its appearance.—[It] embraces those interesting periods of our revolutionary struggle, when the battle of Trenton, and the surrender of Burgoyne gave new spirits to our desponding country, and shifts its scene accordingly. The historic part is said to be accurate. The sketches of real character animated, and the fiction happily interwoven.—*Bost.* [illegible]

On Sunday last Hawkins' model of a [steam] boat started from Kensington at 11 o'clock, went down the Delaware, entered the Schuylkill, and arrived at Fair-mount Dam at three o'clock—a distance of [illegible] miles. Her engine is 3 feet long, and [illegible] 2 feet wide, including her furnace, [illegible] boiler attached to it. It is stated [that] a large concourse of spectators were [highly] gratified with her performance.—*Philadelphia paper.*

*Improved Carriages.*—We examined some days since, at Mr. Quick's manufactory in Broad-st. several carriages made upon a new plan by Mr. Brewster, an ingenious mechanic of New-Haven. His improvements consists in suspending both the body of the carriage and its seats upon spiral springs, highly elastic, and in the shape of doubly inverted cones, by means of which the weight of an ordinary gig, is diminished two hundred pounds, and a post-coach, about 400. Another advantage derived from this invention consists in the ease it gives to the motion of the carriage; a person may read while riding over pavement, with almost as much facility as while in his room. Thus much we can say from examination and the experience of a short ride. The improvement is well worthy of the public attention, and we think carriages constructed on this plan will come into general use.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Turn out.*—In New-York, on Tuesday last, the Journeyman Carpenters threw down their jack-planes and turned out in a body for higher wages, and marched through Broad-way and the other principal streets in the city. The great number of buildings that have been commenced this spring are now going on, has increased the demand for carpenters, and indeed every thing else connected with house-building, and affords an opportunity to ask for higher wages. Such is the demand for brick, that we understand the price now given is $7.50 per thousand. Journeymen carpenters in the neighboring towns and states will find immediate employ by coming to the city, and those having bricks to dispose of will embrace the present moment to bring them to market.—*Evening Post.*

*Narrow Escape.*—In Southington, on the 7th inst. as a young man with a rifle, was engaged in killing birds, a ball from his rifle passed through a window sash in the house of Capt. Joseph Finch, (half a mile distant,) breaking one pane of glass, and striking Mrs. Finch, who was standing near the window, in the side; but owing to the distance from which the ball was fired, & its having struck the window sash, its force was spent, and it occasioned no material injury to her person.—This, however, should serve as a warning to gunners not to indulge their sports in the neighborhood of dwelling-houses, or any other place where they may endanger the life of a human being, without observing a proper elevation of their pieces.—*New-Haven pa.*

The Powder-Mills owned by Messrs. Spencer, Cooper, & Co. situated about a mile and a half from Lexington, Kentucky, were blown to atoms in the afternoon of the 30th ult. A negro man who was working in the house was killed instantly, and two others severely wounded. The explosion took place in the dry-house, where there was upwards of 1000 pounds of powder, and which sent up a column of smoke that seemed almost to reach the skies. The explosion was heard, (and the shock produced by it felt) 7 or 8 miles in the country.

The Powder-Mill in Southwick, Mass. owned by Major Lane, blew up on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr. Lamon Campbell, recently from New-York, lost his life by the explosion. No other person was in the mill.—*Pres. pa.*

*Piracies.*—An account of piratical acts committed in the pacific by a brig called the Quintanelia, formerly the Five Sisters of Guayaquil, which was taken possession of by the present commander of her, who was then Boatswain of her. He confined the Captain below and sent a part of the crew on shore at the island of Puna, and took the brig to Chiloe, where she was fitted out with no other commission than that of the Governor of the island. He captured the brig Frederic of Stonington, Captain Burrows, which vessel was recaptured by the captain, and arrived safe at Lima. He also captured the brig Winefred, of Alexandria, lying in the port of Quilca, and plundered her of some goods, also, the schooner Adonis, of Baltimore, plundered her, and put a prize master on board, and ordered her for Quilca. The Franklin lying there, re-captured her. Commodore Stewart has used every exertion to take her, but without effect, as yet. He has the Amanda (a Baltimore brig, chartered by Com. Stewart,) and Dolphin on a cruise for her. The Franklin has taken seven of her men, and will probably bring them home.

## CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against using *Cheese covered with Lead*, whether red or white, as both are poisonous.

The attention of the public is invited to the following facts:

In this town a Cheese was bought last year, and four of the family, immediately upon eating some of it, were taken severely sick. The cheese was examined by the attending physician, and judged to be overlaid with red lead. The same cheese was eaten by several others, *the rind being previously taken off*, who were soon very sick. When thrown off the stomach, they were relieved.

*A few weeks ago*, three of another family became exceedingly ill, cause unknown; but was soon supposed to be produced by Cheese, covered with *white* lead. A dog which ate the rind was extremely convulsed, and in a day or two died. Another ate of it and became very ill; to which a dose of lamp oil was given, and having cast up the rind, which remained almost entire, recovered. A third dog, which took but little, was sick. Fifteen or twenty persons in this town, the last year and this, have been made sick, and most of them very sick by means of lead on cheese. And doubtless many become sick, and many die by the same means, and know not the cause.

Attending physicians say the symptoms in these cases are what they should expect lead to produce, and can assign no other cause for those affections. Because; trial has been made and satisfactory evidence that red and white lead covered the cheeses in question.

The public are cautioned against using any cheese brought to our markets without due examination. And ought not cheese to be *inspected*, before sold in market, with particular reference to this article? Human life and health are too precious to be trifled with in this manner. Doubtless *thousands* have thus been destroyed, and never knew the cause of their excruciating distress, and have little thought that their bane was brought from the dairy-rooms of our country.

Should it be thought desirable, probably the venders of these cheeses might easily be ascertained, and, if necessary, shall be made known.

South-Reading, May, 1824.

*Duelling.*—A duel was lately fought in New Orleans where the parties, to speak in terms of honor and chivalry, were on a *footing*. One was a sexton of a burying ground, the other the assistant *grave digger*. The ball of the sexton grazed the thigh of the grave digger, whose honor not being satisfied, and who had often faced death with impunity, insisted upon another shot, and the sexton, lucky dog, plumped the grave digger in the thigh bone, which shattered his understanding, but it is not known whether the wound demanded a cast of his own office. The dispute was perfectly in character; it was about grave digging; appropriate and solemn!—*National Advocate.*

THE INDIANS.—Accounts from Missouri continue to mention the general expectations of an Indian War. Congress, as it ought, contemplates measure with reference to the possibility of such an event—and the vigilant Secretary of War, has taken all the cautionary steps which our small military force will permit. *Bost. Pallad.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1824.

The new and beautiful Steam-Boat HENRY ECKFORD left this city, at twenty minutes past eight on Monday morning last, with between two and three hundred Gentlemen and Ladies, made an excursion into Long-Island Sound, and returned at twelve o'clock—performing a distance of *thirty-five miles in three hours and forty minutes*.—On the evening of the same day, she departed on her regular trip for New-York with *ninety-five passengers*.

## LEGISLATURE.

The bill for Districting the State for the choice of members of Congress, was called up in the House of Representatives on Friday last, and, after a short discussion, was negatived by a vote of 119 to 70. The bill giving the choice of Electors to the people, was passed by a large majority.

## THE TARIFF.

The Bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, (says the Washington Republican,) passed both Houses of Congress on the 19th inst. The Committee of Conference having suggested certain modifications in relation to the points at issue, between the Senate and House of Representatives, which were concurred in. This important Bill now only requires the sanction of the President to become a law. What the effects of this measure may be on the interests of the country, it must now be left to time to determine. We believe they will be salutary. The ample discussion which the bill has undergone has thrown much light not only on the general principles of the bill, but also on the various operations of its almost countless details on the different sections of the country. Every member, whether friendly or hostile to the bill, has done his duty; and we trust that among the people will be found an universal disposition to co-operate in carrying the provisions of the law into full effect. By this means, its policy will receive a practical, the only true, illustration.

*Adjournment of Congress.*—The National Intelligencer thinks the Senate will concur with the House in adjourning Congress on the 27th inst. Mr. Dun, who was in pursuit of Mr. Edwards, did not leave Louisville for Edwardsville before the 4th inst. and it was concluded his return could not be expected before some time in June. The committee of investigation on the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards against Mr. Crawford was expected to report in a day or two.

The 8th Anniversary of the American Bible Society was holden at New York on the 13th inst. The infirmities of age prevented the venerable President Jay from attending. He however sent an address, which, says the Commercial Advertiser, was replete with dignity and interest, and worthy of its author and of the occasion.

The Treasurer of the Society, Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. read his Annual Report, by which it appears that the receipts for the eighth year have been $42,416 95—during which time 76,878 Bibles and Testaments have been printed by the Society, and the issues from the depositories have been 60,430—making a total of 240,[illegible] Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter issued by the Society since its establishment.

Franklin's life and maxims have lately been published in France in modern Greek and sent to Greece.

At a meeting of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, held in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in New-Haven, on the evening of the 21st May—the Hon. David Hill, of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and the Hon. John Rose, of the House of Representatives, was appointed Secretary.

Voted, That the members proceed to ballot for the person whom they would nominate to their fellow citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The ballots were then received, & the result on counting, appeared as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. | JOHN Q. ADAMS, | 124 |
| " | ANDREW JACKSON, | 14 |
| " | WM. H. CRAWFORD, | 7 |
| " | HENRY CLAY, | 2 |

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Whereas, our fellow-citizens in different parts of the country have expressed their opinion on the merits of the several candidates for the office of President of the United States, and feeling as we do, a deep interest in the issue of the approaching election—

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of JOHN Q. ADAMS, and do therefore recommend him to our Republican fellow citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers

DAVID HILL, *Chairman.*

JOHN ROSE, *Secretary.*

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The House of Representatives of this State, on the 19th inst. made choice of the Hon. H. W. Edwards to supply the place of the late Hon. Elijah Boardman, and the Hon. Calvin Willey, to supply the place of the Hon. James Lanman whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next, in the Senate of the United States. These appointments have not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

The time for the election of the next President (says the Balt. Pat.) approaches rapidly & *the people* now begin to take sides preparatory to exercising one of the greatest prerogatives conferred by heaven or ceded by man. On a subject of this kind, we deem it not only right, but an imperative duty attached to his situation, that an editor should express his preference of the candidates, give his reasons for his choice [with] liberality and ingenuousness, and [illegible] discussion. This is our creed, we have practised it, & shall continue to do so. Our readers are well informed as to our preference. We prefer the man who is not only innocent, but unsuspected—even by his opponents; the man, who, by his services, has shown to our experience, that he is amply competent to the duties & responsibilities of the office; the man in whom the eminent statesman, the enlightened civilian, the profound diplomatist, the adept in the science of government, and the moral character, without even the shadow of a stain, are concentrated, and form a man, who "take him for all in all, we shall seldom look upon his like again." Need we add the appellative which distinguishes one common man from another to this description, to inform our readers that it is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS?

The time of election does not more rapidly approach than the number of Mr. Adams' friends increases, particularly in the western and southern states. In Ohio the people are holding meetings and expressing their preference for him, and a great majority of the newspapers that have yet declared, are for him. In fact, it is useless to particularize, the western states generally are coming out for him. Even Virginia, "the ancient dominion," the metropolis of the kingdom of his majesty THE CAUCUS, begins to cry "this looks like rebellion." We congratulate the people upon "the prospect before them."

It is understood that the report of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in East Florida, transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, affords conclusive evidence of the limited powers of the Spanish Governors, and if sustained will save to the United States as much land as will be sufficient to pay the $5,000,000 paid for the Floridas. This subject is now before the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Webster is chairman.

Mr. Seabury, who was noticed in our last as being about to establish a new paper at Stonington, dropped down in the street of that place on the 14th inst. and expired in a few minutes. His health had been very poor for some time past.

During the first five days of Canal Navigation, the Collector at Albany received upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for toll; in one instance a single boat paid upwards of $200. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at that city daily.

*Snow Storm.*—On the morning of the 14th inst. a snow storm was experienced at Utica, which extended as far west as Buffalo.

FOR THE COURIER.

## *Who shall be the next President?*

It is really amusing, yet somewhat painful to observe the movements of certain *Editors* of papers in our country, since Mr. Edwards' communication to Congress. Trembling for the fate of their favorite and patron, Mr. Crawford, they endeavor to *throw dust in the eyes* of their readers, rather than enlighten them to the true situation of things. They endeavor to amuse by talking of plots, &c. In pursuit of the *loaves and fishes*, they strive to deceive and cajole the people. But if they would draw aside the veil and let us see the *why and wherefore* by which they are excited to attempt to raise a *murderer* and *purloiner* to the chair of state, doubtless *many dirty wheels* would show themselves. Yet, will the good people of the *Union* consent that the man who is supported and nourished by their hard earnings, and who from *their purses* acquires the means for promoting his ambitious schemes, shall ever occupy the seat where once sat Washington? Will they not rather elevate to that high and [illegible] station, the scholar and the [illegible] [pat]riot, who from his youth [illegible] promoted their interests, and whose honor though "*pure as virgin modesty*," never required the support of *sword or pistol*?

*Fellow Citizens! Awake* to your duty and interest—and when called upon to give your suffrages for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, show your respect for *private worth, public services and brilliant talents!* Elevate to the Presidential Chair JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who will adorn the seat where so many worthies have sat; and amidst the coruscations of whose talents William H. Crawford will shrink to *pigmy dimensions*.

HANCOCK.

## Married,

At Preston, on the 23d instant, Mr. JOHN B. HEDGE to Miss MARY ANN ROATH.

At Lebanon, Mr. JOHN SELBY, of Woodstock, to Miss SIBYL AVERY, of the former place.

At Mansfield, on the 18th inst. Mr. JEPTHA FITCH, of Coventry, to Miss SALLY HARTSHORN, of the former place.

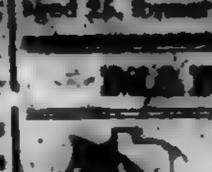
## Died,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. —— Jones, aged 41 years.

At Pomfret, Mrs. ABIGAIL CRAFT, [illegible]

In Providence, Mr. DAVID KINGSLEY, aged 25, formerly of Brooklyn.

## MARINE LIST.



PORT OF NORWICH

May 17.—*Sailed, Steam-Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

20—*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Arrived, sloop Wonder, Vail, River-Head; sloop Rainbow, Mott, Sagharbor.*

21—*Arrived, sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed, slp. Wonder, Vail, River-head; slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y.; schooner Ant, Benson, Saco; slp. Thames, Roath, Green Island; slp. Driver, Williams, Albany.*

22—*Sailed, steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived, slp. Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; slp. Elizabeth, Welch, Belfast.*

23—*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; slp. Balloon, Robinson, Falmouth.*

24—*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

25—*slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; sloop Elizabeth, Welch, Belfast.*

25—*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*


# MASONIC.

THE regular Quarterly Convocation of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. will be holden at the Masonic Hall on Monday the 31st inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

☞ The Council of R. & S. Masters, will be holden immediately after the close of the Chapter.

F. PRENTICE, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824*

# TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, the rate bill of the town of Norwich, of five cents on the dollar, on the list of 1823, due the first day of June next,—that he will attend to receive payment of the same, at the Phœnix Hotel of Thomas Thomas, on the first Monday of said June—And at the Hotel of Newcomb Kinney, on the second Tuesday thereof; And that of all persons who do not pay on demand, or at the above times and places, fees will be required.

CHARLES THOMAS, *Collector.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 3wtt—

# MISS MANSFIELD,

*Has just returned from New-York, with a supply of Fashionable*

Leghorn, Silk, Chip and Straw HATS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery and Fancy GOODS,

Which she will sell low.

*May 25, 1824.* 3w8—

# Chas. Denison

HAS FOR SALE

*New York and Northampton*

SOLE LEATHER,

CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,

*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.*

A few doz. Morocco Skins.

Lining and Binding do.

—ALSO—

An assortment of good

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*Continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

[illegible] *May 25, 1824.* 6w8—

# New-York Line.

THE STEAM-BOAT

EXPERIMENT,

Capt. Williams,

WILL leave Norwich, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and put passengers on board the new Steam Boat *Oliver Ellsworth* for New-York the same afternoon.

STEAM BOAT

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,

CAPT. D. HAVENS, will leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and passengers by this Boat will be taken by the Experiment to Norwich without delay.

*May 5, 1824.* [illegible]

# FOR BOSTON.

THE sloop Balloon, Capt Robinson, will sail on Friday next. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Brown's wharf.

*May 26, 1824.* 1w—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge,

THE Administrator upon the estate of Mr. DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Griswold, deceased, represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—

Therefore ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all concerned, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the third Monday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

# Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non-residents, [illegible] liable to pay Taxes in said Preston to receive Town Tax on levy 18[illegible] at the following times and places, [illegible] on the 4th day of June next at Widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12: at Joseph Chapman's same day from 2 to 5 P. M.; and on the 5th, at Col. Paul Harvey's from 9 A. M. to 12: at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the collector, must expect to pay a levying fee, and those that are in arrears for taxes must make immediate payment, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, May 24, 1824.* 2w8—

# Taken Up

BY the subscriber, on the 21st instant a [illegible] briudle COW, about four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL R. ROBINSON.

*Franklin, May 24, 1824.* 3w8


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

### ROYAL ARCH SONG.

*By James G. Percival.*

Among all the sweet productions of this author, we have scarcely seen one containing more sentiment, beauty, and interest, in so small a compass, than this.

Joy! the secret vault is found;
Full the sunbeam falls within,
Pointing darkly under ground,
To the treasure we would win.
They have brought it forth to light,
And again it cheers the earth;
All its leaves are purely bright,
Shining in their newest worth.

This shall be the sacred mark
Which shall guide us to the skies,
Bearing like a *holy ark*
All the hearts who love to rise;
This shall be the *corner stone*
Which the builders threw away,
But was found the only one
Fitted for the *arch's* stay.

This shall be the *gavel* true,
At whose sound the crowd shall bend,
Giving to the *law* its due;
This shall be the faithful friend;
This the token, which shall bring
Kindness to the sick and poor,
Hastening on, on Angel's wing,
To the lone and *darksome door.*

This shall crown the mighty arch,
When the temple springs on high,
And the brethren bend their march
Wafting incense to the sky.
Then the solemn strain shall swell
From the bosom and the tongue,
And the Master's glory tell
In the harmony of song.

Here [illegible]
[illegible]
All [illegible] past,
[illegible]
Entering [illegible] the sacred walls
To the holy [illegible]
Then as [illegible]
*Hope* [illegible]

*Masonic Chart.*

---

Answer to the Question in our last.

When first you tied the nuptial knot,
[illegible] fifteen and forty years you'd seen;
And on the marriage day likewise
[illegible]

But when you had together lived
Just fifteen summers more,
Your wife [illegible] had given,
And you [illegible]

SOLUTION.

Let X = Woman's age.
Then 3X = Man's age.
X+15 age of woman after 15 years.
3X+15 age of the man after 15 yrs.
Therefore as the woman's age is at this time, ½ the man's, we have
2X+30=3X+15.
And X=15 woman's age at marriage.
3X=45 man's age at marriage.

Wm. A. B's. solution was received.

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### CENSUS OF 1820.

It is a source of amusement to look over the last Census of the United States. The curious inequalities of number in sex produced by the irregular tide of emigration, and by a partiality for particular localities, while it tends to convert the desert into a garden, seems to thwart the politic commands of Holy Writ, "increase and multiply." The state of Ohio has 24,643 more males than females. The females are more in number than the amount of females, above that of males in the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. There is no doubt that all the surplus marriageable females of these last four states, could find ready husbands in Ohio, if they will look at the following estimate: The surplus of females in Vermont, is 226—in Massachusetts 12,111—in Rhode Island 2,429—in Connecticut 5,565, amounting in all to 20,321; being about 4000 less than the surplus male population of the state of Ohio.—*City Reg.*

### DURABLE CEMENT.

To a half pint of milk, put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from whey, and mix it with the white of four or five eggs, beating the whole well together; when it is mixed, add a little quick lime, passed through a seive until it has acquired the consistency of a thick paste; with this cement, broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

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The late R. B. Sheridan being once on a Parliamentary Committe, happened to enter the room when most of the members of the committee were present and seated, though business had not commenced; when, perceiving there was not another seat in the room, he, with his usual readiness, said, "Will any gentleman move that I may *take the chair?*"

### ADVICE.

The surest way of governing a private family, is for a husband to yield at certain times something of his prerogative.

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## LOST,

ON the road from Norwich Landing to the subscriber's store, (by Preston city) on the 8th inst. 1 keg Raisins, marked W. & D. B. T. Whoever will give information where said Raisins may be found, shall be rewarded by

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

*Griswold, May 11, 1824.* 7—

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### Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 29, 1824* [12mo*4—

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THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

## Boots & Shoes,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored
Denmark Satin do.
Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,
of every description.

☞ The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

200 lbs. Hartford Sole leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

S. BREWSTER, JR.

*Norwich, May 12, 1824.* 6—

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### ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of deep sleeping from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Dea. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

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### PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 21.* 58—

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## NORWICH Steam-Boat.

### The New and Elegant STEAM-BOAT, HENRY ECKFORD,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

COMMENCED running between Norwich and New York, on Monday, 17th inst—Leaving Norwich on the arrival of the Stages from Boston and Providence, Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, touching at New London and leaving there at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Leaving New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Henry Eckford has a double engine—is considered the quickest Boat in this country, and "to be admired, needs only to be seen." By this line, Passengers leaving Boston at 4 o'clock A. M. will arrive at New York in the forenoon of the following day—Leaving New York at 12, noon, will arrive in Boston the following day; making the route much the most expeditious and pleasant, which can be found between New York and Boston.

Fare through in the Boat, $5.

*Norwich, May 19, 1824.* 7—

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## Pack Avery

### OFFERS FOR SALE, 2 Notes of hand,

GIVEN in his favor against Alexander Bingham, of Norwich, executed at Norwich, on the 20th day of Sept. 1820, on demand, with interest, in presence of Mr. Horace Colton, amounting at this time to $1775. One Note of $78 against Mr. Roswell Button 3d, lately removed from Preston, given at Preston on the 5th Nov. 1818. One Note of $25 against Lewis Gilmore, (Goldsmith) who removed from N. London in 1816, dated at New London 19th May, 1816. One Note of $50 against Daniel Smith, of Groton, given at Preston 18th Nov. 1818. A demand against Ezekiel Gray, late of Preston, now on a sealing voyage, of $15.

Also, his Pew in the Church at the village of Poquetannuck, in Preston, situated on the north side of the Church, and 4th wall Pew from the pulpit—A good deed will be given as long as the building stands.

*Norwich, May 11, 1824.* 6—

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, EBEN'R YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *LYDIA STEVENS,* late of Canterbury, in said District, deceased, to exhibit the several claims to Samuel Stevens, of said Canterbury, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 12th day of May, 1824. 6—

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, Clerk.

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon JOSHUA PENDLETON,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to William Pendleton and Adam Pendleton, the executors of the last will of the said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.
ADAM PENDLETON.

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.* 6—

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## *Masonic Notice.*

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. DEMING, | *Committee of Arrangements.* |
| A. D. SCOVELL, | |
| R. G. ISHAM, | |
| E. W. PARSONS, | |
| A. H. STANNARD, | |

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—

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*For New York and Albany.*

### New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

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## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

### Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

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In Plainfield, Conn. by assignment, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of June next,

### A Woollen Factory,

And the MACHINERY thereto belonging, lately owned and occupied by Darius P. Lawton, standing on that excellent mill stream, called Moosup River; a very eligible situation for custom-work, particularly Carding, at which there has been for three last years past about 12,000 lbs of custom Wool annually carded.—The situation pleasant, and on a good road. The privileges sufficient for operating a large establishment, and the building now standing is of a size sufficient for containing a good share of machinery, in which there now is three Carding Machines, one Picker, one Roper, one Jenny, two Looms, and considerable other Machinery. Also, will be sold a convenient Dwelling-House, and about forty acres of good Land.

On the same premises, is another good Mill Privilege. At the same time will be sold one yoke of Oxen, one good Horse and Waggon, one Ox-Cart and Waggon, and many other Farming utensils.—Sales to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold the day following, at the Central Factory, (distant from the above mentioned place about two miles,) all the Machinery late the property of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, consisting of two double Carding Machines, two Jennies, two broad & narrow Shearing Machines, one large Teazling Machine, six broad and narrow Looms, 10,000 Bobbins, 20,000 Teazles, Teazle Hands, 27 steel Reeds, and some harnesses. Also, a large Copper Blue Vat, of the size of 900 gallons, almost new, with other dye-kettles, and many other smaller articles in that line of business, together with Blacksmith and Farming tools. In general the machinery is in excellent order and of the most approved kind. Creditors of the firm of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, and those of Darius P. Lawton, are particularly invited to attend the sales if they think proper.

JOHN LESTER,
JOSEPH S. GLADDING. } *Assignees.*

*Plainfield, May 3, 1824.* 6—

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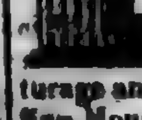
## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about



### 230 Acres,

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 7, 1824.* 7—

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A VALUABLE

## CHAISE & HARNESS

For sale—Inquire at this Office.

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## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all [illegible] Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

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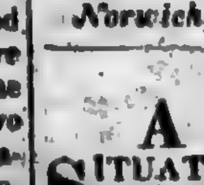
### Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufactre, of the latest fashions.

### Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

## FUR CAPS,

*AND*

### Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

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FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

### 45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

### GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

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### On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1826.* } —79—

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## Cedar Ware.

A GOOD assortment of excellent CEDAR TUBS, from 3 gallons to 30—Iron bound Cedar Pails—Brass and Iron bound Cup Tubs,—

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*May 11.* 6—

---

## Fresh Flour.

30 bbls. Fresh New York and Rochester Flour, just received and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSON

*May 11.* 6—

---

## CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON,
No. 5, Water-st.

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### C. F. & G. C. LEST[illegible]

Have just received, [illegible] now offer for sal[illegible]

6 hhds. [illegible]
Croix and A[illegible]
RUM,
10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Mu[illegible]
New Orleans, Havana Brow[illegible]
White Sugars,
8 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloo[illegible] sins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almon[illegible]
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime J[illegible]
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's Mayb[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
& Co's. [illegible]
Tobacco in [illegible]
Maccaboy Snuff in [illegible]
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks, [illegible]
Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass, [illegible]
20 casks Gilman's [illegible] sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

### NAVAL STO[illegible]

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turp[illegible] &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVE[illegible] for which CASH WILL B[illegible]

*May 4.*

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## NOTICE

TO be sold at AUCTION [illegible] Sign-Post in Chelsea [illegible] on the 28th inst. at 11 o'clo[illegible] by virtue of sundry executio[illegible] one Horse, one second hand [illegible] one second hand Harness, [illegible] Waggon, one Windsor [illegible] new one horse Waggons, ([illegible] ed,) and three Chaise [illegible] Frames and Wheels, a [illegible] Waggon and Chaise Hubs, [illegible] oak Plank, white wood [illegible] a quantity old Iron, one doz. [illegible] Whips, one piece Broad Clo[illegible] Cassimere, one large Trunk, [illegible] fa, 2 Carpets, 1 Stair do. 2 [illegible] 3 Crickets, 2 Flower Pots, [illegible] plated Candlesticks, two [illegible] Stands, 1 work Stand, 1 tea [illegible] dining Table, 1 doz. Chairs, [illegible] brass Andirons, 1 pair Shove[illegible] Tongs, 2 Looking Glasses, [illegible] sundry parts of Waggons & C[illegible] (unfinished,) &c. &c.

Attest, ELIJAH AB[illegible]
*Sheriff's* [illegible]

*Norwich, May 18, 1824.*

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## H. COLTON

HAVING recently bough[illegible] Blair's Patent Improvem[illegible] the Elastic Spring, for Sofa[illegible] chairs, and Beds, for the co[illegible] New London, now offers to th[illegible] lic, Sofas, Easy chairs, &c. [illegible] with the Patent Springs, wh[illegible] acknowledged by all who hav[illegible] them, to be a very great im[illegible] ment. Those who want to pu[illegible] are invited to call and look fo[illegible] selves. He has also just pur[illegible] ten thousand feet of prime [illegible] Lumber, which he offers for [illegible] very accommodating terms.

*May 11.*

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### For Sale,

THE Mansion [illegible] late of Mr. [illegible] *Hazard,* deceased, situated [illegible] wich, (Bean-hill,) with Garde[illegible] riage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pastu[illegible] plough Land, near said house, [illegible]

44 acres of Land in Frankli[illegible] Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. fo[illegible] owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswo[illegible] Dwelling-House and other bui[illegible] formerly owned by Israel Bru[illegible]

A liberal credit will be gi[illegible] the above described propert[illegible] terms apply to *Henry Stro[illegible]* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *G[illegible] to the Heirs of Corder Hazard,* [illegible]

August 4, 1823. eow[illegible]

If the above is not sold p[illegible] of the 1st of April, it will be [illegible]

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### Cedar Shingles for [illegible]

FOR sale by the subsc[illegible] quantity of Cedar Shingl[illegible] superior quality, at Voluntow[illegible]

J. W. FANN[illegible]

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY NORWICH & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1412.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1824. No. 8.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## Splendid Goods.

**A. & A. GAY,**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of

**Fashionable SPRING GOODS,**

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

*Their Stock consists, at present, of*

100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common **Calicoes and Ginghams,**

4 pc. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks,

JACKONETT MUSLIN,

**MUSLIN ROBES.**

Plain and figured Book, plain and figured Multimull, Leno and Swiss Muslins,

Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,

Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting

Waltham and Dover ditto,

Irish Linen—Linen Damask,

Long Lawn——Linen Cambric,

Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres,

Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelia Handkerchiefs,

Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna

**HANDKFS,**

Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES, Black, Slate, and Pearl

**GROS DE NAPLES,**

Black Sarcenett——Canton Crapes, Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue

**French Crapes,**

Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,

**Black Silk Vesting,**

Black Circassians & twilled Bombazette, Fine Black Bombazine,

**Cotton and Silk Velvets,**

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves, Black, White, and Slate Cotton

**HOSE,**

Russia Diaper and Sheeting,

**Brown and Black Linen,**

Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,

**Black & White Thule Lace,**

Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces, Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.

*Also, a great assortment of*

**Domestic Goods,**

such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting Ginghams, 3.4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts,

☞Very Cheap.——*Likewise,*

Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.

**One Case Leghorn Flats,**

☞*Very Cheap*—some nice at $5 each.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk

**SHOES.**

*All* of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

NOW OPENING BY

**Huntington & Ripley,**

*An elegant assortment of*

**FANCY AND STAPLE Dry Goods.**

AMONG WHICH ARE

SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres,

Fancy Muslins and Calicoes, latest style and elegant goods.

1 case Black, Blue, Crimson, Scarlet & White Cashmere Long Shawls,

A great variety Fancy Silk Gauze and Zelia Hdkfs.

Zelia Scarf do.

Fine Black Circassian,

Large assortment of Rich Ribbons,

Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Offered very cheap for Cash.

*May* 19, 1824. 7—

**MASONIC.**

THE TEMPLAR'S CHART, or Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the true Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees. Price $2 each—For sale by Robinson & Dunham, where will be for sale in a few days, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Aprons.

*May* 17.

**FAMILY FLOUR.**

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of the best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.

MAY 18, 1824. 7—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

*OFFER AT*

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

*As low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*

2 tons Spanish White,
2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton London dry White Lead,
5 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2,
1 cask ground Lathargе,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2,
20 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
30 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks.
1 case Whittemore and Co's. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
3 do. Crumb, Counter, & Horse do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first qual.
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do. Ground Camwood, &c. &c.

Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a complete stock of fresh and genuine

**MEDICINES.**

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May* 5. 5—

***Cash Store.***

MAY 5, 1824.

**ERASTUS COIT,**

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of

European, Asia and American **DRY GOODS,**

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

**Staple and Fancy**

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.

He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

***Leghorn Hats.***

**T. Sutton & Co.**

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have removed their

**Lead Aqueduct Works**

to Norwich Landing, near the Wharf bridge, where they would be happy to receive orders for work in their line. They flatter themselves from the encouragement they have hitherto received, that they shall still merit the patronage of those who wish to contract for this kind of durable and useful article. Individuals can be furnished with any size, from two inches to 3-8, at short notice, and as low as can be purchased in the country.

*May* 18. 3w7—

**J. W. Fanning**

HAS taken the Store in Jewett-city, formerly occupied by Capt. Frederick Fanning, where he offers to the public a handsome assortment of Goods, at reduced prices.

*May* 18, 1824. 3w7—

**Cotton Machinery and FACTORY AT AUCTION,**

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday the 1st of June, at 10 o'clk. A. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the Cotton Machinery now in the Factory lately built and occupied by Perez O. Richmond, in the town of Windham, on the Willimantic River, State of Connecticut, consisting of 768 Spindles with a sufficient quantity of preparation for the same, in good repair, capable of being put into immediate operation. Also, at the same time, the right in equity of redemption of the real Estate, consisting of a Cotton Factory, 34 by 70 feet, tenement for six families, a blacksmith's shop and about five acres of land and water privilege. As respects situation and durability of water, at all times this place is rarely equalled in any part of New-England, and is supposed to afford a power equal to the operation of 10,000 spindles, in the dryest time. Persons wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, will rarely, if ever, find a location possessing so many advantages, it being surrounded by a fertile country, and within 16 miles of Norwich Landing.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to close several concerns.—For further particulars, inquire of

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, *On the premises, or*

THORNTON & LOTHROP, *In Providence.*

*May* 15. 4w7—

***A new and useful improvement.***

BLAIR'S Patent Spiral Springs, for Gig and Waggon Seats—Cushions and Foot-boards—Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent-right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shop on the west side of the river—where all kinds of pleasure Carriages and Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, May* 18. 3w7—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy color—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May* 1, 1824. 6mo5—

**JACK.**

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand,* will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.——The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay *cash* and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.

JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl.* 30, 1824. 8w5—


## POLITICAL.

*To the Editors of the Columbian Observer.*

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 9, 1824.

*Messrs. Simpson & Conrad*—I send you copies of the correspondence which took place formerly between Mr. Monroe and General Jackson, on the subject of forming an Executive Cabinet in 1817. The letters treat also of treaties with the Indians, fortifications for the defence of the country; and concerning the sales of public lands. These subjects, as having no relation to those matters, which recently have been so much brought before the public, to wit, dividing out equally the cabinet, you can publish or not, as you please. The entire correspondence is given, that you may if you choose to do so, lay it before the public. I assure you the copies are correct in every thing relative to the application heretofore made, & still persisted in by Mr. Lowrie.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

[No. I.]

*Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, OCT. 23, 1816.

Dear Sir—I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write you.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have obtained, by cession, from the Cherokees, all their claim south of the Tennessee that interferred with the Creek cession.

We experienced much difficulty with the Chickasaws, from what they call their guarantee, or charter given by President Washington in the year 1794, and recognized by the treaty with that nation, in 1801, which not only guaranteed the territory, but bound the United States to prevent intrusions, within the limits defined, of every kind whatever. In the treaty with the Cherokees lately entered into at the city of Washington, the greater part of the land guaranteed by the treaty of 1801, to the Chickasaws was included. The fact is, that President Washington and the present Secretary of War, must have been imposed on by false representations, as neither the Cherokees or Chickasaws had any right to the territory south of the Tennessee, and included within the Creek, cession, as the testimony recorded on our journals and forwarded with the treaty, will show; it being in possession of the Creeks, until conquered by us in the fall of 1813. I feel happy that all these conflicting claims are accommodated by the late treaties, and at a moderate premium, payable in ten years; the Chickasaw country west of the county of Madison, and north of the Tennessee, which at once opens a free intercourse to, and defence for the lower country, is acquired. In a political point of view, its benefits are incalculable.——We will now have good roads kept up & supplied by the industry of our own citizens, and in future defended by a strong population. The sooner therefore that this country can be brought into the market the better. By dividing this country into two districts by a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Black Warrior, to the Coosa River, and appointing an enterprizing individual to superintend the northern district as surveyor, he can have all the lands north of the line, ready for sale by the 1st of June next. A vast capital now held up for the purchase of this land, if offered for sale before the soldiers turn it to other objects, will insure the Treasury an immense sum of money, and give to the government a permanent population, capable of defending that frontier, which ought to induce the government to prepare it for market as soon as possible.

Having learned from Gen. David Meriweather, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice as a fit character to fill that office, Col. Wm. H. Drayton, late of the army of the United States. I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War, should be well filled, I have for some time, through every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, the result is, that he is a man of nice principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride, possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman. I am told, before the war he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private ease, and a lucrative practice, for the tented field. Such acts as these speak louder than words. "The tree is best known by its fruit;" and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience, & energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled. At present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the north, it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy, as cannot be swayed from strict rule and justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character, and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War, than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. It is said here * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford.——Rest assured this will not do; when I say this, I wish you to understand me that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability, or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war office. These hints proceed from the purest motives that you may be supported in your administration, by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it. Very respectfully your most ob't.

ANDREW JACKSON

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States.

[No. II.]

*Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, NOV. 12, 1816.

Sir—Permit me to introduce to your notice Lieut. Gadsden, who will hand you this letter, and who is also the bearer of the Treaties lately concluded with the Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickasaws.

In my last to you, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the treasury of the United States, and the defence of the lower Mississippi and its dependences, by bringing into market those tracts of country lately acquired by the Treaties above mentioned. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I cannot forego the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view. I have this moment wrote the Comptroller on this highly interesting and important subject. If the plan proposed is adopted, the land can be brought into market in a very short time, which will immediately give to that section of country a strong and permanent settlement of American citizens, component to its defence.

Should the government divide the Surveyor's district, as proposed, and appoint General Coffee surveyor of the Northern, his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the district be divided, as suggested, and General Coffee appointed Surveyor, it will leave open the appointment of receiver of public monies heretofore promised to the General, which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut. Gadsden, who, owing to the late, indeed I might say present delicate state of his health, is desirous of resigning his appointment in the army. In this as in all my recommendations, I have the public good in view.

From the acquirements of Lieut. Gadsden, the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it;—but by retiring at present and avoiding the insalubrious climates, where his duty as an officer calls him, his health may be restored, and his life preserved for the benefit of his country at some future period. There are few young men in the army or elsewhere, possessing his merits—his education is of the best kind, and his mind is richly stored with the most useful knowledge. He should, therefore, be fostered, as capable, at some future day, of becoming one of his country's most useful and valuable citizens. Lieut. Gadsden's situation requires some office, the profits of which will yield him a competency while preparing himself for some professional pursuit—this office will afford it. These, sir, are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him.—I hope, should the events alluded to occur, that he will get the appointment.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject, which relates to yourself as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted once more to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that *some proper* and *fit* person should be selected. Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the Heads of Department. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed to an injurious degree, in the northern army. To fill the Department of War with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This and other considerations induced me to enter on the enquiry for a character best calculated to fill that department—it has resulted in the selection of Col. Wm. Drayton. Since my last to you in which this subject was mentioned, Gen. ****** has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in opinion that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term—they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection, *Party* and *Party feelings* should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster called Party spirit.—By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The chief magistrate of a great & powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings; his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind, that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice, pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings of my own heart, of an undissembling patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, and believe me, respectfully your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. JAMES MONROE.

[No. III.]

*Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, dated Washington City, Dec. 14, 1816.*

Dear Sir—I have, since my last to you, had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last of the 12th Nov. The advantage of the late treaties with the Indians is incalculable. One of the benefits, consists in putting an end to all dissatisfaction on the part of Tennessee, proceeding from the former treaty. This has been done on very moderate terms. Another consists in enabling the government to bring to market a large body of valuable land, whereby the public debt may be considerably diminished. A third, in extending our settlements along the Mississippi, and towards the Mobile, whereby great strength will be added to the Union, in quarters where it is most wanted. As soon as our population gains a decided preponderence in those regions, East Florida will hardly be considered by Spain as part of her dominions, and no other power would accept from her as a gift. Our attitude will daily become more imposing on all the Spanish dominions, and indeed on those of other powers in the neighboring islands. If this keeps them in good order in our relations with them, that alone will be an important consequence. I have communicated what you have suggested respecting General Coffee and Lieut. Gadsden, to the President, who is, I am satisfied, well disposed to promote their views.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinion on all subjects on which you have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and the purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise without reserve. I agree with you decidedly, in the principles, that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party, but of the nation itself. I am also of opinion that the members of the federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of their patriotism and attachment to free government, that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as on a proper estimate of them much may depend of the success of that administration, and even of the republican cause. We have been heretofore divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress under the confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present constitution, and afterwards of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former I served three years, and in the latter rather a longer term. In these stations I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men, were most likely to unfold themselves, as if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time.—The movement in France, tended also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which were disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind, what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced in regard to him to work underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted to serve their purposes. The opposition which was carried on with great firmness, checked the course of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate & in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The course between the parties never ceased from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave the government; the aid it gave the enemy. The victory at New-Orleans, for which we owe you so much, and the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked that opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which unfolded views which had been long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed also, in an eminent degree, to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances, that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the ad-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ministration, so far as it depended on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes, which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps say of all who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, southern and eastern federalists have been connected together as a party; having acted together heretofore, and although their conduct has been different, of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the southern and middle western states, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents, in the administration itself, wound their feelings, or at least of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy, due to the Council, which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party, on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest strongly on the republican party, indulging towards the other, a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quick as possible. Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks, that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient republics were always divided into parties, that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is, by the existence of a party in opposition to the ministry, I well know. But I think that the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature: and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is to learn the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and of course by keeping them together; or in other words, by not disgusting them by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal.—The second is, to prevent the organization, and revival of the federal party, which, if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of parties is not necessary to free government, and, the other opinion which I have advanced, is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republican, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, & thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am nevertheless decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and should the experiment fail, I shall conclude, that its failure was imputable, more to the want of a correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly with you in the great object, that moderation should be showed to the federal party, & even a generous policy adopted towards it; the only difference between us seems to be, how far shall that spirit be indulged in the onset; & it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so fully on it. Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the department of war, by placing him in the board of officers, for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the army, and afterwards by tokens of confidence, and I add with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and respect for him.

In the formation of an administration it appears to me, that the representative principle ought to be respected in a certain degree at least, and that the head of a department, (there being four,) should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to: great emergencies and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it, & the knowledge of local details and means which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromitted in respect to any one, but free to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, & particularly for yours.

On the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of the coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, I presume, heretofore been apprised, that Gen. Bernard, of the French corps of Engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. La Fayette, and many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the United States; and that the President had been authorised by a resolution of Congress to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of chief of our corps. This resolution being communicated to Gen. Bernard, by the Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters, stating that he was the seventh in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of the country. The arrangement adopted will I think, accomplish fully both objects. The President has instituted a board of officers to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, Gen. Bernard, the engineer at each station, (of young Gadsden for example at New-Orleans,) and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence to the chief Engineer, who shall report the same to the Secretary of War with his remarks to be laid before the President.—M'Rae and Totten are spoken of for the two first, who with Gen. Bernard, will continue till the service is performed;—the two latter will change with the station. The General commanding each division, will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit.

The attention of the board will be directed to the inland frontiers likewise.—In this way it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have 4 of our own officers, in every consultation, against one foreigner; so that if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, where they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen General Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country in the present state of France, to any one in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have the command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter, you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me as you have done, without reserve, and the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

[No. IV.]

*General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, JAN. 6, 1817.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have perused with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your ideas of the importance of the late acquired Territory from the Indians, are certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it, will be realized.—The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable part of the Union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point of the Union (America united) that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend.—I am much gratified that you received them as I intended; it was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you.—The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself,—the injury in reputation, that the Chief Magistrate may sustain from the acts of a weak minister—the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate—and from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our nation and national character (by the wickedness or weakness of our war minister) induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made for this purpose the most extensive inquiry, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, possessing virtue, talents, honor and energy, and all united in the individual named. I am fully impressed with the propriety, as well as the policy you have pointed out, of taking the Heads of Department from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern, the executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read with much satisfaction that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy of the Federalists—it is, in my opinion, a just exposition, and I am free to acknowledge, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention sat, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called Federalists, are really monarchists and traitors to the constituted government. But I am of opinion, that there are men, who are called Federalists, that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government; and altho' they differ in many respects and opinions with the Republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore, a favorite adage of mine, "that the tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the latter trying war has taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest, who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The Senate of Rome had its Sempronius; America has hers, & when I see a character with a manly firmness, give his opinion, but, when overruled by a majority, fly to support the eagles of the country, meet every privation and every danger, for a love of country and its security, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country and all good men. Such characters as these will never disgrace themselves, or do an act injurious to their country. Such is the character given me of Col. D. and believing in the recommendation, I am, and was confident he was well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself, and benefit to his country; and to aid you in the arduous duty of the station a grateful country has called you to fill. I will just add, names are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance—I have once upon a time been called a Federalist.—You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for that reason, in the event of war, (which was then probable) you would steer the vessel of state with more energy and ease. Every person knew I esteemed Mr. M. as one of the best of men, and a great civilian; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell upon blood and carnage with any composure, & of course not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet of Federalist, and you also; but I trust when compared with the good old adage of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was itended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry; by which you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement, endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, mature judgment.

Very respectfully your most ob't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[No. V.]

*Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson.*

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1817.

Dear Sir—I wrote you a short letter lately, by Gen. Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have had not a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the department of war, to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army to the south, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment our friend Mr. Campbell, called and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you.—In this state I have resolved to nominate Governor Shelby, though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over older men in that state or Ohio.

I shall take a person for the department of state from the Eastward, and Mr. Adams' claims by long service in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought, that I should put the administration more on national ground, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the South or West. By this arrangement there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merits, and the people respect us all according to our conduct. To each I will act impartially, and of each expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country, and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the time of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

With great respect, and sincere regard

Yours, JAMES MONROE.

[No. VI.]

*General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.*

NASHVILLE, MARCH 18, 1817.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st inst.; that by Gen. Bernard I have not received. I learn by this day's mail that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend, Judge Campbell, was fully authorised by me, to make the communication to you that he did, and I hope, gave you fully, my reasons for my determination and wishes on that head.

I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction. No person stands higher in my estimation, than Gov. Shelby; he is a well tried patriot, and I have no doubt, if he accept, will with a virtuous zeal, as far as his abilities may enable him, discharge the duties of his office. But, sir, I cannot disguise my feelings on this occasion—that sincere friendship I have for you, and my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare, compel me to be candid, and say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to a discharge of the multiplied duties of the Department of War. I hope, therefore, he may decline the acceptance of the office; for, should he accept, I am fearful he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character.—Should he accept, be assured, that as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure to obey your orders thro' him, and to render his duty easy and pleasant, as far as it may be in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you; but the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations subservient to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the applause of all the virtuous, wise and good; and, if properly seconded by the Congress of the United States (of which I much fear) will enable you to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity, that cannot be shaken by foreign convulsions. To this end you can calculate with confidence on all my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may enable me to be useful. I have looked forward to the period, when, under your guidance, our government would be in the full tide of successful experiment; when I could retire from public life to endeavor to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, the period will arrive as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier, are carried into effect—by a completion of those fortifications that have been, or may be selected for its defence, foundries and armories established, the militia organized and classed. *Then we will have peace;* for then we will be prepared for war.—Every man with a gun in his hand, all Europe combined, cannot hurt us, and all the world will be anxious to be upon friendly terms with us, because all the world will see, we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who would wantonly infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe to be respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

## EDUCATION.

FOR THE COURIER.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd."

Let not so trite a caption cause the reader to throw the paper by unread. The following remarks are suggested from a sincere desire for the prosperity and happiness of my native state. Connecticut has formerly been praised and respected for her attention to education. Our pious and venerable forefathers, richly endowed with the spirit of liberty, made the most ample provision for the intellectual improvement of their offspring. They were sensible that education and virtue were the handmaids of liberty. It is unnecessary to repeat what has so often been reiterated, that ignorance and vice are incompatible with the existence of *republican liberty.*

But let us inquire whether our school fund has not been productive of bad consequences. Has it not generated a parsimonious spirit? Has it not caused parents and guardians to be careless and indifferent concerning the character and qualifications of teachers? It is certain that, in states where such provision has not been made for the support of schools, the people are much more anxious concerning education, and much more liberal in its support. And, unquestionably, by these means they have better qualified instructors. Let us for a moment transport ourselves into one of our common schools, and observe the course which is there pursued. The child spends one season in learning his letters; four or five more are devoted to reading and spelling; then writing is added, which occupies two or three seasons. A number of winters are spent, or rather thrown away, in going over, and over, with arithmetic and grammar; and here, too often ends his education. How many scholars leave school, and how many teachers teach school, without knowing *why they carry one for every ten, in Addition!*

Thousands know nothing of history or geography, two of the most important acquisitions. These, together with natural philosophy, may, and ought to be introduced into schools, before *grammar* and arithmetic. Let a youth of common capacity, take up a grammar at fourteen, and arithmetic at fifteen, and, with a judicious instructor, he will, in one season know more on these subjects than scholars generally do in a whole course, under our present arrangement of studies. The present system in most schools, produces a kind of parrot-like knowledge, but the why and *wherefore* are entirely neglected. The powers of the mind are not called into action. The reasoning faculties are not expanded and strengthened by close research and application. Often may scholars be found, who, if asked why an arithmetical solution is performed thus or so, can only say, *their instructor told them so.* And probably the instructor can give no better reason for his knowledge.

Various reasons may be given why education does not, at the present time, flourish as much in this as in some other Sates. The prejudices of some of the older part of the community have much influence. Says one, "I never studied grammar or geography, and I've got thro' the world so far well enough, and I don't think it best for my children to spend their time upon these useless studies.—It's well enough for the minister and lawyer to know something about them, but I don't expect my son will go to College.—I want him to be able to do all the sums in the arithmetic, and write a handsome hand, and that's enough." But let us see whether this reasoning is correct. Were we formed to live and die as the brutes, there would be a semblance of propriety in such reasoning. Were no enjoyments offered us but those of time and sense, we might almost be induced to subscribe to such a creed. Why are intellectual enjoyments the only ones that are real and permanent, if it is not our duty to improve our minds to the greatest possible extent? The study of mathematics is useful, and tends to strengthen the mind. But geography and history present a greater fund of enjoyment. To trace the march of human intellect, the rise and decline of empires, and to know the relative situation of countries, carries with it much gratification to the enquiring mind, and satisfies a laudable curiosity. The fireside is enlivened by graceful, and brilliant, and rational conversation. But this cannot exist where there is no acquaintance with grammar, geography, and history of various kinds.

Another reason why literature languishes, is the low price at which instructors are procured. Nay, do not start, dear friends, it is true. There is not a sufficient incentive to diligence presented to the teacher. We know that a man's activity in any business, is generally commensurate with the reward he is to receive. The hired man who has twelve dollars per month, is expected to do more than he who has but eight. From this it may be inferred, that the instructor who has but six dollars per month, will have but a small portion of that anxiety for the good of his pupils, which he has, who receives twelve or fifteen. Nothing is ultimately gained by employing cheap instructers. Carelessness in procuring instructors, is a powerful reason why the reputation of Connecticut education is not as great as formerly. The first inquiry is, what does he ask?—Not, what are his qualifications? Too often there is no anxiety about the moral character. The teacher must be examined according to law, yet this is too often but a form. Certainly there is too little public spirit on this subject.

Until there is a change, and people are willing to induce young men to prepare themselves thoroughly for the undertaking; until the standard of education is raised, Connecticut literature will not be first in the United States. Every young man ought to be acquainted not only with the common branches of education, but also with geography, history, astronomy, and chemistry.

With regard to Female Education, there seems to be a still greater laxity, and the remissness is much more unpardonable. Their sedentary lives renders it necessary that they should have a large fund of intellectual enjoyments. It is a melancholy fact that so scanty is this fund, that many resort to what is very justly called *small talk*, to relieve the tedium of life.—Many invaluable females, who are truly *crowns to their husbands*, have their parlors much better furnished than their minds. While it is their province to humanize, embellish, and adorn this terrestial sphere, they are often unqualified to exert an extensive influence, because they have not drawn largely from the storehouse of knowledge, or drank deep at the Castalian fountain. Many parents have imbibed the mistaken idea, that it is not necessary their daughters should have much education, and they have acted in perfect accordance with this notion;—hence has arisen the false, illiberal, and *unkind* remark, that *the minds of females are not susceptible of as great improvement as males.* When their minds are enriched by the study of rhetoric, logic, chemistry, natural philosophy, and astronomy; when Paley and Stewart and Locke shall have strengthened and elicited the powers of their minds, few will have the hardihood to make so unfounded an assertion. Shall we limit their education to a little reading and writing, a partial acquaintance with arithmetic and grammar, and perhaps a little painting and embroidery, and then say they lack energy of mind? But it is often said, "If my daughter can mend her husband's clothes, make a good cheese, and writes a decent letter, it is sufficient." But my friend, has heaven bestowed upon you a pleasant and beautiful daughter for no higher purpose than this? Her beauty and amiable deportment may captivate, but will the men of science and erudition be satisfied with a picture? This beauty will soon decay;—but the mind, if properly cultivated, will be constantly acquiring vigor, and render her more and more lovely, as she passes down the vale of life.

To repeat a previous remark—"our real and lasting enjoyments must be mental." Those who "live but to eat and drink," neglect the primary design of their creation. Shall beings formed for immortality, and made capable of vast improvement in knowledge and happiness, lie grovelling among the rubbish of life, while the gold and silver remain untouched? Shall the blooming field lie before us, whence we may exhale *a thousand precious sweets*, and we neglect to enter it? Shall the streams of Helicon meander by, and we not slake our thirst? Shall the flowery heights of Parnassus present themselves before us, and we not ascend and inhale the pure and exhilerating Zephyrs which play around them? But if we cannot regale ourselves on the elegancies of literature, let us at least feast ourselves with those parts which are substantial, useful and necessary. Let those branches of science which strengthen, refine and elevate the mind, and improve the heart, receive a close and early attention. Then will the stream of life flow smoothly on, many of its asperities be removed, and its sorrows assuaged.

Parents, better that your inventory be a hundred or a thousand dollars less, than to have the son of your hopes cramped and debased in his mind for want of cultivation; and the beautiful daughter of your prayers, the fit companion of ignorance rather than refinement. Better not give them a dollar when you die, than curtail their education.

OBSERVATOR.

## LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, May 14.*

The committee on the petition of John R. Watrous and others, of Colchester, reported—prayer granted and report accepted.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the committee on the part of the House, on the petition of Stonington bank —Messrs J. S. Peters, Thompson and Staunton.

The report of the Commissioners on Niantic Bridge—referred to a joint Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The bill for a public act relating to deeds came to its third reading. The objects of this bill were to quiet titles to estates where the conveyances had been made without seal, and to render them unnecessary in future conveyances; with a proviso that no suit now pending should be thereby affected.

Several amendments were passed, and considerable discussions took place, when on motion the bill was laid on the table & the House adjourned.

*Afternoon.*

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for a public act relating to deeds. This subject called forth an animated discussion and debate. The principles of the common law were largely adverted to by Mr. Wells of Weathersfield, and the Constitutionality of the bill was doubted by Mr. Hungerford: both of whom spoke ably in opposition to the principles of the bill. Messrs. Church, [illegible]tin, Hotchkiss, McClellan, Tracy and [illegible]llebrooks also took part in the debate which occupied the principle part of the afternoon. The bill passed with such amendments as leaves the subject of [illegible] future deeds, where it stood upon the principles of common law and by statute.

The memorial of Talcott Wolcott and others, praying an act of incorporation by the name of Hartford Steam-Boat Company, was read, prayer granted, and in form read and laid on the table.

*Saturday, May 15.*

The bill for repealing the act [illegible] to briefs, came to a second reading.

Messrs. Russ, McClellan, Haley, Tracy and one or two others were opposed to the bill. The rule of the House on motion, being dispensed with, it came to a third reading and was negatived.

*Monday, May 17.*

The House assembled at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Speaker announced the Committee to take into consideration the law respecting imprisonment for debt. Messrs. McClellan, Holcomb, Darling, E. T[illegible] D. Lockwood, Brewster, Arnold, [illegible]

*Tuesday, May 18.*

Bills were introduced and passed appointing Robert Fairchild Chief Judge and Zalmon Wildman and Benjamin [illegible] associate Judges of the County Court for Fairfield county.

The consideration of the report on petition of Philemon Tracy resumed. Several gentlemen spoke briefly on the subject—prayer granted and bill in form passed. Report accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Resolutions from the House of Representatives from Mississippi, on the measures of the Holy Alliance reported.

The report was accepted by almost an unanimous vote.

The petition of Philemon Tracy came from the Senate not granted. A committee of Conference was appointed.

*Afternoon.*

The House proceeded to the choice of two United States Senators.

The following is a statement of the votes in the House of Representatives on the choice of a Senator to fill the vacancy (for three years) in the Congress of the United States, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Boardman.

*First ballot.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry W. Edwards | 87 |
| Elisha Phelps | 32 |
| Oliver Wolcott | 12 |
| David Plant | 8 |
| Robert Fairchild | 8 |
| John T. Peters | 8 |
| Timothy Pitkin | 8 |
| David Daggett | 6 |
| Abraham Bishop | 5 |
| Gideon Tomlinson | 5 |
| Seth P. Beers | 4 |
| Samuel A. Foot | 2 |
| Other Scattering | 7 |
| | 192 |
| Necessary to a choice | 97 |

*Second ballot.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry W. Edwards | 110 |
| Elisha Phelps | 45 |
| Timothy Pitkin | 11 |
| John T. Peters | 8 |
| Abraham Bishop | 7 |
| Oliver Wolcott | 5 |
| David Daggett | [illegible] |
| David Plant | [illegible] |
| Other Scattering | 6 |
| | 200 |
| Necessary to a choice | 101 |
| Mr. Edward's majority | 20 |

The following is a statment of the votes on the choice of a Senator six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Lanman, whose term of service then expires.

*First ballot.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Calvin Willey | 64 |
| John S. Peters | 46 |
| Elisha Phelps | 25 |
| James Lanman | 11 |
| Timothy Pitkin | 9 |
| Elisha Tracy | 6 |
| Elias Perkins | 6 |
| David Plant | 4 |
| Robert Fairchild | 4 |
| John T. Peters | 3 |
| Other Scattering | 12 |
| | 189 |
| Necessary to a choice | 95 |

*Second ballot.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Calvin Willey | 104 |
| John S. Peters | 50 |
| Elisha Phelps | 17 |
| Timothy Pitkin | 12 |
| Elisha Tracy | 4 |
| Other Scattering | 10 |
| | 197 |
| Necessary to a choice | 99 |
| Mr. Willey's majority | 11 |

[The Senate have not yet proceeded to the choice of U. S. Senators.]

Bill in form on Petition of Park Benjamin past.

*Wednesday May 9.*

The committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the compensation to be allowed the Adjutant General for services, reported in favor of giving compensation. The report was not accepted.

*Afternoon.*

A resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the law of this State on the subject of Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen—past.

The committee of conference on the bill relating to Deeds without seal reported. The bill had passed this house and the Senate had sent it back with an amendment, providing that no suits now pending should be affected by the bill. A motion was made to reconsider and concur with the vote of the Senate. This called forth considerable opposition from Messrs. Hotchkiss, McClellan and Tuthill. If such a bill was indeed proper all for the House to pass, Mr. H. could see no reason why there should be an exception of cases now in suit. The bill proposed to confirm and quiet all titles to lands where the conveyance had not been under seal with this single exception. If any were to be then secured in their titles, all ought

ORIGINAL STAINED

e be. Because one man had a more litigious person to deal with and a suit had been commenced a little earlier it was proposed to give him an advantage over the more quiet and peaceable citizen. Justice was as strongly on the side of this defendant as it was on the side of those where suits had not been commenced; & because a trifling bill of cost might have accrued should this defendant therefore lose an estate worth thousands of dollars. Mr. H. also took the ground that the Statute did not make a seal necessary in ordinary conveyances. There were cases in which they were requisite, and they were clearly pointed out.

Mr. Badger and Mr. Pitkin were in favor of the motion. Mr. P. thought that such confirmatory acts were sanctioned by immoral usage, and such provisos were always introduced. The motion was lost and the House adhered to their vote on the bill.

The Committee on petition of Thames Manufacturing Company, reported—prayer granted so far as relates to holding 300 acres land. Bill in form passed.

*Thursday, May 20.*

The petition of Charles Rockwell and others praying for the incorporation of a savings society in Norwich, read and referred to a select committee—W. T. Williams, Elisha Tracy and Haley.

*Afternoon.*

The bill for a public act providing for the choice of members of Congress by Districts came to a third reading.

There was considerable debate on the subject, when the vote was finally taken on the passage by yeas and nays. There were for it 79, against it 119.

The committee of conference on the bill for the repeal of the law relating to Briefs, reported. On motion to re-consider and concur with the Senate, considerable debate arose. Messrs. Russ, Swan, Haley, and E. Tracy were decidedly opposed to the concurrence. They considered that the system of begging was already sufficiently in operation, and by repealing this law the contribution would be continually going round their meeting-houses, and people whose circumstances were such that they ought not to give, would hardly dare refuse. There were already an abundance of cent societies, mite societies, missionary societies, and various other begging institutions sufficient to drain the pockets of most people who were not rich, throughout the country, and there ought to be some check upon them. Though good, under proper management, they might be carried to excess, and be abused.

Messrs. Tuthill, Samuel Raymond, and several other gentlemen spoke in favor of the motion. They urged that a repeal of this law would bring all denominations upon a level, and leave all classes of community free to give or not, as they choose—That the selfishness so natural to the human heart seldom led men to err by giving too much. They offered other reasons at considerable length in support of the motion. But the House refused to re-consider and concur.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Letters from Missolonghi, state that the advanced guard of the Greek army for the attack of Lepanto, had marched, and had been immediately followed by the division of Lord Byron, with that Nobleman at their head. The plans of Mr. Parry, the engineer, for carrying Lepanto by storm, had been approved, and little doubt was entertained of their complete success. It was stated at Missolonghi that Lord Strangford had nearly broken terms with the Sultan, on account of the reproaches of the Grand Vizier, of the Loan raised in England for the service of the Greeks.

The last letters from Paris, revive the rumor that a Congress of Sovereigns was to be held at Paris.

The Pacha of Egypt imported from England, near two years ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, with large supplies of ammunition. He has a fine cannon foundery, and powder factories. It is said he has long contemplated making himself independent. The Pacha pays great respect to the English, and encourages the commercial intercourse. Vessels make their passages from Liverpool to Egypt in from 25 to 40 days.

*Mr. John Randolph.*—This extraordinary personage has again embarked for Europe. While apparently busily employed in the discharge of his duty as a member of the committee of investigation of the Crawford and Edwards controversy, he took it into his head that another trip across the Atlantic was necessary to his health, and, accordingly, instantly asked leave of absence, shook his brother members cordially by the hand, and at noon on Thursday, last week, set off post haste from Washington, on horseback, attended by two servants, rode the distance of 40 miles to Baltimore, in five hours, took passage in the steam-boat line for New-York, arrived in that city on Saturday evening, and on Sunday embarked in the Nestor, for Liverpool.—*Bost. Centinel.*

*Literary.*—We understand that "Saratoga, a tale of the Revolution," now in the press of Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. will shortly make its appearance.—It embraces those interesting periods of our revolutionary struggle, when the battle of Trenton, and the surrender of Burgoyne gave new spirits to our desponding country, and shifts its scene accordingly. The historic part is said to be accurate, the sketches of real character animated, and the fiction happily interwoven.—*Bost. Cent.*

On Sunday last Hawkins' model of a steam boat started from Kensington at 11 o'clock, went down the Delaware, entered the Schuylkill, and arrived at Fairmount Dam at three o'clock, a distance of 20 miles. Her engine is 3 feet long, and only 2 feet wide, including her furnace, and no boiler attached to it. It is stated that a large concourse of spectators were highly gratified with her performance.—*Philadelphia paper.*

*Improved Carriages.*—We examined some days since, at Mr. Quick's manufactury in Broad-st. several carriages made upon a new plan by Mr. Brewster, an ingenious mechanic of New-Haven. His improvements consists in suspending both the body of the carriage and its seats upon spiral springs, highly elastic, and in the shape of doubly inverted cones, by means of which the weight of an ordinary gig, is diminished two hundred pounds, and a post-coach, about 400. Another advantage derived from this invention consists in the ease it gives to the motion of the carriage; a person may read while riding over pavement, with almost as much facility as while in his room. Thus much we can say from examination and the experience of a short ride. The improvement is well worthy of the public attention, and we think carriages constructed on this plan will come into general use.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Turn out.*—In New-York, on Tuesday last, the Journeyman Carpenters threw down their jack-planes and turned out in a body for higher wages, and marched through Broad-way and the other principal streets in the city. The great number of buildings that have been commenced this spring are now going on, has increased the demand for carpenters, and indeed every thing else connected with house-building, and affords an opportunity to ask for higher wages. Such is the demand for brick, that we understand the price now given is $7 50 a thousand. Journeymen carpenters in the neighboring towns and states will find immediate employ by coming to the city, and those having bricks to dispose of will embrace the present moment to bring them to market.—*Evening Post.*

*Narrow Escape.*—In Southington, on the 7th inst. as a young man with a rifle, was engaged in killing birds, a ball from his rifle passed through a window sash in the house of Capt. Joseph Finch, (half a mile distant,) breaking one pane of glass, and striking Mrs. Finch, who was standing near the window, in the side; but owing to the distance from which the ball was fired, & its having struck the window sash, its force was spent, and it occasioned no material injury to her person.—This, however, should serve as a warning to gunners not to indulge their sports in the neighborhood of dwelling-houses, or any other place where they may endanger the life of a human being, without observing a proper elevation of their pieces.—*New-Haven pa.*

The Powder-Mills owned by Messrs. Spencer, Cooper, & Co. situated about a mile and a half from Lexington, Kentucky, were blown to atoms in the afternoon of the 30th ult. A negro man who was working in the house was killed instantly, and two others severely wounded. The explosion took place in the dry-house, where there was upwards of 1000 pounds of powder, and which sent up a column of smoke that seemed almost to reach the skies. The explosion was heard, (and the shock produced by it felt) 7 or 8 miles in the country.

The Powder-Mill in Southwick, Mass. owned by Major Lafin, blew up on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr. Lamon Campbell, recently from New-York, lost his life by the explosion. No other person was in the mill.—*Prov. pa.*

*Piracies.*—An account of piratical acts committed in the pacific by a brig called the Quintanelia, formerly the Five Sisters of Guayaquil, which was taken possession of by the present commander of her, who was then Boatswain of her. He confined the Captain below and sent a part of the crew on shore at the island of Puna, and took the brig to Chiloe, where she was fitted out with no other commission than that of the Governor of the island. He captured the brig Frederic of Stonington, Captain Burrows, which vessel was recaptured by the captain, and arrived safe at Lima. He also captured the brig Winefred, of Alexandria, lying in the port of Quilca, and plundered her of some goods, also, the schooner Adonis, of Baltimore plundered her, and put a prize master on board, and ordered her for Quilca. The Franklin lying there, re-captured her. Commodore Stewart has used every exertion to take her, but without effect, as yet. He has the Amanda (a Baltimore brig, chartered by Com. Stewart.) and Dolphin on a cruise for her. The Franklin has taken seven of her men, and will probably bring them home.

### CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against using *Cheese covered with Lead*, whether red or white, as both are poisonous.

The attention of the public is invited to the following facts:

In this town a Cheese was bought last year, and four of the family, immediately upon eating some of it, were taken severely sick. The Cheese was examined by the attending physician, and judged to be overlaid with red lead. The same cheese was eaten by several others, *the rind being previously taken off*, who were soon very sick. When thrown off the stomach, they were relieved.

A few weeks ago, three of another family became exceedingly ill, cause unknown; but was soon supposed to be produced by Cheese, covered with *white* lead. A dog which ate the rind was extremely convulsed, and in a day or two died. Another ate of it and became very ill; to which a dose of lamp oil was given, and having cast up the rind, which remained almost entire, recovered. A third dog, which took but little, was sick. Fifteen or twenty persons in this town, the last year and this, have been made sick, and most of them very sick by means of lead on cheese. And doubtless many become sick, and many die by the same means, and know not the cause.

Attending physicians say the symptoms in these cases are what they should expect lead to produce, and can assign no other cause for those affections. Because, trial has been made and satisfactory evidence that red and white lead covered the cheeses in question.

The public are cautioned against using any cheese brought to our markets without due examination. And ought not cheese to be *inspected*, before sold in market, with particular reference to this article? Human life and health are too precious to be trifled with in this manner. Doubtless *thousands* have thus been destroyed, and never knew the cause of their excruciating distress, and have little thought that their bane was brought from the dairy-rooms of our country.

Should it be thought desirable, probably the venders of these cheeses might easily be ascertained, and, if necessary, shall be made known.

South-Reading, May, 1824.

*Duelling.*—A duel was lately fought in New Orleans where the parties, to speak in terms of honor and chivalry, were on a *footing*. One was a *sexton* of a burying ground, the other the assistant *grave digger*. The ball of the sexton grazed the thigh of the grave digger, whose honor not being satisfied, and who had often faced death with impunity, insisted upon another shot, and the sexton, lucky dog plumped the grave digger in the thigh bone, which shattered his understanding; but it is not known whether the wound demanded a cast of his own office. The dispute was perfectly in character; it was about grave digging; appropriate and solemn!—*National Advocate.*

THE INDIANS.—Accounts from Missouri continue to mention the general expectations of an Indian War. Congress, as it ought, contemplates measures with reference to the possibility of such an event—and the vigilant Secretary of War, has taken all the cautionary steps which our small military force will permit. *Bost. Palla.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1824.

The new and beautiful Steam-Boat HENRY ECKFORD left this city, at twenty minutes past eight on Monday morning last, with between two and three hundred Gentlemen and Ladies, made an excursion into Long-Island Sound, and returned at twelve o'clock—performing a distance of *thirty-five miles in three hours and forty minutes.*—On the evening of the same day, she departed on her regular trip for New-York with *ninety-five passengers.*

### LEGISLATURE.

The bill for Districting the State for the choice of members of Congress, was called up in the House of Representatives on Friday last, and, after a short discussion, was negatived by a vote of 119 to 79. The bill giving the choice of Electors to the people, was passed by a large majority.

### THE TARIFF.

The Bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on Imports, (says the Washington Republican,) passed both Houses of Congress on the 19th inst.; the Committee of Conference having suggested certain modifications in relation to the points at issue, between the Senate and House of Representatives, which were concurred in. This important Bill now only requires the sanction of the President to become a law. What the effects of this measure may be on the interests of the country, it must now be left to time to determine. We believe they will be salutary. The ample discussion which the bill has undergone has thrown much light, not only on the general principles of the bill, but also on the various operations of its almost countless details on the different sections of the country. Every member, whether friendly or hostile to the bill, has done his duty; and we trust that among the people will be found an universal disposition to co-operate in carrying the provisions of the law into full effect. By this means, its policy will receive a practical, the only true, illustration.

*Adjournment of Congress.*—The National Intelligencer thinks the Senate will concur with the House in adjourning Congress on the 27th inst. Mr. Ddn, who was in pursuit of Mr. Edwards, did not leave Louisville for Edwardsville before the 4th inst. and it was concluded his return could not be expected before some time in June. The committee of investigation on the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards against Mr. Crawford was expected to report in a day or two.

The 8th Anniversary of the American Bible Society was holden at New York on the 13th inst. The infirmities of age prevented the venerable President Jay from attending. He however sent an address, which, says the Commercial Advertiser, was replete with dignity and interest, and worthy of its author and of the occasion.

The Treasurer of the Society, Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. read his Annual Report, by which it appears that the receipts for the eighth year have been $42,416 95—during which time 75,875 Bibles and Testaments have been printed by the Society, and the issues from the depositories have been 60,430—making a total of 348,023 Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter issued by the Society since its establishment.

Franklin's life and maxims have lately been published in France in modern Greek and sent to Greece.

At a meeting of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, held in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in New-Haven, on the evening of the 21st May—the Hon. David Hill, of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and the Hon. John Russ, of the House of Representatives, was appointed Secretary.

Voted, That the members proceed to ballot for the person whom they would nominate to their fellow citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The ballots were than received, & the result on counting, appeared as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, | | 184 |
| " | ANDREW JACKSON, | 14 |
| " | WM. H. CRAWFORD, | 7 |
| " | HENRY CLAY, | 2 |

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Whereas, our fellow-citizens in different parts of the country have expressed their opinion on the merits of the several candidates for the office of President of the United States, and feeling as we do, a deep interest in the issue of the approaching election—

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of JOHN Q. ADAMS, and do therefore recommend him to our Republican fellow citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers

DAVID HILL, *Chairman.*

JOHN RUSS, *Secretary.*

### UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The House of Representatives of this State, on the 18th inst. made choice of the Hon. H. W. Edwards to supply the place of the late Hon. Elijah Boardman, and the Hon. Calvin Willey, to supply the place of the Hon. James Lanman whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next, in the Senate of the United States. These appointments have not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

The time for the election of the next President [says the Balt. Pat.] approaches rapidly, & *the people* now begin to take sides preparatory to exercising one of the greatest prerogatives conferred by heaven or received by man. On a subject of this kind, we deem it not only right, but an imperative duty attached to his situation, that an editor should express his preference of the candidates, give his reasons for his choice with liberality and ingenuousness, and keep his columns open to fair and impartial discussion. This is our creed, we have practised it, & shall continue to do so. Our readers are well informed as to our preference. We prefer the man who is not only innocent, but *unsuspected*—even by his opponents; the man, who, by his services, has shown to our experience, that he is amply competent to the duties & responsibilities of the office; the man in whom the eminent statesman, the enlightened civilian, the profound diplomatist, the adept in the science of government, and the moral character, without even the shadow of a stain, are concentrated, and form a man, who "take him for all in all, we shall seldom look upon his like again." Need we add the appellative which distinguishes one common man from another to this description, to inform our readers that it is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS?

The time of election does not more rapidly approach than the number of Mr. Adams' friends increases, particularly in the western and southern states. In Ohio the people are holding meetings and expressing their preference for him, and a great majority of the newspapers that have yet declared, are for him. In fact, it is useless to particularize, the western states generally are coming out for him. Even Virginia, "the ancient dominion," the metropolis of the kingdom of his majesty THE CAUCUS, begins to cry "this looks like rebellion." We congratulate the people upon "the prospect before them."

It is understood that the report of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in East Florida, transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives, affords conclusive evidence of the limited powers of the Spanish Governors, and if sustained will save to the United States as much land as will be sufficient to pay the $5,000,000 paid for the Floridas. This subject is now before the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Webster is chairman.

Mr. Seabury, who was noticed in our last as being about to establish a new paper at Stonington, dropped down in the street of that place on the 14th inst. and expired in a few minutes. His health had been very poor for some time past.

During the first five days of Canal Navigation, the Collector at Albany received upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for toll; in one instance a single boat paid upwards of $200. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at that city daily.

*Snow Storm.*—On the morning of the 14th inst. a snow storm was experienced at Utica, which extended as far west as Buffalo.

FOR THE COURIER.

### *Who shall be the next President?*

It is really amusing, yet somewhat painful to observe the movements of certain *Editors* of papers in our country, since Mr. Edwards' communication to Congress. Trembling for the fate of their favorite and patron, Mr. Crawford, they endeavor *to throw dust in the eyes* of their readers, rather than enlighten them to the true situation of things. They endeavor to amuse by talking of plots, &c. In pursuit of the *loaves and fishes*, they strive to deceive and cajole the people. But if they would draw aside the veil and let us see the *why and wherefore* by which they are excited to attempt to raise a *murderer* and *purloiner* to the chair of state, doubtless *many dirty wheels* would show themselves. Yet, will the good people of the *Union* consent that the man who is supported and nourished by their hard earnings, and who from *their purses* acquires the means for promoting his ambitious schemes, shall ever occupy the seat where once sat Washington? Will they not rather elevate to that high and responsible station, the scholar and the *long tried patriot*, who from his youth has faithfully promoted their interests, and whose honor, though "*pure as virgin modesty,*" never required the support of *sword or pistol*?

*Fellow Citizens!* Awake to your duty and interest—and when called upon to give your suffrages for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, show your respect for *private worth, public services*, and *brilliant talents!* Elevate to the Presidential Chair JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who will adorn the seat where so many worthies have sat; and amidst the coruscations of whose talents William H. Crawford will shrink to *pigmy dimensions.*

HANCOCK.

## Married,

At Preston, on the 23d instant, Mr. JOHN B. HEDGE to Miss MARY ANN BOATH.

At Lebanon, Mr. JOHN SILSBY, of Woodstock, to Miss SIBYL AVERY, of the former place.

At Mansfield, on the 18th inst. Mr. JEPTHA FITCH, of Coventry, to Miss SALLY HARTSHORN, of the former place.

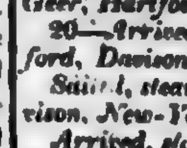
## Died,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. —— JONES, aged 41 years.

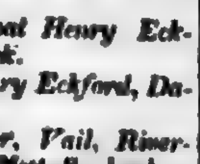
At Pomfret, Mrs. ABIGAIL CRANE, wife of Mr. John Crane, aged 43.

In Providence, Mr. DAVID KINGSLEY, aged 25, formerly of Brooklyn.

## MARINE LIST.



PORT OF NORWICH.



May 17.—*Sailed, Steam-Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

20—*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Arrived, sloop Wonder, Vail, River-Head; sloop Rainbow, Mott, Sagharbor.*

21—*Arrived, sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed, slp. Wonder, Vail, River-head; slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y.; schooner Ant, Benson, Saco; slp. Thames, Roath, Green Island; slp. Driver, Williams, Albany.*

22—*Sailed, steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived, slp. Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; slp. Elizabeth, Welch, Belfast.*

23—*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; slp. Balloon, Robinson, Falmouth.*

24—*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

25—*slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; sloop Elizabeth, Welch, Belfast.*

25—*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*


## MASONIC.

THE regular Quarterly Convocation of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. will be holden at the Masonic Hall on Monday the 31st inst. at 1 o'clock. P. M. A general attendance is requested.

☞ The Council of R. & S. Masters, will be holden immediately after the close of the Chapter.

F. PRENTICE, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.*

## TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, the rate bill of the town of Norwich, of five cents on the dollar, on the list of 1823, due the first day of June next,—that he will attend to receive payment of the same, at the Phenix Hotel of Thomas Thomas, on the first Monday of said June—And at the Hotel of Newcomb Kinney, on the second Tuesday thereof: And that of all persons who do not pay on demand, or at the above times and places, fees will be required.

CHARLES THOMAS, *Collector.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 3w8—

MISS MANSFIELD,

*Has just returned from New-York, with a supply of fashionable*

Leghorn, Silk, Chip and Straw HATS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery and Fancy GOODS,

Which she will sell low.

*May 25, 1824.* 3w8—

## Chas. Denison

HAS FOR SALE

*New York and Northampton*

SOLE LEATHER,

CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,

*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.*

A few doz. Morocco Skins.

Lining and Binding do.

—ALSO—

An assortment of good

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*A continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 6w8—

## New-York Line.

THE STEAM-BOAT

EXPERIMENT,

Capt. Williams,

WILL leave Norwich, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, and put passengers on board the new Steam Boat *Oliver Ellsworth* for New-York the same afternoon.

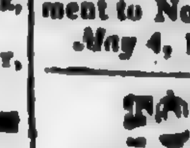
STEAM BOAT

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,

CAPT. D. HAVENS, will leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and passengers by this Boat will be taken by the Experiment to Norwich without delay.

*May 4, 1824.* 5—

FOR BOSTON.



THE sloop Balloon, Capt Robinson, will sail on Friday next. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Brown's wharf.

*May 26, 1824.* 1w—


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge,

THE Administrator upon the estate of Mr. DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Griswold, deceased, represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—

Therefore ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all concerned, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the third Monday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Cl'k.

8—

## Notice.

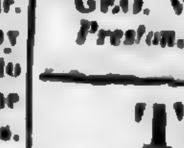
THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non-residents, that are liable to pay Taxes in said Preston, to receive Town Tax on levy 1823, at the following times and places, viz. on the 4th day of June next at Widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 at Joseph Chapman's, same day from 2 to 5 P. M.; and on the 5th, at Col. Paul Harvey's from 9 A. M. to 12 at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the collector, must expect to pay a levying fee, and those that are in arrears for taxes must make immediate payment, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, May 24, 1824.* 2w8—

## Taken Up



BY the subscriber, on the 21st instant a light brindle COW, about four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL R. ROBINSON

*Franklin, May 24, 1824.* 3w8

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

ROYAL ARCH SONG.

*By James G. Percival.*

Among all the sweet productions of this author, we have scarcely seen one containing more sentiment, beauty, and interest, in so small a compass, than this.

Joy! the secret vault is found;
Full the sunbeam falls within,
Pointing, darkly under ground,
To the treasure we would win.
They have brought it forth to light,
And again it cheers the earth;
All its leaves are purely bright,
Shining in their newest worth.

This shall be the sacred *mark*
Which shall guide us to the skies,
Bearing like a *holy ark*
All the hearts who love to rise;
This shall be the *corner stone*
Which the builders threw away,
But was found the only one
Fitted for the *arch's* stay.

This shall be the *gavel* true,
At whose sound the crowd shall bend,
Giving to the *law* its due;
This shall be the faithful friend;
This the token, which shall bring
Kindness to the sick and poor,
Hastening on, on Angel's wing,
To the lone and *darksome door.*

This shall crown the mighty *arch*,
When the temple springs on high,
And the brethren bend their march
Wafting *incense* to the sky.
Then the solemn strain shall swell
From the bosom and the tongue,
And the Master's glory tell
In the harmony of song.

Here the exile, o'er the waste
Trudging homeward, shall repose;
All his toils and dangers past,
Here his long sojourning close.
Entering through the sacred *veils*
To the holy cell he bends;
Then as sinking nature fails,
*Hope* in glad fruition ends.

*Masonic Chart.*

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ANSWER TO THE QUESTION IN OUR LAST.

When first you tied the nuptial knot,
Full five and forty years you'd seen;
And on the marriage day likewise
Your spouse had told fifteen.

But when you had together liv'd
Just fifteen summers more,
Your wife to thirty had arriv'd,
And you were just threescore.

SOLUTION.

Let X = Woman's age.
Then 3X = Man's age.
X+15 age of woman after 15 years.
3X+15 age of the man after 15 yrs.
Therefore as the woman's age is at this time, ½ the man's, we have
2X+30=3X+15.
And X=15 woman's age at marriage
3X=45 man's age at marriage.

Wm. A. B's. solution was received.

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CENSUS OF 1820.

It is a source of amusement to look over the last Census of the United States. The curious inequalities of number in sex produced by the irregular tide of emigration, and by a partiality for particular localities, while it tends to convert the desert into a garden, seems to thwart the politic commands of Holy Writ, "increase and multiply." The state of Ohio has 24,642 more males than females. The males are more in number than the amount of females, above that of males in the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. There is no doubt that all the surplus marriageable females of these last four states, could find ready husbands in Ohio, if they will look at the following estimate: The surplus of females in Vermont, is 226—in Massachusetts 12,111—in Rhode Island 2,429—in Connecticut 5,565, amounting in all to 20,321; being about 4000 less than the surplus male population of the state of Ohio.—*City Reg.*

DURABLE CEMENT.

To a half pint of milk, put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from whey, and mix it with the white of four or five eggs, beating the whole well together; when it is mixed, add a little quick lime, passed through a seive until it has acquired the consistency of a thick paste; with this cement, broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

The late R. B. Sheridan being once on a Parliamentary Committe, happened to enter the room when most of the members of the committee were present and seated, though business had not commenced; when, perceiving there was not another seat in the room, he, with his usual readiness, said, "Will any gentleman move that I may *take the chair?*"

ADVICE.

The surest way of governing a private family, is for a husband to yield at certain times something of his prerogative.

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## LOST,

ON the road from Norwich Landing to the subscriber's store, (by Preston city) on the 8th inst. 1 keg Raisins, marked W. & D. B. T Whoever will give information where said Raisins may be found, shall be rewarded by

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

*Griswold, May 11, 1824.* 7—

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Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4-

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THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

### Boots & Shoes,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin do.

*Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,*

of every description.

☞ The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

900 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

S. BREWSTER, JR.

*Norwich, May 12, 1824.* 6—

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ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthama, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

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PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 25.* 68—

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## NORWICH Steam-Boat.

The New and Elegant STEAM-BOAT, HENRY ECKFORD,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

COMMENCED running between Norwich and New York, on Monday, 17th inst—Leaving Norwich on the arrival of the Stages from Boston and Providence, Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, touching at New London and leaving there at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Leaving New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Henry Eckford has a double engine—is considered the quickest Boat in this country, and "to be admired, needs only to be seen." By this line, Passengers leaving Boston at 4 o'clock A. M. will arrive at New York in the forenoon of the following day—Leaving New York at 12, noon, will arrive in Boston the following day; making the route much the most expeditious and pleasant, which can be found between New York and Boston.

Fare through in the Boat. $5.

*Norwich, May 19, 1824.* 7—

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## Park Avery

OFFERS FOR SALE,

2 Notes of hand,

GIVEN in his favor against Alexander Bingham, of Norwich, executed at Norwich, on the 20th day of Sept. 1820, on demand, with interest, in presence of Mr. Horace Colton, amounting at this time to $1775. One Note of $78 against Mr. Roswell Button 3d, lately removed from Preston, given at Preston on the 5th Nov. 1818. One Note of $25 against Lewis Gilmore, (Goldsmith) who removed from N London in 1816, dated at New London 19th May, 1816. One Note of $50 against Daniel Smith, of Groton, given at Preston 18th Nov. 1818 A demand against Ezekiel Gray, late of Preston, now on a sealing voyage, of $15.

Also, his Pew in the Church at the village of Poquetannuck, in Preston, situated on the north side of the Church, and 4th wall Pew from the pulpit—A good deed will be given as long as the building stands.

*Norwich, May 11, 1824.* 6—

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, EBEN'R YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *LYDIA STEVENS,* late of Canterbury, in said District deceased, to exhibit the several claims to Samuel Stevens, of said Canterbury, Administrator on said estate or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 12th day of May, 1824. 6—

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by J. GORDON, Clerk.

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon JOSHUA PENDLETON,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to William Pendleton and Adam Pendleton, the executors of the last will of the said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WILLIAM PENDLETON.
ADAM PENDLETON.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.* 6—

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## Masonic Notice.

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next The Brethren will assemble at Mr Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING, A. D. SCOVELL, R. G. ISHAM, E. W. PARSONS, A. B. STANNARD, } *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* 3—

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*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

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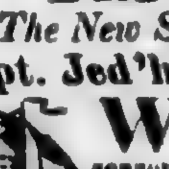
DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

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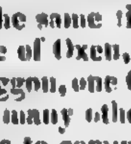
In Plainfield, Conn. by assignment, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of June next:

A Woollen Factory,

And the MACHINERY thereto belonging, lately owned and occupied by Darius P. Lawton, standing on that excellent mill stream, called Moosup-River: a very eligible situation for custom-work, particularly Carding, at which there has been for three last years past about 12,000 lbs of custom Wool annually carded.—The situation pleasant, and on a good road. The privilege sufficient for operating a large establishment, and the building now standing is of a size sufficient for containing a good share of machinery, in which there now is three Carding Machines, one Picker, one Roper, one Jenny, two Looms, and considerable other Machinery. Also, will be sold a convenient Dwelling-House, and



about forty acres of good Land. On the same premises, is another good Mill Privilege. At the same time will be sold one yoke of Oxen, one good Horse and Waggon, one Ox-Cart and Waggon, and many other Farming utensils.—Sales to commence at 1 o'clock. P. M. Will be sold the day following, at the Central Factory, (distant from the above mentioned place about two miles,) all the Machinery late the property of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, consisting of two double Carding Machines, two Jennies, two broad & narrow Shearing Machines, one large Teazling Machine, six broad and narrow Looms, 10,000 Bobbins, 20,000 Teazles, Teazle Hands, 27 Steel Reeds, and some harnesses. Also, a large Copper Blue Vat, of the size of 900 gallons, almost new, with other dye-kettles, and many other smaller articles in that line of business, together with Blacksmith and Farming tools. In general the machinery is in excellent order and of the most approved kind. Creditors of the firm of D. P. & G. W. Lawton, and those of Darius P. Lawton, are particularly invited to attend the sales if they think proper.

JOHN LESTER, JOSEPH S. GLADDING, } *Assignees.*

*Plainfield, May 3, 1824.* 6—

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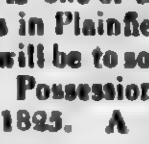
## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about



230 Acres,

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1, 1824.* 1—

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A VALUABLE

CHAISE & HARNESS

For sale—Inquire at this Office.

---

R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

### Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Hoans and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823* 90—

---

Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recentlyd opened a*

### Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufactre, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

*AND*

Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

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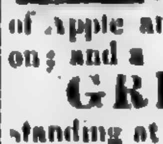
FOR SALE.

A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



43 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824.* tf 103—

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On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodellville, Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

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Cedar Ware.

A GOOD assortment of excellent CEDAR TUBS, from 3 gallons to 30—Iron bound Cedar Pails—Brass and Iron bound Cup Tubs,—

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*May 11.* 6—

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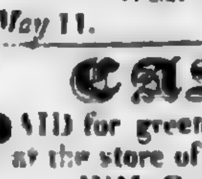
Fresh Flour.



30 bbls. Fresh New York and Rochester Flour, just received and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSON

*May 11.* 6—

---

CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON,

No. 5, Water-st.

---

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

Have just received, and now offer for sale,

6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,

10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
230 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do. House Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls, Maccuboy Snuff in half pound bottles,
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted for which CASH WILL BE PAID.

*May 4.* 6—

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## NOTICE.

TO be sold at AUCTION, at the Sign-Post in Chelsea Society, on the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of sundry executions, viz: one Horse, one second hand Chaise, one second hand Harness, one new Waggon, one Windsor Chair, two new one horse Waggons, (unfinished.) also three Chaise Bodies, Frames and Wheels, a quantity of Waggon and Chaise Hubs, ash and oak Plank, white wood Boards—Also a quantity old Iron, one doz. Chaise Whips, one piece Broad Cloth, 2 do. Cassimere, one large Trunk, one Sofa, 2 Carpets, 1 Stair do. 2 Entry do. 3 Crickets, 3 Flower Pots, one pair plated Candlesticks, two Candle Stands, 1 work Stand, 1 tea and 1 dining Table, 1 doz. Chairs, 2 pair brass Andirons, 1 pair Shovel and Tongs, 2 Looking Glasses, and sundry parts of Waggons & Chaises, (unfinished,) &c. &c.

Attest, ELIJAH AMES, *Sheriff's Deputy.*

*Norwich, May 18, 1824.* 2w7—

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## H. COLTON,

HAVING recently bought Mr. Blair's Patent Improvement in the Elastic Spring, for Sofas, Easy chairs, and Beds, for the county of New London, now offers to the public, Sofas, Easy chairs, &c made with the Patent Springs, which is acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be a very great improvement. Those who want to purchase are invited to call and look for themselves. He has also just purchased ten thousand feet of prime Cherry Lumber, which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms.

*May 11.* 6—

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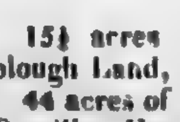

For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. Carder Hazard, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq.* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf79—

If the above is not sold previous of the 1st of April, it will be to let.

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Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown prices.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf—

ORIGINAL STAINED

JUN

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 14[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1824. No. 9.

[Terms]—Two dollars per annum to [subscribers] in the city and by mail.
[To] companies of twenty or more, who [pay] in advance and receive their papers at [the of]fice, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrear[ages] are paid, unless at the option of the [publisher].

## NORWICH Steam-Boat.

The New and Elegant STEAM-BOAT, HENRY ECKFORD, *Charles Davison, Master,*

COMMENCED running between Norwich and New-York, on [Mon]day, 17th inst—Leaving Norwich on the arrival of the Stages from Boston and Providence. Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, touching at New London and leaving there at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Leaving New York on Wednesdays and [Sat]urdays, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Henry Eckford has a double [en]gine—is considered the quickest [boat] in this country, and "to be ad[mired] needs only to be seen." By this [line] Passengers leaving Boston at 4 o'clock A. M. will arrive at New York in the forenoon of the following day—Leaving New York at 12, noon, will arrive in Boston the following day; making the route [s]uch the most expeditious and pleasant, which can be found between New York and Boston.

Fare through in the Boat. $5.

*Norwich, May 19, 1824.* 7—

## DRIVER.

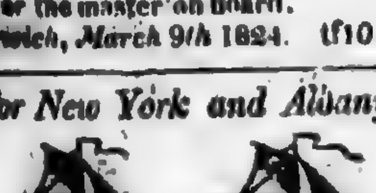
*The New Sloop Driver,*
Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at [Ne]wport, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*



## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

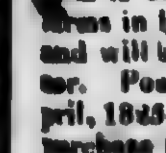
WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## FOR SALE.

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about



230 Acres,

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage, and wood land, with a Dwelling-house, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April 1. 1824.* 1—

A VALUABLE
CHAISE & HARNESS
For sale—Inquire at this Office.

THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

## Boots & Shoes,

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin do.

*Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,*
of every description.

☞The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

900 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

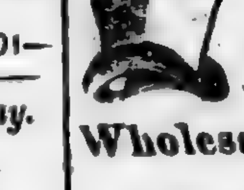
S. BREWSTER, JR.
*Norwich, May 19, 1824.* 6—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recentlyd opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



HATS, Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

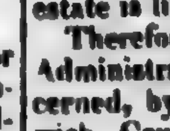
—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S
FUR CAPS,
AND
Hatters' Trimmings,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17. 1823.* 90—

## Taken Up



BY the subscriber, on the 21st instant a light briddle COW, about four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL R. ROBINSON
*Franklin, May 24, 1824.* 3w6

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of May, A D. 1824.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge,

THE Administrator upon the estate of Mr. DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Griswold, deceased, represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—

Therefore ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all concerned, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the third Monday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clk.
8—

CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of
WM. G. JOHNSON,
No. 3, Water-st.

## MISCELLANY.

Extract from the Hon. David Daggett's Speech, before the American Bible Society, May 13, 1824.

The sole object of this Society, as is declared in its constitution, is to encourage a wider circulation of the holy scriptures without a note or comment. Such an object, in my judgment, is worthy the countenance of all who wish to see men wiser and better, and thus delight in the welfare of the great family of man.

Those who contributed to give to this Society its enlarged faculty of promoting this object, and who witness its present elevation, have the high satisfaction of also witnessing the Bible, in humble imitation of its divine Author, *"going about doing good."*

Objections have been raised against many of those Societies which the benevolence and piety of the present age have established and advanced, and while the motives of the founders have generally been acknowledged worthy, doubts have been entertained of their salutary influence; but who has come deliberately to the conclusion that the Bible has been, or can be, injurious to any interest of man? Where is the proof, that the study of this Book, of all books has tended to corrupt one heart, to destroy or enfeeble one head, to embitter life in one family, to poison the sources of enjoyment in one neighborhood, or to lay waste or diminish the prosperity of one community, state, or nation? On the contrary, has it not tended, as the history of the world shows, to produce directly opposite effects?

Men dwelling together, and coming in immediate contact in all the interesting concerns of life, are constantly affected by the temper, the disposition, the practices, the example, the vices, and the whole deportment of each other. Avarice, ingratitude, unkindness, jealousy, cruelty, fraud, malignity, revenge, and selfishness, in their varied & innumerable forms, spread desolation far and wide, and fill the abodes of men with wretchedness and misery. What book but the Bible furnishes the means of prevention of these evils? Where else is the balm for these wounds—the remedy for these plagues?

Its commands and lessons of instruction, its promises and threatenings, its examples and assurances, are addressed to men with endlessly diversified entreaty and persuasion.

Its commands, unlike those of any human government, come to us with a "Thus saith the Lord"—with a "Verily, verily, I say unto you." They are designed to reach the heart, and then to regulate the seat of the affections, and the motives of action. They deal with thoughts, intents and purposes. Duties are thus enjoined which no human tribunal ever attempted to enforce. Courteousness, kindness, gratitude, temperance in its most enlarged sense; order, discretion, industry, filial and parental affection, forgiveness of injuries, humility, and charity, are all far beyond the reach of Legislative enactment; but in the Bible they are recommended in the most happy manner, and commanded by infinite authority. How much do the opposite propensities and vices annoy and distress—what pain and anguish do they create—what shipwreck of human happiness do they make—the peace of how many millions have they slain!

Its instructions concern that almost infinite variety of conduct in men which is exhibited in all the relations they sustain: citizens and subjects, masters & servants, parents, guardians and children, husbands and wives, nobles, judges, governors and kings, are addressed, counselled, and warned. Their duties and their influence on others, their means of doing good, and their responsibility, are pointed out with such clearness, that to hear, to regard, to obey, seems perfectly easy, and disobedience wholly inexcusable.

These lessons of instruction are also most wisely calculated for the great masses of men. Such is the condition of our nature, and the constitution of society, that few are called to the performance of those high duties, which so far interest the feelings of the many, as to render disguise or restraint necessary or convenient. Life is chiefly made up of the exercise of those passions, and the performance of those acts, which are of daily exhibition and occurrence, and which sweeten or embitter it in nameless ways and almost infinite degrees. Great actions belong to great occasions and great stations, which few see, and less occupy. In our daily intercourse, we augment or diminish human happiness, in a manner almost imperceptable, and yet the good and evil which result are truly incalculable.

The diversified instructions of the Bible, bear directly on men thus situated, &, if followed, would create confidence, satisfaction, and joy, and banish distrust, inquietude, and woe. Coming home to men, and their influence being felt, they could not fail to bless all the relations of life.

The counsels of the Bible, in form commands instruction, admonition, reproof, and persuasion, are addressed directly in the most plain language, or in a manner equally profitable and more pleasing, thro' examples, allegories, and parables. The dead are thus made alive that the living may see, and hear, and obey.

To those who occupy exalted places, & who are to a certain extent the vicegerents of Heaven on earth, this book enjoins rules for the discharge of their high trusts, which should be written in letters of gold on every hall of legislation—on every tribunal of justice—and on every throne of power. "The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me: he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." Such an administration would be "as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the ground, by clear shining after rain:" and under such an administration, the eye of benevolence might look for the influence, on those who "submit to the powers that be," of that precious maxim, "whatsoever ye would that others should do to you do ye even so to them."

The solemn declaration that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach unto any people," should admonish those cities, states, and empires, which disregard truth, equity and justice, and which delight "in hearing the confused noise of the warrior, and in seeing garments rolled in blood," that the tremendous curse has gone forth, "shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"

The declarations, "If any will not work neither shall he eat,"—"the hand of the diligent maketh rich,"—"he that gathereth by labor shall increase,"—are proverbs of inestimable worth, and powerfully tend to promote industry, the parent of health and plenty. And how is sloth reproved in the biting sarcasm, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise, which, having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in harvest." How is the man addicted to sloth, by this comparison sunk below the grovelling insect? In passing by his farm, we should expect to see "his fields all grown over with thorns, and that nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone walls broken down."

An example is furnished by Solomon, of the respectful treatment due from children to their parents. When Bathsheba, his mother, came in to see him, that powerful and accomplished monarch, in the midst of the splendors of royalty, rose up to meet her, and bowed himself, and caused her to be seated on his right hand.—From the lips of such a wise and dutiful son we might expect to hear that withering declaration on filial cruelty and ingratitude, "The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it."

The story of Joseph is a theme of universal admiration. It abounds with incidents the most interesting and instructive. With pathetic expostulation, mixed with parental affection, do we hear from a father, "Joseph is not—Simeon is not—and ye will take Benjamin away."—Where have tender emotions, submission and [illegible] happily blended as in the simple expressions, "If I am bereaved, I am bereaved?" Observe also a son inquiring of his brethren in the peculiar circumstances of the case, "Is your father the old man of whom ye spake, yet alive?" And again, "I am Joseph, doth my father yet live?"

Where has there been such an exhibition of tenderness and compassion as in raising from death and giving to his disconsolate mother, the son of the widow of Nain? Where is there a parallel of the miracle of restoring alive to his weeping sisters the dead Lazarus? And were it not that in these works of benevolence, the Saviour obscures every other object, what ought to be said of the beloved Mary, who washed his feet with her tears and wiped them with the hair of her head?

How severely are the unfeeling churl and the furious bigot reproved, and their hateful characters exposed in the simple story of the kind Samaritan? Who that [illegible] it will ever after pass by on the other side?

"He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city"—"Let not the sun go down on thy wrath"—"Be ye kindly affectioned one towards another, forgiving one another"—"overcome evil with good," and innumerable other precepts designed to direct and control the passions which operate in the life and conversation of men, are found in numerous variety on the pages of this book.

This book delights the Christian, as it prescribes the rules of his faith and practice—it delights the scholar by its sublimity, and the orator by its eloquence, while it opens exhaustless treasures of knowledge to all who read it. Why then are not its praises on every tongue? Is it because the light of the bible shining on the moral world becomes so familiar to the eye of the Christian, that like the most glorious object in the natural world, shedding daily its blessings on all created matter, it is too often forgotten, regarded with indifference or neglected?

This book, the Bible Society proposes to send to every house and every ear within its reach. For its encouragement, if such a work of benevolence need encouragement, there is contained in it, an assurance animating to every heart. "If the Bible, as is believed, is calculated to bless those to whom it is given, is there not ground of congratulation, in the declaration "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

I have made these brief observations on the holy scriptures as they bear on the welfare of man here—as they regard this life only. I am aware that their chief excellency and glory have been by me in these remarks unnoticed. Are "life and immortality brought to light by the gospel?" Does it contain a proclamation of pardon to the unnumbered millions of the revolted subjects of this Province of the Dominions of the King of Kings? Does it propose the only terms of their restoration to his favor, and of their deliverance from that wrath which shall for ever beat on the guilty soul? *Here* then is its glory.—But of this it becomes not me to speak.—It becomes those to speak especially, who are the heralds of the salvation of the cross, in the midst of whom I now stand, who join the song of the angels at Bethlehem, and who by their labors, their counsels, and their prayers, are bidding God speed "to the angel flying through the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto all that dwell on the earth."

## SOMNAMBULISM.

We have many striking instances, that the mental faculties are by no means torpid during the time of sleep, but in the following circumstances, fully authenticated there is ample proof that the powers of the mind may at that period sustain greater labor than at our waking moments. The subject is one well deserving of attention both in a medical and philosophical point of view. About three months ago, John Buckridge, the son of a wealthy and respectable farmer, residing near Leeds, in Yorkshire, was placed at a Grammar School within a few miles of that town, kept by the Rev. Mr. Dunne. Young Buckridge who was entered as a boarder, displayed very little inclination for learning during the first month of his probation. He talked incessantly of the plough and harrow, the dairy and the farm yard, the hogs and horses, and wished often and heartily that he was among them, and free from the tedious and irksome task of poring over books, the contents of which he neither knew, nor seem'd to wish to know—he thought

"Where ignorance was bliss
'Twas folly to be wise."

However the principal of the establishment neglected no means in endeavoring to call forth whatever share of intellect the boy might have; still he evinced no thirst for improvement, and his retentive faculties being extremely defective, he seldom remembered in the morning any part of the lesson committed to their keeping the preceding evening. In this manner the boy continued to plod on wearily with his studies until the expiration of another month, when a visible change was remarked in the manner that he performed the various school business allotted to him; he that was before only remarkable for dullness and stupidity, became the most correct and generally perfect student in the entire academy; but the cause of this most singular change, still remained a mystery. During the usual hour for business, he was, as before, listless and inattentive—neither did he relax in his amusements, so that he did not seem to devote one hour more to study. It happened however, that one of the ushers, who occupied an apartment contiguous to the school-room, hearing a noise in the passage between the hours of twelve and one, when the family had all retired to rest, was induced to watch, on the supposition that thieves might have broken into the house. On partly opening his door, all was dark and silent: but in a few minutes after, young Buckridge ascended from the kitchen with a lamp lighted in his hand, which he had brought from it. The usher's fears now gave way to curiosity, and he determined to watch the movements of the boy, who was evidently enjoying a profound sleep. Buckridge passed on with a rapid though cautious step to the door of the school-room, which he unlocked, and proceeded directly to the place he generally occupied, opened a desk in which his books were deposited, took them out, and arranged them in due order before him, & instantly fell to study. The astonished usher, imagining that it might be a trick of the boy's, took and pinched him repeatedly, but to no purpose; he seemed insensible to every thing save the pursuit of learning, and after having successively perused the different lessons marked for his business on the following morning, he arose from the seat and replaced them at the Principal's desk, as it had been there for examination, in the most satisfactory manner. The usher having faithfully reported this singular discovery, Mr. D. resolved to watch the following night, and be enabled to question the lad: he accordingly did so, and about the same hour as on the preceding night, young Buckridge arose from his bed, and went through the same ceremony, with the addition of writing his English exercises, which were not included in the business of the former day. Having completed this important affair, he proceeded as before to Mr. D's desk, where that gentleman now stood together with the usher, and here he repeated in regular succession his various lessons, replied to many questions put to him by Mr. D. and finally, having delivered his exercises for examination, returned to the kitchen with the lamp, which he carefully extinguished, and went back to bed. Being closely questioned in the morning as to how he had become so perfect in his school business, he could assign no reason whatever for being so, and declared that it had surprised himself. One thing is certain that the sleep is by no means counterfeit; the lad still knows nothing of it, but almost invariably quits his bed at the same hour, and goes through his school business with the same unremitting regularity.—*London Paper.*

*Original letter from the Chief Magistrate of a Corporation in the County of Norfolk.*

Dear sur, on munday next I am to be made a *Mare*, and shall be mutch obliged to you, if so be as you will send me down by the coach some provisions fetting for the occasion, as [illegible] my brother the old *Mare* and the rest of the bench. I am Sur, &c.

*Answer, by a wag, into whose hands it fell.*

Sir, in obedience to your order, have sent you per coach two bushels of the best oats, and, as you are to treat the old *Mare* have added some bran to make a mash.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE

## TARIFF BILL,

*As passed by both houses of Congress.*

AN ACT

*To amend the several acts imposing Duties on Imports.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

*First.* On sail duck, osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per cent ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and after that time, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem, *Provided,* That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

*Second.* On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem. *Provided,* That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, except nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, & shall be charged with duty accordingly.—And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.—And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy-five cts. per lb. shall be deemed and taken to have cost 75 cts. per lb. & shall be charged with duty accordingly. *Provided,* also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of Jan. next ensuing.

*Third.* On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. *Provided,* That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

*Fourth.* On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plaits, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Fifth.* On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem.—On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem. On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem. On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem. On coach laces, of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem. On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound. On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound. On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound. On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard. On other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard. On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.—On hemp, at the rate of 35 dollars per ton or 2240 pounds. On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound. On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread

ORIGINAL STAINED

and sheet, 3 cents per pound. On cotton bagging, 3 and 3 fourths of a cent per square yard. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight. On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to to eight sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slits and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound. On iron spikes, four cents per pound. On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound. On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound; On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem. On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound. On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof. On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound. On mill saws, one dollar each.—On blacksmith's hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound. On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each. On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem. On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem. On screws of iron, weighing 25 pounds or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem. On screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, 30 per centum ad valorem. On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1 1-2 cents per pound. On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound. On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On quills, prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum. On slates and tiles, for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad valorem. On tallow candles, five cents per pound. On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound. On soap, four cents per pound.—On lard, three cents per pound. On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel. On oats, ten cents per bushel. On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight. On potatoes, ten cents per bushel. On coal, six cents per heaped bushel. On corks, twelve cents per pound. On pruselle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair. On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair. On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty five cents per gallon.—On castor oil, forty cents per gallon. On ale, beer, and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon: imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon. On beef and pork, two cents per pound. On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound. On butter, five cents per pound. On vinegar, eight cents per gallon. On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight. On refined nitre petre, three cents per pound. On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound. On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound. On Glauber salts, two cents per pound. On Epsom salts, four cents per pound. On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound. On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound. On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight. On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound. On ginger, two cents per pound. On chocolate, four cents per pound. On currants and figs, three cents per pound. On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound. On all other raisins, three cents per pound.—On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed. On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per gross; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per gross. On demijohns, twenty-five cents each. On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, one dollar per gross; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gross. On all wares of cut glass not specified, three cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum. On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum. On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound; when not bound, thirteen cents per pound. On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound. On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound. On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound. On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound. On sheathing paper, binder's and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound. On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound. A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ship's bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same within the time, and in the manner, & subject to the provisions & restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, 1816

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk cloths, imported in American vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stamped, dyed, stained, or painted, in the United States. But whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stamped, dyed, stained, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark. And whenever any goods, being thus colored, printed, stamped, dyed, stained, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person, so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and, upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages, so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry and samples: and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, so be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: Provided, that the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations & formalities, heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation, with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present for exportation and drawback any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk or nankeen cloths, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed as in other cases.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force, for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution & punishment of all offences and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission, of all fines, penalties & forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision clause, matter and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the second section of the act of congress entitled "An act to regulate duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, & under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

Washington, May 22, 1824—approved,

JAMES MONROE.

H. CLAY,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN GAILLARD,
*President of the Senate pro. tem.*

## BARBAROUS.

A few weeks ago, we published the death of Miss Jane Benton, of Hartford by drowning. The Mercury states that she was buried in the south burying ground, in that city; and on the Sunday following as two ladies of her acquaintance were walking near the grave, they found a piece of cloth and a tape string, which led to the suspicion that the grave had been disturbed. On a nearer approach, their suspicions were confirmed. A number of the citizens repaired to the spot, and after removing the earth a foot or two, horrible to relate, they discovered the putrid remains of the deceased with a rope around her neck! The wretch or wretches concerned in this hellish affair, had unscrewed the lid of the coffin, and drawn the body out by means of a rope around the neck; but finding it not a fit subject for dissection, they rudely tumbled it upon the coffin, & hastily closed the grave. It caused great excitement and indignation among the citizens of that place.—*Middletown Sent.*

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Spectator, May 27.*

## SPAIN.

Paris papers contain accounts of horrible massacres and excesses which have taken place in several cities of Spain.—The prisons at Madrid had been broken open, and many persons detained for political offences, sacrificed. At Cordova, about ten have been massacred, for the plot succeeded only in part. At Valencia, the *realists* threw numbers into prison.

The last letters from Madrid and Cadiz, state, that the Spanish Government is about to remove the prohibition on the importation of cottons and other articles into Spain, and that import duties generally will be reduced. Owing to the prevalence of smuggling, both on the coast & frontiers of France and Portugal, the Spanish treasury has hitherto derived but little advantage in the way of duties; and it is wisely proposed so to reduce the duties as to remove the inducement to resort to contraband agents.

The French garrison which occupied Madrid is to repair, to the number of 5000, to the banks of the Tagus, where it will be cantoned, so as to surround Aranjuez, extending its lines towards Toledo. This formation of a kind of camp has been the subject of many observations;—but persons who are well informed, says the Morning Herald, know that by the Treaty of Occupation, lately concluded between France and Spain, the city of Madrid is not to have a French garrison, except when the King & the Royal Family reside in it, and that the guarding of them is intrusted to 5000 French, under the immediate command of Gen. Bourmont, consequently they cannot see, in the cantonments which the French troops are going to occupy on the banks of the Tagus, any thing more than a natural result of the treaty of occupation.

## THE GREEKS.

Letters from Corfu of the 18th March give an important piece of news, but which needs confirmation—it is the surrender of Arta, by a particular convention, to the Greek General Bozzaris. It is added, that the Albanian troops had joined with the insurgents, who immediately advanced towards Joanina, which they hope likewise soon to bring to a capitulation. When the Greeks are once masters of these two fortresses, they may consider themselves as finally established in Epirus.

*Lord Byron.*—It was stated in London on the 12th, upon the authority of a letter from Zante, that Lord Byron was dangerously ill; that a vein of the neck had been opened; and that one of his Suliotes had shot the guard of Lord Byron, on the refusal of the guard to admit the Suliote into the presence of His Lordship. A morning paper of the 14th says—We found, however, yesterday, that a letter had been received from the particular friend and companion of Lord Byron, which puts an end to all fears as to the life of His Lordship. On the 15th of February, Lord Byron was attacked by a nervous convulsive fit, the consequence of great excitement, which was really dangerous while it lasted, but which left no other effect than excessive weakness. The affair of the Suliote occurred on the 18th of Feb. It was a private quarrel between him and an Englishman, in which the latter was shot.

Letters have been received from Constantinople by an eminent Turkey merchant, which confirm most satisfactorily the report of the declaration of independence issued by the Pacha of Egypt.—The reports of his having received the chief command against the Greeks, it now appears, were founded on accounts from Egypt of as old a date as the 7th Feb.—In order to induce him to accept it an offer had been made of adding Damascus to his Pachalic.

Letters from Missolonghi, state that Mauro Micheli, Bey of Maina, and Ex-President of the Executive Council, who had for some time been in opposition to the views of some of the best friends of independence, has at length made a sacrifice of all his private interests, and accepted the command in chief of the army of Livadia. The treaty with the Albanians for their co-operation with the Greeks, has had only a partial result, but several of the provinces have declared war against Turkey on their own account.

A meeting has been held by the Greeks at Missolonghi, in order to discuss the offensive and defensive measures for the ensuing campaign. Prince Maurocordato presided in this important meeting. It appears to be resolved to send the whole force to Thessaly. The province is to be entered on three sides; one corps seems to be destined to Agrappa, on the west; a second to occupy Volos, on the east;—while the main Greek army will advance to Neopatra and the Thermopylæ. The first two corps, in those naturally strong positions, may oblige the Turks to divide their forces.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan makes great exertion in preparing an army of 90,000 men for Morea.

*From Callao.*—The brig Post-Captain, 95 days from Callao, has arrived this morning. She brings intelligence that an insurrection of the black troops by whom the castle of Callao was garrisoned, took place on the 8th of February. They were successful, and wrested the fortress from the Patriots. The Sabina, of this port, and several other vessels in the harbor, were in danger of destruction from the fire of the batteries, but narrowly escaped by running out.

Mexican papers to the 13th April, have been received, and contain a deported correspondence between the ex-emperor Iturbide and Ferdinand VII. Iturbide indicating his devotion to Spain and treachery to Mexico. The Congress had acknowledged and funded foreign debts to the amount of forty millions of dollars. Several distinguished Constitutionalists had arrived at Tampico.

The discovery ships under the command of Capt. Parry, were expected to sail on the 10th May.—*English pa.*

# LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, May 21.*

A resolution appointing a joint committee to fix upon some time for the adjournment of the General Assembly, passed—and a committee was appointed.

The committee on the subject of taxation reported by bill, which is intended to place real estate in the list at 3 per cent and personal at 6 per cent.

The bill for an act in addition to the act relating to choosing Electors, came to its third reading and was passed.

*Saturday, May 22.*

The House convened at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Wm. H. Jones and others, reported—Prayer granted and bill in form passed incorporating a Military Academy. The following Trustees were appointed: Wm. Bristol, Eli Whitney, Gideon Tomlinson, Jared Mansfield, Abraham Bishop, Noyes Darling, Charles Denison, Calvin M'Crae, Eli Ives, Wm. M'Crackan, Dennis Kimberly, Cornelius Tuthill.

The joint committee to fix upon a time for the adjournment of the General Assembly, reported that in their opinion the adjournment could take place on Tuesday the 1st of June.

Bills were introduced and passed, appointing Thomas Day, Chief Judge of the County Court for Hartford County, and John M. Niles and Martin Wells, Associate Judges.

*Monday, May 24.*

The petition of the Thames Manufacturing Company, which had only been granted in part by the House, came from the Senate granted in full, with an amendment to the Bill in form. A committee of conference was appointed.

The bill for a public act relating to fixing Montville to a Probate District read.

The bill relating to the exemption of Staff Officers from Poll taxes came to a second reading.

A bill for a public act to give certain powers to Select men to change the course of highways when deemed expedient.—Read first time.

Bills passed for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for New London County—for the appointment of Elias Perkins Chief Judge, and Wm. Randal and Benjamin Coit Associate Judges of New London County. For appointment of Benjamin Trumbull Judge of Probate for East Haddam.

The bill for a public act relating to taxes, and proposing to place all real estate in the list at 3 per cent. and all personal estate at 6 per cent. came to its second reading. An amendment to reduce the Poll tax was offered, and lost.

The bill for a public act for the encouragement and regulating fisheries came to its third reading and passed. Adjourned.

*Tuesday, May 25.*

The House assembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

A resolution was introduced, and passed, to erect suitable monuments between this state and the state of Massachusetts, to perpetuate a knowledge of the division line.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, reported, with an accompanying resolution—which passed.

The House proceeded to ballot for Comptroller. The votes given in were 149, of which 138 were for James Thomas.

The bill for a public act concerning crimes and punishments, providing for punishment of females, came to its third reading and passed.

The bill for an act relating to estates, testate, intestate, and insolvent, came to its third reading and passed.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire what alterations are necessary, if any, in our present mode of trial by jury—passed.

*Wednesday, May 26.*

The bill for incorporating Fairfield County Bank was called up on its third reading. A motion was made to amend the bill so as to provide that a bonus should be paid by the stockholders into the Treasury of the State—motion lost.

The question then was on the passage of the bill. Messrs. Samuel Raymond, Sherwood, Woodward, Pettibone, Wells, Mc Clellan and Leavitt, spoke at some length against the passage. Messrs. Che. Hawley, Middlebrooks, and William T. Williams spoke in favor. The bill was negatived—103 to 66.

The bill for incorporating the Insane Retreat of Hartford, was called up and passed.

A resolution passed to appoint a committee to visit the establishment where the state paupers are kept, and examine their situation. [This resolution was introduced at the request of Mr. Grant, the contracter, and the expense is to be paid by him.]

A bill was introduced to incorporate a Tontine Coffee House for Wm. Leffingwell and others—Referred to a committee of five.

*Thursday, May 27.*

The committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate a Tontine Coffee House, reported, with an amendment to the bill. Messrs. Tracy and Badger spoke in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Pitkin, Hotchkiss, Tuthill, Leavitt, and one or two others spoke in favor of it.—The bill passed.

The memorial of the Thames Manufacturing Company was taken up. The prayer had been granted in part, by this House, and the Senate had concurred with an amendment extending the grant still further. A motion was made to reconsider and concur with the Senate—it passed.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disinterment of the dead, reported by a bill for a public act which was read, and on motion the rule of the House was dispensed with, and it was taken up on its second reading. This bill is intended, strictly to guard against the disinterment of the dead, and against all surgical and anatomical experiments upon subjects which have been improperly obtained. It subjects the Medical Institutions to be visited and inspected at pleasure by the Mayor and two senior Aldermen—places the Anatomical professors under heavy bonds that the law shall not be violated, and annexes a heavy penalty by fine and imprisonment in Newgate, to those who shall be found guilty of the offences described in the several provisions of the bill.

Mr. Tuthill, as chairman of the committee who reported the bill, explained the objects of it at considerable length.

Some discussion was had, and some amendments were made, and the bill postponed to its third reading.

The bill appointing Calvin Willey, Senator of United States came back from the Senate amended by the insertion of the name of John S. Peters. Committee of conference appointed.

A bill for the appointment of Joshua Stow, Chief Judge of the County Court for the County of Middlesex, came from the Senate. On motion, and after a short debate, it was laid on the table.

The bill for incorporating a Retreat for the Insane, which passed this House, came from the Senate dissented to. A committee of conference was appointed.

*Friday, May 28.*

In the Senate, the bill for appointing a U. S. Senator, was taken up, and on the question of adhering to their former amendment, it was decided in the affirmative, 6 to 5—Mr. Willey absent.

In the House, the bill for the appointment of Senator to Congress was received from the Senate, and on the question of concurring in their amendment, the House proceeded to vote by ballot, when there were for Mr. Willey 118—for Mr. Peters 35—Scattering 9. So the House refused to concur with the Senate in their amendment of the bill.

The subject of appointing a Chief Judge of the County Court for the county of Middlesex, which was taken up to-day, elicited a warm debate. The contest was between the advocates of Joshua Stow, Esq. and those who are opposed to him. Mr. Stow was finally appointed.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

*Robbery and murder.*—We are informed that the lifeless body of Oliver Harper, son of Judge Harper of Windsor, Broome county N. Y. was picked up in the road, in Harmony township on Tuesday last. The deceased had been down the river with some lumber and was on his return home, with money to a considerable amount as is supposed, when this horrid act was committed. It is evident that the villain was fully determined on accomplishing his hellish design, as two bullets were discharged at the unfortunate victim, one of which entered the head, the other passed through his hat. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to detect the perpetrator of this atrocious deed.

*Susq. Repub.*

*From the Newburgh Index.*

## NOVEL ACCIDENT.

The Steam-boat Olive Branch, in passing through the Highlands, a few evenings since, accidentally came in contact with a small sailboat; the machinery was immediately stopped, but the Branch was under such headway that she passed directly over the frail bark, and it was tho't that all on board had perished. Just afterwards the boat appeared at the stern of the steam-boat, with two men on her bottom, who had followed her fortunes under the Olive Branch, and were taken up uninjured by their aquatic excursion.

*Fatal Occurrence.*—A sailor who left this city yesterday to proceed for Philadelphia in the mail stage, while waiting at Powles' Hook, the hour for the departure of the coach, fell in with a free colored man, (who we understand resided at the Hook,) and after some joking, challenged him, in a playful temper to fight. The black man observed to him that if he struck him he should kill him. The sailor however, not believing his antagonist so powerful, told him to strike away. Thus challenged, he gave the sailor a single blow, which knocked him down and killed him almost instantly. The black immediately fled, but was found in the afternoon in a barn near Bergen, and taken into custody to await his trial.—*N. Y. Pa.*

## DEATH OF GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.

Extract of a letter to the Printer of the Massachusetts Yeoman, dated Marietta, Ohio, May 6.

"The venerable and highly distinguished Gen. Rufus Putnam died, at his seat in this town, on the 4th inst. aged 86. This distinguished champion of the war of the Revolution, and the fast friend of Washington, gathered a small band of tried souls, and at the close of the war, in 1783, made arrangements and settled on the west bank of the Ohio in 1787, at this place, then a savage wilderness. He has lived to see the state of Ohio the fourth in the Union, in point of population, having 14 Representatives in Congress, while Massachusetts, his native state, has but 13. Gen. Rufus Putnam is acknowledged the father of the western country, and lived to the day when Ohio can number upwards of 800,000 souls. This is worthy of note. His soul was pure and unsullied—a christian that carried the mantle of charity—liberal, generous, hospitable—with a large share of philanthropy. He did honor to human nature."

"The English are a calm, reflecting people: they will give time and money when convinced; but they love dates, and names, and certificates. In the midst of the most heart-rending narratives, Bull requires the day of the month, the year of our Lord, the name of the parish, and the countersign of three or four respectable householders. After these affecting circumstances, he can no longer hold out; but gives way to the kindness of his nature—puffs, blubbers, and subscribes!"—*Edinburgh Courier.*

*Competition.*—Two of the finest boats belonging to the city, viz. the Thistle and Legislator, are taking passengers to New Brunswick, a distance of 46 miles, for 12½ cents each.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

*Thread Cutting*—has become very fashionable among Physicians abroad, to preserve life. It used, in the olden time, to be resorted to for a very different purpose. Now, if there becomes any obstruction in the wind-pipe, the Surgeon with his knife, makes an incision, clears out the matters that ought not *lawfully* to be there, closes it up, and every thing goes on with the patient as usual. We observe in a late paper, an instance of this kind. A child, in Newbury, Vt. had part of a bean lodged in the wind-pipe, and was at the point of death—when the above operation was performed: and it is now in good health. Who would be surprised, at some future day, we should hear of *head takes off*, to put a disjointed world in order.—*Albany Sentinel.*

## LATEST FROM AFRICA.

Capt. Daily, of the Miles Stanford, arrived here yesterday, in 48 days from Africa, informs, that there had been a general engagement between the natives of Ashantees, and the English forces under Sir Charles M'Carty, Governor General of the Western Coast of Africa, in which the Governor was killed, and his army under his command entirely cut off with the loss of 400 men. The Coast is declared to be in a state of blockade by the English squadron, and the Mail packet was ordered off.—*Providence Jour. May 29.*

Capt. Harris, from the Cape de Verd states that the people were in great distress in consequence of an order from the King to take from them all the Bibles which had been distributed among them during the existence of the Constitutional government. The penalty for detaining them was $500, and imprisonment.—*N. Y.*

We understand that there has been a general turn out of the workmen in the manufactories in Pawtucket, for a few days past, on account of the proprietors lowering the wages since the passing of the tariff bill, and reduced the time allowed at the several meals. All the factories except one have been stopped up during the time.—*Prov. Pat.*

Mr. Webster's speech on the Greek question has been translated into the Greek language, printed, and a large number of copies transmitted to Greece, to be distributed among the people of that country.—*R. I. Am.*

*From the Providence Journal, May 28.*

The vegetable world has visited by a severe frost on Tuesday night in this city, which we are told has been more destructive than that of the 4th inst. All the early fruits and vegetables are much injured, and great fear is entertained for apples. Ice, a quarter of an inch thick, was seen at six o'clock yesterday morning.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, having repeatedly solicited permission to return home from the Court of Lisbon, where he has been for some time American Minister, his request has been given him to that effect by the President, and he will sail with his family arrive in this country in the ensuing fall.

*Boston Commer. Gaz.*

Counterfeit bills on the Franklin Bank, N. Y. have appeared within a few days past—they are tolerably well executed, and the public should be on their guard. A number of the dealers in them have been arrested in New-York on the 5th inst.—*N. H. Reg.*

*Indiana Wine.*—In the past season the cultivators of the vine have had the most flattering success. At Vevay, Indiana, persons alone manufactured 6500 gallons of good wine.—*N. H. Reg.*

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE SCHOOL FUND.—The House of Representatives passed a resolution, on Saturday, for the appointment by the Legislature of an Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund. The vote stood 85 to 18, and the resolution was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker. Those who opposed the resolution thought that the responsibility of the management of the School Fund, ought to rest upon one individual, and consequently that the assistant should be appointed by the Commissioner himself, and be entirely subordinate to him.—N. HAVEN HERALD.

## CONGRESS.

*House of Representatives, May 18.*

Mr. Livingston called for the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the Address of Nisian Edwards, be required to sit after the adjournment of the House for such time as shall be necessary, in their judgment, for further examination; and that an additional report which may be made by them, be filed in the office of the Clerk of the House; and that any three members be a quorum for the transacting of business.

The question was put, "Will the House consider the resolution?" when there appeared—ayes 64, noes 20.

There being no quorum, a second division took place, and the vote was—ayes [illegible]

The motion having prevailed, Mr. Breck rose to express his hopes, that the question on this delicate subject would be taken upon the adoption of the resolution without debate.

Messrs. Cook, Webster, Forsyth, Jennings, Culpeper, and A. Smith, made some remarks on the resolution, which was adopted—ayes 74.

*Thursday May [illegible]*

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House pay the usual allowance to the witnesses who attended upon the Committee appointed to examine the memorial of Nisian Edwards.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the committee be appointed on the part of the House to join a similar committee from the Senate, to inform the President of the United States that unless he has other Communications to make, both Houses are ready to adjourn.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mr. Stewart offered the following resolution, which, for want of a quorum, could not be acted upon:

Mr. Webster offered the following resolution which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Webster, in offering this resolution observed, that he had submitted it with a view to apprise the house of his intention to call it up next session.

The evening sitting of the two houses, continued to a late hour, several bills were passed. Among them was a bill to amend the Naturalization law of the United States.

Both houses of Congress convened this morning at 8 o'clock, and continued in session about an hour, when they adjourned till the first Monday of December next.

Resolved, That the members of the committee appointed on the memorial of Ninian Edwards, be paid the usual rate of compensation for the time they may remain in session, during the recess of Congress, out of the contingent fund.

*From the National Journal, May 29.*

Mr. J. Oswald Dunn, the messenger of the House of Representatives, arrived in this city last evening.

He reached Edwardsville on the evening of the 12th inst. left there with Mr. Edwards on the 13th, and on the 14th left St. Louis on his return home, which he has accomplished in 14 days.

Mr. Edwards came with him as far as Washington, Penn. where, learning from some of the members who had left this city, that Congress would adjourn that morning, (Thursday) he stopped for a day; and will arrive in the next stage.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Edwards has met the summons of the House promptly.

The members of the committee were last night informed of the return of Mr. Edwards, by Mr. Dunn, who called upon them at their respective lodgings, immediately on his arrival.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1824.

*High Steam.*—It is both amusing and disgusting to observe the course pursued since the late unfortunate accident of the Ætna, by the Editors of several papers in New-York and Hartford, where boats on the low pressure principle are generally used. But that these men should pursue the course they have is by no means surprising, and certainly it is a circumstance not unnatural that they should lick the hand that feeds them. The Fulton Company have long held the monopoly of steam navigation, and "a few hundred dollars rightly expended," and a free passage to certain persons is not the least effectual way to still hold that monopoly—But that their motives should not be more deeply looked into, and that they should hold such a spell over the public feelings, and that men of common sense and reflection should be so duped by such absurd theories & assertions as are laid down by them is really astonishing. One says that most of the accidents which have occurred, have been to boats on the *high* pressure principle—when it is a well known fact that a great majority of the Steam-Boats, now running in the United States, are on the *high* pressure principle, and that five only on this principle have burst, while 14 of the *low* pressure have exploded, one of which at least killed as many persons as did the Ætna. Another says, in speaking of *low* pressure engines, that, the pressure of the steam on the internal parts of the boiler is but little more than the external pressure of the atmosphere. And another, that no accidents have ever occurred from the bursting of a *low* pressure boiler, except from one man drowning (not scalding) whom intoxication prevented from making his escape. These are assertions too absurd to need argument to confute.

The Henry Eckford which runs from this place to New-York, has been prescribed as one eminently dangerous, by these Editors, who in private conversation acknowledged they knew nothing of the nature of *high* or *low* pressure engines—this, however, we need not have mentioned, their remarks are a sufficient evidence of their ignorance. But they say it was all to excite enquiry—a principle wholly unwarrantable on their part, as several millions of dollars of private property have been through them, by the influence of the Fulton Company seriously injured. But to satisfy the public, the Norwich Steam-Boat Company, had, a few days since, the boilers of the Henry Eckford tried as high as 252 lbs. to the square inch, and this in the presence of Doct. Mitchell, and several of the first scientific gentlemen in N. York; and Mr. Allair, the engineer, is of opinion, that they will bear two or three hundred pounds more. Whereas they never want to work more than from seventy-five to ninety pounds to run through from this to New-York in 13 or 14 hours. This we hold is all fair—no engine ever ought to be used unless they have been tried three times as high as they ever carry, and to this experiment, we challenge the proprietors of *low* steam engines; and till such trial has taken place, we shall prescribe them as boats more dangerous than the Henry Eckford; but from this experiment, we have no doubt they will shrink, as we have the opinion of experienced engineers, that in such an experiment their boilers would not stand trial. The machinery & every part of the Henry Eckford, we believe to be in excellent order—surpassed by none—she sails remarkably fast, steady, and with comparatively little jar or noise—in fine, to travel in her, is a safe, pleasant, and expiditious mode, and we would recommend it to all to improve this vessel as often as occasion may require. She arrived here on Sunday morning last with 65 passengers, all of whom we believe were highly pleased with her performances.

*Reward for bravery.*—Our fellow citizen, Capt. BENJAMIN W. BOOTH, of the United States Navy, received a few days since an elegant Silver Medal, voted him and his fellow officers by Congress, in 1814, for the bravery and skill evinced in the engagement between the Wasp and Hornet. Bearing on the one side a bust of the commander, Jacob Jones, and on the other a representation of the action.

Ralph I. Ingersoll, Esq. has been nominated, by the members of the Legislature, to represent this state in the next Congress, in the place of Samuel A. Foot—John Baldwin, of Windham, in the place of Ebenezer Stoddard—Orange Merwin, in the place of Ansel Sterling; and Elisha Tracy in the place of Noyes Barber.

*Steam-Boat Accident.*—We understand the Oliver Ellsworth on her trip from N. York to Hartford, on Friday night last, broke both Shafts and other parts of her machinery. It will, we learn, be some weeks before she is able to again commence her route.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled at Boston on Wednesday last. The Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee was chosen President of the Senate, and Paul Willard Esq. Cl'k. In the House, Wm C. Jarvis Esq. was chosen Speaker, and Pelham W. Warren Esq. Cl'k. The Rev Mr. Sharp, of the Baptist Communion preached the sermon. On motion, ordered in the House, that a Committee of one from each Congressional district, be appointed to consider in what manner the electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen.

## ILLINOIS JUSTICES.

It has lately been stated that every fortieth man in Vermont is a justice of the peace. A letter from Illinois says they far outstrip their Vermont friends in the number of peace makers. The last Legislature appointed sixteen Justices of the peace for one county, which, with those previously in commission make, on an average, one justice of the peace to every eighteen persons, over the age of 21 years.

Within the last week, in the night season, two robberies were committed in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. In one case the villains entered the house of Mrs Warner, and her son-in-law Mr. Bonsall, resisted them, & received several wounds, of which he died in a few hours.—Every exertion has been made to arrest the villains.

*Death of Gen. Winder.*—The Baltimore Federal Gazette appears dressed in the sable garb of mourning, in consequence of the death, on the 20th ultimo, of Gen. Wm. H. Winder. The Courts adjourned on motion of Mr. Attorney General Wirt; and the Bar, the Military & Masons, of which honorable fraternity he was Most Worshipful Grand Master, have agreed to wear mourning and attend the funeral of the deceased.

Shad are taken in such vast quantities in the Potomac, that they are selling at Alexandria, at from $1 75 to $2 per *hundred*, and Herring at from 50 to 75 cents per *thousand*.

*Mr. Adams.*—It cannot but be remarked, and the remark cannot but be highly honorable to this gentleman, that, while fued upon fued, and charge upon charge growing out of the public, or private conduct of every other candidate for the Presidency, are forced upon the notice of the people, *he alone* remains unimpeached and unimpeachable, either in his moral or political career as a public man. This fact is worthy of the serious consideration of the people. In the present temper of the times, if it had been possible, by ransacking the chronicles of public or private scandal, to find even the *shadow of scruple*, against the political and moral integrity of Mr. Adams, it is not to be doubted, that it would have been arrayed against him in all the blackness of malice. But none such has been found; his life has been examined; his earliest thoughts have been rudely canvassed; but not a word or deed not a sentiment or act, has been discovered, by the most eager scrutiny, that would not rather do him honor than injury, by being blazoned to the world. We took occasion, the other day, to advert to the opinions of the President, General Jackson, and Mr. Calhoun, concerning Mr. Adams—*laudari a laudatis*: to receive commendation from those, who are themselves worthy of praise, is the highest honor which any man can receive; it is the highest ambition of a virtuous man. And when to the names already given, is added that of *Washington*—who said more in favor of Mr. Adams, even while he was young and inexperienced, than he ever said of an individual in his service, what more can be wanting to guide the people of the United States to the proper choice of a President?—We have the firmest reliance upon the good sense of our countrymen; and it is this reliance which has all along made us confident of the election of Mr. Adams. While desertions, with, or without cause, are daily taking place from the standard of every other candidate we hear of none from that of Mr. Adams. On the contrary, it may be safely affirmed, that every vote lost to every other candidate, is so much gained to him. Wherever a change of sentiment occurs, the change adds to the number of his friends. He is emphatically the *rallying point* of the people. Whenever they suffer the dictates of reason and unimpassioned judgment to exert their due influence, all parties turn to Mr. Adams, as the man to whom they may safely confide their dearest interests.—*National Journal.*

*Statement of the BANKS in Connecticut, on the 1st of March, 1824, taken from the several Returns made to the General Assembly, May, 1824.*

HARTFORD BANK, Dec. 11, 1823.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital, (dolls) | 1,289,000 | 00 |
| Notes in circulation, | 303,515 | 50 |
| Balance vs. Bank, | 186,650 | 9 |
| Bills discounted, | 1,257,190 | 34 |
| Cash on hand, | 122,756 | 14 |
| Balance due Bank, | 399,221 | 05 |

NEW-HAVEN BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 339,600 | |
| Notes in circulation | 128,189 | |
| Deposits | 94,540 | 20 |
| Specie and bank notes on hand | 63,957 | 97 |
| In bks. at N. York, Boston, &c. | 112,278 | 56 |
| Bills discounted | 375,349 | 12 |
| Real estate | 10,748 | 55 |

EAGLE BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 580,800 | |
| Notes in circulation | 396,965 | [illegible] |
| Due Savings Bank | 85,659 | 81 |
| Deposits | 134,967 | 39 |
| Bills discounted | 889,312 | 71 |
| Specie* | 191,618 | |
| Real estate | 17,053 | 38 |
| Notes of other banks | 4,201 | |
| Due fm. bks in N. Y. & Boston | 85,896 | 82 |
| Due from other banks | 10,330 | 29 |

*Exclusive of 91,780 24 in N. York.

BRIDGEPORT BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,000 | |
| Notes in circulation | 73,547 | |
| Profit and loss ac. | 3,904 | 86 |
| Deposits | 25,036 | 09 |
| Bills discounted | 107,817 | 18 |
| Dep. in Mechan. bank | 8,180 | 27 |
| Real estate | 7,874 | 05 |
| Specie funds | 61,370 | 47 |
| N. Y. bank bills | 1,675 | |
| Due from Eagle bank | 237 | 80 |
| Money in draw for use | 15,833 | 18 |

WINDHAM COUNTY BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 72,750 | |
| Deposits | 8,630 | 22 |
| Notes in circulation | 91,534 | |
| Cash on hand | 15,400 | 07 |
| In N. York, Boston, &c. | 33,074 | 51 |
| In Hartford and Norwich | 4,363 | 03 |
| Stock (15 shares) | 972 | 50 |
| Bills discounted | 120,609 | 0[illegible] |
| Real estate | 1,921 | 0[illegible] |

PHOENIX BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,2000,000 | |
| Deposits | 155,654 | 18 |
| Notes in circulation | 522,849 | 46 |
| Banking house and debts due bank, except deposits in other banks | 1,550,480 | 35 |
| Cash on hand | 97,542 | 47 |
| Due from bks. in N. Y. & Bost. | 202,267 | 44 |
| Due from other banks | 18,774 | 50 |

MIDDLETOWN BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital (charter) | 350,000 | |
| Do. (State) | 44,000 | |
| Bills disc. stock, and banking house | 473,544 | 30 |
| Deposits and bank balances | 38,751 | 14 |
| Notes in circulation | 123,461 | 20 |
| Cash on hand & debts due from other banks | 84,558 | 74 |

NEW-LONDON BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid in | 129,687 | 50 |
| Debts due the bank | 157,412 | 31 |
| Deposits | 23,155 | 40 |
| Notes in circulation | 38,201 | |
| Cash on hand | 30,413 | 14 |
| In other banks | 3,402 | 98 |
| Real estate | 4,695 | 48 |

UNION BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 100,000 | |
| Bills discounted | 121,290 | 90 |
| Deposits | 9,241 | 71 |
| Notes in circulation | 51,148 | |
| Specie and bank notes | 19,452 | 50 |
| Due from Phœnix bank (N. Y.) | 457 | 93 |

NORWICH BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 150,000 | |
| Notes in circulation | 78,888 | 81 |
| Due other banks | 7,976 | 42 |
| Deposits | 25,142 | 32 |
| Real estate | 3,605 | 15 |
| Bank stock | 5,200 | |
| Bills discounted | 217,059 | 43 |
| Cash in bank | 28,480 | |
| In other banks | 9,023 | 52 |

STONINGTON BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 36,200 | |
| Notes in circulation | 32,113 | |
| Deposits | 5,450 | 98 |
| Due other banks | 100 | |
| Bills discounted | 48,900 | 35 |
| In Merchants' bank (N. Y.) | 7,234 | 14 |
| Due from other banks | 149 | 64 |
| Specie | 11,654 | 11 |
| Bank notes | 5,519 | |
| Real estate | 1,500 | |

FOR THE COURIER.

*Messrs. Editors*—

My neighbor G—— keeps a large country store, and by prudence and good management, has accumulated a large estate. But in all his tradings, has not allowed himself to sell spiritous liquors to the man of intemperance; considering it a duty incumbent upon him, not to be accessary, directly or indirectly, in promoting a vice attended with such direful consequences. And in pursuance of such a course of proceeding, no intemperate person pretends to call upon him for the purpose of buying spiritous liquors. And no intemperate person spends his substance, nor has his reputation been put to hazard, neither does the neglected wife and children suffer the ravages of intemperance, nor has any citizen become an idler or pest to society, because neighbor G—— has sold them spiritous liquors.

Now, Messrs. Editors, to have such effects produced by not selling ardent spirits to persons who are given to intoxication, would it not be something very commendable, for every retailer of liquors to follow the example of neighbor G——? Would not the intemperate person if deprived of the means of intoxication by a strict prohibition of retailers, be more likely to attend to decent concerns for himself and the welfare of his family,—and have a tendency also, to lessen the number of town paupers, create more good citizens, and also lead to the happy object of alleviating, in many instances, the sufferings of those who are now reaping the distressing effects of drunkenness?

TEMPERANCE.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Messrs. Editors*—

We congratulate our fellow townsmen that they are improving in the custom of the Russians, which is that of wearing Muffs for the purpose of keeping the hands warm. As beat skins are cheap and easily procured, so that all classes could afford to purchase sufficient to form a muff—or some might have old sleigh skins which could be made up at little expense—we propose that each gentleman be provided with one, to prevent the wear of his pantaloon pockets; it will keep his hands equally warm, and leave him a hand at liberty to help a lady or his wife up hill when he is walking at their side.

To be at the height of city fashion, a beau must have both hands in his pantaloons, and sit in his chair tilted back,—much to the annoyance of the good lady of the house.

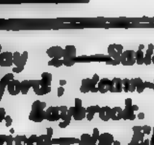
This is humbly meant for whoever the cap fits.

## Married,

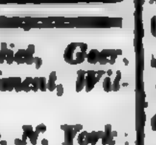
At Hopkinton, R. I. on the 13th ultimo, Mr. JOHN T. KENYON, to Miss SARAH S. WILBUR, daughter of Mr. John Wilbur.

## Died,

At Lebanon, on the 11th ult. ELISHA HUTCHINSON Esq. aged 77 years; On the 28th ult. Mr. NATHANIEL HYDE, aged 78 years.



## MARINE LIST.



*May 28—Sailed Slp. Juliet, Geer, Hartford; steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived—slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. York; slp. Albion, Barker, Providence; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford; slp. Young Phœnix, Ashby, Hartford.*

*27—Arrived, slp. Adeline, Bacon, Boston.*

*28—Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed, slp. Maria, Comstock, N. York.*

*29—Sailed, slp. Rover, Geer, Hartford; slp. Balloon, Robinson, Boston.*

*Arrived, slp. Venus, Tyler, N. York.*

*30—Arrived, Steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. York.*

*31—Arrived slp. Invincible, Strong, N. York.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. York.*

*June 1—Sailed, slp. Swift, Rogers, N. Y. slp. Venus, Tyler, N. York; slp. Adeline, Bacon, Boston.*

## NORWICH FORUM.

On Thursday evening, June 3d, will be discussed at the Society's Room, the following question:—*Have we probable reasons for believing that the present Government of this Country will be permanent.*—Ladies and Gentlemen who may be invited by members of the society will be admitted.

## Miss Hatch

HAS recently obtained in New York, NEW and GENTEEL fashions for Ladies' Dresses. All who wish to appear in the *first style*, are requested to call.

*Norwich, June 1.* 9—

## CARPENTERS. Take Notice:

THE subscriber wishes to receive proposals for building a Meeting House about 38 feet by 48 on the ground, with or without galleries.—Any person wishing to contract for a part, or the whole of the job, may do well to give in their terms soon.

D. N. BENTLEY, *Agent.*

*June 1.* 9—

The New and Elegant

## Steam-Boat,

## HENRY ECKFORD, OF NORWICH,

WILL continue running between Norwich and New-York in the following manner: leave Norwich every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave New York every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M.—A line of first rate Stages is established for the accommodation of passengers from Norwich, through Providence to Boston—leaving Norwich every Sunday and Thursday morning on the arrival of the Boat: and leaving Boston every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock. A. M.

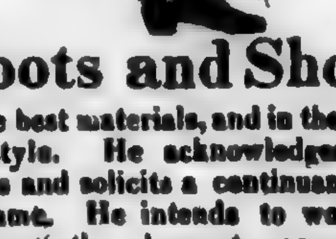
In consequence of the unfortunate disaster that recently took place on board the Ætna at New-York, in bursting her boiler, the owners of the Henry Eckford have by actual experiment in New-York, proved her boilers capable of sustaining 3 times the pressure which will ever be required; & the public may be assured that the safety valves shall never be loaded with a weight greater than 1-3 the amount to which the boilers have been proved: and the owners pledge themselves that the strength of the boilers shall be proved at the expiration of every ninety days.

*May 31, 1824.* 9—

## Elijah Wellman,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop directly over J. S. Gladding's Store, in Plainfield, where he is constantly manufacturing

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S



## Boots and Shoes

of the best materials, and in the neatest style. He acknowledges past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. He intends to work as cheap as the cheapest, considering the neatness and durability of his work.

*Plainfield, May 28, 1824.* 3w9—

## The subscriber

HAS taken a Shop opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, where he will manufacture

## Boots and Shoes

on reasonable terms, at short notice, either peg'd or sewed. If any person wishes to furnish their own stock, their orders shall be attended to as above. He has worked in the Kingdominions and some of the largest sea-ports in the United States; and by his long experience in the business, he thinks he will share a large portion of the public patronage.

AN APPRENTICE wanted—one who has had some experience in the above business. H. JOHNSON.

*June 2. 1824.* 3w9—

## Felix Durkee

HAS just received, and now offers for sale,

7000 feet of prime Cherry LUMBER,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call on H. Colton in my absence.

*Norwich, June 1, 1824.* 3w9—

## TAXES

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, the rate bill of the town of Norwich, of five cents on the dollar, on the list of 1823, due the first day of June next,—that he will attend to receive payment of the same, at the Phœnix Hotel of Thomas Thomas, on the first Monday of said June—And at the Hotel of Newcomb Kinney, on the second Tuesday thereof; And that of all persons who do not pay on demand, or at the above times and places, fees will be required.

CHARLES THOMAS, *Collector.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 3w8—

## FAMILY FLOUR.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of the best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.

MAY 18, 1824. 7—

## Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* 6—

# NEW GOODS.

JOHN PINNEY & CO.

HAVE just returned from New York, with a new and elegant assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

which they are selling off rapidly at their usual low prices:

Souchong Pongee, } for Gentlemen's
Silk. Circassians, } Pantaloons.
Striped Damask Satin.
Cashmire and Merino Long and 6-4 and 8-4 Square Shawls.
A large assortment of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Chintz, new style.
Baraige Gauze.
Silk and other fancy Handkfs. net, Scarfs, Silk Long Shawls, &c. &c.

The above, with many other articles are of the latest importations, and will be sold very low for CASH.

*June 1.* 9—

ELEGANT

CASHMERE AND MERINO

## SHAWLS.

A. & A. GAY

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

LONG SHAWLS.

4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.
Scarlet & White Merino POINTS, Cashmere, Gauz, and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.
Figured and Plain Book and Mull

MUSLINS.

Printed, Corded, and Plain

Cambricks.

Black Lustring—Leventine.

GROS DE NAPLES.

ITALIAN CRAPES.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Cambric & Common Dimoty.

CALICOES.

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.
Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens.
Black Circassian and Twilled BOMBAZETTS.
Cotton and Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk Gloves.
Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.
Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.
ALSO—Their usual stock of

Broad Cloths Cassimeres & Satinetts, VERY CHEAP.

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—very low.

*June 2, 1824.* 9—

150 BUSH. BLOWN

## SALT,

25 BBLS. FRESH

## WESTERN FLOUR,

Received by the last Packet, and for sale by

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

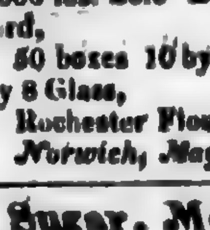
*June 1.* 9—

## WANTED,

A SMART active LAD in a Store—apply to

JOHN LATHROP.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,



20 hhds. New-London RUM,

20 casks Gilman's cut nails, assorted sizes,

000 lbs. Sole Leather, from Hartford,

50 boxes 10 by 12, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Glass,

Rochester Flour, &c.

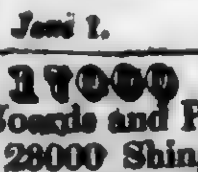
*Norwich, May 31.* 9—

## Sugar, Molasses, &c.

20 boxes & } Brown Havana
25 bags } SUGAR.
30 hhds. Molasses;
10 bags Coffee;
60 hhds. W. I. and New Rum,
100 boxes assorted Window Glass,
30 bbls. Winter and Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
100 bags blown Salt,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.



## 50 Bales

Prime Upland Cotton, Just landed and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

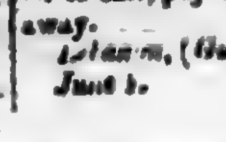
*June 1.* 9—3

17000 Seasoned Pine Boards and Plank,

28000 Shingles, for sale by

CHARLES ROCKWELL.

*June 2.* 9—



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the [illegible] ult., a pale red COW, 4 or 5 years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CARY.

*Lebanon, (Goshen Society,)* } 3w
*June 1.* } 9—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Franklin Gazette.*

VERSE IN DISHABILLE;

Written for want of something else to do.

*THE DUSTY DAY.*

Confound this dry wind, with its flaws so unsteady;
That now salts the back, then the face with an eddy;
That spares neither traveller, cit, nor sojourner,
But chokes us and blinds us at every corner;
That plagues the vex'd draper of cotton or woollen,
And makes all our house-maids so crusty and sullen;
That drives in the dust until scarce thro' the fog any
Color remains of our cloth or mahogany;
Sands the sugar of grocers throughout all the city,
But sticks to tobacco and makes it quite gritty;
Brings the tear to our eyes and a sneeze to our noses,
Large veils jeopardizes, thick ancles exposes.

But why, after all, with this wind should I quarrel,
Since at this very time it affords me a moral,
The proverb to prove, which for ages has stood,
"It is a rare wind which blows nobody good?"
For just at this moment, my scrawl being finish'd,
I find that my sand-box has not been replenish'd
While a handful of dust on my wet paper pops,
And saves me a walk to the stationer's shops.

Those who say this is nonsense, 'tween this and Beppo,
May hunt for more substance in Lord Byron's "Beppo;"*
And I say to all loungers who sneeringly laugh,
'Tis better than being in mischief, by half.

AN IDLER.

*A mass of pointless verbiage, that would disgrace a pigbiae or American author.

THE BUD.

*An imitation.*

Said a Bud to a Thorn,
I this rosebush adorn,
Which Zephyr in blushes discloses;
And Phillis now tell,
All the stars to expel,
Why a Thorn should be grafted with roses?

The dew drop's desire,
I claim for my sire,
Then says why, with thee I'm contrasted?
Said the Thorn I am here,
To remind thee, my dear,
That Beauty, in time, must be blasted!

I am here to declare,
That though youthful and fair,
Youth and loveliness die in a minute;
But virtue and truth,
Raise the roses of youth,
From the green sodden grave, when they are in it.

THE SUN.

Huigens, a Dutch Poet, seems in the following lines to have enumerated all the attributes of the god of day. This translation is from the Batavian Anthology recently published.—*Eng. Paper.*

* * * *

But by thee I'll not be driven,
Fiercely shining lamp on high—
Measurer of our days from Heaven—
Year-dispenser—glorious eye;
Mist-absorber—Spring returner
Day-prolonger—Summer's bale—
Beast-annoyer—visage-burner—
Fair-finds-spoiler—maiden's bale;
Cloud-disperser—darkness-breaker—
Moon-surpriser—starlight thief—
Torch-conductor—shadow-maker—
Rogue-discoverer—eye's relief—
Linen-bleacher—noiseless stroller—
All-observer—gilding all;
Dust-disturber—planet-roller—
Traveller's friend and day-break's call!—

*The Female Eye.*—A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expression of a female eye, the glare, the stare, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion the fire of jealousy and lustre of pleasure.

A countryman driving a team, all the horses in which were like Pharaoh's lean kine, except the leading one, was asked by a portly attorney whom he met, why the fore-horse was so fat and all the rest so lean? "Because, squire," says he, "the fore-horse is the lawyer, and the others are his clients."

*Mode of expression.*—"It is very hard my lord," said a convicted felon at the bar to Judge Burnet, "to hang a poor man for stealing a horse." You are not to be hanged sir, answered the Judge, for stealing a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen.

A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at his not catching his meaning, says—"Why it is as plain as A. B. C." "Aye, sir, but I am D. E. F."

*New Work.*—A consequential fooling one day displaying before a large company his acquaintance with the titles of works, which he had merely heard spoken of and never seen. Addressing himself to a young lady, he asked if she had read the work just published, called *Homer's translation of the Pope's Iliad?*


## C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

*OFFER AT*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

*As low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*

2 tons Spanish White,
2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton Londonderry White Lead,
5 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2,
1 cask ground Litharge,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2,
20 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
50 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co's. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
3 do. Grumb, Counter, & Horse do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first qual.
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
30 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do. Ground Camwood, &c. &c.

Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a complete stock of fresh and genuine

### MEDICINES.

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May 5.* 3—

## J. W. Fanning

HAS taken the Store in Jewett-city, formerly occupied by Capt. Frederick Fanning, where he offers to the public a handsome assortment of Goods, at reduced prices.

*May 18, 1824.* 3w7—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

### Have just received, and now offer for sale,

6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,

10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
3 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Macooboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do. loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's. pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls, Maccuboy Snuff in half pound bottles,
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

### NAVAL STORES.

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted for which CASH WILL BE PAID.

*May 4.* 4—

## JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and despatch,*

AT THIS OFFICE.

## ANDERSON'S

### Cough Drops and Pectoral Powders.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

### *A new and useful improvement.*

BLAIR'S Patent Spiral Springs, for Gig and Waggon Seats—Cushions and Foot-boards—Is allowed by all who have seen it, to be one of the greatest improvements of the kind which has yet been made for Carriages. It effectually relieves the rider from the jolting and jarring which is experienced more or less in all carriages, especially on pavements and rough roads. Persons of feeble health may ride on these Seats and Cushions without the least inconvenience arising from the motion of the Chaise or Waggon.

Having obtained the patent-right for this town, from Mr. Sherman Blair, New-Haven, for making and vending his Spiral Spring Seats and Cushions, I now offer them to the public on the most accommodating terms, and solicit their patronage.

JAS. F. BROWN.

N. B.—The above may be had on the shortest notice at the Coach Shops on the west side of the river—where all kinds of pleasure Carriages and Waggons are manufactured and repaired in all their various branches.

*Norwich, May 18.* 3w7—

## *Masonic Notice.*

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING, A. D. SCOVELL, R. G. ISHAM, E. W. PARSONS, A. B. STANNARD, } *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl.* 17, 1824. 3—

## MASONIC.

THE TEMPLAR'S CHART, or Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the true Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees. Price $2 each—For sale by Robinson & Dunham, where will be for sale in a few days, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Aprons.

*May 17.*

## MISS MANSFIELD,

*Has just returned from New-York, with a supply of Fashionable*

Leghorn, Silk, Chip and Straw HATS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery and Fancy GOODS,

Which she will sell low.

*May 25, 1824.* 3w8—

## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non-residents, that are liable to pay Taxes in said Preston, to receive Town Tax on levy 1823, at the following times and places, viz on the 4th day of June next at Widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12; at Joseph Chapman's, same day from 2 to 5 P. M.; and on the 5th, at Col. Paul Harvey's from 9 A. M. to 12; at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the collector, must expect to pay a levying fee, and those that are in arrears for taxes must make immediate payment, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, May* 24, 1824. 2w8—

## Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May* 1, 1824. 6mo5—

## JACK.

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand*, will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay *cash* and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl.* 30, 1824. 6w5—

## T. Sutton & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have removed their

### Lead Aqueduct Works

to Norwich Landing, near the Wharf bridge, where they would be happy to receive orders for work in their line. They flatter themselves from the encouragement they have hitherto received, that they shall still merit the patronage of those who wish to contract for this kind of durable and useful article. Individuals can be furnished with any size, from two inches to 5-8, at short notice, and as low as can be purchased in the country.

*May 18.* 3w7—

## On Good Terms,

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c.

*Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville,* } —79—
*Oct.* 4, 1823. }

## PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 23. 69—

## SPLENDID GOODS.

## A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just returned from New-York with a large & valuable assortment of

Fashionable SPRING GOODS,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

*Their Stock consists, at present, of*

100 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 Super & Common Calicoes and Ginghams,

40 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 White Cotton Cambricks JACKONETT MUSLIN,

MUSLIN ROBES.

Plain and figured Book, plain and figured Mullmull, Leno and Swiss Muslins, Gentlemen's Cravats—Cambric & Common DIMOTIES,

Steam Loom British Shirting & Sheeting, Waltham and Dover ditto,

Irish Linen—Linen Damask,

Long Lawn—Linen Cambric,

Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimere, Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, Gauze, and Zelie Handkerchiefs,

Black Silk, Flagg, and Bandanna

HANDKFS,

Plain and figured Black LEVANTINES, Black, Slate, and Pearl

GROS DE NAPLES,

Black Sarcenett—Canton Crapes, Black, White, Green, Pink, & Blue

French Crapes,

Black, Blue, Pearl, Green, Pink, White and Straw FLORENCES,

Black Silk Vesting,

Black Circassians & twilled Bombazette, Fine Black Bombazine,

Cotton and Silk Velvets,

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves, Black, White, and Slate Cotton

HOSE,

Russia Diaper and Sheeting,

Brown and Black Linen,

Nankins, Umbrellas, Parasols, Elegant Gilt Buttons, Pins, Tapes, & Bobbins,

Black & White Thule Lace,

Cotton, Bobinett and Thread Laces, Handsome Shell and Horn COMBS.

*Also, a great assortment of*

Domestic Goods,

such as Bed Tick, Shirting, Sheeting Ginghams, 3-4 & 4-4 Check—Satinetts, &c. *Very Cheap.*—*Likewise,* Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and Olive

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

at less prices than they have ever been offered before, in this place.

One Case Leghorn Flats,

☞ *Very Cheap*—some nice at $5 each.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Ladies' Black Morocco, Kid, plain & figured Denmark Satin & Silk

SHOES.

All of the above Goods, together with many others not mentioned, will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash—those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine for themselves.

## NOW OPENING BY

## Huntington & Ripley,

*An elegant assortment of*

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres.

Fancy Muslins and Calicoes, latest style and elegant goods,

1 case Black, Blue, Crimson, Scarlet & White Cashmere Long Shawls.

A great variety Fancy Silk Gauze and Zelia Hdkfs.

Zelia Scarf do.

Fine Black Circassian,

Large assortment of Rich Ribbons,

Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Offered very cheap for Cash.

*May* 19, 1824. 7—

## *Cash Store.*

MAY 5, 1824.

### ERASTUS COIT,

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of

European, Asia and American

DRY GOODS,

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.

He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

*Leghorn Hats.*

## LOST,

ON the road from Norwich Landing to the subscriber's store (by Preston city) on the 8th inst. 1 keg Raisins, marked W. & D. B. T. Whoever will give information where said Raisins may be found, shall be rewarded by

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

*Griswold, May* 11, 1824. 7—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March* 25, 1824. [12mo'4—

## CHAS. DENISON,

HAS FOR SALE

*New York and Northampton*

SOLE LEATHER,

CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,

*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY*

A few doz. Morocco Skins.

Lining and Binding do.

—ALSO—

An assortment of good

Boots and Shoes

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*A continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

*Norwich, May* 25, 1824. 6w8—

## R. JOHNSON

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

### Boots & Shoes,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823. 90—

## Cotton Machinery and FACTORY AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the Cotton Machinery now in the Factory lately built and occupied by Perez O. Richmond, in the town of Windham, on the Willimantic River, State of Connecticut, consisting of 768 Spindles, with a sufficient quantity of preparation for the same, in good repair, capable of being put in immediate operation. Also, at the same time, the right in equity of redemption of the Real Estate, consisting of a Cotton Factory, 54 by 70 feet, tenements for six families, a blacksmith's shop, and about five acres of land and water privilege. As respects situation and durability of water, at all *times*, this place is rarely equalled in any part of New-England, and is supposed to afford a power equal to the operation of 10,000 spindles, in the dryest time. Persons wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, will rarely, if ever, find a location possessing so many advantages, being surrounded by a fertile country, and within 16 miles of Norwich Landing.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to close several concerns.—For further particulars, inquire of

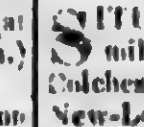
PEREZ O. RICHMOND,
*On the premises, or*
THORNTON & LOTHROP,
*In Providence.*

*May* 13. 4w7—

## FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Uckeewockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23, 1824. tf 103—

## BLANKS

For sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vo. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1414.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1824. No. 10.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail. To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

ELEGANT
CASSIMERE AND MERINO
SHAWLS.
A. & A. GAY
HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere
LONG SHAWLS.
4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.
Scarlet & White Merino POINTS.
Cashmere, Gauze and Fancy Silk
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Figured and Plain Book and Mull
MUSLINS.
Printed, Corded, and Plain
Cambricks.
Black Lustring —Leventine.
GROS DE NAPLES.
ITALIAN CRAPES.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Cambric & Common Dimoty.
CALICOES.
Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.
Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens.
Black Circassian and Twilled
BOMBAZETTS.
Cotton and Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk Gloves.
Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.
Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.
ALSO—Their usual stock of
Broad Cloths
Cassimeres & Satinetts,
VERY CHEAP.
They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—very low.
June 2, 1824. 9—

NEW GOODS.
JOHN KINNEY & CO.
HAVE just returned from New-York, with a new and elegant assortment of
DRY GOODS,
which they are selling off rapidly at their usual low prices:
Souchong Pongees, } for Gentlemen's
Blk. Circassians, } Pantaloons.
Striped Damask Satin.
Cashmire and Merino Long and 6-4 and 8-4 Square Shawls.
A large assortment of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Chintz, new style.
Baraige Gauze.
Silk and other fancy Handkfs. net Scarfs, Silk Long Shawls, &c. &c.
The above, with many other articles are of the latest importations, and will be sold very low for CASH
June 1. 9—

NOW OPENING BY
Huntington & Ripley,
An elegant assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods.
AMONG WHICH ARE
SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes, latest style and elegant goods,
1 case Black, Blue, Crimson, Scarlet & White Cashmere Long Shawls,
A great variety Fancy Silk Gauze and Zelia Hdkfs.
Zelia Scarf do.
Fine Black Circassian,
Large assortment of Rich Ribbons,
Parasols, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
Offered very cheap for Cash.
May 19, 1824. 7—

MISS MANSFIELD,
Has just returned from New-York, with a supply of Fashionable
Leghorn, Silk, Chip and Straw HATS,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Millinery and Fancy
GOODS,
Which she will sell low.
May 25, 1824. 3w8—

17000 Seasoned Pine Boards and Plank,
28000 Shingles, for sale by
CHARLES ROCKWELL.
June 2. 9—

Elijah Wellman,
WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop directly over J. S. Gladding's Store, in Plainfield, where he is constantly manufacturing
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Boots and Shoes
of the best materials, and in the neatest style. He acknowledges past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. He intends to work as cheap as the cheapest, considering the neatness and durability of his work.
Plainfield, May 28, 1824. 3w9—

Robert Johnson,
WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's
Boots and Shoes

of every description and of the best materials.
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.
Dec. 24, 1823 90—

Chas. Denison,
HAS FOR SALE
New York and Northampton
SOLE LEATHER,
CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
A few doz. Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.
—ALSO—
An assortment of good
Boots and Shoes
Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.
A continuance of public patronage is solicited.
Norwich, May 25, 1824. 6w8—

The subscriber
HAS taken a Shop opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, where he will manufacture
Boots and Shoes
on reasonable terms, at short notice, either peg'd or sewed. If any person wishes to furnish their own stock, their orders shall be attended to as above. He has worked in some of the largest sea-ports in the U. S.; and by his long experience in the business, he thinks he will share a large portion of the public patronage.
An APPRENTICE wanted—one who has had some experience in the above business. H. JOHNSON.
June 2, 1824. 3w9—

Felix Durkee
HAS just received, and now offers for sale,
7000 feet of prime Cherry
LUMBER,
Which will be sold cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call on H. Colton in my absence.
Norwich, June 1, 1824. 3w9—

## MISCELLANY.

### THE STORY OF MAURICE,—THE MOHEGAN HERMIT.

*From "Sketch of Connecticut, forty years since."*

"See! See! his face is black, and full of blood,
His eye-balls further out, than when he liv'd,
Staring full ghastly, like a strangled man."
*2nd part of Henry 6th.*

The severity of the wintry season had apparently subsided. The frosts had begun to evacuate their strong holds, and through the intervals of dissolving snow, tufts of soft green were visible. But, by one of those sudden revolutions, to which the climate of New-England is subject, the approaches of spring were checked by the returning ravage of winter. A violent storm from the northeast arose, attended with great quantities of sleet and snow. The trees bent heavily beneath their load, while huge drifts covered the fences, and lay in banks against the walls of houses. In some instances, much toil was required, ere the inmates could remove the rampart from their doors and windows, and emerge into the light of day. Heavy sleds, with each a score of oxen, traversed the roads, to beat a path for the imprisoned inhabitants.

In Mohegan, most of the wigwams, which stood within range of the winds, were hidden. Yet, in a few instances, the cone of the arbour-like dwelling, thatched with matting, was seen like a dark hillock, breaking the dazzling and dreary surface. The habitants forcing their way from their buried abodes, surveyed the change, which the tempest of night had wrought, with that equanimity which distinguishes the North American Indian. To testify surprise, they consider as betraying weakness.

An instance of this was exhibited among one of the tribes in the vicinity of Niagara, during the total eclipse of the Sun, in the summer of 1806. As they had heard no prediction of the event, and a similar one had not occurred for several centuries, it was believed that they would scarcely be able to refrain from expressions of astonishment. When the sky suddenly became dim, and the stars appeared at noonday, they were observed by some travellers, viewing the progress of the phenomenon with great attention; but at the same time remarking, with their usual apathy, that "they had seen such things before."

On the present occasion, those natives of Mohegan, who obtained egress most easily from their partially encumbered cells, were moved by sympathy to lend assistance to their less fortunate neighbors. Night was approaching, ere this labor, with their insufficient implements, had been successfully accomplished. A party of these pioneers met their minister, who had left his abode with the same benevolent intention.

"My children, he said, we must force our way to the cave of old Maurice.—Who knows that he perished not, amid the storm, and cold of the past night?

Animated by the words and example of their guide, they commenced the difficult course. Often they struggled through deep mounds, as the swimmer breasts the wave, ere they saw the still distant pile of rock, rising like the white turrets of a castle. Mr. Occom, though less athletic than most of his companions, was the first to lay his hand upon the stone door of the recluse, inquiring in a gentle voice, "Maurice, may your friends come into you?"

Precautions had been necessary at entering the cavern when the door was closed, as it usually iritated the austere hermit. Thrice the question was repeated and at each interval the speaker betrayed emotion. Perchance thus the Median king trembled, when listening at the den of lions, he feared that the prisoner had become a victim to their rage. No sound was heard, and the minister, extending his hand toward the closed entrance, said "who shall roll us the stone, from the door of the sepulchre?"

Robert Ashbow, and John Cooper instantly advanced, and removed the heavy fragment of the rock. The shock brought a weight of snow from the roof of the cavern. They forced their way through the low aperture, which admitted scarcely a ray of light. Groping amid the gloom, they perceived something like a low statue of stone, with the hand resting against the wall. It was rigid, and motionless as the rock, upon which it reclined. It was in a kneeling posture. Robert raised it in his arms, and with the aid of his companion, bore it from its dismal abode. The glassy and immoveable eyes, seem to have started from their sockets, and their stony glare was awful. The hand, in its stiffen'd grasp, enclosed a crucifix, and the joints of the beaded knees were firm as adamant.

"He has kept his Lent with such strictness," said John Cooper, "that the feeble spark of life was almost smothered before this storm blew upon it."

"The dark Angel, who demands the spirit," said Robert Ashbow, "saw it in devotion, as the altar from whence incense rises."

"Happy is that servant," replied Mr. Occom, "whom his Lord when he cometh shall find watching."

Zachary, who, notwithstanding his age, had been moved by warmth of heart, to join the search for the desolate hermit, anxiously surveyed the body, pressing his hand alternately upon the temples and the bosom. He then wrapped it closely in the skins, which had formed its miserable bed, and directed it to be borne with care to the nearest habitation.

"Know ye, how deep is the dwelling of the soul?" he exclaimed. "How long it may linger within its dark house, when lips of clay pronounce it gone to the shades of its fathers?"

The body was borne to the house of John Cooper, and laid upon the bed.—Zachary chafed the temples with vinegar, immersed the limbs in cold water to expel the frost, and rubbed them for a long time with an animal oil to soften their rigidity of fibre. At short intervals, he endeavored to pass through the lips the decoction of a powerful plant, styled in the nomenclature of the natives, "life to the dead."

A convulsive motion of the eye-lids, & at length a deep, tremulous sob confirmed the hopes of the aged warriour.—Warmth, friction, and the exhibition of cordials recalled the wandering spirit to its earthly abode, just as the morning dawned. During the night, broken exclamations attested the return of life, and his hands grasped at something above his head, as if the flitting visions of a disordered intellect encompassed him.

"I know ye!" at length he uttered in a hollow voice, rolling his eyes upward, "I know ye. That head was cleft many a year since. Why have ye not healed the wound? Ye bid it gape to torment me.—Those locks are bright. Why do ye shake them at me? They drop hot blood upon my soul. Oh! here are hundreds of accursed spirits, reeking from the eternal lake. Avaunt! I go not your way! Satan I know, but who are ye?"

During the agonies of resuscitation, his cries were frequent, "Go your way! I know ye!" with menacing gestures of the hands.

At length, Mr. Occom bending over him, said tenderly, "do you know me Maurice?"

After a short pause, a hoarse voice replied, "yes, I know *thee too*, a blind leader of the blind. Thinkest thou to be within the pale of salvation? *Thou!* an alien from the holy mother church. *Thou!* who leadest thy silly flock among pit-falls where is no shelter in the day of wrath." Soon, he made an ineffectual effort to kneel, and was observed by the motion of his lips, and occasional elevation of the crucifix, to be in deep prayer. Afterwards, he lay more calmly, as if in meditation, but resolutely refused the cordials they presented to him.

"No! No!" he vociferated, Maurice hath vowed, that nothing but water should pass his polluted lips, until that glorious day, when Jesus brake the strong bars of the tomb."

"What you call Easter has nearly arrived," said John Cooper. "Unless you take something to support your weakness, you will never again rejoice at the anniversary of the rising of your Lord."

The ascetic, fixing his withering eyes on the speaker, said," thou thinkest Maurice such a blasted tree that he cannot compute times and seasons. Know I not that seventeen days of the period of humiliation yet remain! Maurice will keep his vow. If he enter into heaven ere it be accomplished, he will fast and mourn there until Lent be past. He will not taste the new wine of the kingdom, until the voices and thunderings around the throne proclaim, Christ is risen, is risen."

Observing the children of John Cooper, to speak in low voices of his recovery, he addressed them in a milder tone.

"To your young eyes Maurice seems as the dry tree, whose roots quit the earth, that its head may rest there. Yet has he numbered fewer years than many, whose hairs are not white like his. He was young and full of vigor, when Braddock, and his soldiers strewed the earth, like autumn leaves. He saw Washington lay that proud warrior in his lowly grave—Washington, who was then preparing like a bold, broad river, to run his course toward a sea of glory. Maurice was then called the warrior Keboran. It was said of him, his eye is bright in battle, and his foot fleet in the chase, like the deer upon the mountain tops. Keboran drew his first breath in this valley, and he loved it when his heart was young. He thought not then to die like the miserable Maurice. But he has grown old before his time. Sorrow and penance have wasted his strength. Yet in his bosom hath been a goad, sharper than that of famine.—Ask ye, what bows the body sooner than age? What traces deeper furrows on the forehead than care? What sheds snows upon the temples, whiter than the frost of grief? I tell ye—it is *guilt*."

Mr. Occom, with that majesty which he well knew how to assume, standing near the bed of the sufferer, said,

"Maurice! I adjure thee by the living God, before whom thou art about to appear, and by thy hope of heaven, to confess the sin which lieth upon thy conscience, while there is space for repentance."

"Canst thou absolve me from my sin?" inquired a deep voice, as if from the recesses of the tomb.

"There is none," replied the Pastor, "who hath power on earth to forgive sins, save God only."

"Thou art weak as thy faith!" exclaimed the recluse, with scorn upon every feature. "How feeble would be the penitence thou shouldst prescribe! As miserable as the hope, which thou canst offer. Holy Mother of God! Would that Father Paul were near me. Oh! that my soul may behold him, where he standeth amid the seraphim, when she shall have passed the fires of purgatory."

He lay for some time exhausted, as if in slumber, then starting, said, "I know thee! Thou art Death! Maurice hath never turned from thee in battle. He will go with thee. Thou art sweeter than this mortal life. Ha! whom bringest thou? His dark wings overshadow thee. He desireth to rend my soul in pieces! Is there none to deliver? I see a fair woman! She stretcheth her hand to save me. Take that hatchet from her head! alas! I planted it deep there. She mocks at me. She is gone. I sink in a sea of blood."

Again he became absorbed in devotion, praying to the holy Saints, and entreating the blessed Virgin to intercede with her Son in his behalf. A sun-beam fell thro' the casement upon his bed. "This," he said, more calmly, "is my last morning upon the earth. A hand that ye cannot see, beckons me away. Still it waits a little. Know ye wherefore? That I may pour out the dregs of my guilt. So shall the soul travel lighter upon her dreary passage. Heard ye ever the name of M'Rae? Yes! M'Rae! M'Rae! For years I have not dared to pronounce that name. Even now, the demons shriek it in my ears. They write it in flame upon the walls. It scorches my heart. Avaunt! Avaunt! I tell ye, I will unburden my soul, though ye bid the heavens cleave above, and the earth beneath me."

Pressing his hands upon his temples, he remained motionless for a short interval, apparently seeking to recover strength for some great effort, and then proceeded.

"Before the war between these colonies, and the mother who planted them, I led a wandering life, visiting the tribes of Indians, who were scattered throughout the Canadas. At length, I became stationary in one of the towns near the frontier. Here, I was found by Father Paul, a priest of the most holy order of the Jesuits. Moved by Christian compassion, he had for many years endeavored to pour the light of heavenly truth upon the benighted natives of this country. Such benevolence had he, that the soul of an Indian was precious in his eyes, as that of a prince upon the throne. Grateful for his instructions, I daily attended the mass.—His eloquence was more than mortal. He received me as his son in the most holy faith. When the cloud of war arose, I wished to return to my kindred, and join the standard of my tribe. He said, 'God commandeth thee to lift thy sword for the people, among whom thou hast beheld the light from heaven.' I obeyed, and went forth in battle for England, though often with a heavy heart. Sometimes, at midnight, stood beside me the form of my deceased king. Bending his dark brows, he would upbraid me as a traitor. Cold dews hung upon my forehead, and I lay trembling, and sleepless till the morn. But the terror of that unearthly frown was forgotten, when the voice of Father Paul repeated, 'God commandeth thee.' When Burgoyne with his troops began to enter the provinces, I was placed with a band of natives, under a young British officer. Proud of my strength and valor, I sought the front of danger, and his eye distinguished me. Once, at the dawn of day, he sent for me to his tent. He, whose heart was a stranger to fear, trembled as he spoke—'Maurice, thou hast a true heart. I adjure thee to keep secret what I intrust to thee, and to lend me thine aid.' I promised to be his friend; and often his tongue faultered with emotion, as he proceeded. 'We are within a league of Fort Edward. It is to be attacked. The inhabitants have fled,—all, save one whom I hold dearer than life. I loved her, long ere this war made intercourse with the Provincials, rebellion. My residence was near hers, when the mother country, and her children were at peace. She waits me there, though all her household have departed. Such faith hath she in my truth. But when the ravage commences, how can I save her? She must be bro't hither, and the priest must unite us, ere we depart hence. Were I to go for her, I should be condemned as a traitor to my king. Thou mayest go with safety. I have chosen thee for this embassy, so dear to my soul, because thy heart is true.—Take with thee ten associates, whom I will amply reward. Lead for her my own horse. Give her this letter, and she will put herself under thy care. She hath the heart of a lion, though the glance of her eye is like that of the dove. I will meet thee at the door of my tent with a holy man, who, in making us both one, shall remove from my soul every earthly fear. Have I said that her name is M'Rae?—And now wilt thou be faithful to my trust? I replied, 'The Holy Mother of God be my witness, that no hand but mine shall present her unto thee.'

"My heart was proud at this confidence of my chief. Instantly I prepared to execute his orders. Ten trusty natives accompanied me. We soon arrived at the house of the fair one, which was forsaken by all but her and one servant maid. I held up the letter, as she first perceived us, that the hand writing of her lover might remove the dread of our countenance. Her maiden shrieked, and fled, when she saw us painted and attired for war. But that beautiful maiden, pressing to her lips the letter, and taking from it a lock of his hair which it contained, waited only to throw on her veil, and came forth to meet us. I lifted her upon the noble steed, which curved his neck, and moved more gently, as if he knew that he bore the treasure of his master. Her long hair, black as the raven's wing, was folded in braids around her head; and her full eye, of the same color, was perpetually looking out for the tent of her lover. Her lips smiled fearlessly when she spoke, and on her cheek trembled something, like the glow of the morning sky when it expects the Sun. I beheld her, and exulted in the joy of my commander. Half our journey was already achieved. I led on slowly, lest weariness should cast a shade over the tender, and beautiful. Suddenly, issuing from the woods, a party of Canadian Indians intercepted our path. They had learnt, from the imprudence of one of my followers, the ample reward which had been promised for slight service, and determined themselves to obtain it. Cutlasses clashed, and blood flowed upon the earth. Foemen fell, with their hatchets each in the other's head. All my party, but two, were slain. More had fallen of the enemy, yet they still out numbered us. Their chief took the bridle of the maiden, to lead her away. My blood boiled that he should win the prize, which I had vowed to deliver myself. She had fainted, and her face, like marble, lay upon the neck of the animal who bore her. The rage of hell inspired me. I cleft that beautiful head with my hatchet. The light grey of the horse was stained with blood, and he fled, affrighted, dragging the body. My opponent pursued him, and tore off the scalp of the victim, with its shining tresses. I fought with him a long and furious contest. My blood flowed, but I snatched the trophy from his dying hand, and turned not away until I had cut him in pieces. I seemed to accomplish the remainder of my journey in an instant. The flames of passion consumed thought, and bore me forward as on eagle's wings.

"The sun rose as I returned to the camp. The morning was bright, as the hopes of the bridegroom. I met him coming from his tent with the priest who was to sanction his vows. Ere he could speak, I held the scalp before him. He knew those dark locks, and fell to the earth, as if in death. I was hurried to prison by enraged soldiers, who wished to tear me to pieces on the spot. So blinded had I been in the heat of battle, that I had expected my chief would commend me for courage, and firmness in his cause, even amid this disappointment. I believed that I had done my duty in being faithful to my vow, that no hand but mine should bring the maiden, whether living or dead. Thus an apostle thought he was doing God service, by persecuting and destroying the saints. But, in my miserable dungeon, I had leisure for reflection. There I learned that Gen. Burgoyne had condemned to death all the survivors of both parties, and that our execution was delayed only until two of the fugitives were found, who had concealed themselves in the forests. Two dreary nights passed over me in my loathsome cell. On the third, Father Paul stood beside me. The terrible deed had reached him, and he travelled over the space that divided us, to visit a wretch in bonds. I prostrated myself on the earth before him, and made my confession. 'Knowest thou, he said, that the next sun will rise upon thy corpse, hanging disgracefully, between the earth and heaven? It must not be, that a son of the holy Church, should thus be a spectacle for the scorn of heretics. She commands thy rescue. I have achieved it. With me is a Canadian native, an obstinate scoffer at the high mysteries of our faith. He is to enter thy cell, and assume thy garb. Thou art to pass outward in his. His size, and appearance are favorable to the stratagem. The goaler is bribed to my interest, and ere morning thou mayest be far from the steps of thy pursuers.' 'Life is sweet,' I answered,—ashamed of my own weakness. 'But holy father what service have I rendered this man, that he should willingly give his life for mine?' 'He knows nothing of my purpose,' said Father Paul. 'He is my servant. I have required him to remain in this cell, all night that thou mayest go forth with me to perform a vow. He thinks that, ere morning, I shall liberate him. Long have I labored for his conversion in vain. The Holy Inquisition would condemn him to the rack, for blasphemies against the mass. Mercifully I substitute a milder death. Thy execution is appointed at the hour when the murder was committed. At this early season, it is possible that the deception may pass unnoticed.—I have given him a stupifying drug, so that he will be unable to make protestations of innocence, perhaps will be unconscious of the scene. At any rate, thou must escape as far as possible, under cover of the night. I shall commence, with equal speed, a tour of instruction among the uncivilized natives. Turn thy steps towards thy kindred, and native country. And now,' he added, with a deep solemnity, 'kneel, and receive the doom of penance, with which thy absolution is purchased. Throughout this war, lift thy hand upon neither side. Seek out some lonely cell, and live like the imprisoned monk. Every year, come to me as a pilgrim, with thy feet uncovered, and make thy confession, and I will pardon thy sins.' I departed, but my heart accused me, for leaving behind the unsuspicious Canadian. Yet I knew that Father Paul would command nothing but what was right, and he was to me in the place of God. Every autumn, when the harvest moon lifted her horn, I have gone to him with my bleeding feet, beseeching him to absolve me, and have returned to my cave when the white man traces his first furrow on the earth. My last pilgrimage was performed with difficulty.—Thorns mangled my feet, and the stormy blast scattered my few white hairs. I arrived, but he whom I sought was not there. Three days and nights I lay upon his grave, until I saw high visions, and heard voices which I may not utter. Methought I stood in the midst of a pale assembly, & was about to speak. Chilling eyes gazed on me, and I saw that I was surrounded by the dead. Yet they clamoured with hollow voices 'he is one of us,' and a fearful tone from beneath, said 'come!' Then I knew I was to die. I returned to my cavern, and increased my penance.—Withered roots, and water were my sustenance, and every hour in the day, and night, I told my beads. Ah! little do ye know the torments of a sinful soul, propitiating its Maker. I have prayed, until my cavern was thick set with faces, and with fiery eyes; so that midnight was fierce about me. Sometimes they have drenched me with pools of hellish laughter, but when they have tried to rivet their bar-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ning chains upon me. I have ... him the crucifix at them and conquered."

Maurice relapsed into deep silence, but resolutely refused whatever they held to his lips. Mr. Occom lifted his voice in earnest prayer for the sinful and apparently departing soul. His auditors pressed near to him, as the flock in fear of danger surround the shepherd. During the orison, the features of Maurice were convulsed and vehement, but unintelligible exclamations burst from his quivering lips. Soon after its close, he started up, in the bed, throwing his hands into violent action, as if contending with enemies in the air. His eyes flamed with rage, even when they were frozen in their sockets by the ice of death. Large drops started over his distorted forehead, but the horrible convulsion was short. Sinking down, he set his teeth firmly, as if in mortal combat, and clenching the crucifix in his rigid hand—expired.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. York Spectator. June 2.*

The difficulties between Great Britain and Algiers are not adjusted, though we do not observe any appearance of immediate hostilities. A vigorous blockade is established at all the ports of the Dey's dominions.

We regret to find that the celebrated traveller Belzoni, like the long catalogue of his predecessors in the fatal attempt to explore the interior of Africa, has fallen a victim to disease in the very outset of his enterprize. He died at Benin on the 3d of December last, on his route to Houssa and Timbuctoo. This intrepid traveller, at the time of his death, had every thing arranged with the King for his departure. Mr. B. passed at Benin as an inhabitant or rather native of the interior, who had gone to England when a youth, and was now trying to return to his country. The King and Nobles gave credit to this, Mr. B. being in a Moorish dress, with his beard nearly a foot in length.

A Smyrna paper states that the city of Fallieri has been the theatre of a sanguinary catastrophe; eighty four Greeks have been massacred there. A Turk in returning from the city fell from his horse and was wounded in the body by his own cutlass. Being brought back, he was lodged in a house, which was in a little time surrounded by an infuriate mob, calling aloud for an account of the affair. The Turk honestly declared, in vain, that he was wounded in his fall by his own cutlass. The people cried aloud that he had been waylaid by the Greeks, and regardless of his assertions to the contrary, they set about taking summary vengeance. Every Greek that they met in the street they slew; nor had this carnage ceased until the victims were swelled to the number above stated. These transactions took place on the 17th and 18th of February, but on the 19th order was in some measure restored.

A Madrid article says several Algerine corsairs, some of which are well armed, constantly infest the Mediterranean, and take possession of the merchant vessels of different nations. It is not known where they transport their prizes, which are very numerous; for the port d'Alger, and all the other Algerine ports, are strictly blockaded by the English, who do not permit any corsair to approach an Algerine port on the coasts of this barbarous state. The English have not yet undertaken any thing farther than that of blockade.

A letter from Tunis, of March 28 says, the Algerine Cruisers have all returned to port stript, and sunk in the harbor of Algiers to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

An account from Odessa, of March 31, states that a Turkish fleet had sailed from the Dardanelles, having two Algerine vessels under its protection; and that they were met by two English ships of war, which demanded and took possession, by force, of the Algerine vessels.

GREECE.

There appear to be no later advices from this interesting portion of the eastern world, but only some further particulars. According to the latest advices from Missolonghi, it seems that the Greeks are disposed to put that place in a more formidable state than ever. A corps of their army is there, which it is reported, will commence offensive operations, and march to Joannina. The breach between the Algerines and the English hinders the former from taking part in the operations of the Turkish fleet.

It is still asserted that the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia will meet at Prague, and that their conferences are expected to be in a sense hostile to Great Britain. The principle question is stated to be, the arrangement of the affairs of Greece. The Continental papers will have it that the emperor of Russia means to place the son of the ex-king of Poland on the throne of Modern Greece. The Greeks themselves are wholly forgotten in the matter, as if they had no voice or interest whatever. The German Journals however contradict this report. According to these papers, this interview would have had for its object to discuss the affairs of the east, & in a spirit opposed to that of some other Cabinets. It is certain on the contrary, that far from being divided, the powers are at this moment perfectly agreeable, and in a spirit of peace and conciliation with regard to the affairs of the east.

CHURCHES.

An additional appropriation of near $2,000,000 has been made to build churches. The Dissenters are petitioning against this, and say the episcopalians are rich enough to build for themselves without taking money partly derived from other religions.

Upwards of four millions of dollars were appropriated a few years since to build Churches—and 98 had been erected, affording accommodation to 150,000 persons, still it was said there was a want of room in churches. Mr. Hobhouse denied there was any general want of room. The official papers said 3,000,000 of people wanted accommodation, and yet this grant would only give it to 75,000. So that ninety millions of dollars would be wanted to complete the accommodation. Mr. H. recommended double or treble service, & said that Churches in abundance would be erected if those who built them were allowed to choose their Ministers.

Mr. Hume said the way to promote religion was to have pious clergymen, not to erect stone walls. He had seen churches well built, but very ill filled—Of 10,000 persons there are 6804 non residents.

*British Parliament.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, dated April 23d, 1824.*

Mr. Perkins' discovery has been, I think overstated by his friends and too lightly estimated by his enemies. I have taken some pains to understand the subject, and the following appears to me to be the state of facts. Mr. P. has undoubtedly made a great and valuable improvement in the steam engine. The evidence of this is that he has now in his establishment two engines in operation—one a small engine of perhaps 5 horse power, the first that he constructed; the other a 12 or 15 horse engine. The latter is connected with a pump to raise water, by means of which the exact power of the engine may be ascertained. This is nearly completed, and the result of the experiment will probably be soon communicated to the public, perhaps by Mr. Perkins himself, who is I learn, about to publish a description of the engine. Sufficient experiments have been already made to induce Perkins & Co. to contract to furnish engines which will save two thirds of the fuel and 19-20 of the water used in other engines. My own opinion is that the engine will even do better than this, besides saving half the cost of construction, and 1-5 in weight and bulk. Such is the entire confidence of the concern in the engine, that they have now building a vessel of 400 tons, in which two engines of 50 horse power are to be put, for the purpose of going to India.

Mr. Perkin's Steam Gun, of which you may have heard, is a discovery resulting from that of his steam engine. He discharges, at the rate of 240 ounce balls per minute, from a musket barrel, with a force equal to that of gunpowder. This extraordinary affair attracts thousands to witness the experiments, among whom I have seen Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and Barronets. There can be no illusion in this matter—Mr. Perkins is a frank man, incapable of practicing any deception of which he is not, with others, the subject. He foresees no difficulty in applying his discovery to military purposes, to the exclusion of gunpowder.—This is perhaps counting two fast—but I shall not be surprised to see, as the result, a considerable modification in military and naval tactics.

An engine is now constructing to be taken to the United States by Mr. Goodrich of Connecticut, in July or August—he being appointed the agent of Perkins & Co. to manage their affairs there. Thus you see, the people of the United States are likely soon to have an opportunity of judging for themselves of the success of their ingenious countryman, without being left to doubt amid the contradictions of interested publications."—*N. Y. D. A.*

COLLEGE BURNT....

*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Spectator, dated*

BURLINGTON, (VT.) MAY 27, 1824.

It is with deep regret, I write, to give you a hasty sketch of a public calamity, which has this day fallen upon us. About 9 o'clock, A. M. our College edifice (the walls of which were of brick, 160 feet in length, wings 70 feet in breadth, 4 stories high) was discovered to be on fire. Our citizens immediately repaired to the scene of distress, but arrived too late to save the building. The President of the institution was on a journey for the recovery of his health, and it being vacation, the principal part of the students were absent—every exertion was made to save the books and effects they had left; but as it blew a gale from the south, it was impossible to enter many of the rooms. The accident is supposed to have originated from a spark which fell upon the roof, (a chimney having taken fire.) I learn about 400 volumes belonging to one of the principal societies in college, together with many scarce and valuable works, of the public library are destroyed.

*Graphic Kaleidoscope.*—An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. William J. Stone, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be inimitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the peculiar powers of this machine than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined. They are formed of one continued line, crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety.

This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and, as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolution which give motion to another lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attached for cutting the figure. Nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, presents such a formidable obstacle to forgery; and we are assured, by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this discription can ever produce the same work.

Here, then, it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the bank of England, and for which so tempting a premium has been offered. The inventor, we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London, for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in that metropolis.

*Wash. Gaz.*

Midshipman Barney, indicted for the murder of a sailor on board the schr. Blue-Eyed-Mary, at Quarantine Ground, was tried at Staten Island on Tuesday last, (1st inst.) and acquitted.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

LEXINGTON, (KEN.) MAY 18.

*Atrocious Murder.*—A most atrocious murder was committed in Bourbon county on Saturday the 8th inst. on the body of Mr. James M'Cormick, formerly a resident of that county. He was going from Paris to Shield's Mill, on Stoner, to close some unsettled business in the neighborhood where he had lately resided, when he was met by David and Robert Shields, who entertained the most bitter animosity towards him, in consequence of his having recovered a verdict of $1000 against one of them for the seduction of his daughter. These monsters in human shape immediately fell to beating him with clubs until they thought he was near dead, and threw him over a log on the bank of a creek, and exclaimed—"Lay there you d——d old rascal until night, and we'll fix you then." The poor old man was conscious of his situation and knew all that was said. After they had left him he made out to crawl to a Mr. Sheriff's, when he became deranged until the next day, when recovering his senses he related the mournful tragedy. He said Bob Shields struck him first, and stunned him so that he fell. They then threw him over the log, when he opened his eyes and begged for mercy. In order to stop his cries they ran a stick down his throat which was supposed to have inflicted the mortal wound. He died on the Monday night following. Both the Shields have been taken and confined in separate rooms in the jail, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Bourbon Circuit Court now in session.

*Liverpool Ware by the way of Utica.* We learn that since the completion of the Canals, some of the enterprising crockery merchants of Utica have transmitted their orders directly to the manufacturers in Liverpool, and a consignment of fifty packages has already arrived, without land carriage, or even having been landed between the two *ports* of Liverpool and Utica! One crate of elegant blue dinner setts has been received, adorned with devices prepared at Utica, and inscriptions commemorative of the "meeting of the waters," and bearing honorable testimony to the patriotic exertions of Gov. Clinton in commencing and accomplishing the great work which will enable the merchants of Utica, Buffalo, and Detroit, to become their own importers whenever they please. A box of this ware we are pleased to learn, has been sent from Utica as a compliment to Gov. Clinton, who is now in this city, which reached here in the steamboat yesterday morning.—*N. Spectator.*

A HARD CASE.

The Steam boats Thistle and Legislator have been taking passengers for the last few weeks to Brunswick, a distance of about 40 miles, for 12½ cents each, but within a few days past the fare has been still farther reduced, and they now carry for nothing: in some instances a good dinner has been given to all who would accept it.

We understand the public (ever dissatisfied,) are beginning to complain at the rate of fare, and the proprietors have been under the necessity in many instances, to receive the 12½ cents to accommodate and give satisfaction.—*N. Y. D. A.*

*Methodist General Conference.*—We have this morning received letters from our friends in Baltimore, announcing the appointment of two additional Bishops for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Joshua Soule, of the Baltimore Conference, and the Rev. Elijah Hedding, of the New England Conference, are the Bishops elect. The Rev. Nathan Bangs has been reappointed to the Book concern in this city, and the Rev. Doctor Ruter, for Cincinnati. The assistant for New York was not appointed when our letters were written. The Conference was expected to adjourn on Thursday evening.—The Rev. Mr. Reece, and the Rev. Mr. Hannah, British Delegates, arrived in this city last evening.—*New York Spectator, May 29.*

FIRES.

The steam saw-mill of the Cape Fear Bank, and E. Marsorati, in North Carolina, with about 200,000 feet of lumber, and a sloop belonging to Mr. Carpenter, lumber loaded, were reduced to ashes a few days since.

About 700 cords of wood and much standing timber, valued at 10 thousand dollars, it is stated was destroyed by fire, at Wading River, Long Island, on the 19th ult.—*Providence Patriot.*

*From the Democratic Press.*

TO THE FRIENDS OF JOSEPH PEREZ.

Friends, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 1st day of June, after many flood of tears, I obtained from the President of the United States, a full pardon for Joseph Perez. I am on my way to New-York where I intend to deliver it to Thomas Morris, Esq. U. S. Marshall. I humbly thank the President & Secretary of State and all others who have been engaged with me in this work of humanity and mercy.—Let God be praised for ever and ever—Amen.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Patent Scale Beam Maker, N. York

Written on board the steam-boat Delaware, June 3d, 1824.

*John Randolph.*—It seems that this eccentric character addressed a letter to his constituents, written on board the Nestor, after he had embarked for Europe. The letter is fraught with the characteristic asperity of the author. Among other things, Mr. R. says—"It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given, to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards." Mr. R's letter was dated May 17, and published in the Richmond Inquirer of May 25.

The morning after it reached Congress, Mr. Webster rose and emphatically announced to the house, that the statement of "John Randolph, of Roanoke" in relation to the committee of investigation was utterly unfounded and untrue; and that the motion to give the Secretary an opportunity to reply to his accuser was made by Mr. Taylor, and unanimously adopted, no member of it even suggesting an opposition to it.

The statement of Mr. Webster was confirmed by Mr. Livingston, Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. Floyd. Mr. Livingston added, that he could hardly persuade himself to believe the letter to be genuine, so utterly unfounded was its statement.

This incident confirms an impression which we have for some time had, that Mr. R. labors under an unfortunate mental affection, which disqualifies him for public business.—*Conn. Journal.*

*Connecticut, Forty Years since.*—A work has just appeared under this title, which is intended to give a picture of the state of society: the habits and manners current in that part of the country about the close of the revolutionary war, as well as a description of some of the interesting events of that important period. The scene of the book is laid in Norwich, a town remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, as well as for the military operations which have been carried on its vicinity, from the storming of Fort Griswold at Groton, back to the days of the Mohegans and Narragansetts.

The inhabitants of the town are described as furnishing a great diversity of characters; and the variety is still farther increased by the introduction of several strangers, and a number of individuals from a neighboring tribe of Indians. To heighten the effect, two or three fictitious personages are introduced, whose histories are interwoven with national events, and give the work something of the character of a modern historical romance, without the regular form. In one important particular however, it claims a superiority to most works of that description, as it was evidently written with the object of inculcating moral and religious principles in association with interesting scenes and characters.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Literary Curiosity.*—On the 28th of May was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, now in session, the petition of a committee of the Historical Society, stating the recent discovery of the original MS. history of Massachusetts in the hand writing of Governor Winthrop, and their inability to print the same, and soliciting the aid of Government.—*Connecticut Journal.*

*Fate of Books.*—"There are 1000 books published per annum in Great Britain, on 600 of which there is a commercial loss, on 200 no gain, on 100 a trifling gain, and only on one hundred any considerable profit—700 are forgotten within the year, other 100 in two years, other 150 in three years—not more than 50 survive seven years, and scarcely 10 are thought of after 20 years. Of the 50,000 books, published in the 17th century, not 50 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 published in the 18th century, not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are sought after in 1823.—Since the first writings, 1400 years before Christ, i. e. in 32 centuries, only about 500 works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time."

*Convention with Great Britain.*—The Convention between Great Britain and the United States for the further suppression of the Slave Trade, which was signed on the 13th March, by our Minister, Richard Rush, on the part of the United States, and on the part of Great Britain, by the Right Hon. William Huskisson, & the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, has been ratified by the Senate with certain conditions, one of which limits the duration of the Treaty to the pleasure of the parties and another the right of search to the African Seas.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW-YORK.

*From the Rochester (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

Whether the Legislature or the People choose the Presidential Electors, we are well assured that Mr. Adams will receive the votes of New-York. It is not, therefore, that we fear the result even if the legislature appoints, that we are anxious to see the electoral law passed, but because the people are entitled to the power whenever they think proper to exercise it. A personal acquaintance with almost every member of the legislature, enables us to speak confidently on this subject. It is well known that neither Mr. Clay nor Gen. Jackson can obtain the vote from the legislature. The contest, therefore, if the choice remains with the legislature will be between Adams and Crawford; & as this state is regarded as the arbitress of the Presidential question, we submit the following as the relative strength of the prominent candidates; and with three or four exceptions, hold ourselves responsible for its correctness:

SENATORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams, | 10 |
| Crawford | 16 |
| Doubtful, | 4 |

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams, | 82 |
| Crawford, | 43 |
| Doubtful, | 3 |

(In the Telegraph is inserted the names of the Senators and members of Assembly who are to vote for the respective candidates; but as the editor of that paper had probably not read the report of the committee of inquiry, which acknowledges the imbecility of Mr. Crawford, it is presumed the number of votes for that gentleman will fall far short of what was anticipated.)

*Mississippi again.*—At a public meeting called for the purpose at the Court-house in Natchez, a ballot for President was taken, which resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For John Q. Adams, | 203 |
| " Andrew Jackson, | 186 |

A writer states that "the music being all on the Jackson side, attracted a number of boys and idle persons not entitled to vote."

Another writer adds, "It may be well to state, that the meeting was called by the friends of Gen. Jackson, they not being satisfied with the vote taken at a former one, which has been called by the friends of Mr. Adams, and at which Mr. A. was nominated. Thus it appears in both instances Mr. Adams bore off the palm—he getting the votes, and Gen. Jackson the music." Where is poor Crawford

*Independent Inquirer.*

"I take it there is no question, but that Mr. Crawford is the real republican candidate," said one of his supporters, the other day—perhaps he is, but read the following facts from "Wyoming," and then judge ye:

"The *political integrity* of Mr. Crawford has never been perceived by me, it has either risen so high as not to be discerned by my confined vision, or sunk so low as to be immersed in darkness; yet his friends say, that he possesses it, and, perhaps, having a more intimate knowledge of him than myself, they may be right; but where is the evidence of the fact? We all know that the administration of Mr. Adams was disapproved, censured, and put down by the Republicans of this country; nor are we ignorant that it was the approval and disapproval of the course pursued by that administration, which marked the line and separation of parties in the United States. A system of legislation on the part of Congress, founded on *constructive and implied powers*, and bearing with it the authority of executive sanction, had with many created an apprehension, that in theory and in practice, the plan of our government was essentially varient. In the high handed measures then pursued, there was perceived to be aimed a stab, as well as the *liberty of the press*, as of speech; but by a resolve, effected through the channels of the Constitution the evil was put down. *Of that party was Mr Crawford.* He was of a committee to draft an address to *President Adams;* and in that address, to which his name is subscribed, are contained protestations of confidence, and unlimited faith in the integrity of the incumbent, and of the fidelity and ability with which he had administered the affairs of a then murmuring and complaining country. *What better proofs of Federalism* could any one give? what stronger proofs have any of the party ever afforded? Timothy Pickering could have done no more; and it is even more than Alexander Hamilton ever did, who stood first and foremost in the Federal ranks. In Mr. Adams' administration, *Hamilton* did not avow a confidence, for he declared that he entertained none. The Democrats of the country certainly did not, for at the very time when Mr. Crawford was proclaiming to the world the great confidence he had in the integrity and ability of this most corrupt administration, were the Republicans laboring to produce reform. As far then as his influence and opinions could produce effect, they were exerted on the side of the men in power, and in behalf of the Federal notions of the day. If conduct like this shall establish a right to be held a Republican in principle, I know not what should establish the converse of it; or why, by the same rule, any, *the most violent Federalists*, may not equally claim to be admitted into our ranks!

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1824.

The editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser in remarking on an article in our last, under the head of "High Steam," says,

The course which the editors of newspapers in this city pursued, after the distressing disaster on board the Ætna, as far as we have had the means of knowledge, met with the approbation of their readers; and we have reason to believe that their sentiments respecting "High Steam" Engines are considered correct throughout a large extent of our country, and by a great portion of travellers. We should not have noticed this publication on the score of any reasoning or remarks it contains, calculated to persuade travellers that these engines are not attended with danger. Our object is only to say, that the suggestion which is there broadly made that those editors have been hired by pecuniary and other gratuities, bestowed upon them by the "Fulton Company," to pursue that course, is, as it regards the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser, and we have no doubt as it regards those of all the other papers, a base and unfounded calumny. And we take the opportunity to suggest to the publishers of the Norwich Courier, or to those who write for that paper under their appropriate department, that if their object is to regain the confidence of the community in favor of their "*High Steam*," they have something more to do than publishing slanders on the editors of the New-York papers.

The editor's feelings seem to revolt at our insinuation that certain persons had enlisted in the cause of monopoly, for a "pecuniary reward." We should regret to wilfully and without cause wound his feelings, but in justification of our innuendos we would remark, that it is an old adage, that "what every body says must be true;" and although we did not intend to charge the absurd remarks alluded to in our last, as falling from his pen, (as we had considered others more blameable than him,) yet as he has "taken up the gauntlet," we presume he will thank us for "broadly suggesting," in a manner that may meet his view, a few of the remarks which are daily falling from the lips of every person here, as well as from those of many enlightened persons in New-York and other parts of our country, that the *great-bug-bear* which has recently been raised against "high pressure engines," is principally created through the influence of the "Fulton Company." He says, "We should not have noticed this publication on the score of any reasoning it contains;" perhaps not—we did not attempt to advance any arguments in favor of either the high or low pressure, not professing to be adepts in this subject—our only object was to state a few facts relative to the Henry Eckford, and to expose a few of the numerous absurdities advanced by some ... editors, as a scare crow to the timid and unreflecting part of the community against high pressure Boats ... here we would remark that the ... tion, that the finger of some person ... than the Editors of the "Courier" ... ble in the article under consideration ... made without any reason: as no other person had ought to do with it, and ... vidual interested in the Henry ... was knowing to the fact that such ... cle was written, or under contemplation until it appeared in public print. ... the correctness of the remark, that ... persons had their passages gratis in the Fulton Company's Boats, we had ... tle doubt; as about three years ... ter the Legislature of this state had ... the prohibitory Steam Boat Law, ... the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser was warmly engaged in ... ing the New-York monopoly, and ... his family was in New-Haven, ... he in the frequent habit of ... them, the Editor of one of the New-Haven papers charged him with having ... passages gratis—against which charge he did not protest. We accordingly ... cred it "a true bill." And as one of the most conspicuous characters of the "Fulton Company" remarked, when our Legislature was agitating the Steam ... Law, that, *a five hundred dollars* ... *applied, would set matters right;* ... we had no reason to suppose any ... been applied this way, we hope they ... excuse us for supposing they had ... appropriated the sum nearer home ... this editor has now, however, strongly protested against our insinuations, we ... in charity to concede them as ill ... but in the sequel, we will ... what ... he assigns in vindication of his ... in prescribing boats on the high pressure principle. It will be seen that ... only reason which he assigns, ... him to the very charge that he ... to disprove—it is evident, "the approbation of his readers" is justification ... cient for him to publish sense or ... sense, truth or untruth, regardless of the effects it may have upon individual ... est, and ultimately upon the public at large. The object seems to be to ... advantage of public feeling, excited ... his statements, to be turned to the ... vantage of monopolists instead of endeavoring to promote an investigation, to ascertain the cause, so that these dreadful calamities may be obviated, to which ... as well as high steam are subject, thro' ... management; but how could that be expected by an Editor who has openly ... knowledged he was ignorant of ... subject himself; but "the approbation of his readers" is sufficient excuse ... the course he has pursued—a ... we should think less justifiable than ... sage in Steam Boats gratis.

The following gentlemen were ... at the city meeting, on Monday last, ... the offices annexed to their names, for the ensuing year:

John Hyde, Charles Rockwell, ... Williams and Cushing Eells, *Aldermen.*

Joseph W. Tracy, Dwight ... Charles P. Huntington, John ... Henry Strong and Joseph C. Huntington, *Common Council Men.*

Burrel Lathrop and Henry Ward, ... *Sheriffs.*

INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday, 26th ult. the Rev. DANIEL G. SPRAGUE, of Killingly, was installed over the Congregational Church and Society of Hampton. The exercises of the day were as follows:—

The Introductory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Judson, of Ashford; the Sermon from Revelations xv. 2. by the Rev. ... Dow, of Thompson; the Consecrating Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Day, of Killingly; the Charge to the Pastor, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Pomfret; the Right Hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. Mr. Whitmore, of Killingly; Charge to the People, by the Rev. Mr. Everest, of Windham; the Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Edson, of Brooklyn. The singing was excellent, and the exercises of the day were solemn and appropriate.

The Legislature of New Hampshire convened at Concord on Wednesday ... Hon. Andrew Peirce was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Josiah Bartlett, President of the Senate. On Thursday, the Hon. David L. Morril was elected Governor, by a considerable majority.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant, a fire, obviously the work of an incendiary, was discovered in Walcott's stone Factory, in Pawtucket. Seven bales of cotton were found to be on fire—the bagging ... most of which was entirely consumed.—*Prov. American.*

The Powder Works of Mr. Rodgers near Newburgh, blew up on Wednesday morning week. The workshops were blown to atoms, but the principal magazine was saved. The loss is estimated at from 5 to 6000 dollars. Mr. Rodgers sustained a similar loss about a year ago.

ORIGINAL STAINED

The town of Lebanon, has been set off from Windham and joined to New-London County.

A resolution, giving the choice of Electors for President to the People, by general ticket, passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Friday, by a vote of 140 to 85.

On the morning of the 28th ult. (says the Worcester Spy) we had the most severe frost that we ever recollect, so late in the season. Cherries and plums appear to be very generally destroyed, and pears are in many places considerably injured. Many kinds of tender vegetables, such as beans, squashes, &c. were killed; corn was killed to the ground, but it will probably recover. In some situations the foliage of the chesnut, walnut, butternut, ash and white oak was killed; while in others it did not appear to be injured.

District Committees, favorable to the election of John Quincy Adams, have been appointed in Rhode-Island, at Newport and Providence. Committees have also been appointed in every town, to correspond with the district committees and to concert measures for the election of this great statesman.

Capt. A. Partridge, with about 150 of his cadets, from the Norwich Academy, it is said, are to march from thence this day, for Whitehall, Burlington, Plattsburgh & Montreal.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island convened at Newport on 31st ult.

A German paper says, "The Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually, *de propaganda fide*, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic Religion in the United States of America."

The London Literary Gazette of April 24th, mentions that a new work by Washington Irving, is about to be put to press by Mr. Murray. It is entitled "Tales of a Traveller."

*Fire in the Woods.*—A late fire in Suffolk county (N. Y.) burnt over nearly 20,000 acres, and destroyed from seventy to eighty thousand cords of wood. It originated from the careless burning of brush. —*Prov. American.*

Letters from Janeiro, state, that Lord Cochrane had had a serious difference with the Brazilian Government, and was about to return to England.

The ferment at Pawtucket has subsided, and the Mills, generally, are in operation. *Prov. American.*

Another spot, it is said, has appeared on the surface of the sun, near the centre, and of about the same size as that of 1816. The cold weather will of course be attributed to this cause.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Messrs. Robinson & Dunham*—

Having noticed in the Courier, of yesterday morning, an advertisement, announcing for discussion this evening, at the debating society's forum, this most important question:—"*Have we probable reason for believing that the present government of this country will be permanent?*" I was prepared to accept with the greatest pleasure the civilities of several friends inviting my attendance.—And now, I can truly say that I was highly gratified with the abilities manifested by the several speakers who supported the affirmative, and pleased with the ingenuity exhibited by those who spoke in the negative.

This question Messrs. Editors, I consider most opportune at the present time, when there are such strong indications of danger manifested in the course which the presidential question has taken; and the just inferences therefrom to be drawn, that unless a corrective is found in the wisdom of an awakened people, the fears of the most apprehensive will ere long be more than realized. And I sincerely hope that for the like laudable purpose of acquiring correct political opinions, the example may be followed, and such societies formed in every part of the Union: considering them as among the most efficient means to be devised for the purpose of verifying the decision of the chair.

That Liberty was a gift to us from Heaven none can doubt, that it has from that source so far been preserved, is equally true; but that for its preservation in future, the same power has left the task with ourselves, is a truth inferior to neither, I most firmly believe; and as discussion is the only engine in which political truth is thoroughly sifted, I deem such societies essentially necessary to qualify the young men of the coming age to perform the far greater task of preserving and improving their liberties, than was that of acquiring them by their fathers. That however despotism may be said to grow stronger by rest and inaction, still liberty must from necessity be always in motion: retrograding, if not advancing, and that the continued exertion necessary to keep the go-forward motion, by those at the wheels, will be greater than that which was necessary to place the Goddess in the car. Or, (out of respect to your worthy and intelligent President of Oceanic sympathies) as the *Yerp-what-you-get properties of a well poised windlass*, is put to a more severe test, than the *get-what-you-can power of a O-heo-heave & down—in a weigh anchor process*; so will every step of liberty in its advancement to intensity, require more strength to prevent its recoiling or retrograding, than is necessary to keep it in a forward motion.

That the all important question so long proposed, *Is it good that man was born?* that yet remains unanswered, depends for its solution on the fair and full experiment of our happily devised systems of government that is now making upon the broad basis of all powers inherently resting with the people, whose will as expressed by majorities thro' the medium of their representatives, constitutes a sovereignty not to be opposed, or even trifled with in the least with impunity, I also believe; and that an affirmative will be the award I judge from a retrospective view of their history. In infancy they were put to the severest trial in a seven years contest with the most powerful aristocracy on earth, (for such I conceive the government of the British Isles to be only, and that its limited monarchial feature is but the key stone so necessary to give stability to the arch,) it prevailed against a fearful odds, and its efficacy acknowledged under the sign manuel of experience at Yorktown, in Virginia. Again in opposition to anarchy, it prevailed on the adoption of our present constitution. Again from 1796 to 1800, in a contest the most violent and portentous, (yet necessary) it came forth as an Hercules from the combat, and aristocracy under the guise of federalism, with the elder Mr. Adams at its head, (whose elevation to the chair was due his revolutionary services, and whose expulsion therefrom was necessary,) like the giant Antæus received a mortal wound, and has since dwindled to the skeleton we now behold. From all which we may reasonably infer, that the stamina of the *representative* liberty tree, is superior to that of any other political tree or plant, ancient or modern, and that although somewhat *erratick* in its branching & foliage, still among all others it bids the fairest to endure the test of ages. That even from the virulence now manifested in the presidential contest, let it eventuate as it may, it is trusted that a general discussion of the subject will prove the truth of the position—*That it is befitting a great people desirous of remaining great, to look to the greatest only to fill the Chair of State—and that for the want of real greatness, when they are compelled to choose among a number of so sos, their repose will ever be at hazard.* And as that in this, as well as among every other subject of discussion, it will be found that error may be indulged, where reason is left free to combat it, and as the press secures us from the danger as a people, of unlearning, what we have learnt; we may indulge the hope, that this fairest of Liberty's fabrics, the representative system, will not only endure to the end, but be so improved by unceasing amendation, as to be not only acknowledged as superior to their own, but also adopted by our severely scourged, and benighted ancestors thro'out christian Europe, as an indispensable auxiliary to give them the least pretentions to assume the office of instructors, benefactors, or masters of the peaceable millions, who now quietly sit under Ottoman or Brahminic rule. Nor till such improvements shall take place among themselves, as to enable them to maintain their own homes in peace; can it be considered in the eyes of philanthropy or reason, desirable that they should have any extension of civil power, or that the world would be benefitted by a giving place to the cross, by the crescent that now waves on high from the lofty spires of saint Sophias dome.

A GRATIFIED AUDITOR.

*Eleven o'clock, P. M.*
*Thursday, June 3, 1824.*

*Messrs. Robinson & Dunham,*

As the subject of steam boats, of steam-boilers, and of high and low-steam pressure is, at this time, occupying much of the public attention, and, among others, of your own and your paper, perhaps the publishing the result of an experiment of mine upon an analagous subject, may amuse you and some of your readers, as it has done me.

I have occasionally secured the corks in my bottles of gaseous liquors, by crossing their tops with a piece of pack-thread and tying them close to the necks of the bottles. A day or two since I found the gas in a pint (Willington) bottle of liquor, so secured and lying on its side, had pressed the cork (which had been forced a full inch into the bottle) outward, against the pack-thread, and bent or doubled it in such a manner, that the greater part of the liquor with the gas, had escaped from the bottle.

Was not this an astonishing pressure for the little thin bottle to sustain?

Here is my experiment to try the whole force of this pressure.

I took the same cork and perforated it lengthwise with a hot iron, then I passed a strong twine through the eye of a small metal button, and then the two ends thro' the cork and drew the button, eye foremost, up to it; the cork was then forced into the same bottle to the same depth as before and tied down with the pack-thread as at first. The twine passing through the cork thus served to suspend the bottle upon the button.

Now then, I hung weights to the bottle thus suspended by the twine & button, until they amounted, with the weight of the bottle, to forty-four pounds, when the cork was nearly drawn out and doubled, as before, by the gas.

The area of the inner end of the Cork I judged to be half an inch. By computation of the whole internal area of the bottle it will appear that, the little thing had thus sustained upon its inner surface, without breaking, a pressure of *nine thousand five hundred and four pounds.*

Do you believe it?

I recommend to the steam-boat proprietors to make their boilers in future of Willington pint bottles.

SENEX.

A comparative view of the Tariff on sundry important articles as laid in 1816, and 1824:

*Tariff of* 1816.—Woollen Manufactures after June 1816, 20 *per centum ad valorem.*

*Tariff of* 1824.—Woollen Goods, except stuffs and blankets, 30 per cent. ad valorem, till June 1825; after that, 33 1-3 per cent. ad val. except flannels and baizes, no addition.

1816.—Cotton Cloths, generally, 20 per cent. ad val.; if cost less than 25 cents per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost that, and duty charged accordingly.

1824.—Cotton Cloths, generally, 25 per cent. ad valorem; if cost less than 30 cents per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost that, and charged with duty accordingly. Wool, unmanufactured, 20 per cent. ad valorem, till June 1825, afterwards 20 per cent.

1816—Ladies Bonnets, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

1824.—Leghorn Hats, &c. 50 per cent. ad valorem.

1816.—Paper Hangings.—30 per cent. ad valorem.

1824.—Paper Hangings, 40 per cent.

1816.—Iron in bars and bolts, 45 cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

1824.—Iron in bars and bolts, 90 cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

1816.—Ale, Beer, and Porter in Bottles, 15 cents per gallon; otherwise imported, 10 cents.

1824.—Ale, Beer, and Porter in Bottles, 20 cents per gallon; otherwise imported, 15 cents.

1816.—Candles, Tallow, 3 cts. per lb.

1824.—Candles, Tallow, 5 cts. per lb.

Wheat, 25 cents per bushel; Oats, 10 cents per bushel; Wheat Flour, 50 cents per cwt.; Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; Beef and Pork, 2 cents per pound; Butter, 5 cents per lb.

1816.—Copperas, 100 cts. per cwt.

1824.—Copperas, 200 cts. per cwt.

1816.—Paper, 30 per ct. ad val.

1824.—Paper, folio and quarto, 20 cts. per pound; foolscap, drawing, & writing, 17 cts. per lb.

## LEGISLATURE.

*Monday, May 31.*

Bills appointing David Bowles Chief Judge of the County Court for the County of Windham, and James Gordon and Vine Robinson assistants, passed.

Bills passed appointing John Nichols Judge of Probate for the District Pomfret, and John Baldwin Judge of Probate for the District of Windham.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the towns of Windham, Chaplin, and Columbia, praying the location of a half shire at Windham, reported that the prayer ought not to be granted.—Report with the accompanying documents laid on the table.

*Tuesday, June 1.*

The petition of the towns of Windham, Chaplin and Columbia, praying for a half shire, was taken up. Mr. Badger moved a continuance of the petition to the next General Assembly.

This called forth a lengthy debate.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin and Marsh were in favor of the motion. Messrs. Wm. T. Williams, Paine, Pettibone, Sharpe and Lord against it. The motion was lost.

The question then was on granting the prayer of the petitioners. The prayer was negatived.

The petition of the town of Mansfield, praying to be annexed to the County of Tolland, was taken up—the subject discussed and prayer negatived.

A bill for the appointment of Ebenezer Young, Judge of Probate for the District of Plainfield, passed.

*Wednesday, June 2.*

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Windham County Agricultural Society, reported that it was inexpedient to grant money from the Treasury to Agricultural Societies.

The House proceed to ballot for an Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund. The whole number of votes were 181. For Seth P. Beers 158. Scattering 23.

The petition for the incorporation of a Bank in the town of Norwich was taken up and discussed. A motion was made to continue it to the next session of the General Assembly, and negatived.

The question was then on granting the prayer. Some further discussion was had and the prayer was negatived.

The petition of Joseph Watson & others for a Bank in the town of Thompson was taken up, and on motion continued to the next General Assembly.

The petition of George O. Gilbert and others for a Bank in the town of Tolland, came up, and on motion was continued to the next session of the General Assembly.

*Thursday, June 3.*

The bill for a public act to incorporate the Norwich Saving Society came to its third reading and passed.

The bill for a Senator to serve in the Congress of the United States, six years from the 4th of March next, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House concurred in the vote of the Senate.

*Friday, June 4.*

The two Houses were called together in the Senate Chamber at 3 o'clock, where they were met by His Excellency the Governor. After prayer by the Chaplin of the Senate, the Governor administered the requisite oaths to the several judicial officers who had been appointed this session, and who were then present.

His Excellency then wished the members a pleasant journey to their several places of abode, and having informed them there was no further business for the session, they then adjourned.

LIST OF ACTS,

*Passed May Session, 1824.*

An act providing for taking testimony to be used out of this state.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to protect the citizens of Connecticut in their right to navigate boats or vessels moved by fire or steam."

An act providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act for the regulation of civil actions."

An act to correct certain mistakes in the Revised Statutes.

An act in addition to the act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

An act in addition to an act providing for the care and government of Idiots, Lunatics, and Spendthrifts.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act for encouraging and regulating fisheries.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same."

An act in addition to an act providing for the collection of taxes.

An act to confirm deeds and bonds.

An act in addition to and alteration of an act entitled an act for encouraging and regulating fisheries.

An act in addition to an act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate, and insolvent.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places of holding the same.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act relative to the investment of the funds of certain corporations in the banks of the state.

An act in addition to an act for the assessment of taxes.

An act in alteration of "An act to provide pounds, and to regulate the impounding of creatures."

An act concerning Foreigners.

An act in addition to an act for the assessment of taxes.

An act in addition to an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same.

An act to authorise towns to regulate fisheries.

An act in alteration of an act for stating, limiting, and naming the counties in this state.

An act in addition to an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same.

An act to incorporate the Fairfield County Bank.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act providing for the care and government of idiots, lunatics, and spendthrifts."

An act in addition to "an act for forming and conducting the military force."

An act in alteration of an act entitled "an act concerning fences and common fields."

An act regarding fire companies in the city of New Haven.

An act respecting firemen and fire companies.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act to secure the cities of New-Haven and Hartford from damage by fire, by regulating the mode of building."

An act in addition to an act concerning Gaols and Gaolers.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act for the regulation of school societies & for the support of schools."

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act providing for the collection of taxes."

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act relating to sheep."

An act in addition to an act for the regulation of civil actions.

An act to incorporate the Norwich Savings Society.

An act to incorporate the Mechanic's Bank in New-Haven.

An act to prevent the disinterment of the bodies of deceased persons.

MASONIC.

A special meeting of Franklin Chapter, R. A. M. will be holden at the Masonic Hall on Monday next, at 1 o'clk. P. M.

June 9.

## Married,

At Mentville, on the 30th ult. Mr. Edward Spear, of Warren (Ohio,) to Miss Ann Adgate, daughter of Mr. Asahel Adgate of the former place.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. Silas H. Cutler, to Miss Mary Ann Child, daughter of Elias Child 2d, Esq.

## Died,

In Windham, (Scotland Society,) on the 12 of April, Capt. John Wilden, aged 69 years.

At New-York, on the morning of the 3d inst. on the quarter deck of the U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Samuel Evans, of the U. S. Navy, having ruptured a blood vessel in ascending the gangway of that ship.

At Jewett City, on the 6th instant, Charles Augustus, youngest son of Mr. Ezra W. Fletcher, aged 15 months.

At Canandaigua, N. Y. Mr. Foster Paterson, formerly of Hampton, Conn. aged 55.

In Brooklyn, Mr. Amasa Pomeroy, aged 76.

At Franklin, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Hannah B. Kingsly, wife of Alpheus Kingsly Jr. aged 24 years.

At Oxford, N. Y. May 19, Maj. Daniel Tuttoop, aged 56 years, a native of Connecticut.

## Marine List.

June 4—Sailed, *slp. Invincible, Strong, New Haven; sloop Albion, Barber, Providence.*

3—Arrived, *sloop Peruvian, Peters, Cold Spring.*

4—Arrived, *slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y. schr. Dorcas Hosea, Boston.*

Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. York.*

5—Arrived, *sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Hartford.*

6—Arrived, *steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New York; sloop Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; sloop Alfred, Curry, River Head.*

7—Arrived, *sloop Maria, Torrey, River Head; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

Sailed, *steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New York; sloop Alfred, Curry, River Head.*

8—Sailed, *slp. Maria, Comstock, N. Y.*

## Public Celebration.

THE citizens of Norwich and its vicinity, are requested to meet at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, THIS EVENING, to make arrangements for celebrating our National Independence on its approaching Anniversary.

*Wednesday, June 9, 1824.*

## MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*June 9, 1824.*

By Authority of the State of Connecticut

CONNECTICUT

## STATE LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | | $3,000 | is | $3,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 500 | is | 500 |
| 7 do. | of | 200 | is | 1,400 |
| 25 do. | of | 100 | is | 2,500 |
| 25 do. | of | 20 | is | 500 |
| 200 do. | of | 12 | is | 2,400 |
| 1500 do. | of | 6 | is | 9,000 |
| 1,740 Prizes. 2,300 Blanks. | | 4,060 Tickets. | | $30,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 Numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $3,000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500—Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, 1st 3d and 5th, the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, and 3d 4th & 5th, will be entitled to 200 dollars each.—The twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, & those two the 1st & 2d, drawn, will be entitled to 100 dolls. each, and the 25 Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to twenty dolls. each. The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to 12 dolls. each, and those Tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to 6 dolls. each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which are warranted to draw 30 dolls.

Price of Tickets Five Dollars each, but will soon advance.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield & State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $300, $500, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Packages of ten tickets put up, and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30, and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

Lots of Ten Tickets are offered in halves, quarters, or eights, to suit the purchasers.

*June 9, 1824.* 10—

## Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4-

## AGAIN.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE received in the past week, large additions to their stock of

## DRY GOODS,

making a complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

articles, which they are selling off rapidly, at very reduced prices.

Elegant Two Blue, Black and White, and Fancy Light and Dark Prints; Cambrics, and Muslins of every description; Silk Long Shawls; a very large assortment of Fancy Hdkfs.; White and Striped Jeans; Hosiery, of all kinds; Black Circassians; Striped Denmark Satin: Pongees; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Black, Colored, Figured, and Plain Silks, of all kinds; Carpeting; Trunks; Ginghams; Shirtings; Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DOMESTIC GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids, Satinets, &c. &c.

*June 9.* 10—

## NEW Dry Goods,

*Received this week, and now opening by*

Huntington & Ripley,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE VARIETY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE

Fancy & Staple Goods,

Suitable for the season—which are OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

Two hundred pieces two-blue, blue and white, and fancy print

Calicoes and Muslins.

Figured and Plain Jconet & Mull Mull

MUSLINS.

Great variety Fancy Hdkfs.

Marseilles, Valencia, and Silk

VESTINGS.

Pongees, Strip'd Satteen, and other goods for Gentlemen's summer wear.

Flagg and Bandanna

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Linen and Worsted

HOSE.

Parasols—Silk and Cotton

UMBRELLAS.

Cashmere, Long, and Gauze, 6-4 sq.

SHAWLS.

Two bales English Ingrain

Carpeting,

(VERY CHEAP)

More goods expected THIS WEEK.

*Norwich, June 9, 1824.* 9—

## Miss Malison,

HAS just returned from N. York with fashionable

French Hats

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY.

Also continues to bleach Leghorn. Miss Malison returns thanks to her customers for past favors and solicits a continuance.

*Norwich, June 8th.* 3w10—

## TAILORING.

A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of fashionable Trimmings for Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. which will be sold at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut and made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting custom, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

*Norwich, June 7, 1824.* 6w10—

*For Nantucket and Boston.*

SCHOONER Dorcas Hawes, J. Scudder, Master, will sail on Thursday. For freight or passage apply on board, at J. N. Brown's wharf. *Will pay CASH for OATS.* June 9

CASH, and the highest price given for

Black Oak Hogshead STAVES,

By WM. G. JOHNSON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE

5 hds. New Rum,

1 do. Antigua, and 2 do. Molasses.

*June 8.* 10—

## LOST.

ON Friday last, between the dwelling house of Mr. Agrippa Smith and the residence of the subscriber, a pencil pocket-book, containing a small roll of money and sundry papers, valuable only to the owner. Whoever found the same shall be liberally rewarded.

JOAB BEBEE.

*Norwich, June 8.* 10—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE PORTLAND STATESMAN.

*If one says he does not live in a glass house, let me throw a stone at him.*

Rum by thousands is abused,
Yet runs ten thousand hills,
Tea by all women must be used,
And many a grave-yard fills.

Cold water, (says the wife,
While sipping her strong tea,)
Husband, sure is good enough,
At any time for thee.

Cold water, death contrives,
In dog star's hottest day,
For laborer's, not time's scythes,
To cut life's thread away.

But when the keenest blast
Of winter's day has come,
He peoples his domains
By brandy, gin and rum.

Others must live exact like me,
Each age wiseacre thinks;
The doctor orders stimulants,
Because the doctor drinks.

The temperate smoker warms,
While puffs narcotic play,
Never to taste of rum,
But smokes a quart a day.

Comsers, be pleas'd to spare,
If I should spirit use;
Some need it, but take care,
It never shall abuse.

All stimulants, like fire,
For blessings doubtless given;
But let them get command,
Worst masters under heaven.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS YEOMAN.

"*There's beauty in the deep*"
Connecticut Mirror.

There's beauty in the sky;
Its vault is of a brighter hue
Than ocean with its wave of blue;
And there the stars are thickly set,
Bright diamonds on night's coronet;
The rainbow's grand and glorious form
Smiles like an angel on the storm,
And lifts its arch divinely fair,
A type of love and mercy there.—
There's beauty in the sky.

There's music in the sky;—
It is not in the thunder's crash,
Nor in the lightning's red-wing'd flash:
These speak from darkness and from
gloom,
And tell of ruin, death and doom.
But birds are on the buoyant wing,
And their soft love-notes murmuring;
And oft, at midnight, fancy hears
The harmony of rolling spheres.—
There's music in the sky.

There's quiet in the sky:
Below let strife and hatred dwell—
Unhallowed rage make earth a hell;
Below, let "sin and sorrow," reign,
And stamp on man their seal and stain:
But O! how still you cloudlets bear
Their light forms through the silent air,
Or, crown'd with evenings glory, rest
Serenely in the glowing west.—
There's quiet in the sky.— E.

### PLEASANT PRACTICE.

Mr. Chute, a lawyer, who lived in the reign of Charles the second, would sometimes quit the fatigues of business, and pass his time in pleasure for many months. He would say to his clerk, "tell the people I will not practice this term." He was as good as his word, and would not see any person on business. But when his clerk intimated that his master was ready to resume practice, briefs would flow in upon him in as great abundance as ever. It is rare to see a genius thus superior to the slavery of a lucrative profession.

—

On the late Dr. Johnson's return from a town in Scotland, a lady at whose house he called, had got ready what is, in England, a hutch potch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it, she took an opportunity of asking him if it was good? "Very good for hogs," answered the doctor. "Then, pray," replied the lady "let me help you to a little more!"

—

A militia captain of one of the northern states, during the late war, being told that a regiment was to be *organized* for some special service, exclaimed, "The dara'd fools, they'd better stick to the drum and fife, than to go to the expense of buying organs."

—

*Every one for himself.*

As the passengers of a stage were about to dine at the stage house, one of the guests took up the pepper box from a castor and nicely sifted it over a fine piece of roasted beef. A french gentleman observing it, deliberately took his snuff box from his pocket, and besprinkled its contents likewise over the same piece of beef. "Sir," said the first party, "what do you mean?" "Why sar, I suppose sar, you love the pepper, I love the snuff." The table were thrown into an uproar, and willingly consented to commute their roasted beef for the amusement the manner of its loss occasioned.

—

While the illustrious Riego was lying in a dungeon, just before his murder, a soldier placed as a centinel over him one day said, "Were you not in prison, I would murder you,"—"Were I not a prisoner replied Riego, "you would not dare look me in the face."

—

☞ *Passports.*—The most ancient passport recorded in history, is that given by the Roman Emperor Tiberius, to a citizen of Mytilene on his return to his native country. It is in the following words:

If any one dares to insult *Pulemon*, let him consider whether he is able to resist
TIBERIUS.

*A valuable Chaise & Harness*
For sale—Inquire at this Office.

---

**For Sale,**

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15¼ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eow1f70—

**FOR SALE.**

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belongs to the estate of Dea. John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 Acres,**

suitably proportioned for ploughing, mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn &c. thereon. Said farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April, 1825. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to JOSEPH EATON, Esq or to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, April* 1. 1824. 1—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockshockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 25. 1824, tf 103—

**Cotton Machinery and FACTORY AT AUCTION.**

WILL be sold at Auction, on Wednesday the 16th of June, at 10 o'clk A. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the Cotton Machinery now in the Factory lately built and occupied by Perez O. Richmond, in the town of Windham, on the Willimantic River, State of Connecticut, consisting of 768 Spindles, with a sufficient quantity of preparation for the same, in good repair, capable of being put in immediate operation. Also, at the same time, the right in equity of redemption of the real Estate, consisting of a Cotton Factory, 34 by 70 feet, tenements for six families, a blacksmith's shop, and about five acres of land and water privilege. As respects situation and durability of water, at all times, this place is rarely equalled in any part of New-England, and is supposed to afford a power equal to the operation of 10,000 spindles, in the dryest time. Persons wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, will rarely, if ever, find a location possessing so many advantages, it being surrounded by a fertile country, and within 16 miles of Norwich Landing.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to close several concerns.—For further particulars, inquire of

PEREZ O. RICHMOND,
*On the premises, or*
THORNTON & LOTHROP,
*In Providence.*

*May* 15. 4w7—

**WANTED,**

A SMART active LAD in a Store—apply to
JOHN LATHROP.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

20 hhds. New-London RUM.
20 casks Gilman's cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1000 lbs. Sole Leather, from Hartford,
50 boxes 10 by 12, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Glass,
Rochester Flour, &c.

*Norwich, May* 31. 9—

**The New and Elegant Steam-Boat,**

**HENRY ECKFORD,**
OF NORWICH,

WILL continue running between Norwich and New-York in the following manner: leave Norwich every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave New York every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M.—A line of first rate Stages is established for the accommodation of passengers from Norwich, through Providence to Boston—leaving Norwich every Sunday and Thursday morning on the arrival of the Boats and leaving Boston every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock. A. M.

In consequence of the unfortunate disaster that recently took place on board the Ætna at New-York, in bursting her boiler, the owners of the Henry Eckford have by actual experiment in New-York, proved her boilers capable of sustaining 3 times the pressure which will ever be required; & the public may be assured that the safety valves shall never be loaded with a weight greater than 1-3 the amount to which the boilers have been proved: and the owners pledge themselves that the strength of the boilers shall be proved at the expiration of every ninety days.

*May* 31, 1824. 9—

**Taken Up**

BY the subscriber, on the 21st instant, a light brindle **COW**, about four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL R. ROBINSON.

*Franklin, May* 24, 1824. 6w8

SEABURY BREWSTER, JR
BOOT, SHOE and LEATHER STORE, NORWICH

THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

**Boots & Shoes,**

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin do.
*Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,*
of every description.

☞ The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

900 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

S. BREWSTER, JR.

*Norwich, May* 12, 1824. 6—

**MASONIC.**

THE TEMPLAR'S CHART, or Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the true Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees. Price $2 each—For sale by Robinson & Dunham, where will be for sale in a few days, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Aprons.

*May* 17.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1824. 46—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**
**Have just received, and now offer for sale,**

**6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,**

10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls Maccoboy Snuff in half pound bottles
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
3000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

**NAVAL STORES.**

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted for which CASH WILL BE PAID

*May* 4. 5—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb.* 11, 1824. 97—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March* 9th 1824. tf101—

***Masonic Notice.***

THE brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING,
A. D. SCOVELL,
R. G. ISHAM,
E. W. PARSONS,
A. S. STANNARD,
} *Committee of Arrangements.*

*Colchester, Apl.* 17, 1824. 3—

**50 BUSH. BLOWN SALT,**
**25 BBLS. FRESH WESTERN FLOUR,**

*received by the last Packet,* and for sale by

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.

*June* 1. 9—

**FAMILY FLOUR.**

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of the best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.

MAY 18, 1824. 7—

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New-York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S
**FUR CAPS,**
AND
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17. 1823. 90—

**Eliza Hatch**

HAS recently obtained in New York, NEW and GENTEEL fashions for Ladies' Dresses. All who wish to appear in the *first style*, are requested to call.

*Norwich, June* 1. 9—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May* 1, 1824. 6m05—

**CARPENTERS.**
**Take Notice:**

THE subscriber wishes to receive proposals for building a Meeting House, about 58 feet by 46 on the ground, with or without galleries.—Any person wishing to contract for a part, or the whole of the job, may do well to give in their terms soon.

D. N. BENTLEY, *Agent.*

*June* 1. 9—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 21st day of May, A. D.* 1824.

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge,

THE Administrator upon the estate of Mr. DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Griswold, deceased, represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—

Therefore ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all concerned, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold, to appear, if they see cause, before this court on the third Monday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

8—

**TAXES**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, the rate bill of the town of Norwich, of five cents on the dollar on the list of 1823, due the first day of June next,—that he will attend to receive payment of the same, at the Phœnix Hotel of Thomas Thomas, on the first Monday of said June—And at the Hotel of Newcomb Kinney, on the second Tuesday thereof. And that of all persons who do not pay on demand, or at the above times and places, fees will be required.

CHARLES THOMAS,
*Collector.*

*Norwich, May* 25, 1824. 3w8—

**JACK.**

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand*, will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week, from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State Also—The subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for MULES, months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.

*Preston, Apl.* 30, 1824. 6w5—

**CASH STORE.**
MAY 5, 1824.
**ERASTUS COIT,**

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of European, Asia and American

**DRY GOODS,**

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

**Staple and Fancy**

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had on the most reduced prices for Cash, at his Store in Chelsea.

He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

***Leghorn Hats.***

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER,**
OFFER AT
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL,**

*As low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*

2 tons Spanish White,
2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton London dry White Lead,
5 kegs do. ground in Oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 & 2,
1 cask ground Litharge,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 & 2,
28 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
50 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground, and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co's Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
3 do. Crumb, Counter, & Hearth do.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first quality,
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
300 do Ground Camwood, &c. &c.

Also, at Wholesale and Retail, a complete stock of fresh and genuine

**MEDICINES.**

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call & purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May* 5. 5—

**Sugar, Molasses, &c.**

20 boxes & 24 bags } brown Havana SUGAR.
30 hhds. Molasses,
10 bags Coffee,
60 Hhds. W. I and New Rum
100 boxes assorted Window Glass
50 bbls. Winter and Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
100 bags blown Salt,
For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.

**50 Bales**

Prime Upland Cotton,
Just landed and for sale by
JOS. BREED.

*June* 1. 9—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Spreders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. &c.

Also,

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodrichville.*
*Oct.* 4, 1823. —79—

**CASH**

PAID for green CALF SKINS at the store of
WM. G. JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1415.

New Series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1824. No. 11.


[illegible]—Two dollars per annum to [illegible] in the city and by mail. [illegible] companies of twenty or more, who [illegible] in advance and receive their papers at [illegible], a liberal discount will be made. [illegible] papers discontinued until all arrearages [illegible] paid, unless at the option of the [illegible].


[illegible] authority of the State of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT

STATE LOTTERY.

[illegible] CLASS—NEW SERIES.

[illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| [illegible] | 600 | is | 600 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,400 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,500 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 500 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,400 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6,000 |

[illegible] Prizes, [illegible] Blanks, [illegible] } $ [illegible]

[illegible] consisting of all the Tickets in [illegible] Lottery, 30 Numbers [illegible] to 30 [illegible], will severally be [illegible] day of drawing [illegible] drawn, and that [illegible] combination the [illegible] drawn will be entitled to [illegible] of $5,000.—That [illegible] 2d and 4th will be [illegible] of $1000.—That having [illegible] 3d and 5th will be entitled [illegible] of $600.—Those having [illegible] 2d and 4th, 1st 3d and 5th, [illegible] 4th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d [illegible] 5th, and 3d 4th & 5th, [illegible] 200 dollars each.—The [illegible] Tickets containing two of the [illegible], & those two the 1st & 2d, [illegible] entitled to 100 dolls. each. [illegible] Tickets containing two of the [illegible] and those two the 1st and [illegible] entitled to twenty dolls. each. [illegible] Tickets containing two [illegible] numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st [illegible] and 2d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d [illegible] and 5th, and 4th and 5th, [illegible] of each of the [illegible], will be entitled to 12 [illegible], and those Tickets having [illegible] of the drawn numbers, being [illegible] Tickets, each 200 for each drawn [illegible] will be entitled to 6 dolls. each. [illegible] which shall have drawn [illegible] prize.

[illegible] payable 40 days after the drawing [illegible] subject to a deduction of [illegible] percent.

[illegible] considerable quantity of the Tickets [illegible] Lottery are put up in packages of [illegible] Tickets, each of which are warranted [illegible] 30 dolls.

[illegible] of Tickets Five Dollars each, but [illegible] advance.

[illegible]KIAH HOWE,
[illegible]ORGE BOWEN,
[illegible]IN BEACH,
[illegible]GER S. SKINNER, } Managers.

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER,

Who [illegible] in the Fairfield & State [illegible] 1000 prize, several of [illegible] and a great number of [illegible], 50, and 20.

Packages of ten tickets put up, and arranged so as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at [illegible] $30, and an equal chance for [illegible] prizes over [illegible].

[illegible] of the Tickets are offered [illegible] halves, quarters, or eights, to suit [illegible] purchasers.

June 9, 1824. 10—



TAILORING.

A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of [illegible] Trimmings for Coats, [illegible], Vests, &c. which will be [illegible] at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut [illegible] made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

Norwich, June 7, 1824. 6m10—



Miss Malison,

HAS just returned from N. York with fashionable

French Hats

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY.

Also continues to bleach Leghorns. Miss Malison returns thanks to her customers for past favors and solicits a continuance.

Norwich, June 8th. 3w10—



Miss Hatch

HAS recently obtained in New York, NEW and GENTEEL [illegible] for Ladies' dresses. All who wish to [illegible] the first style [illegible].

Norwich, June 1. 9—



NEW

Dry Goods,

Received this week, and now opening by

Huntington & Ripley,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE VARIETY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE Fancy & Staple Goods,

Suitable for the season—which are OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

Two hundred pieces two-blue, blue and white, and fancy print

Calicoes and Muslins

Figured and Plain Jaconet & Mull Mull

MUSLINS.

Great variety Fancy Hdkfs.

Marseilles, Valencia, and Silk

VESTINGS.

Pongees, Striped [illegible], and other goods for Gentlemen's summer wear.

Plaid and Ribbons

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Linen and Worsted

HOSE.

Parasols—Silk and Cotton

UMBRELLAS.

Cashmere, Long, and Gauze, 6-4 sq

SHAWLS.

Two bales English Ingrain

Carpeting,

(VERY CHEAP)

More goods expected THIS WEEK.

Norwich, June 9, 1824. 9—



ELEGANT

CASHMERE AND MERINO

SHAWLS.

A. & A. GAY

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, Blue, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

LONG SHAWLS.

[illegible] Scarlet & White Merino [illegible] Cashmere, Gauze and Fancy Silk

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Figured and Plain Book and Mull

MUSLINS.

Printed, Corded, and Plain

Cambricks.

Black Lasting—Levantine.

GROS DE NAPLES.

ITALIAN CRAPES.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cambric & Common Dimoty.

CALICOES

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.

Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens

Black Circassion and Twilled

BOMBAZETTS.

Cotton and Silk Hose.

Black and White Silk Gloves.

Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.

Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

Also—Their usual stock of

Broad Cloths

Cassimeres & Satinetts,

VERY CHEAP.

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—very low.

June 2, 1824. 9—



AGAIN.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE received in the past week large additions to their stock of

DRY GOODS,

making a complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

articles, which they are selling off rapidly, at very reduced prices.

Elegant Two Blues, Black and White, and Fancy Light and Dark Prints; Cambrics, and Muslins of every description; Silk Long Shawls; a very large assortment of Fancy Hdkfs.; White and Striped Jeans; Hosiery, of all kinds; Black Circassians; Striped Denmark Satin; Pongees; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Black, Colored, Figured, and Plain Silks, of all kinds; Carpetings; Trunks; Ginghams; Shirtings; Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids, Battings, &c. &c.

June 9. 10—



The New and Elegant

Steam-Boat,

[illegible] BEDFORD,

OF [illegible],

WILL continue running between Norwich and New York in the following manner: leave Norwich every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave New York every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] that a line of Stages is established for the accommodation of passengers from Norwich, through Providence to Boston—leaving Norwich every Sunday and Thursday morning on the arrival of the Boats and leaving Boston every Monday and Thursday at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

In consequence of the unfortunate disaster that recently took place on board the [illegible] [illegible] Henry Eckford have [illegible] [illegible] in New-York [illegible] capable of [illegible] the pressure which [illegible] required; & the public may be assured that the safety valves shall never be loaded with a greater weight than [illegible] the amount to which the boilers have been proved; and the owners pledge themselves that the strength of the boilers shall be proved at the expiration of every ninety days.

May 24, 1824. 9—



FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, [illegible] mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and [illegible] from New-London, containing

40 Acres

with a Dwelling House, Barn, and a great [illegible] [illegible], and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the [illegible] pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

March 23, 1824. tf 103—

For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. Carder Hazard, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

Also,

154 acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

29 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to Henry Strong, Esq. or to RICHARD ADAMS, Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—



350 bush. blown

SALT,

25 bbls. Fresh Western

FLOUR,

Received by the last Packet, and for sale by

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

June 1. 9—



MASONIC.

THE TEMPLAR'S CHART, or Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the true Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees. Price $2 cents—For sale by Robinson & Dunham, where will be for sale in a few days, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Aprons.

May 17.



FAMILY FLOUR.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of the best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.


## MEDLEY.

### THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

Three belles in the garden were viewing the plants,
Attended respectively by their gallants
"Here Nancy," said William, "is one will reveal
A secret which many [illegible] would conceal.
For where modest virtue has flown from her stand,
It wilts at the touch, and recedes from the hand."
The young ladies gazed as if somewhat amazed—
But Nancy at length said "Pshi! I'm not afraid [illegible]."
[illegible] hand advanced, the experiment tried—
When lo! in an instant the plant drooped and died.
The poor girl first redden'd—then whiter than snow,
[illegible] faintly—"Lord help me! how [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?"

[illegible] Sensitive Plant [illegible] leave at [illegible] touch of any person, this was a [illegible] trick on the part of William, [illegible] to force and his ears painful, [illegible] did [illegible] her [illegible].

### [illegible]

[illegible]

### [illegible] RULES AND REGULATIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible] No Gentleman will be allowed to [illegible] with [illegible].

[illegible] No Gentleman will be allowed to [illegible] while dancing.

[illegible] If any Gentleman shall [illegible]

[illegible] Any Gentleman who shall wilfully break these rules, after being cautioned three times, by the managers, will either be gouged or politely kicked out of the room. Managers."

### HOW TO FIND LOST PROPERTY.

A countryman had driven his horses into the woods to graze, and when he came in the evening to drive them home, a grey horse was missing. He looked a great while for him, and ran about the neighborhood to no purpose. At length he met a man on horseback, and asked him if he had seen his grey horse. "No, said he, but have you looked for him?"—"To be sure, answered the countryman, every where." "Every where, returned the horseman, have you looked for him in the crow's nest on that tree?" "No, said the countryman, how should he come up there?" "That is all the same to you, replied the other, only climb up; one must look for things where there is the least reason to expect them as if they were in the place one supposes them, they would not be lost." The countryman, (who had no answer to this,) began climbing up the high tree; and when he had got about half way up, he cried out joyfully, "I have found him! I have found him!" "So I thought," said the man on horseback, and rode away. Now the countryman had not indeed found the horse in the nest; but as crows build upon the highest trees, he could overlook the whole wood, and then saw his horse grazing in a field beyond it.

*A Hindoo Tailor.*—The idea one has of a tailor in England by no means answers the description of a dirjee in India. They are properly speaking sempsters, or as sempstresses in the female as sempsters in the male. They make no gentlemen's clothes, except they be of cotton; but are exceedingly expert in making ladies' dresses, especially from a copy, which they imitate with the greatest exactness. I once knew of a ridiculous circumstance that happened in this way. Gentlemen in India, during the hot season, wear fine white jackets, made of shirt cloth. One of them being a little torn at the elbow, was given to the dirjee to repair, and he put a small patch upon it. A short time afterwards, the gentleman to whom it belonged, wished to have some new ones made, and this being inadvertently given for a pattern, all the new ones appeared with precisely the same patch upon each elbow.

### ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family-meetings she drank their health, adding, "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth, and promised to forgive him, be it what it would. "Why, then, madam, said he, I was thinking how much more all the branches would flourish if the root were under ground."

## MISCELLANY.

### SPANISH LADIES.

Estas nidos do abano no hay pajaros ogano. SPANISH PROV.

It is not yet a century since the women of Spain were rigidly secluded, particularly those of the highest ranks. The ladies of honor to the Queen were so strictly watched, that besides the usual duennas, they had guards-dames who supplied the places of the eunuchs of the orientals.—The Queen herself was obliged to retire to bed at a certain hour. Notwithstanding these restraints, the honors paid to women were little less than divine.—Death was the punishment awarded to the first Nobles of the land, if they engaged in altercation, or uttered menaces, in the presence of the Queen or Infantas; and it was considered a heinous crime to commence a quarrel before ladies of distinction. A man never presented any thing to, nor received a gift from a lady without kneeling. If she praised [illegible] belonging to him, whatever it [illegible] laid it at her feet. Madame [illegible] received, in this manner, six [illegible] [illegible] horses from the Duke [illegible], and found great difficulty in [illegible] the costly offering. Many cavaliers lost their lives in the dangerous bull-fights in honor of their mistresses; and [illegible] number entirely ruined themselves by expensive presents. [illegible] paid any of these [illegible] [illegible] prices [illegible] or cloth, on which [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] bounded, [illegible] jealousy and [illegible].

In [illegible]

[illegible] walking and the necessity of support; the long garments carefully concealing the feet; and long, wide sleeves; the garments of black and grey, appropriated to elderly, and of white and colored, to younger females; the great number of under-clothes, increased during the winter season; the immoderate use of paint, and the method of pencilling the eye-brows; the [illegible] of arranging the hair, by leaving the forehead bare; and the great number of bodkins employed; the rigid seclusion, the non-admission of visitors without the husband's permission, and the close curtains of carriages and palanquins; the entire absence of domestic enjoyment, the neglect of husbands, and the separation at meals; the possession of concubines, in both countries termed second wives; and, finally, the occupations and enjoyments, are essentially the same.

Thus, the wonders of the extreme East are brought home to us in Europe, attended and enlarged; and this circumstance speaks louder than a volume of words in favor of self-examination, before we undertake to censure or improve others.

### PORTUGUESE LADIES.

Fifty years ago the wives of the Portuguese were almost as closely confined as when under the Moorish dominion.—Those of rank and fortune seldom went abroad, and when they did they were always attended by a retinue of female domestics, who walked in pairs behind their mistresses. A lady of distinction left her house for no other purpose than to visit her friends, and attend to her devotions; she never went to the public walks to take the air, and display her charms to the gaze of the multitude. Her highest, and almost only pleasure, was to recline in indolence on a sofa, or to sit at a window gazing on the passengers. Windows were, in fact, the thrones of the Lusitanian fair; during the last week, and particularly during the last three days of the Carnival, they were provided with squirts, and vessels of different kinds, & sprinkled and pelted passengers with all sorts of matter, solid and fluid. On one of these occasions, a lady of quality distinguished herself, above the rest by the use of a mammoth squirt, which discharges a stream strong enough to knock down the most robust man.

It was not until the period of which I am speaking, that ladies in general began gradually to relinquish the practice of sitting cross-legged. At a very recent date, Portuguese girls, although not immured in convents, were rigidly confined under the care of their mothers, or of female domestics. Some were not even permitted to go to Church; while others, when they went abroad, were closely watched by their attendants; but their unconquerable devotedness to amours taught them, by bribing the domestics, to elude the vigilance of their parents. They received no education whatever, in needle work, domestic economy, foreign languages, nor in useful or ornamental sciences; they were merely instructed in a few prayers and religious exercises, and at most in reading and writing. W.

### THE HONEST ROBBER.

*Founded on Fact.*

A worthy minister, whom I shall call the Rev. Mr. Moncrief, resided near Edinburgh, about the year 1746. He was generally esteemed for his piety, and attention to his ministerial duties. He preached the whole truth of God, in style plain and simple, calculated at once to inform the understanding, and, under the divine blessing, to affect the heart. It was his custom to go from home annually, to receive his yearly stipend; which was managed with so much care and frugality that it became just sufficient for the support of the family, without any surplus at the end of the year. To the prudence and domestic economy of Mrs. Moncrief much of this was to be attributed. She neither affected the fine lady, nor did she bring herself into contempt by her prodigality. She knew when to be silent, and when to speak; and instead of listening to the idle reports and vain tattle of some busy bodies in the congregation, she heard their tales and buried them in her own breast, without repeating them to others.—

[illegible]

[illegible] young Maitland [illegible] my first attempt [illegible] gate, I am [illegible] character [illegible] of my heart to [illegible] [illegible], but distress [illegible] These words were delivered [illegible] [illegible] Mr. M. [illegible] [illegible] a desire to [illegible] the young man [illegible] [illegible] the great crime [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] well as in public [illegible] voice, The [illegible].

Maitland listened with attention, and during the address, his eye, and his pistol often fell below the plane of the horizon. For some time an internal conflict was maintained between the desire for the money and the sin of taking it. At length his conscience yielded, and, in the most peremptory manner, he demanded Mr. Moncrief to surrender his money! The minister, aware that resistance would be vain, looked at the pistol that was now pointed at him—delivered his money to Maitland; and requested that he would listen to him for a few moments. "You say, young man, that this is your first attempt—take my advice, and to prevent your destruction, let it be your last. Go and use the money, now obtained, in an industrious manner, and you shall have not only my forgiveness, but my prayers." Moncrief then raised his reverend eyes & hands to heaven, and implored mercy for the robber. They parted, the minister to his affectionate wife and family, & Maitland to—alas; he knew not whither!

"The world was all before him where to choose his place of rest"—

Happy if he could have looked to providence as his guide, or prayed for direction; but he could not pray. Affected with the most distressing feelings—sensible of his crime, and aware of the danger to which his life was exposed, he wandered about for sometime, undetermined what should be his future proceedings. The solemn parting words of the minister still sounded in his ears, and his kindness melted his heart. At one time he resolved to return the ill-gotten booty, but then he knew that his apprehension might be the consequence, and his life the forfeiture.

Meantime the case of Mr. Moncrief was greatly commiserated, by his affectionate parishioners; old and young spontaneously came forward, and more than compensated the loss he had sustained.—Still he prayed for Maitland, and often was it he entreated God to bring him to a sense of his sin, and to reclaim him from the paths of the destroyer.

At length Maitland heard of a vessel bound to India, and hastened on board.—While there he frequently reflected on the sin he had committed, and would gladly have restored the money he had so unwillingly taken, but this became every day more impracticable, and he converted his attention to the minister's advice, to employ it honestly and industriously. He availed himself of the numerous advantages which commerce opens to the sailor, and by great assiduity and caution, aided by the blessing of providence, which he earnestly sought, as well as the pardon of his sins, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. His desire and determination to refund the property he had stolen never forsook him, and he embraced the first opportunity of making restitution in person. More than [illegible] years however, rolled away without presenting any facility of visiting Mrs. Moncrief. At last he obtained a freight to Bordeaux, and thence to Leith, and having learned that

Mr. Moncrief was still living with his wife and family at their old residence, he forwarded two pipes of excellent wine to him, but without mentioning from whom they came. When they arrived at the good minister's door, he was thrown into the greatest perplexity, observing, that for himself he could not afford to drink wine, he had no cellar in which he could place it, nor did he possess any friend that was likely to send him so valuable a present. The whole, therefore was a mistake and the wine was obviously intended for some other person. He consented, however, to allow them for the present to be placed in his stable.

After making every enquiry to discover the real owner of the wine, and obtaining no information whatever, Mr. Moncrief concluded that time would develope the mystery. After a few days, a respectable looking gentleman alighted from his carriage, and requested to see the minister. Being introduced, he told him he had been brought up in the country, and had constantly recollected him with esteem and veneration. He had taken the liberty of bringing a few trifles for the acceptance of Mrs. Moncrief. The presents consisted of some choice fruits, silks, &c. of no small value. The stranger was invited to a very plain dinner, of which the family was about to partake, and at the conclusion of repast politely requested a glass of wine. Mr. Moncrief apologized at not having any, [illegible] not allowing him to drink it. "It is true," said he, "that there are two pipes of wine in my stable directed to me, but I do not know to whom they belong." The [illegible] replied that he knew who sent them, and that Mr. Moncrief was to consider the wine as his own property. Some wine was immediately produced; and after the party drank health and happiness to their [illegible] friend, [illegible] Moncrief and [illegible] retired [illegible] the [illegible]. The [illegible]

[illegible] had the two gentlemen been [illegible] alone, when the stranger became visibly thoughtful and labored apparently under [illegible] great mental perturbation. As he sat, the [illegible] flowed in rapid succession, and his heart seemed ready to burst. Mr. Moncrief became greatly alarmed, & was at the point of ringing the bell for assistance, when the stranger looked wishfully at him, uttered in broken accents, "Excuse me dear and Reverend sir—be not alarmed, my tears speak at once my pungent sorrow for the past, and my gratitude for the present moment." In an instant he drew out his purse, containing a sum of money, and with his pencil proceeded to make some calculations, then placed on the table a second sum. "Now, dear Sir, said he, with an inexpressible look of gratitude and humility, behold your property restored, and the interest [illegible]. Maitland, once the robber, [illegible] you to day some restitution for his [illegible] offence. I [illegible] reject the advice you gave me on that occasion. Your [illegible] has been constantly before my eyes. [illegible] and made me [illegible] all regard to both worlds."

Moncrief looked with astonishment first at Maitland and then at the money [illegible] his former appearance; yet from the moment that the first [illegible] a dawn of hope arose in his mind that the object was before him, for whose salvation he had so long supplicated.

The feelings of the parties may be better conceived than described. The pious minister beheld his prayers answered. He that stole wrought with his hands, and restored what he had unjustly taken away. God prospered him in his endeavors to make restitution, and the robber became not only honest, but the friend of the man whom he had injured.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

### JUNE.

Clear the door yards, on every side of your house, of every thing that will make manure, and put it in your compost. (See Manure, August.) It is better for health, pleasure, and profit, to clean your wood yards, every year. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Calculate this year to make some improvements in husbandry. Get reports of Agricultural Societies, and purchase, if you can afford it, the New England Farmer, a Dictionary of all the terms used in Farming, by Samuel Deane, D. D. price, bound, about $2.50. Mark your cattle with a branding iron, near the tip of the horn, and your sheep on the ear, and keep these marks recorded. "Always have work prepared for a rainy day," as Gen. Washington said to the man who conducted his farm. Put your barn, carts, scythes, rakes, forks, every thing, in perfect order for haying and harvest. Burn brimstone under the caterpillars on your fruit trees. Rise early, and hear the music of the birds. It is better for land to plough it and hoe it while the dew is on, than later in the day. Do not calculate to get the weeds out of your gardens and cornfields, but keep them out. Be in the field with your sons, whenever it is practicable, not to rule them with the rod of a tyrant, but to cheer and encourage them, and show them that you are willing to share in their labors. Talk with them as if your farm was common property to them and you; do not always say my oxen, my horses, but our oxen, our horses, and tell them your plans respecting the management of your farm. Ask their advice, that you may bring their minds to be active, as well as their bodies. By tyrannizing over them, and keeping them in ignorance, you will fit them only to be ignorant, and shiftless, as long as they live.

*Lutheran Christians.*—There are 900 Lutheran churches in the United States, and 175 ministers, almost half of whom are in Pennsylvania. It is calculated that the whole number of Lutherans in the world, is 20,000,000. The greatest part of them reside in Germany, and the northern kingdoms of Europe. There are several churches of this denomination in Lapland, one of which is north of the Arctic circle, where the sun does not set for 49 days in the summer, and is invisible for the same length of time in the winter.

## MR. EDWARDS' LETTER.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Messrs. Gales and Seaton:

There having been much speculation in regard to my willingness to return to this place, and meet my accusers face to face, I beg leave, through the medium of your very useful and widely circulated paper, to state to the public, that a countermand of the orders of the President, under which I left the city in March last, and the summons of the committee, having reached me at Edwardsville, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. I instantly commenced the indispensable preparations for my return, left home the next day, and by availing myself of every possible means of expediting my journey, should have arrived here on the 28th inst. (the 14th day from St. Louis,) had I not met Col. Johnson, of the Senate, and other members of Congress, at Washington, Penn. and learnt from them that Congress would certainly adjourn on the 27th inst. and that it was not expected that the committee would be authorized to act after the adjournment. Supposing in consequence of this information, that I had lost all opportunity of deriving any advantage from my presence, I afterward yielded to the claims of my frail constitution, by travelling more leisurely, but nevertheless have performed the journey in less time than, I believe, it has ever been done by any member of Congress, or, indeed, any other person from that quarter of the union.

Although the promptitude and alacrity with which I determined to obey the summons of the committee, and the perseverance with which, under very adverse circumstances, I encountered the toil and fatigues of so long a journey, in so short a time, may not afford the most satisfactory verification of certain bold and confident predictions, that "I would not dare to show my face here," in vindication of my own character against an ingenious plot that I shall always believe was intended to destroy it forever; yet, if it will afford any consolation for the mortification, that must result from this additional proof of the little reliance that is to be placed in rash and hasty conclusions, I have no hesitation in admitting that I regard the unfortunate contest in which I have been reluctantly involved, with all those apprehensions which a rational man may be supposed to feel, who is fully sensible that he has every disadvantage, and the most fearful odds, to encounter, without any thing more to sustain him, than the mere justice of his cause.

Little, indeed, is the merit I can justly claim for my fortitude in engaging in this most unpleasant controversy; for, I am free to confess that if Mr. Crawford had not rendered it necessary to my reputation, I should not have had the temerity to enter the lists with an antagonist possessing such formidable and appalling advantages over me; and I do sincerely declare that, even after I had written my address to the House of Representatives, I should [illegible] have [illegible] have hoped, by any more pacific means, to have obtained a withdrawal of his unjust insinuations, or to have paralyzed its effects. I had not been such an inattentive, and careless observer of the current events of a few years past, (which the public have already witnessed,) as not to have foreseen the consequences of any attempt on my part, to question the justice of Mr. Crawford's attack upon me, or to defend myself against it. And hence, I have neither been surprised by the abuse, vilifications, and prejudications, that have been pronounced against me, by gentlemen whose impartiality appears to have rendered them extremely anxious to become my judges; nor by the unblushing falsehoods, and other vile means, by which certain newspaper editors have endeavored to forestal & prejudice public opinion against me. These consequences I well knew beforehand I should have to meet. They were painful in anticipation; their realization is excessively so; but I had no other alternative than to bear them, or, most dishonorably shrink from the defence of my own character. I did not hesitate between such alternatives, and, whatever may be the result, I shall never regret the choice I make.

The good people of this union have witnessed the harsh and unfair treatment that I have experienced, and I have no doubt they will concur with me in the opinion that it is high time that an overbearing & domineering spirit too often heretofore exhibited, which would thus overawe and intimidate freemen from the exercise of an acknowledged right, or the performance of a public duty, should receive a salutary check; and I shall not regret the opportunity of contributing to that object by affording a demonstration of the utter impotency of such means to produce the slightest effect upon myself. Whenever the time shall arrive that any American citizen cannot, in decent and respectful terms, vindicate his own character against the injustice of a public officer, or question the infallibility of the latter, without being vilified, denounced and prejudged, on the *floor of the House of Representatives*, and such conduct shall be tolerated by public sentiment, and backed by power and patronage, we may bid a final adieu to our liberties, and aggression may triumph with impunity.

But, among all the occurrences that have presented themselves in relation to this unhappy affair, nothing has surprised me more than that you should have stated to the public that I remained here several days after Mr. Crawford made the report in question; and other gentlemen, who knew I had left the city, under the orders of the President, and in pursuance of arrangements for my embarkation for Mexico, which had been made before the report was sent to the House, should themselves have imagined, or could have supposed, that an intelligent people could be induced to believe, that any justification for the vituperative reproaches that have been so unsparingly bestowed upon me, was to be found in the circumstance of my having embraced the first opportunity that presented itself, on my journey, to vindicate myself, is also rather more than I was prepared to expect. Nor is it improbable that it may be regarded by those impartial judges, to whom we all have to submit, as an artifice to lessen the odium that is justly due to the means which left me no other alternative than to submit, in silence to injurious imputations, or to defend myself under those disadvantageous circumstances.

After Mr. Crawford's effort, which occupies nearly three columns of your paper to prove that I had sworn falsely, it can no longer be doubted by any one that the report was intended to impeach my credibility, the more especially as it appears from his own view of the subject, that the letter therein alluded to, was not one of those on which any remark whatever was required by his official duty. Who, then, can be so *unjust* as to blame me for defending myself? Where, let me ask, is the man to be found who sets the least value on his character, and being conscious of his innocence, would not have done so? If, then, there is any blame for bringing this subject before the House of Representatives, at so late a period of the session, it is due to Mr. Crawford—not to me; for my defence was produced by his attack; and this he might have made earlier, or forborne to have made at all.

The truth is, that I never saw or heard of the report until the morning after it was made. A copy of it was then brought to me by a member of the House of Representatives, about one hour before my intended departure, and so entirely unexpected was it to me, that I could not decide what course it would be best to take in regard to it. I however waited the balance of that day, endeavoring to collect such documents as I supposed might be useful to me, in any event that might probably happen, left the city the next morning, and arrived in Baltimore the same evening, without having determined where or how I should defend myself. Nor was any part of my defence written until after my arrival at Wheeling. Having at that time, nothing in my possession to establish the truth of my oath, before the Committee, I had no other defence than to [illegible] and invalidate the statement, that was so well calculated to injure me. This I did, as well as I could, and transmitted my vindication, imperfect as it was, to the House intending to make, but fearing that I should not be able to transmit, a more perfect one before its adjournment—might take place, that would deprive me of the opportunity of conveying my defence thro' the same channel by which I had been assailed. Had I then possessed the testimony which I have since been fortunate enough to procure but of which I then had no certainty, I believe I should on my own account, and not in respect to the blame of any one else, have abstained from every thing like recrimination. It will be seen that I could not have made the full and triumphant defence that is now in my power, without having returned to Edwardsville; and no time was lost in preparing for farther defence after I reached there.

My present task is to show, 1st. that my conduct, in regard to the Bank of Edwardsville, has been fairly [illegible] that I did not swear falsely [illegible] tively in my vindication against Mr. Crawford are true. All of this I am able to do, and shall do, if I can have a fair opportunity afforded me for that purpose. As to Mr. Crawford's intentions in regard to those several acts, I have not put them in issue by any thing that I have said in my vindication. It was not necessary for me to do so. None can admit those facts to be true, and deny the justness of the argument I have deduced from them.

In thus using them, I expressly disclaim "any other construction of them than the most innocent of which they were susceptible;" and considering Mr. Crawford's present state of health, I am extremely reluctant to push any controversy with him beyond what is necessary to my own defence. I therefore, shall be content, as it relates to him, that those facts shall be fairly decided on, without reference to any "bad intentions." But I shall insist, before the nation, that each fact ought to be distinctly decided on. If I have misstated any fact, let it be specifically alleged, so that I can meet it fairly. If, on the other hand, any one or all of the facts I alleged be true, the people must see that I ought to have the benefit of such a decision. I feel no solicitude but about two facts, which have not been decided on by the committee; and these shall be so distinctly alleged by me, and accompanied with such proof to establish them, as to show that I am entitled to a decision in my favor upon them.

My fellow-citizens must see the difficulties and disadvantages I have to encounter; but, knowing myself that the facts I have alleged are substantially true, as above suggested, I will maintain them firmly, trusting to a final decision by a just & enlightened people. Beyond this it is not my wish to go. But if there shall be a determination to push matters farther, I can have no objection, and the public may rest assured that I shall not be intimidated from pushing a scrutiny to the utmost limit. I wish it, however, to be understood, that it will be defensive on my part.

There are other collateral matters that shall be attended to in due time. At present, I have enough to do to attend to the main point. Persecuted and attacked from so many different quarters, the people can be at no loss to discover the true motive of such an illiberal course and the impossibility of my attending to such a multiplicity of attacks at one and the same time.

If, after all, the combination against me shall prove too powerful, and I shall be put down, my fellow citizens shall see that it will be for no greater offence than the fearless defence of my own character, and maintaining the truth.

In conclusion, I have only to request that you will correct the error into which you were betrayed in regard to the time I remained here after Mr. Crawford's report was made. I have testimony, which you can see, if you desire it, that I left here on the 24th of March, and transacted business in Baltimore on the evening of that day. The report was made on the 22d, and between that day and the 24th there surely was but one day. NINIAN EDWARDS.

Washington, June.

## HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS.

*From the Middletown Gazette.*

*Messrs. Editors,*—

I have noticed that in a late number of the Gazette, the public are cautioned against travelling in steam-boats that are propelled by engines constructed upon what is called the high pressure principle. The caution seems to be predicated upon an article professing to be an explanation of the difference between high and low pressure engines, furnished by a "scientific friend," to the editor of the New-York American, and which is copied by the Gazette.

The article alluded to, does but little credit to the intelligence or moral views of the scientific gentleman who furnished it, and with other articles which have appeared on this subject, since the fatal disaster which occurred on board the Ætna, is calculated to deceive and mislead the public.

What does this writer mean, by saying, that "in low pressure engines, the water is heated to a temperature, *that exceeds but little, if any, that of water boiling in an open vessel*,—and that the pressure upon the out and inside of the boiler is *very nearly equal*. And that *no accident has ever occurred in vessels furnished with engines of this description, except the drowning, (not scalding,)*" I use his own words, "*of a person whose intoxication prevented from making his escape.*"

Could this writer have believed that fifteen or twenty tons of water, heated to 225 or 227 degrees of Farenheit, (the boiling point being but 212°) and carried, as it is in some boats, directly over the heads of the passengers, would not, if set at liberty, "scald" those who might be exposed to its action? Did he know, or had he never considered that the difference between the internal and external pressure upon the boilers of some of the North-River boats, amounts to several hundred tons? Had he forgot, or had he never heard of [illegible] unfortunate persons that have been recently killed by the bursting of *low pressure copper boilers*, in the harbor of New-York?

But these errors and absurdities are not to be compared with those which we find in an article from the New-York Gazette, which is headed "HIGH STEAM," and embraced with the imposing name of "Fulton," and which far exceeds the foregoing, in the number and hardihood of its mistaken assertions.

It is not intended to increase the existing excitement on this subject, by giving a detailed account of the various fatal accidents which have occurred to boats on the low pressure principle; nor to extenuate the disasters that have occurred in the use of high pressure; but it is due to the public, and to the cause of truth, that such glaring misstatements should not pass unnoticed.

It is common in European countries, for the [illegible], in case of national mourning, to dye their unsaleable goods to the reigning color, and thus turn the calamity to good account. *In like manner the articles which appear in the New-York papers on this subject, are unhesitatingly pronounced, in those parts of the country, where the subject of steam engines is best understood, as savoring more of pecuniary design than any care for suffering humanity.*

Practical men never find it for their interest to appear before the public on such occasions, and editors of newspapers, as well as others, are often deceived by the statements and views presented to them by those in whom they confide, but who may be influenced by motives of interest, or conceit, to give very mistaken views on subjects of this nature.

The influence of the mistaken views & prejudices thus adopted, becomes widely extended, and not only creates unnecessary anxiety and alarm, but leads directly to results which affect the future comfort and safety of travellers.

The expediency of using the common high pressure engine for propelling boats, may be reasonably called in question;—but the safety of an engine does not depend upon its being classed with high or low pressure, but upon other circumstances. The use of the terms high and low pressure, is somewhat indefinite, and it is easy to associate with the former, the idea of danger without sufficient reason. A boat whose engine is classed as high pressure, may be far more safe to the crew and passengers, than many of those denominated low pressure boats.

Travelling by Steam Boats is not only pleasant and expeditious, but it is undoubtedly *more safe* than by any other mode with which we are acquainted—the number of casualties which attend it being far less than those which occur by any other established means of conveyance. Notwithstanding that the number of Steam-Boats is rapidly increasing, accidents are becoming less frequent, and are chiefly confined to the early constructed boats.—The experience of each year is adding to our safety, and the late unfortunate occurrence will serve still further to elicit that skill in the construction and management of Steam-Boats, which will afford competent security against future disasters.

A Friend to Safe Travelling.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Gov. Yates has issued his proclamation for convening the Legislature of New-York on the 2d of August next, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of giving the choice of Electors of President and Vice President to the people. There had been a report current for a number of weeks past that Gov. Yates would convene the Legislature for this purpose, but we could hardly believe that he would do it until we saw his proclamation. The Albany Argus, a Crawford paper, says that Mr. Yates was much gratified with the rejection of this proposition during the last session, and never altered his opinion on that subject, until after Mr. Young was nominated for Governor in his place. The Argus managers are much displeased with this call of the Legislature. We think there is now great reason to believe that New-York will do her duty.—*N. H. Reg.*

*From the National Journal, June 9.*

The Committee of Investigation, convened on Monday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and spent their sitting in settling some preliminary points as to the mode of proceeding. We understand they agreed to send for several witnesses, both in and out of the District of Columbia.

The sitting of yesterday, we are informed, was principally spent in examining the Hon. Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, as to the usage of Banks in relation to the distinction between *general* and *special* deposites. Mr. Edwards being engaged as it is said, in preparing his rejoinder to Mr. Crawford's communication to the committee upon the suggestion of the committee, and for the purpose of accelerating their investigation, it is said Mr. Cook attended to examine the witnesses on his part. The indisposition of Mr. Crawford, being such as to prevent his personal attendance on the committee, Mr. Forsyth, we also learn, attended to examine on his part.

We understand Mr. Edwards has requested that the investigation may be conducted publicly, in the presence of all who may wish to attend it. Whether the committee has agreed to that course, we have not understood, but presume there will be no objection to it.

"*An excellent good thing!*"—Although some of our neighbors on Tuesday were as sly as a weasle in a wall, lest we should prevent them from anticipating us in sending the news to the South, yet it was whispered that a ship had arrived in a short passage from Ireland, bringing a Galway paper containing European dates several days later than our previous advices. It turned out, however, that the paper in question was *just thirteen months old*; so that we neither refreshed our readers, nor our correspondents with its contents—Not so some of our cotemporaries, who really imagined they had found "a Jew's eye." With spectacles upon nose, and scissors in hand, they seized the paper—and "May 10"—and without stopping to look at the year, whirled it over, and cleared it of its contents as expeditiously as ever hungry wight did the shell of a fine oyster. Every *living machine* in one establishment was immediately put in requisition, down to the very "devil" himself—and while, as it was imagined, the poor evening papers were kept in the dark, a column was thrown in type in a hurry.—The Southern Mail soon closed; "crack went the whip, round went the wheels," and off went the precious cargo in handbills to Philadelphia. But "alas and alack-a-day!"—Scarcely had the mail got beyond call, when by some unlucky circumstance the sagacious editors discovered that their news had been printed more than a year too soon! Meantime the mail reached the city of Brotherly-love; and the Philadelphia Gazette, presuming that the slips must contain news of course, put the matter to press, and back it has come this morning in due form. The King of England has the gout in his right hand—things look equally ill in Spain—30,000 fresh troops called for by the Duke d'Angouleme—impossible to reduce St. Sebastians, Figueras, and Pampeluna—Russians and Austrians preparing to pour down their legions from the north, to assist the Bourbons—capture of Saragossa, forty-eight cannon and a number of bombs—Mina playing the very deuce with Moncey and Molitor, among the mountains of Catalonia—&c. &c. &c.—making in all a most delightful batch of news. Bless me! how our Philadelphia friends must have laughed in their sleeves, to think that the wisdom of Solomon should thus have enabled them to shoot ahead of their neighbors, in giving intelligence so "big with the fate of" France, of Ferdinand, and of Spain. What a fine chance they must have had to speculate in the market! If, however, any money was *made* in this way, we think it no more than fair that the *profits* should be divided with their informant! But to be serious. Mistakes will happen among the best; but really, we cannot see how any person, in the present posture of affairs in Europe, could have committed a blunder of such a nature and magnitude.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

### MR. LANG'S HOAX.

It appears that four out of five of the editors of morning papers, republished Mr. Lang's late and important news from Europe, taken from a Galway paper of 1823. The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette however, while he feelingly describes his own situation under the gibes and jeers of his neighbors, gets out of the scrape very well as follows:—*Commercial Adv.*

"How our brethren bear up after this blunder, we cannot say; but we can give them little comfort, for all the philosophy of which we are master, is necessary for our own support in this affliction. "Very late news from England," says our friend, and he makes us a very low bow—Another beckons to us from across the street. We go over to him and receive a similar salutation, "Very late news from England," "Very late news from England, much obliged to you gentlemen."—"Very late news from England; you deserve credit for your promptness in communicating it." Now all these are very fair hits, but we must intreat our friends not to quiz us to death.

"For you we pain the eyes, and stuff the head,
"With all such reading as was never read."

Therefore, have mercy on us. Day after day, and night after night, do we spend in perusing page after page, and column after column, to ascertain what must, and what must not be published, & a slip from a correspondent is doubly acceptable, because it contains "very late news from England," and we can generally be satisfied as to the fact, without the pains of pondering every paragraph.

The editors of the New-York Gazette exceedingly regret that they did not ascertain the date of the Galway paper before they sent off their slips to their southern correspondents; and we exceedingly regret that we did not carefully examine their slips. Evils which are anticipated are obviated. It is hardly necessary to say, that such a blunder is not likely to occur again.

*From the N.* [illegible]

By an arrival at New-[illegible] Thomas, news is brought [illegible] The natives from the interior [illegible] 1st of March last overwhelmed [illegible] lish settlements on the Coast [illegible] ree—that they had taken [illegible] burnt St. Marys on the [illegible] white inhabitants fled to [illegible] had also made several attacks [illegible] Leone, and the inhabitants were [illegible] to leave.

By an arrival at Boston of the [illegible] cilla, Candler, in 25 days from [illegible] London dates to the 16th May [illegible] ed. They furnish no news of [illegible]

The Terror, bomb vessel, [illegible] from Portsmouth for Algiers, [illegible] patches for Admiral Neale, [illegible] what has been the final determination of Ministers with respect to the [illegible] giers. It would appear from [illegible] of the preparations made, that [illegible] it is not intended to make an [illegible] Algiers by an united force of [illegible] the Dey should still refuse [illegible] terms, attacks will be made upon [illegible] and defences of Algiers by the [illegible] of bomb and mortar vessels.

The Emperor of Morocco [illegible] brought up in the following [illegible] ner:—As soon as they are [illegible] peror sends for a Moor of [illegible] of the first people of rank) [illegible] um to him, to bring him up. [illegible] The child never sees his father [illegible] he is 12 years old. [illegible]

The Boston Journal of [illegible] that the place was visited [illegible] preceding with a most [illegible] der storm. [illegible] clock in the [illegible] clouds. [illegible]

An overseer of slaves, named [illegible] Hancock, was killed by a slave [illegible] raw, S. C. on Wednesday the [illegible] The black man complained [illegible] unwell. The overseer called [illegible] rascal and punched or thumped [illegible] al times with his gun to make [illegible] work—the slave still refused, [illegible] cock gave him several blows [illegible] when the exasperated slave killed [illegible] seer with his hoe. The slave [illegible] was pursued, taken [illegible] day, [illegible] urday was tried by a [illegible] of [illegible] who sentenced him to be hung, [illegible] head cut off, and his body burned, [illegible] was accordingly done, and his head [illegible] on a pole and carried about as a [illegible] monument to villainy and crime.

*Independent* [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. [illegible]

*An important trial,* we are [illegible] will come before the Circuit C[illegible] on the first day of its adjourned [illegible] which is to day. It is a suit [illegible] the holder of the 100,000 dollar [illegible] which was drawn in the Washing[illegible] lottery, against the corporation [illegible] ington, the vendor of the ticket, [illegible] failed to pay the money. It is [illegible] a number of the most eminent [illegible] the nation have been engaged by [illegible] ties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT [illegible]

The following gentlemen have [illegible] minated by a meeting held on [illegible] evening, to compose the General [illegible] for Electors, viz:—

Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, } At [illegible]
Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, } [illegible]

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP [illegible]
Hon. NATHANIEL SILSBEE, [illegible]
JOSEPH KITTREDGE, Esq. [illegible]
EDMUND CUSHING, Esq. [illegible]
JONATHAN DAVIS, Esq. [illegible]
Hon. JOHN ENDICOTT, [illegible]
Hon. THOMAS WESTON, [illegible]
CORNELIUS GRENNELL, [illegible]
HEZEKIAH BARNARD, E[illegible] tucket.
OLIVER SMITH, Esq. Hat[illegible]
Hon. ERESTUS FOOT, [illegible]
Hon. WM. P. WALKER, Berk[illegible]

Every thing seems to go on ha[illegible] ly in this commonwealth. Wh[illegible] is an honest difference of opinion [illegible] pressed without concert and [illegible] serve. We fear, however, that [illegible] herst College question will not [illegible] out some bitterness—both sides [illegible] themselves in the right, and all [illegible] tern counties consider it a subject [illegible] sequence. To those on the [illegible] not a matter of deep concern [illegible] must act upon it; and we hope [illegible] especially, but fearlessly. It is [illegible] cult to decide such a question [illegible] cision must be [illegible], may it be [illegible] one.—*Bost. Gaz.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

FROM THE BALTI. AMERICAN, JUNE 10.

## LATEST AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The schooner Express, Capt. Chaytor arrived since yesterday morning in the very short passage of 11 days from Jamaica. Accounts had been received at Jamaica from the Spanish Main, which state that Lima and Callao had both fallen into the hands of the Royalists. Troops were collecting along the coast at Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to Peru as fast as possible.

The British frigate Pyramus sailed from Jamaica three days before the Express, with money for New York, to touch at Havana.

The Royalist force was computed at [illegible]000 men, being 2000 more than the [illegible] the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to take place and fears were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots.

*Extract of a letter from Lima.*

At present there is little or no business doing here, on account of the political state of the country, which appears to be drawing near a crisis, but of what nature it is impossible to say. The Spaniards owing to their late successes, are every day increasing their forces; one division of their army is now not more than [illegible] from the city and there is no [illegible] that they mean to pay Lima another visit. Gen. Bolivar is now in the province of Truxillo, about ninety miles from [illegible], with from 6000 to 7000 men; but he [illegible] is in want of money, and this government are not able to assist him. A deputation was despatched three weeks ago to the Spanish camp by this government, with proposals for arranging matters amicably, but it has returned and, we are informed, without success. We are in a state of alarm occasioned by [illegible] one of the Buenos Ayres troops, [illegible] doing duty in the fortresses at [illegible], having risen and confined their officers and taken the fortifications, which they will hold until their arrears [illegible] good; in consequence of [illegible] communication with the port is [illegible] and there is no saying to what [illegible] may be carried.

[illegible]record.—On Sunday last, Mr. [illegible] of this city, held up for baptism, [illegible] the First Church in Chauncey [illegible] his ninth son, to whom he gave the name of John Quincy Adams.— This child [illegible] with two teeth. On the same [illegible] the others of his sons received the names of Elbridge Gerry, William Eustis, [illegible] Jefferson, James Monroe, and [illegible] Jackson.—Boston Palladium.

# [illegible] COURIER.

[illegible]ICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1824.

The reader will perceive a little similarity in expression and ideas, in a few lines of poetry, headed "There's beauty in [illegible]," and that which is copied from [illegible] "There's beauty on the land"— [illegible] may be ready to charge the [illegible] with plagiarism, we would state that we had the original in our possession [illegible] days, before the piece alluded to appeared in the Times.

We understand that at a recent meeting of the republican members of our Legislature the vote of a former meeting, nominating Elisha Tracy Esq. as a representative to Congress, was reconsidered and the name of Noyes Barber, Esq. inserted in the ticket.

The above information was received [illegible] from several of the members.

John Quincy Adams.—In every Southern and Western paper we take up, we [illegible] more or less County Nominations, of John Quincy Adams for President, and Andrew Jackson for Vice President. His election by the people is now rendered almost certain.

The Times (says the New-Haven Reg.) appears to be in a furious rage, because, contrary to the predictions of that paper, the republican members of the Legislature declared their preference for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as the next President, in spite of the exertions of the Treasury [illegible] and his recruiting officers in Connecticut. It is all folly for the Times to talk of "amalgamation," federal unions, &c. The nomination of Mr. Adams was the spontaneous feeling of the real Democracy of the state. No nomination was ever more fairly made. The democratic members agreed to meet and ballot —there was no excitement, no haranguing, no appeal to the passions or sectional prejudices, but a sober, silent vote, and the result was a triumphant majority for J. Q. ADAMS. This was as we expected; we have all along said that the republicans of the state would go together on this great question, and whatever the exertions of Messrs. Law, Daggett, [illegible], Champion, and their allies may be, the electoral vote will be undivided, & [illegible] of the truly republican candidate. The [illegible] and Herald may scold, and the Times may rave, and threaten to frame a [illegible] ticket, *supported by combined exertions.* These "combined exertions" will never get one-tenth of the electors to vote for Mr. Crawford. The republicans of the state will remain firm and united.

THE OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

This boat we understand, has been repaired, and is again running between Hartford and New-York.

*Extract of a letter, dated 18th May, 1824.*

An electoral ticket has been formed in Indiana, in favor of Mr. ADAMS, composed of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Judges Scott, Holman, and Blackford; Mr. Harrison, formerly Lieutenant Governor; and Mr. Maxwell, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. A ticket has been formed for Mr. Clay; but none as yet for Mr. Jackson. No doubt is entertained but that Mr. Adams will obtain the votes of this state.—*Nat. Crisis, Cincinnati.*

The N. Y. American concludes some remarks on Gov. Yates' recent proclamation by saying:

"We may now congratulate the State upon standing erect and disenthralled.— The choice of electors will be given to the people; and the 36 votes of New-York will be given for John Q. Adams."

A New York paper states that in one of the wards of that city (the eighth) about one thousand houses are now erecting.— It is computed that the whole number of houses built and building during the present season will exceed three thousand.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The New York Gazette says—"Gen. La Fayette may be daily expected to arrive at this port in one of the Havre packets."

A new paper to be entitled the American Mercury, is about to be established at Washington city. It will support Henry Clay for the Presidency.

Ten thousand dollars have been raised by subscription, in New Hampshire, for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of indigent pious young men, at Dartmouth College.

*Fatal Accident.*—At Lyme, on the 31st ult. as an English gentleman at the house of ——— Waite, Esq. was fixing his flint into his gun, a Mrs. Peck with her two children, rode up to the door, at which instant the gun went off, and the ball passed through her heart. She expired instantly.

*Massachusetts Electors.*

The Senate on Tuesday, concurred with the vote of the House and passed the resolve directing the choice of Electors of that Commonwealth by General Ticket. the resolve has received the approbation of his Excellency the Governor.

A meeting of freemen of the 7th Congressional district in Maryland, was held on the 27th ult. when it was unanimously resolved to support John Quincy Adams, for President—and a committee of correspondence was appointed—electors nominated, and other arrangements made to insure success.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Mr. Printer,*

You will perceive in the following effusion, the immages of a fanciful immagination—which, if you see fit, you can give a place in your columns, and oblige yours, &c. PHILO.

*The Presidential course.*—As comparisons have been drawn between the competitors in the struggle for the presidential chair, and the champions of the turf, and also between these candidates and vessels tossed by dame fortunes adverse winds, on the billows of the briny deep; it may not be less appropos to sketch the similitude which we discover in the characters of these men, and the great river of the West with its tributaries. Not unlike the Missouri, we view Adams, in his rise and progress through life, winding his way through a long and tedious course, in distant regions, drawing sustenance and power, as well from the face of the globe as from the heavens above, or the bowels of the earth beneath— constantly concentrating his numerous sources, and gradually swelling & spreading his radiant surface to the use of man, as he slowly and majestically moves on, through a deep and fertile soil, towards the heart of his country, and to the goal of distinction and usefulness. While we look upon Jackson like the Mississippi, whose source is but recently discovered, and who, for a short distance, moves forward retired and unobserved, 'till he suddenly meets in his passage with rocks and precipices, against which he dashes and foams with great fury and rage, laying prostrate all that obstructs his way, until he meets with the current of the Adams, when he is imperceptibly lost in the bosom of its greatness, while the Adams, with increased velocity, is gently wafted down the current of popularity, without force, and without opposition, until he receives a trifling cast from the Clay, as he rolls down the current of the Ohio; but, like all who have attempted to oppose the force of the Adams, he was instantly swallowed up in the great vortex of superiority.

Crawford, like the Tennessee, has his source in Virginia; and like that river he has made many devious & crooked courses, and dashed from side to side and from rock to rock, without being able, for any length of time, to find a smooth and peaceful bed—but after making many sudden whirls and dashes from *bank* to *bank*, and causing more froth than substance, he succeeded for a time in gaining a quiet repose, and while under the full tide of successful pilotage, he passed prosperously down the current, dreaming only of the honors and power that awaited him, until through the carelessness of his numerous self-ploding mariners & sycophants, which constantly followed in his train, he suddenly struck on the shoals and quicksands, and bilged from stem to stern, when he was aroused from his elysium dreams, viewing all his airy castles as vanished into oblivion—he heaved a heavy sigh, and began to soliloquize, heedless of those around him.

"Oh!
———Nobody shall be sad but I:
Yet, I remember, when I was in France:
That they did wake each other:———
———By my christendom,
———And if you will;
If heaven be pleas'd that you must use me ill,
Why then you must—will you put out mine eyes?
These eyes that never did—nor never shall,
So much as frown on you?
———Ah! all my goodly projects vanish'd."

But to our subject—although five of the great men of the nation, men deeply learned in the art, have been constantly engaged for months in fastening and corking this shattered bark, yet little prospect remains of its being repaired, refitted, and cleansed, but at the distance through which the turbid waters from the Crawford will have to pass before their confluence with the Adams, strong hopes are entertained that they will become so thoroughly purified as not to pollute the main stream on which real merit is triumphantly sailing far ahead of all intrigue and corruption, to the high port of distinction.

COMMUNICATED.

*** A few months since, there appeared in the newspapers several pieces (both in prose and verse) intended to illustrate the idea that a man's name was significant of his character, or more often that his name and character "went by contraries"—in one of the poetical pieces was this line,

"*Mr. Stone is a soft headed fellow:*"

the truth of which no one will doubt, after reading the following paragraph from the Commercial Advertiser of June 7—

☞ "The Common Council held a regular meeting this evening, and we hope the ordinance will be [illegible] steam boats moved by high pressure engines from coming to our docks. This will be one of the first subjects presented to the consideration of the Legislature, in August."

The Common Council in New York would be about as wisely employed, and full as much to the purpose, in passing an ordinance for the above effect, as they would be in making one, *requiring Mr. Stone to put common sense in all his editorial paragraphs.*

## Married,

At East Hadam, on the 3d inst. Mr. Egbert Newbury, of Brooklyn, to Miss Sophia C. Emmons, of the former place.

At Mansfield, Mr. Jonathan Woodward, of Ashford, to Miss Mary Freeman.

At Windham, Doct. George W. Walcott, to Miss Mary Kinne.

## Died,

In Litchfield, May 21, Mr. John Cotton, aged 108 years, a revolutionary pensioner. Mr. C. served seven years in the old French war, and seven years in the revolutionary war.

In West Boylton, May 5, Mr. Sampson Worcester. (Printers in New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, are requested to insert the above.)

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

*June* 8.—*Arrived, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; sloop Mary, Weldon, Hartford.*

9.—*Sailed, sloop Peruvian, Tittle, Cold Spring; sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Hartford; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford; slp. Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*Arrived, schr. [illegible] Smith, Amboy.*

10.—*Sailed, sloop [illegible], Terry, Sag-Harbor.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

11.—*Arrived, sloop Consolation, Williams, River-Head.*

*Sailed, sloop Exchange, Coit, N. York.*

12.—*Sloop Mary, Weldon, Hartford.*

*Arrived, slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. York; sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; sloop Venus, Tyler, New-York.*

13.—*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York; sloop President, Benjamin, River-Head; sloop Eliza, Jennings, River-Head; sloop Henry, Crowell, Portland.*

14.—*Sailed, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York; sloop Eliza, Jennings, Huntington; sloop President, Benjamin, Sag-Harbor.*

15.—*Sailed, sloop Venus, Tyler, New-York.*


4 doz. Congress Spring Water,
For sale by RIPLEY & WALDO.

STEAM-BOAT LINE
*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M. the same days, for Middletown, Saybrook, New-London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 11—


AT a meeting held at Kinney's Hotel on the 9th inst. agreeable to public notice, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating our National Independence:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin W. Booth, | E. L'Hommedieu, |
| Roger Huntington, | Asa Child, |
| Asa Roath, | Jabez P. Whiting, |
| Elijah Ames, | Wm. D. Ripley, |
| Frank T. Lathrop, | Arthur F. Gilman. |
| William P. Eaton, | |

The Committee invite Gentlemen in the neighboring towns to join in the celebration. Public service may be expected in the Congregational Meeting-House, further notice of which will be given.

*Norwich, June 16.* 1w—

THE Mechanics, Manufacturers, & Farmers of the town of Norwich and its vicinity, are requested to meet at Maj. Thomas' Phoenix Hotel, on THURSDAY the 17th, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence.

*June 14, 1824.* *By request.*

NORWICH BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of Norwich Bank, for choice of Directors, will be holden at their Banking-House, on Monday the 21st day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

F. A. PERKINS, *Cashier.*

*June 16.*

NOTICE.

ALL Book Accounts and Notes belonging to the late firm of G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM, will be left with an Attorney for collection, if not paid previous to the 20th of this month.

*Norwich, June 1[illegible], 1824.* [illegible]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the person who took a WEB of YARN from *Treat and Deane's* Store last March, for Samuel B. Philips, to have been left at Col. Charles Coit's, Norwich, to give information to Treat & Deane, or S. B. Philips respecting it, as it was not delivered as directed.

*June 15.* 11—

SUBSCRIBERS to the MISSIONARY HERALD and CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, are reminded that their subscription for the present volume has become due.

ROBINSON & DUNHAM, *Ag'ts.*


E. E. FINCH,
*Miniature & Portrait Painter,*

FROM New York, will be at Mr. Kinney's Hotel for a few days, and will be happy to serve Ladies and Gentlemen in the line of his profession. Specimens of his skill may be seen at the Store of Mr. E. H. Mansfield, or at Messrs. Robinson & Dunham's.

*June 15.* 11—

MASONIC APRONS.
Master, Royal Arch, and Select Master Masons Aprons,
For sale very cheap by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.


RANAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented servant girl, by the name of *HARRIET CRANDALL*, about 16 years of age.— Whoever will return said girl, or give information where she may be found, shall have one cent reward, but no charges paid.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting, or employing said girl, on penalty of the law.

JOHN MEECH.

*Preston, June 7, 1824.* 3w11—


NOTICE.

THE subscriber has one or two large Horses, good for family use, which he wishes to sell for cash, or exchange for Wool.

EBENEZER ALLEN.

*Lisbon, June 11, 1824.* 11—

Merino Wool.

700 lbs. first quality Merino Wool, worthy the attention of nice Manufacturers, for sale by the subscriber on a long credit.

LYMAN BREWER.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—

Leghorn Hats & Printed Muslins.

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 11—

JUNE 16.
Elegant and Cheap
GOODS,
FOR CASH ONLY.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
AT THE STORE OF
ERASTUS COIT.

*Miss Mansfield,*
Has just receiv'd a good assortment of
Leghorn Gypsies,
which she offers very low.
*June 15.* 3w11

FLOUR, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a superior quality of WESTERN FLOUR, particularly made for family use.

Also—a general assortment of
Genuine Groceries.
LYMAN BREWER.
*June 16, 1824.* 11—

New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT
HENRY ECKFORD,
*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz:—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays at 5, P. M. and Fridays at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT
Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.— And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

Notice.

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay: this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING, on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [6w11


To Millwrights.
WANTED,

A MILLWRIGHT to go to a foreign place, of the most healthy situation, highly advantageous wages will be given, and other liberal conditions secured—to one competent to the business.

By *immediate* application at the Store of Messrs. *Huntington & Ripley*, in Chelsea, particulars may be known.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—


NEW
Cheap Goods.
TRACY & SHERMAN,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the Landing or in the State, viz:—

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

2 hhds. old Spirits, 2 do. St. Croix Rum.
5 hhds. pure New Rum.
5 do. Molasses.
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy,
3 bbls. Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1800 do. Brown Sugar,
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure)— with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods,
CROCKERY,
HARD-WARE,
& Dye Stuffs.
ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.
6 doz. Hoes.
2 valuable Horses.
2 Waggons with Harnesses.
A quantity of Brick and Lumber.
*June 16.* 11—

*Domestic Goods.*

WATER LOOM SHEETINGS —Hand Loom Shirtings— Plaids, Stripes, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks and Ticking, for sale by the bale or piece, by [illegible]
*June 15.* [illegible]


NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Richard Fenner and Andrew Harris, in their Store in Canterbury, Windham county, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Business in the Store, in future, will be conducted by Richard Fenner, who has on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES
& Medicines,

which may be bought as cheap as at any other place, for cash.

All those who are indebted to the late firm of Fenner & Harris, are once more notified that all accounts and notes due said firm, which are not settled and paid by the 1st day of August next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without respect to persons.

N. B. The business and concerns in the Cotton Factory, belonging to Fenner & Harris, will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of Fenner & Harris.

RICHARD FENNER,
ANDREW HARRIS.

*Canterbury, June 9, 1824.* [3w11

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Amos Treat and Jesse E. Paul, under the firm of Amos Treat & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th May last. All persons having any accounts with said company, are requested to call on Jesse E. Paul, who is authorised to settle the same. Also all persons having Cotton Yarn to weave for said company, are requested to return the same in good cloth as soon as possible.

AMOS TREAT,
JESSE E. PAUL.

*Voluntown, June 7, 1824.*

THE business of trade will be continued in the Store formerly occupied by Amos Treat & Co. by Jesse E. Paul and Joseph Wylie, under the firm of Paul & Wylie— and who have recently returned from New York with a good assortment of


European and W. India
GOODS.

Our friends and the public are invited to call, and may depend on finding it for their advantage; we assure them we will sell our Goods as low as they are sold at any store in the country.

JESSE E. PAUL,
JOSEPH WYLIE.

*Voluntown, June 15, 1824.* [3w11

20 dozen Pattison's, Barstow's, Bartlett's, & Blanchard's Cast Steel, Steel back, and common Steeled Scythes,
200 Tyler's Rakes, 20 doz. Cradle Sickles, 100 5 & 2 [illegible] (Patent,) for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
*June 16.* 11—


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

"There's beauty in the deep."—Mirror.
"There's beauty in the sky."—Yeoman.
"There's beauty in the land."—[illegible]
"There's beauty on the earth."—[illegible]

There's beauty in my June!—
Altho' her wild and radiant eye
Beams gaily as the arching sky;
Tho' she possess in buoyant grace,
The kindred charms of form and face;
Yet brighter beauties fair, are seen,
Than those that deck her comely mien:
'Tis in her loveliness of soul,
That gilds, & warms, & crowns the whole.
There's beauty in my June.

There's music in my June:—
Tho' soft her voice, as when on high
The matin hymn steals o'er the sky,
And calm and clear her accents fall,
As [illegible] angel spoke them all;
Yet, softer still the sigh that swells
Her [illegible] and fondly tells,
[illegible] are,
That glow of love and kindness there.
There's music in my June.

There's quiet in my June:—
[illegible] slumbering hours
[illegible] in summer bowers;
[illegible] by fancy wrought,
[illegible] of thought;
[illegible] her gentle, softened mind,
And words—and actions—[illegible] refined—
The peace that is to seraphs given,
That soars aloft and rises to heaven.
There's quiet in my June.

[illegible] FOR JUNE.

[illegible]

There's quiet on the land.
Dark, gloomy clouds, oft hide the sky,
And waves in fury dash on high;
[illegible]
[illegible] on the ground.
But quiet is the moonlight hour
When [illegible] with magic pow'r;
There's quiet in the raptured breast,
That dreams of Heav'n' eternal rest.
There's quiet on the land. F.

DREAMS.

To dream and to remember your dream is a forerunner that you was not awake or very sound asleep when you dreamed.

To tell your dream, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the [illegible], foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last bonnet to attract his attention.

To dream of a persons nose, is a forerunner that you have a nose of your own, if you never have lost it.

To dream of trouble, is a harbinger of [illegible] trouble while you are dreaming.

To dream of happiness, [illegible] you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

---

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots and Shoes

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ban Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all kinds, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

Dec. 24, 1823. 90—

## JACK.

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand*, will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at S. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stand at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursday of each week, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for MULES [illegible] months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.

Preston, Apr. 30, 1824. 3w5—

## Dyeing Establishment,

### AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

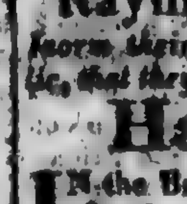
Jewett City, May 1, 1824. 6mo5—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions,

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

## FUR CAPS,

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823. 90—

## CARPENTERS.
## Take Notice:

THE subscriber wishes to receive proposals for building a Meeting House, about 38 feet by 48 on the ground, with or without galleries.—Any person wishing to contract for a part, or the whole of the job, may do well to give in their terms soon.

D. N. BENTLEY, Agent.

June 1. 9—

**21000** Seasoned Pine Boards and Plank,

28000 Shingles, for sale by
CHARLES ROCKWELL.

June 2. 9—

**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Volentown price.

J. W. FANNING.

Griswold, April 6th 1824. tf1—

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## Elijah Wellman,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop directly over J. S. Gladding's Store, in Plainfield, where he is constantly manufacturing LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S

## Boots and Shoes

of the best materials, and in the neatest style. He acknowledges past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. He intends to work as cheap as the cheapest, considering the neatness and durability of his work.

Plainfield, May 28, 1824. 3w9—

### The subscriber

HAS taken a Shop opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, where he will manufacture

## Boots and Shoes

on reasonable terms, at short notice, either peg'd or sewed. If any person wishes to furnish their own stock, their orders shall be attended to as above. He has worked in some of the largest sea-ports in the U. S. and by his long experience in the business, he thinks he will share a large portion of the public patronage.

An APPRENTICE wanted—one who has had some experience in the above business. H. JOHNSON.

June 8, 1824. 3w9—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption; and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, *in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "Anderson's Cough Drops" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

## *Masonic Notice.*

THE Brethren of Wooster Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the 24th day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at Mr. Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

D. DEMING, } Committee
A. B. SCOVELL, } of
R. G. ISHAM, } Arrange-
E. W. PARSONS, } ments.
A. B. STANNARD, }

Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824. 3—

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## Chas. Denison,

HAS FOR SALE

*New York and Northampton*

**SOLE LEATHER,**

CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,

*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY:*

A few doz. Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.

—ALSO—

An assortment of good

## Boots and Shoes

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*A continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

Norwich, May 25, 1824. 6w9—

C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

**Have just received, and now offer for sale,**

**6 hhds. St.** Croix and Antigua

**RUM,**

10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado New Orleans, Havana, Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do,
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
100 lbs. unshelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Rich & Co's. Scotch, Maccaboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Rich & Co's pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls. Maccaboy Snuff in half pound bottles. [illegible] Lime,
60 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

## NAVAL STORES.

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentide, &c. &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted, for which Cash will be paid.

May 4. 5—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

Norwich, March 9th 1824. tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

Feb. 11, 1824. 97—

PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent.

July 23. 03—

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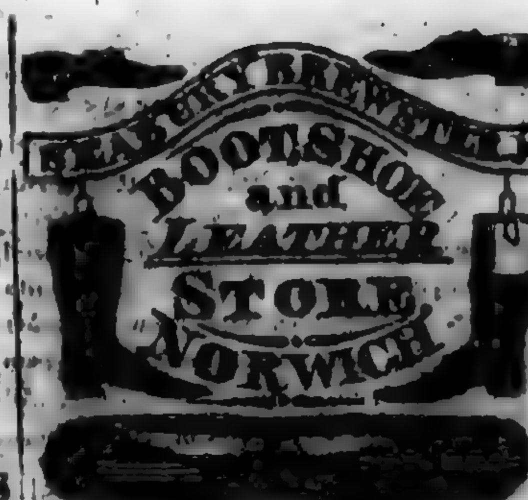



THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

## Boots & Shoes,

*CONSISTING OF*

Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin do.

*Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,*

of every description.

The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

900 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

**S. BREWSTER, JR.**

Norwich, May 18, 1824. 6—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

Norwich, Goodelville, }
Oct. 4, 1823. } —79—

## CASH STORE.

MAY 5, 1824.

## ERASTUS COIT,

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of European, Asia and American

## DRY GOODS,

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

**Staple and Fancy**

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.

H. will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

## *Leghorn Hats.*

## LOST.

ON Friday last, between the dwelling house of Mr. Agrippa Smith and the residence of the subscriber, a pencil pocket-book, containing a small roll of money and sundry papers, valuable only to the owner—Whoever found the same shall be liberally rewarded.

JOAB BEEBE.

Norwich, June 8. 10—

CASH, and the highest price given for

**Black Oak Hogshead STAVES,**

By WM. G. JOHNSON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE

## 5 hds. New Rum,

1 do. Antigua, and 2 do. Molasses

June 8. 10—

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823. 46—

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C. F. & G. C. L[illegible]

*OFFER AT*

WHOLESALE & RE[illegible]

*As low (for Cash or pro[illegible] can be purchased in [illegible] place, or any other [illegible]*

2 tons Spanish W[illegible]
2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton Londondry W[illegible]
5 kegs do. [illegible]
5 do. Verdigris [illegible]
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and [illegible]
1 cask Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow
1 cask ground [illegible]
20 lbs. Prussian Blue
20 do. English and [illegible] Vermillion,
50 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground [illegible]
Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair [illegible]
1 doz. White Wash [illegible]
2 cwt. Gum Copal [illegible]
100 lbs. English and [illegible]
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpe[illegible]
4 [illegible] bright Cam[illegible] wood,
6 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. [illegible]
2 do. Madder,
1 ton [illegible]
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first [illegible]
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case [illegible]
Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's [illegible]
3 do. Crumb [illegible]
100 lbs. Bengal [illegible]
100 do. Muriatic [illegible]
200 do. Oil Vitriol
50 do. Aqua Fortis
100 do. Blue Vitriol
20 do. Cochineal,
500 do. Ground [illegible]
Also, at Wholesale [illegible] complete stock of [illegible]

**MEDICIN[illegible]**

Physicians in town & [illegible] ers in Medicines, and [illegible] find it for their advan[illegible] purchase articles, [illegible] ine," put up in the [illegible] with despatch, and [illegible] ferred [illegible].

May 5.

**Sugar, Molasses, [illegible]**

20 boxes & } [illegible]
25 bags } [illegible]
30 hhds. Molasses,
19 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. W. I. and N[illegible]
100 boxes assorted W[illegible]
50 bbls. Winter and S[illegible] and Sperm Oil,
100 bags blown Salt,
For sale by
RIPLEY & W[illegible]

May 26.

**WANTED**

A SMART active [illegible] Store—apply to
JOHN L[illegible]

WHO HAS FOR [illegible]

**20** hhds [illegible]
L[illegible]
20 casks [illegible] Nails, assorted sizes,
1000 lbs. Sole Leather, [illegible] ford,
50 boxes 10 by 12, 7 [illegible] by 8 Glass,
Rochester Flour, &c.

Norwich, May 31.

**Felix Du[illegible]**

HAS just received, [illegible] for sale,

7000 feet of prim[illegible]

**LUMBER**

Which will be sold che[illegible] Those wishing to p[illegible] quested to call on H. [illegible] absence.

Norwich, June 1. 18[illegible]

**50** Prime Up[illegible]

Just landed and for [illegible]
Jus[illegible]

June 1.

**CASH**

PAID for green [illegible] at the Store of
WM. G. JO[illegible]

May 1.

Leicester Machi[illegible]

WOOL and COTT[illegible] Cards for sale [illegible] ter prices, and warr[illegible] quality. PETER W[illegible]

Windham, March 22[illegible]

---

[illegible] New Y[illegible]

[illegible] York [illegible]
[illegible] LINE OF [illegible]
[illegible] will com[illegible] regular t[illegible] Leavin[illegible] on Tuesd[illegible] week. On[illegible] her trip [illegible] London is [illegible] consequen[illegible] arising on s[illegible] bills, the [illegible] year i[illegible] passage [illegible] passage—a[illegible] upon the d[illegible] 11, 1824

DR[illegible]

The New[illegible]
Capt. Jed[illegible]

W[illegible] season [illegible] and [illegible] York, and [illegible] where [illegible] and wi[illegible] March ins[illegible] accom[illegible] and will a[illegible] patronage [illegible] fully ackno[illegible] B. For Fr[illegible] Henry W[illegible] or the maste[illegible] wich, Marc[illegible]

[illegible] Mil[illegible]

WA[illegible]

[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1415.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1824. No. 11.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT

## STATE LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | of | $3,000 | is | $3,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 500 | is | 500 |
| 7 do. | of | 200 | is | 1,400 |
| 25 do. | of | 100 | is | 2,500 |
| 25 do. | of | 20 | is | 500 |
| 200 do. | of | 12 | is | 2,400 |
| 1500 do. | of | 6 | is | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes. } 4,000 Tickets. } $20,300
2,240 Blanks.

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 Numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $3,000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500—Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, 1st 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, and 3d 4th & 5th, will be entitled to 200 dollars each.—The twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, & those two the 1st & 2d, drawn, will be entitled to 100 dolls. each. And the 25 Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to twenty dolls. each. The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to 12 dolls. each, and those Tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to 6 dolls. each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which are warranted to draw 30 dolls.

Price of Tickets Five Dollars each, but will soon advance.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL TYLER,

Who sold in the Fairfield & State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $400, $300, and a great number of $100, 50 and 20.

*Packages* of ten tickets put up, and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30, and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

Lots of Ten Tickets are offered in halves, quarters, or eights, to suit the purchasers.

*June 9, 1824.* 10—

## TAILORING.

A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of fashionable Trimmings for Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. which will be sold at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut and made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting custom, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

*Norwich, June 7, 1824.* 6w10

## Miss Malison,

HAS just returned from N. York with fashionable

French Hats

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY.

Also continues to bleach Leghorn. Miss Malison returns thanks to her customers for past favors and solicits a continuance.

*Norwich, June 9th.* 6w10

[illegible]

HAS recently obtained [illegible] NEW and GENTEEL [illegible] Leghorn Bonnets. All who wish to appear in the first style [illegible]

*Norwich, June 4.* 9—

NEW

## Dry Goods,

*Received this week, and now opening by*

Huntington & Ripley,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE VARIETY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE

Fancy & Staple Goods,

Suitable for the season—which are OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

Two hundred pieces two-blue, blue and white, and fancy print

Callicoes and Muslins

Figured and Plain Jaconet & Mull Mull

MUSLINS.

Great variety Fancy Hdkfs.

Marseilles, Valencia, and Silk

VESTINGS.

Pongees, Strip'd Satteen, and other goods for Gentlemen's summer wear.

Flagg and Bandanna

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Linen and Worsted

HOSE.

Parasols—Silk and Cotton

UMBRELLAS.

Cashmere, Long, and Gauze, 6-4 sq

SHAWLS.

Two bales English Ingrain

Carpeting,

(VERY CHEAP.)

More goods expected THIS WEEK.

*Norwich, June 9, 1824.* 9—

ELEGANT

CASHMERE AND MERINO

SHAWLS.

A. & A. GAY

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

LONG SHAWLS.

4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.

Scarlet & White Merino POINTS

Cashmere, Gauz, and Fancy Silk

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Figured and Plain Book and Mull

MUSLINS.

Printed, Corded, and Plain

Cambricks.

Black Lustring.—Levantine.

GROS DE NAPLES.

ITALIAN CRAPES.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cambric & Common Dimoty.

CALICOES

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.

Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens

Black Circassian and Twilled

BOMBAZETTS.

Cotton and Silk Hose.

Black and White Silk Gloves.

Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.

Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

ALSO—Their usual stock of

Broad Cloths

Cassimeres & Satinetts,

☞VERY CHEAP.☜

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—very low.

*June 2, 1824.* 9—

AGAIN.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE received in the past week large additions to their stock of

DRY GOODS,

making a complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

articles, which they are selling off rapidly, at very reduced prices.

Elegant Two Blues, Black and White, and Fancy Light and Dark Prints; Cambrics, and Muslins of every description; Silk Long Shawls; a very large assortment of Fancy Hdkfs.; White and Striped Jeans; Hosiery, of all kinds; Black Circassians; Striped Denmark Satin; Pongees; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Black, Colored, Figured, and Plain Silks, of all kinds; Carpetings; Trunks; Ginghams; Shirtings; Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

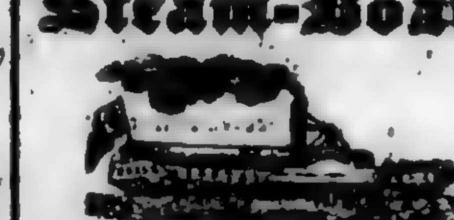
Domestic Goods,

Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids, Stripes, &c. &c.

*June 2.* 10—

The New and Elegant

Steam-Boat,



HENRY ECKFORD,

OF NORWICH,

WILL continue running between Norwich and New-York in the following manner: leave Norwich every Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave New York every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M.—A line of first rate Stages is established for the accommodation of passengers from Norwich, through Providence to Boston—leaving Norwich every Sunday and Thursday morning on the arrival of the Boat; and leaving Boston every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, A. M.

In consequence of the unfortunate disaster that recently took place on board the Ætna at New-York, in bursting her boiler, the owners of the Henry Eckford have by actual experiment in New-York, proved her boilers capable of sustaining 3 times the pressure which will ever be required; & the public may be assured that the safety valves shall never be loaded with a weight greater than 1-3 the amount to which the boilers have been proved: and the owners pledge themselves that the strength of the boilers shall be proved at the expiration of every ninety days.

*May 31, 1824.* 9—

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

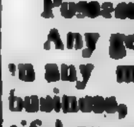
standing at the outlet of the Ochoo-buckay pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824.* tf 103—



For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. Carder Hazard, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Bramley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

350 bush. blown

SALT,

25 bbls. Fresh Western

FLOUR,

*Received by the last Packet,* and for sale by

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

June 1. 9—

MASONIC.

THE TEMPLAR'S CHART, or Hieroglyphic Monitor; and the true Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees. Price 50 cents—For sale by Robinson & Dunham, where will be for sale in a few days, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Aprons.

May 12.

FAMILY FLOUR.

THE subscriber has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of the best kind of Rochester Flour.

LYMAN BREWER.

## MEDLEY.

### THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

Three belles in the garden were viewing the plants,
Conducted respectively by their gallants;
"Here Nancy," said William, "is one will reveal
"A secret which many fair'd Vestals conceal;
"For where modest virtue has flown from her stand,
"It wilts at the touch, and recedes from the hand."
The young ladies gazed as if somewhat amazed—
But Nancy at length said "Poh! I'm not afraid!"—
Her fair hand advanced, the experiment tried—
When lo! in an instant the plant droop'd and died.
The poor girl first redden'd—then whiter than snow,
Said faintly—"*Lord help me! how does the plant know!*"

As the *Sensitive Plant* folds its leaves at the approach of any person, this was a very wicked trick on the part of William, who deserved to have had his ears pull'd, as he no doubt did have for his temerity.

### EPIGRAM.

Jane to her spouse could not bestow,
One tear of sorrow when he died
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

### SINGULAR RULES AND REGULATIONS.

It has been related as a fact that the following rules and regulations were posted up in a ball room in a Western State, for the observance of the company. We do not vouch for their authenticity.

"NOTICE.—Rules and Regulations to govern this ball, which the managers are determined to *adhere* to.

Rule 1. All persons having shoes and stockings, will please dance Cotillions.

2. All persons having shoes and no stockings, will please be prepared to dance Set Dances.

3. All persons having neither shoes nor stockings, will please hold themselves in readiness for *Jigs* and Scamperdowns.

4. No Gentleman will be allowed to dance with his hat on.

5. No Gentleman will be allowed to smoke while dancing.

6. If any Gentleman shall get so drunk as not to know his partner, he will not be permitted to dance.

7. Any Gentleman who shall wilfully break these rules, after being cautioned *three times*, by the managers, will either be *gouged* or *politely* kicked out of the room. MANAGERS."

### HOW TO FIND LOST PROPERTY.

A countryman had driven his horses into the woods to graze, and when he came in the evening to drive them home, a grey horse was missing. He looked a great while for him, and ran about the neighbourhood to no purpose. At length he met a man on horseback, and asked him if he had seen his grey horse. "No, said he, but have you looked for him?"—"Every where, answered the countryman, every where." "Every where," returned the horseman, have you looked for him in the crow's nest on that tree?" "No, said the countryman, how should he come up there?" "That is all the same to you, replied the other, only climb up; one must look for things where there is the least reason to expect them: if they were in the place one supposes them, they would not be lost." The countryman, (who had no answer to this,) began climbing up the high tree; and when he had got about half way up, he cried out joyfully, "I have found him! I have found him!" "So I thought," said the man on horseback, and rode away. Now the countryman had not indeed found the horse in the nest; but as crows build upon the highest trees, he could overlook the whole wood, and then saw his horse grazing in a field beyond it.

*A Hindoo Tailor.*—The idea one has of a tailor in England by no means answers the description of a dirjee in India. They are properly speaking sempsters, or as sempstress in the female so sempsters in the male. They make no gentlemen's clothes, except they be of cotton; but are exceedingly expert in making ladies' dresses, especially from a copy, which they imitate with the greatest exactness. I once knew of a ridiculous circumstance that happened in this way. Gentlemen in India, during the hot season, wear fine white jackets, made of shirt cloth. One of them being a little torn at the elbow, was given to the dirjee to repair, and he put a small patch upon it. A short time afterwards, the gentleman to whom it belonged, wished to have some new ones made, and this being inadvertently given for a pattern, all the new ones appeared with precisely the same patch upon each elbow.

### ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family-meetings the duchess [illegible] "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth; and promised to forgive him, be it what it would. "Why, then, madam, said he, "I was thinking how much more all the branches would flourish if the root were under ground."

## MISCELLANY.

### SPANISH LADIES.

Enlos nidos de antano no hay paxaros ogano. SPANISH PROV.

It is not yet a century since the women of Spain were rigidly secluded, particularly those of the highest ranks. The ladies of honour to the Queen were so strictly watched, that besides the usual duennas, they had guarda-damas who supplied the places of the eunuchs of the orientals.—The Queen herself was obliged to retire to bed at a certain hour. Notwithstanding these restraints, the honors paid to women were little less than divine.——Death was the punishment awarded to the first Nobles of the land, if they engaged in altercation, or uttered menaces, in the presence of the Queen or Infantas; and it was considered a heinous crime to commence a quarrel before ladies of distinction. A man never presented any thing to, nor received a gift from a lady without kneeling. If she praised any thing belonging to him, whatever it might be, he laid it at her feet. Madame D'Aunoy received, in this manner, six fine cream colored horses from the Duke of Alva, and found great difficulty in restoring the costly offering. Many cavaliers lost their lives in the dangerous bull-fights in honor of their mistresses; and a much greater number entirely ruined themselves by expensive presents. The Surgeons who bled any of these ladies, procured extravagant prices from their admirers, for a fillet or cloth, on which the blood of the fair one had fallen. Love was, indeed, unbounded, sincere, and ardent; but their jealousy and revenge were terrible.

In perusing the memoirs of those days I was sensibly struck with the strong resemblance between the Spanish ladies of the 17th century, and those of China. It appears, however, that the former are much more open to censure and ridicule than the latter. Spanish women possessed all Europe as a model; Chinese women are compelled to follow the customs of their ancestors. In fact, many of their customs are immeasurably more absurd than any which have ever existed in China. Binding the breasts with lead to prevent their growth; methodizing gallantry, with its trains of *caballeros, cortejos* and *[illegible]*; learning the silent language of love; sitting cross-legged, at that time the universal custom; exposing the back to the waist; ejecting orange flower water through the teeth; hanging padlocks and watches to the ears; wearing fashionable spectacles; and nursing pigs instead of lap dogs; are customs entirely unknown in China. Among the according customs are observable, small feet and high heels, creating instability in walking and the necessity of support;—the long garments carefully concealing the feet; and long, wide sleeves; the satin vestments of black and gray, appropriated to elderly, and of white and colored, to younger females; the great number of under-clothes, increased during the winter season; the immoderate use of paint, and the method of pencilling the eye-brows; the mode of arranging the hair, by leaving the forehead bare; and the great number of bodkins employed; the rigid seclusion, the non-admission of visitors without the husband's permission, and the close curtains of carriages and palanquins; the entire absence of domestic enjoyment, the neglect of husbands, and the separation at meals; the possession of concubines, in both countries termed *second wives*; and, finally, the occupations and enjoyments, are essentially the same.

Thus, the wonders of the extreme East are brought home to us in Europe, amended and enlarged: and this circumstance speaks louder than a volume of words in favor of self-examination, before we undertake to censure or improve others.

### PORTUGUESE LADIES.

Fifty years ago the wives of the Portuguese were almost as closely confined as when under the Moorish dominion.——Those of rank and fortune seldom went abroad, and when they did they were always attended by a retinue of female domestics, who walked in pairs behind their mistresses. A lady of distinction left her house for no other purpose than to visit her friends, and attend to her devotions: she never went to the public walks to take the air, and display her charms to the gaze of the multitude. Her highest, and almost only pleasure, was to recline in indolence on a sofa, or to sit at a window gazing on the passengers. Windows were, in fact, the thrones of the Lusitanian fair; during the last week, and particularly during the last three days of the Carnival, they were provided with *squirts*, and vessels of different kinds, & sprinkled and pelted passengers with all sorts of matter, solid and fluid. On one of these occasions, a lady of quality distinguished herself above the rest by the use of a mammoth squirt, which discharges a stream strong enough to knock down the most robust male.

It was not until the period of which I am speaking, that ladies in general began gradually to relinquish the practice of sitting cross-legged. At a very recent date, Portuguese girls, although not immured in convents, were rigidly confined under the care of their mothers, or of female domestics. Some were not even permitted to go to Church; while others, when they [illegible] were closely watched by their [illegible] They received no education whatever, in [illegible] domestic economy, foreign languages, nor in useful or ornamental sciences; they were merely instructed in a few prayers and religious exercises, and at most in reading and writing. W.

### THE HONEST ROBBER.

*Founded on Fact.*

A worthy minister, whom I shall call the Rev. Mr. Moncrief, resided near Edinburgh, about the year 1746. He was generally esteemed for his piety, and attention to his ministerial duties. He preached the whole truth of God, in style plain and simple, calculated at once to inform the understanding, and, under the divine blessing, to affect the heart. It was his custom to go from home annually, to receive his yearly stipend; which was managed with so much care and frugality that it became just sufficient for the support of the family, without any surplus at the end of the year. To the prudence and domestic economy of Mrs. Moncrief, much of this was to be attributed. She neither affected the fine lady, nor did she bring herself into contempt by her vulgarity. She knew when to be silent, and when to speak; and instead of listening to the idle reports and vain tattle of some busy bodies in the congregation, she heard their tales and buried them in her own mind, without retailing them to others.—The season having arrived when Mr. Moncrief took his journey for the purpose of receiving his stipend, he left home on foot, unattended and unarmed; and, having settled his business, was returning to his habitation. Scarcely had he proceeded half way, before a young man presented himself before him, and peremptorily insisted on his money, at the same time raising a pistol to enforce his demand.—The light of the moon enabled Mr. Moncrief to recognize in the robber no less a character than Saunders Maitland, a linen draper, who had recently failed. The firmness of the good minister astonished young Maitland. 'This, sir,' said he, 'is my *first* attempt; I have been unfortunate, I am destitute of every thing. Your character I respect, and it is no intention of my heart to offer you either injury or insult, but distress impels to this action.' These words were delivered in so modest and humble a tone, that confirmed Mr. M. in the sentiment, that he was not lost in vice; and prompted by his sacred office, and a desire to deter the young man from his purpose he began to reason with him, and pointed out to him, in strong, nervous language, the great crime he was about to commit—the cruelty of depriving a minister of a whole year's subsistence for himself and family, and the awful end that awaited all who pursued so dangerous a course. Often he recalled to mind the convictions of his conscience, and the admonitions he had received in private, as well as in public; and added with a firm voice, *The end of these things is death.*

Maitland listened with attention, and, during the address, his eye and his pistol often fell below the plane of the horizon. For some time an internal conflict was maintained between the desire for the money and the sin of taking it. At length his conscience yielded, and, in the most peremptory manner, he demanded Mr. Moncrief to surrender his money! The minister, aware that resistance would be vain, looked at the pistol that was now pointed at him—delivered his money to Maitland; and requested that he would listen to him for a few moments. 'You say, young man, that this is your *first* attempt—take my advice, and to prevent your destruction, let it be your last. Go and use the money now obtained, in an industrious manner, and you shall have not only my forgiveness, but my prayers.' Moncrief then raised his reverend eyes & hands to heaven, and implored mercy for the robber. They parted, the minister to his affectionate wife and family, & Maitland to—alas; he knew not whither!

"The world was all before him where to choose his place of rest"—

Happy if he could have looked to providence as his guide, or prayed for direction; but he could not pray. Afflicted with the most distressing feelings—sensible of his crime, and aware of the danger to which his life was exposed, he wandered about for some time, undetermined what should be his future proceeding. The solemn parting words of the minister still sounded in his ears, and his kindness melted his heart. At one time he resolved to return the ill-gotten booty, but then he knew that apprehension might be the consequence, and his life the forfeiture.

Meantime the case of Mr. Moncrief was greatly commiserated, by his affectionate parishioners; old and young spontaneously came forward, and more than compensated the loss he had sustained.—Still he prayed for Maitland, and often wept as he entreated God to bring him to a sense of his sin, and to reclaim him from the path of the destroyer.

At length Maitland heard of a vessel bound to India, and hastened on board.—While there he frequently reflected on the sin he had committed, and would gladly have restored the money he had so unwillingly taken, but this became every day more impracticable, and he now turned his attention to the minister's advice, to employ it honestly and industriously. He availed himself of the numerous advantages which commerce opens to the enterprising, and by great assiduity and caution, aided by the blessing of providence, which he earnestly sought, as well as the pardon of his sin, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. His desire and determination to restore the property he had stolen never forsook him, and he sought the first opportunity of making restitution in person. More than 13 years, however, rolled away [illegible] of visiting Mr. Moncrief. At last he obtained a freight to Scotland, arrived in Leith, and having learned [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mr. Moncrief was still living with his wife and family at their old residence, he forwarded two pipes of excellent wine to him, but without mentioning from whom they came. When they arrived at the rural minister's door, he was thrown into the greatest perplexity, observing, that for himself he could not afford to drink wine, he had no cellar in which he could place it, nor did he possess any friend that was likely to send him so valuable a present. The whole, therefore was a mistake and the wine was obviously intended for some other person. He consented, however, to allow them for the present to be placed in his stable.

After making every enquiry to discover the real owner of the wine, and obtaining no information whatever, Mr. Moncrief concluded that time would develope the mystery. After a few days, a respectable looking gentleman alighted from his carriage, and requested to see the minister. Being introduced, he told him he had been brought up in the country, and had constantly recollected him with esteem and veneration. He had taken the liberty of bringing a few trifles for the acceptance of Mrs. Moncrief. The presents consisted of some choice fruits, silks, &c. of no small value. The stranger was invited to a very plain dinner, of which the family was about to partake, and at the conclusion of repast politely requested a glass of wine. Mr. Moncrief apologized at not having any, his income not allowing him to drink it. 'It is true,' said he, 'that there are two pipes of wine in my stable directed to me, but I do not know to whom they belong.' The guest replied that he knew who sent them, and that Mr. Moncrief was to consider the wine as his own property. Some wine was immediately produced; and after the party drank health and happiness to their benevolent friend, Mrs. Moncrief and her children retired, leaving the husband and the stranger to themselves. The surprise and astonishment of the family can scarcely be imagined, and yet they could form no idea of the name or character of the guest.

Scarcely had the two gentlemen been left alone, when the stranger became visibly thoughtful and labored apparently under great mental pertubation. As he sat, the christal tears flowed in rapid succession, and his heart seemed ready to burst. Mr. Moncrief became greatly alarmed, & was on the point of ringing the bell for assistance, when the stranger looked wishfully at him, uttered in broken accents, 'Excuse me dear and Reverend sir—be not alarmed, my tears speak at once my pungent sorrow for the past, and my gratitude for the present moment.' In an instant he drew out his purse, containing a sum of money, and with his pencil proceeded to make some calculations, then placed on the table a second sum. 'Now, dear Sir, said he, with an inexpressible look of gratitude and humility, 'behold your property restored, and the interest due thereon. Maitland, once the robber, offers you to day some restitution for his great offence. I did not reject the advice you gave me on that occasion. Your image has been constantly before my eyes. Frequently have I sought pardon of God and prayed that blessings might descend upon you. The Almighty has, I trust, answered my prayers, and made me prosperous in regard to both worlds.'

Moncrief looked with astonishment first at Maitland and then at the money. Time, and a sea-faring life had left no traces of his former appearance; yet from the moment that the first sum was laid down, a dawn of hope arose in his mind that the object was before him, for whose salvation he had so long supplicated.

The feelings of the parties may be better concieved than described. The pious minister beheld his prayers answered. He that stole wrought with his hands, and restored what he had unjustly taken away. God prospered him in his endeavors to make restitution, and the robber became not only honest, but the friend of the man whom he had injured.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

## JUNE.

Clear the door yards, on every side of your house, of every thing that will make manure, and put it in your compost. (See Manure, August.) It is better for health, pleasure, and profit, to clean your wood yards, every year. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Calculate this year to make some improvements in husbandry. Get reports of Agricultural Societies, and purchase, if you can afford it, the New England Farmer, a Dictionary of all the terms used in Farming, by Samuel Deane, D. D. price, bound, about $2.50. Mark your cattle with a branding iron, near the top of the horn, and your sheep on the ear, and have these marks recorded. "Always have work prepared for a rainy day," as Gen. Washington said to the man who selected his farm. Put your barn, carts, scythes, rakes, forks, every thing, in perfect order for haying and harvest. Burn brimstone under the caterpillars on your fruit trees. Rise early, and hear the music of the birds. It is better for land to plough it and hoe it while the dew is on, than later in the day. Do not calculate to get the weeds out of your gardens and cornfields, but keep them out. Be in the field with your sons, whenever it is practicable, not to rule them with the rod of a tyrant, but to cheer and encourage them, and show them that you are willing to share in their labors. Talk with them as if your farm was common property to them and you; do not always say my oxen, my horse; but our oxen, our horse, and tell them your plans respecting the management of your farm. Ask their advice, that you may bring their minds to be active, as well as their bodies. By treating them thus, and keeping them in [illegible], you will fit them early to be [illegible], and children, so long as they live.

*Lutheran Churches.*—There are 900 Lutheran churches in the United States, and 170 ministers, about half of whom are in Pennsylvania. It is estimated that the whole number of Lutherans in the world, is [illegible]. The greatest part of them reside in Germany, and the Northern kingdoms of Europe. There are [illegible] in England, one of which is [illegible]

Arctic circle, where the sun does not set for 49 days in the summer, and is invisible for the same length of time in the winter.

## MR. EDWARDS' LETTER.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Messrs. Gales and Seaton:

There having been much speculation in regard to my willingness to return to this place, and meet my accusers face to face, I beg leave, through the medium of your very useful and widely circulated paper, to state to the public, that a countermand of the orders of the President, under which I left the city in March last, and the summons of the committee, having reached me at Edwardsville, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. I instantly commenced the indispensable preparations for my return, left home the next day, and by availing myself of every possible means of expediting my journey, should have arrived here on the 28th inst. (the 14th day from St. Louis,) had I not met Col. Johnson, of the Senate, and other members of Congress, at Washington, Penn. and learnt from them that Congress would certainly adjourn on the 27th inst. and that it was not expected that the committee would be authorized to act after the adjournment. Supposing in consequence of this information, that I had lost all opportunity of deriving any advantage from my presence, I afterward yielded to the claims of my frail constitution, by travelling more leisurely, but nevertheless have performed the journey in less time than, I believe, it has ever been done by any member of Congress, or, indeed, any other person from that quarter of the union.

Although the promtitude and alacrity with which I determined to obey the summons of the committee, and the perseverance with which, under very adverse circumstances, I encountered the toil and fatigue of so long a journey, in so short a time, may not afford the most satisfactory verification of certain bold and confident predictions, that "I would not dare to show my face here," in vindication of my own character against an ingenious *plot*, that I shall always believe was intended to destroy it forever; yet, if it will afford any consolation for the mortification, that must result from this additional proof of the little reliance that is to be placed in rash and hasty conclusions, I have no hesitation in admitting that I regard the unfortunate contest in which I have been reluctantly involved, with all those apprehensions which a rational man may be supposed to feel, who is fully sensible that he has every disadvantage, and the most fearful odds, to encounter, without any thing more to sustain him, than the mere justice of his cause.

Little, indeed, is the merit I can justly claim for my fortitude in engaging in this most unpleasant controversy; for, I am free to confess that if Mr. Crawford had not rendered it necessarry to my reputation, I should not have had the temerity to enter the lists with an antagonist possessing such formidable and appalling advantages over me; and I do sincerely declare that, even after I had written my address to the House of Representatives, I would most gladly have withheld it, if I could have hoped, by any more pacific means, to have obtained a withdrawal of his unjust insinuation, or to have paralyzed its effects. I had not been such an inattentive and careless observer of the current events of a few years past, (which the public have also witnessed,) as not to have foreseen the consequences of any attempt on my part to question the justice of Mr. Crawford's attack upon me, or to defend myself against it. And hence, I have neither been surprised by the abuse, vilifications, and prejudications, that have been pronounced against me, by gentlemen whose *impartiality* appears to have rendered them extremely anxious to become my judges; nor by the unblushing falsehoods, and other vile means, by which certain newspaper editors have endeavored to forestal & prejudice public opinion against me. These consequences I well knew beforehand I should have to meet. They were painful in anticipation; their realization is excessively so; but I had no other alternative than to bear them, or, most dishonorably shrink from the defence of my own character. I did not hesitate between such alternatives, and, whatever may be the result, I shall never regret the choice I make.

The good people of this union have witnessed the harsh and unfair treatment that I have experienced, and I have no doubt they will concur with me in the opinion that it is high time that an overbearing & domineering spirit too often heretofore exhibited, which would thus overawe and intimidate freemen from the exercise of an acknowledged right, or the performance of a public duty, should receive a salutary check; and I shall not regret the opportunity of contributing to that object by affording a demonstration of the utter impotency of such means to produce the slightest effect upon myself. Whenever the time shall arrive that any American citizen cannot, in decent and respectful terms, vindicate his own character against the injustice of a public officer, or question the infallibility of the latter, without being vilified, denounced and prejudged, *on the floor of the House of Representatives*, and such conduct shall be tolerated by public sentiment, and backed by power and patronage, we may bid a final adieu to our liberties, and aggression may triumph with impunity.

But, among all the occurrences that have presented themselves in relation to this unhappy affair, nothing has surprised me more than that you should have stated to the public that I remained here several days after Mr. Crawford made the report in question; and other gentlemen, who knew I had left the city, under the orders of the President, and in pursuance of arrangements for my embarkation for Mexico, which had been made before the report was sent to the House, should have [illegible]

I was prepared to expect. Nor is it improbable that it may be regarded by those impartial judges, to whom we all have to submit, as an artifice to lessen the odium that is justly due to the means which left me no other alternative then to submit in silence to injurious imputations, or to defend myself under these disadvantageous circumstances.

After Mr. Crawford's effort, which occupies nearly three columns of your paper to prove that I had *sworn falsely*, it can no longer be doubted by any one that his report was intended to impeach my credibility, the more especially as it appears, from his own view of the subject, that the letter therein alluded to, was not one of those on which any remark whatever was required by his official duty. Who, then, can be so *unjust* as to blame me for defending myself? Where, let me ask, is the man to be found who sets the least value on his character, and being conscious of his innocence, would not have done so? If, then, there is any blame for bringing this subject before the House of Representatives, at so late a period of the session, it is due to Mr. Crawford—not to me; for my defence was produced by his attack; and this he might have made earlier, or forborne to have made at all.

The truth is, that I never saw or heard of the report until the morning after it was made. A copy of it was then brought to me by a member of the House of Representatives, about one hour before my intended departure, and so entirely unexpected was it to me, that I could not decide what course it would be best to take in regard to it. I however waited the balance of that day, endeavoring to collect such documents as I supposed might be useful to me, in any event that might probably happen, left the city the next morning, and arrived in Baltimore the same evening, without having determined when or how I should defend myself. Nor was any part of my defence written until after my arrival at Wheeling. Having at that time, nothing in my possession to establish the truth of my oath, before the Committee, I had no other defence than to impeach and invalidate the statement that was so well calculated to injure me. This I did, as well as I could, and transmitted my vindication, imperfect as it was, to the House intending to make, but fearing that I should not be able to transmit, a more perfect one before an adjournment might take place, that would deprive me of the opportunity of conveying my defence thro' the same channel by which I had been assailed. Had I then possessed the testimony which I have since been fortunate enough to procure but of which I then had no certainty, I believe I should on my own account, and not in respect to the claim of any one else, have abstained from every thing like recrimination. It will be seen that I could not have made the full and triumphant defence that is now in my power, without having returned to Edwardsville; and no time was lost in preparing for farther defence after I reached there.

My present task is to show, 1st, that my conduct, in regard to the bank of Edwardsville, has been fairly stated; 2d. that I did not swear falsely; and 3d. that the facts which I have alleged argumentatively, in my vindication against Mr. Crawford are true. All of this I am able to do, and shall do, if I can have a fair opportunity afforded me for that purpose. As to Mr. Crawford's intentions in regard to those several acts, I have not put that in issue by any thing that I have said in my vindication. It was not necessary for me to do so. None can admit those facts to be true, and deny the justness of the argument I have deduced from them.

In thus using them, I expressly disclaim "any other construction of them (the most innocent of which they were susceptible;" and considering Mr. Crawford's present state of health, I am extremely reluctant to push any controversy with him beyond what is necessary to my own defence. I therefore, shall be content, as it relates to him, that those facts shall be fairly decided on, without reference to any "bad intentions." But I shall insist, before the nation, that each fact ought to be distinctly decided on. If I have misstated any fact, let it be specifically alleged, so that I can meet it fairly. If, on the other hand, any one or all of the facts I alleged be true, the people must see that I ought to have the benefit of such a decision. I feel no solicitude but about two facts, which have not been decided on by the committee; and these shall be so distinctly alleged by me, and accompanied with such proof to establish them, as to show that I am entitled to a decision in my favor upon them.

My fellow-citizens must see the difficulties and disadvantages I have to encounter; but, knowing myself that the facts I have alleged are substantially true, as above suggested, I will maintain them firmly, trusting to a final decision by a just & enlightened people. Beyond this it is no my wish to go. But if there shall be a determination to push matters farther, I can have no objection, and the public may rest assured that I shall not be intimidated from pushing a scrutiny to the utmost limit. I wish it, however, to be understood, that it will be defensive on my part.

There are other collateral matters that shall be attended to in due time. At present, I have enough to do to attend to the main point. Persecuted and attacked from so many different quarters, the people can be at no loss to discover the true motive of such an illiberal course and the impossibility of my attending to such a multiplicity of attacks at one and the same time.

If, after all, the combination against me shall prove too powerful, and I shall be put down, my fellow citizens shall see that it will be for no greater offence than the fearless defence of my own character, and maintaining the truth.

In conclusion, I have only to request that you will correct the error into which you were betrayed in regard to the time I remained here after Mr. Crawford's report was made. I have [illegible] that I left here on the 24th of March, and [illegible] Baltimore on the evening of that day. The report was made on the 23d, and between that day and the 24th there could be but one day. NINIAN EDWARDS.

Washington, June [illegible]

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS.

*From the Middletown Gazette.*

*Messrs. Editors*—

I have noticed that in a late number of the Gazette, the public are cautioned against travelling in steam-boats that are propelled by engines constructed upon what is called the high pressure principle. The caution seems to be predicated upon an article professing to be an explanation of the difference between high and low pressure engines, furnished by a "scientific friend," to the editor of the New-York American, and which is copied by the Gazette.

The article alluded to, does but little credit to the intelligence or moral views of the scientific gentleman who furnished it, and with other articles which have appeared on this subject, since the fatal disaster which occurred on board the Ætna, is calculated to deceive and mislead the public.

What does this writer mean, by saying, that 'in low pressure engines, the water is heated to a temperature, *that exceeds but little, if any, that of water boiling in an open vessel*'—and that the pressure upon the out and inside of the boiler *is very nearly equal.* And that '*no accident has ever occurred in vessels furnished with engines of this description, except the drowning, (not scalding,')* I use his own words, '*of a person whose intoxication prevented from making his escape.*'

Could this writer have believed that fifteen or twenty tons of water, heated to 225 or 227 degrees of Farenheit, (the boiling point being but 212°) and carried, as it is in some boats, directly over the heads of the passengers, would not, if set at liberty, 'scald' those who might be exposed to its action? Did he know, or had he never calculated that the difference between the internal and external pressure upon the boilers of some of the North River boats, amounts to several hundred tons? Did he forget, or had he never heard of the seven unfortunate persons that have been recently killed by the bursting of *low pressure copper boilers*, in the harbor of New-York?

But these errors and absurdities are not to be compared with those which we find in an article from the New-York Gazette, which is headed "HIGH STEAM," and subscribed with the imposing name of "Fulton," and which far exceeds the foregoing, in the number and hardihood of its mistaken assertions.

It is not intended to increase the existing excitement on this subject, by giving a detailed account of the various fatal accidents which have occurred to boats on the low pressure principle; nor to extenuate the disasters that have occurred in the use of high pressure; but it is due to the public, and to the cause of truth, that such glaring misstatements should not pass unnoticed.

It is common in European countries, for the tradesmen, in cases of national mourning, to dye their unsaleable goods to the reigning color, and thus turn the calamity to good account. *In like manner the articles which appear in the New-York papers on this subject, are unhesitatingly pronounced, in those parts of the country, where the subject of steam engines is best understood, as savoring more of pecuniary design than sorrow for suffering humanity.*

Practical men never find it for their interest to appear before the public on such occasions, and editors of newspapers, as well as others, are often deceived by the statements and views presented to them by those in whom they confide, but who may be influenced by motives of interest, or conceit, to give very mistaken views on subjects of this nature.

The influence of the mistaken views & prejudices thus adopted, becomes widely extended, and not only creates unnecessary anxiety and alarm, but leads directly to results which effect the future comfort and safety of travellers.

The expediency of using the common high pressure engine for propelling boats, may be reasonably called in question;—but the safety of an engine does not depend upon its being classed with high or low pressure, but upon other circumstances. The use of the terms high and low pressure, is somewhat indefinite, and it is easy to associate with the former, the idea of danger without sufficient reason. A boat whose engine is classed as high pressure, may be far more safe to the crew and passengers, than many of those denominated low pressure boats.

Travelling by Steam Boats is not only pleasant and expeditious, but it is undoubtedly *more safe* than by any other mode with which we are acquainted—the number of casualities which attend it being far less than those which occur by any other established means of conveyance. Notwithstanding that the number of Steam-Boats is rapidly increasing, accidents are becoming less frequent, and are chiefly confined to the early constructed boats.—The experience of each year is adding to our safety, and the late unfortunate occurrence will serve still further to elicit that skill in the construction and management of Steam-Boats, which will afford competent security against future disasters.

A Friend to Safe Travelling.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

## STATE OF NEW-YORK.

*Gov. Yates* has issued his proclamation for convening the Legislature of New-York on the 2d of August next, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of giving the choice of Electors of President and Vice President to the people. There had been a report current for a number of weeks past that Gov. Yates would convene the Legislature for this purpose, but we could hardly believe that he would do it until we saw his proclamation. The Albany Argus, a Crawford paper, says that Mr. Yates was much gratified with the rejection of his proposition during the last session, and never altered his opinion on that subject, until after Mr. Young was nominated as Governor in his place. The Argus [illegible] are much displeased with the call of the Legislature. We think there is some great reason to believe that New-York [illegible] —*M. Rec.*

*From the National Journal, June 9.*

The Committee of Investigation, convened on Monday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and spent their sitting in settling some preliminary points as to the mode of proceeding. We understand they agreed to send for several witnesses, both in and out of the District of Columbia.

The sitting of yesterday we are informed, was principally spent in examining the Hon. Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, as to the usage of Banks in relation to the distinction between *general* and *special* deposites. Mr. Edwards being engaged as it is said, in preparing his rejoinder to Mr. Crawford's communication to the committee upon the suggestion of the committee, and for the purpose of accelerating their investigation, it is said Mr. Cook attended to examine the witnesses on his part. The indisposition of Mr. Crawford, being such as to prevent his personal attendance on the committee, Mr. Forsyth, we also learn, attended to examine on his part.

We understand Mr. Edwards has requested that the investigation may be conducted publicly, in the presence of all who may wish to attend it. Whether the committee has agreed to that course, we have not understood, but presume there will be no objection to it.

"*An excellent good thing!*"—Although some of our neighbors on Tuesday were as shy as a weazle in a wall, lest we should prevent them from anticipating us in sending the news to the South, yet it was whispered that a ship had arrived in a short passage from Ireland, bringing a Galway paper containing European dates several days later than our previous advices. It turned out, however, that the paper in question *was just thirteen months old;* so that we neither refreshed our readers, nor our correspondents with its contents.—Not so some of our cotemporaries, who really imagined they had found "a Jew's eye." With spectacles upon nose, and scissors in hand, they seized the paper—read "May 10"—and without stopping to look at the year, whirled it over, and cleared it of its contents as expeditiously as ever hungry wight did the shell of a fine oyster. Every *living machine* in one establishment was immediately put in requisition, down to the very "devil" himself—and while, as it was imagined, the poor evening papers were kept in the dark, a column was thrown in type in a hurry.—The Southern Mail soon closed; "crack went the whip, round went the wheels," and off went the precious cargo in handbills to Philadelphia. But "alas and alack-a-day!"—Scarcely had the mail got beyond call, when by some unlucky circumstance the sagacious editors discovered that their news had been printed more than a year too soon! Meantime the mail reached the city of Brotherly-love; and the Philadelphia Gazette, presuming that the slips must contain news of course, put the matter to press, and back it has come this morning in due form. The King of England has the gout in his right hand—things look squally in Spain—30.000 fresh troops called for by the Duke d'Angouleme—impossible to reduce St. Sebastians, Figueras, and Pampeluna—Russians and Austrians preparing to pour down their legions from the north, to assist the Bourbons—capture of Saragossa, forty-eight cannon and a number of bombs—Mina playing the very deuce with Moncey and Molitor, among the mountains of Catalonia—&c. &c. &c.—making in all a most delightful batch of news. Bless me! how our Philadelphia friends must have laughed in their sleeves, to think that the wisdom of Solomon should thus have enabled them to shoot ahead of their neighbors, in giving intelligence so "big with the fate of" France, of Ferdinand, and of Spain. What a fine chance they must have had to speculate in the market! If, however, any money was *made* in this way, we think it no more than fair that the *profits* should be divided with their informant! But to be serious. Mistakes will happen among the best; but really, we cannot see how any person, in the present posture of affairs in Europe, could have committed a blunder of such a nature and magnitude.
—*N. Y. Spectator.*

## MR. LANG'S HOAX.

It appears that four out of five of the editors of morning papers, republished Mr. Lang's late and important news from Europe, taken from a Galway paper of 1823. The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette however, while he feelingly describes his own situation under the gibes and jeers of his neighbors, gets out of the scrape very well as follows:—*Commercial Adv.*

How our brethren bear up after this blunder, we cannot say: but we can give them little comfort, for all the philosophy of which we are master, is necessary for our own support in this affliction. "Very late news from England," says our friend, and he makes us a very low bow—Another beckons to us from across the street. We go over to him and receive a similar salutation. "Very late news from England." "Very late news from England, much obliged to you gentlemen."—"Very late news from England; you deserve credit for your promptness in communicating it." Now all these are very fair hits, but we must intreat our friends not to quiz us to death.

"For you we pain the eyes, and stuff the head,
"With all such reading as was never read."

Therefore, have mercy on us. Day after day, and night after night, do we spend in perusing page after page, and column after column, to ascertain what must, and what must not be published. & a slip from a correspondent is doubly acceptable, because it contains "very late news from England," and we can generally be satisfied as to the fact, without the pains of perusing every paragraph.

The editors of the N. [illegible]

*From the N. H. Register.*

By an arrival at New-York from St. Thomas, news is brought from Africa. The natives from the interior were on the 1st of March last overwhelming the English settlements on the Coast, near Goree—that they had taken possession of burnt St. Marys on the Gambia—the white inhabitants fled to Goree. They had also made several attacks on Sierra Leone, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave.

By an arrival at Boston of the ship [illegible]cilla, Candler, in 25 days from Liverpool, London dates to the 10th May are received. They furnish no news of importance.

The Terror, bomb vessel, had sailed from Portsmouth for Algiers, taking despatches for Admiral Neale, informing him what has been the final determination of Ministers with respect to the Dey of Algiers. It would appear from the nature of the preparations made and ordered, that it is not intended to make an attack upon Algiers by an united force of ships—but if the Dey should still refuse to accede to terms, attacks will be made upon the town and defences of Algiers by the employment of bomb and mortar vessels.

The Emperor of Morocco's sons are brought up in the following singular manner;—As soon as they are born, the Emperor sends for a Moor of fortune (not one of the first people of rank) and delivers his son to him, to bring him up as his own. The child never sees his father again till he is 12 years old. The Moor to whose care he has been delivered, is then ordered to bring him to court, where he is examined by a council, respecting the Koran, laws of the country, &c.; and upon this examination depends the fate of the Moor. If the Emperor approves the education of his son, the foster father's fortune is made; if not, he is immediately cut to pieces in the Emperor's presence.

The Buffalo Journal of June 1st states that that place was visited on the Friday preceding with a most tremendous thunder storm. It commenced before 11 o'clock in the morning, when two black clouds, from different points of the heavens, met directly over the village, and filled the air with their united electric explosions. The awful grandeur of the scene is beyond description: the flashes of lightning were so vivid as almost to deprive one of sight, and so rapid in succession as to keep the whole heavens in a second blaze, while the tremendous explosions that followed each, seemed to shake the very earth. Four buildings within the village, were struck by the lightning, but happily no lives were lost. Mr. O. [illegible]om, whose house was struck, was for a time partially insensible from its effects, but has since recovered. The dwelling of Mr. Isaac Kibbe was also struck, and some looking glasses were destroyed, and other furniture slightly injured. Mr. [illegible] I. Stitts' dwelling constitutes the third building, and was somewhat injured; [illegible] persons were sleeping in the room where the fluid entered, all of whom escaped injury. A Tannery owned by Mr. [illegible]chum, is the fourth, and was but slightly damaged. Fortunately fire was not communicated in either instance. Many trees upon the Indian reservation, were shattered, but we have heard of no loss of lives. Rain in absolute torrents descended the whole time, and several gardens &c. are much damaged.

An overseer of slaves, named David Hancock, was killed by a slave, near Cheraw, S. C. on Wednesday the 19th ult. The black man complained that he was unwell. The overseer called him a rascal, and punched or thumped him several times with his gun to make him go to work—the slave still refused, when Hancock gave him several blows with a stick, when the exasperated slave killed his overseer with his hoe. The slave then fled, but was pursued, taken on Friday, and on Saturday was tried by a board of freeholders, who sentenced him to be hung, have his head cut off, and his body burned. This was accordingly done, and his head stuck on a pole and carried about as a moving monument to villainy and crime.

*Independent Inquirer.*

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. June 7.

*An important trial,* we are informed, will come before the Circuit Court, held on the first day of its adjourned session, which is to day. It is a suit brought by the holder of the 100,000 dollar prize which was drawn in the Washington City lottery, against the corporation of Washington, the vender of the ticket having failed to pay the money. It is said that a number of the most eminent lawyers in the nation have been engaged by the parties.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT, &c.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by a meeting held on Thursday evening, to compose the General Ticket for Electors, viz:—

Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, } AT LARGE
Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, }

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
Hon. NATHANIEL SILSBEE,
JOSEPH KITTREDGE, Esq.
EDMUND CUSHING, Esq.
JONATHAN DAVIS, Esq. *Of Oxford*
Hon. JOHN ENDICOTT,
Hon. THOMAS WESTON,
CORNELIUS GLENNELL, Esq.
HEZEKIAH BARNARD, Esq. *Nantucket.*
OLIVER SMITH, Esq. *Hatfield.*
Hon. ERASTUS FOOTE,
Hon. WM. P. WALKER, *Berkshire.*

Every thing seems to go on harmoniously in this commonwealth. Where there is an honest difference of opinion it is [illegible] without concert and [illegible]. We fear, however, that the [illegible] College [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

FROM THE BALTI. AMERICAN, JUNE 10.

## LATEST AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The schooner Express, Capt. Chaytor arrived since yesterday morning in the very short passage of 11 days from Jamaica. Accounts had been received at Jamaica from the Spanish Main, which stated that Lima and Callao had both fallen into the hands of the Royalists. Troops were collecting along the coast at Carthagena, &c. to send by way of Panama to the south as fast as possible.

The British frigate Pyramus sailed from Jamaica three days before the Express, with money for New York, to touch at Havana.

The Royalist force was computed at about 9000 men, being 2000 more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to take place—and fears were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots.

*Extract of a letter from Lima.*

"At present there is little or no business doing here, on account of the political state of the country, which appears to be drawing near a crisis, but of what nature it is impossible to say. The Spaniards, owing to their late successes, are every day increasing their forces; one division of their army is now not more than 150 miles from the city, and there is no doubt but they mean to pay Lima another visit. Gen. Bolivar is now in the province of Truxillo, about ninety miles from this, with from 6000 to 7000 men; but he is much in want of money, and this government are not able to assist him. A deputation was despatched three weeks since to the Spanish camp by this government, with proposals for arranging matters amicably, but it has returned and, we are informed, without success. We are now in a state of alarm occasioned by about 600 of the Buenos Ayres troops, who were doing duty in the fortresses at Callao, having risen and confined their officers, and taken the fortifications, which they say they will hold until their arrears of pay are made good; in consequence of this all communication with the port is prevented, and there is no saying to what extent it may be carried.

*Worthy of record.*—On Sunday last, Mr. Frink Roberts of this city, held up for baptism at the First Church in Chauncey Place, his ninth son, to whom he gave the name of *John Quincy Adams*. This child was born with two teeth. On the same day, five others of his sons received the names of *Elbridge Gerry, William Eustis, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Andrew Jackson.*—*Boston Palladium.*

# THE COURIER.

**NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1824.**

The reader will perceive a little similarity of expression and ideas, in a few lines of the poetry, headed 'There's beauty in my Jane,' and that which is copied from the Times, 'There's beauty on the land'—and as some may be ready to charge the author with plagiarism, we would state that we had the original in our possession several days, before the piece alluded to appeared in the Times.

We understand that at a recent meeting of the republican members of our Legislature, the vote of a former meeting, nominating Elisha Tracy Esq. as a representative to Congress, was reconsidered and the name of Noyes Barber, Esq. inserted in the ticket.

The above information was received verbally from several of the members.

*John Quincy Adams.*—In every Southern and Western paper we take up, we observe more or less County Nominations, of *John Quincy Adams* for President, and *Andrew Jackson* for Vice President. His election by the people is now rendered almost certain.

The Times (says the New-Haven Reg.) appears to be in a furious rage, because, contrary to the predictions of that paper, the republican members of the Legislature declared their preference for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as the next President, in spite of the exertions of the Treasury Clerk and his recruiting officers in Connecticut. It is all folly for the Times to talk of "amalgamation," federal union, &c. &c. The nomination of Mr. Adams is the spontaneous feeling of the real Democracy of the state. No nomination was ever more fairly made. The democratic members agreed to meet and ballot—there was no excitement, no haranguing, no appeal to the passions or sectional prejudices, but a sober, silent vote, and the result was a triumphant majority for J. Q. ADAMS. This was as we expected; we have all along said that the republicans of the state would go together on this great question, and whatever the exertions of Messrs. Law, Daggett, Sherwood, Champion, and their allies may be, our electoral vote will be undivided, & in favor of the truly republican candidate. The Journal and Herald may scold, and the Times may rave and threaten to frame a "popular ticket, supported by combined exertions;" These "combined exertions" can never get one-tenth of the electors to vote for Mr. Crawford. The republicans of the state will remain firm and unshaken.

THE OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

This boat we understand, has been repaired, and is again running between Hartford and New-York.

*Extract of a letter, dated 16th May, 1824.*

An electoral ticket has been formed in Indiana, in favor of Mr. ADAMS, composed of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Judges Scott, Holman and Blackford; Mr. Harrison, formerly Lieutenant Governor; and Mr. Maxwell, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. A ticket has been formed for Mr. Clay; but none as yet for Mr. Jackson. No doubt is entertained but that Mr. Adams will obtain the votes of this state.—*Nat. Crisis, Cincinnati.*

The N. Y. American concludes some remarks on Gov. Yates' recent proclamation by saying:

"We may now congratulate the State upon standing erect and disenthralled.—The choice of electors will be given to the people; and the 36 votes of New-York will be given for John Q. Adams."

A New York paper states that in one of the wards of that city (the eighth) about one thousand houses are now erecting.—It is computed that the whole number of houses built and building during the present season will exceed three thousand.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The New York Gazette says—"Gen. La Fayette may be daily expected to arrive at this port in one of the Havre packets."

A new paper to be entitled the American Mercury, is about to be established at Washington city. It will support Henry Clay for the Presidency.

Ten thousand dollars have been raised by subscription, in New Hampshire, for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of indigent pious young men, at Dartmouth College.

*Fatal Accident.*—At Lyme, on the 31st ult. as an English gentleman at the house of ——— Waite, Esq. was fixing his flint into his gun, a Mrs. Peck with her two children, rode up to the door, at which instant the gun went off, and the ball passed through her heart. She expired instantly.

*Massachusetts Electors.*

The Senate on Tuesday, concurred with the vote of the House and passed the resolve directing the choice of Electors of that Commonwealth by General Ticket. the resolve has received the approbation of his Excellency the Governor.

A meeting of freemen of the 7th Congressional district, in Maryland, was held on the 27th ult. when it was unanimously resolved to support John Quincy Adams, for President—and a committee of correspondence was appointed—electors nominated, and other arrangements made to insure success.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Mr. Printer,*

You will perceive in the following effusion, the immages of a fanciful immagination—which, if you see fit, you can give a place in your columns, and oblige yours, &c. PHILO.

*The Presidential course.*—As comparisons have been drawn between the competitors in the struggle for the presidential chair, and the champions of the turf, and also between these candidates and vessels tossed by dame fortunes adverse winds, on the billows of the briny deep; it may not be less appropos to sketch the similitude which we discover in the characters of these men, and the great river of the West with its tributaries. Not unlike the Missouri, we view Adams, in his rise and progress through life, winding his way through a long and tedious course, in distant regions, drawing sustenance and power, as well from the face of the globe as from the heavens above, or the bowels of the earth beneath—constantly concentrating his numerous sources, and gradually swelling & spreading his radiant surface to the use of man, as he slowly and majestically moves on, through a deep and fertile soil, towards the heart of his country, and to the goal of distinction and usefulness. While we look upon Jackson like the Mississippi, whose source is but recently discovered, and who, for a short distance, moves forward retired and unobserved, 'till he suddenly meets in his passage with rocks and precipices, against which he dashes and foams with great fury and rage, laying prostrate all that obstructs his way, until he meets with the current of the Adams, when he is imperceptibly lost in the bosom of its greatness, while the Adams, with increased velocity, is gently wafted down the current of popularity, without force, and without opposition, until he receives a trifling cant from the Clay, as he rolls down the current of the Ohio; but, like all who have attempted to oppose the force of the Adams, he was instantly swallowed up in the great vortex of superiority.

Crawford, like the Tennessee, has his source in Virginia; and like that river he has made many devious & crooked courses, and dashed from side to side and from bank to bank, without being able, for any length of time, to find a smooth and peaceful bed—but after making many sudden whirls and dashes from *bank* to *bank*, and causing more froth than substance, he succeeded for a time in gaining a quiet repose, and while under the full tide of successful pilotage, he passed prosperously down the current, dreaming only of the honors and power that awaited him, until through the carelessness of his numerous self-pluding mariners & sycophants, which constantly followed in his train, he suddenly struck on the shoals and quicksands, and bilged from stem to stern, when he was aroused from his elysium dreams, viewing all his airy castles as vanished into oblivion—he heaved a heavy sigh, and began to soliloquize, headless of those around him.

"Oh!
———Nobody shall be sad but I:
Yet, I remember, when I was in France:
That they did wake each other:———
———By my christendom
———And if you will:
If heaven be pleas'd that you must use me ill,
Why then you must—will you put out mine eyes?
These eyes that never did—nor never shall,
So much as frown on you?
———Ah! all my goodly projects vanish'd."

But to our subject—although five of the great men of the nation, men deeply learned in the art, have been constantly engaged for months in fastening and corking this shattered bark, yet little prospect remains of its being repaired, refitted, and cleansed, but as the distance through which the turbid waters from the Crawford will have to pass before their confluence with the Adams, strong hopes are entertained that they will become so thoroughly purified as not to polute the main stream on which real merit is triumphantly sailing far ahead of all intrigue and corruption, to the high post of distinction.

COMMUNICATED.

⁂ A few months since, there appeared in the newspapers several pieces (both in prose and verse) intended to illustrate the idea that a man's name was significant of his character, or more often that his name and character "went by contraries"—in one of the poetical pieces was this line,

"*Mr. Stone is a soft headed fellow:*" the truth of which no one will doubt, after reading the following paragraph from the Commercial Advertiser of June 7—

☞ "The Common Council hold a regular meeting this evening, and we hope an ordinance will be passed preventing steam boats moved by high pressure engines from coming to our docks. This will be one of the first subjects presented to the consideration of the Legislature, in August."

The Common Council in New York would be about as wisely employed; and full as much to the purpose, in passing an ordinance for the above effect, as they would be in making one, *requiring Mr. Stone to put common sense in all his editorial paragraphs.*

## Married,

At East Haddam, on the 3d inst. Mr. ROBERT NEWBURY, of Brooklyn, to Miss SOPHIA C. EMMONS, of the former place.

At Mansfield, Mr. JONATHAN WOODWARD, of Ashford, to Miss MARY FREEMAN.

At Windham, Doct. GEORGE W. WALCOTT, to Miss MARY KINNE.

## Died,

In Litchfield, May 21, Mr. JOHN COTTON, aged 106 years, a revolutionary pensioner. Mr. C. served seven years in the old French war, and seven years in the revolutionary war.

In West Boylton, May 5, Mr. SAMPSON WORCESTER. (Printers in New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, are requested to insert the above.)

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

*June 8.—Arrived, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; sloop Mary, Welden, Hartford.*

*9—Sailed, sloop Peruvian, Titus, Cold Spring; sloop Revenge, Lathrop, Hartford; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford; slp. Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*Arrived, schr. Evere, Smith, Amboy.*

*10.—Sailed, sloop Maria, Terry, Sag-Harbor.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*11.—Arrived, sloop Consolation, Williams, River-Head.*

*Sailed, sloop Exchange, Coit, N. York.*

*12.—Sloop Mary, Welden, Hartford.*

*Arrived, slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. York; sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; sloop Venus, Tyler, New-York.*

*13.—Arrived steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York; sloop President, Benjamin, River-Head; sloop Eliza, Jennings, River-Head; sloop Mary, Crowell, Portland.*

*14.—Sailed, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York; sloop Eliza, Jennings, Huntington; sloop President, Benjamin, Sag-Harbor.*

*15.—Sailed, sloop Venus, Tyler, New-York.*


# 4 doz. Congress Spring Water,

For sale by RIPLEY & WALDO.

## STEAM-BOAT LINE

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*

THE Steam boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M. the same days, for Middletown, Saybrook, New London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—


AT a meeting held at Kinney's Hotel on the 9th inst. agreeable to public notice, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating our Nations Independence:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin W. Booth, | B. L'Hommedieu, |
| Roger Huntington, | Asa Child, |
| Asa Rooth, | Jabez P. Whiting |
| Elijah Ames, | Wm. D. Einley, |
| Frank T. Lathrop, | Arthur F. Gilman |
| William P. Eaton, | |

The Committee invite Gentlemen in the neighbouring towns to join in the celebration. Public service may be expected in the Congregational Meeting-House, further notice of which will be given.

*Norwich, June 16.* 1w—

THE Mechanicks, Manufacturers, & Farmers of the town of Norwich and its vicinity, are requested to meet at Mr. Thomas' Phœnix Hotel, on THURSDAY the 17th, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence.

*June 14, 1824.* *By request.*


## NORWICH BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of Norwich Bank, for choice of Directors, will be holden at their Banking-House, on Monday the 21st day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

F. A. PERKINS, *Cashier.*

*June 16.*

## NOTICE.

ALL Book Accounts and Notes belonging to the late firm of

G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

will be left with an Attorney for collection, if not paid previous to the 7th of this month.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 2w11—

## Notice is hereby given,

TO the person who took a WEB of YARN from *Treat and Doane's* Store last March, for Samuel B. Philips, to have been left at Mr. Charles Coit's, Norwich, to give information to Treat & Doane, or S. B. Philips respecting it, as it was not delivered as directed.

*June 15.* 11—

SUBSCRIBERS to the MISSIONARY HERALD and CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, are reminded that their subscription for the present volume has become due.

ROBINSON & DUNHAM, *Ag'ts.*

## E. E. FINCH,

*Miniature & Portrait Painter,*

FROM New York, will be at Mr. Kinney's Hotel for a few days, and will be happy to serve Ladies and Gentlemen in the line of his profession. Specimens of his skill may be seen at the Store of Mr. E. H. Mansfield, or at Messrs. Robinson & Dunham's.

*June 15.* 11—

## MASONIC APRONS.

Master, Royal Arch, and Select Master Masons Aprons,

For sale very cheap by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.


## RANAWAY.

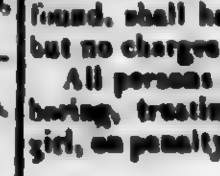
FROM the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented servant girl, by the name of *HARRIET CRANDALL*, about 16 years of age.—Whoever will return said girl, or give information where she may be found, shall have one cent reward, but no charges paid.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring, treating, or employing said girl, on penalty of the law.

JOHN MEECH.

*Preston, June 7, 1824.* 3w11—


## NOTICE.



THE subscriber has one or two large Horses, good for family use, which he wishes to sell for cash, or exchange for Wool.

EBENEZER ALLEN.

*Preston, June 11, 1824.* 11—

## Merino Wool

750 lbs. first quality Merino Wool, worthy the attention of woolen Manufacturers, for sale by the subscriber on a long credit.

LYMAN BREWER.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—

# Leghorn Hats & Printed Muslins.

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 11—

## JUNE 16.

Elegant and Cheap

# GOODS,

FOR CASH ONLY.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

ERASTUS COIT.

## *Miss Mansfield,*

Has just receiv'd a good assortment of

Leghorn Gypsies,

which she offers very low.

*June 15.* 3w11—

## FLOUR, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a superior quality of WESTERN FLOUR, particularly made for family use.

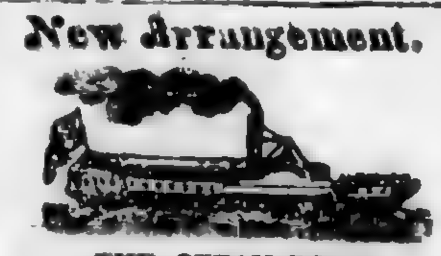
Also—a general assortment of

Genuine Groceries.

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

## New Arrangement.



THE STEAM-BOAT

HENRY ECKFORD,

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5. with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—


## *Notice.*

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay; this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING, on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [3w11

## To Millwrights.

WANTED,

A MILLWRIGHT to go to a foreign place, at the most healthy situation, highly advantageous wages will be given, and other liberal conditions secured—to one competent to the business.

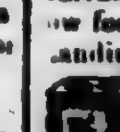
By immediate application at the store of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley, in Chelsea, particulars may be known.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—


## NEW Cheap Goods.

TRACY & SHERMAN,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the Landing or in the State, viz:—



Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

2 hhds. old Spirits, 2 do. St. Croix Rum.

5 hhds. pure New Rum.

5 do. Molasses.

1 pipe Cogniac Brandy,

3 bbls Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1000 do. Brown Sugar.

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure)—with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, & Dye Stuffs,

ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.

6 doz Hoes.

2 valuable Horses.

2 Waggons with Harnesses.

A quantity of Brick and Lumber.

*June 15.* 6w11—

## *Domestic Goods.*

WATER LOOM SHEETINGS—Hand Loom Shirtings,—Plaids, Stripes, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks and Ticking, for sale by the bale or piece, by JOS. BREED.

JUNE 15. 11—


## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Richard Fenner and Andrew Harris, in their Store in Canterbury, Windham county, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Business in the Store, in future, will be conducted by Richard Fenner, who has on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES & Medicine,

which may be bought as cheap as at any other store, for cash.

All those who are indebted to the late firm of Fenner & Harris, are once more notified that all accounts and notes due said firm, which are not settled and paid by the 1st day of August next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without respect to persons.

N. B. The business and concerns in the Cotton Factory, belonging to Fenner & Harris, will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of Fenner & Harris.

RICHARD FENNER,
ANDREW HARRIS.

*Canterbury, June 9, 1824.* [3w11

## DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Amos Treat and Jesse E. Paul, under the firm of Amos Treat & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th May last. All persons having any accounts with said company, are requested to call on Jesse E. Paul, who is authorised to settle the same. Also all persons having Cotton Yarn to weave for said company, are requested to return the same in good cloth as soon as possible.

AMOS TREAT,
JESSE E. PAUL.

*Voluntown, June 7, 1824.*

THE business of trade will be continued in the Store formerly occupied by Amos Treat & Co. by Jesse E. Paul and Joseph Wylie, under the firm of Paul & Wylie—And who have recently returned from New York with a good assortment of

European and W. India GOODS.

Our friends and the public are solicited to call, and may depend on finding it for their advantage; we assure them we will sell our Goods as low as they are sold at any store in the country.

JESSE E. PAUL.
JOSEPH WYLIE.

*Voluntown, June 11, 1824.* [3w11


20 dozen Pomeroy's, Burton, [illegible] & Humbard's [illegible] blue, Steel back, and common [illegible] Scythes.

[illegible] Hoes, 30 do. Cradles, [illegible] a Steel Pitch Forks, (Patent) for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*June 16.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

"There's beauty in the deep."—*Mirror.*
"There's beauty in the sky."—*Yeoman.*
"There's beauty in the land."—*Times.*
"There's beauty on the earth."—*Pilot.*

There's beauty in my Jane:—
Tho' her wild and radiant eye
Laughs gaily as the arching sky;
Tho' she possess in buoyant grace,
The kindred charms of form and face;
Yet brighter beauties far, are seen,
Than those that deck her comely mien:
'Tis in her loveliness of soul,
That gilds, & spans, & crowns the whole.
There's beauty in my Jane.

There's music in my Jane:—
Tho' soft her voice, as when on high
The matin hymn steals o'er the sky,
And calm and clear her accents fall,
As if an angel spoke them all;
Yet, softer still the sigh that swells
Her yielding breast, and fondly tells,
How warm those deep emotions are,
That glow in love and kindness there.
There's music in my Jane.

There's quiet in my Jane:—
It is not in her slumbering hours
That pass so still in summer bowers;
Nor in her dreams, by fancy wrought,
Or dull vacuity of thought;
But in her gentle, softened mind,
And words—and actions, each refined—
The peace that is to seraphs given,
That soars aloft and flies to heaven.
There's quiet in my Jane.
J.

### SONG FOR JUNE.

JUNE, sweet June, again is come;
June, that frees the land from gloom;
Children, children up and see
All her stores of jollity!
O'er the laughing hedgerow's side
She hath spread her treasures wide;
She is in the greenwood shade,
Where the happy birds hath made
Every branch and every tree
Ring with their sweet melody;
Hill and dale are June's own treasures,
Youth, rejoice in sportive measures;
Sing ye! join the cheerful tune!
Hail this merry, merry June!

Up, then, children, we will go
Where the blooming roses grow,
In a joyful company
We the bursting flowers will see;
Up! your festal dress prepare!
Where gay hearts are meeting, there
June hath pleasures most inviting,
Heart, and sight, and ear delighting;
Listen to the bird's sweet song,
Hark! how soft it floats along!
Courtly dames our pleasures share,
Never saw I June so fair;
Therefore, dancing will we go;
Youths rejoice, the flowrets blow;
Sing ye! join the cheerful tune!
Hail this merry, merry June!

Our manly youths, where are they now?
Bid them up, and with us go
To the sporters on the plain;
Bid adieu to care and pain,
Now, thou pale and wounded lover!
Thou thy peace shall soon recover;
Many a laughing lip and eye
Speaks the light heart's gaiety.
Lovely flowers around we find,
In the smiling verdure twined,
Richly steep'd, in June dews glowing;
Youth! rejoice, the flowers are blowing;
Sing ye! join the cheerful tune!
Hail this merry, merry June!

*From the Hartford Times.*
"There's beauty in the deep."
*Conn. Mirror.*
"There's beauty in the sky."
*Mass. Yeoman.*

There's beauty on the land.
Its fields are spangled o'er with flowers,
The blushing rose adorns its bowers;
Perchance its hues are not so bright
As ocean's gems, or lamps of night;
But softer shades can sooth the soul,
Green fields, through which clear rivers roll:
Its hills and vales more varied rise
Than sea-green waves, or clouds in skies.
There's beauty on the land.

There's music on the land.
The songsters choose the shady grove
To warble out their tales of love;
[illegible], the whisp'ring breeze
[illegible] through the waving trees:
The distant hum, of weary men
Returning from their toils, again
Their infant prattlers smiles to see;
The voice of love, is harmony.
There's music on the land.

There's quiet on the land.
Dark, gloomy clouds, oft hide the sky,
And waves in fury dash on high;
In sea, in air, confusion's found,
So "strife and hatred," on the ground.
But quiet is the moonlight hour
When silence rules, with magic pow'r;
There's quiet in the raptured breast,
That dreams of Heav'n's eternal rest.
There's quiet on the land.
P.

### DREAMS.

To dream and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you was not awake the very same night when you dreamed.

To tell your dream, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the lasses, foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she [illegible]

To dream of a person [illegible]

To dream of wealth, is a harbinger of your having trouble [illegible]

[illegible]

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

### Boots and Shoes

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

## JACK.

THE famous Spanish *Jack, Ferdinand,* will stand at the stables of the subscribers every other week during the season, alternately, commencing at E. T. Smith's in Groton, the 1st Thursday evening in May next, and will stop at the stable of Mrs. Witter's, inn-holder in Preston, on Thursdays of each week from 9 o'clk. A. M. to 4 P. M.—The Ferdinand is 7 years old, and for stock is equal to any in the State. Also—The subscribers will pay *cash* and the highest price for MULES 4 months old.

ERASTUS T. SMITH.
JONAS AYERS.
*Preston, Apl. 30, 1824.* 8w5—

## Dyeing Establishment,

### AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

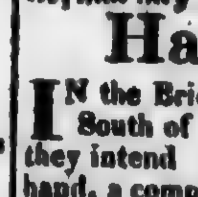
*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

### Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



### HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

### Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S
### FUR CAPS,
AND
### Hatters' Trimmings,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## CARPENTERS.
## Take Notice:

THE subscriber wishes to receive proposals for building a Meeting House, about 38 feet by 48 on the ground, with or without galleries.—Any person wishing to contract for a part, or the whole of the job, may do well to give in their terms soon.

D. N. BENTLEY, *Agent.*
*June 1.* 9—

15000 Seasoned Pine Boards and Plank,

20000 Shingles, for sale by
CHARLES BUCKWELL.
*June 2.* 9—

## Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at [illegible]

J. W. [illegible]
[illegible], *April* [illegible] *1824.* [illegible]

## Elijah Wellman,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop directly over J. S. Gladding's Store, in Plainfield, where he is constantly manufacturing LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S

### Boots and Shoes

of the best materials, and in the neatest style. He acknowledges past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. He intends to work as cheap as the cheapest, considering the neatness and durability of his work.

*Plainfield, May 28, 1824.* 3w9—

### The subscriber

HAS taken a Shop opposite Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, where he will manufacture

### Boots and Shoes

on reasonable terms, at short notice, either peg'd or sewed. If any person wishes to furnish their own stock, their orders shall be attended to as above. He has worked in some of the largest sea-ports in the U. S.; and by his long experience in the business, he thinks he will share a large portion of the public patronage.

An APPRENTICE wanted—one who has had some experience in the above business. H. JOHNSON.

*June 2, 1824.* 3w9—

### ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, *in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

## *Masonic Notice.*

THE brethren of [illegible] Lodge No. 10, will celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Colchester, on the [illegible] day of June next. The Brethren will assemble at [illegible] Chapman's Inn, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A Sermon and Oration are expected. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to join in the celebration.

[illegible] — Committee of Arrangements.

*Colchester, Apl. 17, 1824.* [illegible]

## Chas. Denison,

HAS FOR SALE
*New York and Northampton*
### SOLE LEATHER,
CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,
*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.*

A few doz. Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.
—ALSO—
An assortment of good

### Boots and Shoes

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*A continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 6w8—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER,

### Have just received, and now offer for sale,

6 hhds. St. Croix and Antigua RUM,
10 do. Molasses,
10 do. Boston Rum,
10 bbls. Anchor Gin,
4 tons Loaf, Lump, Muscovado, New Orleans, Havana Brown and White Sugars,
2 bags Coffee,
20 chests Tea,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 qr. casks Wines,
10 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins; 1 bbl. Smyrna do.
2 do. Figs,
6 boxes Prunes,
200 lbs. Soft Shelled Almonds,
100 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
100 do. Filberts,
1 bbl. Peanuts,
1 box Sweetmeats,
100 Cocoanuts,
1 Demijohn fresh Lime Juice,
10 kegs Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Lorillard's, Mayland's, Riell & Co's. Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff. 4 bbls. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, in papers. 2 do loose Smoking do. Mayland's, Riell & Co's. pound & half pound Rolls—Tobacco in kegs—Pigtail do. in rolls. Maccuboy Snuff in half pound bottles.
20 casks Lime,
50 gross bottle Corks—Cone and Velvet,
1 Hamper Bottles,
20 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
20 casks Gilman's Nails, assorted sizes,
3000 best Havana Segars,
10000 do. American do.
500 bushels T. I. Salt.

### NAVAL STORES.

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

Red Oak hhd. STAVES wanted, for which Cash will be paid.

*May 4.* 5—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*
### Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

### New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

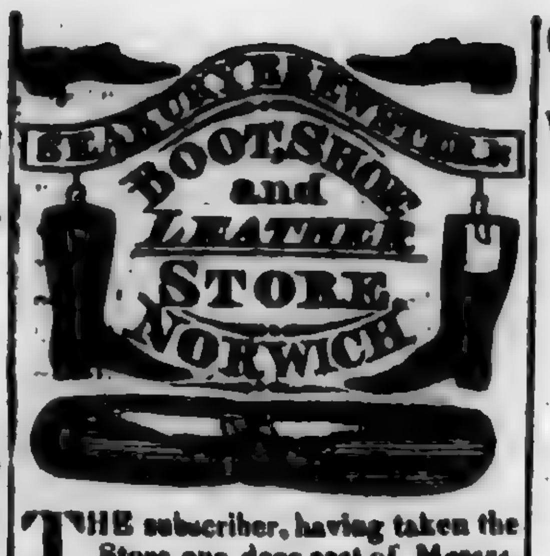
In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

### PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July* [illegible]



THE subscriber, having taken the Store one door east of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley's, offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

### Boots & Shoes,

*CONSISTING OF*

Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots,
do. do. Shoes,
do. Seal Pumps,
do. Morocco do.
do. do. Slippers,
Ladies' (elegant) Dress Shoes,
do. Denmark Satin do.
do. Kid do.
do. Morocco do.
Misses' do. do.
do. Kid do.
do. Black and Colored Denmark Satin do.

*Children's Colored Morocco, & Leather Boots,*
of every description.

☞ The above articles are warranted to be of the first quality—and all defects will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

900 lbs. Hartford Sole Leather,
100 do. Belt do.
30 Sides Neats do.
4 doz. Grain Calf Skins,
14 do. Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining do.
12 gross Shoe Binding,
1 do. Boot Webbing,
10 pieces Boot Cord,
1 doz. Shoe Horns.

S. BREWSTER, JR.
*Norwich, May 12, 1824.* 6—

### On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodsville, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

## CASH STORE.
MAY 5, 1824.
### ERASTUS COIT,

HAS recently received from N. York, a large supply of European, Asia and American

### DRY GOODS,

which with those before received, form one of the handsomest assortments of

### Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS to be found in the State. Almost every article which is desirable or useful, can be had (at the most reduced prices for Cash,) at his Store in Chelsea.

He will receive this week an addition to his assortment of

### *Leghorn Hats.*

## LOST.

ON Friday last, between the dwelling house of Mr. Agrippa Smith and the residence of the subscriber, a pencil pocket-book, containing a small roll of money and sundry papers, valuable only to the owner—Whoever found the same shall be liberally rewarded.

JOAB BEEBE.
*Norwich, June 8.* 10—

CASH, and the highest price given for

### Black Oak Hogshead STAVES,

By WM. G. JOHNSON,
WHO HAS FOR SALE

### 5 hds. New Rum,

1 do. Antigua, and 2 do. Molasses.
*June 2.* 10—

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores,* [illegible] *Merchandize,* [illegible] *Wares and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

[illegible] *Feb.* [illegible] 1824. [illegible]

## C. F. & G. C. Lester

*OFFER AT*
### WHOLESALE & RETAIL

*as low (for Cash or produce) as can be purchased in this place, or any other,*

2 tons Spanish White,
2 do. Paris White,
1 do. Spanish Brown,
2 casks Red Lead,
1 ton London dry White Lead,
5 kegs do. ground in oil,
3 do. Verdigris do.
12 sacks do. dry,
1 ton Spruce and Stone Yellow,
1 cask Venetian Red,
30 lbs. Chrome Yellow No. 1 [illegible]
1 cask ground Litharge,
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, No. 1 [illegible]
20 do. English and Chinese Vermillion,
50 do. Lamp Black,
10 doz. Ground and Common Paint Brushes,
5 do. Sash Tools,
4 gross Camels Hair Pencils,
1 doz. White Wash Brushes,
2 cwt. Gum Copal & Shellac,
100 lbs. English and Swiss Glue,
50 lbs. Rose Pink,
20 do. Dutch do.
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine,
4 tons bright Campeachy Logwood,
1 do. Nicaragua,
2 bbls. Ground do.
4 do. do. Logwood,
2 do. Madder,
1 ton bright Fustic,
4 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
4000 Teazles, of first quality,
10000 Tenter Hooks,
1 case Whittemore and Co. Clothier's Jacks,
1 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
3 do. Crumb, Counter, & [illegible] do
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo, first quality,
100 do. Muriatic Acid,
200 do. Oil Vitriol,
50 do. Aqua Fortis, dup.
100 do. Blue Vitriol,
20 do. Cochineal,
500 do. Ground Camwood, &c.

Also, at Wholesale and Retail a complete stock of fresh and genuine

### MEDICINES.

Physicians in town & country, dealers in Medicines, and families, will find it for their advantage to call and purchase articles, warranted "Genuine," put up in the neatest order, with despatch, and which will be afforded *Cheap.*

*May 5.*

### Sugar, Molasses, &c.

20 boxes & } Brown Havana
25 bags } SUGAR,
30 hhds. Molasses,
10 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. W. I. and New Rum,
100 boxes assorted Window Glass,
50 bbls. Winter and Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
100 bags blown Salt,

For sale by
RIPLEY & WALDO.
*May 26.*

## WANTED,

A SMART active LAD in a Store—apply to
JOHN LATHROP,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,

20 hhds. New-London RUM,
20 casks Gilman's cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1000 lbs. Sole Leather, from Hartford,
50 boxes 10 by 12, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Glass,
Rochester Flour, &c.
*Norwich, May 31.* 9—

## Felix Durkee

HAS just received, and now offers for sale,
7000 feet of prime Cherry
### LUMBER,
Which will be sold cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call on H. Caston in my absence.

*Norwich, June 1, 1824.* 3w9—

### 50 Bales
Prime Upland Cotton
Just landed and for sale by
JAS. BREED.
*June 1.* 9—

## CASH,

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of
WM. G. JOHNSON.
*May 1.*

### Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. [illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1824. No. 12.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editors.



## New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT

**HENRY ECKFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 6 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Exchange Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $7, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich**

**LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

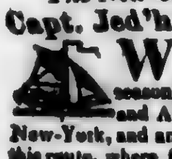
In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

**To Millwrights.**

**WANTED,**

A MILLWRIGHT to go to a foreign place, of the most healthy situation. Highly advantageous wages will be given, and other liberal conditions granted—to one competent to the business.

By immediate application at the Store of Messrs. *Harrington & Higgins*, in Chelsea, particulars may be known.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—

**NEW**

**Cheap Goods.**

**TRACY & SHERMAN,**

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the Landing or in the State, viz:—

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

2 hhds. old Spirits, 1 do. St. Croix Rum.

5 hhds. pure New Rum.

5 do. Molasses.

1 pipe Cognac Brandy,

3 bbls. Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1000 do. Brown Sugar.

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure)—with a general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

**Dry Goods,**

**CROCKERY,**

**HARD-WARE,**

**& Dye Stuffs.**

ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.

6 doz Hoes.

2 valuable Horses.

2 Waggons with Harnesses.

A quantity of Brick and Lumber.

*June 15.* 6w11—

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Amos Treat and Jesse E. Paul, under the firm of Amos Treat & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th May last. All persons having any accounts with said company, are requested to call on Jesse E. Paul, who is authorized to settle the same. Also all persons having Cotton Yarn to weave for said company, are requested to return the same in good cloth as soon as possible.

AMOS TREAT,
JESSE E. PAUL.

*Voluntown, June 7, 1824.*

THE business of trade will be continued in the Store formerly occupied by Amos Treat & Co. by Jesse E. Paul and Joseph Wylie, under the firm of Paul & Wylie—And who have recently returned from New York with a good assortment of

**European and W. India GOODS.**

Our friends and the public are solicited to call, and may depend on finding it for their advantage; we assure them we will sell our Goods as low as they are sold at any store in the country.

JESSE E. PAUL,
JOSEPH WYLIE.

*Voluntown, June 15, 1824.* [3w11

**WANTED.**

A SMART active LAD in a Store—apply to

JOHN LATHROP.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

20 hhds. New-London RUM.

20 casks Gilman's cut Nails, assorted sizes,

1000 lbs. Sole Leather, from Hartford,

50 boxes 10 by 12, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Glass,

Rochester Flour, &c.

*Norwich, May 31.* 9—

**FLOUR, &c.**

THE subscriber offers for sale, a superior quality of WESTERN FLOUR, particularly made for family use.

Also—a general assortment of

**Genuine Groceries.**

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

**Sugar, Molasses, &c.**

20 boxes & 20 bags } Brown Havana SUGAR.

30 hhds. Molasses,

10 bags Coffee,

60 bbls. W. I. and New Rum,

100 boxes assorted Window Glass,

50 bbls. Winter and Summer pressed Sperm Oil,

100 bags Blown Salt,

For sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

*May 26.*

**NOTICE.**

THE Copartnership of Richard Fenner and Andrew Harris, in their Store in Canterbury, Windham county, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Business in the Store, in future, will be conducted by Richard Fenner, who has on hand a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

—ALSO—

**GROCERIES**

**& Medicine,**

which may be bought as cheap as at any other store, for cash.

All those who are indebted to the late firm of Fenner & Harris, are once more notified that all accounts and notes due said firm, which are not settled and paid by the 1st day of August next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection without respect to persons.

N. B. The business and concern in the Cotton Factory, belonging to Fenner & Harris, will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of Fenner & Harris.

RICHARD FENNER.
ANDREW HARRIS.

*Canterbury, June 9, 1824.* [3w11

**Miss Malison,**

HAS just returned from N. York with fashionable

**French Hats**

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

**MILLINERY.**

Also continues to bleach Leghorn. Miss Malison returns thanks to her customers for past favors and solicits a continuance.

*Norwich, June 8th.* 3w10—

***Miss Mansfield,***

Has just receiv'd a good assortment of

**Leghorn Gypsies,**

which she offers very low.

*June 13.* 3w11—

**TAILORING.**

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of fashionable Trimmings for Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. which will be sold at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut and made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting custom, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

*Norwich, June 7, 1824.* 6w10—

***Notice.***

THE subscriber will **CARD WOOL** for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay—this may be depended on. He will continue the **CLOTH DRESSING**, on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [1xw11

**Dyeing Establishment,**

**AT JEWETT CITY.**

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6m6—

**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown prices.

J. W. FANNING.

*Norwich, April 6th 1824.* tf—


## PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act to prevent the disinterment of the bodies of deceased persons.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That if any person or persons shall open the grave of any deceased person, or the tomb where the body or bodies of any deceased person or persons have been deposited, or shall remove the body or bodies, or remains of any deceased person or persons from their grave, or graves, or place of sepulture, for the purposes of dissection, or any surgical or anatomical experiments, or for any other purpose, without the consent of the near relations of the deceased, or shall in any way aid, assist, or procure the same to be done; or shall receive, conceal, or secrete, any such body or bodies, or shall aid or assist in any surgical or anatomical experiments, or demonstrations therewith, or dissections thereof, knowing said body or bodies to have been so taken, or removed from the place or places of their sepulture, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, and shall be further punished by imprisonment in Newgate prison for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than one year at the discretion of the Court having cognizance thereof.

§ 2. That no professor, teacher, or lecturer in any college, academy, school, or medical institution, shall perform any anatomical or surgical experiments, on the body of any deceased person whatever, in any building in which students of such college, academy, school, or medical institution are taught or instructed in medical science, until such Professor, Teacher, or Lecturer shall have first given bond with sufficient surety, to the Treasurer of this State, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned, that no body of any deceased person which shall have been disinterred or procured contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be introduced or brought within such building, during the time that holds the office, or exercises the duties of professor, teacher, or lecturer as aforesaid in such college, academy, schools, or medical institution or elsewhere in this state. And if any such professor, teacher, or lecturer, or any other person, shall perform any anatomical or surgical experiments on the body of any deceased person, in any such building without said professor, teacher or lecturer having first given bond as aforesaid he, the said professor, teacher or lecturer shall, being duly convicted before the superior Court, forfeit and pay to the Treasury of this state, a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the offence.

§ 3. That the Mayor and two senior Aldermen of any city, and the Selectmen of any town in which such college, academy, school or medical institution may be located, shall have authority, at all times to enter and inspect every part of such building.

§ 4. That the bodies of criminals who shall be confined in Newgate prison for crimes herein ter-committed, and shall die in said prison, who have no known relatives, shall with the approbation of the overseers of said prison, be at the disposal of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, in any Medical Institution in this State, to be used for the purpose of advancing medical science, and shall at all times be subject to their order; and also the bodies of persons capitally punished under sentence of the law, at the discretion of the Court before whom the conviction of such persons takes place.

§ 5. That in all cases of the breach of the first section of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor or the person exercising the office of Governor, upon application of the Selectmen of the town where such offence shall have been committed, to offer a reward not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of any person or persons who shall have been guilty as aforesaid. And in case of the apprehension and conviction of such offender or offenders, the Controller of public accounts, upon the application of the Governor or the person exercising the office of Governor, shall draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount of the reward thus offered, who shall pay the same.

§ 6. That the seventy-second section of the act entitled "an act concerning crimes and punishments, be, and the same hereby is repealed: *Provided however*, that this repeal shall not affect any offence or offences now committed, nor any prosecution now pending; but the same may be proceeded with, in all respects the same, as if this act had not been passed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 4, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an act, entitled "An act concerning Mills and Millers."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That any miller may take as toll for breaking and grinding each bushel of Indian Corn in the ear four quarts thereof—and for grinding each bushel of grain, composed of different kinds of grain, two quarts thereof.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 4, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to authorize towns to regulate Fisheries.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That every town shall have power and authority, in town-meetings to make by-laws for the regulation of Fisheries in the streams within their respective limits and for the preservation of fish therein, and to impose such penalty for the breach thereof as they may think proper, provided that no penalty shall exceed the sum of seventeen dollars, and no by-law shall be contrary to the laws of the State.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 3, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act for the regulation of School Societies, and for the support of Schools."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That no child, or children shall be denied the privilege of attending school in any school district established by law in this State, to which such child, or children do belong—for, or on account of the inability of the parent or parents, guardian or master, of such child or children, to supply his, her, or their proportion of wood, in such district, any law to be contrary notwithstanding.

*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to prevent the committee of any School district from enforcing payment by due process of law, to recover any sum, or sums of money due from any person or persons to such district, for his, her, or their proportion of wood as aforesaid.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 4, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act respecting Firemen and Fire Companies.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the members of all Fire Companies enlistened in any city, borough or town in this State shall while belonging to and doing duty therein, be exempted from military duty.

§ 2. That in the appointment of men to serve in the several Engine Companies in this State, regard shall be had to the age of persons to be appointed, so that such companies may be supplied with their quota of men of the age of twenty-five years and upwards. But said men are in no case to be appointed from any ethiopian company of companies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 3, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the Constables in the several towns in this State, shall warn the electors in their respective towns to meet together on the first Monday in November next, at the usual place of holding elections, or at such other place, as may have been previously designated by an annual town meeting, in such towns, respectively, at nine o'clock in the morning of said day; which warning shall be given at least five days previous to said meeting, by posting notice thereof, on the sign-posts in such towns, and in such other places as they may deem necessary.

§ 2. That the town clerk and select-men in the several towns, are hereby authorized, if they deem it expedient, to designate the person who shall preside at such meetings of the electors; in case no presiding officer is designated by the town clerk and select-men, the electors shall choose the presiding officer, in which choice the town clerk, or in his absence, the eldest select-man present shall preside.

§ 3. That the electors present at such meeting, shall be called upon by the presiding officer, to bring in their ballots for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and each elector present may thereupon deliver to said presiding officer, his vote or suffrage for a number of persons not exceeding eight, whom he would choose electors for this State, of President and Vice President of the United States, with their names written on one piece of paper.

§ 4. That the presiding officer, assisted by the town clerk and select-men, shall count the votes, and declare them in the public meeting of the electors; and shall also make duplicate lists of the votes for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; one of which lists of votes shall be sealed up, by the presiding officer, directed to the Secretary of the State, and returned to him, or to the Sheriff of the county in which the town is situated within ten days after such meeting, & the other within three days after such meeting shall be delivered to the town clerk; & the Sheriff receiving said votes, shall, within fifteen days after said meeting receive the same, or count them to be returned to the Secretary of the state; which votes shall be counted by the Secretary, Treasurer & Comptroller on the twenty-second day of November next, and the eight persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be by them declared to be appointed Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and in case of an equal vote, the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller shall determine by lot, from the persons having such equal number of votes, the person or persons chosen; and shall publish the names of the persons so chosen and appointed, in two newspapers printed in the city of Hartford; and shall immediately thereon, notify by mail, the persons so chosen, of their appointment.

§ 5. That the said Electors shall meet at Hartford on the first Wednesday of December next, on the business of their said appointment, and proceed therein, as required by laws and constitution of the United States.

§ 6. That the presiding officers in the meetings of the Electors, in the respective towns of this State, for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President, shall make out the certificate of the votes and proceedings of the Electors in such town, according to the form hereafter prescribed; that is to say—"At a meeting of the Electors in the town of legally warned and held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1824.—The following persons received the number of votes, annexed to their names respectively, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

| Names. | Number of votes in words at full length. |
|---|---|

Duplicate list of votes for Electors, certified by Presiding Officer."

§ 7. That the presiding officers, in making out said certified lists, shall insert the number of votes for each person, in words at full length; and that the superscription on each of said certified lists, to be returned to the Secretary of this State, shall be as follows, viz:—"To the Secretary of this State—Votes of the Electors in the town of for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, taken and sealed up by Presiding Officer."

§ 8. That the Secretary of this State shall, on or before the first Monday of October next, transmit blank forms for the return of votes for Electors, to the town-clerks of the various towns in this State, for the use of said towns.

§ 9. That the chairman of the Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, shall certify to the Comptroller the compensation for the Electors, at two dollars per day; and the travel shall be the same as is provided for members of the General Assembly of this State; & it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, upon such certificate being presented to him, to draw an order on the Treasury for the payment thereof.

§ 10. That in case any Elector or Electors, chosen in the manner herein before provided, shall fail to attend as aforesaid, by reason of death, sickness, accident, or any other cause, it shall be the duty of the Electors who may attend, before they proceed on the business of their said appointment, to elect, by ballot, and by a major vote of those who may be present, a person or persons to supply any vacancy or vacancies, which may happen, or be found to exist, by reason of the non-attendance of any Elector or Electors chosen as aforesaid; which person or persons so elected by them, shall, together with the Electors chosen and attending as aforesaid, be the Electors of this State of President and Vice-President of the United States.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in alteration of "An act to provide Pounds, and regulate the impounding of Creatures."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any creatures shall be impounded and advertised according to the provisions of the fourth section of said act, the impounder shall call two fence viewers to view the fence of the enclosure from whence the creatures were taken, and estimate the damages done by such creatures at the end of five days after said creatures are impounded, instead of sixty days, as now prescribed by said fourth section.

§ 2. That the fees for poundage allowed by the tenth section of the Act to which this is an addition, be paid one half to the impounder, and the other half to the pound keeper.

§ 3. That so much of said fourth section as requires the fence to be viewed, and the damages to be estimated at the end of sixty days, be and the same is hereby repealed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An act providing for the collection of taxes."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the collectors appointed to collect the State and Town Taxes, shall give public notice of the time and place, at which they will receive the same; by publishing in some newspaper printed in the county or in an adjoining county three weeks successively, and by posting up notice on the sign-posts in their respective towns, at least three weeks previous to the time appointed for receiving such taxes. And all persons neglecting to pay their taxes agreeably to notice given as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay such fees for travel to collect the same, as may have been allowed thereto in the collection of executions.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## RELIGIOUS.

*From the Massachusetts Yeoman.*

The following is an extract of a discourse by a Mr. Irving, a Scotch preacher, who has attracted much attention in London.

GOD'S JUSTICE.

"Do you disbelieve it then? Do you think God will not be as bad as his word? When did he fail? Did He fail at Eden, when the world fell? Did he fail at the deluge, where the world was cleansed of all animation save a handful? Did he fail upon the cities of the plain, though remonstrated with by his friend the father of the faithful? Failed he in the ten plagues of Egypt, or against the seven nations of Canaan; or, when he armed against his proper people, did ever his threatening judgments fail? Did he draw off when his own son was suffering, and remove the cup from his innocent lips? And think ye he will fail, brethren, of that future destiny, from which to retrieve us he hath undertaken all his wonderous works unto the children of men? Why, if it were an idle threat, would he not have spared his only begotten Son, and not delivered him up to death? That sacred blood, as if the security of Heaven to those who trust in it, is the very seal of hell to those who despise it.

"Disbelieve you cannot; brave it out you dare not: then must you hope, at some more convenient season, to reform. So hoped the five virgins who slumbered and slept without oil in their lamps; and you know how they fared. Neither have you forgotten how the merchant, and the farmer, and the sons of pleasure, who refused the invitation to the king's son, were consumed by fire from heaven. What is your life, that you should trust in it? is it not even a vapour that speedily passeth away? What security have you that Heaven will warn you beforehand; or that Heaven will help you to repentance whenever you please? Will the resolution of your mind gather strength as your other faculties of body and mind decay? Will sin grow weaker by being awhile longer indulged; or God more friendly by being awhile longer spurned; or the gospel more persuasive by being awhile longer set at nought? I warn you, beware of the thief of time—Procrastination. This day is as convenient as to-morrow: this is yours—to-morrow is not: this day is a day of mercy—to-morrow may be a day of doom."

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Nashville Republican.*

The paucity of works of genius among us has been a standing theme of declamation against the literary character of our country. It has been said that our climate is unpropitious to the developement of genius, and that the human mind is incapable of expansion under its noxious influence—that even animals, from rational beings down through the endless subordinations of animated matter, are stinted in their growth, and degenerate into Lilliputians, under the inclement sky of the new world. The assertion that man is incapable of attaining his full grown stature in this hemisphere, has been amply falsified by many a well fought battle, and many a deathless deed. Our armies have washed it out with the blood of the defamers, and our navy has borne ample refutation on its thunders.

If we have been hitherto inferior to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, in intellectual energies or rather in their exertion, it may be traced to causes which have no connection with natural incapacity. Is not the air we breath as pure as theirs? Does not the same sun shine upon us as brilliantly, and with as quickening influence as upon them? Has not nature thrown around us a country as enchanting and beautiful—scenes as grand and magnificent—cataracts as stupendous and sublime—rivers as rolling and majestic, as any of which they can boast? And, if as they assert the works of nature have any influence upon the operations of the mind—if the beauty and sublimity of surrounding objects impress correspondent images upon the imagination, have we not scenes as variegated, complications as diversified with those cardinal attributes of nature's works, as they have? And if the architect of the universe has been so lavish of his gifts to the material creation, can it be supposed that he would rest the march of the human mind by any insurmountable impediments? That he would disgrace his own image, by placing insuperable barriers to the cultivation of those faculties with which he has endowed the noblest of his works? But the calumny is too barefaced—the malignity with which it is marked is too apparent to deserve refutation.

In every mechanical art—in every professional pursuit, which holds out sufficient pecuniary inducements to incite interest and invigorate perseverence, we find the citizens of our country forcing their way through the barriers of ignorance, and up the steeps of difficulty, to the topmost pinnacle of eminence. Where is the country that produces statesmen more profound & diplomatical—warriors more consummate and intrepid—lawyers more argute and eloquent—physicians more skillful and profound—or mechanics more dexterous & ingenious than ours? These professions flourish because they are the road to wealth and eminence.

But have we not attained a high degree of excellence in many of the most exalted departments of knowledge? Who was it deprived the lightning of its destructive effects? An American. Who discovered that by applying the agency of steam to the propulsion of vessels, the mariner can pursue the even and rapid tenour of his course notwithstanding all the impediments which wind and wave and tide may oppose to his progress? An American.

It was an American who although he was a foreigner, and above all a citizen of the United States, so far conquered the prejudices of Englishmen, as to be appointed president of the royal society of London. It was reserved for an American artist, to perfect the art of engraving bank notes, so as to defy imitation.

And if the lamp of literary genius does not burn so brightly, it is because the oil of encouragement is wanting. In this useful republic, wealth is gained by acquisition, not inherited by descent; the subsistence of the people depends in a great measure, on their own individual exertions; and few have the leisure to devote their time to those pursuits, and divert their talents in those channels which would qualify them to become eminent as authors. And while the learned professions open such a vast field for aspiring ambition, and grasping avarice, the candidates for literary honors will be few. But in old countries where every profession is crowded to overflowing, and where every avenue to wealth is closed to young aspirants, there will necessarily, be a great number who will adopt literature as a profession.

The history of every nation will evince that literature does not flourish in the early stages of its growth. It is not when the eaglet first leaves his eyrie, that he makes his boldest flights. When he first emerges from under the wings of his mother, he makes but short and timid excursions and it is not until by frequent repetition he learns the strength of his pinions, that he soars above the clouds and wings his way through the boundless immensity of space. But we will assert with confidence that no nation, ancient or modern, has, in the same period, acquired an equal proficiency with the people of the United States, in every department of knowledge.

But now, that we are growing in age and improvement—now that the gristle of youth is hardening into the bone of manhood, all that is wanting to the developement of our literary energies is *encouragement*. Hold out sufficient inducements—make literature an object of lucrative pursuit—and authors will soon spring up, who will vie in talents, with the master spirits of any age: let the pinions of their genius be borne aloft by the breath of public applause, and the invigorating gales of public munificence, and they will soar as high as the highest.

We cannot but think it a stain upon the literary character of our country, that our authors and our artists are compelled to seek in a distant land that patronage which is denied them by their fellow citizens. In the several departments of belles lettres & painting, we have produced authors and artists of transcendant merit; but we appear ignorant of their excellence till its acknowledgement is forced from the reluctant justice of a transatlantic journal.

Mr. Cooper, the author of the Spy, &c. is the only native author who has received a due degree of encouragement from the American people—while the inimitable author of the Sketch Book, Bracebridge Hall &c. is now receiving from an English public that applause, and deriving that profit, which he should have obtained in his native country—and Paulding, the author of Letters from the South, is now earning his bread as an under clerk in one of the departments of government. When will the United States awaken to a true perception of what is due to herself and to her gifted sons?

*From the Port Folio for June.*

### Wager of Battle in New-England.

The conflicting claims of two towns in Connecticut, Lyme and New-London, to certain lands, once gave rise to a mode of adjusting the title of which we apprehend no trace can be found in the common law or the codes of civilians. The land, says Dr. Dwight, though now of considerable value, was then regarded as a trifling object. The expense of appointing Agents to manage the cause before the legislature was considerable, and the hazard of the journey was not small. In this situation the inhabitants of both townships agreed to settle their respective titles to the lands in controversy by a combat between two champions, to be chosen by each for that purpose.—New-London selected two men of the names of Picket and Latimer; Lyme committed its cause to two others, named Griswold and Ely. On a day mutually appointed, the champions appeared in the field, and fought with their fists, till victory declared in favor of each of the Lyme combatants. Lyme then quietly took possession of the controverted track, and has held it undisputed to the present day.

An accident somewhat similar to this, is said to have taken place between two individuals,, in this state, but our information is not sufficiently accurate to enable us to relate the particulars; even if the personal nature of the controversy did not, for the present at least, forbid the disclosure.

## STEAM ENGINE.

*From Silliman's Journal of Science,*
[Vol. 1. No. 2. for 1818.]

Watt and Bolton's engine, as most generally used, being properly an atmospheric engine, or working with steam so low as merely to produce a vacuum in the cylinder, became of enormous dimensions, when the power required was that of an hundred horses: a scale of estimate adapted to the comprehension of those who had before used the labor of that animal, and preferred to substitute the steam engine.

It had not, however, escaped the notice of Mr. Watt, that there existed in steam another source of power besides that of atmospheric pressure. The experiments of his learned friend, Dr. Black, of Glasgow, as well as those of the French chemists, and of Papin, in the instance of his digester, had ascertained the laws of its expansive force, and among other interesting facts, those subservient to our present purpose, viz. That after water has reached the boiling point, 212 degrees of Fahrenheit, the caloric which enters it no longer becomes latent, but sensible in the steam, which thereupon acquires expansive force to an unlimited degree: that this force increases geometrically; or, that every accession of about 30 degrees of heat, nearly doubles its power at those stages of [illegible]; that when the pressure at a [illegible] temperature is taken off, or the steam allowed to flow, there is an [illegible] continuous and rapid production of steam; a fact which proves there can be no necessity of a large space for the steam to [illegible] above the water, provided it be sufficient to prevent water from being [illegible] with the steam, and, therefore, that boilers of a small cylindrical form are best.

It may be a fair question, why Mr. Watt did not further employ this principle of expansive force? We may readily conceive of several motives to the contrary. Watt and Bolton's engines were in great demand; they gave entire satisfaction, and the work they performed saved so much labor as to afford the purchase at a high price. The public had gained immensely by this better form of the engine, and Mr. Watt enjoyed the benefits of the patent he had obtained; and, at a later period, this preference was increased by an accident which happened in Trevetbick's engine, though caused by gross mismanagement, that would have been equally fatal to any other.

From an investigation, by a committee of parliament, into the causes of the several fatal explosions of steam engine boilers within a few years, published in Tillock's Magazine, vol. I: it appears that in every instance the accident was fairly attributable to neglect or mismanagement. Many competent persons were summonded to give their opinions; and through the contrariety of their testimony, the prevalent opinion appears to have been, that cast-iron boilers cannot be safe*; that as many engines of high steam as of low are now used in England, but that the high are much the most economical in fuel and cost; that they are more safe, if properly constructed; it being argued by some, that boilers for steam of 100 pounds to the inch, are easily made of strength to sustain 500 pounds; this excess being much greater than in those constructed for low steam, makes them comparatively the safest, as the safety valves are less liable to be accidentally prevented from venting the steam.

In the United States, instances are not wanting of the successful operation of high steam; of which the engine at the mint is a conspicuous example There can, indeed, be no good reason why this great power should not be employed to an extent within the limits of safety, if more economical and convenient. If boilers can bear (as they are usually made of iron) 500 pounds, there can be no danger in using them with fifty: and this gives an increase of power, with a condenser, fourfold, or makes a ten horse power forty.—The economy, therefore, of high steam, hardly admits of a question. It seems unphilosophical to neglect a power so great, merely because it is so.

*Note.—The boilers now generally in use, are made of wrought iron, which being more elastic, are consequently stronger than those made of any other metal.

### STEAM-BOAT BOILERS.

*From the Middletown Sentinel.*

Messrs. Editors—

Your correspondent *Fulton*, in the last Sentinel, has exaggerated the amount of pressure upon a high steam boiler, about *two hundred and forty-two millions of pounds* beyond the result which his own premises will justify. Such pressure would have intimidated even Oliver Evans himself, and would undoubtedly be sufficient to burst the boiler which your correspondent has described.

"Fulton" is also mistaken, both in the dimensions, and pressure per inch, of the Ætna's boiler: and is, moreover, deceiving himself, or your readers, when he talks of a low pressure boiler *of the same dimensions* as one of high pressure.

Your correspondent is, however, quite as correct as most of those writers who are enlightening the public with their newspaper cautions and information on this subject; some of whom gravely tell us of a steam boiler being *acted upon* by a high pressure engine!

Steam-Boat boilers, both of high and low pressure construction, have been frequently rent without causing the slightest injury to the persons on board: while both, in their turn, have occasioned serious and melancholy disasters; and "humanity requires that an unsuspecting public should be set right on this subject." We are not to be cheated out of our security by tales of boilers that are incapable of scalding; or from which the water will only flow "as from a little spout." It is quite time that some fixed measures of safety were adopted; upon which the public can rely. Let the boilers of *all Steam-Boats* be proved, periodically, with at least three times the pressure that is carried when at the best speed; and, depend upon it, those who will oppose this course, are sporting with public credulity, for the purpose of subserving their private interests. E.

## FOREIGN.

*From the Providence American.*

THE GREEK CAUSE.

*Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, March 30, 1824, from a highly respectable American gentleman, resident in that city, to his friend in this town:*

The glorious struggle of the Greeks, there is foundation to believe, will terminate in their freedom, from their late most cruel tyrants. There is not now a Grecian in the Morea, or Epirus, who is not completely armed; and their courage and their perseverance would have been honorable in the noblest periods of their illustrious ancestors. The first gun they had was forced from the hands of a Turk.—They are in possession of every fortress in the Morea, except Patras, which is on the eve of surrendering. They never inquire the number of their enemies, but where they are! They advance, always, with the confidence of success when their adversaries are threefold their own numbers, and in many instances still greater. They have more than 100 vessels of war from 10 to 23 guns, and in every instance, have they sought the Turkish squadron, though containing many ships of 80 guns. There is no example of their being defeated, or of their flight. They have already burnt three ships of 80 guns, many frigates and corvettes. Lord Byron has been made a Grecian Senator, and he has [illegible]—the officers are English, French and [illegible]—he has clothed them at his own expense and devotes his ample fortune to their cause. He will one day be the second [illegible], and [illegible] in his sublime verse, the Grecian war, as the former has done that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignor is preparing his last effort; but the Greeks are ready to meet them; and when they do, the Turk will be crushed. There never was a nation unitedly determined to be free, that did not accomplish their purpose. They have every incitement to render their hearts invulnerable; the example of their ancestors, and the impossibility to treat with their foes, who acknowledge no bonds or treaties, to bind them, when they shall have the power to avenge themselves on rebels and enemies to their diabolical creed. They have now raised a loan in England which will greatly aid them.—About two-thirds of the Morea belonged to the Grand Seignor or the Meschees—these are now confiscated, and form the most fertile lands, in the finest and richest soil in Europe. What they want most is a frigate or two, when they would fearlessly lay along side the largest ship of the Turks. Should the generous enthusiasm which I have learnt prevails in the United States, in their favor, produce sufficient, I should recommend it to be converted into a frigate. It would remain a long monument of our affection to their cause, and would draw from them the most grateful returns.

The Boston Palladium states that the French appeared quite active about the Brazils. They had *eleven sail* of men of war at Rio Janeiro, and arrived almost daily. The citizens were much alarmed, but the Frenchmen said they were bound round Cape Horn. The people fear the Emperor may intend to restore the country to Portugal.

There is some disturbance at Maranham—something similar it is supposed to the affair at Pernambuco.

There were three English frigates near Pernambuco, and it was frequently asked why the Americans had not a naval force at the Brazils, where they had so much trade, and the times were so precarious?

The Brazilians were much pleased with the President's Speech, and all the Republicans look to the United States for assistance, should it be necessary.

The London Monthly Magazine for May, contains an article from John Burridge, on "Naval Dry Rot," in which it is asserted that *all the British Navy has been consumed since the peace, except seventy-one ships*, or in other words, that nine hundred and sixty-nine vessels were broken up, sold, condemned, &c. between 1814 & 1820.

The same writer observes, that the decline of British ship-building is monstrously alarming. In the year 1818, he states, there were 1059 ships built, of 104,366 tons; and in 1822, only 723 ships built, of 62,534 tons—not much above one half the tonnage actually built 4 years before. The number of merchantmen and tonnage employed, however, is about the same as it was four years ago, which proves that ship-building in the colonies must have been greatly extended.

### NEW RIVAL TRADE.

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated May 5, to a Merchant in Boston.*

"The London Market on Monday, and our's yesterday, were rather low in grain, and the promising appearance of Spring will rather add to the feeling. A new feature in trade is the permitting the intercourse direct between the European Continent and our Colonies. Shipments we believe, are now making at Hamburgh (one vessel has arrived at Halifax) of bread and flour, for Newfoundland, where it will be admitted on lower duties than from the United States, and will cost such low prices as will put an end to that trade from this country. They offer us at Dantzig, Flour at 18s6 [about $4,] free on board per barrel. If this answers at Newfoundland it will be followed in the Islands, and staves will accompany the flour."

A letter from the city of Mexico, under date of 15th April, states that three of the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Crawford had been apprehended. The occurrence of this murder, it is said, has had the effect of rousing the government to the adoption of measures which will afford security against similar outrages. Three assassins and highway robbers had been already executed, and 24 others were soon to meet a similar fate.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

*Adams and Crawford.*—The editor of the Mobile Commercial Register, an able and well conducted paper, and one of the most strenuous and early supporters of the claims of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, makes the following candid and liberal remarks in speaking of that gentleman and Mr. Adams:

"Both are men of high qualifications, & inflexible integrity, enjoying a mutual regard and respect for each other, as both have publicly and privately testified, of which we have late an ample evidence.

We have ever treated all the candidates respectfully, but have felt perhaps as warmly opposed to Mr. Adams as any other, and have occasionally re-published the ill-natured sayings of others against him, originating in momentary excitements of party zeal. We had been led to believe that Mr. Adams was so inveterate in his persecutions of and opposition to Mr. Crawford, that he even carried his hostilities into his department; this was a mistake and we are proud to acknowledge it. We have been informed within three days, by a gentleman (whose word goes as far with us, as that of any other individual in the state,) that Mr. Crawford told him a few months ago, that there was not a member of the government, who acted with more candour than Mr. Adams, nor one whose conduct was more strictly honorable in the discharge of public duties. These unquestionable facts, forbid gratuitous bickerings among their friends. We hope they will, from a solemn sense of duty, check them, and in the event of either declining, the friends of both may harmoniously unite upon the other. If the course should in the first instance be made [illegible] Mr. Crawford, it will [illegible] Mr. Adams [illegible] cannot have a vote by it if he should continue to run; but if he should decline, his friends will have suffered their prejudices to wear away, and deliberately reflect (which is all we could ask of them) before they would make a second choice.

On the other hand, if Mr. Crawford's prospects weaken, his friends in great numbers will go heart and hand in support of Mr. Adams, and among them we fearlessly include ourselves. Where one is the first choice, the other is almost uniformly the second, in very many sections of the United States."

The Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th ult. printed also at Mobile and an advocate for Gen. Jackson, in speaking of the recent meetings at Natchez, Mississippi, says:

"As far as we can understand they have been favorable to Mr. Adams.——There are two papers in the place—one Jackson, the other Adams. They give very different accounts of these meetings, both parties claiming the victory—we think however, the demonstration was against the General."

### MR. ADAMS & THE TARIFF.

We publish to day an interesting and very sensible letter of Gen. Jackson, written in reply to an inquiry for his opinions respecting the new tariff. To this letter as published in the N. Y. E. Post, the editor of that paper appends the following note.

"Whether we differ from Gen. Jackson in opinion, or not, yet how much more manly and honest is his conduct than that of John Quincy Adams, who, when the whole people is in a state of agitation respecting a vital measure of national policy, and his opinion is looked up to, cautiously and cunningly keeps it to himself and wears an impenetrable cloak of mystery."

Now we assert, upon good authority, that Mr. Adams is, and all along has been a friend to this same policy. He has had, moreover, the frankness and independence to avow his sentiments, when called upon; and that, too, when the avowal was calculated directly to injure his cause as a candidate for that high station, which so many competitors are panting after. Mr. Adams was applied to, in a formal way, by some persons of South Carolina, for his opinions concerning the policy of the new tariff; and he unequivocally declared himself to be in favor of a discreet revision of the tariff, not merely for the purpose of revenue, but with a direct design to encourage the manufactures of the country.

He has expressed the same sentiment on other occasions; and the assertion that he "cautiously and cunningly keeps his opinion to himself, and wears an impenetrable cloak of mystery," on this subject, is neither ingenious nor well founded.

Mr. Adams, it is true, has not thrust his opinions, unasked, upon the public. From his situation in the government he could not do so, in such a way as to make the country at large acquainted with them at full length, without disclosing an eagerness for popular favor, that would have been both indiscreet, and incompatible with the elevation of his character.—both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay have been required, in the regular exercise of their legislative functions, to express their opinions, at great length, on the subject of the tariff; but what suitable occasion has the Secretary of State had for suspending his official labors, and engaging in this toilsome controversy? He is not infested with that *fidgetty* ambition to appear in print—to retail himself in paragraphs, or sample himself out in scraps—which constitutes the misfortune of some who occupy the common tongue; he makes no arrangements for getting up correspondences on subjects that are known to be of deep and general interest, in order that he may write clumsy compilations, in the form of letters, on the popular side; he comes before the people only in official capacity, or to defend himself from some formal attack, instigated by some intriguing combination to impair his character, not merely as a wise but as an honest statesman; and he differs from the sort of men just mentioned in another respect, for when he does appear, he comes with the demonstration of power.

Whether Mr. Adams become President of the United States, or not, it is certainly unjust that his claims should be injured by a misconception of his opinions touching cardinal points of policy, and it is for the reason chiefly that we have made the foregoing remarks.—*Troy Sentinel.*

### BY THE LATE MAILS.

We have received a communication from Dr. Gates of Yonkers, in Westchester county, stating that a lad of 13 years of age in that town, indulging in the practice of chewing lead shot, swallowed some of the pieces, and was made seriously sick by the poison. After a severe sickness of four days, the Dr. was called to see him; and by the application of every active means for four days more, he succeeded in relieving him, and his patient was recovering. The case as stated to us, is more circumstantial than is necessary for a newspaper: but the object which the physician has in view in publishing it, is important—it is to caution others of the danger of taking this kind of poison into the stomach.—N. Y. D. ADV.

The varioloid small pox has broken out in a family in Winsted, and the whole, (six or seven) are sick with it. They had all been vaccinated, but it is doubtful if they ever had the genuine symptoms of the kine pock. A family, too, in Coventry, it is said is afflicted with it. The infection in the first case came from New-York, the other is supposed to have been taken from some rags in a paper mill.

*Conn. Mirror.*

*Sulphur a preservative against Measles.*—During the winter of 1814, the measles prevailed epidemically at [illegible]. Children afflicted with the itch, who were using sulphur externally and internally, were exempt. In 1815, [illegible]

### HIGH STEAM, AGAIN!!

"*Dreadful Calamity.*" Don't be frightened reader, it is only a few slight distressing accidents" in which the Fulton Company and others have no interest.

*From the Boston Patriot, June 1*[illegible]

The packet sloop Volant, Burril, beating up the harbor yesterday afternoon, from Weymouth, when between Long Island and Moon Head, at about 3 o'clock was struck by a squall and immediately upset. The Packet Rapid from Hingham was about 1½ miles to the windward at the time, saw the Volant go over, and immediately put away for her—On arriving at her, got down the small boat, and with a sufficient number of men provided with axes, soon made an aperture through the quarter, by which they succeeded in saving Mrs. Bates and daughter, and two gentlemen passengers, and took out the lifeless body of a boy, aged about 7 years, son of Mr. Joshua Sampson, of Weymouth.

Two others were in the cabin, drowned, which they were unable to get out, Mrs. Cushing of Weymouth, aged about 25 years, and Miss Allen, aged about [illegible] years, daughter of Mr. Thomas Allen of this city.

*Distressing Casualty.*—On the [illegible] a number of the citizens of the town of Winthrop, Maine, with several persons from the adjoining towns, were engaged in raising the frame of a new Congregational meeting-house in that town. Between 40 & 50 men were standing on that part where the rafters had not been raised and their weight rested principally on a single beam, at the height of about [illegible] feet from the lower floor, and which, we learn, had nothing but a shoulder [illegible] to support it. As they were attempting to raise a pair of rafters this span way, when the beam was instantly broken in the middle, when most of the men together with all the timber that had been thoroughly secured, were precipitated in a mass to the bottom. Upwards of thirty were buried beneath the fragments of broken timber. The whole number that fell was 37, of these 26 were wounded, 11 of them slightly. Mr. W[illegible] Pullen died shortly after he was taken from under the frame. Mr. Paul [illegible] had died subsequently, and five [illegible] were not expected to recover.—[illegible]

### ASTONISHING STORM.

"It blew sa strong and blew sa fast,
It seem'd as t'wauld ha'e blawn its last."
Burns.

On the 3d ult. a storm of wind, accompanied with but little rain, passed through some parts of this country, with unprecedented violence, twisting off green trees and levelling the old, unroofing cabins, and in one or two instances lives were lost by the falling of timber. But the most extraordinary circumstance we have heard respecting this storm is, that 7 or [illegible] miles west of this, at a still-house, a whiskey barrel which was fairly exposed, had both its ends blown out by the wind entering at the bung-hole!!!—*New L*[illegible] *(Ohio) Gaz.*

*From the Middletown Sentinel, June* [illegible]

At Haddam, on Thursday or Friday of last week, as the workmen in the quarry were splitting off stone by means of powder, one of the men was shockingly burnt in the face, one of his eyes [illegible] out, and his arms broken in several places.

On Saturday last, as a son of Mr. Matthew Bacon, of this town, was fixing some boards in front of an ox cart, it suddenly gave way, and precipitated him under the wheel, which instantly passed over him. The cart it is supposed contained 600 cwt. His life was despaired of; but hopes are now entertained that he will recover.

Drowned in Mill River, in this town, one day last week, a son of Mr. Ludwick Maynard, aged 10 years. He and several other boys were bathing, when it is supposed he was seized with the cramp and instantly sunk. Assistance was obtained, and he was taken out, but all attempts to revive him were vain.

By a gentleman from Canada, we learn that a tavern was burnt at Malahide, on Talbot-street, U. C. on the [illegible] ult. and that one *Benjamin Seven*, a traveller was consumed in the house.—*Y. pa.*

We understand that on Sunday, the [illegible] inst. two young ladies were drowned at Vernon, N. J. one of them a daughter of Mr. William Joline, 13 or 14 years old, the other girl was somewhat younger. We are told, they went out on the Sabbath to pick strawberries, which were beginning to get ripe—that in their rambles they came to a creek, and got into a canoe to cross it, the canoe upset, and they were both launched into eternity. Their bodies, we believe, were both found and buried the next day.—*Goshen Patriot.*

A Camden (S. C.) paper states, that an attempt was made on the night of the [illegible] inst. to murder Col. Henry G. Nixon. He was roused from his sleep by a rap at his window; he hailed, when a voice answered, "*a house on fire*," in a tone rather of caution than alarm. Col. N. suspecting it was some wretch who had evil intent, dressed himself, and taking his sword, went out, and discovered a man at a short distance; he advanced towards him when the assassin snapped a pistol at him. Nixon raised his sword, and while his arm was drawn back, the pistol was discharged, the ball passed through the right breast of his coat, and under the arm which was raised. The assassin fled, and was pursued and overtaken, when a contest ensued, but owing to the darkness he then again got off and fled to the woods. Col. N. describes him as remarkably active, and so much the color of the night as to make it difficult to use his sword with certain effect, but [illegible] he wounded him slightly, as he felt his antagonist several times with the point of his sword.

[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

MIDDLESEX, JUNE, 1824.

With the exception of a few hot days, the weather has been cold, and the season backward and rather sickly. There was frost in the night of the 15th, and thus far in every month of this year. The Indian corn looks feeble and yellowish; and the vines have been so much stinted, that melons, squashes, &c. may be scarce. There will be next to no peaches. In examining 50 trees in succession, I did not see a single peach. Some wall fruit will come to perfection. Apples will be plenty, and pears abundant. The cut of grass and the growth of potatoes, are promising.—The small grain looks well. We by no means distrust the goodness of the God of the Harvest.

*The Wonders of Printing!*—The London Observer, of the 12th of January last, contained two sheets, giving an account of the trial, and execution, &c. of Thurtell, for the murder of Weare: 137,000 copies of each sheet were sold—they produced the publishers $56,500, out of which they paid the government for stamp duty, $16,000: they used 634 reams of paper, the weight of which was more than *seven tons*. If it had been printed on a press of the best construction in common use, it would have been required to work for three weeks, night and day. The presses of all the great newspaper establishments in London are worked by steam power, and the rapidity with which the operation is performed is difficult to imagine, though the fact is notorious.—*Niles.*

FALMOUTH, (JAM.) MAY 12.

*Abominable decision.*—On Monday, 7 sailors belonging to the ship Amazon, were brought before the magistrates at the Police Office in this town, on a complaint preferred against them by their captain, for refusing to stow sugar on board the ship on Sunday. The men in their defence said, that during six days of the week they worked fifteen hours a day, and therefore thought they should be allowed one day's rest. The magistrates, however, were of a different opinion, and sentenced three of them to thirty days confinement in the work house, and discharged the others.

*Good Butter.*—Being a few mornings since in a store where butter is taken in, we heard a woman ask the shopkeeper what price he would give for a tub of butter which she offered. "Nothing!" was the answer. We had the curiosity to look at it, and a more disagreeable (we will not say disgusting) mass, we never saw offered for sale as butter. It is wonderful that any dairy-woman should yet be ignorant or careless of what relates so much to her own interest, as the proper management of butter designed for the market. The most usual fault is, that it is *not sufficiently worked*. If proper attention was given to this part of the process, the butter would command in the market, one or two cents more, by the pound, than it usually does.—*Worcester Spy.*

Since the commencement of the last year, 87 young men have removed from New Lebanon, in the state of New-York, who were liable to do military duty, (of the people called Shakers,) and taken up their residence in the town of Hancock, in Massachusetts, where they can enjoy the free exercise of their religious opinions; which they are deprived of in the state of New-York. And since the commencement of the present year, all the young men from Waterville, in the county of Albany, who were liable to do military duty, have removed into said town for the same purpose.—*Pittsfield Sun.*

*New mode of planting potatoes.*

A friend of the editor has been so good as to furnish us in manuscript with the following. We have had no experience nor personal knowledge of the process recommended, but wish it might be tried, & its results made public for the benefit of the community.

"*An easy and cheap method of raising Potatoes.*—On an even and smooth piece of mowing or pasture land, make deep single furrows with a plough, at three feet distance. Fill these furrows with rye or any other straw, and drop your potatoes six or eight inches apart on the straw. Then, with a hoe, cover the potatoes by turning down the ploughed furrows upon them. They will require no more attention until they are grown. No hoeing will be necessary. The same land may be improved as a pasture for sheep, as those animals will not eat, nor materially injure the tops of the potatoes."

The writer is informed that this method is practised with success in the towns of Winchester and Swanzey, in New-Hampshire.—*New-England Farmer.*

A young man in England lately killed his father in consequence of his objecting to a marriage with a young woman to whom he had become attached. He was tried for the murder, and was acquitted on the ground that the constable who arrested him, had induced him by promises &c. to confess his guilt.—N. Y. D. ADV.

Captain Weston, of the schr. Only Daughter, arrived at Charleston, the 4th inst. from Matanzas, informs, that the Spanish Government had granted to France, for the term of ten years, a free trade to the island of Cuba, on the same footing as that of her own subjects. *Prov. Patriot.*

*The Spanish Claims.*—We learn that by the decision of the Commissioners, who have just closed their labors at Washington, [illegible] and Underwriters in Baltimore, come in for the pretty round sum of [illegible], and that the cash is already on hand. This is what some would call "a wind fall."—*Balt. Pat.*

Arrangements are making in most parts of the United States, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of Independence, on the 5th July, the 4th being Sunday.—The town of Providence has voted [illegible] to defray the expenses of fireworks, [illegible].—*N. Y. Adv.*

It falls to our lot to record another act of inhuman atrocity—the sanctuary of the dead has again been violated. We do most devoutly hope, that these repeated trespasses on the rights of the tomb, will be arrested and put down by the undivided abhorrence of the community, aided by the late judicious provisions of the Legislature, against this more than heathen abomination.

It was discovered by some people who were crossing the burying-ground at Saybrook Point, that the grave of ——— Newdigate, who was killed last summer by the bursting of a swivel, on board the brig Reaper, had been opened. It was discovered by almost the entire scalp of a human person, and the grave having recently been disturbed, which induced them to search for the body—they found the lid of the coffin had been split into three pieces—the body was missing—the grave clothes were remaining, but much decayed. *Middlesex Gazette.*

PETERSBURG, (VA.) JUNE 11.

STORM.

On Tuesday evening last, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, we were visited by a considerable storm of wind, rain and hail. It came from the north west, and its duration was about ten minutes. Such was its violence, that the roofs of several houses, chimnies, &c. were blown down; and trees were laid prostrate. Previous to the storm, the atmosphere was remarkably dense and sultry; but it is extraordinary that neither during its continuance, nor immediately afterwards, notwithstanding the accompaniment of hail, was there any perceptible change of temperature.

On Wednesday evening, about half past 3, a storm came on from the same point, though with rather less violence—since which, the air has become cool and much more agreeable.

We observe that the storm of Tuesday evening is noticed in the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday. Its range, therefore, must have been of considerable extent. The Compiler states, that "some of the hail stones were as big as pigeon eggs."

ALGIERS.

*Extract of a letter, dated Algiers, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts.*

"The port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been thus most efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels, to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develope the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, & not to impair it in the slightest degree. I have been off once to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1824.

In our last, we noticed the nomination of NOYES BARBER, Esq. for a Representative to Congress, in the place of COL. ELISHA TRACY as mentioned two or three weeks previous—but we have since been informed that it is probable that Mr. Barber will decline being a candidate, when it will become necessary for the Republicans of this county to designate another person for that office.

We are informed that Mrs. Peck, of Lyme, who was mentioned in our last as having been shot dead, by the accidental discharge of a gun, is alive; and fast recovering from the wounds she received.

*Electors of President and Vice-President.*

LEMUEL WHITE, RUFUS HITCHCOCK, MOSES WARREN, DAVID HILL, DAVID KEYES, OLIVER WOLCOTT, JOHN SWATHEL, WALTER R. KIBBE.

The above are the republican candidates in this state, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. They are all good men and true—who have stood by their country and the republican party during the restrictive system and the war, and are every way entitled to the confidence of their fellow citizens. They are practical farmers, attached to the soil, and selected from the body of the people, whose wishes they will comply with, and bestow the undivided vote of this state upon **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**

Jacob Hook was lately tried at Warren, Pennsylvania, for the killing of Benjamin Wallis, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty—on the ground that the party who undertook to arrest the prisoner, were not authorized to do so, and that in breaking open his house, to serve the warrant, they acted contrary to law, and Hook, therefore, in firing and killing Wallis, acted in his own defence. It appears that the warrant to arrest Hook was issued by a magistrate and directed to the Sheriff, was delivered to Asa Scott the Coroner, who sometimes acted as a kind of deputy to the Sheriff. Hook warned them that they possessed no authority to arrest, but offered to surrender himself to the Sheriff or constable.

The interest on the National Debt of France is four and a half millions—on the Debt of England thirty millions.

*Mr. Crawford, & Mr. Edwards.*

The Committee of Investigation, continued in session at Washington up to Saturday last, but their duties are near a close. A great number of witnesses have been examined, and it was expected Mr. Edwards would be examined that day. It is not hinted that any new discoveries had been made, or that the affair appears less favorable for Mr. Crawford, than when the Committee reported to Congress.

Every American work of any note is now reprinted in London as soon as a copy crosses the Atlantic. The Spy, by Mr. Cooper, has reached a third edition.

*An old Rattle-snake.*

Last year (says the Louisiana Advertiser) a rattle-snake was killed on Buillard's plains, in the parish of Felicians, which had not less than one hundred and thirty-seven rattles. If the generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denote the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct, the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitants of that section of our state, have never previously seen one with more than *forty* rattles.

*Slave trade in Cuba.*

It is stated in the Jamaica Advertiser, upon information derived from a respectable source, "that the slave trade flourishes in full vigour in Cuba. The custom-house officers receive very small salaries, and make up the deficiency by accepting bribes. Indeed the governors themselves are not entirely free from the charge of corruption. A vessel lately discharged a cargo of slaves in a creek not far from St. Jago de Cuba, and for conniving at this infraction of the law, certain Dons received a Doubloon for each slave landed. Smuggling of all kinds is carried on in the different Cuban ports, and it is notorious that hundreds of slaves are imported into that Island every year.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have passed a bill providing for the choice of Electors on a general ticket by the people.

*Messrs. Editors,*

Permit one who feels a lively interest in the promotion of every object that may tend to the advancement of knowledge and to the extension of morals among the rising generation, to express the high degree of satisfaction he felt on attending the last quarterly examination at the Chelsea Grammar School. Such was the exhibition of talents and application shown on that occasion, by these young pupils, as involuntarily to elicit the warmest expressions of approbation from a large number of spectators. So correct was their deportment, and so proficient were they in their various recitations, as to render this examination highly creditable to the characters and talents of the Scholars, as well as to the attention, system and abilities of their Instructor.—And with all due consideration for other schools, I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that in few, if any schools in this State, do youth possess greater facilities for acquiring the rudiments of an education than in this. Answers to the numerous questions put by the examiners from the Greek and Latin Classics, as well as from the higher branches of Mathematics & the common English studies, were made with a degree of readiness and precision seldom witnessed in youths of their early age.

A SPECTATOR.

## Married,

In Lisbon, on the 16th inst Mr. DENTON BABCOCK, of Whitestown, N. Y. to Miss LUCY BISHOP, daughter of Mr. Caleb Bishop.

In Thompson, by the Rev. Mr. Dow, Mr. RICHARD CHAPPELL, of New-London, to Miss CHLOE B. ELLIOTT, of the former place.

## Died,

In this city, on the 14th inst. DAUPHINE S. son of Col. Wm. Hines, in the 5th year of his age.

The Providence papers are requested to insert the above.

In this city, on the 17th inst. Mrs.——— STORY, wife of Mr. James Story; Miss DEBORAH TRACY.

In Montville, on the 18th inst. Mrs. PHEBE WHEELER, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, aged 25 years.

In Preston on the 5th inst. Deacon AMOS AVERY, aged 87 years; on the 11th inst. Mr. MOSES AVERY, aged 24 years.

At Blakely, (Ala.) on the 1st of May last, Mr. BENJAMIN K. UTLEY, formerly of Griswold, aged 26 years.

At Killingly, on the 6th inst. Mr. RICHARD BARTLETT, aged 83.

In Brooklyn, Mr. BELA DARBY, aged 46.

In Chaplin, NEHEMIAH HOLT Esq. aged 67.

In Hampton, Dea. THOMAS GROW, aged 82.

## Norwich Forum.

On Thursday evening, at the Society's Room, the following question will be discussed—Was the Reign of Napoleon Bonaparte beneficial.

June 23.

## MARINE LIST.

June 16—Sailed, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.

Arrived, sloop Favourite, Studdard, Amboy.

17—steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.

Sailed, sloop Henry, Crowell, Boston.

18—Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.

Sailed, sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.

19—Arrived, sloop Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; schr. Ant, Benson, Saco; sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.

Sailed, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.

20—Arrived steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.

Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.

22—sloop Maria, Comstock, N. Y.

Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.

CELEBRATION.

THE memorable day of the declaration of Independence of the United States will be celebrated by the citizens of Norwich, on Monday the 5th July.

The procession will move from Mr. Kinney's Hotel precisely at 11 o'clk. escorted by military, to the 2d Congregational Meeting House, under the direction of Col. ASA ROATH and Capt. BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, } *Marshals*, at which place public service will be performed—the Declaration of Independence to be read by J. G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq and an Oration be delivered by ASA CHILD, Esq.—from whence the procession will return to Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where a dinner will be provided.

Hon. CALVIN GODDARD, *President*.
Hon. JAMES LANMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, Esq,
Capt. B. W. BOOTH, } *Vice Presidents.*

Gentlemen desirous of joining in the celebration are requested to attend. A subscription paper will be left at Huntington & Ripley's and J. P. Whiting & Co's Stores.

The members of the several military companies in this and the neighboring towns, are requested to join the procession *in full uniform.*

| | |
|---|---|
| B. W. Booth, | B. L'Hommedieu, |
| Roger Huntington, | J. P. Whiting, |
| Wm. P. Eaton, | Wm. D. Ripley, |
| Asa Child, | Elijah Ames, |
| F. T. Lathrop, | Arthur F. Gilman, |
| Asa Roath, | |

*Committee of Arrangements.*
Norwich, June 23, 1824.

JUNE 22.

## *Erastus Coit,*

HAS received per Steam Boat, a variety of HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE

**DRY GOODS,**

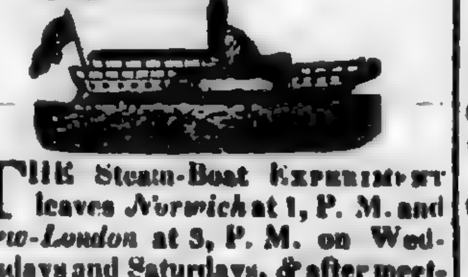
selected by himself, and offered very cheap for Cash.

A large assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

**LEGHORN HATS.**

STEAM-BOAT LINE

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*



THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M the same days for Middletown, Saybrook, New-London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—

30,000 *ft. Cherry Lumber*

**H. COLTON,**

HAS on hand **30,000** feet of Cherry Lumber, of good quality, and some of it the first rate, which will be sold at reduced prices.

*Norwich, June 22, 1824.* 3w12

## NOTICE.

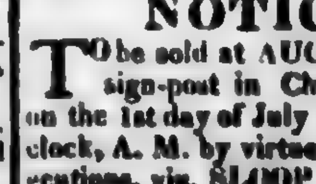
TO be sold at AUCTION, at the sign-post in Chelsea Society, on the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of sundry executions, viz. SLOOP RAMBLER, Sails, Rigging, &c. from 80 to 90 quintals Codfish, 100 bushels Eastern Salt, &c. &c.

Attest, ELIJAH AMES,
*Sheriff's Deputy*

*Norwich, June 23, 1824.* 2w12

THE Proprietors of the Chelsea Grammar School, are hereby notified that a NEW QUARTER commences on Friday, 25th June, 1824.

D. RIPLEY,
RICHARD ADAMS,
JOS. PERKINS,
J. L. BUSWELL. } *Directors.*



GOOD Pasture for 3 or 4 COWS. Inquire at this Office.

June [illegible]

CELEBRATION.

THE Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated in Norwich, on Monday, 5th July next.

A procession will be formed at Maj. Thomas' Hotel, precisely at 11 o'clock, & proceed to the Rev. Dr. Strong's Meeting House, where an Oration will be delivered by the Rev. DAVID AUSTIN, and other exercises will be performed.

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sylvanus Hopkins, | George Moore, |
| Giles L'Hommedieu, | Erastus Wentworth, |
| Abiel Sherman, | Samuel Mory, |
| Stephen Remington, | Otis Morse, |
| William Hinds. | John P. Smith, |
| Charles Bliss, | Burrell Woodworth |

The Committee invite the citizens of Norwich and the neighboring towns, to join in the celebration. Dinner, &c. will be provided by Major Thomas, at $1 25 for the day.

## NOTICE.

The Mechanics of the city of Norwich and vicinity, are requested to meet at Maj. Thomas' at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming a *Mechanical Society.*

*Norwich, June, 1824.*

# CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Carriages, comprising most of the kinds in use in this country, and those for the Spanish market. Also, a variety of second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold low.

All kinds of articles in the Coach Making line, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

## HARNESSES

of all descriptions kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Repairing done as usual.*

☞All orders will be punctually attended to from any part of the union, and thankfully received.

JAMES BREWSTER.

*New-Haven, Orange-st.*
*June 1, 1824.* } 12—

## *Cloth Dressing*

WILL be carried on in all its various branches at the clothiers works belonging to the Central Manufacturing Co. Plainfield, by

**Jesse Eddy.**

Who from a long experience in the business, with confidence assures the public that those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their cloth as well dressed as at any shop in the county.

Particular attention will be given to

## Coloring Wool,

for those who wish to make Indigo Blue or Mixed Broad Cloths.

**Prices for Dressing**

Cloth he is determined shall be satisfactory considering the workmanship.

☞Farmer's produce will be received in payment.☜

*Plainfield, June 21, 1824.* 6w12

## Books

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

A JOURNAL of a tour in Italy in the year 1821, with a description of Gibraltar, with several engravings—By an American.

View of the state of Europe during the Middle Ages—By Henry Hallam Esq.

Private Correspondence of Wm Cowper Esq with several of his most intimate friends.

The Spaewife; a Tale of the Scottish Chronicles, by the author of "Annals of the Parish."

Lacon: or many things in few words.

Irving's Plays—a great variety.

American Anecdotes, &c.

Allen's History of the Reformation

Prayers for Children.

A Treatise on Indigestion and its consequences—called Nervous and Bilious Complaints; with Observations on Organic Diseases, by A. P W. Philip, M. D.

A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; by John Murry, M. D.

A Practical Essay on Typhus Fever; by Nathan Smith, M. D.

Parks' Chemical Catechism—Conversations on Chemistry.

Rev. Edward Irving's Orations.

The Poor Man's Portion.

Franklin's Works. Rasselas.

Bennett's Letters. Locke & Bacon's Essays. Voyages & Travels.

Robinson Crusoe—*a new edition*

Decision. Henry on Prayer.

Cowper's Poems. Paul & Virginia

Allyn's Alarm to unconverted sinners. Memoirs of Mrs. Thayer.

Economy of Human Life.

Zimmerman on Solitude.

The Devil upon two Sticks.

Hebrew and French Grammars—with a great variety of Greek & Latin Classics.

*Constantly on hand for sale*

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer and Psalm Books of all sizes, qualities, bindings and prices.

—ALSO—

*Stationary and Fancy Articles* as usual. June 23

**Congress Spring Water**

FOR SALE BY
C. F. & G. C. LESTER
*Norwich, June 21, 1824.* [illegible]

## MORE NEW GOODS.

**S. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

HAS just returned from New-York, with an extensive ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE

## Dry Goods,

*Among them are,*

A variety of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Calicoes, cheap.

Sarcenet, Jaconet and other Cambrics.

Figured, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins.

Black Circassian, Twilled Bombazetts. Norwich Crape.

Silk Camblet, and Pongees, for gentlemen's wear.

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

Gros de Naples, Black India Levantine, and other Silks.

A large assortment of Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs & Scarfs, some very elegant.

7 and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere Shawls, cheap. Long Cashmere do. Hosiery. Shell Combs, &c. with a GREAT VARIETY of other goods not enumerated.

Also, an assortment of

**LADIES'**

## Leghorn Hats,

*Very White and Smooth.*

NORWICH, JUNE 23, 1824. 12—

## Notice.

THE subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jonas Hewitt, deceased, and has recently returned from New-York, with a good assortment of

**European and W. India GOODS,**

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

**Wanted to hire,**

Two smart active men to work at coopering, to whom good encouragement will be given.

AMOS TREAT.

*Voluntown, June 23, 1824.* [4w12

## RIPLEY & WALDO

OFFER FOR SALE,

20 bbls. Linseed OIL,
50 do. Sperm Oil,
6 do. Oil Olives,
4 do. spirits Turpentine,
8 do. Rosin,
10 do. Whale Oil,
300 lbs. Gum Copal,
10 bbls. Glue,
6 casks Paris & Spanish White,
6 do. London White Lead,
4 do. Red Lead,
10 cwt. Litharage,
200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
5 casks Spanish Brown,
4 do. Stone and Spruce Yellow,
50 casks Cut Nails,
25 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,
4 tons English Iron, from 1½ to 3 inches wide,
5 tons square Iron, suitable for Machinery,
1500 lbs. Nailor & Sanderson's Cast Steel, round and square, assorted sizes. [tf12—

## *Cotton & Wool.*

30 bales prime Georgia Upland Cotton,
20 do. North Carolina do.
4 do three-fourths and full blooded Merino Wool,
10 do. coarse Wool, for sale by
JOS. BREED.

*June 22, 1824.* 12—

For sale by

## *Ripley & Waldo,*

85 bags Coffee,
15 chests and half chests Young Hyson Skin Tea,
15 bags Pepper,
65 bales Cassia,
100 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
75 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum,
80 do. New Rum,
120 bbls. Canal Flour, various brands and qualities,
140 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
14 boxes and 6 kegs Starch,
10 boxes Bar Soap,
6 boxes Pipes,
50 kegs pure Ginger,
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
35 bbls. Conn. River Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
3 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
4 hhds. Lump Sugar,
40 boxes and bags Havana Sugar,
10 casks Malaga Raisins,
200 sides Sole Leather,
33 kegs Tobacco, different qualities,
6 [illegible] Maylead's and [illegible] Scotch Snuff,
[illegible] Maccaboy Snuff,
[illegible]
[illegible] [tf12—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Literary Gazette.*

### YOUTH.

Youth is the victim of a morn,
That flies the coming day;
It is the blossom on the thorn,
Which rude winds sweep away.

'Tis like the charming hue which glows
Upon a virgin's face;
Ah! fare-ye-well nip'd her fading rose,
And wither'd every grace.

It is the image of the sky
In glassy waters seen;
When not a cloud appears to fly
Across the blue serene.

But when the waves begin to roar,
And lift their foaming head,
The mimic stars appear no more,
And all the Heaven is dead.

'Tis fleeting as the passing rays
Of bright electric fire;
Which gild the pole with sudden blaze,
And in that blaze expire.

And tender as the filmy threads,
Which, in the dewy dawn,
From flower to flower Arachné spreads
Wide o'er the verdant lawn.

It is the morning's gentle gale,
Which, as it softly blows,
Scarce seems to sigh across the vale,
Or bend the blushing rose.

But soon the gathering tempests pour,
And all the sky deform:
The gale becomes the whirlwind's roar,
The sigh, a raging storm.

For care and sorrow's morbid gloom,
And heart-corroding strife,
And sickness, pointing to the tomb,
Await the noon of life.

### FRIENDSHIP.

Just like Friendship is your bubble
Floating down the limpid stream,
Not a breath its course to trouble,
Glittering in the noontide beam.

But should a cloud o'ershade the sky,
This little meteor of an hour
Would vanish, and with sunshine die,
It could not bear the tempest low'r.

## MEDLEY.

*All gone out.*—Not long since a gentleman near Birmingham, having occasion to see a friend, called at his house, and was told he was gone out. To save the trouble of calling again, he expressed a wish to see the mistress; but she also was gone out. That no time might be lost he requested to see the young master; but he likewise was out. Wishing, however, not to go without accomplishing his business, on saying that he would then walk in and sit down by the fire until one of them returned, he was told by Pat, "Indeed Sir, and you can't; *for that too has gone out.*"

*Elegant Toast.*—At a public celebration of the New-York Academy of Fine Art, Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq. delivered an eloquent address. At the dinner the following volunteer toast was given by Mr. Durand:

"*Engraving*—The daughter of Painting. She is *Artful*, like her parent, but less *Designing*.

Some time since a certain lord, in Ireland, gave a grand gala to the members of the volunteer corps in the neighborhood, all of whom attended in full uniform.—Among others, his lordship's tailor was present, and the host came up to him, saying, "My dear Sir, how d'ye do? I beg your pardon, I forgot your name, but I perfectly remember seeing you somewhere before." The tailor was a little confounded by his particular notice, and as the best way of making himself remembered whispered, 'I made your breeches.' The noble lord, thinking the tailor had informed him of his name, turned round and took him by the hand, exclaiming "*Major Bridges*, I am very happy to see you."

The following toast was given at the annual celebration of the Academy of Fine Arts, in the city of New-York, on the 10th ult. by P. Hone Esq.

"*The great Western Canal*—The child was happily taught to go alone, before it was deprived of its father."

*Touch of the sublime.*—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society in one of the western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece;—

"Well—the subject to be excussed is, wether ardent spirits does any good or not. I confirm it don't. Just think of our ancestors in future days—they lived to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey or ardent spirits don't do any good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is wether ardent spirits does any good or not—so that I conclude that it don't [Another long pause.] I can't get hold on the d—d thing."—*Lancaster Free Press.*

*Reparties.*—A young man visiting his mistress, met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to rally him, enquired how old he was? "I can't exactly tell," replied the other; "but I can inform you, that an ass is older at twenty, than a man at sixty!"

*Mummy.*—The idle and the ignorant always excuse themselves, by saying they have had misfortunes. This, however, is not true, for every one has a good memory who endeavors to improve it.

Adam—— and his wife, in the neighborhood of Perth, (Scotland) were called to a parochial examination. On their way to the church, the worthy man slipped a foot, and spoke. Arriving at the Session-house, the clergyman asked the good woman, "What was the cause of Adam's fall, "By my troth, Sir, I dinna ken what was the cause o' his fa', but it was an unco' dirty fa' for he hurtled into the ditch, and his breeks were a' clay."

### TAILOR'S DEFENDED.

A Tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:

1st. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth.

2d As a gardener, he is careful of cabbage.

3d As a sailor, he shears off whenever it is proper.

4th. As a play-actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin.

5th. As a lawyer he attends to many suits.

6th. As an executioner, he provides suspenders, or gallowses, for many persons.

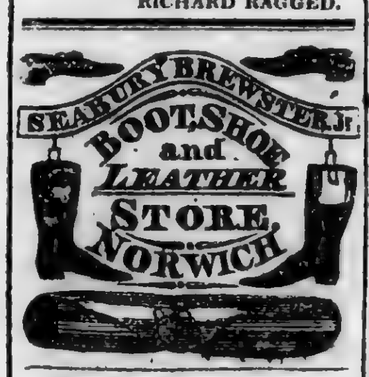
7th. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose.

8th. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging.

9th. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits, for the benefit of himself and others.

No doubt the subject might be much extended; but I think enough has been said to do away the approbrium, so often cast on the knights of the thimble and needle, and to induce the Fraternity to unite and contribute a suit of clothes to their friend and humble servant,

RICHARD RAGGED.


**Chas. Denison,**

HAS FOR SALE

*New York and Northampton*

**SOLE LEATHER,**

CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,

*Of a superior quality.*

A few doz Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.

—ALSO—

An assortment of good

**Boots and Shoes**

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*A continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 6w2—

**Robert Johnson,**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and children's

**Boots and Shoes**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Gelloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee & Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 90—

**LOST.**

ON Friday last, between the dwelling house of Mr. Agrippa Smith and the residence of the subscriber, a pencil pocket-book, containing a small roll of money and sundry papers, valuable only to the owner—Whoever found the same shall be liberally rewarded.

JOAB BREED.

*Norwich, June 8.* 10—

**PATENT CUT NAILS.**

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 22.* 30—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT

**STATE LOTTERY.**

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | | $3,000 | is | $3,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 500 | is | 500 |
| 7 do. | of | 200 | is | 1,400 |
| 25 do. | of | 100 | is | 2,500 |
| 25 do. | of | 20 | is | 500 |
| 200 do. | of | 12 | is | 2,400 |
| 1500 do. | of | 6 | is | 9,000 |
| 1,700 Prizes. 2,300 Blanks. | | 4,000 Tickets. | | $20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 Numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $3,000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500—Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, 1st 3d and 5th, the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, and 3d 4th & 5th, will be entitled to 200 dollars each.—The twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, & those two the 1st & 2d, drawn, will be entitled to 100 dolls. each, and the 25 Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to twenty dolls. each. The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to 12 dolls. each, and those Tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to 6 dolls. each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which are warranted to draw 30 dolls.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

**SAMUEL TYLER**

Who sold in the Fairfield & State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Packages of ten tickets put up, and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30, and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

Lots of Ten Tickets are offered in halves, quarters, or eights, to suit the purchasers.

*June 9, 1824.* 10—

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**Hat Store,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has one or two large Horses, good for family use, which he wishes to sell for cash, or exchange for Wool.

EBENEZER ALLEN.

*Lisbon, June 11, 1824.* 11—

**RANAWAY.**

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented servant girl, by the name of *HARRIET CRANDALL*, about 16 years of age.—Whoever will return said girl, or give information where she may be found, shall have one cent reward, but no charges paid.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting, or employing said girl, on penalty of the law.

JOHN MEECH.

*Preston, June 7, 1824.* 3w11—

**Notice is hereby given,**

TO the person who took a WEB of YARN from Trout and Shano's store last March, for the use of B. Philips, to have been left at Col. Charles Coit's, Norwich, to give information to Trout & Shano, or B. Philips respecting it, as it was not delivered as directed.

*June 15.* 11—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824.* tf 103—

**For Sale,**

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bid fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *[illegible], in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

**R. E. FINOL,**

*Miniature & Portrait Painter,*

FROM New York, will be at Mr. Kinney's Hotel for a few days, and will be happy to serve Ladies and Gentlemen in the line of his profession. Specimens of his skill may be seen at the store of Mr. R. H. Mansfield, or at Messrs. Robinson & Denison's.

*June 15.* 11—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WADE & Son, Middletown, March 23, 1824. 13w—

**AGAIN.**

JOHN KINNEY & Co

HAVE received in the past week large additions to their stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

making a complete assortment of

**STAPLE & FANCY**

articles, which they are selling off rapidly, at very reduced prices.

Elegant Two Blues, Black and White, and Fancy Light and Dark Prints; Cambrics, and Muslins of every description; Silk Long Shawls; a very large assortment of Fancy Hdkfs.; White and Striped Jeans, Hosiery, of all kinds; Black Circassians; Striped Denmark Satin; Pongees; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Black, Colored, Figured, and Plain Silks, of all kinds; Carpetings; Trunks; Ginghams; Shirtings; Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

**Domestic Goods,**

Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids, Sattinets, &c. &c.

*June 9.* 10—

**JUNE 16.**

**Elegant and Cheap**

**GOODS,**

FOR CASH ONLY.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

**ERASTUS COIT.**

**Leghorn Hats**

&

**Printed Muslins.**

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 11—

CASH, and the highest price given for

**Black Oak Hogshead STAVES,**

By WM. G. JOHNSON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE

**5 hds. New Rum,**

1 do. Antigua, and 8 do. Molasses.

*June 8.* 10—

**50 Bales**

Prime Upland Cotton.

Just landed and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*June 1.* 9-

**Merino Wool.**

750 lbs. first quality Merino Wool, worthy the attention of nice Manufacturers, for sale by the subscriber on a long credit.

LYMAN BREWER.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—

**350 bush. blown SALT,**

25 bbls. Fresh Western

**FLOUR,**

*Received by the last Packet,* and for sale by

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON.

*June 1.* 9—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Connecticut, Oct. 4, 1823.* —79—

20 dozen Passmore's, Barstow's, Pattett's, & Blanchard's Cast Steel, steel back, and common brested Straws.

and Tyler's Rakes, Sickles, Cradles, 100 3 & 4 tined Pitch Forks, (Patent,) for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*June 16.* 11—

ELEGANT CASHMERE AND MERINO

**SHAWLS.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

**LONG SHAWLS.**

4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls, scarlet & White Merino POINTS, Cashmere, Gauze, and Fancy SILK

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Figured and Plain Book and Mull

**MUSLINS.**

Printed, Corded, and Plain

**Cambricks.**

Black Lustring—Levantine.

GROS DE NAPLES.

ITALIAN CRAPES.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns, Cambric & Common Dimoty.

**CALICOES**

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans, Nankins.—Brown and Black Linsey, Black Circassian and Twilled BOMBAZETTS.

Cotton and Silk Hose.

Black and White Silk Gloves, Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs, Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

ALSO—Their usual stock of

**Broad Cloths,**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts,**

*EVERY CHEAP.*

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable, all which will be sold as usual—*low.*

*June 2, 1824.*

NEW

**Dry Goods**

*Received this week, and now opening by*

**Huntington & Ripley,**

CONSISTING OF ALL THE VARIETIES

RICH AND FASHIONABLE

**Fancy & Staple Goods,**

Suitable for the season—which are

OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

Two hundred pieces two-blue, blue and white, and fancy print

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Figured and Plain Jaconet & Mull

**MUSLINS.**

Great variety Fancy Hdkfs.

Marseilles, Valencia, and Silk

**VESTINGS.**

Pongees, Strip'd Sattees, and other goods for Gentlemen's summer wear.

Flagg and Bandanna

**HANDKFS.**

Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Linen and Worsted

**HOSE.**

Parasols—Silk and Cotton

**UMBRELLAS.**

Cashmere, Long, and Gauze, 6-4

**SHAWLS.**

Two bales English Ingrain

**Carpeting,**

*(VERY CHEAP)*

*Norwich, June 9, 1824.* 9—

**NOTICE.**

ALL Book Accounts and Notes belonging to the late firm of G. & H. B. BUCKINGHAM will be left with an Attorney for collection, if not paid previous to the 7th of this month.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 2w11—

*Domestic Goods.*

WATER LOOM SHEETINGS—Hand Loom Shirtings—Plaids, Stripes, 3-4 and 4-4 Check and Ticking, for sale by the bale or piece, by JOS. BREED.

JUNE 15. 11—

**CASH**

PAID for green CALF SKIN, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*May 1.*

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Shops in Harbour, and on Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HURBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 19, 1824.*

MASONIC APRONS

Master, Royal Arch, and Select Master Masons Aprons

For sale very cheap by

MERRICK & DURHAM.

A few cases Spring Worsteds, for sale by MILES & WALDO.

*June 15.* 11—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No 1417.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1824. No. 13.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

**E. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

HAS just returned from New-York, with an extensive ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

*Among them are,*

A variety of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Calicoes, cheap.

Jaconet, Jaconet and other Cambrics.

Figured, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins.

Black Circassian, Twilled Bombazetts. Norwich Crape.

Silk Camblet, and Pongees, for gentlemen's wear.

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

Gros de Naples, Black India Levantine, and other Silks.

A large assortment of Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs & Scarfs, some very elegant.

7 and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere Shawls, cheap. Long Cashmere do.

Hosiery, Shell Combs, &c. with a GREAT VARIETY of other goods not enumerated.

Also, an assortment of

LADIES'

**Leghorn Hats,**

*Very White and Smooth.*

NORWICH, JUNE 23, 1824. 12—

JUNE 22.

***Erastus Coit,***

HAS received per Steam Boat, a variety of HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE

**DRY GOODS,**

selected by himself, and offered very cheap for Cash.

A large assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

**LEGHORN HATS.**

**AGAIN.**

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE received in the past week, large additions to their stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

making a complete assortment of

**STAPLE & FANCY**

articles, which they are selling off rapidly, at very reduced prices.

Elegant Two Blues, Black and White, and Fancy Light and Dark Prints; Cambrics, and Muslins of every description; Silk Long Shawls; a very large assortment of Fancy Hdkfs.; White and Striped Jeans; Hosiery, of all kinds; Black Circassians; Striped Denmark Satin; Pongees; Blue and Yellow Nankins; Black, Colored, Figured, and Plain Silks, of all kinds; Carpetings; Trunks; Ginghams; Shirtings; Shell and Horn Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

**Domestic Goods,**

Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids, Sattinets, &c. &c.

June 9. 10—

**Leghorn Hats**

**&**

**Printed Muslins.**

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 11—

***Cotton & Wool.***

30 bales prime Georgia Upland Cotton,

20 do. North Carolina do.

4 do three-fourths and full blooded Merino Wool,

10 do. coarse Wool, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

June 26, 1824. 12—

**NEW**

**Dry Goods,**

*Received this week, and now opening by*

**Huntington & Ripley,**

CONSISTING OF ALL THE VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable

**Fancy & Staple Goods,**

Suitable for the season—which are

OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

Two hundred pieces two-blue, blue and white, and fancy print

**Calicoes and Muslins.**

Figured and Plain Jaconet & Mull Mull

**MUSLINS.**

Great variety Fancy Hdkfs.

Marseilles, Valencia, and Silk

**VESTINGS.**

Pongees, Strip'd Satteen, and other goods for Gentlemen's summer wear

Flagg and Bandanna

**HANDKFS.**

Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Linen and Worsted

**HOSE.**

Parasols—Silk and Cotton

**UMBRELLAS.**

Cashmere, Long, and Gauze, 6-4 sq.

**SHAWLS.**

Two bales English Ingrain

**Carpeting,**

*(VERY CHEAP)*

*Norwich, June 9, 1824.* 9—

ELEGANT

**Cashmere and Merino**

**SHAWLS.**

**A. & A. GAY.**

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

**LONG SHAWLS.**

4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.

Scarlet & White Merino POINTS.

Cashmere, Gauz, and Fancy Silk

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**

Figured and Plain Book and Mull

**MUSLINS.**

Printed, Corded, and Plain

**Cambricks.**

Black Lustring—Levantine.

**GROS DE NAPLES.**

ITALIAN CRAPES.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cambric & Common Dimoty.

**CALICOES**

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.

Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens.

Black Circassian and Twilled BOMBAZETTS.

Cotton and Silk Hose.

Black and White Silk Gloves.

Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.

Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

ALSO—Their usual stock of

**Broad Cloths**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts,**

☞*VERY CHEAP.*☜

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—*very low.*

*June 2, 1824.* 9—

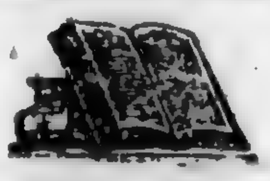
**RIPLEY & WALDO**

OFFER FOR SALE,

20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
50 do. Sperm Oil,
6 do. Oil Olives,
4 do. spirits Turpentine,
8 do. Rosin,
10 do. Whale Oil,
300 lbs. Gum Copal,
10 bbls. Glue,
6 casks Paris & Spanish White,
6 do. London White Lead,
4 do. Red Lead,
10 cwt. Litharage,
200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
5 casks Spanish Brown,
4 do. Stone and Spruce Yellow,
30 casks Cut Nails,
25 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,
4 tons English Iron, from 1½ to 8 inches wide,
5 tons square Iron, suitable for Machinery,
1300 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel, round and square, assorted sizes. [tf]16—

Also, congress Spring Water, for sale by RIPLEY & WALDO.

June 11. 11—



**Books**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

A JOURNAL of a tour in Italy in the year 1821, with a description of Gibraltar, with several engravings—By an American.

View of the state of Europe during the Middle Ages—By Henry Hallam Esq.

Private Correspondence of Wm. Cowper Esq. with several of his most intimate friends.

The Spaewife; a Tale of the Scottish Chronicles, by the author of "Annals of the Parish."

Lacon: or many things in few words.

Irving's Plays—a great variety.

American Anecdotes, &c.

Allen's History of the Reformation.

Prayers for Children.

A Treatise on Indigestion and its consequences—called Nervous and Bilious Complaints; with Observations on Organic Diseases, by A. P. W. Philip, M. D.

A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; by John Murry, M. D.

A Practical Essay on Typhus Fever; by Nathan Smith, M. D.

Parks' Chemical Catechism—Conversations on Chemistry.

Rev. Edward Irving's Orations.

The Poor Man's Portion.

Franklin's Works. Rasselas.

Bennett's Letters. Locke & Bacon's Essays. Voyages & Travels.

Robinson Crusoe—*a new edition*

Decision. Henry on Prayer.

Cowper's Poems. Paul & Virginia.

Allyn's Alarm to unconverted sinners. Memoirs of Mrs. Thayer.

Economy of Human Life.

Zimmerman on Solitude.

The Devil upon two Sticks.

Hebrew and French Grammars—with a great variety of Greek & Latin Classicks.

*Constantly on hand for sale*

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer and Psalm Books of all sizes, qualities, bindings and prices.

—ALSO—

*Stationary and Fancy Articles*

as usual. *June 22.*

**CARRIAGES.**

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Carriages, comprising most of the kinds in use in this country, and those for the Spanish market. Also, a variety of second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold low.

All kinds of articles in the Coach Making line, for sale on the most reasonable terms

**HARNESSES**

of all descriptions kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Repairing done as usual.*

☞All orders will be punctually attended to from any part of the union, and thankfully received.

JAMES BREWSTER.

*New-Haven, Orange-st.*
*June 1, 1824.* 12—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jonas Hewitt, deceased, and has recently returned from New-York, with a good assortment of

**European and W. India**

**GOODS,**

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

**Wanted to hire,**

Two smart active men to work at coopering, to whom good encouragement will be given.

AMOS TREAT.

*Voluntown, June 22, 1824.* [tf]12

**Congress Spring Water**

FOR SALE BY

C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

*Norwich, June 21, 1824.* 14—

## PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act in addition to "An Act for the assessment of Taxes."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all real estate taxable by law, shall be set in the list at three per cent of the fair value thereof in money; and that all personal estate by law taxable, shall be set in the list at six per cent of the fair value thereof in money; and all stock in turnpike companies shall be set in the list at 6 per cent of the fair value thereof in money.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is in addition, as places in the list any real estate at any other rate than three per cent of its value; and also, so much of said Act, as places in the list any personal estate at any other rate than six per cent of its value, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to confirm Deeds and Bonds.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all deeds and other conveyances of real estate, and bonds which have been executed without seal, shall be valid as though the same had been sealed:—*Provided*, that this act shall not affect any suit now pending.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 1, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate, and insolvent.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever the Executor or Administrator of any estate shall exhibit to the Court of Probate for allowance his administration account, or when said Court shall have appointed a time and place for hearing said account; said Court shall direct said Administrator or Executor to give public notice to all persons interested therein to appear at such time and place as said Court shall have appointed, by advertising in a newspaper or otherwise, for such time as said Court shall deem reasonable; and all persons interested in said estate may appear and be heard thereon.

§ 2. That a Court of Probate in exercising the powers conferred by the 26th section of the act to which this is an addition, shall be authorized to set out to a widow, any property of the deceased exempt by law from being taken by execution.

§ 3. That if any creditor or heir to any estate shall object to the appointment of the widow or next of kin, as administrator or administratrix on such estate, the judge of Probate may appoint any other person whom he may deem proper.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That on days of Regimental or Battalion inspection or review, the companies shall take rank and be posted according to Scott's system of military tactics, as abridged by Lt. Col. Pierce Darrow.

§ 2. That a Court Martial for the trial of field officers of the Cavalry shall be appointed by the Major Gen. of the Division to which they are attached.

§ 3. That so much of the fortieth section of said act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 4, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to secure the cities of Hartford and New Haven from damage by fire, by regulating the mode of building."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That, in case any wooden building already erected or hereafter to be erected, shall be removed to any place within the limits in the city of New Haven, mentioned in the act to which this is an addition, no chimney, fire-place, or stove shall be erected, maintained, or set up in any such building, or in any addition thereto.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall erect, maintain, or set up, or cause to be erected, maintained, or set up any chimney, fire-place or stove, contrary to the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay to the Treasury of the county of New Haven a fine, not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than $1000 according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 3, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An Act to protect the citizens of Connecticut in their right to navigate boats or vessels moved by fire or steam."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the said act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

May 19, 1824.
Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act concerning Gaols and Gaolers.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever it shall be necessary to levy a tax on the inhabitants of any county, the judges of the county courts, with the representatives for the time being, chosen to attend the General Assembly, and belonging to the towns in such county, shall have power to tax the inhabitants of their respective counties.

§ 2. And the county courts shall have power to grant execution to levy and collect any tax so laid, and to appoint a collector in each town in their respective counties to collect the same, in the manner now provided by law for the collection of County taxes.

§ 3. That every person who shall be imprisoned for non-payment of any fine imposed by a military officer or court martial, shall not be admitted to the oath provided for poor debtors, but may be released therefrom by the State Attorney for the county, by and with the advice of a Judge of the County Court, upon receiving a note or notes for such fine and costs.

§ 4. That the third section of the act to which this is an addition and alteration, be and the same is hereby repealed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 4, 1824—Approved.*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act for the regulation of Civil Actions.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That no person shall be committed to prison, by virtue of a writ of attachment, or for any crime or offence, without a mittimus, signed by a proper magistrate, declaring the cause & ground of such commitment, requiring the gaoler to receive and keep such person in gaol until legally discharged; which mittimus shall be a sufficient authority to the officer to commit, and to the gaoler to receive & hold such person in custody.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 3, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times & places of holding the same."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the town of Berlin be and remain one Probate District, known by the name of the District of Berlin—*Always provided*, that all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, that have already been begun or entered in the Courts of Probate for the Districts of Hartford, Middletown and Farmington, shall be completed in the same.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act for the Assessment of Taxes.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the polls of Drum and Fife Majors, and Musicians, belonging to the respective regiments, duly equipped and dressed in uniform, shall be exempted from taxation during the time they perform duty as such in militia of this State, provided that each person claiming the benefit of this act, shall produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment or company in which such duty is performed, on or before the twentieth day of October in each year, that he is equipped and dressed in uniform, and has performed military duty at all times when required during the year next preceding.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 2, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times & places of holding the same."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the town of Chatham, and that part of the town of Haddam, situated on the west side of Connecticut river, be and the same are hereby made and constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Chatham. *Provided however*, That all matters and business which have been commenced and begun in any other Court of Probate, may and shall be pursued and finished in said Court, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 1, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT

An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That that part of the town of Salem which belonged to and was taken from the town of Montville at the time of incorporating said town of Salem, be and remain a part of the Probate District of New-London.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 3, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the County Court in each county shall have power to appoint and swear an assistant Clerk whenever deemed necessary, who shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties in the Court of which he is assistant Clerk as are prescribed for an assistant Clerk of the Superior Court.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*June 3, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an act providing for the collection of Taxes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any Corporation shall impose a tax on the shares of their stock, said Corporation may appoint a collector thereof, who shall receive from the treasurer of such corporation a tax bill and warrant, to be signed by any justice of the peace within the county where the tax is imposed, directing such collector to collect the sums specified in such tax bill, and on neglect of any stockholder to pay the same within the time limited by such corporation, the collector may levy said warrant on such shares or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said tax and costs, and shall proceed thereon in the manner provided by the eighteenth section of the Act for the regulation of civil actions; and his fees shall be the same as is allowed to constables on executions.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
June 1, 1824—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act providing for taking testimony to be used out of this State.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That in all cases wherein a commissioner or commissioners shall be appointed according to the laws, usages or customs of any of the States or Territories of the United States, to take testimony or depositions in writing in this state, to be used and improved in any of the courts of said states or territories, such commissioner or commissioners, so appointed, may apply to any justice of the peace for a writ of subpœna or capias as the case may require, to cause or compel the appearance of any witness before such commissioner or commissioners, to give testimony before them.

§ 2. If any person who shall have been duly summoned as a witness to testify before such commissioner or commissioners as aforesaid, according to law, shall refuse to appear and give his testimony, such justice of the peace may commit such person to prison till he will comply.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
May 19, 1824—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Civil Actions."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That when any Bank, incorporated by authority of this State, has no Cashier, or the Cashier is absent therefrom, or any Insurance Company, Turnpike Company, or other company incorporated by the laws of this State, has no secretary or Clerk therein, then the rights or shares which any person may own in the stock of any such corporation may be attached, by leaving a true and attested copy of the writ of attachment by the officer serving the same, with his proper endorsement thereon, or be taken by execution by leaving the copies of such execution and certificates before and after sale, in said Act prescribed, at the banking house, toll house, manufacturing house, or other principal house or place in this State, where such corporation transact their business, or exercise their corporate powers, instead of leaving the same with the Cashier of such bank, or with the Secretary or Clerk of such company, as in said act is required.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.
*May 28, 1824—Approved,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*South American Minister.*—Don Antonio Jose Cañas, Minister from the United States of the Centre of America, to the said United States, with his secretary Don Fernando Valero arrived at Newport, on the 18th inst. [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

# MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE AUBURN FREE PRESS.]

*The following beautiful and highly finished sketch of one of the most interesting and pathetic scenes of human life, is taken from the "Red Book," a periodical paper of much spirit and wit. We hazard nothing in anticipating the judgment of our readers who have a classical and pure taste in literary composition, that the following portrait of a* Husband *"may well hang side by side with that of the interesting and lovely* Wife*" of the "*Sketch Book*" which has been so universally admired.*

## A MIDNIGHT REVERIE.

*Ed io anche son pittore.*

I also am a painter.

We cannot always laugh, however ridiculous the world around us. Folly suits the gay moment of leisure, and affords entertainment while the mind remains unabsorbed by the saddening realities of life. But there are pauses of reflection which come across the busy thoughts of the most careless, like the shadows of clouds, over the verdant landscapes of spring. I now feel myself sinking into that mood in which the fancy rebels against the dominion of airy laughter, and the soul loves to wander through the regions of pensive tenderness. My candle burns dimly towards its socket;—the hoarse ball of the watchman announces the noon of night; the howl of distant dogs seems to tell that the robber is abroad; Queen Mab revels over her prostrate subjects, and carries through the gorgeous and fantastic apartments of the beauty's brain the phantoms of pleasure, of conquest and of love; and all that bustling and noisy crowd which a few hours ago filled up the gaudy panorama of life, now lies as silent and insentient as the grave. Under the inspiration of the consecrated hour, my thoughts carry me, almost involuntarily, to a subject upon which I never dwell without a serious sentiment.

Among the most sacred relations of life, is that which fetters in wedlock, to the equal destiny of weal or wo, two beings who vowed their mutual loves before the altar of our God. It is the surrender of every selfish feeling to the foot-stool of affection, and the sanctity of the pledge carries with it the most serious responsibility of our condition. Incalculable is the misery which the indiscreet estimate of this relation has infused into a portion of mankind. Many a man formed for the highest bliss of life, has found every hope turned in the disappointment and pain of an ill-sorted union; and many a lovely girl breathing the fragrance of heaven, and exulting in its purity—with lightsome step and joyful eye careering through the enchantments of a world that seemed, to her all splendor, grace and harmony, has been snatched from the delusion of the fairy scene, to sicken under the rude guardianship of an unsympathizing spirit, or waste her sweetness in the cold forgetfulness of one who knew not how to esteem her. And on the other side, many a day of privation and suffering has been brightened by the holy influence of chastened love, and many a weary hour cheated of its sorrows.

Whether the joys or pains of this condition be altogether dependant upon the just exercise of the judgment and feelings, or whether a blind fatality hover over it, is a consideration I shall forbear to entertain; well assured, that however delusive may be the impulses which bring individuals together, all the dignity, and much of the happiness of that association, rest upon their subsequent conduct. For there is a controlling power in the uprightousness of an intelligent man, which penetrates into the secret motives of action, and wins over by its example, or subdues by its authority, every unwholesome caprice, and reduces to the level of plain and sober judgment every waywardness of temper. Such is the influence of name, such the magic of character, that even those who are actuated by a principle inferior to the affection of a wife, submit to its dominion, and experience its reforming health; how much more powerful is it, when seconded by the devotion of love, and that overwhelming sentiment of dependance to which woman is destined by the institutions of society and the decree of her nature!

I know nothing more amiable or alluring to contemplation, than the union of character and feeling exhibited in the lives of a high-minded man and a virtuous wife; than to see him supporting the honors of his name amidst the conflicts of the world, standing boldly forward in the perilous scene, and buffeting with an outstretched arm the invading troubles of life, while his virtues are brightened with the lustre of domestic love, and the thousand reserved graces of the woman he adores. I know nothing more pitiable than the exhibition of an interesting and amiable female, bound by the dark cords of fate to a man without principles, who has suffered the counterfeited passion which once prompted him to sue, to expire with the attainment of his wish. For man, however he may struggle with the curse of an unhappy connexion, has still the wide world before him, fraught with seductions to beguile every sorrow; but woman, dependant by nature and by fortune, looks in vain for some refuge from the anguish of her life, and is compelled to yield to the bitterness of a destiny that admits of no alternative. It is then hers to cringe before the creature that neglects her, and give up the tattered remnant of her love to the monster that cannot value it.

Such has been the fate of my little friend Placida. When first I knew her she was young and beautiful, with person all grace and a mind all truth. Fortune had given her elevated rank, and she received the caresses of the world as the tribute of personal merit—all unconscious of the attractions of her riches or her beauty, and as little believing that any part of this homage was the obsequiousness of hypocrites, who sought their own distinction by the incense they offered to her vanity. Never did mortal bear with more amiable ease such accompanying power. Among the many who ... her ... was one, who ... himself in the ... of ... qualities as are known ordinarily to bear with particular force upon female admiration. He was by the world called a youth of expectation by which sometimes are merely meant a showy carriage and respectable connexions. His character stripped of its appendages, was only negative, and sought its support in pretension and policy. On this occasion he had the meanness to assume a disguise for the purpose of winning a woman's heart. He knew she was affectionate in her disposition, and soon led to love whatever she respected. Her fault was that her respect did not always grow out of her judgement, but like most ladies, whose observations is too much fettered to the precincts of family associations, she permitted her respect to strengthen, rather by the sanction of society, than the unmeaning, the indiscreet, nay, the guilty toleration of friends, than by the calm dictate of her own judgement. She heard her lover praised as a man of sense. He was proud of the reputation and supported it by artifice. She saw him well received in company: men of sense did not disdain his society, and she considered their endurance the mark of their esteem. She forgot, or perhaps she did not know, that the mass of even judicious men seldom direct their actions by a regard for others; that they consult their own views without much caring how their acquiescence or their silence may effect the ill-judged, & sometimes, the fatal conclusions of others. Placida gave her hand, and with it she believed she had given her heart. Her husband soon threw off his mask—he proved selfish, mean and vulgar. It is many years since they were married, and the poor girl still lives with him, in the belief of the world, happy and contented. I, who pry behind the scenes, have often witnessed the anguish of heart, in the contest between her private sense of wrong and her reputation abroad. The dastardly fellow who stole her love, sometimes feels the rebuking sorrow of her eye, and in his moments of liberality,—for the meanest at times forget their nature,—declares her a Saint. She submits to his ill temper, she yields to his caprices, and sometimes, succeeds in convincing him that a savage may be shamed into submission by the nod of an angel.

I turn with some pleasure from the contemplation of this picture to the recollection of a gentleman with whom I once enjoyed a close intimacy. He was a man of a very superior order, and I never approached him without feeling a respect for his presence, and something above the ordinary sentiments of friendship. I knew him to be an honorable and brave man, and on many occasions to have exhibited that stedfast devotion to principle which betokens exalted character, and displays the dignity of mind. The effect was, to give worth to every profession of his lips, and he seemed to value his own high estimate of his friend from the conviction that he had not formed it rashly. He decided on all occasions, I think, with uncommon steadiness, and appeared to consider the integrity of his judgment at stake in every principle he adopted or opinion he expressed.—He was polite, though reserved;—social, without being familiar. His education and his character equally conspired to instil into his mind a contempt for little things, and taught him to rest his respectability upon the propriety of his actions. In addition to those qualities, he possessed a susceptible disposition, somewhat grave, and rather adapted to the frankness of the friendly circle, than the promiscuous intercourse of the world. With a nice taste he had ranged through the apartments of literature, and had acquired a very decided fondness for the seclusion of his library the effect was an enlargement of mind proportioned to the refinement of his feelings. We cannot wonder that he should have chosen the retirement of the country; he found something in the serenity of groves and the richness of fields, that corresponded with his temper and acquirements; something that delighted his philosophy, and warmed his feeling. To such a man there is a world in the mind, and the happiness of the little sphere of his home is almost infinite; he feels no disposition to search beyond it, already assured of the truth which Rasselas learned by experience, that the more narrowly we contract the circle of our enjoyments the more intensely do we feel them. My friend married. His wife was an intelligent and amiable lady, who did full honor to his judgement. To him she was every thing. A disposition like his finds in marriage something to fill up every void; a balm for every affliction. There is no generous sentiment to which it does not open his bosom, and no selfish attribute which it does not banish. He cultivated the communion of soul which wedlock pledges, with an assiduity which proportionably alienated him from the world.

Fate had reserved him for a cruel blow. At the very time when I saw him rejoicing in the pride of his character, surrounded by the richest blessings of heaven, devoted to the interests of his family and friends and dispensing happiness to all about him; encountering with a steady fortitude the troubles and dangers of life while every attribute of his being seemed warmed and brightened by the smiles of a woman who revered him; a mildew had alighted upon the idol of his affections, and withered it away to the coldness of the grave and the banquet of the worm.

There were no sobs nor tears; it was only the heavy heaving of the breast, and the struggle of character seeking to preserve its balance on the wreck of affection. I saw him through many a day of melancholy mourning, patient and calm, and oh! most deeply wounded. Yet stood he not before the world in sackcloth and ashes, but in the emphatic representation of scripture, "He anointed his head and washed his face." I saw him in the deep distress of desolation, shivering companionless and unsheltered in the bleak winter of blighted love, the fondest sentiments of the heart stricken to the quick by a privation of that for which he could find no substitute, and the darling hopes of happiness in that seclusion, where his affections wreathed and grouped together, and reposed in the tender congeniality of love; all withered, beaten down and crushed. It is the most melancholy image upon which the mind can dwell. I will venerate the man whose fortitude will bear him unmastered through such a weary conflict.

Here I must cease. The watchman cries "past one,"—my pen is worn down,—my thoughts have run out—and I fear I have made my readers too serious for Horace's merriment. So now, gentle ladies, good night.

# POLITICAL.

## Republican Ticket.
### NATIONAL NOMINATION.
## JOHN Q. ADAMS,
FOR PRESIDENT.
## ANDREW JACKSON,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

*The New-York American says,* It may be considered a fair inference from the following extracts, that Mr. Crawford is *not* the choice of the People of New-York. Delaware county is the residence of Lieut. Gov. Root.

*From the Delaware Gazette.*

Presidential Nomination.—The gentlemen composing the Grand Jury of this county, convened in this village last week; after the close of their official duties, proceeded to canvass the claims of the several candidates for President and Vice-President, when on counting the ballots, the result was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For President.—John Quincy Adams, | | 17 |
| | Andrew Jackson, | 2 |
| | Wm. H. Crawford, | 1 |
| Vice-President.—Andrew Jackson, | | 9 |
| | Henry Clay, | 6 |
| | DeWitt Clinton, | 1 |
| | John C. Calhoun, | 1 |

*From the Schoharie Republican.*

The Grand Jury summoned to attend the Circuit Court in and for the county of Schoharie, which commenced on Monday the 14th inst. after having been in session the principal part of two days, and no complaints coming before them worthy of consideration, agreed to express their sentiments upon the presidential question.—They proceeded to ballot, and upon canvassing the ballots they stood as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For President.—John Quincy Adams, | | 10 |
| | Andrew Jackson, | 9 |
| Vice-President.—Andrew Jackson, | | 10 |
| | John C. Calhoun, | 5 |
| | John Q. Adams, | 1 |

*At a public meeting in Schoharie County,*

Upon the suggestion that doubts were entertained by some whether the constitutional power vested in the Governor to convene the legislature had been providently exercised by his recent proclamation, it was

Resolved unanimously. That this meeting approve the issuing the proclamation by his Excellency the Governor, convening the Legislature of this state for the objects therein expressed.

Resolved, That the honorable gentlemen representing this county in the Legislature of this state, be respectfully requested to use all honorable means at the next session to effect the passage of a law restoring to the people the right of choosing electors for President and Vice-President by a general ticket.

Resolved. That the Secretary of this meeting transmit to each of the honorable gentlemen representing this county in the Legislature a copy of the preceding resolution.

### ALABAMA.

*Nomination.*—We perceive by Tuscaloosa Mirror, that *John Quincy Adams* was nominated to the Presidency, at a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the town and county of Tuscaloosa, held on the 13th inst.

*Public Meeting.*—On Saturday the 29th of May, agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held at the Court House in this town, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for President and Vice-President, favorable to the election of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, to the Chief Magistracy. It is but just to remark, that so crowded a house of respectable citizens, including a large proportion of substantial planters, has never before been witnessed upon any similar occasion.—*Hardsville Alabama.*

*People's Electoral Ticket for Maryland.*

The following gentlemen are respectfully recommended to the People in the several electoral districts of Maryland, as suitable persons for Electors of President and Vice President, and if elected will vote for John Quincy Adams for President, and some distinguished Republican for Vice-President.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st District | — | Henry Brawner |
| 2d | " | Joseph Cross |
| 3d | " | 2, Geo. Warner, T. B. Dorsey |
| 4th | " | 2, Josh. Cockney, D. Schnebly |
| 5th | " | Henry V. Summerville, |
| 6th | " | John Archer |
| 7th | " | Samuel G. Osborn |
| 8th | " | Daniel Martin |
| 9th | " | Littleton Dennis. |

The Editor of the Port Gibson (Mississippi) Correspondent, in his paper of May 27th, says—it is believed now to be certain, that the votes of Mississippi and Louisiana, will be for John Quincy Adams, for President.

In addition to this, we are informed that a letter has been received in this city, by a citizen of Louisiana, from a gentleman of the first respectability in the State, giving it as the opinion of the best informed men there, that Louisiana will vote for Mr. Adams.—*Washington Journal.*

GREENSBOROUGH, (ALA.) MAY 22.

The Presidential meeting which was notified to take place on Saturday, 15th inst. was postponed to this day, when the votes were taken verbatim, of which the following is the result,—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Gen. Andrew Jackson. | 80 |
| Hon. John Quincy Adams, | 71 |
| Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, | 13 |
| Hon. Henry Clay. | 1 |

The Pennsylvania Republican says—"A political hero, equal in ... of Archimedes, would not raise Mr. Crawford in Pennsylvania.—Five ...

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. June 25.*

## INSURRECTION AT LISBON.

*Extract of a private letter.*

LISBON, MAY 6.

This capital has been the scene of extraordinary events in the course of this last week. On the 30th the king was shut up in the palace of Bemposta, without seeing any one, and was in fact a prisoner in his own palace; and his ministers were sent to prison by order of Don Miguel and the queen.

It is considered as indubitable, that the deposition of the king was intended; and that it would have been carried into effect, but for the energetic and spirited conduct of the foreign ambassadors and ministers.

As early as 9 o'clock on Friday, the 30th, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps assembled at the Nuncios, whence they proceeded in a body to Bemposta, and insisted on seeing the king. This was at first refused by an order from his royal highness; however after a short time had elapsed they were admitted. They found the king in a most distressing state of mind, even ignorant of what had been doing. The attendance of the prince was requested, and on his arrival the foreign ministers made a full exposure of the views of the queen's party, and various trivial excuses were made by his royal highness, which, however, had no weight with the ambassadors, who insisted that an order should be sent in the king's name, to disperse the troops, &c. which was complied with, and every thing appeared to be tolerably quiet. The queen had come from Queluz early in the morning expecting to hear the infant Don Miguel proclaimed Regent, and was at Bemposta when the above consultation took place.

His royal highness however continued to hold command of the troops, and numerous arrests were made, in which the Marquis Palmella was included. He was released it is said at the request of the foreign ministers. Count de Povoa, formerly Senor Sampayo, was the only minister who escaped imprisonment. It is at present impossible to conjecture what will be the final result of this most extraordinary transaction. It is certain that no confidence can exist so long as the prince retains the command of the army. Marshal Beresford is constantly with the king; he wears the Portuguese uniform, and every respect is paid him by the people. It is supposed that the principal foreign ambassadors wish he may be prevailed upon to take the chief command, as tranquillity can hardly be restored to this distressed country, unless he or some other foreigner hold this office. The king's person is considered to be not out of danger, and a request was yesterday made to prepare the Windsor Castle for his reception, where alone he could be safe; every preparation was making on board that vessel to receive him at the shortest notice.

Count Subserra has taken refuge on board the Lively frigate, after having for some days found protection in the hotel of the French Ambassador.

The greatest confusion reigns in the city; for in circumstances when full scope is given to private revenge, no individual can be sure of his safety. The alarmed and distrustful countenances of the inhabitants sufficiently betray their feelings.—Patrols of military parade the streets night and day. The prisons are so crowded, that numbers of arrested persons were sent off yesterday and to-day to Peniche, to make room for others who are hourly arriving. A list of the members of the clubs who figured during the Constitutional system, has fallen into the hands of the government, and thus gives an ample opportunity to the exercise of vengeance; these men are accused of being freemasons. Some of the most respectable merchants, as well as the dregs of the people, have been arrested in this city.

The following is a narrative of events which occurred in the early part of the insurrection:

On the 29th ult. the friends of the royal family in Lisbon celebrated the fete of the princess of Beira, now in Spain, and the Ambassador of England gave, on the same evening, a grand ball in honor of the anniversary of his sovereign's birth day. To the latter, all the foreign ambassadors, all the Portuguese ministers, and a great portion of the distinguished Portuguese nobility in the capital were invited. The illuminations at the hotel of the British minister, in the street of St. Francisco, were of considerable brilliancy, and, together with the splendid equipages of the guests, attracted a large crowd to that quarter. About half past 10 a chaise arrived, with the servant of the Intendant of Police behind it. In a short time the intendant alighted, desiring the chaise to stop where it was, as he should immediately require it. In a short time the countess Subserra, (Pamplona) and her daughter, the count, and his son-in-law, left the company; and their family carriage having arrived, the ladies were handed into it by the Intendant of Police, while the count himself and his son-in-law entered one of the chaises of the royal household, which was in waiting for him. In the mean time the French minister, M. Hyde de Neuville, likewise descended and having entered his carriage, desired his coachman to follow in the tract of Pamplona's chaise. The greatest part of the company had dispersed by midnight.

At break of day the public surprise was excited by a report that the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops; that the Infant Don Miguel was at their head; that in the night an attempt had been made to assassinate the king; that many persons were implicated in the plot formed for that purpose; and that Pamplona, Count de Parato, Count Villaflor, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence and had been declared partisans of the Court, had been apprehended as conspirators. Early in the morning the Infant Don Miguel had arrived by the palace of the Regency; he called a council of war—he despatched parade to different parts of the city to apprehend a number of suspected persons, and immediately appointed a new Minister of Police who parcelled the streets. ... by ... and ... all ap... proach to the Royal Palace, except to such as were provided with a passport from the Prince. The French Ambassador, as some accounts say, but others give that distinction to Lord Beresford, was the first to dispute this order of the Infant, and to insist on being permitted to see his majesty. About three o'clock in the afternoon the troops left the Rocio without any reason being assigned for their dispersion.

The following is a list of the arrests which took place on the 30th, so far as they could be ascertained on the 1st inst. Count de Subserra, the Marquis of Palmella, the Marquis of Velenza, the Marquis of Fronteira, Count Parato, Count Villaflor, Viscount Santa Martha, Baron de ——, Commandant of Police, Brigadier Fallis Jordan, Colonel Miguel Vaz Perito Guedes. The Intendant of Police fled, but was subsequently apprehended; Count Povoa was arrested in his house, but was subsequently released, and went to the Palace. The Marquis of Palmella was arrested as he returned from the ball.

The new Ministers are said to be Gen. Leite, for the War Department; Cipriana Freire, for Foreign Affairs; Quintilla, for Marine; Joaquim de Costae Silveira, for Finance.

In the 1st Regiment 13 Officers have been arrested; in the 4th 10; in the 13th 9; in the 16th 15. Many officers of cavalry have likewise been arrested. A Col. of militia, and many persons from the country, have likewise been imprisoned. The number of arrests on the 30th are calculated at between 300 and 500.

The London Courier of the 20th of May in alluding to the above accounts, says:—It is clear, we think, from an attentive perusal of all these accounts, that a plot had been formed, at the head of which were the Queen and her son, whose intended operation, in its fullest extent was defeated; but, whether defeated by the refusal of the soldiery to proceed further, or by the firmness of the foreign diplomatic corps at Lisbon, is doubtful. Private letters state that the disposition of the King and the nomination of Don Miguel as Regent, was contemplated; but we rather incline to the opinion, that this bold step would have been hazarded only in a case of extreme necessity, and that it was not wished to do more than intimidate the Sovereign into a compliance. And so far it seems to have succeeded, for on the 3d inst. the King issued a proclamation, in which he directs that summary proceedings shall be adopted throughout the kingdom towards the guilty, that their punishment may speedily take place, while on the other hand, he pardons all that had been done by his son, upon the ground that the urgency of the case would not allow of his previously consulting with his Majesty or his Ministers.

It may be supposed that an explosion of this kind, could not happen without producing alarm; but the most authentic accounts lead us to believe that at the time of the departure of the packet, tranquillity was comparatively restored. At all events, the affair is one of a purely domestic consideration, and it does not partake in the slightest degree, of any of those principles or designs which can bring it into discussion with Foreign Cabinets.—The next arrivals, we think, will not only communicate the intelligence of the matter having subsided; but they will probably convey some more distinct indications than we at present have, of the precise motives of the insurrection.

The Globe and Traveller states that the Lisbon packet Stanmer, had arrived at Falmouth, having sailed on the 6th inst. "The news she brings is of great importance, and the events at the capital of Portugal are more alarming than was at first reported. At the date of the sailing of the packet, above 800 persons had been thrown into the jails under arrest. The Minister of War had taken refuge on board an English frigate in the Tagus.—There was the utmost consternation manifested by the inhabitants, and the principal merchants were seeking safety on board the English vessels in the river."

*Departure of Iturbide for Mexico.*—We can state upon authority, that the Ex-Emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, who has been some months in this country, sailed from Southampton, for Mexico, on Tuesday last, in an armed vessel, accompanied by a staff of 14 persons. We understand he is assured of being joined by a numerous party in Mexico, when he arrives, who will assist him in recovering his abdicated throne. His departure was managed with the greatest secrecy. The persons who have accompanied him are all of them foreigners, and the greater part of them, we believe, Mexicans. Among them is an aid-de-camp who had served with him in all his Mexican campaigns.—He has taken his wife with him, and two infant children. Six other of his children have been placed at school, in England, where they are to remain. The vessel, we are informed, had arms on board, and other military stores; also a printing press with other apparatus complete, for the purpose of printing and circulating proclamations upon his landing. We have no means of precisely knowing what may be his chances of success; but one thing seems certain, that such an enterprize would not be undertaken without some supposed adequate grounds, and the result, therefore, is likely to be, what all must deplore, a renewed civil war in that country.—*London Courier.*

Previous to leaving London, Iturbide had an interview with Gen. San Martin. A London paper says, "In abdicating the crown of Mexico, he was actuated solely by a desire to avoid a civil war; he now returns to Mexico as a soldier, not only for the purpose of putting an end to the divisions which vex it, but also for the purpose of securing its independence, which is menaced equally by intestine discord, and by the resolutions of the Holy Alliance. We are confidently assured that Iturbide resisted every solicitation which was made to him, until he became fully informed of the determined views of the Holy Alliance in assisting Ferdinand, by intrigue and by secret supplies of money, to attempt the subjugation of the whole of S. America. ... these ... he felt it a ... duty to return; he has ... not ... any ... of ... and ... but ... his own ... country.

Previously to his departure, he ... the following letter to explain the ... of his going.

"*London, May 5.*—My dear Sir, ... probable that as soon as my departure ... known, different opinions may be ... ed, and that some of them may be ... colored. I wish therefore that you ... know the truth in an authentic ...

"By a misfortune that is ... deplored, the principal provinces of ... co are at this moment disunited; ... of Guatamala, New Galicia, Oyaca, ... tecas, Queretto, and others sufficiently ... test this fact.

"Such a state of things exposes ... dependence of the country to ... peril. Should she keep it, the ... for ages to come in frightful slavery.

"My return has been solicited by ... ent parts of the country, which ... me necessary to the establishment ... munity there, and to the consolidation ... the government. I do not ... form such an opinion of myself; ... am assured that it is in my power to ... tribute, in a great degree, to the ... mation of the separate interests of the ... vinces, and to tranquillize in ... angry passions which are sure to ... the most disastrous anarchy, I ... such an object before me, un... by any other ambition than the ... effecting the happiness of my country, and of discharging those obligations ... I owe to the land of my birth—... which have received additional force ... the event of her independence. When I abdicated the crown of Mexico, I did ... with pleasure, and my sentiments ... unchanged.

"If I succeed in realizing my plan ... the extent which I desire, Mexico ... soon present a government consolid... and a people acting upon one opinion ... co-operating in the same object. ... will all recognize those burdens which the present government continued, ... all only upon a few; and the mining ... commercial transactions of the ... will assume an energy and a firmness ... which they are now deprived.

"I have no doubt that the English ... tion, which knows how to think, will ... infer from this statement the probable ... litical situation of Mexico.

"I conclude with again recommending to your attentions my children, in a most painful separation from whom ... be seen an additional proof of ... timents which animate the heart of ... sincere friend,

"AUGUSTUS DE ITURBIDE.

"To Michael Joseph Quin, Esq. ... Inn."

## DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

A courier arrived in London on Friday with the distressing intelligence of the decease of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, after an illness of ... days. A cold, attended with inflammation was the cause of the fatal result.—Lord Sidney Osborne's letters from ... are dated the 27th of April. His ... ship was about to proceed immediately to Zante, where the body had arrived.

The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities of Missolonghi, to ... grief of its inhabitants, who were thus ... rested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:—

### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

"The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation ... all: Lord Byron departed this life to-day about eleven o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which had lasted ten days. During the time of his illness your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of sex or age, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one among us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor. Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the Decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 15th of ...

"*It is ordained,*—1. To-morrow, by sunrise, 37 minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage.

"2. All public offices, including all Courts of Justice, shall be shut for three following days.

"3. All shops, except those for provision and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every other sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period.

"4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty-one days.

"5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.

"GIORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary.

"*Missolonghi, 19th April, 1824.*"

We understand that at Missolonghi the grief that pervaded the inhabitants did not require this notification from the government. Mourning was deep & universal.

The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which will be placed in a Mausoleum in the country, the liberation of which was his last wish.

His body will be brought to England. His Lordship leaves one daughter, a minor.

On the day of Lord Byron's death, and when he appeared in imminent danger, the prince Mavrocordato wrote to his Lordship's friend and companion, Count Gamba, requesting that a committee might be immediately appointed to take the necessary measures for the security of his property; in consequence of which his Lordship's ... have been ... to ... until the arrangements can be made

ORIGINAL STAINED

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

Monsieur Francois, a French fisherman of this city, on Friday last was employed in catching fish at *Cow* Bay: being fatigued, in the evening he threw himself on the sand to rest; shortly after a slight shower of rain fell, which, with the wind at the same time covered him with the drifting sand; in this state he got up and went into a neighboring pond of fresh water, and beginning to wash himself was seized on by an alligator, which lacerated him dreadfully. Monsieur Francois grasped the animal by the head, and succeeded in disentangling himself from its hold; it then seized him by the leg, which was much torn, but he effected his escape to the bank, where, laying himself down, he was followed by the Alligator, which again seizing the leg, attempted to draw the poor suffering and bleeding man into the pool, but he was relieved from his perilous situation by persons who came to his assistance. He was brought to this city in his fishing canoe, and now lies in a dangerous situation. It is hoped this notice will serve as a caution to deter others from bathing in waters wherein this animal may be supposed to exist.—*Jam. Courant.*

*The Crawford Presses in Connecticut.*—The Hartford Times has been in market for about a year past. The last Brooklyn (Windham county) Observer, invites a purchaser: and the last New-London Advocate, announces that the partnership of Clapp & Francis (the publishers) is dissolved, and that the paper will hereafter be conducted by J. B. Clapp, an orthodox Boston federalist. The Middletown Sentinel, the other Crawford press, (which once volunteered its services in support of Mr. Adams,) has not yet offered to sell.—As the Sentinel has made some judicious selections from a certain Sermon, we think the editors would do well to select from the same Sermon some remarks on DUELLING.—*New-Haven Reg.*

Governor Troup, and his benevolent subjects in Georgia, are resolved to destroy the Indians in that state, with the approbation of the General government: and if that approbation cannot be fairly obtained, they mean to secede from the Union, and *absolve themselves* from the obligations of law, until they shall have taken time to exterminate the Indians, and appropriate their lands.

Gov. Troup has recently addressed a letter to Mr. Calhoun upon the subject, & complained that Mr. Monroe's principles involve the destruction of the compact between the United States and Georgia. Mr. Monroe's principles are those of justice and humanity: and we cannot stain our columns, nor insult our readers by presenting them with the long and extraordinary letter of Gov. Troup. Next to the slavery of the unoffending Africans, for which a bitter atonement must one day be made, is the heavy national sin of oppressing and defrauding the aborigines of the country; and the favor which Mr Monroe has shown to every exertion for their benefit, reflects the highest honor on his administration.—*Middlesex Gaz.*

### VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

A machine for making shingles was invented a few years since by Willard Earle of Athol, in this county, which he has so far improved that it bids fair, soon, to entirely supersede the present mode. The machinery, which is propelled by water, is easily kept in repair, and may be managed by boys, as no part of the work is laborious. By it one person will easily make 3 M. shingles per day. But the greatest advantages to be derived from this improvement, consist in the better quality of the work and in the great saving of timber. The shingles made by these machines are all of an uniform thickness, and are made so perfectly true that a man will lay at least a third more, per day, than of the common kind, and the work, when done, is better and more uniform. We understand that ordinary lots of timber will make twice as many shingles in this, as in the common way, there being no waste made, and timber which cannot be worked in the old way, such as bass wood, pine that will not split, &c. may be wrought by these machines to equal advantage with the best of timber. A single machine requires less than a fourth part of the power usually applied to a grist mill.

The inventor has taken a patent for his improvement, and, we are informed, has orders for machines faster than he can supply them. A considerable number are in operation, and give universal satisfaction.—*Mass. Spy.*

*New method of milking Cows.*

A communication in the Old Colony memorial, by Mr. James Thatcher, mentions a new method of milking cows invented by a boy in Middleboro', by which the process is much abridged, and the labor lessened. It is simply by introducing a straw, or very small quill, or tube of some kind or other, through which the milk will flow spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream, until entirely exhausted. The experiment being tried in presence of Mr. Thatcher, between five & six quarts were drawn off in precisely five minutes; and after withdrawing the straw not a spoonful could be obtained in the usual method.—*Boston Telegraph.*

*More Mummies.*—The brig Peregrine Clark, from Gibraltar, arrived here yesterday, brought two Mummies, fresh from Thebes, and of undoubted antiquity. At this rate, the flesh of the Mummy will be as cheap as that of dogs. The market is already glutted; a few more of these Egyptian carcasses, with a mermaid or two and the stock of our museums will be as cheap as the candidates for the presidency.—*Boston Courier.*

*Light Houses*, are to be erected along the Florida Coast—and a negociation has been commenced with England for the cession of land at Abaco and some other places on the Bahama Banks, for the erection of Light Houses and Beacons.

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. June 26.*

### BATTLE WITH PIRATES.

We learn from Capt. Cotton, of the schooner Thetis, which arrived last evening from Manzanilla, (south side of Cuba,) that on the 9th of May, while lying in the harbor, the Supercargo received intelligence that three canoes intended to cut the schooner out that night. Measures were immediately taken to put the Thetis in a state of defence; the big guns were loaded, and the muskets got ready, and all hands put in fighting order. At 8 P. M. the Supercargo came on board with 4 soldiers which the Commandant of the Port lent for the occasion. Thus prepared, a good look out was kept, and at half past 11, three canoes were perceived coming from the Keys opposite the port, with oars muffled. As they approached, 12 men were counted in each boat. As the pirates came up, they were hailed, but they were as silent as death. A pistol was now discharged in the air, when the pirate crews discharged a volley of musketry. The battle was now begun. The defenders of the Thetis opened a brisk fire, which the pirates returned as briskly, and this lasted for fifteen minutes—when the great guns, well charged with round & grape shot, were opened upon them, & they quickly made their way for the shore. On the following morning three of the pirates were found dead on the beach, and during the day five others were taken dreadfully wounded, one almost cut in two with a single grape shot. On the 12th, 1 of the canoes was found in one of the Keys almost torn to pieces, with four dead pirates in her, all of whom were recognized as inhabitants of Manzanilla.

### BRAZIL.

By the arrival of the Spartan, at Alexandria, we have advices, that on the 25th of March last, the Brazilian Constitution was sworn to, at Rio de Janeiro, by the Emperor and the Heads of Departments.

In consequence of this act, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires in the United States, has received orders, we understand, from his government, to make oath to that instrument, before a public magistrate of this city, and afterwards to receive the oath of every Brazilian citizen resident in the U. States, to record the same, and to send to the Secretary of State, at Rio de Janeiro, a copy, duly authenticated.—*Nat Intel.*

The Chancellor of the State of New-York has decided that the grant to Livingston and Fulton to navigate the waters of that State by Steam, does not extend to any boat which first touches at Jersey or at any other State, before proceeding up the North River; but that the grant may still prevent boats passing direct from one port in New-York to another port in the same state.—*N. H. Reg.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1824.

*Foreign News.*—The trifling events which have transpired, within the past few months, on the eastern continent, created so little excitement in this country as to nearly have caus'd us to forget that we ever had such a head in our paper, as that of "Foreign"; but the arrival of the ship Euphrates, Capt. Sprague, in 30 days from Liverpool, bringing the important news of a *serious insurrection at Lisbon—of the sudden embarkation for Mexico, of Barbide, and of the lamented death of Lord Byron*, soon brought that head fresh to our recollection—under which we have inserted copious extracts from foreign papers of such matter as will be highly interesting to every reader.

*Lord Byron.*—In the death of Lord Byron the Grecians will long have cause to mourn.—The friendly aid which he so generously gave them in their struggle for independence, will, through time, be held in grateful remembrance by that enslaved and oppressed nation—their bosoms will ever glow with gratitude at the name of Byron, and, like our beloved and truly patriotic La Fayette, his memory will forever be engraved on the tablet of their hearts and on the brightest pages of Grecian history. But, we fear, that in the sudden exit, from time into eternity, of this their great co-patriot, the Grecians have lost a spring, on which, in their future efforts, they would have acted with more than common energy and decision, as in the sacred cause of liberty, he had entered with a fervent zeal—a warm heart and an enlightened mind—and to seal his firm devotion to the cause of freedom, he, with a bosom glowing with patriotic fire, generously sacrificed, at the shrine of liberty, the greater part of his ample fortune. Amid this halo of patriotism, with which he seems in his latter days to have enwreathed his brow, we have more interesting and more conspicuous traits in his character, on which to dwell and to admire—The poetic genius and the splendid talents, which he displayed in his early productions, will gain him an immortal name, among the Bards of Britain; and since the announcement of his intended visit to the classic grounds of Greece, where Homer, near three thousand years ago, lived and sung their valiant deeds, the whole world of letters have stood ready to throw the veil of charity over his late productions, with the anticipation, that ere long he would come forth a second Homer, and paint, in poetic strains, the national character and heroic exploits of the modern Grecians, in the hope that his name might be handed down to posterity unsullied and free from the stigma of anti-christian.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Messrs. Editors*—

From good authority we learn that eight persons have been selected, at a caucus held at New-Haven, to tell the people who they must have for Electors to choose a President and Vice-President.

I must confess that I am so very ignorant, or so very much prepossessed in old fashioned republicanism, that I cannot distinguish the aristocratical difference between the caucus at the City of Washington, and the caucus at the City of N. Haven; only one dictates the people who to choose for President, and the other dictates the people to the choice of Electors who are to choose a President; which, I apprehend, to be governed by the influence of either, the people will have but little more to do than as they are bid.—Why not consent to have the people dictate the choice of electoral candidates, & let them manage this inherent right in the way that they shall prescribe, rather than to elect them in a caucus, unsolicited and unauthorized? In England, it is said, where the right of suffrage is vested in the people, the nobles of the land dictate who shall be the candidates for office, and the people it seems have nothing more to do on this subject, than to truckle to the will of an aristocracy. And what less is it in this wise to submit to the wall of a presidential caucus at Washington, or a caucus at New-Haven, to direct the people who they shall have for president or presidential electors? The tendency in either proceeding, we declare to be anti-republican, and highly derogatory to the principle of republicanism, and the people's rights.

Messrs. Editors, I am one of those who have an anxious solicitude for the election of Mr. ADAMS to the Presidency, but cannot submit to have my vote for electors controlled by a caucus; which, be it understood, the people are under no more legal obligation to adhere too, than they would be to support caucus candidates in the West Indies.

In this important election, may the people of Connecticut understand the full extent of the powers vested in them in the choice of electors, and improve them.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

We have not given place to the remarks of "an independent republican," for the correctness of the view which he appears to have taken on the subject of CAUCUSES, but on the principle that all have a right to be heard. It is however, evident, this veteran republican, has, since the attempt of a few demagogues at Washington to palm the doings of their minority *Caucus*, on the republicans of this country as a legitimate act of their party, allowed prejudice to triumph over reason. He says, "I cannot distinguish any difference between the caucus at the city of Washington, and the caucus at the city of New Haven;" perhaps not—we can, and the difference is this: The *Caucus* at Washington was got up by a small minority of the members of Congress, for the purpose of nominating an individual, known to be obnoxious to the great majority of the members of Congress, and against the supposed wishes of a greater majority of the people of the United States: and this caucus too, composed of men on whom the final choice of President may devolve.—Whereas, at the *caucus* at New-Haven almost every republican member of the Legislature assembled, agreeable to public notice, and in accordance with the known, or at least, supposed wishes of their constituents, and in a public manner recommended by an almost unanimous vote, certain individuals as suitable persons for the office of Presidential Electors. This meeting was not composed like that at Washington, of men who might hereafter have to elect a President, but of men who can have no higher voice in that election, than that of the most humble citizen. In the word Caucus, we see nothing alarming—it is only in the abuse of it—and that such abuses may not occur, it behoves every man, to look with a LYNX eye, as it is the grand principle of a true republican that the MAJORITY govern. Against proper persons assembling agreeable to public notice, and in a public manner expressing their opinions on particular subjects—and recommending certain persons to the suffrage of their fellow citizens, there can be no reasonable objections brought. But against members of Congress, (on whom the choice of a President may fall) assembling and *caucussing*, and in a public manner expressing their predilection for a particular person, even tho' they may have a majority, we must solemnly protest. How much more then ought we to object when a *small minority* meet in violation of the protests of the majority, and attempt to palm off their doing as a legitimate act, by which the republican party ought to be governed.—Can such an act be viewed in any other light than that of anti-republican? & how can men engaged in this transaction, be looked upon other than as aristocrats?

The Discovery ships have sailed from England.

A society of Gentlemen in Baltimore propose to publish a periodical work, under the title of "The political Economist and Emporium of Statistical Philosophy." The first number of which will appear soon, without regard to the number of subscribers, as pecuniary reward has no weight with the conductors; their only object, being the extention of information—and judging from the prospectus, we are of opinion it will be a great acquisition to our scanty means for the widely extending of scientific knowledge and of eliciting extensive and deep research into the boundless store-house of science.

*Masonic.*—The Corner Stone of the Grand Masonic Hall of Kentucky, was laid in ample form on the 1st inst. at Lexington. Our brethren of the West, we fear, mixed some anti-masonic ingredients in their mortar on the occasion. One of their toasts was:—"Our late Grand Master Henry Clay—May we always prefer & support the *Clay* of our own soil." They profess to love *Light* above all things else. Know they not, that *Light* comes from the *East.*

One of the London papers says, this season Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to Great Britain, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island.—The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of the present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and therefore, asserts that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of any of its extracts.

*Corruption.*—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states that on the late trial of Jacob Hook, in Pennsylvania, on an accusation of murder was acquitted by the corruption of the judge and jury. It is added that one of the jurymen, was forced by the stings of conscience, to the commission of suicide, having previously declared, that he and the rest of the Jury had received a certain sum of money to acquit the prisoner!

*Crawford and Edwards.*—The Committee of Investigation on the memorial of Mr. Edwards, terminated its session on Wednesday last. We have room, only, for the following extract of the report of the committee:

The Committee do not deem it necessary to extend their report, by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the House. They content themselves with saying, that, in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances. To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed; and they have come to the result, which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present."

The Washington Republican of Tuesday, states, that Mr. Edwards has resigned the office of Minister to Mexico, to which he was appointed during the late session of Congress.

## Married,

In Franklin, on the 28th inst. SHERMAN CONVERSE, Esq. Editor of the "Connecticut Journal," New-Haven, to Mrs. ELIZA BRUEN, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Nott.

## Died

In this city, on the 27th inst. Mrs. REBECCA BURTON, aged 73 years, consort of the late John M. Breed, Esq.

Drowned in the Thames, on the 27th inst. a child of Mr. Elisha Perry, aged 2 years.

In Preston, on the 5th inst. Mr. EZRA STORY, aged 29 years.

At Plainfield, on the 29th of May last Mr. JOHN GASTON, son of Capt. Alexander Gaston, of Killingly, aged 17. While attending to his academical studies at this place, he was taken ill of the typhus fever, never more to return to his earthly home. In the character of this promising youth were united those qualities which caused the expectations and hopes of fond parents to anticipate much upon his growing years. As a scholar he stood pre-eminent, possessing that amiableness which rendered him a pleasing young man. But he was mortal; and his unconsolable relatives are led to view the fair prospect prostrate in the dust, while to a surrounding acquaintance, his memory will long be alive to their mournful recollection.

## MARINE LIST.

*June 23—Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*Sailed, sloop Rising Sun, Hall, Philadelphia.*

*24—schr. Ant, Benson, Saco.*

*Arrived, sloop Eliza King, Jennings, Riverhead.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

*Arrived, sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

*25—steam-boat Experiment, Williams Saybrook; sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; sloop Wonder, Veil, Riverhead; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

*Sailed, sloop Exchange, Colt, N. Y.*

*26—sloop Wonder, Veil, Riverhead; sloop Eliza King, Jennings, Huntington; steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

*27—steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; sloop Young Phenix, Ashby, Hartford; sloop Revenge, Lusrop, Hartford.*

*Sailed sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford; steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New York.*

*28—Arrived, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany.*

*29—Sailed, sloop Young Phenix, Ashby, Hartford; sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*


## TO BE SOLD, a lot of good land,

LYING in Lisbon, about ¼ of a mile from Jewett City, belonging to the estate of Mr. Asa Parks, late of Griswold, deceased, containing

**about 12 Acres,**

with a never failing spring of water, & **nine acres of good Rye** growing thereon. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living in Hampton.

GEO. DUNWORTH, *Adm'r*

*Hampton, June 28, 1824.* 13—

## *Cloth Dressing*

WILL be carried on in all its various branches at the clothiers works belonging to the Central Manufacturing Co. Plainfield, by

**Jesse Eddy.**

Who from a long experience in the business, with confidence assures the public that those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their cloth as well dressed as at any shop in the county.

Particular attention will be given to

**Coloring Wool,**

for those who wish to make Indigo Blue or Mixed Broad Cloths.

**Prices for Dressing**

Cloth he is determined shall be satisfactory considering the workmanship.

☞ Farmer's produce will be received in payment. ☜

*Plainfield, June 21, 1824.* 6w13

**For sale by**

## *Ripley & Waldo,*

**80** bags Coffee,
15 chests and half chests Young Hyson Skin Tea,
15 bags Pepper,
65 bales Cassia,
100 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
75 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum,
80 do. New Rum,
120 bbls. Canal Flour, various brands and qualities,
140 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
14 boxes and 6 kegs Starch,
10 boxes Bar Soap,
6 boxes Pipes,
50 kegs pure Ginger,
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
55 bbls. Conn. River Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
3 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
4 hhds. Lump Sugar,
40 boxes and bags Havana Sugar,
10 casks Malaga Raisins,
200 sides Sole Leather,
35 kegs Tobacco, different qualities,
6 tierces and bbls. Mayland's and Lorillard's best Scotch Snuff
20 jars superior Maccoboy Snuff for sale at the manufacturers lowest prices. —[tf13]—

**STEAM-BOAT LINE**

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 4, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M the same days for Middletown, Saybrook, New London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—

## *LOST,*

ON the evening of the 26th inst. between Concert Hall and the dwelling-house of Mr. Ebenezer Carew, a small calf skin Pocket Book, with a steel clasp, containing a small sum of money, a note of hand, and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at this Office.

*June 28.* 3w13

## New Goods.

*Don't forget the Store.*

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

**SUMMER GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do. do.
Plain 3-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins,
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers,
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

**Silks,**

**Shell and Horn Combs,**

Capes, Bonnets, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June 29.* 13—

*Just received & for sale,*

**10 bbls. No. 2 MACKEREL,**
**10 do, and half do. No. 1**
**SHAD,**
IN PRIME ORDER.
**200 bush: damaged CORN,**
**FRESH LEMONS.**

John Lathrop.

*June 30.* 13—

**WILLIS GRAY & CO.**

*Offer for sale:*

12 hhds. St. Croix & Antigua Rum,
20 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Calamanar and Malaga Wines,
3 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
30 hhds N. York & Boston Rum,
25 do. Retailing Molasses,
20 barrels Gin.

20 chests Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
25 boxes Havana Brown Sugar,
12 cwt. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
2500 lbs Philadelphia and N. York Lump Sugar,
75 bbls. Rochester and New-York Flour,
14 bbls. do. LeRoy brand superior for family use,
15 bbls. Rye Flour,
50 boxes Window Glass, assorted,
20 casks cut & wrought Nails, do.
4 tons Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
100 sides Albany Sole Leather,
300 bush. Fine Salt,
130 mats bright Cassia,
25 kegs pure Ginger,
10 bags Coffee,
15 boxes Bar Soap,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
25 bags Shot,
10 boxes Scilly Lemons,
30 kegs various qualities Tobacco,
500 lbs. Pearl Ashes,
200 bottles & boxes Shoe Blacking,
15 doz. Blanchard's, Barstow's, &c. cast steel, steelback and iron back Scrapers,
4 doz. Pitch Forks,
30 bbls. winter & summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
20 quintals Cod Fish;

ALSO,

1500 lbs Mayland, Riell & Co. Lorillard, and A. C. Nestell's Scotch Snuff,
100 jars Mayland, Riell & Co. and A. C. Nestell's Maccoboy do.
40 doz. papers Tobacco, for chewing,
5 to pound papers for smoking,

Norwich, June 30, 1824. 3w13

For sale at the Manufacturers lowest prices.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Methodist Magazine.*

RELIGION.

Say, angel of celestial light!
What brought thee to this vale of tears,
To shine upon a world of night,
And dissipate our gloomy fears?
'Twas love, co-heir with light divine,
'Caus'd thy effulgent rays to shine.

Spirit of bright expanded wing,
Brood o'er the chaos of my mind;
Hither immortal pleasures bring,
And fill my soul with joys refin'd
Let encreated light inspire,
And wake to ecstacy my lyre.

Come and o'er thy minstrel breathe,
And bring from your perennial bow'r,
The amaranth to form my wreath,
That sweet and never fading flow'r:
Then sweep the cords with golden wing,
While I immortal numbers sing.

Faith saw thee, by that fountain clear,
Which issues from the throne above,
Where mercy stoops our plaints to hear,
Where flow those streams of sacred love;
The jasper skies irradient shine,
By the celestial rays divine.

The harp of Patmos sung for thee,
When lo! the prophet's raptur'd soul,
Beheld with joyful ecstacy,
The bursting visions o'er him roll;
He sung, and panted for the skies,
Lost, to behold its grandeur rise.

To thee their pious angels sung,
Before primeval light arose,
Or drop'd a note from mortal tongue,
Or blush'd in beauteous tints the rose,
Thy presence makes the bliss of heav'n
The greatest joy to mortals giv'n.

In paradise thy charms were known,
Where first the morning stars appear'd,
When light upon the orient shone,
And the sweet vale of Eden cheer'd;
The happy pair by thee were blest,
In innocence divinely dress'd.

Whate'er in social life endears,
Is soften'd and refin'd by thee:
Beneath the weight of growing years,
Thy power preserves the spirit free;
All care before thy presence flies,
And joys within the bosom rise.

In friendship's bonds thy pow'r divine,
Displays its pure unsullied light,
Brighter thy emanations shine,
Than ought which glitters in our sight;
No earthly form of beauty fair,
Can with thy matchless charms compare.

Thou art the lonely stranger's friend,
Who drinks the bitter cup of grief,
Whose secret sighs to heaven ascend,
And finds in tears a sweet relief;
A soother of the orphan's woe,
Who sorrow in this vale below.

Come then, descend thou heavenly guest,
And to the cross my spirit bind;
Impart that ardor to my breast
Which elevates and cheers the mind.
Then waft me to my native skies,
Where joys immortal ever rise.

MIRANDA.

*From the National Ægis.*

J ustice and Reason fix upon the man
O n whom a country's gratitude should lay;
H is pow'rs our coutry's int'rests quickly scan,
N or storms nor factions cloud his rising day.
Q uench not the fire that glows within his breast,
U nfan'd with lawless pride or mad'ning zeal:
I n him all shining virtues lie compress'd,
N ourish'd as sacred to his country's weal.
C atch then the light of his capacious mind;
Y our bosoms fill with patriotism's ceaseless flame,
A nd in your hearts, your country's pride will find,
D eeply impress'd his own immortal name,
A nd in his own he seeks his country's fame.
M ighty in council—his name will ever stand,
S potless as snow, the glory of our land.

An eccentric old dame, who lately died at the west end of the town, and who had been receiving benefit from a charitable fund, left behind her the following strange assortment of articles:—490 workbags, full of ribands, &c. 150 pockets, 5000 thimbles, 100 snuff boxes, a great quantity of pins, 300 china and christal articles, 1100 pincushions and needle books, several pecks of buttons, 20 pair of silk stockings and gloves, 400 matches, 1000 penknives and scissors, 24 black silk bonnets and a great number of gowns.—*Dundee Adv.*

—

" Alonzo Cano, a Spanish artist, may be literally said to have felt the ruling passion strong in death: for when the priest, who attended him, presented the crucifix; he turned his eyes away, and refused to look at it, because the sculpture was so badly executed! but asked for a plain cross, which, being brought to him, he devoutedly embraced it and expired.

—

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing, in the morning, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That is surprising, as I have been practising all night."

—

*A cheerful time.*—At a late dinner at Cavan, Ireland, 30 Orange toasts were given, accompanied by cheers some of them 9 times 9, amounting in the whole to 900! This was "roaring cheer," with a vengeance.

*Vanity.*—By the degrees of your vanity your understanding will be measured; for every man has just as much of the one, as he is short of the other.

---


## New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT

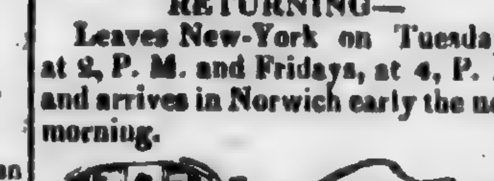
**HENRY ECKFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.



A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day,

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel,

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT

**STATE LOTTERY.**

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | of | $3,000 | is | $3,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| 1 do. | of | 500 | is | 500 |
| 7 do. | of | 200 | is | 1,400 |
| 25 do. | of | 100 | is | 2,500 |
| 25 do. | of | 20 | is | 500 |
| 200 do. | of | 12 | is | 2,400 |
| 1500 do. | of | 6 | is | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes. } 4,060 Tickets. } $20,300
2,300 Blanks. }

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 Numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $3,000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500—Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, 1st 3d and 5th, the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, and 3d 4th & 5th, will be entitled to 200 dollars each.—The twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, & those two the 1st & 2d. drawn, will be entitled to 100 dolls. each. and the 25 Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to twenty dolls. each. The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to 12 dolls. each, and those Tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to 6 dolls. each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which are warranted to draw 30 dolls.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

**SAMUEL TYLER**

Who sold in the Fairfield & State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20

Packages of ten tickets put up, and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30, and an equal chance for all prizes over $6.

Lots of Ten Tickets are offered in halves, quarters, or eights, to suit the purchasers.

*June 9, 1824.* 10—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4—

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Richard Fenner and Andrew Harris, in their Store in Canterbury, Windham county, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Business in the Store, in future, will be conducted by Richard Fenner, who has on hand a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

—ALSO—

**GROCERIES**

**& Medicine,**

which may be bought as cheap as at any other store, for cash.

All those who are indebted to the late firm of Fenner & Harris, are once more notified that all accounts and notes due said firm, which are not settled and paid by the 1st day of August next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection without respect to persons.

N. B. The business and concerns in the Cotton Factory, belonging to Fenner & Harris, will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of Fenner & Harris.

RICHARD FENNER.
ANDREW HARRIS.

*Canterbury, June 9, 1824.* [3w11

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Amos Treat and Jesse E. Paul, under the firm of Amos Treat & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th May last. All persons having any accounts with said company, are requested to call on Jesse E. Paul, who is authorised to settle the same. Also all persons having Cotton Yarn to weave for said company, are requested to return the same in good cloth as soon as possible.

AMOS TREAT,
JESSE E. PAUL.

*Voluntown, June 7, 1824.*

THE business of trade will be continued in the Store formerly occupied by Amos Treat & Co. by Jesse E. Paul and Joseph Wylie, under the firm of Paul & Wylie—And who have recently returned from New York with a good assortment of

**European and W. India GOODS.**

Our friends and the public are solicited to call, and may depend on finding it for their advantage: we assure them we will sell our Goods as low as they are sold at any store in the country.

JESSE E. PAUL,
JOSEPH WYLIE.

*Voluntown, June 15, 1824.* [3w11

## RANAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented servant girl, by the name of *HARRIET CRANDALL*, about 16 years of age.—Whoever will return said girl, or give information where she may be found, shall have one cent reward. but no charges paid.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting, or employing said girl, on penalty of the law.

JOHN MERCH.

*Preston, June 7, 1824.* 3w11—

## Notice.

TO be sold at AUCTION, at the sign-post in Chelsea Society, on the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of sundry executions, viz. SLOOP RAMBLER Sails, Rigging, &c. from 80 to 90 quintals Codfish, 100 bushels Eastern Salt, &c. &c.

Attest, ELIJAH AMES,
*Sheriff's Deputy*

*Norwich, June 23, 1824.* 3w13—

*Miss Mansfield,*

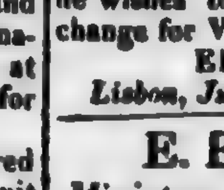
Has just receiv'd a good assortment of

**Leghorn Gypsies,**

which she offers very low.

*June 13.* 3w11—

NOTICE.



THE subscriber has one or two large Horses, good for family use, which he wishes to sell for cash, or exchange for Wool.

EBENEZER ALLEN.

*Lisbon, June 11, 1824.* 11—

## E. E. FINCH,

*Miniature & Portrait Painter,*

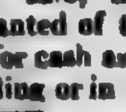
FROM New York, will be at Mr. Kinney's Hotel for a few days, and will be happy to serve Ladies and Gentlemen in the line of his profession. Specimens of his skill may be seen at the Store of Mr. E. H. Mansfield, or at Messrs. Robinson & Dunham's.

*June 15.* 11—

## NEW Cheap Goods.

**TRACY & SHERMAN,**

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the Landing or in the State, viz:—



Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

2 hhds. old Spirits, 2 do. St. Croix Rum.
5 hhds. pure New Rum.
5 do. Molasses.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
3 bbls. Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1000 do. Brown Sugar.

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure.)—with a general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**
**Dry Goods,**
**CROCKERY,**
**HARD-WARE,**
**& Dye Stuffs.**

ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.
6 doz. Hoes.
2 valuable Horses.
2 Waggons with Harnesses.
A quantity of Brick and Lumber.

*June 15.* 6w11—

## Chas. Denison,

HAS FOR SALE

*New York and Northampton*

**SOLE LEATHER,**

CALF SKINS & UPPER LEATHER,

*OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.*

A few doz. Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.

—ALSO—

An assortment of good

**Boots and Shoes**

Which will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE, AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN GOOD STYLE.

*A continuance of public patronage is solicited.*

*Norwich, May 25, 1824.* 6w8—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description. Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

## To Millwrights.

**WANTED,**

A MILLWRIGHT to go to a foreign place, of the most healthy situation, highly advantageous wages will be given, and other liberal conditions secured—to one competent to the business.

By *immediate* application at the Store of Messrs. *Huntington & Ripley*, in Chelsea, particulars may be known.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—

**Cedar Shingles for sale.**

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown price.

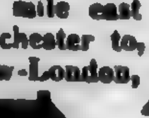
J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf1—

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

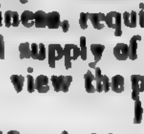
standing at the out-let of the Ocksobucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23. 1824.* tf 103—



**For Sale,**

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**Boots and Shoes**

of every description and of the best materials.

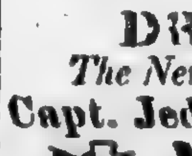
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1824* 12mo90—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

**On Good Terms.**

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style.
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

## Merino Wool.

755 lbs. first quality Merino Wool, worthy the attention of nice Manufacturers, for sale by the subscriber on a long credit.

LYMAN BREWER.

*Norwich, June 16, 1824.* 11—

## TAILORING.

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of fashionable Trimmings for Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c which will be sold at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut and made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting custom, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

*Norwich, June 7, 1824.* 6w10—

## Notice.

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers the season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents lb cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay, this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

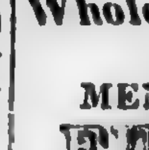
*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [3w1[illegible]

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823* 90—

**30,000** *ft. Cherry Lumber.*

**H. OLLTON.**

HAS on hand **30,000** feet of Cherry Lumber, of good quality, and some of it the first rate, which will be sold at reduced prices.

*Norwich, June 22, 1824.* 3w1[illegible]

CASH, and the highest price given for

**Black Oak Hogshead STAVES,**

By WM. G. JOHNSON,

WHO HAS FOR SALE

**5 hds. New Rum,**

1 do. Antigua, and 2 do. Molasses.

*June 8.* 10—

**FLOUR, &c.**

THE subscriber offers *for sale*, a superior quality of WESTERN FLOUR, particularly made for family use.

Also—a general assortment of

**Genuine Groceries.**

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 16, 1824.* 1[illegible]

**Notice is hereby given**

TO the person who took a WEB of YARN from *Treat and Doane's* Store last March, for Samuel B. Philips, to have been left at Col. Charles Coit's, Norwich, to give information to Treat & Doane, or S. B. Philips respecting it, as it was not delivered as directed.

*June 15.* 11—

**20** dozen Passmore's, Barstow's, Bartlett's, & Blanchard's Cast Steel, steel back, and common Steeled Scythes,

200 Tyler's Rakes, 50 do. Cradles, Sickles, 100 3 & 4 tined Pitch Forks, (Patent,) for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*June 16.* 11—

*Domestic Goods.*

WATER LOOM SHEETINGS—Hand Loom Shirtings—Plaids, Stripes, 3-4 and 4-4 Checks and Ticking, for sale by the bale or piece, by JOS. BREED.

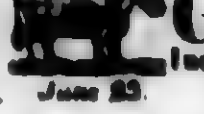
JUNE 15. 11—

**CASH**

PAID for green CALF SKINS at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*May 1.*



GOOD Pasture for 3 or 4 COWS,

Inquire at this Office.

*June 23.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

JUL

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1418.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1824. No. 14.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editors.



## New Goods.

**Don't forget the Store.**

ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS

JOHN KINNEY & CO.

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings.

Do. Bobbinet do. do.

Plain 6-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,

Elegant worked Veils,

Do. do. Cap Crowns,

Thread and Cotton Laces,

Black and White Lisse Crape,

Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,

White and Figured Cravats,

Unbleached and bleached Shirtings,

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,

Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,

Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,

Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,

Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,

White and Striped Jeans,

Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers.

Cologne Water—Seersuckers,

Black and Colored Italian Crapes,

Satins, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

Silks,

Shell and Horn Combs,

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles. &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

June 29. 13—

## Books

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

A JOURNAL of a tour in Italy, in the year 1821, with a description of Gibraltar, with several engravings—By an American.

View of the state of Europe during the Middle Ages—By Henry Hallam Esq.

Private Correspondence of Wm Cowper Esq. with several of his most intimate friends.

The Spaewife; a Tale of the Scottish Chronicles, by the author of "Annals of the Parish"

Lacon; or many things in few words.

Irving's Plays—a great variety.

American Anecdotes, &c.

Allen's History of the Reformation.

Prayers for Children.

A Treatise on Indigestion and its consequences——called Nervous and Bilious Complaints; with Observations on Organic Diseases, by A. P. W. Philip, M. D.

A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; by John Murry, M. D.

A Practical Essay on Typhus Fever; by Nathan Smith, M. D.

Parks' Chemical Catechism—Conversations on Chemistry.

Rev. Edward Irving's Orations.

The Poor Man's Portion.

Franklin's Works. Rasselas.

Bennett's Letters. Locke & Bacon's Essays. Voyages & Travels.

Robinson Crusoe—a new edition.

Doddridge. Henry on Prayer.

Cowper's Poems. Paul & Virginia.

Allyn's Alarm to unconverted sinners. Memoirs of Mrs. Thayer.

Economy of Human Life.

Zimmerman on Solitude.

The Devil upon two Sticks.

Hebrew and French Grammars—with a great variety of Greek & Latin Classics.

*Constantly on hand for sale*

Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer and Psalm Books of all sizes, qualities, bindings and prices.

—ALSO—

*Stationary and Fancy Articles*

as usual. June 22.

## NEW Dry Goods,

*Received this week, and now opening by*

Huntington & Ripley,

CONSISTING OF ALL THE VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable

Fancy & Staple Goods,

Suitable for the season—which are

OFFERED VERY CHEAP.

Two hundred pieces two-blue, blue and white, and fancy print

Calicoes and Muslins.

Figured and Plain Jaconet & Mull Mull

MUSLINS.

Great variety Fancy Hdkfs.

Marseilles, Valencia, and Silk

VESTINGS.

Pongees, Strip'd Satteen, and other goods for Gentlemen's summer wear.

Flagg and Bandanna

HANDKFS.

Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Linen and Worsted

HOSE.

Parasols—Silk and Cotton

UMBRELLAS.

Cashmere, Long, and Gauze, 6-4 sq

SHAWLS.

Two bales English Ingrain

Carpeting,

*(VERY CHEAP.)*

*Norwich, June 9, 1824.* 9—

ELEGANT

Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS.

A. & A. GAY,

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

LONG SHAWLS.

4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.

Scarlet & White Merino POINTS.

Cashmere, Gauz, and Fancy Silk

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Figured and Plain Book and Mull

MUSLINS.

Printed, Corded, and Plain

Cambricks.

Black Lustring—Levantine.

GROS DE NAPLES.

ITALIAN CRAPES.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cambric & Common Dimoty.

CALICOES

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.

Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens.

Black Circassian and Twilled BOMBAZETTS.

Cotton and Silk Hose.

Black and White Silk Gloves.

Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.

Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

Also—Their usual stock of

Broad Cloths

Cassimeres & Satinetts,

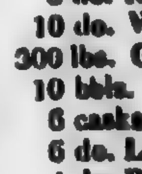
☞VERY CHEAP.☜

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—very low.

*June 2, 1824.* 9—

## RIPLEY & WALDO

OFFER FOR SALE,



20 bbls. Linseed OIL,

50 do. Sperm Oil,

6 do. Oil Olives,

4 do. spirits Turpentine,

8 do. Rosin,

10 do. Whale Oil,

300 lbs. Gum Copal,

10 bbls. Glue,

6 casks Paris & Spanish White,

6 do. London White Lead,

4 do. Red Lead,

10 cwt. Litharage,

200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,

5 casks Spanish Brown,

4 do. Stone and Spruce Yellow,

50 casks Cut Nails,

25 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,

4 tons English Iron, from 1½ to 5 inches wide,

5 tons square Iron, suitable for Machinery,

1500 lbs. Nailer & Sanderson's Cast Steel, round and square, assorted sizes. [tf12—

4 doz. congress Spring Water, For sale by RIPLEY & WALDO. June 15. 11—

## MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAS just returned from New-York, with an extensive ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE

Dry Goods,

*among them are,*

A variety of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Calicoes, cheap.

Sarcenet, Jaconet and other Cambrics.

Figured, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins.

Black Circassian, Twilled Bombazetts. Norwich Crape.

Silk Camblet, and Pongees, for gentlemen's wear.

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

Gros de Naples, Black India Levantine, and other Silks.

A large assortment of Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs & Scarfs, some very elegant.

7 and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere Shawls, cheap. Long Cashmere do.

Hosiery, Shell Combs, &c. with a GREAT VARIETY of other goods not enumerated.

Also, an assortment of

LADIES'

Leghorn Hats,

*Very White and Smooth.*

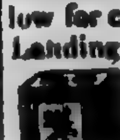
Norwich, June 23, 1824. 12—

NEW

Cheap Goods.

TRACY & SHERMAN,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the Landing or in the State, viz:—



Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

2 hhds. old Spirits, 4 do. St. Croix Rum.

5 hhds. pure New Rum.

5 do. Molasses.

1 pipe Cognac Brandy,

3 bbls. Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1000 do. Brown Sugar.

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure)—with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods,

CROCKERY,

HARD-WARE,

& Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.

6 doz. Hoes.

2 valuable Horses.

2 Waggons with Harnesses.

A quantity of Brick and Lumber.

*June 15.* 6w11—

## Cloth Dressing

WILL be carried on in all its various branches at the clothiers works belonging to the Central Manufacturing Co. Plainfield, by

Jesse Eddy.

Who from a long experience in the business, with confidence assures the public that those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their cloth as well dressed as at any shop in the county.

Particular attention will be given to

Coloring Wool,

for those who wish to make Indigo Blue or Mixed Broad Cloths.

Prices for Dressing

Cloth he is determined shall be satisfactory considering the workmanship.

☞ Farmer's produce will be received in payment.☜

*Plainfield, June 21, 1824.* 6w12

## TO BE SOLD,

a lot of good land,

LYING in Lisbon, about ¼ of a mile from Jewett City, belonging to the estate of Mr. Asa Parke, late of Griswold, deceased, containing

about 12 Acres,

with a never failing spring of water, & nine acres of good Rye growing thereon. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living in Hampton.

GEO. DUNWORTH, *Adm'r.*

*Hampton, June 28, 1824.* 13—


## PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act to correct certain mistakes in the revised Statutes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in the revised Statute Book, in page 201, line 12th from the bottom, next after the words "by the said Court of Probate," shall be read the words "shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons respectively;"—that in page 236, at the commencement of the 2d line from the bottom, the word "for" instead of the word "or"—that in page 408, line 2d from bottom, next after the word "judges" shall be read the words and clerks"—that after the word "full" where it occurs page 162, in the fourth line from the top shall be read the word "satisfaction."

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

May 28, 1824—Approved,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to the "act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any female shall be convicted of the crime of theft instead of being punished by whipping, shall be sentenced to confinement in a work-house goal or within the County there to be kept to labor, under the direction of the keeper thereof, for such period of time as the Court shall order before whom the conviction is had; *Provided,* That if such conviction shall be before a county court, the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months; and if before a justice of the peace, shall not exceed 3 months.

§ 2. That whenever any female shall be convicted of any crime, the punishment whereof, if committed by males, is imprisonment in New-Gate Prison, such female may, instead of being confined in the common gaol of the county, be sentenced to confinement in New-Gate prison, with none but females, in an apartment to be prepared for that purpose.

§ 3. That so much of the 94th section of the act to which this is an addition, as provides for the confinement of females in the common gaol, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

June 1, 1824—Approved,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in alteration of "an act for stating, limiting and naming the Counties in this State."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Lebanon, in Windham County, be and the same is hereby annexed to the County of New-London. *Provided nevertheless,* That all suits at law and equity, already commenced and pending, or which may be commenced, before the rising of this Assembly, wherein all or any of the inhabitants of said town of Lebanon, or either of them are parties, or concerned, shall proceed to final judgment and execution, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed; and said town of Lebanon shall pay according to the list of said town, its part of all debts now existing against the county of Windham.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

June 3, 1824—Approved,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in alteration of an act, entitled "an act concerning Fences and Common Fields.

§ 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the person or persons to whom notice shall be given by the fence viewers, pursuant to the fifth section of the act of which this is an alteration, shall have fifteen days instead of six days within which to put his, her or their fence in repair; and if upon his, her or their neglect to put the same in repair within said time of fifteen days, the party aggrieved shall put the same in repair: when the same shall be completed and judged sufficient by the fence-viewers, and they shall have given a certificate & account, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the party aggrieved shall have right to recover in the manner specified in said act, of the person or persons who ought to have made said repairs, double the value thereof, together with the fees of the fence viewers.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted.* That so much of the fifth section of the act of which this is an alteration, as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

June 3, 1824—Approved,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.*

RESOLVED, by this Assembly, That the School Committee in each School Society in this State, cause the numbers of all deaf and dumb persons under the age of twenty-one years, and over four years, to be taken in separate lists, and return make of the same to the Comptroller of this State, at the same time return is made of the number of scholars between the ages of four and sixteen, to the Comptroller. A true copy of record,

Examined by THOMAS DAY, *Sec'y.*

An Act in addition to an act entitled an act relating to Sheep.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the following proviso be and the same is hereby added to and made a part of the sixth section of the act to which this is an addition, viz: *Provided however,* that whenever any number of rams exceeding one go at large, or out of the owners enclosure, at the same time & from the same enclosure, by his or her sufferance, a single forfeiture only shall be incurred or recoverable; *And provided, also,* That in such case, there shall be a forfeiture of one only of said rams to be selected by the person who shall find and take up the same; and after the expiration of said five days, the rest and residue of said rams shall be considered as in the possession of the person who shall find & take up the same as stray beast, and be proceeded with and disposed of as such, according to the provisions of an act entitled "an act relating to stray beasts and lost goods."

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 4, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act for encouraging & regulating Fisheries."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no eel wires, eel racks, or walls with eel pots or dams, for the purpose of catching fish or other purposes, shall be set, erected, or made in, on, or across the Ousatonic river, at any place below New-Milford Falls, at any season of the year, which will impede or obstruct the natural course of the Fish, either up or down said river, and whosoever shall erect or make any such obstructions, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to the use of him who shall sue therefor, and prosecute his suit to effect; and every such wire, wall, rack, or obstruction shall be deemed a common nuisance, and may be removed as such.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 1, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act concerning Foreigners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any foreigner who has resided at least six months in this state, shall, according to the accustomed form of chancery process, prefer his petition to the Superior Court, in the county where he resides, representing such facts, and praying to be authorized to hold, convey, and transmit by grant, devise, descent, or otherwise, real estate in this State, such Court shall, as a court of chancery, have cognizance of the case; and if upon a hearing and examination had, it shall appear to the court that the petitioner sustains a fair character, and is a foreigner, such court may authorise and empower such petitioner to receive, hold, convey and transmit by grant, devise, descent, or otherwise, real estate, in this state, to as full extent as if he were a native citizen thereof, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Provided however,* That a true and attested copy of said petition shall be left with one of the Selectmen of the town where the petitioner resides, at least twelve days before the session of the court to which said petition is made returnable.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 2, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to "an act providing for the care and government of Idiots, Lunatics, and Spendthrifts."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the provisions of the 1st and 2d sections of said act, authorising the County Courts to appoint a conservator, and prescribing his power and duty, shall be extended to all persons who by, age, sickness, or otherwise, have, or shall become incapable of managing their affairs.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 1, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an act entitled "an act relative to the investment of the funds of certain corporations in the Banks of the State."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the act to which this is an addition, as provides that no college, school, or ecclesiastical society, or other charitable institution, shall subscribe a greater sum than five thousand dollars to any one Bank, shall not be construed to extend to any subscription which shall be made by the President and Fellows of Yale College to the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, with the consent and approbation of the directors of said Bank.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 2, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the New York American.*

My country friends frequently commission me to get situations for their sons in mercantile houses in the city. The rage for entering the great mart of nations in the capacity of a merchant's clerk, has finally become so extensive and indiscriminate, that I some time ago ceased my exertions when applied to, and as a standing answer replied to them, that twenty clerks were daily offering, where one was wanted. I have also sometimes ventured to hint, that the Territory of Michigan was as yet but partially settled, that it was rapidly improving, would soon become a state, and offered a handsome prospect for enterprising, intelligent, and industrious young men. Nay, to some, whose fondness for mercantile pursuits was [illegible], I have answered in so many words—that they had best cultivate the earth. And this advice I would not hesitate giving to many, whose success in trade might be deemed less questionable, from a sense of the high value, health, and independence, which in this country give importance to an agricultural life.

It is not every man who can succeed in mercantile business; and it is not every young man, who is fitted by nature and education for such a calling, who should be trusted with the direction of himself, the choice of his company, and the gratification of his appetites, in such a place as New York. I can look around me and count an hundred young men, who, from five to ten years ago, left the home of their childhood, in habits and morals as fresh and untainted as the dew of heaven. No puny pride of dress, or ephemeral fancy debased their minds; and no scent of lascivious guilt, or intemperate pleasure, pained their hearts, or clouded the frank and modest expression of the eye. Their hearts were warm with whatever was held estimable in feeling, or elevated in purpose. From the same crowd of young men I can now point to numbers, who have become hardened in shame, & blasted with pride, until there remains scarcely a mark of former innocence, and hardly a vestige of moral sensibility.

The sons of poor men sent to the city are apt to do best, if they have sense and strength of mind sufficient to keep them clear of the popular follies incident to a city life. An old co-worker of mine in the school of reform, however, thinks he has observed that lads who exchange the hardihood of the country for the style of the city, and who, instead of fried pork & onions, and bohea tea, [illegible] the day upon beef [illegible] and coffee, are apt to expand too rapidly, and like Dr. Lenitive in the play, "cloying the modesty of nature." You will, it is true, often see such fellows "break out in a new vein," despise their former pursuits and acquaintances, and manifest an insuperable abhorrence of pumpkin-pie and hasty-pudding. If such an one happens to belong to the eastward of the Hudson, you will know it by his damning the Yankees, while he admires the free and generous spirit of the south. His old acquaintances, and the hallowed spot of his nativity, are objects of his contempt, and come in for a full share of the obloquy which he, fair dealing, and more disinterested ones of the south, cast upon the land of wooden nutmegs and pewter buttons. I know of no shield against such feelings, but good sense; and I have always noticed a great want of that valuable ingredient, when such superlative folly obtains the balance in the mind.

I have made it my pastime to notice and record those singular changes among those, who in early life, have been taught to wait upon themselves, to live upon johnny-cake, and despise all empty show.—And it is not a little wonderful to observe how soon the *small talk,* and heartless and unmeaning intercourse of dandies, will metamorphose a naturally clever and sensible young man into a downright ninny. I was once spending a few days with a valued acquaintance, whose son had been residing some years in the city, and was then at home in feeble health. He had lost his appetite along with his rusticity; and his slender waist had cost him a deal of pains, and an abundance of julap and cigars for all. The old man told me in presence of his dandy, that the fellow left the farm about three years before, a brawny, strong and healthy young man, and is now returned, said he, girt round the middle, and looking more like a great black wasp than any thing human.

There is another class of young men who come to the city under different circumstances; and as I have had several of them under my care, I will take a future occasion to free my mind concerning them, for the edification of my readers.

JEREMIAH HOLLIDAY.

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF FAILURE OF MEMORY.

Sale mentions a case in which the affected person had forgotten to pronounce words, but could write them.

The celebrated Mr. John Hunter was once attacked with a [illegible] of this kind, in December, 1789, when on a visit at the house of a friend. He did not know in what part of the house he was; he had not a conception of any thing existing beyond the room he was in and yet conscious of the loss of memory. He was sensible of impressions of all kinds from the senses, and therefore looked out of the window, although rather dark, to see if he could be made sensible of the situation of the house. The loss of memory gradually went off, and in less than an hour his memory was perfectly recovered.

The late bishop of Landaff, Dr. Watson

gives a similar case of partial amnesia in his father, the result of an apoplectic attack. "I have heard him ask twenty times a day, says Dr. W. what is the name of the lad that is at college, (meaning my elder brother,) and yet he was able to repeat without a blunder, hundreds of lines out of classic authors." And hence there is no reason for discrediting the story of a German statesman, a Mr. Von B. related in the 7th vol. of the Physiological Magazine; who being at a gentleman's house, the servants of which did not know him, and he was under the necessity of giving his name; but unfortunately at that moment he had forgotten it; and excited no small laughter by turning round to a friend who accompanied him, and saying with great earnestness, "pray tell me who I am, for I cannot recollect."

According to Thucydides, one of the effects of the plague at Athens was a loss of memory. He says, "and many, on recovery, still experienced such an extraordinary oblivion of all things, that they neither knew themselves nor their friends."

Dr. Good relates the case of a man, a few years ago, with a brain fever, in St. Thomas' Hospital, who, as he grew better, spoke to his attendants, but in a language they did not understand. A Welsh milkwoman, going by accident into the ward, heard him, answered him, and conversed with him. It was then found that the patient was by birth a Welshman, but had left his native land in his youth, forgotten his native dialect, and used English for the last three years. Yet in consequence of this fever he had now forgotten the English, and suddenly recovered the Welsh."

Boerhave however, gives a still more extraordinary instance of oblivion in the case of a Spanish tragic author, who had composed many excellent pieces, but so completely lost his memory in consequence of an acute fever, that he forgot not only the languages he had formerly learned, but even the alphabet; and was under the necessity of beginning to read again. His own poems and composition were showed to him, but he could not be persuaded that they were his productions. Afterwards, however, he began to compose verses, which had so striking a resemblance to his former writings, that he at length became convinced of his being the author of them.

*From the London Magazine.*

## AN HEIRESS IN JEOPARDY.

How much of human hostility depends upon this circumstance—distance! If the most bitter enemies were to come into contact, how much their ideas of each other would be chastened and corrected! They would mutually amend their erroneous impressions; see much to admire and much to imitate in each other, and half the animosity which sheds its baneful influence on society, would fade away and be forgotten. It was one day when I was about seventeen years old, after an unusual bustle in the family mansion, and my being arrayed in a black frock, much to my inconvenience, in the hot month of August, that I was told my asthmatic old uncle had gone off like a lamb and that I was the heiress to ten thousand pounds per annum. This information, given with an air of infinite importance, made no great impression upon me at the time; and in spite of the circumstance being regularly dwelt on by my French governess at Camden-house, after every hideous misdemeanor, I had thought little or nothing on the subject, till the age of eighteen I was called on to bid adieu to Levizac and pirouettes, and hear my uncle's will read by my guardian.

It furnished me, indeed, with ample materials for thinking. Mr. Marrowfat's face, neither human nor divine, (I see it before me while I am writing) appeared positively frightful, while he recited its monstrous contents. It appeared that my father and uncle, though brothers, had wrangled and jangled through life; and that the only subject upon which they ever agreed was, to support the dignity of the Vavasour family; that in a moment of unprecedented union, they had determined, that as the title fell to my cousin Edgar, and the estates to me, to keep both united in the family, we should marry; & it seemed whichever party violated these precious conditions, was actually dependent on the other for bread and butter.—When I first heard of this pious arrangement, I blessed myself, and Sir Edgar cursed himself. A passionate, overbearing, dissolute young man, thought I, for the husband of an orphan; of a girl who has not a nearer relation than himself in the world; who has no father to advise her, no mother to support her. A professed rake, too; who will merely view me as an incumbrance on his estate; who will think no love, no confidence, no respect, due to me; who will insult my feelings, deride my sentiments, and wither with unkindness the best affections of my nature! No, I concluded, as my constitutional levity returned: I have the greatest possible respect for guardians,—revere their office, and tremble at their authority; but to make myself wretched merely to please them; no, no, positively cannot think of it.

Well, time, who is no respecter of persons, went on. The gentleman was within a few months of twenty-one; and on the day of his attaining age, he was to say whether it was his pleasure to fulfil the arrangement. My opinion, I found, was not to be asked. A rich and titled husband was procured for me, and I was to take him and be thankful. I was musing on my singular situation, when a thought struck me. Can I not see him, and judge of his character unsuspected by himself? This is the season when he pays an annual visit to my godmother; why not persuade her to let me visit her incog.? The idea, strange as it was, was instantly acted on; and a week saw me at Vale Royal, without carriage, without horses, without servants; to all appearance, a girl of no pretensions or expectations, and avowedly dependent on a distant relation.

To this hour, I remember my heart beating audibly as I descended to the dining-room, where I was to see, for the first time, the arbiter of my fate; and I never shall forget my start of surprise, when a pale, gentlemanly, and rather reserved young man, in apparent ill health, was introduced to me, as the noisy, dissolute, & distracted baronet. Preciously have I been hoaxed, thought I, as, after a long, and rather interesting conversation with Mr. Edgar, I with the other ladies, left the room. Days rolled on in succession. Chance continually brought us together, and prudence began to whisper, "you had better go home." Still I lingered; till one evening, towards the close of a tete-a-tete conversation, on my saying "that I never considered money and happiness as synonymous terms, and thought it very possible to live on 500 a year;" he replied, "one admission more; could you live on it with me? You are doubtless acquainted, he continued, with increasing emotion, with my unhappy situation, but not aware, that revolting from an union with Miss Vavasour, I have resolved on taking orders and accepting a living from a friend; if, foregoing more brilliant prospects, you would condescend to share my retirement." His manner, the moment, the lovely scene which surrounded us, all combined against me; and heaven knows what answer I might have hurried into, had I not got out, with a gaiety foreign to my heart—"I can say nothing to you, till you have, in person, explained your sentiments to Miss Vavasour. See her at once." "But why? he exclaimed, could seeing her again and again ever reconcile me to her manners, habits, and sentiments; or any sum of money, however large, induce me to put at the head of my table a hump-backed, bas-blue, in green spectacles?" "Hump-backed?" "Yes, from her cradle. But you color. Do you know her?" "Intimately. She's my most particular friend!" "I sincerely beg your pardon. What an unlucky dog I am. I hope you're not offended?" "Oh no, not offended. Hump-backed! of all the things in the world!" And I involuntarily gave a glance towards the glass.—"I had no conception, he resumed as soon as he could collect himself, that there was any acquaintance." "The most intimate possible." I returned; "and I can assure you that you have been represented to her as the most dissolute, passionate, awkward, ill-disposed young man breathing." "The devil!" "Don't swear; but hear me. See your cousin. You will find yourself mistaken. Further, at present, this deponent saith not:" And with a face ludicrously distorted with an attempt to smile, when I was monstrously inclined to cry, I escaped to my own room. We did not meet again; for the next morning, in no enviable frame of mind, I returned home.

Not many weeks afterwards, Sir Edgar came of age. The bells were ringing blithely in the breeze; the tenants were carousing in the lawn, when he drove up to the door. My cue was taken. With a large pair of green spectacles on my nose, in a darkened room, near a table covered with ponderous volumes, I prepared for this tremendous interview. After hems and hahs innumerable, and with confusion the most distressing to himself, and the most amusing to me, he gave me to understand he could not fulfil the engagement made for him, and regretted it had ever been contemplated. "No, no," said I, in a voice that made him start, and draw up the blinds. "No, no, it is preposterous to suppose, Sir Edgar Vavasour would ever connect himself with an ill-bred, awkward and hump-backed girl."—Explanations and explanations, laughter and raillery, intermixed with more serious feelings, followed; but the result of it all was—that—we are married.

ELLEN.

*A real Philosopher.*—M. Bertholet, the son of the philosopher of that name, was a young man of superior talents; his friends entertained high expectations of his future success; but neither the rank to which his father had attained, his own brilliant prospects, nor the literary society and amusements of Paris, could secure him from that ennui and weariness of life which at last became insupportable. He locked himself up in a small room, and closing the apertures and crevices, lighted a barrel of charcoal, and seated himself before a table, on which he had laid a second-watch, with pen, ink and paper.—He then noted down with exactness, the hour when the charcoal was lighted, the first sensations produced, and the progress of the delirium, till the writing became confused and illegible, and he was found dead upon the floor.

## BIOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.

It is asserted that the greatest characters the world has known, have arisen from obscure origin. The following list in proof of this assertion, might be greatly enlarged, and particularly by those who have been, or now are eminent in the United States. Demosthenes was the son of a forgeman; Virgil of a baker; Horace of a freedman; Theophrastus of an old clothes man; Rosseau, the poet, of a shoemaker; J. J. Rosseau was a watchmaker; Rollin, the historian, of a cutler;—Massillon of a tanner; James Cook of a very indigent peasant; Shakespeare of very poor parents; Benjamin Franklin of a tallow chandler; and himself a printer; James Monroe was the son of a mason;—Rittenhouse was a goldsmith. Here is encouragement for young men of genius. Through the means of industry, perseverance and good habits, every obstacle to the road of everlasting fame has often been surmounted; if a young man of talents resolves to be eminent, and pursues the requisite course, he will become eminent.

## HAY-MAKING.

As clover will soon be fit for the scythe the following extracts from the remarks of Judge Buel, of New-York, upon the best mode of curing it, may not be unprofitable:

Clover.—Upon this head, I have nothing to say, except to reiterate your recommendation from Anderson, that when made into hay, clover should not be spread from the swath, and but slightly from the cock. It is worth thirty per cent. more, when dried in swath and small cocks, than when spread to an intense sun. If intended to stand more than one year, I sow orchard, tallow or timothy grass seed with clover. I prefer the two former on the account of their early maturity for the scythe.

# FOREIGN.

## MEXICO—IMPORTANT.

It had just been placed within our power to communicate, on the best authority, intelligence of a very agreeable nature, respecting Mexico, when the news of Iturbide's departure from England, reached our office. This last event adds not only to the interest but to the importance of the communication we had to make. It is this, and we repeat that it rests on the best authority—Mexico, by recent advices, received in a highly respectable quarter, has put on a calm and settled appearance, the passions which had for some time agitated the country, have been materially if not wholly tranquilized, and the asperities of party sinced down and softened. The provincial, or, as we would say, the States Governments have become moderate in their tone, and more reasonable than heretofore in their views; the General Government more fixed and powerful, its administration has been placed in the hands of men distinguished for learning, talent, energy, and a resolute hostility to Spanish domination. Don Pablo Lallave, formerly Minister of the Home Department, has been reappointed, he is a man of great learning and great ability;—he had some time since been named Ambassador to England, but again occupies the situation in which he is expected to confer the greatest benefits on his country. General Teran is appointed Minister of War—he has been a conspicuous character in the revolution, is a brave soldier, & an excellent officer; his spirit is bold and daring, and his proclamations breathe an unconquerable aversion to Spain and Spanish connexions; he also directs the Marine Department, & is devoting the whole of his time and energies to the necessary defences of the country and consolidation of the government. But that part of our communication which will be considered as not the least important, is yet to be stated—The finances of Mexico assume a prosperous appearance—a large loan has been negociated in England, the terms have been ratified by the Mexican Congress, and the securities arising therefrom are to a large amount actually lodged in a respectable house in the United States.—Such is the intelligence we had in our power to publish previous to the arrival of the news announcing the sailing of the Ex-Emperor from England, and it is under these circumstances, perhaps unexpected by him, that Iturbide approaches the shores of Mexico. He returns under very suspicious circumstances.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, 22d May, received at Gibraltar.

"It is mentioned with a good deal of certainty, that 25,000 more French troops are to enter Spain immediately; that two regiments are ordered from Carthagena to Cadiz, at which place preparations are making to lodge them.

These movements in Spain, with the recent event at Portugal, lead many to believe that all is not well, and that war is brewing."

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, April 5.

"We have a new Governor here, Gen. Los Heras, a brave and faithful soldier, and a worthy man.

"The news from Lima is bad; but by a letter transmitted to me from young Mr. Prevost, it appears to be not so unfavorable as at first represented. Bolivar is still at Truxillo, with near 13,000 men.—The royal forces are said to amount to about 23,000, though by others to not more than 10,000. The Franklin sailed in great haste, on receiving the news, from Valparaiso for Callao, the seaport of Lima. I have great confidence in Bolivar.—*Franklin Gaz.*

*England and Algiers.*—The war between these two nations is said to be terminated. Several Algerine merchant vessels were captured by the English, previous to the compromise; which, however, have since been restored. The Dey has submitted to all the conditions of the English government; and also has signed the treaty for the abolition of Christian slavery. The only reserve he makes (just enough to preserve the semblance of importance in the case) is, that the former Consul, Mr. M'Donnel, shall not again be sent to Algiers. [This intelligence is probably correct, but must not be implicitly relied on, till confirmed.—*Boston Telegraph.*

*From London Papers.*

## AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

A circumstance of a very interesting & affecting kind occurred some time since in one of the Grecian Isles. A number of the islanders, terrified at the approach of the Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat and pushed off from the land. The wife of one of them, a young woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore, stretching out her hands towards the boat, and imploring in the most moving terms, to be taken on board. The Greek saw it without concern or pity, and, without aiding her escape, bade his companions hasten their flight. This unfortunate woman, left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes of difficulty and danger, of insult and suffering, till her failing health and strength, with a heart broken by sorrow, brought her to her death-bed. She had never heard from her husband; and when wandering among the mountains, or lying hid in some wretched habitation, or compelled to urge her flight amidst cruel fatigues, her affections for him and the hope of meeting again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy had retreated, and the Greeks had sought their homes again; and learning her situation was touched with the deepest remorse. But all hope of life was then extinguished; her spirit had been tried to the utmost; love had changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times in the character of a Greek woman, as more than one occasion occurred of observing, a strength and sternness that is remarkable. Her sister and relations were standing round her bed; and never in the days of her health and love did she look so touchingly beautiful as then; her fine dark eyes were turned on them with a look, as if she mourn'd not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs: the natural paleness of her cheek was crimsoned with a hectic hue, and the rich tresses of her black hair fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends, with tears, entreated her to speak to and forgive her husband; but she turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over, and the affection conquered; she turned suddenly round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hand in his, and died.

The town of Heckington sustained the loss, a few years ago, of a singular old bachelor named Jessop, known for his eccentric habit of taking physic, and who, upon a trial at Lincoln assizes, in an action brought against him by his medical attendant, was stated to have taken in 26 years no less a number than 1,276,000 pills! The same neighborhood has lately lost another eccentric person, Mr. Parkes a grazier, of Little Hale, the sale of whose effects, a few days ago, afforded great amusement to a large company attracted by curiosity, arising from the whimsical medley announced in the catalogue. The first lot was a quantity of plum-cake and hair-powder; to this succeeded an immense quantity of ladies' wash-balls; about 2 cwt. of sugar, done up in halves & quarter of pounds, as Mr. Parkes had purchased them at different times for several years past, and each packet inscribed by him with the name of the grocer from whom it had been obtained; a lot of cheese cakes; a sack of walnuts; a large codfish salted, and red herrings around it, nearly all dried away; a quantity of pickles and preserves of Mr. P's. own making ten dried pound cakes, that had been baked in moulds, and at some time no doubt had been very good; a large pot of pepper, mustard, nitre, and sulphur; a prodigeous quantity of meat of all kinds, in a putrified state: as there were no bidders for this, it was buried, together with many other articles, which composed the strangest melange ever perhaps collected, and in quantity afforded abundant lots with some furniture for two days' sale. It had been the practice of the virtuoso to whom society was indebted for this valuable collection, which (as in most similar cases) came before the public after his death, to attend Gratham market regularly for many years. He always set out with a pair of wallets for that emporium of the precious things which he coveted, & he regularly returned home with the wallets full of meat, wash-balls, cakes, fish, sugar, and other *bonbons* for his cabinet.

It is due to him, however, to say, that he was a man of the strictest rectitude of principle, and that, although his hobby-horse was rather an expensive one, he honorably paid for all he bought.

## LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Gibraltar papers to the 25th of May have been received at Boston by the ship Coral, Capt. Hooper. The Boston papers state that the principal articles relate to Portugal. The King had sought his safety on board the British ship of war Windsor Castle, from whence he issued a Proclamation; the principal contents of which will be found in the following letter:

Extract from a private letter.

TAVIRA, (PORTUGAL) MAY 11.

His Majesty, highly displeased with the Infante's conduct since the thirtieth of April, came to the determination of manifesting his sentiments; and, that he might do so with the less risk of compromising the public tranquillity, he, on the 9th inst. went on board a British ship of war in the Tagus, whither he was followed by the Foreign Ambassadors, & there, issued a Decree by which he took command of the army from the Infante, and strictly enjoined the Authorities to disregard his orders, or any that might be given in his name. At the same time he caused a proclamation to the Portuguese to be circulated, in which he related his son's arbitrary proceedings and their origin, and pointed out the result they might be attended with. He also ordered the individuals to be set at liberty who had been confined since the 30th of last month, and lastly wrote a letter to his son, desiring him to come on board. H. R. H. immediately obeyed the summons, and was subsequently removed to a frigate, it is said as a prisoner. These are, in substance, the news brought by this day's mail, which you will read at greater length when you receive the newspaper. In this place, some individuals had already been arrested, and vindictive men were improving the opportunity; but thanks be given to his Majesty, who has put an end to this tragedy!

Our latest intelligence in the same paper of May 22d; as follows:—

"By the William & Mary, in six days from Lisbon, we learn that his Majesty had landed, tranquillity being completely restored; and that the Infante Don Miguel had sailed in the Perola frigate, according to some, for London, and others for Havre de Grace, whence he was to set out on a tour through some of the principal states of Europe.

# DOMESTIC.

*Impostor.*—A person, supposed to be from 25 to 30 years of age, rather slender, has been about Hartford several days soliciting alms, and having the appearance of a person afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. He endeavors to excite sympathy by motions of distress, saying but little, sometimes nothing and walking with difficulty. He was last Thursday invited by an overseer of the work house to walk with him, when all at once his limbs resumed unusual strength, and he ran like a deer down State-street. A persevering constable being called, pursuit was made, he was overtaken, and with the assistance of two others the constable had him before a magistrate. His speech came—he was tried & committed to the work house for forty days. Our viligant acting overseer, ordered the master to search him, who found concealed in a pocket in the inside of his shirt, 35 dollars in money. The same person has been advertised in the N. York papers. Probably, when he has served his time out here, will go forth again and replenish his pocket from the earnings of the industrious and credulous in other towns. *Conn. Mirror.*

*Pedestrian Feat.*—At Brooklyn, L. I. on Saturday afternoon, a young man, a hatter, of the name of Stewart, for a trifling wager, (the eggs only, it was said) picked up and deposited in a half bushel, one hundred eggs, placed at a yard distance from each other, on a strait line.—He was to do it in an hour, but succeeded in finishing it in fifty-four and an half minutes, five and a half within time. In performing this feat, he went upwards of six miles, and stooped to the ground and turned about two hundred times, without cracking an egg. A lieutenant in England, picked up one hundred stones and put them in a basket in 45 minutes, in 1817, and won great odds laid against him on the stake. Whether he threw or tossed them is not stated; but Stewart was to lose every egg he broke; and therefore was obliged to lay them down carefully. To say that he did it with ease would not be strictly true, as his feelings and powers were considerably affected at times during the performance, though he came out recruited and comparatively fresh at the end.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*From the Baltimore Patriot, June 28.*

*Thunder Storm.*—We scarcely ever witnessed a more dreadful thunder storm than those with which our city was visited last evening and this morning. The thunder was tremendously loud and almost incessant; and the lightning, especially last evening, one continued glare. The following are the only injuries we have yet heard of: This morning, Mr. Jesse Burch, a poor man, living in the rear of Christopher Hughes's was struck dead, and one of his children severely burnt. Last night the chimney of the Auction Store at the corner of Charles and Market-st. was struck and slightly injured, the fluid divided, one branch passed down the chimney, entered the room, prostrated a young man, and passed out at the door; its appearance in the street was that of a large ball of fire. The other branch followed the water spout round the eaves of the store, descended the spout to the window of Mr. Canfield's Lottery Office, which it shattered, and passed into the street. A part of this branch of the fluid, it is supposed, entered the gas tube at Mr. Canfield's window, and descended into the pipes, as the gas lights of the offices, stores, and city lamps, from above Barnum's Hotel on the opposite side, to Belvidere street were extinguished, while the oil and candle lights were untouched. This is a most curious effect of lightning and will doubtless attract the attention of the scientific. We are satisfied, although some entertain doubts, that the gas lights were extinguished by the electric fluid entering the gas pipes, for the lights on the side of Market street were not touched, and also because the lights were extinguished for the same distance above that they were below the place where the fluid is supposed to have entered the pipes.

## FORTUNE TELLING.

On Tuesday last a colored woman was committed to prison for telling fortunes.—It appears that in one instance she obtained from a credulous old woman the sum of 80 dollars, by persuading her that it was necessary to place three heaps of $100 each on a certain spot of ground, in order to dispel an enchantment which hovered a chest of gold and silver buried during the revolutionary war, and of which treasure she was to give her a third. She also appears to have been a good deal in the habit of dreaming of lucky numbers in the lotteries, but in this particular there is nothing very strange as we have heard of such things before.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

A Society has been established at New-York, to assist persons of Colour to emigrate to Hayti, on the terms proposed by President Boyer, through his agent, citizen Granville, who is now in New-York—duly authorized to concert measures for that purpose, and, what is much more essential, has funds to carry those measures into execution.

The "Free people of Colour" at New-York, have approved the plan, and have offered their co-operation. The New-York Society appears to be composed of the most respectable and influential men in the city.—*Prov. Amer.*

*From the Hudson Whig.*

*Valuable information for Smiths.*—Under this head we last week published an article, relative to a new method of welding cast-steel and iron, by the aid of borax, sal amoniac, and unslaked lime.—An intelligent smith has informed us that he has been in that habit of using borax alone to weld cast steel, for a great number of years, and that the discovery was made by a person who lived in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mass. soon after the revolutionary war; by this it would seem that we have the start of the English considerably.

*New Jersey.*—This state is said, in the New Brunswick Times, to contain about 60,000 acres of land, covered with salt water, suitable for the cultivation of oysters; and that an acre of oysters judiciously planted and preserved from depredation, would, at the end of three years from the time of planting, produce to the value of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. If proper measures were adopted by the legislature to lease these lands, which are public property, it is considered probable that they might be made to yield from two to three hundred thousand dollars per annum—a revenue which would supercede taxes, and create a fund for supporting free schools in every county of New Jersey.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

*Carbonated Sarsaparilla Mead.*—The use of this article is strongly recommended in hot weather, as preferable to soda water, or other artificial summer drinks. Persons subject to irruptions on the skin, assure us that they have derived essential benefit from it, and, from the materials of which it is composed, we understand it has been highly approved of by several of our first medical practitioners.—*Eve. Post.*

*From the Washington Ga[...]*

NAVAL OPERATION[S.]

The following vessels of War w[...]
stand, are now equipping for se[...]
possible despatch, to wit:—N[...]
lina, 74, Commodore Rogers; C[...]
tion, 44, Commodore Macdon[...]
net, 22, Captain Kennedy; O[...]
Captain Nicholson; Shark, 12, [...]
ant Stevens; Porpoise, 12, L[...]
Skinner; Store ship Decoy, L[...]
Gamble.

We should presume that a co[...]
portion of this armament, is in[...]
show itself along the coasts of [...]
merica, in order to impress th[...]
there with a proper idea of [...]
strength. We shall be glad to [...]
and trust that the President [...]
combine this exhibition of natio[...]
with a suitable display of diplom[...]
nity and talents in those inter[...]
gions, in counteraction of the [...]
and negotiations now evidently [...]
to be affected by several of the [...]
posing cabinets of Europe.

At Charleston, S. C. on the [...]
a free colored man, from Rh[...]
was tried for entering the state [...]
time contrary to law. The fir[...]
entered he was faithfully wa[...]
danger. He was severely w[...]
the Sheriff, and will continue to [...]
ped as often as he returns to t[...]
He set up a defence that he wa[...]
It was decided, however, that he [...]
gro blood in his veins. This [...]
a colored man for the sin of [...]
an hundred fold worse than [...]
of slavery itself.—*N. H. Reg.*

*Counterfeiters in Hayti.*—W[...]
formed from a source entitled [...]
two persons recently from th[...]
been taken up at Port-au-Prin[...]
ing a base and spurious c[...]
were to be tried about the 10th [...]
is stated would be convict[...]
President, who has the power [...]
never exercises it towards [...]
terfeiters, they will undoubt[...]
Information respecting the[...]
was sent from this city, and c[...]
they were apprehended befor[...]
time to get rid of any consider[...]
*N. Y.* [...]

WAR DEPARTMEN[T,]
Pension Office, June 1[...]
*Additional Regulations in* [...]
*Payment of Pensioners by* [...]
No payment will in future [...]
any Pensioner, either in Pers[...]
torney, who has not applied f[...]
for one year or more, without [...]
tion of evidence of his identit[y;] [...]
will consist of the certificate [...]
trate in the county in which th[...]
resides, setting forth, either th[...]
the applicant to be the identica[...]
named in the original pension [...]
which he must exhibit to the [...]
or, that it has been satisfacto[...]
before him, that he is such [...]
The signature of the magistra[...]
tified under seal, by the Clerk [...]
of the County.

*White Flint Wheat.*—A [...]
wheat under this designatio[...]
successfully cultivated in Cay[...]
for some years past. Its exce[...]
ties are its security against [...]
Fly, the straw being five or [...]
bove the ground, where the fly [...]
other wheat, grows rank, rip[...]
quires but 3 pecks of seed, [...]
25 to 40 bushels an acre, w[...]
60 to 64 lbs. bushel. This ac[...]
en by Mr. Ira Hopkins, of [...]
thinks the grain a native of [...]
Spain and unquestionably su[...]
other now in use in that part [...]
try.—*U. S. Gazette.*

*Niles Weekly Register.*—[...]
tion of this surplus setts of [...]
work is offered to the public [...]
Lottery: We know of no be[...]
comprehensive history of th[...]
years than the Weekly Regi[...]
on which the indefatigable e[...]
stowed infinite labor, and wh[...]
ed for him a character for [...]
usefulness, which rarely fall[...]
an individual in so extensive [...]
ing. In addition to the com[...]
the Weekly Register, the p[...]
classed as minor prizes one [...]
pies of the "Principles an[...]
Revolution," a work highly [...]
valuable mass of matter it co[...]
taining to our revolutionary [...]
Pro[v...]

*Solemn dispensation of P[...]*
On Wednesday last, abo[...]
P. M. a thunder shower a[...]
west, and passed over the [...]
highly charged with electr[...]
lightning was very vivid an[...]
the peals of thunder trem[...]
rain descended in torrents. [...]
ning struck in five places, [...]
it proved fatal in its effects. [...]
south school-house, in whic[...]
about 70 scholars. More [...]
number were knocked do[...]
were stunned 8 or 10 we[...]
some time to rise up; and [...]
first taken up by the maste[...]
ently dead. 12 or 14 wer[...]
injured; the clothes of on[...]
so was considerably burnt; [...]
of another was singed. All, [...]
recovered or hopefully recover[...]
two, who were instantly depriv[...]
viz. Sheridan, son of Jonathan [...]
Esq. aged 11—and Joseph Smith[...]
Samuel Randall, aged 7. The [...]
entered the school-house at the [...]
window, shattered the casem[...]
the glass, and appeared to spen[...]
chiefly among the scholars; no [...]
[...]table effects appearing. Th[...]
Mr. Fellows, received a [...]
shock, but was not so affected [...]
was able to pay immediate atte[...]
case of his scholars. About the [...]
the lightning struck the hou[...]
James Philbrick, a mile distant [...]
School-House. Most of the [...]
in a chamber; several of the[...]
fected with the shock, and a [...]
Philbrick, about 19 years of [...]
stantly killed. It is computed [...]
4 inches of rain fell in two hour[s.]
Portsmouth Jo[...]

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1824.

THE HAPPY EVENT which occurred at that interesting period in the history of our country, when our venerated fathers, in an august assembly, solemnly pledged each to the other, to seal with their blood and treasure, the deed which they were about to ratify in publicly declaring the thirteen British colonies as free, sovereign and independent States, was celebrated in this city, on its anniversary, on Monday last, with every demonstration of joy befitting the occasion, and becoming an enlightened, free and moral people. At the dawn of light, a band of Musicians played the Reveille in front of the dwelling house of the President of the day.—The rising sun was announced by the discharge of a federal salute from a neighboring eminence, amid continued peals from the several bells of our city.—At eleven o'clk. a procession was formed opposite the Hotel, under the direction of Col. Asa Roath and Capt. Benjamin L'Hommedieu, Marshals of the day, and proceeded to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, during the discharge of a grand national salute—escorted by a Company of Volunteers, under the command of Ensign Dunham—where prayers were offered up to the THRONE OF GRACE, by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock—The Declaration of Independence was read by Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Esq. which he preceded with a few eloquent and pertinent remarks, highly pleasing to the audience, and creditable to the talents of that Gentleman.—An Oration was pronounced by Asa Child, Esq. in which he showed in an able, plain, and forcible manner, the duties to be performed, and the dangers to be avoided to secure the permanency of our government. The services of the day were rendered extremely interesting in the performance of several choice pieces of music by the Union Society, under the instruction of Mr. Salmon Phelps, by whom, and by which society, we have often been gratified with excellent music, such as would be pleasing to the ear of the most correct amateurs. After the close of public service, the procession was again organized, and marched to the Hotel, where about one hundred and twenty gentlemen partook of an excellent dinner—The Hon. Calvin Goddard presided, assisted by the Hon. James Lanman, Roger Huntington, Esq. and Capt. Benj. W. Booth.—After the cloth was removed, the following select toasts were drank with cheerful hearts and flowing glasses:

1st. *This day*—May party spirit and every hostile feeling be forgotten on this memorable and joyful anniversary.

2d. *George Washington*—The Father of his Country—May his darling child now in the vigor of manhood, ever remember with gratitude his kind and fatherly protection.

3d. *The Constitution of the United States*—May the chief Engineer and all others employed, so faithfully perform their part, that the Piston be kept playing and the wheels revolving, and although we move on the high pressure principle, may we never burst our boilers.

4th. *James Monroe, President of the United States*—May his retirement be as peaceful and happy as his public life has been dignified and satisfactory.

5th. *General La Fayette and his Revolutionary Associates*—These bright luminaries now fast sinking into darkness, shall rise on a happier shore to shine for eternity.

6th. *The Presidential Candidates*—May the choice of the people fall on him who is most deserving.

7th. *The Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

8th. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

9th. *Our Country*—The dearest Idol of every patriot bosom.

10th. *Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Farmers*—May industry and worth meet their just reward.

11th. *Liberty*—The sacred light of whose fire has clearly shown, that all men by nature are free and equal.

12th. *Our Fathers*—May their sentiments animate their descendants to the latest posterity.

13th. *The Fair*—Love to one—Friendship and good-will to all.

After the disposal of the foregoing, and a few volunteer toasts, the President arose, and the company adjourned, leaving the landlord to enjoy his independence in peace and quiet.

To close the festivities of this joyful Jubilee, the Ladies and Gentlemen repaired to the romantic and pleasant hollow at the eastern base of Pepper's Hill, where, at a table spread under the shadow of the rocks, they drank tea, and spent an hour or two in social chat, and in rambling through glades among the rocks and over hills, culling flowers and plants, and at dusk of evening returned to Chelsea, to witness the ascent of a great number of rockets. The whole festivities of the day were closed without a single accident to mar the pleasures of any individual.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have been favored with the succeeding brief and handsome notice of that interesting celebration from an eminent member of the party.

It is no new thing to say that the 4th of July, was celebrated with splendor—but the merry peal of bells and of cannon which awakened us on the morning of the 5th, to a view of this ever joyful anniversary of National Independence and glory, excited unusual pleasure.

The day was fine—the martial music excellent—the appearance and movements of the company of Volunteers was handsome—the procession long and well marshalled—the church service well performed—the oration, by Asa Child Esq. by its manly independence of structure & eloquent delivery, comported with the character of the day—prefaced as it was by the well adapted remarks and highly appropriate reading of the Declaration of Independence, by J. G. W. Trumbull Esq. we have rarely, if ever, been more gratified on a similar occasion.

The union of Singers in the choir from the different churches, with the spirit and skill of their performance, obtained for them the highest applause.

After the performances at the church the company returned to Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where the procession had commenced, and were regaled with an excellent entertainment.

The party retired at an early hour from a rational celebration of the 48th anniversary of American Independence.

The Fire-works which were let off from Pepper's Hill, added a most pleasing afterpiece to the exhibitions of the day. The ingenuity and vigilance of the respectable Committee, on the occasion, entitle them to public thanks.

COMMUNICATED.

The Anniversary of Independence was celebrated in the first society in Norwich, the 5th inst. by about five hundred citizens, attended by the Matross Company, commanded by Capt. Herrick, and a band of Music, under the direction of Major Manning and Lamb.—The Declaration of Independence was read by Geo. Bliss, Esq. and an appropriate discourse by the Rev. David Austin.—After the services were concluded, about two hundred sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by Major Thomas Thomas, at which Cushing Eells acted as President, and Amasa Hyde and Wm. C. Gilman as Vice Presidents.—The following toasts were drank:

1st. *The day we celebrate*—May its anniversary ever renew in the hearts of our fellow citizens the sentiment that all mankind are born free and equal.

2d. *The President of the United States*—The head of the nation—not of a party.

3d. *The Constitution of the United States*—A pattern of excellence supported by freemen, will never be trampled upon by the Holy Alliance.

4th. *Our Army and Navy*—Their exploits by sea and land have taught despotic governments and their hirelings that the weapons of war in the hands of freemen are wielded with a double force and effect.

5th. *The Governor of the State of Connecticut*—A worthy Patriot and an able Statesman.

6th. *The memory of Washington*—Cæsar could pass the Rubicon to enslave Rome, and Xerxes the Straights of Thermopylæ to conquer Greece, but Washington could pass the great barrier of his own ambition and place the power in the hands of the people.

7th. *The Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army*—While their naked feet bled on the frozen pathway, their arms were nerved for a suffering Country.

8th. *The Tree of Liberty*—May it continue to flourish till it covers the whole earth, and all Nations flee to it for refuge, may its branches be a shelter for the oppressed, its fruit food, and its leaves for the healing of the Nations.

9th. *Arts and Science*—May they continue to flourish in the land of Freedom, & may republicans remember that the greatest support of our National Independence is Knowledge.

10th. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—May no invidious distinction create a prejudice between those who follow those various pursuits, and may they all unite in promoting the happiness of this and future generations.

11th. *Democracy*—May it be supported in our country and prevail throughout the world—but to Aristocracy the bane of the Nation—a burst to its boiler.

12th. *The American Fair*—May we remember the best gift of God to Man, the pride and ornament of our country—and while they smile on wisdom and virtue, may they frown on the Usurper, the Tyrant, the Duelist.

13th. *The Bachelors of our Country*—As a barren Tree in the Vineyard, so is the Bachelor among the sons of Men.

It will be seen by our paper, that on the anniversary of the day from which we date our freedom—two or three parties were got up to celebrate that event. We regret that on this occasion such animosities among citizens of a town should exist, as to prevent a strict unity of feeling and good will for each other—and we hesitate not to say, that if a deaf ear was turned to the voice of demagogues and designing men and that if every individual viewed mankind as they ought that *all men are born, free, equal, and independent*, that no dissentions, no jealousies and animosities would exist, but that all would be peace, harmony and concord among us—and we hope that when another year shall roll around that we may be as united in celebrating as were our fathers in achieving our independence.

*Extraordinary large Calf.*—A Cow belonging to Elihu Sanford, Esq. of Woodbridge, on the 24th May, had a Calf which, when 24 hours old, weighed *one hundred and forty-five pounds.* The Cow died soon after. The Calf is now doing very well, and is about as large as a common yearling.

A numerous and skilful gang of housebreakers are "in the full tide of successful experiment" at New-York. Scarce a night passes, but one or more stores are plundered.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," so says the proverb, and so it seems, the recent "turn out" of Ship Carpenters in Philadelphia, is likely to prove fortunate to many of that trade in other parts of our country, as the Master Builders, have in consequence been induced to offer the liberal wages of One Dollar and seventy-five cents per day, for four months, to several hundred, provided they apply soon.—See advertisement.

BOILER BURST.

The Mobile Register of the 8th June states that the steam-boat Balize burst one of her boilers, and that the steward was killed by the explosion. Supposed to have been on the low pressure principle, as Mr. Dwight is silent.

MECHANIC SOCIETY.

The Mechanics of the town of Norwich met, agreeable to notice, at Maj. Thomas' Hotel, on the 5th, July, for the purpose of forming a Mechanic Society—

Col. A. HINES was chosen Chairman and SAMUEL MOWRY Clerk.

The following gentlemen were chosen Committee to frame a Constitution:—

| | |
|---|---|
| David N. Bentley, | William S. Smith, |
| Joseph O. Hopkins, | William Hines, |
| Daniel Lathrop, | Nathan Holmes, |
| Steph. Remington, | William M. Carew |
| George Moore, | Septimeus Clark, |
| Charles Denison, | B. L'Hommedieu, |
| Michael Fosbiea, | Wm. Cleaveland, |
| Joseph Kingsley, | John Dunham, |
| William Smith, | Joseph C. Ledyard |
| Joseph G. Lamb, | |

The gentlemen of the Committee are requested to meet at Mr. OTIS MORAN's (*at the Falls,*) on MONDAY EVENING the 12th, *precisely at sunset*, without further notice. JUNE 7, 1824.

At a meeting of the "NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY," on the last Tuesday in June, in pursuance of their charter, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Charles Rockwell *President*.

Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, Wm. C. Gilman, Russell Hubbard, *Vice-Presidents.*

George L. Perkins, John Lathrop, Richard Adams, Joseph Williams, C. P. Huntington, Erastus Coit, Roger Huntington, John Breed, Lyman Brewer, *Directors & Trustees.*

Francis A. Perkins *Treasurer*, and Joseph Williams *Secretary*.

A Committe was appointed to form the by-laws and regulations to report to an adjourned meeting, to be holden at the office of the Secretary, on Monday the 12th July, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when the members will please to attend.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, July 7, 1824.

The Stockholders of NORWICH BANK have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, Chas. P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, J. G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Huntington, Jacob W. Kinney, Asa Fitch, George L. Perkins, James Treat, Wm. C. Gilman, *Directors.*

The Directors have chosen Jabez Huntington Esq. *President*, and Francis A. Perkins Esq. *Cashier.*

## Married,

At Brooklyn, L. I. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Connolly, Captain ISAAC BREWER, to Miss CATHARINE A FOX.

## Died,

In Canterbury, on the 29th ult. Mrs. LUCY MURDOCK, aged 24 years, wife of Rev'd Tho. G. Murdock; On the 30th inst. (in Westminster society) Rev'd ERASTUS LEARNED aged 49 years.


MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*July 7*, 1824.

SHIP CARPENTERS.

WANTED at Philadelphia, to whom will be given One Dollar and 75 cents per day for four months, by applying to

*Bowers & Van Dusen Kensington,* Philadelphia

ROBINSON & DUNHAM,

HAVE recently received large additions to their former stock of *Miscellaneous, Classical, & School Books*, making a far more extensive assortment, than was ever before offered for sale in this town.

*July 7.*

Surgeon Dentist.

DOCT. SIZER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, (for a few days only) where he will perform every operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by the means of instruments.* He MAKES NO USE OF ACID IN ANY OPERATION.

He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B.—If requested, he will Attend on applicants at their houses.

*Norwich, July 5, 1824.*

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea Landing, July 1, 1824.*

JOHN Allen, Sabin Avery, Jas. F. Brown, Linda Bushnell, Capt. Nath'l. Bakie, Luke Bodington, Harriet Brewer, Andrew Bill, Stephen Burrows (2,) Benjamin Coit (2,) Mary Crawley, John B. Coyl, Eunice C. Cheny, John Caswell, Wm. Carew, Sarah L. Danforth, William Dailey, Charles Davison, Rev. Sylvester Eaton, Mr. Evans, Ambrose Figis, Wm. Foot, John Gray (2,) Jesse Green, Isaac Gallup, (*Groton,*) Harriet Geer, Olin Goodell, Solomon Giddings, Jeremiah S. Halsey (2,) Thomas J. Harris, Mrs. Jane W. Hopkins, Capt. Nathaniel Herrick, Daniel Howland, Mrs. Nancy Huntington, Russell Hubbard, Nathan Halbert, Paul Harvey, (*Preston,*) Moses Hillard, Joseph Jones, Edmund Kinney, Miss Elizabeth Lester, Chas. F. Lester, Mrs. Francis Leffingwell, Ebenezer Latham, Eunice Leach, Cook Mott, Adaline Malada, Wm. North, Esq. Henry B. Norton, Erastus Perkins, John Pierce, Hannah Pendleton, Capt. Nathaniel Robinson, Wm. G. Ramsdell, Wm. Rogers, Mrs. Esther Rogers, Russell Robinson, Geo. Heath Wm. Ray, (*Montville,*) Clark Somers, Charles Spalding (2,) James Stoddard, Jr. Capt. Charles Smith, Russell Stanton, Christopher Vail, George A. Woodbridge, Miss Lucretia Wade, Hugh Wallace, James Whipple, Capt. Jedediah Williams. C. KINNEY, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. July 1, 1824.*

HARRIS BATES, Rhoda Buck, Ebenezer C. Bushnell, John J. Cleveland, Joseph Goddard, Frederic A. Hyde, Augustus Lathrop, Jacob Linsburgh, Henry Marshall, John Morse, Jr. Ebenezer Palmer, Mary Parkis, Abigail Reeve, Samuel Rodgers, Charles Skinner, Hiram Tracy, Winslow Tracy, Thomas Wheeler, Gurdon Williston, *Norwich*, Walter Birchard, *Bozrah.* J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Preston, Ct. JULY 1, 1824.*

EBEN AVERY, Thankful Brown, Reuben Barker, Eams Benjamin Samuel Browning, (2) Jonathan Brewster, Thomas Baldwin, Sally Brewster, John Baldwin, Louisa Downing, William Dabney, John Eggleston, Benedick Eagleston, Esther Fanning, Asa Gore, James Gorton, Mary Graves, Hiram Herrick, Elisha Hatch, Lucy Hutchinson, Silas Jones, George Willorgan, Denison and Henry Palmer, Eben Potter, Asa Parish, Barber Potter, Hezekiah Park, Gideon Ray, Charles Rude, Ezra B. Smith, Edmund P. Sterry, Jonah Witter, William Wilkinson.

S. M. DOWNER, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office Plainfield, JULY 2, 1824.*

AMANDA Colburn, Julia Ann Cone, Louisa Cleveland, Betsey Dean, Lydia Farlin, Jonathan Gallup, Elisha Green, Vincint Hinkley, Christable Harris, J. & S. Hutchins, Joseph Hutchins, David Hall, Lydia Ingraham, Simeon Jones, William Kinne, John G. Pierce, Rowland Peckham, John Paine, Simon Phillips, Emily Pond, Phineas Shepard, Aaron Starkweather, Edmund Shepard, George Shay, Charles Sabine 2d, Amos Witter, George Wilbur, James West, Christable Harris, *of Plainfield.*

James Alexander, George R. Andrews, Levi Kinne, Nathan Newton, Thankful Parker, Minor Robins, Amos Treat, *of Voluntown*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

OATS AND COAL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels Oats, and one load Oak and Maple Coal.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

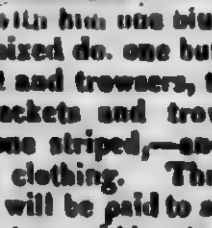
150,000 GENUINE SHINGLES

A general supply of clear & merchantable Seasoned BOARDS, PLANK, JOIST, CLAPBOARDS—PINE TIMBER, OAK AND CHESNUT LUMBER—*Providence lime*, warranted Plaster, Naval Stores, West India Rum, &c. &c. all of which can be bought on as good terms as any where to be found in the market at any time.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*June 29.* 6w14—

RANAWAY



FROM the subscriber, on the 9th ult. an apprentice black boy, named TOM STEWART, about sixteen years of age:—Carried with him one blue cloth coatee, one mixed do. one butternut colored jacket and trowsers, three short cotton jackets and trowsers, two blue and one striped,—and a variety of other clothing. Three dollars reward will be paid to any person that will return said boy to the subscriber, and no charges paid. All persons, and particularly coasters, are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said apprentice, on penalty of the law.

BENJAMIN COIT.

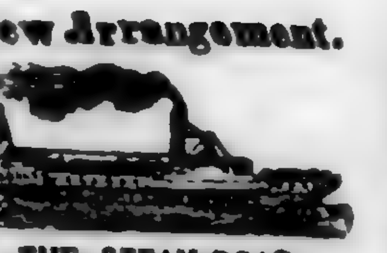
*Norwich, July 5.* 14—

SIX months from this date, are limited by the court of Probate, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of *Miss MARY BILSBY*, late of Norwich, deceased. Payment is expected from those indebted.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor.*

*Norwich, July 7, 1824.* 14—

New Arrangement.



THE STEAM-BOAT

HENRY ECKFORD,

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel,

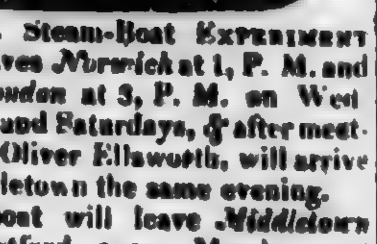
Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

STEAM-BOAT LINE

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*



THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M the same days for Middletown, Saybrook, New-London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich

*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—

SUGAR, &c.

3 HHDS. 1st quality bright St. Croix SUGAR,

Old Cognac Brandy, suitable for Medicine,

Lisbon Wine, of the best quality,

Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th proof,

do. Antigua do.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee FLOUR, (Le Roy mills,) made particularly for family use.

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 6.* 14—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jonas Hewitt, deceased, and has recently returned from New-York, with a good assortment of

European and W. India GOODS,

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

Wanted to hire,

Two smart active men to work at coopering, to whom good encouragement will be given.

AMOS TREAT.

*Voluntown, June 23, 1824.* [4w]c

Hindostan Oil Stone,

A NEW ARTICLE, peculiarly adapted for Mechanics of all kinds, and especially for Curriers, received from Messrs. Israel Corse & Son, No. 14, Jacob-street, New York, and sold wholesale and retail, by their appointment, at the Hardware Store of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*July 6.* 14—

A LOT of the first quality *ROCHESTER FLOUR*, just received and for sale CHEAP, by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

*July 6.*

Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a Blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed, on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

TO LET:

MR. RANDALL'S House, in Shetucket street.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

*July 6.* eow3m—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the Estate of

*Deacon AMOS AVERY,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts properly attested within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ASA A. GORE.

*Preston, June 30, 1824.* 14—

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING received the Diploma of *Doctor of Medicine*, from the Faculty at N Haven, at their last session, I respectfully tender my professional services to the inhabitants of Pettipaug society, in Franklin, & its vicinity. My residence is at Mr. John Armstrong's, where all applications will be punctually and faithfully attended to.

GEORGE W. WALCOTT

*June 29, 1824.*

*AT a Court of Probate holden Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *John Hyde*, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of ANDREW HERRINGTON, late of Lisbon, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Lisbon, for all persons interested to appear before said court on the third Monday of July, 1824, at 9 o'clock A. M to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk.*

14—

*AT a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *John Baldwin*, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of PATTY LOOMIS,

late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Isaiah Loomis, 2d, of said Lebanon, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 10th day of July, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. CLERK.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by J. BALDWIN, JR. *Clerk.*

14—

ALL persons interested in the estate of

MR RICHARD AVERY,

late of Norwich deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, on the third Monday of July 1824 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate. BURREL LATHROP.

*Administrator.*

*Norwich, July 5th 1824.*

A. & A. GAY,

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

Cherry Boards,

In lots to suit purchasers.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF
LORD BYRON.

Rear high thy bleak majestic hills;
Thy sheltered valleys proudly spread;
And, England, pour thy thousand rills,
And wave thy heaths with blossoms red.
But ah! what poet now shall tread
Thy airy heights, thy wide domain;
Since he, the sweetest bard, is dead,
That ever breath'd the soothing strain.

Hang your harps o'er the waters to weep,
The sweetest of poets is dead!
He slumbers in death's silent sleep,
And the cypress waves over his head!
Drop, ye willows, your pearls o'er his tomb,
All nature in sadness appear;
Let the moon be enveloped in gloom,
And its halo be damp'd with a tear!

The bard who so late strung his lyre
The cold urn shall wrap in its breast;
That bosom which love did inspire,
Eternity points to its rest!
No more the sweet maidens of Greece,
Enraptured, shall dwell on his name;
The harp, with its master's at peace,
And lost its Promethean flame!

No *friend* of his *youth* closed his eyes,
Nor soften'd his pillow of care;
No wife mingled tears with his sighs,
Nor child of his bosom was there!
That heart which for liberty breath'd,
Lies embalm'd in the land of the brave;
Whose sword shall never be sheath'd,
'Till it vanquish the coward and slave!

### The death of the Righteous.

Sweet is the scene when virtue dies,
When sinks a righteous soul to rest:
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves th' expiring breast.

So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies the wave along the shore.

Triumphant smiles the victor brow,
Fann'd by some angel's purple wing;
Grave! where is thy victory now?
Invidious death, where is thy sting?

A holy quiet reigns around,
A quiet nothing can destroy;
Nought can disturb that peace profound,
Which their unfetter'd souls enjoy.

Farewell conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell,
How bright th' unchanging morn appears
Farewell, inconstant world! farewell.

Its duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
"Sweet is the scene when Virtue dies."

### The Tear of Gratitude.

There is a gem more pearly bright,
More dear to Mercy's eye,
Than love's sweet star whose mellow light
First cheers the evening sky;
A liquid pearl, that glitters where
No sorrows can intrude,
A richer gem than monarchs wear,
The Tear of Gratitude.

But ne'er shall narrow love of self
Invite this tribute forth,
Nor can the sordid slave of pelf
Appreciate its worth;
But ye who sooth the widow's woe,
And you who give the orphan food,
For you this liquid pearl shall flow,
The Tear of Gratitude.

*The amount of a great many conversations.*
As Dolly and Dozer were walking one day,
Says Dolly to Dozer, "Why! Dozer, I say—"
'Well, Dolly, what have you to say unto Dozer.'
'Why truth, then,' said Dolly, 'I really don't know, Sir!'"

### ANECDOTE.

In a R. I. paper we read an anecdote concerning an unfortunate African which proves very clearly that necessity is the mother of invention. He could not use a pen nor did he know letters—He therefore made a long mark on the back side of a door for a whole day's work for his master, and half as long a mark for half a day, &c.

His master refused to allow his account. The poor fellow took the door from its hinges, shouldered it and carried it to the Justice's court, where he claimed the right to swear to it as containing the original entries.

*Outwitting the Post Office.*

Some time ago, letters were continually sent addressed to William Morgan, Esq. M. P. Penny Craig, near Bridge End, Glamorganshire. As no member of Parliament lived there, a gentleman, belonging to the Post-Office, who had seen several of these letters, asked the mistress of the receiving-house, at Bridge End, who Mr. Morgan was, and why his letters went free? 'Bless you, sir, I don't know why they go free. Mr. Morgan is a Methodist Preacher, and I am sure he has no more right to have his letters free than other folks; but his son lives in London, and he do know all about it, no doubt, as it be him who sends them.' The wonder was now out, and though "M. P." stands for Methodist Preacher, as well as Member of Parliament, Mr. Morgan no longer received his letters free from his son in London.

A man who forgot his own name.

It is a fact, known to many persons in this city, that some years since, a highly respectable and well educated citizen of a Southern city, called at our Post Office and said, "have you got any letters for me?" "What is your name, Sir," said the clerk. The gentleman raised his left finger to his nose, looked grave and said—'I will tell you directly," and turned on his heel out of the office. A few yards from the Post Office he met a friend who said, 'How do you do, Mr.——?' "That's it," said the gentleman, and returned to the office, told his name, and obtained his letters.—*Phila. Press.*

The following dialogue took place between a man chasing his ox, and an old squaw.

Halloo, there! stop that Ox!
*I han't got no stopple sir!*
Well, *head* him then!
*He's already headed Sir!*
Well! d—n it! *turn* him, then!
*He's right side out now Sir!*

*Curious circumstance in Ornithology.*—At the house of Mr. Duncan, who lives at the post road between Bush and Havre de Grace, (Md.) a young robin was lately kept in a cage, and hung out in the porch every day, near a place frequented by some wrens. One of the wrens somehow imbibed an affection for, and commenced passing through the wires of the cage and feeding the captive robin, which it continued to do for many weeks. The fact is well attested.

*Human life estimated by Pulsation.*—An ingenious author asserts, that the length of a man's life is estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform:—thus, allowing seventy years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood to a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty-six years, consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.—*Literary Chronicle.*

"The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman. But who that can analyze his feelings, is not sensible that she owes her fascinations less to grace of outline and delicacy of color, than to a thousand associations which, often unperceived by ourselves, connect those qualities with the source of our existence, with the nourishment of our infancy, with the passions of our youth, with the hopes of our age, with elegance, with vivacity, with tenderness, with the strongest of natural instincts, with the dearest of social ties?"

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,** with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

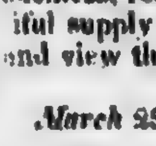
standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—



## For Sale,

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill,) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

13½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pachard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Brumley.

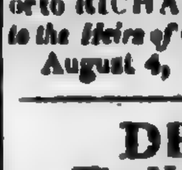
A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

## TAILORING.

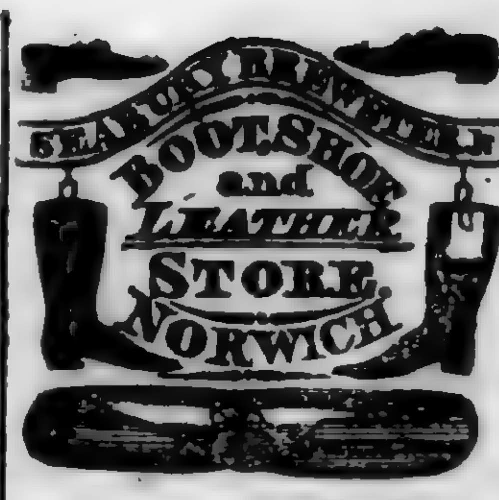
**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of fashionable Trimmings for Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, *&c.* which will be sold at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut and made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting customs, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

*Norwich, June 7, 1824.* 6w10—




By Authority of the State of Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT

## STATE LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $3,000 | is | | $3,000 |
| 1 | do. | of | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| 1 | do. | of | 500 | is | 500 |
| 7 | do. | of | 200 | is | 1,400 |
| 25 | do. | of | 100 | is | 2,500 |
| 25 | do. | of | 20 | is | 500 |
| 200 | do. | of | 12 | is | 2,400 |
| 1500 | do. | of | 6 | is | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes. } 4,060 Tickets. } $20,300
2,300 Blanks. }

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 Numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $3,000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th will be entitled to the Prize of $1000—That having on it the 1st 2d and 5th will be entitled to the Prize of $500—Those having on them the 1st 3d and 4th, 1st 3d and 5th, the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, and 3d 4th & 5th, will be entitled to 200 dollars each.—The twenty-five Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, & those two the 1st & 2d, drawn, will be entitled to 100 dolls. each. and the 25 Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d, will be entitled to twenty dolls. each. The two hundred Tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, viz. 1st and 4th, 1st and 5th, 2d and 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d and 4th, 3d and 5th, and 4th and 5th, being twenty-five tickets of each of the above combinations, will be entitled to 12 dolls. each, and those Tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to 6 dolls. each.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 Tickets, each of which are warranted to draw 30 dolls.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, }
GEORGE BOWEN, }
JOHN BEACH, } *Managers.*
ROGER S. SKINNER, }

TICKETS FOR SALE BY

## SAMUEL TYLER

Who sold in the Fairfield & State Lotteries, a $1000 prize, several of $500, $300, and a great number of $100, 50, and 20.

Packages of ten tickets put up, and so arranged as to form a combination, to insure the holder to draw at least $30, and an equal chance for all prizes over $5.

Lots of Ten Tickets are offered in halves, quarters, or eights, to suit the purchasers.

*June 9, 1824.* 10—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

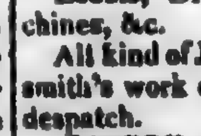
Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodeilville,* } —79—
*Oct. 4, 1823.* }

## Cotton & Wool.



**30** bales prime Georgia Upland Cotton,

20 do. North Carolina do.

4 do three-fourths and full blooded Merino Wool,

10 do. coarse Wool, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*June 22, 1824.* 12—

## LOST,

ON the evening of the 26th inst. between Concert Hall and the dwelling-house of Mr. Ebenezer Carew, a small calf skin Pocket Book, with a steel clasp, containing a small sum of money, a note of hand, and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at this Office.

*June 28.* 3w13—

## Leghorn Hats & Printed Muslins.

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.* 11—

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS
AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug. 11, 1821.*

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a *remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct. 1, 1823.*

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has 'Anderson's Cough Drops' stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MILLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

**JUNE 29.**

## *Erastus Coit,*

HAS received per Steam Boat, a variety of HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE

**DRY GOODS,**

selected by himself, and offered very cheap for Cash.

A large assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

**LEGHORN HATS.**

*Just received & for sale,*

## 10 bbls. No. 2 MACKEREL,

15 do, and half do. No. 1

**SHAD,**

IN PRIME ORDER.

**200** bush. damaged

**CORN,**

**FRESH LEMONS.**

**John Lathrop.**

*June 30.* 13—

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for the town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

**Congress Spring Water**

FOR SALE BY

C. F. & G. C. LESTER

*Norwich, June 21, 1824.* 12—

**WILLIS GRAY & CO.**

*Offer for sale:*

**12** hhds. St. Croix & Antigua Rum.

20 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar and Malaga Wines,

3 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
30 hhds. N. York & Boston Rum.
25 do. Retailing Molasses,
20 barrels Gin,

**20** chests Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,

25 boxes Havana Brown Sugar,
12 cwt. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
2500 lbs. Philadelphia and N. York Lump Sugar,
75 bbls. Rochester and New-York Flour,
14 bbls. do. LeRoy brand superior for family use,
15 bbls. Rye Flour,
50 boxes Window Glass, assorted,
20 casks cut & wrought Nails, do.
4 tons Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
100 sides Albany Sole Leather,
300 bush. Fine Salt,
150 mats bright Cassia,
25 kegs pure Ginger,
10 bags Coffee,
15 boxes Bar Soap,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
25 bags Shot,
10 boxes Scicily Lemons,
30 kegs various qualities Tobacco,
600 lbs. Pearl Ashes,
200 bottles & boxes Shoe Blacking.
15 doz. Blanchard's, Barstow's, &c. cast steel, steelback and iron back scythes,
4 doz. Pitch Forks,
50 bbls. winter & summer strain'd Sperm Oil,
20 quintals Cod Fish,

ALSO,

1500 lbs. Mayland, Riell & Co. Lorillard, and A. C. Nestell's Scotch Snuff,
100 jars Mayland, Riell & Co. and A. C. Nestell's Maccoboy do.
40 doz. papers Tobacco, for chewing,
5 do. pound papers for smoking,

} For sale at the Manufacturer's prices.

*Norwich, June 30, 1824.* 3w13—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

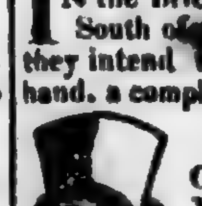
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

## FUR CAPS,

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Carriages, comprising most of the kinds in use in this country, and those for the Spanish market. Also, a variety of second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold low.

All kinds of articles in the Coach Making line, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

### HARNESSES

of all descriptions kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Repairing done as usual.*

☞ All orders will be punctually attended to from any part of the union, and thankfully received.

JAMES BREWSTER.

*New-Haven, Orange-st.* }
*June 1, 1824.* } 13—

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots and Shoes

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Hammers and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Rasp and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Rub Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables, all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 1y

For sale by

## *Ripley & Walden,*

**85** bags Coffee,
15 chests and half chests Young Hyson Skin Tea,
15 bags Pepper,
65 bales Cassia,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
75 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum,
80 do. New Rum,
120 bbls. Canal Flour, various brands and qualities,
140 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
14 boxes and 6 kegs Starch,
10 boxes Bar Soap,
6 boxes Pipes,
50 kegs pure Ginger,
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
35 bbls. Conn. River Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
3 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
4 hhds. Lump Sugar,
40 boxes and bags Havana Sugar,
10 casks Malaga Raisins,
200 sides Sole Leather,
35 kegs Tobacco, different qualities,
6 tierces and bbls. Mayland's and Lorillard's best Scotch Snuff,
20 jars superior Maccoboy Snuff, for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices. —[tf12.]

## 30,000 feet Cherry Lumber,

**H. COLTON,**

HAS on hand 30,000 feet of Cherry Lumber, of good quality, and some of it the first rate, which will be sold at reduced prices.

*Norwich, June 28, 1824.* 3w12

## FLOUR, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale a superior quality of WESTERN FLOUR, particularly made for family use.

Also—a general assortment of

**Genuine Groceries.**

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

**20** dozen Passmore's, Barstow's, Bartlett's, & Blanchard's Cast Steel, Steel back, and common Steeled Scythes,

200 Tyler's Rakes, 50 do. Cradles, Sickles. 100 3 & 4 tined Pitch Forks, (Patent.) for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*June 16.* 11—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors,—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6m5—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1418.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1824. No. 15.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke. For which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. This estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800. It will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats.

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinant.

Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

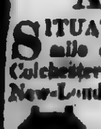
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

FOR SALE.

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockshockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824,* tf 103—

## New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT

**HENRY BOGFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 4, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 4 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, 10 Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam boat $3, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

## ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING received the diploma of *Doctor of Medicine*, from the Faculty at N. Haven, at their last session, I respectfully tender my professional services to the inhabitants of Portipaug society, in Franklin, & in vicinity. My residence is at Mr John Armstrong's, where all applications will be punctually and faithfully attended to.

GEORGE W. WALCOTT.

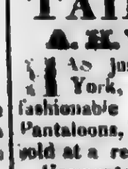
*June 29, 1824.* 14—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—LO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## TAILORING.

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of fashionable Trimmings for Coats Pantaloons, Vests, &c which will be sold at a reduced price.

Garments of all descriptions, cut and made according to the latest New York style.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting custom, and all orders from the country strictly attended to.

*Norwich, June 7, 1824.* 6w10—

## Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods for Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824* 6mo5—

## Notice.

THE subscriber will **CARD WOOL** for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents to cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay this may be depended on. He will continue the **CLOTH DRESSING** on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* 1xw11

## LOST,

ON the evening of the 26th inst. between Concert Hall and the dwelling-house of Mr. Ebenezer Carew, a small calf skin Pocket Book, with a steel clasp, containing a small sum of money, a note of hand, and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner. The finder shall be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at this Office.

*June 28.* 3w13—


ALL persons interested in the estate of

MR. RICHARD AVERY,

late of Norwich deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, on the third Monday of July 1824 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

BURREL LATHROP,

*Administrator.*

*Norwich, July 5th 1824.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

*Secretary of State's Office, June 24th, 1824.*

The following statement comprises such parts of the Comptroller's Report to the General Assembly, in May, 1824, as are by law required to be published in the several newspapers of this State.

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

*The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for Current Expenses of Government*—DR.

1823. For amount of payments from the Treasury from April 1, 1823, to March 31, 1824, for current expenses of Government, under the following heads, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Account of Salaries, | Account No. 1. | 8,959 | |
| do. Debenture and contingent expenses of General Assembly | 2. | 11,838 53 | |
| do. Contingent expenses of Government | 3. | 10,338 03 | |
| do. Judicial Expenses | 4. | 14,273 90 | |
| do. Support of Paupers, | 5. | 3,251 18 | |
| do. Overseers of Newgate for advances made to them | 6. | 8,002 80 | |
| do. Quarter Master General's Department for do. made to Col. Olcott | 7. | 775 | |
| | | | 57,384 49 |
| Treasurer's account audited, for payments made by him, viz:— | | | |
| Abatements on State Tax, payable Feb. 20, 1824 | | 4,728 03 | |
| Collecting fees and travel on do. | | 1,475 53 | |
| | | 6,203 56 | |
| Abatement on New Fairfield Tax, payable Feb. 20, 1823 | | 13 13 | |
| | | | 6,103 71 |
| To balance in the Treasury consisting of cash, civil list funds | | | 11,969 64 |
| | | Dollars, | 75,473 84 |

*The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Fund. appropriated for current expenses of Government*—CR.

1823—April 1. By balance in the Treasury as per Report to the General Assembly, May, 1823, consisting of balance due from New Fairfield, for part of Tax, due Feb. 20, 1823 105 07

Cash 13,488 34 — 13,593 41

" Payment into the Treasury, viz:—

AVAILS OF COURTS, FOR

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 9. | Amount paid by Elisha Stearns, Clerk Superior Court, Tolland County | | | 34 | |
| 10. | C. Tuthill, | New Haven County | | 60 98 | |
| 13. | David Burr, | Fairfield do. | 96 85 | | |
| June 10. | do. | | 73 89 | | |
| | | | | 170 74 | |
| | | | | | 232 06 |

FORFEITED BONDS, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 7. | Amount paid by Nathan Smith, States' Attorney for New Haven County, for balance his account | | 328 86 | |
| 8. | A. T. Judson | Windham | 97 50 | |
| " | Isaac Tousey | Hartford | 82 56 | |
| " | Seth P. Beers | Litchfield | 304 15 | |
| " | G. W. Stanley | Middlesex | 171 50 | |
| " | S. H. Miner | Fairfield | 25 | |
| " | Jona. Barnes | Tolland | 24 37 | |
| | | | | 1,033 95 |

DUTIES ON WRITS, LICENCES, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May. | Amount paid by sundry persons for Duties on Writs, | | 2,571 06 | |
| " | Stephen Twining do. | | 4 75 | |
| " | Samuel Gray | do. on continuances | 13 25 | |
| " | Sundry persons | do. Licences | 5,111 96 | |
| " | do. | Sales at Auction | 39 22 | |
| | | | | 7,740 64 |
| 6. | Amount paid by Huntington & Hopkins, & Samuel G. Goodrich, for balance their bond | | | 337 50 |

INTEREST ON THE UNITED STATES' FUNDED DEBT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1823. | April Quarter on | 15,053 90 | Real Capital of deferred 6 per cent. stock | | 269 88 | |
| " | | 55,302 66 | do. 3 | do. | 414 77 | |
| " | | 13,619 | do. 7 | do. | 238 33 | |
| | | | | | | 938 98 |
| | July Quarter on | 16,916 82 | do. deferred 6 per cent. do. | | 253 76 | |
| " | | 55,302 66 | do. 3 | do. | 414 77 | |
| " | | 13,619 | do. 7 | do. | 238 33 | |
| | | | | | | 906 86 |
| | Oct. Quarter on | 14,742 69 | do. deferred 6 per cent. do. | | 221 14 | |
| " | | 55,302 66 | do. 3 | do. | 414 77 | |
| " | | 13,619 | do. 7 | do. | 238 33 | |
| | | | | | | 874 24 |
| 1824. | Jan. Quarter, on | 12,535 86 | do. deferred 6 per cent. do. | | 188 04 | |
| " | | 55,302 66 | do. 3 | do. | 414 77 | |
| " | | 13,619 | do. 7 | do. | 238 33 | |
| | | | | | 841 14 | 3,561 22 |

DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dividend on 1444 shares of Hartford Bank stock, $100 each for June, 1823 | | | | 4,332 | |
| " 227 | do. | New Haven | do. 200 | | |
| | | 3½ | July, | 1,589 | |
| " 45 | Eagle | | do. 100 | | |
| | | 3½ | | 157 50 | |
| " 440 | Middletown | | do. 100 | | |
| | | 2½ | | 1,257 14 | |
| " 824 | Phœnix | | do. 100 | | |
| | | 3½ | Sept. | 2,884 | |
| | | | | | 10,219 64 |
| Amount of a one cent tax on $3,782,921 17 on list 1822 | | | | 37,823 45 | |
| do. Tax on non resident bank stock, paid from | | | | | |
| | | Middletown | 70 03 | | |
| do. | | Bridgeport | 3 48 | | |
| do. | | Norwich | 58 03 | | |
| do. | | New Haven | 145 17 | | |
| do. | | Hartford | 653 36 | | |
| | | | | 926 07 | |
| | | | | | 38,755 52 |
| | | | | | $75,473 84 |
| 1824—March 31. By balance as above in the Treasury, bro't down | | | | | 11,969 64 |

*The State of Connecticut in account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for purchase of Bank Stock, and United States Funded Debt*—DR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1824. Jan. 1. | To Eagle Bank Stock, for a subscription by the Treasurer, for 55 shares to the capital stock of said Bank at 100 dollars each | 5,500 | |
| " | New Haven do. a subscription by Treasurer, for 22 shares to the capital stock of do. at $200 | 4,400 | |
| March. | Phœnix do. a subscription by Treasurer for 176 shares to the capital stock of do. at $100 | 17,600 | |
| | | | 27,700 |
| " 31. | To balance uninvested, carried to new account | | 452 66 |
| | | | $28,152 66 |

*The State of Connecticut, in account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for purchase of Bank Stock, and United States' Funded Debt*—CR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1823—April 1. | By balance uninvested, per report of May, 1823 | | 7,145 05 |
| | Reimbursements of principal on U. S. Funded Debt, viz. | | |
| 1823. | For April qr. on $161,861 74 deferred 6 per cent stock | 2,142 04 | |
| | July do. do. do. | 2,174 16 | |
| | Oct. do. do. do. | 2,206 78 | |
| | Jan. do. do. do. | 5,477 12 | |
| | | | 12,000 10 |
| | By dividend on 1444 shares Hartford bank stock at 3 per cent. for Dec. 1823 | 4,332 | |
| " | 227 do. New Haven do. 3½ Jan. 1824 | 1,589 | |
| " | 45 do. Eagle do. 4½ | 202 50 | |
| " | 824 do. Phœnix do. 3½ March | 2,884 | |
| | | | 9,007 50 |
| | | | $28,152 66 |
| 1824—March 31—By balance from old account, being un't uninvested, | | | 452 66 |

The Permanent Funds of the State, on the 31st March, 1824, consist of United States Funded Debt and Bank Stock not transferable, being subscriptions to the capital of the following Banks, which may be withdrawn, giving six months notice.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford Bank | 1300 | shares at | $100 | each | 130,000 | |
| Phœnix do. | 706 | do. | 100 | do. | 70,600 | |
| New Haven do. | 228 | do. | 200 | do. | 45,600 | |
| Middletown do. | 440 | do. | 100 | do. | 44,000 | |
| Eagle do. | 55 | do. | 100 | do. | 5,500 | |
| | | | | | | 295,700 00 |

BANK STOCK PURCHASED AND TRANSFERABLE.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford Bank | 144 | shares at | $100 | each | 14,400 | |
| Phœnix do. | 294 | do. | 100 | do. | 29,400 | |
| Eagle do. | 45 | do. | 100 | do. | 4,500 | |
| New Haven do. | 22 | do. | 200 | do. | 4,400 | |
| | | | | | | 52,700 00 |
| | | | | | | 348,400 00 |

UNITED STATES' FUNDED DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Three per cent. Stock | 55,302 66 | |
| Seven per cent do. | 13,619 | |
| Six per cent. deferred Stock $161,861 74—real capital | 7,058 52 | |
| | | 75,980 18 |
| Balance in the Treasury uninvested | | 452 66 |
| | | $424,832 84 |

*Comptroller's Office, May, 1824.*

JAMES THOMAS, *Comptroller.*

## PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act, entitled, "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the second section of the act to which this is an addition, as prohibits the setting or drawing of any net, seine, or seines between the setting of the sun on Friday evening, and the setting of the sun on Saturday evening, be, and the same is hereby repealed—and any person violating said second section, as hereby amended by the present Act, shall pay, on conviction thereof, a fine of one hundred dollars to the Treasury of the state.

§ 2. That if any person shall set, use, or draw any draft, drag or gill net, or aid or assist therein, upon or across any located or private fishery in Connecticut river, or in said river below a line drawn directly across it from Lyme ferry wharf to Saybrook ferry wharf, or in Long Island sound, within three miles easterly, southerly, or westerly of a line drawn across said river due east from Saybrook Light House, such person shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Treasury of the county where the offence shall be committed—and every such drag, drift, or gill net, so set, used or drawn below said line, from Saybrook to Lyme Ferry wharf, or in Long Island sound, within three miles easterly, southerly, or westerly of said line drawn due east from Saybrook light house, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and may be taken, abated, and destroyed by any person as such.

§ 3. That all and any nets, seines, boats, or other fishing apparatus, used on Connecticut river, contrary to law, shall thereby be forfeited, and may at any time thereafter, within six months, be seized by any constable or grand juror of the town in which the same may have been unlawfully used, or in which the same may be found—or by any sheriff, deputy-sheriff, or attorney for the state of the county in which such town may be situated. And it shall be the duty of each of said several officers, on view or notice, to make such seizure accordingly—and the officer so seizing shall, within five days thereafter, file an information against such boat, net, seine, or seines, or other fishing apparatus, before a justice of the peace of the town where such seizure was made, or an adjoining town, and said justice shall adjourn the trial of said information for seven days from the filing thereof, and fix the time and place of trial, of which public notice shall be given by the seizing officer, by advertisement on the public sign post, in the town where such seizure may have been made, at least five days before the time of trial, that all persons interested may, if they see cause, appear and be made joint or several respondents, and be heard. And said justice shall proceed to hear and determine such information—and if such boat, net, seine, or seines, or other fishing apparatus shall be adjudged forfeited, said justice shall order a sale thereof by a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, at public or private sale, and the avails thereof shall be paid over to said justice, who after deducting the costs and charges of condemnation and sale, which he shall pay over to the persons respectively entitled thereto, he shall pay the residue thereof into the treasury of the town where such seizure was made.—If the property so adjudged to be forfeited, shall exceed in value the sum of seven dollars, of which the justice shall be the judge, an appeal shall be allowed to the next County Court, in the county where the said trial may have been had. In case of an appeal, the claimant or claimants so appealing, shall give bond, with surety, to the Treasurer of the town where such seizure is made, to prosecute the appeal to effect, and pay all cost and damages, if the plea be not made good.

§ 4. That the person or persons using any net, seine, seines or boat, or other fishing apparatus, used contrary to the provisions of the said Act to which this is an addition, may be considered the owner or owners thereof, in any complaint or information, commenced to procure a condemnation or forfeiture—and the remedies, fines and forfeitures provided by this Act, shall be deemed and considered to be in addition to the remedies, fines and forfeitures prescribed in the act to which this is in addition, except so far as the same are herein after repealed.

§ 5. That the third and fifth sections of the said Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 2, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "an act providing for the care and government of Idiots, Lunatics & Spendthrifts.

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever any lunatic or distracted person, shall go at large in any town in this State, any person may make complaint thereof to any one of the Select-men, or civil authority of said town; and if the select-men & civil authority of such town shall not, within three days thereafter, proceed with such lunatic or distracted person, agreeably to the third section of the act to which this is an addition, then such person, so having made complaint, may make complaint in writing, under oath, to any Justice of the Peace in such town, informing him that such lunatic or distracted person is dangerous and unfit to be without restraint, and it shall thereupon be the duty of said Justice to issue his warrant to any Constable of such town, commanding him forthwith to bring such lunatic, or distracted person before him, or some other Justice residing in the same town, and said Justice shall proceed to enquire whether such lunatic or distracted person is dangerous, and unfit to be without restraint; and upon ascertaining that to be the case, may order him or her to be confined in some suitable place for such time as he the said Justice shall deem proper: *Provided*: That such Justice may, at any time thereafter, upon being satisfied that such person, so confined as aforesaid, is no longer dangerous and unfit to be without restraint, order him or her to be discharged from confinement.

§ 2. The provisions of the fifth section of the act to which this is an addition, shall be applicable to all cases of confinement under this act.

R. I. INGERSOLL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT, President of the Senate.

*June 3, 1824—Approved,*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

## MISCELLANY.

*Caution to Farmers.*—The present low price of produce should make farmers cautious how they involve themselves in debt. The facility with which money may now be obtained from banks, may induce many people to resort to them who will find it difficult to discharge their debts by the ordinary profits of any investment or employment that can be made of their money. If borrowers calculate that our monied institutions will always continue to loan with the same freedom as now, and that they may take their own time for payment, they will find their mistake to their sorrow. The time will again come as after the war, when banks will press hard for payment. The least symptom of trouble in our political intercourse with foreign powers, would oblige banks, for their own safety, to call upon their debtors for payment. European troubles will always have an effect upon the monied interest of this country—These troubles may be of such a nature as to produce there a scarcity of money without creating a demand for our produce. If this event should take place, the distress to the farming interest, if involved in debt will be extreme. To satisfy our farmers of this truth, we need only remind them of the difficulty at the time of a partial reduction of their debts even with the liberal accommodation with which they meet from banks. Let them estimate the large amount of produce which must be turned off at its present low price, to satisfy a small debt, and they will then realize how destructive it must be, was there to be a sudden call for the whole or fifty per cent of their notes—a sacrifice of their farms must be the consequence. We make not these remarks from any want of good duties to banks—they are useful institutions, and when money can be employed to advantage, then is the time when they can be resorted to with safety both to them and the borrower; for the safety of banks consists in the security of their borrowers, and no borrower is secure who cannot employ his money at a profit. Neither are these remarks made because there is any peculiar disposition in our farmers at this time to run to the banks for credit—on the contrary, we be-

ORIGINAL STAINED

lieve they were never more free from debt. Let them keep so—as long as this is the case the inconvenience from low prices will be felt lightly—they may not get rich; but in this respect they will be as well off as any other class of citizens; for no class of people is adding any thing considerable to its capital. Though he may not add to his stock of wealth, the means of living comfortably were never more within his power—the few groceries he wants were never lower, and he can clothe his family not only decently but fashionably at less price than at any other time since the settlement of this country. Let him then be cautious how he contracts new debts; for in a world like ours troublous times will again come, and when they come, woe betides him who is a debtor.—*Connecticut Courant.*

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

## JULY.

While you celebrate the *Independence* of your country, be grateful to God; and express your gratitude, not by rioting and excess, but by offering to Him the incense of your heart. And while you thank him, that you cultivate the soil of Freemen, pray that *all* may be brought into the glorious "*liberty*" of his "children."

Now give every attention to your dairy. Vessels of lead, copper, and brass, contain poisonous qualities, and should not be used much for milk. Look to your summer schools, and let the instructress to whom you commit your little ones, teach them, by her example, to be good. Remember the poor widow and orphan, and impart to them a portion from your stores.

Much hard work is to be done this month. Drink neither too much hot rum or cold water. Make not haying and harvest an excuse for *intemperance*, but eat and drink in order to *live*, and not live merely to eat and *drink*. Rise before the sun, and mow while the dew is on; mow morning and evening, and make hay, and get it in, while the *sun shines*. Be regular, temperate, industrious, but not violent—and your harvest will be gathered earlier and better than your neighbor Thirsty's; and when harvest is over, you will not have the rheumatism. Let your corn be hoed the third time before it is spindled; do not make too high hills around it, lest you keep off the sun and rain from the roots. Put a handful of ashes around every hill, previous to the second hoeing. If weeds are going to seed in your barnyards and gardens, cut them and put them into your compost.

Mothers may see that herbs are gathered while in their bloom. Say what you will, a bowl of herb drink, with a mother's care, will often save you from a fever, and the expense of a doctor's bill. It is said on good authority, that early lambs will do better to be sheared in July, and that their wool will be better the next spring.

## LORD BYRON.

We are indebted to a friend, (says the Daily Advertiser,) for the following interesting notice of Lord Byron from the Edinburgh Weekly Journal. It is written by Sir Walter Scott.

Amidst the general calmness of the political atmosphere, we have been stunned from another quarter, by one of those death-notes, which are pealed at intervals as from an Archangel's trumpet, to awake the soul of a whole people at once.—Lord Byron, who has so long and so amply filled the highest place in the public eye, has shared the lot of humanity. His Lordship died at Missolonghi on the 19th of April. That mighty Genius, which walked amongst men as something superior to ordinary mortality, and whose powers were beheld with wonder, and something approaching to terror, as if we knew not whether they were of good or evil, is laid as soundly to rest as the poor peasant whose ideas never went beyond his daily task. The voice of just blame, and of malignant censure, are at once silenced; and we feel almost as if the great luminary of Heaven had suddenly disappeared from the sky, at the moment when every telescope was levelled for the examination of the spots which dimmed its brightness.—It is not now the question, what were Byron's faults, what his mistakes; but, how is the blank which he has left in British literature to be filled up? Not, we fear, in one generation, which, among many highly gifted persons, has produced none who approached Byron in Originality, the first attribute of genius. Only thirty-seven years old—so much already done for immortality—So much time remaining, as it seemed to us short-sighted mortals, to maintain and to extend his fame, and to atone for his errors in conduct, and levities in composition, who will not grieve that such a race has been shortened, tho' not always keeping the straight path, such a light extinguished, though sometimes flaming to dazzle and to bewilder? one word on this ungrateful subject ere we quit it for ever.

The errors of Lord Byron arose neither from depravity of heart,—for nature had not committed the anomaly of uniting to such extraordinary talents an imperfect moral sense,—nor from feelings dead to the admiration of virtue. No man had ever a kinder heart for sympathy, or a more open hand for the relief of distress; and no mind was ever more formed for the enthusiastic admiration of noble actions, provided he was convinced that the actors had proceeded on disinterested principles. Lord Byron was totally free from the curse and degradation of literature, its jealousies we mean, and its envy. But his wonderful genius was of a nature which disdained restraint, even when restraint was most wholesome. When at school, the tasks in which he excelled, were those only which he undertook voluntarily; and his situation as a young man of rank, with strong passions, and in the uncontrolled enjoyment of a considerable fortune, added to that impatience of strictures of coercion which was natural to him. As an author he refused to plead at the bar of criticism; as a man, he would not submit to be morally amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. Remonstrances from a friend, of whose intentions and kindness he was secure, had often great weight with him; but there were few who could venture on a task so difficult. Reproof he endured with impatience, and reproach hardened him in his error; so that he often resembled the gallant war steed, who rushes forward on the steel that wounds him. In the most painful crisis of his private life, he evinced this irritability and impatience of censure in such a degree, as almost to resemble the noble victim of the bull-fight, which is more maddened by the squibs, darts, and petty annoyances, of the unworthy crowds beyond the lists, than by the lance of his nobler, and, so to speak, his more legitimate antagonist. In a word, much of that in which he erred, was in bravado and scorn of his censors, and was done with the motive of Dryden's despot, "to shew his arbitrary power."—It is needless to say, that his was a false & prejudicial view of such a contest; and that if the noble bard gained a sort of triumph, by compelling the world to read poetry, though mixed with baser matter, because it was *his*, he gave, in return, an unworthy triumph to the unworthy, besides deep sorrow to those whose applause in his cooler moments he most valued.

It was the same with his politics, which on several occasions assumed a tone menacing and contemptuous to the constitution of his country; while, in fact, Lord Byron was in his own heart sufficiently sensible, not only of his privileges as a Briton, but of the distinction attending his high birth and rank, and was peculiarly sensible of those shades which constitute what is termed the manners of a gentleman. Indeed notwithstanding his having employed epigrams, and all the petty war of wit, when such would have been much better abstained from, he would have been found; had a collision taken place between the aristocratic and democratic parties in the state, exerting all his energies in defence of that to which he naturally belonged. His own feeling on these subjects he has explained in the very last canto of Don Juan; and they are in entire harmony with the opinions which we have seen expressed in his correspondence, at a moment when matters appeared to approach a serious struggle in his native country:

He was as independent—ay, much more,
Than those who were not paid for independence;
As common soldiers, or a common——Shore,
Have in their several arts or parts ascendance
O'er the irregulars in lust or gore,
Who do not give professional attendance.
Thus on the mob all statesmen are as eager
To prove their pride, as footmen to a beggar.

We are not however Byron's apologists, for now, alas! he needs none. His excellencies will now be universally acknowledged, and his faults [let us hope and believe] not remembered in his epitaph. It will be recollected what a part he has sustained in British literature since the first appearance of Childe Harolde, a space of nearly sixteen years. There has been no reposing under the shade of his laurels, no living upon the resource of past reputation; none of that *coddling* and petty precaution, which little authors call "taking care of their fame." Byron let his fame take care of itself. His foot was always in the arena, his shield hung always in the lists; and although his own gigantic renown increased the difficulty of the struggle, since he could produce nothing, however great, which exceeded the public estimate of his genius, yet he advanced to the honorable contest again and again and again, and came always off with distinction, almost always with complete triumph. As various in composition as Shakspeare himself, (this will be admitted by all who are acquainted with his Don Juan,) he has embraced every topic of human life, and sounded every string on the divine harp, from its slightest to its most powerful and heart-astounding tones.—There is scarcely a passion, or a situation, which has escaped his pen; and he might be drawn, like Garrick, between the Weeping and the Laughing Muse, altho' his most powerful efforts have certainly been dedicated to Melpomene. His genius seemed as prolific as various. The most prodigal use did not exhaust his powers, nay, seemed rather to increase their vigor.

Neither Childe Harolde, nor any of the most beautiful of Byron's earlier tales, contain more exquisite morsels of poetry than are to be found scattered through the Cantos of Don Juan, amidst verses which the author appears to have thrown off with an effort as spontaneous, as that of a tree resigning its leaves to the wind. But that noble tree will never more bear fruit or blossom! It has been cut down in its strength, and the past is all that remains to us of Byron. We can scarce reconcile ourselves to the idea—scarce think that the voice is silent forever, which, bursting so often on our ear, was often heard with rapturous admiration, sometimes with regret, but always with the deepest interest.

All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest!

With a strong feeling of awful sorrow, we take leave of the subject. Death creeps upon our most serious as well as upon our most idle employments; and it is a reflection solemn and gratifying, that he found our Byron in no moment of levity, but contributing his fortune, and hazarding his life, in behalf of a people only endeared to him by their past glories, and as fellow-creatures suffering under the yoke of a heathen oppressor. To have fallen in a crusade for Freedom and Humanity, as in olden times it would have been an atonement for the blackest crimes, may in the present be allowed to expiate greater follies than even exaggerating calumny has propagated against Byron.

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The following is given, in a New York paper as a copy of an advertisement published not long since in a Massachusetts newspaper. We suspect it to be a caricature of the reality, rather than the real copy of an advertisement:

"To be sold at the house of the honorable Jonathan Grout, innkeeper, at —— on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, A. M. by order of the honorable Job Smith, six pigs, of the breed of the *honorable* Deacon Azariah Peabody, who procured them of the *honorable* Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia. The *honorable* Timothy Foot will show the pigs."

## EXTRACT

*From Dr. Dwight's Sermon, "On the usefulness of Prayer in Families."*

"Religion is in its nature social. Worship, particularly, is naturally social.—Every man, possessed of the spirit of the gospel, feels an interest in those things, in which others are alike interested with him, which it is difficult for him to feel in things, even of the same nature, which concern himself only. Nay, selfish as the human heart is, mankind are naturally more affected, on many occasions, by those concerns, in which they share with others, than in those which are merely personal. He, who would fly, when himself only was attacked, would fight when an enemy assaulted his family. Many a slothful man has become industrious, many a prodigal prudent, many a parsimonious man generous, and many a light minded man sober, in consequence of the interest which he took in the affairs of his household.

All the members of a family are connected by the strong bonds of natural affection: bonds, which unite human beings together, with a power, and intimacy, found in no other circumstances of life. The sympathy, here experienced, is therefore intense, and peculiar. The wants and interests, are not only common, but near and important; reaching every heart at once, awakening instinctively a lively, vigorous concern, a powerful sympathy, and united efforts, of singular energy and ardor. The members of a family all dwell, also, in the same house; are daily united in one common system of employments; interchange unceasingly, and habitually, their kind offices; and are accustomed to rejoice and mourn, to hope and fear, to weep & smile, together. No eloquence, no labor, no time, is necessary to awaken these sympathetic emotions. They are caught at once from eye to eye, and from heart to heart; and spread instantaneously, with an electric influence through all the endeared and happy circle.

In the devotions of this little assembly, parents pray for their children, and children for their parents: the husband for his wife, and the wife for her husband; while brothers and sisters send up their requests to the throne of Infinite Mercy, to call down blessings upon each other.—Who, that wears the name of man, can be indifferent here? Must not the venerable character of the parents, the peculiar tenderness of the conjugal union, the affectionate intimacy of the filial and fraternal relations;—must not the nearness of relations long existing, the interchange of kindness long-continued, and the oneness of interests long cemented; all warm the heart, heighten the importance of every petition, and increase the fervor of every devotional effort?

The blessings, asked for, are common to all. The parent, in speaking for one member of the family, speaks, even when he does not directly design it, for every one. For here, as in the natural body, *whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it.*—These blessings are also indispensable, and invaluable. They are no other than the health, union, peace, prosperity, forgiveness, sanctification, and everlasting life, of all this circle of beloved objects.—How necessarily, then, must all the natural affections of the heart, and all the power of religion, conspire to render prayer, thus offered up, eminently fervent and devout! The world, perhaps, does not furnish a single prospect so beautiful, so lovely, to the eye of virtuous contemplation, as a family, thus assembled in the morning, for their affectionate devotions; combining the two most charming among all the exercises of the human heart,—piety to God, their common Parent, and tenderness to each other; and living thro' the day in that course of Evangelical conduct, which is pre-eminently suited to so delightful a beginning. No priest, no minister, is so venerable, as a father; no congregation so dear and tenderly beloved, as a wife and children; and no oblations are offered with the same union, interest, and delight, as those of a pious and affectionate household.

In a family, where such worship does not exist, there is, it must be acknowledged, no appearance of religion. If the parent, a case which rarely happens, should be a religious man; he is not seen to possess this character. Should he appear to sustain it in some things; he is plainly discerned not to sustain it in others; and thus exhibits an inconsistent, vibratory course of life, on which the eye cannot rest with either conviction, or pleasure. Such a contradictory character can have little influence in doing good to the minds of children. Whatever desirable efficacy it may possess, when viewed on one side; it will impair, and destroy when seen on the other.

All professions of religion, all pretensions to being religious, pass for nothing in the minds even of children, when unsupported by a religious life. But in the present case, the children behold their parents live in the continual neglect of what their consciences declare to be one of the first duties of religion. Hence, whatever regard he may testify to this sacred subject; how numerous, and how solemn, soever his instructions to them may be; his power of making useful impressions on their minds, will in a great measure be prevented. Let it be remembered, that this prevention will be voluntary and wanton. No necessity can be pleaded for it; no advantage alleged; and no excuse found. How solemnly ought parents, who thus causelessly strip themselves, and rob their families, of these inestimable benefits, to ponder this unhappy course, and to give themselves neither rest nor peace, until they shall have begun a final reformation."

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*Another Canal.*—The Canal from Boston Bay to Ipswich Bay, was opened last week; and vessels whose draught of water is within the rise of the tide, can now pass it. Between five and six miles are saved by this experiment in a passage from Boston to Ipswich and Newburyport; and when the wind is adverse for doubling Cape Ann, the eastern coasters may profit by it. An appropriation of $6000 was made by Congress for this object.—*Palladium.*

## STEAM-BOATS.

*To the editors of the N. Y. Statesman:*
Gentlemen—

There seems at all times to be something to excite and agitate the public mind, and when any one cause shall have exhausted itself, another is soon supplied; at the same time there are not wanting those who find means to convert the folly of the multitude to their own advantage, and therefore keep up the whim, whatever it may be, as long as it may result in personal aggrandizement.

I have witnessed no case in which the truth of the above remark is more strikingly illustrated, than in the bursting of the Ætna's boiler. She was a high pressure boat, and although I take it for granted, that every one who has attended to the subject, must be satisfied that the cause of the explosion was the consequence of there being little or no water in her boiler, and of course nothing to do with high pressure as such—nevertheless, it answers equally well, she was a high pressure boat, and therefore all called high steam are equally dangerous. This is a case particularly calculated to impose upon the credulity of the multitude. Having paid much attention to the subject of steam, and observing the great exertions and expense incurred by Mr. Perkins and his friends in England, to improve upon the different modes now adopted, and the interest which that nation appears to have taken in all improvements; it seems to me quite unphilosophical, after having ascertained that steam may be worked to double the advantage by condensing, that it should be clamoured into disuse, & even without a hearing.

Under these impressions, I went on board a new boat called the Henry Eckford, which I understood was worked upon the high pressure principle. I had noticed several persons very officially warning individuals not to take passage in that boat, with as much zeal and vigilance, as if she were inflated with some deadly poison.

I found her machinery to have been constructed by one of our most scientific and faithful artists, and on a plan, I believe altogether new as applied to steam-boats—a union, if I may be allowed so to speak, of both high and low pressure. I made as thorough an investigation as possible, and I have no hesitation in saying, that if persons of common faculties would go and examine with faithfulness such things as they cannot fail to comprehend, they will be satisfied that she is *at any rate as safe a boat as any* that runs in these waters. Being so impressed myself, and believing her machinery to be a great improvement, in some respects, and entitled to patronage rather than condemnation, I have made these remarks; and as you have the reputation of giving all parties a fair hearing, so I have sent these to you for publication.

A FRIEND TO FAIR DEALING.

## THE AFRICAN COLONY.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Comdt. John D. Sloat to Commodore David Porter, commanding U. S. squadron in the West-Indies, Coast of Africa, &c. dated 'U. S. schr. Grampus, Matanzas, May 29, 1824.'

"In conformity to your orders of the 24th of January, 1824, I sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28th February, and proceeded to the Coast of Africa. On the 4th of April I anchored at Cape Mesurado, & visited the colony of free blacks, where I remained eight days, and have the satisfaction to report that I found them comfortably settled, and at peace with all the neighboring nations. Although they apprehend that the tribe they had the difficulty with previous to the visit of the Cyane is not friendly to them, yet they do not believe they will venture to attack them again, particularly since my visit, as I gave the natives to understand that I should return there shortly, and they know that I supplied the colony with ammunition, provisions &c. &c.—a return of which I enclose. The appearance of the Grampus on the coast has been of essential service to the settlement. The trade with the natives in their immediate vicinity had been stopped for some time; and, before I left there, the natives began to come in with provisions and other articles in considerable numbers. The Agent for the United States, as well as that for the Colonization Society, had left the settlement some time before my arrival. They have appointed acting agents, Mr. Waring for the United States, and Mr. Johnson for the Society, both colored men. By their advice, the people have elected a council of twelve, to assist in managing the affairs of the colony, and by what I could discover they appear to be doing very well. But they are extremely desirous to have the advice of good Agents. They say they do not yet feel themselves competent to manage the establishment. Their settlement is very pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula, the sea on one side, and Mesurado river on the other, on high ground, and they have for its protection a tolerable good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound carronades. At the other extremity is a block house, with one nine pounder, and one six. They also have mounted one brass 4 pound fieldpiece and one 2 pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred muskets, eighty of which are in good order, and the others they will be able to repair with the tools and materials I gave them. The number of inhabitants is two hundred and thirty-seven, seventy-eight of them capable of bearing arms, who are formed into a company, and muster, for exercise, every Saturday. They have all very good houses, and some of them begin to cultivate gardens. They have also cleared a considerable piece of ground intended for cultivation. They catch in the river a variety of fine fish and plenty of oysters: they have an abundance of fine timber, and the soil is very good; and they all appeared to be quite contented with their situation. They probably enjoy as good health there as they would in any part of the world. Of the last emigrants, one hundred and five, all have gone through their seasoning—three young children only have died, and they with complaints incident to every climate and country.

"I have made this detailed report, believing it would be agreeable to you, to the society, and to all those friendly to the settlement, to know exactly how these people are situated, as I have been informed at St. Thomas' that there are, at present, very discouraging reports in circulation in the United States."

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*From the National Journal, July 7.*

*Anniversary Dinner.*—On Saturday morning last, we stated, without comment or remark of any kind, what we knew to be a *fact*—that General John P. Van Ness, *acting in the name of the Committee*, had called at the Bookstores of Messrs. Davis & Force, and Pishey Thomson, where subscription papers had been deposited, and had at each place left orders, that Mr. *Ninian Edwards should not be permitted to subscribe to the Dinner.* We thought it *extraordinary*—we thought it, indeed, the most unexampled instance of *arrogance;* an evidence of the most Satanic *malevolence*, that we ever heard of:—that in the contemplated celebration of a *national festival*, the anniversary of our birth as a nation, when all difference of opinion should be forgotten, and when the animosities of political antagonists, the excitement and irritation of party spirit, should all be buried in one common feeling of patriotic brotherhood,—an attempt should be made to rouse the angry passions, and to kindle the flame of discord in the very temple of harmony. But even that was not more *extraordinary*, than the equivocating paragraph, which appeared as a communication in the Washington Republican of Saturday afternoon, and as an editorial article in the National Intelligencer of Monday morning, stating "that the publication in the National Journal" was "*unauthorized*" *by the Committee*, "*or any one of them.*" We call it an *equivocating* paragraph, because it was *intended* to be considered as a *contradiction* of the publication in the Journal, and was so understood by many persons who read it. We had not *said*, that we were *authorized* by the Committee, "or any one of them," to publish the fact; nor should we have dreamed that the *authority* of the Committee, or of any body else, was *necessary*, to our publication of what we *knew*, of ourselves, to be *true*. It was an *equivocating* paragraph, because it was intended to convey the idea, that *Gen. Van Ness was unauthorized* by the Committee, thus wantonly to insult the feelings of a *large portion*, if not a *majority*, of his fellow citizens; and that he *had* their authority for so doing, is evident from the fact that the Committee have not *denied* it. Gen. Van Ness and the Committee cannot affect to be ignorant that, whatever may be *their* opinion of Mr. Edwards, he has friends in Washington who love, respect and admire him, and who thus feel towards him from a full knowledge of his character, and a thorough conviction of his worth. They had no reason to believe that Mr. Edwards had any desire to attend the dinner—they knew, on the contrary, that his health was too delicate to permit his joining in any scene of festivity:—the order to exclude him, therefore, even if it had met with universal approbation, was uncalled for, useless, and supererrogatory. In what light it was viewed by the members of the government, who had been invited to the dinner, may be seen from the following letters.

*To Messrs. T. Carbery and J. Gales, Jr.*
Washington, July 3, 1824.

Gentlemen: Upon a printed invitation signed by you, we have subscribed our names, for attendance at a dinner at Mr. Williamson's hotel, on the 5th inst. in celebration of the anniversary of our national independence. We find it stated in one of the public journals of this morning, that one of the members of the committee of arrangements has called at the place where the subscription papers for the dinner had been deposited, and, in the name of the Committee, has directed that if Mr. Ninian Edwards should apply there to join in this celebration of the festival, his subscription should not be admitted.

Our attendance at the dinner, after this notice, would justly be considered as equivalent to an assent, on our part, to this exclusion.

The character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being before the nation, upon the report of a committee of the House of Representatives yet to be acted upon by the House, we should consider it incompatible with our duties as public servants, as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in an act which we think would, in no event, be justifiable before a final decision *upon the investigation*. We request you, therefore, to consider this as notice that we have withdrawn our subscriptions for attendance at the dinner.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obed't servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. C. CALHOUN,
JOHN M'LEAN.

☞The Secretary of the Navy, and the Attorney General, not having expected to be in the city, have not subscribed to the dinner. We are authorized to say, that if the Attorney General had received a similar invitation, and had subscribed, he would now have joined in the above letter.—*Washington Republican.*

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*To Hon. John Quincy Adams, J. C. Calhoun, and John M'Lean.*
Washington City, July 3, 1824.

Gentlemen: The Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, have instructed us to say that they regret the withdrawal of your subscriptions to the Anniversary dinner, and the more so as that withdrawal seems to have been induced by a misconception of the motives which governed the Committee in the course they deemed advisable to pursue in the case of Mr. Edwards.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

(signed)
THOMAS CARBERY, *Chairman.*
Jos. Gales, Jr. *Secretary.*

*To Thomas Carbery, Chairman, and J. Gales, Jr. Secretary of Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence.*

Washington, July 5, 18[illegible]

Gentlemen: We have had the [illegible] receiving your letter of the 3d [illegible] request you to present to the C[illegible] the assurance that we cordially [illegible] incident which has deprived us [illegible] pleasure we promised ourselves in [illegible] with them and the rest of our fellow citizens, subscribers to the Anniversary [illegible] n r, at the social board, on the [illegible] culiarly devoted to generous and [illegible] feelings. We wish you to add, with the tender of our respects, that the determination to withdraw our names from the subscription, was taken from the conviction of our own duty, without inquiring [illegible] the motives of the Committee, or [illegible] ence to them.

We are, with great respect, gentlemen, your very humble and obedient servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. C. CALHOUN,
JOHN M'LEAN.

## POLITICAL.

A meeting of the Freeholders of [illegible]caster County, (Va.) was held at [illegible] Court House on Saturday, the 5th of [illegible] 1824, at which, JOHN QUINCY AD[illegible]AMS was nominated to the Pres[illegible] the formation of an Adams' electoral [illegible] et recommended, and Hancock E[illegible] Esq. named as the elector for that d[illegible] A corresponding committee of six wa[illegible] so appointed. The supporters of [illegible] "man of the people" are doing their [illegible] in Virginia nobly.

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We have no *voices* to grace the [illegible] of the Crisis, and our readers must [illegible] surprised at our silence. We know [illegible] the still small voice, that does not [illegible] its strength, before the hour of trial; [illegible] reserves its notes uninjured, and harm[illegible]ous for the day of battle. At that [illegible] though we expect the air will be [illegible] with a confused noise of drums, [illegible]gles, and huzzas; the deep and full, powerful yet melodious sound, that [illegible] rise above all others, will be the [illegible] that beautiful ode, "Live Adams, [illegible] and Liberty."—*National (Ohio) Cr[illegible]*

### POLITICAL MISSIONARIES.

It ought not to be kept from the people of this state, for such is [illegible] there are constantly on the road, [illegible] all the principal towns at the north, [illegible] tlemen from the south whose whole [illegible]ject seems to be the furtherance of Crawford's designs upon the Presid[illegible] Several have arrived in Providence [illegible] in two or three weeks. These gentle[illegible] are constantly *talking up* the real and [illegible]posed merits of their candidate; as tho' we Yankees are incapable of duly weigh[illegible]ing the political character and ability [illegible] William H. Crawford, a conspicuous mem[illegible]ber of the cabinet, who has been before [illegible] as a public man, nearly twenty [illegible] We hope we shall always be ready to ren[illegible]der ample justice to this distinguished Statesman, without the assistance of [illegible] southern brethren.

John Quincy Adams needs not the [illegible]sistance of Missionaries; and [illegible] none. His dependence, if he wishes [illegible] President, is on that public [illegible] which results from a deliberate review of his public life and services. By the[illegible] is willing that his countrymen [illegible] judge him; solicitation is out of the question.—*Prov. Journal.*

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"*Another specimen of the temper of [illegible] Adams.*"

This is the title of a communication [illegible] last Saturday's Gazette, intended, [illegible]ently, to give an erroneous impression [illegible] to a recent transaction at Washington. The *printing* of the Department of [illegible] has been withdrawn from the Intelligencer and sent to the National Journal. [illegible] communication in the Gazette lays this [illegible] the resentment of Mr. Adams, at the course pursued by the Intelligencer on the Presidential question. The writer [illegible] the article need not have troubled him[illegible] to *suppose* a reason, which has no evidence for its support, when there is a good and sufficient one in the conduct of the Intelligencer, itself, in its *pretended* perform[illegible]ces of the duties of printing the public doc[illegible]uments. The fact is, that the Intelligencer, in printing the late Convention with G. Britain, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, omitted the [illegible]tion of Congress, requesting the President to negociate such a treaty, as also several other important documents. Under these circumstances, Mr. Adams with the advice of the President, withdrew the printing from the Intelligencer, and sent it to the Journal. The last mentioned paper is a semi-weekly paper, printed on good paper, and in excellent style. All the state papers and public documents are published separately from the paper, in a quarto form.

The foregoing circumstances considered, what right have Mr. Adams' enemies to call this a "specimen of his spleen?" It is necessary, for the information of the people, that public documents should be correctly published; and, if one printer will not do it, that another should be employed. The Secretary of State has, therefore, consulted, on this occasion, no other interest than that of the community.

*Prov. Journal.*

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Considerable activity has been manifested by the Crawford gentlemen, within a few days past. Mr. E. R. Potter, Senator Waterman, and other gentlemen of that way of thinking, have been in Providence. The patriotism of these persons has received an additional stimulus from the presence of Mr. Jonathan Russell, Mr. Laban Wheaton, from Massachusetts and Mr. Early, Postmaster of Savannah, Georgia. The deliberations of this meeting have not yet transpired, any more than their result; but we have abundant reason for supposing, that some great scheme of proselytism is in preparation.—*ib.*

At a meeting at Chesterfield, Virginia, June 26, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was nominated for the Presidency—a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, and a District Elector nominated.

ORIGINAL STAINED

HALLOWELL, JULY 3.

A meeting of gentlemen from several towns in the county of Penobscot, was held at Bangor on the 10th ult. The Hon. Wm. D. Williamson was chosen Chairman, and Isaac Hodsdon, Secretary. Among the votes passed was the following: "Voted, That, in the opinion of this meeting, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is the most suitable of the candidates for President of the U. States."

## DOMESTIC.

*Worcester, (Mass.) June 30.*

*New process for tanning Leather.*

We have examined a sample of Leather tanned in a new mode, by Capt. Chas. Monroe, of Northborough, in this county, which is pronounced, by competent judges, to be of the first quality. The sample is calf skin, and was tanned in ten days. By the same process heavy upper leather is thoroughly tanned in from 25 to 30 days, and dry hide sole leather in 90 days. We understand that Phinehas and Joseph Davis, of Northboro', who are well known to be extensively engaged in tanning, have adopted this mode, and are perfectly satisfied of its superiority. By it, the expense is somewhat reduced, and the capital employed may be turned much oftener than in the old way. Sole leather may be tanned three times, upper leather six times and calf skins nine times in a year, in regular business, with no danger of failure or injury to the leather. The liquor for tanning is used cold.

We would recommend this improvement to the attention of tanners generally, not doubting, from the recommendations we have seen, of its great practical utility. Capt. Monroe is proprietor of the patent right for this State.

BOSTON, JULY 8.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About half past twelve o'clock yesterday, fire was discovered in a carpenter's shop, situated in the rear of Charles-st. owned by Messrs. Stoddard and Lincoln. The wind at the time was very high from the N. W. The flames soon extended to the houses in the vicinity, and continued to rage about four hours, during which time they destroyed fifteen valuable buildings, and threatened destruction to a number of others.

The loss may be estimated at rising $100,000.

NEW-HAVEN, JULY 6.

We would respectfully suggest to His Excellency the propriety of adopting it as a rule, in all executive appointments, where the character and claims of the applicant are not personally known to him to publish, with the appointment, the names of the gentlemen on whose recommendation it was made. The responsibility of an injudicious appointment would then rest where it ought.—*Herald.*

### COWS.

A number of Cows in Wethersfield have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them. Their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and then they dried up. We have heard, though it may be a mistake, that three cows in Windsor have lately died, in consequence of this treatment; and if it is not so, the statement shall be contradicted. If it is, it should be made known, that the use of this "Invention" may proceed no farther; and Gentlemen, in this vicinity, who keep large dairies, are requested, should such occurrences take place, to let some printer or other know of them. The loss of property is the concern of the owners, the saving of time to the boys or girls who are set to milk, and their better disposal of it, are matters of which we cannot judge, but the cruelty to the animals is unwarrantable. This is not making a fuss about a trifle—a little reflection will convince people that newspaper paragraphs rarely mention matters of half the importance of this single mischief.—*Conn. Mirror.*


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1824.


*Another Steam Boat Accident.*—By the Oliver Ellsworth, yesterday, we learn the LOW PRESSURE steam boat Jersey, while letting off her steam, on her arrival at the wharf in New York, burst her boiler, & killed one woman; another passenger was missing, supposed to have been thrown overboard by the explosion. Her boiler was made of copper,—a metal lately cried up by writers in New York, as the most suitable for their construction.—We do not hasten to give publicity to this melancholy accident from a wish to deter people from availing themselves of this pleasant, expeditious, and easy mode of travelling; as notwithstanding the unfortunate accidents which have recently occurred to steam boats, we think them the safest,—and that by far less number of persons are injured or lose their lives by disasters occurring to boats, than to that of any other mode of conveyance; in proportion to the number of persons which travel in them. Nor do we conspicuously insert the words "LOW PRESSURE," through any desire to injure boats made on that construction, but barely to show, what we have before stated, that boilers built for low pressure engines are equally if not more dangerous than those constructed for HIGH STEAM; inasmuch as the safety of the LOW PRESSURE BOILERS consists only in their weakness, whereas those of the high consists in their strength—the former being calculated to sustain but a few pounds more pressure on the inch than they usually work, while the latter is made to sustain two or three hundred pounds at least. The proportion of boilers on the low pressure to those of high, which have burst in the United States, is as 15 is to 5. The majority of high pressure to those of low, plying in the United States is great—this speaks volumes in favor of the high pressure power, and we will venture to say, that within a few years, when the eyes of the people are sufficiently opened as not to be duped by the New-York monopoly, that boats of the low pressure construction will be laid by as useless rubish.

### "EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.

"The steam boat Thistle arrived here yesterday P. M. 1/2 past 5 o'clock, with the Union Line passengers, which left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock A. M. We hope there was no racing, or over pressure of steam."—*N. Y. Statesman, July 6.*

The steam boat Henry Eckford arrived here last Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M and brought the New York Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser of the evening previous, having left the city at 4 o'clock, P. M. of Friday—(about the usual passage)—*We are certain* there was "no racing, or over pressure of Steam." We doubt whether the same papers were served to the whole of the outer wards of the city before that hour.

From Philadelphia to New-York, 90 miles; from New-York to Norwich, 150.

We have received the first number of a new religious periodical work published for the American Tract Society, by Bannister and Marvin, entitled the American Tract Magazine. It is handsomely executed, in a form to match the other publications of the Society. The object of the work is to give every two months a brief history of the transactions of the Society—to convey information of the wants of different parts of our country, and other parts of the world—to announce to donors the receipts of their charities, and to contain a list of the new Tracts. It will appear on the first of June, August. October, December, February & April.—Twelve numbers will constitute a volume of about 300 pages at *one dollar for two years.* Agents for the American Tract Society are also Agents for this work.

The London Religious Tract Society, according to an official report have issued, during the past year, 10,120,760 tracts. During three years preceding May, 1823, this society circulated in China and Malacca. 102,150 tracts in the Chinese language, and 3500 in the Malay. The whole number of tracts issued since the foundation of the Society, amounts to more than sixty millions.

The editor of an English paper has given a new christen name to one of our candidates, having been pleased to call him General Arburthnot-Ambrister Jackson.

CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE.—It is stated in the Evening Post, that it was the intention of this gentleman to march his cadets to Montreal and Quebec; but on his arrival at Plattsburg, he received a letter from the Governor of Canada, refusing him permission to enter the province.

*New American Novel.*—Carey and Lea of Philadelphia, have in the press a new novel by an American, entitled, "The Witch of New-England."

*A Welcome Visiter.*—The British frigate Pyramus arrived at New-York last week, brought $300,000 in specie.

### TOASTS

Drank at the Phoenix Tavern or Jackson Hotel in this city, on the celebration of our National Anniversary on the 5th inst.

1. *The 4th of July,* 1776—That day of days when for the benefit of the world there was a Nation born.
2. *The sacred pen*—That by Heaven inspired—declared a Nation free.—*Jefferson's.*
3. The memory of him who with joy did drop a lengthened chain, and lately hath to *Molly* gone.—*Stark.*
4. The memory of him who to Howe thus wrote:

"Your man, you sent my camp to spy,
My court, I ordered your man to try,
Your spy my court condemn'd to die,
And by —— to-morrow I'll hang your spy."
*P. Putnam.*

5. Veneration and Gratitude to the remaining *few*, who are yet alive to enjoy the associations of this *most moral day.*
6. *The President of the United States*—Honored by a discerning people, may he on his retirement enjoy the peace of mind his virtues so richly merit.
7. *The two Houses of Congress*—While they echo *Economy*, may the people be led to the prudential enquiry—are we now better. served at 8 than we formerly were at 6 dollars per day?
8. *The Army*—Good *what there is of it.*
9. *The Navy*—To duly appreciate it, it is but necessary to look back to the events of the late war.
10. *Agriculture, Manufactures, & Commerce*—It is well for our country, that in their true order of precedence and national importance, they at length are understood.
11. *The Clergy*—May the increasing lack of morals at home, claim all their attention.
12. *The Hero of New Orleans, and the Presidency*—May the nation awake to a sense of its danger, and rallying around the *Hickory tree,* may the North and South, the East and West, join in one loud Amen to JACKSON AND REPOSE.

*The American Fair*—Their thoughts on the 8th of January. How much more fair, while beaming from their softened eyes, we see a smile of gratitude to Jackson.

The number of celebrations of our National Independence were never greater than they have been this year; which emphatically proves that the patriotic spirit which glowed in the breast of the venerable John Adams in 1776, when he expressed the opinion that from that time forward the day would be "solemnized with pomps, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of the country to the other," still animates the younger part of the American Republic. Among all the toasts which have come to hand, during the past week, from different parts of the country, only one was drank for William H. Crawford, which plainly shows the small minority of his adherents, within the circuit of country from which papers have been received during this time. That solitary toast may be seen below.

### SELECT TOASTS.

At Boston,

THE DAY—The darkest on the scroll of Tyranny; the brightest on the record of freedom.

JAMES MONROE—An upright Magistrate, awaiting an honorable retirement cheered by the blessings of a happy country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—A bright example of purest Republicanism, proudly scorning any *other intrigue* for public favor than an honest unwearied devotion to public service.

SAMUEL ADAMS & JOHN HANCOCK—The proscribed patriots of the Revolution. They persevered with a noble daring in the cause of Independence: may their names nor their deeds cease to be remembered while our country boasts of freedom.

OUR EARLY AND CONSTANT FRIEND LA FAYETTE—The pride of Liberty, plucked from the soil of Despotism.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS—May their struggle soon be terminated and the whole Western Hemisphere resound but one voice, "equal rights and liberty."

*Given at the Collation at the State House.*

*By the Hon. Mr. Hill of the Council.* John Quincy Adams: A statesman who never seeks public confidence but by deserving it.

*By Adjutant General Sumner.* Byron: a martyr to liberty. While the friends of freedom sympathise with his countrymen mourning over his *body*, they rejoice that his *heart* is left with Greece.

*By Hon. Timothy Fuller, Representative in Congress.* Our last Treaty with Spain—To the South it secures an ample frontier; to the North a reasonable indemnity for spoilation. May neither political rivals nor personal enemies depreciate the talents and patriotism of the Negociator.

*By Professor Everett.* The memory of a plain, frugal, hard working, uneducated Boston Mechanic, Benjamin Franklin.

*Given at the Marlboro' Hotel.*

By Mr. John Roberts—The Hon. Ninian Edwards—Our late distinguished minister to Mexico, who, like Haman of old, prepared a gallows for Crawford, and was hanged thereon himself; may his accomplices share the same fate, and may the United States be honored with Andrew Jackson, the undeviating Republican of the school of seventy-six, for their next President.

[We have no doubt that "his accomplices" would "share the same fate," if the United States should be *honored* with Andrew Jackson for their next President.]

*Given at the Faneuil Hall.*

By Hon. Daniel Webster. The principles of '76—May their progress in the world give to all nations a festival of Independence.

AT NEW HAVEN.

J. Q. Adams, Secretary of state.—An accomplished statesman and sincere patriot—worthy the exalted station for which he has been nominated.

W. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury.

J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.—Unblemished as a man, a politician and a patriot—he deserves well of his country.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.—May the next meeting of the Hartford Convention be in his military district.

AT HUDSON, N. Y.

The State of N. York.—Though she had been betrayed by a modern Cataline & his seventeen co-conspirators, she would yet stand erect in the dignity of manhood, disenthralled from faction, and take that rank in the councils of the nation to which she is entitled both by her physical strength and devotion to the cause of liberty.

By Major Thomas Blank. The Hero of New-Orleans—The shafts of calumny & detraction fall as harmless and unheeded at his feet, as did British bullets when fired in the cause of "beauty and booty."

By Capt. Darius S. Colver. John Q. Adams.—The enlightened statesman and patriot—may the people of this state bestow their suffrages on the man whose superior attainments eminently entitle him to the highest gift of the nation.

By H. Wilbur. John Quincy Adams—An honest politician and friend of his country, worthy the confidence of Americans.

Mr. S. Bryan—Without the head of an Argus, but with the calculation of an host, I can see which is the strongest side, and therefore toast John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, for our next President and Vice President.

AT NATICK, MASS.

*The Clergy*—May they not only *point*, but *lead* the way to Heaven.

By the Rev. S. Townsend. *The People*—May they not only *hear*, but *pursue* the way to Heaven.

*James Monroe*—The nation's President, may his mantle fall upon his successor.

*John Quincy Adams*—The American pole-star. If political navigators look well to the compass, they will safely arrive at the haven of peace and prosperity.

AT WALPOLE, MASS.

*The Presidential Election*—The seed-time for intriguers. "Those who sow in corruption shall reap vanity."

*Party Spirit*—An old offender, too well known to be admitted into good society.

AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

*The Union of the States*—Too firmly established to be affected by a host like the weak Troup of Georgia.

*The Eighteenth Congress*—The members, by their long continued labors thro' their last session have satisfied their constituents that they understand the maxim of the great Franklin, that *Time is Money.*

AT MEDWAY, MASS.

*Agriculture Manufactures and Commerce*—The grand sources of national industry and wealth—equal protection.

*Internal Improvements*—Worthy the patronage and support of free and enlightened people.

*DeWitt Clinton*—The first in enterprize and internal improvements; posterity will do justice to his virtues, however much he may have experienced the ingratitude of envious cotemporaries.

*General La Fayette.*—May this generous soldier of our revolution, soon leave the shores of despotism, and may pleasant gales waft him to the land of freedom,

Where grateful hearts his merits own,
The patriot, friend of Washington.

*At Hartford Celebration, on board the Steam-Boat.*

Connecticut. Though small in territory and population, the rays of her intelligence and virtue, shine through every region of our country.

The memory of Robert Fulton. By whose ingenuity we are propelled through the delightful scenery which surrounds us.

*By the last mail we notice the following Toasts for Crawford:*

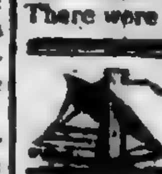
*William H. Crawford*—The man who maintains his personal honor with the contents of a pistol, needs no aid from his countrymen, to place him in the national chair.

AT NORTHAMPTON.

By F. H. Wright. *Wm. H. Crawford*—A genuine disciple of the immortal Jefferson, and the legitimate candidate for the Presidency. Like Jefferson when reviled he reviles not again.

## Died,

At Lyme, EPHRAIM F. son of Mr. Harvey Robinson, aged 12 years. The death of this interesting youth was occasioned by the bursting of a swivel on Monday the 5th inst. at New-Hamburgh—He survived the wound but a few hours. There were nine others slightly wounded.



## MARINE LIST.

*July 7—Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

*Sailed, sloop Consolation, Williams, N. Y.*

*Arrived, schr. Dorcas Howes, Scudder, Boston.*

*Sailed, sloop Eliza King, Jennings, Huntington; sloop Alfred, Corwin, River Head; steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

*8—sloop Delight, Brown, New-Bedford; steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*9—sloop Balloon, Robinson, Boston.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed, schooner La Fayette, Barns, Baltimore; sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

*Arrived, sloop Young Phenix, Ashby, Hartford; sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*10—steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*11—Arrived, sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.; sloop Albion, Barker, Providence.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*12—Arrived, sloop Revenge, Lathrop, N. Y.; sloop Snap-Dragon, Vail, River Head.*

*13—Sailed, sloop Venus, Tyler, New-York; slp. Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Gleaner, Rogers, Hartford.*


## Mill-Wright's GUIDE.

BENJAMIN'S Architecture, Picture of Philadelphia, Conversations on Minerology, do. Natural Philosophy, Scenes in Europe, &c.
For sale by
*ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*
July 13.

## Wm. & D. B. Tucker,

HAVE for sale at their Store 100,000 first quality Chesnut SHINGLES, 10,000 GOOD CEDAR DO. A quantity OAK and PINE BOARDS & CLAP-BOARDS, which they will sell at fair prices.
GRISWOLD, JULY 8, 1824. 3w15

## Just received in prime order,

20 boxes Sicily Lemons,
10 do. Oranges,
For sale by
**John Lathrop.**
July 14. 15—

## Sketch of Connecticut,

FORTY YEARS SINCE.
*"Land of my sires!—what mortal hand*
*Can e'er untie the filial band*
*That knits me to thy rugged strand!"*
For sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
July 12.

## CASH

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of
WM. G. JOHNSON.

# AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell his STORE at Chelsea, at Public Auction, on Friday, the 16th inst. at half past ten o'clock, A. M if not sold at private sale before that time.—The sale will be on the premises.
**Eben. Huntington.**
*Norwich, July 13, 1824.*

## Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles. of a superior quality. at Voluntown price.
J. W. FANNING.
*Griswold, April 6th 1824.* tf1—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 23, 1824.* [12mo'4—

## SHEEP SKINS.

DRESSED SHEEP SKINS, suitable for Book Binding, for which Books or orders will be paid, by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
*July 6.* tf15

## STEAM-BOAT LINE

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M. the same days, for Middletown, Saybrook, New-London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.
*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

## JOURNEYMAN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the above business. A good workman, and man of good habits.
THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*July 14.* 15-


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *John Hyde,* Esq. Judge.

THE ADMINISTRATOR upon the estate of

Mr. JESSE BROWN,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—Said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, for all persons interested, to appear before this court on the first Monday of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop,* Clerk.

*AT a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *John Baldwin,* Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

PATTY LOOMIS,

late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Isaiah Loomis, 2d, of said Lebanon, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon on or before the 10th day of July 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. CLERK

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by J. BALDWIN, JR. Clerk. 14—


## Leghorn Bonnets, SHOES, &c.

# A. & A. GAY,

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.

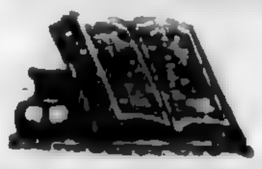
Also, A great variety Women's and Children's

**Morocco and Satin Shoes,**

*With a large assortment of* ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH GOODS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,
*July 14.* 15—

# Medical Books,



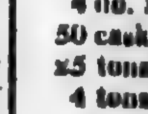
*For sale on advantageous terms by*
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

☞ Any Book, whether Medical or not, not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and sold as low as though they were in Store.

WILSON PHILIP on Indigestion. Fordyce on Fevers, Ures' Chemical Dictionary, Francis', Denman's Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Cullen's Practice, Hunter on the Blood, Haller on the Arteries, Jackson on Fevers, Hebberden's Commentaries, Haller on Physiology, Senec on Fevers, Dorsey's Cooper, Pharmacopœa of the U. States, Bigelow's Sequel to do. Willan on the Skin, Hey on Puerperal Fever, Armstrong on Typhus Fevers, do. on Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever and Pulmonary Consumptions and Meazles, Bell's Surgery. Hooper's and Coxes Medical Dictionaries, Desault's Surgery, Caldwell's Cullen, Anderson's, Coopers Surgical Dictionary, Murray's Matera Medica, Smith on Typhus, Bedingfeld's Compendium of Medical Practice, Aithorn on Liver Complaint, Bell on Wounds, Baudelocque's Midwifery, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Ulcers, Bell's Operative Surgery, Boyer on Bones, Accum's Chemistry, Park's Chemical Catechism, Conversations on Chemistry, White on Women, Smellies' Tables, Blackall on Dropsies, Pemberton's Treatise on various Diseases of the Abdominal Viceria, Underwood on Diseases of Children, Cooper's series of Lectures, Brodie on Joints, Bell's Anatomy, Thomson on Inflamation, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Hey's Surgery, Bichat on Membranes, Saunders on the Ear, Thatcher on Hydrophobia, Burn's Obstetrical Works, Burn's Popular Directions, Cheyne's Essays on Dropsy in the Brain, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Physicians do. Eliott's Medical Pocket Book, Scofield on Cow-Pox, Barton's Flora, Sumner's Botany, Eaton's Botanical Exercises, Dictionary, &c
July 13.

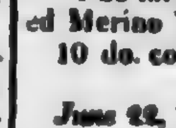
## RIPLEY & WALDO

OFFER FOR SALE,



20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
50 do. Sperm Oil,
6 do. ...ol Olives,
4 do. spirits Turpentine,
8 do. Rosin,
10 do. Whale Oil,
500 lbs. Gum Copal,
10 bbls. Glue,
6 casks Paris & Spanish White,
6 do. London White Lead,
4 do. Red Lead,
10 cwt. Litharage,
2 do lbs. Chrome Yellow,
5 casks Spanish Brown,
4 do. Stone and Spruce Yellow,
50 casks Cut Nails,
25 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,
4 tons English Iron, from 1 1/4 to 5 inches wide,
5 tons square Iron, suitable for Machinery,
1500 lbs. Nailor & Sanderson's Cast Steel, round and square, assorted sizes. [tf12—

## Cotton & Wool.



30 bales prime Georgia Upland Cotton,
20 do. North Carolina do.
4 do three-fourths and full blooded Merino Wool,
10 do. coarse Wool, for sale by
JOS. BREED.
*June 28, 1824.* 19—


SIX months from this date are limited by the Court of Probate, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of Mr. AARON CULVER, late of Groton, deceased.

JOHN BREWSTER, Administrator.
GROTON, JULY 7, 1824. 15—


## CHALMER'S SERMONS,

A new series—together with the former ones, for sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
July 12.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the New Monthly Magazine.*

### LIFE AND DEATH.

O fear not thou to die!
For rather fear to live, for Life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try
By peril, pain and strife.
Brief is the work of Death;
But Life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within:
But fear, oh! rather fear,
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear lest in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope, o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feel that gloom
Which over earth and heaven
The covering throws of fell despair;
And deems itself the unforgiven
Predestined child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done—
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief, or shame shall come
For thousand wanderings from the Power
Who loved and call'd him home!

*From the National Gazette.*

### LORD BYRON.

Oh! had his soul to virtue's cause adher'd,
Had his proud bark, her course majestic steer'd,
And left on either hand—the rocks that rise,
In scepticks seas and brave the sacred skies,
Then had his days been full—no haughty foe,
Had snatch'd the laurel from his manly brow,
But as he is—what tongue will dare defend,
The Rake's bright oracle—the Scepticks friend?
Whose mighty mind forgetful of its aim,
Stoop'd from its height and spread its wasting flame.
By all regarded with suspicious eye,
The bad distrust him and the virtuous fly,
Whose works are poison, mix'd with so much art,
That while they please the taste—corrupt the heart,
Or like false lights display'd on lonely coast,
They lure us onward till our bark is lost.

*From the Literary Gazette.*

### SONG.

Oh! never throw thy love away
Upon a heart like mine,
The rose's leaf, the blue sea-spray,
Would be a safer shrine.

The rose's leaf will fade when blown,
The spray pass from the sea;
But neither are so quickly gone
As love that trusts to me.

For e'en if love could touch my heart,
Now free as yonder wave,
It would a meteor fire depart,
Its very birth its grave.

Chain winds that pass from flower to flower,
And bid them cease to rove,
And then I will believe your power
Even to fix my love.

### LINES.

*Posted on the stable door of the Talbot Inn.*

A man of kindness to his *beast* is kind,
But *brutal* actions, shew a *brutal* mind;
Remember, HE who made thee, made the brute;
Who gave *thee* speech and reason, form'd *him* mute,
He *can't complain*; but God's omniscient eye
Beholds *thy* cruelty, HE hears his cry.
He was design'd thy *servant* and thy drudge;
But know that *his* creator is *thy* Judge.

### A RETORT.

Cries Sylvia to a Reverend Dean,
What reason can be given,
Since Marriage is a holy thing
There's no such thing in Heaven.

There are no women, he replied;
She quick return'd the jest,
Women there are, but I'm afraid
They cannot find a Priest.

*Anecdote of the late Chief Justice Parsons, of Mass.*

A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch and remained there. It thus saved his life. The watch was subsequently exhibited with the ball remaining in it, in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several that it was to the owner a valuable watch. "Yes said Parsons, very excellent, *It has kept* TIME *from Eternity.*"

### FLOATING BOOKSTORE.

A new boat, named the Encyclopedia, of Albany, is now afloat on the canal, which it is designed to navigate, containing a Bookstore and Lottery Office. The National Democrat says, "it will move up and down the canal, bearing the riches of science, as well as the gifts of fortune, to their respective favorites."

SIX months from this date, are limited by the court of Probate, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of *Miss MARY SILSBY,* late of Norwich, deceased. Payment is expected from those indebted.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor.*
*Norwich, July 7, 1824.* 14—

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea Landing, July 1, 1824.*

JOHN Allen, Sibble Avery, Jas. F. Brown, Linda Bushnell, Capt. Nath'l. Baker, Luke Budington, Harriet Brewer, Andrew Bill, Stephen Burrows (2,) Benjamin Coit (2,) Mary Crawley, John B. Coyl, Eunice C. Chany, John Caswell, Wm. Carew, Sarah L. Danforth, William Dailey, Charles Davison, Rev. Sylvester Eaton, Mr. Evans, Ambrose Figis, Wm. Foot, John Gray (2,) Jesse Green, Isaac Gallup, (*Groton,*) Harriet Geer, Oliver Goodell, Solomon Giddings, Jeremiah S. Halsey (2,) Thomas J. Harris, Mrs. Jane W. Hopkins, Capt. Nathaniel Herrick, Daniel Howland, Mrs. Nancy Huntington, Russell Hubbard, Nathan Halbert, Paul Harvey, (*Preston,*) Moses Hillard Joseph Jones, Edmund Kinney, Miss Elizabeth Lester, Chas. F. Lester, Mrs Francis Leffingwell, Ebenezer Latham, Emeline Leach, Cook Mott, Adaline Malain, Wm. North, Esq. Henry B. Norton, Erastus Perkins, John Pierce, Hannah Pendleton, Capt. Nathaniel Robinson, Wm. G. Ramsdell, Wm. Rogers, Mrs. Esther Rogers, Russell Robinson, Geo. Routh, Wm. Ray, (*Montville,*) Clark Somers, Charles Spalding [2,] James Stoddard, Jr. Capt. Charles Smith, Russell Stanton, Christopher Vail, George A. Woodbridge, Miss Lucretia Wade, Hugh Wallace, James Whipple, Capt. Jedediah Williams. C. KINNEY, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. July 1, 1824.*

HARRIS BATES, Rhoda Buck, Ebenezer C. Bushnell, John J. Cleveland, Joseph Goddard, Frederick A. Hyde, Augustus Lathrop, Jacob Linsburgh, Henry Marshall, John Morse, Jr. Ebenezer Palmer, Mary Parkis, Abigail Reeve, Samuel Rodgers, Charles Skinner, Hiram Tracy, Winslow Tracy, Thomas Wheeler, Gurdon Williston, *Norwich,* Walter Birchard, *Bozrah.* J. HYDE, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Preston, Ct.* JULY 1, 1824.

EBEN AVERY, Thankful Brown, Reuben Barker, Eams Benjamin, Samuel Browning, [2] Jonathan Brewster, Thomas Baldwin, Sally Brewster, John Baldwin, Louisa Downing, William Dabney, John Eggleston, Benedick Eggleston, Esther Fanning, Asa Gore, James Gorton, Mary Graves, Hiram Herrick, Elisha Hatch, Lucy Hutchinson, Silas Jones, George Willorgan, Denison and Henry Palmer, Eben Potter, Ann Parish, Barber Potter, Hezekiah Park, Gideon Ray, Charles Rude, Ezra B. Smith, Edmund P. Sterry, Jonah Witter, William Wilkinson.

S. M. DOWNER, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office Plainfield.* JULY 2, 1824.

AMANDA Colburn, Julia Ann Cone, Louisa Cleveland, Betsey Dean, Lydia Farlin, Jonathan Gallup, Elisha Green, Vincint Hinkley, Christable Harris, J. & S. Hutchins, Joseph Hutchins, David Hall, Lydia Ingraham, Simeon Jones, William Kinne, John G. Pierce, Rowland Peckham, John Paine, Simon Phillips, Emily Pond, Phineas Shepard, Aaron Starkweather, Edmund Shepard, George Shay, Charles Sabine 2d, Amos Witter, George Wilbur, James West, Christable Harris, *of Plainfield.*

James Alexander, George R. Andrews, Levi Kinne, Nathan Newton, Thankful Parker, Minor Robins, Amos Treat, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the Estate of

*Deacon AMOS AVERY,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts properly attested within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ASA A. GORE.

*Preston, June 30, 1824.* 14—

*AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *John Hyde,* Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of ANDREW HERRINGTON, late of Lisbon, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—Said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Lisbon, for all persons interested to appear before said court on the third Monday of July, 1824, at 9 o'clock A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk.*

14—

### Hindostan Oil Stone,

A NEW ARTICLE, peculiarly adapted for Mechanics of all kinds, and especially for Curriers, received from Messrs. Israel Corse & Son, No. 14, Jacob-street, New York, and sold wholesale and retail, by their appointment, at the Hardware Store of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*July 6.* 14—

### Rochester Flour.

A LOT of the first quality *ROCHESTER FLOUR,* just received and for sale CHEAP, by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

### New Goods,

***Don't forget the Store.***

ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

**SUMMER GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do. do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins.
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers.
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

**Silks,**

**Shell and Horn Combs,**

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June 29.* 13—

### MORE NEW GOODS.

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

HAS just returned from New-York, with an extensive ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

*among them are,*

A variety of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Calicoes, cheap.

Sarcenet, Jaconet and other Cambrics.

Figured, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins,

Black Circassian, Twilled Bombazetts Norwich Crape.

Silk Camblet, and Pongees, for gentlemen's wear.

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

Gros de Naples, Black India Levantine, and other Silks.

A large assortment of Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs & Scarfs, some very elegant.

7 and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere Shawls, cheap. Long Cashmere do.

Hosiery, Shell Combs, &c. with a GREAT VARIETY of other goods not enumerated.

Also, an assortment of

**LADIES'**

**Leghorn Hats,**

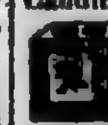
*Very White and Smooth.*

NORWICH, JUNE 23, 1824. 12—

### NEW Cheap Goods.

**TRACY & SHERMAN,**

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the Landing or in the State, viz:—



Old Hyson, Young Hyson Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

2 hhds. old Spirits, 2 do. St. Croix Rum.
5 hhds. pure New Rum.
5 do. Molasses.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy,
5 bbls. Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1000 do. Brown Sugar.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure)—with a general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**
**Dry Goods,**
**CROCKERY,**
**HARD-WARE,**
**& Dye Stuffs.**

ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.
6 doz. Hoes.
2 valuable Horses.
2 Waggons with Harnesses.
A quantity of Brick and Lumber.

*June 15.* 6w11—

### OATS AND COAL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels Oats, and one load Oak and Maple Coal.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

**150,000** GENUINE SHINGLES

A general supply of clear & merchantable Seasoned **BOARDS, PLANK, JOIST, CLAPBOARDS** —PINE TIMBER, OAK AND CHESNUT LUMBER—*Providence lime,* warranted Plaster, Naval Stores, West India Rum, &c. &c. all of which can be bought on as good terms as any where to be found in the market at any time.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*June 29.* 6w14—

ELEGANT

### Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS.

**A. & A. GAY,**

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

LONG SHAWLS.

4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.

Scarlet & White Merino POINTS. Cashmere, Gauz, and Fancy Silk

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Figured and Plain Book and Mull

**MUSLINS.**

Printed, Corded, and Plain

**Cambricks.**

Black Lustring—Levantine.

**CIRCASSIAN PLAIDS.**

ITALIAN CRAPES.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cambric & Common Dimoty.

**CALICOES**

Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.
Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens.
Black Circassian and Twilled BOMBAZETTS.
Cotton and Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk Gloves.
Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.
Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.

ALSO—Their usual stock of

**Broad Cloths**

**Cassimeres & Satinetts,**

*VERY CHEAP.*

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—very low.

*June 2, 1824.* 9—

For sale by

### *Ripley & Waldo,*

35 bags Coffee,
15 chests and half chests Young Hyson Skin Tea,
15 bags Pepper,
65 bales Cassia,
100 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
75 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum,
80 do. New Rum,
120 bbls. Canal Flour, various brands and qualities,
140 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
14 boxes and 6 kegs Starch,
10 boxes Bar Soap,
6 boxes Pipes,
50 kegs pure Ginger,
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
35 bbls. Conn. River Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
3 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
4 hhds Lump Sugar,
40 boxes and bags Havana Sugar,
10 casks Malaga Raisins,
200 sides Sole Leather,
35 kegs Tobacco, different qualities,
6 tierces and bbls. Mayland's and Lorillard's best Scotch Snuff
20 jars superior Maccoboy Snuff for sale at the manufacturers lowest prices. —[tf12.]—

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Jonas Hewitt, deceased, and has recently returned from New-York, with a good assortment of

**European and W. India GOODS,**

which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

### Wanted to hire,

Two smart active men to work at coopering, to whom good encouragement will be given.

AMOS TREAT.

*Voluntown, June 23, 1824.* [4w12

### SHIP CARPENTERS.

WANTED at Philadelphia, to whom will be given One Dollar and 75 cents per day for four months, by applying to *Bowers & Van Dusen Kensington* Philadelphia.

### *Cloth Dressing*

WILL be carried on in all its various branches at the clothiers works belonging to the Central Manufacturing Co. Plainfield, by

Jesse Eddy.

Who from a long experience in the business, with confidence assures the public that those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their cloth as well dressed as at any shop in the county.

Particular attention will be given to

### Coloring Wool,

for those who wish to make Indigo Blue or Mixed Broad Cloths.

**Prices for Dressing** Cloth he is determined shall be satisfactory considering the workmanship.

☞ Farmer's produce will be received in payment.☜

*Plainfield, June 21, 1824.* 6w1—

### Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

### Boots and Shoes

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horn and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

### DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

### RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 9th ult. an apprentice black boy, named TOM STEWART, about sixteen years of age:—Carried with him one blue cloth coatee, one mixed do. one butternut colored jacket and trowsers, three short cotton jackets and trowsers, two blue and one striped,—and a variety of other clothing. Three dollars reward will be paid to any person that will return said boy to the subscriber, and no charges paid. All persons, and particularly coasters, are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said apprentice, on penalty of the law.

BENJAMIN COIT.

*Norwich, July 5.* 14—

### SUGAR, &c.

1 HHD. 1st quality bright St. Croix SUGAR,

Old Cognac Brandy, suitable for Medicine,
Lisbon Wine, of the best quality,
Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th proof,
do. Antigua do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,
Genesee FLOUR, (Le Roy mills,) made particularly for family use,

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 6.* 14—

### PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 16—

### TO BE SOLD, a lot of good land,

LYING in Lisbon, about ½ of a mile from Jewett City, belonging to the estate of Mr. Asa Park[illegible] late of Griswold, deceased, containing

**about 12 Acres**

with a never failing spring of water, nine acres of good Rye growing thereon. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living in Hampton

GEO. DUNWORTH, *Adm'r.*

*Hampton, June 29, 1824.* 13—

*Just received & for sale*

**10 bbls. No. 2 MACKEREL,**

16 do, and half do. No. 1

**SHAD,**

IN PRIME ORDER.

**200** bush. damaged

**CORN,**

**FRESH LEMONS**

John Lathrop.

*June 30.* 13—

### Leghorn Hats & Printed Muslins.

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices

*Norwich, June 15, 1824.*

JUNE 22.

### *Erastus Coit,*

HAS received per Steam Boat, a variety of HANDSOME and FASHIONABLE

**DRY GOODS,**

selected by himself, and offered very cheap for Cash.

A large assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMENS

**LEGHORN HATS.**

### A. & A. GAY,

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

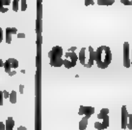
**Cherry Boards**

In lots to suit purchasers.

### Willis Gray & Co.

*Offer for sale:*

12 hhds. St. Croix & Antigua Rum
20 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmar and Malaga Wines,
3 pipes French Brandy,
1 do. Holland Gin,
30 hhds. N. York & Boston Rum
25 do. Retailing Molasses,
21 barrels Gin,



20 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas,
44 boxes Havana Brown Sugar,
12 cwt. St. Croix Sugar, superior quality,
3500 lbs Philadelphia and N. York Lump Sugar,
75 bbls. Rochester and New-York Flour,
14 bbls. do. LeRoy brand superfine for family use,
15 bbls. Rye Flour,
50 boxes Window Glass, assorted
20 casks cut & wrought Nails, &c.
4 tons Nova Scotia Grind Stones
100 sides Albany Sole Leather,
500 bush. Fine Salt,
150 mats bright Cassia,
25 kegs pure Ginger,
10 bags Coffee,
15 boxes Bar Soap,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
25 bags Shot,
10 boxes Scicily Lemons,
50 kegs various qualities Tobacco
600 lbs. Pearl Ashes,
200 bottles & boxes Shoe Blacking
15 doz. Blanchard's, Barstow's &c. cast steel, steel, back and iron back Scythes,
4 doz. Pitch Forks,
50 bbls. winter & summer strained Sperm Oil,
20 quintals Cod Fish,

ALSO,

1500 lbs. Mayland, Riell & Co. Lorillard, and A. C. Nestell's Scotch Snuff,
100 jars Mayland, Riell & Co. and A. C. Nestell's Maccoboy do.
40 doz. papers Tobacco, for chewing,
5 do. pound papers for smoking,

For sale at the Manufacturer's prices.

*Norwich, June 30, 182[illegible]*

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1419.

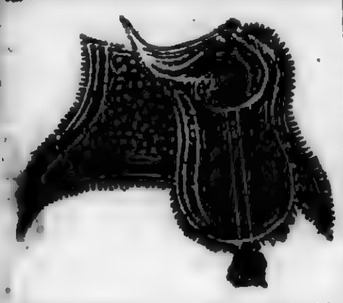
New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1824. No. 16.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

**JOURNEYMAN**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the above business. A good workman, and man of good habits.

THOMAS HUTCHINS

*July 14.* 15—

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

## Boots and Shoes

of every description and of the best materials

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Awls, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

## RAWAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 9th ult. an apprentice black boy, named TOM STEWART, about sixteen years of age:—Carried with him one blue cloth coatee, one mixed do. one butternut colored jacket and trowsers, three short cotton jackets and trowsers, two blue and one striped,—and a variety of other clothing. Three dollars reward will be paid to any person that will return said boy to the subscriber, and no charges paid. All persons, and particularly coasters, are forbid harboring employing, or trusting said apprentice, on penalty of the law.

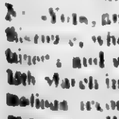
BENJAMIN COIT.

*Norwich, July 5.* 14—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on Sterling, where freight can be obtained, and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

**CASH**

PAID for green CALF SKINS, at the store of

WM. G. JOHNSON.

## Medical Books,

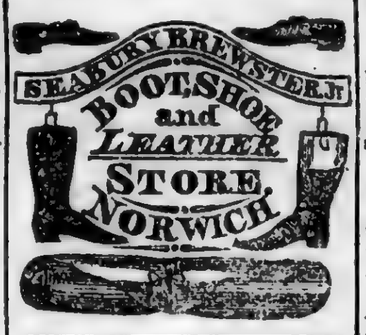
*For sale on advantageous terms by*

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

☞ Any Book, whether Medical or not, not on hand, will be procured at short notice, and sold as low as though they were in Store.

WILSON PHILIP on Indigestion, Fordyce on Fevers, Ures' Chemical Dictionary, Francis', Denman's Midwifery, Thomas' Practice, Cullen's Practice, Hunter on the Blood, Haller on the Arteries, Jackson on Fevers, Hebberden's Commentaries, Haller on Physiology, Senac on Fevers, Dorsey's Cooper, Pharmacopœa of the U. States, Bigelow's Sequel to do. Willan on the Skin, Hey on Puerperal Fever, Armstrong on Typhus Fevers, do. on Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever and Pulmonary Consumptions and Measles, Bell's Surgery, Cooper's and Coxes Medical Dictionaries, Desault's Surgery, Caldwell's Cullen, Anderson's, Coopers Surgical Dictionary, Murray's Materia Medica, Smith on Typhus, Bedingfield's Compendium of Medical Practice, Hathorn on Liver Complaint, Bell on Wounds, Baudelocque's Midwifery, Hamilton's Midwifery, Bell on Ulcers, Bell's Operative Surgery, Boyer on Bones, Accum's Chemistry, Park's Chemical Catechism, Conversations on Chemistry, White on Women, Smellies' Tables, Blackall on Dropsies, Pemberton's Treatise on various Diseases of the Abdominal Viceria, Underwood on Diseases of Children, Cooper's series of Lectures, Brodie on Joints, Bell's Anatomy, Thomson on Inflamation, Nancrede's Orfila on Poisons, Hey's Surgery, Bichat on Membranes, Saunders on the Ear, Thatcher on Hydrophobia, Burn's Obstetrical Works, Burn's Popular Directions, Cheyne's Essays on Dropsey in the Brain, Surgeon's Vade Mecum, Physicians do. Eliott's Medical Pocket Book, Scofield on Cow-Pox, Barton's Flora, Sumner's Botany, Eaton's Botanical Exercises, Dictionary, &c.

*July 13.*

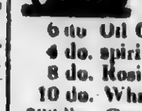



## RIPLEY & WALDO

OFFER FOR SALE.

20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
50 do. Sperm Oil,
6 do Oil Olives,
4 do. spirits Turpentine,
8 do. Rosin,
10 do. Whale Oil,
300 lbs. Gum Copal,
10 bbls. Glue,
6 casks Paris & Spanish White,
6 do. London White Lead,
4 do. Red Lead,
10 cwt. Letharage,
200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
5 casks Spanish Brown,
4 do. Stone and Spruce Yellow,
50 casks Cut Nails,
25 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,
4 tons English Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inches wide,
5 tons square Iron, suitable for Machinery,
1500 lbs. Nailor & Sanderson's Cast Steel, round and square, assorted sizes. [tf12—

## *Cotton & Wool.*



30 bales prime Georgia Upland Cotton,
20 do. North Carolina do.
4 do three-fourths and full blooded Merino Wool,
10 do. coarse Wool, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*June 22, 1824.* 16—

*CHALMER'S SERMONS,*

A new series—together with the former ones, for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats.

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

## New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT

**HENRY BOKFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Hayden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $3 with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon, and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksbockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

## A. & A. GAY,

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

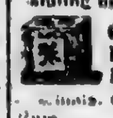
## Cherry Boards,

In lots to suit purchasers.

## NEW Cheap Goods.

TRACY & SHERMAN,

HAVE just received and offer for sale, the following articles, warranted of the first quality, and low for cash as can be bought at the landing or in the State, viz:—



Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.

Cognac, old Spirits, 2 do. St. Croix Rum.

5 hhds. pure New Rum.

5 do. Molasses.

1 pipe Cognac Brandy,

3 bbls. Gin. 500 lbs. Lump Sugar. 1000 do. Brown Sugar.

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Corsica Wines, (pure.)—with a general assortment of

**GROCERIES, Dry Goods, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, & Dye Stuffs.**

ALSO,

60 doz. Bartlet's steel back'd, cast steel, and common Scythes.

6 doz. Hoes.

2 valuable Horses.

2 Waggons with Harnesses.

A quantity of Brick and Lumber.

*June 13.* 6w11—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## Hat Store,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**For Sale,**

THE Mansion House late of Mr. *Carder Hazard*, deceased, situated in Norwich, (Bean-hill) with Gardens, Carriage House, Barn, &c.

*Also,*

15½ acres mowing, pasture and plough Land, near said house.

44 acres of Land in Franklin, with Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. formerly owned by Jabez R. Pathard.

28 acres of Land in Griswold, with Dwelling-House and other buildings, formerly owned by Israel Bromley.

A liberal credit will be given for the above described property. For terms apply to *Henry Strong, Esq* or to RICHARD ADAMS, *Guardian to the Heirs of Carder Hazard, deceased.*

August 4, 1823. eowtf70—

## Darrow's Militia Tactics

FOR the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, constantly for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

July 14.

## SUGAR, &c.

LAND. 1st quality bright St. Croix SUGAR,

Old Cognac Brandy, suitable for Medicine,

Lisbon Wine, of the best quality,

Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th proof,

do. Antigua do.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee FLOUR, (Le Roy mills,) made particularly for family use,

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*June 6.* 14—

## Leghorn Bonnets, SHOES, &c.

## A. & A. GAY,

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.

Also, A great variety Women's and Children's

**Morocco and Satin Shoes,**

*With a large assortment of*

ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH

**GOODS.**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,

*July 14.* 15—

## Leghorn Hats & Printed Muslins.

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

JUNE 22.

## *Erastus Coit,*

HAS received per Steam Boat, a variety of HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE

**DRY GOODS,**

selected by himself, and offered very cheap for Cash.

A large assortment of LADIES AND GENTLEMENS

**LEGHORN HATS.**

## More New Goods.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAS just returned from New-York, with an extensive ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE

**DRY GOODS,**

*among them are,*

A variety of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Calicoes, cheap.

Sarcenet, Jaconet and other Cambrics.

Figured, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins,

Black Circassian, Twilled Bombazetts. Norwich Crape.

Silk Camblet, and Pongees, for gentlemen's wear.

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

Gros de Naples, Black India Levantine, and other Silks.

A large assortment of Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs & Scarfs, some very elegant.

7 and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere shawls, cheap. Long Cashmere do

Hosiery, Shell Combs, &c. with a GREAT VARIETY of other goods not enumerated.

Also, an assortment of

**LADIES' Leghorn Hats,**

*Very White and Smooth.*

Norwich, June 23, 1824. 12—

## *Cloth Dressing*

WILL be carried on in all its various branches at the clothiers works belonging to the Centre Manufacturing Co. Plainfield, by

**Jesse Eddy.**

Who from a long experience in the business, with confidence assures the public that those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their cloth as well dressed as at any shop in the county.

Particular attention will be given to

## Coloring Wool,

for those who wish to make Indigo Blue or Mixed Broad Cloths.

**Prices for Dressing**

Cloth he is determined shall be satisfactory considering the workmanship.

☞ Farmer's produce will be received in payment.

*Plainfield, June 21, 1824.* 6w12

## *Blank Books,*

BLANKS & STATIONARY, in great variety, for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Emporium.*

**"IF I HAD LEISURE."**

Ah, yes, if you had leisure what would you do? Why, says the man who is engaged in business, *if I had leisure*, I'd prosecute this charitable object—I'd aid in such and such benevolent plans—I would do a great deal of good. But I am so much engaged that I have not a spare moment to devote to any thing but my business.—The man is innocent in his declarations—he really believes what he says—he doesn't know, because he has never experienced it, that leisure is the mother of indolence, and that if he had plenty of the one, he would, ninety-nine chances of a hundred, have the other in exact proportion.

*If I had leisure*, says the merchant, I would pay more attention to my accounts, and try to collect my debts more punctually. Chance if you are not mistaken, friend, if you had leisure probably you would pay less attention to the matter than you now do. The thing you want is not more leisure, but more resolution. The spirit to do—to do now—my word for it, after all you waste, actually waste, more time than would be necessary to accomplish all you desire.

*If I had leisure*, says a mechanic, I should have your work done in season.—The man thinks his time has all been occupied, when he was not at work at sunrise—quit work an hour before dark—smoked a segar after dinner—and spent two hours at a time in the street, talking nonsense with an idler.

*If I had leisure*, I'd repair that weak place in my fence, said a farmer—he had not leisure, however, and while he was drinking cider with a neighbor, the cows broke in and destroyed his crop. He found leisure to plant another.

*If I had leisure*, said my friend that wheel-wright, last winter, I'd alter my stove pipe. He did not find leisure tho'—but when his shop took fire, and burnt down, he had to take time to build another.

*If I had leisure*, I'd sometimes go to meeting, old Tom Rattle used to say; but I found so much "better business," as he called it, on Sundays, that he never got there. He's dead and gone now, poor soul—but he regretted at his dying day that he had played a cheat off upon himself in that matter.

People are apt to be very much mistaken in the affair of "leisure"—there are very few men who put every hour of their time to the best possible use. Often those who have least to do, don't half do that little; while those who are most engaged do every thing thoroughly. I'll give a plain illustration, drawn from every day's experience. If you want any matter, whether of profit or charity, or of what description soever done—done expeditiously and well done too: go to, not the man who, half his time stands or sits with his hands in his breeches pockets, but to the very identical person who, being a thorough business doing man, is always at work. That is the man for you. Another from habit, regards every thing that requires a little labor, study or confinement, as an ant looks at a mole hill, it seems a mountain. But an industrious, active man, from habit, looks at the labor with the eye of a man: is not afraid of it; and herein lies the secret spring of his ability; he does not loiter, or hesitate; he acts, promptly, spiritedly, immediately.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Green-Lane, June, 1824.

**THE BLEEDING HEART.**

A dark cloud hung over the Cedar Valley, and a drizzling mist had watered profusely the thick grass around the low painted cottage that stood hid among the trees, at the foot of the hill. But the window that looked down the narrow road toward the village was open, though it was past the hour of eleven at night, and Mary sat pale and dejected by it, resting her cheek upon her hand, and looking out upon the gloomy sky, and listening with all the deep and anxious expectation of a tender wife, for the approach of her absent husband. De Lancy had not always kept such hours as this—he was once food, affectionate, attentive to her every want and wish, and as careful of her happiness as of his own life—when she married him, he was gay and cheerful, rich and virtuous, and she had joined her hand with his with the bright prospect of a long life of connubial bliss, full before her. But now his brow wore the aspect of deep and settled gloom—he seemed to be himself no more—some secret disquietude preyed upon his mind, the springs of which lay concealed from her view. Sometimes she thought he loved her no longer—but the thought almost broke her heart, and she banished it—she hoped for the best; and waited now his return with all the impatience of wronged but silent, unrepining affection.

As midnight approached, the streaked lightning began to flash along the woodlands, and at intervals the deep and hollow toned thunder rolled around the western arch of heaven—the clouds dropped rain in larger quantities, and the quiet of the night yielded to the stormy blackness of a coming tempest. She rose and closed the window with a heavy sigh.—Ah, that moment a flash, unlike that of lightning, at the edge of the woods, directly down the road, and a report as of a pistol, alarmed her; she threw open the window again; all was silent—then a faint voice seemed crying in the wood; she listened, and thought she gathered the sound of "murder"—but the thunder rolled again, and again, and the red lightning flashed angrily—and a howling wind rose up and

ORIGINAL STAINED

mounted most dismally along the forest. She fastened down the sash; and threw herself beside her sleeping infants on the bed; clasping them closely to her bosom, while her heart beat most violently, and her whole frame trembled with terror.

A brief space elapsed, and the hurried tread of a horse was heard coming up the road; the gate creaked on its hinges; she heard De Lancy's voice, "wo, wo, Bob, let us get off; this is bad business; we are both crazy; wo, wo, Bob, you don't smell the blood now; Lord how the lightning flashes; there's blood on my arm yet; wo, wo." The horse was led away to the stable; she heard the door shut, & the key turn, and presently De Lancy rapped at the door. She flew to open it, & her husband entered with a wild & agitated air, pale & besmeared with mire & blood.

"In the name of heaven," cried Mary, "what is this," "only a trifle woman, Bob threw me and my nose bled a little." She feared to interrogate him further, for his ruffled and morose humor was forbidding; she pressed him to partake of the supper she had kept ready for him, and endeavored to soothe by kindness and attention the gloomy mood in which she found him. He refused to eat, however, and after sitting with his hands clenched some moments on his forehead, he rose, took a heavy draught of brandy, and threw himself on the bed.

Mary laid down beside him, but not to sleep, or if a momentary doze came over her, her waking fancy pictured to her restless and anxious mind the feverish dreams of a disordered brain. She rose as the first glimmering of day broke upon the green valley, and walked out to the spring to bathe her burning brow in the cool clear waters of the flowing brook. She had been there but a few moments before two men rode rapidly up the road and entered the gate way—she hastened to the house and they entered with her, enquiring for Mr. De Lancy, and seeming in too much haste to wait even the common forms of civility.

De Lancy lay, still asleep, and when they rudely roused him and laid their hands upon him, he sprang up in a kind of frenzy—"What so soon," cried he, "Why, who told you I killed him." "It is enough said one of them," who asked you to accuse yourself, how came you to know he was killed? Come we must search you." De Lancy stood aghast; in the perturbation of the moment he had betrayed himself—he had been taken unprepared; and as they drew from his pockets the money & watch of the murdered man, he trembled excessively—"ah, the Devil has done for me at last" said he, throwing a wistful glance at his two sweet infants as they lay smiling in their infant slumbers on the bed locked in each others arms; and then towards his wife, who, in an agony of despair at this sudden burst of overwhelming misfortune on herself and children—and of ignominy and shame on him who was dear to her as her hearts blood, vile & dishonored as he stood before her on that fatal morning, stood pale and fixed as a cold statue by the bedside: "I have ruined you all," said he. "But he whom I slew first ruined me; he won a thousand dollars of me last night; I killed him; I got my money back, and now my life is forfeited. Oh, why was I linked with this infernal spirit. Gambling has ruined me, and those whose fortunes were bound up in mine, forever; oh Mary; my poor dear wife; my poor dear babes." He raved and raved, but they hurried him away; and bound his manly arms with a thick cord, and led him between their horses from his beautiful cottage home.

They had not gone far before they heard a distracted voice behind them; De Lancey's wife was following; her hair hanging about her shoulders; her feet bare, and her every feature betokening the very horror of anguish. "Stay a moment; oh stay!—speak to me George; oh what will become of us; what will become of your poor wife and children." The officers only increased their speed and De Lancy went on with his hands folded, and his brow bent in desperate and silent despair. Poor Mary, after following them more than two miles, turned and went back, crying loudly and bitterly all the way.

George's trial followed speedily. He plead guilty. Mary went to see him in gaol, but he told her at parting that it would break his heart to meet her again. This proved to have been an unnecessary admonition; she had been deserted by all her friends, amid the crush of her morning hopes; she pined away in her solitary home, day after day, and was at last found dead in the cottage, with a babe on each arm, early one morning, by a passer by, who was attracted to the house by the crying of the infants. De Lancy never knew her fate though he was not executed for almost a month afterwards.

Thus ended the life of a gambler, in utter ruin to himself and family, in double, and doubly desolating, crime.

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*Curious Advertisement.*—Mr. Peter Hum, of Winchester, Virg. offers "*Six cents and a chew of Tobacco reward*," for an apprentice named Robert Beaty, aged 19, whom he thus describes:—

"He is a very remarkable chap at times, particularly at the old of the moon; and a little flighty at all times. His beard is very remarkable—he shaves once a month. The appearance of his upper lip and chin, resembles that of the back of a young squab; when laughing, his mouth is much in shape of that of an oppossum in the month of August."

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*Reputation.*—There are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former, because it will be invariably accompanied by the latter. His calumniation is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer upon us, but it is also the only service he will perform for nothing.

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*Opinions.*—Weak minds always conceive it most safe to adopt the sentiments of the multitude. They never venture to form an opinion on any subject until the majority have decided. These decisions, whether on men or things, they implicitly follow, without giving themselves the trouble to inquire who is right, or on which side the truth predominates.

# People's Nomination.

## JOHN Q. ADAMS,

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ANDREW JACKSON,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

SIR—Through your courtesy I had an opportunity, some months since to spread before the nation the details of a plan for assembling a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States.

This measure I *then* deemed necessary, because there were in my judgment insuperable objections to a CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS—and because I was fearful that if some mode was not devised to concentrate the voice of the people in favor of some one of the candidates, the contest would be carried into the *House of Representatives*, a most deplorable result which it was deemed very desirable to prevent.

But since that period, there have been such decided indications in favor of one of the candidates; and the current of public opinion sets in so strong from the NORTH, the SOUTH, and the WEST, that I feel entirely persuaded he will be elected by the *Electoral Colleges*. And I congratulate you, sir, and every reflecting man in the nation on these manifestations of attachment to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and that his election may be relied upon with the utmost confidence.

Let it not be supposed, that this calculation is based on the supposition that the reputation of Mr. CRAWFORD will sustain injury from the investigation now pending before a Committee of Congress; nor upon the continued decline of his health, No—I wish his reputation to grow brighter by the fiery trial; and soon may he recover his wonted health; and long may he live to the delight of his friends, and the benefit of his country. For although I am unwilling to admit that he possesses strong claims to the first distinction, I have no disposition to detract from the merit of his private virtues nor his public services, nor to insinuate that he might not be highly useful to his country in many situations under the government. Indeed, sir, you can bear testimony that I have uniformly spoken and written of all the candidates in the most respectful terms. It is not the wish of the friends of Mr. ADAMS to build his pretentions on the demolished reputation of any of the other candidates. To sustain *him* it is not necessary to seek the ruin of any man; and certainly not the ruin of Mr. Crawford.

I feel persuaded, however, that so soon as the friends of Mr. Crawford become entirely convinced that he cannot possibly be elected by the electoral colleges, he will be withdrawn from the contest; & a majority of his most powerful friends will exert their influence in favor of Mr. ADAMS. I say a *majority* of his friends—for if I am correctly informed, a few of them have already made overtures to the friends of another candidate, on the supposition that the Caucus favorite would decline. Be this as it may, there is nothing like violent hostility to Mr. ADAMS among the friends of the other candidates—and in most cases he is their second choice—Members of Congress opposed to him, speak of him in the most respectful manner, admit that he is a great and good man, and that he will most probably be elected.

As to HENRY CLAY, the ardent, patriotic, and eloquent Clay—where is the American who does not admire him—who has ever witnessed a display of his powers in that chosen temple of his fame, the hall of the House of Representatives, without feeling proud that this most accomplished debater, this self-educated prodigy of genius was his countryman? The time has probably not yet arrived for the West to furnish a President—but the period is not very distant when her voice must be heard; and when the nation at large will be disposed to admit the claims of her favorite son, to the first honor, and to place it in his hand.

As to the great WARRIOR OF THE WEST, what shall I say of him? He was first baptized a soldier in the battle fire of the revolution; and he *confirmed* his TITLE by the SPLENDID VICTORY OF NEW-ORLEANS. At the early age of 14 he became enamored of military glory—and in the autumn of manhood was admitted to her embrace. The marriage was celebrated by the plaudits of admiring millions of his countrymen—and the genius of history will inscribe the record of the transaction on the scroll of immortality. His claims to rank as one of the GREAT CAPTAINS OF THE AGE are not disputed—all admit that he is "IN WAR THE MOUNTAIN STORM," while some entertain doubts whether he is "IN PEACE THE GALE OF SPRING." Were the country invaded by a powerful enemy, all eyes would be turned to him as the leader of our armies, and all hearts would rejoice that we had such a defender.

But the policy of elevating successful SOLDIERS to the highest political stations may be questioned, for in my apprehension, if ever the LIBERTIES of this great country are *overthrown*, it will not be by *foreign* bayonets, but by some *popular* MILITARY CHIEF, whose brilliant achievements shall lead captive the feelings of the people, and make them unmindful of their rights while following the man of their idolatry. Let us look to the *past*, and take warning for the *future*.

True it is, we have had our WASHINGTON—but for one Washington, how many men has the world produced, disposed to trample on the liberties of the people like CÆSAR, CROMWELL, and NAPOLEON? "Let no future Plutarch dare the iniquity of Comparison," or attempt to place any man on a level with THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Proud then as I feel, that our country can boast of so many worthies, and much as I admire them, still I rejoice that the people are about to proclaim JOHN Q. ADAMS *the favorite of the nation*—because, after a deliberate view of the whole ground, it is my dispassionate opinion, that he possesses the strongest claims to this enviable distinction—And may I ask you, my fellow-citizens, what are the objections to him, or why he should not be your favorite.

Are you the friends of the Navy?—From the days of Washington until the present period he has been the decided and unwavering friend of this arm of the National defence.

Are you the friends of internal improvement?—The resolutions which he offered in the Senate of the United States; and which drew forth the celebrated report of Mr. Gallatin on roads and canals, was the first attempt to direct public attention to this all important subject. Hence, others have only travelled in the path in which he had indicated.

Are you the friends of domestic manufactures?—For seven years he has been favorable to such a revision of the Tariff as would encourage and protect them without oppressing the other great branches of the national industry.

Are you patriots?—For thirty years he has been in the service of his country, in which he evinced the most patriotic self-devotion, and displayed the most signal ability—supporting her honor, and defending her rights by able state papers, which, for argument, arrangement, and beauty of style, have not been surpassed by any diplomatist of any country, or of any age.

Are you moralists?—His life is not only unstained by crime, but unsullied by reproach—and he exhibits a beauty and purity of moral character "beyond all Greek—and beyond all Roman fame."

PATRICK HENRY.

# CELEBRATIONS.

*From the National Intelligencer, July 7.*

The Forty-Eighth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city on Monday, with an enthusiasm and a display, which were never before witnessed here.

The usual salutes were fired from the Navy-Yard and Arsenal, at sunrise, meridian, and sunset, and Rockets were fired in the evening from several positions.

The Oration was delivered at the Capitol, in the presence of as many as could get admission into it, among whom were the President, with his secretaries, the officers of the government generally, and the officers of the army and navy who are at present in the city.

After the Oration, the President received his friends and fellow citizens at his mansion with that urbanity and cordiality for which he is distinguished. We were glad to observe that he was in excellent health, and in such spirits as the occasion was well calculated to awaken in the breast of one of the worthies of the Revolution.

The city dinner took place at Williamson's Hotel. There were, besides, many select parties in the city and its environs, and almost every inhabitant partook, in the way of his choice, of "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The citizens of Georgetown, Alexandria, and the vicinity, very generally honored the city by their presence, and nothing but concord was seen among them. May it thus be ever among us!

The procession would have been any where considered a handsome one, but, being our first attempt at any thing like a regular procession, was, of remarkable length, and presented really an interesting and splendid appearance.

At the head of it, appeared, on horseback, the Marshal of the day, Col. Brearley, who was distinguished, as were each of the other Marshals, by a crimson sash. He was accompanied by the assistant marshals, Ch. Neale, Esq. late Mayor of Alexandria, and Capt. Corcoran of Georgetown. The fine band of the Marine Corps came next playing patriotic airs, and was followed by the Marine Corps itself, in its beautiful uniform, which we have always admired, as uniting elegance and simplicity. The Orderly Sergeants attached to the public offices, followed the Marine Corps, and were succeeded by the Georgetown Rifle Company, and several other uniform'd corps, whose names we were unable to learn. Then came the plain and simple chariot of the President, where he sat attended by George Hay, Esq. An open landau followed, in which were seated his Secretaries, Mr. Adams & Mr. Calhoun. Next to them came the the Ministers of Foreign Governments resident here. Here also was the veteran soldier, General Stuart, in the uniform he has honored, and wearing the sword he wore in the war of the Revolution, attended by the Committee of Arrangements. These were followed by the Grand Lodge and the members of the several Masonic Lodges of the District, with proper officers and all distinguished by blue scarfs, with aprons, and the usual insignia of that ancient fraternity. After them came the President, Professors, and Students of the Columbian College; followed by the Washington Benevolent Society, with their large green flag at their head, bearing a golden harp, and wearing a green ribbon at the breast. Next came the Female Scholars of the Academy of Mr. McLeod, to whom the city is greatly indebted for his active and efficient exertions to add brilliance to this spectacle. In a car, drawn by an elegant grey horse, was seated one of the young females, appropriately attired, with wreath, banner, &c. representing the genius of Columbia. In another, drawn by two grey horses, were two young girls, representing, we believe, Liberty and independence, with a copy of the Declaration displayed, &c. &c. Then followed a beautiful cavalcade of girls and young boys in uniform, &c. from the same Academy. After them came boys from other schools, under their respective preceptors. A car appeared next, the body of which was green, with white top and curtains, surmounted with a flag staff bearing the national banner; the car, with another carriage, contained twenty-four young ladies, representing the states of the union, from the School of Mr. Tippet. Then followed the male scholars of Mr. T's school, who walked in couples hand in hand. The next part of the procession was the Typographical Society, at the head of which was seen that palladium of our rights and safety, a free Press, arched over with evergreen, and surmounted by the blue flag of the Society, with suitable emblems, and the motto,

"Let fire and water, and the arts, combine,
"And Printing spread o'er earth the gifts divine."

As it proceeded, the Press was worked by Pressmen in uniform, and continued to throw off impressions of the Declaration of Independence, which were distributed among the spectators. The white flag of the Society, representing the Columbian Press, a fac simile of the seal of the Society, was borne by a member of the Association. A crowd surrounded the Press, & snatched the sheets as they were thrown to the wind. An object then appeared, which, by its picturesque appearance, attracted all eyes; it was a smith's shop, upon wheels, containing a forge, and anvil, at which several hands, dressed in white, were busily occupied, making their hammers ring, and urging the fire with a huge bellows; the sparks flew, and the smoke rolled, while the clank of the anvil mingled with the martial sounds of the band. The whole, being surmounted with the American colors, afforded no bad emblem of the hardy industry which distinguishes in peace, a people who have exhibited the most daring courage in war.—For this ingenious device, we were indebted to the ingenuity and enterprize of that well known artizan, Mr. B. King. The Society of Cordwainers was preceded, in like manner, by a car, exhibiting a company of the craft busily occupied in its several employments; and they were followed by a company of Operative Masons and Stone Cutters, with a white flag exhibiting an arch with appropriate supporters and mottoes. Next came the Hatters, with appropriate badges and banner. On a substantial carriage, followed the marble capital of a Corinthian Column, elegantly carved, being one of those prepared for the portico of the Capitol, with workmen in the dress and attitude of their business, followed by the members of the craft. This had a beautiful and striking appearance, and was highly ornamental to the procession. The association of Plaisterers followed, under a blue banner, and that of the House Painters under a white flag.

A part only of the procession could enter the Capitol: consisting of the Masonic Lodges, and the Washington Benevolent Society.

The scene previous to the formation of the procession was as picturesque and novel to this part of the country as the procession itself was imposing. On the spacious plain fronting the south of the President's house, one of the finest grounds in the world for such a parade, was a flagstaff erected, from which a large National Standard proudly floated. Previous to the formation of the column, thousands of the citizens gathered upon the ground, and promenaded around the different Societies as they marched on to it. The procession was formed with more facility than was expected, marched up 17th street, that is, west of the President's House and Public Offices, thence in front of the President's House, where he and his Secretaries were received with the honors due to them, & thence along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. The doors, windows, trees, tops of houses and fences, were filled and crowned with multitudes of persons, principally of the fair sex, who cheered the exhibition by the expressions of their approbation.

So succeeded we in the first Civic Procession in Washington.

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An address delivered on the presentation of a Standard to a newly organized company of Artillery, at East Guilford, by the young ladies of that place, on the celebration of our National Independence.

GENTLEMEN—

The laws of nature and of our nation are so ordered, that it is but seldom a female appears in person on the field of military parade to address a well organized militia—But without entering, at this time, into a thorough disquisition of the propriety of thus doing, I would remark that a nobler principle than self importance actuates our breasts. It is the tender sensibility of a female's heart, ever mindful of a soldier's rights and a soldier's wrongs. Actuated by such motives, and with an ardent desire that our National Liberty, which was won and has been maintained at the expense of our countrymen's most innocent blood, may be perpetuated and handed down unimpaired to the latest generations, the females of this society appear before you to present you with a military stand of colors. In return we ask but this—be the guardian friend and protector of our sex. We enjoin it upon you, in case of an invasion, when the cries for quarters are distinctly heard throughout your ranks, then, and not till then, let these colors be struck. You will remember that there are three excellent qualities attached to your swords:—to the Hilt, Justice—to the Blade, Fortitude—and to the Point, Mercy. Recollect then that a just cause should unsheath your swords; and that mercy towards a vanquished foe, is the true characteristic of a *brave soldier*.

*The following reply was returned by the second Lieutenant, Mr. Lee.*

LADIES—

In behalf of the officers and members of this company of Artillery, I return you the warmest expressions of their thanks, for the very handsome present you have, this day, conferred upon them. A gift is often more or less dear in proportion to the real or pretended motives which actuates the giver; but the present gift is rendered doubly endearing, since it comes from that sex whose hands are ever open to give and whose hearts ever ready to forgive—and from the fact that nothing but the noblest feelings of generosity and a strict regard to the common interest of your country, could have had the least influence. Under this banner then, ever rest safe; take sweet repose—and we pledge you our united efforts, that all the rights and privileges peculiar to your sex, shall be maintained inviolable; and we further promise a sweet remembrance of you, in common with our fire side circles. Should our country ever call us to take the field of battle. The presentation of this Standard is naturally calculated to inspire our souls with a love of liberty and with a desire to excel. Let us all then fix high our own Standard of personal and moral excellence; always aim at this Standard, and never rest satisfied with ourselves until we have reached the highest possible pitch of excellence within our own power.—*N. Haven Reg.*

# FOREIGN.

*From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, July 8.*

## Spain and South America.

Important Intelligence respecting the designs of Spain on her late Colonies has to-day reached us from two quarters—by the arrival of the Colombian armed brig Aguila, Capt. Cottrell, in 14 days from Laguira. He had been cruising off Cadiz for a considerable time, and sailed from thence on the 4th of May, at which period there were in that harbor, of Spanish, one 64, one frigate, and one brig of war—of French, one 74, two frigates, and one or two brigs of war. The three Spanish vessels were exercised daily, frequently running down with a fair wind to the bar, and warping up. Capt. Cottrell understood from prisoners he made from time to time and from neutrals with whom he spoke, that the object in this kind of naval exercise was to make sailors and prepare them for an expedition against South America. It was reported to him from various quarters that the men on board the Spanish ships served with great reluctance, that they had been forced into the service, and were severely treated—prisoners and neutrals agreed in this statement. There were few if any Spanish troops in Cadiz the place was garrisoned by the French and all reports from the shore agreed in stating, that forty thousand additional troops from France were expected to enter Spain. There was a considerable number of merchantmen in the harbor capable of being easily converted into transports to carry a large amount of troops, but so far as could be ascertained there were no troops, except French! The expedition spoken of was said to be destined for the Pacific.

Information of much importance was obtained by Capt. Cottrell, the day subsequent to leaving his station off Cadiz, the whole of which we are not permitted to publish, but the following are a few of the particulars.

On the 5th of May he came up with the Sardinian brig Themistocles, bound from Havana to Gibraltar and Genoa—on nearing her he observed a paper package floating astern, when he sent a boat and secured it—on examination he discovered what was sufficient to awaken his suspicions; he immediately boarded the brig, and after a diligent search found himself in possession of despatches from the Havana to the Spanish Government with official letters from General Morales, and one from the General to his sister in Spain. This was a prize more valuable than gold or silver. The letters contained a detailed plan of a combined expedition from Havana and Cadiz, proposed to be against one of the South American States, enumerating such points as the General conceived to be vulnerable, and designating such persons on the proposed theatre of war as the Spanish Government could confide in and correspond with. We have not permission to go farther in the statement, but the importance of the facts we have communicated is obvious.

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*Jamaica.*—Letters from this island speak of a threatened insurrection of the blacks; and a vessel from Montego Bay, spoken with at sea, June 23d, reported that the negroes had revolted, and that the militia were under arms. The affairs of this island have been in a feverish state for some time; and the hot blood has not been confined to the blacks.—*Bost. pa.*

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Extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated
HAVANA, June 26.

"Rice has improved, but we cannot recommend any extensive shipments some few other articles of provisions are in demand.

A brig arrived a few days since with 101 negroes, captured on the coast of Brazils, under the Brazillian flag, by the Spanish privateer Romanno, belonging to this port, and sent in here for adjudication. 'Tis said that *two hundred died in the first night of her arrival, of the Yellow Fever!!!* God knows where they were buried."

# DOMESTIC.

STEAM SHIP.—The stock for purchasing the Steam Ship Robert Fulton, for the purpose of sending that splendid vessel up the Mediterranean, is nearly filled, a few shares yet remain, and in this rage for investment nothing presents a surer prospect of profit, as she is valued at little more than *half* her cost, and will bring to the *full*, if not a *greater* amount than the sum originally expended on her.

Our Greek Committee acted unwisely in not purchasing that ship, armed with four 42 pounders, she would have raised the blockade of every port in the Morea, and from her great advantages and facilities would have carried dismay into the Turkish fleet, and every triumph would have echoed to American ingenuity and valor. Now the money is sent to England and thrown into the common chest, and the Greeks will never know who felt for them, and who extended aid: but the steam ship armed, would have borne the star spangled banner, the record of past valor and the herald of future success.—About $15,000 more will complete the purchase, and if she makes her appearance at Ipsara or Missolonghi, the Greeks will have her, if they have to pay $200,000 for her. She is worth to them a whole fleet. She can scour the Archipelago in 24 hours: and this is not the only advantage which the company will derive from the purchase; a market, a fair profitable market will be opened for our steam ships of war in many ports of the Mediterranean. We speak from personal knowledge and observation to recommend the purchase of stock. Coal can be procured in sufficient quantities in the Mediterranean.—*Advocate.*

*From the Philadelphia Aurora.*

"CATCH A WEASEL ASLEEP."

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

A number of our ship carpenters, who recently "turned out" for higher wages, and a few sail makers hired a small sloop for the purpose of celebrating the fourth of July at the Capes of the Delaware. On reaching the place, however, they were unable to realize their anticipated enjoyment, and being full of gin and independence, they, after weighty deliberation, resolved upon cruising in pursuit of adventures. Their stores were ample, and having appointed a "Commodore" they set sail with "buoyant hearts and spirits free as air."

After cruising for some time without success, the United States schr. Weasel hove in view and gave to the almost drooping spirits of their Commodore, the hope of accomplishing something worthy of himself. I shall not pretend to describe the soul piercing flash that darted through the mist of the liquor from his half benighted eye, when he first beheld his destined prey, wounding the bosom of the ancient waters, that kissed the prow in sport and wantonness. Nor shall describe the shout of joy which arose from the gallant crew, and rent the troubled air when orders were given to "bear down upon her," and make her yield submissive to their power.

The order was promptly obeyed; on went the sails: each man to his post; and as the belligerent forces floated towards each other, there was

"A calm as still as death,
And the boldest held his breath
For a time."

But when within musket shot, the Commodore with a degree of promptness which distinguishes our American commanders, ordered the schooner to send her papers aboard immediately, or dread impending ruin. Capt. Zantzinger, who was at a loss to understand the nature of the demand, manifested, as the Commodore thought, some reluctance in complying, when in order to enforce obedience to his modest request, a musket was fired from the cabin window of the sloop—Capt. Z. unwilling that the *Commodore* should have all the fun on his side, ordered a 24 pounder to be fired over them, and squared to give a second broadside if necessary, but on the clearing up of the smoke, the potvalor of our commander evaporated, and he, with half his crew, were discovered on their knees exclaiming, "as you are brave be merciful."

The boat was then sent aboard, not with papers, but with orders to bring the Commodore with his crew on board the schr. where they were examined, and Capt. Z. having satisfied himself that they were true and loyal citizens of this commonwealth, in pursuit of pleasure, after detaining them for four hours, permitted them to return to their sloop, on their promising that they would never attempt to catch a "weasel asleep" again.

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*From the Philadelphia Gazette, July* [illegible]

The young men who were on board the sloop which had the rencontre with the U. S. schr. Weazel, feel themselves aggrieved by the article which appeared in the Aurora of yesterday, and have called upon us to rectify a statement which they consider incorrect in itself and injurious to their characters.

They state that they started from this city on the 4th of July for the purpose of enjoying a little relaxation and celebrating the national *birth* day, and were engaged in the sports incident to the same until *Friday*, about half past 4 o'clock, P. M. when on the approach of the Weazel, one of their number fired off a musket as a salute. The gun was discharged out of the cabin window, and its muzzle pointed towards the water. This statement they submit to the public as possessing more verisimilitude than that which represents them as summoning the captain of a vessel of war to send his papers on board, and discharging a musket to enforce compliance.

Their hilarity at this time was great, but they deny that it was excessive, and repel the insinuation that it was produced by the inordinate use of spiritous liquors. No sooner, however, was their salute fired, than the boatswain's whistle piped all hands to quarters on board the Weazel, and a gun was discharged which compelled them to lower the flag of their little vessel, and send their commodore on board the schr. They had to be prompt in this, as they perceived preparations making to fire another gun, and they could not answer for their own safety. They own they were surprised at this conduct in the commander of the Weazel, as their own appearance and that of their little vessel proclaimed them a pleasure party.

They did, indeed, they say, consider themselves in jeopardy of life, and they regarded their detention for four hours on board the Weazel as altogether unjustifiable, but they deny that they so far forgot what was due to their own characters, as to fall down on their knees, or in any other way unbecoming American citizens to deprecate the wrath of their captor.—They told the commander of the U. S. schr. who they were, what was the object of their excursion, and with what intention they had discharged the musket. They are of opinion that they might retort, and retort severely, but they are content with a simple justification of their own conduct.

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*Naval.*—The U. S. Ship Peacock, arrived at Rio Janeiro the 9th, and left the 23d for Valparaiso.—All well. She reciprocated salutes with the forts and naval flags, and had been visited by Ad. Lord Cochrane. The King of Portugal's birth day had been celebrated at Rio, notwithstanding Portugal is considered to be at war with Brazils.

The Grampus, Lt. Com. Sloat, sailed in June from Campeachy in search of a pirate, which had captured an English Liverpool ship, and murdered all her crew.—It was also reported, that a Liverpool brig had also been robbed by pirates near Carmen Island, and all the crew murdered.—*Bal. Cent.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last, contains the advertisement for proposals by contractors for the transportation of the mails on the different routes in the United States, accompanied by rules of the Post Master General—some of which are new and appear to be beneficial to the public. We extract a few of them. The time when the reception of proposals will expire is the 25th of September next.

### NOTES.

1. The Post Master General may expedite the mails, and alter the time for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

3. For every thirty minutes delay, (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, in which case the amount of pay for a trip will be forfeited.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bill, to make any improvement, in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week—which shall receive due consideration.

8. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable, and he may want, and receive the payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as the parties may agree.

These terms will be made a condition in the acceptance of any bid; and, should the underbidder fail to comply with them his bid will be offered to the present contractor; and should he decline making the contract, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

CHARLESTON, S. C. JULY 1.

*Distressing Heat.*—Our city has for four days past suffered under an intenseness and continuation of heat, seldom, if ever experienced here before. We have endured, almost literally, an atmosphere of fire. Several valuable lives have fallen victims to the excessive warmth—and the poor, who are compelled to labor, find the chance of sudden death, added to their overwhelming toils. All are alike annoyed, and all must devoutly repeat the prayer, that heaven, in its mercy, would mitigate the solar beams, and gladden us again with refreshing showers.—*Courier.*

It is said that the President intends to appoint Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General, to be acting Secretary of the Treasury, during the continuance of Mr. Crawford's illness. The health of Mr. C. is said to be much improved.—*New Haven Reg.*

*A black affair.*—A few days ago, a man from a neighboring town brought a load of charcoal to this city for sale, and left his team in the street while he was looking for a purchaser. An odd sort of a fellow seeing the team without a driver, took possession of the coal establishment, and had proceeded some miles from the city with his booty before he was overtaken by the anxious collier. But as the subject is in a train of legal investigation, we merely remark, that on the face of it, this appears to be rather a *black affair.*—NEW HAVEN REGISTER.

The Committee of the Greek Fund in New-York have on hand about $1000: and as they desire to close their accounts, beg leave to give notice that on the 16th August they will make a final remittance. Any sums, therefore, destined for this fund had better be forwarded previously to that time to the Treasurer, Mr. Charles Wilkes, in this city. Editors at a distance will oblige the Committee, by noticing this determination.—*N. Y. American.*

*Scott's Novels.*—Three or four columns of the "*Red Gauntlett*," the new and forthcoming work of the prolific Author of Waverly, have been published in the New-York and Philadelphia papers, as samples of the whole piece. They are in good keeping with the other novels. The work consists of a series of familiar letters between two young friends, one of whom a law student, is on a tour in Scotland.—*Bost. pa.*

A curious public dispute is waged in Philadelphia. Two of our clergymen, the Rev. Mr. M'Cauley and the Rev. Abner Kneeland, have been for some days debating, before a numerous audience, in the Universalist's church in Lombard-street, the point, whether a part of the human race will be eternally damned or the whole ultimately saved.—Three moderators or judges have been chosen, who sit behind each of the contending divines as he urges his opinion according to his favorite explanation of the text of scripture. The well-known and *Reverend William Hogan* is one of the judges! We learn from gentlemen who have entered the church for a short time, that the disputants seemed intensely earnest and the moderators profoundly attentive. Stenographers, it is added, are employed in taking down the arguments, in order that they may be reported.—*Mal. Gazette.*

GEN. JAMES MILLER, THE HERO OF BRIDGEWATER, is nominated in Hillsborough County as a candidate for Representative to Congress. If the nomination be made with his consent, there can be no doubt of his election.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

*Census of Paterson, New Jersey.*—The Newark Eagle says it appears by the census taken during the present month, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, that this flourishing place contains 4737 inhabitants—being an increase (considering that the national census included the whole township in which Paterson is located) of near 2000 since the year 1820; number of Males, 2391; Females, 2346; Families, 816; people of color, 159; Schools 9. There are 691 dwelling houses, 268 of which have been built within 4 years, 51 Stores, Shops, &c. 417 Houses and Shops now building, and 7 organized Churches.—There are besides 12 Cotton Mills, employing 1634 Mill hands—17,724 Spindles—165 Power Looms. Two Duck Mills, belonging to Messrs. John Colt and John Travers, and employing 235 hands—1433 Spindles—106 Hand Looms. The Machine Shop of Messrs. Godwin, Rogers, and Co. not included in the above enumeration, employs 66 hands, and is said to be more extensive than any other in the Union.

*From the New-York Daily Adv. July 15.*

A large number of colored persons assembled at Philadelphia on the 6th instant and passed a resolution approving of the proposals of President Dover, and heartily concurred in the belief that the emigration to the Island of Hayti would be more advantageous to them than to the Colony in Africa. A committee was appointed to promote the above object. The committee met on the 9th inst. and passed a resolution to wait until the return of Citizen Granville to that city, to receive further information to act upon.

The Lycoming Gazette mentions that ten persons of color were crossing the river about a mile above Williamsport, on the 4th inst. in two canoes, which coming in contact, both were upset, and seven persons were drowned.

Three free men of color were lately tried at Richmond and found guilty of misdemeanours, and ordered by the court to be sold as slaves, and transported beyond the limits of the United States.

*Wit in chains.*—A prisoner was ordered at a late term of the Mayor's Court in Philadelphia, to hold up his right hand. He held up his left hand—"hold up your *right* hand," said the Clerk: "Please your honor," said the Culprit, still keeping his left hand up, "please your honor I am left handed, and sure my right hand is on my left shoulder." The consequence was a hearty laugh, in which the prisoner having joined as heartily as any body, he held up his right hand and pled in the usual form.

The Boat of the Coffee-House, Philadelphia, while boarding a vessel in the Delaware, received a passenger in quite an unexpected manner. The stranger was a Sturgeon of seven feet long, who leaped into the boat and accompanied the rowers to town.

John S. Smith, of Chatham, Columbia County, killed his son, aged 13, on Saturday night last, while in a state of intoxication.

The President has appointed John R. Thomson, Esq. Consul for the United States at Canton, vice Richard R. Thomson, deceased.

The Congress of Mexico has issued a decree declaring that Don Augustine de Iturbide shall be declared a traitor from the moment he may appear in any part of the Mexican Republic. All persons favoring his return, are also to be declared traitors.

A woman named Amy Colegrove, aged 36, hung herself a short time since, in the ladies' cabin of one of the canal packet boats, a few miles below the village of Syracuse. She was insane.

The extreme heat experienced lately at the south has proved injurious to vegetation. Four slaves had fallen victims, & others had fainted. Indeed such was the effect upon the field hands, that orders had been given to suspend their labor after 1 o'clock.

Henry R. Dearborn, a son of the collector of the port of Boston, lately rescued Alexander Dunn, a school-mate, from drowning, and brought him safe to shore. This is his second successful exertion in saving his school-mates from a watery grave.

It gives us pleasure to mention that a number of our citizens, members of the various literary institutions, have united to give a dinner to the Hon. JOHN TRUMBULL, the author of the national poem of McFingal. The dinner will take place this day at Washington Hall.

We defy the most skilful adept in "construction"—even the venerable author of "Construction Construed"—to produce any thing equal to the decision of the Pacha of Egypt. It is well known that wine is expressly forbidden by the Koran. But the Pacha finds that the cultivation of the sugar cane is useful to the people—and the cane is not prohibited in the Koran.—"therefore," says the Pacha, "Mahomet never intended to prohibit the use of any of its extracts." So that by this ingenious construction a Mahometan may drink as much rum as he pleases.—*Prov. Amer.*

*A snug Place.*—Mr. Crawford certainly occupies a very snug situation in the Administration. If the *Administration* does wrong, *he* has no share in the responsibility!—if *he* does wrong, why he has only to seek shelter under the authority of the Administration.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands are now in London, for the purpose it is said, of offering to cede their possessions to the crown of Great Britain, & to receive in return the protection of that Crown against their enemies.

The regal name of the King, is Tamehamedo, and his residence is in Wahoo one of the central islands.—*Middle. Gaz.*

## LEGISLATIVE ANECDOTE.

During the late session of the Legislature of this State, a new member, we believe from the south part of Hartford County, some how or other got it into his head that he was a very able legislator, & of course was up on every subject; but often much more to the *amusement* than to the *edification* of the House. On a certain occasion, this flippant law-giver favored the House with a very learned and minute speech on the subject of "political revolutions and their operations;" in the course of which, a comparison was made between the subject under debate and a *beer barrel*; the process of fermentation was described with great exactness; the relative quantity of beer and dregs was dwelt on with wondrous precision; the operation of tapping and running, good liquor, scum, and "emptings"—were all minutely described, and particularly the running of "emptings"—mere *emptings*. After the orator had finished his *moving* speech, he reluctantly sat down, somewhat exhausted, but yet evidently pleased with his rhetorical performance; for he was no only an orator but a rhetorician. A member soon rose, and observed, that "he had listened with great attention to the speech of the gentleman who had just sat down, on the subject of the *beer barrel*; and especially to that part of it relating to 'emptings,' and he did not hesitate to say, that that part of the gentleman's speech relating to the running of "*emptings*," was a very practical illustration of the *whole process.*"

It is needless to add, that this pointed remark put the whole house in a state of *fermentation*, particularly the new lawgiver, and he pretty soon settled down on his lees and remained, with one exception as still as an *empty beer barrel* for the residue of the session.

N. B. After this orator had been *laulled*, as above stated, he again ventured to address the house, which was done with his usual success. He introduced a bill to "suppress Pedlars, Hawkers, and Petty Chapmen;" in which every thing "went much more" than these strolling traders ling about, was mentioned, except "Jews-harps," and even "Jews-harps" were added by a member, with the consent of the father of the bill, to the great amusement of the house and gallery. Thus far all was well enough with the orator, but as ill luck would have it, when this bill came to its last reading, a member moved to prohibit the vending of "*emptings-cakes*," which soon produced such a *fermentation* that the bill *worked* itself out of the house.—*New Haven Register.*

The N. Y. Advocate states that the Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of General LA FAYETTE, have already prepared for him a suit of splendid apartments in the City Hotel; and that independent of a splendid military display, in which will be concentrated the whole military force in a circumference of fifty miles, to be reviewed by the General, and probably amounting to 20,000 men under arms, he will be invited to a great civic feast in the Banqueting Room in the City Hall, which will be illuminated at night, together with the whole city. A grand salute of 100 guns will be fired from Fort La Fayette, together with salutes from the batteries and ships of war in the harbor, and the decoration of all the shipping. Every place of amusement throughout the city, will have something appropriate on the occasion, and in the hilarity, the day will equal the Fourth of July.

SOUTH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The London Courier of June 18th, says—"The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in this city. We can venture to state, that previously to the close of the present session of parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the House of Commons."

*The Fac Simile.*—The people ought to know, that the treasure of the nation has been for some time, and now is, liable to be drawn on warrants to which is affixed a stamp or *fac simile* of Mr. Crawford's signature, which stamp is kept by a clerk, and by him applied to the warrants. Mr. Crawford stands in a delicate relation to the President and the rest of the cabinet and they are, doubtless, unwilling to do any thing which might bear the appearance of hardship. We do justice to their feelings; but the public interest should, certainly, be secured, by a temporary appointment, during Mr. Crawford's illness. *Prov. Paper.*

*Affecting Incident.*—The attendants at the Hanover market were yesterday thrown into confusion for a while by a woman apparently beating a young man, and exhibiting both by voice and gesture, the most frantic passion. It turned out to be a very affecting scene however. It was a Mrs. Dunn, who advertised on the 3d inst. for the recovery of the body of her son, "who was drowned on Wednesday preceding, off Poplar Island," beating, "in the joy of her heart," this very son who had that moment made his appearance, alive and well, while she was sitting in market. It appeared that he had been washed or knocked overboard, and swam to the shore, or was picked up by some other vessel—of which fact those on board the vessel, and his mother, were ignorant. *Balt. Pat.*

The brig John, of Newport, was captured by a piratical boat off the harbor of Matanzas on the 5th inst. and the captain and crew robbed of their clothing; the brig was given up by the pirates, and had arrived at Matanzas. The captain of a steam vessel arrived at Matanzas from Havana, passed a brig full of water and masts gone. He thinks she had been robbed and scuttled.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Saxon Sheep.*—The sale of these animals in Roxbury, on Thursday, collected a large company, and some of them brought over an hundred dollars each—one sold for $140. The lowest $40.—*Bost. Cent.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1824.

It will be seen by an article in this number of the Courier, that the citizens of Washington, got up one of the most splendid celebrations in honor of our natal day as a free and sovereign people, ever perhaps witnessed in the United States—in which the President, Messrs. Secretaries Adams and Calhoun, and the Foreign Ministers, and Persons of distinction joined.

The Washington Republican has been purchased by Mr. Peter Force, the publisher of the National Journal. The latter paper will hereafter appear thrice a week, on an imperial sheet. "It will endeavor to support the present policy of the Administration, under a conviction, that the condition of the country requires no change in that policy." It is the intention of Mr. Force to issue soon a daily journal, which shall be emphatically a *National Paper.* We congratulate our countrymen on the prospect of having a paper established at the seat of government, in which they may look for the first appearance of all public documents and papers; without the mortifying reflection that they were first echoed through the mouth-piece of a British Subject. The Journal will, as heretofore, support JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for the Presidency. The candor and talents displayed by the editor in conducting the Weekly Journal, will on his more extended scale insure him ample support from those who take papers for the purpose of obtaining correct information on all National affairs, and candid and sound remarks on the events of the day.

The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Cond't Sloat, arrived at New-York on Friday last—officers and crew all well.—The Grampus sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28th February last, since which time she has cruised on the coast of Africa, through the West-Indies and Gulf of Mexico. She has shewed the American flag at thirteen different foreign ports. During the cruise she has been at anchor in port 288 hours, and in open roads 296. She has made the sun vertical eight times, and sailed 13,000 miles.

The steam-boat Olive Branch, which started from New-York on Sunday morning last, for Albany, had on board nearly six hundred passengers.

The 48th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Pomfret.

Doctor Thomas Hubbard was appointed President of the day, and Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. Vice President. The procession moved to the meeting house of the first Baptist society, when the audience were saluted by the band with a National Air. The services were introduced by an appropriate, fervent and impressive prayer offered by the Rev. John Nichols of Thompson. The Declaration of Independence was read by Daniel P. Tyler, Esq. and an oration pronounced by Jonathan P. Hall, Esq.

Between two and three hundred sat down to a dinner.

Among the thirteen regular toasts was the following:

*The Cabinet of the United States*—May its most curious and valuable specimen, selected from the rich minerals of New England, receive the polish of our Electors.

Among the volunteers was the following:

By Jonathan P. Hall, Esq. *The Marquis de la Fayette*—When in old age he revisits these shores, he will not blush for the deeds of his youth.

*Next Toast.*—At the late celebration in Belfast, Maine, George Watson, Esq. (a Bostonian,) gave the following sentiment: "The Presidential Candidates—To avoid all dispute, let us take them *alphabetically.*"

The fine texture of the above toast runs through the whole web. Adopting its advice, after ADAMS, the people would have CALHOUN, then CLAY, then CRAWFORD and last of all JACKSON.

*Acrostic in prose.*—At a select party convened near Norfolk to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, the following toast was given by one of the company:

"The next President of the United States.—May he be as just as *Aristides*, independent as *Diogenes*, invulnerable as *Achilles*, crafty as *Mercury*, and wise as *Solomon.*

*The Hussar Frigate.*—The enterprising party who undertook to raise, by means of diving bells, the treasures contained in this vessel, sunk at Hurl-gate during the Revolutionary War, meet with encouragement in their labors. They have succeeded in raising several valuable articles.

## MARINE LIST.

July 14—Arrived, *steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New York.*

Sailed, *sloop Swap Dragon, Vail, River Head; steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

15—Sailed, *slp. Gleaner, Rogers, Hartford; sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison New York.*

Arrived, *sloop Maria, Comstock, N. Y.*

Sailed, *schr. Dorcas Hawes, Scudder, Boston.*

16—Sailed, *sloop Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.*

Arrived, *steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

17—Arrived, *sloop Rover, Gorr, Hartford; steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; sloop Wonder, Vail, River Head; sloop Eliza King, Jennings River Head.*

Sailed, *steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

18—Arrived, *sloop Exchange, Coit, N. York.*

Sailed, *sloop Revenge, Lathrop, New Haven; slp. Wonder, Vail, River Head; steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

19—Arrived, *sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; sloop Consolation, Williams, Brook Haven.*

20—Sailed, *slp. Eliza King, Jennings, Huntington; sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

Arrived, *steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*** *Gentlemen who wish to join a party to go to Sagharbor, and to other parts of Long Island, in the sloop Eliza, Capt. Perkins, on Monday, the 28th inst to be gone two or three days, are requested to leave their names to a subscription left with Capt. R. Bolles, as soon as Saturday morning, that the necessary arrangements can be made.* July 21.


**Savings Bank.**

THE Directors of the "Norwich Savings Society," incorporated by the General Assembly in May last, give notice that deposits will be received by their Treasurer, at the Norwich Bank, on the 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, in the forenoon.

J. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

*Norwich, July 20, 1824.* 3w16—

**STEAM-BOAT LINE**

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1 P. M the same days for Middletown, Saybrook, New London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—

**40 M. Hartford No. 3 Shingles,**

40 sides Hartford first quality Sole Leather,

8 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,

Received and for sale by

**John Lathrop.**

*July 21.* 16—

**20 barrels No. 2 MACKEREL,**

FOR SALE BY

**Willis Gray & Co.**

*July 21.* 16—

**STRAY MARE**

TAKEN into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 5th inst. about fourteen and a half hands high, black, with a little white on each hind foot, appears to be about fifteen years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

**Joseph C. Tyler.**

*Griswold, July 15, 1824* 3w16—

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 19th inst a smallish sized RED OX, supposed to be from 7 to 9 years old—which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

**Samuel H. Powers.**

*Franklin, July 21.* 16—

**VINEGAR.**

**15 barrels**

First quality Vinegar, For sale by

**CHARLES COIT.**

*Norwich, July 21.* 16—

**GREAT**

**Silk Goods.**

**ERASTUS COIT,**

Has on hand a large assortment of

**RICH SILK GOODS,**

Many of them recently received, viz.

Plain and Figured Black India

**LEVANTINE.**

White, Green, and Brown do.

Black and White Satin do.

Lustrings, Florence, Sinchews, Sarsnetts

Gross de Naples, various colors.

Black Bombazeens.

Black and Dove Pongee for Gentlemen's wear.

Nankin and Canton

**CRAPES,**

black and other colors.

Ladies' Figured

**SILK DRESSES.**

**PLAID LUSTRINGS.**

Elegant Gauze and Figured Silk

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**

Black Barcelona, Levantine and India Flag do.

**SILK VESTINGS.**

A GREAT VARIETY OF

**Ribbons.**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White

**SILK HOSE.**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White

**SILK GLOVES.**

And almost every article in the

**DRY GOOD LINE,**

which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Goods Store in the State.

*Norwich, July 21.* 16—

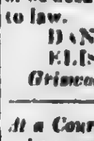
**AUCTION.**

WILL be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 31st day of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

**5 lots excellent**

LAND, containing about 10 ACRES, being ploughing, pasturing, and orcharding, lying in Preston, near the Toll Bridge, and is a part of the estate of the late Capt. Francis Smith. Also,

**The Tallman Place,**



so called, containing about 12 acres, on which is situated a large well finished Dwelling-House, Barn & Shed—with a large number of FRUIT TREES. The above lots of land are well watered with living springs—good soil—and fenced with permanent stone walls. Also,

**OUR WOOD LOT,**

Containing about four acres.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

*July 19, 1824.* 2w16—


## Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Griswold, deceased, to receive, examine, and settle the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice that six months are allowed by said Court, from the 16th day of July instant, for the exhibition thereof, and that they will attend to the business of their appointment on the 4th Monday of August, and on the last Thursday in December next, at the Dwelling-House of Reuben Barber, Inn-Holder, in Griswold, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of each of said days; all persons having claims against said estate, will exhibit them within said time, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, July 14, 1824.* 16—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1824.*

Present JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of POLLY LOOMIS,

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Isaiah Loomis, 2d. of said Lebanon, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law, and the said executor is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 10th day of July, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. CLERK.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by J. BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### HOME.

[*From Condor's "Star of the East."*]

That is not home, where day by day,
I wear the busy hours away.
That is not home, where lonely night
Prepares me for the toils of light.
'Tis hope, and joy, and memory, give
A home in which the heart can live,
These walls no lingering hopes endear,
No fond remembrance claims me here—
Cheerless I heave the lonely sigh—
Eliza, need I tell thee why?
'Tis where thou art is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

There are who strangely love to roam,
And find in wildest haunts their home;
And some in halls of lordly state,
Who yet are homeless, desolate.
The warrior's home, is tented plain;
The sailor's on the stormy main;
The maiden's in her bower of rest;
The infant's on his mother's breast.
But where thou art is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

There is no home in halls of pride:
They are too high, and cold and wide.
No home is by the wanderer found;
'Tis not in place it hath no bound.
It is a circling atmosphere
Investing all the heart holds dear;
A law of strange attractive force,
That holds the feelings in their course.
It is a presence undefin'd,
O'ershadowing the conscious mind,
Where love and duty sweetly blend,
To consecrate the name of friend.
Where'er thou art is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

My love, forgive the anxious sigh—
I hear the moments rushing by,
And think that life is fleeting fast;
That youth with us will soon be past.
Oh, when will time, consenting, give
The home in which my heart can live.
There shall the past and future meet,
And o'er our couch, in union sweet,
Extend their cherub wings, and show'r
Bright influence on the present hour.
Oh, when shall Israel's mystic guide,
The pillar'd cloud, our steps decide,
Then, resting, spread its guardian shade
To bless the home which love has made?
Daily, my love, shall thence arise,
Our hearts' united sacrifice;
And home indeed a home will be,
Thus consecrate and shared with thee.

### "They pour'd the red libation forth."

They pour'd the red libation forth,
And fill'd the golden bowl;
I dash'd it on the famish'd earth,
And spurn'd its base control,
And said—no more my peace shall be
A victim to thy treachery!

They wove of fame the blooming wreath,
My brow the chaplet twin'd;
My foot I trod the flowers beneath,
And gave them to the wind;
And said, my heart no more shall trust
To that which is itself but dust!

They brought me Beauty's child, and gave
To me her fairy form;
Death came! she fill'd the silent grave;
Fed on her cheek the worm;
I lov'd, yet said no more will I,
O'er flowers so frail, in sorrow sigh!

They brought me then a spirit sweet,
Religion, ever fair;
My tears bedew'd her holy feet,
My soul arose in prayer,
And said, Fame, Pleasure, all farewell!
Blest spirit! thou hast broke their spell.

BOWDOIN.

*From the Massachusetts Yeoman.*

### MILKING.

*My Barn Yard, July 5th, 1824.*

Mr. Editor—

You cannot picture to yourself a more perfect scene of amazement and wonder than the appearance of an article, in your valuable paper of last week, on the new and improved mode of milking cows, produced in the members of my family. I had been of opinion, for a long time that the present age was pre-eminently distinguished in comparison with any other for contrivances to facilitate and diminish the labor of all classes of society. But it never so much as once entered my head that the process of milking could be simplified or improved in any respect.

As your paper did not inform us whether the author of this improvement had secured the profits arising from it to himself, by taking out letters patent or not, I ventured on an experiment. I made preparations accordingly, and drove up an old cow, who had never been known to manifest the least impatience or disquiet, during milking, from her infancy up to the present time. When I had introduced straws into two of the teats, I felt a high degree of assurance in the importance & value of the improvement. The milk flowed copiously. But, in introducing the other straws, I had the misfortune to injure the teat, and the cow, as well as myself, becoming displeased with this innovation upon the good old mode, began to exhibit tokens of high indignation.—At length her patience became exhausted; she upset the pail, and me with it,

" back to the earth
And face to heaven."

The cow ran, and the milk discharged itself from her bag, through the straws, like a sieve. Before I had time to stop her I found the milk from two teats totally exhausted. I repeated the experiment, and came to the same result.

I am of opinion, Mr. Editor, that in theory this mode of milking is good, but so far as experience is a test, in practice it is bad. There is no danger if the cow will stand still; but here is an insuperable difficulty. I shall hereafter as heretofore milk in the old way.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## Notice.

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay: this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [1xw11

*AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 25th day of June, A. D.* 1824.

Present, *John Hyde*, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of ANDREW HERRINGTON, late of Lisbon, deceased, having represented to the court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Lisbon, for all persons interested to appear before said court on the third Monday of July, 1824, at 9 o'clock A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk.*

14—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the Estate of

*Deacon AMOS AVERY,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts properly attested within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ASA A. GORE.

*Preston, June 30, 1824.* 14—

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Chelsea Landing, July* 1, 1824.

JOHN Allen, Sibble Avery, Jas. F. Brown, Linda Bushnell, Capt. Nath'l. Baker, Luke Budington, Harriet Brewer, Andrew Bill, Stephen Burrows (2,) Benjamin Coit (2,) Mary Crawley, John B. Coyl, Eunice C. Cheny, John Caswell, Wm. Carew, Sarah L. Danforth, William Dailey, Charles Davison, Rev. Sylvester Eaton, Mr. Evans, Ambrose Figlu, Wm. Foot, John Gray (2,) Jesse Green, Isaac Gallup, (*Groton,*) Harriet Geer, Oliver Goodell, Solomon Giddings, Jeremiah S. Halsey (2,) Thomas J. Harris, Mrs. Jane W. Hopkins, Capt. Nathaniel Herrick, Daniel Howland, Mrs. Nancy Huntington, Russell Hubbard, Nathan Halbert, Paul Harvey, (*Preston,*) Moses Hillard, Joseph Jones, Edmund Kinney, Miss Elizabeth Lester, Chas. F. Lester, Mrs. Francis Leffingwell, Ebenezer Latham, Emeline Leach, Cook Mott, Adaline Malada, Wm. North, Esq. Henry B. Norton, Erastus Perkins, John Pierce, Hannah Pendleton, Capt. Nathaniel Robinson, Wm. G. Ramsdell, Wm. Rogers, Mrs. Esther Rogers, Russell Robinson, Geo. Roath, Wm. Ray, (*Montville,*) Clark Soners, Charles Spalding [2,] James Stoddard, Jr. Capt. Charles Smith, Russell Stanton, Christopher Vail, George A. Woodbridge, Miss Lucretia Wade, Hugh Wallace, James Whipple, Capt. Jedediah Williams. C. KINNEY, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. July* 1, 1824.

HARRIS BATES, Rhoda Buck, Ebenezer C. Bushnell, John J. Cleveland, Joseph Goddard, Frederic A. Hyde, Augustus Lathrop, Jacob Linsburgh, Henry Marshall, John Morse, Jr. Ebenezer Palmer, Mary Parkis, Abigail Reeve, Samuel Rodgers, Charles Skinner, Hiram Tracy, Winslow Tracy, Thomas Wheeler, Gurdon Williston, *Norwich,* Walter Birchard, *Bozrah.* J. HYDE, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Preston, Ct.* JULY 1, 1824.

EBEN AVERY, Thankful Brown, Reuben Barker, Esaias Benjamin, Samuel Browning, [2] Jonathan Brewster, Thomas Baldwin, Sally Brewster, John Baldwin, Louisa Downing, William Dabney, John Eggleston, Benedick Eagleston, Esther Fanning, Asa Gore, James Gorton, Mary Graves, Hiram Herrick, Elisha Hatch, Lucy Hutchinson, Silas Jones, George Willorgan, Dennison and Henry Palmer, Eben Potter, Ann Parish, Barber Potter, Hezekiah Park, Gideon Ray, Charles Rude, Ezra B. Smith, Edmund P. Sterry, Jonah Witter, William Wilkinson.

S. M. DOWNER, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office Plainfield,* JULY 2, 1824.

AMANDA Colburn, Julia Ann Cone, Louisa Cleveland, Betsey Dean, Lydia Farlin, Jonathan Gallup, Elisha Green, Vincint Hinkley, Christable Harris, J. & S. Hutchins, Joseph Hutchins, David Hall, Lydia Ingraham, Simeon Jones, William Kinne, John G. Pierce, Rowland Peckham, John Paine, Simon Phillips, Emily Pond, Phineas Shepard, Aaron Starkweather, Edmund Shepard, George Shay, Charles Sabine 2d, Amos Witter, George Wilbur, James West, Christable Harris, *of Plainfield.*

James Alexander, George R. Andrews, Levi Ames, Nathan Newton, Thankful Parker, Miner Robins, Amos Treat, *of Sterling.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING received the Diploma of *Doctor of Medicine,* from the Faculty at N Haven, at their last session, I respectfully tender my professional services to the inhabitants of Portipaug society, in Franklin, & its vicinity. My residence is at Mr. John Armstrong's, where all applications will be punctually and faithfully attended to.

GEORGE W. WALCOTT.

*June 29, 1824.* 14—

*AT a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 28th day of June, A. D* 1824.

Present, *John Baldwin,* Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of PATTY LOOMIS,

late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Isaiah Loomis, 2d, of said Lebanon, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon on or before the 10th day of July, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. CLERK.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by J. BALDWIN, JR. *Clerk.*

SIX months from this date, are limited by the court of Probate, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of *Miss MARY ILSBY,* late of Norwich, deceased. Payment is expected from those indebted.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Executor.*

*Norwich, July 7. 1824*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 6th day of July, A. D.* 1824.

Present, *John Hyde,* Esq. Judge.

THE ADMINISTRATOR upon the estate of

Mr. JESSE BROWN,

late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, for all persons interested, to appear before this court on the first Monday of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop,* Clerk.

SIX months from this date are limited by the Court of Probate, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of Mr. AARON CULVER, late of Groton, deceased.

JOHN BREWSTER, Administrator.

GROTON, JULY 7, 1824. 15—

## Dyeing Establishment,

### AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May* 1, 1824 6mo5—

## CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Carriages, comprising most of the kinds in use in this country, and those for the Spanish market. Also, a variety of second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold low.

All kinds of articles in the Coach Making line, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

### HARNESSES

of all descriptions kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Repairing done as usual.*

☞ All orders will be punctually attended to from any part of the union, and thankfully received.

JAMES BREWSTER.

*New-Haven, Orange-st. June* 1, 1824. } 19—

Just received in prime order,
20 boxes Sicily Lemons,
10 do. Oranges,
For sale by
**John Lathrop.**

July 14. 15—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb.* 11, 1824. 97—

## New Goods.

***Don't forget the Store.***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ENGLISH | | ENGLISH |
| INDIA | | INDIA |
| ITALIAN | JOHN | ITALIAN |
| FRENCH | | FRENCH |
| IRISH | KINNEY | IRISH |
| SCOTCH | | SCOTCH |
| RUSSIAN | & CO. | RUSSIAN |
| AMERICAN | | AMERICAN |
| DRY GOODS | | DRY GOODS |

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

### SUMMER GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins.
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Dipers.
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

### Silks,

Shell and Horn Combs,

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles. &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June* 29. 13—

### TO LET!

MR. RANDALL'S House, in Shetucket street.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

*July* 6. eam3m—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

## Rochester Flour.

A LOT of the first quality *ROCHESTER FLOUR,* just received and for sale CHEAP, by

WM. G. JOHNSON.

### Sketch of Connecticut,

FORTY YEARS SINCE.

*"Land of my sires!—what mortal hand*
*Can ere untie th. filial band*
*That knits me to thy rugged strand?"*

For sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*July* 12.

### Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March* 23, 1824 [12mo'4—

A Complete Assortment of

## BLANKS

FOR SALE BY
**Robinson & Dunham.**
July 21, 1824.

### JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and despatch,*
AT THIS OFFICE.

### Wm. & D. B. Tucker,

HAVE for sale at their Store 100,000 first quality Chesnut SHINGLES, 10,000 GOOD CEDAR DO. A quantity OAK and PINE BOARDS & CLAP-BOARDS, which they will sell at fair prices.

GRISWOLD, JULY 8, 1824. 3w15

For sale by

## Ripley & Waldo,

85 bags Coffee,
15 chests and half chests Young Hyson Skin Tea,
15 bags Pepper,
65 bales Cassia,
100 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
75 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum,
80 do. New Rum,
120 bbls. Canal Flour, various brands and qualities,
140 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
14 boxes and 6 kegs Starch,
10 boxes Bar Soap,
6 boxes Pipes,
50 kegs pure Ginger,
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
35 bbls. Conn. River Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
3 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
4 hhds. Lump Sugar,
40 boxes and bags Havana Sugar,
10 casks Malaga Raisins,
200 sides Sole Leather,
35 kegs Tobacco, different qualities,
6 tierces and bbls. Mayland's and Lorillard's best Scotch Snuff
20 jars superior Maccoboy Snuff for sale at the manufacturers lowest prices. —[tf12.]—

### ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

*The most valuable Medicine in use for* COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the lungs, leading to consumption, and even in seated Consumptions it has lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for it, may be called proofs of its good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this medicine.

Many certificates of their efficacy, accompanying each Bottle, and each dollar bottle contains about 40 doses—which proves them to be a very cheap Medicine, considering their virtues.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of Coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a Cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only, she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these Drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

*Haverhill, Ms. Aug.* 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I the subscriber have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably gave me relief. As it respects the Asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a *remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops—and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

*Dover, N. H. Oct.* 1, 1823.

*Caution.*—Be particular that every genuine bottle has "Anderson's Cough Drops" stamped on the bottle; and the directions are all signed JAMES MELLEN.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by Doct. I. Thompson, N. London; S. Tyler, Jos. C. Huntington, and C. F. & G. C. Lester, Norwich.

### ROBINSON & DUNHAM,

HAVE recently received large additions to their former stock of *Miscellaneous, Classical, & School Books,* making a far more extensive assortment, than was ever before offered for sale in this town.

*July* 7.

### PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 2. 15—

### OATS AND COAL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels Oats, and one load Oak and Maple Coal.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

150,000 GENUINE SHINGLES. A general supply of clear & merchantable Seasoned BOARDS, PLANK, JOIST, CLAPBOARDS —PINE TIMBER, OAK AND CHESNUT LUMBER—*Providence* warranted, Plaster, Naval Stores, West India Rum, &c. &c. all of which can be bought on as good terms as any where to be found in the market at any time.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*June* 29. 6w14.

ELEGANT

### Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS.

### A. & A. GAY,

HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere

LONG SHAWLS,
4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls,
Scarlet & White Merino POINTED
Cashmere, Gauz and Fancy Silk
HDKFS.
Figured and Plain Book and Mull
MUSLINS,
Printed, Corded, and Plain
**Cambricks,**
Black Lustring—Levantine,
Gros de Naples,
ITALIAN CRAPES,
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Cambric & Common Dimoty
CALICOES
Cotton Cassimere and Jeans
Nankins.—Brown and Black Linen
Black Circassian and Twilled
BOMBAZETTS.
Cotton and Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk Gloves.
Kid do—Horn and Shell Combs,
Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and
Twist, buttons, &c. &c.
ALSO—Their usual stock of

**Broad Cloths**

Cassimeres & Satinets,

EVERY CHEAP.

They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable, all which will be sold as usual—very low.

*June* 2, 1824.

## Mill-Wright's GUIDE.

BENJAMIN'S Architecture, Picture of Philadelphia. Conversations on Minerology, do. Natural Philosophy, Scenes in Europe, &c.

For sale by
*ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*
July 13.

### On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville, Oct.* 4, 1823. } —79—

### SHEEP SKINS.

DRESSED SHEEP SKINS, suitable for Book Binding, for which Books or orders will be paid by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*July* 6. tf15

### Hindostan Oil Stone,

A NEW ARTICLE, peculiarly adapted for Mechanics of all kinds, and especially for Curriers, received from Messrs. Israel Corse & Son, No. 14, Jacob-street, New York, and sold wholesale and retail, by their appointment, at the Hardware Store of

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*July* 6. 14—

### Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of a superior quality, at Voluntown prices.

J. W. FANNING.

*Griswold, April 6th* 1824. 10—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No 1120.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1824. No. 17.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 31st day of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

**5 lots excellent**

*LAND*, containing about 10 ACRES, being ploughing, pasturing, and orcharding, lying in Preston, near the Toll Bridge, and is a part of the estate of the late Capt. Francis Smith. Also,

**The Tallman Place,**

so called, containing about 12 acres, on which is situated a large well finished Dwelling-House, Barn & Shed—with a large number of FRUIT TREES. The above lots of land are well watered with living springs—good soil—and fenced with permanent stone walls. Also,

**ONE WOOD LOT,**

Containing about four acres.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

*July* 19, 1824. 2w16—

FOR SALE.

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockosbockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23, 1824, tf 103—

## Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, Jr which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 5000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed, on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July* 6, 1824. 14—

## Savings Bank.

THE Directors of the "Norwich Savings Society," incorporated by the General Assembly in May last, give notice that deposits will be received by their Treasurer, at the Norwich Bank, on the 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, in the forenoon.

J. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

*Norwich, July* 20, 1824, 3w16—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March* 23, 1824. [12mo'4—


## Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Griswold deceased, to receive, examine, and settle the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice that six months are allowed by said Court, from the 14th day of July instant, for the exhibition thereof, and that they will attend to the business of their appointment on the 4th Monday of August, and on the last Thursday in December next, at the Dwelling-House of Reuben Barber, Inn-Holder, in Griswold, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of each of said days; all persons having claims against said estate, will exhibit them within said time, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, July* 14, 1824. 16—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the Distric of Windham, on the 28th day of June A. D.* 1824.

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of POLLY LOOMIS, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Isaiah Loomis, 2d, of said Lebanon, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law And the said executor is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 10th day of July, 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. CLERK.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by J BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 6th day of July, A. D.* 1824.

Present, *John Hyde*, Esq. Judge.

THE ADMINISTRATOR upon the estate of Mr. JESSE BROWN, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent—Said Administrator is hereby directed to give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, for all persons interested, to appear before this court on the first Monday of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners upon said estate.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop*, Clerk.


## Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May* 1, 1824. 6mo5—

## Notice.

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay, this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June* 11, 1824. [1xw1

*CHALMER'S SERMONS,*

A new series—together with the former ones, for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## Cloth Dressing

WILL be carried on in all its various branches at the clothiers works belonging to the Central Manufacturing Co. Plainfield, by

**Jesse Eddy.**

Who from a long experience in the business, with confidence assures the public that those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their cloth as well dressed as at any shop in the county.

Particular attention will be given to

**Coloring Wool,**

for those who wish to make Indig Blue or Mixed Broad Cloths.

**Prices for Dressing**

Cloth he is determined shall be satisfactory considering the workman ship.

☞ Farmer's produce will be received in payment. ☜

*Plainfield, June* 21, 1824. 6w1.

## CARRIAGES.

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Carriages, comprising most of the kinds in use in this country, and those for the Spanish market. Also, a variety of second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold low.

All kinds of articles in the Coach Making line, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

**HARNESSES**

of all descriptions kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Repairing done as usual.*

☞ All orders will be punctually attended to from any part of the union, and thankfully received.

JAMES BREWSTER.

*New-Haven, Orange-st.* *June* 1, 1824. 12—

## On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Goodelville,* *Oct.* 4, 1823. —79—

## Sketch of Connecticut.

FORTY YEARS SINCE.

*"Land of my sires!—what mortal hand*
*Can ever untie the filial band*
*That knits me to thy rugged strand?"*

For sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*July* 13.

SIX months from this date are limited by the Court of Probate, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of Mr. AARON CULVER, late of Groton, deceased.

JOHN BREWSTER, Administrator

GROTON, JULY 7, 1824. 15—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

## Cedar Shingles for sale.

FOR sale by the subscriber a quantity of Cedar Shingles, of superior quality, at Voluntown price.

J. W. FANNING

*Griswold, April 6th* 1824. tf1—

SHEEP SKINS.

DRESSED SHEEP-SKINS, suitable for Book Binding, for which Books or orders will be paid by ROBINSON & DUNHAM

*July* 6. tf13

## Rochester Flour.

A LOT of the first quality ROCHESTER FLOUR, just received and for sale CHEAP, by

WM. G. JOHNSON.


## Sandwich Mission.

Extracts from the private Journal of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, one of the Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, written during the voyage on board the Thames. It was designed for his sister, and published in the Christian Advocate.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

Since writing on Tuesday, we have had another gale of wind, which compelled us to take in all sail, and "lie to" during Thursday night, and part of Friday.—Confinement to the cabin, and the tossing of the ship, increased Harriet's sickness very much. I think she was weaker and more dispirited yesterday, than at any time before. * * * From the experience I have already had, I can judge what my thoughts and feelings will be, when I behold her enduring all the privations and hardships of the missionary life, should she be spared to meet them. They will be the same they now are. When I look back a few night, and view her as she then was, blooming, and beautiful, and animated, and see her now, pale, emaciated, & spiritless from sickness, which she might have avoided, I am at times ready to say—"Could it have been my duty, thus to expose one so delicate, so unaccustomed to fatigue and hardship?" All the man within me says, "No! it could not;" but the Christian—the Minister—the Missionary as promptly and more decidedly exclaim "it could, and it is." Yes, my dear M. whatever I may suffer myself—whatever my beloved wife may suffer, which has been and will be my keenest suffering—I am fully persuaded that I have done right, and that she has done right, in forming the determinations, and in pursuing the measures we have.

We have become quite systematic in our regulations as a family. The bell for rising rings in the cabin at sunrise—that for morning prayers at half past seven—that for breakfast at eight. We dine at one, sup at six, and have evening prayers at half past seven. The establishment of regular worship, has been a great comfort and satisfaction to us, and the respectful and constant attendance of the captain, officers, and crew, gives us sincere joy.—When the weather admits of it, we assemble on the quarter-deck, which has been peculiarly pleasant during the moonlight nights, with which we are favored. Oh! it is sweet to hear our hymn of praise floating on the breeze that wafts us along, and to listen to the prayer directed from the midst of these mighty waters, to Him who protects, and who only can defend & bless us.

Yesterday seemed really like a Sabbath. The day was calm and pleasant, and tho' the occupations of the ship would not admit of public worship in the morning, still it was gratifying to observe the general quiet and seriousness that prevailed, whilst each on board, not engaged in the duty of the ship, was occupied with his Bible, or some serious book. At 4 o'clock, P. M. the great bell rang for public service.—The exercises were conducted according to the usual order in the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Bishop delivered a sermon from the words, "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul." We cannot but hope, and do fervently pray, that these means of grace will not be lost to the immortal beings, by whose skill we are enabled to bear the glad tidings of pardon and peace to the most distant isles of the sea. May the time speedily come, when each one who sails with us, will experience in his own breast all the happiness and sacred peace, which, I believe, existed in the bosoms of many of our little band yesterday, from the exercise of repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Dec.* 3.—The last evening was one of the most interesting we have spent since the commencement of our voyage. At the beginning of our meeting, we were joined by the officers of the ship; their deportment in every respect is such, as to call for our warm gratitude, and in none more than in the uniform and interested attention they give to our exercises of devotion. We sang three hymns and had two prayers, when the great bell of the ship rang for our usual evening worship, and our circle was enlarged by twelve or fifteen sailors from the main deck and forecastle. I trust that our prayers & praises were those of faith and sincerity. Feeling ourselves solemnized, and having our better thoughts awakened to a lively exercise, it was proposed that we should listen to the perusal of the instructions of the committee, publicly delivered to us by Mr. Ellarts, the evening before our embarkation. They are admirable, and well calculated to produce a powerful and abiding impression upon the heart. May we so improve them, as to show by all our actions, that these counsels and admonitions have not been in vain. May we never, individually nor collectively, bring a reproach in any degree on the cause we have espoused, but may all we do redound to our own good, and to the glory of the God we *profess to serve.*

*Jan.* 25—The storm continued to rage during the day with unabating violence, and produced greater anxiety and gloom than any we have yet experienced. But although the day was one of gloom, a circumstance occurred in it which has given me more genuine satisfaction than any thing since we left America. In the edge of the evening, while leaning alone against the railing of the quarter-deck, looking in my own mind something of the desolation of the scene by which I was surrounded, I felt my arm gently touched by some one in the space behind me, it was———, The moment I cast my eyes on him, I knew his errand, and can scarce describe my emotions when I found it truly to be as I expected—"*to know what he should do to be saved?*" He had seen me alone, & stolen from his station forward to tell me that his spirit, like the troubled sea, would find no rest, and to beg me to direct him in the way everlasting. His words were few, but his looks, while he acknowledged his guilt and misery, and supplicated an interest in my prayers, spoke volumes. So unexpected, and yet so desired and prayed for was this event, that I almost doubted its reality. He dated his convictions from the preceding sabbath, at the recitation of the Bible class, and told me he had scarce eaten or slept since. Every thing manifested sincerity and contrition in his deportment, and though I would not be too sanguine, I cannot but hope that the Spirit of God has begun that good work in him, which shall be carried on all the day of Christ Jesus. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and should but one soul be truly converted to God before we leave this ship, ere the voyage which it has commenced is completed, through the prayers and admonitions of that man, all these sailors may be turned to the Shepherd and Bishop of their Souls.

*Feb.* 14.—The weather would not admit of any service on the Sabbath, except evening prayers. This was regretted, particularly under the encouraging appearance of the crew. I was greatly gratified, however, to find, that nothwithstanding the rest of the night had been broken in both watches, & the morning had been one of labor, that still one half of my Bible class had prepared their recitation. ——— has manifested much seriousness of late. I have had several conversations with him and every successive one has been more interesting than the preceding. On Monday morning ——— came up to me with a very animated countenance, and said he had great hopes of ———; that he was very much troubled, had "knocked off swearing," and was all the time "overhauling his Bible."—"He always swears when reefing in a gale, but on Saturday night we were on the lee yard arm of the main-topsail together for half an hour, and though it blew a hurricane, and we could do nothing with the sail, *he never swore a word.* If he'll only *cut cable* and swing from the fellows in his watch, I shall not fear for him." Thus we have reason to hope that another immortal spirit is ready to exclaim, "Men and brethren what shall I do to be saved!"

*March* 6. ——— is rejoicing in the possession of a Christian's hope. He requested an interview with me last night on the first watch. As soon as I approached him, he threw his arms around me, and fell on my neck with emotions that seemed to deny him the power of utterance. It was some time before he could tell me of the hope that had become as an anchor to his soul, and of the peace and joy that filled his bosom. So great and entire a change had taken place in his views and feelings, that he felt compelled to believe, that old things had unto him passed away and all things become new, and that he was a new creature in Christ Jesus. I had a most interesting conversation with him, and left him as I found him, rejoicing with joy unspeakable, and full of glory: & hoping in my own heart, that the inexpressible emotions that throbbed within his manly breast, were only the feeble commencement of that holy joy, which, in the world to come, would rise "immeasurable high."

*March* 10.—I can again speak of the mercy and loving kindness of God towards us, now floating on the mighty bosom of the Pacific. Appearances have never been as encouraging as they now are.—There is a seriousness from the fore-castle to the quarter-deck, that forces itself on the observation of every one. The change in ——— has produced a very visible effect on his friends ——— and ———. Their countenances and whole appearance are altered.

*March* 17.—Nothing new to communicate this morning, except an account of a "*real Sabbath at sea*"—such a Sabbath as I once feared I would never see on board the Thames. Preparations for it were made early on Saturday evening among the sailors by washing, shaving, &c.; all seemed to be looking forward to it with pleasure and hope. And never on sea or land was there a more lovely day. The temperature was that of finest June weather. The stillness of death reigned over the ship, whilst all cleanly dressed, employed their time in reading, meditation & prayer. We had an excellent Sermon from Mr. Bishop, and at the close of the day, every one was compelled to remark its quiet and solemnity.

*March* 24.—When I look round me this morning and see every one cheerfully and industriously employed—observe the neatness and pleasantness of every thing in the cabin and on deck, and feel myself, and know others do the same, as perfectly at home and contented, as I have ever been in any situation, I can scarce credit that our present is the state so long dreaded by ourselves and friends as one devoid of enjoyment or even comfort—can hardly realize the truth that we have been confined upwards of four months on board the ship, and yet are so little sensible of any privation, and so little desirous of any change.

I never knew a Sabbath on land such as yesterday was here. Not a sound was heard, from the opening of the morning till the close of day, but the rippling of the water as we sailed on the deep, or the voice of worship as we bowed before our God. Every one seemed to feel as well as know, that the day was sacred to its Maker; and most of our number, I believe, rejoiced in it. When I viewed the neatness and order of every thing about our beautiful ship, and witnessed the peace & quiet and solemnity that prevailed, I could not help fancying that I saw "holiness to the Lord" inscribed on the cloud of canvas she spread to the breeze. Our services were delightful, and what Christian would not feel them to be so, when at them, he could see the tear of sacred rapture start in the bright eye of some, and that of penitence and sorrow from that of others: both of whom till late "cared for none of these things.", ——— is one of the happiest of beings, and can scarce contain the joy of his heart. He is very active with his companions, and has already been a blessing to them. All that he says is worth twice its real value from the manner in which he communicates it. He related to me the substance of a conversation had with ——— a few days since. ——— came to him full of trouble; with a spirit that could find no rest, and wished to know how he obtained the light and liberty, the peace and joy that filled his bosom, adding, "I believe the Bible to be true, and every word in it to be of God. I know I am to be saved only by the righteousness of Jesus Christ—I feel my wretchedness and misery without it—I believe every thing—but how am I to believe, so as to be saved. I want faith, but how am I to get it?"—I——g told him he felt just so once, he did not know what faith was, or how to obtain it; but he knew, now, what it was, and believed he possessed it; but, "I do not know that I can tell you what it is, or how to obtain it. I know what it is not—I know it is not knocking off swearing and drinking and the like; and it is not reading the Bible, nor praying, nor being good—it is not that—for even if these would do for the time to come, what are you to do with the old score? how are you to get clear of that? It is not any thing you have done or can do. It is only believing and trusting to what Christ has done: it is having your sins pardoned and soul saved, because he died and shed his blood for us, and it is nothing else." A doctor of divinity might have given the poor fellow a more technical and polished answer, but not one more simply or satisfactory. ———'s expression of countenance is naturally rather hard and morose but now, every feature is lighted up with "the sunshine of joy," and every look and action are "peace and good will to all men." ——— has a handsome face, of a naturally mild and innocent expression, it has become really lovely from an unfeigned sweetness that has overspread it. Hope has begun to dawn faintly on his soul, and while conversing with him last night in the full light of a splendid moon, I could but believe, that the peace and serenity that sat on his brow, was that in kind, however low in degree, which the ransomed on high exhibit while contemplating the glory of God, and triumphing in eternal salvation.

*April* 3.—The state of spiritual things is still encouraging and delightful. Two more of the common sailors have expressed a hope of salvation.

*April* 8.—We have at length bid adieu to the southern hemisphere, and that most probably forever. We recrossed the line on Saturday night, the 5th inst. precisely three months to an hour after having crossed it in the Atlantic.

Last night we were once more privileged to observe the monthly concert of prayer: it was a season refreshing and delightful to our spirits. For the first time we were joined, in this duty, by all the crew off duty, who, we trust, have found access by the same Spirit, to our common Father and God. We could but feel animated in our devotion, and warm in gratitude while beholding a row of these hardy and interesting seamen uniting with us, not only by their external attendance, but as we believe, in their hearts, and joining with the multitudes of Israel in exclaiming, "thy kingdom come." Often during the evening I saw the big tear of joy glistening in the eye of ———, and could easily fancy the language of his heart to be, "if I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning—if I prefer thee not to my chief joy."

Another event has occurred to make me far less anxious for the termination of our voyage than I otherwise would have been; and one, that, to you, and all our friends, I am satisfied, has been, and is of the deepest interest—it is the safe and uncommonly favorable confinement of our beloved Harriet. We had constantly hoped to have reached the island before this should have taken place; but the wise providence of God ordered otherwise; and we have great reason already to rejoice in it, as a dispensation of visible and marked goodness and tenderness to us. The circumstance has given much joy to the captain, officers and crew. Harriet is a great and universal favorite, and herself and child are the chief objects of solicitude and attention. They were determined that the young stranger should be an *American*: the captain immediately ordered the ensign hoisted, and master Charles first saw the light under the proud waving of our national banner. I have seldom known the gleamings of its stars & stripes to give more animation and apparent joy; and am sure, that, in my eyes, they never looked half so lovely.

*April* 25.—It is even so: I write to you now by my dear M. with the snowy summit of Mooshtah on the one hand, and the ragged heights of Mowee on the other.—After tea, the first tumult of tossing having subsided, while all the family except H. were assembled at the gunwale of the ship nearest the land, to gaze on it still, as we gently pursued our course, we sang with feelings never known before, the sweet & appropriate hymn—

"Over the hills of gloomy darkness,
Look, my soul, be still and gaze."

We had scarce finished the first line

ORIGINAL STAINED

before our little band was encircled by the officers and crew, with a seriousness and solemnity highly gratifying. I doubt not, some of their hearts throbbed with emotions known only to the pious mind.—Whilst singing, the last rays of a glorious sun were falling on us from the west, and the silver beams of a full orbed moon from the east. The hazy atmosphere suddenly cleared up, leaving a cloudless sky, without a trace of the gloom which had an hour before overshadowed us, except a light drapery of silver clouds, concealing the highest points of the mountains. The change was too instantaneous and too great not to be noticed, and I could not help hoping and praying, that the spiritual gloom of this land might as speedily flee away beneath the mild light of the gospel of peace.

## MISCELLANY.

The following story is copied from the Emporium, a paper of merit, which is published at Trenton, N. J. It is, we presume, a sketch from life, and is perhaps intended to raise a sly laugh at the migratory, thrifty, and sometimes selfish habits of the Yankees, and we are almost inclined to think, at the expense of the Knickerbockers too.—However, let it be as it may, it is a spirited sketch, and true to the life.—*Boston Statesman.*

### *THE YANKEE MAN.*

"Among nine bad, if one be good,
There's yet one good in ten."

A sallow-faced, long-necked boy was seen one day, strolling along the stone fence that bounded the north side of Mr. Scallfield's orchard, & apparently searching for minerals among the pebbles which were used as filling in for the wall, or numbering the leaves on the clover, and looking out for exotics among the wild flowers that grew by the hedge, a large handful of which he had collected to gratify his nose, while his hatband was decorated with a bunch of yellow blooms which bear the name by which naughty children are sometimes called, and his bosom ornamented with a laurel twig. The worthy farmer stopped his plough in the adjoining field, and the girls at the house threw up the windows, while the dog barked to see the strange apparreled and more strangely mannered traveller; who observing that Jowler was disposed to take more notice of him than he desired, and that he had attracted considerable attention among the residents of the farm house, clambered over the ditches to get at Mr. Scallfield, and saluting him with a fallal-la, and a very low bow, began, after cocking his hat on one ear, and splintering a stick from the fence to whittle at, by making sundry enquiries relative to the plough, the horses, the ground, the farm; whether every thing was paid for, and how many children Mr. S. had, and what were their names, going over a score of similar matters, until the good man, tired of being catechised, asked in turn where he came from, seeing he appeared a stranger, without staff or bundle, in a new country.

Jonathan, however, would have been one of the last men in the world to be disconcerted at this new turn of the colloquy. He was as ready to impart information as to demand it, and gave a detail account of his parentage, his education, his home, fortune, and his business—all which, of course were of the higher order. In simple fact he was from New England, and a schoolmaster, if not of a superior order of beings in his own country, doubtless much an order among common Pennsylvania country people, and in the conclusion of his answer to the first question spoered at him, he guessed he should remain with Mr. S. a day or two, and see what encouragement he might meet with in the brighborhood of Alesbury.

To an invitation of so ceremonious a kind, the honest host knew not how to frame a negative, and Jonathan was invited to the house, shown into the best room, and treated to a glass of buttermilk. Here, while his fingers were employed in ransacking the curiosities of an old wooden chest, that occupied the corner of a room, his ears were employed in attending to an interesting dialogue between the old dame and her husband at the door—'Who is tat, Nicholas?' 'one yankee the debblee; he shall no stay here—he cheat you.' In this pleasant manner the good woman argued the matter for some time, but finding Nicholas too irresolute to execute her wishes, she lit her pipe and sallied in, determined to send away the dangerous guest herself.

Our adventurer, like a good practitioner of the science of sponging, was prepared for her, and poured a volley of compliments in her ear, the moment he saw her nose poke itself through the door: what fine children—la! how young she looked, good lord, what poor tobacco she smokes, at the same time displaying a twist of Virginia dried in his broeches pocket so that it crumbled at a touch of the thumb and finger and with which he filled her pipe, bidding her take a piece sufficient for another pipe full if she liked it. The woman was struck dumb; her opinions underwent an instantaneous change, and orders were given to the girls who were peeping through every crack and window to get a sight of the yankee imp, to prepare a fine supper, and get the great feather bed ready for our hero's accommodation.

The main obstacle overthrown, Jonathan set every other at defiance; took quiet possession of his share of the house; amused the wondering family circle that collected round him in the evening, with at least twenty marvellous tales, and established a title to a wondrous degree of obeisance on the score of knowledge and cleverness before bed hours. He had by this time, taken a thorough survey of the whole ground, and concluding it tenable, laid his plan for a long residence at the farm. For two or three of the first weeks he amused his kind host with a most ingenious display of words about patents, of which he had the model of some twelve or fifteen in his pockets for every thing, from making wine of vinegar, to turning a great mill without wind or water. When this fruitful source of conversation failed, he had another promptly cut and dried for the occasion. He drew up a paper proposing to teach all the common branches of country school learning, of half a dozen sciences, all kinds of music, vocal and instrumental, besides fencing, dancing, and the magic art of making a cute bargain. This was new food for the honest Mr. Scallfield, and the neighborhood.

A month or two passed and Jonathan contrived to raise expectation on tiptoe, and to avoid disappointments by most dexterously avoiding the fulfilment of any of his engagements in a way that laid himself open to criticism; consequently none could gainsay his right to the distinguished reputation his professions claimed title. The school keeping concern, however, finally fell through by mutual consent of the employers, and some supposed he was now ready to emigrate further, but so it was not.

A few days after, Jonathan, with the young folk of the farm, were seen driving away in their best waggon towards squire Joy's, where he became the honest farmer's happy son-in-law. This settled matters; the farm was, some months after, cut up and a decent portion of land fenced off to our Itinerant, who lived until he came into possession of the whole place, was made colonel of militia, justice of the peace, and one of the first men of that country.

Thus turns the wheel of fortune—and there are more ways than one of turning a card to advantage. If all adventures, similarly begun, ended as well, we might join in the old chorus, which will be called to the mind of the reader by the lines at the head of the story.

### A LONDON PARTY.

The following description of a Rout at Northumberland House, is copied from a late London paper:

Their Graces, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, threw open their princely mansion, at Charing Cross, last night, to an evening party, consisting of upwards of 400 of the most illustrious and distinguished individuals in the metropolis.

The guests were received on the drawing room floor, which was last night, for the first time, opened to the public, and the decorations of which have been but recently finished. In their progress thither they had to pass through an extensive hall, fitted up with elegantness and simplicity, the effect of which was calculated to produce a stronger contrast on reaching the grand staircase leading to the anti-drawing room. This staircase has been finished in a style of magnificence and architectural beauty which we believe is unequalled in this country—it has a corved roof, from which the light is admitted in the day time by means of side windows, and this is supported by beautiful Corinthian pillars, of Verde antique, the capitals of which are of solid bronze. The walls are of yellow antique Scagliola, which is so admirably finished, as to have all the appearance of solid marble. A double flight of steps rises from the floor on the right and left, composed entirely of veined marble, polished in the most exquisite manner, which are partially covered with a beautiful Axminster stair carpet having all the richness of velvet in its appearance. The bannisters of the stairs are composed of a continuous scroll of Grecian metal, richly ornamented with foliage and flowers, and chased with a nicety not to be excelled in the most costly plate, bearing to the eye, in fact, all the brilliancy of solid gold. The scroll terminates in the centre, on the upper lobby, with the crest of the Duke, "the Lion," surrounded by the motto "*Dieu et mon Droit*," and the hand rail which surmounts it, and is composed of mahogany, is so ingeniously finished as to render the occasional junctions completely imperceptible. In front, as you ascend the first flight of steps, there is a beautiful screen of four pillars of verde antique, within which is a passage leading to a music gallery, which was now filled with the most fragrant exotic plants, brought from the gardens of the Sion House. From the centre of the ceiling hangs a brilliant chandelier of twelve lights, also composed of Grecian metal, and exhibiting in its construction and workmanship a degree of taste and matchless beauty, in the highest degree creditable to the artist. To the effulgence produced by the chandelier are added two exquisitely finished candelabras, of five lights each, and of the same metal, at the bottom of the stairs, diffusing throughout the most dazzling splendor. It is estimated that on this staircase, including the chandelier and candelabras, the quantity of Grecian metal used amounts to two tons and a half. The whole was constructed under the direction of Mr. Collins, of the Strand, who, we think, amidst all the beautiful specimens of his art we have seen, may fairly refer to this as his *chef d'œuvre*.

The drawing-room suite consists of, first, an anti-drawing-room, the walls of which are covered with a delicate blue satin damask. The chairs and sofas, richly carved and guilt, are covered with the like material, and the windows are hung with luxuriant curtains and festoons to match. From the centre of the room hangs a splendid chandelier of Grecian metal, with ten lights; the ornaments of which are somewhat similar to those on the stair case; the crest of the noble Duke being conspicuous at the top.

The guests next enter the saloon, the walls of which are covered with crimson satin damask. The curtains, chairs, ottomans, sofas and stools, being perfectly *en suite*. In addition to the modern ottomans, there are some of Turkish manufacture, of the most beautiful description. This room also contains two cabinets of the finest and most costly description, besides other decorations and ornaments, consistent with the fashion of the present time. In the centre of the saloon is another magnificent metal chandelier, of twelve lights, and at each end are two exquisitely finished candelabras, for wax tapers, the whole containing twenty-eight lights.

From the saloon the company proceed to the drawing-room, the furniture of which is somewhat similar, and the decorations equally sumptuous. The whole of these rooms open into each other by folding doors, and when lighted up presented a *coup d'œil* of the most magnificent and princely description. There is a *boudoir* behind the drawing-room which is called the Blue Room, from the walls being covered with blue damask. This room is also furnished with infinite taste, and contains a grand upright piano forte, of the most brilliant tone and costly workmanship. The whole of these four rooms are covered with Axminster carpets, and, with the exception of the cabinets and the Turkish Ottomans, the furniture is completely of British manufacture. The total cost of the furniture alone is estimated at £33,000. The dimensions of the rooms are nearly as follows:—The boudoir, 21 feet square; the drawing-room, 46 by 26; the saloon, 36 by 26; the anti-drawing-room, 28 by 26; the height of the whole, 18 feet. The ground floor, comprising the gallery, the tapestry room, the glass drawing-room, and the great and small dining-rooms, were not opened last night; but they have been finished with a perfect disregard to expense, and with every disposition liberally to encourage the arts of the country.

## FOREIGN.

### EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The National Gazette of Philadelphia, of Monday the 19th inst. contains copious selections from London papers to the 6th of June, received by the packet ship Alexander, from which we have selected the following articles:—

An article dated St. Petersburg, May 15th, says—"Our difference with the U. States of North America respecting the North Western Coast of the American continent are now settled, by the exertions of the Diplomatic Commissioners nominated for that purpose, to the entire satisfaction of the respective States, whose relations are placed on the most friendly footing."

The advices from Madrid reached the last week in May. A committee formed by the government at Madrid, were occupied night & day, in preparing catalogues of prohibited books.

The Greek General, Odysseus, at the request of an English gentleman, has ordered an ancient temple of Athens, to be converted into a museum; and great efforts were said to be making to obtain a fine collection of antiquities. God preserve the collection from the approach of the Turks! The Greek Committee in London, had received information from Prince Mavrocordato, that all parties in Greece were united, and that the legislative body and executive enjoyed the full confidence of the nation.

A Paris article of June 2d, mentions that the garrison of Paris was to be reinforced by two regiments of artillery.

Vessels which had left Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 25th of April, brought no further intelligence respecting events at Cairo. At Alexandria, the Pacha's armaments continued, but up to that day, not a man had been embarked. In the vicinity of Cairo and even among the Pacha's troops, the plague raged in a terrible manner.

The Blossom sloop of war from South America, arrived in England, brought about two millions sterling in specie for British merchants.

Every thing was perfectly tranquil at Lisbon, on the 26th of May. Speaking of the return of the imbecile king to Lisbon, from on board the British man of war, where he took refuge from his hopeful son and loving queen; the newspapers say—

"The city was splendidly illuminated in the evening, and at the theatres, as well as every where else, it is impossible to describe the enthusiasm shewn by the loyal inhabitants for the best, the most humane, and most just of kings.

"No expressions can paint the enthusiasm which the immense crowd of inhabitants of this capital, of all classes and ages, and both sexes manifested towards their august and adored Sovereign at the moment of his landing. The air resounded with acclamations, the people embraced each other, *tears of pleasure bathed their cheeks*, and nothing was heard from every side but cries of "Our King; our Father."

"Like master, like man." Portugal is alleged to be divided into three distinct & active parties, all plotting to dethrone the king, whose chief support is the Holy Alliance. In relation to Royalty, the farce which is acted in London with their Royal Majesties, the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, exceeds any mummery of which we have read for a long time.—Their august presence at the theatres, and Mr. Canning's dinner, is celebrated with the same grandiloquence which was employed in the instances of the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia when they visited London.

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. June 23.*

### Still later from England.

Yesterday the packet ship New-York, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at this port in 35 days from Liverpool. By this vessel the editors of the N. Y. D. Adv. have received their regular files of London papers to the 15th of June, Liverpool to the 18th.

Among the passengers in the New-York, are the Hon. E. G. Stanley, and Mr. J. E. Denison, members of the British Parliament. A Liverpool paper remarks, in relation to the visit of these gentlemen to our country—"This is a new but most interesting and important field for the observation of our Senators."

### South American Independence.

In the British House of Commons on the 14th of June, Sir James Mackintosh said, that he rose for the purpose of stating that he should postpone the presenting of the petition from the merchants of London, praying the recognition of South American Independence until the following day, having understood from his right honorable friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that to bring it forward that evening would be attended with public inconvenience.

The Ex-Empress of France arrived at Naples on the 17th of May, from Leghorn, in the Neapolitan frigate Christina.

The Infant Don Miguel, of Portugal, has arrived at Brest, on his tour for the acquisition of sense, moderation and temper, if these qualities are compatible with his nature.

### FAMINE IN SPAIN.

Letters have been received from Madrid dated June 2d, which mention that wheat had risen in an extraordinary manner, and was at the above date selling at 64 rials the fanega, and it was thought that the price would soon be 70. Barley was selling at 30 and 32 rials. In the time of the constitution wheat was worth from 25 to 30 rials, and barley from 10 to 12.—This shows what the Spaniards have got by their late change. The public clamour was great, the poor loading the French with execrations as the immediate cause of the existing scarcity. The people do not forget the famine of Madrid in 1809, when the French were there, on which occasion upwards of 30,000 persons died of hunger in two months. This public calamity was, by order of the municipality, represented in a large painting, preserved in the Academy of paintings.

### FROM MEXICO.

Mexican newspapers to the 16th of June have been received at Philadelphia.

By order of the commanding general of the Mexican capital, in the night of the 9th May, a house in the street of Calaya was entered, and twenty two individuals were found assembled in deep debate upon schemes of revolution. The soldiers went in by the door and flat roof, so that none of the conclave escaped; and their correspondence and papers of every kind were seized. Their official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the hero of Iguala" (Iturbide.) A woman, the wife of a Mr. Santoyo, acted as their Secretary. On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers, the sign manuel of her husband, who was not present, and swallowed it in order to destroy the evidence against him. It appeared from the documents that the plan of the conspirators was to proclaim Iturbide. Several of them had been seized in the month of October preceding for the same offence. Among them we observe a general of division, two brigadier generals, two Lieut. colonels, captains, lieutenants, a post master &c.

A merchant at Havana writes to his friend at Norfolk, under date of June 30, that Mexico appears to be in a dreadful distracted state. *Bravo*, it would appear, has been named Dictator; a rising has taken place at Gaudalaxara in favor of *Iturbide*, and *Victoria* has marched against them. Santa Ana has gone to take command of the troops at Yucatan. It is said that Alvarado has suffered the same fate as Tampico, viz nearly destroyed by fire.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, July 23.*

Accounts from Corfu of the 12th May, state that an English vessel had been attacked in the Gulf of Missolonghi by four ships of the Barbary states, and would have been captured, but for the sudden appearance of three Greek vessels, which immediately afforded her succour, and made themselves masters of an Algerine vessel. The others took refuge at Lepanto.

The accounts from Greece were favorable. The elections were about to take place, and were founded on the principle of universal suffrage, every person in Greece above 21 years of age, being permitted to vote.

After great preparations had been made at Zante to convey the body of Lord Byron to England, Lord Sydney Osborne had objected to the measure, which is said to have been considered a law, that the remains of the illustrious deceased, should be interred at Zante.

The Emperor Alexander reviewed 31,000 troops at St. Petersburgh on the 24th May.

An Arabian fanatic had appeared in Upper Egypt, giving himself out for the vizier, or the precursor of a prophet, who died a thousand years ago. Troops had been sent against him.

It is again said, that the Turkish Government had given positive orders for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The fleet which sailed from the Dardanelles, was supposed to be destined merely to victual the fortresses of the island of Negropont.

It was feared there would be a failure of the harvest in Poland.

Rain having set in at Liverpool, a salutary change on the crops was anticipated.

About 50 tons of specie was shipped on board the Sparrowhawk of 18 guns, at Portsmouth, for the Brazilian government; a proof that the Brazilian loan had been contracted for.

Two persons eminent in literature were reported to be engaged in writing the Memoirs of Lord Byron. They are said to have been long intimate with his lordship, and to be both in possession of authentic documents.

## STEAM BOILERS.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 20.*

We cannot too earnestly commend the following communication to the perusal of readers of every description. We have been impatiently waiting for something, by way of a rational and satisfactory explanation of the fatal accident that happened lately at Powles Hook, to the extreme alarm of every person directly or indirectly connected with steamboats, or who have any intercourse with them.—Hitherto we have waited in vain, till we have received the following communication, which we trust will be read with a sensation of relief from a painful state of suspense.

FOR THE EVENING POST.

*Steam Boilers.*—Is the cause of the frequent bursting of steam boilers unavoidable, and unaccountable? If so, a few more accidents in steam boats will not only impair, but destroy confidence in that, of all other modern improvements, the most important: and on the contrary, if means are provided for guarding against those defects which cause occasional disasters, is an improvement that will justly continue the pride of our nation. Editors of public prints therefore could not, perhaps, lend their columns as a medium of communication, upon a subject of more general interest. And surely it is a subject which requires Legislative inquiry.

There are two manifest defects in the operation of the steam engine; or at least are defects in practice, if improperly attended, and unfortunately require the constant attention of a *skilful engineer*.—One is the steam safety valve; the other, the supply of water in the boiler.

The valves by which steam is discharged from steam boilers are called safety valves, but the manner in which they are conducted, renders them in general so only in name. They are usually secured by a long lever, often six feet in length, and on this lever weights are changed from place to place, and these weights the engineer usually moves as his fancy dictates, and often large pieces of *unweighed* iron are applied, without any calculation of the press produced upon the square inch at the valve, and it is not unfrequent that this *lever is secured down by a line*.—The safety valve is thus managed; chiefly on account of its being less trouble to ascertain the press of steam, by what is called a steam guage; this fixture usually consists of a gun barrel bent in the middle until both ends nearly meet; one end is secured to the boiler in such a manner that the steam enters it through a small orifice often less than 1-8 of an inch in diameter, a quantity of mercury is then put in the gun barrel, and a light stick is placed in its *open* end; thus when steam enters the orifice it forces the mercury down, and causes it to *rise* in the open end which contains the stick called the guage; and when this guage rises six, ten, or fifteen inches, as the case may be, the engineer, if he happens to be be upon the lookout and sees it going too high, draws a line attached to the (safety) steam valve. I could state alarming *facts* in relation to the manner in which the steam guage, on which so much depends, is sometimes conducted, when boats are *engaged in*, or are preparing to run a race; and it would be the greatest benefit that could be bestowed upon the steam boat interest if enough were laid open to cause a public demand of precaution and heed; for if an explosion like that in the Jersey were to take place in one of the many boats which are almost daily conveying their three or six hundred passengers, we can scarcely imagine the effect that would be produced, and yet their boilers can be no better than that of the Jersey—for hers was nearly new and of thick copper.

The generality of accidents, however, are not immediately occasioned by overloading the safety valve, for, boilers in general are of sufficient strength to contain steam sufficient to force off safety valves, even if *much overloaded*; besides a *heavy* steady press of *steam* will of itself generally sound an alarm, by oozing thro' various crevices in the boilers, which crevices or openings are caused by such *heavy press of steam*. But perhaps *nine tenths* of steam boat disasters are occasioned by *defects* in the *supply of water*; and when arising from this cause, the explosion is sudden, and without any warning. And why has this *true* cause been so often and so eagerly suppressed? It is because those immediately interested and best know, have an interest in suppressing it on the ground that it arises from unskilful management, or neglect of duty.

The supply of water in the boiler is graduated by stop cocks in the supply pipe, and it is the duty of the engineer to graduate the stop cocks from time to time, according to the increased, or diminished quantity of water in the boiler; which he ascertains by turning guage cocks usually placed in the end of the boiler. If this important duty is mismanaged, and the water falls below the arch of the furnace, the metal immediately becomes heated & healed; and when so, *thick metal*, or *new boilers* are no protection. Even a press of *five pounds to the inch* is sufficient to rend them; and perhaps to throw them fifty feet in the air; for a boiler of 18 by 10 feet, with 5 lbs. to the inch pressure of steam, would if its *bottom* were to give way, produce an uplifting press of 129,600 pounds, and if a low pressure boiler of 25 by 14 feet, and a press of steam 15 pounds to the inch, were to explode in the same manner, its impetus or uplifted press would be 540,000 pounds.

The steam engine is an admirable machine when in successful operation; but when it becomes an engine of destruction, it is dreadful. The one or the other seems to depend merely on the exertion of a man's hand, in suitably turning the supply and guage cocks.

The captain of the steam boat Ætna, attributes the disaster in that boat, to a defect in the supply of water.

The late disaster in the steam boat Jersey, is attributed to a defect in the supply of water.

A steam boiler lately burst in England, and was stated to have been thrown sixty feet in the air, and was also stated to have been occasioned by a defect in the supply of water. INVESTIGATOR.

### REMARKS.

To bring good out of evil, is at all times a *desideratum*, more especially when the whole community is interested in the result. That steam navigation has reached a crisis, and a reaction is about to take place, is pretty evident. Judging from remarks that are continually made in the public prints, we should consider the public as beginning to be dissatisfied with the present mode of managing steam boats, and of being desirous to apply some remedy for the supposed evils. Nearly all who have written and spoken on the subject, seem naturally to look toward Congress to provide the means for this purpose in some shape or other. For ourselves, we believe that any laws passed by Congress, however good intentioned, will only make the matter worse, and serve to render those entrusted with the charge of steam navigation, more careless than ever; whereas at present we are sensible that there is not too much caution used by any. A law of Congress can only provide what description and kind of materials shall be used in the construction of an engine, and prescribe how much steam shall be permitted to operate on a given surface; further a law on this subject cannot go, and will be rendered perfectly negatory, by neglect on the part of the engineer. It is impossible to build an engine or boiler which shall be proof against culpable negligence—we therefore coincide in opinion with one of the New York writers, who thinks public opinion by far the best guide on the subject. However, much may be done on the part of steam packet proprietors towards rendering their boats safe, and that is, by employing engineers of known skill and honesty. It is certain that in many boats, the engineers are lamentably ignorant—and carelessness is usually the concomitant of ignorance everywhere. We firmly believe that more than one accident of a serious nature which have happened on board of our boats, but might have been prevented, had the engineer united skill and honesty to his profession. To our minds it is almost self evident, that the calamity on board the Ætna was the result of gross negligence, and perhaps the same may be said of the affair on board the Jersey.

Let it be once known that a boat employs an engineer who not only is a master *of his business, but also attends to it*, and that boat will receive patronage and retain it.

*From the N. Y. Statesman, July 2.*

Public opinion, until the explosion of the last engine, had set in strongly against what has been properly termed high pressure; but the high and low pressure may now be said to have balanced accounts, at least, so it stands in my mental ledger.

We will now proceed to examine into the relative safety of high and low pressure engines. It may readily be supposed that I should not have undertaken this task, had not the explosion of a high pressure been succeeded by a similar one from a low pressure, as it could not have been expected I could have offered arguments sufficiently powerful to have removed public prejudice. Experience however, has cleared away those difficulties, and I hope the public will properly appreciate this voluntary effort. It appears that persons professing to have competent knowledge of steam power are too often disposed to follow the current of public opinion, and to resign, in favor of valuable power, which requires only to be regulated to become efficient, without taking the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the cause of the disaster. I noticed, with no small surprise, that no such person undertook to resign all hope of a high pressure, in direct opposition to sentiments formerly entertained, and some went so far as to assert he did not consider that fuel was saved by them, when a slightest investigation of the theory, or the practical operation, must have convinced him that they were attended with a great saving of fuel, and that the saving was in the ratio of the increased pressure. Of this fact, no person the least acquainted with the principle by which they operate, can doubt. The only question is whether under proper regulations they can be used with as much safety as the low pressure engines, and this point we shall have to examine.

The weakest part of a steam engine is the boiler, and there also I consider the greatest pressure. In all other parts the stream is continually passing, and is retained in the piston no longer than is necessary to perform the stroke, when it passes off to the condenser. I think it will be evident to every philosophic mind, that the steam when in the boiler has a greater degree of pressure than after it escapes through the valves; for the moment it enters the piston it expands its expansive power working the piston rod.

In Bolton & Watt's engines, such as are made at Soho, the pressure is calculated at 7 pounds on the square inch of the cylindrical area. In order to obtain this, it is necessary to bring the temperature of the steam in the boiler to about 235 deg. F. In a high pressure, working 30 lbs. on the inch, it requires a temperature of about 280 deg. F. A high pressure working 30 lbs. will require, having an equal stroke, a cylinder of from 12 or 13 inches diameter, to perform the same work as a low pressure having a 44 inch cylinder, and the consumption of steam at each stroke is as the contents of the piston and the expansibility of the steam at any given temperature. It has been ascertained by direct experiment that to increase the temperature from 235 deg. to 290 deg. requires but a small addition of fuel, and herein together with the small volume of steam required for each stroke in consequence of its increased expansibility, consists the great saving made in fuel in using the high pressure engines. The increase of elastic force being as four, while the addition of fuel necessary to produce the effect is only as one.

In low pressure engines the boilers are necessarily of large dimensions, a considerable portion being appropriated as a reservoir for the steam, and the boilers are generally made from stout sheet copper. In the high pressure, the boilers are long tubes made with stout sheet iron, never more than three feet in diameter.—I believe it will not be denied that the latter is more capable of bearing an internal pressure of forty or fifty pounds to the square inch, than the former is of bearing 14 or 15 lbs.; particularly when the relative strength of the two metals at high temperatures are taken into consideration. The strength of iron when cold, as compared with copper, is nearly as 5/4 to 1.—Iron also when heated does not lose its tenacity so much as copper does. These accidents, therefore, arising from high pressure ought not to destroy the principle, for it is safe and valuable; but they prove that it is necessary to prevent its being carried too far.

Should our government undertake to regulate the number of pounds beyond which no steam engine should be permitted to work, there could be no danger of their bursting, provided they were faithfully made, and superintended by experienced engineers; but so long as engines are managed by incompetent engineers, who from ignorance or [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

...had the safety valve with double the weight calculated by the maker for the engine to carry, so long will the public be liable to those miserable explosions we have so recently experienced. An incompetent engineer may also permit the water in the boiler to evaporate till it is below where the fire operates on the metal in which case a copper boiler would be but little stronger (by losing its tenacity) than an inch deal board, and an explosion must inevitably take place. In England no Engine is permitted to work above a given pressure. I believe the standard is fixed somewhere at about 40 lbs. to the square inch, and if some such regulation was passed in this country, it might be the means of saving many hundreds of lives. The law in England, however, is not efficient, because an engine made on the principle of low pressure, that is calculated by the maker to work seven pounds to the inch, is as liable to explode when worked 15, as a high pressure calculated to work 40 is when made to work with 60 pounds. A law to be effective must therefore go to regulate how much an engine shall be permitted to work beyond the pressure calculated by the maker, as well as to fix a standard for the extreme pressure. The maker of every engine should be compelled to record in some public office, how much every engine he turns out is calculated to work, each one being conspicuously numbered and stamped with his name, which should be also on record. On board of every steam boat there should be a guage place in some public situation, by which every one on board might judge how high the engine was working; and by the side of the guage should be placed in a frame in conspicuous letters, the number of pounds the engine was calculated to work, and how much the law permitted it to be worked beyond that standard. The penalty for exceeding that standard should be very heavy.

I am aware that persons working steam boats would consider such regulations as bearing too hard upon them; but when they refer to the penalty which the law inflicts upon one man for killing another, they cannot consider any regulations as too severe which operate to prevent hundreds of our best citizens from being swept off at a stroke.

STEAM REGULATOR.

## GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 15.

Every arrival from France brings letters confirming the pleasing intelligence that the Marquis de la Fayette will visit the United States in the course of the present season. Our readers have already been informed that the Marquis had partly made his arrangements to come out in the ship Bayard, but was not quite ready to embark at the time of her departure from Havre. This fact is confirmed by Capt. Humphries, of the ship Harmony, lately arrived at Norfolk. We may therefore expect the patriotic old veteran in all this month, or before the middle of August at farthest. Capt. Humphries states, that "the General was in fine health and in excellent spirits, and spoke of his approaching visit to the United States in the most joyful terms. The General is now in his 68th year; but the impression which his lively and active appearance made on the mind of Capt. Humphries, would have bespoke him a much younger man." Arrive at what time he may, such arrangements have already been made as will secure to him a proper reception. The Fayette Guards will be ready at a moment's warning to escort him from the ship to his lodgings; and the Committee appointed for that purpose by the common council, have engaged a splendid suite of apartments at the city hotel.

In the expectation, therefore, of soon beholding again this early friend of our national cause, it is proper for us, as Americans, to review the circumstances which first brought him to our shores: it was at the darkest period of American History; & perhaps in a great degree, for that reason, the most interesting. The American Commissioners, Franklin, Deane, and Lee, were at Paris in the winter of 1776—7. Their latest intelligence from this country detailed the extraordinary series of disasters preceding the battle of Trenton. The excess of American prisoners, considered as rebels, who had forfeited all claims to mercy, in the churches and prison ships about New-York, were rapidly finding relief in death from all the complicated sufferings which the human frame can endure. Many of our citizens, in their despondency, had embraced the offer of pardon by submission to the royal authority.—Among these were Galloway and Allen, who had been members of the Congress. Our triumphant foes supposed that little remained for them to do, but to direct their punishments in such manner as to prevent all future danger from our example. At this period of gloom, young La Fayette, possessing all the means of enjoyment in his own country, came to offer his aid against the exulting oppressor. His meeting with our Commissioners, in Paris, will stand on the page of history, as a brilliant example of moral greatness. With a frankness which belongs to superior minds struggling in a good cause, he was told that the result of the campaign had been signally calamitous to the United States; and their funds were reduced so low that they were unable to provide the means of paying his passage across the Atlantic. "If your countrymen," said the gallant La Fayette, "are in such extremity, it will render my humble exertions more important in their cause." He arrived in this country in the spring of 1777, in a ship hired by himself for that purpose. He requested permission to serve without pay—received a Major-General's commission, and soon became a favorite with the American officers, and the bosom friend of Washington. As an individual, the life of this man has been singularly eventful.—His expected arrival here will present one of those occasions, which, in the course of human affairs can rarely happen, both in nature and degree, for a nation to express its gratitude. But we hope his reception may be dignified and consistent and that in the parade which may take place, our countrymen may not by an eagerness to exhibit themselves, suffer their vanity to eclipse the genuine glow of respect for this distinguished benefactor.

We have given this caution in consequence of an article upon the subject in the Advocate of this morning, the suggestions of which, if carried into effect, would, we think, not only shock the republican feelings of our "National Guest," but give him an unfavorable idea of the simplicity which ought on all occasions to mark our national character. We have no doubt that all ranks, classes, and denominations, without distinction of party, will most cheerfully unite in celebrating the event. "A grand salute, it is also said, of 100 guns, will be fired from Fort La Fayette, together with salutes from the batteries and ships of war in the harbor, and the decoration of all the shipping. Every place of amusement throughout the city will have something appropriate on the occasion, and in the hilarity of the occasion the day will equal the Fourth of July." Now to all this, and to a military parade and dinner on the anniversary of the battle at Yorktown, we do not object. But to gather all the military forces 20 miles round, and to mount guard at his quarters, will be carrying the thing too far. What need of a chain of sentinels around his quarters? There is no foe to be kept at a distance; and we have no wild beasts that are not closely caged near old Tammany. Why then talk of "mounting guard," unless it be to prevent his friends, including the whole body of a grateful nation, from rushing to greet and embrace him?—*Spectator.*

The following lines from the Baltimore Patriot, are worthy of the subject, and we believe speak the sentiment and feelings of the whole American people.

### GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

*Who is now supposed to be on his passage to this country.*

Be calm, ye winds; ye clouds, thou sky,
Each in your sphere, bear gentle sway;
Ocean forget thy mountains high,
And gently let thy billows play;
For lo! ye winds, thou ocean lo!
Committed to your fond embrace,
Great *Lafayette*—the tyrant's foe,
The champion of the human race.

But if it be the high behest
Of him who holds you in his hand,
That ocean rear its foamy crest,
And whirlwinds cast him on the strand—
O! do it gently; spare, O! spare
His aged limbs from rock and billow;
Some coral grotto seek, and there
Lay him on Sea-Nymph's softest pillow.

Fathers and mothers, sons and daughters,
Each with a laurel wreath and flowers,
Watch on the shore, and from the waters
Lead freedom's champion to thy bowers:
For lo! he comes, old men, to you
A brother in the field of glory;
Once more those scenes of youth to view,
Whence freedom dates its birth and story.
With grateful hearts beneath the tree,
Whose branches fruit most luscious bear,
With cordial hands and hearts most free,
Lead *Lafayette* to banquet there—
Where oft in youth he met the foe;
Where freedom's cause was first descanted;
Where first the world was taught to know,
That freedom's seed was found & planted.

Arise! Columbia's sons, and lay
Each portal wide, each bosom bare;
Give all the warm affections play,
That *Lafayette* may banquet there;
Where each lone exile from the shore,
Of thrones, and chains, & prospects dreary,
Finds friends and home, to weep no more,
But bask in freedom's sunshine cheerly.

Let all your spangled banners wave;
Their eagles, stars, and stripes display,
O'er him the great, the patriot brave,
Who fought for them in bloody fray!
From north to south, the news proclaim,
From east to west, from shore to shore,
With guns and bells and trumps of fame—
*Columbia hath her friend once more.*

PYTHIAS.

## DOMESTIC.

*From the New Haven Herald, July 27.*

MURDER.—A most atrocious and diabolical deed took place at North Haven, on Sunday morning last, in the murder of Mr. Joel Mansfield, of that town, *by his wife.* An examination of the case was held yesterday morning, before Justices Pierpont, Barnes, Ives, and Bishop, when the following facts appeared: That the deceased had risen early in the morning, and attended to foddering his cattle; after which, he returned to his bed, laid down, and fell asleep. His wife had previously risen, and being subject to intoxication, had been for several days previous in a state of inebriety, of the most brutal and disgusting character. In the "unsuspecting moment of sleep," without cause or provocation, she seized a hatchet, and struck him a severe blow upon the face, and repeating it upon his temple, buried the instrument in his head. The unhappy woman seemed to be almost unconscious of the enormity of the offence, related and acknowledged all the particulars of the act, expressed some contrition, saying she "would give a whole room full of guineas" rather than it had been done, said they had lived happily together, wished to attend the funeral, and invited the by-standers to do so. She was committed for trial at the next Superior Court. We are informed that she has been a woman of superior intellect, evidences of which she often exhibited in her gentler moments, and a diseased imagination probably led her to the commission of a crime at which every principle of humanity revolts. Thus can the moral sensibilities, even of the softer sex, be blunted and obliterated by the power of the destroyer, RUM.

### FOOT RACE.

A race for $1000 was won, on the 23d inst. by one Warren, a Frenchman, beating one Lawrence. Lawrence beat the first heat, half a mile, running it in two minutes and nine seconds: but not answering to time, Warren went round the course alone, and won. Food is thus furnished for arbitration.—*N. Y. Amer.*

### PLEASURE AND POLITICS.

All the world are ostensibly wending their way to *Saratoga*;—But *Albany* is not far distant; there, the great question *who shall be the next President?* will probably be decided, within a fortnight; an there *Talent*, and *Influence*, will be gathered together. The Legislature of that balance-holding State will convene on the 2d August. Rumor says every thing is arranging; and the *Corps of Intrigue* organized. The first motion will be to *Adjourn to November.* Should this fail, down go the Radicals, and the People restored to their rights, will elect the man of the People. *So mote it be.—Bost. Cent.*

### GAS LIGHT.

The Gas Light Company of this city are prosecuting their work in good earnest.—They commenced laying their pipes a few days since in Broadway at Canal street & have already nearly reached the Park. The pipes are of iron, three inch bore, and are laid about three feet beneath the surface, near the curb stone. They will soon reach the Battery. Pipes will be laid on both sides of the street. Each house which may use the gas light will be supplied by lateral pipes, from the main pipe, in the same manner that the Manhattan water is conveyed into houses.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

A gentleman arrived in this city on Saturday from Troy, and on examining the baggage missed his trunk, containing $5000 in money, and other valuables.—Search was made, the Police officers were informed of the fact, but nothing could be heard of it. On Sunday morning, while the loser was walking near the Fulton Market, a porter came along with a trunk upon his wheelbarrow which so nearly resembled his own, that upon a nearer approach it turned out to be the identical one he had lost. It had not been opened, but the gentleman who owned it had procured a key for it to examine its contents on the Brooklyn shore. He was secured notwithstanding his plea of intoxication and mistake.—*N. Y. Daily Adv. July 21.*

### PIRATICAL.

Brig Betsey Dole, Capt. Rainey, arr. at New-London 16th inst. from Matanzas. On the morning she left that port, being only about one and half miles from one of the forts, the brig was boarded by a two mast boat with seven men. They were all armed with muskets, pistols, and long knives. They immediately began plundering. They took from Don Pedro de Ascaray, (a passenger,) an elegant watch and eighteen doubloons—about one hundred dollars in doubloons which had been sent by a captain to his wife in Hartford, & the principal part of the clothes belonging to Capt. Rainey. They had collected a number of other articles on the deck, which they left, being hurried off by a brig standing in, said to be a brig from Portland, which they were seen to board; & immediately, with all her sails set, she was seen steering for the shore. Don Pedro de Azcaray died on the 10th day out, aged 24.

### VESSEL BURNT.

Sch. Harriet, of Stonington, from North Carolina, with a cargo of 600 barrels naval stores, took fire on the night of the 12th, and burnt to the waters edge, the crew escaping in the stern boat, and getting on board the ship Fayette, bound into New-York. Casualty occasioned by a black sailor leaving a lamp burning in the forecastle.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1824

*A Rhode-Island Village and Banking operation.*—In one of the thrifty villages in the Western part of the State of Rhode-Island, which was probably settled more than one hundred years ago, by the hardy Johnny-cake and Indian-pudding sons of nature, is situated a flourishing banking institution, which was some five or six years ago incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. This village, which is built in a rough, rocky and steril township, now consists of one Public-House, two-stories high, the keeper of which is the Hon. Constant Trusty, who is also President of the Bank and Justice of the Peace. In one corner of the Bar, is located the strong vault in which all the precious treasures of the bank are closely locked. There, at all hours of the day, stands either the Cashier or the public's humble servant, the Landlord, President, &c. ever ready at a moment's warning, to discount their neighbors notes, or to fill a bumper of sling, or a glass of pure New-England Rum, or real Country Gin. In addition to this tavern and banking-house, three humble dwellings, a grocery store, a blacksmiths and a coopers shop are all that compose this village. No meeting-house, with its lofty spire pointing to heaven, has ever been erected—and seldom, if ever, is seen among them an individual clothed in the sable garb of divinity, to point out to these humble villagers the only straight and narrow path which will lead them to the realms of everlasting bliss. In one of the dwellings lives 'Squire Jennings, who for the last fifteen or twenty years has held the office of Town Clerk, and who has had the honor to frequently represent his town in the General Assembly. In another resides the Grocer, who is also Selectman, Constable, Collector of Taxes, and Hogreeve. The third is occupied by the Blacksmith and the Cooper. These are all cultivators or rather runners over of the soil; for tillage among them, is in a low state—not a farm in their society produces the one half which it might be made to do with proper attention. In the Blacksmith's shop the working of the bellows and the sound of the hammer is but seldom heard, and seldomer still is the rattlety clattlety music of the setting of a hoop on some twenty cider cask or dry pork barrel sounding in the ears of the inhabitants. We have been thus particular in describing the Village, to show how several of the Banks in Rhode-Island are located.

Our hero, the tavern-keeper, Justice of the Peace, President of the Bank, &c. &c. is in his person rough and ordinary, gross in his manners, and in appearance, a secondary backwoodsman. Great must be the imagination of a stranger to ever suppose him to be the dignitary which he really is, and not much less so, to believe him capable of being an accomplished rogue. But it so happened while on one of his excursions, in running from bank to bank, (in imitation of New-York Banks,) carrying home their paper and receiving other funds, that one of the shoes on his horse worked loose—he accordingly stoped at a Blackmith's shop in Connecticut to have it set, which was promptly done, and to pay the Knight of the hammer for his services, he took from his fob a small note on the bank of which he is President, but which had only been signed by the Cashier. The blacksmith received it and after examining it for some time, he looked up with apparently much wisdom and pronounced the bill spurious, as it had not the signature of the President. Ah said President Trusty, "if that is all that is wanting I can soon sign it." The blacksmith accordingly handed him a pen, to which he put his signature. And to further excite the suspicion of this son of Vulcan he carefully took from the folds of his garments a large roll of these bills, and said, "here is three thousand dollars, which I can soon sign and have ready for market." This was sufficient to confirm the blacksmith in the opinion that his customer was a notorious counterfeiter; and what to do he knew not; but no time was to be lost—the counterfeiter had already mounted his gig, and drove off with great rapidity in the direction for this place. The blacksmith ran from neighbor to neighbor, and after summoning a half a dozen true and trusty friends, they met in council, and on hearing the momentous tale, they one and all instantly pledged themselves, to pursue the chase, and to take if possible their culprit; and thus after speeding their way fifteen or twenty miles like hounds in pursuit of a fox, bounding on the turf, leaving a volume of dust, rolling high in the air, and far in their rear, they reached this city between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a few moments after the pursued had left. When they alighted, they made known their business, and described very minutely their supposed counterfeiter; but it so happened that the gentleman to whom they addressed themselves, recognized in their description, his old friend, the real President of one of the Rhode-Island Banks. He however, soon succeeded in convincing them of the correct intentions of their fugitive, and of his real character, and that their pursuit had been after an honest man rather than that of a rogue. The pursuers, after letting their horses breath a while & refreshing themselves with a glass of punch, again mounted, and directed their course towards home—headed by their Lawyer and the Blacksmith, under the full satisfaction, that he, whom they thought to be a rogue, had thus far proved to be the "noblest work of God, an honest man!" and that they had one and all, faithfully performed the duty which they owed the public.

*Forcing Trade.*—A rogue went into a store house in Washington-street (says the N. Y. Nat. Advocate) and stole two six gallon kegs, which he immediately carried and sold to the owner in Greenwich-street, who actually purchased his own property, and only discovered the trick in time to secure the thief, who is now in Bridewell.

The books of the Fairfield County Bank were opened at Norwalk, on Tuesday week, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to its captal stock, which is limited to $150.000—before the close of the day about $300,000 were subscribed.

*Steam Boat Incident.*—A few days ago a passenger on board the Olive Branch, being desirous to be set on shore at Newburg, but being unable or unwilling to pay his passage, the captain told him he should not go on shore until it was paid. He took his station on the quarter of the boat, and just as she cleared the dock, threw his valise on shore, plunged into the river, swam to the shore, took up his budget, and very deliberately marched off.

The drawing of the 2d Class, new series, State Lottery, took place on Tuesday week, when the following were the Combination Numbers drawn:

| 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 21 | 22 | 9 | 15 |

A BARBER-OUS TOAST! *At Londsbury, Penn.*—By Richard P. Creigh.—*The opponents of Gen. Andrew Jackson*—May they be comforted with harsh beards and tender faces, cold lather and dull razors.

COMMUNICATED.

It is a subject of constant remark, as well as reproach to the county, that the two bridges, the most important on the New London road, should be from year to year impassable. Many years have the public struggled and paid great expense to procure the alterations in the highway, where those bridges are erected, to no effect, if the law is not enforced.—Where is the County Court, where the State's Attorney, to whom such matters are specially entrusted by law, that the community are doomed to endure this grievance? Is there no energy in the law officers? Why are not the bridges repaired? Individuals suffer, and the public suffer, by every neglect of duty. The loss of the use of the Trading-cove bridge, is equal to $500 per annum, to the trade of Norwich,—and it ought not patiently to be borne any longer; the disgrace is no less than the injury. Connecticut is remarkable for the decision and energy with which its laws are executed. How comes it that New London County should form an exception. Whence is it, that the power of the County Court is put at defiance, and its orders disregarded by the towns or town officers. There is not in the county a subject of such deep humiliation, as this prostration of public authority. And if it longer continue, the remonstrant in this article will speak in plainer language to the ears of individuals, and to the consciences of those charged with the public interest. A TRAVELLER.

*Messrs. Robinson & Dunham*—

A correspondent of yours, wishes to know why the New-London County Co. do not cause to be executed the following Law, concerning Highways and Bridges, as applicable to Wheeler's Hill & Haughton's Bridges. For it seems a vain thing for the General Assembly to enact good laws for the people if their Courts will not enforce them.

§ 7. When the inhabitants of any town, shall neglect or refuse to build or repair any bridge, across a river in a public highway, within the bounds of such town, or when any town shall not agree to build or repair any bridge, across a river, that is the dividing line between such towns, whereby the public travel is obstructed or incommoded, on complaint thereof to the county court, by any person or persons, said court is hereby empowered and directed, (by a committee or otherwise,) to enquire into the public necessity and convenience of building or maintaining such bridge, and cause due notice to be given to one or more of the select-men of such town, or towns, to shew reason, if any they have, why they should not be compelled to make or repair such bridge; & if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, and such town or towns do not undertake to build or repair such bridge within such time as the court shall direct said court may appoint some suitable person or persons to build or repair such bridge; which being done, and the expense thereof being liquidated and allowed by said court, the same shall be paid by the inhabitants of the town or towns whose duty it was to have made and maintained such bridge, and execution may be granted against them therefor accordingly.

## Died,

In this city, on the 23d inst. WILLIAM HENRY, son of Col. Wm. Hines, aged 18 months.

At Groton, on the 24th June, Mr. AARON CULVER, aged 46 years. His death was occasioned by a wound from a hay knife under his left arm, about the last of April, under which he languished until the 24th of June, when the arm, by the most skillful surgeons, was amputated. He lived one hour and a half after the operation. His funeral was attended on the 25th, by a large collection of sympathizing relatives, friends, and acquaintance before whom an appropriate and pathetic discourse was delivered, by Elder John G. Wightman, from Corinthians 1st. 15th Chap. 26 verse.—"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is Death."—*Communicated.*

At Mansfield, greatly lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends on the 15th inst. of a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation to the will of her Redeemer, Mrs. MELINDA STEARNS, wife of Mr. Oliver Stearns, aged 37 years.—*Communicated.*

At Ashford, on the 25th inst. Capt. EBENEZER MASON, aged 76. A truly honest man.

*NOTICE.*—The Rev. Z. Crowman will preach in the *Universalist Meeting-House* next Sabbath.


## Lamb Skins Wanted.

THE subscriber is wishing to purchase a quantity of Lamb's Pelts, with the wool on.

WM. DABNEY.

JULY 27. 4w17—

## Journeymen Wanted.

TWO or three good Journeymen & two APPRENTICES wanted at the BOOT and SHOE making business. Inquire of

Robert Johnson.

*July 27.* 3w17—

## The Medical Review, AND Analectic Journal,

NO. 1. VOL. 1.

Conducted by John Eberle, M. D. and George M'Clellan, M. D. is just received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM. Subscribers can be furnished with this work at $5 per annum, Published quarterly.

The high reputation these gentlemen have already acquired in their profession, and as conductors of another Medical Journal, will undoubtedly, be a sufficient guarantee to the public for the faithful discharge of their duty towards this work. Every article in the present number was written by the Editors, and it is understood that that will be the case generally in all future numbers. Thus resting the whole responsibility for interesting and usefull matter on their own shoulders.

*July 27.*

## STEAM-BOAT LINE

*To New-London, Norwich, & Providence.*

THE Steam-Boat EXPERIMENT leaves *Norwich* at 1, P. M. and *New-London* at 3, P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, & after meeting the Oliver Ellsworth, will arrive at Middletown the same evening.

The boat will leave *Middletown* for Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. and will leave *Hartford* at 1. P. M the same days, for Middletown, Saybrook, New-London, and Norwich.

N. B. Stages start for Providence immediately on the arrival of the boat at New London and Norwich.

*Norwich, June 15, 1824* 11—


NORWICH, JUNE 10, A. D. 1824,

*At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel:*

VOTED that from the first day of June to the 30th of September, in each year, no oyster shells or oysters in shells shall be deposited, for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves, or bridges in this town, northward of Waterman's point, without special permission for so doing from the board of health.

JAS. LANMAN, *Clk.*

The above is a true copy of record, ordered to be published annually in the Courier. Attest.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

THE following are the Health officers and Committee for the present year:

*Benjamin Snow,*
*Wm P. Eaton,*
*Thomas B. Buswell,* } *Health officers*

*Asa Roath,*
*Chas. P. Huntington,*
*John Lathrop,*
*Nathan Walworth,*
*Jedediah Huntington,* } *Health Committee*

Published by order of the Board of Health.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, July 5, 1824.* 17—


## Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *RICHARD AVERY*, late of said Norwich, deceased, to receive, examine, and settle the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice that six months are allowed by said Court, from the 19th day of July instant, for the exhibition thereof, and that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of August and December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling-house of Wm. Clegg in said Norwich. All persons having claims against said estate, will exhibit them within said term of six months, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

WILLIAM CLEGG,
ELEAZER L. LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 26, 1824.* 17—

## NEW BOOKS.

Profession is not Principle; or the name of Christian is not Christianity—By the author of Decision.

The Spanish daughter, by the Rev. Geo. Butt—Revised and completed by his daughter.

Mrs. Sherwood, 2 Volumes.

Sundry new publications, suitable for presents, Sabbath School Scholars.

Just received and for sale by ROBINSON AND DUNHAM.

*July 27.*

## Smoked Salmon

*For sale by*

Willis Gray & Co,

*July 27, 1824* 17—


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

[The following lines, would do no discredit to the pen of Bryant. One stanza we think particularly beautiful. The approbation with which the articles of our correspondent E. have been copied into some of our most respectable publications, is of more value than any recommendation which we could give them.]

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

### TO THE STEAM-BOAT.

Thy pathway, mighty boat!
Is laid in glory through the foaming sea,
And rainbow miniatures around thee float,
In glowing brilliancy.

Thou goest on thy way
Where'er the waves their sunny sparkles fling,
Swift as young Eagles seek the God of day,
On bold, unwearied wing.

Though wind and tide unite,
And, though against thee, elements conspire,
Still, cloth'd with grandeur, and array'd in might,
Thou scornest all their ire.

And when they cease to rave,
Thou restest on the deep—in silence sleeping—
Like the white-bosom'd wild swan on the wave,
Her lonely night-watch keeping.

Or, borne by mighty energies,
Perchance thou goest onward in thy flight,
Reckless alike—though ocean roars, or lies,
A waveless mirror bright.

At Science' magic call,
Thou camest forth—and to the Arts was given,
A precious boon—a blessing meant for all,
Below the wide-spread Heaven.

Long as the ocean heaves
Its brine beneath—or the blue sky is o'er thee,
Long as the sun his changing drapery weaves
In sparkling foam before thee—

Yes—long as these things are,
As long as time is—registered by fame
In living letters, proudly thou shalt bear
Our Fulton's deathless name. E.

*From the Middlesex Gazette.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:
I've somewhere read a little volume,
Quaintly expressing
"*The Miseries of Life.*" In every column
Some incident distressing,
Would rouse, beyond control,
The sympathetic feelings of the soul:
But one (*not least*) the author has omitted,
Perchance it might have been to him unknown;
If not, he was (poor sufferer) to be pitied,
And so am I—his troubles are my own.
It is—to have a neighbor or a *friend*,
("Some folks" will please attend)
Enter your door,
Some twenty times a day, or more,
And always without knocking—
An act to delicacy shocking,
And causing much confusion:
Catching your daughters, whether well or ill,
Perhaps your wife herself, "*en dishabille*,"
Quite unprepar'd for such intrusion.
* * * * * * *
If this produces some effect upon them,
(I mean the offenders,) I shall say no more;
If not, please print some slips with these words on them,
☞ Pray *use the kindred brass* upon the door. GRIPUS.

*From the Hartford Mirror.*

The following simple touching lines seem to come from the very heart of the writer. There is something in poetry that alleviates what it cannot cure, and if it does not make man what he would be, will sometimes soothe the miseries that abide by him as he is.

'Tis sad, when on the waters cast,
Unfriended and alone,
To mark the sinking of the blast,
And see the wind go down.

'Tis sadder to see friendship fly,
And love and hope depart,
Leaving the sufferer to die
In widowhood of heart.

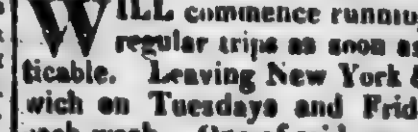
But sadder thoughts than these o'ertake me,
Which thicken and increase—
The Legislature did not make me
A Justice of the Peace. TOL.

*Recognizing an old Acquaintance.*—Two pedestrian travellers having very harmoniously passed through Pennsylvania, arrived together at Philadelphia, and while sitting at a tavern drinking, one of them suddenly darted his hand into the breeches pocket of the other, snatched his watch and money, and ran off. The second traveller, unable to overtake his roguish companion, left Philadelphia for this city, and enjoying the Fourth of July in a manner rather riotous, he was taken up & put into Bridewell; when, lo and behold, among a hundred fellow-prisoners, he recognized the thief, his companion through Pennsylvania, who had been also imprisoned for similar disorders. He gave the alarm, and, upon searching, his watch was found; and thus, by being imprisoned himself, he recovered the most valuable part of his stolen property.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

Flatterers have taken up the style which was once peculiar to friends, and an honest man has now no way left to express himself besides the common one of knaves—so that true friends now-a-days differ in their address from flatterers, much as right mastiffs do from spaniels, and show themselves by a dumb, surly sort of fidelity, rather than by a complaisant kind of kindness.


CHEAP
**Silk Goods.**
ERASTUS COIT,
Has on hand a large assortment of
RICH SILK GOODS,
Many of them recently received, viz.
Plain and Figured Black India
LEVANTINE.
White, Green, and Brown do.
Black and White Satin do.
Lustrings, Florence, Sinchews, Sarsnetts
Gros de Naples, various colors.
Black Bombazeens.
Black and Dove Pongee for Gentlemen's wear.
Nankin and Canton
CRAPES,
black and other colors.
Ladies' Figured
SILK DRESSES.
PLAID LUSTRINGS.
Elegant Gauze and Figured Silk
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Black Barcelona, Levantine and India Flag do.
SILK VESTINGS.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Ribbons.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White
SILK HOSE.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White
SILK GLOVES,
And almost every article in the
DRY GOOD LINE,
which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Goods Store in the State.
*Norwich, July 21.* 16—

**New Goods.**
***Don't forget the Store.***
ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS
JOHN KINNEY & CO.
ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS
MAIN-STREET,
*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*
SUMMER GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE
Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do. do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins.
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats.
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings.
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers.
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India
**Silks,**
Shell and Horn Combs,
Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.
*June 29.* 13—

*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich
LINE OF PACKETS,
WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.
In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

*Blank Books,*
BLANKS & STATIONARY, in great variety, for sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

Leghorn Bonnets,
SHOES, &c.
A. & A. GAY,
ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.
Also, A great variety Women's and Children's
Morocco and Satin
**Shoes,**
*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,
*July 14.* 15—

More New Goods.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM,
HAS just returned from New York, with an extensive ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE
**Dry Goods,**
*among them are,*
A variety of printed Muslins, Cambrics and Calicoes, cheap.
Sarcenet, Jaconet and other Cambrics.
Figured, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins.
Black Circassian, Twilled Bombazetts Norwich Crape.
Silk Camblet, and Pongees, for gentlemen's wear.
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.
Gros de Naples, Black India Levantine, and other Silks.
A large assortment of Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs & Scarfs, some very elegant.
7 and 8-4 Merino and Cashmere shawls, cheap. Long Cashmere do
Hosiery, Shell Combs, &c. with a GREAT VARIETY of other goods not enumerated.
Also, an assortment of
LADIES'
Leghorn Hats,
*Very White and Smooth.*
NORWICH, JUNE 23, 1824. 13—

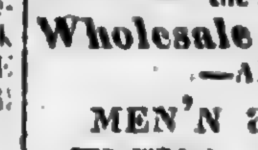
Leghorn Hats
&
Printed Muslins.
A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.
6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.

ELEGANT
Cashmere and Merino
SHAWLS.
A. & A. GAY,
HAVE received, the past week, a great addition to their stock of Goods, consisting of Black, White, Scarlet, and Crimson Cashmere
LONG SHAWLS.
4-4 and 6-4 Merino Shawls.
Scarlet & White Merino POINTS
Cashmere, Gauz, and Fancy Silk
HDKFS.
Figured and Plain Book and Mull
MUSLINS.
Printed, Corded, and Plain
**Cambricks.**
Black Lustring—Levantine.
Gros de Naples.
ITALIAN CRAPES.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Cambric & Common Dimoty.
CALICOES
Cotton Cassimere and Jeans.
Nankins.—Brown and Black Linens.
Black Circassian and Twilled
BOMBAZETTS.
Cotton a[illegible]k Hose.
Black and W[illegible] Silk Gloves.
Kid do.—Horn and Shell Combs.
Pins, Tapes, Laces, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, &c. &c.
ALSO—Their usual stock of
**Broad Cloths**
Cassimeres & Satinetts,
☞VERY CHEAP.☜
They will receive, by almost every Packet, during the summer, such goods as are new and fashionable—all which will be sold as usual—*very low.*
*June 2, 1824.* 9—

20 barrels No. 2
MACKEREL,
FOR SALE BY
Willis Gray & Co.
*July 21.* 16—

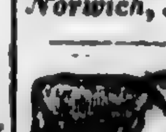
For sale by
*Ripley & Waldo,*
80 bags Coffee,
15 chests and half chests Young Hyson Skin Tea,
15 bags Pepper,
65 bales Cassia,
100 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 do. Cloves,
75 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum,
80 do. New Rum,
120 bbls. Canal Flour, various brands and qualities,
140 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
14 boxes and 6 kegs Starch,
10 boxes Bar Soap,
6 boxes Pipes,
50 kegs pure Ginger,
2 tons Pot and Pearl Ashes,
35 bbls. Conn. River Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
3 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Holland Gin,
4 hhds. Lump Sugar,
40 boxes and bags Havana Sugar,
10 casks Malaga Raisins,
200 sides Sole Leather,
35 kegs Tobacco, different qualities,
6 tierces and bbls. Mayland's and Lorillard's best Scotch Snuff
20 jars superior Maccoboy Snuff for sale at the manufacturers lowest prices. —[tf12.]—

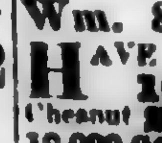
SUGAR, &c.
1 HHD. 1st quality bright St. Croix SUGAR,
Old Cognac Brandy, suitable for Medicine.
Lisbon Wine, of the best quality,
Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th proof,
do. Antigua do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,
Genesee FLOUR, (Le Roy mills,) made particularly for family use.
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
*June 6.* 14—

Raymond & Smith,
*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*
HAT STORE,
IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,
Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.
Wholesale and Retail.
—ALSO—
MEN'S and BOY'S
FUR CAPS,
*AND*
Hatters' Trimmings,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

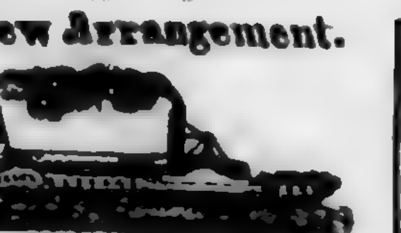
DRIVER.
*The New Sloop Driver,*
Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.
N B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

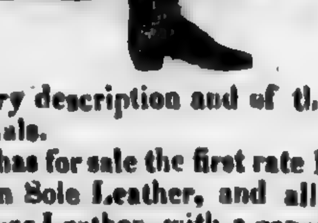

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 19th inst. a smallish sized RED COW, supposed to be from 7 to 9 years old—which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
Samuel H. Powers.
*Franklin, July 21.* 16—

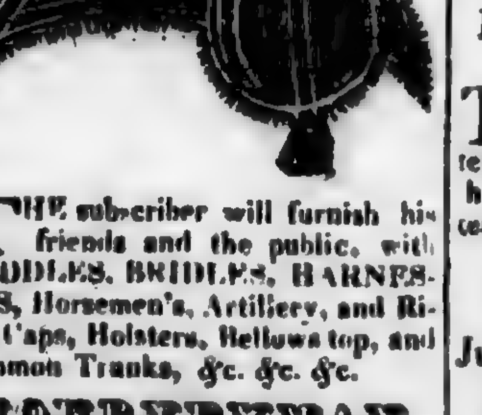
VINEGAR.

15 barrels
First quality Vinegar,
For sale by
CHARLES COIT.
*Norwich, July 21.* 16—

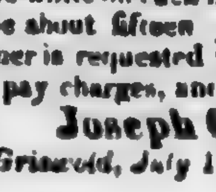
Wm. & D. B. Tucker,
HAVE for sale at their Store, 100,000 first quality Chesnut SHINGLES,
10,000 GOOD CEDAR DO.
A quantity OAK and PINE BOARDS & CLAP-BOARDS, which they will sell at fair prices.
GRISWOLD, JULY 8, 1824. 3w15

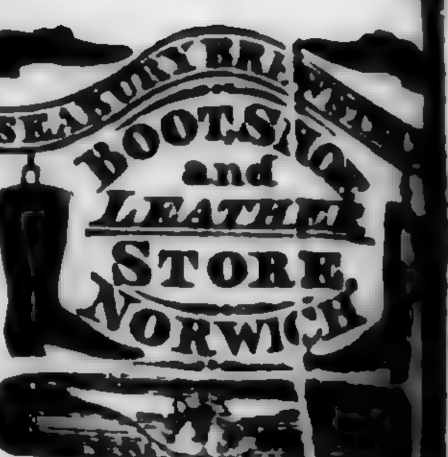
New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT
HENRY ECKFORD,
*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*
LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.
RETURNING—
Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

NEW AAND EXCELLENT
Line of Post-Coaches
is estblished from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.
By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.
SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.
Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)
Passage in the Steam Boat $5 with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $[illegible]
*June 16, 1824.* 11—

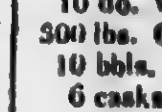
Robert Johnson,
WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's
BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allart n's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.
*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

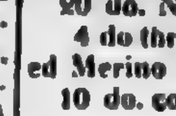

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.
JOURNEYMAN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the above business. A good workman, and man of good habits.
THOMAS HUTCHINS
*July 14.* 15—

STRAY MARE

TAKEN into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 5th inst. about fourteen and a half hands high, black, with a little white on each hind foot, appears to be about fifteen years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Joseph C. Tyler.
*Griswold, July 15, 1824.* 3w16—




OATS AND COAL WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels Oats, and one load Oak and Maple Coal.
HE OFFERS FOR SALE
150,000 GENUINE SHINGLES
A general supply of clear merchantable Seasoned BOARDS, PLANK, JOIST, CLAPBOARDS—PINE TIMBER, OAK AND CHESNUT LUMBER—*Providence* warranted, Plaster, Naval Stores, West India Rum, &c. &c. &c. which can be bought on as good terms as any where to be found in the market at any time.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
*June 29.* 6w[illegible]

RIPLEY & WALDO
OFFER FOR SALE,

20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
30 do. Sperm Oil,
6 do. Oil Olives,
4 do. spirits Turpentine,
8 do. Rosin,
10 do. Whale Oil,
300 lbs. Gum Copal,
10 bbls. Glue,
6 casks Paris & Spanish White,
6 do. London White Lead,
4 do. Red Lead,
10 cwt. Letharage,
200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
5 casks Spanish Brown,
4 do. Stone and Spruce Yellow,
50 casks Cut Nails,
25 tons Russia and Swedes Iron,
4 tons English Iron, from 1½ to 5 inches wide,
5 tons square Iron, suitable for Machinery,
1500 lbs. Nailor & Sanderson's best Steel, round and square, assorted sizes.

*Cotton & Wool.*

30 bales prime Georgia Upland Cotton.
20 do. North Carolina do.
4 do three-fourths and full blood Merino Wool,
10 do. coarse Wool, for sale by
JOS. [illegible]
*June 22, 1824.*

[illegible] M. Hartford No. 3 Shingles,
40 sides Hartford first quality Sole Leather.
8 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Received and for sale by
John Lathrop.
*July 21.* 16—

ROBINSON & DUNHAM
HAVE recently received large additions to their former stock of *Miscellaneous, Classical, & School Books*, making a far more extensive assortment, than was ever before offered for sale in this town.
*July 7.*

PATENT CUT NAILS.
THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July 23.* 6[illegible]

Just received in prime order,
20 boxes Sicily Lemons,
10 do. Oranges,
For sale by
John Lathrop.
July 14. 15—

A. & A. GAY,
*Have for sale a few thousand feet*
Cherry Boards,
In lots to suit purchasers.
*Norwich, July 5.*

A Complete Assortment of
BLANKS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson & Dunham.
July 21, 1824.


ORIGINAL STAINED

AUG

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1431.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1824. No. 18.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to [sub]scribers in the city and by mail. [To] companies of twenty or more, who [pay] in advance and receive their papers at [the of]fice, a liberal discount will be made. [No] papers discontinued until all arrear[ages] are paid, unless at the option of the [illegible].

## Commissioners Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, [for the] District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of RICHARD [illegible], late of said Norwich, deceased, to receive, examine, and settle the claims of the creditors to said [estate], hereby give notice that six [months] are allowed by said Court, [from] the 19th day of July instant, for the exhibition thereof, and that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays [of A]ugust and December next, at 2 [o'c]lock, P. M. of each of said days, [at] the dwelling-house of Wm. Clegg, [in] Norwich. All persons having [claims] against said estate, will exhibit them within said term of six [months, or] be debarred a recovery [agree]able to law.

WILLIAM CLEGG,
ELEAZER L. LATHROP.
Norwich, July 26, 1824. 17—3

[T]HE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, [for t]he District of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of DANIEL [HUT]CHINSON, late of Griswold, [deceas]ed, to receive, examine, and [settle] the claims of the creditors to [said es]tate, hereby give notice that [six mon]ths are allowed by said Court, [from] the 12th day of July instant, [for the] exhibition thereof, and that [they w]ill attend to the business of [their] appointment on the 4th Mon[day of] August, and on the last Thurs[day of] December next, at the Dwel[ling-h]ouse of Reuben Barber, Inn[holder], in Griswold, at 2 o'clock, P. [M. of e]ach of said days; all persons [having] claims against said estate, [will ex]hibit them within said time, [or be de]barred a recovery according [to law].

[DA]NIEL HUNTINGTON.
[illegible]
[Griswo]ld, July 14, 1824. 16—

[Norwich], June 10, A. D. 1824.
[At an] adjourned meeting of the Board [of He]alth, holden this day at Kin[illegible] Hotel:

[VOT]ED that from the first day of [J]une to the 20th of September [in each] year, no oyster shells or oys[ter] shells shall be deposited, for a [longer] period than 24 hours, on the [illegible], wharves, or bridges in this [city], northward of Waterman's [illegible], without special permission for [do]ing from the board of health.

JAS. LANMAN, Cl'k.

The above is a true copy of record, [ord]ered to be published annually in [the] Courier. Attest,

JOS. WILLIAMS, Cl'k.

THE following are the Health officers and Committee for the [pres]ent year:

Benjamin Snow, Wm. P. Eaton, Thomas B. Buswell, } Health officers.
Asa Roath, Chas. P. Huntington, John Lathrop, Nathan Walworth, Jedediah Huntington, } Health Committee.

Published by order of the Board [of] Health.
[JO]SEPH WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Norwich, July 5, 1824. 17—

## [Dy]ing Establishment, [A]T JEWETT CITY.

[The s]ubscriber having repaired [the] Dye-House formerly be[longing] to the Jewett City Manu[facturing] Co. is now ready to receive [illegible] Cotton Yarn, Cloth and [illegible] and Silk Goods of every de[scription], indigo blue or Fancy co[lors], warranted equal to the best, [and as] cheap as the cheapest. From [long] experience which he has had [in] the coloring business, he feels [confi]dence in offering his services [to the] public and solicits a share of [patron]age.

[CH]ARLES WARBURTON.

[N. B.]—C. W. will receive Goods [illegible] at Norwich, or any place [illegible] distance, and return the [illegible].

[Jewe]tt City, May 1, 1824. 6mo—

[illegible]LMER'S SERMONS, [illegible] notes—together with the for [illegible] for sale by [ROB]INSON & DUNHAM.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Dublin Star.*

### CAUSE OF THE SEPARATION OF LORD AND LADY BYRON.

At the time of Lord Byron's separation from his Lady, many different and contradictory stories were in circulation as to the real cause of such an event. Scandal was not idle on the occasion, and reports highly prejudicial to his Lordship's character were most industriously circulated by his enemies. A domestic division, which arose from a very trifling circumstance was laid hold of with avidity, in order to propagate the *heaviest* imputations against the morals of Lord Byron, that the most malicious heart could possibly devise.

The real cause of this occurrence originated in jealousy on the part of Lady Byron. Her Ladyship was filled with constant suspicions of the fidelity of her Lord; these doubts, it is said, had been infused into her mind by a favorite *confidante*, who had been her governess, and had continued to reside with her, after her marriage, in the capacity of a friend.—This person, actuated, one would imagine, by the spirit of a fiend, formed the design, *from* some hellish motives, of destroying the domestic felicity of the noble pair, under whose *roof* she was a sojourner. This female Iago commenced by vague imputations, dark innuendoes, & [illegible] rumours respecting Lord Byron, whose every action she watched with the eye of an Argus, to *misrepresent* with the cool, calculating malevolence of a demon. She at length got so complete an ascendancy over the mind of Lady Byron, that her ladyship was incapable of viewing any thing, except through the jaundiced medium in which this [illegible] chose to present it.—Though Lord Byron, previous to his nuptials with Miss Noel, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, had lived a very free and dissipated life, yet, it is asserted by his most intimate friends, that no man could have been more restrained in his conduct than he was after his marriage, and at the precise time of the quarrel which took place between the parties, and which terminated in their eternal separation.

At this period Lord Byron was one of the Committee of Drury Lane Theatre, & frequently had theatrical persons, both male and female, calling at his residence on affairs connected with the [illegible]. This circumstance was artfully seized upon by the person who was the confidante of Lady Byron, and was converted by her into a means of still further deluding her Ladyship's mind. Lord Byron was represented as having affairs of gallantry [illegible] air are, to the jealous, confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ," so a trivial matter which occurred tended to inflame the mind of Lady Byron, already prepared by the machinations of the person above alluded to.

The beautiful Mrs. Mardyn, at that time a member of Drury Lane Company, had occasion to call on Lord Byron at his residence, relative to some theatrical business, and was shown into his Lordship's library. During her stay there came a dreadful storm of rain; and when the lady was about to depart, Lord Byron sent a servant to procure a hackney-coach.—There not being a single coach to be found, his Lordship very politely ordered his carriage to convey her home. Lady Byron, who had received intimation that Mrs. Mardyn was in the house, on learning that the carriage was ordered for her, directed the servant to say, that his Lordship's carriage had been lent, and was abroad. "Then," said Lord Byron, (who immediately suspected that this was an excuse arising from the jealous mind of his Lady, and her consequent disinclination that such a conveyance should be provided for the female stranger,) with some impetuosity, "let Lady Byron's carriage be instantly got ready." Lady Byron's answer to this was, "go and tell your master that Mrs. Mardyn shall never ride in a carriage belonging to *me*." Hereupon Lord Byron, with great *sang froid*, observed, that as Mrs. Mardyn could not be procured any kind of conveyance home, she should stay and dine. Dinner was at length announced; and the Noble Lord led Mrs. Mardyn to the dining-room, where Lady Byron had just preceded them. On their entrance, he presented Mrs. Mardyn to his Lady, who, with an air and manner manifesting the deepest indignation, made some caustic observations on Mrs. Mardyn's character, and the object of her visit, and burst from the room. The consciousness of his integrity of conduct, and the injustice of Lady Byron's suspicions, roused in turn a momentary, though perhaps, a too warm resentment, in the bosom of his Lordship, and as he followed his Lady to the door, he betrayed more of defiance, even than reproach—and quickly slapped it to as Lady Byron retired. This was too much for a woman full of love and passion, and with another feeling superinduced by both.—She re-entered. Her proud spirit was depicted in her countenance; and, with a commanding air, and a firmness and determination from which she never afterwards relaxed, she exclaimed, "I leave you for ever—never will I live with that man again!" These were the last words Lord Byron ever heard his Lady utter—he saw her now for the last time! The carriage which had been gotten ready by his Lordship's subsequent orders for Mrs. Mardyn, served to convey his Lady from his house, to return no more! She threw a mantle over her shoulders—*fled*, as it were, from her home; stept hastily into her chariot, and drove to her father's residence—leaving the astonished husband, and almost fainting [illegible] of so much domestic disquietude, wrapt in confusion & astonishment.

From this apparently trifling cause, arose the separation of Lord Byron and his Lady; both being extremely passionate, and his Lordship too proud to make even the slightest concession. The individual who had irritated Lady Byron against her husband, had caused her to suspect that her Lord had an intrigue with Mrs. Mardyn, however, denies, in the most solemn manner, ever having any commerce of the kind, with Lord Byron. Thus, it would appear, but for the insidious insinuations of a base wretch, the domestic happiness of the Noble pair would not have been impaired; the separation would never have taken place; and England would not now have to lament for the most gifted of her sons.

When the fact of the separation of the truly illustrious Lord Byron from his Lady reached the public ear, the most intense curiosity prevailed in every circle of life as to the cause. Rumour soon placed the innocent Mrs. Mardyn, (innocent as to this charge, at least,) before the eyes of the world, as the guilty instrument of so much misery; and her name passed from one to another with the fleetness of the wind as a deserved object of public reprobation. There is a confidence imparted by innocence which defies danger, and which battles with resentment, no matter how terrific its shape or its magnitude.—Mrs. Mardyn heard her name pronounced in connection with a crime by which she divided two hearts linked to each other by the most sentimental and endearing ties. She was, however, equal to the crisis, and she determined to meet the storm of public rage, satisfied that the consciousness of her purity, as regarded the imputed charge, would befriend her in the [illegible]cy. At this time Mrs. Mardyn was engaged at Drury Lane. She was advertised on an evening shortly subsequent to the separation of the Noble pair, to appear in a *Comedy of Farquhar's*. The [illegible] veil—the minute—the moment—had [illegible] appeared! It was an awful hour, an awful moment to her! Scarcely had she cleared the wing of the stage, when a deafening [illegible] as it appeared, an unappeasable burst of indignant vengeance would have [illegible] led her to return. The hisses [illegible] ed to exceed. The audience, particularly the box audience, were vociferous and resolute in their endeavours to hoot her from the stage. The pit rose as a single man—the gallery [illegible] against her, called upon her instantly to retire; and charged her, without any disguise of language, with the [illegible] the worst [illegible]. [illegible] her situation with more propriety of demeanor than did Mrs. Mardyn in this trying hour. She was equal to it, however. The call upon her to withdraw was met, on her part, by her advance to the very foot-lights of the stage. Her step was intrepid, and she waved her hand, claiming to be heard as she came forward to the view of every member of the audience.—Her first words were, "Nay; I will never retire, with life, under undeserved obloquy—I will, I *must* be heard!" Her manner had the awe of innocence about it.—Her voice was, not only bold and undaunted—it was mingled with all that was pathetic in appeal; though it was firm, it was still feminine, and the beauty of the sufferer, and the imploring, yet firm attitude in which she stood, soon checked outrage, and invited attention. A British audience is a genuine epitome of the British nation; it is what the Roman satirist considered a Roman crowd, in which the union of all classes represented, not alone the vices, but the virtues of the illustrious community of the Commonwealth. There was in the air of Mrs. Mardyn a repelling power, which, as it were, opposing force to force, stilled the storm which threatened her destruction. In a moment, and as by common consent, a silence, as fearful as the late commotion, reigned; and the words which broke upon the auditory were—"I am an unprotected female, and I throw myself upon the protection of a British audience. It is not the characteristic of a Briton to put down, unheard, a helpless woman. I am innocent of the charge made against me; and I look to every manly heart for support in this crisis."

It was not the *matter*, but the impressive *manner* of this appeal which produced an effect unparallelled in a public theatre. Mrs. Mardyn subsequently was proved, beyond a doubt, to have been entirely innocent as regarded any criminality with Lord Byron.

### AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

[*From the Review of Buckingham's Miscellanies.*]

Our newspapers are about the best things we have. Doubtless, among the myriads which are perpetually poured forth from our public presses, there are some as bad as ever were published, or as the wit of man could easily devise. But, on the other hand, we have also some, which, in respect of literary talent and skill, of original and acute speculations in politics, or even in science or the arts, and in all the departments of literature which are generally interesting or amusing, yield to none published any where.

There are very few in our land who are by profession scholars; few whose business it is to make books, and avowedly and systematically to earn their means of subsistence by literary labor. Still we have our fair proportion of men of original talent, and even of literary skill and accomplishments. But they are employed in the various professions of active life;—our most practised writers as well as our ripest scholars, are, with few exceptions, to be found among our lawyers, our clergymen, and physicians.

But the zeal of rivalry, and the crowding of competitors, have not as yet produced such a division of labor in the business of those whose labor is chiefly mental—they have not yet, in this country, so imperiously demanded of the professional aspirant, a real and hardy abandonment of every thing which does not directly promise him professional success, to permit either law, or physic, or theology, to exert upon the mind the contractile influence, which, when pursued with no regard to collateral and more expansive studies, each of them almost must exert. There are, therefore, in this great body, many who have not only the power, but the range and elegance of mind which would make them eminent as professed scholars. Such men are seldom disposed to hide their light; he who thinks with peculiar acuteness, originality, or accuracy, is sure to know it, and almost sure to be willing that others should know it. The newspapers offer him ready opportunities; and they are often, if not generally, the best he can have; because in this country there are, comparatively speaking, but few of those weighty journals of literature, science, and the arts, which in Europe exist in such numbers & variety, as to absorb the talent and knowledge which are here put forth in aid of the newspapers.

It is obvious, that this state of things has within it a tendency to increase. Papers, by receiving valuable communications, are made both more worthy & more likely to receive them; gentlemen, eminent for intellectual power or culture, or both, find it a fitting and profitable employment to aid them. In this country there are papers—common news-papers—conducted by men most distinguished as men of talent and of letters; and this we believe to be a fact without example elsewhere. In other countries, newspapers possess neither the power nor the value which they have here; as a means of political excitement, as an instrument for effecting the purposes of a party, or as an opportunity for displaying the talents and extending the reputation of a writer, they fall two or three degrees below the rank which they hold here; of course, men distinguished for genius or learning, do not them conduct or supply the pages of a newspaper, because they can find other work equally profitable, and more reputable.

The sons of the late Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh, were distinguished by extraordinary [illegible] accompanied, however, by the [illegible] cal fancies. One of these was, when a small boy, so singularly arch, and at the same time high mettled, that the Doctor could get little good of him. If the Doctor corrected him he worried the Doctor in return. One day he committed some very high offence, which the Doctor resolved to punish. A friend who was present interposed and said "Do Doctor forgive him this time, by my faith, he's a clever little fellow." "Yes, (re-echoed the boy archly) I am indeed a clever little fellow." "Aye aye, said the Doctor, then I'll see if I cannot take away a little of that cleverness from you." So he ordered him up into a garret room to be confined on bread and water. By some chance a cat was locked up in a room with him; tearing the sheets into strings, he made a long cord of it, and having fastened the cat to the end of it, stood with the window open prepared for what might happen. At his usual hour the Doctor returned from visiting his patients, got out of his sedan chair, his hat according to custom, under his arm, and his enormous white powdered wig, which would have covered a beehive, exposed to view. Young Cullen immediately let down the cat which catching hold of the Doctor's wig with his claws, held it fast. The Doctor greatly alarmed, looked up and to his infinite chagrin and amazement, beheld wig and cat ascending into the air, and his son looking out and laughing. Ah, you rascal exclaimed the Doctor, is this your doing? Yes, (roared out the arch youngster, while the passers by stopped in surprise) yes father, you threatened to deprive me of my cleverness and i'll be hang'd if I have not deprived you of all of yours.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### "STAND BACK A LITTLE,"

Said an old gentleman to a lively little boy who was pressing very close to the edge of a mill race some people were digging—"stand back a little the ground will cave in with you." He had hardly got the words through his teeth before the event anticipated occurred—the boy fell and broke his arm. The example seemed to me applicable to a great many cases of common occurrence in life.

A disposition to *push forward* too fast and too far, has been the ruin of many a fine fellow; while an unfortunate diffidence has consigned a great many also, to unmerited oblivion. There is a medium between these two extremes, a deviation from which on either side must always be followed by bad consequences.

*Stand back a little*, I would say to the man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity among men by spreading abroad his own fame, and saying those things for himself, that others should be left to say for him. Stand back, and if you are indeed as deserving as you think yourself, others will only esteem you more highly for being left to make the discovery themselves. By mixing with an honest emulation, a due proportion of modesty you will at least reach as high a place as your merit entitles you to, and you will not run the danger of being borne down by a torrent of disgust.

*Stand back a little*, I would whisper to such young men as are trying to elbow & push themselves into offices, for which their elders in years and services are candidates. Stand back, your time will come by and by—a deference to age is a most becoming feature in the character of the young—stand back, it is better to wait until you are solicited to accept, than begin when you will be obliged to solicit for, posts either of honor or profit. Besides very few perfectly honest office holders, who depend upon their offices for a livelihood are found to be among the "*fat kine.*"

*Stand back a little*, I would say to such as I often see engaging in wild projects & extensive speculations, before they have great experience and sound judgment, matured by time and opportunity. This matter of getting rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine, and it is far better to go along with the world in the old beaten track, gathering sixpences, than to hazard a flight on wings which we little know how to manage rightly—and which when best managed as often retard as speed the journey of prosperous life.

*Stand back a little*, I would also say, to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbors off the course, by underbidding, and low shuffling; the people will find you out, by and by, if you push forward in this way, and ten to one but in the end you will come out with your breeches in the gutter; stand back—rest upon your merit—if that won't support you nothing else will.

*Stand back a little*, too, I should say, if an old bachelor was allowed to say any thing about such matters, to many a pretty girl who I have seen eagerly running into company at 16—stand back—you will have beaux enough to plague you by and by, and there's no need of being in such a hurry to get yourselves in trouble. For though I am no cynic, I half approve of Moore's sentimental rhapsody—

"Oh what a pure and sacred thing
Is beauty curtained from the sight
Of the gross world, illumining
One only mansion with her light,"

and am seriously of opinion that it would be better, if our sweethearts were a little more inclined to the same idea.

In fine—it would be well for us all to—*Stand back a little*—there would be less crowding and jostling of one another—and we should all go on more safely, easily, and happily. OLIVER OAKWOOD.

[illegible]-Lane, July 3, 1824.

### CASTLE OF OLMUTZ.

[An account of an attempt to release M. de La Fayette from his confinement, in 1794.]

Among the many extraordinary characters which the eventful times we live in have produced to the notice of the world, no man has undergone greater vicissitudes of fortune, than La Fayette. At one time we behold him tearing himself from the fascination of the most licentious court in Europe, braving the elements in search of fame, and combatting for the cause of liberty under the banners of Washington: at another, engaged in revolutionary scenes in his native country, idolized by an enthusiastic populace, and raised to the chief command of his emancipated countrymen; then proscribed and hunted by those associates who no longer stood in need of his assistance:—at another, a fugitive in a foreign land, obliged to seek an asylum among his enemies:—and lastly, seized as a traitor, and delivered up to the emperor of Germany; who, regarding him as one of the chief instruments of the insulting degradation & subsequent death of the royal family of France, ordered him into close confinement in the Castle of Olmutz. Compassion for his fate drew petitions from all quarters, for his release. The emperor was inexorable; and Fayette had dragged on two miserable years in his solitary prison, when a stranger and a foreigner stepped forward, from motives of compassion, and an anxious wish to be of some service to a man who had so signalized himself in the cause of liberty.—Bollman was a Hanoverian by birth, young, active, intrepid, and intelligent.—He repaired alone, and on foot, to Olmutz, to gain such information as might enable him to judge of the best means to execute the purpose he had in view, to assist Fayette in making his escape from the power of Austria. He soon found that without an able coadjutor, the difficulties which presented themselves were insurmountable. He was forced, therefore, for the present, to abandon his design until he should be so fortunate as to find a man equally zealous with himself, and with ability to execute the hazardous plan he had formed.—Accident threw in his way the person in the world best suited to the enterprize, by nature and education. At Vienna, he entered into the society of young Americans, whom he thought most likely, from their veneration for the character of Fayette, to dare such an undertaking. He soon singled out one, to whom, after proper precautions, he imparted his secret. Huger entered into and adopted his schemes with all the keenness of youth, and that enthusiastic enterprize so peculiar to the inhabitants of the new world. Francis K. Huger was the son of Col. Huger, of Charleston, S. C. who lost his life in the service of his country against the British troops on the walls of the town, when besieged by Gen. Provost. The year before his death he had retired to a small island off the Charleston bar, with his family, for the benefit of sea bathing. There happening, one evening a violent storm, the report of cannon was heard at a distance. Concluding the firing came from British ships, then cruizing in those seas, it was necessary to avoid giving suspicion that the island was inhabited. About midnight, a knocking at the door of the cottage obliged Col. Huger to open it. Two persons appeared, who in foreign accent informed him that their ship had been driven on shore by the violence of the wind, and the crew had dispersed themselves over the island in search of assistance. They were hospitably received, and provided with such necessaries as they most stood in need of. When the strangers were made acquainted with the quality of their host and his political principles, they made themselves and the object of their voyage known to him. The one was the Marquis de la Fayette, then about 19, and the other an elderly gentleman, a Chevalier de St. Louis, who, like another mentor, had followed the fortunes of the young Telemachus. "They beheld," they said, "with indignation the tyranny the inhabitants of North America labored under, from the mother country; and, animated with the true spirit of liberty, they were resolved to espouse the cause of the Congress, and either partake with them the happiness of emancipation, or perish with them in the glorious effort." Col. Huger quitted the island with his guests, and repairing to head quarters, introduced them to General Washington, who gave each of them a command in the continental army. Francis K. Huger was only 4 years old when this happened; but the adventure remained deeply impressed on his memory; and, though he had never seen Fayette since, yet he felt the greatest attachment to his person, and the highest admiration for his actions.—With ardor, therefore, he participated in Bollman's scheme for the release of his favorite hero.

Thus agreed, they began their operations. It was necessary to conduct themselves with caution, for the Austrian police was vigilant, and particularly jealous of strangers. Huger pretended ill health, and Bollman gave himself out for a physician, who on that account travelled with him. They bought three of the best horses they could find, and with one servant they set forward on the tour. After travelling many weeks, staying some time at different places, the better to conceal their purpose, and to confirm the idea that curiosity was the motive of their journey, they at length reached Olmutz. After viewing every thing in the town, they walked into the castle to see the fortifications, made themselves acquainted with the jailor, and having desired to walk within the castle the next day, they returned to their lodging. They repeated their visits frequently, each time conversing [illegible]. By degrees they gained his confidence, and one day as if by accident, asked him what prisoners he had under his care. He mentioned the name of Fayette; without discovering any surprise, they expressed a curiosity to know how he passed his time, and what indulgences he enjoyed; they were informed that he was strictly confined, but was permitted to take exercise without the walls with proper attendants, and, besides, was allowed the use of books and pen, ink and paper. They said, that, as they had some new publications with them, it might add to his amusement if they were to lend them to him, and desired to know if they might make the offer. The jailer said he thought there could be no objection, provided the books were delivered open to him, (the jailor) so that he might see there was nothing improper in their contents. With this caution they complied, and the same evening sent a book and a note to the jailor, addressed to Fayette, written in French. The jailor, though he did not understand that language, (as it afterwards appeared) did not suspect any treachery where every thing was conducted so openly. The note contained apologies for the liberty they had taken; but as they wished in any way to contribute to his happiness, they hoped he would attentively read the book they had sent, and if any passages in it particularly engaged his notice, they begged he would let them know his opinion. He received the note, and finding it was not expressed in the usual mode of complimentary letter, conceived that more was meant than met the eye. He therefore carefully perused the book, and found in certain places words written with a pencil, which, being put together, acquainted him with the names, qualities, and designs of the writers, and requiring his sentiments before they should proceed any further. He returned the book, and with it an open note, thanking them, and adding, that he highly approved of, and was much charmed with its contents.

Having thus begun a correspondence, seldom a day passed but open notes passed between them, some of which the jailor showed to persons who read them; but, as nothing appeared that could create any suspicion, the correspondence was permitted.

Their plan being at length arranged, the particulars were written with lemon juice, and on the other side of the paper a letter of inquiries after Fayette's health, concluding with these words; Quand vous aurez lu ce billet, mettez le au feu (instead of *dans le feu*.) By holding the paper to the fire, the letters appeared, and he was made acquainted with every arrangement they made. The day following was fixed upon to put the plan in execution. The city of Olmutz is situated about 30 miles from the frontiers of Silesia, in the midst of a plain, which, taking the town as its centre, extends three miles each way. The plain is bounded by rising ground, covered with bushes and hollow rocks; so that a man standing on the walls might distinctly see every thing that passed on the plain. Sentinels were placed for the purpose of giving alarm when any prisoner was attempting to escape,

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and all people were ordered to assist in retaking him; great rewards were likewise due to the person who arrested a prisoner. It seemed, therefore, scarcely possible to succeed in such an attempt.—Aware of these difficulties, Bollman and Huger were not intimidated, but took their measures with the greatest caution.

Under pretence that his health required air and exercise, Fayette had obtained permission to ride out upon the plain every day, in an open cabriolet, accompanied by an officer, and attended by an armed soldier, who mounted behind by way of guard. During these excursions, he had gained the confidence of the officer so far, that when the carriage was at a distance from the walls, they used to quit it, and walk together.

The plan determined upon was this: Bollman and Huger were, to go out of town on horseback, the latter leading a third horse; as neither of them knew Fayette, a signal was agreed on at their meeting. Fayette was to endeavor to gain as great a distance as possible from the town, and, as usual, to quit the carriage with the officer, and draw him imperceptibly as far from it as he could without exciting his suspicions. The two friends were then to approach, and if necessary, to overpower the officer, mount Fayette upon the horse Huger led, and ride away full speed to Bantropp, 15 miles distant, where a horse and chaise waited to convey them to Trappaw, the nearest town within the Prussian dominion, about thirty miles from Olmutz, where they would be safe from pursuit. In the morning Huger sent his trusty servant to endeavor to learn the precise time that Fayette left the castle. After a tedious delay, he returned and told them that the carriage had just passed the gates. With agitated hearts they set out; having gained the plain, they could perceive no carriage; they rode slowly on till they had nearly reached the woody country, but still no carriage appeared.—Alarmed lest some unforseen accident should have led to a discovery they hesitated; but recollecting that their motions might be distinctly seen from the walls, they retraced their steps, and had arrived at a short distance from the town, when they beheld the long wished for cabriolet pass through the gates, and two persons in it, one in the Austrian uniform and a musquteer mounted behind. On passing, they gave the preconcerted signal, which was returned, and the carriage passed on. They continued their ride towards the town, then turned and slowly followed the carriage. They loitered, in order to give Fayette time to execute his part of the agreement. They observed the two gentlemen descend from the carriage and walk from it arm in arm. They approached gradually, and perceiving that Fayette and the officer appeared to be in earnest conversation about the officer's sword, which Fayette had at this time in his hand, they thought this a favorable moment and put spurs to their horses. The noise of their approach alarmed the officer, when turning around and seeing two horsemen come up at full gallop, he hastened to join the cabriolet, pulling Fayette with him; finding resistance, he endeavored to get possession of his sword and a struggle ensued. Huger arrived at this moment. "You are free," said he; "seize this horse and Bollman be your guide." He had scarce spoken when the gleam of the sun on the blade of the sword startled the horse, who broke his bridle and fled precipitately over the field. Bollman rode after to endeavor to take him.—Meantime Huger, with a gallantry and generosity, never excelled, insisted on Fayette's mounting his horse, and making all speed to the place of rendezvous.—Fayette mounted his horse, left Huger on foot, and was soon out of sight. Bollman, after a vain pursuit of the frightened horse, returned to Huger, who got up behind him and they galloped away together.—They had not gone far when the horse stumbled and fell, and Bollman was so bruised with the fall, that with much difficulty he could rise from the ground.—The gallant Huger assisted his friend upon the horse, and again forgetting all selfish considerations, desired him to follow and assist Fayette and leave him to make his escape on foot, which he said he could easily do, as he was a good runner and the woody country was close at hand. Bollman with reluctance consented. Upon the approach of the horsemen, the soldier who had remained with the cabriolet, ran back to the town; but long before he arrived, the alarm was given; for the whole of the transaction had been observed from the walls, the cannon fired and the country was raised. Bollman easily evaded his pursuers, by telling them he was himself in pursuit. Huger was not so fortunate: he had been marked by a party, who never lost sight of him; yet his hunters being on foot like himself, he might have reached his covert, had they not been joined by others who were fresh in the chase; they gained ground upon him, and at the moment he had reached a place where he hoped he might rest awhile, quite exhausted with fatigue, and breathless, he sunk to the earth and a peasant came up—he offered him his purse to assist his escape; the Austrian snatched the money with one hand and seized him with the other, calling his companions to come to his help. Resistance was vain, and the intrepid Huger was conveyed back to Olmutz in triumph, inwardly consoling himself with the glorious idea, that he had been the cause of rescuing from tyranny and misery a man he esteemed one of the first characters upon earth—He was shut up in a dungeon of the castle a state prisoner.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.

## *FARMER'S CALENDAR.*

## AUGUST.

*Manure.*—The substances which make excellent manure are much more numerous than seems to be generally supposed by farmers. Among many others, are the following: putrified flesh, bones, woollen rags, fish, leather, soap suds, urine of all animals, brine, dung of all kinds, scrapings of door yards and streets, rubbish of old houses, lime, plaster of Paris; mud from ponds, rivers, swamps, and the sea; shells, earth that has been long under cover, weeds that grow in gardens, fields, ponds, rivers, the sea, &c. refuse hay, *ferns of brakes*, leaves of trees, moss, rotten wood, &c. &c. All these substances, whenever they can be obtained, should be collected together in a compost,—which is one of the most essential requisites to good husbandry.

Now cut close to the ground, the bushes which are growing beside your fences, and possibly in other parts of your farm. The sap is now up, and they will be much more likely to die. Secure your spring grain, and plough in the stubble, that it may rot before next year. Break up weak lands which you intend to till next year; to plough land that is in a proper state, enriches it. Put no cattle into your mowing lots, till frost comes. Be sparing in the use of unripe fruit, if you would not have a fever: be temperate also in the use of food, and sit not in the wind when you are warm, and do not over heat yourself. Collect for compost, weeds and all kinds of vegetables, which are useful for nothing else, and have now come to maturity. Clear out ditches, mud holes, &c. for the same purpose. Constant attention to this method of making manure, will render your farm productive, and you independent. The income of *fifty* acres of land, WELL cultivated, is greater than of *five hundred*, under the management of the slothful, negligent husbandman.—*Please remember the last remark.*

## INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

ABSTRACT OF A PAPER OF DR. OLBERS, A DISTINGUISHED ASTRONOMER AT BREMEN IN GERMANY,* INSERTED IN THE "ANNALES DE CHIMIE ET DE PHYSIQUE, FEVRIER, 1823."

The Moon enlightens our nights, draws the earth a little from its elliptic orbit occasions a small oscillation in the earth's axis, produces the tides of the sea; and a similar but less motion in the atmosphere Besides these demonstrable effects, many have believed, from time immemorial, that the moon exercises a considerable influence upon the health of mankind, upon animals, upon vegetation, and upon chemical products. Experience only can throw light upon this subject; and long and well conducted experiments have been made. As to the influence of the moon upon the *weather*, the result deduced from one series of meteorological observations, is always contradicted by another series. We cite, for example, Howard, who, after careful observation, believed he had discovered, that the barometer was usually lowest (that is, the air was most dense) at the time of new moon. Cotte, on the contrary, to whom meteorlogy is so much indebted, and who commenced in order to confirm the remarks of Howard, found, by twenty years observation, that the barometer was lowest at the time of FULL moon. Lalande and Lamarke also, have drawn the most opposite results from their observations respecting the influence of the moon in her passage by the plane of the equator. But what is decisive on this subject is, that in the equatorial regions, where the influence of the moon ought to be the greatest, not a trace of it is to be found, but the heat, rain, winds, &c. all depend on the distance of the sun from the zenith of the place. Foul weather and fair often prevail in different places, at the same time, and consequently under the same phase [appearance] of the moon.—M. Bode, for example, collected the remarks made during the time of an eclipse of the sun, Nov. 18, 1816, from which it appears that a great diversity of weather without any regard to order, prevailed on that day, through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes compared, with great labor, the variation of the weather over a great part of the earth's surface in the year 1783, and found no relation between it and the phases of the moon. Some suppose the full moon, when rising, dissipates the clouds; but clouds usually disappear in a tranquil evening. Some who live near the sea coast, believe that the changes of the weather, and the force and direction of the wind and clouds, depend on the tides. We may here observe, that the tides of the ocean and those of the atmosphere do not happen at the same time The air being easily moved, and hindered by no obstacle, instantly obeys the attractive force of the moon; but high water, in the open sea, does not take place, till three hours afterwards: and on coasts and in bays, it happens still later. The astronomer Horseley, at Oxford, Eng. could perceive no relation between the weather and the tides, or moon; and Toaldo, from the observations made during fifty years at Poleni in Italy, where the climate is very mild, while he thought he *could distinguish* the influence of the moon upon the weather, was convinced that it was *extremely small*. A series of experiments for many years has convinced me, that in our climate, where the weather is subject to more considerable and numerous variations, the rules of Toaldo are entirely wrong. For example, on the 7th of Dec. 1813, the full moon coincided with the perigee, and two days after the moon had its greatest northern declination, so that from the principles of Toaldo, the influence of the moon ought to have been the greatest possible; but notwithstanding all this, there was not any sensible change in the weather. I believe, then, that I have demonstrated, that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small, that it is *totally lost* amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere.

And if the influence of the moon is insensible on the weather, we are entitled very much to suspect its pretended influence, either upon *men, animals,* or *plants*. In fact, it is *all of it* due to illusion and prejudice. Observation shews, that the notion that men weigh one or two pounds more at the beginning of the month; and that lobsters, oysters, &c. are fatter when the moon is on the increase, is entirely without foundation. We may place great confidence in the very careful experiments made by the celebrated *agriculturalists*, Ladquinterie, Nardmann, Reichard and Hartenfels; and by the great naturalists, Buffon and Reamur; who proved distinctly, that *the increase or decrease of the moon had no influence either upon the germination of seeds, or upon the rapidity of their growth, or upon their quality.*

Some of the inhabitants of South America and of the East Indies, have a dread of *moon light*, as though it produced effects different from any other light. But the pretended pernicious effects, said to be produced, are to be attributed rather to the dampness of the air, and to the coldness of the night, than to the influence of the moon. And Bonitus observed, that the two terrible diseases so frequent in the East Indies, namely, the cholera morbus and dysentery, sometimes attributed to moon light, occurred most frequently during the rainy months of summer. I can positively assert, that I have carefully inquired into the influence of the moon upon the sick, during the long time that I have practised medicine, and that I never perceived any relation between the moon and my patients: and all modern physicians have come to a similar result. It is in respect to the influence of the moon, as in many cases of reverie, we see it only when we *believe* it.

*This is the philosopher who discovered the planet Pallas in 1802, and the planet Vesta in 1807.

## ITURBIDE.

The following description of the late Emperor of Mexico, is taken from "Notes on Mexico," by the Hon. Mr. Poinsett.

"I was presented to His Majesty this morning, [Nov. 3.] On alighting at the gate of the palace, which is an extensive and handsome building, we were received by a numerous guard, and then made our way up a large stone stair-case, lined with sentinels, to a spacious apartment, where we found a brigadier general stationed to usher us into the presence. The Emperor was in his cabinet and received us with great politeness. Two of his favorites were with him. We were all seated, and he conversed with us for half an hour in an easy, unembarrassed manner, taking occasion to compliment the United States, and our institutions, and lamented that they were not suited to the circumstances of his country. He modestly insinuated, that he had yielded, very reluctantly, to the wishes of the people, but had been compelled to suffer them to place the crown upon his head to prevent misrule & anarchy.

He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stoutly made, and well proportioned. His face is oval, and his features are very good, except his eyes, which were constantly bent on the ground or averted. His hair is brown, with red whiskers, and his complexion fair and ruddy, more like that of a German, than of a Spaniard. As you will hear his name pronounced differently, let me tell you that you must accent equally every syllable, I-tur-bi-de. I will not repeat the tales I hear daily of the character and conduct of this man. Prior to the late successful revolution, he commanded a small force in the service of the Royalists, and is accused of having been the most cruel and blood-thirsty prosecutor of the Patriots, and never to have spared a prisoner. His official letters to the viceroy substantiate this fact. In the interval between the defeat of the patriot cause and the last revolutions, he resided in the capital, and in a society not remarkable for strict morals, he was distinguished for his immorality. His usurpation of the chief authority has been the most glaring, and unjustifiable, and his exercise of power arbitrary and tyrannical. With a pleasing address and prepossessing exterior, and by lavish profusion, he has attached the officers and soldiers to his person; and so long as he possesses the means of paying and rewarding them, so long he will maintain himself on the throne; when these fail, he will be precipitated from it. It is a maxim of history, which will probably be again illustrated by this example, that a government not founded on public opinion, but established and supported by corruption and violence, cannot exist without ample means to pay the soldiery, and to maintain pensioners and partisans. Aware of the state of his funds, and of the probable consequences to himself of their failure, he is making great exertions to negotiate loans in England; and such is the infatuation of the monied men in that country, that it is possible he may effect his object.

"To judge Iturbide from his public papers, I do not think him a man of talents. He is prompt, bold and decisive, and not scrupulous about the means he employs to obtain his ends."

## THE PRESIDENCY.

*From the Virginian.*

### THE NATIONAL CANDIDATE.

Mr. Adams' prospects were never brighter than at the present moment, and we repeat that we entertain no sort of doubt of his election. We do not take into view in our estimate of his strength the contingency of Mr. Crawford's withdrawal—(that event would be decisive of Mr. A's success)—but we allow to Mr. C. all the support which his friends ought reasonably to claim for him. In Ohio, Mr. Adams appears to have a much stronger interest than we had supposed. His friends have at least taken the lead in forming an electoral ticket, which has been already laid before the people, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of its success. The vote of Indiana, which has all along been considered doubtful, it is now tho't will be given to Mr. Adams. His ticket in that state combines a host of talent and influence, being composed of the three judges of the Supreme Court, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the House of Representatives. The paper published in the large and populous county of Wayne, in that state, says that Mr. Adams will get nearly every vote of that county. Illinois,* Louisiana and Mississippi are admitted by all to be doubtful. In each state there will be a close contest—in the two former between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and in the latter by Mr. Adams and General Jackson. New-York we consider certain for Mr. Adams; Noah, Van Buren, &c. "to the contrary notwithstanding." It is also probable that he will obtain the vote of Delaware, which has been heretofore, by common consent, placed to the account of Mr. Crawford, is certainly erroneously so placed if recent ominous *demonstrations* are to be regarded as correct *criteria* of popular sentiment. The only benefit which would arise from Mr. Crawford's withdrawal, (to be sure a very considerable one) would be to keep the election from the House of Representatives. If it be decided by that body however, there can be no doubt as to the result.

When the nature of each candidate's support is considered, every friend of Mr. Adams must be proud to see the advantageous ground upon which he stands. They perceive that he is not the candidate of a section, but that he is the *National Candidate*—that his friends are not confined to the place of his birth or his domicil, but that they are spread throughout the Union—that while the other candidates, with the partial exception of Gen. Jackson, are supported exclusively by particular sections of country, there is not a state in which Mr. Adams has not numerous and zealous supporters. It is, to say the least of it, a high compliment to that gentleman's integrity and ability.

* We are happy to be enabled to say, the state of Illinois may be confidently set down to Mr. Adams.—*Crisis.*

*Great Cry and little Wool.*—To judge from the appearance of the Crawford papers in New-England, one would suppose that there was not only a well organized & efficient party in his favor, but that there was even a probability of his obtaining some portion of the electoral votes. Now, nothing, in our apprehension, except his election to the presidency, is more unlikely. In the great body of the people scarce a Crawfordite is to be found. In this town there is but one, that we know of, and he has just removed here. In the whole county, containing near an hundred thousand inhabitants, we doubt whether there are an hundred individuals who are tinctured with the duelling or whiskey-insurrection mania. Should a Crawford ticket be nominated, there is hardly a possibility that it should receive one tenth part of the votes of the state.

With these facts staring them in the face, and the certainty of no material change being effected, it has been to some, a matter of surprise, that such continued and untiring efforts should be made, not barely to gain converts, but to misrepresent the state of public feeling. The reason, however, is very obvious. It is one link in the grand chain of deception and management, by which it is hoped to wheedle the people out of their rights and to elevate one who could not be elected without resorting to such means. It is intended to produce an effect, not *here* where the facts are known, but *at a distance* where they are not known. It is expected that the votes of some of the southern & western states will be influenced by the probability of the eventual success of the several candidates. For instance, if it could be made to appear that there was no probability of the success of Gen. Jackson, the votes of North Carolina *might* be given to Crawford; and if there was no chance for John Q. Adams, the vote of New-York *might*, in like manner, be obtained for him. It is, therefore, necessary for the success of the plan, that as great a show of strength as possible, should be made, simultaneously, in various parts of the union.—And we accordingly find, by papers from all directions; that the same plan is in full operation, in other States as well as in New-England, but, without having, as yet, produced any very perceptible effect. If those who are friendly to the rights of the people, but do their duty, in exposing these intrigues, no effect can be produced, but an unfavorable one, on those who resort to such deception and misrepresentation, to support a weak and decaying cause.—*Mass. Spy.*

*Distinction between Radical and Republican.*—Radical is the name assumed by those who separated from the Republican party, and formed, under Mr. Crawford, an opposition to the administration. The name is of foreign origin, and means, abroad, one who is radically, and entirely opposed to the system of government under which he resides It is understood that those who have adopted it as a party name in this country, do not apply it to themselves, in that sense. They profess to be in favor of a Republican government, and do not, therefore, wish to be considered Radicals against our system of government. They, however, seem to be of the opinion, that our Republican system cannot support itself, unless propt up by the Caucus system, or what they call, "*party discipline.*" A Republican, on the contrary, believes that the people can very well govern, through the laws and constitution, without such advice and aids. In truth, the essential difference between Republican and Radical seems principally to consist in the fact that the former has a greater, and the latter a less confidence in the people for self-government; and in this sense they may, perhaps, be fairly considered as Radically opposed to our system of government, which rests, wholly, on such confidence, and consequently are, to that extent, *Radicals*, in the true European sense of the term. Party discipline, and party leaders, and the Caucus system, are essential to sustain the discipline of the party; and the ascendency of party leaders, seem to be leading features in the creed of the Radical party, and as applied to our system of government; and thus give a *signification* to a name which they have assumed. T.

*Nat. Journal.*

## WHO PAYS THE PIPER?

It is a notorious fact, that the whole country swarms with political emissaries, and that newspapers are gratuitously distributed in every direction, all for the good of the people, and—to promote the election of Wm. H. Crawford. *This* is all perfectly fair, but then this question naturally arises: Who pays the expense? It is not to be credited that men should perambulate the country from one end of the Union to the other, on political missions, without remuneration in one shape or another, nor is it probable that Newspapers should long persist in a course which, every day, reduces the number of their subscribers, and diminishes their advertising patronage (for Crawfordism is as deleterious to a Newspaper as the sirocco is to animal life,) and that they should, moreover, distribute a considerable portion of what they publish gratis unless they had some pledge of restitution for their pecuniary sacrifices. It matters not whether the reward is to be given in money, or in offices of trust and profit, nor whether the obligation is direct from the head of the treasury himself, or from those, who are sufficiently in his confidence to guarantee what they promise It is equally corruption, and alike repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous to our liberties.—*Mass. Spy.*

*New-York.*—"We take occasion to repeat, *with increased confidence*" says the Rochester Telegraph, "that *John Quincy Adams* will receive the votes of N. York, whether the electors shall be chosen by the People or the Legislature. The statement in a late Telegraph, of the relative strength of Mr. Adams & Mr. Crawford, by a Legislative choice, has not been contradicted; and we have ourselves been able to discover but one error in the division, and that is in favor of Mr. Adams.—Mr. Mallory, a Senator from Rensselaer county, we learn, is a fast friend of Mr. Adams, as is almost every Republican in that county. Let the friends of Mr. Adams in the different states look to New-York with entire confidence, for we have the fullest assurance that she will not disappoint their hopes."

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Centinel, July 31.*

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Since Wednesday we have French accounts to the middle, and London to the 20th June.

Those from France are quite uninteresting.

☞In the British Parliament Mr. Canning had given information, that Ministers had waited long enough for Spain to act on the subject of the recognition of the Independence of the South American States, if so minded, and that England was now free to act thereon, without any breach of comity or neutral relations; but that the Ministers had not received sufficient official information from those States to justify any specific proposition on the subject, in addition to that commercial recognition by which the flag of those States were admitted in the British ports to the same advantages of that of any independent State in amity with England. He added, that Ministers had refused for a second time to become a party in the Congress of the Allied Powers, about to assemble to confer on the affairs of Spanish America. Parliament was to be prorogued about the 24th of June.

The above information is important in one point of view, as it makes it certain that a new Congress is contemplated. In the refusal it is also expected that France will join with England.

Capt. Singer, of the brig Columbia, arrived at Philadelphia, reports that previous to his sailing from St. Johns, there were 5 pirates brought over by land by a guard of soldiers from Cabrobo, a small port near the west end of the Island. The Governor had issued orders that a launch, well manned, should be fitted out of each port in the Island immediately, to suppress Piracy, and that every hut within a mile of the coast, should be razed in less than eight days from date of his Proclamation. The pirates taken and brought in are a part of the gang that have infested the south side of the Island and taken several vessels, most of the crews of which have been murdered. From the strong circumstantial evidence against them, it was the general opinion that they would undergo immediate execution.

*Pirates.*—The schr. Elizabeth, Allen, has arrived at Baltimore, in 10 days from Matanzas. She left on the 17th of July, under convoy of the U. S. schr. Terrier. A slip from the office of the Morning Chronicle informs us, that about two days previous to the E. sailing, accounts were received of two more American vessels being taken off the harbor, carried to Seawara Bay, and their masts cut away.—There had been no accounts of their crews. "New-York" had been seen on each of their sterns. On the 10th instant, near Matanzas, a Colombian privateer schooner, armed with one long gun, fell in with a *fleet of Pirates*, the same that have been committing the late depredations; they consisted of two small schrs. and one felucca, and by a *ruse* the Colombian brought them to action at close quarters, when after a desperate battle, and killing many, she succeeded in capturing the two schooners. The felucca made her escape with sweeps and came into Matanzas, where her crew were taken up & imprisoned by the authorities of the place—their confinement was supposed a *sham*. The Pirates reported that the Colombian shot eight pirates on the deck of the first schooner taken, after ascertaining her character.—*N. Y. D. Ads.*

### BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.

The following account of fresh depredations committed on our fisheries, is given in the Eastport Sentinel of the 17th July, and will no doubt lead to an investigation by our government, of the causes of such hostile depredations by the British cruisers:—

*More Fishermen taken.*—Schr, Rebecca, belonging to Capt. Wass, of Columbia, and schr. ——, H. Clark, of this port, were taken a few days since, off Grand Manan, by the British gun brig Dotterell, the former of which was sent to St. Johns, and the latter made a tender of, the better to molest our Fishermen. The schr. Galleon, of Lubec, was chased into port by the brig's tender,—and schr. Reindeer, of the same place, had several shot fired through her sails, but escaped. All the above vessels were from 5 to 15 miles from any shore, therefore, not violating the treaty which restricts them to within 3 miles. Not long since another vessel belonging to Lubec, was taken and ordered in, but was retaken by the Skipper, and arrived safe home. We have had occasion before to notice similar outrages upon our fishermen, by British armed vessels, and hoped there would not be a repetition of them. But it seems that *treaties* are *not binding*, that law and justice is not regarded, for fishermen are not only captured on the high seas, but [illegible] *even in our harbors and their* [illegible].

## DOMESTI

*Lightning.*—The Delaware Gaze
Tuesday the 27th ult. mentions
Friday preceding, the house of Mr.
at Wilmington, Delaware, was str
lightning. The fluid struck the ch
and then passed through the back
the house, destroying the window
frames, plaster, &c. Miss
the second daughter, who was sitting
a window in the third story, was
killed. Mrs. Smith was in a room
and was thrown down by the shock.
eldest daughter, who was in the kit
was also stunned, and suffered grea
for some time. The fire it appears
down the chimney, making a noise
steam issuing from a spout. The
was much shattered. Mrs. Smith is
widow of the late Dr. Ebenezer
the father of Lieut. S. Smith, one of
teachers in the Military Academy
West Point, who was present during
awful scene.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*An affair of honor in the land of*
*habits.*—We have an account of an
of honor, said, in the Bridgeport C
to have taken place in Newtown,
between two "young bloods," who
firing at each other without effect,
sed the seconds of charging the
with powder only, and agreed
the matter with their fists. The
formed and a furious *set-to* com
which was kept up with great sp
which much scientific *fistic* was
ted and many *knock down* argument
advanced, until by the rules of p
law, one of the champions declared
self satisfied with the *punishment*
and humbly implored the forgiven
his *honorable* antagonist. This
of settling a dispute, not appearing
civil authorities of Connecticut
strictly conformable to the "laws
w," they are stated to have
taken measures "to bring all the
concerned to answer for their
before the civil tribunal; but th
mediately put in practice the old
of the poet—that—

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."
*N. Y. Am.*

### A CARD.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to
the parents, Guardians and friends
Cadets of the American Literary,
fic and Military Academy at Nor
that the General Examination
stitution, will commence on Mo
9th of August, and continue
The first week will be devoted
amination of the cadets in the
branches of literature, science and
tion through which they have pas
two last days will be devoted to
Military and other duties. Cap
tridge will deliver Lectures on M
other subjects during the examina
Monday the 16th of August, he w
er a Lecture on the Military defe
the United States, and also on
campaign of the Emperor Napoleo
minating with the battle of W
Tuesday, 17th he will deliver a
Education, and also one on the
Economy of the United States,
and Naval Gentlemen, and also
men of Literature and Science
are respectfully invited to attend
amination and lecture. Capt. P.
that all those young gentlemen
pose becoming members of this
would present themselves for
during examination."

NOTE.—Editors of newspapers
shall feel disposed to insert the
will confer a favor on Capt. P. and
the parents, guardians and friends
pupils.

### CAUTION.

Eleven men nearly lost their lives
village, on the 12th inst. in con
of drinking butter milk, contain
earthern vessel or crock. The
of two of them was for some time
doubtful—and all more or less
it is supposed the usual acidity of
quid, decomposed and extracted th
sonous quality of the glazing, and th
suspectingly endangered life.
told of a similar instance to the
some time since, which, however,
fatal. People cannot be too cau
making use of glazed earthern
daily purposes.—*Waterloo Farm*

### *PIRATES CAPTURED.*

We learn from the brig Flori
Trinidad, Cuba, which she left on
of July, that the British armed
Lion, Capt. Hopner, had captu
ratical schooner of about 60 tons
Britain. There were 26 pirates
but four only were taken, the
having escaped on the Island. It
pected that the whole of these free
would be taken by the boats of
tish armed schooners which were
suit of them.—*N. Y. D. Ads.*

Hayes, police officer of this
captured at Wheeling, Virginia,
ton Cooper, who was a clerk in
of John B. Murray & Son, of this
who some time ago absconded w
dollars belonging to them. H
recovered about 1000 dollars fr
expected, when he wrote, July
Chyville, to get more from him
day.—*N. Y. D. Ads.*

The Collector of Norfolk, on
that the commander of the Float
at Cape Hatteras was in distress,
sequence of the absence of his c
[illegible] the Revenue Cutter to
tance. The boat's crew which
absent on a fishing trip, had ret
the vessel.—*N. Y. D. Ads.*

We must remind people that f
time for green corn, green apples,
bers, hot days, damp evenings,
children. A little attention
save pain, and even life; to
of the anxiety of parents, and the
of medicine, advice, [illegible]
[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

*Massachusetts Yeoman.*

CONTENTS.—Several inter-[illegible] were made at the late [illegible]upreme Court in Boston; [illegible] more will elapse before [illegible] of another volume of Re[illegible] of service to gentlemen of [illegible] to the community at large, [illegible] of them now.

[illegible] which the liability to mili[illegible]-in question, the Court de[illegible] *soldier is not liable to the* [illegible]APPEARANCE, *until after* [illegible] *of six months from the time* [illegible] *his enrolment.* This was [illegible] enrolment upon the soldier's [illegible] age of 18; but we cannot [illegible] reason why it does not apply [illegible] of a subsequent enrolment [illegible] any within the limits of which [illegible] could go to reside. But if [illegible] be not so broad in principle, it [illegible] effect; because in most cases [illegible] to prove that the soldier [illegible] enrolled. Judge Lincoln, [illegible], dissented from the opinion [illegible] Judges, and gave his reasons [illegible] The decision of the Court is [illegible] the first section of the act of [illegible] May 8th, 1793; and the ob[illegible] Judge Lincoln, upon the second [illegible] act of Congress, passed [illegible]. It was held by him that [illegible] repealed and virtually repealed [illegible] so far as it respects the liabil[illegible] enrolment.

[illegible] case the Court have settled [illegible] of great importance to the [illegible] and more especially to agri[illegible]. It is an evil of which almost [illegible] has had cause to complain, [illegible] after being hired for a term [illegible] months or a year, frequently [illegible] of those with whom they [illegible] noted, before the expiration [illegible] at a time when their la[illegible] valuable; and afterwards [illegible] for the time they have [illegible] as if there had been no [illegible] specific time. This claim [illegible] reasonable. It seems to be [illegible] by Courts, which have [illegible] power to recover "as much [illegible] deserved to have." Taking [illegible] the time he has worked, [illegible], if any, which his em[illegible] by his failing to serve [illegible] time. This has been [illegible] to be the common [illegible], although no decision of [illegible] has ever sanctioned [illegible] settled otherwise. It [illegible] where there is a contract [illegible] certain term, at a stipulated [illegible], and the laborer volun[illegible] services, of his employer [illegible] of the term, without [illegible] and without the consent of [illegible] he cannot recover any part [illegible] He cannot recover upon [illegible] because he has himself vio[illegible] upon an *implied* promise to [illegible] case where there is no [illegible] because the hirer is liabl[illegible] to his *express* promise.—[illegible] the decision with too [illegible], it is because we wish it [illegible] intelligible to those who [illegible] interested in the princi[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1824.

[illegible] *Mechanics.*—This is a [illegible] had intended to have no[illegible] direct to our citizens. [illegible] it is one of vital inte[illegible], and more especially so [illegible] like this,—where we are [illegible] indebted to the Mechanic [illegible] arts, for all we now [illegible] for all we ever shall be: [illegible] we never did prosper, [illegible] we can never ex[illegible] much wealth. There[illegible] mechanic and manufacturing [illegible] industry, we must look [illegible] wealth and influence. And [illegible] is a subject of serious re[illegible] encouragement of our own [illegible] be so far lost sight of, as [illegible], by the wealthy and influ[illegible] of our community. The pro[illegible] now does, and long has per[illegible] citizens, for resorting to neighb[illegible] to purchase almost every ar[illegible] elegant and expensive kind, [illegible] mechanics are left to dwin[illegible] and want,—or at best, after [illegible] hard toil, to lay up a scanty [illegible] his work's goods, is an evil [illegible] lamented, and only to be [illegible] a total change of views and [illegible] this subject.

[illegible]editable then, to the taste and [illegible] individuals, does this propen[illegible] when we see them resorting [illegible] or some great emporium of [illegible]tion, to purchase cabinet [illegible], and pay an advance [illegible], when the same article [illegible] them but a few weeks [illegible] in this town, and that [illegible] price, beside freight and [illegible] so—it would not answer [illegible]—unfashionable—coarse, [illegible] Such, be it remembered, [illegible] that in several instances.—[illegible]ted is our taste and judg[illegible] most of us, it is a sufficient [illegible]ance and taste of an arti[illegible] that it was purchased in some [illegible]

[illegible] therefore ask, what encour[illegible]ve given to mechanics, to [illegible] expensive journeymen, [illegible] workmen to settle among [illegible] a corresponding, anti-liberal [illegible] is barbered in the highest [illegible] fall from the lips of any of our inhabitants? and that it is too frequently uttered by many, we are bold to say:—"I won't have a *Newark* carriage," (harness, sideboard, hat, or whatever it may be,) "they ask too much—coarse, ugly things,—they are not fit to use." We can answer, none. But let the prevailing sentiment be changed; let it be understood that preference will be given to the mechanics of our own city, and a radical change, both in their work and in their circumstances in life, will soon be the fruits of such a happy revolution.

What good reason can there be given, why articles of every description cannot be made here, as elegant, as durable, and as cheap, as in any part of America? We again answer, none, if proper encouragement be offered. Let the coach maker, the harness maker, the saddler, the cabinet maker and the hatter, and every other mechanic, understand, that they are to receive their proportion of the vast sums of money, which is annually sent out of this town for the purchase of articles which they might manufacture, & they would be encouraged to furnish the best of stock, & to employ the first rate workmen—and board and rent, and every thing considered, would of course be enabled to furnish their customers as low, if not much lower, than they could purchase an article of the same quality elsewhere. But such is now the fact, that if a gentleman has a few hundred dollars to lay out for any expensive article, he sends it abroad, for the encouragement of other mechanics; while none are left to employ ours, except such as want long credit, or have to resort to some *Yankee* bargain to accomplish their object. The consequence is, he pays five and twenty or thirty per cent more than his neighbor, who sends abroad and pays cash. Which, after all, is not a sufficient advantage for the home mechanic to be enabled to employ expensive workmen, and to pay cash for his stock and their work.

During the last year, more than twelve hundred dollars was sent out of this town for the article of carriages alone, and probably a proportionable sum for many other articles; which, had it been paid to our mechanics, two thirds, at least, would have been expended in this city, and thus we should have "made one hand wash the other."

It is unquestionably the duty of every citizen to consider the interest of the town, next to that of his own, and by employing individuals, you consequently advance the wealth of the place. Therefore let the prevailing desire be, from this day hence forth, to expend our money among ourselves, if for the same we can be as well served,—and in all cases to employ the best mechanics, and our own in preference to foreign.

The Legislature of New-York met on Monday last, for the avowed purpose of giving the choice of electors to the People. The result of the question, whether the people are to rule or be ruled, is interesting to the whole Nation, as on it the great question now agitating the republic will in a great measure depend. The House are strongly in favor of the People, and the Senate as strong against them But it is thought the 17 Senators will not all hold out against the wishes of their constituents and their own interest, as on the decision of this question, also rests the fate of their "regular nomination" of Col. Young for their next Governor.

It is expected that between five and six thousand people will visit Albany during the present week.

We have received the first number of "The Yankee," a paper published at Stonington Point, by William Storer, Jr.—It is well printed, on medium paper: the editor of which promises but little, but it is to be hoped he will perform the more. He is supposed to be in favor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for the Presidency; which, if he intends to enter on the good cause, we are sorry to see he has not the boldness to plainly declare it. His columns he says are open to all parties, and we hope, that by this measure, he will not like many of his brethren see frequently illustrated the fable of "the Man, the Boy, and the Ass."

The North American Review has been proscribed in France. By a formal order of the government its title is inserted in the list of prohibited books, and the custom house officers are commanded not to suffer it to pass through their hands into the country. Booksellers are also forbidden to have it on sale, and it is subject to be seized when found in any person's possession.

Present appearances seem to indicate that the Hon. DEWITT CLINTON will be supported for the office of Governor of New York, at the approaching election, in opposition to Col. Young, the "*regular nominated*" candidate.

The National Intelligencer asserts, that Mr. Crawford's health is now such as to permit him to give daily attention, at his residence, to his ordinary official business, and that he rode thirteen miles in one day.

We are informed, says the New-York Statesman, that the beautiful and highly finished Washington Hat, mounted with a revolutionary cockade, sent out by Mr. Hurley, of this city, to Gen. La Fayette, had been presented to him by the American minister, and was received with much satisfaction. The friends of the General were all anxious to obtain a sight of the "American Hat," and his house was crowded with visitors, to whom he exhibited it with pleasure.

The Village [Penn.] Record, mentions the invention of a mowing machine, by Messrs. Ezra Cope & Thomas Hoopes, which will cut one acre of grass in an hour.

We learn that Commodore Bainbridge is appointed President of the Navy Board, vice Com. Rodgers, bound to the Mediterranean.

Capt. Riley, (well known for his sufferings in Africa) is quietly settled in Wiltshire, in Ohio, and "his town" continues to thrive. He is representative in the Ohio Legislature.

*Age of Enterprize.*—Canals are contemplated to be cut by British capitalists across the Isthmuses of Darien and Suez.

A proposition has been made in New-York to drop Mr. Gallatin, and run Mr. Clay as Vice President.

The house of Mr. Francis Rivers, on Cole's Island, South Carolina, was lately struck by lightning and torn in pieces.—Three persons in the house were slightly injured.

The steam boat fare from New York to Albany has been raised from 2 to 4 dollars.

*Copy of the original Letter written by Gen.* WASHINGTON *to Congress, by General* LA FAYETTE, *when about to visit France in 1778:—*

"Head Quarters, Oct. 6, 1778.

"*To the President of Congress*—

"SIR—This will be delivered to you by Major General, the Marquis De La Fayette. The generous motives, which first induced him to cross the Atlantic, and enter the Army of the United States, are well known to Congress. Reasons equally laudable now engage his return to France, which, in her present circumstances, claims his services. His eagerness to offer his duty to his prince and country, however great, could not influence him to quit the continent in any stage of an unfinished campaign. He resolved to remain at least till the close of the present, and embraces this moment of suspense to communicate his wishes to Congress, with a view of having the necessary arrangements made in time, and of being still within reach, should any occasion offer of distinguishing himself in the field. The Marquis, at the same time, from a desire of preserving a relation with us, and a hope of having it in his power to be useful, as an American officer, solicits only a furlough sufficient for the purposes above mentioned. A reluctance to part with an officer who unites to all the military fire of youth an uncommon maturity of judgment, would lead me to prefer his being absent on this footing, if it depended on me. I shall always be happy to give such a testimony of his services as his bravery and conduct on all occasions entitle him to: & I have no doubt that Congress will add suitable expressioners of their sense of his merit, and their regret on account of his departure.

I have the honor to be &c.
GEO. WASHINGTON.

## Died,

In this city, on the 31st ult. Mr. ROSWELL DARBY, aged 49; On the 1st inst HANNAH SOPHIA, daughter of Mr. Roswell Maynard; The same day, an infant of Mr. —— Skinner.

In Leominster, Mass. on the 16th inst. Capt. FREDERICK W. JONES.

## MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.
JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*
*Aug. 4, 1824.*

## *Mr. Phelps'* SCHOOL

WILL be continued in Chelsea. Fifth term commences Monday, Aug. 9th, at the same place, and upon the same terms of his last School.
*Aug. 4*

## School Notice.

**Mr. J. B. PALMER.**

WILL *continue his school at CHELSEA during another Quarter. He commences a new term TO-MORROW MORNING,* 9 *o'clock, at the room he last occupied.*
Norwich, Aug. 4, 1824.

## LOST,

ON Thursday last, a small Russia LEATHER **POCKET-BOOK**, containing about twenty-five dollars in money, the seconds of two Bills of Exchange, and several other papers. The finder is request to leave the above at the *Office of the Courier*, where a liberal reward will be given.
*Aug. 5.* 18—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

## CONNECTICUT STATE LOTTERY,

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $4,000 is | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 " | 1,000 |
| 26 | " | 50 " | 1,350 |
| 25 | " | 20 " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 " | 9,000 |
| 1,760 Prizes | | | $20,500 |
| 2,300 Blanks. | | | |
| 4,060 Tickets at $5 is | | | 20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d *drawn* numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations, viz. 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Hez. Hewit, } *Managers.* } JOHN BEARD,
Geo. Bower, } R. S. EXTREMS,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug 3, 1824.* 18—

THE Proprietors of the fund lately awarded to them by the Commissioners under the Spanish Treaty, as owners of the Ship Mantitomas, and Schooner Oneco, are hereby requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel on Saturday next, (the 7th August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M to make arrangements to close the concern in the Norwich Sealing Company's Stock.

A. PROPRIETOR.
*Aug. 3.*

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. SAMUEL T. ODIORNE,*

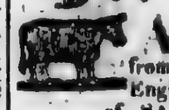
late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

CLARISSA G. ODIORNE,
*Administratrix*
*Norwich, July 27, 1824.* 18—

## FOR SALE:

TWO Draught HORSES and a second hand two horse WAGGON and HARNESSES—Apply to the subscribers at the Falls.
WM. & S. J. HINES.
*Aug 3.* 18—

## For Sale:



A NEW MILCH Cow with a CALF from the first breed of English Cattle. Inquire of SAMUEL TYLER.
*Aug. 3.* 18—

## WANTED.

**50** Tons Ship Timber.
1500 feet 2 Inch White Oak Plank
1500 do 1½ do Yellow Oak do.
**Asa Gavit.**
*Norwich, Aug. 3d. 1824. 3w18*

**For sale by the subscriber,**

**20,000** ft. Clear & Merch. Clap boards.
**20,000** Hartford Shingles, No. 3.
If taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.
600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.
100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.
100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Aug. 4.* 18—

## A CARD.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortment,*

*Comprising almost every article in the*

**DRY GOODS LINE,**

**Both Staple & Fancifull,**

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.

*Persons calculating on purchasing*

**FALL GOODS,**

Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are *determined* NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD, they request all to give them a thoro' look before they purchase.
*Aug. 3.* 18—

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

**Robinson & Dunham,**

**Universal Geography,**

Ancient and Modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification: accompanied by an ATLAS, on an improved plan.

Modern Geography, by William C. Woodbridge, A. M.

Ancient Geography, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Academy at Troy.

The Modern Atlas, besides containing eight well engraved large Maps, contains Charts, exhibiting at one view the prevailing religion, forms of government, and degrees of civilization of every country; and also the comparative size of towns, rivers, mountains, and the climate & productions of the earth. Also, Tables opposite to each Map, shewing the population and resources of countries, table of commerce of the United States, questions on each map, table of population of the United States, and table of population of cities.

Instructors are invited to call and examine this work. From among the numerous recommendations to this book, we select the following from Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, and the late President Moore:

These systems of Geographical Instruction are distinguished by the following features:

1st. By exhibiting each important subject of description, as Religion, Government, Temperature, Productions, Commerce, Literature, &c. in a general comparative view, instead of dividing it into separate portions according to the arbitrary and changing boundaries of states.

By devoting each chapter to a single subject, the pupil is led to fix his attention on this alone, and gains distinct conceptions, as well as receives strong impressions before another is introduced; and the subjects are retained in the memory by associations which will not vary with the political revolutions of the world.

"The general views which you have taken of the Arts and Sciences, Literature, Climates, &c. are highly valuable; presenting within a narrow compass, information, which is rarely accessible to the younger student."

"It is not one of the least recommendations of this work, that it is fitted not only to strengthen the memory, but to have a very salutary influence in maturing the power of reason, by habituating the mind of the learner to comparing, classifying, and arranging." *President Moore, late of Williamstown & Amherst.*
AUG. 3. 3w18—

**45** bbls. Summer Strained Sperm **OIL,**
30 do pure Winter do. do. do.
14 do. Whale and Sea Elephant do
Just received and for sale by
*Aug. 3,* RIPLEY & WALDO

## COTTON.

**40** bales prime New-Orleans Cotton just received and for sale by
*Aug. 3.* JOS. BREED.

## Scott's New Novel.

REDGAUNTLET—A Tale of the eighteenth century, by the Author of "Waverly," received and for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM, and also for their Circulating Library.
*Aug. 3.*

*Cash and the highest price*

PAID for SHEEP PELTS with or without the Wool, by
CHAS. DENISON
*Norwich, Aug 3.* 3w18—

## A. & A. GAY,

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

**Cherry Boards,**

In lots to suit purchasers.

NEW & CHEAP

## DRY GOODS.

NO. 3 RUSWELL'S ROW.

**AGAIN.**

**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at *uncommonly low* prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Cote palie, (barege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses.

A great variety of Gauze, Silk, Merino, Cashmere, and Crape

**Hdkfs. and Shawls.**

Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.

Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros De Naples

**Silks.**

India Mull Mull Long Shawls.

Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain

**CAMBRIC MUSLINS.**

Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.

India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins.

Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored

**Italian Crapes.**

Crape Lisse. Thread, Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.

Lace Veils, Shawls, Collers and Handkerchiefs.

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin

**GLOVES.**

Black and White Silk HOSE.

White and Colored Cotton do.

Men's mixed do. do. [large size and fine.]

**1000 pieces RIBBONS**

Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs. Marseilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab hang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans, Souchong, pongees, black and mixed camblets. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia, and Cotton Sheetings.

**100 pieces Irish Linens.**

Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings. Cloth, hearth & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasols. Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do. for Bonnets. Black and white cotton Cords. Brown & black Linen, Bed Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and leaning.) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black, blue, white and drab Ratlinett

*Shell and Horn Combs.*

Fine Ivory & Dressing do. Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths. Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work boxes and Baskets. Ladies' pressing, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes, Superfine, middling and low priced

*Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,*

Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels.

ALSO,

**30 pieces fine and superfine**

ENGLISH & VENETIAN

**Carpeting,**

At the lowest New-York prices.

LIKEWISE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Domestic Goods,**

*Consisting in part of superfine (Methuen) power loom Red Ticks, fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1824. 18—

## Pasture Lot.

FOR SALE, 6 acres of pasture Land, (late the property of Euphalet Carew, deceased,) near the Cranbury Pond so called. Inquire of Mr. Eleazar L. Lathrop, or
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
*Norwich, Aug. 2, 1824.* 18—

## For Boston.

THE fast sailing & regular trader Sloop Avon, Freeman Lovell, Master, will sail on Saturday evening. For freight or passage apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*For sale on board,*
NEW-ENGLAND RUM—No. 3 Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls.
*Norwich, Aug. 4, 1824.*

*For Nantucket and Boston.*

SCHOONER *Lucad Hacen*, J. Scudder, Master, will meet with despatch, either freight or passage apply on board, at Brown's wharf.
*August 4.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the New Monthly Magazine.*

STANZAS.

*THE HEIRESS' COMPLAINT.*

Why tell me with official zeal,
That I am young, and rich, and fair,
And [illegible] how my soul can feel
The pangs of sorrow and of care?

Why dost thou count the golden store,
The sparkling jewels that are mine;
And name the suitors o'er and o'er
Who breath their incense at my shrine?

Know that I scorn the sordid train
Whose loveless vows are bought and sold,
Know that the heart I sigh to gain
Despises, spurns my worthless gold.

I love—I dare not breath his name,
The son of genius and of mind;
He climbs the steepy path of fame,
Content to leave the crowd behind.

And [illegible] bright,
[illegible] flatteries o'er,
He patient watches the midnight light,
In studious toil, in learned lore.

Seldom he seeks the giddy throng,
And then he stands retired, apart,
And views the dance, and hears the song,
With listless look and joyless heart.

He turns from Love's all-speaking eye;
His mind to fame, to science clings,
Throned in a world of visions high,
Of deep and vast imaginings.

My vaunted wealth, my flatter'd face,
The praise of coxcombs may employ;
But he regards that dross as base,
He holds that beauty as a toy.

Yet must I still reluctant wear
These flashing gems, these robes of state,
And nightly must submit to share
The paltry vanities I hate.

Oh! never shall the world deride
My passion with sneering jest,
While smiles of more than Spartan pride
Can hide the tortures of my breast.

Thy [illegible]—Now judge if gold
Can banish anguish from its shrine,
And say if ever tale was told
So sad, so sorrowful as mine. M. A.

*From the Christian Examiner.*

Hymn for the opening of an Organ.

All Nature's works his praise declare,
To whom they all belong;
There is a voice in every star,
In every breeze a song.

Sweet music fills the world abroad,
With strains of love and power;
The stormy sea sings praise to God,
The thunder, and the shower.

To God, the tribes of Ocean cry,
And birds upon the wing;
To God, the powers that dwell on high,
Their tuneful tribute bring.

Like them let man the throne surround;
With them loud chorus raise;
While instruments of loftiest sound,
Assist his feeble praise.

Great God! to thee we consecrate,
Our voices and our skill!
We bid the pealing Organ wait,
To speak alone thy will.

O, teach its rich and swelling notes,
To lift our souls on high;
And while the music round us floats,
Let earth-born passion die.

Lines from Lord Byron's works.

Between two worlds life hovers like a star
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge:
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! Th' eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge,
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

ANECDOTE.

Monsieur Poupoton, a diminutive, jealous, irascible, radish-nosed *marchande tailleur*, in one of our nothern cities, on a melting July forenoon, was seized with an unaccountable propensity to commit flagellation upon some one—he was not particular; and as to the cause, why, forsooth, he was resolved it should come *after* the effect. He accordingly commenced operations upon an unoffending apprentice who calmly remonstrated, but without avail. Monsieur P. exercised himself in a desirable state of satisfactory exasperation—the boy begged piteously—Vat is dat you say, sir? roared Monsieur—parblieu! you call-a me von dem raskil?—O, no Sir, replied the trembling victim—Vel, den, sar, I know vat you *tink*—you *tink*-a me von *dem villaine*—so, begar, I shall vip you for *dat*.

Value of Justice.

An Attorney in France having brought a charge of bailiff for his son, advised him never to work in vain, but to raise contributions on those who wanted hi assistance. "What father!!" said the son in surprise "would you have me sell justice?"—"Why not, answered the father; "it is too scarce an article to be given for nothing."


# VINEGAR.

15 barrels

First quality Vinegar.

For sale by
CHARLES COIT.
*Norwich, July 21.* 16—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

JOURNEYMAN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the above business. A good workman, and man of good habits.
THOMAS HUTCHINS
*July 14.* 15—

New Arrangement.

THE STEAM-BOAT
HENRY ECKFORD,
*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—
Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

NEW AANE EXCELLENT
Line of Post-Coaches
is estblished from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.
*June 16, 1824.* 11—

CARRIAGES,

THE subscriber offers for sale a variety of Carriages, comprising most of the kinds in use in this country, and those for the Spanish market. Also, a variety of second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold low.

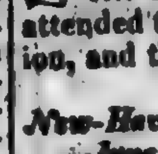
All kinds of articles in the Coach Making line, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

HARNESSES
of all descriptions kept constantly o hand for sale.

*Repairing done as usual.*

☞All orders will be punctually attended to from any part of the union, and thankfully received.
JAMES BREWSTER.
*New-Haven, Orange-st.* }
*June 1, 1824.* } 16—

DRIVER.
*The New Sloop Driver,*
Capt. Jed'h. Williams,



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willcox, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

Journeymen Wanted.

TWO or three good Journeymen & two APPRENTICES wanted at the BOOT and SHOE making business. Inquire of
Robert Johnson.
*July 27.* 3w17—

FOR SALE,
A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,
with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees there on; and a

GRIST MILL,
standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.
HENRY MINARD.
*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

Raymond & Smith,
*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*
HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,
Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.
—ALSO—
MEN'N and BOY'S
FUR CAPS,
AND
Hatters' Trimmings,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 9[illegible]—

*Notice.*

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay: this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.
CHRISTOPHER AVERY.
*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [ixw11

OATS AND COAL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels Oats, and one load Oak and Maple Coal.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE
150,000 GENUINE SHINGLES.
A general supply of clear & merchantable Seasoned BOARDS, PLANK, JOIST, CLAPBOARDS—PINE TIMBER, OAK AND CHESNUT LUMBER—*Providence lime* warranted, Plaster, Naval Stores. West Indit Rum, &c. &c. all of which can be bought on as good terms as any where to be found in the market at any time.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
*June 29.* 6w14—

On Good Terms.

MACHINERY of all kinds can be had, by applying to the subscribers, on the most accommodating terms.

Speeders, warranted,
Cards, Waltham Patterns,
Do. Old Style,
Waltham Drawing,
Pickers,
Spinning of all kinds,
Callenders,
Looms, Dressers, Spooling Machines, &c. *Also,*

All kind of Job Turning and Blacksmith's work done with neatness and despatch.
JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Goodelville,* }
*Oct. 4, 1823.* } —79—

JOB PRINTING
*Executed with neatness and despatch,*
AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

*"Don't forget the Store."*

☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS

JOHN KINNEY & CO.

ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS

MAIN-STREET,
*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*
SUMMER GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do. do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins,
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India
Silks,
Shell & Horn Combs,
Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.
*June 29.* 13—

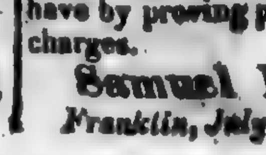
CHEAP
Silk Goods.
ERASTUS COIT,
Has on hand a large assortment of
RICH SILK GOODS,
Many of them recently received, viz.
Plain and Figured Black India
LEVANTINE.
White, Green, and Brown do.
Black and White Satin do.
Lustrings, Florence, Sinchews, Sarsnetts
Gros de Naples, various colors.
Black Bombazeens.
Black and Dove Pongee for Gentlemen's wear.
Nankin and Canton
CRAPES,
black and other colors.
Ladies' Figured
SILK DRESSES.
PLAID LUSTRINGS.
Elegant Gauze and Figured Silk
HANDKFS.
Black Barcelona, Levantine and India Flag do.
SILK VESTINGS.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Ribbons.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White
SILK HOSE.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White
SILK GLOVES.
And almost every article in the
DRY GOOD LINE,
which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Goods Store in the State.
*Norwich, July 21.* 16—

Leghorn Hats
&
Printed Muslins.

A FEW smooth, white Leghorn Gypsies.

6 pieces more Printed Muslins, very cheap, just received and for sale by
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

H. & R. are every week receiving large additions to their stock of Fashionable FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, which they continue to sell at their usual low prices.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 19th inst. a smallish sized RED COW, supposed to be from 7 to 9 years old—which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
Samuel H. Powers.
*Franklin, July 21.* 16—

The Medical Review,
AND
Analectic Journal,
NO. 1. VOL. 1.

Conducted by John Eberle, M. D and George M'Clellan, M. D. is just received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM. Subscribers can be furnished with this work at $4 per annum. Published quarterly.

The high reputation these gentlemen have already acquired in their profession, and as conductors of another Medical Journal, will undoubtedly, be a sufficient guarantee to the public for the faithful discharge of their duty towards this work. Every article in the present number was written by the Editors, and it is understood that that will be the case generally in all future numbers. Thus resting the whole responsibility for interesting and usefull matter on their own shoulders.
*July 27.*

Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1600, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats.

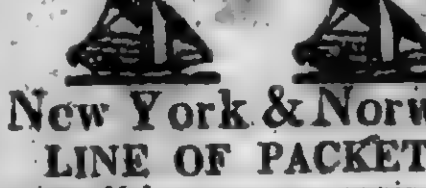
A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed, on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

*For New York and Albany.*



New York & Norwich
LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

Leghorn Bonnets,
SHOES, &c.
A. & A. GAY,

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $4 25 to $7 each. Also, A great variety Women's and Children's
Morocco and Satin
Shoes,
*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*
GOODS.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,
*July 14.* 15—

NEW BOOKS.

Profession is not principle; or the name of Christian is not Christianity—By the author of Decision.

The Spanish Daughter, by the Rev. Geo. Butt—Revised and completed by his daughter.

Mrs. Sherwood, 2 Volumes.

Sundry new publications, suitable for presents to Sabbath School Scholars.

Just received and for sale by
ROBINSON AND DUNHAM.
*July 27.*

Smoked Salmon
*For sale by*
Willis Gray & Co.
*July 27, 1824* 17—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.
*Windham, March 23, 1824* [illegible]4—

Robert Jo[illegible]

WOULD inform [illegible] the public in [illegible] has on hand; and is co[illegible] facturing Ladies', Gen[illegible] Children's
BOOTS & S[illegible]

of every description and [illegible] materials.

He has for sale the [illegible] ampton Sole Leather, [illegible] of Upper Leather, with [illegible] sortment of articles used [illegible] consisting of Ribbons, [illegible] loons, Cotton Ferrets, [illegible] Webbing, Sewing Silk [illegible] and Brushes, Pincers, [illegible] Keys, Ran Files, Ra[illegible] Brakes, Jiggers, [illegible] Welt Sets, Punches, [illegible] Buckles, Polished H[illegible] Rasps, Size Sticks, All[illegible] Blades and Tacks, Awl [illegible] Stones, Brass Plates, [illegible] all sizes, Russia Bri[illegible] Thompson's Liquid [illegible] ing, fresh from the fact[illegible]
*Dec. 24, 1823.*

SUGAR, [illegible]

1 HHD. 1st qu[illegible]
St. Croix SUG[illegible]
Old Cognac Brandy, [illegible]
Medicine.
Lisbon Wine, of the b[illegible]
Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th [illegible]
do. Antigua do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, [illegible]
Souchong, and Bohea [illegible]
first quality,
Genesee FLOUR, (L[illegible]
made particularly [illegible]
For sale by
LYMAN [illegible]
*June 6.*

STRAY [illegible]

T[illegible] subscrib[illegible] inst. [illegible] and a half hands high, [illegible] little white on each hind [illegible] to be about fifteen year[illegible] owner is requested to pr[illegible] ty, pay charges, and ta[illegible]
Joseph O. T[illegible]
*Griswold, July [illegible]*

Savings [illegible]

THE Directors of the [illegible] Savings Society," [illegible] by the General Asse[illegible] last, give notice that de[illegible] received by their Trea[illegible] Norwich Bank, on the [illegible] Mondays in each month [illegible] noon.
J. WILLIAM[illegible]
*Norwich, July 20, 18[illegible]*

00 M. Hartford N[illegible] gles,
40 sides Hartford [illegible] Sole Leather,
8 boxes fresh Sicily [illegible]
Received and for [illegible]
John La[illegible]
*July 21.*

20 barrels [illegible]
MACKER[illegible]
FOR SA[illegible]
Willis Gray [illegible]
*July 21.*

FIRE INSURA[illegible]

THE *Hartford Fire* [illegible] *Company* have [illegible] subscriber their Agent [illegible] and vicinity, for the pur[illegible] ing insurance on *Hous[illegible] Stores, Ships in Harbo[illegible] Stocks, Goods, Wares, [illegible] dize.* RUSSELL H[illegible]
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 18[illegible]*

SHEEP S[illegible]

DRESSED SHEEP [illegible] able for Book [illegible] which Books or orders [illegible] by ROBINSON & [illegible]
*July 6.*

Lamb Skins [illegible]

THE subscriber is [illegible] purchase a quanti[illegible] Pelts, with the wool on.
WM. [illegible]
*July 27.*

PATENT CUT [illegible]

THE Thames Manu[illegible] have constantly [illegible] tensive assortment of [illegible] the best quality, on the [illegible] terms.
WM. C. GILM[illegible]
*July 23.*

Vol. XXV[illegible]

New [illegible]

TERMS.—T[illegible] scribers in t[illegible] To companie[illegible] in advance [illegible] office, a libe[illegible] No papers dis[illegible] are paid, u[illegible]

NEW [illegible] DRY [illegible]

[illegible] HAVE and [illegible] assorted [illegible] offer their [illegible] country. [illegible] low pric[illegible] ocks in [illegible] Goods are [illegible] public. [illegible] able arti[illegible] great vari[illegible] Cashm[illegible] Hdkfs. [illegible] elegant Meri[illegible] Long Shaw[illegible] Plain and Fig[illegible] De Naples [illegible] Mull [illegible] ted, Cros[illegible] CAMBRIC [illegible] four colo[illegible] priced [illegible] Swiss, [illegible] white, [illegible] Italian [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Veils, [illegible] Hand[illegible] Kid. Bea[illegible] GLO[illegible] and W[illegible] and C[illegible] ised do. [illegible] pieces [illegible] and Cott[illegible] willed and [illegible] cord for [illegible] lored, plai[illegible] pongee [illegible] Can[illegible] Dimoty [illegible] Bombazines [illegible] Furnitu[illegible] Plain Nanke[illegible] Cotton Sheet[illegible] pieces [illegible] and low p[illegible] Cloth, hea[illegible] India Table [illegible] Bonne[illegible] Umbrellas [illegible] Brown [illegible] Bonnets [illegible] Cords [illegible] Lace. Carpe[illegible] (broad pas[illegible] Cloth, Chai[illegible] white and d[illegible] ll and [illegible] Ivory & [illegible] printed wo[illegible] and floss c[illegible] do. Pla[illegible] Buttons. [illegible] Crapes. Mill[illegible] and Bask[illegible] denmark [illegible] Morocco Sho[illegible] low pric[illegible] Cloths [illegible] fashiona[illegible] White an[illegible] pieces fin[illegible] Carp[illegible] the lowest [illegible] LIKE[illegible] GENERAL A[illegible] Domesti[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] pou[illegible] low [illegible] Sheeting[illegible] Plaids. [illegible] Norwich, Aug. [illegible] Scott's N[illegible] the eighteen[illegible] of "Wave[illegible] by ROBI[illegible] and also fo[illegible]


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 142.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1824. No. 19.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



NEW & CHEAP

**DRY GOODS.**

NO. 8 BUSWELL'S ROW.

AGAIN.

**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at uncommonly low prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Cote palie, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses

A great variety of Gauze, Silk, Merino, Cashmere, and Crape

**Hdkfs. and Shawls.**

Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.

Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros De Naples

**Silks.**

India Mull Mull Long Shawls.

Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain

**CAMBRIC MUSLINS.**

Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.

India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslin.

Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored

**Italian Crapes.**

Crape Lisse. Thread, Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.

Lace Veils, Shawls, Collers and Handkerchiefs.

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin

**GLOVES.**

Black and White Silk HOSE.

White and Colored Cotton do.

Men's mixed do. do. large size and fine

1000 pieces RIBBONS

Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs. Marcelles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab bang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans Souchong, pongees, black and mixed Cambletts. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia, and Cotton Sheetings.

**100 pieces Irish Linens.**

Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings, Cloth, heath & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do. for Bonnets. Black and white cotton Cords Brown & black Linen. Red Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming.) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black blue, white and drab Rattinett.

*Shell and Horn Combs.*

Fine Ivory & Dressing do Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military hall Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunello, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, mid line and low priced

*Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,*

Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels

ALSO,

80 pieces fine and superfine ENGLISH & VENITIAN

**Carpeting,**

At the lowest New-York prices.

LIKEWISE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Domestic Goods,**

*Consisting in part of—Superfine (Methuen) power loom Bed Ticks Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1824. 18—



**Scott's New Novel.**

ROB ROY—A Tale of the eighteenth century, by the Author of "Waverly," received and for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM, and also for their Circulating Library.

Aug. 3.



**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AND FOR SALE BY

**Robinson & Dunham,**

**Universal Geography,**

Ancient and Modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification: accompanied by an ATLAS, on an improved plan.

Modern Geography, by William C. Woodbridge, A. M.

Ancient Geography, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Academy at Troy.

The Modern Atlas, besides containing eight well engraved large maps, contains Charts, exhibiting at one view the prevailing religious forms of government, and degrees of civilization of every country: and also the comparative size of towns, rivers, mountains and the climate & productions of the earth. Also, Tables opposite to each Map, showing the population and resources of countries, table of commerce of the United States, questions on each map, table of population of the United States, and table of population of cities.

Instructors are invited to call and examine this work. From among the numerous recommendations to this book, we select the following from Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, and the late President Moore:

These systems of Geographical Instruction are distinguished by the following features:

1st. By exhibiting each important subject of description, as Religion, Government, Temperature, Productions, Commerce, Literature, &c. in a general comparative view, instead of dividing it into separate portions, according to the arbitrary and changing boundaries of states

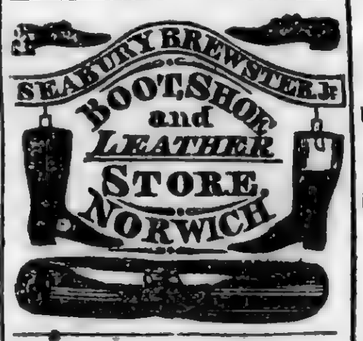
By devoting each chapter to a single subject, the pupil is led to fix his attention on this alone, and gains distinct conceptions, as well as receives strong impressions before another is introduced: and the subjects are retained in the memory by associations which will not vary with the political revolutions of the world.

"The general views which you have taken of the Arts and Sciences, Literature, Climates, &c. are highly valuable; presenting within a narrow compass, information, which is rarely accessible to the younger student."

"It is not one of the least recommendations of this work, that it is fitted not only to strengthen the memory, but to have a very salutary influence in maturing the power of reason, by habituating the mind of the learner to comparing, classifying, and arranging." *President Moore, late of Williamstown & Amherst.*

Aug 3. viw18—








*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

Feb. 11, 1824. 97—



**LOST,**

ON Thursday last, a small Russia LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing about twenty-five dollars in money, the seconds of two Bills of Exchange, and several other papers. The finder is requested to leave the above at the *Office of the Courier*, where a liberal reward will be given.

Aug. 3. —1b



*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

**CONNECTICUT STATE LOTTERY,**

THIRD CLASS—NEW JERSEY SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $1,000 | is | $1,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | $ 3 | " | 630 |
| 5 | " | £00 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 1 2 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |
| 1,700 Prizes | | | | $ 0,300 |
| 2,300 Blanks. | | | | |
| 4,000 Tickets at $5 is | | | | 20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st and 2d drawn numbers will be entitled to $3,000: that having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th and 3d and 5th each $333: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 20 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations viz. 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Jas. Howe, } *Managers.* { John Beach,
Geo. Bowen, } { R. S. Skinner,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug 3, 1824.* 18—



CHEAP

**Silk Goods.**

**PRASTUS COIT,**

Has on hand a large assortment of

RICH SILK GOODS,

Many of them recently received, viz

Plain and Figured Black India

**LEVANTINE.**

White, Green, and Brown do.

Black and White Satin do.

Lustrings, Florence, Sinchews, Sarsnetts

Gros de Naples, various colors.

Black Bombazeens.

Black and Dove Pougee for Gentlemen's wear.

Nankin and Canton

**CRAPES,**

black and other colors.

Ladies' Figured

**SILK DRESSES.**

PLAID LUSTRINGS.

Elegant Gauze and Figured Silk

**HANDKFS.**

Black Barcelona, Levantine and India Flag do.

**SILK VESTINGS.**

A GREAT VARIETY OF

**Ribbons.**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White

**SILK HOSE.**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and White

**SILK GLOVES.**

And almost every article in the

**DRY GOODS LINE,**

which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Goods Store in the State

*Norwich, July 21.* 16—



**Pasture Lot.**

FOR SALE, 6 acres of pasture Land, (late the property of Ephalet Carew, deceased,) near the Cranbury Pond so called. Inquire of Mr. Eleazar L. Lathrop, or

JAMES HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—


## MISCELLANY.

### COL. ISAAC HAYNE.

As nothing can ever be more interesting to the community at large, than narratives of the scenes of our revolutionary period, we copy from the last number of the New-Hampshire Historical Collections—a work generally replete with interest to the antiquarian, and which will be of immense value to future writers of the history of our country—an account of the breach of faith of Lord Cornwallis towards the inhabitants of South Carolina, and of the consequent murder (for no other epithet is applicable to the foul deed) of the lamented COL. ISAAC HAYNE. After the city of Charleston had fallen into the hands of Lord Cornwallis, his lordship issued a proclamation, requiring of the inhabitants of the colony, that they should no longer take part in the contest, but continue peaceable at their homes, and they should be most sacredly protected in property and person. This was accompanied by an instrument of neutrality, which soon obtained the signatures of many thousands of the citizens of South Carolina among whom was Col. Hayne, who now conceived that he was entitled to peace & security for his family and fortune. But it was not long before Cornwallis put a new construction on the instrument of neutrality, denominating it a bond of allegiance to the King, and called upon all who signed it to take up arms against the *Rebels!!!* threatening to treat as deserters all those who refused! This fraudulent proceeding in Lord Cornwallis roused the indignation of every honorable and honest man. Col. Hayne now being compelled in violation of the most solemn compact, to take up arms, resolved that the invaders of his native country should be the objects of his vengeance. He withdrew from the British, and was invested with a command in the continental service; but it was soon his hard fortune to be captured by the enemy and carried to Charleston. Lord Rawdon, the commandant, immediately ordered him to be loaded with irons, and after a sort of mock trial, he was sentenced to be hung! This sentence seized all classes of people with horror and dismay. A petition, headed by the British Gov. Bull, and signed by a number of Royalists, was presented in his behalf, but was totally disregarded. The ladies of Charleston, both whigs and tories, now united in a petition to Lord Rawdon, couched in the most eloquent & moving language, praying that the valuable life of Col. Hayne might be spared; but this also was treated with neglect. It was next proposed that Col. Hayne's children (the mother had recently expired with the small pox,) should in their mourning habiliments, be presented to plead for the life of their only surviving parent. Being introduced into his presence, they fell on their knees, with clasped hands and weeping eyes they lisped their father's name, and pleaded most earnestly for his life. (Reader! what is your anticipation—do you imagine that Lord Rawdon, pitying their motherless condition, tenderly embraced the afflicted children, and restored them to the fond embrace of their father? No! the unfeeling man was still inexorable—he suffered even those little ones to plead in vain!) His son, a youth of thirteen, was permitted to stay with his father in prison, who beholding his own parent loaded with irons, and condemned to die, was overwhelmed with grief and sorrow. "Why," said he, "my son, will you thus break your father's heart with unavailing sorrow?—Have I not often told you that we came into this world but to prepare for a better? For that better life, my dear boy, your father is prepared. Instead then of weeping, rejoice with me, my son, that my troubles are so near an end. To-morrow I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of my execution, and when I am dead, take and bury me by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck, "Oh, my father! I will die with you!" Col. Hayne would have returned the strong embrace of his son, but alas! his hands were confined with irons. "Live, said he, my son, live to honor God by a good life, live to serve your country, and live to take care of your brother and little sisters!" The next morning Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of execution. His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said—"now my son, show yourself a man! That tree is a boundary of my life, and all my life's sorrows. Beyond that, the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much to heart our separation from you: it will be but short. It was but lately your mother died. To-day I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow us." "Yes, my father," replied the broken-hearted youth, "I shall shortly follow you: for indeed I feel I cannot live long."

On seeing, therefore, his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly, but soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was stanched, and he never wept more. He died *insane*, and in his last moments often called on the name of his father in terms that brought tears from the hardest heart.

*Mind.*—A great mind cannot be said to be truly great, except when virtuously employed; if differently occupied, it is a preposterous, unhappy and monstrous

*From the National Journal.*

A friend has furnished us with a correct transcript from notes taken at the time, of the very beautiful and elegant peroration pronounced by Mr. Wirt, before the supreme court, in February last, in reply to Mr. Emmet, in the much talked of Steam boat cause. It is certainly one of the prettiest specimens of declamation, and of apt classical illustration, which we have ever seen; and our readers, we doubt not, will join us in the expression of our thanks to the friend through whose kindness we are enabled thus to grace our columns.

*Extract from the speech of Mr. Wirt, in reply to Mr. Emmet, before the Supreme Court, on the celebrated Steam boat case:*

"The learned and eloquent counsel on the other side, (Mr. Emmet) has warned us of the necessity of keeping the powers of Congress within their proper channel, and has observed, that while thus restrained, they will flow on, like a fine river, fertilizing and adorning the country, enriching the landscape, and gladdening the heart of the boatender, but, suffered once to break their banks, they will sweep all before them, or, at best leaving only here and there a ruin, to mark the extent of the desolation. The figure was as instructive as it was beautiful. But what is the readiest way to produce this inundation? To do what New York is now attempting—to raise an obstruction across the national channel, by which you first generate a pestilence, and then produce a flood. But is there no danger of inundation from another quarter? May not the state powers, also, break their banks and give us four and twenty inundations instead of one? And how are we to escape such a deluge as this? Whither shall we fly for refuge from this congregated waste of waters? Whither but—to that ark of safety which is under the direction of this Court.

Sir, I cannot but congratulate the Court on the office which they have now to perform. The questions of this sort, which have heretofore come before you, have been rude and uncourteous collisions between the federal and state authorities.—But, here is a case of collision among the states themselves; and the office which you have to perform is the blessed office of the peace-maker—to pour oil upon the angry ocean, and hush them into repose. Sir, if our constitution were good for nothing else, it would be worthy of preservation for this benign feature alone—that of interposing its mediation effectually between the states. This feature alone would wreathe the brow of its inventors with an imperishable crown. As to the idea of ruin from the reciprocal encroachments of the federal and state authorities, I have always regarded it as a chimera—well enough as a theme of declamation—but carrying no terror in it to any mind acquainted with the virtue, intelligence, and love of peace and quiet which mark the American character. The people know that the governments, federal and state, are all their own—and that the officers of the governments are merely their servants. That the faithless or incompetent officer may be displaced at their pleasure—and the forms of the governments themselves, if found defective, amended, or moulded entirely anew, and adapted more skilfully to their great, their only object, the happiness of the people.—A convulsion from this cause I have never dreaded. But with regard to these quarrels between the states themselves, I confess that I have never been able to contemplate them without the most mournful apprehensions. Look at what has lately occurred in this case. New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, are already within one step of war. Nothing remains but to authorise their vessels to arm reciprocally in defence of their rights. *And what then?*—Sir, it is fearful to think of the consequences—but not at all difficult to ascertain the quarter to which they ought to be charged. The learned and eloquent gentleman (Mr, Emmet) has drawn an animated picture of the state of New York, casting her eyes over the ocean—witnessing every where, the triumph of her genius, and exclaiming, in the language of Æneas,

*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris.*

Sir, it was not in the moment of triumph, nor with feelings of triumph, that Æneas uttered that exclamation. It was when, with his faithful Achates by his side, he was surveying the works of art with which the palace of Carthage was adorned, and his attention had been caught by a representation of the battles of Troy. There he saw the sons of Atreus and Priam, and the fierce Achilles! The whole extent of his misfortunes—the loss and devastation of his friends—the fall of his beloved country, rush upon his recollection—

"*Constitit, et lachrymans: Quis jam locus inquit, Achati,*
*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?*"

Sir, the passage may hereafter have a closer application to the case than my eloquent and classical friend intended. For if the state of things which has already commenced is to go on—if the spirit of hostility which already exists in three of our states, is to catch by contagion, and spread among the rest, as from the progress of the human passions, and the unavoidable conflict of interests, it will too surely do—what are we to expect? Civil wars have often arisen from far inferior causes, and have desolated some of the fairest provinces of the earth. History is full of the affecting narratives of such wars, from causes far inferior—and it will continue to be her mournful office to record them, till time shall be no more.

Sir, if there be no friendly hand to extinguish the seeds of anarchy which New York has sown—you *will* have a civil war.

The war of legislation which has already commenced, will, according to its usual course, become a war of blows.—Your country will be sicken with civil strife. Your republican institutions will perish in the conflict. Your constitution will fall. *The last hope of nations will be gone.* And what will be the effect upon the rest of the world? Look abroad at the scenes which are now passing on our globe, and judge of their effect. The friends of free government throughout the earth who have been heretofore animated by our example, and have held it up before them as their polar star, to guide them through the stormy seas of revolution, will witness our fall *with disease and despair.* The arm that is every where lifted in the cause of liberty, will drop, unnerved by the warrior's side. Despotism will have its day of triumph, and will accomplish the purpose at which it too plainly aims.—*It will cover the earth with the mantle of mourning.*

Then, sir, when New York shall look upon this scene of ruin, if she have the generous feelings which I believe her to have—it will not be with her head aloft, in the pride of conscious triumph—"her proud soul sitting in her eyes"—no, sir, no:—dejected—with shame and confusion—drooping under the weight of her sorrow—and with a voice suffocated with grief and despair—*well may she, then, exclaim,*

"*Quis, jam, locus,*
*Quæ regio terris, in nostri non plena laboris?*"

### CASTLE OF OLMUTZ.

CONCLUDED.

Meanwhile Fayette took the road he was directed, and arrived without any obstacle at a small town about 10 miles from Olmutz: here the road divided; the left leading to Trappaw lay to the right; unfortunately he took the left. He had scarce left the town, when perceiving the road turned too much to the left, he suspected he had mistaken his way, and inquired of a person he met the way to Bautropp. The man eyeing him with a look of curiosity, at length told him he had missed his way, but directed him to take another, which he said would soon lead him right. This man, from Fayette's appearance, his horse in a foam, his foreign accent and the inquiries he made, suspected him to be a prisoner making his escape; he therefore directed him by a road, which by a circuit, led him back to the town, ran himself to the magistrate and told him his suspicions, so that when Fayette thought himself upon the point of regaining the road which would soon secure his retreat, he found himself surrounded by a guard of armed men, who, regardless of his protestations, conveyed him to the magistrate. He was, however, so collected, that he gave the most plausible answers to the interrogatories that were put to him; he said he was an officer of excise at Trappaw, and that having friends at Olmutz, he had been there upon a visit; had been detained there by indisposition longer than he intended, and as his time of leave of absence was expired, he was hastening back and begged he might not be detained, for if he did not reach Trappaw that day, he was afraid his absence might be noticed, and he should lose his office. The magistrate was so much prepossessed in his favor by this account, and by the readiness of his answers to every question, that he expressed himself perfectly satisfied and was going to dismiss him, when the door of an inner room opened and a young man entered with papers for the magistrate to sign. While this was doing the young man fixed his eyes upon Fayette, and immediately the magistrate whispered, "Who do you say he is?" "The general la Fayette." "How do you know him?" "I was present when the general was delivered up by the Prussians to the Austrians at ———; this is the man, I cannot be mistaken."

Fayette entreated to be heard. The magistrate told him that it was useless for him to speak; he must consent immediately to be conveyed to Olmutz and his identity would then be ascertained. Dismayed and confounded, he submitted to his hard fate, was carried back to Olmutz, and the same day which rose to him with the fairest prospects of happiness and liberty, beheld him at the close of it plunged in still deeper misery and imprisonment. Bollman, having eluded the search of his pursuers, arrived at the place where the chaise had been ordered to wait their coming. Finding it still there and yet no appearance of Fayette, he foreboded mischief. With as much patience as he could command, he remained till evening not yet giving up all hopes of a fortunate issue to their adventure. He dismissed the chaise, however, and made a circuitous journey, in hopes his friends might have escaped by a different route; but could gain no information whatever, till on the 3d day, a rumour of Fayette having been retaken in attempting his escape, dissipated his hopes; and anxious to learn the truth, he took the road to Olmutz. He soon was told the melancholy tale, with addition, that his friend Hugar had shared a similar fate. In despair at having been the primary cause of his misfortunes and determining to share it with him he voluntarily surrendered, and was committed a prisoner to the castle.

Thus, by a train of most untoward accidents which no prudence could foresee or guard against, failed a plan so long meditated


ORIGINAL STAINED

pitied and so skillfully projected. The reader's attention must now be confined chiefly to Huger, the detail of whose sufferings the writer is better acquainted with than those of Bollman, having been informed of them by himself. The day after his entrance into the castle, Huger received notice from the jailor to prepare for an examination before the chief magistrate of the city. As he was not conscious of having committed any heinous crime, he was under no apprehension for his life; but expected that, after he had told his story and declared the motives of his actions, his judge might subject him to some slight punishment, perhaps a short imprisonment; but what was his amazement, when he heard himself accused of having entered into a conspiracy against the Austrian government!

The examination was carried on by means of an interpreter, a young man of a benign aspect, who seemed to compassionate his situation, and who, when he gave such answers as he thought might tend to hurt his cause, made him repeat his answers, softening their import, assuring him that he knew he did not exactly express himself in proper terms, and desiring him to recollect whether he did not mean to answer in such and such a manner. Huger saw his good intentions, and determined to rely on his judgment, especially after he had heard him say, in a low voice, "I am your friend." After this, and many subsequent examinations, the magistrate informed him he must not expect pardon but advised him to prepare for the worst. This exhortation, so often repeated, began to have some effect upon him; and, considering he was in the power of an absolute monarch, whose will was superior to law, he could not shake off some melancholy presages. His place of confinement was a loathsome dungeon, without light, he was fed with the coarsest food, chained to the floor during the night; his own clothes taken from him, and others sent him that had been worn by many an unfortunate prisoner. Thus he dragged on the first three months of his confinement. After that time he was removed to a better room, into which glimered a borrowed light; better clothes and more wholesome food were given him, and his circumstances in every respect were improved. But still he was uncertain as to his fate, and the jailor was the only human being that visited him. One day he was surprised with the appearance of his young friend the interpreter, Mr. W——. Nothing could exceed his joy at once more beholding a kindly human face. He informed Huger that the Court of Austria had believed that all the garrison of Olmutz had been engaged in the conspiracy; that many people had been arrested upon suspicion; for it could not be believed that two such young men as he and Bollman could have formed and executed so daring a plan without the aid of others; but as no proofs had hitherto appeared, it was determined to bring them shortly to trial, and for that purpose lawyers were to be sent from Vienna to assist the magistrates of the city. Huger now for the first time learnt the complete failure of their plan, and that Bollman was under the same roof with him. However sad the reflection was that his friend's sufferings equalled his own, yet he could not express the joy he felt at being so near him. Thenceforward his treatment was much less rigorous; even the jailor, who till lately had observed a profound silence relaxed his caution, and came frequently to visit him; and though a man of few words, yet as his presence broke the dreary solitude he felt happy whenever he made his appearance. Many were the experiments he tried to hold communication with Bollman, and at length he succeeded.

He discovered that the window which threw a borrowed light into his cell served likewise to throw light into that of Bollman. He picked a piece of lime from the wall, and with it scratched a few word upon a black silk handkerchief he wore about his neck; then fixing it upon a stick he climbed up the side of the room & raised the sticks near the common window as he could, till it had attracted the attention of Bollman, who after many efforts made himself master of it, & returned an answer by the same method. Delighted with having overcome this difficulty, they never suffered a day to pass without some communication. To W—— they were indebted for the means of rendering their situation still more comfortable by engaging the jailor's wife in their interest; a few presents, and now and then a small piece of money, induced her secretly to bring them books, food, wine, and warmer clothes; and at length to procure a meeting between the two friends, at first short, but by degrees became more hardy, they were permitted to pass some part of every day together.

At length, at the end of seven months, they were informed that the crown lawyers had arrived. The government by this time was satisfied that the attempt to liberate Fayette was planned independently by two adventurers, and that it was not a plot laid by the secret agents of France, in which the garrison of Olmutz was at least concerned, if it were not more widely extended; and upon their trial, the sole fact of having attempted to rescue a state prisoner was alleged against them.

This fact having been proved they were remanded to their prison, to await the sentence which was pronounced against them by the supreme magistrate. They were now, however, permitted every indulgence but liberty. It was some days before they heard from W——, and when he came they were astonished and confounded to hear from him that the punishment was intended to be imprisonment for life. H. however consoled them by hinting, that if they could by any means procure money, this sentence might be changed to one less severe, as it remained with the magistrate to pass what sentence he thought proper, or even to release them entirely. Bollman had no fortune, and as Huger had no credit in Austria, it would be a long time before he could receive a remittance from London. W——, the guardian angel, promised to do all he could for them.

In the vicinity of Olmutz resided a Russian nobleman of most polished manners, joined to the greatest benevolence of heart. With him W—— enjoyed a perfect intimacy and friendship; they were congenial souls. W—— had made him acquainted with the whole of their story; through him he had been able to administer so frequently to their comfort; and he now nobly offered to advance them whatever money they might want, to accomplish their release, and to defray their expenses to Hamburg. Having thus removed the greatest difficulty his next care was to sound the sentiments of the magistrate. This he could easily effect, as in the capacity of interpreter, he had constant communication with him. He soon discerned that the magistrate was not averse to his speaking in their favor; and when he artfully insinuated that a large reward would certainly attend his declaring himself inclined to pardon, he found he was then listened to with more attention. Having gained this point, he very soon came to an eclaircissment. The magistrate made an exorbitant demand; W—— said it was useless for him to go to the prisoners with such terms; and as he knew exactly the state of their finances he could at once mention what they had to give, & therefore the utmost he could expect. This sum was fifty pieces. He refused to comply for less than a hundred. In answer to this, W—— desired to consider, that if he delayed his determination, he might lose his prize altogether, for great interest was making at Vienna for the release of the prisoners, which he had no doubt would succeed, as among others the English & American ambassadors had exerted themselves in their favor. This *upright* magistrate at last yielded to the impulse of avarice, and agreed that if the prisoners would send him the money before they left the prison, they should be released the next day. To this he answered, that they were so distrustful of all about them, that he was certain they would rather await the result of the petition at Vienna, than part with their little stock of money at uncertainty; but added, that he himself would become their security, and be answerable to him for the money in case they did not pay it. To this he agreed, & W—— was authorised to negotiate with the prisoners. All matters being soon settled, the term of their imprisonment was first fixed at fourteen years, then shortened to seven, soon after to one, then to a month, and lastly to a week; at the expiration of which time they were released from prison. They immediately repaired to the house of the magistrate to return him thanks for the many indulgencies he had allowed them, and upon shaking hands with him at parting, the stipulated sum was put into his hands. It is not to be supposed they made a long stay at Olmutz; no longer than was necessary to pour out their grateful acknowledgements to the Russian nobleman, and, above all, to the noble minded, generous W——, to whose kindness they owed all the comforts they had experienced in prison, and to whose friendly and humane exertions they were ultimately indebted for their liberation. M. de la Fayette, the unfortunate cause of their distresses, remained in confinement till the close of the year 1797, when, upon a peace taking place between Austria and France, he was released at the request of the French General Bonaparte.

## LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Extract from a letter from an American gentleman now travelling in Europe, to the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated

DUBLIN, JUNE 12, 1824

This city presents the most extraordinary contrast of poverty and magnificence to be met with in Europe. As you approach it you find the suburbs composed of hovels, the sides of which are partly stone and partly earth, the roofs of turf the entrances about 4½ feet high, and the whole dimensions of each not exceeding 12 to 14 feet square. These miserable caves, may or may not have a hole for a window, and an aperture on the top to let out the smoke, if the luxury of fire can be afforded. Around the door the dirty children are huddled—not one half are decently clad; some of them still evince notions of civilization by slinking into the house, or turning their bare parts against the wall as a stranger passes. I see hundreds whose whole dress, consisting of a mass of rags, of all colors and of all sorts of fabrics, will not furnish one piece of cloth eight inches square—and these tatters seemed to be sewed together only to prevent them from deserting each other.

I am here giving you no high colored picture, nor am I selecting a few rare instances. I restrain myself within the bounds of veritable accuracy—I am talking of what composes the whole environs of Dublin, and embraces a very large portion of its 200,000 inhabitants. There is nothing in France, Germany, or Holland, and I think nothing in Italy, that approaches the spectacles of raggedness, poverty and wretchedness which swarm in Dublin.

Having passed the suburbs, the dwellings improve, and on reaching Sackville street, you imagine yourself in one of the most elegant cities of Europe. In walking over the city, the late parliament house (now the bank) the exchange, the quay along the Liffy, and several of the public squares, excite the stranger's admiration. There is no part of London which can compare with the centre of Dublin in beauty and magnificence.

But in turning the eye from the architectural splendor which surrounds him, upon the crowds which flow along the streets, the stranger will be struck with the motley nature of the throng. Here is a lass almost buoyant with satin and feathers; there is a trembling girl of 18, purple from cold—shrinking from shame, and drawing around her the poor rags, which, with all her care, scarce cover her body; here is an exquisite, perfuming the air as he passes, with rings on his fingers, diamonds in his broach, and a gemmed quizzing glass at his side; there is an honest fellow who cannot afford a hat, whose feet, summer or winter, know not the luxury of shoe or stocking, and whose whole wardrobe, consisting of but two articles, viz. a tattered jacket, and about half a pair of small clothes; and not to multiply pictures, while the Lord Lieutenant dashes by in a coach and four, the stranger gazes at the gallant and costly pageant, while he empties his pockets to satisfy the throng of beggars who pray him in the name of God to give them a penny.

You will not wonder that my interest was soon excited for Ireland, after witnessing these scenes. If such misery prevails in Dublin, where more charitable societies exist for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of mankind, than in any other city in the world, what must be the state of the remoter parts of Ireland? From my own observation, and the uniform testimony of intelligent people here, I think I may safely affirm that there is not so wretched a community on the globe as that of a great part of Ireland. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? All the lands in this Island belong to rich proprietors, who live out of the kingdom, and spend abroad all that they can scrape out of the soil. What else than poverty can be the lot of a country thus situated? And when you examine the subject more in detail, you find things still worse than, from a general statement, could have been imagined.

Many of the proprietors employ agents who reside in England, and let the lands to sub-agents, called land pirates, or middle men, who monopolize the soil, and exact what is called rackrent from the peasants. Nor is rackrent the most serious burthen which this devoted people have to bear. Every tenth part of the produce of the soil is wrested from them by the Ministers of the church of England, in whose religion they do not believe; while they are still obliged to support their own ministers, in whom they do believe.

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

*Monday, Aug. 2.*

Precisely at 12 o'clock, the Speaker called the House to order, when the Rev. Dr. Bradford addressed the Throne of Grace.

The proclamation of the Governor, in pursuance of which the legislature has assembled, was then read by the clerk.

Mr. Hubbard then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on his excellency the governor, and inform him, that this house have assembled in pursuance of his proclamation, and are ready to receive any communications which he may think proper to make; and that a committee be appointed to wait on the hon. the senate, & inform that body, that this house has assembled in pursuance of the proclamation of his excellency the governor.

Mr. Wheaton expressed his concurrence in said resolution; but suggested as customary on such occasions, a call of the house, and made a motion to that effect, which was carried, and one hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names. [The following are the names of the absentees: Messrs. Budlong, Cooper, Fox, King, Miller, Remer, D. Smith.]

A message was received from the Senate, by Messrs. Earle and Burrows, informing that they have met pursuant to the proclamation of the governor.

The resolution of Mr. Hubbard then passed, and Messrs. Hubbard and Wheaton were appointed to wait on the governor, and Messrs. Warren and Barstow on the senate, who soon reported that they had delivered such messages.

A message was then received from the governor, delivered by his private secretary, Christopher Y. Lansing, which was read by the clerk.

Mr. Roger moved that the message lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Barstow said the message certainly ought to be printed, but it would be an unusual course to order it to lie on the table, and suggesting the propriety of so modifying the motion as to admit that part. To this Mr. R. assented, and the motion as modified was carried.

[After much discussion relative to the constitutionality of the call of the legislature, the message was referred to a committee of the whole.]

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Assembly,*

In the constitutional exercise of a power delegated to the executive, I considered it a duty to convene the legislature for the purpose of submitting to them a subject of vital importance to the community.

A copy of the proclamation under which you were called, accompanies this message, containing a brief summary of the causes which induced me to adopt the measure; and it is submitted to the legislature under a full conviction, that in convening them, I have performed a duty required of me by the responsible station in which I was placed, and by the strong and very decided sentiments of the people of this state: And confiding in the calm and dispassionate consideration, which a wise and patriotic legislature will bestow upon the matters thus submitted, I cheerfully repose myself upon the intelligence and virtue of the people and their representatives, fully aware of the responsibility I have assumed, and, be assured, gentlemen, wholly indifferent to personal consequences, when performing a sacred and imperative duty to the state.

There are certain fundamental truths in the theory and practice of our government, which cannot be altered or obscured by the passions of man, and which, certainly, ought to bend to their interest or convenience. By one of them is inculcated a principle, in the support of which our forefathers fought and bled, and which can never be lost sight of, without the loss of our rights and independence. It is, that the people alone are the true and legitimate source of all power.

The framers of our new constitution, fully aware of this, were determined to secure to themselves, and to posterity, the blessings of freedom, by most sedulously guarding every avenue to corruption, and intrigue, by the enlargement of the right of suffrage, the permanency and independence of our judiciary, and the dependence of the executive and legislative branches of our state upon the will and pleasure of their constituents; and by thus ballancing the different powers and parts of the constitution, vigor and safety to the whole, were communicated and secured. A frequent recurrence, therefore, to first principles, however familiar, is, in time of difficulty and danger, the most certain safeguard of our freedom.

If, then, as our bill of rights declares "no authority shall, on any pretence, be exercised over the citizens of the state, but such as shall be derived from, and granted by the people of this state," how interesting to us all, to execute our duty as good citizens and faithful officers, by a strict and undeviating adherence to the public will, when clearly ascertained and fairly expressed. Regardless of the conflicts of passion, the resentments of disappointed ambition, and the corrupting influences of intrigue and faction, we should proceed to the exercise of those acts, which will secure to us the approbation of our own consciences, and the approving voice of impartial posterity.

You will perceive from the proclamation by which you are convened, that the subject in relation to which you are called has reference to a very interesting part of our government—the choice of electors of president and vice president of the United States.

When we look at the constitution of the general government, and consider the exposition which a vast majority of the union have given to that part of it which relates to this important subject, we cannot entertain a reasonable doubt that the spirit and good sense of that instrument, is best consulted by giving to the people the choice of those electors. In no less than nineteen states out of the twenty-four, the electors are chosen by the people; and it is rendered highly probable from recent events, that Vermont will be added to the number. A principle, then, so congenial with the feelings of the people, so deeply interwoven in the very form and structure of our government, and so peculiarly adapted to the fair and legitimate exercise of the right of suffrage secured to us by our state constitution, can never be at war with the honor, peace or safety of our country. Adverting to this principle in the message I had the honor to send you in January last, I expressed my full conviction, that it was "a desirable object of directing such choice to be made by the people;" and, I am free to acknowledge, that I considered it also important that it should be uniform throughout the union, and that any interference by the legislature, while the subject was before Congress, would be premature—that reason, however, by the recent adjournment of that body has ceased to exist.

Although the number of states in which the legislature make the choice of electors is small, yet I knew of no mode in which the object alluded to could be attained throughout the union, but by the intervention of Congress, or by the legislatures of a constitutional majority of the states; and I did entertain the belief that the incipient step would be taken by Congress, and that when taken, it would furnish a basis for the legislature of this state to act upon, in passing a law.

In this point of view, I did not consider the ultimate success of any proposed amendment throughout the United States, immediately material or important; as I was persuaded that any amendment proposed by Congress would at all times be treated with deference and respect; and might have been adopted in principal by this state in season for the approaching election of president and vice president of the United States. I was confirmed in the view thus taken of the subject, by the elaborate report of the committee of the senate of this state, which, while it recommended to that body not to pass a law giving the people the right to choose the electors, stated, among other reasons for its recommendation, that it ought not to pass, until at least the efforts making at congress to amend the constitution of the United States were adopted or rejected.

It is true, that the senate of the United States had indefinitely postponed the subject before the adjournment of the legislature of this state in April last; but still it remained undisposed of in the House of Representatives, and might have been called up, and re-considered in the senate.

It was also known, that it was intended by those friendly to the measure, to bring forward the consideration of the same subject in the house of Representatives, after the senate of the United States had indefinitely postponed it; and that this was alone prevented by the many other important topics, which pressed upon the immediate attention of the national legislature, until at length it adjourned without performing an act to which the nation had looked with deep solicitude and interest.

Thus, the hopes of the senate of this state, and of its house of Assembly, were disappointed; and nothing remained in this extraordinary crisis, but to exert that power which the constitution of the state, for the benefit of the people thereof, has delegated to its executive; or quietly to suffer the wishes and expectations of the people, and of their legislature, to be frustrated.

Permit me, briefly, to allude to the calm and deliberate review which I took of this subject at the time of the adjournment of Congress.

Very soon after the commencement of the senate in January last, a bill was introduced into the house of assembly, in accordance with the prevailing sentiments and wishes of the people, and notwithstanding much discussion upon the provisions of the bill, very little opposition was expressed to its general principle.

The bill passed the assembly with uncommon unanimity, only four members voting against it. It was then sent to the senate, and the committee to whom it was referred made a report, to which I have already alluded. A majority of the Senate thereupon solemnly declared, that it was expedient to pass a law at the then session of the legislature, giving to the people of this state the choice of electors of president and vice president of the United States, and by a general ticket. Its almost immediate and simultaneous postponement by the senate till November next, may have been produced by the fact, among others, that as Congress was still in session, it would be proper to learn the sense of that body before the bill was finally disposed of.

If this, or some other reason equally well founded, did not exist, it would be viewed by the community as a singular phenomenon, that a measure grounded on a general principle, concurred in by the two branches of the legislature, should in the end be defeated; on the contrary, I was bound to notice the declaration made by the senate and assembly, and to believe that these honorable branches of our government were willing and desirous of giving to the people the right of choosing the electors.

If these circumstances grew out of the fact, that the Senate of this state had postponed the subject in the hope that congress might still interfere, by recommending an amendment, then, as soon as Congress adjourned, without doing so, it became my duty to convene the legislature at an earlier period than the day fixed by law, and to which they stood adjourned, to afford them an opportunity of passing the bill so anxiously required and expected by the community at large.

It became a duty, from the many extraordinary circumstances connected with the measure, from the constantly increasing solicitude of the people in its favor, & from a due regard to the honor of the state.

If, under such peculiar circumstances, I had hesitated to pay a just deference to public sentiment and legislative declarations, it would have subjected me to the merited reproaches of a free and enlightened people. Having thus performed what, in the view taken of this highly important subject, I considered an incumbent duty on our part, it now remains with you, gentlemen, to adopt such a course, with regard to the choice of electors, as you in your wisdom may think most consonent with the wishes and expectations of your constituents; and in recommending the passage of a law giving it to the people, it is also satisfactory to me to reflect that its adoption will occasion no additional expense to the state, as the necessity otherwise of your again meeting in the month of November next, will be thereby obviated and removed.

Should the legislature be engaged in any other business than the immediate purpose for which it is now called, or in the unfinished business of its last meeting, I would then recommend the propriety of investigating another subject, which I consider as connected with the safety of our citizens, and the prosperity of our state.

The deep interest which is so justly felt in our steam-boat navigation, and the fatal accidents which have recently attended the operation of its machinery, in several instances, indicate the necessity of an early enquiry into the causes of those misfortunes, and of adopting regulations, by law, for inspecting, at stated intervals, or for otherwise ascertaining the condition and safety of the apparatus used in such navigation, to avoid, in future, as far as practicable, the awful consequences arising from mismanagement or carelessness.

I cannot forbear, at this extra session of the legislature, to mention the anticipations so fondly cherished by the American people, that the only surviving general officer of the revolution, the friend and companion of Washington, and who has been so conspicuous for his disinterested patriotism and devotedness to the liberties of man, is expected shortly to visit our country. With the name of Fayette, are associated the most tender and interesting recollections; and that country, whose independence and freedom he so essentially contributed to establish, can never be indifferent to his welfare, nor be wanting in the hospitalities due to its noble benefactor. I doubt not, gentlemen, that you will adopt such measures for receiving this distinguished patriot, at the seat of government, should he visit this city, as will do honor to a greatful people.

JOSEPH C. YATES.

*Albany, Aug. 2. 1824.*

*Senate, Thursday, Aug. 5th.*

[From the editor of the N. Y. Statesman.]

The popular branch of the legislature, the more immediate representatives of the people, *have this day declared by a handsome majority, in favor of passing an electoral bill*, giving to the people the right which has been so long withheld from them, and which they have so loudly demanded. The advocates of the bill in the House have done their duty manfully, resisted successively every attempt to evade a direct vote on the question, and placed the responsibility where it belongs, *upon the Senate.* A concurrent resolution which passed the house, that it is expedient to pass a law at the present session, giving the choice of Presidential electors to the people, was sent to the Senate this afternoon. After it was read by the clerk, Mr. Burt moved, that the Senate concur. The Lieut. Governor decided the motion to be out of order. An appeal was made, and the decision of the chair was sustained 19 to 10.

The House of Assembly met at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

After a long debate on the points of order, Mr. Wheaton consented to a modification of his resolution for a joint committee, so as to make it express an opinion that an electoral law ought to be passed at the present session; and thus modified, the question was taken on it by Ayes and Noes, as follows:—Ayes—SEVENTY-FIVE. Noes—FORTY-FOUR.

*Afternoon.*—The House met again at 5 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Mr. F. Spencer offered a resolution censuring the Executive for convening the legislature. After a long debate which was very personal and severe, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, dated August 5th.*

The proceedings of yesterday have cast a damp upon the Regency and its troops, and imparted a proportionate satisfaction to the friends of the Electoral law. The vote last evening, to lay the Senate resolutions on the table, was contrary to all the previous arrangements of the managers. The interest with which the whole discussion is watched and listened to; the thronged and crowded galleries and lobbies, the deep silence when any speaker of force is on the floor, and the irrepressible marks of satisfaction which burst occasionally, in spite of the natural decorum of the people of this country, from the persons present, all marked by tokens not to be misunderstood, that this is a struggle which, however it may at present result, is to produce lasting and deeply [illegible] tions.

As to the electoral vote of the state in any event, it is yet a most difficult [illegible] ture how it will be given. At [illegible] however, there is no doubt of the fact [illegible] Mr. Crawford is in a minority in a [illegible] ballot of the two houses; and the [illegible] ic evidence of this fact is, ind[illegible] all private information, that no [illegible] induce the members who [illegible] generally, to [illegible] Washington minority caucus.

## STEAM-BOAT HENRY ECKFORD.

*From the Philadelphia Aurora.*

MR. EDITOR,

Last month I spent a few days in travelling to the eastward with my family, and as the fearful accident on board the Ætna had excited so much alarm concerning steam boats, I was induced to pay particular attention to the construction as well as to the comparative safety of their engines. I had previously acquired some information respecting the power of steam, and the mode of its application to various kinds of machinery and I therefore felt myself competent to judge of the general principle of its operation in the propelling of boats. But no sooner did I undertake to examine for myself, than I was surrounded by a crowd of interested persons, all eager to point out the advantages of their own engines, and to exaggerate the horrid dangers of the high pressure boats. "*Our engines all go on the* LOW PRESSURE *plan*" cried one, "*no danger can ever happen from them,*" exclaimed another. "*It is the high pressure boilers that burst and throw scalding water all over the people,*" &c. This constant interference on the part of the by-standers, annoyed me so much, that I relinquished all attempts at gratifying my curiosity, and remained almost indifferent to the subject, until within sight of the harbor of New-York. I there found it necessary to make some inquiry respecting the East River boats, for the purpose of ascertaining their hour of departure. As I had understood that a beautiful new steam boat, called the HENRY ECKFORD was to depart the same day from New York, I inquired particularly for the slip at which it lay. This immediately set the spirit of my fellow passengers at work: "*the Henry Eckford is a high pressure boat.*" "*She is accounted very dangerous*" resounded from all sides.

My wife of course became alarmed & determined not to go in the Henry Eckford. We, therefore concluded to put up at a Hotel in Broadway, until some of the old line of boats should start for the Eastward. We had hardly entered the house however, before we were astounded with the report of another steam boat accident. The *low pressure* boiler of a new [illegible] boat, had just exploded with great violence, throwing scalding water in every direction, and destroying the lives of several people. This unexpected news completely discomfitted all my plans, and I was on the point of giving up the [illegible] the journey as a hopeless undertaking.

I have mentioned these circumstances, Mr. Editor, to illustrate the folly of depending on the opinions of strangers in relation to any subject wherein prejudice or interest may be concerned. Those who are most ready to give advice, are generally the most interested in biassing your judgment; and accordingly so many conflicting statements are obtruded upon you, that a correct opinion can rarely be formed, except from personal experience. Fortunately for the success of my journey these considerations at that time suggested themselves to my mind. I immediately started off, therefore, and examined the Henry Eckford steam boat—not without meeting considerable difficulty in ascertaining its situation from the prejudiced people of whom I happened to inquire. By the way, I should have stated that Mr. Coleman has placed the new steam boat before the good people of New-York, in the same catalogue with his favorite subjects—yellow-fever and hydrophobia. I found the accommodations of the new boat so comfortable and splendid, and the machinery so perfect and novel in its construction, that I made no further hesitation in deciding to embark immediately with my family. We were not afterwards disappointed in the choice I had made. Every convenience, indeed, I may say luxury, which could contribute to our comfort was at hand. The table was elegantly and bountifully provided; and the captain was exceedingly obliging, and gentlemanly in his department. The whole fare, including table expenses, &c. was only five dollars. We started from the Fulton-street wharf at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M. and arrived in perfect safety at Norwich, Conn. a distance of 150 miles, with a heavy wind and sea directly against us, before 10 o'clock the next morning. The same passage is frequently made in three hours less time. A line of stages conveys the passengers from Norwich directly on to Boston, where they arrive the same evening, making the whole length of time consumed in travelling between the two cities, but about 30 hours. This is far the most expeditious as well as pleasant route that can be selected by a passenger, and I think from all the observations which I have made on the subject, that no objection to it can be advanced on account of the machinery of the Henry Eckford. But I have said enough to caution travellers against the exertions of such interested persons as appear to be employed by monopolizing proprietors, for the purpose of enticing patronage into their own concern. I shall shortly trouble you with a comparative estimate between the dangers and other disadvantages of the high and low pressure boats, together with a description of some interesting improvements in the construction of steam engines, which have given to the Henry Eckford a vast superiority over every other boat that navigate our waters.

VIATOR.

A company is forming in London to establish a Steam-Boat communication between Great-Britain & the United States. Our countryman, Perkins, is of opinion that the project is practicable, and the passage could be made within twelve days.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*New-York, Aug. 7.*

### ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

The Stephania, Macy, arrived this morning, in 39 days from Havre. It is reported, that the consignees would not permit the ship (being one of the packets) to wait till the 10th of July, the time assigned for the embarkation of Gen. La Fayette, who, it was supposed, would sail on that day, for Boston or this port. The Stephania sailed the 25th of June, and brought no political news.

*A very narrow escape.*—A young gentleman, Clerk to Col. L. P. Tinker, of Vernon, was riding in a Sulkey from his home towards Hartford. In passing a thicket, near the edge of Manchester, a ball was fired from it, which went through the rim of his hat. This was about half an hour after sunrise on Wednesday morning. Whether the shot was designed, or accidental, cannot be determined, as nothing farther has, as yet, been discovered regarding it.—*Conn. Mirror.*

In Massachusetts, Mr. Crawford's friends are making complaint of the General Ticket system of choosing Electors, and the mode of selecting the candidates. In Boston a meeting of all parties was called the other day, in the federal papers, and on Friday evening the 30th July, from 50 to 100 of Mr. Crawford's friends assembled, and nominated for Suffolk District, the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, a federalist, for Elector; and for Electors at large, Gov. Brooks, a federalist, and Gov. Eustis, instead of Wm. Gray and Levi Lincoln, nominated by the State Caucus.—This shows the consistency of those who proclaim Mr. Crawford to be the exclusive "republican candidate." We sometime ago expressed a belief that Mr. Crawford was the exclusive candidate of the leading Essex Junto federalists, and a short time will undoubtedly prove that we were right in our conjectures. Gov. Eustis is decidedly favorable to Mr. Adams, and would have been nominated by the Legislative meeting, had it not been his duty to certify to the choice of Electors, and it was considered a delicate matter to require him to certify his own election.—*N. H. Reg.*

The Concord (New-Hampshire) Patriot, gives an account of a singular celebration of the late anniversary of Independence in Shelburne, N. H. This town is in the northern section of Coos county, adjoins the State of Maine, and through it passes the river Amariscoggin, and the White Mountains are situated south westerly from the town, and within the town is Mount Moriah, one of the elevated peaks. It was first settled in 1775, by David and Benjamin Ingalls; and so late as 1781, a party of Indians from Canada attacked it, killed one man, made another a prisoner, and plundered the houses. It was incorporated in 1820, and contains 300 inhabitants. Late in the afternoon of the 3d of July, Abigail Y. Leavitt, a girl 15 years of age, residing in the family of Mr. Robert Ingalls on the north side of the river, was observed to be absent—and some time afterwards an alarm was made, she having been tracked to the Woods, supposed in the pursuit of evergreens. Search was made until the darkness prevented it. On this evening an enormous bear was observed by one man, who escaped by the timely approach of another of the party.—Next morning (Sunday) 60 or 70 started again, and returned without effecting their object. On Monday, (5th July,) all the inhabitants within eight miles fit for fatigue, were rallied, with a determination to search the vast pile of mountains which skirt the low lands along the river north. Every one seemed determined to save the girl from misery and starvation, or find her remains if she had been torn to pieces by the savage monsters of the wilderness. Between 10 and 11, A. M. 2 guns were fired near the house she left, (a preconcerted signal when she should be found.) This was echoed and re-echoed in every direction for 10 or 12 miles. So distant were some of the party that they did not arrive till 3 P. M. She relates that after picking the evergreens, it being then dark, she started for home, but soon found she had taken a wrong direction and was in a gloomy forest. She pressed forward with all speed until near morning, when the moon went down.—In the morning she knew the direction of the sun, which she imagined to be in the west; and the next night found a road, which was in Bethel, Maine—at length she saw a guide board and read it by moonlight—found she had travelled a great distance from home, and was still pursuing a wrong course.—She turned about, and at midnight arrived at a house, and called up the family, who administered every thing for her comfort. She had been without food 36 hours, and had travelled 40 miles. On Monday morning one of the family started to bring her on, and was met by one of the parties in search 14 miles from her home. Knowing the excitement, one man carried the news from that place to the house of Mr. Ingalls, in one hour and eight minutes, when the signal was fired. The father of the girl was killed in battle during the late war, and her mother had removed to the State of Illinois. The zeal of Mr. Ingall for the welfare of the orphan, was not less distinguished than his liberality in furnishing an excellent entertainment to those who had engaged in the pursuit.

### BRITISH DEPREDATIONS.

The schooners Reindeer, Ruby and Friend, belonging to Eastport, were lately captured by the boats of the British brig Dotterell, in the harbor of Grand Manan where they went in for wood and water and the crews treated in the most insolent manner by the British Commander. Information of the outrage was early obtained at Eastport and Lubec, and a sch. sail ed from each place, armed, and returned in a few hours, having succeeded in recaptaring the vessels.

Commodore James Barron is appointed to the command of the navy-yard in Philadelphia.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1824.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

While the people have the choice of electors in their own hands, it matters little how many tickets are started, or however "questionable a shape" they may appear in. The result, in any case, will be honorable to the State. Her eight votes will, we assert without fear of contradiction, be given entire for that man whose every public act has been alike honorable to himself and country—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. But it may be well to apprise our readers of the fact that the Crawford leaders in this State are actively engaged in getting up what they artfully term an "unpledged ticket."—This may appear, at the first view, a truly republican measure, but the slimsy gauze under which the trick is hid, may be easily seen through. Men secretly favorable to the election of Wm. H. Crawford, will be crowded before the public, by the dutiful subjects of the Prince of Intriguers, under the disguised characters of "unpledged electors," with a view of obtaining the votes of the unsuspecting—we have, however, little fear of the result of this manœuvring—the penetration of our freemen is too keen to be so easily gulled.

We hold it to be a right, claimable by every freeman, that the person for whom they are to vote as an elector of President and Vice-President should be *pledged* to vote for the man of their choice, if, by their votes, a possibility exists of electing him, and if not, that they should be given for the one of their second choice—and that their views and feelings on this subject should be distinctly known before they are nominated as candidates.

It is unquestionably a right which every freeman equally has to get up as many tickets and to vote for who he pleases, and far be it from us to object to this right, but we would caution them to beware of *Crawford intrigue* and "*unpledged tickets.*"—Be assured these four faced men are no other than "wolves in sheeps clothing." What freeman, we would ask, would willingly, or could conscientiously and still say that three-quarters of the voters in this State are not competent to judge who is the most suitable person for President, as well as those who shall be chosen electors? And we would again inquire, what voice a freeman would have in the choice of a President, to vote for an elector, of whose predilections they had no previous knowledge? Not the least! But even worse! The vote of a firm friend of Adams or Jackson may be turned against him, and given to Wm. H. Crawford. The votes of twenty or thirty thousand freemen is no unimportant consideration, in a republican government, and should not be lightly used or trusted in the hands of six or eight men without a strong *pledge* of fidelity to their party.

The Legislature of New-York adjourned on Friday last, after a session of five days, in which nothing was done. War debates and severe remarks were the leading characteristics of this turbulent and unprecedented assembly.

The Senate passed a severe and abusive resolution, 21 to 9, censuring the Governor for calling them together, & the House a similar one, though not so severe, 66 to 53. The question, "was the call of the Legislature *constitutional?*" was warmly discussed and decided in the negative.—And in the afternoon of Friday, both houses adjourned, to meet again ACCORDING TO LAW.

Albany, during the past week, has been so thronged with strangers, that many were under the necessity of taking stages in the evening and going to Troy to lodge. Letters from there state, that it is the opinion of many that ADAMS will stand as good a chance in the Assembly as by the PEOPLE.

A late arrival at Baltimore, in 22 days from Porto Bello, informs that about the 1st of May, it was said at Panama, that in consequence of disaffection among the Peruvians, Bolivar had withdrawn most of his troops and retired to Truxillo. When within sight of Callao, he saw the Peruvian flag hauled down and that of Spain hoisted. News then arrived of the abolition of the Constitutional government of Spain, which caused most of the Spanish troops in Peru to refuse to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Bolivar, encouraged by this state of things, immediately returned to Callao, was joined by many of the Spanish troops, and of the Peruvian faction who had opposed him, took possession of Callao, and was marching on with every prospect of complete success.

A New-York paper says, it was currently reported at Panama, that Bolivar had succeeded in taking Lima—and that a few weeks would terminate the war by the entire submission of the Royalist troops, who were, generally speaking, disaffected, particularly the officers, who, it is believed to a man, are decided Constitutionalists, and would never consent to acknowledge the absolute power of any king.

An Alliance between Columbia and Hayti was reported to have been affected, and 4000 completely armed troops furnished by the latter.

*A generous Act.*—In Newport, a person reduced from affluence to poverty, by belligerent spoliations, sold, for a trifle, a claim on Spain. He is since dead. Recently 4,000 Dollars have been awarded for his claim, and the receiver has given half to the widow.

An amusing incident occurred a few weeks since, which we thought, with the assistance of a little fiction and the use of fictious names, would afford a few moments entertainment to our readers, without wounding the feelings, in the least, of any individual: but it will appear by the communication signed "N. T. Johnny-cake," that we were not so fortunate.—The Hero of the Tale, with his usual quick penetration, discovered his own person and adventures in Connecticut, depicted in a light revolting to his finer feelings; yet, to his honor be it remembered, he received the joke (like a noble souled man,) as it was given—all in good humor. But we regret to see that on taking up the gauntlet to defend himself and town from the foul (as he would say) aspersions, he has aimed his shots at the unoffending inhabitants of a village fifteen or twenty miles distant, which is rather unjust, as in their pursuit we have no doubt but that they were under the full conviction that they were doing their duty. And for publishing the story alluded to, we only are to blame—we would wish, therefore, that the arrows may fall (*harmless*) on the *deserving*.

*Messrs. Printers.*

Having seen inserted in your paper the description of a Western Village in Johnny-cake and Indian-pudding State, I've drawn from it, the idea, that it must mean Scituate. There is, to be sure, a Banking Institution, no doubt, founded on the Johnny-cake system, with her Fifty thousand dollars capital, and in the same *flourishing town* over One Million dolls. vested in Manufactures, which almost makes that town equal to ——— for industry, wealth, and inhabitants; though that town may be *rough* in her lands, *rocky and sterile* in her soil, yet she may not equal in her refinements and politeness the staved, ruffled & proud sons of the *great* and *mighty* town of ———, situated about 20 miles from the flourishing City of Norwich.

The representation of the President, & the location of the Bank, has been misstated. The manner of *decentering* or dealing out *New-England*, is quite incorrect, and may be said to be as far from it as six men would be from one, when on a thirty-four-dollar chace. The village from the representation, equals the size of ———, with the exception of a *Steeple* which is scarce to be found in the *State of Rhode Island*, owing to their liberality in assisting the poor; they have not caused their pride to erect *Steeples* to their houses of public worship to show them the way or course to heaven, but rather seek heaven within.

It appears that her *hardy johnny-cakesons* are in good demand, from the title given, and I would recommend that some of them move to the town of ———, and instruct her in the art of husbandry, make town laws, nail the loose clapboards, put up her fences, and shoe a travellers horse in such a manner that the shoe may not be left within twenty miles the same day.

The *cultivation* of her soil may, in some instance, be neglected; but never have I heard said that they wanted more, or the car f ods were short, though oft throng the t wn and among her inhabitants. The Black-smith and the Cooper must be men of property, or they could not support themselves in idleness, or the *sound* of the *hammer* and *adze* must be made music for their neighbors; but stop! I have contrived how they might live, say make wooden nutmegs and patent cucumber seeds.

I must inform you that my name is not *Constant Trusty, Tavern-keeper*, nor *Justice of the Peace*—but JOHNNY-CAKE I am willing to be called. I was born in Triangle town, which formerly was claimed by Mass———, but owing to her laughing one day about Salem witches, she was permitted to withdraw herself from them, and having more Johnny-cakes than Mules, was united in matrimony to the hardy sons of old Vorges and partake of his equal laws and rights.

However, Messrs. Printers, *ordinary & rough* I may appear in my *person*, *gross in manners*, or *secondary backwoodsman*, I must leave that to the world for their candid judgement. I deny ever running *from Bank to Bank*, in imitation of *New-York*.

I would inform the community through this medium, that having business through Hopkinton, or Johnny-cake town I was under the necessity of passing thro' a town or village which had a Saw-Mill, and ever memora le may this old mill be, for it gave bread for life and blessed the place with a name. I rode up to the tavern of this village and informed the landlord that I had lost a shoe from my horse, and wished him to take her to a blacksmith. He accordingly did, and gave her oats to stay her stomach in case of an attack. The Vulcan of the place came to the tavern and I took from my fob a bill, & informed him that there was no President's name to it, but he could rely upon the genuineness of it, and if it would make the bill better, I would put mine to it: The landlord handed me a pen and ink and I put my name to the same; and as there appeared to be a difference in their minds, I looked round the room & saw many within, thought there might be some present who would protect a stranger from insult. I then ripped open a pocket and took from it a bundle of bills, and gave one, which had the same name on it, to the landlord and received the change by the hand of another; put on my coat, after securing the pocket, and adjusting my pistols, called for my horse, and while among this refined people, one of the guests, perhaps more bold than the rest, opened his mouth and caused the ire bones to rattle out the words "what will you take for your coat?"*—I answered him three thousand dollars, which, no doubt, occurred to their minds a prize for us, or thirty-four dollars if a counterfeiter and we will give chace—for what could have been their object but a prize one way or the other? for I am sure I could not give them the least suspicion, as all things were transacted in open day and among about as many as visit President Trusty's Tavern. They consulted the wise men of the place, and they, with "Nero" and some more, gave their horses speed to take the man, but mine, being well filled with Johnny-cakes, left them far behind and arrived and stayed in Norwich one hour, and no "hounds" had made their appearance—I cleared out, and thought they had caused a volume of dust to roll on high in the air and far in the rear." They did not overtake me, nor was I the man whom they wished to see in the city, for they did not arrive until half an hour after I left the place. They might have hunted me as the fox, but Æsop would have informed them that a fox is ever too old for hounds.

Let the reader judge what must have been their thoughts when on their return from a chace of 20 miles, they were all (six) disappointed in the object of their pursuit. Council to the wise is oftimes found necessary: I would therefore advise them for the future, in "discharging the duty they owe the State," to hire a man who is well acquainted with bills of Johnny-cake Banks, and stop the man, or inform him that they doubt his honesty, and let him show himself guilty or innocent, and by so doing, save themselves much trouble.—Had they informed me that was their thoughts, I could have saved them the unnecessary trouble that would have been the failings of a man, who might have been many miles from friends or acquaintances chased down by these *refined* sons, appeared before a court of enquiry to prove himself innocent, or show to them the bill was true. Can it be said an *innocent* man or *good* man was chased by them? It can; but let it not be spoken in Gath or published in the streets of Askelon" lest their friends should torment them* by saying you pursued your enemy, and he was no more;" but ever bear in mind the word of Pope, which ought to be written in letters of gold upon every guide post and on every heart the impression fairly made, "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

N. T. JOHNNY-CAKE.

P. S.—By the insertion of the above lines, you will add strength to my happiness, sociability to my friends, sorrow to my pursuers, and instruction to the town of Saw-Mills.

* *A board was up with this name on it at the corner of one of the cross streets, and we take it for granted, had we looked, we should have seen the other two names given to their two main streets.*

*For the Courier.*

*The sailing Party.*—On Wednesday last a party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the number of seventy or eighty, embarked on board the Steam-Boat Henry Eckford, on an excursion of pleasure to Stonington Point, and around Plumb Island. At half past nine o'clock in the morning, she left the wharf in a fine style—as she sailed, a band of music struck up, and on her passage performed many lively airs, which added not a little to the pleasures of the party. On her passage, she touched at New London, and took in ten or fifteen of her citizens. On reaching Stonington Point, and after sailing round on either side, she cast anchor, and the whole party went *en masse* on shore to view the ever memorable battle ground, where as the story goes, and as facts are, twenty men with one field piece, forced Commodore Hardy with his whole fleet to retreat, and with the loss of only a *hog and a goose*. After the party had walked to their own satisfaction, and we hope to the satisfaction of all the good citizens, through Wall-street, up Broadway and down Pearl-street to the Wharf, all of which appear to have been paved by the handy work of the Supreme Architect, they again embarked on board the boat, where they sat down to dine—but before the cloth was removed, or the dessert fairly disposed of, the Sailors weighed anchor, and the boat was soon tossing on the rough sea, which caused many to suddenly retreat below or to the forecastle, & in order to appease old Neptune were forced to "throw up Jonah," or to groan under the delightful sensations attendant on what is lately emphatically termed "a party of pleasure."

We, however, soon crossed the race, & found ourselves once more pleasantly sailing on smooth water, near the shore of Plumb Island; where the breasts of those who had been disturbed, soon become "quieted within," and the pale hue which had taken possession of the cheeks of many, was soon forced to depart and give place to a rosy tinge, the harbinger of returning health and spirits. But no sooner was discovered this happy change in the health of our party, than were directions given to the band of music to play a lively air; when many of the old men and maidens, young men and matrons, stept off "upon a light fantastic toe," several country dances and cotillions during the afternoon and evening, to the no small amusement of the lookers-on.

At the dusk of evening she returned to New-London, and landed those she had taken from thence. Her machinery was again put in motion—but to give a just description of our sail up the river, our pen would be wholly inadequate—suffice it to say it was delightful—every heart beat high with pleasure—many were stepping nimbly to some lively tune, while others were occupied by enjoying the amusements within, or viewing the sublime scenery without. The sky was perfectly clear, the weather extremely mild, and the moon had already risen to near her full meridian splendor—gilding with her silver beams the dewy leaves of the thick forests which cover the beautiful, and in many places the lofty banks of the Thames. At the base of those high hills, the placid river was sleeping unconscious of harm,—not a shadow stole over it to break the sweet charm,—nor, not a dimple was curling in dreams of alarm,—nor a dimpling smile was awake!—Under such pleasant sailing, minutes flew apace, and ere we were aware, we had arrived where we had a beautiful moonlight view of that "dear town, our home," where we were welcomed by several discharges from a swivel, by a few mischievous boys (we thank them for the honor,) to the no small annoyance of our good and peaceful city, who had retired to rest: but without any other ill effect, except the frightning of two or three horses, and the destruction of a gig or two which had been sent down to the wharf to convey some of our party home.

### Married,

In this city, on Monday evening, by Asa Child, Esq. Mr. THOMAS CANFIELD, to Miss ELIZA ALLEN, both from Erin.

In Montville, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. HENRY A. RICHARDS, to Miss JULIA ANN HALORTON.

### Died,

In this city, on the 6th inst. Mrs. RACHAEL STAFFORD, wife of the late Rufus Stafford, Esq. of Wickford, R. I. aged 53 years.

Printers in Providence are requested to insert the above.

### MARINE LIST.

*August 3—Sailed, slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

*Arrived, slp. Avon, Hodges, Boston; schr. Dorcas Hawes, Scudder, do.*

*4—Sailed, slp. Eliza King, Jennings, River Head; slp. Young Phenix, Ashb, Hartford; slp. Juliet, Geer, do.*

*Arrived, steam boat H. Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*5—slp. Paragon, Lane, Boston.*

*Sailed, schr. Sallys, Weldon, Hartford; steam boat H. Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*6—Arrived, slp. Venus, Tyler, New-York; slp. Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

*Sailed, slp. Avon, Hodges, Boston.*

*Arrived, schr. Elizabeth, Perkins, do. slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. Y.; steam boat H. Eckford, Davison, do.*

*8—Sailed, slp. Paragon, Lane, N. Y.; steam boat H. Eckford, Davison, do.*

*9—slp. Rising Sun, Hall, Philad.*

*Arrived, schr. Ant. Benson, Saco; slp. Eliza Ann, Gould, Boston.*

*10—Sailed, schr. Elizabeth, Perkins, Boston. slp. Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; sloop Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

*Arrived, steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*



### Masonic.

AN adjourned communication of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Sec'ry.*

*Aug. 11.*

### MECHANIC SOCIETY.

THE Mechanics of the town of Norwich and its vicinity, over the age of 21 years and of good standing in Society, are requested to meet at the *Meeting Room, at the Falls*, on Monday evening next, at *precisely sunset*, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to form a Constitution for a Mechanic Society.

Per order of the Committee.

D. N. BENTLEY, *Chairman.*

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

N. B.—The Committee are requested to meet at 6 o'clock.

FOR NEW-YORK

PACKET Venus, Tyler, will sail on Saturday, 14th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. AUG. 11

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1824. Present, Hon. Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.*

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *HENRY WHIPPLE,* late of said Plainfield, in said district deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Martha Whipple, Administratrix, and Joseph Whipple Administrator on said deceased's estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Martha and Joseph are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a like copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Aug 1824.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by

J. GORDON, *Clk.*

### Wanted Immediately,

At the Central Manufactory in Plainfield, a good

BLACKSMITH.

Inquire as above.

*Plainfield, Aug. 7.* *illwrix-*

### Cotton Yarn.

4000 pounds No. 12 to 18 Warp and Filling,

6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug 10.* 19—

### COTTON.

70 bales prime Upland Cotton for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug. 10.*

### Military Goods.

R. H. MANSFIELD,

HAS received a general assortment of Military Goods suitable for this market, which will come low. ☞ Please call and see.

*Aug. 10* 19—

### New Cash Store.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York, with an assortment of

Groceries, Drugs and Crockery Ware,

all bought since the late reduction of prices, with cash, at the lowest wholesale rate, and which he can therefore afford to sell cheaper than his neighbors.

Asa Hartshorn.

*Franklin, August 11, 1824.* 3w19

Salt, Rum, Flour, Mackerel, &c.

200 bush. fine Salt,

25 hhds New Rum,

24 bbls No. 2 Mackerel,

15 do. No. 3 do

40 bbls. Le Roy and New York Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

### Shingles, Flour, &c.

150 M No. 1 and 2 Eastern Shingles.

20 bbls. Le Roy Flour, inspected in August.

6 firkins poor Butter.

Fresh Lemons,

10 bbls. and half bbls Mess Pork,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug 11.* six—

### Auction Sale.

ON Saturday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in front of Thompson's Hotel, in Chelsea, will be sold, the effects of a deceased person, consisting of Paper of various kinds, Hard-Ware, Iron-Ware, &c. Also, a second hand Leather Top Chaise and Harness, by

ELIJAH AMES.

*Aug. 10, 1824.*

### AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Saturday, the 21st inst. the personal estate of the late General Stephen B. Allyn, consisting of a variety of elegant furniture, mahogany boards, plank, &c. &c.—with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house late the residence of the deceased.

ASA ROATH, *Administrator of estate of Gen. S. B. Allyn, dec'd.*

Aug. 9. 2w19

New-York and Boston

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE STEAM BOAT

EXPERIMENT,

CAPT. WILLAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 1 P. M. & NEW-LONDON at 3 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.

On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

### A new Classic.

THE Greek Reader, by Frederic Jacobs, professor of the Gymnasium at Gotha, and Editor of the Anthologia. Translated by Professor Everett, of Harvard University—For admission into which Institution it is required. For sale by

*ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*

Also, received and for sale, the 2d edition of

REDGAUNTLET,

Scott's last new and popular Novel.

*Aug. 11.*

40 bbls. and half bbls. No 2

MACKEREL,

Just received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 10.* 19—



ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the N. Y. Statesman,*

LA FAYETTE.

Hail, patriot, statesman, hero, sage!
Hail, freedom's friend! hail, Gallia's son—
Whose laurels greener grow in age,
Plucked by the side of Washington!
Hail, champion in a holy cause,
When hostile bands our shores beset;
Whose valor bade th' oppressor pause—
Hail, hoary warrior—LA FAYETTE!

Forever welcome to the shore,
A youthful chief, thy footsteps pressed;
And dauntless, want and peril bore,
Till "VENI VICI,"* decked thy crest!
Forever welcome great and good!
Till freedom's sun on earth shall set,
The still small voice of gratitude
Shall bless the name of—LA FAYETTE.

What monarch of despotic power,
Who fain would crush the freeborn brave;
Whose glory gilds a tottering tower,
Himself a subject and a slave;
Would not, to view a nation's eyes
With joyous drops ambition wet,
The pageantry of pride despise,
And grasp the hand of—LA FAYETTE.

Whene'er the lips of youth inquire
The path to virtue, honor, fame—
To glory's temple proud aspire,
While warmly glows the ardent flame;
The voice of age shall fearless tell
What perils oft its path beset,
And prompt them onward by the spell
That urged the soul of—LA FAYETTE.

And when the shades of death shall close
Forever round thy hallowed head,
We'll seek the place of thy repose,
By filial love and duty led;
And hearts that beat in bosoms free,
(Gems by unerring wisdom set,)
The living monument shall be
Of Freedom's champion—LA FAYETTE.

*I came and conquered.

THE BRAES OF BALQUHITHER.

*Air—"The three Carls o' Buchanan."*

Let us go, lassie, go
To the braes of Balquhither,
Where the blae-berries grow
'Mang bonnie Highland heather;
Where the deer and the rae,
Lightly bounding together,
Sport the lang summer day
On the braes of Balquhither.

I will twine thee a bow'r,
By the clear siller fountain,
And I'll cover it o'er
Wi' the flow'rs o' the mountain;
I will range through the wilds,
And the deep glens sae dreary,
And return wi' their spoils
To the bow'r o' my dearie.

When the rude wintry win'
Idly raves round our dwelling,
And the roar of the linn
On the night breeze is swelling,
So merrily we'll sing
As the storm rattles o'er us,
Till the dear shieling ring
Wi' the light lilting chorus.

Now the summer is in prime
Wi' the flow'rs richly blooming,
And the wild mountain thyme,
A' the wild moorland perfuming;
To our dear native scenes
Let us journey together
Where glad innocence reign
'Mang the braes o' Balquhither.

THUNDER STORM.

Now in deep and dreadful gloom,
Clouds on clouds portentous spread,
Black as if the day of doom
Hung o'er nature's shrinking head;
Lo! the lightning breaks from high,
—God is coming!—God is nigh!
Hear ye not his chariot wheels,
As the mighty thunder rolls?
Nature, startled Nature reels,
From the centre to the poles;
Tremble!—Ocean, Earth and Sky!
Tremble!—God is passing by!

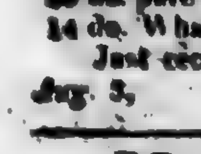
PROTRACTED LOVE.

"I love you," oft the youth did say;
"I love you," oft the maiden sighed;
Thus echoed both from day to day,
Till one waxed old, the other—died.

EPITAPH.

What thou art reading o'er my bones,
I've often read on other stones;
And others soon shall read of thee
What thou art reading now of me.

"Be easy," said a rich invalid to his son-in-law, who was every hour perplexing him with complaints of his wife's misbehaviour. "Be easy, I say; as her behaviour is very blameable, I will alter my will, and cut her off with a shilling." He heard no more of his daughter's failings.

OIL.

45 bbls. Summer Strained Sperm OIL,
20 do. pure Winter do. do. do.
14 do. Whale and Sea Elephant do
Just received and for sale by
Aug. 3, RIPLEY & WALDO

Mr. Phelps' SCHOOL

WILL be continued in Chelsea. Fifth term commences Monday, Aug. 9th, at the same place, and upon the same terms of his last School.
Aug. 3.

A CARD.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortment,*
*Comprising almost every article in the*
DRY GOODS LINE,
Both Staple & Fanciful,
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.
*Persons calculating on purchasing*
FALL GOODS,
Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are *determined* NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD, they request all to give them a thorough look before they purchase.
*Aug. 3.* 18—

Leghorn Bonnets, SHOES, &c.

A. & A. GAY,

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each
Also, A great variety Women's and Children's
Morocco and Satin Shoes,
*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,
*July 14.* 15—

OATS AND COAL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred bushels Oats, and one load Oak and Maple Coal.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

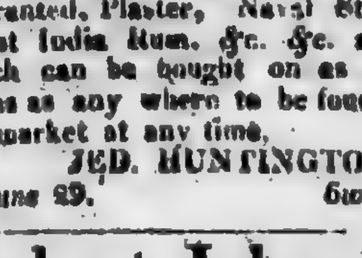
150,000 GENUINE SHINGLES

A general supply of clear & merchantable Seasoned BOARDS, PLANK, JOIST, CLAPBOARDS—PINE TIMBER, OAK AND CHESNUT LUMBER—*Providence lime* warranted, Plaster, Naval Stores, West India Rum, *&c. &c.* all of which can be bought on as good terms as any where to be found in the market at any time.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
*June 29.* 6w14—

Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Strakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, *&c &c.*
*Dec. 24, 1823.* 1amo90—

NEW BOOKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Profession is not principle; or the name of Christian is not Christianity—By the author of Decision. | Mrs. Sherwood, 2 Volumes. |
| The Spanish Daughter, by the Rev. Geo. Butt—Revised and completed by his daughter. | Sundry new publications, suitable for presents to Sabbath School Scholars. Just received and for sale by ROBINSON AND DUNHAM. July 27. |

A. & A. GAY,

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*
Cherry Boards,
In lots to suit purchasers.

CHALMER'S SERMONS,

A new series—together with the former ones, for sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1000, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—
About half an acre of the first quality of land
A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.
A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats
A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.
Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.
And a blacksmith's shop appertinent
Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—


THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *RICHARD AVERY*, late of said Norwich, deceased, to receive, examine, and settle the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice that six months are allowed by said Court from the 19th day of July instant, for the exhibition thereof, and that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of August and December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of each of said days, at the dwelling-house of Wm. Clegg, in said Norwich. All persons having claims against said estate, will exhibit them within said term of six months, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.
WILLIAM CLEGG.
ELEAZER L. LATHROP.
*Norwich, July 26, 1824.* 17—

NORWICH, JUNE 10, A. D. 1824

*At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, holden this day at Kinney's Hotel:*

VOTED that from the first day of June to the 20th of September in each year, no oyster shells or oysters in shells shall be deposited, for a longer period than 24 hours, on the shores, wharves, or bridges in this town, northward of Waterman's point, without special permission for so doing from the board of health.
JAS. LANMAN, *Clk.*

The above is a true copy of record ordered to be published annually in the Courier. Attest,
JOS. WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

THE following are the Health officers and Committee for the present year:

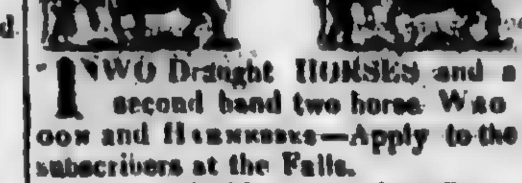
*Benjamin Snow,*
*Wm. P. Eaton,*
*Thomas H. Buswell,* } *Health Officers.*
*Asa Roath,*
*Chas. P. Huntington,*
*John Lathrop,*
*Nathan Walworth,*
*Jedediah Huntington,* } *Health Committee.*

Published by order of the Board of Health,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, July 5, 1824.* 17—


SUGAR, &c.

3 HHDS. 1st quality bright St. Croix SUGAR,
Old Cognac Brandy, suitable for Medicine.
Lisbon Wine, of the best quality,
Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th proof,
do. Antigua do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,
Genesee FLOUR, (Le Roy mills,) made particularly for family use.
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
*June 6.* 14—

FOR SALE:



TWO Draught HORSES and a second hand two horse Waggon and HARNESSES—Apply to the subscribers at the Falls.
WM. & S. J. HINES.
*Aug 3.* 18—

School Notice.

Mr. J. B. PALMER.

WILL continue his school at *CHELSEA during another Quarter. He commences a new term TO-MORROW MORNING, 9 o'clock, at the room he last occupied.*
*Norwich, Aug. 4, 1824.*

Notice.

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carded. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay; this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.
CHRISTOPHER AVERY.
*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [3w11

Dyeing Establishment, AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colours—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.
CHARLES WARBURTON.
N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.
*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, *&c. &c. &c.*

JOURNEYMAN

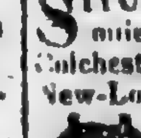
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the above business. A good workman, and man of good habits.
THOMAS HUTCHIN
*July 14.* 15


THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of
*Mr. SAMUEL T. ODIORNE*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
CLARISSA G. ODIORNE,
*Administratrix*
*Norwich, July 27, 1824.* 18—


FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ockseboxsey pond, from which issues a never failing stream
Possession given when sold.
Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.
HENRY MINARD.
*March 23, 1824.* tf 105—

For sale by the subscriber,

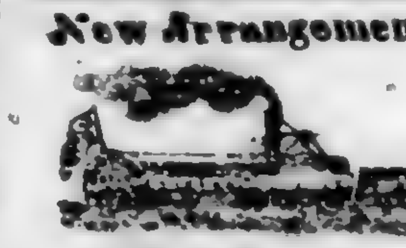
20,000 ft. Clear & Merch. Clap Boards.
20,000 Hartford Shingles, No. 3, if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.
600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.
100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.
100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Aug. 4.* 18—

*Cash and the highest price*
PAID for SHEEP PELTS with or without the Wool, by
CHAS. DENISON.
*Norwich, Aug. 3.* 3w18—

COTTON.

30 bales prime New-Orleans Cotton just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.
*Aug. 3.*

New Arrangement.



THE STEAM-BOAT

HENRY ECKFORD,

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

NEW AAND EXCELLENT

Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's.) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5 with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.
*June 16, 1824.* 11—

The Medical Review, AND Analectic Journal,

NO. 1. VOL. 1.

Conducted by John Eberle, M. D. and George M'Clellan, M. D. is just received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM. Subscribers can be furnished with this work at $5 per annum. Published quarterly.

The high reputation these gentlemen have already acquired in their profession, and as conductors of another Medical Journal, will undoubtedly, be a sufficient guarantee to the public for the faithful discharge of their duty towards this work. Every article in the present number was written by the Editors, and it is understood that that will be the case generally in all future numbers. Thus resting the whole responsibility for interesting and usefull matter on their own shoulders.
*July 27.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

SHEEP SKINS.

DRESSED SHEEP SKINS, suitable for Book Binding, for which Books or orders will be paid, by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
*July 6.* tf15

Lamb Skins Wanted.

THE subscriber is wishing to purchase a quantity of Lamb's Pelts, with the wool on.
WM. DABNEY.
JULY 27. 4w47—

Journeymen Wanted.

TWO or three good Journeymen & two APPRENTICES wanted at the BOOT and SHOE making business. Inquire of

Robert Johnson.

*July 27.* 3w17—

PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July 23.* 68—

VINEGAR.

15 barrels First quality Vinegar
For sale by
CHARLES COIT.
*Norwich, July 21.* 17—

Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

HAT STORE

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S FUR CAPS, AND Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*
Capt. Jed'h. Williams

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

New Goods.

***Don't forget the Store.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ENGLISH | | ENGLISH |
| INDIA | | INDIA |
| ITALIAN | JOHN | ITALIAN |
| FRENCH | | FRENCH |
| IRISH | KINNEY | IRISH |
| DUTCH | | SCOTCH |
| RUSSIAN | & CO. | RUSSIAN |
| AMERICAN | | AMERICAN |
| DRY GOODS | | DRY GOODS |

MAIN-STREET,

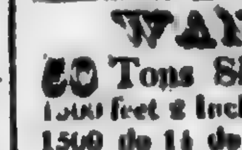
*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do do. Cap Crowns.
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins,
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers,
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India
Silks,
Shell & Horn Combs,
Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles, *&c. &c. &c.* selling off rapidly at reduced prices.
*June 29.* 13—

For Sale:



A NEW MILCH Cow with a CALF, from the first breed of English Cattle. Inquire of SAMUEL TYLER.
*Aug. 3.* 18—

WANTED.

60 Tons Ship Timber.
1500 feet 2 Inch White Oak Plank.
1500 do 1½ do Yellow Oak do.
Asa Gavit.
*Norwich, Aug. 3d. 1824.* 3w18

Smoked Salmon

*For sale by*
Willis Gray & Co.
*July 27, 1824* 17—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 22, 1824* [12mo'

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE NO. 1423

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1824. No. 20.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**
AND FOR SALE BY
**Robinson & Dunham,**
**Universal Geography,**
Ancient and Modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification: accompanied by an ATLAS, on an improved plan.
Modern Geography, by William C. Woodbridge, A. M.
Ancient Geography, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Academy at Troy.
The Modern Atlas, besides containing eight well engraved large Maps, contains Charts, exhibiting at one view the prevailing religion, forms of government, and degrees of civilization of every country: and also the comparative size of towns, rivers, mountains, and the climate & productions of the earth. Also, Tables opposite to each Map, showing the population and resources of countries, table of commerce of the United States, questions on each map, table of population of the United States, and table of population of cities.
Instructors are invited to call and examine this work. From among the numerous recommendations to this book, we select the following from Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, and the late President Moore:
These systems of Geographical Instruction are distinguished by the following features:
1st. By exhibiting each important subject of description, as Religion, Government, Temperature, Productions, Commerce, Literature, &c. in a general comparative view, instead of dividing it into separate portions, according to the arbitrary and changing boundaries of states.
By devoting each chapter to a single subject, the pupil is led to fix his attention on this alone, and gains distinct conceptions, as well as receives strong impressions before another is introduced: and the subjects are retained in the memory by associations which will not vary with the political revolutions of the world.
"The general views which you have taken of the Arts and Sciences, Literature, Climates, &c. are highly valuable: presenting within a narrow compass, information, which is rarely accessible to the younger student."
"It is not one of the least recommendations of this work, that it is fitted not only to strengthen the memory, but to have a very salutary influence in maturing the power of reason, by habituating the mind of the learner to comparing, classifying, and arranging." *President Moore, late of Williamstown & Amherst,*
Aug. 3. viw18—

**Raymond & Smith,**
*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*
**HAT STORE,**
IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**
Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.
**Wholesale and Retail.**
—ALSO—
MEN'N and BOY's
**FUR CAPS,**
*AND*
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**Military Goods.**
**E. H. MANSFIELD,**
HAS received a general assortment of Military Goods, suitable for this market, which will come low. ☞Please call and see.
Aug. 10. 19—

**New Goods.**
*.*Don't forget the Store.*.*

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS
**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**
ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS
**MAIN-STREET,**
*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*
**SUMMER GOODS;**
AMONG WHICH ARE
Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do. do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India
**Silks,**
**Shell & Horn Combs,**
Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needle &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.
*June 29.* 15—

**Leghorn Bonnets, SHOES, &c.**
**A. & A. GAY,**
ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.
Also, A great variety Women's and Children's
**Morocco and Satin**
**Shoes,**
*With a large assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*
**GOODS.**
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,
*July 14.* 15—

**For sale by the subscriber,**
20,000 ft. Clear & Merch. Clap Boards.
20,000 Hartford Shingles, No. 3, if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.
600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.
100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.
100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Aug. 4.* 18—

***Wanted Immediately,***
At the Central Manufactory in Plainfield, a good
**BLACKSMITH.**
Inquire as above.
*Plainfield, Aug. 7.* 3twix–

**TO LET:**

MR. RANDALL'S House, in Shetucket street.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
*July 6.* eam3m—

**Smoked Salmon**
*For sale by*
**Willis Gray & Co.**
*July 27, 1824* 17—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**
WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 26, 1824.* [12m—

**NEW & CHEAP**
**DRY GOODS.**
NO. 3 BUSWELL'S ROW.
**AGAIN.**
**Huntington & Ripley,**
HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at uncommonly low prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—
Cote palie, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses.
A great variety of Gauze, Silk Merino, Cashmere, and Crape
**Hdkfs. and Shawls.**
Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros De Naples
**Silks.**
India Mull Mull Long Shawls.
Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain
**CAMBRIC MUSLINS.**
Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.
India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins.
Black, white, pink, blue & straw colored
**Italian Crapes.**
Crape Lise. Thread, Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.
Lace Veils, Shawls, Collers and Handkerchiefs.
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin
**GLOVES.**
Black and White Silk HOSE.
White and Colored Cotton do.
Men's mixed do. do. [large size and fine]
**1000 pieces RIBBONS**
Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs.
Marseilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.
Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab hang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans. Souchong, pongees, black and mixed Camblets. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia, and Cotton Sheetings.
**100 pieces Irish Linens.**
Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings. Cloth, hearth & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls. Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do. for Bonnets. Black and white cotton Cords. Brown & black Linen. Bed Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming.) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black blue, white and drab Rattinett.
***Shell and Horn Combs.***
Fine Ivory & Dressing do. Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunello, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, midling and low priced
***Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,***
Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels
ALSO,
80 pieces fine and superfine
ENGLISH & VENITIAN
**Carpeting,**
At the lowest New-York prices.
LIKEWISE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Domestic Goods,**
*Consisting in part of—Superfine (Methuen) power loom Bed Ticks. Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*
Norwich, Aug. 3, 1824. 18—

**SHEEP SKINS.**
DRESSED SHEEP SKINS, suitable for Book Binding, for which Books or orders will be paid, by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
*July 6.* tf15

**PATENT CUT NAILS.**
THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*July 28.* [illegible]—

## MISCELLANY.

### CHARACTER OF DR. JOHNSON.
*As sketched by Miss Seward.*

He is a being of all others I ever knew the most heterogeneously contrasted—at once the most *liberal*, and the most *ungenerous*; the most *dark*, and the most *enlightened*; the most *compassionate*, and the most *merciless*; the most *friendly*, and the least *sincere*; the *best tempered*, and the most *acrimonious*; the most *soothing*, and the most *abusive* of mankind.

I knew him well. He was a native of Litchfield; his parents were extremely poor. My mother's father, a clergyman, and an eminent schoolmaster, gave him his education without the most distant idea of ever receiving a farthing on his account, and took pains with him, as the sons of the wealthiest gentlemen. He came down for a month every two years, the guest of his daughter-in-law, an old friend of ours. Dr. J. may be called the most *liberal* of men, because he has open-handed bounty to all who need it, and has been known to divide his last guinea with the distressed, when all he possessed was earned from day to day by his writings. *Ungenerous*—because he has no mercy on reputation of any sort, and sickens with envy on every literary fame, as his last work [Lives of the Poets] evinces. The most *dark*—for his bigotry and superstition are past credibility; they are malign and violent. The most *enlightened*—since his prodigious genius and immense knowledge can throw lustre even on the gloom of his own malignance. *Compassionate*—because he will weep for the unfortunate, provided their miseries arise either from sickness or poverty, and he will exert himself to relieve them. *Merciless*—for that he exults over the anguish and despair of every person whose party or religious principles have been different to his own. *Friendly*—because he will kindly commiserate, and serve with activity, those who seek his good offices. The *least sincere*—because he delights to sneer at and render contemptible those very people whose society he seeks, whom he caresses with tenderness, and whose interest he promotes. *Soothing*—for no man's manners are more affectionate, as long as implicit assent is given to his declamations. *Abusive*—because from the instant that the slightest opposition is made to his opinions he exalts his voice into slander; and 'Don't talk nonsense; no, Sir, [or Madam,] it is false, and if you think so, you think like a fool,'—becomes the language he uses, and with which he interlards his imperious dogmas; while to the pliability of yielding fear, and unlettered simplicity, he is ever easy, cheerful, kind, and indulgent. *Grateful*—because he dedicates his time, and exerts his offices, even to the most stupid people, from whom, or whose families, he has received kindness in the days of his youth. *Ungrateful*—because he would as soon expose the failings of his liberal benefactors, as those of the most indifferent persons; magnify them into faults, & lavish on them all the epithets of blockhead, fool, and rascal. I heard him pronounce Beattie's charming Minstrel 'a dull, heavy, uninteresting fragment, whose od book he could never prevail on himself to read.' Mason's English Garden he calls 'a very miserable piece of insignificance.'

Mr. Hayley styles him the noble leviathan of criticism, who lashes the troubled waters into a sublime, but mischievous, storm of turbulence and mud; yet allows that, with all his mighty powers, he is a very odd fish—though he says he reverences him as the lord of his element, and is welcome to tear his poems as the lion tears the kid. From the publication of the Lives of the Poets, I date the downfall of just poetic taste in this kingdom; the splendour of J.'s literary fame, and of his *ignis fatuus* reasoning, co-operating with the natural envy of the ignorant, or rather half learned, will enlist a numerous array under his banners; overpowering, by their numbers and by their eloquence, the generous few who have juster perceptions of excellence—who dare think for themselves.

*From the New-York Minerva.*

### ENNUI.

"'Tis the worst evil in this world of ills,
'Tis night of soul—stagnation of the mind."
*Old Play.*

In the evening, a Sunday or two ago, it happened to be damp and dark, and I sat in my elbow chair with folded arms, engaged in those cogitations which a whole day of rain and a cloudy night are adapted to awaken in the mind. These reflections the reader will readily believe, were far from delightful.

In the morning by way of mental recreation, I had been exerting myself to comprehend some of Southey's hexameters; but after thumbing the pages of the Laureat till I was weary, I tossed them to the other end of the room, and descended to dinner. Dinner was speedily discussed, and I returned to my chamber, threw myself on three or four chairs with a couple of volumes of Lake poetry for a pillow, and finished the day in all the glory of ennui. Scythrop Glowry's blue devils at Nightmare Abbey, were angels of light compared with those black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray, which played hobby-horse with my mind and senses on the 20th of June. In vain did I try to conjure up a pleasing idea; in vain did I try to fall asleep over the classical Atlantic; but as if the genius of Ennui was determined to take me to herself, I lolled on my chairs the victim of direful melancholy. Not that melancholy which we feel at a fine twilight in Autumn, while the yellow leaves are falling to the ground and rustling under the tread, and which delights as it saddens the soul, but that melancholy which has nothing but wretchedness, the melancholy, in short, of a *rainy Sunday!* I rose up again and paced the floor, champed pea-nuts, swung my dumb bells and peeped at polemics, without any relief from the horrors of vacuity. I drew my elbow-chair to the middle of the floor, and seating myself in its friendly lap, undertook with pencil and paper to compose a sonnet to that all powerful ruler *Ennui*; but alas! the Muses were not to be propitiated at a season like that, and I called in vain for the "burning coal" which touched the lips of Milton, or the sweet inspiration which is given by the Sacred Nine to the favored few. I scrawled a few lines, but quickly tore them to pieces, and scattered them to the winds. I then folded my arms as I have already mentioned, and submitted with resignation to the influence of the elements.

"But it shall not be!" quoth I, rising on my feet, and seizing my beaver and my gold headed cane, at the same time descending to the entry door. I sallied forth and was soon in Broadway, which was all lonely and silent, save when a passenger here and there strolled along, and who seemed, as he moved onward in the gloom, like some wandering ghost. I walked briskly along, determined to make myself gay at the shrine of beauty and wit, and desiring to stir up my soul by the sparkling eyes of Eliza, and shortly ascending the steps, announced my arrival by a rap, rap, rap. The door was opened, and I entered among a cluster of sweet girls; and refreshing my faculties as I made my bow to the ladies, and seated myself among them, by a pinch of the best of my friend Lorrillard's rappee, scented with rose water. "This is what I call a sociable circle," said I.

Chit-chat and good humour, spiced by occasional sallies of wit, were the order of the hour, and were finely in contrast with the terrors of the morning. The deep blue eye of Ellen, and the laughing black of Mary, had considerable power over one whose breast was so susceptible of tender emotions as mine, and I felt on that occasion that a beautiful and accomplished woman was indeed heaven's best gift to man in this sojourn of sorrow. In this, I am aware my feelings and ideas are not universal. Some love the society of their brother bachelors, with a cup of claret, far more than a dish of tea and conversation with the fairest maiden that walks. But it is my pride, call it weakness if you will, to set more value upon the company of an educated girl, than on the discourse of all the bachelors between this and six thousand miles off. In truth, I want none of your old bachelors, with their wigs, their gout, and their notions!

"I must thank you," said I to Eliza, as I was about to bid good night, "for restoring me from the horrors. I tried to expel them before, but it was only *here* that they were expelled." "Indeed? I am happy that you have been relieved from them, for they are troublesome visitors." "They have no power where you are," I replied with a smile; "it is your prerogative to scatter them by your presence." "You are complimentary," replied Eliza, with a blush that heightened her charms, and communicated a delicious thrill to my nerves. "By no means," said I, "truth is no compliment, and I feel," added I, with a softened voice and a throbbing heart, "I feel that for all the pleasure I have enjoyed this evening I am almost wholly indebted to you." "Good night!" she exclaimed, as she retreated from where I stood. "Good night!" I responded with a sigh, leaving the presence of one whose eyes have power to pierce to the centre of the heart.

Broadway was gloomy and still, no person being abroad but myself and a few watchmen, some of whom I occasionally perceived nodding along side of a lamp-post. So I hastened along, holding converse with my thoughts, and shortly arrived at mine own door. Rap rap rap, went the knocker, for I had forgotten to put my private key in my pocket; and directly down came Hector, fresh from his pillow, cursing the boarders, as he came, for staying from home so late. "A cool night Hector!" said I as I entered, laughing in my sleeve at his bad humour; but putting my hand in my pocket and drawing out a silver piece, with *Fernando Septimo* on one side, and the Spanish arms on the other, "Here, Hector," said I, "is something to procure a cordial these cool summer days." His brow relaxed, and he displayed as fine a set of ivory as exists in the country. I then ascended to my chamber rolled myself in bed, and directly was dreaming. ANASTASIO.

### IMPROVING THE VOICE.

A fine toned voice for speaking or singing, is, like poetical genius, a gift of nature; but the worst voice may be improved, and a fine voice may be preserved from being cracked and ruined. The first and most effectual means of improving the voice, is constantly exercising it, particularly in the pitch and tones in which it is most deficient. The most remarkable effects have been produced by this means. As respects ease and rapidity of transition, constant practice is indispensable, for the reeds of the voice are in this respect entirely like the fingers. Exercise and practice have also a powerful influence on the nerves and muscles, the two main instruments of the voice. A laboring man has the muscles and nerves of his arms greatly increased in size, and power, from constant exercise; and the same effect will be produced on the nerves and muscles of the voice by repeated practice. Without strength of nerves and muscles, the voice must be weak, tremulous, squeaking, and without compass.—The sky-lark, whose pipe is so powerful, is found to have those of extraordinary capacity.

By frequently exercising the tones in which the voice is most deficient, the parts will, to a certainty, acquire strength. To public speakers, are recommended not only speaking aloud in private, at various pitches of the voice, but also frequent practice in singing in different keys, which requires more exertion and compass of voice, and will consequently more powerfully strengthen the muscles and nerves, by directing thither a greater supply of blood, the chief invigorating principle of the body. Another very efficacious mode of strengthening the voice is, bathing and gargling the throat regularly, morning and evening, with cold water, which braces the parts and invigorates the nerves. On this principle, all warm cravats, and other clothing muffled up over the throat, prove relaxing and injurious. If you are afraid of catching cold, defend well the parts below the ear and the angle of the jaw, and you may safely leave the fore part of the throat, where the organ of the voice is, naked to the winter's blast. With respect to food and drink, all acids and astringents injure the voice, by hardening and crisping the more delicate fibres of the reeds. Oranges, apples, stone fruit of every kind, nuts, raisins, port wine, rough flavored tea, &c. are all highly injurious to the power and polish of the voice, and ought to be avoided, or used sparingly.—If the throat is apt to become harsh and dry, the best moisture is peppermint or nitre lozenges or a small piece of purified nitre, or of salt prunella, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth. When the voice is required to be forced for any great emergency, there is nothing superior to a raw egg, beat up with a wine glass full of good Madeira, or half the quantity of brandy, or spirits, and a little water; to which may be added with great advantage, two or three tea-spoonsful of the compound tincture of cinnamon. This tincture is of itself an excellent tonic for the voice. The egg prevents the spirit from acting all at once, & it likewise preserves the stomach from getting out of order, which, otherwise, would hurt the voice. Whatever tends to injure digestion, or impair the general health, will also hurt the voice, such as irregular living, late hours, want of exercise, improper feasting, and all sensual indulgences.—*New-York Minerva.*

*From the United States Literary Gazette.*

### SKETCH OF CONNECTICUT,
FORTY YEARS SINCE.

HARTFORD, 1824. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 276.

This little work must not be regarded as a novel, or a tale. It has but little story; hardly enough indeed to connect its different parts; but it is a series, or, rather, a collection of sketches, illustrative of the principles and habits which prevailed in Connecticut some years since; and exhibiting, not only the character and manners of the people who inhabited that beautiful country, but its appearance, and natural or artificial peculiarities. None of these sketches are bad, and many of them are strikingly exact, and very interesting. The story, such as it is, is very easily told.

In the town of N———, dwelt the principal character of the work, who is spoken of as Madame L———. She is far advanced in years, a widow, and childless; but has all the comfort which can be derived from the exercise of the highest virtues, and from a wise stewardship of a large fortune. Her house and family, & domestic economy, and social habits are all minutely described. Near her, reside the remains of a powerful tribe of Indians, and the account of their customs and traditions, forms an interesting portion of the volume. With facts, some fictions, as we suppose, are mingled. In relating some occurrences which took place among this now degraded and miserable people, much power both of pathos and of eloquence is exhibited. The style is, throughout, eminently good, though not remarkable for uncommon power or liveliness. It is chaste and correct; seldom aiming at high elevation, and yet more seldom disfigured by false ornaments. We must indeed say of the whole work, that it gives distinct and continual indication of an accomplished & disciplined mind. Its great fault,—and it is a great one,—is the want of a story of sufficient interest to awake the curiosity, and to sustain the attention of the reader. Its great merit is the fidelity and vividness with which many interesting sketches are drawn.

We would willingly make many extracts from this volume, not only that our readers might judge for themselves of its character, but because we could hardly put upon our pages any thing which would entertain them better:—but we hardly know what to select. The following view of the interior of a farm-house upon an estate belonging to Madame L———, and of its inhabitants, is as pleasing to us, as a finely executed picture. All who are, or ever were, conversant with the yeomanry of our country, and at home in their dwellings, will recognise its accuracy.

It was a long, low unpainted house, with narrow casements, situated about half a mile from the main road. Near it was a substantial barn, surrounded by a large yard, where a number of animals assembled exhibited an appearance of comfort, which denoted at once a kind and careful master. Coffee sighting, removed the bars, which formed, or rather obstructed, the rustic entrance to the domain; & then addressed a few soothing words to an horse, who advanced his head, and begs

ORIGINAL STAINED

... ever rolls, shivering ear, as if the sounds of the human voice were either comprehended or believed.

Madame L——— entered the board, the clattering of knives and forks, the [illegible] why dare not as usual welcome [illegible] the bow. Unwilling to interrupt the [illegible] of the family, she took a seat unobserved. She found herself in the best room in the mansion, but to this the inhabitants of the neighboring villages would assign, neither the name of "parlour, hall, or drawing-room," avoiding the example of their city acquaintance, as the ancient [illegible] did the abominations of the [illegible] of Rome. Adhering to their habitual aversion as tenaciously as to their [illegible] of simplicity, they gave to this most [illegible] room, an appellation derived from its bearing upon the cardinal points. This one under present consideration, being visited by the latest beams of the setting sun, and the first breathings of the summer breeze, was denominated the "south-west room." As the furniture of this best apartment of Farmer Larkin may serve as a sample of the interior of most of the Sanctum Sanctorums of the better sort of agriculturalists at that early period, it may be well to add a brief description.

The bed, an indispensable appendage, was without either curtains or high posts, and decorated with a new woollen coverlet, where the color of red gorgeously predominated over the white and green, with which it was intermingled. So small a space did it occupy, that if, like Og, king of Bashan, whose gigantic height was predicated from his bedstead of nine cubits, the size of our farmers should have been estimated by the dimensions of their places of repose, posterity would do them immense injustice.

A buffet, or corner-cupboard, was a conspicuous article, in which were arranged a set of bright pewter plates, some red & white cups and saucers, not much larger than what now belong to a doll's equipage and a pyramidal block-tin teapot. The lower compartment of this repository, which was protected by a door, furnished a receptacle for the Sabbath day hats and bonnets of the children, each occupying its own place upon the shelves. In the vicinity was what was denominated "a chist o' draws," namely, a capacious vault of stained pine, which, opening like a chest, contained the better part of the wardrobe of the master and mistress of the family; while, beneath, space was left for two or three drawers, devoted to the accommodation of the elder children. But the master piece of finery was a tea-table, which, elevating its round disk perpendicularly, evinced that it was more for show than use.

Its surface displayed a commendable lustre, protected by a penal statute from the fingers of the children. But an unruly kitten used to take delight in viewing, on the lower extremity of that polished orb a reflection of her own round face, and formidable whiskers. Unhappily mistaking the appearance of these for an adversary, she imprinted thereon the marks of her claws, too deeply for all the efforts of the good housewife to efface, and soon after expiated her crime upon the scaffold. A looking-glass, much smaller than the broad expansion of the Farmer's face, hung against the roughly plastered, yet unsullied wall. A few high, strait-backed chairs and a pair of small andirons nicely blacked, whose heads bore a rude resemblance to the "human form divine," completed the inventory of goods and chattels. Over the low, wide fire-place, hung in a black frame, without the superfluity of a glass, the family record, legibly penned, with a space very considerately left for future additions. The apartment had an air of neatness, beyond what was then generally observed in the houses of those who made the dairy, and spinning-wheel the prime objects of attention. The white floor was carefully sanded, and at each door a broad mat, made of the husks of Indian corn, claimed tribute from the feet of those who entered. Where Madame L——— was seated, she had a full view of the family, surrounding their peaceful board, and so cordially engaged in doing justice to its viands, that not a glance wandered to the spot which she occupied.

The table, covered with a coarse white cloth, bore at the head a large supply of boiled beef and pork, served up in a large dish of glazed ware, of the form between platter and bowl, though it probably would rank with the latter genus. A mass of very fine cabbage appeared in the same reservoir, like a broad, emerald islet, flanked with parsnips and turnips, the favorite "long and short sauce" of the day. At the bottom of the board was an enormous pudding of Indian meal, supported by its legitimate concomitants, a plate of butter and jug of molasses. Four brown mugs of cider, divided into equal compartments the quadrangle of the board, and the wooden trenchers, which each one manfully maintained, were perfectly clean and considerable.

Farmer Larkin, and his wife, not deeming it a point of etiquette to separate as far as the limits of the table would permit, shared together the post of honor by the dish of meat. At the left hand of the father, sat his youngest son, and at the right hand of the mother, her youngest daughter. Thus the male line, beginning at John, and touching every one according to his age, passed over the heads of Timothy and Jehoiakim, ending in Azariah, the nephew, and would-be Methodist. On the other hand, the female line, from the mother, who held in her lap the chubbed Triphena, passed with geometrical precision through the spaces alotted to Triphena, Keziah, Hozey and Keuey, terminating with buxom Molly. She was indeed a damsel of formidable size, but of just proportions, and employed her brawny arm, in cutting slices from a large loaf of brown bread, which she distributed with great exactness by each trencher, as soon as her father had stocked it with meat, and her mother garnished it with vegetables. There was something pleasing in the sight of so many healthy and cheerful faces, and in the domestic order which evidently prevailed.

Here follows other extracts and remarks, which we must omit for the present. The Editor is mistaken respecting the location of the scenes of these stories. They are not laid in a town situated on the margin of waters flowing into the Connecticut, but in the city of Norwich, located at the head of the Thames, between the confluence of the Shetucket, and Yantic Rivers.

## CASH STORE.

Some time last spring, a young gentleman took board at one of our genteel boarding houses. He was soon distinguished for the honors done him by his tailor, and made considerable exhibition among some of the fancy. An elegant horse and other trappings were purchased to show off among the staring multitude; but our clever roads, our verdant fields & flowry dales had not charms sufficient to occupy all his time; a sail-boat must be hired for the season—this seemed for a moment to fill up the cup of enjoyment—but ennui followed:

"In vain the wild bird carol'd on the steep
To hail the sun, slow wheeling from the deep;
In vain, to sooth the solitary shade,
Aerial notes in mingling measure play'd;
The summer wind that shook the spangled tree,
The whispering wave, the murmur of the bee;
Still slowly passed the melancholy day,
And still the stranger wist not where to stay—
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smil'd!"

A few days absence brought from Baltimore an accomplished bride in all the gaity of nuptial festivity. In this domestic circle was all cooing and delight, and the horse and gig, and the sail-boat served to variegate their enjoyments. A continued talk of wealth, of consequential connections, of funds to be received, and occasionally applying to merchants to change a $100 bill, & then depositing the change in the Bank and taking another bill of a like description, to be applied in the same way, moved all about the fascinating pair. My lady must have a gold watch, and it is purchased—their ward-robes must be replenished and altered—tailors, mantau-makers and milliners are employed.

All at once the gentleman became a man of business. In addition to his other avocations, a store of goods is bought, and the papers signed, sealed, and delivered; the money to be paid, and possession given on the 1st of August. The time is approaching and the store must be replenished; commensurate with the consequence and standing of our new made merchant, and for this purpose he and his lady must go to the city to make the necessary purchase. On the eve of departure a note or two must be shaved, and no mechanic would have the assurance to dun a gentleman while in the act of starting for New-York to purchase goods. No—this would be indecorous—but every thing must be in readiness for the opening of a cash store at the period fixed, even to the painting of an elegant sign.

The departure for New-York is accomplished, and the reception such as might be expected among our new made merchant's acquaintance in consequence of the purchase—goods are disposed of liberally to replenish the store—boxed, marked and delivered in Newburg. But our gentleman, wishing to have a party of pleasure before the 1st of August, and not daring to trust his goods to the care of strangers, determined to take them along in these cheap travelling times—they were accordingly re-boxed and re-marked, and took passage to parts unknown, with the gentleman and lady, so as to be here on the 1st of August to make good his engagements relative to the store, and discharge the new bills that remain unpaid. The sign at the painter's read as follows: "L. Bourne's Cash Store."

NEWBURG PAPER.

## IMPORTANT TREATY.

### MR. CRAWFORD.

The opponents of this gentleman are repeatedly calling for some evidence of his talents. We are happy to have it in our power to lay before the public the following testimonials of his abilities in *diplomatic arrangements* which, when contrasted with the negotiations at Ghent, the convention respecting the Slave Trade, or in fact any of the treaties which have been discussed or formed by the agency of the other candidates for the Presidency, must show the decided superiority of Mr. Crawford even to the nicety of a *hair trigger*.

After an interesting diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and Capt. Moore, the seconds of General Clark and Mr. Crawford, and propositions of various kinds, which undoubtedly must have called forth the talents of the principals as well as their seconds, the following articles of arrangement were finally agreed upon:

ARRANGEMENTS.

*Article* 1. The pistols are to be smooth bores, and to be loaded with a single ball by the seconds of the parties, in the presence of each other, and of the principals.

2. The distance shall be ten yards, the parties facing.

3. The second of each party shall place the pistol in the right hand of his friend, cocked, with the barrel as nearly perpendicular as possible, pointing up or down, and neither of the principals shall alter the position of the pistol until the word of command is given.

4. The signal for a discharge shall be, make ready—fire. At the word fire, each party shall discharge his pistol as near as possible after receiving the word; and should either party withhold his fire, it shall be lost.

5. A snap or a flash to be considered the same as a shot.

6. Whenever the challenger shall express himself satisfied, or shall have received a wound judged by the surgeons mortal, or whenever the challenged shall have received a wound and express himself satisfied, then the contest shall cease.

7. No conversation between the parties but through their friends.

8. To prevent the possibility of suspicion of wearing improper covering, each party will submit to an examination by the second of his opponent, immediately preceding their being placed at their stations.

9. Choice of ground and the word to be decided by lot.

10. *The seconds shall be properly armed to prevent a transgression of these rules and the interposition of any other person.*

11. *If either of the principals deviate from the foregoing rules, or attempt to take any undue advantage, either or both of the seconds are at liberty to fire at him.*

12. If either of the parties fall, no person except the surgeons shall be admitted until the opposite party leave the ground.

GEORGE MOORE,
G. HAY.

December 16, 1806.
*At the High Shoals on the Appalachee, on the Indian Territory.*

Previous to this, however, Mr. Forsyth, after giving in this transaction ample testimony of his fitness for any diplomatic agency, and which he subsequently so fully tested at Madrid, sent in his resignation as second to General Clark; and the *antagonist second* of Mr. Crawford is now *second* to none in his zeal in the cause of that gentleman. Major Hay was substituted by General Clark.

The 16th of December, 14 days after the acceptance of the challenge, General Clark's second requested of Mr. Crawford's second the loan "of the charger of the pistol he was so polite as to furnish last evening; also the use of the other pistol until the INTERVIEW. To which Captain Moore replied:

*16th December*, 1806.

Major Hay:

Sir—I received your note of this morning, and have sent you an exact measure of the charger in our possession. *My friend wishes to practice with the pistol now in our possession*; I therefore cannot comply with your request. I am, Sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MOORE.

Major Hay, at Colonel Easley's.

Thus it appears, that after the deliberation of a fortnight, Mr. Crawford who had "*never ceased to deplore*," the death of the lamented Van Allen, retired to some retreat "where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells—and ever musing melancholy reigns," to *vent his grief*, and at the same time *practice at a target*, that he might become sufficiently expert to give new food for his penitence by accomplishing the death of another fellow being! Truly "the melancholy Jaquez," could not have been more industrious in seeking out causes of grief.

Neither did the result of this duel prove even the simple point of Mr. Crawford's animal courage. The article furnished by Capt. Moore in behalf of Mr. C. provides, that "*whenever either of the parties are unable to stand, the contest shall cease.* This was softened a little in the 6th article of the final arrangements; but the wound Mr. Crawford received on the first fire, in his left wrist, did not prevent him from standing—nor was it, says General Clark, "such a one as ought, by any means, to have terminated the contest." Mr. Crawford's antagonist therefore was as "full of fight" as ever, and yet Mr. C. had not sufficient confidence in his *practice*, to risk a second fire. We applaud him for even this late show of a disposition to avoid imbrueing his hands in human blood, of the equal sin of suffering another to commit the same crime: but we repeat that it did not show that Mr. C. was possessed of that *game* courage, which at Tyburn, or on the duel ground, is equally considered the test of excellence.

## COMMODORE STEWART.

*From the National Advocate.*

Several reports unfavorable to the character and principles of Commodore Stewart have been for some time past in circulation, one of which was that he had concealed a royalist General on board the Franklin, and permitted him to land to the evident injury of the republican cause in South America—others that he had been trading in merchandise, &c. &c.—We have given no currency to these rumours, because we hold it to be due to justice and generosity never to condemn a public officer without a hearing, and fully aware that we are too prone to censure those who are not immediately prepared to defend themselves. This however we may be permitted to say, we cannot believe that any *American*, much less a gallant officer who has done the state some service, would by any act aid the cause of royalty in a country struggling to be free. Without further remarks we publish the following letter from a friend, a public officer, who has the opportunities of knowing the facts of the case:—

*Washington, Aug. 6, 1824.*

MY DEAR SIR,

The absent are always in the wrong and "he who attacks an absent friend, or who does not defend him when spoken ill of by another, is a black character; do you Romans (said Horace) beware of him." I am glad to find by your letter of the 30th ult. that you are desirous of seeing the reputation of our estimable friends, Commodore and Mrs. Stewart, defended against those infamous calumnies, which our speculating fellow citizens in foreign countries so readily set on foot against all the officers of our government, who will not lend their aid to forward those avaricious schemes for which we are so notorious abroad. What you have stated is an old story we had months ago or at least that the government had, but now they are new varnished, and sent forth by envy, hatred and malice. The very worst construction that can be put upon it is this:

A Royalist Officer, pursued by his enemy, was it is said secreted on board the Franklin to save his life, without the knowledge of Com. Stewart, who was enraged when he discovered him, and arrested his First Lieutenant, who also it is said knew nothing of it. It was then said Mrs. Stewart had secreted him in some part of the ship, and sent him things to subsist on from the cabin. If she did this it was from humane motives and no other—there could exist no other in her bosom. Some say she took the blame of it to screen a young officer from punishment, which I can readily believe, knowing the purity & generosity of her heart. Others more *wicked*, say she did it to get her husband out of the scrape, who hid the officer himself. It is a trifling incident of no moment—a humane act to save the life of an individual;—what our Consul did so often & so much to his disadvantage in 1815 in Bordeaux, when the royalists were in pursuit of distinguished imperialists—he could not stand by and see such eminent men butchered when he had the power to save them; and the very men who then censured him now approve his conduct. But the enemies of Com. Stewart and his superior wife, who have been of infinite use to her countrymen in the Pacific, from her perfect knowledge of the language and her charming manners, which caused her to be beloved in all South America, made a story out of this noble act, which I am astonished any respectable or sensible person should listen to. You know what our countrymen are abroad—other nations cling together and support one another in foreign countries like a Scotch clan, but our people seem to take delight in calumniating each other. There are a number of worthy respectable Americans in South America, but generally speaking, our country never before sent so many wretched adventurers as have thronged there.—They cannot (conscious of their own iniquity) respect themselves, and measuring other peoples wheat by their own bushel, they respect no one, and use unblushingly, the vilest means to reduce innocence, virtue and valour to their own level—'*homo homini lupus.*'

The Franklin is daily expected, when then the whole affair will die away; all that I am afraid of is that Stewart will get hold of some one who has been busy in circulating these wicked reports, and some quarrels will ensue. The story was first printed *slily* in an obscure paper in the little town of ———, and reprinted in that sink of obloquy ——— ———, and thus circulated. It is perfectly understood here; all our distinguished officers are enraged at it; no one credits it; you will see our worthy secretary of the navy while on his tour of inspection; question him on the subject, he will satisfy you.—Like a snow ball it has travelled north it has increased in magnitude, no man of honor, or woman of feeling, ought to suffer it to be told in their presence. I expect the government has been in full possession of this affair, and of all other complaints made against Commodore Stewart by the contending parties in South America, and by his factious countrymen, and they are satisfied he has done nothing dishonorable to himself or to the government. Let me beg you will say so, and quote me on all occasions when these calumnies so disgraceful to our morality are uttered in your presence by male or female, knave or fool."

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Centinel, August 14.*

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

London files to the 12th July have been received here by the Topaz from Liverpool, the last having been put on board her at sea from the Tally-Ho, Capt. Glover, bound to Virginia.

A Caucus of the Allied Ministers had been held at the residence of Prince Metternich, (the Talleyrand of the day) in Germany, ostensibly on the affairs of Germany; but as it had been attended by Russian and French diplomatists of the first rank, it was strongly conjectured that the measures to be adopted at a contemplated Congress on the affairs of South America, had been there secretly cut and dried. It is known, that England has refused to depute a Minister to this Caucus, or Congress; and it was thought France would follow her lead; and that on the refusal of these Powers to join in the measure, the Congress would not assemble. But the latter having sent a Minister to the Caucus, there was some expectation that the Congress would meet notwithstanding the determination of England on the subject. The Emperor of Russia was on a visit to Poland; and the king of Sweden (Bernadotte) had announced that he should make a visit to Germany, &c.

An expedition was positively in equipment in Portugal against Brazil. Its movements, of course, were kept secret—But it was admitted that the Portuguese King had applied more than once to Great Britain to assist him with a corps of the German Legion in the British pay; and the object appeared to be to replace the troops to be sent on the expedition. We have no accounts that the English Ministry had complied with the request; but there were indications that they intended to do so. The French government was said to have acquiesced in the measure.

Spain too, appeared to be in earnest to send out a force to reconquer her late provinces; but her movements are always tardy. The officers to command the army had been mentioned, and it was said the Baron D'Eroles would be appointed Viceroy of Peru.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 25th June. The King's speech on the occasion was very flattering to the hopes of the nation. He made no mention of South American affairs; but the clause in his speech about "*the extension of the commerce of his subjects*," undoubtedly alluded to the commercial connexions he had formed with South America. Mr. Morier had been appointed a new commissioner to Mexico.

The affairs of France continued prosperous, and the debates of the French Parliament as free and disorderly as usual. The Viscount Chateaubriand had joined the opposition, and was in the free use of his pen against his recent associates, the Ministers. The precarious health of the King was a frequent topic on the Stock Exchanges; but at the last date he was able to attend to business daily, and to take his usual rides.

## CONVENTION WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our Minister at St. Petersburgh. By these, it appears that a Convention was concluded on the 5—17 April last between Mr. Middleton, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and Mr. Poletica, on the part of Russia. We understand that the Convention consists of six articles, in which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner most honorable and advantageous to this country.

The 1st article authorises the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean, by both parties, and recognises the right of fishing, & of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the aborigines.

2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of neither country shall land at points occupied by either, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54 deg. north of which the United States are not to form establishments, and south of which Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance, to both parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs, harbors &c. of each, for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violation of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government on its own citizens or subjects.

6th. This article prescribes that the ratification shall be changed within ten months from the date of the treaty.

This Convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and Independent Message of our President to the late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander had left it to our own government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present Administration.—*Nat. Journal.*

UNITED STATES MISSION TO CHILI.
*Santiago de Chili, April 30, 1824.*
[TRANSLATION.]

Yesterday, the 22d inst. the Supreme Director of the State gave his first public audience to the Hon. HEMAN ALLEN, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Government of Chili.—Mr. Allen requested an interview with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he exhibited, conformably to custom, a copy of his credentials; and, in consequence, was admitted to a solemn audience, which took place yesterday, with the greatest possible pomp, and which derived additional eclat from the general joy manifested by all the inhabitants of the capital.

At 12 o'clock of the day, the coaches of the Government, with all the circumstances of etiquette, drove to the residence of Mr. Allen, for the purpose of conducting him to the Directorial Palace. He was accompanied by the Gentleman Usher of Ambassadors, and other Gentlemen of the Government. At the foot of the Palace stairs were in waiting the Aide-de-Camp of the Supreme Director. On alighting from the coach, the national standard was displayed, accompanied by a salute from the batteries of twenty-two guns; and the Guard paid to the Plenipotentiary, Directorial Honors. His Excellency, accompanied by the Apostolic Nuncio, the Plenipotentiaries of Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Columbia, and other individuals of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the authorities, civil, military, and ecclesiastical of the capital, awaited Mr. Allen, in the Hall of Ambassadors, into which he was introduced by the Minister of Foreign Relations; who, on presenting him, spoke as follows:—

"Most excellent Sir—I have the honor of presenting to your Excellency the Hon. Heman Allen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near the government of Chili. How satisfactory this circumstance must be to me, will be estimated from the interest which your Excellency, the authorities and the people of Chili take in drawing close the relations of friendship with the great nation which has been the first to recognize our independence—which, placed at the front of the American continent, will forever be the safeguard of liberty; and which, by its acts of generous justice, by the wisdom of its institutions, and by the virtues of its citizens, command our admiration and our gratitude."

Immediately upon this, Mr. Allen delivered to the Supreme Director, his letter of credence, and pronounced the following address:—

"Most Excellent Sir—The United States of America, being deeply impressed with the importance of the events which have released this country from foreign dominion, and enabled it to assume a rank among the nations of the earth, have throughout this momentous struggle, so far as comported with its neutral character been in the constant exercise of friendly relations; and at a time best calculated to give effect to the act, in the most solemn and unconditional manner, recognized the independence of Chili, and commissioned me, as its representative, to reside near its Court, for the purpose of cultivating the relations of peace and friendship, and for the interchange of mutual kind offices, on terms of the most perfect reciprocity between the two nations.

"In the progress of this great work, assuming, as is hoped, for its only base the sovereignty of the people, and the equal and inalienable rights of man, all the sympathies of my country are most deeply engaged. Difficult and arduous may yet be the course which remains for Chili to pursue; but a free people will never despair. True to herself, and just towards others, she may bid defiance to any coalition which may threaten her repose.

"In the mild system of her laws, in the free and enlightened institutions of her country, and in the just and liberal exercise of friendly relations with other nations, Chili, it is believed, is destined to [illegible] not only happiness at home, but to [illegible] a distinguished rank amongst the nations of the world.

"Guard well, then, an inheritance of such high value; else, vain and ineffectual will have been the expenditure of the public treasure, which has thus been created; else vain will have flowed thus freely the blood of your heroes; nay, else, posterity might weep over your infidelity, if you suffered these inestimable blessings [illegible] from your, but with the last ray of existence.

"A new era has arrived. Ignorance, superstition, the very bane of civil liberty, are every where giving place to enlightened science; and the progress of the human mind, before which tyrants must fall, bids fair to dethrone, in its course, self-created potentates, and to restore to the rank and dignity which the Creator allotted him. Shall we, then, by our actions, assist in the completion of the fabric, or supinely suffer the superstructure to be destroyed? Chili, it is believed, the United States of America, would fail to embrace the former.

"From the Representative of a people, whose soil, like that of Chili, [illegible] polluted by the hands of tyrants, these sentiments have been elicited; may they be received in that spirit of friendship in which they have been submitted; and under the Divine protection, may the tree of liberty, which has been reared in this highly favored land, and consecrated by the blood of heroes, continue to be nourished by the dews of Heaven, expand, and bear fruit to the remotest time; and never, never may it be said of this young Republic—she once was free—she once was [illegible]—she once was independent."

The Supreme Director replied as follows:

"The Government of Chili is happy to recognize in your Excellency the worthy Minister of the United States of America—of that great and respectable nation whose laws and whose civic virtues will ever be the admiration of the world. Happy will it be for Chili, should she be able to discover and pursue the means for drawing close the relations of friendship and interest between the two nations; for this alone would be sufficient to perpetuate her tranquility and happiness. In the meanwhile, your Excellency and your [illegible] will accept the gratitude of the people of Chili, for the generous acknowledgment of their independence—for the favorable disposition which, in relation to these States, is manifested by the President in his late message to the Sovereign Congress; and for the honor which is conferred on them, in the mission of your Excellency."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### SERIOUS BUSINESS.

A tragic event occurred at N[illegible] on Wednesday afternoon, at a respectable boarding house in that city. While the boarders were at dinner, Mr. S[illegible], deputy sheriff, called with a writ for two young men, brothers, who had just returned from Albany. They expressed their readiness to attend the sheriff, and asked permission to go to their room for their hats. This was granted, but having remained longer than was expected, the sheriff requested the landlord to ascertain if they had really gone to the room. He knocked at their door, and immediately he heard the report of a pistol, which was followed in a few [illegible] by another. On entering the room found that both the young men had destroyed themselves, having each placed pistols in their mouths, and literally blown to atoms the upper parts of their heads. They were natives of the island of St. Thomas, named Ralph and [illegible] Hart, aged 24 and 26 years, and had transacted business at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. They were said to have been affable and kind in their treatment to each other, behaved with propriety among their fellow boarders, and regularly discharged their bills. Ralph has applied to the manager of the Philadelphia Theatre for an engagement; but he never could have been cast in so deep a *tragedy* as this in which he blew his brains out.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In a letter to a friend, dated at A[illegible], Mr. J. Hart gives the following account of himself and his business:

"Our establishment at Porto Rico failed on the 13th of last November, through the perfidy of Mr. ———, and a house in St. Thomas, under whose auspices I commenced my commercial career. Jealousy predominated over all other passions, and absorbed their gratitude; and I was doomed to be the victim of their malice. I was at once precipitated from prosperity's flowery mount into the barren vale of poverty, and forced to make the best settlement with my creditors that my deranged affairs permitted. My credit lost in that part of the world, I determined to seek out another spot where I might renew my industry; but, as from part of my conversations with you, you may have learnt, misfortunes had laid hold of me by the forelock, & my most indefatigable exertions were unable to avert them. All I have done to renew my commercial operations has proved abortive; add to this the heavy loss I sustained on the [illegible] ary last, in the capture of my vessel (by the pirates,) the greater part of the [illegible] recovered, has contributed to reduce me nearly to a state of penury. I have, however, still some means, which I expect to have received long since from Mr. ———, of Trinidad de Cuba, in whom [illegible] they are deposited; but his neglect [illegible] replying with my most sanguine [illegible] has now placed my brother and myself under the necessity of availing ourselves of the little talent in elocution and [illegible] tion we possess, to obtain a competence until these means arrive; to which end we have engaged to perform at the theatre in this city. But our pecuniary [illegible] is much reduced;—indeed, we have not more than $7; and as we shall not receive any thing from the theatre until [illegible] I do not know what we shall do for [illegible] as we require to pay our board, [illegible] will have the kindness to let me have a loan of $15 for eight or ten days, at which period I pledge you my honor as a man and a M. M. it shall be punctually returned to you.

"I feel persuaded that you will [illegible] answer one whom you called friend [illegible] more brilliant appearances. The [illegible] still the same, though his purse [illegible] ed? Do, therefore, whether you [illegible] proper to oblige me or not, write [illegible] immediately after the receipt of this; [illegible] it lays in your power, which [illegible] to oblige me,—do it, and [illegible] word will, at a future period, be [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

"My dear sir, your friend and ob't servant, &c."

A very unfortunate occurrence took place in this town last week, which has been productive of considerable excitement. On Wednesday, a man by the name of Willis Cole, about 25 years of age, while having, from his own misconduct, gotten into some difficulty with the keeper of a public house, was attacked by two or three rude and thoughtless boys out of a kind of malicious desire for sport, who knocked him down several times with their fists, and considerably bruised him. On Thursday, however, he was about in much of work, apparently in health, but on Friday morning was found in a cornfield in a senseless state. He was removed, and medical aid provided. On Saturday he died. A jury of inquest was called who state in their verdict that he came to his death "by an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by blows inflicted by three persons." These persons have been committed to await their trial at the next session of the Superior Court, to be holden at Danbury in September.

Many unfounded reports, as unjust in themselves as injurious to the character of the place, are circulating about the country respecting this unfortunate affair. Year after year we hear that one of the most shocking and cold blooded murders ever known has been committed in the very heart of our village and in the presence of our citizens. But forming our opinion from what we heard at the examination, we cannot view it as partaking in any, even the least degree of the crime or the guilt of murder. The attack was evidently made in a moment of thoughtless passion for the purpose of mischievous sport, [such as boys are always fond of entering in,] without any reflection as to what might be its consequences. It may be added that there is certainly some reason for believing that the blows inflicted upon him were not the *sole* cause of his death.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The adjournment of this body without passing an Electoral Law, has increased, if possible, the excitement in the state.—A meeting was summoned for Thursday evening, in New York city, of those citizens who wish to restore the right of suffrage to one hundred and sixty thousand free and independent Electors, to act on the subject, and to agree on a proper candidate for Governor. The Statesman hopes the meeting will be fully attended, and "the voice of New York ring to the remotest corners of the state."

The Statesman says, that several of the friends of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, in the Senate of that state, for reasons connected with state politics, and which should be fully exposed, *voted against the Electoral Bill*, and uniting with the advocates of Mr. Crawford, who were unanimous against it, defeated its passage.—*Bost. Centinel.*

*General La Fayette.*—It is not improbable that the arrangements, of the completion of which Gen. La Fayette speaks as being necessary, before his departure from France for this country, were arrangements of a pecuniary kind. It is well known that the General is not rich. Probably of the vast estates of which he was proprietor in his own right and that of his wife, at the commencement of our revolution, nothing remains except the estate called La Grange, where he and his family reside.

It is understood that he will be at no expense in the cities. He ought to be at no expense any where. It is hoped that he will not be permitted to expend one cent in the United States. The people have proclaimed him to be their guest: let him be treated therefore, as such.—Whenever he leaves a city, a gentleman should be appointed to attend him, and to guard him from every expense, until he arrives at some other city, where he will receive a similar attention.—*National Journal.*

ADAMS IN VIRGINIA.

The cause of Mr. Adams is very honorably supported in Virginia. On the 20th ult. a numerous county meeting was held in Westmoreland, Col. Somerville, in the chair, and at which a resolution was unanimously passed to support the nomination of John Quincy Adams, and a very able address was reported and accepted. The venerable John Taylor of Caroline, whose age would not admit of his attendance, conveyed his opinion, that the best interest of Virginia, and the United States, would be promoted by the success of Mr. Adams. The following respectable Committee of Correspondence was elected:—Daniel Carmichael, Henry Taylor, Lawrence Washington, Dr. Pells, Samuel Templeman, Col. Nelson, Robert Beal, Thomas Shooze, and several others.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1824.

The Hon. CÆSAR A. RODNEY, American Minister at Buenos Ayres, died suddenly on the 10th of June, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was buried with appropriate marks of respect on the following day. His friends were to take passage for Philadelphia on board the brig America, Capt. Neal, to sail in a few days. The Buenos Ayres Mercantile which announced the death of Mr. R. is clothed in the emblems of mourning. The government of Buenos Ayres, immediately upon the decease of Mr. Rodney, decreed that a sepulchral Monument should be erected over his remains at the public expense.

"It is with extreme pleasure we state," says the Editor of the New-London "Advocate," "that rising seventy new subscribers have been added to our list within a few days." When a merchant is heard boasting of the good bargains and profitable voyages which he has lately made the knowing ones soon suspect that all is not right, and begin to prepare for

The Citizens of Norwich are requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel, to-morrow evening, to make such arrangements as they may deem proper, to induce General LA FAYETTE to take this route on his way to Boston.

One of our objections to Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, (and that we consider a very serious one,) is the party which support him. It is composed of such men as Pickering, Otis, and Colman, and hundreds of other hot headed and violet politicians, which might easily be mentioned.—Men who have always made politics their business and living, and who, to accomplish their object, are ever ready to seize upon every art or cunning which a crafty imagination can invent. While among the class of steady industrious citizens, who have no sinister motives to attain, and who let politics rest until the day they go to the *poles* to exercise their right of franchise for the good of their country, not one in a thousand can be found in his favor.

A writer in the last "Advocate," in speaking of the claim of Crawford, says, "We hear of no mean arts, no low cunning of this distinguished citizen, to gain the elevation assigned him." "A man is is known by the company he keeps."—Show us a paper opposed to Crawford, that does not contain in almost every number, an account of a plot or base intrigue of some of his partizans, and we will acknowledge him more spotless, than we now really believe him to be.

*Rumor.*—We were informed a few days since by a gentleman direct from Savannah, Geo. that a rumor had just reached that city, that a Political Missionary from that state, who has been on a two or three year tour through the country, had, in consideration of a certain sum, (which he mentioned,) succeeded in enlisting an editor of a paper not many miles from Providence, to advocate the cause of Wm. H. Crawford.

The citizens of Stonington celebrated, on its anniversary, their memorable defence against an attack of the British fleet under the command of Com. Hardy, on the 10th of August, 1814. A procession was formed and marched to the Congregational Meeting house, where an oration was pronounced by the Rev. David Austin, which was, so says the "Yankee," "characteristic of his talents, patriotism, and eloquence." From among the toasts given on that occasion, we select the following:

By the Rev. Orator. *Stonington Boro'.*—The rallying point of science, liberty, and religion.

By Capt. E. Fanning. *The Grasshopper Fort**—May it never be forgotten by those whom it defended.

By Gen. Isham. *August 10th, 1814*—May no vile calumniator hereafter attempt to tarnish the hard earned fame of the heroes of that day.

By Gurdon Trumbull, Esq. *John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson*—Their elevation to the first offices of our government, will demonstrate that sovereignty is yet with the *people*, and will guarantee the *defence* of our national rights, whether assailed by the *pen* or the *sword*.

By L. Foslick, Esq. *Our next President*—A President of *the People*, not the President of *a faction*.

* Alluding to a term used by the Rev. Orator of the day.

*Large Turnip.*—An English Turnip measuring 32½ inches in circumference, and weighing nine pounds, was raised the present season in the garden at the Alms House in this city. It is said not to be one of a solitary large growth, but to have many companions in the same bed of nearly equal size—and instead of being rank and coarse as might be expected, it is pronounced to have been unusually fine and sweet flavored.

A CARD.

We expected that a great number of our citizens would present their thanks thro' the medium of the Courier, to the Editor of the "Republican Advocate," for the present they received last week of that *valuable* Crawford print. In this, however, it will be seen we were disappointed, but shall look for it next week, if they value it as highly as we do.

ANOTHER CARD.

We should regret to learn that the boasting Editor of the "Advocate" has lost any subscribers, in consequence of the course he has taken on the Presidential Question; or in consequence of the establishment of the new paper at Stonington. We were informed that many had discontinued their papers—some on the former, and others on the latter account. Shall we believe it?

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 16.*

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, Fort La Fayette announced by a salute of thirteen guns, the arrival at the Narrows of the packet ship Cadmus, Captain Allen, in 21 days from Havre, with the gallant GENERAL LA FAYETTE on board, accompanied by his son GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, Mr. Augustus Le Vasseur, and one servant. At 10 o'clock the ship came to anchor at the Quarantine ground, where the steam boat Nautilus was waiting to receive the General on board with the intention of bringing him direct to the city. On learning, however, the preparations made for his reception, he preferred delaying his entrance till to-day (Monday) and landed on Staten Island, where he was conducted to the house of the Vice President. A salute was fired from the ship Importer, from Canton, at the Quarantine ground, on the General's setting his foot on shore.

At 11 o'clock, the Bellona steam boat proceeded to Staten Island with a deputation of the Common Council, to congratulate the General on his arrival, who received them with the greatest politeness, conversed freely with his old associates in the revolutionary war, some of whom he recognized, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. In the course of the day he was visited by crowds of our citizens, who eagerly pressed forward to grasp that hand to which this country owes so much for her present independence and flourishing condition.

All is bustle and activity this morning to welcome in a proper manner the patriotic chief. The steam ship Robert Fulton, manned with 200 seamen from the Constitution frigate, and the officers of the navy on this station, and decorated with the flags of every nation, sailed about 10 o'clock for Staten Island. She was followed by the Chancellor Livingston with a band of music, the Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, Nautilus, and Bellona, and other boats crowded with passengers. The General will be received on board the Chancellor Livingston, the Robert Fulton firing a salute, and his arrival is expected to take place at the Battery about 12 o'clock, whence he will be escorted to the City Hall, where he will be formally received by the Mayor and Common Council, and receive the marching salute of the troops. He will be conducted to the Portrait Room, which has been fitted up for his reception during his stay in this city.

An order has been received this morning from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, by which "the President of the United States directs, that General La Fayette, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts, with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service."

*Arrangements of the Corporation for the reception of the Marquis de La Fayette.*

The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation have the pleasure to announce to their fellow citizens the arrival of the distinguished guest of their country, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

The following are the arrangements made for his reception in the city.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation, the Generals and other Officers of the U. S. Army, the Officers of the Navy, the Major Generals and the Brigadier Generals of the Militia—the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee from the Society of Cincinnati, will proceed at 9 o'clock this morning, the 16th inst. to Staten Island, where the Marquis is lodged, and escort him to the city. They will be accompanied by the steam boats all with decorations, except that in which the Marquis is embarked, which will only have the flag of the United States and the state of New York—bands of Music being in each.—The embarkation of the Marquis will be announced by a salute from Fort La Fayette, and the steam ship Robert Fulton—the Forts in the harbor will also salute as the boats pass.

The masters of vessels are requested to hoist their flags at mast head, and when convenient, to dress their vessels.

The bells of the city will be rung from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The committee request that no carriages or horses, excepting those attached to the military and the procession, appear south of Chamber st. in Broadway, Marketfield st. or Whitehall st. between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

The Portrait Room in the City Hall is appropriated to the use of the Marquis, where, during his stay, he will, after this day, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock receive the visits of such of the citizens as are desirous of paying their respects to him.

*A Sabbath spent in a Village.*

Messrs. Editors,

As I am a stranger, perhaps the form of etiquette will require an introduction. To be brief then, I am a bachelor; a lover of science and literature, and professedly a traveller. I have not, however, like Mungo Park, passed my days in exploring unfrequented wilds;—nor have I visited the ruins of Italy—nor the celebrated cities of Europe. I am a traveller in a narrow sphere. Despising alike the pageantry and splendor of courts, and the insipid formality of the fashionable world, my rambles have been confined to the more secluded portions of our own favored republic. In the morning of life I commenced my wanderings.—As the bee loves to roam in the most sequestered recesses, and filch the virgin sweets of the wild flowers, so I have often delighted to linger in some retired spot, and taste the unmingled pleasures of rural life; and if, in such pursuits, I have met with *some* bitter disappointments, *many* happy scenes will ever be remembered with heartfelt satisfaction.

Through the medium of your publication I crave permission to make one or two remarks upon a Sabbath spent in a village of Connecticut. I was then at Bachelors Hall, visiting my cousin Jerry—a substantial old bachelor of forty-five. Cousin Jerry was usually prompt in all his duties; we therefore breakfasted at an early hour, and, long before the stated time for the service to commence, we set out for church. It was but a short walk by a footpath thro' the fields. When we arrived, the doors were as yet closed, and we sat down upon a flag-stone. While surveying the buildings adjacent, I observed several men at work in a manufacturing establishment under the very walls of the church. This surprised me, and I asked cousin Jerry if it was the uniform practice for those men to labor upon the sabbath. "Oh yes; they are an unprincipled, immoral gang; and shamelessly deride the Sabbath and its ordinances. They are the sons of Hercules, and, while they trample down every civil as well as divine law, they scrupulously adhere to the law of clubs. They wield the wooden sceptre in defence of their rights, and when the vindictive truncheon is swung aloft, the miscreant trembles. One of them too is a Justice of the Peace, which is a disgrace to the town." But, said I, will not conscience, nor his oath recall him to a sense of his responsibility? "By no means; they are crowded into some remote corner, and he takes special care not to hear their cries." "Upon the whole," says Jerry, "I think these men are Lucifer's most firm vice-gerents." I admired Jerry's honest indignation, but I must confess that I thought he betrayed too much warmth. The parson soon came and we entered the interior of the building; and as the service did not immediately begin, I had an opportunity to look around me. The walls and pews were covered with drawings and carved work of all descriptions. There were human figures in different attitudes—animals of every species—whole fleets—houses—trees—implements of war, and implements of husbandry; in short, every thing which the most fruitful imagination can conceive: though, to tell the truth, in some instances the artist had sadly mangled the original. Even the Muses had aided to adorn and diversify the scenery,—for fragments of poetry were etched upon the ceiling. I found too by certain notices upon the wall, that many matrimonial knots were soon to be tied. Indeed, I question whether the church may not rank with the "Hundred wonders of the World;" and it is another wonder that it has remained so long unnoticed. I remarked to Jerry that it must have required much time and labor to execute such elegant carved work and beautiful drawings. "They are indeed," said Jerry, "the work of years." I also remarked that the parish funds must have been drained in thus adorning the church. "The parish has not expended a copper in this *great* undertaking; it is all gratuitous. I well remember when this church was new—when the walls were untouched by the chisel or pencil. But the germ of sculpture and painting, which were thickly strewn throughout our little village, soon began to expand and unfold their beauties; for ere many weeks had passed away, specimens of the growing genius of our young artists appeared in various parts of the house. Every sabbath some new embellishment is displayed, till at length the church has arrived at its present state of perfection." Here Jerry paused—and I discovered by the flash of his eye, that anger would no longer permit him to speak in irony. After a moment's silence, he broke out abruptly—"To be plain, I think it a crying sin thus to disfigure the house of God; and when I see the young scoundrels haul out their tools of destruction, and begin their hacking and daubing, I have often a great inclination to speak to them; but we have officers who are bound to preserve order and decorum in the house, and I never wish to assume another's responsibility." Here the reverend pastor invited the congregation to attend upon the duties of the morning, and we discontinued our conversation. I was well pleased with the exercises of the day. The sermon was instructive, couched in familiar terms, and well adapted, by its simplicity, to the understandings of all. Such discourses are, in my opinion, much better calculated to warm the heart of the christian, and speed the messenger of peace in its joyful embassy, than metaphysical disquisitions,—which can be comprehended by few, and are at best cold and uninteresting. How much pathos can an orator infuse into a demonstration of Euclid? I would ask the same question concerning philosophical discussions which are of a similar nature. Divines may dive to the "*ima fundo*" of metaphysics, and bring up from its hidden depths proof after proof; the conclusive term *ergo* may concentrate the strength of their arguments, and establish their hypotheses upon an imperishable basis: and yet, though this course be pursued "till time shall be no more," not even in a solitary instance, will it cause a revival of religion, or awaken the voice of conscience in the bosom of an unregenerate. The human heart is a curious combination of good and evil qualities. It has a peculiar aversion to abstract speculation, and no compulsion can change its inclinations. If we would eradicate its evil propensities, cherish its kindlier feelings, and heal its infirmities with the balm of everlasting life, we must humor its caprice, and use the simple impassioned language of nature. It knows no language but this, and persuasion alone will rouse its nobler virtues to action.

I have penned these few observations merely for my own diversion; but I give no pledge that they will divert your readers. Cousin Jerry has urged me to remain at the hall a few weeks, that we may together enjoy the sweets of "single blessedness." I do not like long visits, but I feel a hankering desire to stay a while in this truly delightful little village. If I accept Jerry's invitation, perhaps you will again hear from your servant and well wisher,

THE RURAL WANDERER.

Died,

In Lebanon, Goshen Society, on the 14th instant, Mr. FREDERICK DANIELS, aged 55 years.

At Sterling, on the 28th ult. HENRY FREDERICK, son of Mr. George B. Wells, aged 13 months.

In London, 8th July, Her Majesty TAMEHAMALU, Queen of the Sandwich Islands. The cause of her death was inflammation of the lungs. She was sensible she was dying, and was quite resigned. The separation of the King and Queen was very affecting. "We are," adds a London paragraphist, "in the less grief for His Magesty's loss, as we understand he has *four* more wives at home." Unfortunately for this unfeeling attempt at wit, there is no truth in it. Since the conversion of the Sandwich Islanders to Christianity, polygamy has been abolished. The Queen lay in state two days before her interment. Her coffin was covered with her ornaments intermixed with bouquets of flowers, & the floor was strewed with rose leaves. The coffin bore the inscription: "Tamehamalu Eli—No Namaoo awahi—Make I Peekani—27 Makaika Taitu—London Kiemaloo ko Makaika—1824." In English, "Tamehamalu, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, departed this life in London, on the 8th July, 1824, aged 27 years." She could read English very well, and could speak it a little. The King retained his loss like a christian: Raising his eyes from the body, he said, "She is gone to Heaven." At the last date the king was very ill, and could not, without difficulty, indite a dispatch to his favorite minister, "William Pitt," announcing his loss. The British King, and Ministers, paid every mark of attention on this occasion.

MARINE LIST.

*Aug. 11—Sailed, schr. Dorcas Hawes, Scudder, Boston.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; sloop Glenner, Rogers, Hartford; sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*

*Sailed, steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*12—Arrived, sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; sloop Albion, Barker, Providence. Sailed, sloop Eliza Ann, Gould, Chatham; steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*13—sloop Elim, Perkins, N. Y.; sch. Ant, Benson, Saco.*

*Arrived, steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*14—Sailed, sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.; steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*15—Arrived, steam boat H. Eckford Davison, N. Y.; sloop Maria, Comstock do.*

*Sailed steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*16—sloop Albion, Barker, Providence. Arrived, schooner Vessler, Merriman, Bath; sloop Jefferson, Everett, Wareham*

*17—Sailed, sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; sloop Driver, Williams, Albany.*

*Arrived steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

Mechanic Society.

THE Board of Directors of the Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich, will meet at the "Proprietors School House," on Monday evening next at sunset, for the purpose of receiving members into said Society. *Aug. 18.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

*We have this week added the following Books to our Library.*

EDWARDS on the Affections; True Christianity; Faber on the Prophecies; Adams' View of Religion; Stillman's Sermons; Villers on Luther; Edwards on Redemption; Tappan's Works; Smalley's Sermons; Taylor's do.; Hawie's Church History; Bellamy on the Millenium; Newton on the Prophecies; Strong's Sermons; Zion's Pilgrim; Gospel Sonnets; Family Instructor; Rowe's Letters; Style's Sermons; Religious Courtship; Dodd on Death; Pogers' Revelation of Jesus Christ; Rowe's Exercises of Piety; More's Sacred Dramas; Inquisition at Goa; Death of Abel; Life of Edwards; Sermons by a Lady; Enfield's Sermons; The French Convert; Robbins' Divinity of Christ; Flavel's Navigation Spiritualized; Condorcet on the Mind; The Poor Man's Help; Allen's Alarm to the Unconverted Sinner, &c.

*Before us*—Blackwood's Magazine; the Edinburgh, North American, and Quarterly Reviews; Bracebridge Hall; Thatcher's Journal of the American Revolution; Griscom's Year in Europe; Madame Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette; Las Cases' Napoleon; History of New York; Knickerbocker's New York; Memoirs of Napoleon, by O'Meara; British Campaigns of the last war; Bigland's View of the World; Lady Morgan's Italy; Peters' Letters to his Kinsfolk; Life of Fulton; Dwight's Travels in New England and New York, &c.—Together with Cooper's, the Waverly, and many other good and popular Novels, and works of fancy and interest,—but nothing of a LEWD.

*August 17.*

FOR *Petersburg*, AND *Norfolk, Richmond.*

THE SLOOP ELIZA, *George A Sydleman, Jr. Master,*

WILL sail about the 25th inst—For freight, which will be taken low, apply to the master on board, or to HENRY WARD.

*Chelsea Landing, Aug 17.* 2w20

Darrow's Militia Tactics

FOR the Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry, constantly for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

August 16.

MILITARY.

FROM Fifteen to Twenty second hand Military COATS, suitable for Infantry, for sale very cheap. Also—an assortment of

*Military Trimmings.*

DANIEL LATHROP.

*Norwich, Aug. 17.* 20—

60,000 feet seasoned Merchantable PINE BOARDS, 50,000 do. Refuse do. do. For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 17.* 20—

FOR SALE!

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two story Dwelling-House, Barn, & out houses, with

43 acres of land.

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man, and embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired. If not sold by the 1st of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON.

Eighty-five acres of mowing, pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good BARN, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes. These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm*, and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA L. ABEL.

*Griswold, Aug. 17, 1824.* 8w20

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction, (by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Stonington) on the 30th day of August inst. at the dwelling house of James Rose, in Groton, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal estate of Peleg Rose, late of Groton, deceased. Terms made known at the time of sale.

MARY ROSE, JAMES ROSE, } *Administrators.*

*Groton, Aug 16, 1824.* 20—

New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE STEAM-BOAT EXPERIMENT, CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 1 P. M. & NEW-LONDON at 3 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.

On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Saghatuck, for the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

10 Hhds. sweet flavor'd Antigua Rum, warranted pure.

5 Hhds. first quality Molasses.

10 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.

5 Do. Prime.

10 Kegs Tobacco, No. 1. other quality.

*Aug. 16, 1824.* 20—

JOHN LATHROP.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on the 1st of June, a large old Mare Colt, is a dark bay, natural trotter, never was docked, but had the hair cut off at the end of her tail last March. Whoever may have taken up said Colt, & will return her, or give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

SIMEON PECKHAM.

*Lebanon, Aug 16, 1824.* 3w20

Whereas my Husband Billy A. has put himself to unnecessary trouble to publish to the world that I have utterly refused to live with him, & he says without a cause, but that is not true. The reason why refusing, modesty prevents my pen from disclosing. As to his trusting on his account, I never could previous to being posted.

DORCAS AVERY.

*Aug. 16.* 3w20

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR the MINERVA—an interesting miscellaneous publication, issued weekly by Hoyt & White, of New York, at $3 per annum, in advance, will be received by Robinson & Dunham.

*August 18.*

COTTON.

70 bales prime Upland Cotton for sale by

*Aug. 10.* JOS. BRIGGS

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### THE VOICE OF SPRING.

I come! I come! ye have call'd me long,
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!
Ye may trace my steps o'er the wakening earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the South, and the chesnut flowers
By thousands, have burst from the forest bowers,
And the ancient graves, and the fallen fanes,
Are veil'd with wreaths on Italian plains;
But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
To speak of the ruin or the tomb!

I have pass'd o'er the hills of the stormy North,
And the larch has hung all his tassels forth;
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the reindeer bounds through the pasture free,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my step has been.

I have sent through the wood-path a gentle sigh,
And call'd out each voice of the deep blue sky,
From the night bird's lay through the starry time,
In the groves of the soft Hesperian clime,
To the swan's wild note by the Iceland lakes,
When the dark fir-bough into verdure breaks.

From the streams and founts I have loosed the chain;
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,
They are flashing down from the mountain brows,
They are flinging spray on the forest boughs,
They are bursting fresh from their starry caves,
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come!
Where the violets lie may be now your home.
Ye of the rose-cheek and dew-bright eye,
And the bounding footstep, to meet me fly,
With the lyre, and the wreath, and the joyous lay,
Come forth to the sunshine, I may not stay!

Away from the dwellings of care-worn men,
The waters are sparkling in wood & glen,
Away from the chamber and dusky hearth,
The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth,
Their light stems thrill to the wild-wood strains,
And youth is abroad in my green domains.

---

The following lines, said to be written by an American, have lately been set to music, and sold in London. They are entitled the *Missionary's Farewell.*

Land where the bones of our fathers are sleeping!
Land where our dear ones and fond ones are weeping!
Land where the light of Jehovah is shining!
We leave thee, lamenting, but not with repining.

Dark is our path o'er the dark rolling ocean;
Dark are our hearts, but the fire of devotion
Kindles within:—and a far distant nation
Shall learn from our lips the glad song of salvation.

Hail to the land of our toils and our sorrows!
Land of our rest!—when a few more tomorrows
Pass o'er our heads, we will seek our cold pillows,
And rest in our graves, far away o'er the billows.

### A PUZZLE.

My leading first a beauteous aspect yields
When waving corn adorns the cultured fields;
Seek for my next in yonder shady grove,
Where birds unite in harmony and love;
Perfidious man, my whole's a pledge to bind
The verbal contracts of thy fickle mind.

### COAL MINE.

For some years past, a very strong persuasion has existed in the minds of many of the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, that beds of coal exist under many parts of that county, and might be worked to advantage, but that all the persons who have been employed to search for them have been bribed by the coal-masters in Yorkshire, to render their attempts abortive.—A few years ago the Earl of Bristol was prevailed upon to search for coal on one of his estates, and employed a number of men to bore for that purpose. After going to a considerable depth without success, (indeed the finding of coal there is geologically impossible,) his Lordship began to tire of the undertaking, and the men found that their services would very soon be dispensed with, unless they did something to revive his hopes. With that view they several times put small quantities of coals into the bore, which of course were brought up by the instrument, and induced his Lordship's agents to think that at length they had succeeded according to their wish. One day the borers saw the steward approaching the place where they were at work, and one of them who had brought some coals with him hastily emptied his pocket into the hole, without stopping to scrutinize very narrowly what it contained. When the steward arrived, the boring rod was drawn up, and brought with it, not only a quantity of coal, but some bread and cheese, the sight of which greatly disconcerted the borers. Whether the Earl was afraid of alarming the agricultural interests by the discovery of bread and cheese mines, we are not informed; but certain it is that he immediately discontinued boring.—*Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.*

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### ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS.

*In various places of Galloway*, large crags are to be met with, having very ancient writings on them, some of which the antiquary deciphers, but others not; on of these, in the farm of Knockiobay, has, cut deep, on the upper side—

"Lift me up, and I'll tell ye more."

A number of people at one time gathered to this rock, and, after much labor, succeeded in lifting it up, with the hopes, no doubt, of being well repaid for their trouble with the treasure beneath; but how must they have been disappointed, when, instead of finding any gold, they found written on its ground side,

"Lay me down as I was before."

---

A lady once asked a minister if she might not pay attention to dress and fashion without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "when you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is there also."

---

## Notice.

THE subscriber will CARD WOOL for customers this season, at the Factory, in Plainfield, where Avery & Baker formerly carried. His terms will be 5 cents for cash, or 6 cents for any other pay, if paid in 30 days—one cent will be added if over that time, for either pay; this may be depended on. He will continue the CLOTH DRESSING on reasonable terms. Likewise he will manufacture some Wool into Cloth, on reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

*Plainfield, June 11, 1824.* [1xw11

## Notice.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. SAMUEL T. ODIORNE.*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

CLARISSA G. ODIORNE,
*Administratrix.*

*Norwich, July 27, 1824.* 18—

## *Mr. Phelps'* SCHOOL

WILL be continued in Chelsea. Fifth term commences Monday, Aug. 9th, at the same place, and upon the same terms of his last School.

*Aug. 2.*

## Lamb Skins Wanted.

THE subscriber is wishing to purchase a quantity of Lamb's Pelts, with the wool on.

WM. DABNEY.

JULY 27. 4w17—

## WANTED.

**50** Tons Ship Timber.
1500 feet 2 Inch White Oak Plank.
1500 do 1½ do Yellow Oak do.

Asa Gavit.

*Norwich, Aug. 3d. 1824.* 3w18

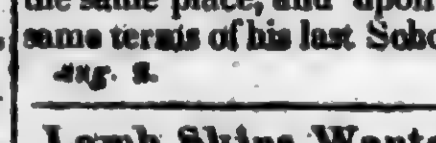
*Cash and the highest price*

PAID for SHEEP PELTS with or without the Wool, by

CHAS. DENISON.

*Norwich, Aug. 3.* 3w18—

## FOR SALE:

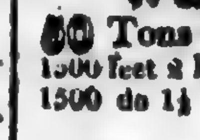


TWO Draught HORSES and a second hand two horse WAGGON and HARNESSES—Apply to the subscribers at the Falls.

WM. & S. J. HINES.

*Aug. 3.* 18—

## For Sale:



A NEW MILCH Cow with a CALF, from the first breed of English Cattle. Inquire of SAMUEL TYLER.

*Aug. 3.* 18—

## School Notice.

Mr. J. B. PALMER.

WILL *continue his school at CHELSEA during another Quarter.* Norwich, Aug. 4, 1824.

**40** bbls. and half bbls. No. 2 MACKEREL.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 10.* 18—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

## STATE LOTTERY,

THIRD CLASS.—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $4,000 | is | | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 | " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |

1,760 Prizes $20,300
2,300 Blanks.

4,060 Tickets at $5 is $20,300

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations, viz. 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZ. HOWE, } *Managers.* { JOHN BEACH,
GEO. BOWEN, } { R. S. SKINNER,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

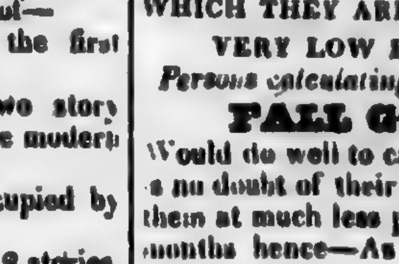
## S. TYLER.

*Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

## OIL.

**45** bbls. Summer Strained Sperm OIL,

30 do. pure Winter do. do. do.
14 do. Whale and Sea Elephant do.
Just received and for sale by

*Aug. 3,* RIPLEY & WALDO.

## Pasture Lot.

FOR SALE, 6 acres of pasture Land, (late the property of Eliphalet Carew, deceased,) near the Cranbury Pond so called. Inquire of Mr. Eleazar L. Lathrop, or

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Saturday, the 21st inst. the personal estate of the late General Stephen B. Allyn, consisting of a variety of elegant furniture, mahogany boards, plank, &c. &c.—with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house late the residence of the deceased.

ASA ROATH, *Administrator of estate of Gen. S. B. Allyn, dec'd.*

Aug. 9. 2w19

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place in this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

## Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800 and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats.

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1824. Present, Hon. Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge*

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *HENRY WHIPPLE,* late of said Plainfield, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Martha Whipple, Administratrix, and Joseph Whipple, Administrator on said deceased's estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Martha and Joseph are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a like copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Aug. 1824.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by

J. GORDON, *Clk.*

## A. & A. GAY,

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

Cherry Boards,

In lots to suit purchasers.

## Cotton Yarn.

**4000** pounds No. 12 to 18 Warp and Filling.

6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

## JOB PRINTING

*Executed with neatness and despatch*

AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STEAM-BOAT

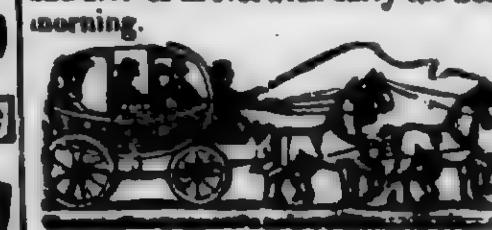
## HENRY ECKFORD,

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.



NEW AAND EXCELLENT

## Line of Post-Coaches

is estalished from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's,* in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's,* (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—and from Providence to Norwich $

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

## A CARD.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortmentt,*

*Comprising almost every article in the*

DRY GOODS LINE,

Both Staple & Fanciful,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.

*Persons calculating on purchasing*

FALL GOODS,

Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are *determined* NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD, they request all to give them a thorough look before they purchase.

*Aug. 3.* 18—

Salt, Rum, Flour, Mackerel, &c.

**200** bush. fine Salt,

**25** hhds. New Rum,
**24** bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
**15** do. No. 3 do.
**40** bbls. Le Roy and New York Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

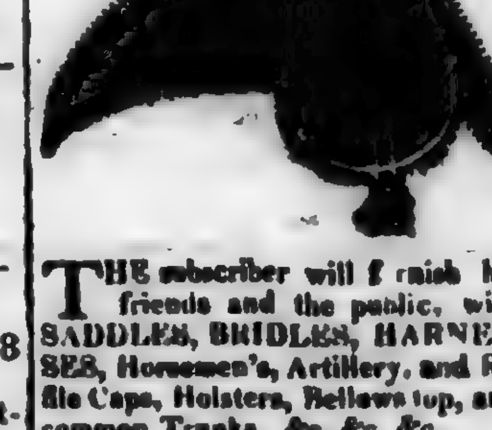
*Aug. 10.* 19—

## *Shingles, Flour, &c.*

**150** M No. 1 and 2 Eastern Shingles.
**20** bbls. Le Roy Flour, inspected in August,
**6** firkins poor Butter,
Fresh Lemons,
**10** bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 11.* 1ix—



THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

JOURNEYMAN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the above business. A good workman, and man of good habits.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*July 14.* 15

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House, Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Oxoboxo pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,*

## Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having rented the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824*

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of long freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.*

## A new Classic,

THE Greek Reader, by Frederick Jacobs, professor of the Gymnasium at Gotha, and Editor of the Anthologia, Translated by Professor Everett, of Harvard University—For admission into which Institution it is required. For sale by

*ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*

Also, received and for sale, the 2d edition of

## REDGAUNTLET,

Scott's last new and popular Novel.

*Aug. 11.*

## *New Cash Store.*

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York, with an assortment of

Groceries, Drugs and Crockery Ware,

all bought since the late reduction of prices, with cash, at the lowest wholesale rate, and which he can therefore afford to sell cheaper than his neighbors.

Asa Hartshorn.

*Franklin, August 11, 1824.* 3w19

## SUGAR, &c.

1 HHD. 1st quality bright St. Croix SUGAR,

Old Cogniac Brandy, suitable for Medicine.
Lisbon Wine, of the best quality,
Old Jamaica Spirit, 5th proof,
do. Antigua do.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,
Genesee FLOUR, (Le Roy mills,) made particularly for family use,

For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.

*June 6.* 14—

A Complete Assortment of

## BLANKS

FOR SALE BY

*Robinson & Dunham.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 14[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1824. No. 21.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## FOR SALE:

THE well known stand by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two story Dwelling-House, Barn, & out houses, with

**43 acres of land.**

This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man and embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired if not sold by the 1st of February, to let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON

**Eighty-five acres of mowing,** pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good BARN, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes. These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm* and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, Aug. 17, 1824.* 3w20—

## Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800 and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats.

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

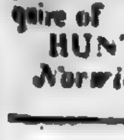
HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

FOR SALE.

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

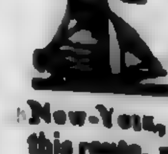
HENRY MINARD.

*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**



WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public Auction, (by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Stonington) on the 30th day of August inst. at the dwelling house of James Rose, in Groton, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal estate of Peleg Rose late of Groton, deceased. Terms made known at the time of sale.

MARY ROSE, JAMES ROSE, } *Administrators.*

*Groton, Aug. 16, 1824.* 20—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1824. Present,*

*Hon. Ebenezer Young, Esq* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *HENRY WHIPPLE,* late of said Plainfield, in said district deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Martha Whipple, Administratrix, and Joseph Whipple. Administrator on said deceased's estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Martha and Joseph are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a like copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 11th day of Aug. 1824.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by

J. GORDON, *Clk.*

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

## *Conn. State Lottery.*

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $4,000 | is | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 | " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |
| 1,760 | Prizes | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 | Blanks. | | | |
| 4,060 | Tickets at $5 is | | | 20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations viz. 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing,* and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZ. HOWE, GEO. BOWEN, } *Managers.* { JOHN BEACH, R. S. SKINNER,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug. 3, 1824.* 19—

## Whereas my Husband Billy

HAS put himself to unnecessary trouble to publish to the world, that I have utterly refused to live with him, & he says without a cause, but that is not true. The reason of my refusing, modesty prevents my pen from disclosing. As to being trusted on his account, I never could, previous to being posted.

DORCAS AVERY.

*Aug. 16.* 3wxx—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [illegible]

## MISCELLANY.

### DEATH OF MADAME RIEGO.

On Saturday last, Dona Maria Theresa Del Riego y Riego, widow of General Don Rafael Del Riego y Riego, died at her residence, No. 13, Seymour Place, Little Chelsea.

This Lady whose fortunes have so deeply interested public sympathy, was the daughter of Don Joaquim del Riego y Bustillo, and Donna Josefa del Riego Flores. She was born on the 15th of May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having at the time of her death, three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucie, whom neither peril nor privation could distract from the exercise of that regard and attention which she was able to manifest under every trial.

In her infancy, Donna Riego was adopted as an object of peculiar care and affection, by her maternal grandfather, with whom she resided in the village of Funn; and in the year 1808, was obliged, together with himself and the rest of his family, to fly from place to place on the mountains of Asturias, to avoid the incursions of the French armies. Her father and mother died in her early youth, and in some few years after, she lost the affectionate relatives who had adopted her, upon which the care and guardianship of herself, and the other six children, devolved upon the near connexion and relation, Don Miguel del Riego, Canon of the Cathedral of Oviedo in which city he resided, and they with him.

On the 15th Oct. 1821, she was married by proxy, according to the custom of the country, at Cangas de Tineo, to the General, to whom she was known from her infancy. In February, 1822, they fixed their residence in the city of Madrid, but the political confusion, and continual alarms of the time having appeared to affect her health, the General proceeded with her in the month of September following, to Grenada, with the view of effecting the re-establishment of her constitution by a residence in a more southern climate.

The convocation of the extraordinary Cortes for October 1822, obliged him to return to Madrid, and he parted from her—never to meet again! He placed her only for a short time, as he then fondly hoped, once more under the guardianship of his brother, the Canon, who conveyed her to Motril, a place on the coast of Grenada, eminent for the salubrity of its atmosphere. Being advised to remove to Malaga, the Canon accompanied her thither, in March 1823. A gradual improvement of her health had become imperceptible—but here again she was destined to endure fresh afflictions, being obliged to seek shelter in Gibraltar in the month of June, to avoid the French army then advancing to the south of Spain.——The General, ever anxious in the midst of his public cares for her comfort and security, directed that she should proceed to England, and accordingly she embarked together with her attached sister Donna Lucie, and the Canon, on the 4th July, but owing to unfavorable wind and weather, did not reach London till the 17th of August.

It was not too much for to expect that now, at least, her sufferings would find some rest, but the visitation that impended over her was still more calamitous than all that preceded it. Bereft of parents, separated from her relations, a fugitive from her native land, her anxieties still found a stay in the consoling hope, that she should one day or other enjoy the society of her husband as the reward of her moral fortitude. Never was there disappointment more terrible or overwhelming.——It is not necessary to detail the persecutions of her husband, or the consummation which concluded them. Suffice it to say, that within three months after her arrival in London, the sanguinary act was perpetuated, which extinguished every present consolation, and future hope. The account of his death reached her on the 15th of November. Her poor frame could no longer rally to resist, she wasted and whithered daily, under the corroding influence of a tedious decline, and at length closed her unhappy course in the embraces of her sister, attended by her devoted protector, the estimable Canon, and several distinguished and faithful Spaniards, who had, to the latest moment, enjoyed the confidence, and adhered to the fortunes of her husband, and never failed in proofs of respect, attention, and regard towards the widow.

Some few days previous to her dissolution, she intimated to those around her, an anxious desire to execute a testamentary document, and on the 12th inst. she duly made her last will. In this instrument she not only arranges her private affairs, but furnishes additional proofs of unabated attachment to her native land, and solicitude for its happiness. She does ample justice to Great Britian, and directs her executor, the Canon, to assure the British people of the gratitude which she felt towards them at her dying moments, for the sympathy and support which they extended to her in the hours of her bitter adversity, but what makes the will peculiarly affecting, is her solemn and impressive, though superfluous attestation to the purity and sincerity of the political life of General Riego: for she states that she esteems it to be her last act of justice and duty to the memory of her beloved husband, solemnly to declare, in the awful presence of her God, before whose judgment seat she feels she must soon appear, that all his private feelings and dispositions respecting his country, corresponded with his public acts and professions in defence of its liberties.

Thus perished in her youth, this amiable and accomplished lady, the story of whose life abounds with incidents of melancholy interest. All those whose feelings or opinions are worthy of consideration, will readily extend to her memory the tribute of respectful sympathy.

FROM THE MINERVA.

### AMELIE.

*By M. De Jouy.*

A native of one of the small German principalities, I belonged to the superior order of the bourgeoise. My mother was related to the celebrated Wieland; and perhaps it was the early perusal of his works that first inspired my fondness for literary pursuits. But the situation of my father was such as to preclude my devoting to them the time required for more serious employment. The eldest of a numerous family, I felt both example and exertion were to be expected from me.—I gave myself up to the study of the law, and leaving the University at the age of twenty, I commenced my professional career. Not all the vivacity, not all the buoyancy of expectation, so vivid in youth, can alleviate, or at least alleviate but very slightly, the bitterness of a first separation from the home where indulgence has made the happiness of your childhood. I felt it most painful; but there was no farewell like my farewell to Amelie, the companion of my boyhood, and the idol which every thought and hope worshipped; whose tenderness & gentle sweetness were even more endearing than her perfect beauty.

Our families had been long intimately connected. Already Amelie's mother called me her son; but Amelie was as yet only fifteen, and a few years, usefully employed, would lay the sure foundation of the beautiful but uncertain visions of early life. I left them, and applied to the duties of my profession with all the ardor of a young lover, who knows that the accomplishment of his wishes depends on himself. Perhaps there is no security to a young man's principles, or such an incentive to his efforts, as a deep and early attachment. What charm can licentious pleasure have for one whose imagination is filled with the prospects of all that is exalted and refined? Or what stimulus can be like that which to him involves the happiness of his life? Early marriages are too often productive of mutual misery; often rashly formed and ill assorted. Of necessity deficient in experience, what else can be expected? But an early engagement, while it involves none of the more serious cares and most harassing duties, fills up the heart, leaving no vacant space for less pure feelings; and we all know how animating it is to look forward, and how delicious it is to hope.

Amelie wrote to me constantly; and it was something more than delight to mark how in every letter her understanding developed itself, and her character gradually acquired solidity, yet without losing its natural grace. I had been indefatigable in my exertions, and exertion was in my case, as it usually is, crowned with success. In six months I was to return to home, family, and friends, and, more than all, to Amelie. It was at this period that I received intelligence of her mother's death. I felt not only grief, but my heart died within me with vague apprehensions of impending evil; and this feeling was any thing but allayed when I heard that an aunt was to take the place of Amelie's parent; for I was not ignorant that, as the widow of a general officer, she had access to the court of our little principality, and that, naturally given to dissipation and intrigue, her character had not been free from reproach. But love and confidence are twins, and I loved Amelie too well not to confide in her.

Six months soon passed, and I returned to my native city, where for a few weeks I was unutterably happy, as happy as success, competence, and affection, could make me. Amelie, changed but in added loveliness, was all I had hoped, and her birth-day was fixed for our marriage. Our fathers settled between them all those necessary arrangements so tedious to a lover; and while they were settling the marriage articles, I was passing my time deliciously in the society of one whose innocence, playfulness, and gentleness, rendered each day more charming. I sometimes fancied I observed a guarded caution on the side of the aunt, never to leave us a moment alone; but it was done so gradually, so apparently by chance—her manner to myself so caressing—she joined in all our projects with so much interest—took her part in our conversation with so much frankness and vivacity,—that her presence soon became pleasantly habitual; indeed it seemed rather a restraint upon Amelie than on me. But I was too happy to think; indifference reflects, sorrow reflects, but happiness never.

The evening before that fixed for the ceremony, the friends of both families were invited to a little fete, which was to follow signing the contract. Every thing is an omen to a lover; Amelie was not, as usual, the first in the room, but did not make her appearance till all were assembled, and then accompanied by her aunt, who remained by her side. She looked pale, the tears stood in her eyes, and once or twice I thought she appeared anxious to speak to me; while at the same time her aunt's eye kept watching every motion, though done with so slight an effort, as to be scarcely perceptible. Yet still throughout the whole evening I could not, even for a moment, speak to her uninterruptedly. In vain reason combatted the chimeras of imagination. I was placed at a card-table, where my position was such as to preclude my seeing her; and there surrounded by the chief branches of each family, with whom good manners forced me to remain till the party broke up, which it did at half-past eleven. On enquiring for Amelie, I was told, that being slightly indisposed she had retired to her bed. A prey to anxiety, the more torturing from its uncertainty, I left the house, and lingering as I passed under the windows of Amelie, I heard plaintive, inarticulate sounds. I knew Amelie's voice; I distinguished that of a man, and also her aunt's. Two men accosted me abruptly, and told me to go on my way. I recognized them as domestics to the young prince, son to our reigning sovereign. A little farther on stood his equipage. I could no longer doubt my misery—Amelie had been sacrificed by an ambitious woman. Amelie could not be guilty, but her aunt had already made her criminal. I spoke to no one; but, after wandering all night wildly through the streets, at break of day—of my wedding-day—I purchased a travelling chaise, ordered horses, and told the postillions "the frontiers of France." I threw myself into it, and left country, home, hope, and happiness behind me for ever. It was nearly two years before I heard of my family, when I met by chance an old fellow student of Gottingen. He was going to my city and took charge of a letter for my father. His answer informed me of all that had happened.

The morning of the day which was to have made me so happy, every search was made after me—every conjecture was exhausted as to the cause of such unaccountable conduct. Amelie's aunt was above all loud in her reproaches. Under the pretence of ill health she then took her niece to a country house, where the frequent visits of the prince soon made her disgrace but too public. One of the prince's courtiers, a few months after [illegible] for his own dishonor in marrying her. She is now Baronne ***; and after remorse, which at first injured her health and beauty, she became accustomed to her disgraced and dissipated life. I could not bear to see her now the guilty mistress of a man whom she cannot love—the degraded wife of a man whom she must despise. I have one memorial of past happiness—it is her picture; not copied from her own beautiful face, but from a saint of Corregio's, whose likeness is so perfect as even to satisfy me. It seems to be identified with purity and loveliness; and in gazing on it, Amelie appears to me in all the beauty and innocence of her youth. It is an illusion; but it is the only charm of a life which may have length of years, but has no future.

### NEWSPAPERS.

*"Intelligence is the life of liberty."*

An American, and not take a paper! I should respect him more, and pity him less, if I saw him with a newspaper, although destitute of a coat and a breakfast. What could be a more noble spectacle than a freeman who would sooner deprive himself of some of those articles which we call necessaries, than to remain ignorant of the world's history in this wonderful age. On the other hand, what more abject and base than to throw away on vicious indulgencies, an hundred times the price of a paper, and for the want of one, remain unqualified for the discharge of our public duties.

The history of past ages is useful, but the history of our own times is indispensible. Men, who undertake to stir without it, will grope in thick darkness; will be unable to judge with accuracy of public affairs, and will be responsible to their families, their country and their God for their refusal to acquire knowledge.

The history of our own times is a matter of peculiar concern to us, because it is the age of astonishing changes, of changes too that affect our interests and our dearest hopes; but the history of the present time concerns us more especially, because these times are our own.

*But who is so selfish as to think of none but himself?* Who will not have an eye to the intelligence of those about him? Who will not regard the innocence, peace, happiness and elevated state of society, which comes from the dissemination of knowledge, a circulation of the newspaper.——Ah! do we reflect sufficiently how important an auxiliary of virtue it may become? Do we think how much more efficient it may be than even the pulpit? How much wider the circulation of its sentiments! & transitory as they are, how much more lasting its impressions?

Again, we say, who will not take a little pains, or exert a little influence to qualify men for the exercise of their rights? Who will not in this way do something to strengthen the barrier which freedom has thrown up in the western world against ravages of despotism?

But above all, who is there, that can bear to send his offspring upon the world unfitted to take an active part in it, and limited in the power of being useful to themselves or others. The young of either sex who are ignorant of their times, cannot come into competition with others. Small, small indeed, in comparison, is their chance for exalted character, or for success in their enterprizes.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF TURNING A MISFORTUNE TO PROFIT.—Not many years ago, a man was hanged at a country town in Ireland for highway robbery; but his friends having taken the body to a house, fancied that they discovered some signs of life, and immediately applied to a surgeon who, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in restoring the man to his senses.—*Finding himself much annoyed by the* multitude of visitors, and the questions which they asked respecting his short excursion to the other world, the man declared that he would not gratify their curiosity until each person should have paid the sum of two pence. With this demand they readily complied, and he very seriously informed them, that at the moment he was recalled to this world by the surgeon's assistance, he had just arrived at the gate of heaven, where he saw St. Peter sitting with the *keys* in his hand.

### ELECTIONEERING TACTICS.

*From the National Journal.*

Notwithstanding the preference which we have uniformly given to the claims of the Secretary of State, over those of any other candidate for the Presidency, we have always endeavored to do justice to the merits and character of his competitors. We have never been able to see how individuals, who have distinguished themselves as eminent republicans, and able statesmen, for thirty or forty years in succession, should lose, in a moment, their republicanism and their abilities, merely because a portion of their fellow-citizens think them worthy of the highest distinction in the gift of the country. We regret very much that all the supporters of the other candidates, do not appear to entertain the same ideas upon this subject. The friends of Mr. Crawford, in particular, instead of resting their hopes of his success upon the public opinion of his talents, character and services, have resorted—some of them, at least—to the most disingenuous arts. They indulge, habitually, in gross and indecent calumnies against the other candidates, and more especially against the Secretary of State. They have been and still are, endeavoring to make proselytes, and to promote their cause, by misrepresenting the position of their candidate before the country, and by forming an alliance with the sworn and inveterate enemies of republican principles.

Without noticing, at present, any of the slanders to which we have alluded—most of them being, indeed, sufficiently answered either by their internal absurdity, or by the abandoned character of those who circulate them—we propose to lay before the public a short account of the system of intrigue which has been established and carried on by some of the supporters of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The original intention seems to have been to hold this gentleman up to the nation, as the *only genuine republican* candidate. It was hardly pretended, that in personal qualities or claims, of any kind, were superior to those of any of his competitors; but it was boldly affirmed that he was the *democratic candidate*, and that the democratic party were bound to vote for him, as a matter of course. The dangerousness of this mode of electioneering must be apparent to all. It is well known that no candidate has been nominated by the federalists; and that all the persons who will receive any votes at the election are republicans. To recommend any one of them, in distinction from the others, as the *genuine republican* candidate, was to say, by implication—what was, indeed, at the same time affirmed in the grossest manner,—that the others were not republicans; and that Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, Clay and Jackson, although they have enjoyed the confidence of the party for a series of years, and have fully justified it in every respect, have been all the time no better than wolves in sheep's clothing—that their treachery and false-heartedness are now brought to light; and that they cannot, any longer be safely trusted.

These ideas were too absurd to obtain of themselves, the attention of the people or to produce any effect but contempt and ridicule; and it was accordingly a part of the original plan to bolster up the pretension that Mr. Crawford was the only genuine republican candidate, by getting up, if possible, a republican Congressional caucus, by which he should be recommended as such to the people. But the essential part of the scheme completely failed, as every person capable of forming an opinion upon the subject must have seen beforehand that it would. If a general meeting of the Republican members of Congress could have procured, and brought to agree in recommending any distinguished citizen to the republicans throughout the country, there is reason to suppose that the recommendation would have much weight, from the mere force of habit, if from no better reason. But it was evident enough, from the nature of the case, that no such meeting would be held, and that no such recommendation would be made. It was certain that we should, in any event, obtain a President from the Republican party. On that point all was safe. The particular friends of each candidate were, therefore, not called upon to give up their personal preference to party considerations; and as they had thus no motive for making the sacrifice, it was certain that it would not be made, and that one of two things would happen—either that no general caucus would be held, or that, if there were one, it would not result in the recommendation of a candidate.

It is well known which of these events took place. No general caucus was held. Two attempts were made by the friends of Mr. Crawford to assemble one, at two successive sessions of Congress; but both entirely failed. At the first trial, nobody could be brought to attend; at the second nobody attended but the *friends* of Mr. Crawford. Others were invited to be sure; but it may be remarked, that it is one thing to ask, and another to receive an answer. The Welshman could call spirits from the vasty deep! but did they come, when he did call them? It was so

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] Chandler & Co. to [illegible] Congress [illegible] the full eight have [illegible] with equal ease, and [illegible] with equal effect. The only difficult part of the [illegible] was to prevail [illegible] the invitation; [illegible] this [illegible] point that the [illegible] actually occurred. The great majority did not choose to accept the invitation; [as] Mr. Chandler could not compel them to attend the meeting, the consequence was, as we have stated, that no general caucus was held.

But this was not all. Had a part of the democratic members of Congress attended a meeting, to which all had been invited, and had those who did not attend assigned no reasons for their absence, and made no protest against the meeting, or its doings, it might have been argued with some degree of plausibility, that the absentees ought to be considered as virtually represented, by those who were present, and as tacitly assenting to their proceedings. To prevent the possibility of any such construction, a formal declaration was published in the National Intelligencer, signed by a representative from each of the twenty-four states, and affirming that 181 members of Congress thought it inexpedient to meet in caucus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of President. Here was a decision of the majority—and a very large majority, too—against holding a caucus; and according to the principle which lies at the bottom of all proceedings of the kind, that the majority is to govern, it was impossible, after this publication, that any *regular* caucus could be held. If a partial and irregular one should be assembled—as was the case—then this declaration was to operate, to use the language of Lord Coke, as the *exclusion of a conclusion*, and serve to prevent any misconstruction of the motives of those who should refuse to attend.

It happened, in fact, that notwithstanding this public decision of the majority, *sixty-six* persons friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford, thought proper to hold a meeting, and to recommend him as a candidate for the Presidency. There would have been, however, no complaint of this, if these gentlemen had been content to call their assembly, what it really was, a meeting of the friends of Mr. Crawford. But that this feeble minority of *sixty-six*, in the face of a public declaration of the vast majority of *one hundred & eighty one*, should represent themselves as forming a caucus of the democratic members of Congress, was an instance of presumption unparalled in this country, and sufficient of itself, if there were no other objections to him, to defeat the election of the candidate it was meant to save.

To say that the nomination made in this way, was a *regular* or a *national* nomination, implied one of two gross absurdities—either that the minority ought to govern the majority, or that one constitutes a majority of four. That any considerable number of the citizens should believe either of these absurdities, was, of course, entirely out of the question. The only wonder is, that sixty-six members of Congress could be found capable of thus committing themselves; and that any printers in the country could be found to give them countenance and support.

Such was the character of the nomination which has been called regular and national, and so complete was the failure of the attempt to obtain a recommendation of Mr. Crawford by a general republican caucus.

## ELECTIONEERING TACTICS, NO. 2.

The managers of the caucus intrigue, although they have persisted, ever since the memorable February abortion, and probably will persist till the day of the election in their absurd misrepresentation of the character of the meeting in the capitol, were still too shrewd either to deceive themselves upon the subject, or to believe that the people would be so blind and foolish as to be deceived by them. Finding that their attempt at a caucus had failed, and with it their only hope of satisfying the nation that Mr. Crawford was the "exclusive republican" candidate; but still incapable of supporting him, in the only fair and honorable mode—namely, upon the ground of his character, talents and services—they made a complete change in their plan of campaign. They went over at once to the other tack; and commenced a series of secret intrigues, for the purpose of effecting a coalition, in his favor, with the remnant of the old federal party. At the very moment when they were proclaiming him, publicly, as the only pure, genuine, unadulterated, thoroughgoing democrat—as a person, incapable of listening, for an instant, to the suggestion of an union of parties: at the very moment when they were pouring whole cataracts of abuse upon General Jackson, for having barely hinted, in a private letter to the President, at the possibility of forming an administration upon impartial principles! At that very moment, these very men were engaged *noctes dieque*, in secret communications, direct or indirect, with leading individuals of the old federal party, then at Washington, for the purpose of gaining their support to Mr. Crawford, by holding out the idea that, if he came into power, he would form a broad bottomed administration, containing an equal number of federalists and republicans. It would be easy to name the individuals who were most active in these intrigues, and the principal persons upon whom they attempted to practise. How far they succeeded, we do not pretend to say. It is understood, however, that a few individuals were gained; & among them Mr. Pickering—who has furbished up his old armour, to battle on their side; and has favored the public, for the twentieth time, with his stock argument upon his own dismission from office and Mr. Adams' vote upon the embargo. The editor of the New-York Evening Post too, is blowing away upon his cracked trumpet, what he probably thinks a most spirited call to action.

Thus these very men, to whom we are indebted for the project of separation of 1804, for the Henry Plot of 1809, for the intrigue with De Witt Clinton in 1812, & for the Hartford Convention of 1814—to recapitulate only a few of their merito-
but who have been making ever since the peace, the fairest professions of repentance and a wish to conciliate—these very men, we say, are now putting the seal to their reputations, by engaging in another transaction, precisely similar in spirit to those we have just mentioned, and only differing from them, in being as harmless and impotent, as they were full of danger to the very being of the country. We say *harmless & impotent*, because we cannot conceive that these veteran leaders of faction will be followed by sufficient numbers of individuals to affect a single vote in the election by the people—still less in Congress, if the choice should finally come to that body. The great majority of the old federal party have, long since, left them obnoxious persons to themselves. Their very names carry ruin to their own cause, as was memorably evinced in the late Massachusetts election of Governor. What in the world is now so universally detested as the Hartford Convention? excepting perhaps, the Holy Alliance, which is another fruit of the same stock.

And Mr. Crawfords friends think to strengthen themselves by joining forces with the remnant of this reputable assembly! They conceive—this coalition to the contrary notwithstanding—that the people will believe them to be the only genuine, thoroughgoing old-fashioned republicans, and will support them as such! *Will* support them, did we say? There is no choice left; *must* is now the word. The *sixty-six* "leading men of the nation"—says the most potent, grave, and reverend Major, or rather Dictator, Noah—have decided, that Mr. Crawford SHALL be supported. He does not say, that these leading men think that their candidate ought to be supported, or that he probably will be supported, but that they have *decided*, that he *shall* be supported. Mark this, fellow-citizens of the United States! You are told by this editor of New-York, that you MUST support his candidate. Is not this, after all, a most amusing farce? What a pity it is that the Major has not the art of making his plays as *comic* as his Advocate!

From the foregoing brief detail of facts, it results, that the partisans of Mr. Crawford, instead of recommending him to the people upon the plain and manly ground of his merits and qualifications, have resorted to a double system of intrigue; and that the two parts of this system proceed on directly oposite and contradictory principles. At one, and the same time, they represent him publicly, as the exclusive democratic candidate, and give out, privately, that he is friendly to an union of parties, and to a broad bottomed administration. Now, these representations cannot both be true; and the consequence of pressing them together, will be, that no man of plain common sense will believe either. What intelligent federalist will trust to the promises of union and amalgamation, made in secret conclave, by men who are, at the same time, proclaiming themselves from the house-top the sworn foes of union and amalgamation? On the other hand, the few republicans—if there be any so weak—who have been seduced by the talk of a *republican congressional caucus*, and a *regularly nominated candidate*, must be satisfied that if either of the candidates is more decidedly republican than the rest, it is not likely to be the one whose supporters are attempting to carry his election by a coalition with the most obnoxious individuals of the old anti-republican party.

We have no disposition to attribute to Mr. Crawford, personally, any active share in the intrigues we have been describing, or even to affirm that he is privy to them. We are willing to believe that he is a fair and honorable man. Indeed the state of his health, for many months past, has been such as to incapacitate him from giving much attention to this or any other business. His name has been employed by a knot of intriguers, with an ultimate view to their own private ends; in which—should their candidate even succeed, they will very probably find themselves disappointed. In that case, we should see them turning upon Mr. Crawford the same battery of foul abuse, that they are now directing against the Secretary of State.

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Speaking of the late session of the Legislature of New-York, the American Mercury says: "It was to have been hoped that the proposed law would have passed—that the wishes of the people might be gratified—and their inherent & unquestionable rights restored to them.—The operation of such a law would be equally beneficial and welcome to honest men of all parties. It would close the door to intrigue, bribery and corruption, in one of the most important transactions of our government, the election of a Chief Magistrate—and it would be unwelcome to no one who wishes the voice of the people to be fairly and honestly expressed.——As it is, however, we are not dissatisfied with the result. The vote in the House of Assembly, in our opinion, is decisive of the fate of Mr. Crawford in New-York—he cannot obtain the votes of that State."

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*From the Hartford Mercury.*

*Time will decide.*—It is really amusing to observe the "*twirings, the twists, & the miserable shifts*" of the *consistent* editors in this state, who are sworn at all events, to raise Mr. Crawford to the Presidential chair. One moment he is the only *real republican* candidate; the next they *confidently* calculate on federal aid. Now they consider caucus nominations sacred as texts "from holy writ;" anon, they are combinations of selfish, intriguing demagogues; and, in short, every one who is *guilty* of uttering a syllable in favor of Adams, Calhoun, Clay, or Jackson, is execrated by this self-righteous, holy league, and no epithets can be found vile enough to express their resentment.

They claim that the "four republican newspapers which oppose Mr. Adams, have a greater patronage than the remaining republican papers which have enlisted under his banners." We presume among these respectable papers must be reckoned the "Brooklyn Observer." This *extensively circulated, ably conducted, and elegantly executed* paper, which, "to be admired needs but to be seen," is sent weekly, to almost *four hundred* subscribers!—It is but justice, however, to acknowledge that one year ago, nearly one thousand papers were issued *from this office*; but since the little "Windham County" boy, who cut such an astonishing figure in the Times, of the 3d inst. has honored it with his unparalleled production, in poetry and prose, it appears to be "backing out."—This "knight of the quill" is confident that three fourths of Windham County will be in favor of Mr. Crawford. But a wise man observes, "*Responde stolido secundum stultitiam ejus.*" And I shall as soon believe that "alewives are young shad," as that there is a town in Windham county which will not give a decided majority for Mr. Adams. Others, it is presumed, are as well acquainted with the sentiments of the country, as this half year scribbler.

It is pretended that an "unpledged ticket" for electors of President and Vice President, is to be presented to the people of Connecticut. But of what character would this ticket be composed? Certainly of none but such as have sworn allegiance to Mr. Crawford. It is asserted that the gentlemen who constitute the ticket for electors, as nominated by members of the legislature at New Haven, during the last session, are "pledged" to vote for Mr. Adams. It is a base fabrication—without a shadow of foundation. It is natural to suppose that their sentiments were generally known, and they were such as would accord with *nearly all* the delegates of the people. Are then, I would ask, the members of the Legislature to be styled a set of "*factious demagogues*" because they expressed their almost unanimous opinion in favor of Mr. Adams. And because the "*four legitimate papers*" assert that the Adams ticket will not prevail, and that few counties are decidedly against him, is the fate of Connecticut sealed? Let the votes of the electors of the state decide.

*An Elector of Windham County.*

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*Extract of a letter.*

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 15.

Our elections have terminated. The Electors of President &c. are chosen by the Legislature, and the Members of that body are elected with that object in view. In this city four Jacksonians have been chosen, and two Anti-Jacksonians. The only competition in this state will be between Old Hickory and Mr. Adams; and although I am in favor of the latter I think the former will obtain the votes of this State."

## MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser, Aug. 18.*

Agreeably to arrangements, the Marquis La Fayette yesterday received the congratulations of the citizens at the Governor's room in the City Hall, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. Many thousand persons pressed forward to take him by the hand and give him a cordial welcome. Among the visitors were many ladies. Although nearly seventy years of age, the Marquis appears in excellent health, and undergoes the ceremonies without apparent fatigue. His manners are interesting in the extreme, he appears to reciprocate the cordial congratulations of all classes, and his whole deportment is marked with that unostentatious and easy manner which renders him accessible to all, and for which perhaps he is as remarkable as any man living. The same dislike of parade and show which has been remarked as peculiar to him in early life is still conspicuous in the simplicity of his dress, and what may be called the every day civility with which he receives the the most distinguished and humblest of our citizens. The General will remain with us until Friday at shortest, and will, we understand, continue daily to receive the visits of the citizens and the strangers hourly flocking in from the country, at the City Hall, from 12 till 2 o'clock. He will next visit Boston.

The appearance of the steam ship Robert Fulton on Monday was truly elegant, from the great variety of flags with which she was dressed. Her yards were manned with about 200 seamen from the U. S. ship Constitution. There was also on board the Fulton a battalion of marines under command of Major Smith, and a band of music. An excellent band of musicians from West Point was on board the Chancellor Livingston. On approaching the landing at Staten Island, the Marquis and his son, accompanied by the Vice President of the United States and several distinguished persons, were received by the inhabitants of the Island who opened to the right and left, and cheered them as they passed through a triumphal arch formed by the American and French flags. On arriving on board the Chancellor Livingston, the band struck up several popular and appropriate airs, such as 'See the conquering Hero comes,' Marseillais Hymn, Hail Columbia, &c.—The Advocate says—"The most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms, Col. Marinus Willett, now in his eighty-fifth year, Gen. Van Cortland, Gen. Clarkson Col. Varick, Col. Platt, Col. Trumbull, and several members of the Cincinnati.—Col. Fish, Gen. Lewis, and several of his comrades were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and Col. Willett again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a reunion of a long separated family.

After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of Col. Willett, who grew young again and fought all his battles over.—'Do you remember,' said he, 'at the battle of Monmouth, I was volunteer aid to Gen. Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad. Aye, aye; I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you fifty Indians, and you wrote me, that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another!' Innumerable anecdotes of the revolution, and reminiscences, were rehearsed during the passage to the city. Occasionally, the steam boats would run alongside and give three cheers."

Among the most splendid spectacles in the evening was the beautiful appearance of the City Hotel, the residence of the Marquis. It was brilliantly illuminated and the lights so arranged in the second story windows as to form the name of the Marquis. Thousands were attracted to this building; and great credit is due to Mr. Jennings, the proprietor, for the taste he displayed in adding to the appearance of his splendid Hotel. The Corporation of the city, and many distinguished guests dined with the Marquis.

The Commercial Advertiser of last evening says "Among the veterans of the revolution who were brought together on this animating occasion, were four officers, who, in the commencement of that conflict, were attached to the 1st New York regiment, commanded by Col. McDougall, and who all served in the daring tho' unfortunate expedition of Montgomery against Quebec, viz. Capt. Willett, Capt. Varick, (Military Secretary of Maj. Gen. Schuyler,) Lieut. Platt, (acting Adjutant General,) and Lieut. Bleecker. To show the anxiety of the surviving veterans to greet their old companion, we mention the fact, that an express was sent off to Maj. Gen. Philip Van Courtlandt, of Westchester, a distance of 47 miles, which arrived during Sunday night; and at 9 o'clock, the General, who is 80 years of age, embarked on board the Chancellor, having travelled the whole distance over land! The General's inquiries after many of his old companions, were numerous; and in speaking of Gen. Hamilton, having learnt that the widow yet survives, he was prompt to call upon her at 9 o'clock last evening."

### ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

GENERAL—In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country, of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your only contemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remain, have not forgot, and their posterity will never forget, the *young and gallant Frenchman* who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune and his exertions, to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood, that they might become free and happy.—They will recollect with profound emotion, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and of the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs, when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers privations and sufferings of that latter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has passed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope & trust, sir, that not only the present, but future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow citizens of New York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiment of the whole people of the United States, I repeat their welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add, that the moment of my life, to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot, to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a nation's gratitude.

GEN. LA FAYETTE'S ANSWER.

*Sir,*

While I am so affectionately received by the citizens of New York and their worthy representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions.—The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence, the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions no more to be found on this land, the pleasure to recognize those who have survived, this immense concourse of a free republican population who so kindly welcome me, the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the National Navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest times, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted sons of America; I am proud also to add, that upwards of forty years ago I have been particularly honored with the freedom of this city. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion and respect.

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*From the N. Y. D. Adv. August 20.*

The Marquis is to leave New York this morning, (20th inst.) accompanied by his son, his secretary, D. C. Colden, Esq. and the Committee of the Corporation, Aldermen Wyckoff, Zabriskie and Doughty, and Assistant Alderman Hone.

By official instructions, published in yesterday's evening papers, the officers of the State Artillery who find it convenient, are invited to assemble, mounted, in Broadway, in front of the Park, at seven o'clock, A. M. to attend him to Harlaem bridge. A suitable detachment to be made, under Col. Arcularius, to proceed to the confines of the state, will form on Broadway, right on Chamber-st. at the same hour.

Capt. Cowan of the 2d Regt. and Capt. Woodruff of the 14th, having volunteered their commands, they are accepted, and will assemble in Park-place, right on Broadway.

Capt. Keyser of the 3d Regt. having volunteered to fire a salute at Harlaem, he will perform that duty. The La Fayette Guards will assemble at the same hour in front of the City Hotel.

The following are the arrangements of parade for escorting Gen. La Fayette on his departure from the city, Friday, Aug. 20, 1824.

*Escort.*—The Hussars of the second regiment.

Carriage containing Gen. La Fayette and suite.

Carriages containing the Committee and Members of the Common Council and Major Gen. Morton of the Artillery and suite.

Brig. Gen. Benedict, commanding 1st brigade of Artillery, and staff, mounted.

Field officers of Artillery mounted.

General officers of Infantry and staff mounted.

Officers of Infantry mounted.

*Escort.*—The Hussars of the 14th regt.

Strangers and citizens mounted.

*Escort.*—The 1st regt. of Horse Artillery, commanded by Col. Arcularius.

The escort will be met and a salute fired at Harlaem by the Light Artillery of the 3d regt.

Col. Arcularius with his regiment will continue the escort, and fire a salute at "Putnam's Hill," in the State of Connecticut.

The whole will assemble in Broadway, fronting the Park, at 7 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

The battalion of La Fayette Guards of the 2d regt. will parade in front of the City Hotel, the quarters of the General at half past six o'clock, and render him military honors on his departure.

By order,
P. M. WETMORE, Brigade Major,
1st Brigade Artillery.

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*From the N. Y. Spectator, August 18.*

### EMBARKATION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE AT HAVRE.

By the Don Quixote, which arrived here yesterday, we received the following account, from an eye witness, of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board of the Cadmus.

How mean—contemptibly mean—were the vexations thrown in the way of the old veteran, and those who wished to do him honor, by the little tyrants of the Police. And what a proud contrast do the events of the present week in New York afford, when compared with the former.—In the one place, the patriotic hero is allowed only to quit the country of his birth, and for which he has so often bled, amid contumely and insult, because through evil and through good report, he has shown himself the firm, consistent and unwavering friend of rational freedom. In the other, for those very qualities, he is received amid the joyous shouts and acclamations of one hundred thousand freemen, which are responded by ten millions more—all striving to rival each other in testimonials of affection, gratitude and esteem!

"As it was expected that the General would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants, and a great number of young men left this at 2 P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet Monsieur La Fayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre) and accompany him into town. The American Consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying that compliment to the General; but the Sous Prefet notified to the Consul, that the Americans must not do so.

"The road for two miles out of town continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the General having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts; patrols of soldiers, policemen, and gend'armes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

"At a quarter past 10 the General arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on horseback, all dressed alike. *A strong body of gens'armes escorted the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the Marquis de La Fayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was General La Fayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the General. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen *on his honor*, that if they would go to the Poste de Pincettes, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at the gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the mean time the General proceeded to the house of Mr. Philippon, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him. In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 13th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the General and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers was drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom-house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The General, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the Police, who would not allow him to embark while any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted while M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the General. However, in this their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had, was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, then two miles off. A gens'darm and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the General and his suite going on board. On his coming alongside, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers [illegible] him, which were returned from the [illegible] a few persons on shore, who had [illegible] and assembled about half a mile [illegible] the pier, (to be out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard [illegible] pier-head.) This closed the scene."

## BY THE LATE MAIL.

Ninian Edwards, in his A. B. [illegible] charged *somebody* in the department [illegible] Treasury with having suppressed [illegible] documents which had been called for by resolution of the House of Representatives. A committee of the House, appointed to investigate the affair, reported *somebody* in the department had suppressed these documents. All the clerks and other officers of that department, charged with such documents, hold their places at the will of and take their directions from Mr. Crawford.

Ninian Edwards charged Mr. Crawford with having misapplied the treasure of the country; with having, contrary to the laws, made loans of public monies to banks, by which the public has lost very large sums.

A committee of the House, appointed to investigate these charges, has reported that Mr. Crawford did so misapply the public money; and that the treasury has sustained a loss, in consequence of such illegal transactions. How then can Ninian Edward's charges be pronounced false or unprincipled?—*Prov. Jour.*

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At the late celebration of Independence at Washington, a red hot Crawford committee of arrangements excluded Ninian Edwards from the dinner. In consequence of this exclusion, all the heads of Departments, then at Washington, and all the principal officers of the government, and of the army and navy, absented themselves from the dinner. Among this large number of absentees was Mr. Adams. [illegible] leave it to our readers, whether so many honorable men would have absented themselves on Ninian Edwards' account, if Ninian Edwards, himself, had been proved a dishonest man. Had they attended, the Crawford presses would have [illegible] the fact as a conclusive one, that they think him dishonest.

*Mr. Edwards proved his charges* [illegible] *wasteful misapplication.* This [illegible] the abuse and calumny which [illegible] poured on his head by the Crawford presses.—*Ibid.*

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*From the Aurora.*

An interesting anecdote has been related to us concerning the Indian [illegible] who are at present in this city. It is well known trait in the character of the son of the forest, that he seldom [illegible] surprise or astonishment at any thing [illegible] may behold, however wonderful. The Chiefs among other public institutions visited the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The interpreter explained the situation of the children, and that they were capable of conveying to each other their [illegible] opinions, by means of their fingers. This was too much for the credulity of the Indian, without having satisfactory evidence of its truth. Accordingly he desired the interpreter to whisper to the teacher to ask one of the boys *by signs* "who made him dumb?" On the question being proposed, the boy immediately, with a piece of chalk, wrote the word "God" upon a black table against the wall. The Indian looked at it in silence, but as it conveyed no more idea to him than the Hebrew alphabet, the interpreter perceived the dilemma, and again whispered to the teacher to direct him to draw an animal or thing in the shape of a *Raccoon*. The teacher made the request to signs, while the Indian watched him intently; the boy drew the figure, and the uncultivated son of the forest was not too proud to express his astonishment at this truly wonderful discovery, by which the condition of many of our unfortunate fellow beings may be rendered comparatively happy.

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NEW-ORLEANS papers of the 28th mention the death of Mr. Samuel D. [illegible]ham, of New-York, by yellow fever. [illegible] the list of interments of the last [illegible] week, ten persons are represented to have died of fever, viz:—of yellow fever, 1—malignant fever, 3—bilious fever, 4—typhus fever, 2—fever, 2. No other case of yellow fever than the one reported by the Lou. Advertiser, is known to exist; although the excessive heat has a duration the parallel of which has never been known, yet strong hopes are entertained that we shall be exempted from an epidemic this season.—*Bost. paper.*

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*Longevity.*—In the town of Cov[illegible] Conn. says a correspondent, a man [illegible] a few years since, at the age of [illegible] six, leaving a wife with whom he had lived united nearly sixty years. The wife since deceased, at the age of ninety-[illegible] This pair had ten children, one of whom died in infancy, and the remaining [illegible] lived till the eldest had passed the age of eighty, and the youngest that of [illegible] Four of the number have since died at the ages of 83, 80, 70, and 62. Five are in comfortable health, at the ages of 77, 75, 70, and 63.—*Bost. Telegraph.*

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*Equal Justice.*—On Tuesday [illegible] noon, before the police court, Hon. [illegible] Quincy, Mayor of the city of Boston, was brought to trial, on complaint of [illegible] Drake, carter, that on the same day last week, his Honor galloped [illegible] [illegible]den Street, at seven o'clock in the morning, so as to endanger the persons [illegible] or walking in the streets, lanes &c. Although the Mayor did not himself consider his riding, in the case mentioned, to be dangerous to the citizens, yet he expressed a wish to be fined, to show that no individual was above the law, and that every one, whatever his [illegible] must expect to be fined, on driving at immoderate speed through the city. The Mayor was accordingly fined $2 and costs, amounting to $6 84. [The Mayor was riding on public business, and was hastening to meet a Committee.]—*Bost. Telegraph.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

FIRE.

Two valuable Cotton Manufactories were consumed by fire in the village of Pawtucket, on Saturday afternoon last. The fire originated at the picker (either by friction or collision,) in the three story factory belonging to Messrs. Timothy Greene & Sons, and spread so rapidly that the work-people, with difficulty, escaped from their several apartments, and a very small part of the machinery, cotton, and manufactured goods, was saved. The fire with almost the rapidity of lightning, spread to the adjoining four story stone factory, belonging to Messrs. Abraham & Isaac Wilkinson, and, in a moment, the interior was filled with a solid sheet of fire. But little of the machinery or other property was saved. A small building occupied as a grocery store, and owned by Mr. Daniel Greene, was torn down to prevent the spreading of the fire. The amount of property destroyed, belonging to Messrs. Timothy Greene & Sons, is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, ten thousand of which is insured, half at the Washington Insurance Office in this town, and the residue in N. York. The loss of Messrs. Abraham & Isaac Wilkinson is estimated at from 20 to 25 thousand dollars.

*Pick Pockets.*—Among other distinguished visitors, a corps of this gentry have made their appearance within these few days, taking advantage of the public excitement on the appearance of La Fayette. Three gentlemen, within our knowledge, lost their pocket books on Saturday, in this city, and one on board the Steam-Boat. It is believed that a clue has been found to the detection of these depredators—and measures have been taken for their apprehension. Three of them left this city on Saturday for New-London. One of the sufferers was General Hull, of Cheshire, whose pocket book contained upwards of $ 200.—*N. Haven Herald, Aug. 24.*

The citizens of Hartford were greatly disappointed when they heard, on Friday morning, that Gen. La Fayette would take a different route on his way to Boston. We shall see him without doubt, on his return. One instance, among others, of the anxiety to see him, we cannot help noticing. A gentleman who lives about forty miles from this, writes to his friend here to let him know when the General is expected, and if necessary, to send an express, at any expense whatever. Such we believe, is the general feeling of the inhabitants of Connecticut.—*Conn. Mir.*

*From the Boston Palladium.*

Messrs. Editors—

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to recommend to our fellow citizens, who may have occasion to visit New-York, the new and excellent Steam-Boat established between that city and Norwich, in Connecticut, making perhaps the pleasantest route between New-York and Boston.

A short time since, I left New-York in the afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, and arrived at Norwich the next morning at 6 o'clock, a distance of 150 miles. On our arrival we found stages ready to take us to Boston that evening, a distance of 85 miles.

The fare to Norwich is $5—thence to Boston via Providence, $6—making the whole route $11, which is $2 lower than the fare by the Sound Steam Boat to Providence. By this route the disagreeable part of the passage, round point Judith, is entirely avoided.

The table, the beds, and attendance on board, were all excellent. I think I have never found them better any where, altho' quite accustomed to travelling.

The name of the Boat is the *HENRY ECKFORD*—the master is named Davison, and I can truly say no pains are spared by Capt. D. to make his passenger comfortable. Having been so much pleased myself, I feel it a duty to make this favorable mention of the HENRY ECKFORD, and the Norwich route. The Boat makes two trips a week.

A TRAVELLER.

The Quebec Gazette says, that the consumption of teas in Upper and Lower Canada, is variously estimated from 15 to 30,000 chests annually, not more than 2 or 3,000 of which are legally imported. With a view to prevent the evil, the East India Company have been authorised by Parliament, to send cargoes of Chinese productions directly from the East Indies to Canada, instead of sending them circuitously by the way of England.—*Middlesex Gaz.*

*A rising Cow.*—A few evenings since, a large cow found her way into the fourth story of Yale College, to the great amusement of many students. On the following morning, the cow at one window and the boys on all sides, appeared to be eagerly engaged in surveying the scenery of the surrounding country. At about noon the cow graduated, and without knowing exactly how she entered college; those who saw her exit readily concluded that her salutatory could not have equalled her valedictory performance.—*N. H. Reg.*

We this day commence the publication of our Daily National Journal. The unexampled increase of patronage which we have received, from every part of the Union, within the last three months, and more especially since the promulgation of our views in relation to the administration, has enabled us to commence the Daily Journal at a much earlier period than our most sanguine calculations had led us to hope. We shall spare no pains to deserve the favors of the public.—*Washington Nat. Journal. Aug. 9.*

COLORED CHEESE.

Twenty-four persons in Bedford were recently poisoned by eating cheese, the rind of which had been colored with red lead, and one of them, Dr. Amariah Preston, has, by a statment in the Concord Gazette, showed to what an alarming state he and some others were reduced (almost to death) by swallowing this poisonous substance. The continuation of this practice in dairies demands legislative interference.—*Prov. Gazette.*

*A munificent public benefactor.*—Ebenezer Knight Dexter, Esq. late Marshal of Rhode Island District, with a munificence rarely paralleled in any place, has left the whole of his large real and personal estate, with the exception of a few legacies, to the town of Providence, his native place, for the benevolent purposes of creating a permanent fund for the support of the poor. The estate stands charged with several annuities to relatives and friends, one of which is a thousand dollars, but its present worth to the town is estimated at $60,000. The forty acre farm in Providence Neck, a part of this liberal bequest, is given on the condition that the town shall erect thereon within five years, an Alms House, which is to be enclosed with an extensive and permanent wall, within 20 years, and we hope ere long to see a Dexter Asylum rearing its walls on those pleasant fields.—*Prov. American.*

*Very Rediculous*—The remains of Lord Byron, before they left Missolonghi, were put into an oblong wooden case, bound with iron hoops, and perforated all over; it was then placed in a large cask containing 180 gallons of spirits, in which state it was brought to England. When the Ship arrived off the London Docks, the case was taken from the cask, and the spirits were as they should have been, instantly thrown overboard by order of Mr. Hobhouse. But so anxious were many persons to possess themselves of some of the liquid, that they rendered themselves extremely rediculous by offering half a sovereign for ever so small a quantity!—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Shaking Hands.*—At a late duel in Kentucky the party discharged their pistols without effect; whereupon, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this, the other second objected as unnecessary, for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.—*Norfolk pa.*

We are informed by a gentleman, who conversed with LA FAYETTE on Monday afternoon, a short time before he left the City Hall for his Hotel, of the occurrence of an interesting event to the General on that day. Some time since, he was the means of the escape from a French prison of a young man, who had forfeited his life by some political crime. The cidevant prisoner of course left the land of his birth with the greatest possible despatch; but of his fate, after the period of his escape, La Fayette was wholly unapprised, until his arrival here on Monday, when the identical young Frenchman, whose life he had been the means of saving, presented himself before his benefactor.—*N. Y. Pat.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1824.

LA FAYETTE.

The Hero's come, and on his brow
A cypress wreath is gathering now—
And glory's plumes are waving yet,
Upon the brow of La Fayette.

I've mark'd his ardent, daring eye,
In warrior's camp and battle cry,
'Midst clashing steel and murderous strife
Of man to sever man from life.

I've mark'd his sympathetic tear
To fallen foes, and I revere
That sterling worth and nobleness
That help'd us in our sore distress.

If e'er's a boon to nation given,
Or mortal man from highest Heaven,
That boon is ours, and lingers yet—
Our country's glory—LA FAYETTE.

*Register.* YORKTOWN.

In pursuance of a request of the citizens of Norwich, convened at Kinney's Hotel on Friday evening last, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council met on Saturday, and voted to send a Deputation to New-London, consisting of General Ebenezer Huntington and Aldermen Rockwell and Eells, to meet General La Fayette there, and to invite him to visit this city on his journey to Boston; and also appointed a Committee, consisting of Capt. Benj. W. Booth, Bela Peck, Joseph Williams, George L. Perkins and Zachariah Huntington, Esqrs. to make suitable arrangements for his reception.

On the succeeding day the Deputation sent a messenger from New-London with the intelligence that this distinguished person would leave there at 3 o'clock, P. M. for this place; whereupon a number of gentlemen proceeded to Montville, where they met the General and suite, consisting of his son, (George Washington La Fayette,) his Secretary; the Committee from the city of New-York, and the Deputation from this place, and escorted him to this city; where, on his arrival, a National Salute was fired. The concourse of people, gathered in the different houses and along the street from the Wharf-Bridge to the Hotel to get a view of their *Nation's Guest*, was immense. On his alighting at the Hotel, a pertinent address from the Mayor was delivered, to which he returned an appropriate and feeling reply.

After this ceremony, hundreds, and perhaps we may add thousands, eagerly pressed forward to be presented, congratulating themselves on the pleasure they had in seeing their Country's Liberator in this free and happy nation,

"But of those who oppos'd, in a darken'd hour,
The oppressor's chain—the tyrant's power,
But, few were here to tell the story,
Of Fayette's love! of Fayette's glory."

In the evening the General and suite, together with the city officers and the Committee of Arrangements, sat down to supper. During the repast, reiterated cheers were frequently ascending from the populace in the street; to each of these bursts of enthusiasm the General arose and presented himself at the window, where the admiring multitude as often echo'd it. After supper the General and suite left here for Plainfield, accompanied by the Deputation & an escort of citizens. The Deputation continued with him to Rhode-Island line, where he was met by the Committee from Providence.

As the procession left this city, a National Salute was fired amid continued peals of the bells.—On his arrival at Jewett City the whole village was illuminated as were all the houses between there and Plainfield, and also in the latter village, although they had, like ourselves, but a short notice of the General's approach.

At every place where he stops, the people congregate to evince the heartfelt joy which seems spontaneously to burst from all on seeing their Country's early friend and defender.

The following is the Address of the Mayor.—The General's reply having been delivered verbally, we are unable to give it:—

Gen. La Fayette,

In the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Norwich, and in behalf of all its citizens, I tender you their warmest congratulations upon your arrival among them.

The benevolent zeal for civil liberty which, in your juvenile days, brought you to this country, induced you to make so many sacrifices, and tended so much to awaken the sympathies and stimulate the exertions of the great nation to which you belong, to assist in achieving our independence, could only be adequately rewarded by this visit, to witness the blessings which we have derived from those sacrifices and exertions.

Beholding wherever you go, the enjoyments of a free people, you are happy, recollecting how much you contributed to attain them, we are grateful.

Uniting with millions of freemen to tender you our acknowledgments for your distinguished services, allow us to add, our most ardent wishes, that your future life may be as happy, as our grateful hearts would render it.

*MECHANIC SOCIETY.*

A Society is now forming by the respectable Mechanics of this city, which promises to be of great utility to that valuable class of community. It has for its object, the extension of pecuniary assistance to all such of its worthy members, or their widows and orphans, as may, by reason of sickness or any other unavoidable misfortune, become destitute of the necessary comforts of life—and, as no idle or dissolute person is allowed to become a member, it is hoped it will have a tendency to encourage the rising generations to pursue industry and morality.

This society positively disclaims any intention of interfering as a body, in the regulation of trade or wages, or any peculiar attachment to the interests of any religious sect or political party.

"We do not know (says the Stonington paper) of an individual elector, in this part of our country, who advocates the promotion of an anti-administration candidate to the Presidency, or from whom we could fairly anticipate an opposition to the Electoral Ticket regularly nominated by the Republicans of Connecticut."

We will thank our brethren of the *Norwich Courier*, to refer us to that part of our prospectus, in which we propose to hold the Yankee "open to all parties."—Should we find that they have quoted incorrectly, we shall feel ourselves under obligations to them, for having enabled us to retract a proposition which we admit our inability to sustain, and which we never intended to have advanced. Perhaps we might then be induced to admit the fairness and aptness of their allusion.—*Stonington, Yankee.*

Here it is word for word.

"He, (the Editor,) will open his columns to temperate well written articles in favor of either of the various candidates" (for the Presidency.)

The Trenton Federalist of the 16th inst. observes, "On the night of the 8th inst. we were visited with a most tremendous storm of rain, lightning, and thunder.—The lightning struck in five places within the space of two miles. Two barns belonging to Thomas Grant, of Lamberton, were struck, and with their contents consumed. Four fine horses were struck dead on Moon's Island, below Lamberton—a dwelling house was also struck in Lamberton, and the chimney partly demolished; a barn was struck in Bloomsbury, and a horse killed."

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser states, that the actual receipts for the toll on the western canal, from April to July 31st of the current year, are 130,672 dollars and 49 cents; and that this sum exceeds the amount of tolls, for the last year, during the same period, by 88,636 dollars and 36 cents.

There were only three deaths at Mobile from the 19th to the 26th July—two accidental, and one (Mr. Thomas Swain, from Newburyport, aged 33) of billious fever.

The Mexican government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation, from foreign ports, of provisions and liquors of almost every kind, flax and cotton, manufactures of wool hair, silk, clay, copper, lead, silver, gold and wood of all kinds.—The decree amounts to a nearly total interdiction of foreign commerce.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must omit the communication of "X"—but cannot refrain from uniting with him in a public expression of thanks to "The Norwich Wit"—that *beautiful Adonis—worthy citizen—respectable "man of Gin"—accomplished gentleman, and erudite scholar,*—for his late elegant, chaste, and amusing effusion in the *less respectable* "Republican Advocate," alias, "Slang Herald." And with our correspondent, we will express a hope that his *effort* has not left the interior of his pericranium as *bare* as the exterior generally appears, and would advise him in future, if his intercourse with the Gods and Goddesses added to the undeserved praise (alias ridicule) of his witticisms has not permanently deranged the young idea, to attend to his vocation, and console himself with the reflection that "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

☞The 2d No. of the "Rural Wanderer" is too personal for insertion.

FOR THE COURIER.

To admire the romantic scenery of Norwich, and the affable deportment of its inhabitants, is usually the tribute of every stranger, who possesses either taste for nature, or gratitude for hospitality.—Travelling through the city, a short time since, on what is called the western road to Chelsea, I could not but lament, that among so many objects to approve, there should be one to occasion regret. I allude to the neglected state of the ancient burying-ground belonging to the Episcopal Church in that place: a church, which, by the enlightened and unprejudiced of all sects, has ever been revered for herself, and respected for her children. I could not without grief observe its dilapidated condition, and the throngs of thorns and brambles which cover the graves where saints slumber. Though by the mouldering form, its couch is as little regarded as the winds that visit it, yet to the living, there is sacredness in the spot, where the departed friend mingles ashes with ashes, and dust with dust. This sentiment seems not the offspring of refinement, so much as the impulse of unsophisticated nature. The wandering tribes of this country, furnished strong examples of it. The simple tombs of their ancestors were held as their most sacred possession. Divided from them, by war or the chace, hundreds of miles, through pathless forests, they revisited them with unabated affection. No insult from their invaders was deemed so unpardonable, as a violation of the sepulchre; and when driven as outcasts from one part of their inheritance to another, the bones of their kindred were often borne with them.

The roving Scythians considered nothing so worthy of protection, as the tombs of their fathers.

The ancient Cambrians respected the abodes of the dead: and their descendants, the modern inhabitants of Wales, are attentive to their external decorations.—They plant fragrant flowers upon the lowly mounds, and study to render them emblematic of the age or station of those whom they commemorate. Thus a mind versed in their delicate and appropriate symbols, can decypher at a glance, by the color and grouping of the plants which deck a grave, whether in its mouldering bosom is laid the infant blossom blasted in greenness, the vigorous man, broken like the forest tree, or the hoary head, gathered as wheat fully ripe, into the garner.

In some parts of Spain, they select the most beautiful situations for the "place of graves;" high land, with a commanding prospect, enlivened by sparkling streams, and trees, whose branches wave with rich fruit, and nests of melodious birds. It would seem as if their design was, to separate from the last home of man, every image of melancholy, and cheerfully garnish the bed, in which he waits for the resurrection.

Even the unfeeling Turk, is not deficient in demonstrations of respect to the narrow house, appointed for all the living. He surrounds his cemeteries with thick groves of cypress, whose dark shadows perpetuate the gloom of grief. But in almost every age and nation, from the pyramid of Egypt, & the mausoleum of Rome, to the turf crowned tumuli of the American Indian, we learn that Nature has stamped on the heart of man, a veneration for the dead.

To return to the Church-yard which awakened these reflections, it would seem that a little well-directed labor, might redeem it from its present state, and render it an object mournfully pleasing to the contemplative mind. Should the immediate descendants of its lifeless tenants have passed away, still it is to be hoped that there exists in that Society, whose church anciently occupied this very site,—sufficient enterprize, and tenderness of feeling, to see that the bramble be untwisted from the beds of the few, who there peacefully rest from earthly labors. Convinced that this must have arisen from inattention, & not from deficiency in any tender or virtuous sentiment, I have ventured these remarks. They may be deemed officious, but I could not be willing to view in silence such a blot resting upon such a people.

A VISITOR.

**Married,**

In Windham, (Scotland Society,) on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mr. John M. Fuller, of Kent, to Miss Cynthia Roath, daughter of Mr. Abial Roath, of the former place.

In this city, on the 4th of July last, by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, Mr. Charles C. Mathews, to Miss Susan D. Fletcher, both of Norwich.

In Preston, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. Francis Young to Miss Susan Brumley.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 2d of June, John Eschenberg, Esq. of Germany, merchant, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Cesar A. Rodney.

**Died,**

In this city on the 18th inst. after a short and painful illness, Maj. Sylvanus Hopkins, in the 60th year of his age.—Miss Maria Snow, aged 24 years, daughter of Benj. Snow, Esq.—On the 21st inst. Mr. Caleb Steward, aged 47 yrs.

At Lebanon, on the 15th inst. Harriet Huntington, daughter of Mr. Eliphalet Huntington, aged 5 years.

MARINE LIST.

*Aug. 18. Arrived, Steam Boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; slp. Eliza, Perkins, N. York.*

*Sailed, S. Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; slp. Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*19, Sailed, Steam Boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. York.*

*20, Sailed, Sch. Visitor, Merriman, Harpswell; slp. Maria, Comstock, N. Y. slp. Revenge, Lathrop, N. Y.; slp. Jefferson, Everett, Wareham.*

*Arrived, Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*21, Arrived, slp. Albion, Barker, Providence; Steam Boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; slp. Rover, Geer, Hartford.*

*Sailed, Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*22, Arrived, slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y. Sailed, Steam Boat Henry Eckford, Davison, New-York.*

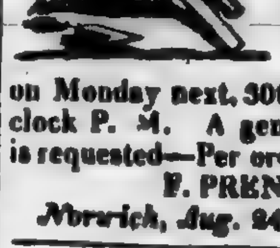
*24, Sailed, slp. Albion, Barker, Providence.*

*Arrived, Steam Boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed, slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

"THE *Ladies' Auxiliary Education Society of Norwich,*" *will hold its Annual Meeting, at the Conference Room in Chelsea, on Saturday, 28th August, at 3 o'clock P. M.*


# MASONIC.



THE regular quarterly convocation of Franklin Chapter No. 4, R. A Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday next, 30th inst at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested—Per order,

F. PRENTICE, *Sec'y.*

*Norwich, Aug. 24, 1824.*

# NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders in the **WINDHAM & MANSFIELD TURNPIKE ROAD,** that the annual meeting of said Turnpike Co will be holden at the house of Widow Jerusha Staniford, in Windham, on the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and for other business ☞A general attendance is requested.

ZALMON STORRS, *Sec'ry.*

*Mansfield, Aug 18, 1824.* [21—

# LOST.

Between the Presbyterian Meeting-House, and the Dwelling house of Mr. Horace Colton, on Sunday last, a hair Necklace with gold bands. Whoever may find the same shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

*August 24, 1824.* 2w—

**ONE CENT REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. an indented Boy, named *THOMAS HOLMES BUTTON,* fifteen years of age, light complexion, large blue eyes, small of his age. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy—and whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

JAS. W. BROWN.

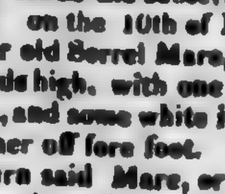
*Hopkinton, R. I.*
*Aug. 10. 1824.* } xxi

# RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, an indented Boy, by the name of *JOSEPH CLARKE,* about eleven years of age—wore away a chip hat, shirt and pantaloons.—All persons are forbid trusting or harboring said boy on penalty of the law.

FREDERICK B. DANIELS.

*Lebanon, Aug. 20, 1824.* 3w21—



# Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on the 10th of May last, a two year old Sorrel Mare, switch tail, 14 hands high, with one or more white feet, and some white in her face, lame in her off fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FREDUS LADD.

*Franklin, Aug. 16, 1824.* 21—

The subscriber

HAS the STORE lately occupied by Gen. E. Huntington, where he offers for sale an assortment of

**Dry Goods AND GROCERIES,**

as low for Cash as they can be bought for in this town.

*** Those persons who have open accounts with Gen. E. HUNTINGTON, are requested to call and settle with the subscriber, as he is authorized to settle the same.

**Wolcott Huntington.**

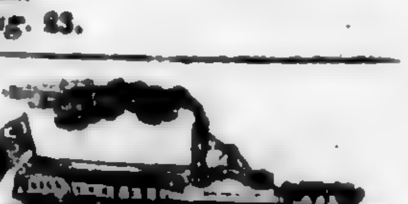
*Aug. 20.* 21—

# AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Saturday, the 28th inst. the personal estate of the late Gen. Stephen B. Allyn, consisting of a variety of elegant furniture—mahogany boards—plank, &c &c.—with many other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Sales to commence at 2 o'clk. P. M at the dwelling-house late the residence of the deceased.

ASA ROATH, Administrator of Estate of General S. B. Allyn, deceased.

*Aug. 23.*



THE STEAM-BOAT

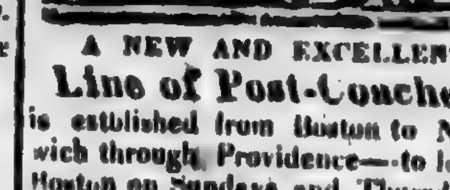
**HENRY ECKFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.



A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

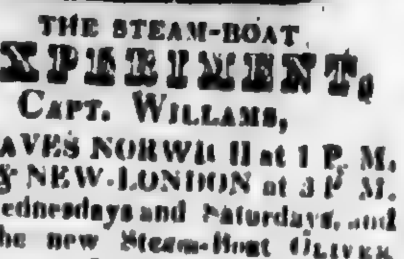
SEATS taken at *Boyden's,* in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's,* (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—and from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

**New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.**



THE STEAM-BOAT

**EXPERIMENT,**

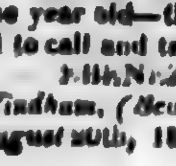
Capt. Williams,

LEAVES NORWICH at 1 P. M. & NEW-LONDON at 3 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat Oliver Ellsworth for New-York the same evening. The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions,

On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*



**Broke into** the enclosure of the subscriber in May last, a red

**HEIFER,**

one year old—the owner is requested to call and take her away.

EBENEZER BARSTOW.

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*August 20th, 1824.* } 21


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Village Record.*

One who takes a deep interest in the situation and prospects of the African race, on this continent, sends you this; a few days ago a colored woman came to the house of the writer, begging for money to buy her freedom. Her story was short & simple. Her master had died and the slaves on the plantation must be sold to pay his debts. Two of her children had been parted from her, sold to the Georgia slave traders; (and it seemed as if her heart would burst at the thought)—My cheeks redden, and my heart sinks, at the thought of the wrongs the red heathen, & the black heathen, have had heaped upon them, by white christians. A writer, I know not on which side of the Atlantic, but I know whoever he may have been, that he was a man of benevolent heart and of a fervid and glowing genius, has thus given form to the Negro's prayer.

"Help! oh help, thou God of christians!
Save a mother from despair—
Cruel white men steal my children;
God of christians! hear my pray'r.

From my arms by force they're rended,
Sailors drag them to the sea;
Yonder ship at anchor riding,
Swift will carry them away.

There my son lies pale and bleeding;
Fast his hands with thongs are bound;
See the tyrants how they scourge him!
See his sides a reeking wound.

See his little sister by him,
Quaking, trembling, now she lies,
Drops of blood her face besprinkle;
Tears of anguish fill her eyes.

Now they tear her brother from her,
Down below the deck he's thrown;
Stiff with beating; through fear silent,
Save a single death-like groan.

Hear the little daughter begging,
"Take me white men for your own;
Spare, oh spare my darling brother!
He's my mother's only son.

See upon the shore she's raving;
Down she falls upon the sands;
Now she tears her flesh with madness,
Now she prays with lifted hands.

I am young and strong and hardy;
He's a sick and feeble boy;
Take me, whip me, chain me, starve me;
All my life I'll toil with joy.

Christians, who's the God ye worship?
Is he cruel, fierce or good?
Does he take delight in mercy,
Or in spilling human blood!

Ah! my poor distracted mother!
Hear her scream upon the shore,"
Down the savage captain struck her,
Lifeless, on the vessel's floor.

Up his sails he quickly hoisted,
To the ocean bent his way;
Headlong plung'd the raving mother
From a high rock in the sea.

*For the Courier.*

### TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

*Shakespear.*

Adams or Crawford—that is the question,
Whether 'tis better for us Americans
Thus to be govern'd by party prejudices,
Or take a stand 'gainst all intriguers
And by opposing crush them.—Calhoun and City
And more. If by resistance we can end
Their caballistic conclaves, caucus meetings
That we are plagued with. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. Adams or Crawford—
Crawford?—perchance not fit—ay there's the rub.—
For the mistakes of four long years of reigning,
When we have set him fairly on the throne
Must give us pause. That makes the difference
'Twixt an honest statesman and intriguer.
For who would bear the whips and scorns of Crawford
The *oppressor's* wrong,—the *proud man's* contumely,—
The pride of ignorance,—the laws delay,
The insolence of office,—and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When we ourselves might *his* quietus make
By our bare voting? Who would rather bear
To groan and sweat under a Crawford's reign
But that we dread the *Fed'ral* name of Adams
(That undeserved title, name of a party
Lost, but revived,)—this shakes the will
And makes us rather bear a vicious Crawford
Than trust to Adams, we're afraid of.

EVE.

*A Jew does not eat pork.*

A well known rake, sitting in Drury-Lane Theatre, beside a very pretty girl, was very rude with her. The girl, however, appeared as if she did not or would not hear him; but as he became more bold and impudent, she at last turned round and said with an angry countenance, "be pleased to let me alone." To which the surprised and confounded free-booter could only answer: "Nay, do not eat me." Upon which the girl said with a smile,—"Be not afraid, *I am a Jewess.*"

William Penn and Thomas Story travelling together in Virginia, were caught by a shower of rain, and unceremoniously sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner of which happening to be within it, accosted them with "you have a great deal of impudence to trespass on my premises—you enter without leave do you know who I am?" To which was answered, no. "Why then I would have you to know I am a Justice of the peace;" to which Thomas Story replied, "my friend here makes such things as thee—he is the Governor of Pennsylvania." The great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

*Answer to the* PUZZLE *in our last,*
Earnest. (*See Next.*)


*New and Cheap*

## DRY GOODS.
NO. 8 BUSWELL'S ROW.

### AGAIN.
**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at uncommonly *low* prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Cote palie, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses

A great variety of Gauze, Silk, Merino, Cashmere, and Crape

**Hdkfs. and Shawls.**

Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.

Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros De Naples

**Silks.**

India Mull Mull Long Shawls.
Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain

CAMBRIC MUSLINS,

Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.

India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins.

Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored

**Italian Crapes.**

Crape Lisse. Thread, Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.
Lace Veils, Shawls, Collers and Handkerchiefs.
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin

**GLOVES.**

Black and White Silk HOSE.
White and Colored Cotton do.
Men's mixed do. do. [large size and fine]

1000 pieces RIBBONS

Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs. Marseilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drabang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans Souchong, pongees, black and mixed Camblets. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia, and Cotton Sheetings.

**100 pieces Irish Linens.**

Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings. Cloth, hearth & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls. Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do for Bonnets. Black and white Cotton Cords. Brown & black Linen. Bed Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming.) Oil Cloth. Chaise Carpets. Black, blue, white and drab Rattinett.

*Shell and Horn Combs.*

Fine Ivory & Dressing do. Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths. Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunello, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, middling and low priced

*Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,*

Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels

ALSO,

**30** pieces fine and superfine ENGLISH & VENITIAN

**Carpeting,**

At the lowest New-York prices

LIKEWISE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Domestic Goods,**

*Consisting in part of—Superfin (Methuen) power loom Bed Ticks Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

Norwich, Aug. 3, 1824. 18—

## A CARD.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co**

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortment,*
*Comprising almost every article in the*
*Dry Goods Line,*

**Both Staple & Fanciful,**

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.

*Persons calculating on purchasing*

**FALL GOODS,**

Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are *determined* NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD, they request all to give them a thorough look before they purchase.

*Aug. 3.* 18—

## New Goods.

***Don't forget the Store.***

ENGLISH, INDIA, ITALIAN, FRENCH, IRISH, SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, AMERICAN DRY GOODS

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

**SUMMER GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins.
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers.
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

**Silks,**

Shell & Horn Combs,

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needle &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June 29.* 13—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich
LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is.—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

## A new Classic.

THE Greek Reader, by Frederic Jacobs, professor of the Gymnasium at Gotha, and Editor of the Anthologia. Translated by Professor Everett, of Harvard University—For admission into which Institution it is required. For sale by

*ROBINSON & DUNHAM*

Also, received and for sale, the 2d edition of

**REDGAUNTLET,**

Scott's last new and popular Novel.

*Aug 11.*

**For sale by the subscriber,**

**20,000** ft. Clear & Merch. Clap Boards.

**20,000** Hartford Shingles, No. 3, if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.

600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.
100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.
100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 4.* 18—

**Leghorn Bonnets,**
**SHOES, &c.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.
Also, A great variety Women's and Children's

**Morocco and Satin**
**Shoes,**

*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*

**GOODS.**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,

*July 14.* 15—

*New Cash Store.*

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York, with an assortment of

Groceries, Drugs and Crockery Ware,

all bought since the late reduction of prices, with cash, at the lowest wholesale rate, and which he can therefore afford to sell cheaper than his neighbors.

**Asa Hartshorn.**

*Franklin, August 11, 1824.* 3w19

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

Salt, Rum, Flour, Mackerel, &c.

**200** bush. **fine Salt,**

**25** bbls. New Rum,
**24** bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
**15** do. No. 3 do.
**40** bbls. Le Roy and New York Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

*Shingles, Flour, &c.*

**150** M No. 1 and 2 Eastern Shingles.

**20** bbls. Le Roy Flour, inspected in August.

**6** firkins poor Butter,

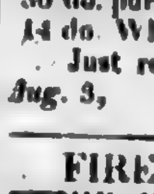
**Fresh Lemons,**

**10** bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 11.* xix—

## OIL.



**45** bbls. Summer strained sperm

**OIL,**

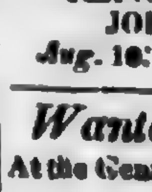
30 do. pure Winter do. do. do.
14 do. Whale and Sea Elephant do
Just received and for sale by

*Aug. 3,* RIPLEY & WALDO

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—



**40** bbls. and half bbls. No. 2

**MACKEREL.**

Just received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

*Wanted Immediately,*

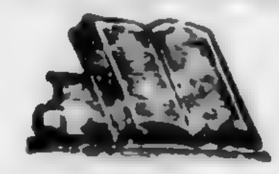
At the Central Manufactory in Plainfield, a good

**BLACKSMITH.**

Inquire as above.

*Plainfield, Aug. 7.* [illegible]

*Just Published,*



AND FOR SALE BY

**Robinson & Dunham,**

Universal Geography,

Ancient and Modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification: accompanied by an ATLAS, on an improved plan.

Modern Geography, by William C. Woodbridge, A. M.

Ancient Geography, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Academy at Troy.

The Modern Atlas, besides containing eight well engraved large Maps, contains Charts, exhibiting at one view the prevailing religion, forms of government, and degrees of civilization of every country; and also the comparative size of towns, rivers, mountains, and the climate & productions of the earth. Also, Tables opposite to each Map, showing the population and resources of countries, table of commerce of the United States, questions on each map, table of population of the United States, and table of population of cities.

Instructors are invited to call and examine this work. From among the numerous recommendations to this book, we select the following from Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, and the late President Moore:

"These systems of Geographical Instruction are distinguished by the following features:

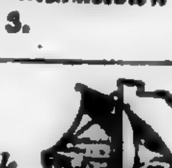
1st. By exhibiting each important subject of description, as Religion, Government, Temperature, Productions, Commerce, Literature, &c. in a general comparative view, instead of dividing it into separate portions according to the arbitrary and changing boundaries of states.

By devoting each chapter to a single subject, the pupil is led to fix his attention on this alone, and gains distinct conceptions, as well as receives strong impressions before another is introduced; and the subjects are retained in the memory by associations which will not vary with the political revolutions of the world.

"The general views which you have taken of the Arts and Sciences, Literature, Climates, &c. are highly valuable; presenting within a narrow compass, information, which is rarely accessible to the younger student."

"It is not one of the least recommendations of this work, that it is fitted not only to strengthen the memory, but to have a very salutary influence in maturing the power of reason, by habituating the mind of the learner to comparing, classifying, and arranging." *President Moore, late of Williamstown & Amherst,*

AUG. 3. vtw18—



FOR *Petersburg,* AND *Norfolk,* *Richmond.*

THE SLOOP **ELIZA,** *George A Sydleman, Jr. Master,*

WILL sail about the 25th inst—For freight, which will be taken low, apply to the master on board, or to HENRY WARD.

*Chelsea Landing, Aug 17.* 2w20

Darrow's

**Militia Tactics**

FOR the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, constantly for sale by

**ROBINSON & DUNHAM.**

August 16.

## MILITARY.

FROM Fifteen to Twenty second hand Military **COATS,** suitable for Infantry, for sale very cheap.

Also—an assortment of

*Military Trimmings.*

DANIEL LATHROP.

*Norwich, Aug. 17* 20—

## Military Goods.

E. H. MANSFIELD,

HAS received a general assortment of Military Goods, suitable for this market, which will come low. ☞ Please call and see.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

## FOR SALE,

**By the Subscriber,**

10 Hhds. sweet flavor'd Antigua Rum, warranted pure.
5 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
10 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.
5 Do. Prime.
10 Kegs Tobacco, No. 1. supr. quality. *Aug. 18, 1824.* 20—

JOHN LATHROP.

## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 1st of June, a two year old Mare Colt, is a chesnut bay, natural trotter, never was docked, but had the hair cut off at the end of her tail last March. Whoever may have taken up said Colt, & will return her, or give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

SIMEON PECKHAM.

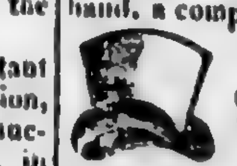
*Lebanon, Aug. 14, 1824.* [illegible]

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

IN the Brick building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*July 14.* 15

☞ **Cotton Yarn.** ☜

**4000** pounds No. 12 to 18 Warp and Filling,

6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

FOR the **MINERVA,**—an interesting miscellaneous publication, issued weekly by Bliss & White, of New York, at $4 per annum, in advance, will be received by Robinson & Dunham.

*August 18.*

**50,000** feet seasoned Merchantable PINE BOARDS, 40,000 do. Refuse do. do.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 17.* 20—

PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 28.* 68—

**COTTON.**

**70** bales prime Upland Cotton for sale by

*Aug. 10.* JOS. BREED.

Smoked Salmon

*For sale by*

Willis Gray & Co.

**A. & A. GAY,**

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

Cherry Boards,

In lots to suit purchasers.


ORIGINAL STAINED

SEP

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & HOLMAN, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 1[illegible].

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1824. No. 22.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to [illegible] in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



*New and Cheap*

**DRY GOODS.**

NO. 2 BUSWELL'S ROW.

**AGAIN.**

**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at unusually low prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Lute pale, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses.

A great variety of Gauze, Silk, Satin, Cashmere and Crape

**Hdkfs and Shawls.**

Rich and Merino, Silk and Cash mere Long Shawls.

Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros de Naples

**Silks.**

India Mull Mull Long Shawls.

Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain

Cambric Muslins,

Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.

India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins.

Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored

**Italian Crapes.**

Crape Lisse Thread, dobbinet, & Cotton LACES.

Lace Veils, Shawls, Collers and Handkerchiefs.

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin

**GLOVES.**

Black and White Silk HOSE.

White and Colored Cotton do.

Men's mixed do. do. large size and fine

1000 pieces RIBBONS

Flag, Bonnanna and Canton Hdkfs. Marcilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab long up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans Seachong, pongees, black and mixed Colebeks. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimity. Black and colored Romazinas. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.

**100 pieces Irish Linens.**

Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings. Cloth, hearth & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls. Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do. for Bonnets Black and white cotton Cords Brown & black Linen. Bed Laces. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black blue, white and drab Rattinett.

*Shell and Horn Combs*

Fine Ivory & Dressing do Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinette Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunella, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, middling and low priced

*Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,*

Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels ALSO,

80 pieces fine and superfine ENGLISH & VENITIAN

**Carpeting,**

At the lowest New-York prices. LIKEWISE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Domestic Goods,**

*Consisting in part of—Superfine (Nathan) power loom Bed Ticks Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

Norwich, Aug 3, 1824. 18—



**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality.—PETER WEBB & Son

Windham, March 23, 1824 [1mo'd—

THE STEAM-BOAT

**HENRY EDEFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3

*June 16, 1824.* 11—



**New Goods.**

****Don't forget the Store.****

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH DUTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS

**JOHN KENNEY & CO.**

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

**SUMMER GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,

Do. Bobbinet do do.

Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,

Elegant worked Veils,

Do. do. Cap Crowns,

Thule and Cotton Laces,

Black and White Lisse Crape,

Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins,

Fancy Handkerchiefs and shawls,

White and Figured Cravats,

Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,

Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,

Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,

Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,

Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,

White and Striped Jeans,

Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers,

Cologne Water—Seersuckers,

Black and Colored Italian Crapes,

Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

**Silks,**

**Shell & Horn Combs,**

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June 23.* 13—



**LOST.**

Between the Presbyterian Meeting-House, and the Dwelling-house of Mr. Horace Olten, on Sunday last, a hair Necklace with gold clasps. Whoever may find the same shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

*August 24, 1824.* 21—


## MISCELLANY.

*From the Boston Telegraph.*

Mr. Editor,—

Will you publish the following from the memoirs of Mrs. Cooper. It is an extract from the preface, written by Doctor Adam Clarke, and respects the

### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The advantages which his excellent young wife derived from a *religious education*, were many and important. Her pious parents taught her to fear God from her youth. The great and momentous truths of the religion of Christ they carefully inculcated on her mind and heart:—they showed her, not only in their *precepts*, but also in their *life and conversation*, how she should walk and please God. They were workers together with Him, and as blessed the work of their hands. They have proved the unfailing truth of that divine saying, "*Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it.*" They have dedicated their children to their Maker, and God in most graciously accepted the offering. Were a proper line of conduct pursued in the education of children, how few profligate sons and daughters, and how few broken-hearted parents should we find. The neglect of early religious education, connected with a fickleness and affectionate restraint, is the ruin of millions. Many, parents to excuse their indolence and most criminal neglect, say, "We cannot give our children grace." What do they mean by this? That God, and not themselves, is the Author of the irregularities and vicissitudes of their children. They may shudder at this imputation;—but, when they reflect that they have not given them right precepts; have not brought them under firm and affectionate restraint—have not showed them, by their own spirit, temper and conduct, how they should be regulated in their; when either the worship of God has not been established in their houses, or they have permitted their children, on the most trifling pretences, to absent themselves from it;—when all these things are considered, they will find that, speaking after the manner of men, it would have been a very extraordinary miracle indeed, if their children had been found preferring a path, in which they did not see their parents consistently tread. Let those parents who continue to excuse themselves, by saying, *We cannot give grace to our children*, lay their hand on their conscience and say, whether they ever knew an instance, where God withheld His grace, while they were in humble subserviency to Him, performing *their duty?* The real state of the case is this: parents cannot do God's work, and God will not do theirs;—but if they use the means, and train up the child in the way he should go, God will never withhold his blessing. Before this very important subject is dismissed, the Editor begs leave to present the candid reader with another reparks: It is not parental *fondness*, nor parental *authority*, taken separately, that can produce this beneficial effect. A father may be as fond of his offspring as Eli, and his children be sons of Belial; he may be as authoritative as the Grand Turk, and his children despise, and plot rebellion against him.—But let parental authority be tempered with fatherly affection; and let the reign of discipline be steadily drawn by the powerful but affectionate hand; and then shall the pleasure of God prosper; then will he give his blessing, even life forever-more. Many fine families have been spoiled, and many ruined, by the separate exercise of these two principles. Parental affection, when alone, infallibly degenerates into foolish fondness; and parental authority degenerates into brutal tyranny, when standing by itself. The first son of parents will be loved, without being respected; the second son will be dreaded, without either respect or esteem. In the first case, obedience is not exacted, and is therefore felt to be unnecessary; as offences of great magnitude pass without punishment or reprobension; in the second case, rigid exaction renders obedience almost impossible, and the smallest delinquency is often punished with the extreme torture, which, hardening the mind, renders duty a matter of perfect indifference."

### "THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS IS HARD."

Several years ago, a man stole a stove from the door of a merchant in Philadelphia, carrying it off on a wheel-barrow.—After he was arrested, he gave account of the number of times he had removed his plunder to different parts of the town, in order to escape detection, and it was found by accurate calculation, that if he had ultimately succeeded, he would have gained only half a dollar a day, whereas by his usual business he could have earned a dollar a day.

We recommend this little story to the special attention of all those who feel any temptation to forsake the honest paths of industry.

Thomas Mullins, lately residing with a person of the name of Jones, at Exberry, near Bagilon, in the New Forest, signifying his intention of changing his residence, was asked by his landlady to settle her demand of nine shillings, previous to his quitting her house, with vehemence exclaimed—"Mrs. Jones, may God strike me dead, if I owe you more than one shilling!" The words were scarcely uttered before the man dropped down, and instantly expired.

*From the Manchester Ir.*

### THE MISTAKE:

*Or Sixes & Sevens.*—Mr. Nichol came to London with letters of introduction to several friends of his family, whom it was his first duty and wish to discover. But his first adventure so dispirited him, that, after having spent two mornings at a hotel, he set out upon his homeward voyage, and left the metropolis an unexplored region. He proposed to make his first visit to Sir W. Knowell, and having, with some difficulty, discovered the street to which he had been directed, he proceeded to investigate the doors, in order to find out the object of his search. The doors presented nothing but a blank! He made inquiries; was directed to a house; heard that Sir William was at home, was shown into an empty room, and waited for some time with patience. The furniture of the house rather surprised him. It was handsomer than he had expected to find it, and on the table were the Morning Chronicle and the Edinburgh Review, although Sir William was a violent tory. At length the door opened, and a gentleman made his appearance. Nichol asked, in a stammering speech, whether he had the honor to address Sir William Knowell? The gentleman replied, that he believed there had been a little mistake, but that he was an intimate friend of Sir W. Knowell's, and expected him in the course of a few minutes. Nichol resumed his seat, although he did not quite perceive what mistake had taken place. He was unfortunately urged by his evil genius to attempt conversation.

He observes that Sir W. Knowell had a delightful house, and enquired whether the neighbouring was pleasant. "Your next neighbor," said the stranger, with a most incomprehensible smile, "is Sir William Morley." Nichol shook his head; "was surprised to hear Sir William kept such company,—had heard strange stories of Sir W. Morley,—hoped there was no foundation; indeed had received no good report of the family:—The mother rather weak in the head,—to say the truth, under confinement;—the sister a professed coquet—went off to Gretna last week with a Scotch officer,—Sir William himself a gambler by habit, a drunkard by inclination; at present in the King's Bench, without the possibility of an adjustment——"

Here he was stopped by the entrance of an elderly lady leaning on the arm of an interesting girl of sixteen or seventeen. Upon looking up, Nichol perceived the gentleman he had been addressing rather embarrassed; "and hoped that he had not said any thing which could give offence." "Not in the least," replied the stranger, "I am more amused by an account of the foibles of Sir W. Morley than any one else can be; and of this I will immediately convince you. Sir William Knowell resides at No. 6—you have stopped by mistake into No. 7. Before you leave it, allow me to introduce you to Lady Morley—who is rather weak in the head, and to say the truth, under confinement; to Miss Ellen Morley, a professed coquet, who went off to Gretna last week with a half pay officer; finally," (with a very low bow) "to Sir William Morley himself, a gambler by habit, a drunkard by inclination, who is at present in the King's bench, without the possibility of an adjustment!"

☞ It is a good rule, never to speak to the disadvantage of others, unless to answer some valuable purpose. At any rate if a person *must* indulge the too common but criminal propensity of retailing idle reports, let him at least know the company he is in when he does it.

### THE POPE AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following is extracted from the Pope's Encyclic letter. "What shall I say more? The iniquity of our enemies has so increased, that beside the deluge of pernicious books, contrary to the faith, it even goes so far as to convert to the detriment of religion the Holy Scriptures, which have been given us from above for the general edification."

"You are not ignorant my venerable brethren," says his holiness, "that a society commonly called a Bible Society, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it endeavors with all its power, and by every means, to translate or rather to corrupt the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations; which gives just reason to fear that as all the translations the same thing may happen which has happened with those already known—namely, that we may there find a bad interpretation, and instead of the gospel of Christ, the gospel of men, or the gospel of the devil!

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn this scourge, and in these latter times, Pius the VII. of sacred memory, sent two briefs the one to Ignatius, the other to Stanislaus, Archbishop of Mobilow. In these briefs are found passages taken as well from the Holy Scriptures as from tradition, and collated with care and judgment to show how injurious this subtle invention is to faith and morality.

"And we also, venerable brethren, in the discharge of our apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from the fatal pasture. Reprove, intreat, insist on all occasions, with all doctrine and patience, in order that the faithful, attaching themselves exactly to the rules of our Congregation of the index, may be persuaded, that if they let the Holy Scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result in consequence of the rashness of men more evil than good.

"This is a truth demonstrated by experience, and which St. Augustine more than all the other fathers, has made known by their words! There have been formed heresies and perverse dogmas, which involve the souls of men in their snares, and drag them down the abyss only believers having ill understood them, men having supported their false interpretations with rashness and audacity!

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this society, which, besides, omits nothing for the accomplishment of its pious wishes; for it boast not only of printing the translations, but of chosen eating them by going through the towns; and were to seduce the simple by a perfidious liberality, choose to distribute them gratuitously.

"We exhort you not to let your courage be cast down. You will be for you; and for this we rely with confidence on the Lord, the power of Secular Princes, who as reason and experience show, defend their own cause in defending that of the authority of the Church; for never will it be possible for man to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's without rendering unto God the things which are God's. You will also have for you, to speak as St. Leon did, the good offices of our ministry towards you all. In your crosses, in your doubts, and all your necessities, have recourse to this Apostolic guidance. For God, as St. Augustine said, 'has placed the doctrine of truth in the chair of unity.'"

### THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

A subscriber in the country has given us the following account of the effect of the Waverly novels in his family:—

*Conn. Mirror.*

I have been compelled, stipnt in self-defence, to read the novels of Sir Walter Scott. They cost me some "days in harvest," and I may find the balance against me in the spring; but it is not the mere loss of my own time that I regret. I brought the novels into the house, and something was directly at loose ends. There was neither breakfast, dinner, nor supper. The butter did not come—the soup did not come—the wheel stood still—the fire went out—there was neither sewing, spinning, nor knitting—the cows want milked—the cattle want fodded—the hogs want fed. It was catching weather and I had ten tons of hay down. Some of my hands had gone off—more were wanted—one cart had broke down, and it began to rain. The news was told to me in as quick succession as it was to Job. My wife insisted I must go, but I told her I would wait to see how Jenny Deans came out with the Duke of Argyle if there was not a lock of sweet hay made in the country this season. But I soon found there was no stopping-place in the book—so I put it down, but was not fairly out of the room before my wife had taken it up and turned back to a place marked with a thread. I contrived to read it through, and on Saturday night, about sun-down, found my wife a little way advanced in the second volume. She is usually a strict observer of Saturday night, but she read till after candle-light. The girls got the tea and cleared it off. My wife put up the book, but after musing some time, asked me when it was on Saturday night the holy time commenced. "Sundown," said I. "It seems to me," said she, "that I have heard some people say it did not begin till midnight." "The evening and the morning," said I, "was the first day." "Ay, but which evening." Why," said I "If it was the first day, it must have been the first evening." "That's true," said she, "I wonder there ever could have been a question about it."

By this time one of the girls was peeking into the book. "Shut it up and put down, it's Saturday night."

Holy time, however it might begin, ended the next day pretty punctually at sunset, when the reading again commenced, and continued till I know not what time in the night, for I had been abed and asleep.

The next day our worthy parson paid us a visit, and surprised my wife with the novel in her hand. She hastily laid it down, but not till she was caught by the parson's question "what book it was," which she was obliged to answer not quite so glib as I have sometimes known her. The parson took so fair an occasion to warn against the corrupting influence of novel reading. It consumed time, destroyed seriousness, gave false notions of things, and endangered morals.

I was about trying to help my helpmeet out of the scrape, when she did it much better herself, by telling the parson that there was no magic in names, and there was a great difference in novels, as he might be convinced if he would read the book, the first volume of which she offered him. He sent it home, however, the next day, with a civil request of the loan of the second.

I directly perceived that the perusal of the book must go through my family as strait as the small pox, so I determined they should all have a fair chance—my laborers and my folks in the kitchen, not forgetting the dogs. I then placed in three boys in a row, and made them read by turns, as they do at school; determined that the audience should have enough of it, and sit patiently 'till they were cured of novel reading. The youngest boy answered my purpose admirably. He made such work of the Scotch, and the poetry, and the pauses and the sense, that if the Author himself had been by, I would not have desired to put him in greater pain. And the eldest did pretty well for some time, till he caught the run of the story when I found myself taken in by my own contrivance. He varied his tones, noticed the pauses, and came very near the style of an actor. It was with me a moment of weakness, and my unlucky wife suggested the propriety of sending him to college. To make short of a long story, my family have turned heroes and heroines, and speak Scotch quite broad. The youthful reader is to go to college and be made a master of—Harvewood—with a small chance of a little learning, and a pretty sure inheritance of poverty.

### THE FROLICKSOME DUKE.

The late duke of Montague was remarkable for the achievements of wit and humour, which he conducted with a dexterity and address peculiar to himself. In one of his rambles he observed that a middle aged man in something like a military dress, of which the lace was much tarnished and the cloth worn thread-bare, appeared at a certain hour in the Park, walking to and fro in the mall with a kind of mournful solemnity, or ruminating by himself on one of the benches, without taking any more notice of the gay crowd that moved about him, than of so many comets on an ant-hill, or atoms dancing in the sun.

This man the Duke singled out as a fit object for a frolic. He began, therefore, by making some inquiry concerning him, and soon learned that he was an industrious poor creature, who, having laid out his whole stock of money in the purchase of a commission, had behaved with great bravery in the war, in hopes of preferment, but upon the conclusion of peace had been reduced to starve upon half pay. This the Duke thought a favorable circumstance for his purpose; but he learned upon further inquiry, that the captain, having a wife and several children, had been reduced to the necessity of sending them to Yorkshire, whither he constantly remitted them one moiety of his half pay, which would not subsist them nearer the metropolis, and reserved the other moiety to keep himself upon the spot where alone he could look for an opportunity of obtaining a more advantageous situation.—These particulars afforded new scope for the Duke's genius, and he immediately began his operations.

After some time, when every thing had been prepared, he watched an opportunity as the captain was sitting alone, buried in his speculations, on a bench, to send his gentleman to him with his compliments and an invitation to dinner the next day. The Duke having placed himself at a considerable distance, saw his messenger approach without being perceived, and begin to speak without being heard; he saw his intended guest start at length from his reverie, like a man frightened out of a dream, and gaze with a foolish look of wonder and perplexity at the person who accosted him, without seeming to comprehend what he said, or believe his senses, when it was repeated to him till he did.—In short, he saw with infinite satisfaction all that could be expected in the look, behaviour, and attitude of a man, addressed in so abrupt and unaccountable a manner; and as the sport depended upon the man's sensibility, he discovered so much of that quality in striking the first stroke, that he promised himself success beyond his former hopes. He was told, however, that the captain returned thanks for the honor intended him, and would wait on his Grace at the time appointed.

When he came, the Duke received him with particular marks of civility, & taking him aside with an air of great secrecy and importance, told him that he had desired his company to dine, chiefly on account of a lady, who had long had a particular regard for him, and had expressed a great desire to be in his company, which her situation rendered it impossible for her to accomplish without the assistance of a friend; that having learned these particulars by accident, he had taken the liberty of bringing them together; and added that he thought such an act of civility, whatever might be the opinion of the world, could be no imputation upon his honor. During this discourse, the Duke enjoyed the profound astonishment and various changes of confusion that appeared in the captain's face, who, after he had a little recovered himself, began a speech with great solemnity, in which the Duke perceived he was laboring to insinuate, in the best manner, that he doubted whether he was not imposed upon, and whether he ought not to resent it; and therefore put an end to his difficulties at once. The Duke laid his hand on his breast and devoutly swore that he told him nothing which he did not believe, upon good evidence to be true.

When word was brought that dinner was served, the captain entered the dining room with great curiosity and wonder, but his wonder was unspeakably increased, when he saw at the table his own wife and children. The Duke had begun his frolic by sending for them out of Yorkshire, and had as much if not more astonished the lady than he had her husband, to whom he took care that she should have no opportunity to send a letter.

It is much more easy to conceive than describe a meeting so sudden and extraordinary; it is sufficient to say, that it afforded the highest entertainment to the Duke, who, at length, with much difficulty, got his guests quietly seated at the table, and persuaded them to talk to without thinking of yesterday or to-morrow. It happened that soon after dinner was over, word was brought to the Duke, that his lawyer attended about some business of his grace's order. The Duke, willing to have a short truce with the various enquiries of the captain about his family, ordered the lawyer to be introduced, who, putting out a deed that the Duke was to sign, was directed to read it, with an apology to the company for the interruption. The law


ORIGINAL STAINED

accordingly began to wail, which, to complete the adventure, and the confusion and astonishment of the captain and his wife, the deed appeared to be a settlement which the Duke had made upon them of a genteel sufficiency for life. Having gravely heard the instrument read, he signed & sealed it, and delivered it into the captain's hands, desiring him to accept it without compliments, "for," said he, "I assure you it is the last thing I would have done, if I had thought I could have employed my money or my time more to my satisfaction in any other way."

*From the Village Record.*

NOTICES OF SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

There are few, I presume, that hear of the achivements of distinguished men, without forming some opinion of their persons and features, and it is always pleasing to know whether the reality answers to the idea. I have therefore made inquiry respecting the persons of the most active officers of the American army, engaged in those operations which it has been a part of our task to describe, and as I believe that you are not incurious upon this subject, I will, without hesitation, communicate what I have learned.

WASHINGTON

Has already been described so often, that his whole appearance must be familiar to your fancy. I cannot however pass by so imposing a figure entirely unnoticed.—With a person six feet two inches in stature, expanded, muscular, of elegant proportions, and unusually graceful in all his movements, his head moulded somewhat on the model of the Grecian antique, features sufficiently prominent for strength or comeliness, a Roman nose, and large blue eyes, deeply thoughtful, rather than lively, with these attributes the appearance of Washington was striking and august.——A fine complexion being superaded, he was accounted, when young, one of the handsomest of men. But his majesty consisted in the expression of his countenance, much more than in his comely features, his lofty person, or his dignified deportment. It was the emanation of his great spirit through the tenement it occupied.

MAJOR GENERAL GREEN

In person was rather corpulent, and above the common size. His complexion was fair and florid—his countenance serene & mild, indicating a goodness which seemed to shade and soften the fire and greatness of its expression. His health was delicate, but preserved by temperance and regularity.

GEN. SULLIVAN

Was a man of short stature, well formed, and active; his complexion dark; his nose prominent; his eyes black and piercing, and his face altogether agreeable and well formed.

THE LORD STERLING

Was short and thick set, somewhat pursy and corpulent. His face was red, and looked as though colored by brandy, rather than sun burnt, and his appearance in no manner either military or commanding.

GEN. MAXWELL

Was about the common size, without any thing peculiar either in the features or expression of his face. He was a man of merit, though of obscure origin. His manners were not conciliatory, and it was his misfortune to be often at variance with his officers.

GEN. LA FAYETTE

Was one of the finest looking men in the army notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then, as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine, though receding; his eye clear hazel; his mouth & chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingling with something of proud and conscious manliness. His mien was noble, his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his hair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as to powder.

GEN. WAYNE

Was about the middle size, with a fine, ruddy countenance, commanding deportment, with eagle eye. His looks corresponded with his character, indicating a soul noble, ardent and daring. At this time he was about thirty-two years of age, a period of life, which, perhaps as much as any other, blends the graces of youth with the majesty of manhood. In his intercourse with his officers and men, he was affable and agreeable, and had the art of communicating to their bosoms the gallant and chivalrous sentiments which glowed in his own.

COL. MORGAN

Was stout and active; six feet in height; not too much encumbered with flesh, and exactly fitted for the toils and pomp of war. The features of his face were strong and manly, and his brow thoughtful. His manners plain and decorous, neither insinuating nor repulsive. His conversation grave, sententious and considerate, unadorned and uncaptivating.

COL. HAMILTON

Is thus described by Mr. Delaplaine: "Although in person below the middle stature and somewhat deficient in elegance of figure, Hamilton possessed a very striking and manly appearance. By the most superficial observer he never could be regarded as a common individual. His head, which was large, was formed on the finest model, resembling somewhat the Grecian antique. His forehead was spacious and elevated, his nose projecting but inclining to the aquiline, his eyes grey keen at all times, and when animated by debate intolerably piercing, and his mouth and chin well proportioned and handsome. These two latter, although his strongest, were his most pleasing features, yet the form of his mouth was expressive of eloquence, more especially of persuasion. He was remarkable for a deep depression between his nose and forehead, and a contraction of his brows, which gave to the upper part of his countenance an air of sternness. The lower part was an emblem of mildness and benignity."

MAJ. LEE,

One of the most vigilant and active partizan officers in the American army, was short in stature and of slight make, but agile and active. His face was small and freckled; his look eager and sprightly. He was then quite young, and his appearance was even more youthful than his years.

*From the Christian Almanac.*

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

*Cider.*—The apples which fall early should be gathered, and ground for immediate use, and for vinegar. The fall apples should be suffered to remain on the trees till ripe, and then be housed till they become mellow. They should be sorted before they are ground, and all dirt and rotten apples carefully removed. Let your mill, press, vats, barrels, &c. be all perfectly sweet, and let the juice stand in the pomace 12 hours, or more, which will give the cider a higher color and render it richer. As soon as the cider is worked, let it be racked into clean casks, or bottles; and, if a part of the cider must be distilled, (which, however, is very apt to lead to intemperance,) add a few quarts of brandy to a barrel of the cider, and it will tend greatly to preserve it.

Look around you and see if you cannot take some measures to improve your farm. Can you not drain the wet parts of it, and lead in streams upon the dry; remove stumps, stones, &c. build walls; plant hedges which may supply the want of materials for fencing; or prepare a place for compost. Can you not make a large stack of ferns or brakes, in or near your barnyard, which you may cut down next winter, as fast as the cattle will tread it into the dung; and with which you may litter your stables, hogsties, &c. Ferns make the very best of manure. Gather the seeds that are first ripe, and preserve them carefully. Seed-corn may be gathered in the field. Raise your own seeds and you will know their quality. Do not cut corn stocks till the kernel is perfectly filled and somewhat hard. Break up green sward which is to be tilled next year. Shut up hogs for fatting. Sow winter grain if you have not done it in August. Give due attention to the meetings of Agricultural Societies; and get a premium if you can.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has just re-published, in pamphlet form, the letter of J. Q. Adams to H. G. Otis, on the subject of the embargo of 1808. To this letter, Mr. Adams has furnished an appendix containing a reply to a charge made against him by Mr. Pickering in his review of the Cunningham correspondence.—*Prov. Pat.*

APPENDIX.

JULY 27, 1824.

On the 18th of December, 1807, Mr. Jefferson sent a *confidential* message to both houses of Congress, recommending an immediate embargo: and enclosing two documents, one of which was a recent proclamation of the king of Great Britain, authorizing and commanding the impressment by his naval officers, of British seamen, from neutral merchant vessels, and the other a correspondence between Gen. Armstrong, then our minister in France, and the French minister of foreign affairs, Champagny, shewing that the Emperor Napoleon had finally determined to carry into full execution, without regard to the treaty between the United States and France, his Berlin decree of 21st November, 1806, which had for some months after it was issued, been suspended with regard to the vessels of the United States.

The attack by a British squadron upon our Frigate Chesapeake, had very recently occurred, in consequence of which all British armed vessels had been interdicted from entering the ports of the U. States. The British Orders in Council of 11th November, 1807, professedly retaliatory upon the French decree of Berlin, has issued, and were already announced in the newspapers of the United States, though not yet officially authenticated. The general state of our commercial affairs was momentous and full of alarm. The British government had disavowed the attack upon the Chesapeake, but instead of giving immediate satisfaction for it, had appointed Mr. Rose, to come out upon a mission of subterfuge and prevarication concerning it, and at the same moment had issued without notification either to the government of the United States, or to their Minister in London, the orders in council, which but for the embargo, would while Mr. Rose was amusing us with the fragrance of his diplomacy, have swept three fourths of the tonnage of the United States into the ports of Great Britain for confiscation.

It was in this state of things that the message recommending the embargo was received and discussed, in secret session by the senate. The only motive for debating it with closed doors was the necessity, if the measure recommended was deemed proper, of adopting it immediately. Every hour of debate tended to defeat the object of the message. For the instant it should be known in the commercial cities that an embargo was impending, the spirit of desperate adventure would have rushed to sea, with every plank that could have been made to float; and the delay of a week in deliberation; instead of sheltering the property of our merchants from depredation, would only have cast it forth upon the waters to be intercepted by the cruizers of both the combating nations.

The message was referred, in senate, to a committee of five, of which Gen. Samuel Smith, himself an eminent merchant, brother to the Secretary of the navy, and in the full confidence of Mr. Jefferson, was chairman, and of which I was a member. The chairman proposed to the committee to report a bill in compliance with the recommendation of the message. I objected that the two documents with the message were not sufficient to justify so strong and severe a measure as an embargo; and inquired, whether besides the general notoriety of the dangers, mentioned in the message, the executive had other reasons for the measure, which it might not be convenient to assign. The chairman said it was expected and hoped that the act would have a favorable affect to aid the executive in the negociation with Mr. Rose; and also that it was intended as a substitution for the non-importation act which had passed on the 18th of April 1806, but pending the negotiations had been suspended until the 14th of December 1807, only four days before the message. This act was itself nearly equivalent to a total commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain; and to have repealed or longer suspended it at that time, would have been a surrender at discretion, upon all the subjects of controversy, then in so high a state of aggravation with that power. To these reasons I yielded, and the bill for laying the embargo was reported to the Senate with the unanimous assent of the committee.

The bill was opposed in the Senate, very feebly upon its merits, and exclusively by the federal members, then only four in number. The principal effort made by them was to obtain delay, which would, as has been shown, have defeated in a great measure the object of the bill. They obtained against the bill only the vote of Mr Maclay of Pennsylvania, and of Mr Crawford, then a new member, but who afterwards constantly supported the adherence of the administration to the act, as long as it was continued.

In assigning to the Senate very briefly my reasons for assenting to the bill, and for the belief that it ought to pass without delay, I admitted that the two documents transmitted with the message, would not have been of themselves, to my mind, sufficient to warrant the measure recommended in it; but refering to the existing state of things, of public notoriety, and denominated in the message "the present crisis" I observed that the executive, having recommended the measure upon his responsibility, had doubtless other reasons for it which I was persuaded were satisfactory that with this view, convinced of the expediency of the bill, I was also impressed with the necessity of its immediate adoption; that it was a time, not for deliberation but for action; and that I wished the bill, instead of lingering through the dilatory process of ordinary legislation might pass through all the stages of its enactment, in a single day. With these views a decided majority of the senate concurred. The rule which required that bills should be read three times on three different days was suspended; all motions of postponement were discarded, and the bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 6.

My allusion to the recommendation of the executive upon his responsibility and to my confidence in it was purposely made in general terms; but it had reference to the reasons which had been assigned to me in the committee by the chairman. I deemed it less necessary to specify them because as I have observed, the opposition to the bill upon its merits was exceedingly feeble; scarcely calling for an answer.

About two months after the embargo had been enacted, and while it was bearing with severe pressure upon the commercial, navigating and fishing interest of the north, Mr. Pickering wrote a letter to the governor of Massachusetts, for communication to the legislature, denouncing the executive and Congress of the United States for passing the embargo; and calling for the interposition of the commercial states to save the country from ruin. The governor sent it back to him, with a letter of rebuke for expecting him to make such a communication to the legislature. Mr. Pickering, apprehensive, as he says, that he should not obtain his object thro' the governor, sent a copy to his excellent friend, George Cabot, (since President of the Hartford Convention) who after waiting a few days, finding that the original was not communicated to the legislature, *sent a copy to the printer.*

The Governor of Massachusetts, in his answer to Mr. Pickering had stated that my opinion had been and still was in favor of the embargo. Mr. Pickering replied, and in terms supplied by his feeling at the time, charged me with having in the debate on the embargo, expressed a sentiment which resolved the whole business of legislation into the will of the executive. To support the charge he quoted several words, which he said I had used in the debate, and which detached from this context, and from the explanation I have now given, might deserve all the severity of his commentary.

In the same letter Mr. Pickering explicitly admitted that I had never given him the slightest cause of offence, and that in five years service together as senator from the same state, "though often opposed in poinion, on national measures, there had never existed for a moment any personal difference between us." I notice now this admission, merely to mark the period and the manner in which this mutual respect and forbearance between us ceased, and to whom it was justly imputable.

On my part it did not cease even then. It was impossible to have framed a charge more destitute of foundation; more easily refuted; or more open to the chastisement of severe retaliation. Yet I took no public notice of it; nor shall I now go further beyond the simple declaration that *I never expressed or felt the sentiment* imputed to me by Mr. Pickering, than to observe, that if I had uttered it, and had been understood in the sense which he has given to my words, it was his duty, and the duty of every Senator present, who so understood me, not only to have had my words taken down at the time, but instantly to have called me to order for using them. The words as Mr. Pickering professes to have understood them, were undoubtedly in the highest degree disorderly—and a decisive proof that they were not generally so understood is found in the circumstance, that no exception was taken to them at the time. It is a rule of the Senate and of all equitable deliberative assemblies, that exceptionable words shall not only be taken down at the time when spoken, but that he who speaks them shall be immediately called to account for, to retract, or explain them. Had this rule been observed by Mr. Pickering when called upon to explain what I meant by reference to the recommendation of the executive, upon his responsibility, and to the *other reasons*, which he might have, and which I had no doubt were satisfactory, I should have the opportunity of giving the explanation herein contained, and of shewing that my words imported no sentiments even of improper deference for the opinions or wishes of the executive. But it is also a breach of order, to refer by way of censure, at one time, to words spoken at another; and a rule equally just that no member shall be called to account in any other place, for words spoken in the Senate. These rules are founded upon principles which every man of a fair and honorable mind feels himself bound to observe and they apply with peculiar force to a debate with closed doors, which is in its nature secret and confidential.

The error of Mr. Pickering's charge consists in his connecting my expression of confidence in the recommendation of the executive, which I assigned as one of my reasons for agreeing to the act, with my argument for the necessity of despatch which was founded in the nature of the act itself, and the portentous crisis of the times.

The reference to the recommendation of the executive was made in answer to the objection that the documents sent with the message did not justify the measure recommended in it. Knowing that there were other reasons, and referring to them for the justification of my own vote, both in Committee and in the Senate, in favor of the bill, nothing could have been further from my thoughts, as nothing would have been more in conflict with the whole tenor of my conduct through five years of active service as a member of the Senate, than the utterance of a sentiment of subserviency to the *will*, or even to the wishes of the executive.

The confidence in the executive which I avowed, was applicable to the particular circumstances of the time, and to the particular subject of discussion. Nor was that confidence misplaced. In the House of Representatives the embargo message was debated three days on the merits—but after the three days the House came to the same conclusion at which the Senate had arrived in four hours. It was a wise, a provident, and, above all, a purely patriotic measure. The share that I had in it, and the part that I took in promoting it, remains among the transactions of my public life to which my memory recurs with the most gratifying recollections.—Many other events have been less trying to the fortitude of adversity, and more favored by the vicissitudes of fortune; but on no occasion has the consciousness of upright intentions, and a spirit independent alike of obsequiousness to executive will, and of factious opposition, borne me with more firm and even step through the temporary furnace of affliction, and sustained me under the abandonment of friends, the alienation of popular favor at home, and all the obloquy that Mr. Pickering and his coadjutors have from that day to this been able to conjure upon my soul.

Between the *system of policy*, of which the embargo was a prominent measure, & that of which Mr. Pickering and his friend the president of the Hartford Convention were the "pillars of state," the final and irrevocable sentence of time has now passed—I shall not dwell upon it.

If there be a lesson of political wisdom, which the people of this union have had cause to learn from their own experience, as well as from the uniform tenour of human history, it is that of carrying a temper of mutual forbearance, through all their divisions; of making the party feeling, which never can include more than a portion of the republic, subordinate to the civic spirit which embraces the whole. In the collisions of political systems, it is the duty of the citizen to take his stand upon deliberate conviction, and to pursue his principles, regardless of consequences to himself. But when the conflict is past, and the contest of principle is at an end, both parties and above all, the prevailing party, should remember, and practice upon the maxim of the Roman republic, that in civil dissentions, success was but a lesser evil than defeat, and that no honors of triumph could ever be awarded to victory.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## JOURNEY OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The National Advocate gives the following account of the Journey as far as Stamford.—

The General arrived at Harlem about half past 9 o'clock, and stopped for half an hour at the Hotel on the bridge. As he approached, a salute was fired by the Light Artillery of the 2d regt.; and he was greeted by loud cheers on all sides from the inhabitants of Harlem, who were assembled to welcome him. At 10 o'clock the cavalcade of citizens having taken leave of him, the carriages were sent on before, and the General walked over the ridge, accompanied by the Committee: he paused for some minutes under a tree on the other side, and received the congratulations of the residents of Morrisania; among whom we observed several ladies on horseback, tastefully mounted, who paid their respects with a grace, elegance, and feeling, which must have been as highly gratifying to the General as it was interesting to the spectators. Some trifling alterations being required in the springs of the travelling carriage, the General proceeded on in the barouche, accompanied by Alderman Doughty and Mr. Hone. Every cottage and farm house, near enough to the road for its inhabitants to be apprized of his near approach, was emptied of its inmates, who lined the way-side, their countenances gleaming with the most animated curiosity, while they bowed with respect and gratitude. The hardy sons of toil, "leaving their ploughs in the half furrowed field, and casting aside their implements of husbandry," at the sound of "the General is coming," were seen rushing to the road-side, waving their hats with enthusiasm, and giving vent to their feelings in shouts and huzzas. And this continued not for 10 or 20 miles, but throughout the whole of this day's route. At West Farms, at West Chester, and East Chester, the inhabitants were assembled en masse; and the waving of handkerchiefs and scarfs, amidst the most animated plaudits and cheering, gave the General a heartfelt assurance of welcome. The cavalcade of citizens on horseback continued to receive recruits at every town. All was animation and gaiety, and in strict accordance with the spirit of the occasion.—Arrived at New Rochelle, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The Balcony and the roof of the Post Office, and of Capt. Peler's Hotel, on the opposite side of the street, at which house the General stopped, were filled with ladies. The same demonstrations of joyous welcome were here displayed from all. The shouts of the people, the roaring of the cannon, the merry peal of the bells, the music of a full band, the eager, yet respectful anxiety of the people to shake him by the hand, and bid him welcome, must have made as gratifying an impression on the mind of the General, as any reception which had gone before. Here, more than one *old seventy-sixer*,

"Who fought & bled in freedom's cause,"

came to visit their fellow-soldier. Do you remember, General, said one, who began the attack at Brandywine? "Aha! Yes—it was Maxwell, with the Jersey troops!" So it was! so it was! replied the delighted interrogator. Well, I was with his brigade! A warm clasp of the hand was all the utterance to feelings which were meet reward for a life spent in the cause of liberty. At Mamaroneck, the General was received with the same enthusiastic welcome. A salute was fired by the inhabitants, the bells were rung, and an excellent band of music continued playing our national airs. At Rye, relays of horses were provided, and the General, his suite, and the Committee of Arrangements, dined together at Penfield's Hotel. The music came on from Mamaroneck, and played during dinner. At Saw Pits the General was received with every demonstration of gratitude and joy; a salute was fired, and a large number of persons joined the escort to Byram River, where the General was met by a Connecticut troop of Horse; here a salute of 13 guns was fired by the inhabitants, and the General with the united escort of New York and Connecticut troops, and a large cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded on to Putnam's Hill at Greenwich, or Horseneck, as it is generally called, in allusion to Putnam's remarkable feat.—Here was a "heart uplifting scene;" the General left his carriage at the Hotel, and walked down the hill, accompanied by the Committee and the Rev. Mr. Lewis, and his son. The road is here cut through a solid rock, which rises about 20 feet perpendicularly on each side. Hundreds of ladies, among whom we observed not a small portion of beauty and fashion, thronged the hill on one side, the gentlemen occupied the other. The Light Horse from New York were stationed in the field on the right of the old church, which has been standing since the revolution; as the General passed down the hill they fired a salute of 24 guns—from one side of the rock to the other, over the road, a rural arch was thrown, composed of pine branches and wild briar, and decorated with roses; it was said to be designed by the ladies, and it indeed bore evidence of the most delicate taste and fancy; pendant from the centre of the arch was a shield bearing the following inscription:

"THIS ARCH, ON THE HILL RENDERED MEMORABLE BY THE BRAVE GEN. PUTNAM, IS ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS GENERAL LA FAYETTE, THE EARLY AND DISTINGUISHED CHAMPION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, AND THE TRIED FRIEND OF WASHINGTON."

The centre of the arch was surmounted by an old revolutionary flag, mangled and torn in the battle's fiercest rage.

"Yet, freedom! yet, thy banner torn, but flying,
Streams like a thunder cloud against the wind."

It was the very banner that waved over the heads of our heroes at the battle of White Plains; it carried the mind back to the time that tried men's souls, and every soul that there contemplated it, felt that it could stand the trial. The Rev. Mr. Lewis read the inscription to the General—told him the history of the flag, and pointed out to him the exact spot of the heroic exploit of the brave Gen. Putnam. The General expressed himself highly gratified and interested. On parting, the reverend and patriotic pastor said, "General, America loves you!" "And I, Sir," said the General, "most truly love America." Col. Arcularius and his troop, now took leave of the General, and he proceeded on in the travelling carriage with Aldermen Wyckoff and Zabriskie, followed by the rest of the Committee, and his son, who had overtaken him at Rye. At the town of Greenwich, another salute was fired, and the same demonstrations of welcome continued along the road. The General arrived at Stamford about seven o'clock, and alighted at Major Davenport's where he remained for about an hour.

The following additional particulars are gleaned from an account given by a correspondent of the Daily Advertiser.

"The Connecticut troop which met the General at the line, accompanied him through Stamford, and would proceed until they met the escort provided further East; and many citizens of Stamford set out on horseback to attend him to the next town.

"On the whole route the bridges and gates were free to all passengers.

"I heard of no accidents on the road except one: a gentleman had his leg broken at Harlem.

"The General travelled so fast, that many persons could not get a sight of him in their own towns; but many of them on learning that he was to stop at the next, set out to overtake him; and in some instances where they missed him in the next town, still pressed forward on foot. I saw a great number of lads, many without hats or shoes, who had walked and run for eight miles to see him—little rascals completely covered with dust and sweat, and the veriest imps I ever saw."

General La Fayette arrived at Bridgeport at 12 o'clock on Friday evening, where he reposed a few hours, and set off again at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning for New Haven. That city was brilliantly illuminated, and flags were flying from various places: but the General did not arrive in season to witness the brilliant display. He arrived there the next morning escorted by the Governor's Guards and followed by a long train of [illegible] He was received by our constituted authorities (with whom he breakfasted) in a manner honorable to our city, and gratifying to him, and was welcomed by the huzzas of freemen, who had poured in from all parts of the state to greet the arrival among us of the Nation's Guest. After breakfast, he reviewed the troops, called on Professor Silliman, visited Yale College, and held a drawing room for a short time at the elegant mansion of [illegible] De Forest, Esq. where he received the congratulations of our citizens in the most cordial and affectionate manner. He left the city at 3 o'clock P. M. and lodged at Saybrook that night.

"The citizens of New London, anticipating his arrival on Saturday evening, illuminated that part of the town through which he would pass. In the morning the committee sent a deputation to Saybrook, to meet the General, with carriages for his accommodation. On the forenoon of Sunday, he arrived at New London amid loud acclamations from a great body of citizens. The General alighted from the carriage under a national salute of 24 guns from Fort [illegible] He was then conducted to the quarters assigned him, in the hospitable mansion of the Hon. Elias Perkins, which had been kindly offered for his reception. Where he was introduced to the deputation from this city, and another from [illegible]ington; and to hundreds of citizens who were anxious to take their Nation's Guest by the hand. After which he attended divine service. He afterwards called to pay his respects to Madam Huntington, the widow of the late Gen. Jed. Huntington, and Madam Perry, the mother of Commodore Perry. When he returned to his quarters, where at 3 o'clock dinner was announced, and he seated among a small circle of friends, among whom were two or three revolutionary companions. After a short sitting in sweet and pensive sympathy, he arose and left there, accompanied by his suite and the delegation from New London and this city. (The particulars of his reception here are given in our last.) A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, in speaking of La Fayette's journey through Connecticut, says—

"To conclude, I must tell you that what I have seen in Connecticut [illegible] on my journey, has increased my respect for the land of steady habits. The General, I am sure, will never forget the people: there is no misunderstanding the honesty of their expressions. The [illegible] feelings are betrayed in every place and in every individual—indeed there is but *one feeling* in this part of the country, although it is a compound of recollection, exultation and gratitude. I see it in the motions of every hand, in the sparkling of every eye, in the throbbings of every heart—I can never lose the recollection of it. Happy the man who has earned and enjoyed the esteem, the affection & the gratitude of Connecticut!"

Early on Monday morning every horse and vehicle in *Providence* appeared to be in requisition, and the windows of the streets through which the General would pass, were thronged with females, waiting to greet the Nation's Guest. The Governor's Aids proceeded as far as Fish's [illegible], where they met the General, & were introduced by the Committee who had attended him from Connecticut. [illegible] Mallett, the senior Aid, in a short address expressed the satisfaction they felt at the honor of the introduction, and the wish of the Executive to welcome the General in his own, and in the name of the state. To which the General replied in a warm and concise manner. He was conducted to the carriage provided for him by the Governor's Aids, and accompanied by them until he reached the [illegible] of the town where the military were drawn up, and an immense concourse of citizens on foot, mounted, and in carriages, were waiting his arrival.

The Town Council and their associates received the General about 12 o'clock, at the line of the town, where he alighted and was addressed in an appropriate manner by Col. Carlile, acting *President* of the Council. To which address the General verbally and gracefully replied. He was then received with military honors, and conducted to the barouche prepared for his reception, and on being seated, was greeted with a spontaneous burst of feeling from the immense concourse of spectators. The procession was then put in motion, agreeably to the order of arrangements; and when formed, extended more than a mile. The General, uncovered, rode alone in the barouche, drawn by four white horses, bestowing, through the whole march, the most complacent smiles and greetings on all around; shaking, most cordially, the hands of those who crowded around his carriage and took advantage of every pause in the procession, to obtain the high honor of a grasp of the hand of La Fayette—a circumstance which every citizen will be proud hereafter to tell his children. As the General proceeded up the hill leading from Olneyville, he was again greeted with the shouts of a large collection of citizens assembled on the high banks, directly over the road.

The artillery stationed on the [illegible] Training Ground, pealed their welcome as he passed, and the General soon entered all the populous part of the town. In passing through Westminster-street, and until he arrived at the State House, he was welcomed by that most expressive token of affectionate interest, the waving of white handkerchiefs by the fair hands of the ladies, who crowded every building from which they could obtain a view of this distinguished personage.

On arriving in front of the State House the General alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The poplar avenue, leading to the building was lined on each side with [illegible] misses arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, & holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which (as the General proceeded up the avenue, escorted by the Governor's Aids) they [illegible] in his path, at the same time [illegible] their white handkerchiefs. [illegible] was afterwards pleased to express the [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

sure and high satisfaction he took in this ... and touching arrangement.

On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned towards the multitude, and at the same moment, the veteran Captain Stephen Olney, (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemies works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded by Lafayette,) approached the General, who instantly recognised his old companion in arms, and embraced and kissed him in the most earnest and affectionate manner.—A thrill went through the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then, uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and grand associations it had excited.

The General was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he was appropriately introduced to his Excellency, the members of the Committee, Town Council, &c.

After this ceremony, he came below, & there, in the most familiar manner shook the hands of a number of ladies and gentlemen.

After dinner, in company with the Town Council, &c. the General prepared to proceed on his journey.

At about half past four, the troops, (at the particular request of Gen. Lafayette, who expressed his admiration of their discipline, and fine military appearance,) were drawn up for review, in a line extending on the street toward Pawtucket. The General then proceed on foot, and was greeted, on entering the street, with the same joyous acclamations. Supported by the arm of the Governor, he walked in front of the line of troops, stopping to shake hands with all the principal officers. On arriving at the extreme wing he halted, and his carriage was drawn up for his reception. Here the Chief Marshal expressed very appropriately, the gratitude of himself and his fellow citizens for the honor conferred on the town by his presence, and assured the General, (who expressed his particular thanks to the Chief Marshal for his kind attentions, and his warmest and most respectful gratitude to the people for the highly gratifying testimonials of affection they had shown him) that the obligation was entirely on the side of himself and his fellow citizens.

His Excellency also addressed the General, and assuring him of his high consideration for his character, and the peculiar satisfaction he had enjoyed in the interview, took his leave for the present, hoping to have the honor of soon paying his respects to him again. The General, with much feeling, reiterated his grateful acknowledgments to his excellency and to the citizens, and assured him he should soon embrace another opportunity to visit the town. He then entered the carriage, accompanied by his Excellency, Colonel Bowen, and Zachariah Allen, Esq.—and amid the cheers of the populace, left the town. He was escorted into Massachusetts by the Cincinnati, &c. and a numerous company of citizens on horseback and in carriages (many of whom accompanied him to Boston) where he was received by the Boston Deputation, and conveyed on his route.

The General, on being asked if he was not fatigued with his exertions, promptly replied, that he experienced too much pleasure, to find any time for fatigue.

Boston, Aug. 25.

The Centinel says: He arrived at Dedham about 11 o'clock at night, and at the residence of Governor Eustis, in this vicinity, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the expedition which the General observed, and the excellence of the horses which were stationed in relays every ten miles, such were the numerous testimonials of respect constantly offered to him, in every mile of his progress, most of which could not be refused; and such the eager desire of all ages and conditions, to behold him, that it is wonderful his progress was so rapid as it was. We understand that the scene at Dedham, at midnight, was most brilliant and affecting. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole female population of the vicinity added to the interest of the immense Cavalcade which had assembled there from almost every part of the populous county of Norfolk.

The annunciation of his arrival at the seat of the Governor, put every thing in activity in this city yesterday morning, for the prompt execution of the arrangements of the City Council, for his cordial and hearty welcome.

The various Bodies designated to compose the procession and perform the honors of the day, assembled at an early hour and at the time appointed.

The Cavalcade was formed in Common Street at nine o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Gov. Eustis, to receive the Guest of the Nation. It was very numerous, comprising near seven hundred. The part composed of our Carters, Woodwharfingers, &c. dressed in neat white frocks, was near two hundred in number, and made a fine appearance.

The City Authorities in Carriages, preceded by the Assistant City Marshal, proceeded from the City Hall at nine o'clock. They met the General at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, at the Roxbury border, when the Hon. Mr. Quincy, Mayor of the City, gave the welcome and congratulations of the City in the following Address:

Sir—The citizens of Boston welcome you on your return to the United States; mindful of your early zeal in the cause of American Independence, grateful for your distinguished share in the perils and glories of its achievement. When urged by a generous sympathy, you first landed on these shores, you found a people engaged in an arduous and eventful struggle for liberty with apparently inadequate means, and amidst dubious events. After the lapse of nearly half a century, you find the same people prosperous beyond all hope and all precedent;—their liberty secure;—sitting in its strength;—without fear and without reproach.

In your youth you joined the standard of three millions of people, raised in an unequal and uncertain conflict. In your advanced age, you return and are met by Ten Millions of People, their descendants, whose hearts throng hither to greet your approach and to rejoice in it.

This is not the movement of a turbulent populace excited by the fresh laurels of some recent conqueror. It is a grave, moral, intellectual impulse.

A whole people in the enjoyment of freedom as perfect as the condition of our nature permits, recur with gratitude, increasing with the daily increasing sense of their blessings, to the memory of those, who, by their labors, and in their blood, laid the foundation of our liberties.

Your name, Sir,—the name of La Fayette, is associated with the most perilous, and most glorious period of our Revolution;—with the imperishable names of Washington, and of that numerous host of Heroes which adorn the proudest archieves of American history, and are engraven in indelible traces on the hearts of the whole American people.

Accept, then, Sir, in the sincere spirit in which it is offered, this simple tribute to your virtues.

Again, Sir, the citizens of Boston bid you welcome to the cradle of American Independence, and to scenes consecrated with the blood shed by the earliest martyrs in its cause.

To which the General was pleased to make an affectionate reply, of which we have not received a copy.

The procession was then formed. The following is an outline of the order:—

Three Marshals.

A corps of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Isaac Davis.

A regiment of Light Infantry, composed of the Boston Fusiliers, Boston Light Infantry, Winslow Blues, Washington Infantry, New-England Guards, Rangers, and City Guards, commanded by Capt. John S. Tyler, acting as Col; Capt. John R. Bradford, as Lt. Col. and Capt. Joseph N. Howe, Jr. as Major.

A full band of Music, consisting of thirty-two performers.

Chief Marshal Harris.

Marshal Brooks. Marshal Sargent.

Members of the City Council in carriages.

Committee of Arrangements in carriages, viz:—Aldermen Odiorne, Benjamin, & Eddy, Messrs Russell, Curtis, E. Williams, T. Page, Washburn, Davis, and Coolidge.

The President of the Common Council, & Alderman Baxter, in a barouche.

Marshal Roulstone.

Marshal { Gen. La Fayette, In a barouche drawn by 4 beautiful white horses, accompanied by the Mayor. } Marshal

Marshal { Mr. G. W. La Fayette, M. Le Vasseur, and Col. Colden, of New-York. } Marshal

Society of Cincinnati,

In ten carriages, one containing the Hon. John Brooks, President of the Society, and other officers.

Strangers of Distinction in Carriages.

Two Marshals.

Field and Staff Officers of the First Division Militia.

Two Marshals.

The mounted Cavalcade, composed of the Carters, Woodwharfingers, and Citizens.

Two Marshals.

In this order the procession entered the city, and proceeded through Washington, Milk, Broad, State, Court, and Common-streets, to Boylston-street.

The General and the City Authorities then passed through the Common, on which were placed, extending the whole length of it, in two lines, the Pupils of the Public Schools, the Misses principally dressed in white, and the lads in blue coats and white underclothes, each bearing a portrait of Fayette on their breasts, stamped on ribbons. They exceeded twenty-five hundred in number. On passing the line a beautiful little girl, about six years old, stepped forth, and begged leave to address the General. She was handed to the Mayor, and by him to the General, who saluted her. She then delivered a short address, took a wreath of flowers from her head, and put it on his head. The General made her a very affectionate reply, and placed the wreath in his carriage.

Having partaken in the joyous duties of the day, we are wholly unable to do justice to the grandeur and moral sublimity of the whole scene. The procession was unusually long. The streets, avenues, houses to the roofs, balconies, temporary stages, fences, trees, all, all, all, were filled with expecting eyes, and cheerful looks; and the General's carriage scarcely moved a rod without loud cheering from the citizens, and the continual waving of the white handkerchiefs of our fair country-women at the windows and balconies. The bells rang merry peals, and salutes were fired in various directions. It was calculated the spectators exceeded seventy thousand. Numerous interesting recollections occurred. The route of the procession was nearly 2 miles.

On the arrival of the General at the State House, salutes were fired by a battalion of Artillery on the rising ground of the common, and at the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

On the arrival of the General at the Senate Chamber, he was introduced by the Mayor to his Excellency the Governor, who communicated to him the felicitations and welcome of the State. The General's reply was extremely feeling and appropriate; and was received with nine cheers.

Numerous introductions took place, consisting of officers of the United States and State Governments; the Society of Cincinnati; Commodore Bainbridge, and numerous officers of the Navy; Colonel House, and many officers of the Army;—strangers of distinction, &c. All the citizens who wished to be introduced were cordially received. The General afterwards appeared on the Colonade of the State House, and wherever he appeared was received with loud and reiterated cheers. He was then conducted by the City Committee of Arrangements to the residence provided for him, at the head of Park-Street.

At four o'clock, he was conducted to the Exchange Coffee House, where he partook of an excellent dinner. The Mayor presided, assisted by the Committee of Arrangements. Besides the Gen. and his family, were the City Council, Governor Eustis, and suite, Gov. Brooks, Com. Bainbridge, Gen. Morton, and the deputation from the Corporation of New-York, the Hon. Messrs. Otis, Gray, Lloyd, Webster, the Chief Marshal and Assistants.

Two Civic Arches were thrown across Washington-street, beautifully decorated with flags, and bearing the following mottoes:—

WELCOME LAFAYETTE.
The Fathers in Glory shall sleep,
That gather'd with thee to the fight,
But the Sons will eternally keep
The tablet of Gratitude bright.
We bow not the neck,
And we bend not the knee,
But our hearts Lafayette
We surrender to thee.

# THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1824.

A Warning to others.—Mr. Nathan Billings, of this town, formerly from North Stonington, was killed by descending into a Well, in Bozrah, on the 27th ult. The circumstances of this fatal catastrophe are substantially these: On Friday last, after drawing the water from the well, Mr. Billings descended and began to drill into a rock at the bottom, for the purpose of obtaining water in a greater quantity; when he had perforated the rock to a sufficient depth, he charged it, and ascended to light the match, which he did, but only succeeded in flashing the priming;—after two or three ineffectual attempts to discharge the blast, for which he had thrown down and fired a quantity of combustible matter, he gave up the attempt for that day,—fearing to descend lest a sudden explosion might take place. On Saturday he again descended, and after dipping up a few buckets of filthy water and dirt, he was seen to faint and fall to the bottom. Mr. Wm. C. Abel, who was near, immediately descended with a rope, but he had no sooner tied it around Mr. Billings, than he became suffocated. The family immediately alarmed the neighborhood; when a Mr. Tennant came to their assistance. After tieing a rope around himself, he descended and fastened another around Mr. Abel, and when he had done this, his fate was like that of the two first, he also fainted. But by means of these ropes the people succeeded (after much difficulty, as one of the ropes broke) in hauling them up. By this time a physician came to their aid,—who succeeded, after some time, in restoring Mr. Abel; Mr. Tennant recovered immediately on receiving fresh air. But then near an hour had elapsed since the first had fallen, and the breath of life had forever departed, and all efforts made to resuscitate him, proved abortive.

It will here be seen that the air, though pure when the well was first descended, had in a few hours become so strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, as to prove fatal to animal life. As accidents of this nature so frequently occur, it might be supposed that people would take the precaution to always try the state of the air before they venture to descend,—when so simple an experiment as the following; which was afterwards tried on that well, would be a sufficient test. A candle was let down, but before it had descended half the depth, it was extinguished; a bucket was then let down, and the gas was drawn from the well, but on putting a lighted candle into the bucket: that was also extinguished.

General La Fayette attended Commencement at Cambridge, on Wednesday last, where he was received with great parade, and presented to the Board of Trustees, the Ex-Governor of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and many other persons of distinction. In the afternoon he attended the exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was much pleased and spoke in high terms of the performances; which were an Address to 'Liberty,' by Rev. Henry Ware, and an 'Oration,' on the motives to intellectual exertion in this country, by Rev. Professor Everett. These performances, it is said, will be published. On Thursday he visited Charlestown, and the Navy Yard at that place. The citizens of Charlestown and the Officers at the Navy Yard, were scarcely outdone in pomp and style, by their more opulent neighbors across the bridge.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

We are informed (says the Boston Centinel,) will leave this city on Tuesday morning, 31st ult. breakfast in *Marblehead*, dine in *Salem*, and pass the night in *Newburyport*. On Wednesday he proceeds to *Portsmouth*, will visit the Navy Yard, and pass the night there; and return by this city on Thursday at noon. In the afternoon of the same day he will visit *Lexington*, and lodge in *Lancaster*, and from thence proceed by *Worcester, Tolland, & Hartford*, so as to reach *New-York* on the 5th September.

On a late steam-boat party from Providence to Nantucket, a vote was taken on the Presidential Question, which resulted unanimously for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Editor of the Brooklyn "Observer" has nominated *Edmund Freeman Esq.* as a candidate for a Presidential Elector.—And we learn, from the same *high source*, that some one or more, whom they term *Republicans*, have nominated *Hon. John T. Peters*, of Hartford County, for the same office.

It will be seen by the above paragraph that the *genuine* republicans—those great sticklers for regular nominations—are getting up a ticket in opposition to the "*regularly*" nominated ticket at New-Haven. We say "regularly nominated," because at New-Haven the majority ruled, that is, 114 were in favor of the nomination and 7 only were against it. This was truly republican, and directly opposed to the present system of the self-styled *genuine republicans*; but any thing to gain their point, with those who make politics their business. We have no objection to their getting up an opposition ticket and to every man's voting for whom he pleases, but we would caution the public against being deceived with *unpledged tickets*—be assured it is understood they are in favor of Crawford, or, at all events, opposed to Adams. Their object is evidently to divide the State—they can have no hope whatever of carrying their ticket entire but with the tail of all parties, and by duping others they are in hopes to elect one or two of the *minority candidate's men*.

ADAMS TICKET,

*For Electors of President and Vice-President:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lemuel White, | David Keyes, |
| Rufus Hitchcock, | Oliver Wolcott, |
| Moses Warren, | John Swathel, |
| David Hill, | Walter R. Kibbe. |

These are all Republicans, and men of intelligence, integrity, and principle, who stood by their country in the days which *tried men's souls*. They are all good men and true, and every way worthy the fullest confidence of the Independent Electors of Connecticut. They are practical farmers—attached to the soil, and though unpledged, yet it is understood that they will comply with the wishes of their constituents by bestowing the undivided votes of this State on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We are happy to see that the Steam-Boat Henry Eckford has, by speed, accommodation, and attention to her passengers, so far triumphed over prejudice and opposition, as to obtain a good share of patronage. May *merit* always meet its reward!

DEATH OF ITURBIDE.

By an arrival from Alvarado, we learn, says the New-York Daily Advertiser, that the Ex-Emperor Iturbide was landed at Port Mariana on the 10th July, having arrived in an English ship at that place from England. Shortly after landing he was taken prisoner by the Captain General of St. Andera, by whom he was taken before the Congress at that place. He was condemned on the 18th July, and shot the same afternoon.

Col. Pickering's reply to Mr. John Q. Adams' Appendix given in this paper, shall appear in our next.

An able and candid Address to the people of the United States, on the Presidential Question, from a large meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland County, Va. we have had on hand some time, and shall publish soon.

*Singular.*—The County of Westmoreland, Va. gave birth to the illustrious Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

*Communicated.*

Reflections, on hearing the death of Miss Maria L. Snow.

I asked whose dirge it was, that o'er the vale
The sad bell breath'd so deep, and at thy name
Maria! stood astonish'd; for it seem'd
But a few seasons,since thy blooming brow
In mild and docile childhood,mark'd intent
The studious page. Thy smile of opening youth
Oft cheer'd my spirits, as around I look'd
O'er this dim world, to see if there were aught
Of angel nature in it. Thou did'st deck
My vase of pride, with many a sister bud
Ere I had learnt from slow revolving years
That pride was not for man. I little thought
This eye should ever look upon thy tomb
My daughter! Gathered in thine hour of prime
While love upon thy treasur'd perfume hung,
And hope with dazzling rainbow hid the tear
In which her tint expires.
But ah! we err—
We judge in blindness, and we sigh at bliss
When we repine that from the wastes of earth
Heaven gains a habitant,—that pain & sin
Unloose another victim—that the blood
Of man's Redeemer hath its perfect work.
Too long we linger o'er the couch of death,
The pallid brow,—the fond, endearing tone
Seal'd on the icy lip—the powerless hand
That answers not the pressure—and the eye
Fix'd in its marble casket.
Sons of earth!
We mourn the earthly, while the spirit soars
To its pure element; where tears are not,
Nor fleshly ills,—nor bitter parting words,
Purpose infirm, nor deed by motive marr'd:
But love unchecked,—and light without a cloud.
H.

*Messrs. Editors*—

Never was there ever any people in more hard labor, than are the Crawford writers at the present time, in support of their Presidential candidates.

Their rage against John Quincy Adams, seems to border on desperation.—They accuse him, among many other things, of being an aristocrat, and a friend to monarchy; & is unworthy the Presidency, because *he is the son of his father*; and that if he succeed to the office, he would most certainly build up his father's hopes, who is of the same monstrous politics. And further say they, he stands unqualified for the Presidential chair, because of his long residence and extensive acquaintance of foreign courts, which has so habitually attached him to those countries, he ought to be considered as a very dangerous man. Besides he has committed the abominable sin of friendly and gentleman-like deportment to Ninian Edwards, rather than to disembogue a slanderous condemnation against him, before the decision of his trial. We understand also, from the same political source of marvellous truth, that a large majority of the people in the eastern section of Connecticut, are in favor of their Caucus candidates!!

Now, Messrs. Editors, we cannot but consider all these sayings to be very plausible and consistent for men to conjure up and improve to their heart's desire, who are in hard pursuit after office. And as these sayings, and more too, are undoubtedly some of the best manufactured that could have been imagined, unquestionably they must be considered as infallibly true.

S.

## Married,

In this city, Mr. Peter Burrell, of Lisbon,(Hanover Society,) to Miss Emily Osborne.

## Died,

In this city, on the 25th ult. Mr. Zial Geer, aged 91 years: Mrs. Abby S. wife of Mr. George T. Adams, aged 27 years: A son of Mr. ——Avery, aged 18 months: On the 26th ult. Mrs. Lucretia Hazzard, aged 40 years: Willis Gray, son of Capt. Calvin Tyler: On the 28th ult Mrs. Mary Hopkins, consort of the late Major Sylvanus Hopkins, aged 61 years: John Robinson, youngest child of Mr. George L. Nottage, aged 1 year and 15 days. ☞Printers in Boston are requested to insert this death. On the 30th ult. Charles Bartlett, son of Thomas Sutton, aged 20 months. ☞Printers in Worcester are requested to insert this death.

On his passage home from Cuba, Mr. Charles Mix, of this city, aged 24 years.

At sea, Mr. Benjamin Fernal, of this city, aged 24 years.

At Hamilton, Pa. on the 16th inst. the venerable and much respected Charles Thompson, the esteemed Secretary of the Congress during the whole of the Revolutionary War. His is a name which does honor to his native land, and to the country that adopted him.

It may be worthy of remark, that on the *same day* that one distinguished Revolutionary Worthy visited our new World, another eminent Revolutionary Worthy departed for the world of spirits.


The Norwich Forum will be opened this evening, at Concert Hall.
*September 1.*

The monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.
JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*
*Sept. 1, 1824.*

## Freight wanted for Baltimore.

The Sloop Humbird R. Satterlee, Master, will take freight for Baltimore, to leave Norwich by the 10th September next. A few hundred bushels of blue Potatoes will be taken on freight or purchased at a very low rate. *Enquire of*
JEDH. HUNTINGTON or STEPHEN MEECH.
*Norwich 31st Aug. 1824.* 2w22—

## New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE STEAM-BOAT
EXPERIMENT,
Capt. Williams,

Leaves Norwich at 1 P. M. & New-London at 3 P M on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat Oliver Ellsworth for New-York the same evening. The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.
On Mondays and Thursdays
the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.
*Aug. 9, 1824.*

## Wanted Immediately,

One or two Journeymen Shoemakers, first rate workmen—none other need apply.
LIKEWISE.
Two or three apprentices; those that are somewhat acquainted with the above business. Apply at
JOHNSON'S BOOT FACTORY,
*Opposite Kinney's Hotel.*
*Norwich, Sept. 1, 1824.* 22—

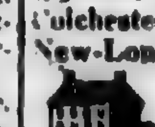
The subscriber
Has the Store lately occupied by *Gen E Huntington*, where he offers for sale an assortment of
Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES,
as low for Cash as they can be bought for in this town.
*** Those persons who have open accounts with Gen. E. HUNTINGTON, are requested to call and settle with the subscriber, as he is authorized to settle the same
Wolcott Huntington.
*Aug. 20.* 21—

## Hotel Vacated.

To be let till the first of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water-Street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House. It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel until his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of his lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented, for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.
*Enquire of*
JOSHUA TRACY OR JOSHUA HALL } *Administrators on Hez Tracy's estate.*
*Norwich, Aug 30 1824* 22—

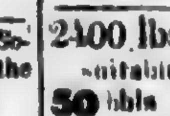
FOR SALE,
## A FARM,

Situated in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



45 Acres,
with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a
GRIST MILL,
standing at the out-let of the Oakeobuckey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.
Possession given when sold.
Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises
HENRY MINARD.
*March 23 1824,* tf 103—

2400 lbs. stout Sole Leather,
suitable for Farmers
50 bbls Le Roy, Rochester, and New-York FLOUR, } Fresh.
10 bbls Western Flour, (Thompson brand) very superior for Family use.



10 hhds. Antigua
Rum
Warranted Pure.
15 bbls. Fowler's Rye Gin,
50 casks Cut Nails, all sizes,
20 boxes Boston Window Glass,
20 half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
*Just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Sept. 1, 1824* 22—

20 hhds. St. Croix & Antigua
RUM, warranted pure,
10 do Boston & New-London do.
10 do heavy Molasses,
30 bbls. Hartford Gin,
2 do. Old Cider Brandy,
50 bbls and half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3
Mackerel,
10 do. fresh Rochester Flour,
0 casks Providence Lime, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*Sept. 1, 1824.* 22—

700 Bushels coarse Cape SALT
now landing from Sloop Hope, and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Norwich, 1 Sept. 1824.* 22—

ONE CENT REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber on the 8th inst. an indented boy, named *THOMAS HOLMES SUTTON*, fifteen years of age, light complexion, large blue eyes, small of his age. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy—and whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.
JAS. W BROWN.
*Hopkinton, R. I.* *Aug 10, 1824.* } 22
The person who found a Silver Watch on the Wharf, yesterday morning, shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
*Sept. 1. 1824.*

Pensioner's Blanks,
On Whole sheets, for sale at THIS OFFICE.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

The following lines might not have been admitted, were it not that we too have a friend upon the water.—*Conn. Mirror.*

With gallant sail, and streamer gay,
Sweeping along the splendid bay,
That, throng'd by thousands, seems to greet
The bearer of a precious freight,
The Cadmus comes; and every wave
Is glad the welcom'd prow to lave;
What are the ship and freight to me,
I look for one that's on the sea.

"Welcome Fayette," the million cries,
From heart to heart the ardor flies,
And drum, and bell, and cannon noise,
In concord with a nation's voice,
Is pealing through a grateful land,
And all go with him.—Here I stand,
Musing on one that's dear to me,
Yet sailing on the dangerous sea.

Be thy days happy here, Fayette—
Long may they be so—long—but yet
To me there's one that, dearest still,
Clings to my heart and chains my will.
His languid limbs and feverish head
Are laid upon a sea-sick bed,
Perhaps his thoughts are fix'd on me,
While toss'd upon the mighty sea.

I am alone. Let thousands throng
The noisy, crowded streets along;
—Sweet be the beam of Beauty's gaze,
Loud be the shout that Freemen raise—
Let patriots grasp thy noble hand,
And welcome thee to Freedom's land.
Alas! I think of none but he
Who sails across the foaming sea.

So, when the moon is shedding light
Upon the stars; and all is bright
And beautiful; when every eye
Looks upwards to the glorious sky;
How have I turn'd my silent gaze
To catch one little taper's blaze,
'Twas from a spot too dear to me,
The home of him that's on the sea.

*From the Religious Intelligencer.*

THE RAINBOW AT EVENING.

'Twas evening, and the setting sun
Broke from the cloudy west,
Athwart the misty sky it shone
And gladden'd all the east
Where, on the clouds which dense, and low,
Hung in the humid sky,
A beautiful majestic bow
Of Mercy, met the eye.

The thunder peals were heard no more,
The lightnings ceas'd to glow,
The wind had hush'd its distant roar,
Along the vale below—
Nature just bursting from the chain
Of winter, fresh and fair,
Put on her robes of liveliest green,
And fragrant was the air.

So may this life of toil and storm,
At evening pass me by;
So may my sun break out, and form
A Rainbow, in my sky—
May gratitude and love and praise,
Their fragrancy impart,
To cheer the evening of my days,
And fill my raptur'd heart.

And when life's latest beams recede
From earth and time away,
May glory, bliss, and light succeed
In bright effulgency:—
Then, as the colors of yon arch,
Are blended all in one;
May I with Christ's triumphant church,
Compose an everlasting arch,
"A Rainbow round his throne."

FASHION.

Fashion, little flippant thing,
What *in fashion* did thee bring,
That the gentlefolks should make
Such a fuss for *Fashion's sake.*

Why large buckles, why the small,
Why no buckles now at all?
If the matter right I take,
A-la-mode for *Fashion's sake.*

One time this and one time that,
Now a large, then little hat;
Fight a duel, life at stake!
Kill and die for *Fashion's sake.*

Why the Jew 'gainst Christian set?
Why the ring and why the bet?
Square the first the noddle break,
'Tis a match for *Fashion's sake.*

See the Misses full of glee,
How they sip and sip their tea,
Not a morsel will they take,
They must fast for *Fashion's sake.*

See the Masters full of pride,
*Twelve-inch'd cane* and hat aside;
How they swagger, act the rake,
Curse and swear for *Fashion's sake.*

Fickle Fashion, why this fuss,
Acting and behaving thus?
Must the wise your whims partake,
And be *fools* for *Fashion's sake.*

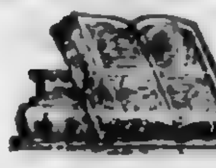
But I see the reason's plain,
Trade will have the greater gain,
Milliners and Taylors make
Longer bills for *Fashion's sake.*

A PUZZLE.

Explore my name, Columbia's fair divine,
For by my aid your charms redundant shine.
I am the base your happiness supports,
But oft'ner found in cottages than courts.
A chart by which you ne'er can go astray,
Make me your guide, you're certain of the way,
Guarded by me you may the rake defy,
And every snare pass with derision by
The lovely bride though rich in worldly store,
Bereft of me, for all her wealth, is poor;
To Hymen's laws I give eternal joy,
Which fortune can't decrease nor even death destroy.



## *Just Published,*



AND FOR SALE BY
**Robinson & Dunham,**
Universal Geography,

Ancient and Modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification; accompanied by an ATLAS on an improved plan.

Modern Geography, by William C. Woodbridge, A. M.

Ancient Geography, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Academy at Troy.

The Modern Atlas, besides containing eight well engraved large Maps, contains Charts, exhibiting at one view the prevailing religions forms of goverment, and degrees of civilization of every country: and also the comparative size of towns, rivers, mountains, and the climate & productions of the earth. Also, Tables opposite to each Map, showing the population and resources of countries, table of commerce of the United States questions on each map, table of population of the United States and a table of population of cities.

Instructors are invited to call and examine this work. From among the numerous recommendations to this book, we select the following from Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, and the late President Moore:

These systems of Geographical Instruction are distinguished by the following features:

1st. By exhibiting each important subject of description, as, Religion, Government, Temperature, Productions, Commerce, Literature, &c. in a general comparative view, instead of dividing it into separate portions according to the arbitrary and changing boundaries of states.

By devoting each chapter to a single subject, the pupil is led to fix his attention on this alone, and gains distinct conceptions, as well as receives strong impressions before another is introduced: and the subjects are retained in the memory by associations which will not vary with the political revolutions of the world.

"The general views which you have taken of the Arts and Sciences Literature, Climates, &c. are highly valuable; presenting within a narrow compass, information, which is rarely accessible to the younger student."

"It is not one of the least recommendations of this work, that it is fitted not only to strengthen the memory, but to have a very salutary influence in maturing the power of reason, by habituating the mind of the learner to comparing, classifying, and arranging." *President Moore, late of Williamstown & Amherst,*

Aug. 3. v1w18—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHIN

*July 14.* 15

**Cotton Yarn.**

4000 pounds No. 12 to 18 Warp and Filling,
6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

FOR the **MINERVA,**—an interesting miscellaneous publication, issued weekly by Bliss & White, of New York, at $4 per annum, in advance, will be received by Robinson & Dunham.

*August 18.*

**50,000** feet seasoned Merchantable PINE BOARDS, 50,000 do. Refuse do. do.
For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 17.* 20—

PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 28.* 60—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next north South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich
LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable:

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**Valuable Real Estate.**

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, Jr which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 5000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser it consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house. 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed, on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best and as cheap as the cheapest From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

## Broke into

the enclosure of the Subscriber in May last, a red

**HEIFER,**

one year old—the owner is requested to call and take her away.

EBENEZER BARSTOW.

*Windham, (Scotland Society.) August 20th, 1824.* 21

Smoked Salmon
*For sale by*
Willis Gray & Co.

**JOB PRINTING**
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

## Robert Johnson.

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Crakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823* 1amo90—

*FOR SALE:*

THE well known farm by the meeting-house in Griswold, situated on the corner of the green, consisting of a two story Dwelling-House, Barn, & out houses, with

**43 acres of land.**

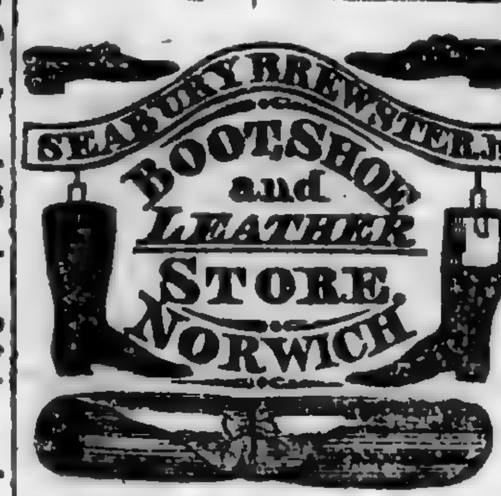
This stand has been improved for a Tavern since the memory of man and embraces as many advantages for that business as any in our country towns. Seven acres of wood land can be had with the above if desired if not sold by the 1st of February, to be let—possession given the 1st day of April next. For terms inquire of

JOSEPH BUTTON.

**Eighty-five acres of mowing,** pasture, and timber land, adjoining the above, with a good BARN, will be sold with it if the purchaser wishes. These tracts united, constitute what has long been known in the vicinity as the *Meeting-House Farm* and is too well known to need further description. Apply to

ELISHA I. ABEL.

*Griswold, Aug. 17, 1824.* 3w20—




## MILITARY.

FROM Fifteen to Twenty second hand Military **COATS,** suitable for Infantry, for sale very cheap

Also—an assortment of

*Military Trimmings.*

DANIEL LATHROP.

*Norwich, Aug. 17*

## FOR SALE,

**By the Subscriber,**

10 Hhds. sweet flavor'd Antigua Rum, warranted pure.
5 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
10 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.
5 do. Prime.
10 Kegs Tobacco, No. 1. supr. quality.

*Aug 18, 1824.* 20—

JOHN LATHROP.

Whereas my Husband Billy

HAS put himself to unnecessary trouble to publish to the world, that I have utterly refused to live with him, & he says without a cause, but that is not true. The reason of my refusing, modesty prevents my pen from disclosing. As to being trusted on his account, I never could, previous to being posted.

DORCAS AVERY.

*Aug. 16.* 3w21—

**RANAWAY,**

FROM the subscriber, an indented Boy, by the name of *JOSEPH CLARKE,* about eleven years of age—wore away a chip hat, shirt and pantaloons.—All persons are forbid trusting or harboring said boy on penalty of the law.

FREDERICK R. DANIELS.

*Lebanon, Aug. 20, 1824.* 3w21—

## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 1st of June, a two year old Mare Colt, is a chesnut bay, natural trotter, never was docked, but has the hair cut off at the end of her tail last March. Whoever may have taken up said Colt, & will return her, or give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

SIMEON PECKHAM.

*Lebanon, Aug. 14, 1824* tf.r.r—

## Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on the 10th of May last, a ten year old Sorrel Mare, switch tail, 14 hands high, with one or more white feet, and some white in her face, lame in her off fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded

FREDUS LADD.

*Franklin, Aug. 16, 1824.* 21—

## A new Classic.

THE Greek Reader by Frederic Jacobs, professor of the Gymnasium at Gotha, and Editor of the Anthologia. Translated by Professor Everett, of Harvard University—For admission into which Institution it is equired For sale by

*ROBINSON & DUNHAM*

Also received and for sale, the 2d edition of

**REDGAUNTLET,**

Scott's last new and popular Novel.

*Aug 11.*

**For sale by the subscriber,**

**20,000** ft. Clear & Merch. Clap Boards.
**20,000** Hartford Shingles, No. 3 if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.
500 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.
100 bush Eastern Salt, cheap,
100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 4.* 18—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given to the Stockholders in the **WINDHAM & MANSFIELD TURNPIKE ROAD,** that the annual meeting of said Turnpike Co will be holden at the house of Widow Jerusha Staniford, in Windham, on the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and for ther business. ☞A general attendance is requested.

ZALON STORRS, *Sec'ry.*

*Mansfield, Aug 18, 1824.* [21—

*Shingles, Flour, &c.*

**150** M No. 1 and 2 Eastern Shingles.
**20** bbls. Le Roy Flour, inspected in August.
**6** firkins poor Butter.
**10** bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 11.* xix—

**OIL.**

45 bbls. Summer Strained Sperm OIL,
50 do. pure Winter do. do. do.
14 do. Whale and Sea Elephant do
Just received and for sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO

**Darrow's**
**Militia Tactics**

FOR the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, constantly for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## *A CARD.*

**JOHN KINNEY & Co**

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortment*

*Comprising almost every article in the*

*Dry Goods Line,*

**Both Staple & Fancy,**

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.

*Persons calculating on purchasing*

**FALL GOODS,**

Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to sell them at much less prices, than two months hence—As they are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD they request all to give them a look before they purchase.

*Aug. 3*

**Leghorn Bonnets,**
**SHOES, &c.**

**N. & A. GAY**

ARE this day opening a few Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $3 25 to $7 each. Also, A great variety Women's and Children's

**Morocco and Satin**

**Shoes,**

*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*

**GOODS.**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,

*July 14.*

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

*Conn. State Lottery*

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.
SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $4,000 | is | $4,000 | |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 245 | " | [illegible] |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,[illegible] |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | [illegible] |

1,760 Prizes $[illegible]
2,300 Blanks.

4,060 Tickets at $5 is $20,[illegible]

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, the numbers from 1 to 80 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d *drawn* numbers will be entitled to $4,000; That having on it the 1st and 4th $1,000; That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500; Those tickets having on them the 1st 2d & ... 1st 3d and 5th each $[illegible] ... having on them the 1st 4th and ... 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, ... and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $... The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each; The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each; The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations viz. 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12; And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZ. HOWE, } *Managers.* { JOHN BEACH,
GEO. BOWEN, } { R. S. ...

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—

Salt, Rum, Flour, Mackerel, &c.

**200** bush. **fine Salt,**

**25** hhds. New Rum,
**24** bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
**15** do. No. 3 do.
**40** bbls. Le Roy and New York Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Aug. 10.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18. 1823.*



ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No 1426.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1824. No. 23.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## Hotel Vacated.

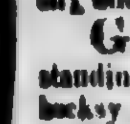
TO be let till the first of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water-Street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House. It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business—near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel untill his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of his lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*
JOSHUA TRACY OR JOSHUA HALL, } *Administrators on Hez Tracy's estate.*
*Norwich, Aug. 30. 1824.* 22—

FOR SALE,
## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

### 45 Acres,



with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon, and a

### GRIST MILL,

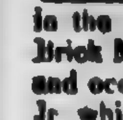
standing at the out-let of the Ocksobucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.
*March 25. 1824,* tf 103—

## Valuable Real Estate.



FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke. Jr which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 3000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800 and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

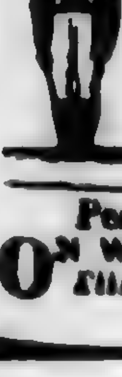
Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.
*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

## TO LET?

MR. RANDALL'S House, in Shetucket street.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
*July 6.* oam3m—

## Darrow's Militia Tactics



FOR the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, constantly for sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

Pensioner's Blanks,

ON Whole Sheets, for sale at THIS OFFICE.

## Freight wanted for Baltimore.

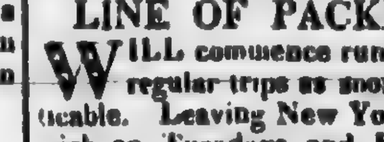
THE Sloop Humbird, M. E. Satterlee, Master. will take freight for Baltimore, to leave Norwich by the 10th September next. A few hundred bushels of blue Potatoes will be taken on freight or purchased at a very low rate. *Enquire of*
JEDH. HUNTINGTON or
STEPHEN MEECH.
*Norwich 31st Aug. 1824.* 2w23—

## DRIVER.
*The New Sloop Driver,*
Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

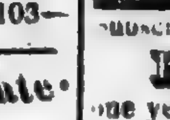
*For New York and Albany.*



## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

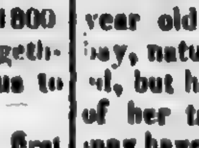


## Broke into
the enclosure of the subscriber in May last, a red

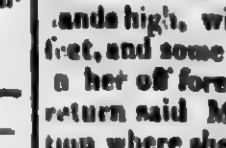
HEIFER,

one year old—the owner is requested to call and take her away.
EBENEZER BARSTOW.
*Windham, (Scotland Society.) August 20th, 1824.* } 21

## STRAYED,



FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 1st of June, a two year old Mare Colt, is a chesnut bay, natural trotter, never was docked, but had the hair cut off at the end of her tail last March. Whoever may have taken up said Colt, & will return her, or give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.
SIMEON PECKHAM.
*Lebanon, Aug. 14, 1824.* tfxx—



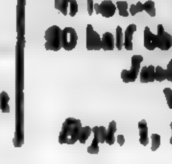
## Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on the 10th of May last, a ten year old Sorrel Mare, switch tail, 14 hands high, with one or more white feet, and some white in her face, lame in her off fore foot. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
FREDUS LADD.
*Franklin, Aug. 16, 1824.* 21—

## 2400 lbs. stout Sole Leather,
suitable for Farmers.

50 bbls. Le Roy, Rochester, and New-York FLOUR, } Fresh.

10 bbls. Western Flour, (Thompson brand,) very superior for Family use



10 hhds. Antigua Rum
Warranted Pure.

15 bbls. Fowler's Rye Gin,
50 casks Cut Nails, all sizes,
40 boxes Boston Window Glass,
20 half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel.
*Just received and for sale by*
WILLIAM GRAY & Co.
*Sept. 1, 1824.* 23—


## MISCELLANY.

### MEMOIRS OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

EXTRACTED FROM LADY MORGAN'S FRANCE.

"The name of La Fayette has long been consecrated to fame; and his existence has been so intimately woven into the history of his country, that her records and her chronicles must have mouldered into nothing, ere his renown shall be forgotten, or the memory of his deeds have faded into oblivion. The recent and extraordinary events, which again, for the moment, forced this modern Cincinnatu from his plough to assist in councils, which had for their object the fate of an empire, have brought him before the eyes of the world, in all the original splendor of his long tried virtue; and have naturally refreshed recollections, which time might have furnished, or policy discolored or repressed.

The Marquis de La Fayette appeared at the French Court, to which his rank had called him, while yet a boy. Too young to be insensible to its pleasures but too noble to be tainted by its corruptions, he obstinately refused a place, voluntarily offered to him, as the stepping stone to such honors as courtiers eagerly solicit.—He had already, at the age of sixteen, felt and acknowledged another vocation.—The star of political liberty was at that period observed rising brightly in the west, and La Fayette was among the first who went forth from a distant land, to worship it. The young and illustrious pilgrim was received with joyous admiration by those, whose cause he came to defend. The genuine French cavalier entered the American Army, as a simple volunteer, and fought his way to military distinction, till his own feats obtained for him that rank, which his modesty and pride had before rejected, as an unmerited gift. He was made Major General by Washington, who opposed his valor to the experience of Clinton, and to the skill of Cornwallis.

When he revisited his native country to offer his services to his sovereign, he retained, with his rank in the American Army, that ardent zeal for her interest, which the affectionate attentions he had received, were so well calculated to inspire in a young and generous mind.

He was received at the Court of Versailles with every mark of favor and distinction; and all the influence he had acquired, was employed in impressing upon the Cabinet, the importance and policy of granting succours to the United States.

Having succeeded in his favorite object, he obtained permission to return to America with the grateful intelligence of the service he had rendered while in France. He arrived at Boston, and then proceeded to Congress with the information that His Most Christian Majesty had consented to employ a considerable land and naval armament in the United States for the ensuing campaign. He was received by General Washington with joy and affection, and by Congress with every mark of distinction and regard. Some months after this, he proceeded to the South, where, though matters in that quarter wore a very unpromising aspect, by an appeal to the generous and honorable principles of his soldiers, he prevailed upon them to embark in the dangerous and difficult enterprize of preventing the junction of the Marquis Cornwallis and General Phillips, and though unsuccessful, he very adroitly evaded all the schemes of the vigilant British General, and secured his little army, and all his stores, though the Marquis had said exultingly, in a letter which was afterwards intercepted, "the boy cannot escape me!"

After having received a sword from the hands of Franklin, presented by the American States, he returned to France the leader of armies, the counsellor of statesman, and the friend of philosophers, at the premature age of twenty-two!

The court and the people alike came forward to receive and welcome the young hero who had reflected such credit on his country; who united the gay, the gallant, fearless spirit of ancient chivalry, the modern principles of philosophical liberty. His mission to France, in which he was joined with Franklin, to obtain men and money from the Government for the promotion of the American cause, was eminently successful. The court did not then foresee the result of its own mistaken and selfish policy. Governed by every-day expediency, it sought only to feed a flame, which consumed the strength of England; and little dreamed that from that flame a spark would proceed, which would eventually kindle the inflammable mass collected within its own bosom.

It was after the peace with America, that General La Fayette visiting once more the land of his early and successful enterprize, was received in the Congress of the United States with a sort of Roman triumph, while his journey through the cities was one perpetual scene of joy and festivity. On his return to Europe, in 1785, he travelled through Germany, and brought even to the Court of the Cæsars, as he had done to the pavilions of Versailles, the spirit of a pure and antique attachment to liberty with the graces of a gallant soldier, and accomplished gentleman; and he was received by Joseph the IId. and Frederick the Great, with flattering distinction. It was in accompanying the latter to his reviews, that he had an opportunity afforded him of close observation of the military genius of that royal tactician, with which he doubtless enriched his own experience.

A restless activity in the cause of all that is great or good, united the efforts of Gen. La Fayette to those of Malesherbes, for the amelioration of the condition of the French protestants; and, at the same time, he devoted his powers and fortune to the gradual redemption of the blacks.—While the court of Versailles protected the Barbary corsairs, he opposed the measure at home, and assisted Jefferson in his league against that piratical band, so long the shame and scourge of Europe. Called to the assembly of the notables, in 1787, La Fayette was the first to raise his voice for the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, and of state prisons—to obtain a favorable decree for the French protestants, and to propose a national assembly to France.

The part which Gen. La Fayette took in the first revolution, was too conspicuous to require at the present day a minute detail. Actuated exclusively by the love of his country, his motives and conduct have, however, been calumniated by the emigrants and the jacobins; to whose childishness and personality his example and his influence were equally opposed; and while the family of Louis XVI. rejected his proffered assistance in distrust of his exertions in the cause of freedom, he was already marked out for destruction of the clubs, for his strenuous attachment to constitutional monarchy.

When the citizens of Paris, to the number of 30,000, enrolled themselves as the National Guard, General La Fayette was chosen their commander in chief; and owing to this circumstance, which strongly proves the influence he possessed with the populace, is to be attributed the safety of Louis XVI. and family, on the 6th October, 1789, at Versailles. The rabble had rushed into the Court of the Palace, two of the life-guards had been cruelly murdered—they had even penetrated the apartments of the Queen, from which she had scarcely time to escape, when the presence of Gen. La Fayette and his officers put a stop to farther personal outrage, though it did not divert them from their main design of taking the king, queen, & family to Paris.

When the march of the revolution was interrupted, and its object frustrated by the intrigues of faction, and the fury of democracy. La Fayette exposed himself steadily to the colossal and disorganizing power of the jacobins. But his genius and his sentiments no longer belonged to that day of blood. Denounced by the jacobins, and brought to trial by their machinations, his conduct placed him above the reach of their calumnies, and he was acquitted. When, however, the sanguinary law of proscription was fulminated against him, he disdained to degrade himself by a useless defence. Accompanied by his friend Maubourg, and by his aid-de-camp, Alexandre Lameth, he quitted the polluted territory of his country.

The object of the patriot fugitives was, to gain either the neutral states of Holland or England—and they had already safely arrived beyond the frontiers of France, when they were taken by a corps of Austrian troops, and delivered over to the power of the coalition, but successively, as prisoners of war, to the fortresses of Luxembourg, Wezel, Madgebourg, and Olmutz, their patriotism was punished by privations and hardships, which exceeded the rigors of inquisitorial severity.—La Fayette was soon separated from the companions of his flight; and worn out by suffering and persecution, he was dying in the dungeons of Wezel, when a ray of hope was offered to his despair by Frederick William; who proposed, as the purchase of his liberty, that he should *furnish a plan against France*; ungrateful France! in whose cause he then suffered. The energy of his reply, evinced his high disdain of the shameless proposal. "No, never," said Mr. Fox, speaking of this event, never could such perfidy approach that heart, which never, for one moment, ceased to nourish the sacred fire of patriotism, the purest and most religious." At length the moment of liberation arrived; a liberation, for which La Fayette was more indebted to the good feeling of an individual, than to compatriot generosity or national repentance. It was upon his own responsibility, that BUONAPARTE made the surrender of La Fayette, Maubourg, Bureau de Puzy, (Lameth had previously been delivered, through the intercession of his mother,) an article in the treaty which he dictated to Austria, at Leoben. In this cluse the directory were so far from participating, that they then refused to reverse the outlawry of those whom their General had thus restored to liberty.* I have heard Gen. La Fayette revert to the obligation he thus incurred to the late Emperor, with sentiments of the warmest gratitude; but in this instance, his feelings held no influence over a conduct invariably governed by principles.

Returned to this country, he remained steady to those principles which had guided him through life—which had led him to the deserts of America—which had inspired him in the conflicts of revolutionary France—had shielded him from the corruption of Courts, and consoled him in the dungeons of captivity. When he discovered that his opinions of the character and views of Buonaparte were ill founded, that he who had generously unlocked his own chains, was already engaged in weaving shackles for his country, he broke off all intercourse with his deliverer, refused the share offered to him in public affairs, declined the senatorial dignity anxiously pressed on his acceptance, and by his bold restrictive vote against the Consulship for life, snapped forever the tie, which under the paramount influence of gratitude, had, for a moment, bound him to a man, whose views differed so widely from his own. Firm of purpose, steady, inflexible, pursuing with the same undeviating step the luminous path of patriotism, from which ambition had never seduced, nor interest misled him, he retreated from public life, sheathed a sword no longer to be brandished in the cause of freedom, and forgot, in the simple occupations of his farm, that he had once shared and influenced the destinies of an empire. Refusing inflexibly to bow before the sun of imperial power, he accepted his *retraite de General*, and gave himself up exclusively to the endearments of domestic life, the pursuits of literature and science, and the interests and improvements of agriculture.

General La Fayette had early in life, sacrificed a large part of his fortune to the popular cause; and it was in the name of that cause, he was deprived of nearly all that his prodigality had permitted him to reserve. He had refused emoluments and restitutions in the two hemispheres, but the territories of the duchess de Noailles, who was guillotined by Robespierre, were restored to her son-in-law, which placed him, on his return to France, at the head of a property at least competent to his desires.

General La Fayette had married a daughter of the illustrious house of Noailles; and the history of female virtue and female heroism presents nothing more rare in excellence, than the life and character of Madame La Fayette.—"*Such characters*, (says Charles Fox, speaking of this admirable pair) *should flourish in the annals of the world, and live to posterity, when kings and the crowns they wear must have mouldered into dust.*" While La Fayette, rescued by flight from the scaffold in France, lay incarcerated in the dungeons of Olmutz, his devoted wife, uncertain even of his existence and saved herself, by the death of Robespierre, from the guillotine, where so many of her family had perished, sent her young and only son to the care and protection of General Washington; and accompanied by her two daughters, with a constitution already broken down by suffering and grief, she hastened to Vienna, and obtained an interview with the Emperor, at whose feet she solicited permission to entomb herself and her children in the dungeon of her husband. This was all that was asked, & all that was obtained. On the point of falling a victim to conjugal tenderness, reduced almost to the grave by a few months confinement, amidst noxious vapours and unwholesome damps, the permission she solicited to go to Vienna, to consult a physician, was only granted her on the proviso of ever returning to Olmutz.—The alternate was instantly accepted, & Madame de La Fayette composed herself for death, in the arms and the dungeon of her husband. His delivery produced a reprieve to a life so precious. He bore her to his native France, to her own patrimonial woods of La Grange. Revived, not rescued, she lived to behold the return of her brave son, the re-union of her family, and then sunk into the tomb.

* * * * * *

On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he deputed his brother Joseph to solicit La Fayette's acceptance of the peerage. "Should I ever again appear on the scene of public life," replied La Fayette to the Ex-King of Spain, "it can only be as a representative of the people." He was accordingly elected, by his own department, a member of the corps legislatif, & as he himself expressed it, in the chamber of deputies, "a veteran in the cause of liberty, a stranger to the spirit of faction;" he exhibited in 1816, to his country, a bright untarnished model of the true, pure, incorruptible constitutionalists of 1789;—whose views for the liberty and happiness of their country had been successively & effectually frustrated, by the sordid selfishness of antiquated privilege, by the factious intrigues of sanguinary democracy, and by the aspiring views of bold, boundless, and despotic ambition.

At the expiration of thirty years, La Fayette appeared before his country, with the same immutability of principle, the same energy of spirit and force of eloquence, as was possessed by him, to whom America raised statutes, ere manhood had shed its down upon his cheek! to whom the military spirit of France devoted a sword of victory, formed out of the dungeon bars of the Bastile, *which he had broken!*

"It was among the generous feelings of Bonaparte, (and he had not a few) to hold the virtues of La Fayette in veneration. When intelligence was brought him to the Bourbon Elysee, pending the discussions respecting the dictatorship, that La Fayette was in the tribune, haranguing the assembly, he reiterated the monstrous intelligence; "La Fayette in the tribune!!" while a spoon with which he was trifling, fell from his hand; and his altered countenance proclaimed his conviction, that "all was over."

The conduct of La Fayette during this most eventful period, when he invoked the representatives of the people "to rally round the national standard of 1789;"—when he asserted that "it belonged to them to defend the honor and independence of France against the pretensions of the enemy," is fresh in every recollection. But it may not be uninteresting to those who have admired him only in public life, to follow this brave warrior and real patriot, from the scene of unequal contention, to that retreat of peace where the milder excellencies of the man are called into full existence, and even now appear fresh and unadulterated by time & suffering, in all the unpretending simplicity of genuine intrinsic virtue.

General La Fayette has not appeared in Paris, since the return of the Bourbon dynasty to France. And I should have left that country, without having seen one of the greatest ornaments, had not a flattering invitation from the Chateau La Grange, enabled me to gratify a wish, long and devoutly cherished, of knowing, or at least of beholding, its illustrious master. Introduced by proxy to the family of La Fayette, by the young and amiable Princess Charles de B * * * *, we undertook our journey to La Grange with the same pleasure as the pilgrim begins his first unwearied steps to the shrine of sainted excellence.

The Chateau of La Grange-Bleneau lies in the fertile district of La Brie; so remote from any high road, so lonely, so wood-embosomed, that a spot more sequestered, more apparently distant from the bustling world, all its scene of conflict and activity, can scarcely be imagined. Having left the public road about thirty miles from Paris, and struck into an almost impassible *chemin-de-travers*, we trusted to the hints and guidance of shepherds, wood-cutters, and *gardes-champetres*, for a clue to the labyrinth we were pursuing. They all knew the Chateau La Grange; and by their directions, we proceeded from one "deep entangled glen" to another; jolting over stony brooks, floundering through rapid mill streams; sometimes buried in forests of fruit trees, and sometimes driving through farm yards, to the dismay of the poultry, and the amusement of their owners; while our coachman and a French servant, who accompanied us, had always some question to ask, or some courtesy to offer and receive.

We found General La Fayette surrounded by his patriarchal family; his excellent son and daughter-in-law, his two daughters, (the sharers of his dungeon in Olmutz) and their husbands; eleven grandchildren, and a venerable grand uncle, the ex-grand prior of Malta, with hair as white as snow, and his cross and his order worn, as proudly as when he has issued forth at the head of his pious troops, against the "paynim foe," or Christian enemy. Such was the group that received us in the salon of La Grange; such was the close knit circle that made our breakfast and our dinner party; accompanied us in our delightful rambles through the grounds and woods of La Grange, and constantly presented the most perfect unity of family interests, habits, tastes, and affections.

We naturally expect to find strong traces of time in the form of those, with whose names and deeds we have been long acquainted; of those who had obtained the suffrages of the world, almost before we had entered it. But, on the person of La Fayette, time has left no impression; not a wrinkle furrows the ample brow; and his unbent and noble figure, is still as upright, bold and vigorous, as the mind that informs it. Grace, strength, and dignity still distinguished the fine person of this extraordinary man; who, though more than forty years before the world, engaged in scenes of strange and eventful conflict, does not appear to have reached his climacterick. Bustling and active in his farm, grace and elegant in his salon, it is difficult to trace, in one of the most successful agriculturalists, and one of the most perfect fine gentlemen that France has produced, a warrior and a legislator. The patriot, however, is always discernable.

In the full possession of every faculty & talent he ever possessed, the memory of M. Lafayette has all the tenacity of unworn youthful recollection; and, besides these, high views of all that is most elevated in the minds conception. His conversation is brilliantly enriched with anecdotes of all that is celebrated, in character and event, for the last fifty years. He still talks with unwearied delight of his short visit to England, to his friend Mr. Fox, & dwelt on the witchery of the late Duchess of Devonshire, with almost boyish enthusiasm. He speaks and writes English with the same elegance he does his native tongue. He has made himself master of all that is best worth knowing in the English literature and philosophy. I observed that his library contained many of our most eminent authors upon all subjects. His elegant and well chosen collection of books, occupies the highest apartments in one of the towers of the chateau; and like the study of Montaigne, hangs over the farm yard of the philosophical agriculturalist. "It frequently happens," said M. La Fayette, as we were looking out of the window at some flocks, which were moving beneath, "it frequently happens that my Merinos, and my hay-carts, dispute my attention with your Hume, or our own Voltaire."

He spoke with great pleasure on the visit paid him at La Grange some years ago, by Mr. Fox, and Gen Fitzpatrick.—He took me out, the morning after my arrival, to show me a tower, richly covered with ivy:—"It was Fox," he said, "who planted that ivy! I have taught my grandchildren to venerate it."

In accompanying this 'last of the Romans,' through his extensive farms, visiting his sheep-folds, his cow-stall, his dairies, (of all of which he was justly proud, and once usually asking me, whether it was not something in the English style,) I was struck with his gracious manner to the

*The American Government were laudably active to procure La Fayett's release. When Washington had in vain reclaimed him of the Austrian Government, clandestine attempts were made, by American agents, to procure his escape, which were so far successful that they succeeded in releasing him from Olmutz. But the General being wounded in the adventure, he was retaken within eight leagues of his prison.—It is reported that when Madame La Fayette solicited the Emperor in her husband's favor, he made her this singular answer:—'J'ai les mains liées!' If this be true, there was at the time but one Cabinet capable of exerting such an influence: and a Briton would be the last to believe the damning tale.'

patentry, said to the workmen engaged in the various rustic offices of his domains, He thought always addressed them with 'mon ami,' [illegible]—'mon enfant,'—'ma bonne mere,' and 'ma chere fille,' ['my friend,'—'my good friend,'—'my dear boy;' while 'my good mother,' and 'my dear girl,'] were invited to display the delicacies of the cream-pans and cheese-presses, or to parade their turkeys and ducklings for our observation and amusement. And this condescending kindness seems repaid by boundless affection, and respect amounting to veneration. What was once the orchard of the chateau, is now extended behind the castle, into a noble park cut out of the luxuriant woods.

It was while walking by a bright moonlight in these lovely grounds, that I have listened to their illustrious master, conversing upon almost every subject worthy to engage the mind of a great and good man; sometimes in French, sometimes in English, always with eloquence, fluency, and spirit.

"I was desirous to learn how Bonaparte seemed affected at the moment that General La Fayette, at the head of the deputation who came to thank him in the name of the chamber for his voluntary abdication, appeared before him. "We found him," said General La Fayette, "upon this occasion, as upon many others, acting out of the ordinary rules of calculation; neither affecting the pathetic dignity of fallen greatness, nor evincing the uncontrolable dejection of disappointed ambition on hopes crushed, never to revive, and of splendour quenched, never to rekindle. We found him calm and serene—he received us with a faint but gracious smile—he spoke with firmness and precision. I think the parallel for this moment was that when he presented his breast to the troops drawn out against him, on his return from Elba, exclaiming, "I am your Emperour, strike if you will." There have been splendid traits in the life of this man, not to be reconciled to his other modes of conduct; his character is out of all ordinary keeping, and to him the doctrine of probabilities could never, in any instance, be applied."

A few days before this memorable interview, La Fayette had said in the assembly, in answer to Lucien Buonaparte's reproaches, who accused the nation of levity in its conduct toward the Emperor, "Go tell your brother that we will trust him no longer; we will ourselves undertake the salvation of our country." And Napoleon had learnt that, if his abdication was not sent to the chamber within one hour, M. La Fayette had resolved to move for his expulsion. Yet Bonaparte received this firm opposer of all his views with graciousness and serenity; and it was this resolute and determined foe to his power, who, after this interview, demanded that the liberty and life of Napoleon should be put under the protection of the French people.

The regret we felt in leaving La Grange was proportioned to the expectations with which we arrived before its gates, to the pleasure we enjoyed under its roof. It is a memorable event in the life of ordinary beings, to be permitted a proximate view of a great and good man! It is refreshment to the feelings, which the world may have withered! it is expansion to the mind, which the world may have narrowed! It chases from the memory the traces of all the littleness, the low, mean, and sordid passions, by which the multitudes of society are actuated; the success of plodding mediocrity; the triumphs of time serving obsequiousness; and the selfish views of power and ambition, for the destruction of the many, and debasement of all! To have lived under the roof of La Fayette; to have conversed with him, and listened to him, was opening a splendid page in the history of man. It was perused with edification and delight, and its impression can only fade with memory and life.

He was not a desperate adventurer, whose embarrassed affairs at home deprived him of the means of enjoying life, and therefore was willing to risk all, under a selfish hope of bettering his own private condition. He was born to a princely fortune. He was surrounded by relatives & friends, and had been blessed in early life by conjugal love. He bade adieu to his native land, to relatives and friends, and to the tender and interesting partner of his bosom; to all the pleasures and amusements which were presented to him in the "gay regions and vine covered hills of France," to join in the glorious contest for liberty, in the colonies of America. He offered us his money and his blood to aid us. He expended at one time $10,000 for clothing our naked and suffering troops.

He served without compensation.

## POLITICAL.

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

### BRIEF REMARKS

On the Appendix, dated July 27, 1824, of Mr. John Q. Adams, to the new edition of his Letter of March 31, 1808, to Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, on President Jefferson's Embargo.

In my review of the extraordinary correspondence between President Adams and his relatives and friend, Mr. Cunningham, I was obliged to recur to Mr. Jefferson's embargo of December, 1807, and the zealous agency of Mr. John Q. Adams in imposing that pernicious measure; because the steps I had taken to exhibit its real character to my fellow citizens, with the view of obtaining its repeal, had been made the ground of his father's wanton and bitter reproaches against me; otherwise I should have been silent on the subject of the embargo, and of the son's agency in affecting it. In that Review, I have given the history of the embargo, by an exhibition of all the facts necessary to enable every impartial reader to form a correct judgment of its merits or demerits. Without a knowledge of those facts, such a judgment will not be attainable; certainly not from the account of it by Mr. Adams in his Appendix. I regret the necessity of repeating any part of what is so fully detailed in the Review; but that being a large pamphlet, will not be seen by great numbers who will read the Appendix; which, being comprised in two columns of a newspaper, will probably appear in every paper, all over the United States. Such Editors as publish that Appendix, and desire their readers should see at least what is briefly stated on the other side of the question, will also publish, in justice to them and to me, the following Remarks:

Mr. J. Q. Adams says that Mr. Jefferson, in his confidential message of the 18th of December, 1807, recommending an immediate embargo, enclosed two documents one of which was a recent proclamation of the king of Great Britain, authorizing and commanding the impressment, by his naval officers, of British seamen, from neutral merchant vessels, and the other a correspondence between Gen. Armstrong, then our Minister in France, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Champagny. Mr. Adams calls the papers enclosed with the message, '*two* documents:' but there were four distinct papers. One was the British king's proclamation, requiring his 'natural born subjects, seafaring men,' serving in foreign vessels, 'to return, to defend their own country, then menaced and endangered by the arms of France, and of the nations subjected to her power and at her disposal; and also requiring his naval officers to take, from neutral merchant vessels, all such British seamen. The second document was an extract of a letter, dated September 18, 1807, from the French Minister of Justice, Regnier, communicating to the advocate general of the Council of Prizes, the Emperor Napoleon's decision, that his Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, should, without any exception, be carried into execution. That decree authorized 'French vessels of war to seize, on board neutral vessels, either English property, or even all merchandise proceeding from English manufactories or territory'—whether belonging to enemies or neutrals. The third document was a letter dated September 24, 1807, from General Armstrong, to the French Minister, Champagny, inquiring whether such was the Emperor's decision relative to his Berlin decree. And the fourth document was Champagny's answer of October 7, 1807, in these words: 'His Majesty has considered every neutral vessel going from English ports, with cargoes of English merchandise, or of English origin,' [that is of the manufacture or produce of the English dominion] 'as lawfully seized by French armed vessels.'

Mr. Jefferson, at the close of his message, says—'I ask a return of the letters from Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny, which it would be improper to make public.' But wherein was this impropriety? The reader sees that the two letters of the ministers of justice and of foreign affairs, refer to one and the same decision of the Emperor respecting the commerce of neutrals with the British dominions. Yet while Regnier's was allowed to be published, Champagny's was to be returned to Mr. Jefferson to be kept secret, together with Armstrong's letter to which it was an answer. In my Review, I have suggested one reason, which was, that to render Napoleon's system for ruining the commerce of England effectual, it must, as Champagny said, be *complete*. All commerce of neutrals with the British dominions, must cease; and the vast commerce of the United States with those dominions could be prevented only by an embargo. Hence the inference was obvious, that the embargo was a measure of co-operation with the French Emperor, to distress Great Britain, and, as far as possible, to ruin her commerce, on which her revenues and means of defence essentially depended. I have supposed there might be another reason for concealing from the public eye those two letters; for the people, believing in the President's patriotism and paternal care, would be led to think that those two papers, exhibiting something improper to be made public, contained the substantial grounds for the embargo. It is true that they were subsequently, in the course of the same session, transmitted to Congress, and published; but it was with a mass of other documents, composing a thick volume, without a particular reference to the letters, whose original object, no one but in the secret, would imagine.

Mr. Adams' Appendix contains a number of very exceptionable statements and intimations, the requisite comments on which would occupy too much room for a newspaper. His principal object in writing it, seems to be the vindication of himself from the reproach attached to a sentiment which I have stated as having fallen from him when zealously advocating the enactment of the embargo law. That sentiment was uttered in opposition to a motion for time to be allowed to consider so momentous a measure as that embargo, which would lay waste the whole vast commerce of the United States. The sentiment, according to my representation, was then expressed:—'The President has recommended the measure on his high responsibility; I would not consider—I would not deliberate: I would act—Doubtless the President possesses such further information as will justify the measure.' Of this sentiment, Mr. Adams, in his Appendix, says—'It was impossible to have formed a charge more destitute of foundation; more easily refuted; or more open to the chastisement of severe retaliation. Yet I took no public notice of it: nor shall I now go further beyond the simple declaration, that *I never expressed or felt the sentiment* imputed to me by Mr. Pickering, than to observe, that if I had uttered it, and had been understood in the sense to which he has given to my words, it was his duty, and the duty of every senator present, who so understood me, not only to have my words taken down at the time, but instantly to have called me to order for using them.' Mr. Adams then adds, "The words, as Mr. Pickering *professes* to have understood them, were undoubtedly in the highest degree disorderly—and a decisive proof that they were not generally so understood is found in the circumstance, that no exception was taken to them at the time.'

I do not agree with Mr. Adams, that the words, as I understood them, were 'disorderly' in any degree. Extraordinary, indeed, they were; but rendered the speaker more liable to be called to order and censured, than any other improper & absurd sentiment which any member advances in debate. Besides, the subject before the senate was of a magnitude to supersede and put out of sight all these questions of order.

On the above quotations from Mr. Adams' Appendix, I might remark—1. That I am not used to make professions aside from what I really think or believe. 2. I re-assert, that Mr. Adams did utter the sentiment I imputed to him, but which he now says 'he never expressed or felt.' I wrote it down at the moment after he had expressed it—and merely because it was a most extraordinary one; so extraordinary, indeed, that no one would have conceived it possible to have been uttered, in a free government, by any man of common sense, unless when actuated by an unwarrantable zeal or powerful feeling of interest.

On my own declaration I might leave this question; confident that with all those who have long known me, no collateral evidence will be required. But I will now offer the testimony of Mr. Adams himself, and from his Appendix too, in evidence of the correctness of that declaration.

I have never said that Mr. Adams or any other American legislator, would coolly and deliberately avow, as a principle or rule of action, such a subserviency to—or, if the reader please, such an implicit reliance on the wisdom and knowledge of the Executive of the United States, as Mr. Adams manifested in the case of the embargo. There are few men, extremely few, so totally depraved as to adopt and avow an obviously immoral principle as their rule of action. The murderer and the thief, for instance, will readily admit, that murder and theft are crimes; yet, in particular cases, when urged by violent passions, or tempted by the hope of gain, the same persons will commit those very crimes. With infinitely greater facility will the aspiring politician, with little regard to principle, take the course which may conduct him to the object of his ambition. I stated a particular fact, from the odium of which, and its natural inference as to motive, Mr. Adams has now attempted his vindication. Yet his statement actually corresponds with mine; & furnishes a fact which accounts for the phraseology of a part of the obnoxious sentiment I ascribed to him. The entire sentiment in question, was expressed by Mr. Adams, in the Senate, in the terms I have already stated. And now let us look at Mr. Adams's own account of it, in his Appendix. 'I admitted (says he) that the *two documents*' [so he chooses to denominate the *four* papers communicated by the President with his message recommending the embargo] 'would not have been of themselves, to my mind, sufficient to warrant the measure recommended: but I observed that the executive having recommended the measure upon his own responsibility, had doubtless other reasons for it, which I was persuaded were satisfactory: that with this view, convinced of the expediency of the bill, I was also impressed with the necessity of its immediate adoption, that it was a time not for deliberation but for action.' I now pray every reader to compare the two statements, and to point out, if he can, any material difference between Mr. Adams' and mine. But the importance of a clear elucidation of this question, induces me to place the two statements side by side.

| PICKERING'S. | ADAMS'S. |
|---|---|
| "The President has recommended the measure on his high responsibility." | "I observed, that the executive having recommended the measure on his responsibility." |
| "*I would not consider—I would not deliberate: I would act.*" | "Convinced of the expediency of the bill. I was also impressed with the necessity of its immediate adoption:—*that it was a time not for deliberation, but for action.*" |
| "*Doubtless the President possesses such further information as will justify the measure.*" | "I observed, that the executive having recommended the measure on his responsibility *had doubtless other reasons for it, which I was persuaded were satisfactory.*" |

Every reader will now easily judge, whether Mr. Adams' own statement will bear him out in the assertion "that he never expressed or felt the sentiment imputed to him by Mr. Pickering." Mr. Adams also now stands convicted, by his own showing, of resting his vote for the embargo on reasons possessed by the President, and not communicated to the Senate. For he [Adams] says he told the committe, "that the two documents [the four papers] with the message were not sufficient to justify so strong and severe a measure as an embargo." Yet those four papers were offered by Mr. Jefferson to Congress, as the sole grounds on which he recommended an embargo.*

I remarked above, that Mr. Adams had supplied information which accounts for a part of the sentiment I ascribed to him. He says he objected, in the committee, that the documents with the message were insufficient to justify so strong and severe a measure as an embargo; and inquired whether the executive had other reasons for the measure, which it might not be convenient to assign. He was answered by the chairman, that "it was expected & hoped that the act would have a favorable effect, to aid the executive in the negotiation with Mr. Rose†; and also that it was intended as a substitution for the non-importation act which passed on the 18th of April, 1806." Here we see some of the secret reasons locked up in the President's breast, or communicated only to a few of his most confidential partisans, for recommending the embargo—and the origin of Mr. Adams' expression, an hour afterwards, in the Senate, 'that doubtless the President possesses such further information as will justify the measure.' Thus he admits, that the embargo bill passed in the Senate, not for the causes presented to them by Mr. Jefferson, but for reasons which he did not think it convenient to assign; and Mr. Adams contributed all that was in his power to promote this blind legislation.

But Mr. Adams suggests, that in advocating the embargo, he had reference to the existing state of things, of public notoriety, and denominated in the message the 'present crisis.' I ask him to look once more at the President's message; & he will see, that in regard to the recommended embargo, it contains no reference to the present crisis; but, that, in this phrase, the President refers to *some ulterior measures*, respecting events which 'might grow out of the present crisis.'

Mr. Adams says 'this bill was opposed in the Senate very feebly on its merits, and exclusively by the federal members, then only four in number.' This is true; they were taken by surprise: they were astounded by the solemn Presidential recommendation, and the bill presented in pursuance of it, to impose an embargo which was to prostrate the whole commerce of the United States. Therefore they urged the allowance of time to consider, to deliberate; and this Mr. Adams vehemently opposed. Although about 4 hours were occupied in the whole affair, but a small portion of that short space was given to the discussion of the bill. In that short space, the President's message and the four documents were read—they were referred to a committee chosen by ballot—the committee retired—drafted and reported the bill—it was read once—it was moved to read it immediately a second time—this was objected to; as contrary to the standing rule of the Senate, which required every bill to be read three times on three several days, (unless otherwise unanimously agreed) before it could pass to the enacted. And the impression rests on my mind, that more than half the time occupied in debate, was spent in discussing the question, whether that salutary standing rule should or should not be suspended, in order instantly to pass the embargo bill.

It may not be amiss here to remark, incidentally, that Mr. Adams, in saying the federal members then in the Senate were only four in number, (Goodrich, Hillhouse, Pickering, White,) of course excludes himself. His present federal friends may notice this if they please; John Quincy Adams now avows (and the avowal at this time is not without an object) that on the 18th December, 1807, he was not a federalist; and thus justifies the new title given him after that mischievous measure the embargo, expressive of his renunciation of federalism, to which he had formerly been zealously attached.

In my review of the Adams and Cunningham Correspondence, I stated that Mr. Adams the father had earnestly condemned the embargo, on first hearing of its imposition; but that when afterwards he learned what a conspicuous part his son had taken in imposing it, he also pronounced it a wise measure. But the son himself soon became alarmed for the consequences; alarmed, I presume, by letters from some of his friends in Boston, showing the mischiefs with which the embargo was pregnant, and probably suggesting a substitute—to authorize the merchants to arm their vessels for defence. For on the 11th of January, 1808, only twenty days after Mr. Adams had displayed such flagrant zeal to effect the passing of the embargo law, he offered a formal resolution for the consideration of the Senate for the appointment of a committee to consider and report when the law could be repealed—and on the expediency of authorising the merchants to arm their vessels for defence. But he found, at once, that it was easier to impose than to obtain a repeal of the law. 'My resolution, (says he,) met no encouragement.'—He himself also abandoned it; and in less than three months afterwards, published his pamphlet letter to Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, to justify the embargo.

Mr. Adams says, 'that but for the embargo, the British Orders in Council would have swept three fourths of the tonnage of the United States into the ports of Great Britain for confiscation.' Surely every merchant in the United States, if he can suppress his disgust, must smile at this strange declaration. In affected retaliation for the orders in council, the French Emperor issued his Milan Decree, on the 17th December, 1807. This decree was distinguished by its outrageous provisions. One was, that if a neutral merchant vessel suffered herself to be searched by a British armed vessel, that alone subjected her to capture and condemnation. Yet with this decree, the Berlin decree, and the orders in council, all in full force, American merchants were weak enough to remonstrate against the embargo, and to persist in their opposition until it was repealed.—And then—so great was their folly—they repaired their vessels and pushed them out with all practicable expedition, to renew their foreign commerce! Or, to adopt the favorite figurative style of Mr. Adams, 'the spirit of desperate adventure rushed to sea with every plank that could be made to float.'

Mr. Adams introduces the name of the lately deceased Mr. Cabot, and sneeringly repeated my words 'my excellent friend George Cabot'—adds in the popular slang, 'since President of the Hartford Convention;' for the dishonorable purpose of fixing a stigma on an eminently enlightened accomplished, and most virtuous citizen. Mr. Adams, in his vain attempt to damn the character of Mr. Cabot, could not have forgotten that Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, to whom as his friend he addressed his long embargo letter of 1808, which he had just caused to be re-printed, was also a member, and a conspicuous one of the Hartford Convention, whose proceedings he has lately very ably vindicated.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

*Salem, Aug. 24, 1824.*

*For the convenience of the reader, I here present him with the entire message.

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

The communications now made, shewing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen and merchandise, are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States.

Their wisdom will also see the necessity of making every preparation for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis.

I ask a return of the letters of Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny, which it would be improper to make public.

*Dec. 18, 1807.*" TH. JEFFERSON.

†Mr. Rose was appointed a special minister to the United States, to make formal amends for the attack on the American frigate Chesapeake. Mr. Adams, now Secretary of State, allows himself positively to assert, that "the British Government had appointed Mr. Rose to come out on a mission of subterfuge and prevarication concerning it." This charge I believe to be as groundless as it is indecent. It was, perhaps, Mr. Rose's first diplomatic mission. An old diplomatist might have masked his feelings. Mr. Rose (apparently an ingenuous character) could not conceal his mortification and chagrin on the failure of his mission; the accomplishment of its object would have promoted his claims to future public employments. His father, 'Old George Rose,' had long been an important member of the House of Commons in supporting Mr. Pitt's administration. His son would not have been deputed for this dishonorable purpose most unwarrantably suggested by Mr. Adams.

COLUMBUS, O. AUG. 7.

We have been favored with the following return of the votes *so far as they have been received* in the Poll Books, kept at the public houses in Worthington, for taking votes of such as please to enter them for President.—*Gaz.*

| | Adams. | Clay. | Jackson. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sharon | 170 | | 1 |
| Clinton | 50 | | |
| Harrison | 19 | 2 | 1 |
| Perry | 20 | 1 | |
| Washington | 2 | 6 | |
| Norwich | | 1 | |
| Montgomery | 5 | 2 | |
| Dela. County | 12 | | |
| | [illegible] | 13 | 2 |

### A VOICE EXTRAORDINARY.

DELAWARE, O. AUG. 7.

On Saturday last, after closing the exercises of the day, the officers of the 1st Regiment, organized themselves into a meeting to express their views on the subject of the Presidential Question; Col. Sidney Moore was called to the chair, and Capt. Hosea Williams appointed secretary. The votes were then taken for President as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For John Quincy Adams | 29 |
| Andrew Jackson | 1 |

The votes for Vice-President were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Jackson | 29 |
| Wm. H. Crawford | 1 |

We believe the foregoing to be a tolerably correct expression of the sentiment of Delaware county.—*Patron.*

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Aug. 31.*

### EXECUTION OF ITURBIDE.

The following official letters translated from the Mexican Sun of July 26, for the Mercantile Advertiser, relate to the apprehension and execution of the Ex-Emperor:

By the schooner Catharine, Capt. Austin, we have received a Mexican paper of the 26th ult. which contains an account of the arrival, arrest, and execution of Iturbide. He was shot on the 19th ult. at Padilla. The following documents translated from the "Sun" of the above date, give the particulars of this occurrence:

Most Excellent Sir—On the 14th instant, the English Brig Spring arrived at the mouth of the bar of this river, in 64 days from London, bringing the foreigner Charles de Beneski and a companion bound to the Mexican territory, in order to treat with the government concerning a plan of colonization, and bringing powers for the purpose from three Irish capitalists merchants from that capital.

On the following day, the said Beneski presented himself to me, of whom I requested information respecting Don Augustin Iturbide, his views and projects with regard to this territory; and Beneski having assured me in a manner apparently sincere, that at his departure said Iturbide remained in London, living quietly with his family, he returned to the bar to bring his companion, who had remained on board.

Yesterday, at one in the afternoon, the commandant of that detachment informed me that said Beneski was on his way to this place, with another person, who being disguised, was not known. Immediately I proceeded with some troops to pursue, if necessary, Beneski and his companion. At Arroyas, distant six leagues from this town, I met them at about half past four in the afternoon, and recognizing the person in disguise to be in reality don Augustin Iturbide, he spoke to me and stated that his wife and two small children were the only persons that accompanied him, he having left the others in London: from thence he was carried to this town, under a competent guard, and I am satisfied of his safety.

Although I am aware of what is directed by the law of the 28th of April last, relative to this individual, yet considering the defenceless and submissive manner in which he presented himself to me, I have determined to lay the matter before the Honorable Congress of this State, that they may determine what they think proper, and shall consequently march this afternoon to Padilla, where that honorable assembly is sitting. God and Liberty.—Soto La Marina, July 17, 1824. Felipe de la Garza. To his Excellency the Minister of State, &c.

Most Excellent Sir—Having been informed by the General of the armies of the State that Don Augustin Iturbide had arrived at Soto la Marina in an English vessel, this Congress has decreed, that the decree of the General Sovereign Congress of the 28th of April last be carried into effect, in which the said Iturbide is declared an outlaw, whenever he shall, under any pretext, present himself in the territory of the federation, and that this resolution be communicated to your Excellency, that you may cause it to be executed, commanding you, as you are hereby commanded under the most strict responsibility, that you cause Don Augustin de Iturbide to be beheaded, giving him the necessary time to prepare himself in a Christian manner.

The Congress also commands, that without losing a moment, your Excellency cause orders to be issued, that all the militia of the state be alarmed and in readiness for service; and that your Excellency communicate what has occurred and these resolutions to the Supreme Executive power of the federation, in the most speedy manner, for which purpose a copy of the official letter of the Commandant General is herewith transmitted to your Excellency—God and Liberty. Padilla, July 18, 1824. Jose [illegible] Gil, Deputy Secretary; Jose Feliciano Ortiz, Deputy Secretary.—To his Excellency the Governor of the State.

Most Excellent Sir—As I informed your Excellency in a previous despatch, the citizen commandant General, Don Felipe de la Garza, arrived yesterday at this town, bringing Don Augustin de Iturbide, and immediately placed him at the disposal of the honorable Congress of the State, who desiring the fulfilment of the sovereign decree of the 28th of April, which proscribed and outlawed the said Iturbide, ordered that the Citizen General should cause to be executed upon him the punishment of death, to which according to the said decree he was liable; which order was carried into execution by shooting him yesterday at six in the afternoon.

This event, your Excellency, doubtless removes the apprehensions that were continually entertained of commotion by the proselytes of Iturbide, and will ensure a uniformity and concentration of opinion in favor of the system that we have happily adopted; for as one of the causes that occasioned it to vacillate is removed, the effects of that cause must consequently cease. I therefore hasten to inform your Excellency, that upon its being communicated to the Supreme Executive Power his Highness may be pleased to approve the measure, and at the same time inform me what is to be done with the family and equippage of Iturbide, which is detained at Soto la Marina, until the determination of his Highness be known. God preserve your Excellency many years. Padilla, July 20, 1824.—Jose Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara.—Jose Antonio Fernandez, Secretary.—To his Excellency the Minister of State and of Internal and Foreign Relations.

In the town of San Antonio de Padilla, on the 19th day of the month of July 1824, we, the magistrates of the said town being assembled, do certify, that on the day we saw Don Augustin de Iturbide enter as a prisoner, having been brought to this place by the Citizen General Felipe de la Garza; who in conformity to the decree of the 28th of April of the present year, issued by the General Congress, caused him to be shot on the same day at six in the afternoon, which we know to be true, having seen the dead body; in testimony whereof, and at the request of the Citizen General, we give the certificate under our hands.—Ivis Ricardo Acebedo.—Antonio Paz, first Regidor.—Ignacio [illegible] second Regidor.—Jose Luis de la [illegible] Syndic Attorney.

I, The citizen Presbyter, Jose Miguel de la Garza Garcia, Member of the Honorable Constituent Congress of the State of Tamaulipas, Parish Priest of the town of Padilla.

Certify, according to law, that a dead body, that is deposited in a room near the parsonage house of this town, in order to be interred to-morrow, is that of Don Augustin de Iturbide, whom I knew this morning on his arrival here, and whom I saw shot in the afternoon; in testimony whereof I give this certificate at the request of the Citizen General of the armies of this State, Brigadier *Felipe de la Garza*, in the said town of Padilla, on the 19th of the month of July, 1824.—Jose Miguel de la Garza Garcia.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 3.*

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

### ALGIERS.

The latest accounts received in London from Gibraltar, mention the sailing of several bomb and mortar vessels, which had been lying there some time, for Algiers, from which it was inferred, that an immediate attack would take place.

### RUSSIA.

A squadron of two ships of the line, and six frigates had sailed from Cronstadt, but its destination was unknown. Alexander, true to his enmity against liberal principles, had as a mark of special favor conferred the honor of knighthood on all the French Marshals and Generals, and a number of other officers, employed in the late Spanish campaign.

### THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The Frankfort papers of the 10th July, announce the arrival there of the Russian minister, in consequence of the breaking up of the Congress at Johannesberg. The Austrian minister was expected the following day.

A company was forming in London, under the sanction of government for the purchase of the lands which have hitherto been reserved by the Crown in Canada. It is proposed to clear these lands in part, and let them on advantageous terms to settlers, or persons of small capital, who it is thought will thus be induced to go to Canada instead of the United States.

An attack, it is said, will be made next session on the East India Company's monopoly.

The harvest in the north of England promises fair.—Some fields of Barley had been cut.

Nearly six hundred persons had embarked at Limerick, since the 1st of May, for the British American Colonies and Miramichi.

The remains of the late King & Queen of the Sandwich Islands were to be immediately conveyed to Owhyhee. The [illegible] Advertiser attributes their death to the prevalence of wet weather, and the moist atmosphere acting upon their [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

Madame Catalani had concluded an engagement at Drury Lane. She sung three songs per night for six nights, and received from Mr. Elliston 800l. or about 44l. per song!

A London paper says, "a lady in high life, is now pursued by no less than three Marquises."

The late Baron Wood is supposed to have died worth nearly 300,000l. acquired by great continence and labor in his profession.

The estates of the Marquis of Ormond, one of the largest properties in the kingdom, were to be sold at auction.

The immense estates which belonged to the late Duke of Tuscany, in Bohemia, have devolved to the young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1824.


*Amalgamation.*—The systematized plan of bargaining and selling, and of craft and intrigue, so long, and in some cases so successfully practised by the Radical party, and particularly the late outrageous attempt of the Crawford party in the state of New York, to defraud the freemen out of their rights,—has roused the people elsewhere to sacrifice their personal partialities at the altar of public good, and to unite on one of the candidates, who has come before the nation on the ground of *personal merit*. In North Carolina, the friends of Adams and Jackson have agreed to support a union ticket for Electors, with the understanding that they shall vote for the candidate who stands the best chance of an election by the Electoral College—And it is said by the papers of that state, that this ticket will be carried by an overwhelming majority. Accounts from South Carolina, say that the votes of that state will be given to the candidate who may be the most likely to defeat the radical nomination. And in almost every county in Virginia, large and respectable meetings favorable to John Q. Adams, have been held; and it is confidently believed, that even in that state the Adams ticket will prevail. Thus three out of the four states which have usually been conceded to Crawford, will now give their votes for another. This is as it should be; and we shall earnestly hope to see the people of other states follow the good example set them by North Carolina.

This Presidential struggle will be an important era in the history of this republic. It is not a question now, whether federalism or democracy shall triumph,—but one of *principle*, on which our republican institutions are based; and no event, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, has involved deeper interest to a free and enlightened people, than does this. Were the qualifications of Wm. H. Crawford, the minority candidate, ten times as great as they really are—yea,—were they equal to those of either of the other candidates, we should look upon his elevation to the Presidency, as the greatest evil that ever befel our country: because we should consider it the triumph of FACTION over the PEOPLE—of *deception* and *intrigue*, over *honesty* and *truth*.—And because it would establish the *base principle*, that the man, who through interest and intrigue, may be nominated by the members of Congress, (on whom the choice of President may finally fall,) shall be the legitimate candidate, on whom the *people* must bestow their suffrages, and who, in effect, is elected,—however obnoxious he may be to the great majority. Thus striking at once at the root of our boasted elective franchise, and making a mere mock of the voice of the *people*. As this is solely a contest for *principle*,—establish this pernicious precedent now, and ever after, the members of Congress can, and will come forward with a bold and hardened face, and sell the Presidency to the highest bidder.

It has been the fashion among the editors of Public Journals in the United States, to make calculations on what will be the probable result of the next Presidential election—and as we "might as well be out of the world as out of fashion," we will now try our skill at calculation, and we will endeavor to do it from the latest information, and without prejudice or partiality. Four candidates only will be considered:

| Adams. | | Jackson. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 9 | Pennsylvania | 28 |
| N. Hampshire | 8 | N. Carolina | 13 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | Tennessee | 11 |
| R. Island | 4 | Louisiana | 5 |
| Connecticut | 8 | Mississippi | 3 |
| Vermont | 7 | Alabama | 5 |
| New-York | 36 | | |
| New-Jersey | 8 | | |
| Delaware | 3 | | |
| Maryland | 11 | | |
| South Carolina | 11 | | |
| Indiana | 5 | | |
| | 125 | | 65 |

| Clay. | | Crawford. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 16 | Georgia | 9 |
| Ohio | 16 | Virginia | 24 |
| Missouri | 2 | | |
| | 34 | | 33 |

The above may be considered a fair estimate. New-York and Virginia are doubtful; we have therefore given one to Adams and the other to Crawford;—but there is more probability that Virginia will go for Adams than there is that New-York will go for Crawford. Ohio is about equally divided between Clay and Adams; and therefore not to be partial for our favorite, we have given it to Clay. But on the issue of this struggle, but two candidates will be before the public—Those given to Jackson will go to Adams, and those to Clay will go to Crawford. That there will be a choice by the people is now almost certain; but should it go to the House of Representatives, where every State will have two votes, ADAMS will be certainly elected.

The Officers of the 15th Reg. N. Y. Artillery, in the counties of Madison and Onondaga, met at MANLIUS VILLAGE after a general muster, for the purpose of expressing by their votes, who they would prefer for General and State officers. The following was the result.

| | |
|---|---|
| *For President.* | |
| John Q. Adams, | 35 |
| Andrew Jackson, | 18 |
| *For Vice President.* | |
| Andrew Jackson, | 34 |
| J. C. Calhoun, | 16 |
| J. Q. Adams, | 2 |
| D. D. Tompkins, | 1 |
| Henry Clay, | 1 |
| *For Governor.* | |
| De Witt Clinton, | 34 |
| Nathan Sanford, | 10 |

*Adams and Pickering.*—Last week we published the defence of Mr. Adams against the remarks of Mr. Pickering in his Review of the Cunningham correspondence; and this week we give the *Reply* of Col. Pickering. The inveterate hatred which has been long harbored by Timothy Pickering against John Adams, has brought him out in his dotage with renewed zeal, to brand and vilify the son with the sins of the father. Such a course is a fair sample of the Crawford leaders, "*who, you all know, are honorable men.*" Here we find John Quincy Adams appears as he always has done, *on the defensive*,—and we have no doubt, that should Mr. Pickering continue to wage war against his *diamond pen*, but that he will soon be gently consigned to the political tomb, with Russell and Smyth. The remarks of the editor of the Providence Journal, on the Reply, we deem correct, and we believe we shall do no better than to copy them.

"Mr. Pickering is pertinacious, as to the very expressions, imputed by him to Mr. Adams; and puts them as set down by him in opposition with those of Mr. Adams in the Appendix, in order to convince us that the two are one and the same in sentiment. This very opposition is enough to show the *power of coloring*, allowed by the infinite variety of inflexion, of which our language is susceptible. By the use of these inflexions, in the present instance, a general and very proper confidence in the President, and a persuation that the embargo to be efficacious, should be promptly imposed, or construed into a blind and slavish submission to Executive will. Mr. Adams disavows such a sentiment in the most positive and solemn language.—He is the most proper person to explain his own feelings; and as we have never yet had reason to doubt his asseveration, we are bound in candor to believe him."

*Wonderful Consistency.*—In the columns of the "American Statesman," a professed democratic paper in Boston, and the Oracle of Crawfordism in New-England, we have long been accustomed to see annually emblazoned forth in large capitals the names of the members of the Hartford Convention as aristocrats, and traitors; but the times have changed and the conductors of that *Herald of Crawfordism* have become the *Idolizers* of Timothy Pickering, the friend and champion of that Assembly.

Gen. La Fayette arrived in Hartford on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and went on board the Oliver Ellsworth at half past three o'clock for New-York where he arrived on Sunday noon. He was received by thousands from all parts of the state, amid the roaring of cannon and the ringing of bells. Although the weather was extremely unpleasant, the Military parade was unusually splendid. We have not room for further particulars.

***The Massachusetts Bank, Boston, has reduced the interest on its discounts to 5 per cent.

***The Secretary of State and Lady are on a visit to his Father, in Quincy, Mass.

***The "Union Music Society" will recommence on Tuesday evening next, at Concert Hall.

***The Rural Wanderer is unavoidably omitted this week.

## Married,

At Griswold, on the 1st inst. by Nathaniel Stanton Esq. Mr. RALPH FLINT, to Miss ESTHER BRUMLEY.

In Mansfield (Conn.) on Tuesday evening last, Mr. SAUBAEL HUTCHINS, of Charleston (S. C.) to Miss MARIA STORRS, daughter of Mr. Dan Storrs, of the former place.

In Griswold, (J. C.) On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Horatio Waldo, Mr. JAMES GEMMEY, to Miss DOLLY BIDDOCK.

## Died,

In this city, on the 2d inst. Mrs. HANNAH TRAPP, aged 77 years; On the 3d inst. a child of Mr Jared Dennis: On the 4th inst. Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, aged 17 years: On the 6th inst. LUCY A. daughter of Mr. Thomas Sutton, aged 5 years. ☞Printers in Worcester are requested to insert this death.

At Augusta, (Geo.) in July last, Mr. DANIEL N. H. CAREW, aged 30 years, son of the late Doct. Asor Carew, of this city.

EBEN. CAREW—*Having engaged in the employ of the Thames Manufacturing Company will be happy to wait on his former friends and customers, at the new Store in Shetucket-Street.*

Sept. 7. 3w23—

## For sale at Auction.

THE sloop MARY burthen 72 tons will be sold on the 16th inst at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sept. 7. 2w23—

*The Fine, New, River Packet*

## SUPERIOR,

DAVID EWEN,
*Builder and Master*—

HAS commenced running between this Port & New-London, or elsewhere; for accommodation, as freight and passengers may offer. She is a fine, burthensome packet, has decent accommodations and as to her sailing, if she don't spell superior, she is ready to try again, as the Master is on board, who will receive the freight, and pay every attention to orders, packages, &c.—The patronage of the public will be duly acknowledged

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 23—

## New-York and Boston
## STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE STEAM-BOAT
## EXPERIMENT,
CAPT. WILLAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 1 P. M. & NEW-LONDON at 3 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.
On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

## A clothier's shop & Dwelling HOUSE TO LET:

SAID Shop has the privelege of Glasko's dam, in Griswold.—To any person desirous of carrying on the Clothing Business, this stand offers every advantage, and is well worthy their immediate attention.—It will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOSHUA BURDICK.

*Griswold, Sept. 2.* 3w23—

*Special Court of Probate, ss. District of Stonington, September 1, A. D 1824.*

THE Administrator on the estate of REUBEN BROWN, late of the town of Groton, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear if they see cause, before this Court, on the first Tuesday of October next, then to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent: Notice to be given by advertisement in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting in said town of Groton.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
*Judge of Probate.*

23—

## Gilbert M. Rich,
## TAILOR,

TAKES the liberty to inform the public, that he has taken the shop next door north of the Post Office, in Norwich Town, where he will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. Persons wishing work in his line, may be assured that he will do it faithfully, at short notice, and in the first style.—Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting.

*Norwich, Sept. 6, 1824.* 6w23—

## New Cabinet WARE-SHOP.

THE undersigned inform the public that they have commenced the

## CABINET &

## Chair Making BUSINESS,

in the *BRICK BUILDING* east of Maj. S. Hubbard's Tavern, in Norwich, under the firm of

## LEDYARD & JONES.

They offer their services to the public in their business, with the assurance of every effort on their part to satisfy their employers. Their work shall be executed in the neatest style and for the lowest prices.

*They offer* FOR SALE, *a quantity of*

## MAHOGANY.

JOSEPH C. LEDYARD.
ERASTUS JONES.

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 23—

## Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50; or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

## CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilities, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

***Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

*September 8, 1824.* eomoy—

## SAWS, FILES, &c. &c.
## Jubez Huntington

HAS just opened one case of Rowland's Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.

ALSO FROM ENGLAND,

Circular saws, from 8 to 16 inches in diameter,
Hand and Pannel Saws, 26 and 28 inches,
4 1-8 feet Timber Tennon do.
Compass, Feet and Web do. all sizes,
900 doz. Files, assorted,
Wilson's Shoe, Bread, and Butcher's Knives,
Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons; Ivory, and real Buck Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

*Sept. 7, 1824.* 24—

11 Ceroon Guatemala Indigo,
5 dozen bottles W. I. Pepper Sauce, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 8.

## FOR SALE BY
## RIPLEY & WALDO:

63 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
12 do. Young Hyson do.
10 do. Bohea do.
40 boxes and sacks Havana
SUGAR;

8 hhds. & 4 bbls. Loaf and Lump
SUGAR.
70 bales bright Cassia,
18 bags Pepper and Pimento,
16 boxes Philadelphia Starch,
28 kegs pure Ginger,
30 half bbls. and kegs Smyrna Raisins,
4 tierces Scotch Snuff,
20 jars Maccaboy do.
35 kegs Plug Tobacco,
3 bbls. Paper do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
25 do. St. Croix and Antigua do.
40 do. Molasses,
35 bbls. Country Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
7 pipes FRENCH BRANDY,
2 do. old Holland GIN,
3 tierces Rice.
2 casks LONDON PORTER, *very superior.*

*ALSO,*

25 tons old Sable & Swedes IRON.
10 do. American Refined do. *For Machinery,*
15 do. English Iron,—assorted sizes. from 1¼ to 3 inches,
10 bundles Hassenclever's 1st quality GERMAN STEEL,
1 ton Swedes Steel,
1 do. English Blistered and Cast do.
10 bundles Russian Rods, for Horse shoeing,
5 rolls sheet Lead, sheet Brass, and sheet Copper,
100 setts Waggon & Cart Boxes
50 bags Shot,
180 boxes Window Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16,
60 casks Cut Nails, *assorted sizes.*
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
15000 Teazles,
20 bbls. Ground Camwood,
25 do. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic,
12 tons bright Logwood, in stick,
5 do. Nicaragua,
2 do. Fustic,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 bbls. Allum,
6 do. Blue Vitriol,
25 do. English Copperas,
2 cases Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
6 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
20 do. Painter's Brushes & Sash Tools,
24 boxes Chrome Yellow,
2 cases Prussian Blue,
50 lbs. Chinese Vermillion,
100 do. Rose Pink,
2 tons Paris White,
25 cwt. White Lead,
5 casks English and French Yellow,
5 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Venetian Red,
10 bbls. Rosin,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
5 bbls. English and American Glue,
10 cwt Black Lead, suitable for polishing Stoves,
1 tierce Ivory Black,
2000 Papers Lamp Black,
1000 Nos. Lead Pots,
50 nests Sand Crucibles,
50 reams Sand Paper,
24 bottles and 2 carboys Muriatic Acid,
2 carboys Aqua Fortis,
60 lbs. Grain Tin.

tf23—

## RUM, &c.
## 5 hhds. sweet flavored high proof St. Croix RUM,

5 do. New Rum,
10 bbls. No 2 Mackerel, Boston Inspection,
30 do. Superfine FLOUR, most approved brands—for family use,
Old Jamaica Spirits, 5th proof,
Old Antigua do.; old Cognac Brandy; common do.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmanar, and Malaga Wines, Cherry Rum,
Spanish Honey; best retailing Molasses,
Old Holland Gin; Lamp Oil; Spermacetti Candles,
Creme de Noyeau; Stoughton's Elixir; Live Geese Feathers, &c.

For sale by LYMAN BREWER.

*Sept. 7.* 23—

## For sale a lot of Land,

CONTAINING about 13 acres—situated in West Chelsea, adjoining the land of Gen. Ward, and being a part of the old Waterman Farm. The quality of said land is good—on said lot is a never failing spring of excellent water. Any persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.

JOHN WATERMAN.

*Norwich, Sept. 6, 1824.* 3w23—

## NEW
## Cash Store.
## THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN

## GOODS,

recently selected in New York—*Among which will be found,*

SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS,
BAIZES,
FLANNELS,
Bombazetts,
RATTINETS,

CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } *Plaids,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Camblets, | Bombazines, |
| Ginghams, | Calicoes, |
| White & Brown Cambrics, | Dimoties, |
| | Printed Muslins, |

BALISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } MUSLINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bobbinett Lace, | Marseilles Quilts, |
| Linens, | Russia, Irish, and |
| Linen Cambrics, | Cotton Diapers, |
| Shaded & figur'd Gros. de NAPLES, | Figured Gros. de ETS, |
| | White do. |
| Black & White SATIN, | Sinchews & Sarsnets, |

Crapes, Merino and Cashmere

## SHAWLS.

SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } Handkerchiefs.

SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } HOSE.

SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } GLOVES.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.

*Sept. 8, 1824.* 23—

## A great bargain is offered to Woollen Manufacturers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a full and complete set of

## MACHINERY,

for manufacturing Woollen Goods, consisting of two stands of double carding machines, with pickers, one billy of 40 spindles, one improved water spinning machine, (Brewster's Patent,) of 200 spindles, nine double looms with their necessary appendages, one gig mill, or harnessing machine, with three cylinders, (Wells' Patent.) The above machinery is all new, and in complete order—made after the most modern and approved patterns, and by the best workmen,—and is the machinery lately owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Jewett-City, or the subscriber near said Factory, in Griswold.

BISHOP TYLER.

N. B.—If the above Machinery is not sold at private sale by the 5th of October next, it will then (if the weather is fair,) be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder without reserve. If not fair, on the next fair day.

B. TYLER.

Sept. 6, 1824. 4w23

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*Sept. 7.* eowtfy23—

## Wanted Immediately,

AN APPRENTICE to the Cabinet and Chair Making Business, from 14 to 16 years of age—one that can bring good recommendations will meet with good encouragement by applying to

ROBERT D. DORRANCE.

*Woodstock, (South Society,)* } 6w
*Sept. 7.* } 8.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the London New Monthly Mag.*

SPURZHEIM versus LAVATER.

Lavater was once quite "the go,"
And Noses and Eyes were the plan,
By which all the wise ones would know
The talents and thoughts of a man:
Lavater Noses, I know not, I vow,
What they really mean or import,
But all who read Sterne must allow
That a long one's preferr'd to a short.

But oh! 'tis the glance of the Eye—
'Tis the radience it flashes in part,
Gives the light that I love to read by,
When I study the Head or the Heart:
And who is so lightless or dull
But could learn much more by one look
Of what passes within heart or skull,
Than by studying Spurzheim's whole book?

There are eyes of all colors and hues
In the gentlest gradation, quite down
From the brightest of blacks and of blues,
To the softest of hazel and brown:
And still as they vary in hue,
Expression or lustre, you'll find
Each a vesta of light to look through,
And study each thought of the mind.

The black eye, all sparkling and bright,
Shows a soul full of genius & fire;
Melting coldly in Love's tender light,
But flashing resplendent in ire.
The brown eye, bewitching and mild,
Speaks a heart that is gentle and true,
Than the black eye less fiery and wild,
More tender and fond than the blue.

Yet blue's a sweet color I own,
The bright laughing hue of high heaven,
Which to light and to gay hearts alone
By the young God of love has been given.
Thus wicked blue eyes! to be sure,
What havoc they make in the heart,
Were they not much more given to cure
Than to lengthen the pang of Love's smart.

But Lavater's no longer "the go,"
Now Spurzheim and Gall are the fashion—
By the shape of the Scull you're to know,
For the future, each talent and passion.
Your grandfather look'd for a wife
With a face that was fair and purse-full;
But you, as you value your life,
Must look to the shape of her scull.

Her forehead, like Jove's must be large,
Expansive, full, prominent too,
As if, proud of the brains in its charge,
It exultingly swelled into view.
But shun a too prominent eye,
For the organ of language is there,—
An organ which all men deery,
When developed too much in the fair.

There are some pleasant organs behind,
Seated just at the top of the neck;—
But if too large, 'twere hard, you would find,
To keep such a lady in check:—
For Love, who was once so sublime,
Has quitted his seat in the soul,
Where he lived in the good "olden time,"
For a snug little spot in the poll.

But no longer on organs to dwell,—
What need I of organs now speak,
Which it is to be hoped you'll know well
Before you are married a week?
Only this you will still bear in mind,
Unless you're confoundedly dull,
No beauty in shape you're to find,
Except in the shape of the Scull.

R. E.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF PARINI.

*THE FAN.*

When in the Lion Phœbus burns
My use and merit each discerns;
But, when the smiling season flies,
All coldly turn from me their eyes;
Torn and neglected then I lie.
Ah! ladies! whom resemble I?

*ON THE SAME.*

Between us, fans, and you, poor lovers,
Resemblance strong our fate discovers:
Sometimes we're changed, sometimes forgot;
We're now dismissed, & now we're sought;
Turned and returned, and twirled about,
Now we're in favor, now we're out;
Ever to strange caprice a prey,
As suits the fair, whom we obey.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE IN OUR LAST.

Virtue, be thou to every bosom known;
In every breast do thou erect thy throne;
Reign, reign despotic with resistless away,
Teach us thy God-like counsels to obey.
Undaunted then may we each vice defy
Ever detested, Virtue being nigh.

A DUTIFUL SON.

A jockey of this town wishing to make an advantageous display of a horse that he was desirous of selling to a by-stander, placed his boy upon the back of the beast, ordering him to "ride him around a short distance." The boy, though well instructed in his trade, unfortunately, in this instance, knew not whether the horse was already his father's, or yet to be bargained for; being anxious therefore to learn the will of his father, he stopped after riding a short distance, and enquired with a loud voice "Father, shall I ride this horse to buy or to sell?" *N. Haven Journal.*

EVILS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

Of the benefits of steam navigation we have heard enough, and have daily demonstration of their increase. Of the disadvantages of it, the following, from a late Scotch paper, is one that an American reader will hardly be able to form an idea of:

"The cheapness with which Irish beggars can now get over from Ireland in the steam-boats, threatens to overwhelm the West of Scotland with these miserable beings, in the lowest state of wretchedness and want. A man, who *vomited both his legs*, was landed the other day from a steamboat, in which he was brought over *for three pence!*—*Glasgow Courier.*


*New and Cheap*

**DRY GOODS.**

NO. 2 FOSWELL'S ROW.

**AGAIN.**

**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at uncommonly low prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Cote pelie, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses

A great variety of Gauze, Silk Merino, Cashmere, and Crape

**Hdkfs. and Shawls.**

Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.

Plain and Figured Levantine &c. Gros De Naples

**Silks.**

India Mull Mull Long Shawls.

Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain

CAMBRIC MUSLINS,

Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.

India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins.

Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored

**Italian Crapes.**

Crape Lisse. Thread Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.

Lace Veils, Shawls, Collers and Handkerchiefs.

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse'sk.

**GLOVES.**

Black and White Silk HOSE.

White and Colored Cotton do.

Men's mixed do. do. [large size and fine]

**1000 pieces RIBBONS**

Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs Marseilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab bang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jean. Souchong, pongees, black and mixed Camblets. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.

**100 pieces Irish Linens.**

Fine and low priced Cotton Sheetings. Cloth, hearth & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Markin Canvass. Bonnet Reeds Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do for Bonnets. Black and white Cotton Cords. Brown & black Linen Ted Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black blue, white and drab Rattinett.

***Shell and Horn Combs.***

Fine Ivory & Dressing do. Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunello, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, middling and low priced

***Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,***

Some fashionable green for shop Coats. White and colored Flannels

ALSO,

**30 pieces fine and superfine**

ENGLISH & VENITIAN

**Carpeting,**

At the lowest New-York prices.

LIKEWISE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Domestic Goods,**

*Consisting in part of—Superfine (Methuen) power loom Bed Ticks Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

Norwich, Aug 3, 1824. 18—

***Shingles, Flour, &c.***

**150** M No. 1 and 2 Eastern Shingles.

**20** bbls. Le Roy Flour, inspected in August,

**6** firkins poor Butter,

**10** bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork,

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug.* 11. xix—

**OIL.**

**45** bbls. Summer Strained Sperm **OIL,**

30 do. pure Winter do. do. do.

14 do. Whale and Sea Elephant do.

Just received and for sale by

RIPLEY & WALDO.

**700** Bushels coarse Cape **SALT** now landing from Sloop Hope, and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Norwich, 1 Sept.* 1824. 24—

THE STEAM-BOAT

**HENRY BOKFORD,**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 2, P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

**Line of Post-Couches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

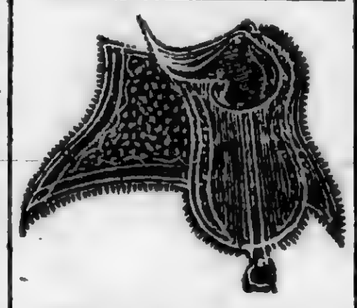
By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) former ly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $5. with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3

*June* 16, 1824. 11—



THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*July* 14. 15

**LOST.**

Between the Presbyterian Meeting-House, and the Dwelling-house of Mr. Horace Cotton, on Sunday last, a hair Necklace with gold bands. Whoever may find the same shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

*August* 24, 1824. 21—

**NOTICE.**

THE person who found a Silver Watch on the Wharf, yesterday morning, shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at this Office.

*Sept.* 1, 1824.

**30** hhds. St. Croix & Antigua RUM, warranted pure,

30 do. Boston & New-London do.

30 do heavy Molasses,

30 bbls. Hartford Gin,

2 do. Old Cider Brandy,

50 bbls and half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel.

20 do. fresh Rochester Flour,

0 casks Providence Lime, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Sept.* 1, 1824. 22—

Salt, Rum, Flour, Mackerel, &c

**200** bush. **fine Salt,**

25 hhds. New Rum,

24 bbls No. 2 Mackerel,

15 do. No. 3 do.

40 bbls. Le Roy and New York Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Aug.* 10. 19—

**Cotton Yarn.**

**4000** pounds No. 12 to 18 Warp and Filling,

6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug.* 10. 19—

**A. & A. GAY,**

*Have for sale a few thousand feet*

**Cherry Boards,**

In lots to suit purchasers.

**New Goods,**

***Don't forget the Store.***

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

ENGLISH INDIA ITALIAN FRENCH IRISH SCOTCH RUSSIAN AMERICAN DRY GOODS

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

**SUMMER GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,

Do. Bobbinet do do.

Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,

Elegant worked Veils,

Do. do. Cap Crowns,

Thule and Cotton Laces,

Black and White Lisse Crape,

Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,

White and Figured Cravats,

Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,

Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,

Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,

Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,

Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,

White and Striped Jeans,

Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers

Cologne Water—Seersuckers,

Black and Colored Italian Crapes,

Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

**Silks,**

**Shell & Horn Combs,**

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June* 29. 13—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

***Conn. State Lottery.***

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $4,000 | is | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 | " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |
| 1,760 Prizes | | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 Blanks. | | | | |
| 4,060 Tickets at $5 is | | | | 20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d *drawn* numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st, 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets to each of the following combinations, viz 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZ. HOWE, GEO. BOWEN, } *Managers.* { JOHN BEACH, R. S. SKINNER,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug.* 3, 1824. 18—

**For sale by the subscriber,**

**20,000** ft. Clear & Merch. Clap Boards.

**20,000** Hartford Shingles, No. 3. if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.

600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.

100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.

100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug.* 24.

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**HAT STORE,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description. Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May* 1, 1824 6mo5—

**FOR SALE,**

**By the Subscriber,**

10 Hhds. sweet flavor'd Antigua rum, warranted pure.

5 Hhds first quality Molasses.

10 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.

5 Do. Prime.

10 Kegs Tobacco, No. 1. supr. quality.

*Aug.* 18, 1824. 20—

JOHN LATHROP.

**RANAWAY,**

FROM the subscriber, an indented Boy, by the name of

*JOSEPH CLARKE,*

about eleven years of age—wore a away a chip hat, shirt and pantaloons.—All persons are forbid trusting or harboring said boy on penalty of the law.

FREDERICK B. DANIELS.

*Lebanon, Aug.* 20, 1824. 3w21—

**ONE CENT REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. an indented Boy, named *THOMAS HOLMES BUTTON*, fifteen years of age, light complexion, large blue eyes, small of his age. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy—and whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

JAS. W BROWN.

*Hopkinton, R. I* } *Aug* 10, 1824. } xxi

**Wanted Immediately,**

ONE or two Journeymen Shoemakers, first rate workmen—none other need apply.

LIKEWISE.

Two or three apprentices; those that are somewhat acquainted with the above business. Apply at

JOHNSON'S BOOT FACTORY,

*Opposite Kinney's Hotel*

*Norwich, Sept.* 1. 1824. 22—

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR the **MINERVA,**—an interesting miscellaneous publication, issued weekly by Bliss & White, of New York, at $4 per annum, in advance, will be received by Robinson & Dunham.

*August* 18.

**80,000** feet seasoned Merchantable PINE BOARDS,

30,000 do. Refuse do. do.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug.* 17. 20—

**PATENT CUT NAILS.**

THE Thames Manufacturing Co have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July* 25. 68—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.

*Windham, March* 25, 1824 12m14—

**The subscriber**

HAS the STORE lately occupied by *Gen. E. Huntington*, where he offers for sale an assortment of

**Dry Goods**

AND

**GROCERIES,**

as low for Cash as they can be bought for in this town.

*** Those persons who have open accounts with Gen. E. HUNTINGTON, are requested to call and settle with the subscriber, as he is authorized to settle the same.

**Wolcott Huntington.**

*Aug.* 20. 81—

**Leghorn Bonnets, SHOES, &c.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $3 25 to $7 each.

Also, A great variety Women's and Children's

**Morocco and Satin Shoes,**

*With a large assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*

**GOODS,**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,

*July* 14. 15—

***A CARD.***

**JOHN KINNEY & Co**

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortment,*

*Comprising almost every article in the*

***Dry Goods Line,***

**Both Staple & Fanciful,**

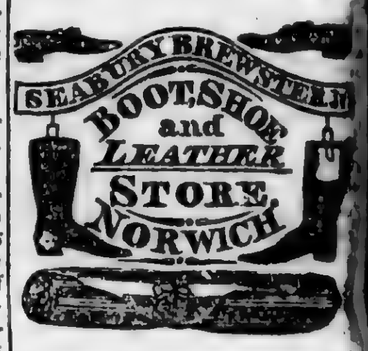
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.

*Persons calculating on purchasing*

**FALL GOODS,**

Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD, they request all to give them a third look before they purchase.

*Aug.* 3 19—




**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

**Robert Johnson,**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Gallloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Lion Files, Run and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allaston's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823. 1mo90—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 14[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1824. No. 24.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

NEW
**Cash Store.**
THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN

**GOODS,**

recently selected in New York—*Among which will be found,*

SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } BROAD CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS,
BAIZES,
FLANNELS,
Bombazetts,
RATTINETS,
CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } *Plaids,*
Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, | Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimoties, Printed Muslins.
BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } MUSLINS.
Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros. de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, | Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers, Figured Gros. de ETE, White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets,
Crapes, Merino and Cashmere
SHAWLS.
SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } Handkerchiefs.
SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } HOSE.
SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } GLOVES.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.

*Sept. 8, 1824.* 24—

Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.
**A. & A. GAY,**

ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.
Also, A great variety Women's and Children's
Morocco and Satin
**Shoes,**
*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*
**GOODS,**
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,
*July 14.* 15—

**A CARD.**
JOHN KINNEY & Co

TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a
*New and Elegant Assortment,*
*Comprising almost every article in the*
*Dry Goods Line,*
**Both Staple & Fanciful,**
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.
*Persons calculating on purchasing*
**FALL GOODS**
Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD they request all to give them a thorough look before they purchase.
*Aug. 3* 18—

**FOR SALE BY**
**RIPLEY & WALDO:**
63 Chests
Hyson Skin Tea,
12 do. Young Hyson do.
10 do. Bohea do.
40 boxes and sacks Havana
**SUGAR;**
8 hhds. & 4 bbls.
Loaf and Lump
**SUGAR,**
70 bales bright cassia,
18 bags Pepper and Pimento,
16 boxes Philadelphia Starch,
28 kegs pure Ginger,
80 half bbls. and kegs Smyrna Raisins,
4 tierces Scotch Snuff,
20 jars Maccoboy do.
35 kegs Plug Tobacco,
3 bbls. Paper do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
25 do St. Croix and Antigua do
40 do. Molasses,
35 bbls. Country Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
7 pipes FRENCH BRANDY,
2 do. old Holland GIN,
3 tierces Rice.
8 casks LONDON PORTER, *VERY SUPERIOR.*
*ALSO,*
25 tons old Sable & Swedes IRON.
10 do. American Refined do. *For Machinery,*
15 do. English Iron,—assorted sizes from 1½ to 3 inches,
10 bundles Hassenclever's 1st quality GERMAN STEEL,
1 ton Swedes Steel,
1 do. English Blistered and Cast do.
10 bundles Russian Rods, for Horse shoeing,
5 rolls sheet Lead, sheet Brass, and sheet Copper,
100 setts Waggon & Cart Boxes,
50 bags Shot,
180 boxes Window Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16,
60 casks Cut Nails, *assorted sizes.*
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
15000 Teazles,
20 bbls. Ground Camwood,
25 do. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic,
12 tons bright Logwood, in stick,
5 do. Nicaragua,
2 do Fustic,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 bbls. Allum,
6 do. Blue Vitriol,
25 do. English Copperas,
2 cases Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
6 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
20 do. Painter's Brushes & Sash Tools,
24 boxes Chrome Yellow,
2 cases Prussian Blue,
50 lbs. Chinese Vermillion,
100 do. Rose Pink,
2 tons Paris White,
25 cwt. White Lead,
5 casks English and French Yellow,
5 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Venetian Red,
10 bbls. Rosin,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
8 bbls. English and American Glue,
10 cwt Black Lead, suitable for polishing Stoves,
1 tierce Ivory Black,
9000 Papers Lamp Black,
1000 Nos. Lead Pots,
60 nests Sand Crucibles,
30 reams Sand Paper,
24 bottles and 2 carboys Muriatic Acid,
2 carboys Aqua Fortis,
60 lbs. Grain Tin.
tf23—

**RUM, &C.**
5 hhds. sweet flavored high proof St. Croix
**RUM,**
2 do. New Rum,
10 bbls. No 2 Mackerel, Boston Inspection,
20 do. Superfine FLOUR, most approved brands—for family use,
Old Jamaica Spirits, 5th proof,
Old Antigua do.; old Cognac Brandy; common do.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmenar, and Malaga Wines, Cherry Rum, Spanish Honey; best retailing Molasses,
Old Holland Gin; Lamp Oil; Spermaceti Candles,
Creme de Noyeau; Stoughton's Elixir; Live Geese Feathers, &c.
For sale by LYMAN BREWER.
*Sept. 7.* 24—

*New and Cheap*
**DRY GOODS.**
NO. 6 BOSWELL'S ROW.
AGAIN.
**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at uncommonly low prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Cote palie, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses.

A great variety of Gauze, Silk Merino, Cashmere and Crape
**Hdkfs. and Shawls.**
Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros De Naples
**Silks.**
India Mull Mull Long Shawls.
Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain
CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes,
India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins.
Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored
**Italian Crapes.**
Crape Lace. Thread, Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.
Lace Veils, Shawls, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin
**GLOVES.**
Black and White Silk HOSE.
White and Colored Cotton do.
Men's mixed do. do. [large size and fine]
1000 pieces RIBBONS
Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs. Marseilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab bang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans. Souchong, pongees, black and mixed Camblets. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue, and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.

**100 pieces Irish Linens.**
Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings. Cloth, hearth & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls. Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do. for Bonnets. Black and white cotton Cords. Brown & black Linen Bed Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black, blue, white and drab Rattinett.

*Shell and Horn Combs.*
Fine Ivory & Dressing do. Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths. Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunello, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, middling and low priced
*Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,*
Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels.
ALSO,
30 pieces fine and superfine
ENGLISH & VENITIAN
**Carpeting,**
At the lowest New-York prices.
LIKEWISE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Domestic Goods,**
*Consisting in part of—Superfine (Mathurn) power loom Bed Ticks Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

**New Cabinet**
**WARE-SHOP.**

THE undersigned inform the public that they have commenced the
**CABINET &**

*Chair Making*
**BUSINESS,**
In the *BRICK BUILDING* east of Maj. S Hubbard's Tavern, in Norwich, under the firm of
**LEDYARD & JONES:**
They offer their services to the public in their business, with the assurance of every effort on their part to satisfy their employers. Their work shall be executed in the neatest style and for the lowest prices.
*They offer FOR SALE, a quantity of*
**MAHOGANY.**
JOSEPH C. LEDYARD.
ERASTUS JONES.
*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 2[illegible]—

**SAWS, FILES, &c. &c.**
**Jabez Huntington**

HAS just opened one case of Rowland's Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
ALSO FROM ENGLAND,
Circular saws, from 8 to 16 inches in diameter,
Hand and Pannel Saws, 26 and 28 inches,
4 1-2 feet Timber Tennon do.
Compass, Feet and Web do. all sizes,
500 doz. Files, assorted,
Wilson's Shoe, Bread, and Butcher's Knives.
Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons; Ivory, and real Buck Knives and Forks, &c &c.
*Sept. 7, 1824.* 24—

**Gilbert M. Rich,**
**TAILOR,**

TAKES the liberty to inform the public, that he has taken the shop next door north of the Post Office, in Norwich Town, where he will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. Persons wishing work in his line, may be assured that he will do it faithfully, at short notice, and in the first style.—Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting.

*Norwich, Sept 6, 1824.* 3w23—

**A great bargain is offered to Woollen**
**Manufacturers.**

THE subscriber offers for sale, full and complete set of
**MACHINERY,**
for manufacturing Woollen Goods—consisting of two stands of double carding machines, with pickers, one billy of 40 spindles, one improved water spinning machine, (Brewster's Patent,) of 200 spindles, nine double looms with their necessary appendages, one gig mill, or harvessing machine, with three cylinders, (Wells' Patent.) The above machinery is all new, and in complete order—made after the most modern and approved patterns and by the best workmen,—and is the machinery lately owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL C. MORGAN Jewett City, or the subscriber near said Factory, in Griswold.
BISHOP TYLER

N. B.—If the above Machinery is not sold at private sale by the 5th of October next, it will then (if the weather is fair,) be sold at Auction to the highest bidder without reserve if not fair, on the next fair day.
B. TYLER
Sept. 6, 1824. 4w[illegible]

**700** Bushels coarse Cape
**SALT**
now landing from sloop [illegible], and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Norwich, 1 Sept. 1824.* 23—

## MISCELLANY.

### A SINGULAR TALE.

We are about to indulge our readers with very singular, but a very true relation of an affair, which happened some years since in one of the French provinces.

A man of fashion and wealth paid his addresses to a young lady of beauty, rank and distinguished merit. As there was a parity in years, in fortune, and in situation, the lady received her gallant with the customary condescension females seldom withhold from those whom they are taught to pronounce upon an equality with themselves. The parents of the young lady, however, from some motive, disapproved of the match. The gentleman pleaded, but in vain; and finding it impossible to overcome the aged obstinacy of the parents, he resolved to solicit his charmer's consent to enter into the holy bands of matrimony, without any farther consultation with the parents, who seemed resolutely to persist in denial.—Having fully explained himself on this head, the young lady after recovering from the confusion, which on these occasions is visible among the virgin fair, consented to become his wife. They were wedded, and the marriage kept a profound secret.

It happened after a few years had elapsed, that the husband was obliged to leave his lovely bride, being called into a foreign country in order to adjust some affairs which required his immediate presence.—The necessity was no less urgent than disagreeable to both parties—however they permitted their good sense to operate, and after vowing mutual affection and fidelity, parted in certain expectation of seeing each other, at a time when such an alteration should take place as might afford them an opportunity of living in a manner every way becoming a virtuous and happy wedded pair.

For some time they corresponded; but the husband being obliged to cross several tempestuous seas, did not receive such frequent answers to his epistles as he had reason to expect. This he attributed to a distance of climate, rendering a regular correspondence altogether impracticable, and as he imagined his letters had been miscarried, he resolved for the present to desist from writing, not relishing to have his sentiments canvassed over by indifferent strangers, or perhaps captious enemies. Another reason which induced him to lay aside for the present all thoughts of continuing an epistolary correspondence was the prospect he had of shortly returning to France, where the presence of his amiable consort would infinitely exceed all ideal interviews, and make ample amends for all the pangs his heart had undergone. It is now time that we should return to his lady.

As she possessed a considerable share of youth and beauty, it is not supposed that she could remain without a train of admirers. Her parents, who never dreamed about their daughter's previous marriage, became more anxious to select a person whose mental and personal endowments, might, in their own estimation, render him worthy of their favorite daughter's hand and heart.

Several years had now rolled on, without the lady's hearing a syllable from her real husband. At length the fatal news arrived that he was no more.

The lady was inconsolable—but she found it prudent to stifle her griefs, that she might not excite the smallest degree of suspicion. When she had paid every tribute consistent with reflection to the memory of her departed lord, a gentleman was proposed by her parents for her approbation, and the good old people were so prejudiced in favor of the person whom they had chosen, they gave the daughter to understand that their happiness depended on her compliance.

The young lady, who thought herself entirely at liberty to commit a second trespass upon Hymen, after some little hesitation consented. The nuptials were celebrated; the lady if not happy, was placid, and serenely content—the parents were delighted, the bridegroom was enraptured, all were jocund, and all were happy. For four years this newly married couple lived in complete harmony, but at length an intermitting fever seized the lady; the physicians were baffled, and she, to all appearances, paid the debt due to nature. She was buried with pomp, and all reverence shown to her memory the custom of the country would admit of.

During her illness, her former husband, whom we left abroad, had returned, and after making the necessary inquiries, was informed of every circumstance we have related above.

As he was unwilling to surprise her while she was combatted with sickness, he had employed a trusty person to make him acquainted with each particular of her case—and the very moment the news of her death reached his ear, he was seized with a frantic wildness within himself, and he resolved to receive no sustenance, but to bury himself among the mould which lay lightly on her breast, and thus pine out the remaining period of his existence.

Full of this resolution, he repaired the night she was buried to her tomb; and after digging up the earth, discovered her coffin, fetched a deep sigh, and was about to stretch his wearied limbs, when to his consternation, astonishment, and affright he perceived signs of life. He tore open the coffin, and found it even as he had suspected. His wife was almost suffocated. He snatched her up in his arms, conveyed her to the house of a neighbor, had her put into a warm bed, and in a few weeks she was perfectly restored to life and tolerable health.

As she had a real affection for her first husband she made no scruple in choosing him for her companion—but as the affair soon made a prodigious noise throughout the country, the second husband, who also doated on her to distraction, no sooner was informed of the particulars, than he attempted to force her to live with him. The prior claimant as resolutely persisted in keeping her to himself. In short, a law suit was commenced, and the most learned advocates in France were employed; a redundancy of erudition was displayed, and after being litigated for a length of time, a solemn decision was made in favor of the former husband.

The story has so much the air of fable and romance, that to leave an impression of its truth on the minds of our readers, it is necessary to inform them that the French lawyers have selected all the famous trials with the decisions that have been given in their courts for a series of years.

This work which is contained in several folio volumes, is entitled "Les Causes Celebres." The above very extraordinary relation is recited therein, together with all the subtle and ingenious arguments used by the opposite advocates for the different husbands. So there can be but little doubt of the truth of the narrative so expressly and well authenticated.

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During the Revolutionary War, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports were commanders of privateers—they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy, and making much money for themselves. One evening being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they spied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but to their astonishment found her a frigate disguised. A very light breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions—one only could be pursued, and the frigate gaining rapidly upon him, Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem, on a sudden he hauled down every sail, and had all hands employed with *setting poles*, as if shoving the vessel off a bank! The people on board the frigate were amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing yankee "to make himself scarce," as soon as the night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundred fathom deep!

## POLITICAL.

The ability and eloquence of the Westmoreland County (Virginia) Address, is a sufficient apology for its occupying so large a space in our columns. We hope no one will be deterred from reading it by its length, for it will richly repay their perusal.

### ADDRESS.

*To the Freeholders of Virginia.*

FELLOW CITIZENS—

As the impression which you generally entertained of the effects of a caucus nomination of a President, on the choice of the nation, is now ascertained to have been incorrect, we conceive no other apology necessary for respectfully inviting you to unite with us in the only decision we think calculated to restore harmony to the public mind. It is, perhaps, equally the misfortune of communities and of individuals to be dazzled by an uninterrupted enjoyment of prosperity, and to forget in the exultation of triumph, those sober maxims of reciprocal justice, by which they never could be misled. How far the happy lead which Virginia has hitherto taken in the affairs of our republic, may have hurried us into sanguine anticipation of the influence of her example, or to ask of our countrymen to concede us too much, at the approaching election of President, is a question which merits our serious consideration. It is the character, we conceive of the people of Virginia, to be firm, but not obstinate—to be ardent in their partialities, but not to suffer their preference of a particular man to overcome their attachment to principle, or to destroy their respect for the opinions of their political friends in the other states. They are aware that the great blessings of human life are generally the result of compromise, and that it is the duty of those who love their country, not to pursue that which is the most pleasing in the visions of fancy, but that which is best in the particular conjunction of circumstances in which a nation is placed. It is under a deep conviction of the importance of this reflection to the future welfare of our Country, that we solicit your attention to some observations on the choice of our next President.

We consider it in your power at this time to decide this question, for we presume there can be no doubt, that the vote of Virginia would secure the election of Mr. Adams, or Gen. Jackson—and that in all human probability, this is the option which will ultimately be presented to us. From the present manifestation of public opinion throughout the Union, it is evident that if Virginia persevere in her resolution to support Mr. Crawford, she will not only carry the election to the House of Representatives, but lose [illegible] of influence which a prompt decision between the two rivals would give her. Nor can we help [illegible] when we recollect the long devotion of our state to constitutional principles, and her uniform preference of civil above military worth, that she will hesitate her election on this occasion. [illegible]

...the grounds of our own preference and our opinion of the character of the present administration of the general government, we would ask your attention to a few remarks on the origin of the two parties which have heretofore divided our country, and of the two, which are now forming to divide it in future.

Previous to our political experiment, there had not been, in the annals of mankind, any instance of a republican constitution of government, which had been able to maintain itself in its original purity, after its extension over a large territory. The force of example is unnecessarily ... in the minds of experienced and reflecting men—and hence the noblest political speculators of the last century imagined that a republican government could not long prevail over a populous or extensive country. The fate of the Roman Commonwealth, in particular, had created a belief, that whenever such a government extended itself beyond the limits of a small state it naturally gravitated to aristocracy and to monarchy. When therefore, our forefathers had successfully terminated the war of independence, the wrecks of the republican experiments of former ages became beacons of alarm to them, and an excessive jealousy of state rights immediately characterized the most fervent admirers of free government. A very loose and disjoined confederation in which the small state voted equally with the large, (a confederation totally incompetent to the ends of self-preservation and self-improvement,) was consequently the form of government under which we lived until its many imperfections led to the adoption of our present Federal constitution. Great were the apprehensions which many of the more ardent friends of liberty entertained, that this new constitution would lead to a consolidated government, and it was then said of it, that "it savored of aristocracy, and had an awful squinting at monarchy." Accordingly, when it went into operation, these politicians exerted all their ability to check & limit its powers, according to the letter of the instrument, and hence arose the republican party. Another set of politicians, who apprehended more danger of the dissolution, than of the consolidation of the Union, and who had exerted themselves in the Convention to increase the grants of power to the general government, were in favor of more liberal construction of the new constitution and hence originated the federal party. These parties must in the nature of things have divided the American republic for some years, even if no adventitious circumstances had occurred to keep them alive. But the unparalleled revolution in France soon served to create new causes of discord, and to divide the parties in their opinions of the external policy as well as internal administration of our government. The Republicans conceiving justly, that there was an invincible hostility between the principles of our government and those of the old absolute monarchies of Europe, thought it our duty to side with the new governments in preference to the old. The Federalists on the contrary, were particularly shocked by the horrors of the French revolution, and apprehending more danger to our institutions from the anarchy of the new system, than from the despotism of the old, became the friends of the anti-revolutionary cause.—The overthrow of Napoleon and the triumph of the dreadful alliance which now tyranizes over Europe, soon put an end to their scheme of our foreign policy. On the one hand, the successful and happy operation of our new constitution in practice, combined with the opposition of Massachusetts to the war, by convincing the republican party, that the centrifugal tendency of the members of our confederacy was greater than the centripetal; and that it was the interest of all the states, that the will of the majority should be obeyed, has diminished the intense jealousy, which the republicans at first felt of the powers of the general government, and led them to embrace such opinions, as experience proved to be wise and salutary—Since the extinction of the causes which produced and kept alive those parties, the parties themselves have been gradually dying away & the American people (with the exception of a few factious individuals) have become what Mr. Jefferson said they should be, "all Federalists and all Republicans."

Such, however, are the diversities of human opinion on the multiplied relations of civilized society under a complicated government, that it is perhaps impossible for a pleasing uniformity to prevail for any length of time. There will be some who approve, and some who condemn every scheme of policy. Hence has arisen what now exists in this country, and what is probably destined to exist as long as our government endures, an administration party, and an opposition party—the Ins & Outs, who will occasionally supplant each other, as the party administering the government happens to be wise and virtuous, or weak and corrupt.

Under Mr. Madison's administration, the Federalists lost their real ground of opposition to the government, and under his successor, in proportion as the last dying echoes of Federalism have ceased to reverberate, the murmurs of an anti-administration party have become audible. No attentive and candid observer of political events can deny this fact although the complainants have not, until very recently, acknowledged themselves a party.——Not twelve months since, the existence of an opposition or radical party, waging war in disguise, on the administration, was positively denied by their own prints; but during the last session of Congress, the skeleton assumed at Washington its flesh, form and complexion.

Political parties are either real or personal. Real when entertaining different principles as to the form of a government, or different opinions of the best mode of administering it; and personal, when arising from devotion to a particular individual, or family, or combination of men. The present opposition party is composed in part of the one, and in part of the other. So far as it is formed of that fragment of the republican party, and called radical, and composed of persons unfriendly to our present naval and military establishments—to the erection of fortifications on our coasts and frontiers—and to the maintenance of a military school, &c. it is a real party. So far as it is composed of the personal friends of Mr. Crawford, personal in its character, since it is only for a specific purpose that these have indentified themselves with the former. When that party first arose, it began its operations by crossing and perplexing the President in all its measures, but carefully avoided the appearance of a systematic opposition. We do not allude to the Amelia Island & Seminole opposition, which died away; but to one known by the name of Radical, which has arisen in the last four years, and which has disapproved both of the foreign policy, and internal administration of the government in nearly all its parts. Did it not show itself in opposition to the gradual increase of the navy, and the gradual improvement of our fortifications? Did it or did it not show dissatisfaction with the treaty by which we acquired Florida, and incline to favor the French king's extravagant interpretation of the treaty of Louisiana, after it had been triumphantly refuted by Mr. Adams? Did it not recently attempt to reject the convention for the final and effectual suppression of the slave trade, established upon our own terms, requiring the trade to be made Piracy, "& in fulfilment of a resolution, almost unanimous of the House of Representatives; & did it not expect, by its rejection, to paralyze the arm of the executive in all the other negotiations in which it is engaged with Great Britain?" We do not mean to say, that Mr. Crawford sanctions all these proceedings of the radical party, but only that this party supports Mr. Crawford, & do we not find the acknowledgment of this electioneering address attributed to Mr. Gallatin? When this opposition was first formed, it had no leader of sufficient talents and popularity to enlist certain newspapers on its side. The Secretary of State in consequence of the large space he filled in the eyes of the nations, might have been preferred, but for this inflexible devotion to the principles of the present administration, his abhorrence of all rancorous intolerance, and his unyieldingness of character, which prevented any hope of bending him to their purposes. There might have been a momentary inclination to Mr. Clay, and some years ago it was imagined this swarm from the republican hive would settle upon him; but his tariff opinions rendered it impossible for him to conciliate the southern states & his subsequent career has occasioned an irreconcileable alienation from him. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Calhoun, and General Jackson may have been looked at, but their hearts as well as their heads, were with the present administration. Mr. Crawford being a man of good talents, and great personal popularity, was a desirable acquisition, but he did not suit them exactly, for they feared they might not be able to control him. A choice however was necessary, and as he was strong in the South and had many friends in Congress, he was selected.

This point being settled, the first thing necessary for the accomplishment of their object, was to break down the Hercules in the State Department. As the probable support of Mr. Crawford would be in the Southern Atlantic States, and as the Northern and middle without the Western States, would not be a majority in favor of Mr. Adams, it was requisite to overthrow him in the Western Country.

*[To be concluded next week.]*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Recapture of the Brig Frederick, of Stonington, Connecticut.*

We copy the following account of this bold achievment from the Mercantile Advertiser of Yesterday. The owners of the brig, it is stated, have presented the Captain with the handsome sum of $5000.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

The Frederick, Captain A. H. Burrows, was captured on the 28th December, near the port of Quilca, where she was bound, with a cargo of Dry Goods. Captain B. relates the circumstance as follows:—At 10 P. M. the Frederick was fired into by an armed brig, & I was ordered with my papers. After getting on board and being closely examined respecting my vessel and cargo, they took possession of my vessel and transferred the crew to the privateer. During the night they stood to the southward for Maulaendo, where they intended discharging my cargo; but the next morning, when nearly abreast of the port, saw a ship standing in, which they took for a man of war, when the privateer and brig hauled off from the shore. The captain of the privateer then told me that he should send my brig to the Island of Chiloe, and if I chose to go in her, and she arrived safe, that after discharging my cargo, he would give me up my vessel. Thinking there might be some chance of recovering her, and knowing that if I left her I should not get her again, I chose to remain by her, and after much persuasion I prevailed on him to let me take my son with me—but he would not consent to my taking any more of my crew. After plundering my vessel of about $12000 worth of dry goods, rice, rigging, and such other articles as they were then in want of, they put a prize master and nine men on board, and ordered us to make sail for the island of Chiloe.—Soon after leaving the privateer, I learned that her name was the Kintanealia, Capt. Mattalena, from the Island of Chiloe, and that they had previously taken several English and Patriot vessels, some of which they had burnt, & sent the others to Chiloe, and that she had a large amount of money on board, taken from them. I also learned that Capt. Mattalena had formerly been an officer under Benavides, and had headed a gang in taking the American brig Ersilia, at the island of St. Marys. From this information, and his conduct in plundering my vessel, I had no reason to expect getting her again, unless I took her by force, which I determined to do whenever a favorable opportunity should offer. I then loaded my pistols, also those of the mate which I had taken care to stow away on my first arrival on board, from the privateer.

I then informed my son of my intention and ordered him to hold himself in readiness. After being in possession of the captors 7 days, we succeeded in retaking her, drove the spaniards below in the middle of the day, and then ordered them on deck one at a time and tied their hands behind them, as I had no irons on board to secure them with. I then shaped my course for Callao. The next day I put 7 of the prisoners in a whale boat, with provisions and water to last them to the land—the other three I took with me to Callao, where I arrived two days afterwards, & delivered the balance of my cargo to the former owners. Two days after my arrival, the privateer appeared off the harbor of Callao, and the U. S. sch. Dolphin, Capt. Conner, and the Br. frigate Tartar, Capt. Brown, made sail in pursuit of her, but night coming on, she made her escape. A short time after that, the crew of a French ship arrived in their boats, having been captured a little to the leeward by the privateer, who had taken from the ship $60,000, manned and ordered her for Chiloe. On the 24th of May, a few days before the Franklin left Valparaiso, the Kintanealia arrived there, prize to a French sloop of war, who had captured her off Quilca. She had been to Chiloe, had landed her money, and was then on her second cruise.

*From the New Haven Register, Sept. 11.*

### COMMENCEMENT.

The annual Commencement in Yale College, took place on Wednesday last; and the exercises were worthy of the high standing of the College. The number of strangers who visited the city on this occasion, was unusually large. The day, however, was unpleasant—it rained incessantly from Tuesday evening until near the close of the day on Wednesday; but notwithstanding this circumstance, the church in which the exercises were held, was crowded to overflowing with beauty and fashion.

### ORDER OF EXERCISES.

*Forenoon.*

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer: by the President.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin: By William Moseley Holland,* Belchertown, Mass.
4. Salutatory Oration in Latin: By Theophilus Smith, Halifax, Vt.
5. Oration, "On the love of country:" By Frederick Baldwin Leonard, Lansingburgh, N. Y.
6. Oration, "On the old age of the scholar:" By Timothy Stone Pinneo, Milford, Conn.
7. Oration, "On the neglect of general literature by professional men:" By Frederick Joseph Judson, Bridgeport, Conn.
8. Colloquy, "On the various theories of beauty:" By James Reeve Gould, Litchfield, Conn. and Richard Falley Cleaveland, Norwich, Conn.
9. Oration, "On the force of public opinion:" By William Patterson Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.
10. Oration, "On the United States as a theatre for eloquence:" By Selah Burr Treat, Hartford, Conn.
11. Dissertation, "On the influence of philosophical studies in the formation of the Orator:" By Elias Warner Leavenworth, Great Barrington, Mass.
12. Colloquy in Latin, "De sepulchri honoribus:" By Henry Daniel Sterling, Bridgeport, Conn. and Eliphalet Adams Bulkley, Colchester, Conn.
13. Oration, "On the Fathers of New England:" By Origen Storrs Seymour, Litchfield, Conn.
14. Dispute, "On the right and policy of a system of internal improvements, by the General Government:" By Milton Pardee Orton,† Sharon, Conn and Linus Child, Woodstock, Conn.
15. Colloquy, "On the theories of Gall and Spurzeim:" By Hiram Phelps Arms, Deerfield, Mass. and Tertius Strong Clarke, Southampton, Mass.
16. Oration, "On literary seclusion:" By George William Perkins, Hartford, Conn.
17. Oration, "On the influence of genuine philosophy:" By Alvan Talcott, Vernon, Conn.
18. Poem, "The temple of Fancy:" By William Edward Hulbert, Middletown, Conn.
19. Sacred Music.

*Afternoon.*

1. Sacred Music.
2. Colloquy in Greek: By George William Perkins, Hartford, Conn. and Ashbel Smith, Hartford, Conn.
3. Oration, "On the effect of great national wealth:" By Theophilus Smith, Halifax, Vt.
4. Dissertation, "On the influence of circumstances on the distribution of fame:" By James Berdan, New York.
5. Dissertation, "On the character of Junius:" By James Reeve Gould, Litchfield, Conn.
6. Poem, "The Birth of America:" By John Turvill Adams, Norwich, Conn.
7. Oration, "On the connexion between taste and moral sentiment," with the Valedictory address: By Willis Hall, Granville, N. Y.
8. Degrees conferred.
9. Prayer: By the President.
10. Sacred Music.

*Prevented from speaking by sickness.
†Unavoidably absent and excused from speaking.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the last Senior Class.

John T. Adams, Hiram P. Arms, Thomas Belden, James Berdan, Elnah Brewer, Eliphalet A. Bulkley, Stephen E. A. Burritt, Linus Child, Tertius S. Clarke, Richard F. Cleaveland, Robert C. Crozier, Edgar B. Day, Jeremiah T. Denison, John M. Edwards, Samuel H. Fletcher, David J. Gardiner, George Goodyear, James R. Gould, George Griffin, George Griswold, Willis Hall, Amasa A. Hayes, John P. Herrick, William M. Holland, Austin O. Hubbard, James M. Huntting, J. Trumbull Hudson, William E. Hulbert, Matthew Ives, Ebenezer Jessup, Frederick J. Judson, Elias W. Leavenworth, Frederick B. Leonard, James Lewis, James Lowry, Charles L. Mills, Hamilton Murray, George Nichols, John C. Nichols, Bennet F. Northrop, Burr Noyes, Milton P. Orton, George W. Perkins, Samuel Perry, Timothy S. Pinneo, Dennis Platt, Stephen Reed, William H. Rockwell, Mason F. Sanford, Origen S. Seymour, Justus Sherwood, Moses A. Sherwood, Charles D. Shoemaker, Benjamin D. Silliman, Ashbel Smith, Theophilus Smith, Joseph H. Spayd, Henry D. Sterling, Alvan Talcott, Joel Talcott, Wm. H. Trapier, Selah B. Treat, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, Wm. Van Wyck, Charles Walker, Spencer Whiting, Chauncey Wilcox, Dexter Witter.

### HARVARD COMMENCEMENT.

The Boston Centinel says:—"The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, and on the Hon. Josiah Quincy and Daniel Webster.

That of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Bezaleel Howard, John Andrews, Joseph Tuckerman.

That of Doctor of Medicine, on Nathaniel Lathrop, Nehemiah Cleveland, Timothy Lendall Jennison, Samuel Emerson, Jonathan Leonard, Oliver Fisk, & Calvin Thomas.

The Degree of Master of Arts on Geo. Washington Lafayette.

*From the Kentucky Reporter.*

*Steam Boat Trade.*—There are fifteen steam boats employed in the trade of St. Louis. During the 8 months preceding the 31st of July last, there were fifty-one arrivals in that place and fifty departures. The shortest trip from New Orleans was 9 days 22 hours, running time; the shortest to Council Bluffs and back to St. Louis 46 days;—the shortest to Louisville and back, 12 days; the shortest to New Orleans and back, 26 days. All these distances we have very little doubt, will be run in two thirds the time by the Capillary boats. The ingenious and scientific inventor is now at Louisville, superintending the construction of a Capillary Engine of sufficient power to navigate the Mississippi from Louisville to New Orleans and back, in 8 or 10 days; and he expects to be able to pass the Falls, the first rise of water.

A number of persons have lately visited Mr. Jackson's Factory at Nicholasville to witness the operation of the beautiful Capillary Engine, by which the machinery is worked. They returned highly pleased.

*Sailors of the Franklin.*—The seamen attached to this vessel have received their wages, amounting to an enormous sum—nearly $150,000. Probably one might as well whistle against the wind as attempt to persuade them to save their money, to lay it up against a future day, or for the benefit of their families when they have any. The jolly fellows can be seen all over the city, *two in a coach*, riding in state. Hundreds of them, probably, will soon be as poor as ever, and forced on to the ocean again without a cent in their pockets.—*Com. Adv.*

I beg permission through the medium of the Evening Post, to acquaint the subscribers and patrons of the NATIONAL ADVOCATE, that circumstances have rendered it necessary for me to retire from that paper, after having devoted nearly eight years of unwearied and painful application, to make it useful & influential.

I shall, in a day or two, give to the public a statement of facts, accompanied with proposals for the establishment of a new paper; at present, it will be sufficient to state, that the National Advocate is forcibly withheld from the legal proprietors, by Mr. Henry Eckford, after having had tendered to him all his demands against the establishment.

M. M. NOAH.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 2, 1824.

Mr. Noah, in his pamphlet, makes the following expose of his wicked Crawford junto, in the city and state of New York.

"There is a small select party in this city, who having peculiar views of their own, not only attempt to control the political affairs of the city, the state, and union; but are industriously employed in managing the whole moneyed operations of the city. They keep employed a gang of lobby members who hang on the skirts of the legislature, and attempt to overawe and control that body. They are continually devising new incorporations, in order to speculate upon a rise of stock, or rather by fictitious means to run up the stock, allowing themselves time to sell out to immense profits, leaving the unwary to be their dupes. They mingle in the affairs of the Banks and the Insurance Companies, elevate or depress the stock at pleasure—interfere in the election of Directors—vamp up old and broken charters, and inundate the country with their bills. To carry their objects into view, they are anxious to control the delegates from this city to Albany and Washington, and want to place themselves in an attitude which will enable them to say to the next administration of the general government, 'we are the influential men of the democratic party—on all questions relating to city & state affairs—to contracts, appointments, and national measures, we are the persons to whom application must be made.' It is needless to add, that the administration may never expect to hear the true state of the case, or of the fair claims of any man not devoted to their views. They are an intriguing, managing, overreaching, shaving junto, whose support is ruinous, and whose opposition is empty and unavailing. To protect the community against such men, a press is indispensably necessary, and no man understands them better than I do, or can be more disposed to protect the public against them. I know the ulterior views of their leader, altho professing to be wholly disinterested."

Some idea of the feelings and expectations entertained in this city, as to the approaching reception of the great and good La Fayette, may be derived from the fact that one balcony in a good situation, say Chesnut-street, opposite the State House, is let at the rate of *Five Dollars* a head.

*Demo. Press.*

*Contract for American Flour.*—The Commissary General of Antigua, F. F. Davidson, Esq. has advertised for contracts to supply fresh superfine American Flour, for the use of his Britannic Majesty's troops throughout the West Indies.

### CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7.

Capt. Wolf, in nine days from Havana, furnishes the following gratifying intelligence:

On the 20th Aug. Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war Icarus, hired a launch, which, with his two boats, he manned with nearly his whole crew, and were fitted out with such expedition, that they passed the Moro the same day, and proceeded in search of a piratical vessel heard of. On the 21st at day-light, the boats reached the piratical station (Key Blanco) in the bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and a sloop, one manned with fifty, the other with twenty men.—The boats pulled hard for the vessels, when most of the pirates took to their boats, the rest jumped overboard, and making for the shore. The boats promptly followed, and killed six of them as they landed. The rest fled to the woods.——The boats then took possession of the schooner and sloop, and also of the brig Henry, of Hartford, Capt. Rhodes, who with his crew, 7 men, were in such a state of debility from hunger, thirst and cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word.—They also found TWELVE vessels burnt to the water's edge, and, horrid to relate, ascertained *that their crews, amounting to one hundred and fifty persons, had been murdered.* On the 26th, the boats returned to Havana, towing in the schooner and sloop, as prizes. Some papers were found on board the Henry, which it was expected would lead to valuable discoveries.

*The Marquis de La Fayette.*—We are informed by a letter from Havre-de-Grace dated yesterday, that on Tuesday last the celebrated Marquis de La Fayette embarked at that place, in the American ship Cadmus, for the United States of America. Such was his enthusiastic reception in that town, that the population poured out miles on the Paris road to meet his carriage. The moment he was admitted within the barrier the gates were closed, by which immense numbers were shut out from their homes. They were afterwards admitted by the military, as fast as their names could be taken down! This conduct both on the part of the Bourbon government, and of the people of Havre, may seem extraordinary; the former in having ordered the Governor of Havre to pursue such a course, and the latter in showing such a warm feeling for an old revolutionary chief. It is also a fact, that every inducement and invitation has been held out by the Governor of Havre to the young men to enrol themselves into a body guard, to escort the Dutchess de Berri in a visit she intends shortly to make to that town, but only thirty have volunteered for the honor. The Marquis de la Fayette, it may be remembered, commenced his military career in the American army, as a volunteer, at the commencement of that war, and by his activity and ardor contributed essentially to the success of the American revolution. He returned to France when the Independence of the United States was recognized. He is now in the 68th year of his age. The Cadmus sailed on Tuesday, for N. York."

*English Paper.*

### SPAIN.

The advices from Madrid are to the 16th of July. A private letter states that a decree will shortly be issued, setting forth that all persons who have belonged to Masonic lodges, will be required to give up to the police, with a delay of 30 days, their diplomas and other papers and documents relating to the lodges; and that upon having fulfilled this condition, they will be comprehended in the act of amnesty. Those who refuse to comply will have a month allowed them to quit the kingdom. Upon the expiration of this delay, all persons SUSPECTED of being MASONS, and at whose houses papers to prove it may be found, will be HUNG within 24 hours. The *ultras* consider this measure as a triumph and pledge of their early victory.

We are assured that the Spanish conscripts of the new levy, flee in numbers to Portugal—and the mere mention of the expedition of that country to America suffices to occasion a multitude of soldiers to desert.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1824.


### JOURNEY OF GEN. LA FAYETTE:
[CONTINUED.]

We are aware that in giving a connected journey of this distinguished guest through this republic, much monotony of form and expression will be had of his reception in every village—yet there is a freshness of feeling manifest in the inhabitants of every place that he visits, which in connexion with the pleasing associations that pass in our minds on seeing the name of La Fayette, that cannot fail to keep alive an interest on this subject.

Gen. La Fayette left Boston on Tuesday, 31st ult. and in passing through Lexington, he was greeted in a manner worthy that spirit consecrated by the patriot martyrs. He was conducted to the (dilapidated) monument, where he was appropriately addressed. Near the monument he was introduced to 14 of the minute men who composed the company on which the British troops fired, in 1775.

At Concord, he took coffee with the Ladies, in a beautifully decorated bower, created by their taste. This is said to be the first instance in which the Ladies have had their share in the substantial, as well as sentimental part of the feast.

After this repast, he proceeded on his way, and that night stopped at the hospitable mansion of his old companion in arms, S. V. S. Wilder, in Bolton, and early the next morning he passed through Lancaster and Sterling to Worcester, where he ... Governor. His reception in that town was every way worthy that flourishing and respectable place. Being received at the line of the town by the Lieut. Governor, in an elegant barouche drawn by ... beautiful gray horses; and escorted by a large military and civic procession. At 2 o'clock he took a station near the ... the elegant mansion of the Lieut. Governor, and reviewed the troops as they passed, and expressed great satisfaction ... their appearance." Speaking of the ... tions he received, he said it is the ... you pay to the *principles* of your government, and not to me. Owing to numerous offerings made to the General in the wealthy and populous county of Worcester, and to an accident which occurred to his carriage soon after entering the State, he was obliged to stop at Stafford (Springs) on Friday night, at 10 o'clock.

He was expected at Hartford on Friday night, where arrangements had been made for a brilliant illumination of the city, and the citizens continued in the streets till one o'clock in the morning.

He arrived there at 10 o'clock, and though extremely rainy, was escorted by a large body of military and citizens ... the east end of the state House, "where were arranged," says the Times, "under the superintendance of Doct. J. L. Comstock, about eight hundred children between the ages of 6 and 12 years, the girls dressed in white, and all wearing badges with this motto "*Nous vous aimons La Fayette.*"—(We love you La Fayette.) At the upper section of the Yard, the Deaf and Dumb Pupils of the Asylum were stationed, wearing badges with the inscription "*We feel what our countrymen express.*" While passing the line of the children, the General's pathway was strewed with flowers, &c. by them, and at the conclusion of this scene, of all ... the most interesting, Doct. Comstock presented to him, in behalf of the children, a Gold Medal having engraved on one side a fac simile of the motto and ornaments of their badges, and on the other, this inscription—"*Presented by the Children of Hartford, Sept. 4th, 1824.*"

The Medal was inclosed in a paper containing the following beautiful address, written by a lady of this city, to whom the public is largely indebted for some of the finest specimens of American poetry.

TO GEN. LA FAYETTE.

*Presented by the Children of Hartford, who were decorated with Ribbons bearing the inscription, "Nous vous aimons La Fayette."*

Welcome thou to Freedom's clime,
Glorious Hero! Chief sublime!
Garlands bright for thee are wreath'd,
Vows of filial ardor breath'd,
Veteran's cheeks with tears are wet,
"*Nous vous aimons La Fayette.*"

Monmouth's field is rich with blood,
Where thy warriors found their ...
Yorktown's heights resound no ...
Victor's shout or cannon's roar,
Yet our hearts record their debt,
"*Nous vous aimons La Fayette.*"

Brandywine, whose current roll'd
Proud with blood of heroes bold,
That our country's debt shall tell,
That our gratitude shall swell,
Infant breasts thy wounds regret,
"*Nous vous aimons La Fayette.*"

Sires, who sleep in glory's bed,
Sires, whose blood for us was shed,
Taught us, when our knee we bend,
With the prayer thy name to blend;
Shall we e'er such charge forget?
No!—"*Nous vous aimons La Fayette.*"

When our blooming cheeks shall fade,
Pale with time, or sorrow's shade,
When our clustering tresses fair,
Frosts of wintry age shall wear,
E'en till Memory's sun be set,
"*Nous vous aimons La Fayette.*"

After dining, and receiving the congratulations of numerous citizens and several Revolutionary worthies, he embarked on board the Oliver Ellsworth, and landed at Middletown between 5 and 6 o'clock. He was escorted to the town by a body of military and a large number of citizens—Handsome decorations were displayed along the streets, through which the procession had to pass; such as arches, flags, &c. On his arrival at the Hotel, he was received by the Mayor, who, in ... to him welcome, in a neat and appropriate address; after which a large assemblage of citizens were presented to him, and before dusk he again embarked on board the steam boat for New York.—The following anecdotes and account of his passage down the river, is from the New York Daily Advertiser.

"It grew dark before they had gone ... from Middletown, and thus prevented the passengers from observing so distinctly the motions of the people, who during the day had in many places crowded the shore as they sailed along. It soon appeared, however, that the inhabitants had no intention to let La Fayette pass with no sign of recognition, nor without an attempt to render his way as safe and pleasant as possible; for night had hardly set in, when lamps began to gleam and twinkle at various points along the shores, and gradually became so numerous that the travellers might have fancied themselves passing through the illuminated street of a magnificent city. In some places the sight was peculiarly beautiful; in different places along the river's bank, dwellings of a large size and a hand...

ORIGINAL STAINED

were clustered together in considerable villages, sometimes at a considerable elevation, and at others on a level with the shore; and the water was so perfectly still and unruffled, that the brilliancy of the scene was redoubled by reflection.

"On the extremity of a remarkable point of land which runs out a considerable distance into the river, a tall monument had been erected, bearing some hastily but appropriate decorations, and supporting a large transparency, brilliantly illuminated, which might be distinguished at a great distance, and shed a broad stream of light upon the water.

"This mode of expressing the cordial feelings of the people, was new, and it was a little gratifying to learn that the people with their characteristic ingenuity, had been able to accompany the General out of New England with an expression of the same cordial and universal joy and good wishes with which they received him.

"In my letters from Hartford, I gave you the names of the revolutionary men who paraded at that place, and informed you that each of these veterans was anxious to have an opportunity of conversing with the General for a few minutes to talk over the scenes of the revolution, but time would not permit. What they had to say may be gathered from the following which I received from Calvin Munn, of Greenfield, who not having an opportunity for a further interview with the General than a hearty shake by the hand, gave him his story in manuscript as follows:—

"'*My dear General*—I have come from Massachusetts to present you my most respectful congratulations. I had the honor of belonging to your Excellency's Light Infantry—served under you in your memorable campaign in Virginia—was with you in the battle of Jamestown. I was with a small detachment under Major Talvon, who was ordered to attack a field piece in the British line—was repulsed and fell back on General Wayne's brigade who was displaying his column and advancing—was ordered on his left wing, and commenced an attack on the enemy on their parade ground. Your Excellency knows the result of the battle. I was with you at the siege of Yorktown, with the troops who stormed one of the redoubts, a little advanced of the enemy's works. I am unable to express my gratification at seeing your Excellency again in this country, where you stand on a proud eminence, from whose summit you may look down with exultation upon Emperors and Kings. I bid you an affectionate farewell.'

"This document will serve as an example of the tales these war worn soldiers had to tell their old general. Their different stories would make an interesting volume, but there was no time to gather them all.

"The great number of these men living in New England is astonishing, and Connecticut, the land of steady habits, has a very large share of them. This fact proves where the men came from who supported the war of our independence.

"I met with one old lady who had come 22 miles to see the General, and I for a while never regretted falling in with one of her sex so much in my life. I believe I answered her fifty questions. Among other things she was extremely anxious to know how the general looked in countenance, and what was his dress; and, as I answered, she found such a similarity in both countenance and dress to her poor dear deceased husband, as to increase her interest every moment, & to involve me in deeper and deeper difficulty. She would continually remark "her husband had just such a look," and "her husband had just such a suit." I could not preserve my gravity to save my life—laugh I must and did, until my poor sides ached, in which the old lady joined most heartily; in truth too heartily, for me and for her countenance—as she had but the ruins of two teeth, her face wrinkled up and down and sideways, and when she was in full laugh, such a number and diversity of old muscles, cords, and loops were brought into action, that to describe her is impossible—I thought in my heart I should die before I got over my paroxysm. "Is the General grey?" No madam, he has not a grey hair. "Now don't that beat all nature." Why, no madam; he wears a wig. "Ah that's just like my old man, for I don't think he had a grey hair in his wig. I'm certain he hadn't." But I must not tire you with the old lady. She remarked that she meant to invite the General up into her part of the country."

On Friday evening last, Gen. La Fayette attended at Joppa's Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter and Morton Encampment of Knights Templars, of which respective bodies he had been received as a member. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the grand fete at Castle Garden had been postponed until last evening.—He has not yet visited Albany as he had contemplated. His next visit will be to Philadelphia.

CLAY WITHDRAWN.—The Cincinnati Republican, of Aug. 5, announces the withdrawal of Henry Clay from being considered a candidate for the next Presidency, and that his friends will go for Gen. Jackson. The first part of this article is probably correct, but the latter is merely stuff. If Clay has withdrawn, it has long been understood that his supporters go to Crawford; but they will undoubtedly be more or less divided among the remaining candidates.

*Failure of the Corn crops.*—The Eastern (Maryland) Gazette says:—"The destruction occasioned by the drought is universal, and we lament to say that accounts from all quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far gone to be benefitted by rain, and that the quantity of corn made on the Eastern shore, will not be more than two-fifths of what it was last year. The destruction is unexampled and almost beyond calculation."

# REPUBLICAN TICKET.

*NATIONAL NOMINATION.*

**JOHN Q. ADAMS,**
*FOR PRESIDENT.*

**ANDREW JACKSON,**
*FOR VICE PRESIDENT.*

## Connecticut.

At the general meeting of Republicans, held at New-Haven in May last, Honorable the Hon. John Russ, of the County of Hartford, was Chairman, and Benjamin Isaacs, of the County of Fairfield, was Secretary; it was resolved to recommend the following gentlemen as candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:—

LEMUEL WHITE, Hartford County.
RUFUS HITCHCOCK, N. Haven Co.
MOSES WARREN, New-London Co.
DAVID HILL, Fairfield Co.
DAVID KEYES, Windham Co.
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Litchfield Co.
JOHN SWATHEL, Middlesex Co.
WALTER R. KIBBE, Tolland Co.

## Worcester County Meeting.

A large number of gentlemen from all parts of the county convened at the Court House in Worcester on the 2d inst. pursuant to public notice, when the Honorable Judge Strong was called to the chair, and John W. Hubbard, Esq. was chosen Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded, on motion of Mr. Rogers, to choose a Committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments and feelings of the meeting, on the subject of the approaching Presidential Election, and to nominate two persons for Electors at large, and two other Electors for the two districts in the County of Worcester. The committee chosen for this purpose was composed of the following gentlemen:

Calvin Willard, Esq. of Fitchburgh,
Nahum Harrington, Esq. of Westborough,
Joseph G. Kendall, Esq. of Leominster,
Lowell Walker, Esq. of Templeton,
Nathaniel Haughton, Esq. of Barre,
Col. John W. Lincoln and John W. Hubbard, Esq. of Worcester.

The committee, after consulting together, presented an able and interesting report, which we must omit for want of room. With the above named gentlemen we are personally acquainted, and know them to be among the most respectable & influential persons of that great and populous county; and while such men are united and determined, we have no fears but that that section of the union will go entire for the "People's Candidate" John Quincy Adams. The following resolves were then passed:

*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, That it is our duty to use our influence in every honorable and proper manner to secure the election of

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
to the Presidency of the United States, for the ensuing Presidential term.

*Resolved*—That we cheerfully concur in the nomination of

Hon. WILLIAM GRAY and
Hon. LEVI LINCOLN
as Electors of President and Vice President at large, and of

Gen. JONATHAN DAVIS
and
EDMUND CUSHING, Esq.
as Electors for the two Congressional districts in the County of Worcester.

CALVIN WILLARD, For Order.

*Trouble in the Wigwam.*—The New York National Advocate, which, under the direction of M. M. Noah, has been one of the most powerful batteries in favor of Crawford, has of late become terribly convulsed, and its Chief Sachem turned out of his editorial department by Mr. Henry Eckford, who purchased into the establishment some time since, when it was in an embarrassed state. The parties now appear to be all by the ears, and each seem determined to damn the other, but not on any account to sacrifice their poor friend Crawford. Noah and his friends have issued a prospectus for a daily paper under the *same title*, and appear determined to fight under the same flag.—The other to be continued as usual. Mr. Eckford's pretext for taking possession of the paper was, that he understood Noah was about to abandon Crawford and to advocate the claims of Clay.

"Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too."

The following resolutions were adopted at a large meeting of the citizens of Union District, and speak, as we learn from the best sources of intelligence, the sense of South Carolina at large. Mr. Crawford has no more chance of the vote of that state, than the editor of the Advocate himself.—*N. Y. American.*

"Resolved, That we will support Gen. Andrew Jackson, or John Quincy Adams, for the Presidency, deeming the election of either, compatible with the true interest and prosperity of the Union.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for the State Legislature, who does not, on this or on some day, previous to the election, publicly and openly declare his opposition to Mr. Crawford, and also, who are his two favorite candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

We have letters from Illinois of the 11th August, from which we make the following extracts.—*Nat. Journal.*

"Our election for representative to Congress, after a most bitter contest, has resulted in the re-election of Daniel P. Cook, by a majority of about 3000 votes."

"That *radical interest* here is weak *with the people.* The three electoral votes of the state will be, I doubt not, for Adams as President, and Jackson as Vice President."

"The great question of calling a Convention, in order to introduce slavery into the State, is settled. The majority against it is about 2000, and it is much to be hoped that the decision will have a salutary influence in giving a proper direction to the future political character of the State.

"So far as I have heard from Missouri, the elections have gone favorably to Benton; and as he is known to be decided for Mr. Adams, there is some hope that the vote, even of Missouri, will be for him also. From what I have heard from that State, I think it probable that Scott has been defeated, and that Strother has been elected in his place."

*Emigrants to Hayti.*—The beautiful new brig DeWitt Clinton, Capt. Barstow 300 tons burthen, belonging to William Porter, of N. York, sailed the 2d inst. for Port-au-Prince, with one hundred and twenty-three colored men and women, who are emigrating to Hayti with a view of bettering their condition.

*Substantial Gratitude.*—It is said, that on the return of La Fayette from Portsmouth to Boston he received notice that there was deposited in one of the Banks to his credit, the sum of $20,000.

Whether this sum (says the Prov. Pat.) was the donation of one individual, or of more than one, we have not learned.

By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is made the duty of the master, at the expiration of the service of an apprentice, to furnish him (the apprentice) "with a *new Bible* and at least two suits of common apparel."

A letter from London mentions that MATHEWS had made upwards of £3500 sterling, by his '*Trip to America*'—which the writer considers, in every point of view, superior to any previous production from the same head. The letter also states that the company of WASHINGTON IRVING was so much courted that he had been obliged to retire to the country, to pursue his literary labors undisturbed.

*For the Courier.*

## A BUNDLE OF INCIDENTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—

More than three weeks have glided away since I came into this village—still I linger at the Hall. The romantic situation of the place, and the winning simplicity of the villagers are my only excuse. Indeed, this little nook of the world, has so many peculiar attractions, that I have a great mind to cease wandering, and settle down here for life. Every day brings along with it some curious and strange event—but, more particularly the seventh. The second Sabbath after my arrival, was replete with novel and interesting incidents. The morning of that day was uncommonly clear—not even a straggling cloud was seen floating in the blue sky—there was a cool refreshing breeze from the west, and we had every indication of a fine day. Cousin Jerry, too, was very cheery, promising me that we should see a host of beautiful girls at Church; and here it may not be out of place to explain the reason of Jerry's prediction:—Whenever a cloud is seen, of a Sunday, hanging about the verge of the heavens, like some arch pirate looking out for prey, the timid fair ones will not venture out;—fearing lest it unceremoniously send an unmanneriy clown of a shower, to steal the rose from their cheeks, dishevel their clustring ringlets, or spoil a well plaited ruff. But now, that the ravisher was no where in sight, the streets were alive with village maids, in white dresses, gay ribbons, and bonnets crowned with waving plumes and artificial flowers—while their charming features were half concealed by flowing veils of green. At this time too, I remarked that the establishment not far off, was, as usual, "under the full tide of successful operation," and to judge from their obstreperous mirth, in a generous flow of *spirits*. While surveying the different groups of church-going people, I noticed particularly a body of horsemen, slowly moving up the street. They came to the foot of the eminence upon which the church stood; then dashed furiously up the ascent, and after exciting the admiration of the spectators by a thousand wonderful feats of agility, dismounted. It was indeed a grand spectacle, and displayed superior skill at horsemanship. Soon after, two young females drove up to the door of the church in a chaise, and after some minutes one of them stepped out, assisted her companion to alight, and led the horse to a shade. All this time, the young gentlemen standing around, *wistfully* gazed at the young ladies, but none offered their assistance. This, I suppose, is a specimen of modern politeness. When the service was half through, a heavy tramp is heard upon the staircase. The clergyman closed the sacred volume; the elderly matrons furled their broad fans, and a profound stillness pervaded the whole assembly. My heart bounded at expectation of beholding a prodigy! when lo! it was only some dozen or twenty dashing blades, who had been loitering about the church, and but just now recollected for what purpose they came. The clergyman thereupon resumed his subject; the fans were again set in motion, and every thing wore its usual appearance. Nothing more transpired to interrupt the solemnities of worship till the closing prayer. I was then alarmed by strange sounds, which seemed to issue from beneath the building. Supposing some poor creature there in distress, I felt extremely uneasy, until Jerry disclosed the mystery. He pointed to a grave personage in a pew adjoining. As he was in a bending posture, I concluded he must be either a Catholic or methodist. But afterwards discovered that he was a worshipper of Morpheus. He really appeared to be sincere in his devotions, and groaned out the responses very audibly. Perhaps there were others in the house of the same persuasion, but certainly none so *loudly* zealous in the cause. The congregation was dismissed, and he was left only a-snorkel in devotion. How long he remained I know not; probably as long as the sonnicerous Deity would grant him a smile. With some difficulty I forced my way through a solid phalanx of Dames and Misses, who had stopped in the porch to plan visits for the following week, and walked homeward. Now the prancing horsemen recommence their feats of prowess—and first they rout a bevy of village belles, who had the impudence to walk in their path: then they overthrow their phaetons in the ditch; and lastly, crack goes the whip "quatit angula campum" off bounds the horses, and our heroes are wrapt away in a cloud of dust. And now to crown this grand climax of marvellous deeds, I blundered along the way, completely to the admiration of the scene, stumbled, right valiantly, clear over a smoke house, (the most beautiful structure upon the village green,) and cruelly bruised my shins and nose. With Jerry's kind assistance, I was conveyed home and safely lodged in his chimney corner; where I have since remained, as comfortable as can be expected, considering my rambling disposition. Jerry's housekeeper has well nigh healed my wounds, though she says that paltry stroke across the nose will leave a scar that shall sadly mar my beauty. But the Old Nick take your sickly withering flower—beauty, since I have wreathed my brow with unfading laurels, and clearly shown to our scornful enemies that deeds of renown are *sometimes* performed by an old Bachelor. My spirit indeed is willing, but my broken shins are yet weak, and refuse to move another inch in this wild career of wonders. Before I light my pipe, however, I will thank you for your condescension in giving my first communication a place in your paper; and now I must close, pledging my honor that you shall ever have the good wishes of

THE RURAL WANDERER.

Back log's Hall, Aug. 23.

*Messrs. Robinson, Fordham—*

I observed in a late paper a remarkable instance of longevity in a family in Coventry, and I now send you an account of the family to which I belong, more extraordinary still: My mother had 11 children, of whom one died in infancy, 2 at the age of 19—one at 50—one at 65—one at 79—one at 90—one at 89—one at 8—one now living in the State of New-York, age 86—your informant is now in his 90th year—his wife died in her 91st—we lived together more than 60 years. The last named seven of our family lived to an age which would average to each almost 91 years. Your friend—EPH. LEDRICK.

*Griswold, Sept. 10, 1824.*

## MARINE LIST.

*Sept. 8*—*Arrived, steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*Sailed, slp. Rover, Geer, Hartford;—steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived slp. Albion, Barker, Providence.*

9—*Sailed, sloop Driver, Williams, Albany; steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

10—*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

11—*steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Hunbard, Satterlee, Baltimore.*

12—*Arrived, sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*Sailed, slp. Superior, Ewen, Haddam; steam-boat, Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

13—*sloop Albion, Barker, Providence.*

*Arrived, schooner Dorcas Howes, Scudder, Boston.*

14—*steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Gleaner, Rogers, Hartford.*

*Sailed, sloop Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

## Married,

At Woodstock, Mr. EDWARD SMITH of Situate, (R. I.) to Miss SUSANNAH LEBARETT, of the former place.

## Died,

In this city, on the 8th inst. a child of Mr. George Danich, aged 4 years; On the 9th inst. Mrs. HANNAH ROATH, wife of Mr. ELEAZER ROATH, aged 68 years; On the 11th inst. a daughter of Capt. Walter Lester, aged 8 years.

At Franklin, on Saturday the 11th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of Deacon Samuel Allen, aged 15 years.

In New-Haven, on the 9th inst. Mr. SEBASTIAN M. DUTTON, aged 24 years, Editor and Proprietor of the "Pilot."

At Windham, Mr. JAMES FLINT, aged 80.

At Pomfret, Mr. WARREN LEON, aged 35.

At Hampton, Mrs.——HARMOND, aged 82.

In Brooklyn, Mrs. CADY, wife of Mr. Edwin Cady, aged 26.


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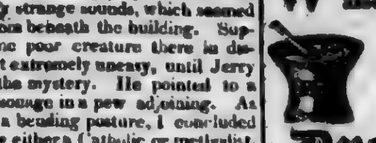
and
**White Beans.**

G. F. & G. G. LESTER.

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of



**Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, Dye-Stuffs,**

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as low as their neighbors.

*Norwich, Sept. 14.* tf24—

**For sale at the Charity Ware-House:**

NEEDLES, Pins, Scissors, Tapes, Thread, Bodkins, Winders, Hooks and Eyes, Stilettos, Thimbles, Clipping Knives, Sleeve Buttons, Braid, Reticules, Morocco and Velvet Purses, Fans, Elastics, Tooth & Nail Brushes, Combs, Snuff Boxes, Transparent Soap, Antique Oil, a variety of Beads, Ear-Rings, Watch Ribbons, Galloon, Quills, a great variety of Toys, Keep Sakes, Dolls, Candy, &c.

Also, a few Testaments, elegantly bound.

*Chelsea, Sept 14.* 3w24—

**New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.**

THE STEAM-BOAT
**EXPERIMENT,**
CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 1 P. M. & NEW-LONDON at 3 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

**Sailing & Fishing Excursions.**
**On Mondays and Thursdays**
the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

**Notice.**

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of *ANDREW HERRINGTON*, late of Lisbon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Mr Russell Ross, in said Lisbon, on the first Mondays of November and March next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors as by law required.—Six months from this date being allowed by said Court of Probate, to said creditors, to exhibit their respective claims against said estate, to said commissioners, or be barred a recovery according to law.

SAMUEL PEACKHAM, } Commissioners
ANDREW CLARK, }

*Lisbon, Sept. 6, 1824.* 24—

**Wanted Immediately,**

AN APPRENTICE to the Cabinet and Chair Making business, from 14 to 16 years of age—one that can bring good recommendations will meet with good encouragement by applying to

ROBERT D. DORRANCE.

*Woodstock, (South Society,* } 3w
*Sept 7.* } 25

**40 hhds. St. Croix & Antigua RUM,** warranted pure,
20 do. Boston & New-London do.
20 do. heavy Molasses,
50 bbls. Hartford Gin,
2 do. Old Cider Brandy,
50 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel,
20 do. fresh Rochester Flour,
20 casks Providence Lime, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Sept. 1, 1824.* 23 —

**BRICK.**

THE subscriber is constantly making Bricks of the first quality at his Kiln in the north part of Griswold, which he offers for sale on good terms.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

*Sept. 14.* 3w24—

**Wanted,**

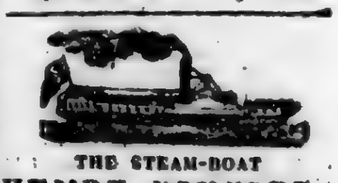
AT Griswold Manufacturing Establishment,

**A small Family,**

to superintend the Boarding-House; none need apply but those who can come well recommended for *industry, and good moral habits.* A preference given to a family without small children. For further particulars, inquire of TRUMBULL & BREED, at Chelsea Landing, or at the Manufactory of DANIEL WIGHT.

**For sale,**
AT THE MANUFACTORY:—
***Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,***
**and SATINETTS,**
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

*Griswold, Jewett-City,* } 3w1—
*Sept. 15, 1824.* } —24—



THE STEAM-BOAT
**HENRY ECKFORD**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz.*—

LEAVES Norwich on Mondays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT
**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next days.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY CASH FOR
**2 inch Chesnut PLANK,**
Oak and Chesnut Joist and Oak boards.

**John Lathrop.**

*Sept. 15.* 24—

**An elegant Sword & Military Uniform,**
Is for sale, and left with
S. HUBBARD.
Also, an elegant PARISIAN HAT.
*Sept 14.* 3w24—

**3 cases Men's and Boy's Water Proof HATS;**
**1 do. do. Glazed do.**
**1 do. Children's Jockies,**
For sale or to be exchanged very cheap. JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, Sept. 15. 24—

**The tales of a Traveller**
BY Washington Irving, author of the Sketch Book, No. 1 and 2, just received and for sale by
ROBINSON & HOMEBANE,
Price $1 each.
*Sept. 15.*

**Leicester Machine Cards.**
WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 26, 1824* [1m*6

**Cotton Yarn.**
**4000 pounds No. 12 to 18**
Warp and filling.
6 bales brown Water Lown Sheetings, just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.
*Aug. 10.* 19—


ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

*From the Italian of Pertini.*

TRADITION OF THE LAKE OF COMO.

Where dances the Como's lake,
No Summer's breeze its surface curled;
But stormy waves across it swept,
And wave on wave with fury hurl'd.

And loudly dashed the billows white,
'Gainst Tourow massy walls of stone;
Where lo! upon its balcony
At midnight stood a maid alone.

And down upon the roaring waves
She bent her dark Italian eye;
With close knit brow and anxious gaze,
Intent some object to descry.

There bloomed no rose upon her cheek,
Tho' youth was here, and beauty too;
No gem gleamed o'er her forehead fair,
'Mid clustering curls half hid from view.

And sadly when the storm was o'er,
And winds had howled their dying lay,
And midnight's hour had long since struck,
Despairing turn'd the maid away.

"He comes not! and he will not come!
The storm hath driven his bark aside;
Beloved! on earth we meet no more,
For oh! never see me Rodolphe's bride!"

She weeps; but lo! a soft sweet note!
One note upon a flute is heard!
Half wild with eager joy she bends
To gaze once more upon the lake.

And through the deepened shades of night
Dancing upon the foam, a bark,
And one tall form she dimly sees
With snowy plume and mantle dark.

"Be swift!" 'tis Carlo's well known voice!
With trembling haste the maiden ties
The knotted cords o'er balustrade,
And "now I come!" she faintly cries.

But, brief, and sudden came a flash
That moment from a casement low;
Down sank the snow-white plume, and on
Drifted the boat, unsteered, and slow.

Full well she knew her sire's true aim,
His stern revenge, his watchful eye;
One shrill, long shriek rang through the air;
Ne'er in his ear that shriek shall die!

Then comes a brief, an awful pause,
And then a deep and sullen plash,
Twice 'gainst the castle's massy walls
With heavier groan the billows dash.

Is it a whiter wreath of foam,
Than on a wave's dark breast I see?
Is it a maiden's snowy robe?
'Tis gone! 'tis gone, what e're it be!

---

Summary of the King of England's late speech to Parliament.

I am happy to see you again, my Lords—
I am sorry you have been disturbed by the Irish—
I hope you will keep a sharp look-out in that quarter—
I am on pretty good terms with the Holy Alliance—
I thank you for so much money—
I see you have done something for the manufacturers—
I am glad that we get along so well—and
I hope you will behave yourselves at home—
Good Evening.—[*Nat. Union.*

Soon after Lord Kenyon was appointed Master of the Rolls, he was listening, very attentively, to a young clerk, who was reading to him, before a number of gentlemen of the long robe, the conveyance of an estate, & on coming to the word *enough* —pronounced it *enow*. His Honor immediately interrupted him. "Hold! hold! you must stand corrected; e n o u g h is, according to the vernacular custom, pronounced *enuff*, and so must all other English words which terminate in o u g h; as, for example, *tough*, *rough*, *cough*, &c." The clerk bowed, blushed, and went on for some time, when coming to the word *plough*, he, with a loud voice, and a penetrating look at his Honor, called it *pluff!* The great lawyer stroked his chin, and with a smile, candidly said, "Young man, *I sit corrected.*"

In great matters of public moment, where both parties are at a stand, and both are punctilious, slight condescensions cost little, but are worth much. He that yields them is wise, inasmuch as he purchases guineas with farthings.

ANECDOTES OF LA FAYETTE.

All the pomp and circumstance of receptions, processions and parades, cannot so well test the real affection of a whole people for this distinguished man, as simple occurrences similar to the following.

While General La Fayette was receiving visits at New-York, an elderly carman in his frock, applied for admittance, and was refused. He declared he would not go away without speaking to the General, and at length got into the room. Waiting a favorable moment, he went up to the General, and opening the breast of his frock, asked if he knew him. The General recognized him, called him by name, and extending his hand, said, "Yes, you assisted me off the field of battle, when wounded."

A gentleman while in conversation with him, observed that "he spoke the English language remarkably well." "And why should I not?" replied the General, "being an American just returned from a long visit to Europe."

Mr. Hurley, a hatter, of New-York, having presented to General Lafayette a handsome cocked hat, Mr. George Washington Lafayette sent to Mr. H.'s shop to procure a hat for himself. This was immediately furnished—but when payment was offered, Mr. Hurley declined, saying *that all the hats he could supply the Lafayettes with, were paid for forty years ago!* A more neat and well turned a compliment could be paid.

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*The Fine, New, River Packet*

SUPERIOR.

DAVID EWEN,
*Builder and Master*—

HAS commenced running between this Port & New-London, or elsewhere; for accommodation, as freight and passengers may offer. She is a fine, burthensome packet, has decent accommodations, and as to her sailing, if she don't spell Superior, she is ready to try again, as the Master is on board, who will receive the freight, and pay every attention to orders, packages, &c.— The patronage of the public will be duly acknowledged.

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 25—

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DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams.

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

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For sale at Auction.

THE sloop MARY, burthen 72 tons will be sold on the 16th inst at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sept. 7. 3w25—

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*For New York and Albany.*

New York & Norwich

LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

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NEW GOODS.

*_* *Don't forget the Store.* *_*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ENGLISH | | ENGLISH |
| INDIA | | INDIA |
| ITALIAN | JOHN | ITALIAN |
| FRENCH | | FRENCH |
| IRISH | KINNEY | IRISH |
| SCOTCH | | SCOTCH |
| RUSSIAN | & CO. | RUSSIAN |
| AMERICAN | | AMERICAN |
| DRY GOODS | | DRY GOODS |

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins,
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Diapers.
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

Silks,

Shell & Horn Combs,

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June 29.* 13—

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PATENT CUT NAILS.

THE Thames Manufacturing Co. have constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Cut Nails, of the best quality, on the most liberal terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*July 23.* 66—

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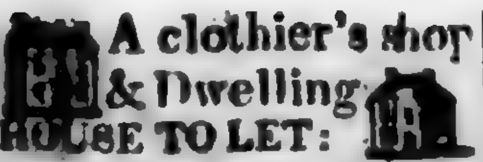
A clothier's shop & Dwelling HOUSE TO LET:



SAID Shop has the privilege of Glasko's dam, in Griswold.— To any person desirous of carrying on the Clothing Business, this stand offers every advantage, and is well worthy their immediate attention — It will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOSHUA BURDICK.

*Griswold, Sept. 2.* 3w23—

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Hotel Vacated.

TO be let till the first of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water-Street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business—near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel untill his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of his lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented, for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public-House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*

JOSHUA TRACY } *Administrators*
OR } *on Hez. Tra-*
JOSHUA HALL. } *cy's estate.*

*Norwich, Aug. 30, 1824.* 22—

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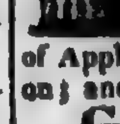
FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

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Valuable Real Estate.

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, situated in the town of Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting house, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clarke, Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising 5000 dollars, is mortgaged for about $1800, and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half an acre of the first quality of land.

A large, convenient two story dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats.

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop appertinent.

Which premises may be viewed, on application to the present occupants. For further particulars inquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.* 14—

---

For sale a lot of Land,

CONTAINING about 13 acres— situated in West Chelsea, adjoining the land of Gen. Ward, and being a part of the old Waterman Farm. The quality of said land is good—on said lot is a never failing spring of excellent water. Any persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.

JOHN WATERMAN.

*Norwich, Sept. 6, 1824.* 3w25—

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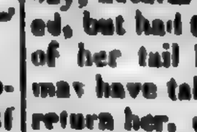
STRAYED,



FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 1st of June, a two year old Mare Colt, is a chesnut bay, natural trotter, never was docked, but had the hair cut off at the end of her tail last March. Whoever may have taken up said Colt, & will return her, or give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

SIMEON PECKHAM.

*Lebanon, Aug. 14, 1824.* 6wx—

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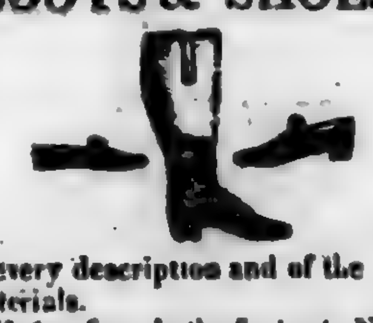
Robert Johnson.

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12m.90—

---

For sale by the subscriber,

20,000 ft. Clear & Merch. Clap boards.

20,000 Hartford Shingles, No. 3. if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.

600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.

100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.

100 Patent Wheel Heads, do.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 24.*

---

Salt, Rum, Flour, Mackerel, &c

200 bush. fine Salt,

25 hhds. New Rum,
24 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 3 do.
40 bbls. Le Roy and New York Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

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*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

*Conn. State Lottery.*

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $4,000 | is | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 | " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |
| 1,760 | Prizes | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 | Blanks. | | | |
| 4,060 | Tickets at $5 is | | | 20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations, viz. 1st & 4th; 1st & 5th; 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Hez. Howe, } *Mana-* } John Beach,
Geo. Bowen, } *gers.* } R. S. Skinner,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

S. TYLER.

*Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—

---

*Shingles, Flour, &c.*

150 M No. 1 and 2 Eastern Shingles.

20 bbls. Le Roy Flour, inspected in August,

6 firkins poor Butter,

10 bbls. and half bbls. Mess Pork.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

---

Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

AND

Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

---

The subscriber

HAS the STORE lately occupied by *Gen. E. Huntington*, where he offers for sale an assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES,

as low for Cash as they can be bought in this town.

*_* Those persons who have open accounts with Gen. E. HUNTINGTON, are requested to call and settle with the subscriber, as he is authorized to settle the same

Wolcott Huntington.

*Aug. 20.* 21—

---

Dying Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

---

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

10 Hhds. sweet flavor'd Antigua Rum, warranted pure.

3 Hhds first quality Molasses.

10 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.

5 Do. Prime.

40 Kegs Tobacco, No. 1. supr. quality.

*Aug. 18, 1824.* 20—

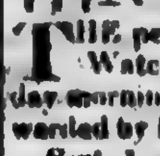
JOHN LATHROP

---

2400 lbs. stout Sole Leather, suitable for Farmers.

50 bbls. Le Roy, Rochester, and New-York FLOUR, } Fresh.

10 bbls. Western Flour, (Thompson brand,) very superior for Family use.



10 hhds. Antigua Rum

Warranted Pure.

15 bbls. Fowler's Rye Gin,
50 casks Cut Nails, all sizes.
20 boxes Boston Window Glass,
20 half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,

*Just received and for sale by*

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Sept. 1, 1824.* 22—

---

NOTICE.

THE person who found a Silver Watch on the Wharf, yesterday morning, shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at this Office.

*Sept. 1, 1824.*

---

EBEN. CAREW—*Having engaged in the employ of the Thames Manufacturing Company, will be happy to wait on his former friends and customers, at the new Store in Shetucket-Street.*

Sept. 7. 3w25—

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FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

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3 Ceroon Guatamala Indigo,
5 dozen bottles W. I. Pepper sauce, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 8.

---

Wanted Immediately,

ONE or two Journeymen Shoemakers, first rate workmen—no other need apply.

LIKEWISE,

Two or three apprentices; those that are somewhat acquainted with the above business. Apply at

JOHNSON'S BOOT FACTORY,

*Opposite Kinney's [illegible]*

*Norwich, Sept. 1, 1824.*

---

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Horsemen's, Artillery, and [illegible] Caps, Holsters, Bellows tops, common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*July 14.*

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*Special Court of Probate, ss. District of Stonington, September 1, 1824.*

THE Administrator on the estate of REUBEN BROWN, late of the town of Groton, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear if they see cause, before this Court on the first Tuesday of October next, then to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent: notice to be given by advertisement in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting in said town of Groton. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Judge of Probate.*

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50,000 feet seasoned Merchantable PINE BOARDS. 50,000 do. refuse do. do. For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Aug. 17.*

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*Just Published,*

AND FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Dunham

Universal Geography,

Ancient and Modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification: accompanied by an ATLAS on an improved plan.

Modern Geography, by William C. Woodbridge, A. M.

Ancient Geography, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Academy at Troy.

The Modern Atlas, besides containing eight well engraved Maps, contains Charts, exhibiting in one view the prevailing religion, forms of government, and degree of civilization of every country; also the comparative size of towns, rivers, mountains, and the climates and productions of the earth. Also, tables opposite to each Map, showing the population and resources of countries, table of commerce of the United States, questions on each map, table of population of the United States, and a table of population of cities.

Instructors are invited to call and examine this work. From the numerous recommendations of this book, we select the following from Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, and the late President Moore:

These systems of Geographical Instruction are distinguished by the following features:

1st. By exhibiting each important subject of description, as Religion, Government, Temperature, Productions, Commerce, Literature, &c. in a general comparative view, instead of dividing it into separate portions according to the arbitrary and changing boundaries of states.

By devoting each chapter to a single subject, the pupil is led to fix his attention on this alone, and gains distinct conceptions, as well as receives strong impressions before another is introduced: and the subjects are retained in the memory by associations which will not vary with the political revolutions of the world.

"The general views which [illegible] have taken of the Arts and Sciences, Literature, Climates, &c. are very valuable; presenting within a narrow compass, information, which is rarely accessible to the younger student."

"It is not one of the least recommendations of this work, that it is fitted not only to strengthen the memory, but to have a very salutary influence in maturing the powers of reason, by habituating the mind of the learner to comparing, classifying and arranging." *President Moore, late of Williamstown & Amherst.*

Aug. 3.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

[illegible] XVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. Whole No. 14[illegible].

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1824. No. 25.



TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail. To companies of twenty or more, who [illegible] and receive their papers a [illegible], a liberal discount will be made. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the [illegible].

THE STEAM-BOAT
## HENRY ECKFORD:
Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, 5, P. M and Fridays, at 4. P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT
## Line of Post-Coaches
is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Market Street, Boston—in Providence at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5. with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3.

*June 16, 1824.* 11—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*July 14.* 15

## A CARD.
### JOHN KINNEY & Co
TENDER thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage so far extended to them, and would inform them that they have just returned from New York, with a

*New and Elegant Assortment,*

Comprising almost every article in the

*Dry Goods Line,*

Both Staple & Fanciful,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING OFF VERY LOW FOR CASH.

*Persons calculating on purchasing*

## FALL GOODS
Would do well to call now, as there is no doubt of their being able to get them at much less prices, than three months hence—As they are determined not to be UNDERSOLD they request all to give them a thorough look before they purchase.

*Sept. 3* 18—

## A. & A. GAY,
*Have for sale a few thousand feet*
## Cherry Boards,
In lots to suit purchasers.

NEW
## Cash Store.
### THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN
## GOODS,
recently selected in New York—*Among which will be found,*

SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS,
BAIZES,
FLANNELS,
Bombazetts,
RATTINETS,

CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } *Plaids,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, | Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimoties, Printed Muslins. |
| BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, | MUSLINS. |
| Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros. de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, | Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers. Figured Gros. de ETE, White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets, |

Crapes, Merino and Cashmere

SHAWLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, | Handkerchiefs. |
| SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, | HOSE. |
| SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, | GLOVES. |

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.

*Sept. 8, 1824.* 23—

Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.
## A. & A. GAY,
ARE this day opening a few more Leghorn Bonnets, which will be sold from $2 25 to $7 each.

Also, A great variety Women's and Children's

Morocco and Satin
## Shoes,
*With a large assortment of*
*ENGLISH, INDIA & FRENCH*
## GOODS,
All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash,

*July 14.* 15—

For sale at the Charity
## Ware-House:
NEEDLES, Pins, Scissors, Tapes, Thread, Bodkins, Winders, Hooks and Eyes, Stilettos, Thimbles, Ripping Knives, Sleeve Buttons, Braid, Reticules, Morocco and Velvet Purses, Fans, Elastics, Tooth & Nail Brushes, Combs, Snuff Boxes, Transparent Soap, Antique Oil, a variety of Beads, Ear-Rings, Watch Ribbons, Galloon, Quills, a great variety of Toys, Keep Sakes, Dolls, Candy, &c.

Also, a few Testaments, elegantly bound.

*Chelsea, Sept. 14.* 8w24—

## Wanted Immediately,
AN APPRENTICE to the Cabinet and Chair Making Business, from 14 to 16 years of age—one that can bring good recommendations will meet with good encouragement by applying to

ROBERT B. TORRANCE.

*Woodstock, (South Society,) Sept. 7.* } 3w 23

## BRICK,
THE subscriber is constantly making Bricks of the first quality at his Kiln in the north part of Griswold, which he offers for sale on good terms.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

*Sept. 14.* 3w24—

*New and Cheap*
## DRY GOODS.
NO. 2 BOSWELL'S ROW.
### AGAIN.
### Huntington & Ripley,
HAVE added to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and now offer their customers in Town and Country, a selection at *uncommonly low* prices from one of the best stocks in the Country. Among their Goods are—

Cote palie, (barrege) a new and fashionable article for Ladies' dresses

A great variety of Gauze, Silk, Merino, Cashmere, and Crape

Hdkfs. and Shawls.

Elegant Merino, Silk and Cashmere Long Shawls.

Plain and Figured Levantine and Gros De Naples

## Silks.
India Mull Mull Long Shawls.

Printed, Cross-barred, Jaconet and Plain

CAMBRIC MUSLINS,

Rich four colored Chintz, middling and low priced Calicoes.

India, Swiss, & Scotch Mull Muslins,

Black, white, pink, blue, & straw colored

### Italian Crapes.
Crape Lisse. Thread, Bobbinet, & Cotton LACES.

Lace Veils, Shawls, Collars and Handkerchiefs.

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Horse Skin

## GLOVES.
Black and White Silk HOSE.

White and Colored Cotton do.

Men's mixed do. do. [large size and fine.]

1000 pieces RIBBONS

Flag, Bandanna and Canton Hdkfs. Marseilles, Valencia and Silk Vesting.

Silk and Cotton Velvets. Plain Olive twilled and corded do. Drab bang up cord for pantaloons. White and colored, plain and striped Jeans Souchong, pongees, black and mixed Camblets. Cambric, garment and furniture Dimoty. Black and colored Bombazines. Bombazetts assorted. Furniture Calicoes. Blue and plain Nankeen. Irish, Russia and Cotton Sheetings.

### 100 pieces Irish Linens.
Fine and low priced Cotton Shirtings. Cloth, heath & tooth Brushes. India Table Mats. Marking Canvass. Bonnet Reeds. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Parasolls. Linen Cambric. Brown Cotton and Linen do. for Bonnets. Black and white cotton Cords. Brown & black Linen Bed Lace. Carpet Binding. Coach Laces, (broad pasting and seaming.) Oil Cloth, Chaise Carpets. Black blue, white and drab Rattinett.

*Shell and Horn Combs.*

Fine Ivory & Dressing do. Green & blue printed woollen Table Cloths Spool and floss cotton Thread. Linen floss do. Plated and gilt military ball Buttons. Nankin and Canton Crapes. Millinetts. Fancy work Boxes and Baskets. Ladies' prunello, denmark satin, velveteen, kid and morocco Shoes. Superfine, midling and low priced

*Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,*

Some fashionable green for short Coats. White and colored Flannels.

ALSO,

80 pieces fine and superfine ENGLISH & VENITIAN
## Carpeting,
At the lowest New-York prices.

LIKEWISE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
### Domestic Goods,
*Consisting in part of—Superfine (Methuen) power loom Bed Ticks. Fine and low priced brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Checks, Plaids, and Stripes.*

## An elegant Sword, & Military Uniform,
Is for sale, and left with

S. HUBBARD.

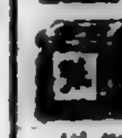
Also, an elegant PARISIAN HAT.

*Sept. 14.* 3w24—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [3mo'4—

## FOR SALE BY
### RIPLEY & WALDO:


63 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,

12 do. Young Hyson do.
10 do. Bohea do.
40 boxes and sacks Havana

## SUGAR;

8 hhds. & 6 bbls. Loaf and Lump

SUGAR.

Jamaica bright Cassia,
18 bags Pepper and Pimento,
16 boxes Philadelphia Starch,
28 kegs pure Ginger,
30 half bbls. and kegs Smyrna Raisins.
4 tierces Scotch Snuff,
20 jars Maccoboy do.
35 kegs Plug Tobacco,
3 bbls. Paper do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
25 do. St. Croix and Antigua do.
40 do. Molasses,
35 bbls. Country Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
7 pipes FRENCH BRANDY,
2 do. old Holland GIN,
3 tierces Rice.
2 casks LONDON PORTER, *very superior.*

*ALSO,*

25 tons old Sable & Swedes IRON.
10 do. American Refined do. *For Machinery,*
15 do. English Iron,—assorted sizes, from 1½ to 8 inches,
10 bundles Hassenclever's 1st quality GERMAN STEEL,
1 ton Swedes Steel,
1 do. English Blistered and Cast do.
40 bundles Russia Rods, for Horse shoeing.
3 rolls sheet Lead, sheet Brass, and sheet Copper,
100 setts Waggon & Cart Boxes.
50 bags Shot,
180 boxes Window Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16,
60 casks Cut Nails, *assorted sizes.*
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
15000 Teazles,
20 bbls. Ground Camwood,
25 do. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic.
12 tons bright Logwood, in stick,
5 do. Nicaragua,
2 do Fustic,
1 bhd. Madder,
10 bbls. Allum,
6 do. Blue Vitriol,
25 do. English Copperas,
2 cases Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
6 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
20 do. Painter's Brushes & Sash Tools,
24 boxes Chrome Yellow,
2 cases Prussian Blue,
50 lbs. Chinese Vermillion.
100 do. Rose Pink,
2 tons Paris White,
25 cwt. White Lead,
5 casks English and French Yellow,
5 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Venetian Red,
10 bbls. Rosin,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
8 bbls. English and American Glue,
10 cwt. Black Lead, suitable for polishing Stoves.
1 tierce Ivory Black,
2000 Papers Lamp Black,
1000 Nos. Lead Pots,
80 nests Sand Crucibles,
30 reams Sand Paper,
24 bottles and 2 carboys Muriatic Acid,
2 carboys Aqua Fortis,
60 lbs. Grain Tin.

tf23—

## RUM, &C.
## 5 hhds. sweet flavored high proof St. Croix RUM.
5 do. New Rum,
10 bbls. No 2 Mackerel, Boston Inspection,
30 do. Superfine FLOUR, most approved brands—for family use,

Old Jamaica Spirits, 5th proof,
Old Antigua do.; old Cognac Brandy; common do.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmenar, and Malaga Wines, Cherry Rum, Spanish Honey; best retailing Molasses,
Old Holland Gin; Lamp Oil; Spermaceti Candles,
Creme de Noyeau; Stoughton's Elixir; Love Gum Pastiles, &c.

For sale by LYMAN BREWER.

*Sept. 7.* 22—

## MISCELLANY.
[*From the Black Book of a Small Colleger.*]

### THE COMMERCIAL GENTLEMAN.
It was during a tour in the West of England, in the long vacation, that a College friend and myself put up at an Inn at Falmouth, frequented by Commercial Gentlemen. Anxious to see life in all its varieties, we entered the traveller's room, the only inmate of which was a fat, bustling, red-faced, self-important gentleman, who was devouring oysters with all his energies.—My waggish friend, Waters, ever on the watch for a joke, at once accosted him: "You are fond of oysters, I presume, sir?" "Very, sir," and he swallowed with a smack the last of six dozen. "Far be it from me to alarm you, sir," returned the other, with a countenance of the deepest concern—"but I own I feel surprised at your partiality for the Falmouth oysters. You are of course aware, that, in consequence of the vicinity to the mines, they contain a portion of poisonous metallic substance, which causes sickness and swelling, and sometimes even death, to the oyster-eater." "Metallic substance! poisonous vicinity!" returned the man of journeys, pettishly, "I've eaten many a barrel of oysters in my time, sir, and—" "I hope you'll eat many more," interrupted Waters, "although, upon my soul, I doubt it." However, *en revoir*; and we left him for a stroll about the town. On our return to supper, after an hour's ramble, we found the Commercial Gentleman pacing up and down the room,—"non passibus, aequis,"—and evidently awaiting, with some anxiety, our re-appearance. "Sir," said he to Waters, in the most silvery tones, "I have been considering what you told me, and—and—I feel rather—queer." "Now don't let me alarm you," said W. with his most imperturbable face, "but we remarked to each other, as we entered the room, that your countenance was perceptibly altered."—Now are you serious? Oh, dear! what shall I do? Do advise me!" "Call in a medical man directly," said the wag, "and that no time may be lost, I myself will be your messenger."

He soon found a country practitioner, whom he summoned to see "a friend of his of very shattered nerves, who fancied himself poisoned by eating a few oysters!" The affair, in consequence, took a new turn. After Mr. Gobblestone had detailed his case with the utmost earnestness, "Yes, yes," says the Doctor to us in a whisper, "I see very clearly how matters stand. Evidently disordered in the brain. Wrong here," and he tapped, in the most knowing manner, his own bald pericranium. "I'll humor him." To the patient, with a smile, he continued, "Yes, sir, yes, Cornish oysters are most pernicious—highly pernicious—fatally pernicious; you must be bled without delay; a blister to-morrow, if necessary; a cooling draught on going to bed, and I shall send a mixture to be taken every three hours.

The Commercial Gentleman was then bled, and hurried off to his pillow; while Waters determined to keep up the joke; while assisting him to undress, secreted his waistcoat: we then had the broad back taken out, and a very narrow one substituted. Early the next morning, I made a point of seeing the invalid. "I hope you are better, Mr. Gobblestone?" "O! I am as well as ever I was in my life. It was all a joke, wasn't it?" said he, with what was meant to be an insinuating smile, "I know it was all a joke, ha! ha! ha!" "Well, I hope you'll find it such," said I, slyly depositing the waistcoat, and making my exit. We had hardly begun breakfast, when the unfortunate Londoner rushed in, his eyes staring—his teeth chattering—and desperation marked on every feature. "I'm a dead man—poisoned—done for—gone.—Look! my waistcoat, that I pulled off with ease last night, won't meet any where by three inches this morning. Oh! I see it plainly—my hours are numbered, and I'm to be another victim to these fatal oysters. Yes, from the first moment you mentioned it, I was sure it was all over with me. I feel myself swelling every minute. Help! help! send for a surgeon—but it's in vain, I'm beyond the reach of medicine. O dear! O dear! how very, very hard to die in this out-of-the-way place, and all for the sake of a few oysters! For God's sake, gentlemen, take pity on a dying man, my life's invaluable to the firm. How long d'ye think I shall live? Have I time to make my will? Think of the firm! what *will they say*, when they think of my untimely end? I'm going—I feel it—my breath's leaving me, help! I say, help!"

The joke was now become serious, for the Commercial Gentleman was black in the face, and we determined on telling him the truth. He listened to us with glistening eyes; at the conclusion, smiled in the most ghastly manner, and then rushed precipitately from the room.

A full quarter of an hour was spent in [illegible] of laughter, and when that time had elapsed, we sought him with the landlady; she told us, that on leaving the room, he had called for his bill, "settled it like a lord," ordered a chaise, and quitted the town. The recollection of his lovely countenance when he left us, half a [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with all we had to [illegible] [illegible] for a [illegible] bill of three [illegible] and we had the pleasure of paying for our hoax on the Commercial Gentleman.

### WATCH HOUSE.
A stout coachman entered the watch house late in the evening, gallanting by the collar a tall raw-boned yankee, whom he begged might be accommodated with safe lodgings until morning, when the Police would be opened. "What's his offence?" said the captain, "Do you charge him with any thing?" "Faith and I do charge him" said coachy, "and I charged him again, and he hasn't paid me. The long and the short of it is, your honor, this fellow here, hired me to ride him down to Peck slip, and by the powers, he wanted to give me the slip, without paying me my fare; and when I asked him, he asked me how I dare treat a gentleman in that manner. Oho, says I, don't come over me with your gentility. So I bundled him into the coach, and drove him here for safe keeping, until I can get my fare."—The yankee, while the story was going on, looking around with vacant unconcern at the stare—regarding the black caps and sturdy looks of the watchmen with great indifference. "Where did you come from?" said the captain of the watch. "I'm from Stoningtown," said brother Jonathan, with a nasal twang. "What brings you here?" "A boat with wooden [illegible] and other necessaries. I lost my way, and told this tarnation fellow to come down to my sloop and I'd see him paid;—but he wouldn't trust me, and brought me here."

The captain of the watch told the parties that they had better settle it, and the yankee invited him to leave his coach at Park gate and go down to his vessel and receive his pay; and as a collateral security, offered to give him his waistcoat, which coachy took and threw over his arm, and they left the watch house together. They had just reached Park gate, going towards [illegible], when brother Jonathan turned suddenly upon Mr. Whip and knocked him down, seized his waistcoat and ran off. He returned to the Hall bellowing for the watch—the claret running freely from his nose, but the sufferer not being able to point out the path to pursue his antagonist, the watch could give him no assistance, and he mounted his box much cut up in spirits and flesh, and returned slowly home.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*From the American Daily Advertiser.*

### FUNERAL OF CHS. THOMPSON.
On Wednesday, the 18th inst. while passing down the Gulph Road, eleven miles from the city, I perceived a great crowd of people approaching the Meeting House at Harriton, preceded by two clergymen and an hearse. Supposing that some person of note was about to be interred, I joined the multitude, and on inquiry found that it was the funeral of the well known Charles Thompson. I asked who was to deliver the eulogium, and was answered that the Pastor of the church was to officiate; vexed that a Country Clergyman should attempt a task so important, in a sour mood, I took my seat behind the door of the elegant and spacious church. The remains of the Patriot were placed on the Table fronting the pulpit—as many as could be seated crowded the pews—and hundreds surrounded the house. The Rev. W. D. Jones arose and read the 90th psalm. After a minute's pause, he commenced the eulogium—his manner was impressive, and his language classical—he seemed to speak the language of every American with a peculiar and affecting pathos. Before the exordium was finished, my prejudices vanished, my pencil & paper were in my hand, and I endeavored to note the most material facts in Thompson's life. I never shall forget my feelings when the speaker said, "Oh 'tis he—'tis Thompson—the great—the good—the patriot—there lies his body bowed down with a weight of patriarchal years, and covered with honors, about to amalgamate with its kindred dust." After proceeding some time he exclaimed, could the wonted vigour, and elasticity of his mind have continued, from ten million tongues you might have heard "Thompson live forever."

We were informed that Thomson emigrated from Ireland, in the year 17[illegible], in the 12th year of his age—was educated at an academy fifty miles from Philadelphia—subsequently filled a station in the college of Philadelphia—united with Franklin in all the important improvements, for the benefit of the city, and the commonwealth. He spoke of his services as Secretary to Congress—and mentioned the circumstance of the Secretary and members of Congress pledging their fortunes to raise money for the support of our armies. We had also a detail of the employment of this great man after the revolution. It was stated that he devoted nearly thirty years to his translation of the bible, and transcribed a greater part of it six times. The synopsis was next noticed, and pronounced a work which would immortalize Thomson as long as the earth endured.

Here an anecdote was presented which no christian will forget—it was that an introduction was proffered him to the famous Thomas Paine—but Thomson said he regarded the touch of pollution and would avoid him as one would the plague."

The private life of the Secretary next came in review, and surely such a life ought to be remembered—his domestic virtues, his christian graces encircled him a halo of glory. We had also some fine quotations from Dr. Young, which, to say the least displayed the taste of the speaker.

Had I possessed the stenographic art I should have given much more of the eulogium, and this I only give that it may meet the eye of the speaker, and induce him to present it to the public. The eulogium being finished, a Clergyman whom I ascertained was Mr. Harris, made an appropriate address, and concluded with a very

[illegible] prayer. Mr. Jones pronounced the benediction. The procession then [illegible] a few hundred yards into a wood [illegible] family burial place. The body was deposited [illegible] in the Episcopal [illegible], after which the Orator of the day [illegible] Thomson a long [illegible] till that day when the Son of Man will appear in all the glory of the Father." Pensive I retired [illegible] hallowed spot, and fancied that [illegible] I saw the youth of [illegible] aside to view the [illegible] where Thomson lies. CIVIS.

From the New England Farmer.

## FARMER'S CALENDAR.

Seeds of various sorts are daily ripening; care, therefore, must be taken to gather and dry them properly, for on good seeds all the future excellence of your crop depends; and if you have more than you want for your own use, the seedsman will either buy them of you, or exchange them for others. A good cultivator will very rarely be under the necessity of laying out money for seeds, but will usually have enough to make them a source of profit, besides supplying his own wants.

As to the method of preserving seeds, (says Deane's New England Farmer) the dry seeds are best kept in their pods or other coverings; but the seeds of all soft fruits, as cucumbers, melons, &c. must be cleansed from the pulp and mucilage which surround them: otherwise the rotting of these parts will corrupt the seeds. —When seeds are gathered, it should always be done in dry weather; and then they should be hung up in bags in a dry room, so as to preserve them from air.

The selection of seeds, (according to the Domestic Encyclopedia,) depends principally on a proper choice of grains and kernels, as well as roots, from the most vigorous vegetables, growing under our own inspection; for, though it be conjectured, that the constant cultivation of a particular plant from the same seed, and in the same soil, will at length cause it to degenerate, yet numerous well attested instances have occurred, in which the contrary effects have been evident. The most healthy stalks or stems should therefore be selected for bearing seeds; and such as attain maturity at the earliest period in the season, ought to be preferred, especially if they grow at a distance from the weakly plants of the same species: lest the fecundating farina of the latter be blown upon the stigmata of the former, and an inferior kind, or succession be produced.

The proper time for gathering seeds is the period of their perfect maturity, which may be ascertained by the dryness of the stem; because when the latter begins to decay it becomes "bleached by the oxygen of the atmosphere," and no further nourishment can then be conveyed to the [illegible] seed.

Various expedients have been devised for the preservation of seeds; the most simple consist in secluding them from light and heat in the bowels of the earth; where they will retain their vegetative power for several years. Thus Dr. Darwin mentions instances of mustard seed producing a crop on digging up soil where it had remained in a state of rest many years, and [illegible] was believed [illegible] ages. In the same manner, the best cucumbers and melons are raised from seeds which are at least three or four years old; the same gardeners do not employ them till they have been kept ten or twelve years.

It appears to be an opinion, which is settled among the best practical and scientific cultivators, that very little advantage, in common cases, is derived from changing seeds from one country or climate to another; and it is therefore best, as a general practice, for a cultivator to raise his seeds and roots on his own premises. This is the least troublesome, least expensive, most independent, and most profitable mode of management as regards that very important branch of rural economy.

## POLITICAL.

### MR. ADAMS IN VIRGINIA.

(Westmoreland County Address.)

[*Continued.*]

And was it not exultingly imagined that the Duplicate attack of Mr. Russell would effect that object? The wave however met a rock and its recoil swept away the aggressor. When Mr. Adams demonstrated that the fisheries were of importance to us, but the right of navigating the Mississippi of none to the British, because no part of it reached (as they imagined it did) their territories, his reasoning satisfied all unprejudiced men, and was confirmed by the surrender of that right afterwards by the British without an equivalent. The agitation of the question therefore put the mental superiority and diplomatic skill of Mr. Adams in higher relief, and did not gain a vote for Mr. Crawford, although it may have tended to raise up the western candidates. Great alarm existed after this victory, lest Mr. Adams should get the vote of Virginia. It was consequently necessary (as the Mississippi scheme had failed) to hunt up some objections to weaken his popularity here, and accordingly the musty records, and journals and pamphlets of the last 30 or forty years, were rummaged over to furnish out an indictment against him. And did not Gen. Smyth sound his bugle and bring them all forward in tremendous military array? A single shot however from the constitutional battery of the Secretary, put all to flight. Even his best friends were surprised at its irresistible force, and all that his opponents could say, was that it seemed [illegible] the meridian of Virginia." One more attack indeed, and the victory would have been complete; but as he was invulnerable, it was determined to attack him no more. An attempt to conciliate him accordingly ensued. He was invited last winter by Mr. Crawford's friends to accept of the Vice Presidency and thus secure their future support, even if Mr. Crawford's health should enable him to discharge the duties of the higher office. Mr. Adams promptly rejected this offer, not because it was promoting Mr. Crawford over him, but because he would hold no office by bargain and sale; and because if the principles and measures which he approved, were those of the American people, he would be elected President; if they were not, some other individual would be elected, and he could wish no office in discharging the duties of which, the dictates of his understanding were not to be in harmony with the wishes of the nation.

The friends of Mr. Crawford now began to despair of success unless some impression might be made on the people by a caucus nomination. As the supporters of the present administration, although forming but one party, were divided between Mr. Adams, General Jackson, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, it was imagined that Mr. Crawford would, (by having all the votes of the opposition and his personal friends) have a plurality, and then on the caucus principle of the plurality governing the whole meeting, get what would be called its unanimous vote. By this management the government party would have been overthrown, and the will of the great majority of the nation controlled by the minority. When it was clearly ascertained however, that only about one fourth of Congress would sanction this proceeding, the project might have been relinquished if it had not been imagined that the name of the thing would go as far as the reality.

No pains have been spared, Fellow Citizens, throughout our country to confound a caucus of *Members of Congress* for the nomination of a President, with common caucuses for the proper objects of legislative deliberation; to prevent unnecessary wrangling in debate, or to select an officer whom the nominating body has the right to elect. If the latter be justifiable on the score of expediency, the former have only to be understood to be condemned. 1st, they will convert the seat of government into a theatre of intrigue, cause the deliberations of Congress to be biased by personal factions, and lead inevitably in the end, to the corrupt disposal of offices to acquire votes. Are we even at this early period of our history, so exempt from office-hunters that no members of Congress are ever seen soliciting the patronage of the Executive? Are all our great men so ignorant of the winning ways of smiles and promises, as to make it necessary for them to shock the conscience of a voter by rudely fumbling a purse into his itching palm? If they be, let us preserve our national simplicity, and not open a school to train up our future great men to political ambidexterity.

2dly. They will render the executive branch of government dependant on the legislative, and by thus destroying the happy balance of our constitution, lead to tyranny, for we know that the preservation of liberty depends on keeping the executive, the legislature, the judiciary as separate & independent of each other as possible.

3dly. They violate the spirit if not the letter of our constitution; for this declares that the people shall first in their aggregate capacity vote for President, and that if no one should have a majority, that then the states in their moral or federal capacity shall select the President from among the three highest returned by the people. Now if a caucus nomination is to secure the election of the nominated individual, is it not putting the election virtually in the hands of Congress? is it not giving to the Senate (a co-ordinate branch of the executive) an influence and participation in the choice of President, from which they were excluded by the framers of our constitution? is it not giving to the members of Congress, (who are the only citizens of the United States forbidden by the constitution from being electors) the power of controlling the election as nominators? is it not a violation of state rights; since it robs the smaller states of the right secured to them by the constitution of voting in the second instance as electors as strongly as the large states? and while this is the law of the land, is it justifiable to evade it by subterfuge? Are not the people of the states sufficiently enlightened to select their own candidates either directly or by conventions of Delegates for that purpose. It is worthy the frankness of Republicans to attempt to distinguish between their public and private capacities when they know they are summoned as "Members of Congress"—that their influence is derived from that source, and that the changing the name of a cup of hemlock does not neutralize its poison.

We do not mean to impugn the motives of the gentlemen who went into Caucus at Washington, because we know many of them to be excellent citizens and actuated by good motives; but we also know that good motives have paved many a dangerous road. In republics we should look to consequences and not suffer the adoption of a mischievous custom because it may happen to have been exercised on one or two occasions with impunity. The same system which invested an Augustus and a Trajan with power transmitted it to a Nero and a Domitian.

A republican President can only be elected by our co-operating with the republicans of the other states, and do we not, by resolving never to yield to the desires of those who have so frequently yielded to ours, run the risk of exciting irreconcileable sectional divisions? and who is William H. Crawford that we should suffer a personal attachment to him (an attachment which has grown up in a great degree during the last year) to render us so wreckless of national consequences in supporting him. He was a most respectable Senator of the United States, and a Minister to France during one or two years—Secretary of War for a short period, since the peace Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Monroe. He is a man of good talents, and we rejoice that he has been able to vindicate his integrity, and to show that his motives in those mysterious transactions of the Treasury which threatened to throw a cloud over his reputation, were good. We should also rejoice to hear of the restoration of his health in order that our country might enjoy the benefit of his services in whatever station she may please to place him. But we equally conceive that a station inferior to that of President would be an ample reward for any services he has hitherto rendered; and the circumstance of his being supported by the opponents of our present venerable Chief Magistrate, would be a powerful objection to him with us, even if we thought differently. Many of his friends are intelligent and patriotic citizens we admit, but do we not find him supported also by all the remorselessly violent & intolerant politicians of both the old parties—the ultra Federalists and the ultra Democrats. We know not indeed how to account for this strange coalition, unless what the father of modern philosophy says be true, that factious men when checked in their desires "become secretly discontented, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye, and are best pleased when things go backwards."

There is another objection which weighs heavily with us, the inseperable connexion of Mr. Gallatin with Mr. Crawford; nor do we know why the former gentleman was selected; unless as a bait for Pennsylvania, where events have shown he had no influence. Is it possible that he could have been thought the second choice of the American people with the strong probability of becoming the first? The nation may be disposed to forget that his name was (justly or unjustly) connected with the only insurrection which ever occurred in our country, or that he disapproved of Hamilton's system of finance when out of power, and adopted it while in; but can the Republican party forget that at the declaration of war the federalists thought him against it, and the republicans thought him for it? Did he not at the beginning of the contest too, when our armies were to be provided for, and the treasury was nearly empty—when the national honor depended on the ways and means of carrying on the war, and when the federal party exultingly proclaimed, what was generally believed, that those who were in power when the war was made would not be there when it ended—did not Mr. Gallatin at that moment abandon the Treasury, leaving it in charge only of clerks, go over to St. Petersburgh with an outfit and salary, and remain there perhaps a year after the mediation of Russia had been rejected by England; when the Emperor was in Germany when our Treasury (from lying open for him) was on the brink of bankruptcy—when our armies were perishing on the frontiers for clothes and provisions, and when a full Treasury at Washington would have been the most powerful of all arguments in favor of a peace? If this be so, and if according to the calculations of insurance on lives, the next President will not live out his term, is it not the duty of every patriotic citizen to reflect, whether (when we have so many deserving natives) he would be willing to see a foreigner President of the United States? Whether our national pride would be elated at home, or our national respectability increased abroad, by an election which would confirm the old European notion that men degenerate in this country? If this be the case, give us La Fayette, the foreigner to whom we owe most gratitude and the man whose devotion to liberal principles, and whose beautiful reputation have preserved, during fifty years, an unbroken consistency!

We entertain the most gratefulness of General Jackson's services and a high admiration of the independence of his character; but we doubt whether age has sufficiently tempered its vehemence to justify our confiding the helm of state to him; and we cannot think any man well qualified for the Presidency, whose mind has not been, for a considerable time, familiar with the foreign & domestic relations of our government. The postponement of his claims is not the rejection of them, & there could be no sacrifice of feelings in him to serve under Mr. Adams, who is an older and more experienced man. Indeed the long experience of this gentleman, his large acquaintance with the policy of our cabinet and that of foreign nations, his inflexible devotion to the true principles of our constitution, his extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, and his well ascertained devotion of a liberal and independent, but at the same time safe and cautious system of policy, induces us to prefer him to any other candidate. In confirmation of our opinion of him, it is only necessary to appeal to facts. His integrity and talents are we believe universally admitted by his candid opponents. The friends of Mr. Crawford after offering him the Vice Presidency, could not decently question them, since it would convict them of being willing to traffic offices to bad men. Is there not reason indeed to believe that the abuse which has been lavished on him at Richmond during the last six weeks, proceeded rather from a few politicians who seem to be friends of Mr. Crawford, but are really in ambush on the side of Mr. Clay, and who dream of the possibility (in case Mr. Crawford should be withdrawn) of inducing Virginia to take up Mr. Clay, as a "choice of evils?" They seek to prejudice you against Mr. Adams, but they do not really doubt his talents or his integrity; and we therefore call your attention to his public services.

*To be continued.*

### *NEW-YORK ERECT.*

We have just received a letter from a member of the New-York Legislature, which confirms the opinion we have heretofore held, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS *will receive the votes of that State.* We attach the more importance to this letter, as it is written by one of the majority who voted to censure the Governor, and that vote has been claimed by the Crawfordites as the test of their strength. The letter is dated Sept. 6, 1824, and we make the following extract;—*Mass. Spy.*

"Dear Sir—

"Much having been said about the votes of this State, and some having supposed that the last meeting of the Legislature had given proof that the friends of Mr. Crawford were a majority, I can assure you, Sir, that is not the case. There is a handsome majority in the Legislature opposed to Mr. Crawford; and although I do not think any one candidate has a majority of the whole, yet I DO KNOW that Mr. ADAMS has more than any other one, and he WILL, MOST CERTAINLY, GET THE VOTES OF THIS STATE."

The writer also says, that "not less than twenty-two of those who voted to censure the Governor are opposed to Crawford," and adds in conclusion, "I have taken unwearied pains to ascertain the strength of parties, and am confident that I am correct."

## GEN. LA FAYETTE.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post of Sept. 13.*

### FRENCHMEN'S DINNER TO GEN. LA FAYETTE.

On Saturday last, the French Gentlemen who reside in this city, gave to Gen. La Fayette, their countryman, a most splendid dinner at Washington Hall.—The room was decorated in a far more elegant and appropriate style than we have yet seen on any public occasion. At the distance of about 50 feet from each other, were erected four piers, representing marble, studded at each corner with columns entwined by artificial flowers, and hung with baskets of flowers and garlands at the top. (These were intended to represent the four quarters of the globe.)—From each pier was sprung a hemisphere, the whole uniting at the centre of the ceiling, thirty feet high; at the intersection of which, was a revolving sun of large dimensions; directly under which, the guest of the day was seated, on the right of the president. Behind him was erected the banners of France and the United States—their extreme ends were extended to the two piers which represented Europe and America. The spears which held the banners, were tied together with wreaths of artificial flowers; and a third staff supported a chaplet of flowers, of great beauty, suspended directly over the General's head. At one end of the table was a transparent representation of the Genius of Columbia presenting Washington and La Fayette, under the auspices of Minerva, and exhibiting them as models of excellence to the whole world.—The earth was represented by the Goddess Cybele sitting on the Globe. The transparency at the other end of the table represented the Goddess of Liberty coming in the clouds, holding in one hand a shield with the following inscription:—"*Honneur a mon Soutien*"—[Honor to my supporter.] With the right hand she held the staff of Liberty surmounted with its appropriate cap. The table was seventy feet in length, through the centre of which, from end to end, was a most admirable and accurate representation of our Grand Canal, which was alike complimentary to the State and its projector.—At one end was to be seen Lake Erie—in the centre Lake Ontario—and at the other end Lake Champlain. On the water which pursued its winding course within its banks, were to be seen passage boats with passengers and baggage, and at a distance, various kinds of water fowl sailing gracefully to and fro. The rich verdure of its mossy banks, studded now and then with roses, was here and there interrupted by aqueducts, rocks, and bridges which were thrown over the canal at different places, and produced a most charming effect. No pains was spared by Mr. M'Intyre to furnish the table with every delicacy that the season afforded; and a more magnificent feast has not often been provided. Mr. Monteron presided, supported by Messrs. Dias, Depau and Malibran, as vice presidents. Among the guests were General Morton; Mr. Riker, recorder; Captain Rogers, of the navy; Major Smith, of the marines; Mr. Ferguson, naval officer; Mr. C. King, and the suite of La Fayette.

*From the N. Y. Statesman of Sept. 15.*

### FETE AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The Gala at Castle Garden last evening, in honor of LA FAYETTE, was magnificent and splendid, not only beyond what we had ever before witnessed, but beyond the brightest visions of romance or the most brilliant dreams of poetry had suggested to the imagination.

Our readers will of course expect some account of it, and would be displeased if it should pass unnoticed; while those of them who were present, are likely to be still more displeased by the inadequate representation of the scene which we shall be able to present this evening, amidst other avocations, and after being a spectator to a late hour this morning. We shall however, console them and ourselves with the hope, that as the first novelist and first poet* in this country, as well as an authoress of distinction from abroad, (Miss Wright,) were of the party, the brilliancy of this fete may live in the graphic page of the author of the Pioneers, be breathed in the polished numbers of another Fanny, or form the subject of a chapter in some future sketch of this country by the fair tourist to whom we have taken the liberty of alluding. In the mean time we will attempt a hasty outline of the scene as it appeared to us.

As early as six o'clock in the afternoon, carriages were in motion, every one being aware of the crowd which would ensue, & throng the avenue to the Castle. By the judicious arrangements of the managers, who throughout this whole affair deserve the utmost credit for their active and unwearied efforts, every facility was afforded to the company of arriving with expedition and safety. For this purpose the enclosure of the battery was thrown open opposite Greenwich and Bridge-Streets, and a semi-circular pathway for carriages, leading by the avenue to the castle, was constructed. By the side of this was a walk for persons on foot, secured by barriers from the carriages on the one hand, and the multitude of spectators on the other. Three steam-boats tastefully adorned with flags and brilliantly illuminated were also constantly plying from different points in the city, landing their crowds of passengers at covered ways, leading into the castle. Owing to this easiness of access both by land and water, and the perfect order which was preserved in the approach, throngs were constantly pouring in from several directions, and before 10 o'clock the whole company, to the number of about six thousand had assembled. It is estimated that the multitude within the enclosure of the Battery could not have been less than fifty thousand, filling to overflowing the whole of that spacious and beautiful area. At about 8 o'clock the line of carriages, approaching with company, extended up Greenwich street, as far as Dey street, the distance of about half a mile.

The exterior view of the castle and the surrounding scenery, was grand and picturesque in the extreme. Several houses in the vicinity were brilliantly illuminated, and in every direction lights were seen dancing upon the blue waters of the bay. At the entrance of the bridge, extending from the battery to the castle, a distance of several hundred feet, was a splendid pyramid of lamps, not less than fifty feet in height, surmounted by a large star of the most dazzling lustre, intended as emblematic of the glory of La-Fayette. The bridge itself was carpeted and covered by an awning, the lofty arch lighted with hundreds of lamps, and adorned with wreaths, festoons, and copses of evergreen. At its extremity, on either hand, were antichambers, and convenient rooms, where the ladies prepared for their entrance.

Thus far we have advanced in the details of our sketch without much difficulty, having crossed the bridge in safety; but in what language shall we describe the spectacle, which flashed upon the spectator, as he entered beneath the triumphal arch of the Castle?—

"Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!"

It was a scene of enchantment, which the mind could not bring itself to believe was a reality, and which left the beholder mute, bewildered, and gazing in astonishment. Let the reader imagine an immense amphitheatre, not less than two hundred feet in diameter, or six hundred feet in circumference, with galleries rising one above another, to the extreme part of the battlement, the ascent to which was by lofty flights of steps—let him imagine a canopy extending over the whole area, the appex of which was seventy feet from the floor, woven of festoons of flags of all colors and descriptions, entirely concealing the triple folds of canvass, forming the awning—let him imagine this spacious arch supported by a massive column, in the centre entwined with spiral wreaths of laurel, half concealing the names of revolutionary patriots, and arms extending from this central pillar hung with thirteen chandeliers, blazing with almost painful lustre—let him imagine around the galleries, and rising to support the canopy, thirteen other transparent pillars of large dimensions glowing with every hue, their bases surrounded with the arms of the several states, their capitals with those of the nation, and each of them ornamented with a canopy—let him imagine the whole roof and every part of the spacious area hung with chandeliers and lamps, giving an indescribable brilliancy to the decorations of the room—let him imagine six thousand ladies and gentlemen, in full dress, dancing, promenading, and moving in all directions, to the music of two numerous orchestras in the gallery, over the entrance—let him, if he can, combine into one view these splendid images, and he may form some idea of the coup d'oeil of this spectacle. We do not believe, that the most celebrated amphitheatres of antiquity ever presented a more grand and imposing view. It is certain, that nothing in this country, or in modern Europe, has surpassed or even equalled it. Persons who were present at the Coronation of the Emperor Napoleon, and of George IV. say, that neither of those pageants could be compared with this in point of grandeur and effect.

All the ornaments of the castle were allegorical. The central pillar was designed to represent the centre of the union: and the thirteen transparent pillars, as well as the thirteen chandeliers, were emblematic of the thirteen original states, which united in the declaration of independence, and with which the Revolutionary services of Gen. La Fayette are associated. The names of these States were hung in festoons at the summits of the respective columns.

Over the entrance was a bust of Washington, designed to represent him as the presiding spirit of the fete, given to his illustrious friend and associate in arms. On one end of the gallery in front, was the word Monmouth, and on the other Yorktown, in ornamental capitals; in the centre, a large allegorical representation of the Genius of America, attended by the Eagle, and bearing the inscription GRATITUDE TO THE FAITHFUL PATRIOT.

Opposite the entrance, and at the foot of the principal stair-way leading to the gallery, was a splendid pavilion, lined with blue silk, and superbly ornamented with suitable decorations, among which was a bust of Hamilton wreathed with laurel, & several portraits of revolutionary heroes and statesmen. The interior was richly carpeted, and furnished with sofas, for the accommodation of the General and his suite. In front of the pavilion a table was spread, loaded with refreshments, among which was the mammoth cake presented by Mr. Ferry.

Such is a hasty and imperfect outline of the decorations of the Castle. The company was numerous and brilliant beyond what has probably ever been witnessed in this country, embracing a large proportion of our most respectable citizens, with their families, and a great number of strangers from various parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe. We observed gentlemen and ladies present from Virginia, South-Carolina, Georgia, and even as far south as Alabama, and New-Orleans. New-England and the middle States had their Representatives, of whom were several members of Congress.

At about 10 o'clock, Gen. La Fayette entered the castle, accompanied by his suite, and escorted by the committee of arrangements. A line of beauty, taste & fashion, eagerly pressing to salute him as he passed, extended from the entrance to his pavilion, across the Hall. He walked through the gallery and the area below, & was introduced to a great number of ladies and gentlemen. On taking his seat in the pavilion, the allegorical painting in the front gallery, above described, arose, and disclosed a fine transparency of his seat at La Grange, in France. Beneath the picture, were the words "[illegible]" in capitals. The effect was instantaneous, and produced bursts of applause.

Throughout the whole evening, the company [illegible] themselves with cotillions, eighty sets being frequently on the floor at the same time, the dances being called and closed by the bugle. In the intervals, the other orchestra played a variety of marches and national airs, to the music of which the party promenaded through the spacious area, which at one time was crowded, notwithstanding the immense concourse. The night was one of the airiest and most delightful we have had this season, the moon pouring her silver beams upon the waters, and the softened air from the harbor breathing through the [illegible] of the castle. Owing to these favorable circumstances, not the slightest inconvenience was experienced from so large an assemblage, the whispering breeze superceding the necessity of a fan.

At two o'clock this morning, the General took leave of the company, and embarked on board the James Kent, in waiting for him at the castle, lying beautifully illuminated [illegible] with lamps. As she wheeled from her moorings, and commenced her march up the Hudson, burning like an enchanted castle upon the waters, the whole company rushed to the battlements, and cheered her departure, following with the warmest benedictions their illustrious visitant, on his way to West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Albany. Large delegations from those places accompanied him.

We understand that the General expressed himself delighted with this fete, which owing to the advantages of the place and other circumstances, has not, and will not be equalled by any fete that will be given him in this country. Indeed we do not believe there is a place in the world in all respects so commodious and suitable for such a festival; and by the taste and industry of all concerned in fitting it up, it was made every thing it should be.

Soon after the General left the castle, the company retired, without any accident to mar the festivities of the fete, and delighted with the enjoyments of an evening that will long be remembered, and form an era in the legends of fashionable amusements.

The following passage of La Fayette's answer to a Resolution of Congress expressing their thanks to him for his conduct in 1778 at Rhode Island, would form an appropriate inscription for some one of the public displays of the present period.

"*From the moment I first heard the name of America, I began to love her; from the moment I understood she was struggling for her liberties, I burned to shed my best blood in her glorious cause; and the days I shall devote to the service of America, wherever and whenever it may be, will constitute the happiest of my life.*"

A Philadelphia paper having requested information of the name of the vessel in which Gen. La Fayette first came to this country, the editor of the Baltimore American states, that the name of the vessel was "*La Bonne Mere,*" and that the gentleman who purchased the vessel for La Fayette, Mons. F. A. De Bois Martin, is now 82 years of age, is living in Baltimore, and has been appointed a member of the deputation to welcome the General to Baltimore.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

We have said, and we now repeat the assertion, that Mr. Adams is favorable to the manufacturing interest. We have not said, nor do we believe, "that if elected, he will direct the whole weight of his influence to the exclusive support of manufactures." this is what no President has done, or ought to do. Mr. Adams makes no bargains and gives no pledges to obtain the favor of this or that sect or party. If elected, he will, undoubtedly extend to manufactures, that efficient and reasonable protection, which the true interests of the country require. Of this disposition, we have the most unequivocal proof, in a letter, now in our hands, written long before the present question came up. We have never refused a perusal of this letter to any person who desired it. We are aware of the craft of those who would oblige us to publish it, prematurely. If there are twenty or thirty, or a number of manufacturers, who wish to read this letter, let them call on us, and they shall be gratified.—*Wor. Jour.*

*Stramonium.*—The following incident may operate as a caution to those who choose to cure themselves, to beware how they "play with edge tools." A carpenter in this town was advised by a brother carpenter, to take stramonium or thorn apple steeped in rum, as a cure for the rheumatism. He accordingly one morning last week took the seeds of 3 capsules or apples, bruised them and put them into about a third of a tumbler of rum, and added as much water. Half an hour after, he drank about half a wine glass full of the liquid, and not perceiving any taste but that of the rum, he immediately took as much more. In a few minutes he became dizzy, and before he could reach his boarding house, he was perfectly delirious. A physician was called, who succeeded with much difficulty in getting an emetic to operate, by which the poison was thrown up. The next day he was still delirious, and was perfectly blind, and nearly deaf. He has since recovered.—A little more delay in obtaining a physician, or less promptness and decision in his practice, would certainly have been fatal to him.—*Boston paper.*

### FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from Capt. Fletcher of the schr. Leander, from Gibraltar, that the Constitutionalists had possession of Tarifa, and that an army composed of royal Spaniards and Frenchmen was near that place when he passed on the 15th August. It was reported at Gibraltar that the royalists in several places in Spain had taken up arms and declared against the King, and that a body of 300 cavalry who had been despatched against the Constitutionalists had joined the Constitutionalists.—*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

*Mr. Halleck.

ORIGINAL STAINED

*An elegant Present.*—We had an opportunity of examining at M. S. Prentice's [illegible] an elegant [illegible] of the ingenuity, skill and taste of an American mechanic. It was the [illegible] which fills the premium at the last Show of the Mechanic [illegible] Institution of this city, and [illegible] has been purchased of Mr. P. by General La Fayette, to present to Capt. Allyn of the ship Cadmus, whose polite attentions secured the esteem and warm [illegible] of our illustrious guest.

The desk is made of the richest mahogany, [illegible] on the top and [illegible] with polished brass [illegible] inlaid with satin-wood [illegible]. A highly polished brass plate on the top bears the inscription

GENERAL LA FAYETTE

*To his excellent friend Captain Allyn,*

[illegible] *August 20th, 1824.*

In the inside of the desk, beside the usual conveniences, were several secret [illegible] with much ingenuity.—[illegible] was furnished with a complete [illegible] finished in the most costly and beautiful style, silver shaving box, [illegible] handled brush, and every material of the best and most polished order.—[illegible]

*Renewal of Encounters with Pirates.*—Capt. [illegible] of the schr. Macdonough, [illegible] St. Thomas arrived at Philadelphia [illegible] in coming out in the passage between Crooked and Castle Islands, he discovered a boat with 10 or 15 men, making towards them. Having on a previous voyage been attacked, about the same place and robbed of about $400, he had this time prepared himself for a similar attack, and after placing a musket in the hands of each of the passengers and men, waited until they approached within half pistol shot, when he hailed them, and got for answer a volley of musketry. He then gave orders to fire, which was [illegible] enforced to the number of five [illegible] when the gentlemen found their [illegible] and the sport rather hot, [illegible] off.

A Caucus.—At this very moment there is an Imperial Caucus at Johannesburg.—Europe is governed by a Caucus. Formerly, Emperors and Kings made war upon each other from motives of interest, ambition, or revenge: the more want of excitement. They are now all good friends, exchanging visits and meeting in Caucus. They have no enemies but their own subjects. In lieu of their old system, under which each man governed his own territories, they have introduced another system, by which they are all tenants, in common with each other; and six or eight families, assembled in Caucus, govern the European world. [illegible] *Journal.*


# [illegible] COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1824.


*Washington College.*—This new Institution will be ready for the admission of Students this day, in the city of Hartford. The Officers of the College are—Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, L. L. D. President. Rev. G. W. Doane, Professor of Belles Lettres; Frederick Hall, A. M. Professor of Chemistry, &c.; Horatio Hickok, A. M. Professor of Agriculture &c.; Geo. Sumner, M. D. Professor of Botany. Rev. Hector Humphreys, A. M. Tutor. The students in this institution are to be exercised in the fields, on actual surveying, [illegible] of heights and distances, levelling, taking astronomical observations, &c.

Other Professors and Tutors will be appointed as soon as necessity may require it. The College building is pleasantly located on the beautiful eminence in West Hartford, about equal distance between the Deaf & Dumb Asylum, and the Insane Hospital. [illegible]

*Accident.*—Fell from the spire of the Presbyterian Meeting House in Lisbon on the 10th inst. Mr. George W. Perego. The height from whence he fell was 48 feet, but fortunately he sustained no more serious injury than that of breaking one of his feet and one of his thighs.

We inadvertently erred in our last, when we stated that Henry Clay had withdrawn—We should have said that the friends of Henry Clay, in Alabama, had withdrawn in favour of Jackson.

The General Convention in New York meet this day, in Utica, for the purpose of nominating State Officers. It is supposed by many that De Witt Clinton will be nominated for Governor, and that he unquestionably will be chosen.

The Directors of the Louisiana State Bank have declared 5 per cent profits on the last six months business. This institution advertises checks on New-York & Philadelphia at one per cent premium.

*For the Courier.*

Messrs. Editors—

The [illegible] of Mr. Crawford's thorough going aristocratical quill drivers, seem still to flow out in praises of the man whom they would delight to honor, declaring him qualified, with all the possible excellencies, to fill the chair of state. Even in Connecticut, [illegible] worth has come [illegible] pledged advocates, who consider him that [illegible] candidate for the Presidency, is not in the least to have the mark of Cain discoverable [illegible]. Besides, these profligate partisans, to facilitate their object, affect to discourage combinations for the welfare of the nation; representing that if Mr. Crawford should not succeed to be President of the United States, our government and independence will be in great danger of ruin, and the constitution of Connecticut highly threatened with annihilation. And as another auxiliary in the grand pursuit of office seeking, Mr. Monroe and his administration must be highly stigmatized with bad intentions and wicked measures, because he has showed his predilections for the man whom he would have to succeed him. And so remarkably consistent also, are these characters of deference to "unpledged" tickets, they have merely *pledged* themselves to the caucus ticket, and are strenuously engaged to obtain the pledge of others.

And I am warranted to say also, that their pledge to the support of Mr. Gallatin, for the Vice Presidency, cannot be considered less uncertain. And although this man was once at the head of a rebellion against our government, under the administration of Washington, and "DE VEELS OF DE GOVERNMENT" had to move with the expense of over one million of dollars to suppress it, nevertheless the fulfilment of this same *pledge* is to be a genuine act of republicanism, and the Frenchman considered a very proper candidate for the office. KILLINGLY.

P.S.—Information has just been received announcing that a person holding a high post of power, not residing more than five hundred miles from the city of Norwich, has been seen on a political missionary *tour*, said to be qualified with full power in the grand work of manufacturing *Crawford and Gallatin disciples*. But whether this mission is to extend as far north latitude as *Missouri slavery*, we have not been able to learn.— K.

## A NEW VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

Our readers will recollect that, during the last session of Congress, a correspondence took place between the United States' government on the one part, and the Governor of Georgia, and the Georgia delegation in Congress on the other, the object of which was, on the part of the Georgians, to induce the government of the United States to compel the Cherokee Indians to relinquish their lands lying within the limits of that State. Their letters were of the most insulting and inflammatory character. The Indians having positively refused to sell their lands, the Georgia delegation say "it is necessary these misguided men should be taught by the general government, that there is no alternative between their removal beyond the limits of Georgia and their extinction."

It is well understood that, if these alternatives alone are offered them, they are determined on the latter. It, therefore, remains for the United States to determine, whether they will add another act of injustice and wickedness so foul, to the dark list which has already accumulated. That they shall, the people of Georgia are determined, if they can effect it; and that they will, is probable, if William H. Crawford is our next President. His election is advocated in the last Georgia Journal, the official paper of the State, & a leading Crawford paper, expressly on that ground. The writer says, "Depend upon it, the only chance we have, to obtain of the Indian the land they hold within our limits, is by electing Crawford President: neglect this opportunity, and we may retain the same boundaries for fifty or one hundred years."

What say you, fellow citizens? Are you prepared to support William H. Crawford for the Presidency, for the purpose of waging a war of extermination against the Indians, in order to gratify the Georgia land speculators, with the enjoyment of lands to which they have no more right than they have to the farms which you possess? If you are, you will vote for the unpledged Crawford ticket; but if you are not, you will support a list which bears the name of no man who is not known to be in favor of the election of JOHN Q. ADAMS.—*Mass. Spy.*

*For the Courier.*

### ON THE MORNING LIGHT.

Aurora's light resplendent o'er the sky,
Releases all nature to the wakeful eye,
The shades retire, the darkness of the night
Flies rapid from the rays of morning light.

The hills rear high their heads aloft in air,
To hail th' approach of the bright morning fair;
The vallies bow, they shrink from day serene,
To yield obeisance to th' approaching scene.

The dome's proud structure, though in silent strains,
Calls up our spirits, and the soul in flames
With emulation's strife aiming to reach,
And far excel the glory this doth teach.

(The liquid deep which rolls in billows high,
The sparkling stream which in beds do lie,
The one majestic when the light appears,
The other more in splendor shines when light all rears.)

The feather'd tribe their warbling notes send forth,
The savage monsters through the forests roar,
With courage, devotion, and with [illegible]
They haste in search of prey by morning light.

When all things else, in language plain speak sure
That morning light, when first it comes, is pure,
Shall sluggish man doze out these lessons taught,
And hug his pillow till the scene's broke up?

Wisdom forbid it, frugal speech declares
That such a man will reap in harvest, tares;
His health is injur'd, and his wealth destroy'd,
His credit lost and all his 'state made void.

Thus is the man who rears his sleeping head
From the soft down on which it had been laid,
And sees both sun and nature all awake,
And thrifty man his way to fortune make.

The pure salubrious air, the bright resplendent light
Are not so joyful as the shades of night:
He loves his ease, and labors weary toil
He dreads, and thus his income's small.

What noble thoughts engender in one's breast,
When first he sees the light break from the east!
It cheers his drooping spirits for the day,
And makes his labor easy all the way. O.

## Married,

In Preston, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. Edwin Fitch, to Miss Lucy B. Meach.

At Bozrahville, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. Henry C. Porter, of Hartford, to Miss Sarah C. daughter of David L. Dodge, Esq.

## Died,

In this city, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Lydia McCurdy, aged 85 years, consort of the late Lynde McCurdy, Esq.

In Brooklyn, on the 13th inst. that eminent servant of God, Rev. Josiah Whitney, D. D. aged 94 years, and in the 64th year of his ministry.

In Lebanon on the 16th inst. Miss Molly Dunham, aged 66 years.

In Plainfield, Mr. Jonathan Hammet, aged 68.

In Woodstock, Mr. George Seagrove; aged 30: Capt. Nathaniel Child, aged 27.

In Hampton, Mrs. Lydia Utley, wife of Capt. Thomas Utley, aged [illegible]; A child of Mr. Harvey Smith, aged 2 years: A child of Mr. John Ingalls, aged 4 years.

In Pittsfield, (Mass.) Dea. Trumbull Dorrance, aged [illegible], formerly of Hampton.

## MARINE LIST.

*Sept.* 15—*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; schr. Polly and Phebe, Marshall, Boston.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; schr. Eliza, Burns, Philadelphia; sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

16—*Arrived, sloop Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; sloop Superior, Ewen, Haddam.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

17—*Arrived, steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed, sloop Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; sloop Ulter, Lambert, Sandwich.*

18—*steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; schr. Polly and Phebe, Marshal, Deer Isle; schooner Dorcas Hawes, Scudder, Boston.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

19—*sloop Albion, Barker, Providence; sloop Rapid, Barker, Dartmouth.*

*Sailed, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

21—*slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.*


## A CARD,

THE LADY or LADIES who took from the subscribers' Store one piece of Bobbinet and one piece wide Thread Lace on Saturday, will receive a call from a ———, unless they return or pay for the same immediately.

Jonn Kinney & Co.

*Sept.* 20. 1w'5.

## Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

PRENTICE & LORD.

FREDERIC PRENTICE.
HENRY L. LORD.

*Norwich, Sept.* 21, 1824. 25-

## Wanted on Loan,

FOR the term of 2 years. 2000 DOLLARS, secured by mortgage on Real Estate, with interest paid semi annually.

Inquire of the PRINTERS.

*Norwich, Sept.* 17. 25-

## IRON Hollow-Ware.

12 tons, comprising a general assortment; for sale at Wholesale or Retail, by

JOS. BREED.

*Sept.* 21. 25-

## NEW Fall Goods.

ERASTUS COIT, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK, WITH A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

*Which were purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail at a small advance for Cash.*

A PART OF WHICH ARE,

Caroline and Tartan PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS—CIRCASSIANS,
Figured and Plain Cassimere

SHAWLS.

Merino and Cashmere Long Shawls,
Worsted do.
Merino and Cashmere 3-4, 7-4, 8-4 square Shawls, various colors,
Do. do. Handkerchiefs.

PARISIAN
Shawls and Handkfs.
(a new article)

Super. black INDIA Levantine,
Do. do. Florentine do.
Do. do. SATIN do.
Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Lustrings, } Very Heavy.

GROS. DE NAPLES,
RICH PATTERNS.

Plaid and Striped LUSTRINGS,
JACONET, CAMBRIC, SWISS, and BOOK } Muslins, Plain and Figured
Long Lawn Cravats,
SILK and COTTON HANDKFS.
Bombazeens—Denmark SATIN—Russia SHEETING and DIAPER,
CALICOES—a great variety of elegant patterns,
LINEN and BOBBINET LACE, Narrow and Wide
Bobbinet VEILS;
Gauze Do.
Pressed CRAPE,
Canton and Italian do,
LADIES' and MISSES'
La Fayette Gloves,
HORSE SKIN and BEAVER do.
Black and White SILK HOSE and GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Woodstock and other GLOVES.

*Broad Cloths*

From $1 to $8 per yard.
Fine Pelisse Cloths, various colors.
CASSIMERES—CASSINETTS,
SATINETTS—FLANNELS,
BAIZE—BLANKETS,
Devonshire Kersey,
SHEETINGS—SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached,
PLAIDS—TICKING, &c &c.

*Shell and Horn* COMBS.

*Sept* 21. 25-

## Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of *ANDREW HERRINGTON*, late of Lisbon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Russell Ross, in said Lisbon, on the first Mondays of November and March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors as by law required.—Six months from this date being allowed by said Court of Probate, to said creditors, to exhibit their respective claims against said estate, to said commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

SAMUEL PECKHAM, ANDREW CLARK, } *Commissioners.*

*Lisbon, Sept.* 6, 1824. 24-

## MACKEREL
NO. 1 & 2.

In bbls. and half barrels,
Powder in casks,
800 yds. Brown Shirtings,
Will be sold low for cash, by
Roger Huntington & Co.

*Sept.* 21, 1824. 3w25-

## 30 doz. Morocco GOAT SKINS,

*For sale by*
Joseph Breed.

*Sept.* 21. 25-

*Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!*

## New Store AND New Goods.

*Prentice & Lord*

HAVE TAKEN THE STORE OPPOSITE MR. EB. WILSON, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. WM. G. JOHNSON, *and offer to the public a choice selection of genuine*

GROCERIES,

*consisting of*

OLD Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Jamaica Spirits,
St. Croix Rum, Antigua do. N. England do } *Superior Quality.*
Washington GIN,
CORDIALS,
Sicily, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Malaga, and La Fayette

WINES,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea

TEAS,

Loaf, Lump, Havana and Muscovado

SUGARS,

Muscatel, Bloom & Smyrna Raisins, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Pearl-ashes, Salt Petre)
Window Glass, assorted sizes,
Cut Nails, do. do.
POWDER & SHOT,
10 hhds first quality retailing MOLASSES,
800 bush. Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Blown SALT,
50 bbls. and half barrels Rochester

*Superfine Flour,*

An elegant assortment of

*Crockery and Stone* Ware,

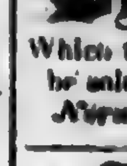
All of which will be sold, as low as can be purchased in this State, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

*Sept.* 21. 25-

## CASH FOR FLAX SEED and White Beans.

C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of



Drugs, *Medicines,* PAINTS, Dye-Stuffs,

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as *low* as their neighbors

*Norwich, Sept* 14. tf24-

## Wanted,

AT Griswold Manufacturing Establishment,

A small Family,

to superintend the Boarding-House: none need apply but those who can come well recommended for *industry, and good moral habits.* A preference given to a family without small children. For further particulars, inquire of TRUMBULL & BREED, at Chelsea Landing, or at the Manufactory of DANIEL WIGHT.

## For sale,

AT THE MANUFACTORY—

*Broad Cloths,*
Cassimeres,
and SATINETTS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

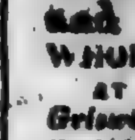
*Griswold, Jewett City,* } 5wis—
*Sept.* 15, 1824. —24—

## For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, [illegible] miles north of the meeting-house, containing

about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—one has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.



For particulars, inquire of Captain [illegible] D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it; Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824. tf25-

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright LOGWOOD,
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
5 bbls. ground LOGWOOD,
10 do. ground CAMWOOD,
5 bbls. MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Tin,
50 do. Aqua Fortis,
200 do. Oil Vitriol, *English,*
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Curcuma, [illegible]
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure,*
5 do. Sperm do.
3 do. Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, dry
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *Eng.*
8 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, pure,
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do. Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion,
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze;
20 lbs Rose Pink,
20 do. Gum Shelac, *light coloured, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Jenter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbors, or at any market in this State.

*Norwich, Sept.* 20. tf25-

## New Books.

THE LIFE OF

Andrew Jackson,

*Major-General* in the service of the United States; containing a HISTORY OF THE WAR in the South, from the commencement of the CREEK CAMPAIGN, to the termination of Hostilities before New-Orleans by John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.

MEMOIRS OF

Gen. Gilbert Motier Lafayette.

By Gen. Holstein, who contributed under the fictitious name of Peter Feldmann, to his liberation from the prison of Olmutz. translated from the French.

Tales of a Traveller, parts 1 and 2, by Washington Irving.

For sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*Sept* 21.

## New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE STEAM-BOAT

EXPERIMENT,

CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 11 A.M. & NEW-LONDON at 1 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat Oliver Ellsworth for New-York the same evening. The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.

On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sag-harbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*June* 9, 1824.

## NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the Chelsea Grammar School, are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their School-House on the 25th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing Officers for the year ensuing, and to take into consideration the propriety of laying a Tax to pay their debts—and to any other business that may be brought before said meeting.

[illegible] RIPLEY, RICHARD ADAMS, JOSEPH PERKINS, } *Directors.*

*Norwich, Sept.* 21. 1w—

## Patent Potatoe Forks,

*For sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.

*Sept.* 22. 25—

A Complete Assortment of

## BLANKS

FOR SALE BY

*Robinson & Dunham.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

[illegible]

THE MILL.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
With the dew that night has shed;
And while around the verdant ground
All nature's voice is still,
Save the current strong that rolls along
To turn the neighboring mill.

Oh! then my lovely steed,
To some enclosure I bend,
Where, for [illegible], the [illegible] hath,
And forests and fields extend;
There I inhale the balmy gale,
And watch the eastern glow,
To behold from far, his golden car,
The glorious sun arise;
Till on every side the clouds divide,
And high above the hill
He darts his beams, and gilds the streams,
That turn the neighboring mill.

[illegible] his opening glance
All the vapours fade away,
And the [illegible] green distinct are seen
Beneath his glowing ray;
The bird forsake the leafy brake,
And [illegible] for ground.
O'er hills and plains, their lively strains,
And mingled notes resound;
O'er the verdant mead the flocks are spread
And gaily whistling shrill,
To their daily care the swains repair
Within the neighboring mill.

*From the London Literary Gaz.*

THE SWAN AND THE EAGLE.

"We are indebted for this paraphrase rather than translation from Schlegel's poem of "The Melodies of Life," to the author of "The Bandit, [illegible], and [illegible] & nature."

SWAN.

My life is on the [illegible]
From [illegible] rule free,
I glide upon the [illegible],
In silence and security;
While the clear wave, unstirr'd by storm,
Reflects my chaste and snowy form.

EAGLE.

My mansion is the mountain head;
Too high for man,—too steep for flock;
Where lightnings flash, and thunders roar,
From cloud to cloud, from rock to rock;
While as the stern battles ring,
I arm my beak, and poise my wing.

SWAN.

When morning opes the coral sky,—
I wake:—and quit my secret home;
A thousand flowers delight mine eye,
In leaf, in cup, in bud, in bloom.
But when the purple Sun has set,
My wing conceals my beak of jet.

EAGLE.

When the midnight tempests blow,
With deadly shriek and ominous cry
I ask the winds, I ask the snow,
If rain be their costacy;
And, shielded by the o'erhanging shade,
I gaze upon the rain made.

SWAN.

Apollo sings!—He calls me oft
To listen to his sacred song;—
Flowing in numbers wild and soft,
I witness as they glide along
How much they captivate the gale,
Which bears them up the woody vale.

EAGLE.

I soar amid the heavens above,
When kings bewray, of realms revolt;
And sitting on the throne of Jove,
Present the angry thunderbolt;
And, as I sleep, my wings traverse
The sceptre of the universe.

SWAN.

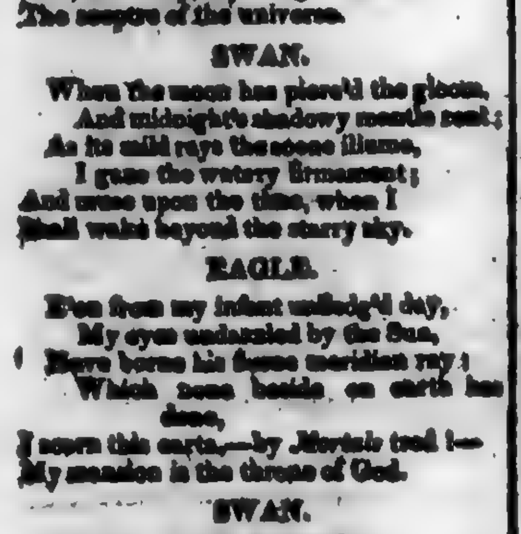
When the moon has pierc'd the gloom,
And midnight's shadowy mantle sunk;
As its mild rays the scene illume,
I gaze the watery firmament;
And muse upon the time, when I
Shall wake beyond the starry sky.

EAGLE.

E'en from my infant unlodg'd day,
My eyes undazzled by the Sun,
Have borne his fierce meridian ray;
Which none beside, on earth has done,
I scorn this earth,—by Mortals trod!—
My mansion is the throne of God.

SWAN.

An innocent, sequester'd life,
Yields calmly to the shaft of Death!
When it shall come,—all red and rife,—
To give me back my tuneful breath;
My voice shall try its utmost power,
To celebrate the sacred hour.




**700** Bushels coarse Cape SALT now landing from [illegible], and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Norwich, 1 Sept. 1824.* 23—

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## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

In the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,** Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1823.* 30—

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*Special Court of Probate, ss. District of Stonington, September 1, A. D. 1824.*

THE Administrator on the estate of REUBEN BROWN, late of the town of Groton, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear if they see cause, before this Court, on the first Tuesday of October next, then to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent: Notice to be given by advertisement in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and also by posting in said town of Groton. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Judge of Probate.*

25—

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*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

## Conn. State Lottery.

THIRD CLASS—NEW SERIES.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $4,000 | is | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 | " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |
| 1,760 Prizes | | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 Blanks. | | | | |
| 4,060 Tickets at $5 is | | | | 20,300 |

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30, inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations, viz. 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 30 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Wm. Howe, } *Mana-* } John Beach,
Geo. Bowen, } *gers* } R. S. Skinner,

*Price of Tickets Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—

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## Dyeing Establishment,

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo—

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## New Cabinet WARE-SHOP.

THE undersigned inform the public that they have commenced the

**CABINET &**

## *Chair Making* BUSINESS,

In the *BRICK BUILDING* east of Maj. S. Hubbard's Tavern, in Norwich, under the firm of

**LEDYARD & JONES.**

They offer their services to the public. in their business, with the assurance of every effort on their part to satisfy their employers. Their work shall be executed in the neatest style and for the lowest prices.

*They offer FOR SALE, a quantity of*

**MAHOGANY.**

JOSEPH C. LEDYARD.
ERASTUS JONES.

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 23—

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## Saws, Files, &c. &c.

**Jabez Huntington**

HAS just opened one case of Rowland's Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.

ALSO FROM ENGLAND,

Circular Saws, from 8 to 16 inches in diameter,
Hand and Pannel Saws, 26 and 28 inches,
4 1-2 feet Timber Tennon do.
Compass, Foot and Web do. all sizes,
500 doz. Files, assorted,
Wilson's Shoe, Bread, and Butcher's Knives,
Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, Ivory, and real Buck Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

*Sept. 7, 1824.* 24—

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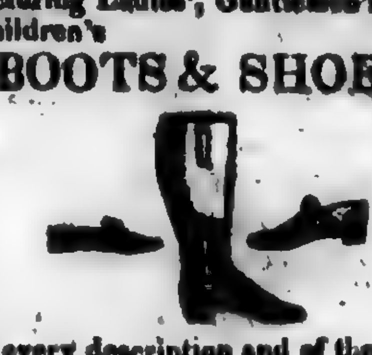
## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**



of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

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THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY CASH FOR

## 2 inch Chesnut PLANK,

Oak and Chesnut Joist and Oak Boards.

**John Lathrop.**

*Sept. 15.* 24—

---

**The tales of a Traveller**

BY Washington Irving, author of the Sketch Book, Nos. 1 and 2, just received and for sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM,
Price $1 each.
*Sept. 15.*

---

**Cotton Yarn.**

**4000** pounds No. 12 to 18 Warp and Filling.
6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.
*Aug. 10.* 19—

---

**3 cases Men's and Boy's**
**Water Proof HATS,**
**1 do. do. Glazed do.**
**1 do. Children's Jockies,**

For sale by the subscriber very cheap. JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, Sept. 15. 24—

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**A great bargain is offered to Woollen**

## Manufacturers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a full and complete set of

**MACHINERY,**

for manufacturing Woollen Goods, consisting of two stands of double carding machines, with pickers, one billy of 40 spindles, one improved water spinning machine, (Brewster's Patent,) of 200 spindles, nine double looms with their necessary appendages, one gig mill, or harnessing machine, with three cylinders, (Wells' Patent.) The above machinery is all new, and in complete order—made after the most modern and approved patterns, and by the best workmen,—and is the machinery lately owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Jewett-City, or the subscriber near said Factory, in Griswold.

BISHOP TYLER.

N. B.—If the above Machinery is not sold at private sale by the 5th of October next, it will then (if the weather is fair,) be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder without reserve If not fair, on the next fair day.

B. TYLER.

Sept. 6, 1824. 4w25

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## NEW GOODS

*"Don't forget the Store."*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ENGLISH | | ENGLISH |
| INDIA | | INDIA |
| ITALIAN | JOHN | ITALIAN |
| FRENCH | | FRENCH |
| IRISH | KINNEY | IRISH |
| SCOTCH | | SCOTCH |
| RUSSIAN | & CO. | RUSSIAN |
| AMERICAN | | AMERICAN |
| DRY GOODS | | DRY GOODS |

MAIN-STREET,

*Have just received and are now opening an additional supply of*

**SUMMER GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Do. Bobbinet do. do.
Plain 5-4 Bobbinet Lace for Veils,
Elegant worked Veils,
Do. do. Cap Crowns,
Thule and Cotton Laces,
Black and White Lisse Crape,
Jaconet, Mull mull, & Book Muslins,
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
White and Figured Cravats,
Sea-Island and Gold-end Shirtings,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Light and dark Calicoes of various patterns,
Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. do.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasolls, Suspenders, Lacetts,
Plain and Figured Silk Vestings,
White and Striped Jeans,
Furniture Prints—Ribbons—Dispers,
Cologne Water—Seersuckers,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Italian, English, French, Gros de Naples and India

**Silks,**

**Shell & Horn Combs,**

Tapes, Bobbins, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. &c. selling off rapidly at reduced prices.

*June 29.* 15—

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## FOR SALE,

**By the Subscriber,**

10 Hhds. sweet flavor'd Antigua Rum, warranted pure.
5 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
10 Bbls. heavy Mess Pork.
5 Do. Prime.
10 Kegs Tobacco, No. 1. supr. quality. *Aug. 18, 1824.* 23—
JOHN LATHROP—

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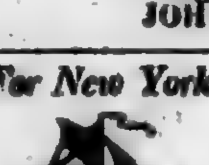
*For New York and Albany.*



## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 12, 1824.* 37—

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**1 Ceroon Guatamala Indigo,**
**5 dozen bottles W. I. Pepper**
Sauce, for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 9.

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## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 1st of June, a two year old Mare Colt, is a chesnut bay, natural trotter, never was docked, but had the hair cut off at the end of her tail last March. Whoever may have taken up said Colt, & will return her, or give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

SIMEON PECKHAM.

*Lebanon, Aug. 14, 1824.* tf—

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*The Fine, New, River Packet*

**SUPERIOR,**
DAVID EWEN,
*Builder and Master.*—

HAS commenced running between this Port & New-London, or else where; for accommodation, as freight and passengers may offer. She is a fine, burthensome packet, has decent accommodations, and as to her sailing, if she don't spoil Superior, she is ready to try again, as the Master is on board, who will receive the freight, and pay every attention to orders, packages, &c.—The patronage of the public will be duly acknowledged.

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 23—

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**For sale a lot of Land,**

CONTAINING about 12 acres—situated in West Chelsea; adjoining the land of Gen. Ward, and being a part of the old Waterman Farm. The quality of said land is good—on said lot is a never failing spring of excellent water. Any persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.

JOHN WATERMAN.

*Norwich, Sept 6, 1824.* 3w23—

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**20** hhds. St. Croix & Antigua RUM, warranted pure,
20 do. Boston & New-London do.
20 do. heavy Molasses,
30 bbls. Hartford Gin,
2 do. Old Cider Brandy,
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel,
20 do. fresh Rochester Flour,
10 casks Providence Lime, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*Sept. 1, 1824.* 22—

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## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

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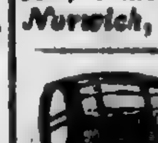

**10 hhds. Antigua Rum**

Warranted Pure.
15 bbls. Fowler's Rye Gin,
50 casks Cut Nails, all sizes,
20 boxes Boston Window Glass,
20 half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
*Just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Sept. 1, 1824.* 22—

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**For sale by the subscriber,**

**20,000** ft. Clear & Merch. Clap Boards.
**20,000** Hartford Shingles, No. 3. if taken from the wharf will be sold for a small advance.
600 gallons Winter and Summer strained Lamp Oil.
100 bush. Eastern Salt, cheap.
100 Patent Wheel Heads. do.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Aug. 24.*

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EBEN.ʳ CAREW—*Having engaged in the employ of the Thames Manufacturing Company, will be happy to wait on his former friends and customers, at the new store in Shetucket-street.*

*Sept. 8.* 3w23—

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**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1824.* 46—

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**Pensioner's Blanks,**

ON Whole Sheets, for sale at THIS OFFICE.

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## Gilbert M. Rich,

**TAILOR,**

TAKES the liberty to inform the public, that he has taken the shop next door north of the Post Office, in Norwich Town, where he will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. Persons wishing work in his line, may be assured that he will do it faithfully, at short notice, and in the first style. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting.

*Norwich, Sept. 6, 1824.* [illegible]

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**A clothier's shop & Dwelling HOUSE TO LET:**

SAID Shop has the privilege of Glasko's dam, in Griswold. To any person desirous of carrying on the Clothing Business, this offers every advantage, and is worthy their immediate attention. It will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOSHUA BURDICK.

*Griswold, Sept. 2.* [illegible]

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## Hotel Vacated.

TO be let till the 1st of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water Street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House. It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business—near the [illegible] the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house [illegible] in the occupancy of Mr. [illegible] as a Hotel untill his decease, and [illegible] now be let until the expiration of the lease; after which it can [illegible] ly be rented, for a number of [illegible] on reasonable terms. No other [illegible] a Public-House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart [illegible] man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*

JOSHUA TRACY } *Administrators*
*OR* } [illegible]
JOSHUA HALL, } [illegible]

*Norwich, Aug. 28.* [illegible]

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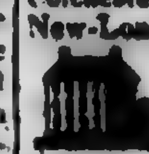
FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, [illegible] mile east of the old road, [illegible] Colchester to, and two miles [illegible] New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House, [illegible] Barn, and a great [illegible] of Apple and other fruit trees [illegible] on; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the [illegible] buckey pond, from which issues a [illegible] er failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to [illegible] in any manufacturing or mech[illegible] business, requiring a steady and [illegible] tiful supply of water, is invited to [illegible] and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824.* tf 10[illegible]

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**Valuable Real Estate.**

FOR sale the equity of redemption in that valuable estate, [illegible] in the town of Lebanon, [illegible] Brick Meeting house, lately [illegible] and occupied by Col. James [illegible] Jr. which for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New London or Windham county. The estate cost rising [illegible] dollars, is mortgaged for about $100[illegible] and will be sold separately or together, on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. It consists of—

About half, an acre of the [illegible] quality of land.

A large, convenient two [illegible] dwelling house, built in the modern style.

A merchant's store, occupied by Smith & Coats

A waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another well finished dwelling house, 2 stories.

And a blacksmith's shop [illegible] nent.

Which premises may be viewed on application to the present occupants. For further particulars, enquire of

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, July 6, 1824.*

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## Darrow's Militia Tactics,

FOR the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, constantly for sale by

**ROBINSON & DUNHAM.**

ORIGINAL STAINED

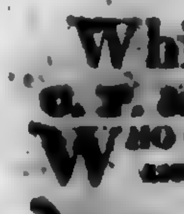
# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 14[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1824. No. 26.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

NEW
**Fall Goods.**
**ERASTUS COIT,**
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK, WITH A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
**DRY GOODS,**
*Which were purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail at a small advance for Cash.*
A part of which are,
Caroline and Tartan PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS—CIRCASSIANS,
Figured and Plain Cassimere
**SHAWLS,**
Merino and Cashmere Long Shawls,
Worsted do.
Merino and Cashmere 5-4, 7-4, 8-4 square Shawls, various colors,
Do. do. Handkerchiefs;
PARISIAN
**Shawls and Handkfs.**
(a new article)
Super. black INDIA Levantine,
Do. do. FRENCH do.
Do. do. SATIN do.
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
Lustrings, } Very Heavy.
**GROS DE NAPLES,**
RICH PATTERNS,
Plaid and Striped
**LUSTRINGS,**
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss, and Book } **Muslins,** Plain and Figured.
Long Lawn Cravats,
Silk and Cotton
**HANDKFS.**
Bombazeens—Damask SATIN—Russia SHEETING and DIAPER,
CALICOES—a great variety of elegant patterns,
LINEN and BOBBINET LACE, Narrow and Wide
**Bobbinet VEILS,**
Gauze Do.
Pressed **CRAPE,**
Canton and Italian do,
LADIES' and MISSES'
**La Fayette Gloves,**
HORSE SKIN and BEAVER do.
Black and White SILK HOSE and GLOVES,
Gentleman's Woodstock and other *GLOVES.*
***Broad Cloths***
From $1 to $8 per yard.
Fine Palisse Cloths, various colors.
*CASSIMERES—CASSINETTS,*
*SATINETTS—FLANNELS,*
*BAIZE—BLANKETS,*
Devonshire Kersey,
SHEETINGS—SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached,
PLAIDS—TICKING, &c. &c.
***Shell and Horn***
**COMBS.**
*Sept. 21.* 25—

CASH FOR
**FLAX SEED**
and
**White Beans.**
C. F. & G. C. LESTER.
WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of

**Drugs,**
***Medicines,***
**PAINTS,**
**Dye-Stuffs,**
Which they pledge themselves will be sold as low as their neighbors.
*Norwich, Sept. 14.* tf24—

**JOB PRINTING**
Executed with neatness and despatch AT THIS OFFICE.

*Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!*
**New Store**
AND
**New Goods.**
***Prentice & Lord***
HAVE TAKEN THE STORE OPPOSITE MR. EB. WILSON, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. WM. G. JOHNSON,
*and offer to the public a choice selection of genuine*
**GROCERIES,**
*consisting of*

OLD Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Jamaica Spirits,
St. Croix Rum, Antigua do. N. England do. } *Superior Quality*
**Washington GIN,**
**CORDIALS,**
Sicily, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Malaga, and La Fayette
**Wines,**

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea
**TEAS,**
Loaf, Lump, Havana and Muscovado
**SUGARS,**
Muscatel, Bloom & Smyrna Raisins,
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Pearlashes, Salt Petre,
**Window Glass,** assorted sizes,
**Cut Nails,** do. do.
POWDER & SHOT,
10 hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES,
500 bush. Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Blown SALT,
50 bbls. and half barrels Rochester
***Superfine Flour,***
An elegant assortment of
***Crockery and Stone***
**Ware,**
All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this State, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
*Sept. 21.* 25—

**New Books.**
THE LIFE OF
**Andrew Jackson,**
*Major-General* in the service of the United States: containing a HISTORY OF THE WAR in the South, from the commencement of the CREEK CAMPAIGN, to the termination of Hostilities before New-Orleans, by John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.
MEMOIRS OF
**Gen. Gilbert Motier Lafayette.**
By Gen. Holstein, who contributed under the fictitious name of Peter Feldman, to his liberation from the prison of Olmutz, translated from the French.
Tales of a Traveller, parts 1 and 2, by Washington Irving.
*For sale by*
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
*Sept. 21.*

**MACKEREL**
**NO. 1 & 2.**
In bbls. and half barrels,
**Powder in casks,**
3000 yds. brown Shirtings.
Will be sold low for cash, by
Roger Huntington & Co.
*Sept. 21, 1824.* 3w25—

**30 doz. Morocco**
**GOAT SKINS,**
*For sale by*
**Joseph Breed.**
*Sept. 21.* 25—

**Wanted on Loan,**
FOR the term of 2 years, 2000 DOLLARS, secured by mortgage on Real Estate, with interest paid semi annually.
Inquire of the PRINTERS.
*Norwich, Sept. 17.* 25—

1 Ceroon Guatamala Indigo,
5 dozen bottles W. I. Pepper sauce, for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 8.

NEW
**Cash Store.**
THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of
EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN
**GOODS,**
recently selected in New York—*Among which will be found,*
SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } **BROAD CLOTHS.**
**CASSIMERES,**
**SATTINETS,**
**BAIZES,**
**FLANNELS,**
**Bombazetts,**
RATTINETS,
CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } ***Plaids,***
Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, | Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimoties, Printed Muslins.
BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } **MUSLINS.**
Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, | Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers, Figured Gros de [illegible], White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets,
Crapes, Merino and Cashmere
**SHAWLS.**
SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } **Handkerchiefs.**
SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } **HOSE.**
SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } **GLOVES.**
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.
*Sept. 8, 1824.* 23—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**
OFFER FOR SALE:
2 tons bright LOGWOOD,
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
6 bbls. ground LOGWOOD,
10 do. ground CAMWOOD,
2 bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Pica,
60 do. Aqua Fortes,
300 do. Oil Vitriol, *English,*
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Curcuma, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure,*
5 do. Sperm do.
2 do. Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, *dry*
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *fine,*
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
300 lbs. ground Verdigrise, *pure,*
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do. Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion,
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs. Rose Pink,
200 do. Gum Shelac, *light colored, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Tenter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold as low as our neighbors, or any market in this State.
*Norwich, Sept. 20.*

**IRON**
**Hollow-Ware.**
12 tons, comprising a general assortment, for sale at Wholesale or Retail, by
JOS. BREED.
*Sept. 21.* 25—

## MISCELLANY:

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### 'THE SAFE SIDE OF THE HEDGE.'

You have often heard old people talk of "Keeping on the safe side of the Hedge," it is one of the old fashioned maxims, long known, and but little understood, or practiced in the world. I was reminded the other day of this old maxim, by rather a whimsical incident. I rode over in the morning to the vendue at the Chesnut Hill-place, where all the people round had collected to purchase bargains, and talk over the affairs of the neighborhood. When I reached the house, the people had just returned from the meadow where the crier had been selling off some stock, and old seventy-six John, the weaver, from over the creek, had got into a cart, and, with his hat off, was making a speech to the people after the manner, I suppose, of [illegible]. He had told them among other things, it seems, that they should Keep on the safe side of the Hedge—and some wag, to lengthen out the scene, had just inquired what that meant, as I came up. 'Do you see,' said the old veteran, rolling his chew of tobacco three or four times round, 'Do you see, there's Dick Donothing, who bought a barrel and a half of old whiskey this morning, and gave his note for it, as he had'nt the money to pay—I don't say he keeps on the safe side of the Hedge; and there's Tom Trustall, who went his security on the note—I don't say he keeps on the safe side—and there's'—But answer the question said half a dozen voices—[not knowing whose turn might come next]—'What's keeping on the safe side?'—'Why do you see Sam Steady there,' replied John, 'driving home two fine milch cows, which he bought today, paid the money for, and will make a nice penny out of—he has kept on the safe side of the Hedge. It means, at vendues, to buy only what you want—what you can get at a reasonable price; and when you can pay for.' The people all clapped hands, and the old man kept himself on the safe side, by ending his speech when he was done, and while the current ran in his favor.

There appeared to me to be a good deal of pith in what the old man said. I have often thought of it since—and I believe the maxim might be profitably applied to numberless concerns for instance.

The man who becomes an indorser or a surety for another, except under very peculiar circumstances, gets on the wrong side of the Hedge—and on a very dangerous one, from which his chances are [illegible] he does not escape with whole bones.

The man who stands waiting with his hands in his pockets for a windfall, or the death of a relation; who neglects providing himself with shoes, in hopes of wearing other people's, has got on the wrong side of the Hedge, and will in all probability stand till he sticks fast there.

Many people who have sold their estate in this country, and gone to hunt a better living abroad, have travelled all the way on a slippery side of the Hedge; and four out of five of them fall in the dirt ere they get back.

But I have not room to enlarge; nor is it necessary, as every one who reads may make his own additions, inferences and comments. I close with suggesting to my reader the importance of often enquiring both in regard to his temporal and eternal concerns—'*am I on the safe side of the Hedge?*'

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

*From Bullock's Residence.*

### AN AFTERNOON PARTY IN MEXICO.

We were introduced to several respectable families in Xalapa, and spent many evenings with them: lively chat, music and dancing, filled up a few hours that might otherwise have passed heavily.—On the first evening of my being in their society, I observed a smoke rising above the head of a lady who was playing on the piano: and on going round to ascertain the cause, I found that notwithstanding her engagement at the instrument, she did not forego her segar, but was puffing the fumes away from mouth and nostrils. I never saw females of any country on such good terms with each other, expressing the greatest delight in meeting, and embracing most affectionately at parting.—The lady and gentleman of the mansion are always reminding you that the house and all it contains are at your disposal—and if you express your admiration of any thing that belongs to them, they immediately assure you it is at your service.—These are, it need hardly be repeated, mere words of course, hyperbolical compliments, which almost go beyond the old Spanish salutation:—'May you live a thousand years.'

"I accepted an invitation from Mr. Hall, an English resident from Vera Cruz, to see a new establishment for the distillation of brandy. A plentiful repast was served up in the Spanish Style, in a house built of sticks. Of the greater portion of the dishes, I could not learn the component parts; but one striking figure was a pig three months old, roasted whole, and stuffed with walnuts, which I thought an excellent dish and well cooked. There was a great want of knives, as only one was allowed to each table! and I was told this was common in Spanish America.—Before dinner was over, a species of fun, something like what is practised during the carnival at Rome, commenced. A gentleman, rolling a piece of bread between his fingers to the size of a pea, would, with great dexterity and privacy, fling it in the face of some one employed in eating; the party struck generally had his suspicions of the quarter from whence it came, and would watch his opportunity of returning the compliment. The more surprise was excited, the more this hostility was practiced, till the battle became general, and at last whole cakes were expended in this species of sport. The fair part of our company retired to a plain before the house, and were followed by the gentlemen, the game still continuing.

To this succeeded dancing to a guitar, strummed by a pretty little girl about 12 years old, and some Indians accompanied with their voices the movements of their feet. Whilst this amusement was going on, a fine young bull was brought, and tied by a long cord to the stump of a tree; the beautiful little animal seemed for a while to enjoy the noisy sport as much as any of the company, till he had received several very marked insults, when he lost his temper, & with considerable violence ran at an Indian, against whom he had already shown marks of hostility. Several persons now joined in the attempt to work him up to the highest point of irritation; the young men advanced in front of him with only a pocket handkerchief, and when they had provoked him to attack them, would merely stand aside, and leave the handkerchief covering his face. The contest had continued without any one being endangered, till in a furious charge at an Indian [illegible] the bull broke the rope; but the Indian adversary very dexterously turned short and seized him by the tail, & contrived to hold him till another rope was passed round his body, and he was again secured. A soldier next leapt on his back, but after a few efforts the animal threw him to a considerable distance, and he fell with violence. It now became quite fun, when an Indian sprung upon its back, clasping its sides with his legs, and resisting every effort of the bellowing brute to dislodge him, finally galloped off into a wood.

"It was the first time I had ever witnessed any thing like a bull-fight, even of this mimic kind; and as the parties did not seem to apprehend any peril, the laughter, in which the females had no inconsiderable share, was very boisterous and long continued. Some of the ladies remarked that the sun was low, when a general retreat was made to the house. I concluded all was over; but a long old table was brought out, and the friend by whom I had been introduced, whispered to me that I was to witness the conclusion of all Spanish parties.

"Cards were produced, the table was immediately spread with doubloons and dollars, and considerable sums were won and lost in a few minutes. I was shocked to observe the change which took place, and in so short a time, from boisterous but innocent mirth, to a display of passions of the worst kind, and in which the ladies acted a still more unpleasant part than in the former sport. Those beautiful beaming black eyes which, but a few minutes before, had sparkled with life and joy, were now overcast and lowering with expressions of avarice and discord; not one smile nor jest occurred during the whole of this short scene; for it only continued while the horses were getting ready. When our cavalcade, consisting of twenty-two animals, took a narrow path through the woods. It was sometime before hilarity resumed its sway, when some curvetting and racing took place among the sprightly little chargers. We entered the city of Xalappa after sun-set in a body, and I was much pleased with what I had seen; the entertainment, in its leading features, carried my ideas back to the days of good Queen Bess."

### EVERETT'S ORATION.

We have yet seen nothing more calculated to awaken the sensibility of the reader than the following extract from an Oration delivered at Cambridge by Professor Everett, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, General La Fayette being present.

"Yes, my friends, such is the exhortation which calls on us to exert our powers, to employ our time, and consecrate our labors in the cause of our native land.—When we engage in that solemn duty, the history of our race; when we survey the progress of man, from his cradle in the East to these last limits of his wandering; when we behold him forever flying westward from civil and religious thraldom, bearing his household gods over mountains and seas, seeking rest and finding none, but still pursuing the flying bow of promise, to the glittering hills which it spans in Hesperian climes, we cannot but exclaim with Bishop Berkeley, the generous prelate of England, who bestowed his benefactions, as well as blessings, on our country,

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

In that high romance, if romance it be, in which the great minds of antiquity sketched the fortunes of the ages to come, they pictured to themselves a favored region beyond the ocean, a land of equal laws and happy men. The primitive poets beheld it in the islands of the blest; the Doric bards surveyed it in the Hyperborean regions; the sage of the academy placed it in the lost Atlantis; and even the sterner spirit of Seneca could discern a fairer abode of humanity, in distant regions then unknown. We look back upon these uninspired predictions, and almost recoil from the obligations they imply. By us must these fair visions be realized, by us must be fulfilled these high auspices, which burst in trying hours from the longing hearts of the champions of truth. There are no more continents or worlds to be revealed; Atlantis hath arisen from the ocean, the farthest Thule is reached, there are no more retreats beyond the sea, no more discoveries, no more hopes. Here then a mighty work is to be fulfilled, or never, by the race of mortals. The man, who looks with tenderness on the sufferings of good men in other times; the descendant of the pilgrims, who cherishes the memory of his fathers; the patriot, who feels his bosom glow at the majesty of the system of which he is a member; the scholar, who beholds with rapture the long sealed book of unprejudiced truth expanded to all to read: these are they, by whom these auspices are to be accomplished. Yes, brethren, it is by the intellect of the country, that the mighty mass is to be inspired; that its parts are to communicate and sympathize, its bright progress to be adorned with becoming refinements, its strong sense uttered, its character reflected, its feelings interpreted to its own children, to other regions, and to after ages.

Meantime the years are passing away and gathering importance in their course. With the present year will be completed the half century from that most important era in human history, the commencement of our revolutionary war. The jubilee of our national existence is at hand. The space of time that has elapsed from that momentous date, has laid down in the dust, which the blood of many of them had already hallowed, most of the great men to whom, under Providence, we owe our national existence and privileges. A few still survive among us, to reap the rich fruits of their labors and sufferings; and one has yielded himself to the united voice of a people, and returned in his age, to receive the gratitude of the nation, to whom he devoted his youth. It is recorded on the pages of American history, that when this friend of our country applied to our commissioners at Paris, in 1776, for a passage in the first ship they should despatch to America, they were obliged to answer him, (so low and abject was then our [illegible] land) that they possessed not the means nor the credit sufficient for providing a single vessel, in all the ports of France. Then, exclaimed our youthful hero, 'I will provide my own;' and it is a literal fact, that when all America was too poor to offer him so much as a passage to her shores, he left, in his tender youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.

"Welcome, friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold those venerable features. Enjoy a triumph, such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed; the assurance that throughout America, there is not a bosom which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of your name. You have already met and saluted, or will soon meet, the few that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and brave warriors with whom you were associated in achieving our liberty. But you have looked round in vain for the faces of many, who would have lived years of pleasure on a day like this, with their old companion in arms and brother in peril. Lincoln, and Greene, and Knox, and Hamilton, are gone; the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown have fallen, before the only foe they could not meet. Above all, the first of heroes and of men, the friend of your youth, the more than friend of his country, rests in the bosom of the soil he redeemed. On the banks of his Potomac, he lies in glory and in peace. You will revisit the hospitable shades of Mount Vernon, but him whom you venerated as we did, you will not meet at its door,—his voice of consolation, which reached you in the Austrian dungeons, cannot now break its silence, to bid you welcome to his own roof. But the grateful children of America will bid you welcome in his name. Welcome, thrice welcome, to our shores; and whithersoever throughout the limits of the continent your course shall take you, the ear that hears you shall bless you, the eye that sees you shall bear witness to you, and every tongue exclaim, with heartfelt joy, welcome, welcome La Fayette."

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### PROGRESS OF ERROR.

"AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF EVIL."

Great crimes generally spring from small beginnings, as well as great trees and great cities. The heart grows hard and wicked by degrees, and probably the worst man that ever lived can recollect a time when he shuddered, and hesitated at the idea of committing a small offence. This truth should be often impressed upon the young; say to them "avoid the appearance of evil," for every time you deliberately do a wrong thing, you pour a dose of poison into the heart, which will tend to destroy conscience, and break down the principles of virtue you ought to cherish.

The traveller who put up at the old sign of the Gen. Wayne, in Alesbury, some fifteen or eighteen years ago, I promise you, did not leave that house without shaking hands with, and praising somewhat Montgomery Reese, the innkeeper's son, as fine a little boy as ever blessed a parent with the full blossoming of early promise. He was so obedient to his parents, so attentive and respectful to strangers, so kind and invariably polite to every one, and with all he learned so smart at school, that every one loved and admired him.

ORIGINAL STAINED

"Few youth ever left home with fairer prospects and with better character than did Montgomery, when at the age of fifteen, he was sent to Philadelphia, and put under the care of a business doing merchant, that he might get such an insight into the business, as would justify his father in setting him up in a store in Alesbury, for this was the destiny he had marked out for his favorite child. His history is directly in point in establishing what I said at the beginning; and though few may have passed through as singular a complication of circumstances in their way, I am fully satisfied that his, in all its main and general features, is the history of thousands.

I said he was apprenticed to a merchant; it was to one Mr. Markley, his master esteemed him highly and placed in him unlimited confidence. For a little while he remembered the kind admonition of his faithful father, and bestowed great care on the matter of selecting company—was conscientious in the discharge of every duty—and tried as well as he was able to avoid the appearance of evil. One day, however, he went to a neighboring store a moment to see a young gentleman, and return a borrowed book. His friend very politely drew a glass of wine from one of the casks, and presented him to drink; he did so, and departed.

The next day the same person stepped in to see him—he happened to be alone and the strong desire not to be behind hand with his new neighbor, overcame the scruples of conscience; and he treated him to a glass of wine. In the hurry of the moment, he did not stop the liquor properly. His master came in—saw the neglect, and inquired—"Montgomery, have you been at the wine cask?" It was an awful moment to him—he dared not pause to think; he yielded to another temptation, and answered, tremblingly—"No sir, I have not." The old gentleman looked at him searchingly—then turned and stopped the liquor tight himself.

The next morning the same young gentleman stepped into the store and asked Mr. M. to sell him a cask of such wine as Montgomery had given him the evening before. Mr. M. looked at Montgomery again as if to say—tell the truth next time. The exposure was too humiliating for the high spirited youth to bear. He saw his friend and entreated him to tell Mr. M. that he drew the wine himself. His friend laughed and told him he would for an oyster supper. The bargain was struck; he acquitted Montgomery in Mr. Markley's eyes; but the poor boy was destitute of money. He had already taken some long steps aside. He took another—and resorted to his master's drawer for money to meet the expense of the supper he had promised.

While they were sat in the cellar to which they had repaired, a gaming board was produced, and he was asked to play for a small sum. The thought struck him that here was a chance to win the money he had taken from his master and return it. He played and lost. He played again, and again—still he lost.

His error was now of an alarming character. He became desperate—he took the further sums from the counter, which were necessary to pay what he borrowed and lost. It was missed—he saw himself liable to be discovered and ruined, and resolved at a single effort to retrieve his character, by procuring the sum deficient and depositing it somewhere where it might seem to have been overlooked.

He rose, late at night—entered the store, took two hundred dollars and went to a gambling house, where he was confident he could win the money. He lost it every cent. The morning came—Mr M. happened not to examine the drawer which had contained the money himself: and at ten o'clock told Montgomery to carry it to the old bank.

Mr. Markley had a large deposit in another bank, and the infatuated youth drew a check, on that bank, for the two hundred dollars; signed his master's name to it, presented it, and was detected. He confessed the whole affair when it was too late; he had intended to deposite the money he thus attempted to draw in lieu of the money lost, and depend upon chance to conceal his crime yet a little while.

Poor fellow, I saw him once afterwards, and with a tear in his eye, and grasping my hand, he said—"I am going to the state prison, for a sixpenny glass of wine" alluding to the first error committed, and which led to all the rest.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

## YANKEE WIT.

The New-England people have been noticed for a peculiarity of manners, which it is thought characterizes them wherever found. This, to the extent sometimes imagined, is not the case—but doubtlessly there is a *provincialism of manners* and dialect, to be referred to that portion of the Union—and some of the people of the interior of New-England, have occasionally evinced a *tartness* in reply, that has not entirely escaped the denomination of *wit*.

A gentleman of eminence at the Philadelphia bar, was, during the last month, travelling through a part of the New-England States, on his way to Boston. It being necessary to put up for the night, at a country tavern, our Philadelphian found the usual assemblage of country *bon vivants*, in the large room. He accordingly, with that spirit of cordiality which makes him the life of whatever company he honors, entered into a familiar conversation with the persons assembled, in the course of which a portion of his festive humour was naturally elicited. It would have been worth a voyage across the Atlantic, as Mr. Jefferson would say, to have popped in upon this congregation, & heard the good things said and laughed at, wit occasionally seasoned by classical allusion, not misunderstood in that country even in a tavern, and good nature, happy because it imparted happiness. If not a feast of reason, it must have been the flow of soul for our New-England friends. The palm of wit, and power of exciting and supporting felicitous feelings, were unanimously assigned to the *Southerner*, as the Yankees call a Philadelphian, when a youngster who appeared to understand himself, stepped forward, as if anxious to have a bout with the stranger, in "the keen encounter of his wits."

"Mister," said the young man, "as you seem to be pretty cute, I guess you would'nt object answering a few questions." "Not at all," replied the traveller, "I will answer, as well as I am able, as many as you think proper to ask."

"Well, then, said the Yankee, "did you ever see a pumpkin?" "Certainly, hundreds of them." "Then you know what they be I 'spose—now if you throw a great pumpkin up into the air, I should like you to tell me what it would come down?" The Philadelphian, suspecting a trick, determined to defeat the interrogator by the most simple reply—he therefore answered that he supposed it would come down a pumpkin. "Not at all," said the Yankee, with some little show of exultation, "if you throw a pumpkin up into the air, I guess it would come down SQUASH."

# POLITICAL.

## MR. ADAMS IN VIRGINIA.

[WESTMORELAND COUNTY ADDRESS.]

(*Concluded.*)

Mr. Adams began his diplomatic career as Secretary to Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Lee, in their embassy to France, to procure the recognition of our independence in 1778. He acted in the same capacity in Holland and in Prussia; and afterwards as Secretary and interpreter to Mr. Dana for the same purpose in Russia. He was Secretary also to our ministers in negotiating the treaty of peace, which closed the war of the revolution, & remained with our commissioners negotiating commercial treaties with all the European powers until 1785, when he returned to prepare himself for the bar of his native state, at which he practised from 1790 to 1794. General Washington then appointed him Minister to the Hague—in 1795, special Minister to London, and in 1796 Minister to Lisbon. Under his father's administration, he was continued minister resident at Berlin, and under Mr. Jefferson he served in the senate of the United States with distinguished honor, & on resigning his seat, refused to divide the republican party of Massachusetts (some of whom were for Lincoln) by suffering himself to be nominated as Governor. Immediately after Mr. Madison's inauguration, he was appointed Minister to St. Petersburg—afterwards, by him, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—next chief Minister to negotiate a treaty with England, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, and afterwards commissioner to Ghent, where he rendered such eminent service in concluding the treaty of peace in 1814, that Mr. Madison immediately appointed him our Minister to St. James', to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He was Mr. Monroe's first choice as Secretary of State, and returned home to take charge of a department for which General Jackson, declared him better qualified than any other man, and the duties of which he has now discharged for nearly eight years to the entire satisfaction of the government & the nation.

What are the objections offered against such superior claims? Why, that Mr. Adams was once thought to be a federalist, that he is a man of reserved manners, and that he is "the son of his father" and was born in New-England. As to the charge of having been a federalist, was not the same charge brought against General Washington? was it not brought against Mr. Madison, for having in conjunction with General Hamilton and Mr. Jay, written the Federalist? was it not brought against Mr. Monroe for his opinions on the foreign relations of our government in 1808 and 9? was it not brought against General Jackson, as he himself informs us, about the same time? and is it not now brought against Mr. Crawford for approving of the administration in 1798 as well as for his votes against the Embargo, and in favor of the Old United States Bank? But let us examine the grounds of this futile charge against Mr. Adams.—He was absent from this country during nearly all of his father's administration, & soon after his return home, was appointed a senator from Massachusetts—in that station he voted with great independence as an American, and not as a party man. The few votes which were imagined party votes he proved in his answer to Smyth to have been bottomed on Constitutional grounds. But in 1807 he gave a mortal offence to the Federalists, and was denounced for voting for the embargo, and hence it was imagined that he had thought entirely with that party. Now let us look at the circumstances under which this vote was given, and see whether it was not inspired by that upright, independent American spirit, which has characterized Mr. Adams in every stage of his career. The death of Mr. Fox, and the fall of the whig administration of England and Holland, had brought the tories into power in the ministry of Perceval and Castlereagh, and thus destroyed all hope of accommodation. The orders in council were violating our neutral rights by the daily capture of our ships—our seamen were impressed by hundreds, and our flag insulted as a piece of "striped bunting" on every sea—the Chesapeake frigate fired into, her men murdered, and she herself taken possession of without resistance in our own waters and reparations refused for these insults and injuries. When Congress assembled in December 1809, Mr. Jefferson who had not yielded to the cry of the nation for war, recommended an embargo to secure our commerce from aggression, & to obtain justice if possible without an appeal to arms. Mr. Adams feeling like an American, and wishing to see the national honor vindicated, declared it was time for something to be done, and that the executive on his high responsibility recommended this measure as the first belligerent step, he would support it. This was the "head and front of his offending." For this he was censured by the majority of his state legislature, and immediately resigned his place in order to enable them to select a juster interpreter of their views? Now compare this conduct with that of Mr. Crawford, who voted against that measure contrary to the wishes of his constituents, and who yet continued to hold his office, and say was not Mr. Adams' conduct at least as justifiable as his?

As to his being a man of reserved manners, we would observe, that if in his station he were very communicative he must often disclose to gossipping misinterpreters what he ought not to communicate, or else act the court hypocrite, and pretend to tell a great deal when he was actually telling nothing. Prudence forbids the former, and honesty the latter. In conversation, Mr. Adams is manly and candid, but never flatters any man. He is consequently unpopular with intriguers and office hunters, because he makes *promises to none of them.*

The strong objection however among us against Mr. Adams is, that he is the "son of his father," and was born in the Northern states. His father was one of the first patriots of our revolution, and to his influence, it is said we owe the passage of the declaration of independence on the day it was made. If our enterprise had failed, who would have been its martyrs? Why Sam. and John Adams, and Hancock, and Franklin, and Washington and Patrick Henry. Is there one of the candidates who would not be proud to have his father's name enrolled in that immortal list? or will posterity believe that Americans objected to one for being the son of the man whose services the men of the revolution ranked second only to those of Washington.

Nor can we understand why Americans should be willing to take a President from Geneva, and yet object to one for being born in sight of Bunker's Hill! We know that it is urged by many that the people of the north have some predjudices. But may not those who advance this objection have some themselves? And if predjudices exist, is it not by reciprocal concession and liberality, and not by a high handed exercise of influence that they are to be cured? Let us look on which side steps of conciliation have been taken. It is now near six and thirty years since our constitution was adopted, and of these the government has been administered thirty two by Virginians! the people of the northern and middle states have not only acquiesced but concurred in our wishes, and have cordially united in gratifying our pride, and giving energy to our administrations. The excuse we have hitherto offered for inviting them to support our candidates, was, that they had no man of the republican party whose reputation for talents, probity and experience, justified the selection of him as president. But, now that they have brought forward a man whom all admit to be equal to any in those particulars, we hear it alleged against him that he is a northern man—that he is a Yankee, and that the southern interest should be against him. Is this motive worthy of your national generosity, Virginians? Is it according to the sublime maxim of Christian revelation, "whatsoever ye would that other men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them!" Does not justice require that the honors of government should not all be enjoyed by one member of a confederacy? Does not patriotism require the occasional postponement of our own predilections to those of others? and that when state pride begins to degenerate into state vanity, we should remember that the human character is compounded of "self love to urge, and reason to restrain!" Are we not satisfied with the present government, and if so, why should we change it? Is it wise or unwise in the southern states to throw away this opportunity of gaining strength, by neglecting to conciliate friends in the other states? Can we ever expect the people north of the Potomac to produce a man against whom fewer objections will be entertained in Virginia than against Mr. Adams? Is he not next after Mr. Crawford the favorite of Virginia, and the favorite of Mr. Crawford's friends? Is he not next after Gen. Jackson the favorite of Gen. Jackson's friends? Is he not next after Mr. Clay the favorite of Mr. Clay's friends? When the Grecian soldiers, after the battle of Salamis, delivered their suffrages according to the custom of their country, by laying stones on the altar to determine which was the most worthy, every one gave the first vote for himself & the second for Themistocles.

Should we not remember likewise, that Mr. Adams is the oldest of all the candidates, and the only one, under whom there could be no sacrifice of feeling on the part of any of the others to serve? Have they not all praised him for the upright and independent manner in which he has conducted himself during the whole canvass? Did any politician ever conciliate his rivals more effectually, by mere rectitude of conduct, or do more uniformly what he thought right, without regard to popularity? That every supporter of the other candidates should be satisfied with him, is more than could be expected. There was once a man who voted to banish Aristides, only because he was tired of hearing him called the Just!

Believing then, fellow citizens, as we do, that the general policy of the present administration is wise, constitutional and just—that an immense majority of the American people concur with us in this opinion—that it is strictly consonant to the views and principles of Mr. Adams; and that it is peculiarly important in the actual political condition of the world, that it should be steadily pursued, which it could not be, if the opposition were to succeed, we conclude that our present chief magistrate cannot deliver the government into safer hands, than those of his stedfast friend. It is for these reasons, that we rejoice to discover every day new evidences of the increase of his popularity throughout the states, and of the general tendency of the public mind, to settle down upon him as the proper successor of Mr. Monroe. We therefore, urge you to co-operate with us in tranquilizing the excitement which prevails among us, by adding the concurrence of Virginia to the general disposition. If, by opposition to the policy we recommend you could hope to elect Mr. Crawford, there might be some excuse in the pleasure of the triumph for the inexpediency of the act. But as the contrary is now reduced almost to a moral certainty, we humbly conceive it is time to relinquish that resolution, and that this suggestion could not come with a better grace from any section of our country, than from the old and respectable county of Westmoreland—the only county in America that has given two (we might say three*) Presidents to the United States.

WM C. [illegible]VILLE, Chairman.
GEORGE [illegible]TH, Secretary.

*General Washington and Col Monroe were born in Westmoreland, and Mr. Madison at Port Conway, before it was separated, it is said, from Westmoreland.

FROM THE NEWPORT REPUBLICAN.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

The question has been put to us, several times, of late, why we have not as usual, devoted a part of our paper to the Presidential question. The answer is simply this—we consider that matter as completely settled in this state—and it would be a mere waste of words to dwell on the subject. The candidates held up in opposition against the favorite of Rhode Island, Mr. Adams, are all Republicans—we have nothing to quarrel with in their political creed—why then continue to discuss a subject, where three fourths of the people are fully agreed on one point—and the other fourth are actuated by alike honest sentiments.

We congratulate the Junto federalists on their rapid proficiency in the mystery of Crawfordism. They will, from present appearances soon be among the most apt and zealous of the professors of the "exclusive republican," "the true Democratic" faith; and to them will therefore belong the honor of consummating the defeat of the minority caucus candidate Low as the fortunes of Mr. Crawford are, it will be the happy privilege of the Junto to reduce them yet lower. A few more attacks on John Q. Adams for his glorious support of Jefferson's administration, such as appeared in the Monday's Daily Advertiser, the organ of the Junto, and we may expect to find every true disciple of Thomas Jefferson rallying around the standard of John Q. Adams. The Essex Junto supporting Mr. Crawford and opposing John Q. Adams, because he supported the administration of Jefferson; Timothy Pickering assailing J. Q. Adams; and William H. Crawford voting with Timothy Pickering against the prominent measure of Thomas Jefferson's administration, are subjects of serious reflection to republicans.—*Boston Patriot.*

## NATHAN SANDFORD.

However willing we may be to agree to the terms of eulogium passed on this gentleman by the Convention at Columbus, we are sorry to find "so distinguished a citizen of the State of New-York" placed on a ticket for the purpose of a political *ruse de guerre*, but so glaring as to be immediately discovered. The name of this gentleman was used for the purpose of assisting Mr. Clay in New-York; but with so little effect, that we have not seen an account of a single meeting in that state respecting the measure. However respectable the gentleman may be as Chancellor, he is not known in Ohio, and it is not therefore strange, that since his name has been tacked to the tail of the Columbus address, it has not been mentioned either in private circles or public prints. General opinion seems to have fixed upon Mr. Calhoun, a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties of any station, and whose name as Vice-president will give additional lustre to the next administration—having John Q. Adams at its head: an administration, in the language of that great statesman, "That will never strike the standard of the national interest, without examining the purport of the summons."—*National Crisis.*

# FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at Boston files of London papers have been received to the 18th of August. The most interesting article furnished by them is a confirmation of the capture, pillage, and spoil of the Greek islands of Ipsara and Caso by the Turks and Egyptians. The massacres were horrid. It is added, that the war against the Greeks was openly countenanced and encouraged by Russia. The effect of these events on the Greeks was variously reported.

An Ordinance had been issued by the King of France for the re-establishment of the *Censorship of the Press.* This "gag act" was pronounced to be an extraordinary measure, and the effect of "serious circumstances." It was to exist no longer than the meeting of the Chambers; and probably was intended to check the free animadversions of Chateaubriand, and his friends, on the Ministers. By a new arrangement of the Ministry, Lieut. Gen Baron *Damas* is Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Marquis Clermont-Tonnere, Minister of War; and Count Chabrol, Minister of Marine. All the Ministers were pronounced decided friends of continued peace.

Nothing was said in the latest London journals of the recognition of the South-American States by England. It would not be done without the consultation of Parliament and that body had been further prorogued to November next.

The Haytien Ministers in France were preparing to return home, apparently without having concluded any arrangement with the French Government. It is admitted that their object was to obtain the recognition of their Independence by France, and that to induce her to adopt the measure, they offered to grant exclusive privileges to her commerce, and to pay to the Ex-Colonists of St. Domingo a round sum of money. It may be that *diplomatique etiquete* induced the concealment, until ratified, of any arrangement, had one been made.

## THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter from an officer employed in the discovery expedition, dated on board the Hecla, Whale Fish Isles, Davis' Straits, July 2:—

We put in here on the 20th ult. for the purpose of clearing the transport and sending her home again.—You would be really surprised to see us; I never in my life could have imagined a ship so full, and I am satisfied it will take us one year to eat the ship tolerable clear. Only fancy to yourself 44 quarters of fresh beef hanging about the vessel in every direction. How much more favorable every thing looks this trip than it did the three three years; we are now 69 deg. north latitude, without having met the least obstruction, and during the whole time we were out before, we never got higher than 70. In short, we were 13 months before we could reach our present parallel, and we certainly have a very different prospect. Our means are good beyond every hope, our captain able and willing, and, take my word for it, we shall either do something or lose every thing. I am now writing in our mess, at twelve at night, with as good day light as you have in England at noon. We shall if necessary, have to pay for this next winter. The place we are at present lying at, is a Danish settlement; the inhabitants are composed of Danes and Esquimaux; the latter are, in my mind, very inferior to our acquaintance of last voyage, their mixture with the Danes appearing not to have improved them. Their language and dress are much the same, and I am not aware that they differ in any material points. We shall leave this either to-morrow or next day, should the wind permit us. I think in all my trips I have never seen a more barren spot than the place we are now lying at, the greater part of the land being covered with snow, and such as is clear is nothing but solid rock."

## SPAIN.

Late accounts give intelligence of disturbances in Spain which threaten to be serious. It appears that a body of four or five hundred banished constitutionalists landed at Tariffa, a fortified town north of the Straits of Gibraltar, which they took, being joined by the garrison. Companies were sent to suppress them, but they too deserted to the insurgents. It is difficult to say what is to become of this unhappy country. Liberty lately shed its light over Spain—she opened her eyes—gazed—but they could not bear the light, and were closed—we fear for a long time.—*Boston Telegraph.*

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 21st, says, that the state of things throughout the country is continually growing worse. Commerce is almost wholly stopped. Imprisonment and banishments continue; and expressions of public dissatisfaction are so frequent and so unguarded, that the writer thinks some change must be near, and intimates that the country is in an unusual state of excitement.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

This Institution will be ready for the reception of Students on the 23d of September next. The following officers of instruction have been appointed by the Trustees: viz.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D. President.

The Rev. George W. Doane, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres, and Oratory.

Frederick Hall, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Horatio Hickok, A. M. Professor of Agriculture, and Political Economy.

George Sumner, M. D. Professor of Botany.

The Rev. Hector Humphrey, A. M. Tutor.

A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Professors of the Ancient and Modern Languages, will be appointed as soon as the state of the College shall require it. In the mean time, the duties of those departments will be performed by the present Instructors.

Students may enter for the *regular course*, or only to pursue such *particular studies*, as may be suited to their circumstances. Candidates for admission to the *regular course* must sustain an examination on the following studies, as a qualification for the Freshman Class: viz.—Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil; the Greek Testament, and Græca Minora; English Grammar Arithmetic, and Geography. Candidates for an advanced standing must sustain a further examination on those branches of learning which have been pursued by the Class they propose to enter.

Candidates for the *partial course* must be qualified to pursue to advantage those studies to which they mean to devote their attention.

The studies of the several Classes in the regular course are arranged as follows:—viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.—Livy, (five first books)—Translations, Roman Antiquities, Græca Majora, (Herodotus, Thucidides, Xenophon's Cyropedia,) Declamations.

2d Term.—Geography reviewed, and the constructing of Maps—Compositions, Horace begun—Prosody, Græca Majora, cont. (Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes,)—Declamations.

3d Term.—Arithmetic reviewed.—Compositions. Horace finished.—Writing Latin verse. Græca Majora, cont. (Xenophon Memorabilia, Aristotle de Poetica, Dionysius, Longinus.)—Declamations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.—Logic—Compositions. Cicero de Oratore.—Declamations.—Græca Majora, cont. (Homer's Odyssey, Apollonius,) &c.

2d Term.—Algebra begun—Terence. Composition. Græca Majora, finished. (Euripides, Medea, Pindar.)—Declamations.

3d Term.—Algebra finished—Declamations. Plane Geometry. Paley's Evidences, and Natural Theology—Compositions.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term.—Plane Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Blair's Lectures—Compositions and Declamations. Solid Geometry.

2d Term.—Spherical Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, &c. Tacitus—Compositions and Declamations. Analytic Geometry, and Conic Sections.

3d Term.—Differential and Integral Calculus; or Homer. Natural Philosophy. Moral Philosophy.—Compositions and Declamations.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.—Chemistry. Natural Philosophy, continued. Elements of C[illegible] [illegible]ing—Compositions and Declamations.

2d Term.—Philosophy of the mind.—Compositions and Declamations. Astronomy, and Mathematical Geometry.—Homer or Greek Testament, with the rules of Criticism applied to the Text and interpretation.

3d Term.—Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany. Butler's Analogy. Vattel's Law of Nations, or Homer, or Greek Testament continued.

Students of the *regular course* may apply themselves to the study of the French or Spanish languages, in lieu of such of the foregoing studies as the President may think proper to dispense with for their accommodation.

Students of the *partial course* may be received for such lengths of time as their circumstances may dictate, or as the inclination of their parents or guardians may require. They may apply themselves to any of the studies contained in the regular course, with the privilege of attending the Lectures, and to the study of the Modern European Languages, and such special branches of Learning as the Faculty may from time to time prescribe. They may also be prepared to join any of the higher classes in the *regular course.*—Such students of the *partial course* as pursue their studies, for a period of not less than two years, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, will, on leaving the Institution, receive an *English Diploma*, as a testimonial of their good conduct and proficiency in learning. Students of the partial course, may, however, continue for a longer period, and may apply themselves to such studies as accord with the bent of their genius, or relate more especially to the pursuits to which they intend to devote themselves, to any extent that may be desired; and if, in the end, the amount of their attainments shall be judged by the Faculty to be equal to the knowledge acquired in the regular course, they may be candidates for the Degrees in the Arts, which are conferred on the students of that course.

Lectures will be delivered, by the Professors, on Ancient Literature and Belles Lettres: on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; on Chemistry and Mineralogy; on Agriculture and Political Economy; and on Botany.

It is intended to give to the course of education as much of a *practical character* as possible. The pupils will be made acquainted with the use of instruments, and will be exercised in the field, in actual surveying, mensuration of heights and distances, levelling, &c. in taking astronomical observations, and in all the operations of the Topographical Engineer.—These exercises, it is thought, will be conducive to health, while at the same time they will impart to the student a greater interest in the sciences by making him to understand their use and application.—The pupils will also make frequent excursions with the Professors of Mineralogy and Botany.

An Agricultural establishment will be connected with the Institution, and the students will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this primary art of life, by a course of lectures, illustrated by the practical operations of farming and gardening. Military exercises will also be embraced in the system, as a healthy occupation for some of the hours usually devoted to recreation

To prevent dissipation and extravagance, it is required that no money shall be placed in the hands of the students by their parents or guardians. The funds designed for their use are to be lodged in the hands of the College Purser, who will apply them with a parental discretion, to the payment of their *necessary expences*, and no other expences will be allowed.

As a further preventative to extravagance, and to promote a proper *esprit du corps* and responsibility of character, an uniform dress will be prescribed; and after the first of May next, no other dress will be permitted to be worn in the College.

The Commencement will take place on the first Wednesday in August, annually; after which there will be a vacation of seven weeks. There will be two other vacations of two weeks each; the one commencing about the 10th of December, and the other about the 15th of April.

The College expenses of each student will be as follows; viz:—For Tuition, eleven dollars per Term; for room-rent, from three to four dollars per Term, according to the situation of the room; for the use of the Library, one dollar per Term; for sweeping rooms, ringing the bell, fuel for recitation rooms, printing and other incidental expences, two dollars per Term. The whole to be paid in advance, at the beginning of each Term.

The College edifices will not be completed before the first of May next. In the mean time, the students will be accommodated, at a moderate expense, in such private families as shall be approved by the Faculty.

Candidates for the regular course must be at least fifteen years of age, and for the partial course, not less than fourteen.

By the Board of Trustees.
CHARLES SIGOURNEY, *Secretary.*
Hartford, August 10, 1824.

On Thursday last the Secretary of State and his Excellency Governor Eustis, visited the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and afterwards dined with Commodore Bainbridge. A salute was fired from the water battery.

Upon the visit of Mr. John Quincy Adams to Massachusetts, and his expected departure, the Boston Patriot remarks:—"His short visit to Massachusetts has been highly gratifying to his friends, and particularly to his aged and venerable father it has been a source of gratification, easier imagined than described.

During his stay here, Mr. Adams was urged to express a willingness to attend a public dinner, which it was intended should be given in the "old cradle of Liberty," Faneuil Hall, where accommodations would have been prepared for *eight or ten hundred citizens.* But he declined so to do, because his visit was altogether one of duty and business, and a compliance with the wishes of his *fellow citizens* in this particular, would have interfered with those objects.

ORIGINAL STAINED

He carries with him the best wishes of the people of "Old Massachusetts," with earnest hope that on his next visit to them, the good sense and virtue of a free people may have bestowed on him the noblest reward of human ambition, the Presidency of the United States."

Last Wednesday, the Sovereign G. Consistory for the U. S. of America, conferred the higher degree of Masonry on the distinguished Brothers Gen. La Fayette, George Washington La Fayette, & on the R. W. Elisha W. King, Esq. Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1824.

"*The Democratic Candidate.*"—The "Richmond Regency," after a second attempt, have succeeded in bringing before the public one of their own *Junto*, as a candidate for the first office in this republic; but unfortunately for them, the best man whom they could make subservient to their interest, is not endowed with any uncommon talents or qualifications for the Presidency, for which they can claim any particular favors for him at the hands of the People.

To say that he was born in Virginia and removed to Georgia, and for several years while engaged in her legislative councils, was active in the support of federal men and measures,—would go but little way towards recommending him to the favor of the *democrats* of the country. To say that he was sent Ambassador to the Court of St. Cloud, and returned without leaving any memorial that by that mission he had rendered his country any essential service,—would be adding nothing to his popularity; or to say that for several years he was a Senator in Congress, and strenuously opposed the embargo, one of the most popular acts of the republican party, would be adding still less to his claims on the republicans for their support. To advocate his pretensions on the score of courage—to say that he has bravely *faced* the *pistol ball*—that he has been engaged in THREE DUELS—that he has KILLED his MAN, and that the *blood of* VAN ALLEN is *now crying* from the *ground, for vengeance! vengeance!!* will never do—it will strike with horror to the breast of every christian and every moral man. Though these acts are the most conspicuous and brilliant achievements of his life, yet they must studiously be smothered and hid from the eyes of the *ignorant* and *superstitious* PEOPLE—they know not how to prize such *consummate worth.*—"But," says the *Richmond junto*, "we have one hobby to *ride* which will carry us safely through—*we* will convince the good old staunch republicans that he is *their man*—that *he*, (Wm. H. Crawford,) is the *only* "*democratic candidate*," and, to use the words of an honorable Senator, "*he is your next President—you may be as certain of it as that you are alive,—and you can't help it.*" YOU CAN'T HELP IT!! Democratic Republicans and citizens of a Republic, what think you of such language? Has your *elective franchise* come to this? Are you to be bound hand and foot by the Richmond Junto? Or will you awake and shake off this Southern aristocracy—and then see whether "*you can't help it.*"

But to our subject: Since this junto, (in which some of our northern men are linked) got up a caucus at Washington and nominated Wm. H. Crawford for the Presidency, they have been zealously engaged to convince the democrats that *he* is the only "democratic candidate," and such has been their influence that we doubt not but that they have made some even to believe that *he is really so*, as we have heard one or two, whose political honesty we respect, say that they are in favor of Wm. H. Crawford, because they believe him to be the *only democratic candidate*—For this, as it is their honest opinion, we shall not quarrel with them—but we regret their delusion. Though Mr. Crawford may have been *radically* honest, and we believe him to be a man of principles far superior to the faction who support him, yet his supporters, and should he be elected, his advisers, will be of such a questionable character, as will behove every elector to be on the alert, to see that the man of their choice has their suffrages.

But to say that Wm. H. Crawford is the "only democratic candidate," is an assertion too palpably base and ill founded to require a special notice, were it not for the fact, that some of our democratic brethren are unaware of the existence of the *deadly political* VIRUS, which for several years has been gradually springing up and imperceptibly fostered in the bosom of the "*great republican family*," and which threatens evil consequences if it is not immediately and effectually exposed and exterminated.

We allude to the "Richmond Junto"—a party which for several years has been gathering strength and influence; though for some time it has been, and even now is, too few and uninfluential to come forward in open light and expose its cloven foot—its workings are therefore in secret, and of the most artful and dark intrigue—It now has the "Richmond Inquirer" at its head, seconded by the New York "National Advocate;" and since the down fall of the "ESSEX JUNTO," this "Southern League" has become much emboldened. Its first open opposition to the old Jeffersonian republicans of Virginia, was their effort to get Mr. Crawford nominated in 1816, in opposition to Mr. Monroe, the man on whom the eyes of the public were then generally turned, and in which they nearly succeeded. They have ever since been secretly opposed to Mr. Monroe's administration—an administration on which the great body of the people are united; as they are, also, to the free expression of the voice of the people, as may be seen by their late conduct at Albany. The "Albany Regency," as it is familiarly termed, being a part of the same *faction*, with Mr. Senator Van Buren at its head. This junto consists of the *cut costs, hat heads, office seekers & turn coats* of every party; and the more clearly to explain ourselves, we will mention that among its northern members are Van Buren, Mordecai M. Noah, Wm. Coleman, Senator Flagg, Timothy Pickering, and some others of less note, which may for the present, as they always ought to have done, *remain in the dark.*

A communication from a School Master was received, but being too prolix for the subject, is inadmissible. With him, however, we most fully agree, that too little attention is paid to the introduction of books in our primary schools. The youthful mind is fond of *novelty*, and constantly wanting something to feed and cherish it. And although such books as Webster's Spelling Book, Elements of Useful Knowledge, Bingham's Preceptor and Columbian Orator, and Murray's Reader, &c. which are in general use, were, when new, good and valuable for the use intended; yet they have long been stale productions to the scholar, and are now only taken up as a daily task—every piece being familiar to their young minds.—Whereas a new work would be seized with avidity and studied with pleasure. But the expense of new books is a great obstacle with many parents, and one which in their view appears insurmountable; but were they to rightly take into consideration the great proficiency their children would probably make, by the introduction of new books, other useless expences would be curtailed, and this *hill* of difficulties thereby easily surmounted. To obviate this difficulty in some measure, our correspondent recommends the introduction of newspapers. In them may weekly be found a medley of novel and interesting matter; they are regular vehicles of information, containing much that is new and useful to all classes—are cheap and easily obtained; in short, they may be viewed as a passing map of the "busy world."

Francis K. Huger, who bravely assisted in the attempt to liberate Gen. La Fayette from the castle of Olmutz, passed through this city last Sunday, on his way to Boston.

With this number we close the "Westmoreland County Address,"—For its candor, correctness and style, it elicits an attentive perusal from every man, and we doubt not the authors will receive the thanks of every friend of Justice.

The 18th Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Asa Heath, was reviewed in this city yesterday, by Brigadier General Pendleton.

Rev. Lorenzo Dow will preach in the Universalist Meeting-House, in this city, on the next Sabbath, and in Jewitt-City, at 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

Gen. La Fayette took his departure for Philadelphia on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. He was escorted to New Jersey by the Cincinnati and many of the citizens attended him to the steam boat. A salute was fired as he left New York.

The freemen of this State will meet for the choice of electors, of President and Vice President of the U. S. on the first Monday of November next, which falls on the first day of the month.

"*Un-pledged Electors.*" For four of the Eastern Counties, the Crawford Printers have nominated what they farcically style "Unpledged Electors," but we can state that from the best information that can be obtained, from the Western counties they cannot get even one respectable Republican, to stand as a Candidate.

UTICA CONVENTION.

At a Convention of delegates chosen by the People in the different Counties of the State of New York, assembled at Utica, on the 21st of September, 1824—

DE WITT CLINTON

was nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, and

JAMES TALLMADGE

for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the state of New York, for the next constitutional term.

MARRIED

In this city, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, Joshua Huntington, M. D. of Boston, to Miss SARAH ANN SNOW, daughter of Benjamin Snow, Esq.

In Windham, (S. S.) on the 26th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Fisher, Mr. GEORGE WOODWORTH, to Miss MARIA LEARNED.

DIED,

In this city, on the 19th inst. EBENEZER, son of Mr. Ebenezer Wilson, aged 4 months: On the 23d Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Capt. James N. Brown, aged 48 years: On the 25th inst. a daughter of Mr. John Smith, aged 1 year: MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Michael Keables, aged 15 months.

In this city, on the 23d inst. Mr. PHILIP BOWEN, aged 75. Having lived for many years in the experimental belief and profession of *salvation & justification* wholly by Grace, without the Deeds of the Law; in the hour of his departure he exhibited an unshaken confidence in the Righteousness of his Redeemer and breathed out his life in the triumps of faith.—"*Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.*"—Communicated.

In Brooklyn, on the 27th instant, Miss HARRIET L. DE WITT, aged 16 years, daughter of Mr. John De Witt, of this city.

In this city, on the 13th inst. EDWARD, only son of Henry Harland.

In Voluntown, on the 11th inst. Mrs ANNA, wife of Mr. Samuel Kinne, aged 70 years.

THE Annual Meeting of the *Cherokee Missionary Society*, in this city, will be holden this evening at the District School House, opposite the dwelling house of Capt. Walter Lester. A general attendance is particularly requested.

September 29.

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 12th of October next, at the Griswold Manufacturing Co's. Boarding-house in Jewett-City, if not previously sold at private sale, a variety of articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, &c. &c. Sales will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at the time of sale.

EBENEZER PORTER

*Griswold, Sept. 23, 1824.* 26

NOTICE is hereby given that a New Quarter will begin in the Chelsea Grammar School next Monday.

DWIGHT RIPLEY,
CALVIN GODDARD,
RICHARD ADAMS,
JOSEPH PERKINS,
JOHN L. RUSWELL, } *Directors*

*Norwich, Sept. 28, 1824.*

## LOST.

ON the 6th inst. between the Thames Co's Store in Shetucket street, and the Episcopal Church, a GREEN SILK VELVET PURSE, with a gilt clasp, containing a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with the Printers.

*Norwich, Sept. 28.*

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the New-London County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American, will be held at the Conference Room at New-London, on the first Tuesday of October next A general attendance is requested.

ELIAS PERKINS, *Presid.*

*New-London, Sept. 25.* 26—

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

**Prentice & Lord.**

FREDERIC PRENTICE.
HENRY L. LORD,

*Norwich, Sept. 21, 1824.* 25—

**For sale at this Office,**

A PAMPHLET containing the description and use of Bolles' Patent

## Trigonometer;

An Instrument which has just made its appearance before the public, by which all the cases of trigonometry, right-angled or oblique, may be solved mechanically, with the greatest simplicity and expedition, the sides and angles being determined by a single operation.

This instrument is admirably adapted to the purpose, both of elucidating the principles, and facilitating the practice of the arts dependant on trigonometrical process. By the use of this instrument, the mariner is relieved from the tedious reference to books and tables now requisite for keeping his reckoning: the surveyor without making a figure, can perform his calculations, and determine distances across ponds, swamps, rivers, or whatever obstruction may lie in his way; the teacher can explain to his pupils, with the utmost precision and perspicuity the principles of his art, and prove the correctness of his calculations, without the trouble of repeating the performance.

It bears recommendations from gentlemen highly distinguished for mathematical science.

Applications for instruments may be made to WM. BOLLES, *in Griswold*; to JON. DODGE, Esq. *Salem, New-London County*: or at THIS OFFICE.

*Sept. 22.*

## WANTED.

FOUR or SIX first rate FILERS and TURNERS, to work at Machinery. Inquire of

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Sept. 28.* 3w—

SEPT 28, 1824.

## NEW GOODS.

**Huntington & Ripley,**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

which they offer to their customers

**Wholesale and Retail,**

at their usual low prices for CASH.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 2d day of October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of James Stedman, in Norwich, sundry notes of hand, due bills, &c. late the property of Alexander Bingham, and by him assigned to the subscribers as commissioners on his estate, he having been adjudged by the Honorable Superior Court to be an insolvent debtor, within the intent and meaning of the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Norwich, this 20th day of September, 1824.

JOHN HYDE,
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Commissioners.*

The 3d Class

## State Lottery,

NEW SERIES.

*Will be drawn in Hartford on the 6th Oct. next.*

IT would be a very unpleasant circumstance, in consequence of any person delaying to purchase a ticket at the subscriber's Lottery Office, to leave the valuable prize unsold, or let some fortunate person seize upon it, and reap all the benefit of handling the sum of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, in consequence of a little delay of Mr. "*day after the fair.*" Please, Mr Adventurer, call & purchase a $4000 prize, (it is probably now among the unsold tickets) with the small sum of $6, before it is too late.

The drawing will close on Wednesday next.

*A few Tickets for sale by*

SAMUEL TYLER.

*Sept. 29.*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of Sept. A. D. 1824*

Present, JOHN HYDE Esq. Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. THOMAS GIBBS, late of Norwich, deceased, having exhibited for allowance his account of administration with the estate of said deceased.

Ordered that said administrator give notice to all persons interested therein, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, a copy of this order, for them to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the last Monday of October next, at 11 o'clk. in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said administration account.

Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. ASAHEL SAFFORD, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, administrator thereon, with the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN STANTON,

Administrator with will annexed.

*Griswold, Sept. 22, 1824.* 26—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
*Windham County,*

*Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HANNAH SAMSON*, of Ashford, in said County, showing to this Court that, on the 8th day of January, A. D 1815, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Charles Samson, then of said Ashford; that the Petitioner, since her intermarriage aforesaid, has conducted in the faithful performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant—but that the said Charles Samson, in total violation thereof, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1820, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty.—Praying for a bill of divorce—As per petition on file, dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1824

Ordered by this Court that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825—and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest. [6w26

DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

## *Sign Painting,*

**Gilding and Etching.**

**DAVID T. JOHNSON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Room lately occupied by the Norwich Bank, under the Hotel, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

ALL KINDS OF

**Military and Masonic WORK,**

In the line of Painting, Gilding, Bronzing, and Etching.

ALSO,

Carriage, Sign and Chair Painting, Picture Coloring and Framing, Map Trimming, and Varnishing &c.

## *House and Ship* PAINTING.

*Ornamental Ship Work in particular.*

Those who will favor him with their custom, may rest assured, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction in either of the above branches and by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit the patronage of the friends of ART AND INDUSTRY.

*Norwich, Sept. 27.* 26—

**A great bargain is offered to Woollen**

## Manufacturers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a full and complete set of

## Machinery,

for manufacturing Woollen Goods, consisting of two stands of double carding machines, with pickers, one mill of forty spindles, one improved water spinning machine, (Brewster's patent.) of 800 spindles, nine double looms with their necessary appendages, one gig mill, or harressing machine, with three cylinders, (Wells' patent.) The above machinery is all new, and in complete order—made after the most modern and approved patterns, and by the best workmen, and is the Machinery lately owned by the Pachug Manufacturing Company. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Jewett-City, or the subscriber, near said Factory, in Griswold.

BISHOP TYLER.

N. B.—If the above machinery is not sold at private sale by the 5th of October next, it will then (if the weather is fair,) be sold at Auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. to the highest bidder without reserve. If not fair, on the next fair day.

B. TYLER.

Sept. 29, 1824 1w—

## Wanted,

AT Griswold Manufacturing Establishment,

**A small Family,**

to superintend the Boarding-House: none need apply but those who can come well recommended for *industry, and good moral habits.* A preference given to a family without small children. For further particulars, inquire of TRUMBULL & BREED, at Chelsea Landing, or at the Manufactory of DANIEL WIGHT.

**For sale,**

AT THE MANUFACTORY:—

## *Broad Cloths,* Cassimeres, and SATINETTS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

*Griswold, Jewett-City,* } 3wis—
*Sept. 15, 1824.* } —24—

**150,000 feet clear and merchantable**

## Boards, Plank &

JOIST, consisting of

1, 1¼, 1½, 3, 3½, 3 and 4 inch Stuff.

**35000 feet clear and merch.**

**CLAP BOARDS,**

15,000 sawed **LATH.**

300,000 **SHINGLES,**

50 casks LIME,

For sale by

**Jed. Huntington.**

*Sept. 21.* 3m6—

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of *WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT* of Knight Templars, will be held at Colchester, on the 19th of October next.

*Sept. 21, 1824.* 26—

The Medical Society of CONNECTICUT,

REQUIRES that, those students who attend Lectures in New Haven, shall study the following Books, before they attend the last course of Lectures. All books required, and most of those recommended will be constantly for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*Chemistry*—Henry or Gorham.

*Botany.*—Smith's Introduction, or Wildenow, or Barton, or Lee.

*Anatomy.*—Wistar, Bell, or Edinburgh System.

*Physiology*—Richarand, Haller, Majendie's Physiology, Bichat's Physiological Researches.

*Surgery.*—Cooper's First Lines, Dorsey's Surgery, Charles Bell's Operative Surgery, Cooper's Dictionary.

*Midwifery.*—Bard, Denman, Burns' System.

*Morbid Anatomy.*—Baillie.

*Materia Medica.*—Cullen, Murray, or Eberle, or Chapman.

*Pharmacy.*—Paris' Pharmacologia, U. S. Pharmacopœia, and Thatcher's Dispensatory

*Theory and Practice of Medicine.*—Cullen's First Lines, Fordyce, Sydenham, Rush, Good's Study of Medicine

*The Examining Committee give the following additional list of Books as those which should be recommended to Students to read before Examination:*

*Anatomy.*—Boyer, Cheselden, Bichat's General Anatomy.

*Physiology.*—Boerhaave's Institutes, Bichat on the Membranes, Blumenbach's Physiology, Hunter on the blood.

*Chemistry.*—Thomson's System of Chemistry, Black's Chemistry, Murray's System of Chemistry.

*Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*—Lewis' Materia Medica, Pearson's ditto, Alibert's Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Woodville's Medical Botany, Bigelow and Barton's do.

*Surgery.*—J. Bell's Principles of Surgery, Thomson on Inflammation, Pott's Works, Abernethy's Surgical Works, Hey's Practical Observations on Surgery, Desault's Surgery, Larrey's Military Surgery, Jones on Hemorrhage, Benjamin Bell on Ulcers and Venereal, Saunders on the Eye, Scarpa on the Eye, Travers on the Eye, Hunter on the Teeth, Ford on the Hip Joint, Home on the Strictures of the Urethra, Home on the Prostrate Gland, Whateley on Stricture, Copeland on the Stricture of the rectum.

*Midwifery.*—Smellie, Merriman on difficult Parturition, White on Lying in Women, Hey on Puerperal Fever, Ramsbotham's Observations on Midwifery, Baudelocques Midwifery.

*Pathology and Therapeutics.*—Van Swieten's Commentaries, Darwin's Zoonomia, Morgagni on the Seats and Causes of Diseases, Whytt's Works, Fothergill's Works, Cheyne's Essays on the Diseases of Children, Zimmerman on Experience, Huxham on Fevers, R. Jackson on the outlines of history and cure of Fever, Currie on Cold Bathing, Phillips [Wilson] on Fever, Senac on Intermittents, Chisholm on the Pestilential Fever of Minorca, Armstrong on Typhus, Miner and Tully on Fever, Strong on Petechial Fever, North on do. Gallup on the Epidemics of Vermont, Clark and Lind on hot climates, Chalmers on the diseases of South Carolina, Mosseley on Tropical Diseases, Blackall on Dropsies, Arnald on Insanity, Crichton on Mental Derangement, Pinel on Insanity, Bree on disordered Respiration, Corvisart on diseases of the heart, Mac Lean on Hydrothorax, Hamilton on Digitalis, Withering on Scarlatina, Pemberton on the Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera, Saunders on the Liver, Hamilton on Purgative Medicines, Brera on Worms, Adams on Morbid Poisons, Bateman on Cutaneous Diseases, Robertson on Cantharides, Rollo on Diabets, Hall on Mimoses, Scudamore on the Gout, Philip on Indigestion, Orfila on Poisons.

*Miscellaneous.*—Duncan's Medical Commentaries and Annals, London Medical and Physical Journal, Medico Chirurgical Transactions, Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

## New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.

*Steam-Boat Experiment,*

CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 11 A.M. & NEW-LONDON at 1 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

**Sailing & Fishing Excursions.**

**On Mondays and Thursdays**

the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

**16 shares New-London**

## Bank Stock,

**20 do. Union Bank do.**

For sale by

EZRA CHAPPELL.

*New-London, Sept. 27.* 3w26—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE CONN. MIRROR.

### PRESIDENTIAL COTILLION.

*Cineminis tuis melius, cum attoril IPSE canemus.* Virg. Bucolica, Ecl. ix.

Castle Garden was splendid one night—tho' the wet
Put off for some evenings the ball for Fayette.
The arrangements were rich—the occasion was pat,
And the whole was in style;—but I sing not of that.

Ye Graces attend to a poet's condition,
And bring your right heels to the second position;
I sing of a dance, such as never was seen,
On Fairy-trip, ill meadow, or muse-haunted green.

The length of the room, and the height of the hall,
The price of the tickets, the cost of the ball,
And the sums due for dresses, I'm glad to forget—
I'd rather pay off the whole national debt.

The fiddlers were editors, rang'd on the spot,
There were strings that were rosin'd, and strings that were not;
Who furnished the instruments I do not know,
But each of the band drew a *very long bow.*

They screw'd up their pegs, and they shoulder'd their fiddles,
They fingered the notes of their heigh diddle diddles—
Spectators look'd on—they were many a million
To see the performers in this Great Cotillion.

One Adams led first Miss Diplomacy out,
And Crawford Miss Money—an heiress no doubt—
And Jackson Miss Dangerous, a tragical actor,
And Clay, Madam Tariff, of home manufacture.

There was room for a sett just below, and each buck
Had a belle by his side, like a drake with his duck;
But the first sett attracted the whole room's attention,
For they cut the capers most worthy of mention.

They bow'd and they courtesied, round went all eight,
Right foot was the word and chassee was the gait,
Then they ballance'd to partners, and turn'd them about,
And each one alternate was in and was out.

Some kick'd and some floundered, some set and some bounded,
Till the music was drowned—the figure confounded.
Some danc'd *dos à dos*, and some danc'd *contreface*,
And some promenaded—and all lost their place.

In the midst of this great pantomimic ballette
What guest should arrive but the great La Fayette.
The dancers all bowed, and the fiddlers chang'd tune,
Like Apollo's banjo to the man in the moon.

How sweet were the notes, and how bold was the strain!
O, when shall we list to such concord again!
The hall was sky-covered with Freedom's bright arch,
And it rung to the music of Liberty's march.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The late Dr. Stukely says, that one day by appointment, visiting Sir Isaac Newton, the servant told him he was in his study. No one was permitted to disturb him there; but as it was near dinner time, the visitor sat down to wait for him. After a time dinner was brought in—a boiled chicken under a cover. An hour passed, and Sir Isaac did not appear. The doctor ate the fowl, and covering up the empty dish, bid them dress their master another. Before that was ready, the great man came down; he apologized for his delay, and added, "give me but leave to take my short dinner, and I shall be at your service; I am fatigued and faint." Saying this, he lifted up the cover, and without any emotion, turned about to Stukely with a smile: "See," says he, "what we studious people are: I forgot I had dined."

BEN JOHNSON.

Lord Cravan was very desirous to see Ben Johnson, which being told to Ben, he went to my lord's house; but being in a very tattered condition, the porter refused him admittance, with some saucy language, which the other did not fail to return. My lord, happening to come out while they were wrangling, asked the occasion of it. Ben, who stood in need of nobody to speak for him, said, "He understood his lordship desired to see him."—"You, friend!" said my lord, "who are you?" "Ben Johnson," replied the other. "No, no," quoth his lordship, "You cannot be Ben Johnson who wrote the silent woman; you look as if you could not say bo to a goose." "Bo," cried Ben. "Very well," said my lord, who was better pleased with the joke than offended with the affront; "I am now convinced you are Ben Johnson."

A little man observed, that he had two negative qualifications: which were, that he never lay *long* in bed, or wanted a *great* deal.

An Irish Bookseller lately advertised that he had plenty of *scarce* books for sale.


**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—

Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Oeksobucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23 1824, tf 103—

**Hotel Vacated.**

TO be let till the 6 of April Next, the large and commodious threestory Brick House in Water Street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House. It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel untill his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of his lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented, for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*
JOSHUA TRACY } *Administrators*
OR } *on Hez Tracy's estate.*
JOSHUA HALL. }

*Norwich, Aug. 30. 1824.* 23—

**Notice.**

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of *ANDREW HERRINGTON,* late of Lisbon, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, hereby give notice to the said creditors, that we shall meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Russell Ross, in said Lisbon, on the first Mondays of November and March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors as by law required.—Six months from this date being allowed by said Court of Probate, to said creditors, to exhibit their respective claims against said estate, to said commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

SAMUEL PECKHAM, } *Commis-*
ANDREW CLARK, } *sioners.*

*Lisbon, Sept. 6, 1824.* 24—

**3 cases Men's and Boy's Water Proof HATS,**
**1 do. do. Glazed do.**
**1 do. Children's Jockies,**

For sale by the subscriber very cheap. JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Sept. 15. 24—

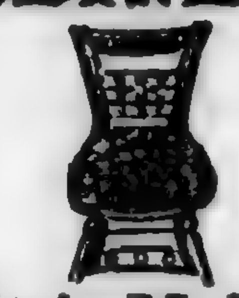
**Patent Potatoe Forks,**

For sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

**New Cabinet WARE-SHOP.**

THE undersigned inform the public that they have commenced the

**CABINET &**



**Chair Making BUSINESS,**

In the *BRICK BUILDING* east of Maj. S. Hubbard's Tavern, in Norwich, under the firm of

**LEDYARD & JONES.**

They offer their services to the public, in their business, with the assurance of every effort on their part to satisfy their employers. Their work shall be executed in the neatest style and for the lowest prices.

*They offer* FOR SALE, *a quantity of*

**MAHOGANY.**

JOSEPH C. LEDYARD.
ERASTUS JONES.

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 23—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**Dyeing Establishment,**

AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

**The tales of a Traveller**

BY Washington Irving, author of the Sketch Book, Nos. 1 and 2, just received and for sale by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM,

Price $1 each.

*Sept. 15.*

**Cotton Yarn.**

**4000 pounds No. 12 to 18** Warp and Filling,

6 bales brown Water Loom Sheetings, just received and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Aug. 10.* 19—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

THE sub-criber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*July 14.* 15

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

***Conn. State Lottery.***

**THIRD CLASS.—NEW SERIES.**

*SCHEME.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $4,000 | is | $4,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 | " | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 500 | " | 500 |
| 2 | " | 325 | " | 650 |
| 5 | " | 200 | " | 1,000 |
| 25 | " | 50 | " | 1,250 |
| 25 | " | 20 | " | 500 |
| 200 | " | 12 | " | 2,400 |
| 1500 | " | 6 | " | 9,000 |
| 1,760 Prizes | | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 Blanks. | | | | |

4,060 Tickets at $5 is 20,500

TO determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 30 numbers from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it as a combination the 1st 2d and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $4,000: That having on it the 1st 2d and 4th $1,000: That having on it the 1st 2d & 5th $500: Those Tickets having on them the 1st 3d & 4th, 1st 3d and 5th each $325: Those having on them the 1st 4th and 5th, 2d 3d and 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $200: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, $50 each: The 25 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 3d drawn, $20 each: The 200 Tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 25 Tickets of each of the following combinations, *viz.* 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d & 3d, 2d & 4th, 2d & 5th, 3d & 4th, 3d & 5th, 4th & 5th each $12: And those Tickets having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1500 Tickets, or 300 for each drawn number, $6 each. No Ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing,* and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZ. HOWE, } *Mana-* } JOHN BEACH,
GEO. BOWEN, } *gers.* } R. S. SKINNER,

Price of Tickets *Six Dollars.*

FOR SALE BY

**S. TYLER.**

*Aug. 3, 1824.* 18—

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**HAT STORE,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'N and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY CASH FOR

**2 inch Chesnut PLANK,**

Oak and Chesnut Joist and Oak Boards.

John Lathrop.

*Sept. 15.*

**BRICK.**

THE subscriber is [illegible] making Bricks of the [illegible] ity at his kiln [illegible] Griswold, which he offers for sale [illegible] good terms.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

*Sept. 14.* 3w24—

**For sale at the Charity Ware-House:**

NEEDLES, Pins, Scissors, Tapes, Thread, Bodkins, Winders Hooks and Eyes, Stilettos, Thimbles, Ripping Knives, Sleeve Buttons, Braid, Reticules, Morocco and Velvet Purses, Fans, Elastics, Tooth & Nail Brushes, Combs, Snuff Boxes, Transparent Soap, Antique Oil, a variety of Beads, Ear-Rings, Watch Ribbons, Galloon, Quills, a great variety of Toys, Keep Sakes, Dolls, Candy, &c.

Also, a few Testaments, elegantly bound.

*Chelsea, Sept. 14.* 3w24—

**Robert Johnson,**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Run Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Juggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

**Saws, Files, &c. &c.**

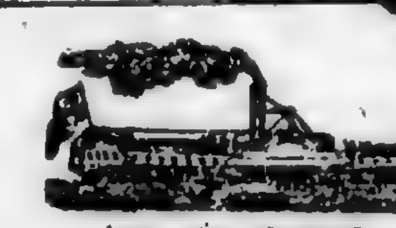
**Jabez Huntington**

HAS just opened one case of Rowland's Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.

ALSO FROM ENGLAND,

Circular saws, from 6 to 16 inches in diameter,
Hand and Pannel Saws, 26 and 28 inches,
1 1-2 feet Timber Tennon do.
Compass, Feet and Web do. all sizes,
500 doz. Files, assorted,
Wilson's Shoe, Bread, and Butcher's Knives,
Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons; Ivory, and real Buck Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

*Sept. 7, 1824.* 24—



THE STEAM-BOAT

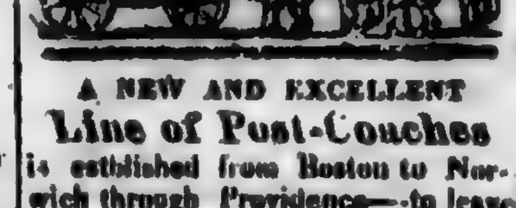
**HENRY ECKFORD:**

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.



A NEW AND EXCELLENT

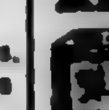
**Line of Post-Coaches**

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston [illegible]

[illegible] 26—
[illegible] 11—

**FOR SALE BY RIPLEY & WALDO:**



**63 Chests** Hyson Skin Tea,

14 do. Young Hyson do.
10 do. Bohea do.
40 boxes and sacks Havana

**SUGAR;**

2 hhds. & 4 bbls. Loaf and Lump **SUGAR,**

70 cases bright Cassia,
18 bags Pepper and Pimento,
16 boxes Philadelphia Starch,
28 kegs pure Ginger,
50 half bbls. and kegs Smyrna Raisins,
4 tierces Scotch Snuff,
20 jars Maccoboy do.
35 kegs Plug Tobacco,
5 bbls Paper do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
25 do. St. Croix and Antigua and
40 do. Molasses,
55 bbls. Country Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
7 pipes **FRENCH BRANDY,**
2 do. old Holland GIN,
3 tierces Rice,
2 casks **LONDON WINTER,** VERY SUPERIOR.

*ALSO,*

25 tons old Sable & Swedes IRON,
10 do. American Refined do. *For Machinery,*
15 do. English Iron,—assorted sizes, from 1½ to 3 inches,
10 bundles Hasenclever's 1st quality GERMAN STEEL,
1 ton Swedes Steel,
1 do. English Blistered and Cast do.
40 bundles Russian Rods, for Horse shoeing,
5 rolls sheet Lead, sheet Brass, and sheet Copper,
100 setts Waggon & Cart Boxes,
50 bags Shot,
180 boxes Window Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16,
60 casks Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
15000 Teazles,
20 bbls. Ground Camwood,
25 do. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic,
12 tons bright Logwood, in stick,
5 do. Nicaragua,
2 do. Fustic,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 bbls. Allum,
6 do. Blue Vitriol,
25 do. English Copperas,
2 cases Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
6 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
20 do. Painter's Brushes & Sash Tools,
24 boxes Chrome Yellow,
2 cases Prussian Blue,
50 lbs. Chinese Vermillion,
100 do. Rose Pink,
2 tons Paris White,
25 cwt. White Lead,
5 casks English and French Yellow,
5 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Venetian Red,
10 bbls. Rosin,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
8 bbls. English and American Glue,
10 cwt. Black Lead, suitable for polishing Stoves,
1 tierce Ivory Black,
2000 Papers Lamp Black,
1000 Nos. Lead Pots,
80 nests Sand Crucibles,
30 reams Sand Paper,
24 bottles and 2 carboys Muriatic Acid,
2 carboys Aqua Fortis,
60 lbs. Grain Tin.

1f22—

**RUM, &c.**

**5 hhds. sweet flavored** high proof St. Croix **RUM,**

5 do. New Rum,
10 bbls. No 2 Mackerel, Boston Inspection,
30 do. Superfine FLOUR, most approved brands—for family use,
Old Jamaica Spirits, 5th proof,
Old Antigua do.; old Cogniac Brandy; common do.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, [illegible] and Malaga Wines, Cherry Rum, Spanish Honey; [illegible]
Old Holland Gin [illegible]
[illegible]
Creme de Royeaux [illegible]
[illegible]
For sale by [illegible]

*Sept. 7.*

[illegible] Millinery [illegible]

[illegible]

*Sept. 14.*

**BLANKS**

FOR SALE BY

*Rhinson & Dunham.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

OCT

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVII — PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA.

New series, Vol. III. — NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1824. — No. 27.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



*Sign Painting,*
**Gilding and Etching.**

**DAVID T. JOHNSON,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Room lately occupied by the Norwich Bank, under the Hotel, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

ALL KINDS OF
**Military and Masonic WORK,**
In the line of Painting, Gilding, Bronzing, and Etching.
ALSO,
Carriage, Sign and Chair Painting, Picture Coloring and Framing, Map Trimming, and Varnishing &c.

***House and Ship* PAINTING.**
*Ornamental Ship Work in particular.*

Those who will favor him with their custom, may rest assured, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction in either of the above branches; and by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit the patronage of the friends of ART AND INDUSTRY.

*Norwich, Sept. 27.* 26

**New Cabinet WARE-SHOP.**

THE undersigned inform the public that they have commenced the

**CABINET &**

**Chair Making BUSINESS,**

In the *BRICK BUILDING* east of Maj. S. Hubbard's Tavern, in Norwich, under the firm of

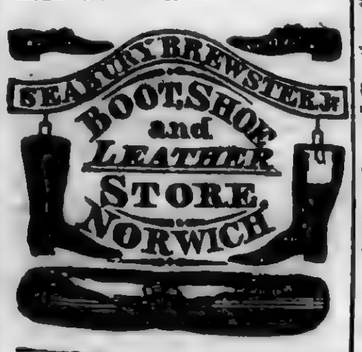
**LEDYARD & JONES.**

They offer their services to the public in their business, with the assurance of every effort on their part to satisfy their employers. Their work shall be executed in the neatest style and for the lowest prices.

*They offer FOR SALE, a quantity of*
**MAHOGANY.**

JOSEPH C. LEDYARD.
ERASTUS JONES.

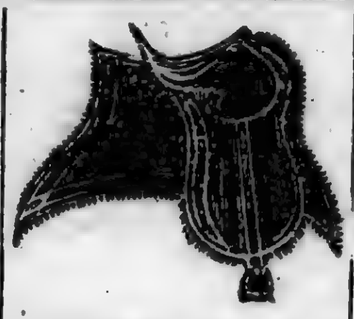
*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 23—




**75 shares New-London Bank Stock,**
**20 do. Union Bank do.**
For sale by
EZRA CHAPPELL.
*New-London, Sept. 27.* 3w26—

**WANTED.**

FOUR or SIX first rate FILERS and TURNERS, to work at Machinery. Inquire of
JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, Sept. 29.* 3w—



THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*July 14*

**Raymond & Smith,**
*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*
**HAT STORE,**
IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**
Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.
**Wholesale and Retail.**
—ALSO—
MEN'S and BOY'S
**FUR CAPS,**
AND
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All which will be sold as low for cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

**Hotel Vacated.**

TO be let till the first of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water-street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House; it is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business—near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel untill his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of the lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented, for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*
JOSHUA TRACY } *Administrators*
*OR* } *on Hez. Tracy's estate.*
JOSHUA HALL.
*Norwich, Aug. 30, 1824.* 22—

**DRIVER.**
*The New Sloop Driver,*
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.
*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

**150,000 feet clear and merchantable Boards, Plank & JOIST,** consisting of
1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch Stuff
**35000 feet clear and merch. CLAP BOARDS,**
**15,000 sawed LATH,**
**300,000 SHINGLES,**
**50 casks LIME,**
For sale by
**Jed. Huntington.**
*Sept. 21.* 3w26—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4.

CASH FOR
**FLAX SEED and White Beans.**
C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of

**Drugs, *Medicines,* PAINTS, Dye-Stuffs,**
Which they pledge themselves will be sold *as low* as their neighbors.
*Norwich, Sept. 14.* tf24—

FOR SALE,
**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**
with a dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a
**GRIST MILL,**
standing at the out-let of the Uncasbuckssy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.
*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.
*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing
**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.
*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

**Dyeing Establishment, AT JEWETT CITY.**

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.
*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6m5—

**BLANKS**
FOR SALE BY
*Robinson & Dunham.*

**Robert Johnson,**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, broad Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Kets, Rat Files, Ran and Channel Strakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Dec. 24, 1823.* 1m90—

THE STEAM-BOAT
**HENRY ECKFORD:**
*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—
Leaves New-York on Tuesdays at 2 P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT
**Line of Post-Coaches**
is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Bryden's*, 1 Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam boat $3, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6—and from Providence to Norwich $3
*June 16, 1824.*

**SEPT 23, 1824.**
**NEW GOODS.**
**Huntington & Ripley,**
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
**Dry Goods,**
which they offer to their customers
**Wholesale and Retail,**
at their usual low prices for CASH.

**NOTICE.**

A MEETING of *WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT* of Knight Templars, will be held at Colchester, on the 19th of October next.
*Sept. 21, 1824.* 26—

**A. & A. GAY,**
*Have for sale a few thousand feet*
**Cherry Boards,**
In lots to suit purchasers.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the Pennsylvania Farmer.*

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOOD AND BAD FARMING.

During the last summer and fall, my business led me to take several rides through one of the counties in the interior of the State. As much for amusement as anything else, I took memorandums of the state of improvement and progress of agriculture, in different parts of the county; and was not a little astonished at the superiority of some neighbors over others in this respect. It may not be amiss here to record one fact that fell under my observation in the course of my ride. I found it almost uniformly turned out, that in those neighborhoods where the farms & other improvements were in the best order, the greatest number of members of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures were to be found. And, on the other hand, in those neighborhoods where the farms were in the most wretched condition, none were to be found. This proves the correctness of an old saying: "The more we really need information the less anxious are we to obtain it." In tracing the operation of the human mind, there is no more obvious truth than the above. We here see a society, honorably and liberally patronized by the state; and strange to tell, not one in twenty of the very persons, for whose benefit it was organized, are disposed to avail themselves of its advantages! That this Society has, in no inconsiderable degree, met the laudable views of the government in chartering it, no disinterested man that witnessed the difference between the first and last exhibition, will for a moment deny. But I must leave these speculations, and give you some facts which I find entered on my memorandums, in hopes they may be useful, by inducing some of my brother farmers to abandon the slovenly and ruinous method of planting large poor fields without manure. Should these hints lead to an investigation of the subject, my object will be fully accomplished. Investigation and research is the high road to improvement.

*Extract from Memorandums.*

"In ——— township, my attention was arrested by a small but beautiful field of corn belonging to Mr. B. containing only six acres. On a careful examination, I estimated it at 75 bushels per acre. This multiplied by six (the number of acres) gives 450 bushels, and at 25 cents, is — — — — $112 50

"I found on enquiry, by allowing reasonable wages for breaking up, manuring, planting, harrowing, hoeing, ploughing, gathering and husking, that eight dollars per acre covered all expences. This for the field, comes to 48 00

"I estimate the rent, taxes, and repairs for fences, at two dollars per acre, 12 00

60 00

Leaving a clear profit to Mr. B. of $52 50

"During the same week, in another part of the county, I noticed a field belonging to Mr. C. of a very different description. It contained 25 acres, and was estimated at 15 bushels per acre; which I afterwards learned was more than it actually yielded. There was no manure on this field, nor was it so well worked otherwise. I found that $5 50 per acre covered all expences. This sum multiplied by 25, the number of acres, come to $137 50

"Add rent, taxes, fences, &c. at $2 per acre, 50 00

187 50

"Deduct from this sum $93 75, the price of 335 bushels, which is the produce of the field, at 15 bushels per acre, and at 25 cents per bushel, — — — 93 75

Leaving an actual loss to Mr. C. of — — — — $98 75

These plain matter of fact calculations place in a strong point of view the difference between good and bad farming.—They show that on every acre of corn cultivated by B. he had a clear gain of $8 75, while on every acre cultivated by C. he lost $3 75 cents. To show the real difference, these two sums must be added together, and they amount to $12 50! A very considerable addition might justly be made to the above difference on account of 19 acres (the difference between the two fields) of B.'s land, being in a rapid state of improvement, as it was well set with clover, while C.'s land was rapidly getting poorer. So far as I was able to judge, the two fields were originally of about the same quality. Every other branch of husbandry on the two farms was about in proportion to the corn; but could not so well be made a matter of plain calculation. Does not this in part at least account for some families becoming beggars on good farms, while others, on farms not superior, become independent and respectable? The above calculations are founded on real facts, and that they are not extravagant, must appear obvious to every practical man who will take the trouble to examine them.

A FARMER.

## MISCELLANY.

FROM THE EMPORIUM.

### THE BURIAL.

"And where is he?—not by her side,
Whose every want he lov'd to tend."

The morning had been cold and wet, but as the meridian approached, the clouds began to disperse, and the sun gradually breaking through the heavy wraths of overshadowing gloom, sprinkled a thousand glories amid the dripping grass blades, and spread a splendid rainbow above the drifting scuds that filled the western skies, as I ascended the green hill by a path that led to the late dwelling of De Wilter.—The three roads that terminated at the old top were lined with persons on foot, on horse-back, and in various vehicles, all holding on towards the already crowded dwelling, and gave ample evidence of the estimation in which the departed one had been held in the neighborhood.

I pushed my way into the house that I might look once more upon the face of my young friend, before it was hid away forever from mortal vision. But numbers pressed towards the lifeless corpse; and the undertaker was already come to screw down the coffin lid, and waited only for the relatives of the deceased to bid a last adieu to his cold remains, so that I was unable to accomplish my purpose—I only heard them say that he looked natural; that he had died in a rapid fever, the last flush of which had hardly worn from his cheek. A short and breathless pause ensued, then a momentary stir, accompanied with a voice "stand back!" a few low, deep, trembling sobs succeeded, and the lid closed, & I heard the screws driven in. The confused tread of many steps followed—the crowd gathered round without, & at last the bright polished mahogany coffin was brought out and laid carefully and softly down on the bier.

A deep solemnity rested upon the gazing crowd for a moment—every eye was turned pensively and sadly towards that spectacle, and the language of many a heart seemed this—"He is what I shall be!" The gulph seemed so narrow, that divided eternity from time, that I almost thought, I could see beyond it.—Death stood before me, a reality—and reminded me of that great change which is hastening to pass upon all men. But two days before, the form that was now enclosed in that narrow abode, walked uprightly before men—and talked and laughed so gaily, and unsuspectingly, as any who now stood around it. It was all over—the signet had been set, and the spirit had gone to its last account.

Wrapt up in these contemplations, I stood and gazed, until the carriers had lifted up the bier, and removed some distance towards the village church—the glittering spire of which blazed now in a clear sun above the green copse at the foot of the hill.

The sable clad mourners slowly descended from the piazza, and moved with faltering step, towards it. The long procession formed in the rear, and the whole began to wind slowly down the village road.

The tendency of men to levity—their proneness to forget every warning—the faithlessness of friendship began already to appear. The smile of merriment returned gradually; the affairs of the day were familiarly discussed; and the plans and prospects, and business of common life occupied every tongue around me. The mourners alone appeared to feel the stroke—or to remember with a single sorrow its effect. And yet he who had fallen in the morning of life, was an associate, a companion, a friend of these. Why feel too?—I know the answer that is ready,—"It is the way of the world."

At last we reached the church-yard, & the coffin was let down in the cold damp grave; the loose straw and gravel was thrown in upon it, and the burial completed in a haste, seemed almost to betoken impatience to put away from sight all that remained of the departed one. The relatives had taken a last look—the crowd had passed in silence for a moment; the last tribute was paid, and the multitude rolled away more rapidly than they had collected. A few friends only accompanied the mourning family back to the Mansion on the hill; and having loitered a few moments by the grave, I followed them.

In crossing the farm, now that the concourse of people had disappeared, I beheld the tokens of that sudden calamity, which had overwhelmed its inhabitants, in every direction; a plough lay overturned in the furrow; an axe was rusting by a pile of wood; and a waggon half unloaded stood in the lane. In the general panic every thing had been left in the situation it happened to be at that moment. These had been, perhaps, unnoticed that day by any other, but to me, each little incident spoke in a voice that reached the heart.—It is sad; it is melancholy; it is touching; the spectacle of grief's pale messenger, as it is displayed even in the minutest traces of its footsteps or its effects.

De Wilter now lay cold in the neglected grave-yard, but in his pleasant mansion the table was spread out and loaded with all the luxuries of the season. His friends, it seemed, had gathered to a feast. The weeping widow had indeed retired to her solitary chamber, with her infant orphans. She felt; ah, she felt the loss of all most dear to her upon the earth. But at the door sat two sage and venerable men, gravely discussing the advantages that would arise from their presiding power to administer on his estate, and the manner of so doing—while in a corner of the room, carrying on an earnest conversation in

whispers, aft a couple more, planning how they should contrive to purchase the farm at the lowest possible rate.

I had scarcely turned away from these last "friends of the family," before we were called to dinner. Every successive dish, as soon as it was swept away, was plentifully seasoned with anecdote and mirth, and before the last course was removed, the scenes of the morning appeared utterly obliterated.

"It was the way of the world," I knew, but then it seemed unnatural. How it was, I cannot tell, but a sensation, the thrill of which still runs through my blood when I think of it, came across me—and yet I recollected that so passes the bright prospects of the world; so passes the uncertain flash of friendship; so passes the hopes of life; so passes youth and manhood; the gallant, the gay, the lovely, & the rich; so passes man to his destiny—Shall I not superadd—Sic transit gloria mundi.

# POLITICAL.

*From Niles' Register.*

## THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. No. 2.

The idea of a great political power seated in the south, is not new. It was anticipated twenty-four years ago, and began to make itself manifest pretty soon after the election of Mr. Jefferson, in the sending forth of its dogmas to which all were expected to subscribe, under the pain of political excommunication. and I well remember that one of the most venerable and most honest whigs of that day, observed with reference to it—"we have broken down the 'Essex junto,' but the time is coming when it will be as much the duty of the democratic party to break down another junto," or words to this effect.—In my opinion, the prophecy is fulfilled, and the time spoken of has arrived.

Circumstances placed Virginia at the head of the republican states, in the early period of our political struggles. They were content to follow the leadings of the "ancient dominion," because they stood opposed to the dictations and designs of the eastern party, which we believed had seriously resolved to possess the power and wield the sceptre of this nation, *with a strong arm;* and, as Boston was called the "head quarters of good principles," at a certain time of political excitement, by one interest, so might Richmond have been called by the other; and, yet, perhaps, the extent to which politics were carried in either place, was not approved of by a majority of the parties attached to them respectively; for both were built upon the principle of force. The *quasi* war with France, most of us thought, was got up for the purpose of erecting an "energetic government" at home—and the Virginian armory was built to resist, at arms, the laws of the land, if the elections should fail to correct the evils complained of. These are the facts as they were understood and believed at that period; but we excused ourselves as to the last, by considering it a *defensive* measure. What a man claims for himself, he should always be ready to yield to others—and it is on this principle only that any excuse could be formed for the *spirit* and meeting of the Hartford Convention, if possible to excuse it at all—which I cannot, because at that time the enemy had possession of a part of Massachusetts, and was ravaging our coasts with all the wantonness of burlesque warfare. *It was not a time when matters of opinion should be interposed between a man and his country.* And tho' we may regard the stand taken by Virginia, in the erection of her armory, as an extra proceeding—that partially taken by the people of the eastern states (and terrible effects from it were probably prevented only by the result of the New York elections,) must be respected as *anti-national.* But the discretion of the people—*the exertion of their sovereignty at the polls,* rectified and regulated these matters, and restored us to a federal feeling; and compelled a regard for that power which it is the present design of some to set aside and trample upon, that a caucus—a small meeting of unauthorised individuals, may gather it to themselves, and [illegible] it to serve their own particular purposes.

I do not mean by this expression to say—and what I mean to say I wish to be understood, that each person who attended the caucus last held at Washington had any selfish *pro quo* in view before him, for men of noble minds were in that meeting—but I speak of the *body,* taking upon itself the right to "recommend" or nominate, contrary to the will of a very large majority of "the republican members of Congress," and preferring an individual, not because he was or is a better republican or a better man than his rival candidates, but from their own *personal* predilections in favor of him. Yet if I felt myself at liberty to dive into the private and political history of many of those who attended—as many, perhaps, as would constitute a majority of the whole, we should probably find it composed of such as were recently violent opponents of the "republican" party, supporters of Mr. Clinton in the very act for which he suffered *the proscription,* or persons notorious at home for their overflowing desire to hold offices or possess influence among the people. If my readers will look at the list of the members of the caucus for themselves, I apprehend they will not be at a loss to class and locate the body as is stated above. The inferences to be drawn from the preceding statement, so far as it goes, will justify a general assertion, that the caucus nomination mainly derives its support, not from the people, but from the *office power-seeking* party among us. I do not say *parties*—as it is impossible for me to believe, when I see the "New York Evening Post" and the "Richmond Enquirer" in "holy alliance," that there is more than one party. As to others of the most prominent papers which support the caucus, I never looked for principle in them; and, to repeat a favorite saying, "blessed is he who expects nothing—for he shall not be disappointed."

By the triumphs of the republican party in 1800—(though opposed by the influence of the eastern junto *in the manner of Pennsylvania,* in the precise manner in which the same party has been lately opposed by the southern junto,) Virginia obtained a powerful ascendency over the republican interest of the United States—whether more than she deserved or not, is immaterial at present; and this ascendency, in the ordinary course of things, vested itself in the possession of a few aspiring spirits, because the people at large, wearied with the great efforts that they had made, relapsed into an increased attention to their own private affairs—and, as if by common consent, left the management of the politics of the state in the hands of persons rallying at Richmond, who had the leisure and the disposition to attend more especially to them. Here is the rock on which all the old republics split. "Vigilance is (and always has been) the condition on which liberty rests." It is human nature to "feel power and forget right." There are some few glorious examples in which rulers have exerted their influence and authority for the good of a whole people; but these serve only as splendid exceptions to the prevalence of a general lust for domination and partial administration of public affairs, that a few may be benefitted at the cost of the many. And such has been the power of those persons at Richmond, aided by others who have a common interest in the imposition, that, though one county may pay fifty times as much tax, or be required to furnish fifty times as many soldiers as another, each has the same legislative representation; and everybody knows how easily persons are tickled with the possession of office and the courtings of "the great." The same misrepresentation of the people exists in Maryland, but not so generally grievous as in Virginia, and is maintained by other causes. And, besides, we do not aspire to the dictation of principles for the rule and guide of the republican party.—In viewing the condition of Virginia, governed by an unquestionable minority even of the free holders, I have often times thought of the saying of one of the pope's ministers, who when it was observed, "you have a great deal of religion in Rome," replied, "yes, we make it for exportation." As I believe there is more practical religion in the United States than in any other country, because the law does not interfere to make hypocrites or pamper devout knaves—so also I am convinced that there is more practical republicanism in either of the eastern and hitherto federal states, than the Richmond junto will ever allow to their fellow-citizens of Virginia, if they can prevent it.—The pope has lately published an "encyclical letter" to his bishops against the bible society—as if the people ought not to read the word of God *for* themselves—and was not the decree gone forth to "the regents," or sub-junto in New York, that the people of that state shall not be trusted with the election of a President of the United States? The "holy father," says that the reading of the bible is against the order "of the famous council of Trent"—and for the citizens of New York to exert the elective franchise, is against the authority of the caucus at Washington.——They are said to be guilty of a "perfidious liberality," who distribute the bible without price; and I and others are charged with something like toryism, even by yearling democrats, because that we contend that "the people" established the constitution of the United States, and that *we the people* have a right to be heard in every case growing out of its provisions, when we please to demand, even so far as to abolish the constitution itself and make a new one at our own discretion. But the natural and *indispensable* right that every man has, to decide for himself on what he owes and ought to do, in his relations with his Creator and Preserver, is not less clear than the right which he holds to decide on the administration of his own affairs, in his associated or social and political capacity; and the dictation of religious creeds, by rosy-cheeked bishops in conclave, I cannot suppose to be more repugnant to *common sense* than the uncalled for doings of power-hunting members of Congress in caucus. The first, however, pretends to a "divine authority;" the last affects to hold a "patent." *But either is of its own manufactory,* and cannot be binding on any individual further than the proceedings under it conforms to the dictates of his own conscience. The big-bellied priests of the *established* churches, thunder it forth that "*religion is in danger*" when a loss of influence or *emolument* is feared; and those who wallow in office, depetizing away, perhaps, every thing but the profits, bawl out for the "*preservation of the party.*" This is not to be wondered at; for there are many who who seem to think they ought to live upon the labors of others. This too general desire for office and its effects, is among the taxes we pay for our liberties—an evil of no small magnitude indeed, but one that it would be unsafe to do altogether away, if we could, though we must keep it in check as much as we can. An old witch, says the fable, "disturbed all hell" that she might obtain her little dog—and the reality is, that some would rouse the basest passions of our nature and "make a hell upon earth," to accomplish their private, personal and mercenary views. What for example, is it to the people of New-York, whether a certain individual is made secretary of State, or sent out minister to England? Will that be an equivalent for a transfer of the power of the state, to the rule of a few unauthorized and irresponsible persons, located elsewhere?

But to return to our subject. *The* Richmond party, in its acquisition, assumption and use of power, may be compared with a celebrated member of congress from that state, and its fate will be the same. I allude to "John Randolph of Roanoke." When the Republican party came into authority, that gentleman, though he never was a man of business, took the lead in the House of Representatives, and he has often times intimated, immodestly from his place, that he had directed its proceedings—and he did, to a very great extent and for a considerable time; for there was a sort of fear of offending him, and the necessity of "sticking to the party" for a while appeared so evident, that he was tolerated more by his political friends than any man ever had been before, or probably ever will be again. It was—he would do this, or he would do that. He would do as he pleased; and it was a hard matter to keep him within any thing like reasonable bounds. At last, some summoned up courage enough to act independently of him—they could not any longer bear with his presumption, though loath to shake him off for he had been politically persecuted and possessed great and peculiar powers of speech, and aptness to meet emergencies in debate. He was soon left with only a "little band" in the house, and questions were decided without waiting for his consent to their adoption! The majority governed and not Mr. Randolph. Then he endeavored to break down what were regarded as the landmarks of the republican party. He grumbled at Jefferson, and fairly opposed Madison, and has at last settled in what he is—a splendid ruin of what ought to have been one of the most valuable of the human race. His mind capable of grasping every subject, was more bent to the gratification of his own self consequence than the good of those who looked up to him; and he has dwindled into a mere speaker, orator, if the phrase pleases better, who is almost listened to with wonder and heard with profound attention—and all that he says forgotten & disregarded by all, save that some of his smoothly turned periods or biting sarcasms are repeated for the day by way of amusement, and then consigned to nothingness. Such has been the conduct of the junto. The power yielded to it through courtesy, has been abused. It would not only surpass the throne, but suffer no rival to stand near it. Like to the gentleman named, it was always ready to denounce any deviation from its own will as rebellion to the party. But it has been more successful than he was—having yet had means to repress the presumption of any to lead public opinion, or set up persons for the chief places in the government, without its consent. Yet the ground taken now—the present broad attempt to bring *public opinion* into contempt, and make the voice of the people a thing to be laughed at, under the cant of "preserving the republican party," is so plainly at war with the wide-spread professions of this *oracle of caucuses,* that every man begins to see & feel it—and the time, I trust in heaven, is close at hand, when the proclamation of this junto will, like the present speeches of Mr. Randolph, amuse or not be passed by, with this saying, that *doing is better than talking.* A little practical republicanism is more valuable than all the theories with which the press of Virginia has groaned. New-York made her glorious canals, while that state was speaking about internal improvement; and, when the first named state shall be *at liberty* to act for herself in political matters, she will not less claim and receive the respect and attention of her sisters on account of that than for reason of her splendid public works.

It is more with pleasure than regret, that I say, Virginia has given to us a "Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe," and the office of President has been held by her sons eight ninths of the period of the constitution. The first was as the unanimous choice of the nation, and the second of the party with which he acted, and both belonged to the Union rather than the State. The others have deserved well of their country, and manifested much talent in their exalted stations—I venerate them, and would not wish, if I could, to deprive them of the very general approbation which their administrations have received, though some great points of policy were far from being unanimously approved of, even by their most resolute friends: yet, surely, there were other men, in some *other of the states,* as well qualified as they, to fill the office of President—but their just claims to the public confidence being ably and *perpetually* strengthened by the consideration that they were "cradled in Virginia!" caused the republican party at large to yield up every local feeling, perhaps, predominated in the exaltation of those individuals; and still so it has been, that both Messrs. Madison and Monroe were probably saved from the *proscription,* more by the adherence of Pennsylvania than that of the Richmond directory and its agents, as will occur to every one who can call up to recollection the *politics* of the last sixteen years.

With this flow of honors, Virginia ought to have been content. The people were; for they expected the rotation principle, & thought not of dictating a successor of Mr. Monroe—but the lust of "the party" after power is not to be satisfied, and they entered into a contest that will prove most fatal to themselves, even if they succeed in *forcing* on the people the candidate named by *their* congressional caucus—for there will be an irresistable re-action; even *their* President, if they should make one, will be prostrated by it. This should always be the fate of parties and persons who stand opposed to the public will, and prefer their own pretensions against public opinion. I deprecate localities, and the drawing of "geographical lines;" but the truth is, that those who *preach* most against the principle are those who *practice* it most. To me, the word "yankee," sounds as smooth and "becomes the mouth as well" as "Virginian;" but I would not like to hear a person recommended to office, or another defended in the administration of that which he holds, and on *the floor of the House of Representatives* to boot, BECAUSE HE WAS A YANKEE. But little Rhode-Island has many as good and as useful citizens as even the almost titled "John Randolph, of Roanoke"—and, let him boast as he will of it, his *blood* is not one jot better than a cotton-spinner's. He and others ought to look at the population tables. *Power must abide where freemen live,* and it will—let *management* do what it can to keep it down.

# GEN. LA FAYETTE.

*From the New York Daily Adv. Oct. 1.*

As was to have been expected, from the time allowed for preparation, the reception of General La Fayette, at Philadelphia, was one of the most splendid exhibitions ever witnessed in the United States. The following account we have made up from the descriptions given in the Philadelphia papers, and from the Commercial Advertiser.

The General left Frankfort between 7 and 8 in the morning, with an immense escort, and was received by the cheers of the multitude, who lined the turnpike, until he arrived at the military parade ground near the first gate. He entered the field under a salute of sixty guns, and at half past 10 began on foot to review the numerous body of troops, accompanied by Governor Shultz and Major General Cadwallader and their aids. It occupied 40 minutes in passing from the right to the left of the division. The borders of the field were deeply thronged, and every neighbouring tree and eminence covered with spectators, whose reiterated acclamations heightened the animation without disturbing the order of the scene. The number of persons assembled for the occasion beyond the first turnpike gate may be estimated at near thirty thousand.——The venerable Judge Peters rode in the magnificent barouche with La Fayette, from Frankfort to the parade ground, where he gave place to Governor Shultz, as commander in chief of the militia of the commonwealth. As soon as the barouche left the field, the judge resumed his seat while the governor returned to his own vehicle accompanied by his aide and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The civic procession was formed near the stone bridge, on the Frankfort road, and there united with the military, and entered the city.

Arrived at Fourth-street in the Northern Liberties, the procession passed under an arch thrown across the street, supported by two lesser arches over the side walks. Over the principle arch were 13 stars, large and brilliant, representing the thirteen original states. The inscription upon this arch was—"A Nation's thanks to Freedom's Friend." At the corner of Vine and Fourth streets stood another splendid triumphal arch, constructed apparently, of massive hewn stone.—The arch was formed by thirteen blocks, each bearing the name of one of the original states, with the name and arms of Pennsylvania on the key stone. The motto was as follows;—"The sons of freemen welcome the hero who 'burned to shed his best blood in the cause of liberty.'" On the left of the base, was painted a female figure, with the inscription—"Prosperity the result of Industry." On the right the figure of the Genius of Liberty, with this motto—"Liberty the result of bravery." On the reverse of the arch, were the same representations, together with the figures "1781" on the base or column, together with the names of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Wooster, De Kalb, Lincoln, Wayne. On the right the figures "1776," with the names on the column, of Hancock, Samuel Adams, Franklin, Morris, M'Kean, Sullivan, Putnam, and Hamilton. On the right of the arch were 24 beautiful girls, of nearly equal ages, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers on their heads, and blossoms in their hands, which they strewed in the path, after singing "See the conquering Hero comes." On the left were 24 boys dressed in black, who were prepared with an address, but were not permitted to deliver it, in consequence of the arrangements of the corporation. This may be called the entrance of the procession into the city, and the following was the order of the procession, as nearly as we could note the different bodies down, and the numbers, as accurately as we could compute them.

1st. A cavalcade of one hundred citizens, mounted.

2d. One hundred field and staff officers, mounted.

3d. Sixty cavalry, in the form of a hollow square.

4th. A band of musicians, mounted.

5th. A corps of one hundred and sixty cavalry.

6th. A detachment of artillery, with 4 pieces of ordnance.

7th. A brigade of infantry, of near 2000 men, including one or two companies of riflemen, all in uniform.

8th. The committee of arrangements, in carriages.

9th. Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by his honor Judge Peters, in a barouche, with his cream colored horses, out-riders in livery, mounted on horses of the same color.

10th. Gov. Shultz and suite, in a barouche and four brown horses.

11th. Gov. Williamson and suite, of New Jersey, in a like carriage and brown horses.

12th. Two other barouches, with distinguished individuals.

13th. One hundred and fifty revolutionary heroes, drawn in three cars of great magnitude, with four horses each, trimmed with white and red, and the cars decorated with evergreens, flags, and emblematical descriptions. Each soldier wore the revolutionary cockade. On one side of the first car, in large gold letters, were the words, 'Defenders of our Country;' on the other, 'The Survivors of 1776;' in front, 'Washington,' in the rear, 'La Fayette.'

14th. A large car, containing a body of Printers, and in which were the various articles belonging to a printing office.—The compositors and pressmen were at work, and the latter distributed from the press an ode, prepared for the occasion, by Alderman Barker. The members of the Typographical Society followed, preceded by a banner, inscribed 'La Fayette, the Friend of universal Liberty and the rights of the Press.'

15th. A body of 400 young men, of the city and county of Philadelphia.

16th. Two hundred Cordwainers, with banners, badges, and other emblems.

17th. Three hundred Weavers.

18th. One hundred and fifty Ropemakers.

19th. One hundred and fifty Lads.

20th. One hundred Shipbuilders.

21st. Seven hundred Mechanics of different branches.

22d. One hundred and fifty Coopers, preceded by a car containing a coopers' shop, with workmen fitting staves, driving hoops, &c.

23d. One hundred and fifty Butchers, well mounted and handsomely dressed and ornamented.

24th. Two or three hundred cartmen, with aprons trimmed with blue and mounted.

25th. A body of two hundred Riflemen, dressed with frocks, plaid, leopard skin, and yellow suitably trimmed.

26th. A company of artillery, with two field pieces.

27th. A brigade of infantry, in uniform, of about 1500.

28th. The New Jersey cavalry, before mentioned.

29th. A body of about three hundred Farmers, from the neighboring country.

The procession moved up Fourth, to Arch-street—up Arch to Eleventh-street—down Eleventh to Chesnut-st.—down Chesnut to Eighth-street—down Eighth to Spruce-street—down Spruce to Second street—up Second to Chesnut-street—and up Chesnut-street to the Grand Civic Arch in front of the old State House, which contains the hall in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and in which the Common Council were to receive the General. This Arch is described as being most beautiful, exceeding any thing of the kind ever exhibited in our country.

On alighting from the barouche, the General was conducted into the Hall of Independence, which was fitted up in the most splendid manner. The room is 40 feet square; the walls and ceiling painted stone color; the windows hung with scarlet and blue drapery, studded with stars. On the east side stands a statue of Washington in a recess which was formerly occupied by the chair of the Speaker of the first Congress. Behind the chair hung an azure star drapery, suspended from spears and wreaths. On the right and left of the statue were the portraits of William Penn, Franklin, Robert Morris and Francis Hopkinson, and the intermediate spaces were filled with the portraits of Greene, Wayne, Montgomery, Hamilton, Gates, Rochambeau, Charles Carrol of Carrolton, and the late Gov. M'Kean. Over the door of the entrance was placed the celebrated portrait of Washington, lately exhibited in New York by Rembrandt Peale, relieved on each side with crimson and azure drapery, suspended from spears and laurel wreaths. On the right and left of the entrance were placed the portraits of Jefferson, Hancock, Adams, Madison, Monroe, and the late venerable Charles Thompson. On the north and south the windows were richly hung with crimson and azure drapery; the carpet of colors to correspond; and the furniture of mahogany, tastefully and appropriately arranged.

In this splendid and hallowed apartment, were assembled the city authorities, the society of the Cincinnati, the judges, distinguished strangers, officers of the army and navy, and the committee of 21, seated on sofas and chairs around the room. The Governor of Pennsylvania and suite were introduced a little after 4 o'clock, and soon after, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by Judge Peters, who had rode with him in the barouche, and Washington La Fayette. The General, all the company standing, was introduced to the Mayor of the city, by the Chairman, Mr. Lewis, of the Committee of Arrangements. The Mayor of the city addressed the General in this hall, to which the General replied. After being introduced to several distinguished citizens, he repaired to the Washington Hall where he dined.

General La Fayette, after dining, paid visits in a private carriage to Mrs. Morris, the respected relict of Robert Morris, to Mrs. Lewis, the relative of Washington, and to Gen. Cadwallader.

The appearance of the Societies was extremely handsome, being all well dressed, and exhibiting their banners with appropriate emblems. At the junction of Race and North-Fourth-street, an elegant Arch was thrown over the street, on the top of which was a living eagle.

The most dazzling and elaborate part of the gala and jubilee remains to be mentioned—we mean the general illumination which began about a quarter past 6 in the evening, and was nearly complete by 7.—No spectacle of the kind so varied, brilliant, and extensive, had ever been witnessed in this hemisphere. It drew into the streets a large part of the population, male and female, whom the side pavements were insufficient to contain in Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, Second, Third and Fourth, and who, as they poured themselves along, behaved towards each other like the most courteous guests in a drawing room.

The numerous arches shone with small lamps; the public edifices, the University, the Masonic Hall, Theatre, Custom House, Coffee House, &c. were adorned with elegant transparencies. These abounded at private windows also, and the burden of them was generally the Nation's Guest, and his adopted father, the father of the nation. Most families used their fancy lamps, besides the common tapers; and flowers, natural and artificial, either arranged in alabaster urns, or suspended in chaplets and festoons, bore testimony to the zeal and taste of the ladies of a great many mansions.

The lights were withdrawn from the windows and all was silence and rest about 11 o'clock. We have heard of no accident during any part of the day. The streets were alive by 6 o'clock in the morning; the booths and stations along the Frankfort road were occupied at 7.—Southwark was brilliantly illuminated.

The number of persons assembled on this occasion are variously estimated.—There were at least one hundred thousand persons present.

The number of troops paraded, as reported to the Inspector General, was ten thousand. In line, two deep, they extended two miles and a quarter.

We are informed that the public committees have left Gen. La Fayette to dispose of his own time as he shall please. Their object is to make him as *comfortable* as they can; and to this end it is requisite that he should be as free from restraint as possible. The Baltimore Committee of Arrangements have announced in the newspapers that they expect him to arrive there on the morning of the 7th of October—to-morrow week.

General La Fayette, on Sunday, visited Joseph Bonaparte at his seat near Trenton, and remained with him two hours.—It is said the meeting was quite interesting, both being deeply affected and warmly embracing each other. Joseph Bonaparte apologized for not making the first call, on the ground that it would [illegible] which it was his duty and his wish to [illegible] He said, moreover, that he was in adversity and misfortune, and Gen. La Fayette full of honor and glory, and deserving of both.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Sept.*

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The London Courier contains the following, among other remarks, on the subject of the recognition of the South American States by the British government.

It must be matter of regret, to all who have felt an interest in the recognition of South American Independence by this country, that the events of the last two or three months have been such, as to make it impossible that any immediate measures towards that end should be adopted.—That there exists every disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government, to do whatever can really tend to promote British interests upon this subject, [illegible] be affirmed. The King's speech from the Throne, at the commencement of the last session of Parliament; the diplomatic conference between Mr. Canning and the Prince de Polignac; the communication made to the Court of Madrid; the declarations of Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, and of the Earl of Liverpool in the House of Lords; and lastly, the appointment of Commissioners and Consuls, are all of them so many irrefragable proofs of that disposition.

The principle upon which recognition, for so we must continue to call it, will take place, would have no reference whatever to the political question as between the colonies and the mother country.—We should not recognise those countries *because* they had effected their separation, and as if we intended, by it, to make a solemn national avowal of our satisfaction that the separation had taken place. All considerations of that kind, express or implied, we should sedulously discard.—We are not, in fact, called upon to do so; and it would be gratuitously perplexing ourselves to act otherwise. It would moreover be a gross inconsistency; for as we have throughout the whole struggle maintained a steady and sincere neutrality, why should we, at its close, proclaim ourselves partisans?

Our movements will be guided solely and exclusively by considerations of purely British interest. This position was explicitly laid down in the speech which the Lords Commissioners delivered at the opening of the last Session of Parliament. His Majesty there said, after adverting to the appointment of Consuls, "as to further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion to be exercised *as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require.*" What language can be plainer than this? And yet we know, (and therein lies one of the difficulties of the question) the notion of an alliance—a political connexion, in fact, is inseparably blended with that of recognition. But this is perfectly erroneous. What we shall do, may be described in a very few words.

Certain new states have sprung up in the western hemisphere, with which it appears this country may have advantageous commercial dealings, and these dealings should be established on the customary method. We embarrass ourselves in no way with the question of how these states arose; we connect ourselves in no way with their future destiny, further than as that destiny may affect our said commercial dealings; we pledge ourselves to no political support; but we simply contract certain obligations by which commercial intercourse will be regulated. Hence, the only formality that [illegible] gone through, whenever we do recognise these states, will be the negociation of a commercial treaty. For that purpose an Ambassador must be appointed; and of course an Ambassador will be received at our Court. In this alone would consist the act of recognition; but in reality we will recognize nothing, beyond the mere fact that there are such and such States in a condition to guarantee the fulfilment of whatever stipulations may be finally agreed upon.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1824.


The editors of the New-York Statesman, who have taken no sides in the Presidential controversy, say, "that the vote of New-York, will be divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, 24 to the former and 12 to the latter. Mr. Crawford has not a plurality in the legislature at this time, and he is not likely to receive an accession of strength from any other party. Such we fully and firmly believe to be the situation of the presidential controversy in New York; and the public may confidently rely upon the statement, so far as our knowledge extends."

A very able and spirited writer, in the Newburyport Herald, commences the second of a series of numbers on the Presidential question, with the following remarks:

Mr. Editor:

In my last communication, I expressed an opinion that Mr. Crawford had not, in his official relations, exhibited any decided proof of pre-eminent qualities, to establish his pretensions to the Presidency.

Mr. Adams, on the contrary, has imparted dignity to every rank which he has attained. His high and illustrious stations at home and abroad, have, it is true, reflected honor on him; but his title to the suffrages of the nation consists not in the mere fact that he has filled certain offices, but in that he has discharged their duties with the most distinguished ability and success. Whether you regard him as he

...missions, or in his negotiations as se-...y, the capacity displayed has been ... more eminent than the importance & ...of his public functions. His op-...ents, with whatever extraordinary ar-...they resist his pretensions have ...hardy enough to question his ...intellectual superiority; or to degrade it by any attempted comparison with Mr. Crawford's.

The moral character of John Q. Adams is confessedly irreproachable. Some "placid and calm tempered" persons, have ...ed to charge Mr. Adams with acerbity of temper, because forsooth, when stung by the invective of Russell or of Smyth, or trifled with by Gales & Seaton, or attacked with the long accumulated hostility of a political opponent, he has turned upon his adversaries with a fervor and animation of discussion, a strength of argument, and a richly deserved severity of sarcasm and invective, which caused his enemies to recoil before the terrors of his eloquence. How blinded must they be by political prejudice, how lost to all shadow of consistency, when they impute a bad temper to Mr. Adams, who bears down all opposition by the force of his talent, and with weapons of reason alone, while they themselves support a candidate, whose meek and evangelical temperament has more than once prompted him to wind up his political conflicts with a duel, and whose last arguments is a pistol shot! Such is the consistency of principle, which a warmly contested election too frequently evokes.

The second regiment of Horse Artillery, under the command of Col. Henry Hazen, was reviewed yesterday by Brigadier Gen. Johnson—and the first regiment Light Artillery, under the command of Col. Josiah Dean, will be reviewed, in this city to-day, by the same officer.

We are compelled to leave out considerable matter prepared for this week's paper, in order to accommodate our advertising customers.

### MARRIED,

In this city, on the 27th ult. Mr. Henry L. Jewett, of Lisbon, to Miss Harriet C. Bentley, daughter of David N. Bentley Esq.

At Plainfield, by the Rev. Orin Fowler, Mr. Ebenezer Jewett, of Hampton, to Miss Maria Jennings, of Franklin:—Mr. Hiram Cleaveland to Miss Esther Robinson:—Mr. Benjamin Bacon Jr. to Miss Joanna Kinsman:—Mr. Jeremiah B. Smith, of Canterbury, to Miss Martha Kennedy:—Mr. Spencer Weaver of Coventry, R. I. to Miss Catharine Cory:—Capt. Nathan Burgess to Miss Sarah Scott:—Mr. Mason Salsbury to Miss Eliza Franklin.

At Hampton, Mr. Erastus Ashley to Miss Martha Smith.

At Woodstock, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Backus, Mr. Elisha Walker to Miss Sylvia Child.

In Mansfield, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Anson T. Atwood, Mr. Samuel Woodworth, to Miss Nabby Southworth.

### DIED,

In Killingly, on the 17th ult. Mr. Lyman Day, in the 29th year of his age.

At Canterbury, on the 23d ult. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Hubbard Adams, aged 2 years.

At Mansfield, August 24th, Delia S. aged 3 yrs. daughter of Mr. Uriah Jones: On the 28th, Juliet, daughter of Mr. Joseph Sollace, aged 15 years: On the 29th, Henry C. son of Horace Hall, aged 8 years: September 2d, Widow Hopkins, aged 71 years: On the 3d, Louisa, aged 16 years: On the 9th, Marilla, aged 5 years: On the 11th, Anne, aged 10 years, daughter of Mr. John Kidder: On the 13th, Widow Esther Hopkins, aged 76 years: On the 14th, Nabby, aged 21 yrs. daughter of Mr. Amasa Parker: Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Elijah Phillips, aged 79 years: On the 15th, Mary Eliza, aged 2 years, daughter of Major Fearing Swift: On the 20th, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. David Porter: On the 22d, James B. aged 2 years, son of Capt. Charles Arnold: Fanny, daughter of Mr. Whitman Clark: On the 8th, Hannah, aged 8 years: On the 23d, Rufus Fielder, aged 10 years: On the 26th, Minerva, aged 12 years, children of Mr. Elijah Turner, Jr.: Kinyon J. aged 8 years, son of Mr. Arnold Atwood: On the 27th, Mrs. Barrows, aged 46 years, wife of Mr. Thomas Barrows.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Barzillai Streeter, of Salem, Mass. will preach at the Universalist Meeting-House in this city, on the next Sabbath.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the inhabitants of the 2d School Society will be holden this evening, at the District School House, Chelsea.
Oct. 6.


### NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOS. BREED & CO. is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved—the books and accounts of the concern remain for settlement, in the hands of Jos. Breed.
A. H. HUBBARD.
JOSEPH BREED.
Oct. 1, 1824. 27tf—

40 chests and half chests
**Hyson Skin Tea**
—Fresh and Good, just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.


### LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea Landing, Oct. 1, 1824.*

Eunice Adams, Nancy Albert, Lucy Adams, Capt. A. H. Allen, Eliza R. Brown, Sarah Ann Butler, John Boyden, Mary Ann Button, Mary Brooks, Wm Betts, Esq. Jane Burnet, Mary H. Colver, Eliza Clark, Francis F. Cooley, Nehemiah Clark, Luther Cary, Thomas W. Coal, Caroline Dow, Capt. John Day, Wm. Dailey, Michael Dempsey, Mrs. F. Ferguson, John Fowler, Semantha Gere, (*Groton*.)
Geo. B. Gilbert, Ebenezer Hobard, Oliver E. Hubbard, Caroline H. King, James Lowry, Betsey Leffingwell, Cyrus Marble, Sarah Ann Potter, Betsey Potter, Eliza Potter, Louisa Peters, Oliver Pettis, Simon T. Rudd, Nancy Riley, Reuben Ransom, Geo. A. Roath, Capt. Nath'l Robinson, Prentis P. Smith, (*Groton*.) Geo. A. Sydleman, (*Preston*,) Stephen Story, Clement W. Stevens, Sarah W. Ufford.

### LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post Office, at Norwich, Conn. Oct. 1, 1824.*

Miner A. Allyn, Gordon Avery, Cyrus Clark, Mary Cleaveland, Catharine Corning, Maria Ellis, Harriet Fairman, James D. Frost, A. C. Griswold, Simeon Hazen, Louisa Holmes, Almira Hurlbut, Henry Lathrop, George Lord, Robert P. Parkerson, Hannah Pendleton, David Pitcher, Charles Skinner,
Luther Spalding, Edward D. Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Thos. D. Winship, Asher H. Winslow, Margaret Woodworth, David Yale, Lydia Yale, *Norwich*. Sam'l W. Birchard, Gurdon Gifford, *Bozrah*. Oliver Hastings, Mary Perkins, Gurdon Sevan, *Lisbon*.
J. HYDE, *P. M.*

### LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office at Preston, Oct. 1, 1824.*

Andromacha Avery, Geo. B. Andrew, John Baldwin, Oliver A. Crary, Joseph Chapman, Senior, Wheeler Coit, Russell Coats, Sarah Cook, Joseph Chapman, Cyrus Gates, Henry K. Hewett,
Wm. Kimball, (3) Seasor Mason, (2) Ebenezer Morgan, Rashoar Mortimor, Benjamin F. Park, Samuel Roath, Ezra B. Smith, (2) Charles E. Thompson, Joseph Wilber,
S. M. DOWNER, *P. M.*

### LIST OF LETTERS.
*Remaining in the Post-Office at Plainfield, Oct. 2, 1824.*

THOMAS A. ANGEL, Amanda Colburn, Eliza Franklin, Samuel Frink, Jarab Fuller, Charles Harris, William Hopkins, George Hopkins, Arnold King, Manuel Kinney, Henry Leonard, Mary A. Mason, John Martin, George Middleton, Sally Morgin, Nicholas Mathewson, (2) Polly A. Manchester, Noah Newman, Pierce Parkis, Ruel Richards, Alfred Rud, Christopher S. Rhodes, Spencer Sanders, Phenias Shepard, (2) John C. Taylor, Groffon Wilson, of Plainfield.
James Alexander, John Campbell, Jeremiah B. Cogswell, Rosanna Gordon, Benjamin Green, Joel Newton, Nathan Newton, Benedict Remington, of Voluntown.
E. C. EATON, P. M.

### AUCTION.

TO be sold at public vendue, by order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, the personal estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, consisting of Stock and Farming Tools, & a sett of Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, &c. &c. Sale to be on Thursday the 28th day of October instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling house of the deceased in said Franklin.
DEBORAH LADD, *Administratrix.*
GRANT LADD, *Administrator.*
*Franklin, Oct. 2.* 4w27—

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in hands for collection, the State **TAX** of one cent on the dollar, on the list of 1823, laid on the polls and rateable estate of the town of Norwich; and will attend to receive payment of the same at the dwelling-house of Thomas Thomas, in said Norwich, on the 28th day of Oct. inst. from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M.—and at the dwelling-house of Newcomb Kinney, in said Norwich, on the 29th day of said October, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M.
CHAS. THOMAS, *Collector.*
*Oct. 4.* 3w27

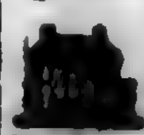
*Seminary for Young Ladies:*
Mrs. Hayden & Miss Benham,
WILL commence a new term of their School on Monday, October 18th, at Mr. Colton's Room, Shetucket St.
*Oct. 6.* 27—

### LOST,

ON Tuesday the 28th inst. on the parade, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing a few dollars in bank notes, and sundry notes and papers of no consequence to any one but the owner. Whoever may have found said Pocket Book, and will leave it & its contents with the printers of the Courier, shall be generously rewarded.
Oct. 5. 3w27—

A Cargo of IRON HOLLOW WARE, just received from Wareham, and for sale by
*Oct. 4.* JOS. BREED.

### For sale, and possession given the 1st of Nov.



THE Mansion-House, formerly owned by Elisha Hyde, Esq. and now occupied by Mrs. Burnham.—Said House is about one quarter of a mile from the Meeting-House, has an excellent garden, a barn, and other out houses, a well of water very near—and will be sold very low for cash, or approved credit. For terms apply to Sarah H. Burnham, on the premises.
*Norwich, Oct. 4.* 3w 7—

### NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay Taxes in the town of Norwich, are required by law, to give or send to the subscriber, Assessor for said town on or before the 20th day of October instant, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such person on the 1st day of October inst with the particulars of all property real & personal, liable to be assessed and valued.

And in case of neglect or refusal it will be the duty of the Assessor to fill out a list for such person, so neglecting or refusing, from the best information he can get, at three-fold the rate per cent or amount, that the taxable property of such person would otherwise have been rated.
JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*

N. B. For the convenience of the inhabitants of Chelsea, their lists left with Charles Kinney, Esq. at the Post Office, will be received by the Assessor, on or before the 20 instant after which a three-fold addition will be made in all cases of delinquency leaving it to them to make their excuse to the board of relief.
J. HYDE.
*Norwich, Oct. 4, 1824.* 27—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
WINDHAM COUNTY,
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HARRIOT RIPLEY*, of Windham, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1812, she was lawfully married to Samuel Ripley, late of said Windham, but now absconded, and gone out of this State to parts unknown to the petitioner; that she continued to live with the said Samuel, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of the marriage contract, until the 13th day of May, A. D. 1818, when the said Samuel deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion with total neglect of duty, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce,—as per petition on file, dated the 30th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.
Attest, (6w27,
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF WINDHAM,
Superior Court, Sept. Term. A. D. 1824.

UPON the Petition of *CALEB HALL* of Plainfield, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1809 he was legally joined in marriage with Rebecca Talbot, that he has always performed all the duties enjoined upon him by the marriage contract aforesaid, and that the said Rebecca without any just cause and contrary to his will, did on the 8th day of August A. D. 1821 desert the Petitioner and has ever since lived in wilful desertion from the Petitioner and his family, with total neglect of duty, praying for a bill of divorce &c. as per petition on file dated the second day of Sept. A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham on the 1st Tuesday of January 1825: and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this court. 6w27—
Attest, DAVID C. BOLLES Clerk

*GIGS, WAGGONS, &c.*

ONE first rate new GIG & HARNESS: 2 second hand do. do.
1 two horse Pleasure Waggon,
1 Pleasure Waggon fitted for one or two horses—with harness,
3 one horse Waggons; 6 Waggon harnesses—For sale by
*Oct. 6.* JOS. BREED

75 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
100 barrels and half do. CANAL FLOUR—FROM NEW WHEAT
2000 lbs. Sole Leather; 30 boxes Havana Sugar,
1000 bush. Cape Salt,
400 do. T. Island do.
For sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co
Oct. 6. 3w—27

### NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to purchase any of the following articles are requested to call at the Store of
**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**
Who have just returned from New-York, with a large assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
ADAPTED TO THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS—VIZ:

Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Drab, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Wine, Brown, and Blue Claret } *Cloths.*
Fashionable Mix'd, Blue, Black, Blue Mix'd, Drab, Brown Green, Light Mixed Buff and White } Cassimeres.
Blue, Drab, Mazarine Blue & Black
*Pelisse Cloths.*
Olive, Drab, Blue, and Black
**LION SKINS.**
Black, blue, scarlet, crimson, yellow white and green
**FLANNELS.**
PRINTED SALISBURY Do.
Bocking and Floor Cloth Baizes.
Red and white Serges.
Devonshire Kerseys.
7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 & 13-4
ROSE BLANKETS.
5-4, 7-4, 9 4, and 10-4
*Green Table Covers.*
Plain and Printed Rattinetts.
Black, blue, green, french gray, crimson, scarlet, fawn, brown and purple } BOMBAZETTS.
Scarlet printed, plain and twilled do
Black, crimson, blue, and green
CIRCASSIANS.
*CIRCASSIAN and TARTAN*
**Plaids.**
Black and Plaid Bombazines.
Circassian Stripes.
Washington, Jackson, La Fayette, Clay, Valencia, Marseilles, Swansdown, Toilenett & Velvet } Vestings.
RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
10-4 Bleached do.
Irish Linens.
Long Lawns.
4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics.
4-4 and 6-4 Book Muslins, figured and plain.
Swiss Muslins, plain and figured.
Scotch and Swiss Mullmulls.
Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Gros de ...s, figured Ilis, figured and plain Levantine, Italian, figured and plain India, satin Levantine, India and French Satin, French Levantine & Florence } **Silks.**
5-4, 7 8 and 4-4 CALICOES of every description.
5-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table LINENS.
10-4 Table Cottons.
Black and brown Linens.
German Platilles.
Black Canton Crapes
Black, white blue, green, buff & pink
**Italian Crapes.**
Black, blue, green pink, mazarine blue and white plain and figured
*PLUSHES.*
Cambric and Furniture Dimoties.
Black and Colored Silk and Tabby
**VELVETS.**
Manchester do.
Drab Bang-up Cord.
Silk, Worsted, Cotton & Woollen
STOCKINGS.
Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Cotton, & Cassimere **SHAWLS.**
Linen Cambric, imitation do. with worked corners, Silk and Cotton Flags, Bandanna, Madrass, Crape, Cashmere, Merino, Baraige, German Flagg, White Cotton, Gauze & Velveteen } HANDKFS.
White and figured Cravats,
Marking Canvas.
Buckskin, Beaver, Dogskin, Castor, Kid, Horseskin, Cotton, Silk, Lafayette Kid, Long Kid, and Lafayette Castor } GLOVES
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Paddings, Tillotings, Buckrams Sarsnetts.
Waltham, Jersey, Providence and Sarah Long Cloth.
Ipswich and Norwich Sheetings and Shirtings.
Merino Trimmings and Fringes.
Robe Trimmings of all kinds and colors.
Tapes—Bobbins—Carpet Bindings—Quality do.—Shoe do.
Silk and Cotton Galloons.
Spool and Wire Thread; Whips; Silk & cotton Cords; pound & common Pins; Needles; Suspenders; Jersey and cotton Drawers, lambs wool Shirts; Reeds by the gross or dozen; Gimps of all colors; gilt coat Buttons; plated do. do.; silk do. do.; habit Buttons; Russia, Birdseye and American Diapers;—Dutch Quilts, mixed, white, scarlet and crimson clouded Yarn.

Lenau Ruffs; elegant Swiss Muslin do; German, French and American Fancy Baskets; Morocco Wallets; morocco Indispensables; Thimbles; cravat Stiffeners; Lafayette Stocks; corsett laces; silk & linen Braids; Ribbons of all kinds; watch chains; belt Ribbons of all colors; Thread, bobbinett, cotton, pattinett and silk Laces; jet, steel and gilt Buckles; large and small Shell and Horn Combs; fine Combs; dressing do.; morocco Purses; pink, white and black Crape Lisse; black, and plated Hooks and Eyes; Hooks and ...tings; boot Webbing; Millionets; Foundation Muslin; bonnet Wire; and sundry &c's. too numerous to mention; all of which may be had at the lowest cash prices.

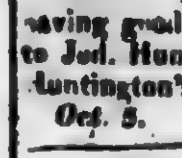
Country Merchants will accept our thanks for the liberal share of custom we have received from them, and may replenish their stocks at a small advance from the New-York prices.
*Oct. 6.* 27

SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS:
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**
*Huntington & Ripley,*
HAVE ON SALE, OF RECENT PURCHASES,
CAROLINE, Merino and Scotch
**PLAIDS,**
BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZINES, AND NORWICH CRAPES,
CANTON, NANKIN, AND ITALIAN
**CRAPES,**
A GREAT VARIETY OF
**BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTS,**
Duffil Baizes, and Flannels,
ROSE AND POINT BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,
GROS DE NAPLES,
Florence and India SILKS,
INDIA LEVANTINES, [OF THE BEST QUALITY,] Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, and SILK SHAWLS,
Cassimere Shawls and Hdkfs.; Silk Cotton, & Worsted VESTING.
*WORSTED, COTTON, LAMBS WOOL, AND* **SILK HOSE,**
Flag, Bandanna, & Black Canton Hdkfs.
SILK & TABBY **VELVETS,**
Bang-up Cords; Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; Silk and Cotton
**UMBRELLAS,**
Thread Laces and Edgings; Bobbinett, Cotton, and Silk LACES,
Lace Veils, Shawls, and Handkfs.
**600** PIECES RIBBONS, [SOME VERY ELEGANT.]
SALISBURY FLANNELS, PRINTED RATTINETTS,
Denmark Satin and Morocco
**SHOES.**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
*Superfine English Ingrain*
**CARPETING,**
*At the lowest New York prices*
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES WILL BE RECEIVED WEEKLY.
*Oct. 6* 27—

*A. & A. GAY,*

HAVE just received eight bales of Power Loom SHEETING of superior quality, which they will sell by the bale, piece or yard very low. Also, daily receiving New and Fashionable
English, India and French
**GOODS;**
which they sell at their usual low prices. Customers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Oct 5. 27—

FOR CHARLESTON. S. C.



THE fine fast sailing Schooner EAGLE, John Wood, Master, will sail for Charleston about the 12th this month—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to Jed. Huntington, or on board at Huntington's Wharf.
*Oct. 5.* 

Mackerel, &c.
Mackerel, No. 1 & 2, in bbls. and half bbls.—Boston Inspection
50 Bbls. Family Flour, from New Wheat.
Fresh Hyson, Young Hyson, & Hyson Skin } TEA.
Muscatel, Bloom, & Cask Raisins fresh & good
Fine Salt—Corn, &c. &c. for sale by
LYMAN BREWER
Oct 5. 7—

50 Bbls. Virginia Flour, from do Western. (New Wheat
10 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
100 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 (Mackerel.
100 Quintal Codfish,
2 Tierces Rice.
5 Boxes Tallow Candles,
10 Tons Nova Scotia Grind Stones (fine grit
100 lbs. Soft shelled Almonds.
for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

**NEW**
**Fall and Winter**
**GOODS.**
**E. B. BUCKINGHAM**
Has just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
Which he will sell as low as can be bought at any Store in this state.
*His assortment in part is as follows:*
An elegant assortment of TARTAN and CAROLINE
**Plaids.**
A great variety figured GROS DE NAPLES
**SILKS.**
(ELEGANT PATTERNS.)
Rich figured Gro-de-ta and Ombre do (a new article.)
Superior black
**India Levantines.**
BLACK and COLORED
**LUSTRINGS.**
An extensive assortment of
**BROAD CLOTHS;**
of almost every color and quality, from 4s 6d to 84.
**Ladies' Broad Cloths and Pelisse Cloths;**
(☞CHEAP.☜)
*Cassimeres and Satinetts.*
Long Merino and Cashmere
**SHAWLS.**
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere, Persian, Imitation Merino, and Cassimere do.
FIGURED and PLAIN, MULL MULL, JACONET, SWISS, and BOOK } *Muslins*
**Cambrics.**
Superior British
**Sheetings & Shirtings.**
*BOMBAZINES,*
*CIRCASSIAN,*
*BOMBAZETTS,*
*FIGURED & PLAIN SATINETTS.*
*WORSTED BOMBAZINES AND FIGURED SALISBURY FLANNELS.*
THREAD and BOBINETT
**LACES,**
A GREAT VARIETY.
Bobinett Veils. Bobinett Lace for Veils. Canton & Italian CRAPES.
LONG AND SHORT
***Kid Gloves.***
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver and Buckskin do.
Gimp Trimmings. Gimp, Dasie & silk Buttons, with a great variety of TRIMMINGS for Ladies' Dresses and Pelisses.
Gro-de-ta and Rich Figured
**SILK HANDKFS.**
Silk and Cotton *UMBRELLAS.*
Blue *CAMBLET* for Cloaks.
Ostrich *PLUMES.*
Linen Cambric *HANDKFS* and *LONG LAWNS.*
SHELL and MOCK SHELL
**COMBS.**
*Fancy Boxes.*
Best quality of Cologne Water.
Perfumery in boxes.
Rich London Chintzes and Callicoes.
**Worsted and Silk Hose.**
Elegant Vestings. Flag, Bandanna, and Canton Handkerchiefs.
Flannels and Baizes.
Rose Blankets. Marseilles Quilts.
Bed Ticking.
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting.
ENGLISH
CARPETING,
**&C. &C.**
☞New Goods will be received almost every week
Merchants from the Country that are wishing to replenish their stock will do well to call.
*Norwich, Oct 6.* 27—

**Latest Fashions just received from New-York by**
**Miss Hatch.**
Oct 6. 27—

**JOS. BREED**
*Will continue the Distilling business at Shantupville—and wants to purchase,*
**2000** bushels RYE,
100 Live HOGS, Dry Oak & Chesnut Wood, White Oak barrel Staves and Heading. *Oct. 6*—27

*JOHN LATHROP*
WILL pay cash for Flax Seed and White Beans.
Oct. 6 27—

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK for 1825, for sale by *Robinson & Dunham.*

## POETRY.

*From the Commercial Advertiser.*

### SUMMER SABBATH.

I hail thy coming, day of rest!
From regions not rifl'd by Chance,
Where issuing from the glowing east,
Thy sun-bound wheels advance:
For there's a blaze beneath that arch,
That round thy chariot throws
A light more pure to guide its march,
Than earth's dull surface knows.

Methinks upon yon golden cloud
The steeds immortal play,
That lead o'er forest, vale and flood,
Thy car's resplendent way!
And as they tread that azure field,
Its dazzling beams are shed
Alike o'er joy's exulting child,
And sorrow's restless bed.

Hush'd is the busy hum of toil—
Now trade's rude clamors cease:
All nature wears her sweetest smile,
And hails the world to peace.
O'er the green hills the village bell
Its deep tow'd echo flings,
And scenes of praise and prayer to tell,
Upburn on seraphs' wings!

Blest is the hour, the heart contrite,
May bid its off'ring rise
To yon celestial portals bright,
A tribute for the skies!
Or for the plenteous cup of good
The lips have tasted long,
Ascends its meed of gratitude,
In pure though humble song.

But oh, not his thy partial beam,
That smiles on all beside,
O'er whose frail bark life's adverse stream
Hath pour'd its mountain tide!
While round his path a world unjust
Hath all its wrongs combin'd,
His prayers are utter'd from the dust,
His praise with tears is join'd.

Let Peace within her sacred gates
Invite her happy son,—
Not till her gentle call awaits,
Whose tranquil days are done!
While o'er the wounds that stain his breast
Fate's darkest surges roll,
No charm remains to bid it rest—
No Sabbath in the soul!

MONTGARNIER.

### A HYMN.

On the Anniversary of American Independence, written by John Quincy Adams Esq. selected from an old collection of poems.

When o'er the billows heaving deep,
The fathers of our race,
The precepts of their God to keep
Sought here their resting place,

That Gracious God their path prepar'd,
Preserv'd from every harm,
And still for their protection bar'd
His everlasting arm.

His breath inspiring every gale,
Impels them o'er the main;
His guardian angels spread the sail,
And tempests howl in vain.

For them old ocean's rocks are smooth'd,
December's face grows mild,
To vernal airs her blasts are soothed,
And all their rage beguil'd.

When Famine rolls her haggard eyes,
His ever bounteous hands,
Abundance from the sea supplies,
And treasures from the sands.

Nor yet his tender mercies cease;
His over-ruling plan,
Inclines to gentleness and peace
The heart of savage man.

And can our stony bosoms be
To all these wonders blind?
Nor swell with thankfulness to thee,
O! parent of Mankind.

All gracious God! inflame our zeal,
Dispense our blessings more!
Grant us thy boundless love to feel—
Thy goodness to adore.

*A Printer's remarkable dream.*—The Printer of the Farmer's Advocate, says—"We do not pretend to 'believe in dreams,' but we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity. We dreamed (for printers are subject to dreams,) that all our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts—consequently, we immediately procured new type from New-York, enlarged the Advocate, and paid off the paper-maker. In this we were exceedingly delighted—but just as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgments to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke under the dreadful apprehension that the Sheriff had favored us with a call—but 'twas all a dream—all but the bite."

### A GOOD HIT.

Previous to an election in Ireland, a landlord of considerable fortune and interest, went over to his estate; he saw one of his tenants digging potatoes, and thus addressed him:—"Paddy, how do you do?" Paddy, unaccustomed to such a salutation, looked wildly around him to see from whence it could come; on perceiving his landlord, and taking off his hat, he answered, "pretty well sir, I thank you; I hope I see you well." The landlord continued his conversation by asking, "What news have you Paddy in this part of the world?" to which the tenant replied, "In truth sir, I have none, except that I think we shall have an election, or some such sort of thing." The landlord asked "what makes you think so, Paddy?" The tenant replied, "Only because your honor never axes me how I do except about that time!!!"


## FOR SALE BY RIPLEY & WALDO:

**63 Chests** Hyson Skin Tea,
18 do. Young Hyson do.
10 do. Bohea do.
40 boxes and sacks Havana

**SUGAR:**

8 hhds. & 6 bbls. Loaf and Lump **SUGAR,**
70 bales bright Cassia,
18 bags Pepper and Pimento,
16 boxes Philadelphia Starch,
28 kegs pure Ginger,
30 half bbls. and kegs Smyrna Raisins,
4 tierces Scotch Snuff,
20 jars Maccoboy do.
35 kegs Plug Tobacco,
3 bbls. Paper do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
25 do St. Croix and Antigua, and
40 do. Molasses,
35 bbls. Country Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
7 pipes **French Brandy,**
2 do. old Holland Gin,
3 tierces Rice,
2 casks **LONDON PORTER,** *very superior.*

*ALSO,*

25 tons old Sable & Swedes IRON
10 do. American Refined do. *For Machinery,*
15 do. English Iron,—assorted sizes from 1¼ to 3 inches,
10 bundles Hessenclever's 1st quality GERMAN STEEL,
1 ton Swedes Steel,
1 do. English Blistered and Cast do
40 bundles Russian Rods, for Horse shoeing,
5 rolls sheet Lead, sheet Brass, and sheet Copper,
100 sets Waggon & Cart Boxes,
50 bags Shot,
180 boxes Window Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16,
60 casks Cut Nails, *assorted sizes*
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
15000 Teazles,
20 bbls. Ground Camwood,
25 do. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic,
12 tons bright Logwood, in stick,
5 do. Nicaragua,
2 do. Fustic,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 bbls. Allum,
6 do. Blue Vitriol,
25 do. English Copperas,
2 cases Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
6 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
20 do. Painter's Brushes & Sash Tools,
24 boxes Chrome Yellow,
2 cases Prussian Blue,
50 lbs. Chinese Vermillion,
100 do. Rose Pink,
2 tons Paris White,
25 cwt. White Lead,
5 casks English and French Yellow,
5 do Spanish Brown,
4 do. Venetian Red,
10 bbls. Rosin,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
8 bbls. English and American Glue,
10 cwt. Black Lead, suitable for polishing Stoves,
1 tierce Ivory Black,
2000 Papers Lamp Black,
1000 Nos. Lead Pots,
50 nests Sand Crucibles,
30 reams Sand Paper,
24 bottles and 2 carboys Muriatic Acid,
2 carboys Aqua Fortis,
60 lbs. Grain Tin.

tf23

## *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

oauf1y23—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the 12th of October next, at the Griswold Manufacturing Co's. Boarding-house in Jewett-City, if not previously sold at private sale, a variety of articles of household Furniture, consisting of beds, Bedding, &c. &c. Sales will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at the time of sale.

EBENEZER PORTER.

*Griswold, Sept. 20, 1824.* x6

## *Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!*

## New Store AND New Goods.

## *Prentice & Lord*

HAVE TAKEN THE STORE OPPOSITE MR. EB. WILSON, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. WM. G. JOHNSON, *and offer to the public a choice selection of genuine*

**GROCERIES,**

*consisting of*

OLD Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin. Old Jamaica Spirits,
St. Croix rum, Antigua do. N England do. } *Superior Quality*

**Washington GIN,**

**CORDIALS.**

Sicily, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe. Colmenar, Malaga, and La Fayette

**Wines,**

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea

**TEAS,**

Loaf, Lump, Havana and Muscovado

**SUGARS,**

Muscatel, Bloom & Smyrna Raisins. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento. Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger. Pearlashes, Salt Petre,

**Window Glass,** assorted sizes.

**Cut Nails,** do do.

POWDER & SHOT,

10 hhds first quality refining MOLASSES,

800 bush. Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Blown SALT,

50 bbls. and half barrels Rochester

***Superfine Flour,***

An elegant assortment of

*Crockery and Stone*

**Ware,**

All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this State, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE

*Sept. 21.* 25—

## Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $4,50 - or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

### CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilities, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

**Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

*September 8, 1824.* oamoy—

## NEW Cash Store.

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN

**GOODS,**

recently selected in New York—*Among which will be found,*

SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } **BROAD CLOTHS.**

**CASSIMERES.**

**SATTINETS, BAIZES, FLANNELS, Bombazetts,**

BATTINETS,

CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } *Plaids,*

Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimotics, Printed Muslins.

BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } **MUSLINS.**

Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros. de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers, Figured Gros. de ETE, White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets, Crapes, Merino and Cashmere

**SHAWLS.**

SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } **Handkerchiefs.**

SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } **HOSE.**

SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } **GLOVES.**

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.

*Sept. 8, 1824.* 23—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of Sept. A. D. 1824*

Present, JOHN HYDE Esq. Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. THOMAS GIBBS late of Norwich, deceased, having exhibited for allowance his account of administration with the estate of said deceased.

Ordered that said administrator give notice to all persons interested therein, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, a copy of this order, for them to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the last Monday of October next, at 11 o'clk in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said administration account.

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. ASAHEL SAFFORD, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, administrator thereon with the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN STANTON,
Administrator with will annexed.

*Griswold, Sept. 22. 1824.* 26—

## LOST.

ON the 20th inst. between the Thames Co's Store in Shetucket street, and the Episcopal Church, a GREEN SILK VELVET PURSE, with a gilt clasp, containing a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with the Printers.

*Norwich, Sept. 28.*

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 10, 1823.* 46—

**Patent Potatoe Forks,**

For sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

## NEW Fall Goods.

**ZEBULUS COIT,**

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK, WITH A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

**DRY GOODS,**

*Which were purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail at a small advance for Cash.*

A PART OF WHICH ARE,
Caroline and Tartan PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS—CIRCASSIANS,
Figured and Plain Cassimere

**SHAWLS.**

Merino and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Worsted do.
Merino and Cashmere 5-4, 7-4, 8-4 square Shawls, various colors,
Do. do. Handkerchiefs,

PARISIAN
**Shawls and Handkfs.**
*(a new article)*

Super black INDIA Levantine, Do do. FRENCH do. Do do. SATIN do. SINCHEWS and SARSNETTS, } Very Heavy.

**Lustrings,**

**GROS. DE NAPLES,**
*RICH PATTERNS.*

**Plaid and Striped LUSTRINGS,**

JACONET, CAMBRIC, SWISS, and BOOK } **Muslins,** Plain and Figured.

Long Lawn Cravats,
SILK and COTTON

**HANDKFS.**

Bombazeens—Denmark SATIN—Russia SHEETING and DIAPER,

**CALICOES**—a great variety of elegant patterns,

LINEN and BOBBINNET LACE, Narrow and Wide

**Bobbinet VEILS,**
Gauze Do.

Pressed **CRAPE,**
Canton and Italian do,
LADIES' and MISSES'

**La Fayette Gloves,**

HORSE SKIN and BEAVER do. Black and White SILK HOSE and GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Woodstock and other *GLOVES.*

***Broad Cloths***

From $1 to $3 per yard.
Fine Palisse Cloths, various colors.
*CASSIMERES—CASSINETTS. SATINETTS—FLANNELS, BAIZE—BLANKETS,*
Devonshire Kersey,
SHEETINGS—SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached,
PLAIDS—TICKING, &c. &c.

***Shell and Horn COMBS.***

*Sept. 21.* 25—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
*Windham County,*
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HANNAH SAMSON*, of Ashford, in said county, shewing to this Court that, on the 8th day of January, A. D 1815, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Charles Samson, then of said Ashford; that the Petitioner since her intermarriage aforesaid, has ever lived in the faithful performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant—but that the said Charles Samson, in total violation thereof, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1820, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty.—Praying for a bill of divorce—As per petition on file, dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1824

Ordered by this Court that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825—and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest. [6w26
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

## MACKEREL

**NO. 1 & 2,**
In bbls. and half barrels,
**Powder in casks,**
**8000** yds. brown Shirtings
Will be sold low for cash, by
Roger Huntington & Co.
*Sept. 21, 1824.* 3wx3—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright **LOGWOOD,**
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
6 bbls. ground LOGWOOD,
10 do ground CAMWOOD,
2 bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Pica,
60 do. Aqua Fortis,
200 do. Oil Vitriol, *English,*
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Curcuma, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure,*
5 do. Sperm do.
2 do. Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, *dry,*
20 do Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *fine,*
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, *pure,*
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do Prussian Blue, No. 1 and
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs Rose Pink,
200 do. Gum Shelac, *light colored, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Junter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbors, or at any market in this State.

*Norwich, Sept. 20.*

## RUM, & C.

5 hhds. sweet flavored high proof St. Croix **RUM,**
5 do. New Rum,
10 bbls. No 2 Mackerel, Boston Inspection,
30 do. Superfine FLOUR, most approved brands—for family use,
Old Jamaica Spirits, 5th proof,
Old Antigua do.; old Cognac Brandy; common do.
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmenar and Malaga Wines, Cherry Brandy,
Spanish Honey; best refining Molasses,
Old Holland Gin; Lamp Oil; Spermaceti Candles.
Creme de Noyeau; Stoughton's Bitters; Live Geese Feathers, &c.

For sale by LYMAN BREWER.

*Sept. 7.*

## New Books.

THE LIFE OF
**Andrew Jackson,**
*Major-General* in the army of the United States; containing a HISTORY OF THE WAR in the South, from the commencement of the CREEK CAMPAIGN to the termination of *Hostilities* before New-Orleans, by John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.

MEMOIRS OF
**Gen. Gilbert Motier Lafayette.**
By Gen Holstein, who continued under the fictious name of Peter Feldman, to his liberation from the prison of Olmutz, translated from the French.

Tales of a Traveller, parts 1 and 2, by Washington Irving.

For sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*Sept. 21.*

## 30 doz. Morocco GOAT SKINS,

*For sale by*
**Joseph Breed.**

*Sept. 21.* 25—

## Wanted on Loan,

FOR the term of 2 years, $800 DOLLARS, secured by mortgage on Real Estate, with interest paid semi annually.

Inquire of the PRINTERS.

*Norwich, Sept. 17.* 2w

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

**Prentice & Lord.**

FREDERIC PRENTICE.
HENRY L. LORD,

*Norwich, Sept. 21, 1824.*

## IRON Hollow-Ware.

12 tons, comprising a general assortment, for sale Wholesale or Retail, by

JOS. BREED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1431.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1834. No. 28.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



NEW

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

E. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

which he will sell as low as can be bought at any Store in this State.

His assortment in part is as follows:

An elegant assortment of TARTAN and CAROLINE

Plaids.

A great variety figured GROSS DE NAPLES

SILKS,

(ELEGANT PATTERNS.)

Rich figured Gro-de-ta and Ombra do. (a new article)

Superior black

India Levantines.

BLACK and COLORED

LUSTRINGS.

An extensive assortment of

BROAD CLOTHS,

of almost every color and quality, from 4s 6d to 38s.

Ladies' Broad Cloths and Pelisse Cloths,

(☞CHEAP.☜)

Cassimeres and Satinetts.

Long Merino and Cashmere

SHAWLS.

5-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere, Persian, Imitation Merino, and Cassimere do.

FIGURED and PLAIN, MULL MULL, JACONET, SWISS, and BOOK } Muslins

Cambrics.

Superior British

Sheetings & Shirtings

BOMBAZINES.
CIRCASSIAN.
BOMBAZETTS.
FIGURED & PLAIN RATINETTS.
WORSTED BOMBAZINES AND FIGURED SALISBURY FLANNEL.
THREAD and BOBINETT

LACES,

A GREAT VARIETY.

Bobinett Veils, Bobinett Lace for Veils. Canton & Italian CRAPES

LONG AND SHORT

Kid Gloves.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver and Buckskin do.

Gimp Trimmings. Gimp, Dasie & Silk Buttons, with a great variety of TRIMMINGS for Ladies' Dresses and Pelisses.

Gro-de-ta and Rich Figured

SILK HANDKFS.

Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS.
Blue CAMBLET for Cloaks.
Ostrich PLUMES.
Linen Cambric HANDKFS and LONG LAWNS.
SHELL and MOCK SHELL

COMBS.

Fancy Boxes.

Best quality of Cologne Water.
Perfumery in boxes.
Rich London Chintzes and Calicoes.

Worsted and Silk Hose.

Elegant Vestings, Flag, Bandanna and Canton Handkerchiefs.
Flannels and Baizes.
Rose Blankets. Marseilles Quilts.
Bed Ticking.
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting.

ENGLISH

CARPETING,

&c. &c.

☞New Goods will be received almost every week through the season.

Merchants from the Country that are wishing to replenish their stock will do well to call.

Norwich, Oct. 6. 27—

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to purchase any of the following articles are requested to call at the Store of

JOHN KINNEY & CO.

Who have just returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

ADAPTED TO THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS—VIZ:

Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Drab, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Wine, Brown, and Blue Claret } Cloths.

Fashionable Mix'd. Blue, Black, Blue Mix'd, Drab, Brown, Green, Light Mixed Buff and White } Cassimeres.

Blue, Drab, Mazarine Blue & Black

Pelisse Cloths.

Olive, Drab, Blue, and Black

LION SKINS.

Black, blue, scarlet, crimson, yellow, white and green

FLANNELS.

PRINTED SALISBURY Do.
Rocking and Floor Cloth Baizes.
Red and white Serges.
Devonshire Kerseys.
7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 & 13-4

Rose Blankets.

5-4, 7-4, 9-4, and 10-4

Green Table Covers.

Plain and Printed Rattinetts.

Black, blue, green, French gray, crimson, scarlet, fawn, brown and purple } BOMBAZETTS.

Scarlet printed, plain and twilled do.
Black, crimson, blue, and green

CIRCASSIANS.

CIRCASSIAN and TARTAN

Plaids.

Black and Plaid Bombazines.
Circassian Stripes.

Washington, Jackson, La Fayette, Clay, Valencia, Marseilles, Swansdown, Toilenett & Velvet } Vestings.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.

10-4 Bleached do.
Irish Linens.
Long Lawns.
4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics.
4-4 and 6-4 Book Muslins, figured and plain.
Swiss Muslins, plain and figured.
Scotch and Swiss Mullmulls.

Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Gros de Tete, figured Iris, figured and plain Levantine, Italian, figured and plain India, Satin Levantine, India and French Satin, French Levantine & Florence } Silks.

3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 CALICOES of every description.
6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table LINENS.
10-4 Table Cottons.
Black and brown Linens.
German Platillas.

Black Canton Crapes.

Black, white, blue, green, buff & pink

Italian Crapes.

Black, blue, green pink, mazarine blue and white plain and figured

PLUSHES.

Cambric and Furniture Dimoties.
Black and Colored Silk and Tabby

VELVETS.

Manchester do.
Drab Bang-up Cord.
Silk, Worsted, Cotton & Woollen

STOCKINGS.

Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Cotton, & Cassimere SHAWLS.

Linen Cambric, imitation do. with worked corners, Silk and Cotton Flagg, Bandanna, Madrass, Crape, Cashmere, Merino, Baraige, German Flagg, White Cotton, Gauze & Velveteen } HANDKFS.

White and figured Cravats.
Marking Canvas.

Buckskin, Beaver, Dogskin, Castor, Kid, Horseskin, Cotton, Silk, Lafayette Kid, Long Kid, and Lafayette Castor } GLOVES

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Paddings, Tillotings, Buckrams Satinetts.
Waltham, Jersey, Providence and Hoarah Long Cloth.

Ipswich and Norwich Sheetings and Shirtings.
Merino Trimmings and Fringes.
Habit Trimmings of all kinds and colors.
Tapes—Bobbins—Carpet Bindings—Quality do.—Shoe do.
Silk and Cotton Galloons.
Spool and Wire Thread; Whips; Silk & cotton Cords; pound & common Pins; Needles; Suspenders; guernsey and cotton Drawers, lambs wool Shirts; Reeds by the gross or dozen; Gimps of all colors; gilt coat Buttons; plated do. do.; silk do. do.; habit Buttons; Russia, Birdseye and American Diapers;—Dutch Quills, mixed, white, scarlet and crimson Worsted Yarn.

Lenan Ruffs; elegant Swiss Muslin do.; German, French and American Fancy Baskets; Morocco Wallets; morocco Indispensables; Thimbles; cravat Stiffeners; Lafayette Stocks; corsett laces; silk & linen Braids; Ribbons of all kinds; watch chains; belt Ribbons of all colors; Thread, bobbinett, cotton, pattinett and silk Laces; jet, steel and gilt Buckles; large and small Shell and Horn Combs; fine Combs; dressing do.; morocco Purses; pink, white and black Crape Lisse; black, and plated Hooks and Eyes; Hooks and Rings; butt Webbing; Millionets; Foundation Muslin; bonnet Wire; and sundry &c's. too numerous to mention; all of which may be had at the lowest cash prices.

Country Merchants will accept our thanks for the liberal share of custom we have received from them, and may replenish their stocks at a small advance from the New-York prices.

Oct. 6. 27—

NEW

Cash Store.

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HAVING taken the Blue Store in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

recently selected in New York—among which will be found,

SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,

SATTINETS,

BAIZES,

FLANNELS,

Bombazetts,

RATTINETS,

CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } Plaids,

Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, | Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimoties, Printed Muslins,

BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } MUSLINS.

Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros. de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, | Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers. Figured Gros. de ETE, White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets,

Crapes, Merino and Cashmere

SHAWLS,

SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } Handkerchiefs.

SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } HOSE.

SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } GLOVES.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.

Sept. 8, 1834. 23—


NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOS. BREED & CO. is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved—the books and accounts of the concern remain for settlement, in the hands of Jos. Breed.

A. M. HUBBARD.
JOSEPH BREED.

Oct. 1. 1834. 27 3w—


NEW

Fall Goods.

ERASTUS COIT,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK, WITH A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which were purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail at a small advance for Cash.

A PART OF WHICH ARE,

Caroline and Tartan PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS—CIRCASSIANS,
Figured and Plain Cassimere

SHAWLS.

Merino and Cashmere Long Shawls, Worsted do.
Merino and Cashmere 5-4, 7-4, 8-4 square Shawls, various colors,
Do. do. Handkerchiefs,

PARISIAN

Shawls and Handkfs.

(a new article)

Super. black INDIA Levantine, do. do. FRENCH do, Do. do. SATIN do. Sinchaws and Sarsnetts. Lustrings, } Very Heavy.

GROS DE NAPLES,

RICH PATTERNS.

Plaid and Striped

LUSTRINGS,

JACONET, CAMBRIC, SWISS, and BOOK } Muslins, Plain and Figured.

Long Lawn Cravats,

SILK and COTTON

HANDKFS.

Bombazeens—Denmark SATIN—Russia SHEETING and DIAPER,

CALICOES—a great variety of elegant patterns,

LINEN and BOBBINET LACE, Narrow and Wide

Bobbinet VEILS,

Gauze Do.

Pressed CRAPE.

Canton and Italian do,

LADIES' and MISSES'

La Fayette Gloves,

HORSE SKIN and BEAVER do.
Black and White SILK HOSE and GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Woodstock and other GLOVES.

Broad Cloths

from $2 to $8 per yard.
Fine Palisse Cloths, various colors.

CASSIMERES—CASSINETTS.
SATINETTS—FLANNELS.
BAIZE—BLANKETS,
Devonshire Kersey,
SHEETINGS—SHIRTINGS,
bleached and unbleached,
PLAIDS—TICKING, &c. &c.

Shell and Horn

COMBS.

Sept. 21. 25—

CASH FOR

FLAX SEED

and

White Beans.

C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of

Drugs,

Medicines,

PAINTS,

Dye-Stuffs,

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as low as their neighbors.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 6f24—

100,000 feet clear and merchantable

Boards, Plank &

JOIST, consisting of

1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch Stuff
25000 feet clear and merch.

CLAP BOARDS,

15,000 sawed LATH.

300,000 SHINGLES,

50 casks LIME,

For sale by

Jed. Huntington.

Sept. 21. 6w26—


## MISCELLANY.

### EDITORIAL LIFE.

The tale of "The Ass, the Man, & the Boy," has a fitting illustration in the life of a Daily Journalist, except that the luckless Editor has very little chance of being carried, unless it be to the Almshouse.—That he, on the contrary, is little else than a beast of burthen, rode, whipped and spurred by every body, is what, thank Heaven, is not quite true, though every body tries hard to have it so. But the calamities of his lot are dire and innumerable. He can never hope, for what all men have a natural desire, freedom from censure; and certainly he is not always sure of praise. If like an Ass he supports Crawford, the good people rail at his absurdity & tell him the burthen is more than he can carry. Besides, the ghost of poor Van Allen is conjured from its 'dread abode,' to 'shake his gory locks' at him. If he is for Adams, some will sneeringly class him with the 'Universal Yankee Nation,' while others will declare that no man ought to be elected who is the son of his father. If he speak a word for Jackson, he is delicately reminded of a rope, and an uncomfortable elevation, by those who, five years ago would have deemed it treason to have plucked a leaf from the laurel which entwines his brow; and if Clay be his favorite, he is sure to be dubbed a half-horse, half-aligator sort of a fellow, without a single leading card or trump in his hand. And so it goes to the end of the chapter. Even in this division of the community, suppose the four candidates divide the nation equally, the chance is against the Editor; he makes, by supporting one candidate, one friend and three enemies; if he supports no one, he of course neither gains nor loses; and if he supports all he is despised by all—as he should be. There are, however, other dangers which hazard the support and friendship of that one quarter: in fact, it must needs be divided a number of times, casting out here and there a personal enemy; now and then one wounded by a chance shot, directed at another, or not directed at all—some who find fault with your grammar, some with your religion, some because you have too much, and some because you have not enough, until in fact, the remnant is a shabby one. So much for the Presidency.

Suppose you advocate the Tariff, the merchants stop their favors—and a commercial paper stops of course. Cry down the Tariff, and you cry down the vengeance of mechanics and manufacturers—and who can stand that? Advocate a middle course, and both esteem you lukewarm, and every body knows that is nauseating. Turn therefore, which way you will, to the right or left, and you are 'up a stump.' If you pull a string which tickles one friend, you soon find you have twig'd another; if you praise one good man, you have excited the jealousy of another good man; if you smack of a good dinner, you are numbered with wine bibbers; if you laugh at good cheer and condemn licentiousness, Bacchus and all his hosts are out upon you; make fun of honorable affairs, and you are threatened with a dishonorable thumping—and that is a thing 'not to be sneezed at, if you can help it.'

A mere man can do nothing towards answering the expectations of this reading public.

'Could he with ink the ocean fill,
Were the whole earth of parchment made;
Were every single stick a quill,
And every man a scribe by trade;
To cater for each whim of man,
Would drain the ocean dry;
Nor would the scroll contain the same,
Though stretched from sky to sky.'

Other people are suffered to rise and fall in their feelings with the different degrees of pressure inflicted on the soul by 'this mortal coil.' They are permitted to be stupid when they feel so, and when they wake up and lighten upon surrounding objects, they are esteemed bright, and no deduction is made because they have also been dark. But an Editor, poor fellow, is required to be always buoyant, always every thing and any thing. Each individual reader has a taste and interest of his own, and consequently the daily commissary for the public palate, must be always ready with an endless variety of dishes, and each dish must exactly suit the palate of every reader, though every taste is as widely different as honey and lemon juice. The same paper must present as many different aspects as 'the inconstant moon.' It must have a sort of serio, tragico, comico, ludicro appearance, mixed up with all that is curious, harmonious, barbarous, murderous, and 'prodigious,' as well as that which is whimsical, laughable, sentimental, jovial, pathetical, quizzical, out-hypothetical, and even then, in nine times out of ten, the Editor 'gets more kicks than coppers.'

To be serious, we have tried it long, & have become used to its toils, disappointment and vexation, and though we have not enumerated one in ten of them, and can neither lay our tongues, nor direct the imagination of others to their variety and number, yet we some years ago found out the best way to get along with them; and that is, to be independent—'poor and independent,' as the man said, but nevertheless—INDEPENDENT.—N. Y. Spec.

The Saluda Baptist Association in South Carolina, have resolved to set apart the 1st Wednesday in November next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and particularly to offer up prayers that the Almighty would guide the minds of the people in the choice of a President, and that with one heart and voice the citizens of these United States may select the most suitable man, and the one most approved of God, for the high, dignified and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of this highly favored country.—Cardinal.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

"Do you see here," said a ragged little boy, to a group of young, gaily-dressed urchins, as he came up from Market-street wharf, in Philadelphia. "do you see here—I've got a silver sixpence." They all set up a hearty laugh. Why, said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a wealthy shipper, I have six silver dollars to spend a Christmas, and that fellow is proud of a sixpence. Theodore heard it, and looked thoughtfully at the ground for a moment; then recollecting himself, "six dollars to spend," muttered he; "but sixpence to keep is better than that."

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket carefully wrapped up for several weeks, when one day, his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the corner of the alley where he lived, said to him, Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket—you should plant it. The little boy understood him better when he told him, that, if he pleased, he might buy some fruit in the market with it, and stand in his shop and sell it out again. He embraced the offer; doubled his money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit to sell as he had room for in his little corner.

His uncle, observing the thrifty, and withal, honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store, as an assistant, and allowed him to trade in sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention to business; the most careful management of his small funds, and that run of good luck as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saving, industrious and prudent, in the course of three or four years enabled him to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend the business to double its former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it had become a kind of second nature with Theodore to keep, what the sailors would call, close to the wind; and he made headway astonishingly now. Soon after he was twenty-one he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry goods merchant, and to go into that business on his own account entirely. Still he prospered; became an importer; changed finally his business for a wholesale concern—embarked in the India Trade; and at last married a fine girl whose fortune was but little inferior to his own, and it was said, after that occurrence, that he was worth no less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch-street; kept his carriage and every thing in pretty style; yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never lose sight of the origin of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with the arms upon his carriage—it formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coins, he used to say the very identical one he first owned, fastened upon his desk in the counting-room. Remembering thus constantly that by small means he had risen, he, still, amid much well-bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true open benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forgot how to reckon pence as well as pounds.

Thus smoothly were Theodore's affairs going forward, when, one sultry summer's day, just as he had entered his counting room, a thin, squalid figure presented itself at the counter, and asked for employment. He wore a threadbare suit of black, an old hat, and his shoes were almost ready to drop from his feet. In what capacity, asked Theodore, do you wish for employment? In any capacity, was the reply,—but, sir, continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, my father was a merchant, and he brought me up to his profession; I should therefore be glad of employment as a clerk.

Theodore looked at the man closely.—He thought he saw some lineament he remembered. What is your name? he asked. The stranger hesitated a moment—hung down his head, and replied in a low whisper, Jeremiah Budd! Ah! said Theodore, recollecting him instantly, and you have got clear of your six dollars long ago, I fancy, Jeremiah. Yes, said Jeremiah, with a sigh, but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy with the silver sixpence. Had I been half as careful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I should not have been here friendless and penniless to-day.

There was a half triumphant smile on Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visitor, which seemed to spring from such complacent feeling, but was excusable, because it arose partly from the consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who appeared now to see and confess his error. He took the applicant to his employ, and in process of time restored him into the business doing world, an active, prudent, and valuable man.

The lesson taught in the story is too plain to need a word in addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man, who has not spent more money, foolishly, in his life, than would be necessary to make him comfortable now?

A DOUBLE-AND-TWISTED PUN.—Sir Roger Curtis asked Mr. Canning what he said of the Tunnel, under the Thames? 'Say,' replied the Secretary, 'why, I say it will be the greatest bore London ever had, and that is saying a great deal.'

## Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL NOMINATION.

# JOHN Q. ADAMS,

FOR PRESIDENT.

# ANDREW JACKSON,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

*CONNECTICUT.*

At a meeting of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, held in the chamber of the House of Representatives, at New-Haven, on the evening of the 21st day of May, 1824; the Hon. David Hill, of the Senate, was called to the chair, and the Hon. John Russ, of the House of Representatives, was appointed Secretary.

Voted, That the members proceed to ballot for the person whom they would nominate to their fellow citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The ballots were then received, and the result on counting appeared as follows;

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, | 124 |
| " ANDREW JACKSON, | 14 |
| " WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, | 7 |
| " HENRY CLAY, | 2 |

The following resolutions were then adopted:

WHEREAS our fellow citizens in different parts of the country have expressed their opinion on the merits of the several candidates for the office of President of the United States, and feeling as we do a deep interest in the issue of the approaching election—

*Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

and do therefore recommend him to our Republican fellow-citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, & published in the Democratic papers.

DAVID HILL, *Chairman.*
JOHN RUSS, *Secretary.*

At the general meeting of Republicans, held at New-Haven in May last, whereof the Hon. John Russ, of the County of Hartford, was Chairman, and Benjamin Isaacs, of the County of Fairfield, was Secretary; it was resolved to recommend the following gentlemen as candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:—

LEMUEL WHITE, Hartford County.
RUFUS HITCHCOCK, New-Haven Co.
MOSES WARREN, New-London Co.
DAVID HILL, Fairfield Co.
DAVID KEYES, Windham Co.
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Litchfield Co.
JOHN SWATHAL, Middlesex Co.
CALVIN WILLEY, Tolland Co.*

*At a meeting of Republican Delegates from the several Towns in the County of Tolland, holden at the County House in Tolland, on the 6th day of October, 1824.—

The meeting was organized by choosing Jabez L. White, Esq. Chairman, and Jeremiah Parish, Clerk. The meeting made choice of

CALVIN WILLEY, Esq.

to stand in nomination for an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, in the place of Walter R. Kibbe, Esq. declined.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Clerk, and copies thereof immediately sent to the various republican printers in the State for publication.

Per order of the meeting,
JABEZ L. WHITE, Chairman.
JEREMIAH PARISH, Clerk.

ANOTHER STEAM-BOAT NOMINATION.

On Board the steam-boat Constitution, from Baltimore to Frenchtown, the passengers, forty-three in number, from different parts of the union, (chiefly mail contractors) proceeded to elect a President, and settled the question as follows: —*N. Y. Statesman.*

| | *Adams.* | *Crawford.* | *Jackson.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | 2 | | |
| Vermont, | 4 | 1 | |
| Connecticut, | 3 | | |
| Virginia, | 5 | 3 | |
| Delaware, | 1 | | |
| District Col. | 1 | | |
| N. Carolina, | 1 | 2 | |
| Maryland, | 2 | | |
| Massachusetts, | 2 | 1 | |
| N. Hampshire, | 1 | | |
| Rhode-Island, | 3 | | |
| Indiana, | | 1 | |
| | 32 | 10 | 1 |

*From the Franklin Gazette.*

A FEW REASONS WHY MR. CRAWFORD SHOULD NOT BE PRESIDENT.

*Because he is an intriguer and double dealer.*

PROOFS.—While he professes to be, and is proclaimed by his partisans the exclusive democratic candidate, and is nominated by the minority caucus at Washington, on the ground that it is necessary to maintain the democratic ascendency and to keep alive party distinctions, we find him tampering with federalists, wherever it is his interest to conciliate them.

In Connecticut, where the federal party is strong, he has secured Mr. Daggett, a leading federalist, and lately a member of the senate, by assurances that it was his wish to abolish party distinctions, and that *he should pay no attention to them in appointments to office.*

In Rhode-Island, Mr. Hunter, another federal Senator, is Mr. Crawford's warm friend, correspondent and adviser in appointments to office.

In Delaware, the only federal state in the union, Mr. M'Lane, a federalist and representative in Congress, is the bosom friend of Mr. Crawford, and, it is said will be Secretary of State or of the Treasury when he is President.

In Massachusetts, the notorious Timothy Pickering is brandishing his goose-quill in his favor; that same pen which, in days of yore, made common cause with "the fast-anchored isle," against the rights and honor of his injured and insulted country.

In 1816, Mr. Crawford first emerged above the political horizon, and reached a baleful pre-eminence, by that gross intrigue by which he attempted to foist himself upon the people as President of the United States, in opposition to the man whom the voice of the nation had selected for that station. His partisans now have the audacity to pretend that it was to his forbearance and self denial on that occasion, that Mr. Monroe was indebted for the office; thus making a merit of one of the lowest, and at the same time one of the most daring intrigues in our annals.—What was the vaunted forbearance of Mr. Crawford? When the efforts of his partisans had begun to excite the attention and indignation of the nation, his friend, the late Dr. Bibb, a senator from Georgia, published a letter, stating that Mr. Crawford "did not wish to be considered one of those from whom a choice was to be made." What would any man of plain understanding infer from this oracular and magnanimous communication?—Why, that Mr. Crawford *did* wish what he said that he did *not* wish; and this was the reading given to the *double entendre* by his friends. For we have the authority of the National Intelligencer for saying, that from this period until the caucus met, every effort was made by his partisans to effect his nomination. *No means were too humble*, said that weathercock journal, to accomplish their object. That profligate press, the Washington Gazette, then, as now, the organ of Mr. Crawford, immediately after the publication of Dr. Bibb's letter, declared, that it was authorized to state, that *nothing in that letter was intended to convey the idea* that Mr. Crawford would *not permit his name to be used*, but that he would *yield* [what condescension!] to the determination of his friends. The same unprincipled press, which now supports Mr. Crawford, by abusing Mr. Monroe and his administration, and styles him the candidate of the Jefferson school, the old republican, the exclusive democrat, then teemed with incessant denunciations of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, the Virginia dynasty, and held up Mr. Crawford upon the principle that he would set his face against the policy of these distinguished men. Mr. Crawford's friends in Congress held the same tone.—Mr. Crawford never contradicted the above declaration of the Gazette, nor did any of his friends, but, it is perfectly understood, stimulated his partisans to the last moment of this desperate game. The Editors of the National Intelligencer, who now chime in so harmoniously with that "ephemeral print" the Washington Gazette, at that time denounced his conduct and that of his friends in the most indignant terms. In their paper of the 8th of April, 1816, they say, "Our astonishment increases, by retrospection, at the formidable number of the republican meeting opposed to Mr. Monroe. We consult our inclination, and probably the interests of the great republican family, in avoiding an examination of the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will." "It is a fact undisputed, we believe, that the active and preconcert of the opponents of Mr. Monroe, and a [illegible] of his best friends which prevented active exertions in support of his nomination, produced a state of things astonishing to most of the good people of the United States, who expected nothing less than that division of sentiment which prevailed among their representatives. The decided friends of Mr. Monroe were so backward in their exertions, that at one time these opponents—mistaking silent conviction for apathy, looked forward to certain victory. On their part, however *no exertions were spared.* As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object. Witness the use made of the columns of an ephemeral print in this city, the Washington Gazette, to soil the character and lacerate the feelings of their opponents." Who would have supposed that, in 1824, the National Intelligencer would be found laboring by the side of this "ephemeral print," and with the same "humble means," to effect the identical object it so indignantly denounced in 1816; namely, Mr. Crawford's election, "*in direct opposition to the public will?*"

A DEMOCRAT.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

MR. CRAWFORD and the FEDERALISTS.

The election of this candidate will depend upon the degree in which duplicity is preferred to ingenuous conduct and solid merit, and the degree to which the American people can be managed by a discontented junto. He offers himself as a pure republican, whose orthodoxy is to be demonstrated by proscribing every candidate for office whoever belonged to the old federal party. Yet we find him in 17-98, during the acme of their influence, wearing their badge! And why did he mount the cockade? Because he thought it was right, is the answer. But why did the federalists do it? Only because they thought it right.

We find him again, in the course of his consistency, resisting the embargo's being imposed. Why? Because he did not consider it a proper measure; & if Mr. Crawford is commended, why should they be denounced?

Now it is a fact that we all remember, that the most strenuous and efficient advocate of the embargo, was John Q. Adams. He supported it not only in Washington, but in the strong hold of its enemies; and was the great antagonist of Pickering. What more than has Mr. Crawford done for the Republican party, than Mr. Adams? He has not done so much; for he has endeavored to destroy our best men, & our best measures, while Adams has employed his eminent talents and acquirements to uphold them.

The American people, I think, owe it to their reputation to invite to the first station of the Republic, the illustrious patriot-hero who gave security to their country, & has secured immortality to their name; but after him, I know not one of the present candidates who deserves so well as Mr. Adams. These are the sentiments of a

REPUBLICAN,
tho' not a Crawfordite.

## FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Evening Post Oct. 5.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The regular packet ship Canada arrived here last evening from Liverpool, bringing our files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 30th August, and the latter to the 1st September, inclusive. The most important political article by this arrival relates to

GREECE;

Where we are gratified to find that the Turks have experienced a just retribution for the barbarities lately exercised on the inhabitants of Ipsara. No doubt can now be entertained that the barbarians found their graves on the spot which they had only but a few days before deluged with the blood of the patriots. The accounts formerly given in the Dutch papers of the 20th August, on the authority of letters from Odessa, that the Turks who landed at Ipsara had been destroyed, are amply confirmed by intelligence from Smyrna & Constantinople. There were reports of the Captain Pacha and his Turkish fleet having been also attacked by the Greeks, who are said to have burnt and otherwise destroyed the greater part of it, and that the Captain Pacha then fled with the remainder, to Mitylene, pursued by the victorious Greeks. No date is mentioned in the Dutch papers when this naval engagement is said to have taken place, and if we are to rely on accounts received at Boston direct from Smyrna, it could not have been fought, at least to the extent stated, previous to the 25th July, as the Captain of the vessel at Boston was off Ipsara on that day, and saw the Turkish fleet near the Island. But letters from Odessa of the 31st July say, "that the Turkish fleet, after a considerable loss, which, however, could not be estimated, had left the Island (Ipsara) and sailed to Mitylene;" thus substantially confirming the news of the naval disaster which had befallen the barbarians. The latest Paris papers also announce the receipt of four circumstantial letters; one from Odessa of the 3d August, containing news from Constantinople of the 20th July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots with the Hydriots & Spezziots; *they took 90 armed vessels, & put 8000 Turks to the sword.* The destruction of the Egyptians at Casso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians." It has been remarked that all the reports of victories gained by the Greeks in their contest with the Turks have been subsequently confirmed. In the present instance, so far from there appearing reason to doubt this new naval triumph, we think there exists the best grounds for believing it.

Every arrival furnishes us with fresh proofs that the Christian powers had not only abandoned the Greeks to the fury of their savage oppressors, but that they were actually engaged in aiding the Musselmen in their system of extermination. It is stated in the Augsburgh papers, of the 11th August, that an English agent was on board the Captain Pacha's ship, and had sent to the governments of the different islands of the Archipelago, an invitation, in the name of Lord Strangford, to submit and accept the amnesty offered by the Captain Pacha—an invitation which was every where treated with contempt. Strong suspicions were also entertained at Smyrna, that the Austrian and French national vessels in the Archipelago, were giving information to the Turks of the weak points in the Greek Islands. An Austrian frigate had been at Ipsara early in June, which subsequently conveyed the intelligence to another quarter that the Turks meditated an attack; and a French frigate had been seen taking soundings & making observations on the North West of the Island. The French cruisers had in consequence been forbidden to enter among the Greek Islands, and four Austrian vessels had been captured by the patriots, suspected of being engaged in conveying supplies to the Turks. These last were re-taken by the Austrian ships of war. However just their cause, and however desirous we may feel for the emancipation of the Greeks, we cannot see how this is to be accomplished with so fearful an odds against them as the power of the "Holy Alliance," and the cunning diplomacy of the numerous agents, which they have employed to maintain, in all parts of the world, the principles of aristocracy, and to suppress every movement that has a tendency to disturb the tranquility of sovereigns.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers were silent as to the health of the King, which is attributed to the operation of the Censorship. Private letters say that his case was nearly hopeless, and it was rumored that a Regency was about to be established, with the Count D. Artois at its head. Some were of opinion that in the event of the death of Louis, the present ministers would be dismissed; others again thought there was no reason to expect any change in the government, as the successor to the crown already reigned, and the late modifications of the ministry, and the new inroads on the Constitutional charter, were the results of his usurpation of the supreme authority.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices had been received in London from Madrid, stating that Don Francisco, the brother of the King of Spain, was about to proceed to South America. Mexico was supposed to be the place of his destination; but nothing farther than a knowledge of the fact that such intelligence was transmitted, had been allowed to transpire. It was believed that the basis of a commercial treaty had been agreed on between Great Britain and Buenos Ayres. Letters had been received from Valparaiso of the 8d May, which mention of the departure on the 12th April, of Bolivar from Truxillo, at the head of 3,000 veterans, for the purpose of giving battle to the royalists. Nothing had been received from Peru either contradicting or confirming the account from Guyaquil of the total defeat of the Spaniards.

SPAIN.

BATTLE AT MADRID.

The following account of the battle in Madrid, between the French and Spaniards, has been received under date of Madrid, July 26: Yesterday the capital was the Theatre of a lamentable scene.—Some French Chasseurs, being in a pot house, were insulted by one of Quesada's soldiers, who was soon chastised for his rashness. Other Spaniards took part in the quarrel, and the guards, composed entirely of Spaniards, instead of endeavoring to restore order, indulged in excesses against the Chasseurs. The French soon came up, and took the part of their comrades. In an instant Sabres were drawn, and the French sustained an unequal combat. The Royalist volunteers of the quarter caused le Generale to be beaten, and, after taking arms, flocked in crowds to the scene of action. A musket shot was the signal for assassination. The French, without any arms except their Sabres, defended themselves heroically, and sold their lives dearly. The houses were closed—the doors were barricaded—terror prevailed on every side, and cries of 'Death to the French,' resounded. The populace, armed with stones and clubs, rushed upon the French. The Royalist volunteers kept up a fire. More than three hundred muskets were discharged. Fortunately they did not do the mischief that might have been expected.

Gen. Ordonneau and General Quesada, coming up with French and Spanish troops, succeeded, after much exertion, in restoring order. An extraordinary thing is, that the Spaniards, who alone were armed with muskets, had more killed and wounded than the French. The latter had five or six men killed, and twice the number wounded.

This morning Gen. Digeon sent one of his Aides-de-Camp, under the escort of a chasseurs, to Sacedon, with a letter to the King, in which it is said, to be stated, that unless within 40 hours he receives ample satisfaction for the assassination of yesterday, he will immediately quit the capitol with his troops.

More than nine hundred conscripts have abandoned Badajos, and withdrawn in Portugal, where they were well received.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Oct. 7.*

The ship Louisa, Capt. Fosdick, from Belfast (Ireland,) from which place she sailed on the 12th of September, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing intelligence down to that date. The Belfast Chronicle of Sept. 11th states that "London papers of Tuesday, the 8th, have arrived.—the most important part of their contents, perhaps, is the account of the success of Gen. Bolivar against Lima, and some further cheering reports from Peru."

The following articles contain some further statements from Greece, which add to the interest of our former accounts.

Advices of the 10th of August, from Bucharest, state that a courier had arrived on the 9th at Rutschuck from Enos, in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, with intelligence that the Captain Pacha had been completely defeated, and that many of his vessels had taken refuge at Enos.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 30th July give further particulars. The Greek fire ships had destroyed several of the largest Turkish vessels and compelled the Captain Pacha to seek shelter in the Gulf of Smyrna.

An extraordinary courier had arrived at Vienna with letters confirming the above news, and stating the Turks lost five frigates and corvettes. The Turkish commander is said to have been deprived of his command and his principle officers had also incurred the displeasure of the Grand Seignor.

It is stated in a letter from Trieste, dated August 12, that the Ipsariots, reinforced by the Hydriots & Spezziots, with 65 ships, returned to Ipsara after the fall of that place, and captured 70 Turkish gunboats, and thus prevented the Turks in the island from escaping. The Turks fell under the swords of the Greeks. The affair of Ipsariot, is stated to have cost the Turks 10,000 lives. Letters from the same place of a later date, state that three frigates of the Captain Pacha were burnt, and 70 smaller vessels destroyed, and that the Captain Pacha had fled to Mitylene.

The Greek Telegraph of the 23d of July says, 4000 Turks perished by the blowing up of the fortress at Ipsara.

A letter from Corfu, dated August 1st received in London, by a member of the Greek Committee, mentions the destruction of of 15 or 16,000 Turks at Ipsara.—The Turkish fleet pursued and scattered, is said to have sought shelter in the port of Smyrna, where it may be easily blockaded by a portion of the Greek fleet, leaving the remainder to annoy the enemy's coast, or to encounter the Egyptian fleet, should it ever put to sea. Nothing of interest had taken place on the continent.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

ODESSA, AUG. 3.

The Captain Pacha has sent nearly 500 heads and 1200 ears to Constantinople, as the trophies of Ipsara. They were exposed in public on the 26th of July.

Letters from Egypt mention that the Pacha will raise 50,000 bales of Cotton this year. A London paper remarks, all this must come to that country in British bottoms, and consequently will not only be so much subtracted from American growth, but a large proportion of freight deducted from American tonnage. Such are some of the consequences already resulting from the American Tariff. The celebrated offensive and defensive treaty of Catherine with the Northern powers, first gave importance to the iron manufactures of England, and we shall not be surprised if the American Tariff, should it be persisted in, were to make the Mahometans the most extensive growers of tobacco and cotton.

Paris papers of the 1st of September had been received in London. The critical situation of the king's health gave birth to many rumors. All eyes were said to be turned to the successor of the king.

FROM HAVANA.

Papers of Sept. 12, report the place healthy, and commerce brisk. Don Gaspar Rodriguez, who lately attempted to excite a revolution has escaped to Cay Blanch. Every body speaks well of this man's character, and it is said he never would have committed this fool-hardy act but from the circumstance of a quarrel he had with the Governor, when finding himself about to be arrested by his order, he in a fit of passion disobeyed the order and determined to raise a disturbance. Others say it was a premeditated thing, and hastened by the quarrel with the Governor.—*Boston Statesman.*

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) AUG. 26.

Execution of the pirates who murdered Lieut. Layton, Midshipman Strode, and 4 other sailors on the Isle of Pines, and of those who murdered Capt. Whitaker, of the sloop Endeavor, and plundered the Martha Jane and Raton.

Benito Cassel, Jose Maria de los Santos, and Estevan Martinez, (convicted of the murder of one of Lieut. Layton's party, the two former as principals, and the other as an accessary before the fact): Baltizar Frayel, Ramon Arcia, Francisco Callisto Moralles, and Francisco Tamarez, (convicted of various acts of piracy on board the Martha Jane, the Endeavor, and Raton) were yesterday morning guarded to the place of execution, in the same manner as those executed the previous day.

On arriving at the place appointed, they were guarded by a detachment of the 91st.

The prisoners, after praying with much apparent devotion, ascended the scaffold. Benito Cassel was the first who ascended. He addressed the spectators, saying 'Hear now what I say, for I am telling the truth before God; it would be useless to fabricate a falsehood, when I am about appearing before God and his saints. The sentence by which that poor man (Estevan Martinez) is about to be hung, is most unjust; for he had no concern with us, who were the pirates; he murdered no one, and he robbed no one; it is most wicked to hang an innocent man. He is not guilty; no, he is not; by God he is not! I am guilty, and so are the others, but not Estevan Martinez, who is unjustly judged. I murdered the officer, for I killed him after we took him and had tied him to a tree, and I am suffering justly; but poor Martinez is undergoing his death for the crimes of us. Now and ever I'll declare his innocence:" and again he invocated the name of the Almighty in attesting the truth of this statement of the innocence of Martinez; hoping that some good person would let his friends in Cuba know that he was not guilty.

Jose Maria de los Santos, also confessed his guilt; but strenuously asserted the innocence of Martinez.

Estevan Martinez was a decent looking man, and of rather prepossessing appearance. He several times declared that he was innocent; and when the cap was drawn over his eyes, he begged it should be withdrawn; and as if fearing that death would prevent the expression of his feelings, with rapid utterance, and shivering he exclaimed, "an innocent man dies for what he never did—my last words—oh God!"

The drop then fell.

Calisto Moralles also said he was innocent.

Another said he was a thief and murderer, but no pirate.

The other culprits confessed their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence.

Estevan Martinez died instantaneously, but several of the others were much convulsed. One of them, a very old man, seemed to be long in pain, for his hands were clenched, till the nails entered the flesh. Just before the drop fell, the general trembling of all the prisoners, and their shrill ejaculations to their patron Saints, manifested the horror with which they anticipated the death, to which they were so justly doomed.

Previous to their execution, one of these criminals stated, that there were several hundred pirates on the coast of Cuba, and this would always be the case while the merchants and storekeepers of that Island purchased from the pirates their plunder; and various authorities permitted, and secretly encouraged them in their nefarious acts. This was stated in the presence of a Spanish priest.

The Rev. Isaac Mann, was most assiduous in attending on, and offering spiritual consolation to these wretched outcasts.

FROM EUROPE.

The latest intelligence is by the Packet ship Canada, at New-York from Liverpool, bringing dates to Sept. 1.

PARIS, AUG. 26.

Telegraphic despatch from Madrid, transmitted from Bayonne, 29th Aug.

MADRID, AUG. 23, 9 P. M.

GENERAL DIGEON TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"The fortress of Tarifa was taken by storm on the 19th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the French & Spanish troops. The rebels who retreated to the Island, were attacked the next morning at day break by the landing of French troops of the 34th regiment of the line. One Chief only, escaped in a boat; the rest were killed or taken. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the laws."

An express from the commander of the Camp of St. Roche, which the Spanish Minister of War has this moment received, announces the news.

A church and several other buildings were destroyed by fire at Madrid on the 16th.

Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian Minister to England, had proceeded to Paris, it is said by an invitation from the French government.

WAR IN AFRICA.

A second battle was fought between the English and the Ashantees, at Cape Coast Castle, on the 21st of May, which was long and sanguinary. The British troops had 150 killed and 800 wounded. The Ashantees retreated for two days, when they were joined by their king with a reinforcement, which, it was presumed, would swell their army to 16000. A letter dated on the Coast [illegible] on the 1st of June, represents the country around the settlement to be in great dismay and confusion. Many were falling by [illegible] but thousands were dying with [illegible]. Sickness was sweeping off the whites at the rate of six or eight in a day. [illegible] or attack by the enemy was daily [illegible]ed. The Ashantees are represented [as] brave, subtle, and very expert in [illegible] and executing stratagems.—*Bost. [illegible]*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

RIOT IN PITTSBURG.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman [in] Westmoreland county, to his friend [in] Carlisle, dated

GREENSBURG, 24th Sept. 18[illegible]

"No doubt you will have heard [through] the medium of the public prints [before] you receive this, of the great mob [that] lately arose in Pittsburg. There [are], however, circumstances connected [with it] which I presume will not be made [public], at least in that quarter, of which, according to my information, I will give you a [bird's] eye view.

"The object of the mob was [to pull] down the Circus, on account of the alleged seduction of a respectable young lady, by Mr. Pepin, the master of the [circus], who, some time since, opened a [riding] school in that city, to teach young [ladies] &c. to ride gracefully. The alleged victim was one of his pupils, and had the misfortune to entertain the most vi[olent pas]sion for him, which she discovered [to him] as follows:

"One evening when riding out with other young ladies, accompanied by Mr. Pepin, she pretended that her horse was frightened, and caught Mr. Pepin by the hand for protection, but in such a way that he understood her at once. He afterwards received several letters from her, one of which being first intercepted [went] to disclose * * * between them, which he positively denies. The thing [became] known to her friends, who sent her to the country. 'Tis strange that a young girl, worth from 10 to 15 thousand [dollars], and perhaps not more than 16 years old, should fall in love with an old man, with wife and family, but so appears the [case]. Now to the mob—

"The evening the attack was made by a mob, the circus was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The mob were so large that the building was completely surrounded—they commenced by throwing stones and endeavoring to tear down the [illegible] and became so outrageous, that the company had to stop the performance, and call on the people within to assist; they then endeavored to appease the mob but in vain. At length some one more [eloquent] than the rest, prevailed with the turbulent beings to desist until the ladies and children could get home. [Only] fifteen minutes were allowed them for [this] purpose. Here then was crying, [screaming] and confusion. After the ladies had withdrawn, hostilities recommenced between the mob and circus men, the latter of whom were all well armed, and [fired] in every direction; but they [illegible] which created a spirit of desperation [in] the circus men, one of whom first [fired on the] crowd, and killed a man. This [movement] roused a spirit of vengeance [in the] mob, some of whom proposed arming themselves with muskets, &c. But they began to think seriously of the consequences, and dispersed. The circus man [who] shot the citizen, was admitted to bail. But the whole circus company had to [seek] protection in the common jail, for two or three days. If this was not "[illegible] world with horsemanship," I don't know what it was."

*From the Harrisburg [illegible]*

*Robbers and Murderers.*—We are indebted to the politeness of [illegible] being able to publish the following information, received from a gentleman of respectability residing at Big Flat, [in the] state of New York. The letter from which we take our extracts, is dated [Sept.] 1824.

Last week, as one of the T[illegible] tribe of Indians, by the name of D[ouglas], who had been in Bath jail, for passing counterfeit money, and had been let out, was passing Mr. Ives, to whom he passed the money, a fight ensued between them, when Douglas drew a dirk, and stabbed Ives 8 times so that he died in [a few] minutes. Douglas made his escape to the woods. The sheriff in pursuing him discovered a cave which contained two beds, a bed, and chairs. A trunk was found which contained silks, 7 watches and $352 counterfeit money. The sheriff in searching a Mr. Mayberry's [house] found 61 watches hid under a [floor], bloody shirt, two cravats and a [silver] watch was found, all marked with the same letters. A chest was subsequently found, containing silks, &c. to the amount of $600; $1000 good money was found. The following persons have been committed to jail. Mayberry's family, [illegible] Jones, Griff Jones, James J[illegible], a man by the name of Wallace, another by the name of Hathaway, one by the name of Cole, and another by the name of [illegible]ner Cole. Douglas had not been [taken] when the letter was written.

The search for Gold in North Carolina still continues. On the 29th ult. [upwards] of 2000 penny weights of pure virgin [gold] were found near Parker's ferry in [Mont]gomery county. A lump weighing [illegible] was found by a small boy, about [illegible] below the surface of the earth, perfectly pure, and almost as soft as [lead]. More than 100 men are said to be [digging] for gold. It has hitherto been found [in] loose, sandy, loamy earth.—*[illegible] Compiler.*

COURTESY.—The editor of the [illegible] most Aurora (says Mr. Noah) after [illegible] reviling me as a profligate politician, arrogant, notorious office-hunter, [a] cunning, damnable dictator, (for [illegible] porting Adams) very civilly writes [in the] margin of his paper. "*Please to send [illegible]*" [*He is infernally polite.*]

Six hundred new commercial firms [have] been formed in the city of New [York] within the last year.

Purple Grapes.—A Fete was given on Friday evening last at the elegant mansion of David C. De Forest, Esq. which was attended by a large assemblage of the beauty and fashion of our city, who were highly gratified with the display of very excellent grapes from European vines, grown in the little Vineyard of Mr. De Forest, who has for several years past paid great attention to their culture.

What most attracted attention, was a cluster of about 200 bunches of beautiful purple grapes, grown on a young native vine, which was transplanted into Mr. De Forest's vineyard several years ago, and is evidently of the class of grapes so abundant in the forests of the United States, and called black, blue, and purple Fox Grapes. They were by far superior to any native grapes, ever before seen by the present, and were actually sweeter than those from the European vines.

Whether this extraordinary vine was touched by the wand of Gen. La Fayette when at New Haven, we do not know; but some hints of that kind were given, and it appeared to be the general wish that this vine should be called La Fayette. Hopes are entertained by many, that the La Fayette grapes will produce a wine, not the least inferior in richness of flavor, to the best Burgundy.—*N. Haven Journal.*

*Secrets worth knowing.*—We understand there are now in this city three members of congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania, having with them the resignation of Albert Gallatin, as a candidate for Vice President of the United States, and who are authorised by the friends of the caucus candidate, to nominate Henry Clay, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. They met some of Mr. Clay's influential friends in this city who promptly refused to accept these overtures and in so doing doubtless consulted the wishes of that gentleman, who is opposed to all compromises of every kind, and who is determined to stand or fall by himself. The circular from Frankfort announces the intention of Mr. Clay's friends to push him to the last extremity. This point may therefore be considered as settled.
*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Rattle-snake.*—This deadly reptile of late has been carried about as a show in boxes, and the keepers imagining them to be tamed, and not having extracted their fangs, are exposed to continual danger. A melancholy instance is recorded in the Genesee Register. A man made his appearance in the village, "with a number of rattlesnakes, which he carried in a box. While there, he handled his snakes as very harmless things, even allowing them to crawl on his face! He was frequently cautioned against exposing his life in this manner; but disregarding the advice of more prudent persons, he took out his snakes at Mr. Bristol's, at the Genesee, and while one was crawling on his mouth, or rather between his lips, he received a bite on the temple, of which he died next morning, a spectacle of indescribable horror. He was decently interred by the inhabitants of that place.

Of this unfortunate stranger we have learned no other particulars of his residence and friends, than he was heard to say, that his father lived in Massachusetts, where he was then going. He had no money or any other property about him."

Taming such creatures is always a difficult task, and no reliance can be placed upon their docility and harmlessness.—*Nat. Adv.*

*The Rev. Mr. Colton.*—After the publication of several fabulous reports in the late London papers respecting this gentleman, a writer in the London Courier of the 27th of August, known to the editor asserts that just previous to his mysterious departure in May last, he drew a large sum of money, in £100 notes, on the 5th of April. [*We have very good grounds to believe that Mr. Colton is still in this country, and travels under the popular name of Clinton, 'associating,' as he says, 'with the highest, without servility, and with the lowest without vulgarity—visiting the pit and gallery of human life, as well as the boxes."*]—*N. Y. Gaz.*

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

About 500 blacks have left this country for Hayti. Many of them were mechanics with respectable educations. A Baltimore paper thinks thousands will follow. The Haytien Emigration Society have already chartered another ship, to sail about the first October. She will carry 160 passengers, all of whom are engaged. It is interesting to learn that females in Hayti are forming themselves into societies for the purpose of assisting indigent colored people in this country, who are desirous of emigrating. Should this rapid tide of emigration continue, the English language will soon be extensively introduced into that country, and perhaps that class of beings who could never rise here, may there become energetic, intelligent, and all "that doth become a man."—*Bost. Telegraph.*

Baptists.—The total number of Baptists throughout the United States, says the American, is computed at present to be about 280,000. The increase, during the last year, was about 12,000, which has been nearly the annual average increase since 1821. The number of associations of this sect of christians is 184, among which are 3594 churches and 2219 ministers.—*Prov. Jour.*

General La Fayette left Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, (5th inst.) and intended to take the steam boat to Baltimore. He is probably now in Washington, where all the officers of the government will be assembled. He is to be received at the eastern portion of the Capitol, under the tent of Washington.—*Boston Centinel.*

An Electoral ticket for Mr. Adams in Virginia has been completed, and an address in his behalf issued. From various sources of information, we are led to believe that the success of this ticket is highly probable.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The National Intelligencer says the movements of General La Fayette are as rapid as if he were in pursuit of an enemy, instead of flying wherever he moves, into the arms of his friends. In one of his answers to addresses at Philadelphia, from the country, he sketches off his intended route as follows: "I must be at Yorktown on the 19th of October. I shall lodge at Chester on Tuesday evening, and shall pass through Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington City, and I need not inform you that I cannot pass Mount Vernon without stopping, and from thence by Richmond to Yorktown." So that he is to go to Richmond before going to Yorktown. Old James River will be richly freighted on the 18th of the month. We perceive by one of the morning papers that the steam-boat New-York is to leave this city on the 14th inst. for the purpose of taking passengers to the grand celebration to take place on the 19th at Yorktown.

*Revolutionary Relic.*—During the Revolution, Capt. George Wells, commander of Fort M'Henry, gave an entertainment to General La Fayette, and the bowl, out of which the General then drank punch, has been carefully preserved, and presented to the committee of arrangements, for the reception of the Nation's Guest, by the daughter of Capt. Wells, Mrs. Pearson. This relic of the Revolution now forms a part of the furniture of the sideboard at the General's room, and will serve to recall many of the interesting incidents of his early life, as well as to evince the feeling with which his memory has been cherished by the daughter of Captain Wells.
*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Decency.—The following is a fair specimen of the decency of the Crawford presses. One of them, speaking of Mr. Adams, says—"He writes on paper manufactured from the halter, by the light of a faggot, with a dagger for his pen, and his ink is the double-distilled essence of rats-bane."—*Wash. Jour.*

The New-York Daily Advertiser says: It will be recollected by our readers that we republished, some time since, from the Hartford [Conn.] Times, a paragraph respecting the situation and circumstances of Gen. Barton, formerly of Rhode-Island, now said to be in Vermont, where it was stated he had been for a long time confined for debt, and was suffering under the hardships of poverty. The writer of this letter states, that Gen. Barton has no just claim upon the government or the state—that he has all along had the means of extricating himself from his confinement, if he had been so disposed—that he held a lucrative appointment in the Custom-House, until his detention in Vermont, & that his son occupies the same place—that his family are considered as in easy circumstances, and that his absence in Vermont is a voluntary act on his part.

Having given currency to the article from Hartford, we consider it proper to publish the substance of this statement also. With regard to the facts in the case, we have no personal knowledge.—*Wash. Jour.*

One of the recent British tourists in the United States, makes the annexed representation, which, moreover, is quoted in the last number of the Edinburgh Review as authentic, and illustrative of our national character! it is, indeed, a just specimen of the general accuracy of those tourists.
NAT. GAZ.

"One thing that I could not help remarking with regard to the Americans in general, is the total want of all those games and sports that obtained for our country the appellation of "Merry England." Although children usually transmit stories and sports from one generation to another, and although many of our nursery games and tales are supposed to have been imported into England, in the vessels of Hengist and Horsa, yet our brethren in the United States seem entirely to have forgotten the childish amusements of our common ancestors: *In America I never saw even the school boys play at any game whatever.* Cricket, foot-ball, quoits &c. appear to be utterly unknown; and I believe, that if an American were to see grown-up men playing at Cricket, he would express as much astonishment as the Italians did when some Englishmen played at this finest of games in the Cascine at Florence. Indeed, that joyous spirit which, in our country, animates not only childhood, but also mature age, can rarely or never be seen among the inhabitants of the United States."

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1824.

## DREADFUL GALE.

The southern papers are filled with details of the destruction occasioned by the gale which happened in that quarter on the 15th ult.

It is said to have been the most tremendous which has occurred there for more than 20 years. It has caused an immense loss in property and lives. Several wooden stores in Savannah were prostrated.—Houses and barns in every direction unroofed—chimnies and trees felled—ships driven ashore—the crops entirely cut down and destroyed for 70 or 80 miles into the interior from Savannah; and in short, all the accounts from that quarter represent the situation of the country as most deplorable. Much damage was also done in Charleston, and in Darien, Geo. a house belonging to a Mr. Shaw was blown down, and all his children and servants were killed. The number of negroes killed on the plantations is great,—and judging from these accounts we may say this gale is far more destructive than the one which happened in this quarter in 1815, especially in the loss of human lives.

A new novel, by the author of Waverly, is announced, under the title of 'Tales of the Crusades.'

*Agricultural Societies.*—The Windham County Agricultural Society held its Annual Fair and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures in Brooklyn, on the 7th inst. What the character of the Exhibition was we have not learnt, from any authentic source, but we regret that our verbal information is not such as is creditable to the prosperity and usefulness of the Society.

The seventh anniversary of the Hartford County Agricultural Society was holden in Hartford, on the 6th instant.—The writer of the report thus alludes to the benefit which this Society has been to our Agricultural and Manufacturing interest "The number of years since the establishment of this Society it is believed, is sufficient to decide the important question whether, on the whole, it has been advantageous to the pecuniary interests of the inhabitants of the Country; and we believe all people, who attended the show this year, and could compare the quality of the same stock with that of our first, or indeed any previous exhibition, could not avoid seeing a very decided and general improvement. In respect to our improvement in household manufactures, a view this year of the important articles, woollen Cloths, woollen Blankets, Flannels, and Carpetings, would be sufficient to decide that our improvements have been great & general."

In this county an Agricultural Society was formed five or six years since, which continued to linger out a miserable existence until the fourth Wednesday of October last, when it expired in the city of New London, unwept & unhonored by all, except those Printers, in whose debt it died.

*An odd Military Manœuvre.*—A company of Artillery, belonging to N. Haven, was lately ordered out by the Lieutenant, the Captain having been sentenced to a fine and reprimand. After the company had been drawn out, the Captain appeared, and informed the company that he had a communication to make to them.—One of the Sergeants then read a receipt, in favor of the Captain, for the fine and costs of court, and the Captain's original commission. The Captain then assumed the command, and ordered the Lieutenant under arrest, but before the order was read through, the Lieutenant ordered the Sergeant under guard, which order was executed, and on the Captain's threatening the soldiers with fines for disobedience of orders, the Lieutenant ordered the Captain under arrest, which order was likewise executed, and the Captain and his Sergeant were marched off to the Court House.

*Russian Expedition towards the South Pole.*—The Russian expedition, commanded by Capt. Bellingshausen, returned to St. Petersburg early in July from the Austral regions. The two vessels of which it is composed, the Woston and the Mirni, sailed the 3d of July, 1819. The object of the voyage was to make the tour of the South Pole, as near as the ice would permit it to be approached, taking care to avoid following the traces of Captain Cook that they might complete the discoveries of that navigator. The fruit of this enterprise was the discovery of two islands, the only land known at such a height. They are situated towards the 69th degree of latitude, and have received the names of Alexander 1st. and Peter 1st.—one is a the 73d degree of west longitude, and the other the 19th degree. They are inaccessible on account of the ice which surrounds them, and the voyagers could not approach nearer than 30 miles, and then only on the west side.

The New-York Gas Company have laid about five miles of pipe. The Company is progressing, and in the course of five yrs. they calculate to have *eighty miles* of pipe laid through the city; and the experiments already made with whale oil, the material used for gas, must be as highly gratifying to the adventurous whale fishermen, as to our fellow-citizens who profit by their labors.

STATE LOTTERY.

The third class, new series, of the State Lottery, was drawn in Hartford on the 6th inst. and decided by the following drawn numbers, viz.

| 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 30 | 11 | 10 | 23 |

We learn (says the New-Haven Reg.) that the ticket containing the combinations which entitled it to the highest prize, was one in a package lately returned from Bridgeport, where they had been offered for sale, and one third of the lucky ticket was owned by Mr. Charles Curtis, Lottery agent, of this city.

The sweeping effect of the late equinoctial gale, or hurricane, in the south, may be judged of by the fact, that the street officer of Augusta, in Georgia, used so much industry, within the four days following the gale, in removing the rubbish, &c. that in that time he had removed 815 wagon loads, and 1446 cart and dray loads of leaves and berries of the china trees, making in all 2261 loads of rubbish removed from the streets.

*New York Grand Canal.*—The Erie Canal Company have paid tolls to the State upon an average of *one thousand dollars a day!* and this is but an item of the revenue.

Mr. Charles Miner, Editor of the Village Record, has been put in nomination for member of Congress, for one of the districts of Pennsylvania, in the place of Mr. Wayne, who declines a re-election.

Many of the late French papers received at New York, were partially *in blank*; the articles having been stricken out by the *censors of the press.* It is conjectured that they related to the reception of La Fayette in this country.

*A large Wen.*—It is stated in the Eastport Sentinel that a Wen weighing seven pounds was recently taken from the right breast of L. P. Delesdernier, Esq. of Lubec, aged 73, by Dr. Ayer, in five minutes. The tumour had been upwards of 20 years growing. It is mentioned that Mr. D. will be well in a few days, and that the operation did not confine him a day to the house. These protuberances are removed with little difficulty if performed by skilful hands.

The great lumber ship Columbus, from Quebec for England, was spoken on Newfoundland Banks on the 18th of Sept. proceeding on her voyage with a fair wind and at a good rate.

MARRIED,

In Franklin, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. Edward Lathrop, formerly of this place, to Miss Nancy Clark, daughter of Capt. Silas Clark.

In New-London, Capt. Samuel S. Jenkins, of Providence, R. I. to Miss Elizabeth P. Brooks, of the former place.

At Preston, by Jonathan Brewster Esq. Mr. Wm. P. Nash, to Miss Clarissa Brewster.

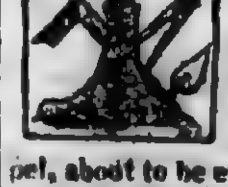
DIED,

In this city, on the 7th inst. a child of Mr. Herkimer Johnson, aged 1 year.

In Lisbon, on the 20th ultimo, Mary, daughter of Mr. David Baldwin.

In Franklin, on the 15th ult. Mrs. Eunice Hartshorn, widow of the late Silas Hartshorn, Esq. aged 70 years.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Joshua Flagg, of Dana, Mass. will preach in the Universalist Meeting-House in this city, on Sunday the 24th inst.



THE Masonic Ceremony and Religious Exercises for laying the Corner Stone of the new Methodist Chapel, about to be erected in the neighborhood of the Falls in this city, will be attended on Monday the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the performance, for the benefit of the house.

The members of Somerset Lodge, and the neighboring Lodges, are requested to meet at Masonic hall precisely at 1 o'clock, on said day, to form a procession.

PELEG HUNT,
JACOB ROWE,
THOS. HUTCHINS.
*Committee of Arrangements.*
*Norwich, Oct. 13.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to call and close their accounts between this and the first of November. Those who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle the same with an Attorney.

WM. ROGERS.
Oct. 12. 3w28—

NOTICE.

FOUND in the highway, that leads from Preston City to Mill Town, in North Stonington, a few days since, a silver WATCH.—The owner may have the same by calling on the subscriber, and paying all necessary expenses.

DENISON PALMER.
Preston, Oct. 6, 1824. 3w28—

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich within the first district of the 2d School Society, legal voters, are warned to meet at the School house of said district, on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. to choose a Secretary and Treasurer, and to do any other business fairly offered at said meeting.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, } Committee
LYMAN BREWER, }
*Norwich, Oct. 12, 1824.*

## A By-Law.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock, legally warned, and held on the 4th day of October, 1824.

*Voted,* That Swine be suffered to go at large on the commons and highways in this town, until the town shall otherwise order: *Provided,* that they shall be well ringed in the nose. A true copy of record,
Attest, JOHN FOX, *Town Clerk.*
*Woodstock, Oct. 4, 1824.* 4w28—

## CAUTION.

THOSE persons who are in the habit of pilfering lumber and wood from the works at Norwich Falls, are cautioned to refrain from the practice, if they would avoid a public exposure.

*Oct.* 13. 28—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1824.*
Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOSEPH ADAMS, late of Canterbury, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to ASA BUTTS, Esq. of Canterbury Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Asa Butts is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, & set up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 13th day of October, 1824.

Attest J. Gordon, Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy. Examined by J. Gordon, Cl'k

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1824.*
Present, *John Nichols, Jr Esq.* Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *GEORGE SEAGRAVE,* late of Woodstock, in said district deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Fox, Esq. and Clark Seagrave, of said Woodstock, administrators on the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrators are hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, printed at Norwich; and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 15th day of October, 1824.

Attest. *Thomas M. Grosvenor, Clerk.*
The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by
THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, *Clerk.*
28—

## Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has full blood & high grades of Merino Sheep for sale on reasonable terms.

MOSES TYLER.
Griswold, Oct. 12, 1824. 3w28—

NOTICE.

THE person who lost a WATCH on the 28th ult. can have the same by applying at this *OFFICE,* and paying for this notice.

*Oct* 4.

## TRACTS.
### Robinson & Dunham,

AT the Norwich Tract Depository, have just received an additional supply of Tracts, from the American Tract Society.

Also, all of the Sabbath School series.

Oct 4.

New-York and Boston
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

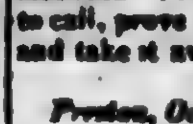
*Steam-Boat Experiment,*
CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 11 A.M. & NEW-LONDON at 1 P M on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat Oliver Ellsworth for New-York the same evening. The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.

On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug.* 9, 1824.



Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, a two year old Steer, a redish color with a white spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JOEL BURDICK.
*Preston, Oct 12th* 28—

*Robinson & Dunham,*

WILL receive subscribers for the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, at $4 per annum—published monthly.

Oct. 8.

## New Goods.

EBENEZER CAREW and ARTHUR F GILMAN, will receive this week an additional supply of *New and Fashionable Goods,* at the Blue Store in Shetucket-street.

*Wednesday, Oct.* 13. 1w—

## NORWICH IRON & NAIL STORE.

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms,—

400 tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA AND SWEDES.

*Also*—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods; Shoe Shapes; Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates; Hoops; Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes; American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their compting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct.* 12. 28—

## Hollow Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of smooth Hollow Ware.

ALSO—Loaf and Lump Sugar; Olive Oil, in Bottles, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Pimento, Mace, Citron, best Poland Starch, Stoughton's Bitters, Spanish Honey, Maccaboy Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles, Yellow do. in bladders, Olives, Capers, Java Coffee, 3 barrels Bread's Crackers, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.
*Oct.* 13. 28—

40 chests and half chests
## Hyson Skin Tea

—Fresh and Good, just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.
OCT. 4, 1824.

JOHN LATHROP will pay cash for 2000 bush. Oats,
1000 do. Beans,
3000 do. Flax Seed.

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings,* on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct.* 12. 28—

## Oats & Beans,
N. GILBERT

Will pay Cash for Oats and Beans.

*Norwich, Oct 12th, 1824.* 28—

## Mackerel, &c.

Mackerel, No. 1 & 2, in bbls and half bbls—Boston Inspection.

50 Bbls. Family Flour, from New Wheat.

Fresh Hyson, Young Hyson, & Hyson Skin } TEA.

Muscatel, Bloom, & Cask Raisins, fresh & good.

Fine Salt—Corn, &c. &c. for sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
Oct. 5. 27—

## CASH
paid for
## White Beans,
by LYMAN BREWER.
October 12th 28—

## Cash paid for
WHITE BEANS,
by CHARLES COIT.
October 12th 28—

WANTED—5 or 6 hundred bushels of Chesnut COAL—Cash paid on delivery. G. W. BATES.
Norwich, Oct. 11. 28—

A Cargo of IRON HOLLOW WARE, just received from Wareham, and for sale by
*Oct.* 4. JOS. REED.

*Christian and Middlebrook's*
ALMANACKS FOR
1825,
*Received and for sale in large or small quantities by*
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## POETRY.

LAYS OF THE EARLY MARTYRS.

The iron chain hath bound him
Which Mercy never broke;
The echoes sleep around him,
Which Gladness never woke;
No bright ray cheers his dungeon gloom,
Most prelude to the darker tomb!

His young bride knelt imploring—
They rushed her of her prayer;
His aged Sire was pouring
The plaints of wild despair:
In vain—they dragged him to his cell,
Scarce might he pause to breathe, "Farewell."

Yet calmly is he sleeping
On earth his only bed;
While armed guards are keeping
Their vigil o'er his head;
And voices through the midnight gloom,
And hurrying steps proclaim his doom.

A Tyrant's wrath enchains him
To die the death of shame;
The only guilt that stains him
He bears a christian name;
That name—unhonored—unforgiven—
He hallow'd by him—so heir'd of heaven!

Now joyous morn is breaking
Bright o'er th' empurpled sky;
The fetter'd captive waking,
Remembers death is nigh:
But his firm air and placid brow,
No signs of doubt, nor dread avow.

A quenchless hope shall cheer him,
In Nature's weakest hour;
His Lord is ever near him,
With arm of matchless power:
And guilt may fear—or falsehood fly—
The faithful christian dares to die.

One prayer for her, the dearest,
His own beloved bride,
In peril's hour the nearest,
And firmest at his side;
Then on without a tear or sigh,
On to the scene of agony.

But soon shall he awaken,
On realms more bright and fair;
Here lone—though not forsaken—
By angels welcom'd there.
Where, Death, shall then thy triumph be,
And where, O Grave, thy victory!

## MEDLEY.

ADVANTAGE OF IGNORANCE.

The following circumstance took place in a neighboring town a short time since. A fellow hearing there was a letter for him in the Post-Office, accordingly went for it. On the Post-master's handing it to him, he frankly confessed he could not read, and requested the Post-master to open it, and let him know the contents, which he very readily did. After getting all the information he wanted, he knowingly shrugged up his shoulders, thanked him for his politeness, and dryly observed, "When I have some change, I'll call and take it."—VERMONT GAZ.

There is not in the world a more cruel, debauched, or more ignorant passion, than *false zeal*. It is void of pity, of grace, of knowledge, and of charity. Nothing can restrain it, neither kindred, nor good qualities, nor pity, nor tears. It usurps the name of religion, and destroys all religion; it commits abomination in a style of devotion, and talks blasphemy in the name of the Lord. It prostitutes God's authority, to destroy God's works; and in the name of Christ, damns those whom Christ died to save!

*Extract from the editor of the Chesnut Intelligencer, in New-Jersey.*

While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel & extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of 21 women. They sentenced him to be whipt until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven cow-skins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by 7 of the 21 women, on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn. Seven others then took the cow-skins and lashed well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy, then commenced operations they forced him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then ducked, and compelled him, on his knees to ask forgiveness of his injured wife. Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to wife-whipping.

PLEASANT ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to the Doctor, "thee knows almost every thing, can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are often tapping it of nights."

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small beer any more."

This same great Philosopher used often to say, "that if parents would but give their sons an early taste for the *Madeira of Learning*, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice."

An old gentleman fell in love with a young lady named Page. In the ball-room the lady dropped her glove; which he instantly took up, and his address was, as follows:—

If from glove you take the letter *G*,
Then glove makes *love*, which I devote to thee.

THE ANSWER.

And if from *Page* you take the letter *P*,
Then *Page* makes *age*, and that won't do for me.

---

# SEASONABLE DRY GOODS:
CHEAP FOR CASH.

*Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE ON SALE, OF RECENT PURCHASES,

CAROLINE, Merino, and Scotch
PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZINES, AND NORWICH CRAPES,
CANTON, NANKIN, AND ITALIAN CRAPES,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTS,
Duffils, Baizes, and Flannels,
ROSE AND POINT BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,
GROS DE NAPLES,
Florence and India SILKS,
INDIA LEVANTINES, [of the best quality,] Cashmere, Merino, Valentia, and SILK SHAWLS,
Casimere Shawls and Hdkfs.; Silk, Cotton, & Worsted VESTING,
*WORSTED, COTTON, LAMB'S WOOL, AND SILK HOSE,*
Flag, Bandanna, & Black Canton Hdkfs.
*Silk and Tabby Velvets.*
Bang-up Cords; Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; Silk and Cotton
UMBRELLAS,
Thread Laces and Edgings; Bobbinett, Cotton, and Silk LACES, Lace Veils, Shawls, and Handkfs.
600 PIECES RIBBONS, [some very elegant,]
SALISBURY FLANNELS, PRINTED SATTINETTS,
Denmark Satin, and Morocco
SHOES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
*Superfine English Ingrain*
CARPETING,
*At the lowest New York prices.*
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES WILL BE RECEIVED WEEKLY.

*Oct. 6.* 27—

LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea Landing, Oct. 1, 1824.*

Eunice Adams,
Nancy Albert,
Lucy Adams,
Capt. A. H. Allen,
Eliza R. Brown,
Sarah Ann Butler,
John Boyden,
Mary Ann Button,
Mary Brooks,
Wm Betts, Esq.
Jane Burbet,
Mary H. Culver,
Eliza Clark,
Francis F. Cooley,
Nehemiah Clark,
Luther Cary,
Thomas W. Coal,
Caroline Dow,
Capt. John Day,
Wm Dailey,
Michael Dempsey,
Mrs. F. Ferguson,
John Fowler,
Samantha Gere, (*Groton.*)
Geo. B. Gilbert,
Ebenezer Hebard,
Oliver E. Hebbard,
Caroline H. King,
James Lowry,
Betsey Leffingwell,
Cyrus Marble,
Sarah Ann Potter,
Betsey Potter,
Eliza Potter,
Louisa Peters,
Oliver Pettis,
Simon T. Rudd,
Nancy Riley,
Reuben Ransom,
Geo. A. Roath,
Capt. Nath'l Robinson,
Francis P. Smith, (*Groton.*)
[illegible] A. Eyddeman, (*Preston.*)
Stephen Story,
Clement W. Stevens,
Sarah W. Ufford.

LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post Office, at Norwich, Conn. Oct. 1, 1824.*

Miner A. Allyn,
Gurdon Avery,
Cyrus Clark,
Mary Cleaveland,
Catharine Corning,
Maria Ellis,
Harriet Fairman,
James D. Frost,
A. C. Griswold,
Simeon Hazen,
Louisa Holmes,
Almira Hurlbut,
Henry Lathrop,
George Lord,
Robert P. Parkerson,
Hannah Pendleton,
David Pitcher,
Charles Skinner,
Luther Spalding,
Edward D. Tracy,
Elisha Tracy,
Thos. D. Winship,
Asher H. Winslow,
Margaret Woodworth,
David Yale,
Lydia Yale, *Norwich.*
Sam'l W. Birchard,
Gurdon Gifford, *Bozrah.*
Oliver Hastings,
Mary Perkins,
Gurdon Saran, *Lisbon.*

J. HYDE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office at Preston, Oct. 1, 1824.*

Andromache Avery,
Geo. B. Andrew,
John Baldwin,
Oliver A. Crary,
Joseph Chapman, Senior,
Wheeler Coit,
Russell Coats,
Sarah Cook,
Joseph Chapman,
Cyrus Gates,
Henry K. Hewett,
Wm. Kimball, (3)
Season Mason, (2)
Ebenezer Morgan,
Rashear Mortimer,
Benjamin F. Park,
Samuel Roath,
Ezra B. Smith, (2)
Charles E. Thompson,
Joseph Wilbur.

S. M. DOWNER, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS.
*Remaining in the Post-Office at Plainfield, Oct. 2, 1824.*

THOMAS A. ANGEL, Amanda Colburn, Eliza Franklin, Samuel Frink, Jarab Fuller, Charles Harris, William Hopkins, George Hopkins, Arnold King, Manuel Kinney, Henry Leonard, Mary A. Mason, John Martin, George Middleton, Sally Morgan, Nicholas Mathewson, (2) Polly A. Manchester, Noah Newman, Pierce Parkis, Ruel Richards, Alfred Rad, Christopher S. Rhodes, Spencer Sanders, Phenias Shepard, (2) John C. Taylor, Grafton Wilson, of Plainfield.

James Alexander, John Campbell, Jeremiah B. Cogswell, Roxanna Gordon, Benjamin Green, Joel Newton, Nathan Newton, Benedict Remington, of Voluntown.

E. C. EATON, P. M.

LOST,

ON Tuesday the 28th inst. on the parade, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing a few dollars in bank notes, and sundry notes and papers of no consequence to any one but the owner. Whoever may have found said Pocket Book, and will leave it & its contents with the printers of the Courier, shall be generously rewarded.

Oct. 5. 3w27—

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# *A. & A. GAY,*

HAVE just received eight bales of Power Loom SHEETING of superior quality, which they will sell by the bale, piece or yard very low.

Also, daily receiving New and Fashionable

English, India and French
GOODS;

which they sell at their usual low prices. Customers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 5. 27—

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay Taxes in the town of Norwich, are required by law, to give or send to the subscriber, Assessor for said town, on or before the 20th day of October instant, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such person on the 1st day of October inst with the particulars of all property, real & personal, liable to be assessed and valued.

And in case of neglect or refusal, it will be the duty of the Assessor to fill out a list for such person, so neglecting or refusing, from the best information he can get, at three-fold the rate per cent or amount, that the taxable property of such person would otherwise have been rated.

JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*

N. B. For the convenience of the inhabitants of Chelsea, their lists left with Charles Kinney, Esq. at the Post Office, will be received by the Assessor, on or before the 20 instant after which a three-fold addition will be made in all cases of delinquency, leaving it to them to make their excuse to the board of relief.

J. HYDE.

*Norwich, Oct 4. 1824.* 27—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in hands for collection, the State TAX of one cent on the dollar, on the list of 1823, laid on the polls and rateable estate of the town of Norwich; and will attend to receive payment of the same at the dwelling-house of Thomas Thomas, in said Norwich, on the 28th day of Oct. inst. from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M.—and at the dwelling-house of Newcomb Kinney, in said Norwich, on the 29th day of said October, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHAS. THOMAS, *Collector.*

*Oct. 5.* 3w27

Dyeing Establishment,
AT JEWETT CITY.

THE subscriber having repaired the Dye House formerly belonging to the Jewett City Manufacturing Co. is now ready to receive and color Cotton Yarn, Cloth and Clothes, and Silk Goods of every description, Indigo blue or Fancy colors—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest. From the long experience which he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public and solicits a share of patronage.

CHARLES WARBURTON.

N. B.—C. W. will receive Goods or Yarn at Norwich, or at any place of equal distance, and return the same.

*Jewett City, May 1, 1824.* 6mo5—

*Seminary for Young Ladies.*
Mrs. Hayden & Miss Benham,

WILL commence a new term of their School on Monday, October 18th, at Mr. Colton's Room, Shetucket St.

*Oct. 6.* 27—

LOST.

ON the 20th inst. between the Thames Co's Store in Shetucket street, and the Episcopal Church a GREEN SILK VELVET PURSE with a gilt clasp, containing a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with the Printers.

*Norwich, Sept. 28.*

Wanted on Loan,

FOR the term of 2 years, 2000 DOLLARS, secured by mortgage on Real Estate, with interest paid semi-annually.

Inquire of the PRINTERS.

*Norwich, Sept. 17.* 25—

25 shares New-London
Bank Stock,
20 do. Union Bank do.
For sale by
EZRA CHAPPELL.

*New-London, Sept. 27.* 3w26—

WANTED.

FOUR or SIX first rate FILERS and TURNERS, to work at Machinery. Inquire of

JOSEPH O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, Sept. 28.* 3w—

Latest Fashions just received from New-York by
Miss Hatch.

Oct 6. 27

---

For sale, and possession given the 1st of Nov.

THE Mansion-House, formerly owned by Elisha Hyde, Esq. and now occupied by Mrs Burnham.—Said House is about one quarter of a mile from the Meeting-House, has an excellent garden, a barn, and other out houses, a well of water very near—and will be sold very low for cash, or approved credit. For terms apply to Sarah H Burnham, on the premises.

*Norwich, Oct. 4.* 3w27—

FOR SALE.
A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Tickenbucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 25 1824.* tf 103—

For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 2½ miles south of the meeting-house, containing

about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it;—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf

AUCTION.

TO be sold at public vendue, by order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, the personal estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, consisting of Stock and Farming Tools, & a sett of Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, &c. &c. Sale to be on Thursday the 28th day of October instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling house of the deceased in said Franklin.

DEBORAH LADD, *Administratrix.*
GRANT LADD, *Administrator.*

*Franklin, Oct 2.* 4w27—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. ASAHEL SAFFORD, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, administrator thereon with the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

NATHAN STANTON,
Administrator with will annexed.

*Griswold, Sept. 22, 1824.* 26—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of Sept. A. D. 1824.*

Present, JOHN HYDE Esq. Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. THOMAS GIBBS, late of Norwich, deceased, having exhibited for allowance his account of administration with the estate of said deceased.

Ordered that said administrator give notice to all persons interested therein, by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Norwich, a copy of this order, for them to appear, if they see cause, before this Court on the last Monday of October next, at 11 o'clk. in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said administration account. Attest.

BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

75 bbls. and half bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
100 barrels and half do. CANAL FLOUR—FROM NEW WHEAT.
2000 lbs. Sole Leather; 20 boxes Havana Sugar,
1000 bush. Cape Salt,
400 do. T. Island do.
For sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co

Oct. 6. 6w—27

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
WINDHAM COUNTY, }
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HARRIOT RIPLEY*, of Windham, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 21st day of October, A D 1812, she was lawfully married to Samuel Ripley, late of said Windham, but now absconded, and gone out of this State to parts unknown to the petitioner; that she continued to live with the said Samuel, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of the marriage contract, until the 13th day of May, A. D. 1818, when the said Samuel deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion with total neglect of duty, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce—as per petition on file, dated the 20th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest, (6w27)
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF WINDHAM, }
Superior Court, Sept. Term. A. D. 1824.

UPON the Petition of *CALEB HALL* of Plainfield, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 2nd day of May, A D. 1809 he was legally joined in marriage with Rebecca Talont, that he has always performed all the duties enjoined upon him by the marriage contract aforesaid, and that the said Rebecca without any just cause and contrary to his will, did on the 8th day of August A. D. 1821 desert the Petitioner and has ever since lived in wilful desertion from the Petitioner and his family, with total neglect of duty, praying for a bill of divorce &c. as per petition on file dated the second day of Sept. A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of January 1825; and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this court. 6w27—

Attest, DAVID C. BOLLES Clerk.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
*Windham County.* }
*Superior Court, September Term, A D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HANNAH SAMSON*, of Ashford, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 5th day of January, A. D 1815, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Charles Samson, then of said Ashford; that the Petitioner since her intermarriage aforesaid, has ever lived in the faithful performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant—but that the said Charles Samson, in total violation thereof, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1820, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty.—Praying for a bill of divorce—As per petition on file, dated the 16th day of August, A D 1824.

Ordered by this Court that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825—and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest. [6w26
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

*GIGS, WAGGONS, &c.*

ONE first rate new GIG & HARNESS; a second hand do. do.
1 two horse Pleasure Waggon,
1 Pleasure Waggon fitted for one or two horses—with harness,
3 one horse Waggons; 6 Waggon harnesses—For sale by

Oct 6. JOS. BREED.

50 Bbls. Virginia Flour, from
30 do. Western. (New Wheat
10 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
100 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 (Mackerell.
100 Quintal Codfish,
2 Tierces Rice,
5 Boxes Tallow Candles,
10 Tons Nova Scotia Grind Stones [blue grit
100 lbs. Soft shelled Almonds.
For sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

JOS. BREED
*Will continue the Distilling business at Shantupville—and wants to purchase,*
2000 bushels RYE,
100 Live HOGS, Dry Oak & Chesnut Wood, White Oak barrel Staves and Heading. *Oct. 6*—27

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New Cabinet
WARE-SHOP.

THE undersigned inform the public that they have commenced the

CABINET &

Chair Making
BUSINESS,

In the *BRICK BUILDING* east of Maj. S. Hubbard's Tavern, in Norwich, under the firm of

LEDYARD & JONES.

They offer their services to the public, in their business, with the assurance of every effort on their part to satisfy their employers. Their work shall be executed in the neatest style and for the lowest prices. *They offer FOR SALE, a quantity of*

MAHOGANY.

JOSEPH C. LEDYARD,
ERASTUS JONES.

*Norwich, Sept. 7, 1824.* 6w

*Sign Painting,*
Gilding and Etching.

DAVID T. JOHNSON

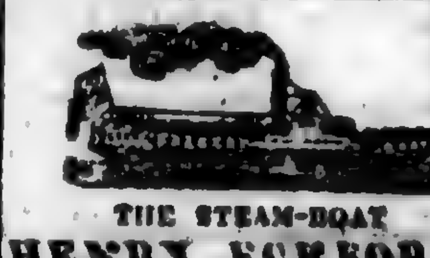
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Room lately occupied by the Norwich Bank, under the hotel; where he solicits a share of public patronage.

ALL KINDS OF
Military and Masonic
WORK,
in the line of Painting, Gilding, Bronzing, and Etching.
ALSO,
Carriage, Sign and Chair Painting, Picture Gilding and Framing, Trimming, and Varnishing.

*House and Ship*
PAINTING.
*Ornamental Ship Work in particular.*

Those who will favor him with their custom, may rest assured, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction in either of the above branches; and by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit the patronage of the friends of ART AND INDUSTRY.

*Norwich, Sept. 27.*



THE STEAM-BOAT
HENRY ECKFORD,
*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz:—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT
Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $6, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $5— And from Providence to Norwich $3.

June 16, 1824.

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1438.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1824. No. 29.


TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## NORWICH IRON & NAIL STORE.

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened the *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms—

100 tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA AND SWEDES.

Also—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods: Shoe Hoops: Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates: Hoops: Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes: American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their compting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

Oct. 14. 28—

THE STEAM-BOAT

## HENRY ECKFORD:

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

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## Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Bayden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6—And from Providence to Norwich $3

June 16, 1824.

## A By-Law.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock, legally warned, and held on the 4th day of October, 1824,

*Voted*, That Swine be suffered to go at large on the commons and highways in this town, until the town shall otherwise order: *Provided*, that they shall be well ringed in the nose. A true copy of record,

Attest, JOHN FOX, *Town Clerk.*

*Woodstock, Oct. 4, 1824.* 4w28—

## Came into

the enclosure of the subscriber, a two year old Steer, a reddish color with a white spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JOEL BURDICK.

*Preston, Oct. 12th* 28—

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea Landing, Oct. 1, 1824.*

Eunice Adams, Nancy Albert, Lucy Adams, Capt. A. H. Allen, Eliza R. Brown, Sarah Ann Butler, John Boyden, Mary Ann Button, Mary Brooks, Wm Betts, Esq. Jane Burnet, Mary H. Culver, Eliza Clark, Francis F. Cooley, Nehemiah Clark, Luther Cary, Thomas W. Coal, Caroline Dow, Capt. John Day, Wm Dailey, Michael Dunpsey, Mrs. F. Ferguson, John Fowler, Semantha Gere, (*Groton.*)

Geo. B. Gilbert, Ebenezer Hebard, Oliver E. Hebbard, Caroline H. King, James Lowry, Betsey Lathingwell, Cyrus Marble, Sarah Ann Potter, Betsey Potter, Elias Potter, Louisa Peters, Oliver Pettis, Simon T. Rudd, Nancy Riley, Reuben Rausom, Geo. A. Boatls, Capt. Nath'l Robinson, Prentis P. Smith, (*Groton.*) Geo. A. Sydleman, (*Preston.*) Stephen Story, Clement W. Stevens, Sarah W. Ufford.

CHAS. KINNEY, *Post-Master.*

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, at Norwich, Conn. Oct. 1, 1824.*

Miner A. Allyn, Gurdon Avery, Cyrus Clark, Mary Cleaveland, Catharine Corning, Maria Ellis, Harriet Fairman, James D. Frost, A. C. Griswold, Simeon Hazen, Louisa Holmes, Almira Hurlbut, Henry Lathrop, George Lord, Robert P. Parkerson, Hannah Pendleton, David Pitcher, Charles Skinner, Luther Spalding, Edward D. Tracy, Elisha Tracy, Thos. D. Winslip, Asher H. Winslow, Margaret Woodworth, David Yale, Lydia Yale, *Norwich.* Sam'l W. Birchard, Gurdon Gifford, *Bozrah.* Oliver Hastings, Mary Perkins, Gurdon Bevan, *Lisbon.*

J. HYDE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Preston, Oct. 1, 1824.*

Andromacha Avery, Geo. B. Andrew, John Baldwin, Oliver A. Crary, Joseph Chapman, Senior, Wheeler Colt, Russell Coats, Sarah Cook, Joseph Chapman, Cyrus Gates, Henry K. Hewett, Wm. Kimball, (3) Seasor Mason, (2) Ebenezer Morgan, Rashear Mortimor, Benjamin F. Park, Samuel Reath, Ezra B. Smith, (2) Charles E. Thompson, Joseph Wilber.

S. M. DOWNER, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS.

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Plainfield, Oct. 2, 1824.*

THOMAS A. ANGEL, Amanda Colburn, Eliza Franklin, Samuel Frink, Jarab Fuller, Charles Harris, William Hopkins, George Hophins, Arnold King, Manuel Kinney, Henry Leonard, Mary A. Mason, John Martin, George Middleton, Sally Morgin, Nicholus Mathewson, (2) Polly A. Manchester, Noah Newman, Pierce Parkis, Ruel Richards, Alfred Rud, Christopher S. Rhodes, Spencer Sanders, Phenius Shepard, (2) John C. Taylor, Grofton Wilson, of Plainfield.

James Alexander, John Campbell, Jeremiah B. Cogswell, Rosanna Gordon, Benjamin Green, Joel Newton, Nathan Newton, Benedict Remington, of Voluntown.

E. C. EATON, P. M.

## LOST,

ON Tuesday the 28th inst. on the parade, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing a few dollars in bank notes, and sundry notes and papers of no consequence to any one but the owner. Whoever may have found said Pocket Book, and will leave it & its contents with the printers of the Courier, shall be generously rewarded.

Oct. 5. 3w27—

## NOTICE.

FOUND in the highway, that leads from Preston City to Mill Town, in North Stonington, a few days since, a silver WATCH.—The owner may have the same by calling on the subscriber, and paying all necessary expences.

DENISON PALMER.

Preston, Oct. 6, 1824. 3w28—

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to call and close their accounts between this and the first of November. Those who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle the same with an Attorney.

WM. ROGERS.

Oct. 12. 3w28—

## CAUTION.

THOSE persons who are in the habit of pilfering lumber and wood from the works at Norwich Falls, are cautioned to refrain from the practice, if they would avoid a public exposure.

*Oct. 13.* 28—

## NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay Taxes in the town of Norwich, are required by law, to give or send to the subscriber, Assessor for said town, on or before the 30th day of October instant, written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such person on the 1st day of October inst. with the particulars of all property, real & personal, liable to be assessed and valued.

And in case of neglect or refusal it will be the duty of the Assessor to fill out a list for such person, so neglecting or refusing, from the best information he can get, at three-fold the rate per cent or amount, that the taxable property of such person would otherwise have been rated

JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*

N. B. For the convenience of the inhabitants of Chelsea, their lists left with Charles Kinney, Esq. at the Post Office, will be received by the Assessor, on or before the 20 instant; after which a three-fold addition will be made in all cases of delinquency, leaving it to them to make their excuse to the board of relief.

J. HYDE.

*Norwich, Oct 4, 1824* 27—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in hands for collection, the State TAX of one cent on the dollar, on the list of 1823, laid on the polls and ratentable estate of the town of Norwich; and will attend to receive payment of the same at the dwelling-house of Thomas Thomas, in said Norwich, on the 28th day of Oct. inst. from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M.—and at the dwelling-house of Newcomb Kinney, in said Norwich, on the 29th day of said October, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHAS. THOMAS, *Collector.*

*Oct. 4.* 3w27

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
WINDHAM COUNTY, }
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HARRIOT RIPLEY*, of Windham, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1812, she was lawfully married to Samuel Ripley, late of said Windham, but now absconded, and gone out of this State to parts unknown to the petitioner; that she continued to live with the said Samuel, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of the marriage contract, until the 15th day of May, A. D. 1818, when the said Samuel deserted the Petitioner and hath ever since continued said desertion with total neglect of duty &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce—as per petition on file, dated the 30th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest, (6w27)

DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF WINDHAM, }
Superior Court, Sept. Term. A. D. 1824.

UPON the Petition of *CALEB HALL* of Plainfield, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1809 he was legally joined in marriage with Rebecca Talbot, that he has always performed all the duties enjoined upon him by the marriage contract aforesaid, and that the said Rebecca without any just cause and contrary to his will, did on the 8th day of August A. D. 1821 desert the Petitioner and has ever since lived in wilful desertion from the Petitioner and his family, with total neglect of duty, praying for a bill of divorce &c. as per petition on file dated the second day of Sept. A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of January 1825: and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this court. 6w27—

Attest, DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.

WANTED—8 or 9 hundred bushels of Chestnut CORAL—Coal paid on delivery. G. W. BATES

Norwich, Oct. 11. 28—

## AUCTION.

TO be sold at public vendue, by order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, the personal estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, consisting of Stock and Farming Tools, & a set of Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, &c. &c. Sale to be on Thursday the 28th day of October instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling house of the deceased in said Franklin.

DEBORAH LADD, *Administratrix*
GRANT LADD, *Administrator.*

*Franklin, Oct. 3.* 4w27—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
*Windham County,*
*Superior Court, September Term. A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HANNAH SAMSON*, of Ashford, in said county, shewing to this Court that, on the 8th day of January, A. D 1813, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Charles Samson, then of said Ashford; that the Petitioner since her intermarriage aforesaid, has ever lived in the faithful performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant—but that the said Charles Samson, in total violation thereof, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1820, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty.—Praying for a bill of divorce—As per petition on file, dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1824

Ordered by this Court that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825—and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest. [6w26

DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1824.*

Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOSEPH ADAMS, late of Canterbury, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to ASA BUTTS, Esq. of Canterbury administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Asa Butts is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, & put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 15th day of October, 1824.

Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy. Examined by J. GORDON, Cl'k.

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 5th day of October. A. D. 1824.*

Present, *John Nichols, Jr. Esq.* Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *GEORGE SEAGRAVE*, late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Fox, Esq. and Clara Seagrave, of said Woodstock, administrators on the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrators are hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 15th day of October. 1824.

Attest, *Thomas M. Grosvenor, Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by

THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, *Clerk.* 28—

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOS. BREED & CO. is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved—the books and accounts of the concern remain for settlement, in the hands of Jos. Breed.

A. H. HUBBARD.
JOSEPH BREED.

*Oct. 1. 1824.* 273w—

## Cash paid for WHITE BEANS,

by CHARLES COIT.

*Colchester 14th* 27—

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

## FUR CAPS,

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 20—

## Hotel Vacated.

TO be let till the first of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water-Street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House. It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business—near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel untill his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of his lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented, for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public-House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*

JOSHUA TRACY } *Administrators*
*OR* } *on Hez. Tracy's estate.*
JOSHUA HALL. }

*Norwich, Aug 30 1824.* 22—

## For sale, and possession given the 1st of Nov.

THE Mansion-House, formerly owned by Elisha Hyde, Esq and now occupied by Mrs. Burnham.—Said House is about one quarter of a mile from the Meeting-House, has an excellent garden, a barn, and other out houses, a well of water very near—and will be sold very low for cash, or approved credit. For terms apply to Sarah H Burnham, on the premises.

*Norwich, Oct. 4.* 3w27—

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ockenbocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824.* tf 103—

## For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

## about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

## Latest Fashions just received from New-York by Miss Hatch.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### "I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW."

Of all the methods man, in the abundance of his ingenuity, has invented by which to cheat himself, that of procrastination is probably the most effectual.—There is a true remark of a venerable sage extant to this purpose, "all the good you will ever accomplish—all the labor you will ever do—must be done *To-Day—for, there is no To-Morrow.*" That period of time which lies beyond the present moment is not guaranteed to us, may become to-day, or, eternity. To suspend any thing important, then upon so absolute an uncertainty, is madness—as saith the poet—

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise—
To-morrow's sun to you may never rise."

But even if it does return, the thing called *opportunity* may not return with it.

My aunt Dorothy was the first example I ever had of the sad evil of this "I'll do it to-morrow" mania. She was a very pretty, gay, girl, and being decidedly the belle of the village, had young men in abundance at one time or another paying court to her. They were not all mere slippers neither, just fit to be worn a few days and then shook off, but were, some of them, young fellows worth listening to; had the means to marry, and so forth. But whether it was that she dearly loved to be courted, as most girls do, you know, or that she really found some difficulty in choosing among them, I know not; she kept putting one another of them off until to-morrow; but at last the golden chances all went by, and she was left to sing the sad ditty of

"Nobody coming to marry me—
Nobody coming to woo."

In ancient times this disposition to procrastinate, existing in the mind of one great man, was the pivot upon which the fortunes of a world turned. You remember Hannibal and Cannæ. When the Roman legions were broken and destroyed: the city, panic struck and defenceless, Hannibal said, I will march to-morrow, and to-morrow, until his enemy gathered strength; again put on her armour, and the time of conquest had gone by forever. Had it not been for this, Carthage might have worn the crown of the universe, and Hannibal known no greater general in the annals of time.

And many a one is there who can remember when reason called—"forsake these morning dreams; these idle habits; these devious paths of folly"—at a moment, too, when some bright opportunity had just opened before him of prosperity, wealth, or honor, and he put off the warning until to-morrow, and to-morrow; he saw each promise fade, and felt the strong grasp of confirmed bad habits dragging him to ruin; and cried in agony, "oh, departed opportunities! gone, gone, forever!"

A great deal of decision is necessary if we would prosper. No one was ever successful to any considerable extent without it. To-morrow; it is a cheat. And it deceives us principally in this, that it presents constantly before us a space of coming time, and conceals from our view the multitudinous affairs with it will bring it to fill up its every vacant moment. Thus, when it comes it disappoints us, by presenting itself loaded with its own cares and wants, and without a space in which to deposite those of the time that is past.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

### LAW AND LAWYERS.

*Dangers attending Professional Men.*

There are employments and occupations which seem peculiarly favorable to the generation of pious sentiments, and the practice of moral and Christian virtues. Had not experience and observation proved the contrary, we should not hesitate to have affirmed, that the votaries of certain pursuits would necessarily and inevitably have been persons of genuine religion. He that has his dwelling, as it were, among the tombs—who is continually performing last offices for the dead, and within the sound of the passing bell, ought, above all men, to be ready in his turn to die in the full hope of the Gospel of Christ. But the clown in Shakespeare's Hamlet, who had been grave-digger and sexton thirty years, had "no feeling of his business, and could sing at grave-digging." Amidst corpses and skeletons and mouldering relics, he has no more sensibility than the bones he spaded up, and little more thought of his own dissolution than the heaving turf around him. Just so it is with this class of men in our day.—They go to the house of mourning and keep burying the dead, yet there is little evidence that their hearts are made better by a constant attendance on funeral obsequies.

There is another class of men who spend all their days among tears and groans, the dying and the dead, having their attention and affections specially called and directed to the frailties of nature and the harbingers of mortality, and yet it is to be feared, that none are so callous & thoughtless as they! I need not inform my readers that Physicians are here intended.—While they are perhaps sufficiently solicitous and alive to the state of their patients, and their own reputation, as practitioners, a strange apathy pervades their moral powers; and one would think they had been long administering to themselves anodynes and narcotics to benumb all religious sensibilities. Day and night during a long life, are assiduously devoted to the cure of the bodily diseases of others,

while the dead skeleton of their own *heart* are unfit and uncurred, having never applied to the Physician of souls. There are likewise peculiar dangers incidental to the *clerical* character. Clergymen, before their initiation into the sacred office, are naturally led to self-examination, to scrutinize their own motives, and are solemnly interrogated by others respecting their religious views and experiences, and their preparation of heart for the gospel ministry. It is then their feelings are awake, and the spiritual work appears in all its infinite magnitude and importance. But if they actually enter on the work *unprepared*, they will feel less and less concerned for themselves, while they preach truth or falsehood with zeal and apparent anxiety for the souls of their hearers. When they have lived an exemplary life, and preached with a good degree of fidelity to others, they themselves are at last "*cast-away*." "There is an insensibility to religious impression which a constant conversation with religious subjects, and, still more, a constant intermixture with religious offices, are wont to induce. Such is the frame of the human constitution, (and calculated also for the wisest purposes,) that, while all active habits are facilitated and strengthened by repetition, impressions under which we are passive are weakened and diminished. A little observation of the world must have informed us that the human mind is prone, almost beyond resistance, to sink the weaknesses or the irregularities of private character in the view of public services; that this propensity is the strongest in a man's own case; that it prevails more powerfully in religion than in other subjects." The Egyptians had a custom of carrying about at their feasts a skeleton, lest their guests, in the midst of their feastings and merriment, should forget the frail tenure of life and its enjoyments; yet we do not learn that this gloomy monitorial attendant generated seriousness, or caused them any more to consider their latter end.

In the organization and progress of courts of justice there is something peculiarly interesting and solemn, and calculated to remind us all of that grand and last assize, when the whole world shall be summoned and assembled for final judgment. "The history of a long law suit may be considered as no contemptible lesson of morality. Amidst the sombre train of dusky parchments, religion sometimes has condescended to rear her holy front. Do you not in the perusal of those discolored monuments of human prudence, behold the consequence, the inevitable consequence, of our most anxious care?—What is this history but a tale of race following race in a rapid and melancholy succession of contrivance and industry? The extravagant mortgager and the parsimonious mortgagee, the crafty buyer and the careless seller, the provident father and the impatient heir, are all gone down to the dust together; and nothing now remains of their influence or their name to create fear or excite hope, but the legal instrument they have left to their posterity." The arraignment, trial, and sentence of criminals cannot but awaken our memories to the "great day of dread decision and despair," to which we are all rapidly hastening. The continual disclosure of non-feasance, mis-feasance, & *mal*-feasance, detection and punishment of crime, ought to make all who are witnesses of this guilt and depravity, grow wiser and better while justice is administering in these earthly courts. While others are tried and adjudged before us, shall we not seriously think of a future tribunal—that "we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." In this High Court, to which we are all summoned, we all must plead guilty, and throw ourselves on the mercy of our Judge, and mention alone the merits of the Redeemer. No statement, demurrer, continuance, and appeal can delay our doom. We can hope nothing from the ignorance or prejudice of a jury, or partiality of the Judge.—There can be no interlocutory judgments, no motions for arrest, no bills of exception, no review, and no reversal. Nothing but the merits of the case will prevail, and no plea will be adjudged good and sufficient, except unaffected piety. Notwithstanding these momentous transactions are so frequently transpiring before practitioners at the bar and Judges on the Bench, we have reason to doubt whether they have their legitimate effect, and induce these principal actors in the administration of justice to fly to the Saviour, & retain Him for their Friend and Advocate, who alone can successfully plead their cause before the Judge of all the earth, at the great and last day. How many able and eloquent Solicitors have, by their arguments and address, not only cleared the innocent, but even the manifestly guilty, who will not be able to exculpate themselves when their own trial shall come! Habits of morality are not principles of religion. We may thank God that we are not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this miserable company of transgressors who are brought to condign punishment before us, and sent to expiate their guilt in the dismal penitentiary; and we may furthermore give tithes of all we possess, and, after all, have no justification in the sight of God, and "go down to hell with a great deal of wisdom" and external goodness.—There may be those "qui juris nodos et legum ænigmata solvat"—who "understand all mysteries and all knowledge;" and who are considered the Demosthenes and Cicero of the age, who yet will at last be found to be nothing, not having an experimental acquaintance with the "truth as it is in Jesus." While considerable has been said at our interviews on polemical theology, and some doctrines have been denounced with much acrimony and reproach, we are concerned to find how little solicitude there appears in these controversies, each to live up to the standard of his own credenda, and to be practically a religious person according to his own creed and sense of divine requirement.—"It appears to me, says one, an ungracious, if not a difficult task, to account for the unwillingness that men of learning discover to the avowal [illegible]; tho' at the same time, I am happy to grant that many may affect a reluctance upon this head, which they do not secretly possess; that which is dignified and pure seems to be naturally congenial with the influences of learning and wisdom. Religion I have shewn to be dignified and pure; Religion, one would think, would be therefore universally accepted and openly acknowledged by those who are alive to the influences of learning and wisdom; but I apprehend the truth to be, that there is in the world a very small number of deeply learned and truly wise men." We may deceive, and be deceived. There is a seriousness which is not the seriousness of religion. It is not unfrequent that men, intent on their business, or immersed in study, exhibit a saturnine cast of character, which passes for religious sobriety and heavenly contemplation. But the truth is, there is no piety or loveliness in this apparent gravity of mind. "One thing is lacking, one thing is still needful." *Heart Religion* is wanting for the guide and terminus of study and pursuit; and how indigent and forlorn is he, who has great possessions & numerous terrestrial endearments, but no treasure in heaven! The pious man, whether he lives in a virtuous or corrupt age—under wicked or righteous rulers—under a Despot or a King—in private or public life, is the happy man; and he it is, & he alone, who can meet with equanimity the sudden and calamitous reverses of fortune, and feel composed and resigned under all the crosses and bereavements of life.——What dignity does it give to the human character to be adorned with the excellencies of pious sentiment and immaculate deportment. Alive or dead, virtue covers her followers with an impervious shield, & makes them more invulnerable than Achilles. With such armour, what safety will attend us, and what adversity can harm us? And while we are anxiously engaged in serving our *clients*, let us not, like *Cardinal Wolsey*, forget to serve our God.

OBSERVATOR.

## NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The fish pond at Logan or Nessock formed in 1800, and repeopled since by many successive generations of cod, is neither more nor less than an artificial basin of salt water, 30 feet deep, by 160 in circumference, reckoning from the top to the bottom of the rock. The area within is wholly hewn from the solid rock, and communicates with the sea by one of those fissures, or natural tunnels, so common on bold and precipitous coasts. Fishes hear as well as see; and the moment the fisherman crosses his threshhold, the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown in a state of perfect anarchy and confusion. Darting from this, that, and the other corner, the whole population move, as if it were to a common centre, elevate their snouts, lash their tails, and jostle one another with such violence, that, on a first view, they actually appear to be menacing an attack on the poor fisherman. Many of the fishes are so tame that they will feed greedily from the hand and bite your fingers into the bargain, if you are foolish enough to let them; while others, again, are so shy, that the fisherman discourses of their different tempers, as a thing quite as palpable as the gills they breathe or the fins they move by. One gigantic cod, which seems to answer to the name of Tom, and may well be described as the patriarch of the pond, very forcibly arrests attention. This unfortunate, who passed his youth in the open sea, was taken prisoner at the age of five, and has since sojourned at Port Nessock for the long period of 12 years, during which time he has gradually increased in bulk and weight. He is now, however, so wholly blind, from age or disease, that he has no chance whatever in the general scramble. The fishermen, however, are very kind to him, and it is really affecting, as well as curious, to see the huge animal raise himself in the water, and then resting his head on the flat stone, allow it to be gently patted or stroked, gaping all the while to implore that food which he has no means of obtaining. The flooks which live on worms and other insects, shun the light, by burrowing in the sand at the bottom, and never ascend to the top in quest of food. Salmon, which, at spawning time, visit the highest rivers, could not, of course, obey their instincts here; and, accordingly, there is only one specimen of this favorite fish in the pond at present. Still, however, he is one among a hundred; for as the fisherman remarked, "he is far *soupler* than ony o' the rest;" and, by virtue of this one quality, chases, bites, and otherwise annoys a whole battalion of gigantic cod, that have only, one would think, to open their mouths and swallow him. To supply them with food is an important part of the fisherman's duty; and with this view, he must ply the net and heave the line during two or three days of every week.

## A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.

I herewith send thee my pocket-clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction; the last time he was at thy friendly school, he was no ways reformed, nor even in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive, by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulses are sometimes very quick, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish, (notwithstanding I frequently urge him,) that when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping—or, as the vanity of human reason phraseth it, I catch him napping. Hence, I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and shew him the path wherein he should go. It grieveth me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. In thy last thou chargest me with one eighth of a pound, which I will pay thee when thy work deserves it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion, with a right judgment, *according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman that need not be ashamed.* And when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and let him learn from that unerring guide, the true calculation of his table and equation, and when thou findest him *converted from the error of his ways*, and more conformable to the above-mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent, in the root of all evil, to thee.

# National Nomination.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

# *John Q. Adams,*

FOR PRESIDENT.

# *Andrew Jackson,*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ELECTORS.

At the general meeting of Republicans, held at New-Haven in May last, whereof the Hon. John Russ, of the County of Hartford, was chairman, and Benjamin Isaacs of the county of Fairfield, was Secretary; it was resolved to recommend the following gentlemen as candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States:—

LEMUEL WHITE, Hartford County,
RUFUS HITCHCOCK, N. Haven Co.
MOSES WARREN, N. London Co.
DAVID HILL, Fairfield Co.
DAVID KEYES, Windham Co.
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Litchfield Co.
JOHN SWATHEL, Middlesex Co.
CALVIN WILLEY, Tolland Co.

*From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

SKETCH OF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, the present Secretary of State (premier,) son of the former President Adams, and the third candidate, is one of the ablest statesmen, and most profound scholars of the age.—The chief objections to him are, that he is the son of a distinguished federalist—that he is an apostate from the federal party,—that his father was a President before him, which in a country so very republican as that of the United States, in its horror of any thing hereditary, is, or ought to be, an insurmountable objection to the son, although three other Presidents, and a whole generation, have already intervened between the reign of the father, and the pretension of the son; and that he is the present Secretary of State, occupying an office from which the President has been taken so frequently, that it is come to be considered as a certain stepping-stone, and the very next one to the Presidential chair. These are formidable objections to a jealous people whose theory of government is the finest that the world ever saw; and it is quite possible that they will outweigh all other circumstances—practical virtue—and great talent—in the day of trial.

Mr. Adams has represented his country at several European courts; and it is known that his influence has been felt and acknowledged in the most unequivocal manner by that of Russia.

In a time of peace, Mr. Adams would be better calculated to advance the reputation of his country than any other of the five candidates. Literature, and literary men, would be more respectable under his administration than they ever have been; and the political negociation of the country would continue to be, what it has been, during his occupation of the office which he now holds in the cabinet, profound, clear and comprehensive.

Let any one imagine the effect of his presence and manner upon some foreign ambassador, (no matter from what country of Europe he may come,) who should see him for the first time as I have often seen him. The gentleman from abroad, familiar with the pomp and circumstance of royalty at home, and through all the courts of Europe, it may be, and full of strange misapprehension of republican simplicity—imagining it to be what it generally is, either rude and affected, or the natural manner of uneducated people, who are not so much superior to, as they are ignorant of, courtly parade, yet prone to imitation nevertheless, has prepared—we will suppose, for an introduction to the President of the United States:—a single attendant announced him. He is ushered into the presence-chamber, without any ceremony, into a very plain room, furnished not so handsomely as it is common to see that of a respectable tradesman in England.

He sees a little man writing at a table—nearly bald, with a face quite formal and destitute of expression; his eyes running with water; his slippers down at his heel—fingers stained with ink; in warm weather wearing a striped seersucker coat, and white trowsers, and dirty waistcoat spotted with ink: his whole dress, altogether, not worth a couple of pounds; or, in a colder season, habited in a plain blue coat, much the worse for wear, and other garments in proportion; not so respectable as they may find in the old clothes bag of almost any Jew in the street. The man, whom the Ambassador mistakes for a clerk of the department, and only wonders, in looking at him, that the President should permit a man to appear before him in such dress, proves to be the President of the United States himself.—The stranger is perplexed and confounded; he hardly knows how to behave towards such a personage.—but others arrive, one after the other—natives of different countries, speaking different languages. Conversation begins. The little man awakes. His countenance is gradually illuminated—his voice changes. His eyes are lighted up with an expression of intense sagacity, earnestness, and pleasantry. Every subject is handled in succession—and every one in the language of the stranger with whom he happens to be conversing, if that stranger should betray any want of familiarity with the English language. What are the opinions of this Ambassador here? What does he know of the address and appearance of Mr. Adams? Nothing. He has forgotten the first impressions; and when he has returned to his house, it would be difficult to persuade him that the President of the United States is either dirty in his dress, little, or poorly clad.

## READ THIS.

We wish every citizen of the United States could read and ponder well the following developement of the political character of an individual who is offered as a candidate for the first office in the gift of a free people:—*Prov. Inquirer.*

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

## CONSISTENCY.

Mr. Crawford was a flaming federalist in '98, going the whole with the federal administration. In 1802, he is a flaming democrat in Georgia. In 1808 a thorough going federalist, voting against the embargo—voting in favor of the old federal bank—against declaring war &c. &c. He is now the fiery democrat, who is to restore the good old democratic rules in all their vigor, and put down the federal party.

Mr. Crawford was in favor of "extirpating" the Navy!

Mr. Crawford was set up, in 1816, avowedly "to break down the Virginia dynasty!" (See the official manifesto of his friends, in 1816.) He is now supported by the same Virginia dynasty!

Mr. Crawford a few years since, denounced all foreigners, whether their emigration, to use his own words, "was the result of their crimes or their virtues!" He is now nominated with a foreigner as Vice President, and found sustaining that foreigner with all the weight of his own & his friend's influence!*

Mr. Crawford squandered away more money in loans to favorites in broken banks throughout the country than has been lost by the misconduct of all the agents of the government, civil and Military during the last war! And yet Mr. Crawford is advocated as the friend of economy!

Mr. Crawford approved heartily, in the cabinet, of the late treaty with England! and yet his friend in the senate stated, by authority, that he had not consented to it!!

Mr. Crawford has been convicted, by a committee of Congress, of loaning vast sums of the public money, without authority, to broken banks and favorites and the practice pronounced by that committee as "dangerous! He has been convicted of the highest misconduct in relation to his friend Gen. Mitchell, who was dismissed from office by the President for disgracefully smuggling a large number of Africans, against the laws into the country;" and yet his supporters have the effrontery of calling him an acquitted and innocent politician!

Mr. Crawford refused, during the war and the difficulties of the government, the post of Secretary of war; preferring a snug embassy to France, where he was in ease and safety; He, after the war was over, and all danger passed, considered himself fit for, and accepted the same situation!!

Mr. Crawford went further, in relation to the Tariff, than any politician of the country, Mr. Clay not excepted, in 1816 to '19! He is now recommended, in the south, as opposed to the Tariff!!

Mr. Crawford, at Washington, has always acted with the administration; And yet, his friends, in all quarters, recommended him as opposed, in sentiment, to the members and measures of the present administration!!

Mr. Crawford is sustained by the Essex junto, in New-England—by the New-York Evening Post, (the most violent of all the old federal presses.)—by Lewis Mc Lane, of Delaware, and other distinguished federalists throughout the country! And yet he is recommended as the only exclusive democrat, by his supporters!

Mr. Crawford, as Senator, as Minister to France, as Secretary of war, and as Secretary of the Treasury, has left not even a single evidence of a great mind and has been only remarkable for his great blunders in the Treasury estimates, and his greatness in the amount of his loans of the public money! And yet he is urged on the people as pre-eminently qualified for the Presidency!!

Mr. Crawford was the only member of the Cabinet who ever treated the Senate with contempt, by appointing to office, and taking to his confidence, a gentleman whose nomination as a consul, the Senate had just rejected! And yet he was the first to join the Senate in the dispute with the executive, and is now sustained by a large number of the very men he so grossly condemned and insulted!!

Mr. Crawford was the only one of the Presidential candidates who would accept the services of a profligate politician (whose proffered pen was indignantly refused by at least two of the other candidates,) and to sustain that man by employing him as a clerk in the Treasury, after he had been convicted and exposed in the most impudent attempts to control the newspapers of Connecticut! And yet he is recommended as a pure and incorruptible man, by his supporters and presses!!

Mr. Crawford has scattered the public funds before the four winds of heaven! And yet the Radical party support him, as the man best calculated to husband the resources of the country!!

Mr. Crawford and his party were denounced in 1816, by the National Intelligencer; who intimated that they were a set of unprincipled intriguers, who left no stone unturned to effect their purposes! He is now sustained by that Vicar of Bray print as a pure and incorruptible politician.

Mr. Crawford is advocated as a temperate politician; no violence of temper, say his friends, like Jackson or Adams! And yet he once "dragged down into his chair, by the neck, a member of the Georgia legislature, who was addressing the chair, because his speech was disagreeable to him, Mr. Crawford!!"

GEORGIA.

*On this subject his friends are prudently silent.

*Straws show the course of the wind.*

The New-York Statesman asserts with great confidence, that Mr. Gallatin has determined to withdraw his name from the ticket as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The same paper also asserts that Mr. Crawford's friends have offered the nomination of Vice Presidency to Henry Clay, but that the latter gentleman has refused to have any thing to do with such a bargain; and that Mr. Gallatin's withdrawal will not be published, till some one else is agreed upon to stand as a candidate for V. P. in his place.

The Rev. Thomas Baldwin of the Baptist denomination, who was placed on the Crawford ticket in Massachusetts, in the place of Gov. Eustis declined, has also declined being a candidate. The following is an extract from his letter to the Central Committee:—"Circumstances not within my control urge me to decline this honour, by withdrawing my name from this list.—The Unusual and Unlooked for EXCITEMENT among my religious friends, threatens to destroy the peace of my society, and if kept up, to extend its injurious effects still wider. I feel compelled by the aforesaid excitement to request that my name may be withdrawn from the honorable list with which by you it has been associated."

Mr. Young, the candidate for Governor of New-York, has answered a letter addressed to him by the Hon. J. Clark, who wishes to be informed of Mr. Y's sentiments on the electoral law. Mr. Y. declares that he has ever been in favor of returning the choice of Presidential Electors to the people—that he is in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency—that several other gentlemen have written to him, to whom he has returned similar answers, & given liberty to publish his sentiments. It is now reduced almost to a certainty, that the Legislature of New-York will not choose electors in favor of Crawford.——Messrs. Van Buren & Co, who had bargained the vote of that state to Mr. C. are sorely troubled. Those who opposed the electoral law will be every where put down throughout the state at the approaching election.

The Lexington Reporter (Mr. Clay's paper) observes thus—"The ill judged efforts of that portion of the Republican party residing in New-York, to sustain Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidency, if persevered in, cannot fail to produce dissention and unhappy consequences. It is utterly impracticable for them to succeed."

*Mr. Crawford at home.*—We are informed upon the authority of a gentleman, at present in this city, & who is acquainted with every voter in Wolf Skin district, Oglethorp County, (the district in which Mr. Crawford's residence is, in Georgia,) that if the people voted for Electors for President, an Elector favorable to him would not receive more than *eight votes* in the whole district. This may be relied on as a fact, and is given merely to show what the popularity of Mr. Crawford is, where he is best known—*at his own home.* —WASH. JOUR.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 15.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the regular packet ship James Cropper, in 27 days from Liverpool, we have received our usual files of London and Liverpool papers to the 16th September inclusive. The only article of interest they bring is an account of the death of the King of France, which is announced in a second edition of the London Courier of the 14th. The intelligence is stated to have been received by express from Paris. Our attentive correspondent of the Liverpool Courier writes as follows:

"Liverpool Courier Office, }
Thursday, Sept. 16th, 12 at Noon. }

"We have kept the parcel open until this moment, in the expectation, that the London morning papers of yesterday (Wednesday) would contain some particulars of the demise of the King of France; an event which is announced in all the evening papers of Tuesday. They have not arrived; but, strange as it may appear, they all state that no official intelligence of such an event had been received in London up to the midnight on Tuesday; although, from the state of the French king's disorder, no doubt was entertained of his death having taken place, as stated in the evening journals."

He will be succeeded by his brother Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X. who is now in the 65th year of his age. We have already expressed an opinion that the death of Louis would make no alteration in the politics of the French government. The London Courier of the 13th Sept. in anticipating the event which has happened, after expressing a similar opinion says, that the heir to the throne is "popular with the army, as well as with the people." On the following day, (the 14th,) the same journal announces the receipt of New York papers of the 22d August, containing an account of the reception of Gen. La Fayette in this city. We give the following extract to shew in what light these proceedings are viewed by the advocates of legitimacy:—

*From the London Courier, Sept. 14.*

"We have received this morning New York papers to the 22d ult. and Charleston to the 15th. They contain no further intelligence from South America; but they are filled with details of the reception of Gen. La Fayette. We may, perhaps, make a few selections from them to-morrow, to show how little essential difference there is between republican and monarchical honors. The same flattery; the same pomp; the same ceremony, the same parade; but more servility and infinitely more of burlesque self-importance. That thing miscalled equality engenders all sorts of idle pretensions; for as there is no real equality either in nature or [illegible], while the assumption of it is so grateful to weak minds, we constantly see, where every man thinks himself equal to those about him, the most preposterous efforts to sustain the delusion with plausible appearances. Hence it is that your democrats, and your levellers of all descriptions, are so profuse of mutual civilities; hence they so be-praise and be-daub each other; and hence, though differing, perhaps, upon all other subjects, they are so cordially unanimous upon that of their own superlative merits. General La Fayette, for example, says, whatever he may think, that the Americans are the most exalted people in the world; & the Americans cannot say less in return, whatever they may think too, that there never was such a man as General La Fayette. And so they go on, keeping their countenances all the while, as if the rest of the world were not looking on with scorn and derision at their fooleries."

Scold away, gentlemen, 'tis what we expected.

THE GREEKS.

Accounts from Corfu of the 1st August speak of the Greeks having obtained successes over the Turkish fleet subsequent to the affair of Ipsara. The remainder of their naval force is said to have been almost annihilated at Mitylene, and the Captain Pacha had sought refuge in the Gulf of Smyrna. Letters had been received in London from Trieste of the [illegible] August, containing late accounts from Smyrna, by which it appeared that the Turkish squadron was to sail from [illegible]lene on the 7th of that month, to [illegible] a number of troops assembled at [illegible] Nuova, for an attack on the island of [illegible]mos, which, according to advice from Constantinople, was to take place previous to the 10th. The Egyptian fleet had arrived off the Island of Rhodes, and it was said that the Turkish government entertained the project of removing the Christian population in the Morea to Egypt and supplying their place with Egyptians.

SPAIN.

Two conventions between Louis and Ferdinand are published in the Paris official journal, by which it is stipulated that 45,000 French troops were to remain in Spain till the 1st of January, 1825, as it was expected tranquillity would be restored to the latter country. Ferdinand had agreed to pay two million of francs per month as the extra expense of maintaining this army beyond the period it had been originally stipulated they were to continue in the country. It was not believed, however, by any portion of the London presses, that the affairs of Spain would be so soon settled as the Bourbons anticipated. It was known that Valdes and nearly the whole of his brave little band of followers, after the taking of Tarifa by the French, had escaped to Tangier, and it is admitted in the Court [illegible] that they intended to wait there "a more fortunate period to make a new attempt." Letters from Gibraltar of the 23d August, also confirm the statement that "bands of Constitutionalists had appeared, and in considerable numbers." Two bulletins, issued by the patriots at Tarifa, breathing vengeance against the invaders, and calling on the people to unite in their expulsion, had been industriously circulated in the southern provinces, where they produced a great sensation. According to accounts received at Paris from Madrid, Ferdinand had ordered the arrest of the Governor of T[illegible] who fled from the place on the landing of the Constitutionalists, and joined Gen. O'Donnel at Algeciras. Several vessels bearing the Columbian flag, were hovering on the coasts of Spain, and appeared to threaten a landing.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers of the 4th September contain three orders or decrees, for the purpose of bringing to justice the persons concerned in the revolutionary movement of the 30th April. Several vessels recently arrived in the Tagus from Rio Janeiro, Maranham, and Para. Sir [illegible] A'Court has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from Great Britain to Portugal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Erskine's embassy is to the [illegible] of Wirtemburg, and not Stutgard, as formerly stated. Lord Cochrane was expected to return to England in the month of January. Gen. San Martin had arrived in London, and was to embark in three weeks for Columbia with his staff, taking with him a splendid military equipment.—Gen. Alvarez and his staff, were also to [illegible] board to sail for South America.

Ireland is again said to be in a disturbed state, and considerable alarm had been excited in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancashire and England.

The new Waverley novel is expected to appear about the end of November.

The author of the "Pleasures of Hope" has a volume of poetry in the press, consisting of one principal and several other poems.

Capt. Medwin, who accompanied Lord Byron to Greece, is about to publish a work relative to his Lordship, entitled "Sayings and Doings."

PERU.

Our correspondent of the Baltimore Federal Gazette informs, under [illegible] date, that he had received advices from a native of Baltimore at Guayaquil, of 28th June, announcing the receipt of intelligence that on the 12th of that month a plot was discovered among the troops at Callao to take possession of the castle, and that 37 of the ringleaders were arrested and immediately executed. Gen. [illegible] it is added, "had gone against Olaneta, and Canterac had broken up his camp at Junja, which place, when occupied by him, would divide the royalist forces. No engagement had taken place between the respective armies on the twentieth of June, but from the proximity of Bolivar to the main body of royalists, and the enthusiasm and anxiety among the patriots to engage the enemy, a general battle was momently expected. There must be some mistake in this information as far as it respects Gen. Olaneta, who, it was sometime ago affirmed, had declared in favor of [illegible] the patriots. It will be recollected, that a late arrival at [illegible] from Santa Martha brought accounts of a battle in Peru, which terminated [illegible] of the royalists, [illegible]

[illegible] general Cordova was killed in the action. By all accounts, there seems reason for believing that a general engagement had taken place.

*From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 2.*

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Rogers, from Maryland, is here for the purpose of challenging the Quarterly Reviewers, for having attacked the character of Mrs. Law, his wife's mother. The author of the article in which she is mentioned is, I believe, Gifford, & he has consented to publish an apology."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### CONSTITUTION.

We shall not have it in our power to give a complete list of the votes on the Constitutional question till the session of the General Assembly, which will be holden in this place on the 25th inst. Sufficient intelligence however has come to hand to establish the fact, that the Constitution has been rejected; and that a great majority of the freemen of this State are content to live under the Royal Charter of that libertine monarch, Charles the 2d, to enact laws, elect officers, and enjoy all their civil rights and privileges under the authority of that old colonial badge of servitude. If this be the wish of the enlightened citizens of this State, and if the Northern opposition comes forward in awarms to oppose this improvement in our civil policy, and the North keeps not back its enormies—we say if they are aggrieved at our judicial proceedings, if they suffer for our unequal representation, if they deplore the lack of general instruction for the want of free schools—let them hereafter "forever hold their peace."—*Providence Gaz.*

### NEW DISCOVERY.

Mr. Anson Merriman, of Southington, in this State, called at our office, last Monday, with a specimen of Cement, found in that place which he calls by the name of "Connecticut Cement," or "Water Lime." It has been tried and proved by several gentlemen of Southington, and found to be superior, in their estimation, to the New-York Canal Cement. It would be an excellent article in making Mill-Dams, as it hardens under water. It is also well fitted for brick and stone buildings, as it makes a much harder substance when exposed to the air, than ordinary lime. A specimen is left at this office, & also with Mr. Merrills Ward.

*Middle. Sent.*

*Melancholy Accident.*—On Tuesday last, as Mr. George Bruce, of Lynn, aged about 26 years was passing near the common in Boston, in company with a lady, (to whom he was to have been married) he was wounded in the knee by a ball discharged from a musket of one of the privates of a company of militia on drill exercise on the common, and at the distance of nearly twenty rods. The limb was so much shattered that it was amputated above the knee joint; which operation he survived only 38 hours.—*Boston pa.*

The state election of Delaware has just terminated. Six federalists and three democrats have been elected to the Senate, and thirteen federalists and eight democrats to the House of Assembly. This little state is the only one in the Union, where the obsolete distinction of federalist and democrat is kept up.—*Pros. Jour.*

La Fayette entered Washington City on Tuesday last. He arrived at the Capitol about half past one o'clock, where he was formally received by the authorities of the city. After reviewing the troops, he proceeded to the house of the President, where he continued about an hour.—His reception at the seat of government was, as might be expected, highly splendid and interesting—but we have not room for particulars. While a national salute was firing, the horses attached to Judge Duval's carriage took fright, ran off and dashed the carriage to pieces against one of the trees on the avenue. Two ladies who were in the carriage were much injured, and the judge picked up entirely senseless.

The General intended to visit Mount Vernon some day during the week, and had expressed his wish that the visit might be as private as possible. He would be accompanied by a few friends only.

*Nat. Jour.*

*Crawford Doctrines.*—The following is a specimen of some of the *Republican* notions of the Crawford editors in N. York. It was published in the Mohawk Sentinel, a warm Crawford print, during the recent contest between the people and those who have usurped their right of choosing Presidential Electors.

"The people are often their own worst enemies. The delegation of power to them is both just and proper, but what the nature of that power should be, and under what restrictions it is alone safe to grant it, is yet to be decided. There are extremes in this respect between which it is necessary to steer."

*Remark by Niles.*—The "delegation of power to the people!!!!" *Who* is to delegate it? If there is any such "delegation," the declaration of Independence, & the constitution of the United States, as well as that of New-York, all begin with proclaiming a lie, for they say that *all power is in the people.* I never heard of such an impudent thing in my life; and it is as silly as it is impudent. It is only the Emperor of Russia, or some other absolute despot, that would dare to utter such a thing. It might cost a *king of England* his head.

### TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Abel French, for the murder of Abel French, 2d, at Fitchburgh, in Worcester County, (Mass.) in April last, took place on the 8th inst. Present the whole of the Judges of the S. J. Court. After a full and dispassionate examination of the case, as testified to by the witnesses on the part of the government & the prisoner, Chief Justice Parker charged the Jury in his usual able manner, and after an intermission of the Court of one hour, the jury returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY by reason of insanity.—Worcester Ken.

*Turning a Sharp Corner.*—On taking the Albany Argus of yesterday, we were not a little surprized to find that the black letter nominations of William H. Crawford for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President, have suddenly been discontinued from the conspicuous column of that early, steady, and unwavering advocate of King Caucus, and opposer of the electoral rights of the people of New-York.

What can be the matter? What dreadful forebodings have possessed the Regency? were the natural suggestions of the mind. We were full of doubts, when a friend dispelled them, by whispering in our ears that the caucus nominations at Washington had been discontinued from the Argus, by the advice of Samuel Young, caucus candidate for Governor; and that he has caused it to be promulgated, in the west, that he is opposed to the Washington caucus candidates, and to hint that he is a friend to the electoral law. Too late in the day! The actions of Col Young speak louder than his words. He has bowed down at the shrine of the Regency and King Caucus, and no fatigue repentence can save him at this late hour from the overthrow which awaits them.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

UTICA, OCT. 12.

At the present term of the Circuit Court for the county of Oneida, held in this town, ISAD MORSE was convicted of the murder of his nephew, DAVID FREEMAN and sentenced to be executed on Friday the 3d day of December next. This is the first instance in this county, of the conviction of a white person for the crime of murder.

NORFOLK, OCT. 11.

*Arrival of the U. S. sch. Fox.*—The U. S. sch. Fox, Lieut. Com. Ritchie, from Havana, via Key West, went up the bay yesterday. From Lt. Com. Ritchie we learn, that the Wild Cat is supposed to be lost.

NORWALK, OCT. 12.

At the recent term of the superior court held at Danbury, Mrs. Betsey Gilbert, & her two sons, Ebenezer and Alva Gilbert, were found guilty of Burglary—The two latter were sentenced to Newgate—the mother to one months imprisonment.

Abel S. Stark, one of the fellows apprehended at Darien, in May last, was found and plead guilty to 10 informations of dealing in counterfeit bank notes, was sentenced to two years confinement in Newgate on each—making twenty years.

The three boys who were charged with having caused the death of Willis Cole, in this town, in August last, were brought up for trial, on Monday, the 4th, on an indictment for manslaughter. On Tuesday, about noon, the case went to the jury, and in a few minutes they returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

GRAND CANAL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We learn with pleasure, that arrangements have been made to ascertain the practicability of establishing a Canal between Barnstable and Buzzard Bays, and that Gen. Bernard, Col. Totten, and Mr. J. L. Sullivan, of the board of Engineers, will shortly proceed in the Revenue Cutter to commence taking the soundings of the Bays; agreeably to the resolve adopted by Congress at the last session, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lloyd.—Bost. Cent.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1824.

In Massachusetts, the following gentlemen have been nominated for Representatives to the next Congress: Suffolk District, Daniel Webster. Middlesex, Prof. Everett, John Keyes, and Levi Thatcher. Essex S. Benjamin W. Crowninghield. Essex N. John Varnum, and John Merrill. Worcester N. John Locke. Bristol, Frances Baylies. Franklin, Samuel C. Allen. Barnstable, John Reed and P. Bursell. Plymouth, Aaron Hobart. Berkshire, Henry W. Dwight.

Capt. Rhodes, and his crew, of the brig Henry, of Hartford, lately taken by the pirates, have returned home—one of them with his arm broken by a blow from the back of a sword, another with his cheek sliced down with a sabre, and all emaciated by starvation and thirst. It will be recollected they were rescued from the hands of the pirates, and perhaps an untimely death, by a British sloop of war.

The Corner Stone for the Methodist Episcopal Church, about to be erected in the neighborhood of the Falls, in this city, was laid on Monday last, agreeable to the ancient form of Masonry.

*Slander Most Foul!*—Among several suits recently brought in Vermont for slander, it is stated, that in one of them, one of the charges is, that the defendant had called the plaintiff a Crawfordite! If the plaintiff is a man of fair character, he ought, certainly to recover heavy damages!!

*Pirates.*—A letter from Matanzas, dated the 5th ult. states that the pirates are carrying on a brisk business in that vicinity. A Baltimore schooner while entering the port a few days previous, was attacked by five large boats, which she succeeded in beating off.

The President of the United States has recognized C. Griffin, Esq. as Vice-Consul from the Emperor of Brazil, for the State of Connecticut, to reside at New-London.

Rev. Ames Bassett, D. D. of Hebron, is appointed Principal of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall.

Sir Hudson Lowe, the late jailer of Bonaparte, is appointed Governor of Antigua—and is to proceed to that station forthwith.

*Emigration.*—The brig Columbus has sailed from Alexandria for Hayti with 6[illegible] passengers, people of color.

*Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.*

We learn that Thursday, the second day of December next, is appointed to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in the Commonwealth.

Four ships of upwards of 600 tons each have been recently launched in one week in Quebec. The tide of emigration continues to set to this colony of Great Britain, and its commerce is in a very flourishing state.

ANOTHER MUNCHAUSEN.

E. A. Talbot, Esq. (says the National Gaz.) who has published in London, two volumes of Travels in Canada and the United States, relates that in Canada, "the [illegible] so numerous that a child can scarcely open its mouth without running the risk of being *suffocated* by the quantity of them which eagerly try to descend down his throat." The bull-frogs, according to the same tourist, are so big that they can devour "a godin of a mouth old"—the *humming birds* kill the *ravens* at a stroke—"by darting, with the speed of lightning, their slender bill into the bodies of their noble antagonists;" and the boys ride the large sturgeons in the river St. Lawrence. "*True 'pon honor.*

*Plagiarism.*—A poetical effusion, headed "Slander and Detraction," from the New-Hampshire 'Patriot,' is going the rounds of the papers as original, which "W." has has evidently plagiarized from Dean Swift, or Dean Swift from "W." Pray Mr. Editor, which can it be? We will give a specimen of each for your own edification.

*From the New-Hampshire Patriot.*

Ye *wise* instruct us to endure
An evil, that admits no cure;
Or, how this evil may be borne,
That breeds at once *contempt* and *scorn.*
Even innocence is no support,
When you are tryd in scandal's court;
Stand *high* in honor, fame or wit,
All others, who inferior sit,
Will these themselves in conscience bound
To *join* and pull you to the ground.
Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise.
But let these *Slanderers* vent their spleen.
Till they are *weary* as they're *mean;*
Their utmost malice cannot make
Your *head*, nor *tooth*, nor *finger* ache;
Nor spoil your shape, nor sear your face,
Nor put *one feature* out of place;
Nor will an hundred thousand *lies*
Make you less virtuous, learn'd, or wise
Nor will you find your fortune shrink,
By all they *say*—or all they *think*;
And the most effectual way to balk
Their malice is, *to let them talk.* W.

*From Dean Swift.*

Ye wise, instruct me to endure
An evil which admits no cure;
Or how this evil can be borne,
Which breeds at once hot[illegible] hate & scorn
Can innocence is no support,
When you are try'd in scandal's court.
Stand high in honor, wealth, or wit,
All others who inferior sit,
Conceive themselves in conscience bound
To join and drag you to the ground.
Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise.
Yet whence proceeds this weight we lay
On what detracting people say!
For let mankind discharge their tongues
In venom till they burst their lungs,
Their utmost malice cannot make
Your head, or tooth, or finger ache;
Nor spoil your shape, distort your face
Nor put one feature out of place;
Nor will you find your fortune sink,
By what they speak, or what they think;
Nor can ten hundred thousand lies,
Make you less virtuous, learn'd or wise.
The most effectual way to baulk
Their malice, is—to let them talk.

### MARRIED,

In this city, by the Rev. David N. Bentley, on Wednesday evening last, Capt. NATHANIEL HERRICK, to Mrs. BETSEY SAVAGE; On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. JOHN H. GRACE, Merchant, to Miss MARIANNE HUNTINGTON.

In Bozrah, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. David Austin, Capt. JOHN W. HAUGHTON, of Montville, to Miss CLARISSA FITCH, daughter of Col. Asa Fitch.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. SAMUEL FENNER, to Miss EMILY RUSSELL of Pomfret: Mr. EBENEZER PAINE, to Miss ELIZA BARLOW.

### DIED,

In Montville, on the 11th inst. Mrs. MERCY HILLHOUSE, aged 23 years, wife of Mr. William Hillhouse, and daughter of Capt. Richard Goodell, of Pomfret.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

October 13.—*Sailed, schooner Eagle, Ward, Charleston; schooner Rambler, Lewis, Dennis; steam-boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Arrived, steam-boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y. schr. La Fayette, Burns, Baltimore.*

14—*Sailed sloop Juliet, Geer, Hartford; schr. La Fayette, Burns, Baltimore; steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. York.*

15—*Sailed sloop Maria, Comstock, N. York.*

*Arrived steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook; sloop Driver, Williams Albany.*

16—*Arrived steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y. slp. Exchange, Coit, N.Y.*

*Sailed steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

17—*Sailed steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.*

18—*Arrived sloop Eliza King, Jennings, River Head; sloop Rover, Gerrish, Hartford.*

19—*Arrived schooner Albatross, Chase, Harwich; steam boat Experiment, Williams, Saybrook.*

*Sailed sch. Marion, Cobb, Philadelphia.*


*Seminary for Young Ladies.*

Mrs. Hayden & Miss Benham,

WILL commence a new term of their School on Monday, October 18th, at Mr. Colton's Room, Sheffucket St.

*Oct. 6.* 27—

FOR N. HAVEN AND NEW YORK.

The sloop EXCHANGE, Capt. COIT, will sail on Friday morning, the 22d, at 9 o'clock—touch at New-Haven to land passengers, and proceed to New-York.

Oct. 20. 1w—

DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on his route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

EXCHANGE. MARIA. VENUS.

New York & Norwich

LINE OF PACKETS,

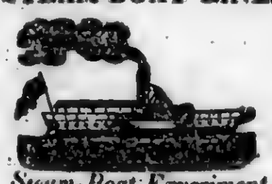
WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

New-York and Boston

STEAM-BOAT LINE.



*Steam-Boat Experiment,*

CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 11 A. M. & NEW-LONDON at 1 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

Sailing & Fishing Excursions.

On Mondays and Thursdays

the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Sagharbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

JOS. BREED

*Will continue the Distilling business at Siantupville—and wants to purchase,*

2000 bushels RYE,

100 Live HOGS, Dry Oak & Chesnut Wood, White Oak barrel Staves and Heading, *Oct. 5.*—27

Mackerel, &c.

Mackerel, No. 1 & 2, in bbls. and half bbls—Boston Inspection.

50 Bbls. Family Flour, from New Wheat.

Fresh Hyson, Young Hyson, & Hyson Skin } TEA.

Muscatel, Bloom, & Cask Raisins, fresh & good.

Fine Salt—Corn, &c. &c. for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

OCT. 5. 27—

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

OCT. 4, 1824.

JOHN LATHROP will pay cash for 2000 bush. Oats, 1000 do. Beans, 1000 do. Flax Seed.

CASH FOR

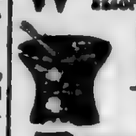
FLAX SEED

and

White Beans.

C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of



Drugs,

*Medicines,*

PAINTS,

Dye-Stuffs,

Which they pledge themselves will be sold *as low* as their neighbors.

*Norwich, Sept. 14.* tf24—

4000 lbs. Northampton sole Leather,

75 doz. Tumblers,

10 do. Blk. Teapots,

300 lbs. Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff,

Jars of Maccoboy & Rappee do.

100 lbs. Smoking Tobacco, *will be sold in large or small lots very low.*

ALSO,

Looking Glasses, Brass Kettles, Tea Trays, Brass front Andirons, Brass top Shovels & Tongs,

*and a general assortment of*

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Iron, Steel, Nails, Window-Glass, &c.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co

*Oct. 19. 1824.* 3w29—

Oats & Beans,

N. GILBERT

Will pay Cash for Oats and Beans.

*Norwich, Oct 12th, 1824.* 28—

CASH

paid for

White Beans,

by LYMAN BREWER.

October 12th 23—

Fresh FLOUR.

20 bbls. Baltimore Flour, Howard-st. 20 bbls. Rochester Flour received this week, and for sale by PRENTICE & LORD.

WANTED;

White Beans, Corn, Rye, and Buckwheat.

Oct. 19. 29—

Cast Lead Aqueducts.

Thomas Sutton & Co

AT their Shop near the East end of Wharf Bridge, Chelsea, continue to manufacture CAST LEAD AQUEDUCTS of all sizes, and lay the same, after the ditch is prepared at from one dollar per rod and upwards according to the size and weight. They also manufacture

Lead Pumps.

These Aqueducts have been in use eighteen or twenty years, and from the numerous testimonials of scientific men, and from the commendations of Gentlemen from various parts of the country, who have used this kind of water pipe for several years—We do unhesitatingly recommend it to the public as being in every way, superior to an aqueduct constructed on any other mode.

*Norwich, Oct. 18.* 3w29—

Cash for Wood

CASH will be paid for a few loads of good Oak Wood, if delivered immediately.

Jabez Huntington.

Oct. 20. 29—

Wanted on Loan,

FOR the term of 2 years, 2000 DOLLARS, secured by mortgage on Real Estate, with interest paid semi annually.

Inquire of the PRINTERS.

*Norwich, Sept. 17.* 25—

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'd—

Broke into the subscribers enclosure on or about the 15th of Oct. inst a light Chesnut Colored horse, with four white feet; two white eyes; and a very white face and to appearance is about 9 or 10 years old; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL CLARK.

*Groton, Oct. 18th 1824.* 3w29—

Umbrella Lost.

LOST on the parade in Norwich on the 6th inst, a new green

Silk Umbrella.

Whoever has found said article shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office, or with

SAMUEL M. KINGSBURY

*Bozrah, Oct 18th* 3w29—


Notice.

We the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JACOB FORD

late of Lebanon, deceased; hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Lebanon, on the last Tuesday of Oct inst. and on the last Tuesday of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days. Six months from this date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims. All accounts must be properly attested.

APEL GOODWIN.

SOLOMON LORING,

*Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

ABIJAH S FORD, or

LESTER FORD.

*Administrators.*

*Dated at Lebanon, Oct. 18th 1824* 3w

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 16th day of October, 1824.*

Present *John Hyde Ray* Judge.

FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Administrator upon the estate of *Capt ZEBULON P. BURNHAM*, late of Norwich, dec'd, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased for allowance. Said Administrator is directed to give public notice, by advertising a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and posting the same on the sign post in said Norwich, to all persons interested therein to appear before this court at the Probate office in said Norwich, on the last Monday of Oct. inst; to be heard on the allowance of said account.

*attest* BURRELL LATHROP,

*Clerk.*

1w29

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 12th day of Oct 1824.* Present,

John Baldwin, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Miss RUTH CLARK, late of Hampton, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Bliss Snow, of Ashford, in Windham county, administrator thereon, or be barred a recovery according to law. And the said administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Hampton, on or before the 23d day of October, 1824.

J. BALDWIN, JR. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by

*John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*


FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

*GIGS, WAGGONS, &c.*

NE best rate new GIG & HARNESS; 2 second hand do. do. two horse Pleasure Waggon, Pleasure Waggon fitted for one or two horses—with harness, one horse Waggons; 6 Waggon harnesses—For sale by

*Oct. 9.* JOS. BREED.

*Christian and Middlebrook's*

ALMANACKS FOR

1825,

*received and for sale in large or small quantities by*

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

A Cargo of IRON HOLLOW WARE, just received from Wareham, and for sale by

*Oct. 4.* JOS. BREED.


NOTICE.

THE person who lost a WATCH on the 28th ult. can have the same by applying at this OFFICE, and paying for this notice.

*Oct. 4.*

## POETRY.

### THE FARMERS.

Selected from a collection of songs published in 1798 and sung at a meeting of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

YE FARMERS, who toil and who labor to crown
Columbia's rich fields in the pride of renown,
A world is your own, and yours 'tis to stand
The highest and first in freedom's fair land.

Rise now with each morn, ye favored of men;
Recount to your children what wonders have been;
How Liberty called you and how you obeyed,
How you fought in her cause, and how were repaid.

From your station on high one moment look down
On the myriads beneath you that grovel around;
Survey the wide world, and yourselves you will find
Most peaceful and happy of all human kind.

Go, cross o'er the deep and the nations explore,
Where vassals are cursing the Kings they adore;
Whose millions are squandered for pomp and for show;
Where life's little prospect is shrowded with woe!

Disgusted with tyrants—disgusted with slaves,
To your own native land then return o'er the waves;
There blest Independence and Freedom enjoy,
No despot shall rule or fanatic annoy.

There lords and there vassals alike are unknown;
The King and the Courtier, the court and the throne;
There Peace kisses FREEDOM and MAN is confest,
Of titles the greatest, the noblest and best.

With this highest title see Farmers aspire
To Senates, the Bench and the President's chair;
See them gird on the sword, teach monarch's to bow,
Then triumphant retire, and follow the PLOUGH.

A SHORT TREATISE ON DRUNKENNESS.

DRUNKENNESS

Expels Reason, drowns the Memory, distempers the Body, defaces Beauty, diminishes Strength, inflames the Blood, causes internal, external, and incurable Wounds; is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil to the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Beggar's Companion, a Wife's Woe, and Children's Sorrow; makes Man become a Beast and Self-Murderer, who drinks to others good health and robs himself of his OWN!

In the town of Bandon, in Ireland, the bigotry of the Protestants against their Roman Catholic brethren reached a degree of marked violence unknown in any other part of the kingdom. Over the principal gate, an inscription once stated that

Jew, Turk, or Atheist
May enter here,
But not a Papist.

The following severe reply to this offensive inscription is said to have caused its removal:

Whoever wrote this, wrote it well,
For the same is written on the gates of hell.

*Researches in the south of Ireland.*

A miller at Darby, who lately quitted his trade to keep a public house, sent for a painter to paint the sign of a mill. "I must have the miller looking out of the window." "It shall be done," says the painter. "But as I was never seen to be idle, you must make him pop his head in, if any one looks at him." This also the artist promised, and brought home the sign. "It is well done—but where is the miller,' O! says the painter, he popped his head in when you looked.

A GOOD ONE.

As we were going down street the other day, our attention was attracted by the jangling of some boys, stationed at a corner. One of our young buckish lads had just mounted a La Fayette watch ribbon, and strutting among his playfellows with a Bobodil importance, came across one, the color of whose scalp would almost vie with the wood pecker's, gave it the La Fayette flourish, (for all things now-a-days are *a la mode de La Fayette,*) and hitting him a tap by the side of his *fore lock*, sneeringly exclaimed, "You've no La Fayette watch chain." The youngster taking off his hat, replied, "Ah, but I've got what you can't get—I've got La Fayette hair."

*Reading Chronicle.*

If you would be known, and not know, *vegetate* in a village; if you would know, and not be known, *live* in a city.—*Lacon.*

"I apprehend" says one, "there is not a more miserable, as well as a more worthless being, than a young man of fortune, *who has nothing to do but to do nothing.*"

Many Germans, it is well known by all who are conversant with their pronunciation, substitute the sound of d for that of th. A gentleman from Leipzig being asked how old he was, replied, "I am dirty (30;) and when asked the age of his wife, ...

## SEASONABLE DRY GOODS:

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

*Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE ON SALE, OF RECENT PURCHASES,

CAROLINE, Merino, and Scotch PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZINES, AND NORWICH CRAPES,
CANTON, NANKIN, AND ITALIAN CRAPES,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTS,
Duffils, Baizes, and Flannels,
ROSE AND POINT BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,
GROS DE NAPLES,
Florence and India SILKS,
INDIA LEVANTINES, [OF THE BEST QUALITY,] Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, and SILK SHAWLS,
Casimere Shawls and Hdkfs.; Silk, Cotton, & Worsted VESTING,
*WORSTED, COTTON, LAMB'S WOOL,* AND SILK HOSE,
Flag, Bandanna, & Black Canton Hdkfs.
*Silk and Tabby Velvets.*
Bang-up Cords; Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; Silk and Cotton
UMBRELLAS,
Thread Laces and Edgings; Bobbinett, Cotton, and Silk LACES, Lace Veils, Shawls, and Handkfs
**600** PIECES RIBBONS, [SOME VERY ELEGANT,]
SALISBURY FLANNELS, PRINTED RATTINETTS,
Denmark Satin, and Morocco
SHOES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
*Superfine English Ingrain*
CARPETING,
*At the lowest New York prices.*
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES WILL BE RECEIVED WEEKLY.

*Oct. 6.* 27—

## NEW Cash Store.

**THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN

**GOODS,**

recently selected in New York—*Among which will be found,*

SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS,
BAIZES,
FLANNELS.
Bombazetts,
RATTINETS,

CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } *Plaids,*

Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, | Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimoties, Printed Muslins,

BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } MUSLINS.

Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros. de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, | Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers, Figured Gros. de ETE, White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets,

Crapes, Merino and Cashmere
SHAWLS.

SILK, GAUZE, ZELIA, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } Handkerchiefs.

SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } HOSE.

SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } GLOVES.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.

*Sept.* 8, 1824. 23—

## A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just received eight bales of Power Loom SHEETING of superior quality, which they will sell by the bale, piece or yard very low.

Also, daily receiving New and Fashionable

English, India and French
**GOODS;**

which they sell at their usual low prices. Customers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

OCT. 5. 27—

40 chests and half chests
## Hyson Skin Tea

—Fresh and Good, just received and for sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to purchase any of the following articles are requested to call at the Store of

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

Who have just returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

ADAPTED TO THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS—VIZ:

Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Drab, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Wine, Brown, and Blue Claret } *Cloths.*

Fashionable Mix'd. Blue, Black, Blue Mix'd, Drab, Brown Green, Light Mixed Buff and White } Cassimeres.

Blue, Drab, Mazarine Blue & Black
*Pelisse Cloths.*
Olive, Drab, Blue, and Black
LION SKINS.
Black, blue, scarlet, crimson, yellow, white and green
FLANNELS.
PRINTED SALISBURY Do.
Bocking and Floor Cloth Baizes.
Red and white Serges.
Devonshire Kerseys.
7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 & 13-4
ROSE BLANKETS.
8-4, 7-4, 9-4, and 10-4
*Green Table Covers.*
Plain and Printed Rattinetts.

Black, blue, green, French gray, crimson, scarlet, fawn, brown and purple } BOMBAZETTS.

Scarlet printed, plain and twilled do
Black, crimson, blue, and green
CIRCASSIANS.
*CIRCASSIAN and TARTAN*
**Plaids.**
Black and Plaid Bombazines.
Circassian Stripes.

Washington, Jackson, La Fayette, Clay, Valencia, Marsailles, Swansdown, Toilenett & Velvet } Vestings.

RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
10-4 Bleached do.
Irish Linens.
Long Lawns,
4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics.
4-4 and 6-4 Book Muslins, figured and plain.
Swiss Muslins, plain and figured.
Scotch and Swiss Mullmulls.

Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Gros de Ete, figured Itn, figured and plain Levantine, Italian, figured and plain India, Satin Levantine, India and French Satin, French Levantine & Florence } **Silks.**

3-4, 7 8 and 4-4 CALICOES of every description.
6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table LINENS.
10-4 Table Cottons.
Black and brown Linens.
German Platillas.
Black Canton Crapes.
Black, white, blue, green, buff & pink
Italian Crapes.
Black, blue, green pink, mazarine blue and white plain and figured
*PLUSHES.*
Cambric and Furniture Dimoties
Black and Colored Silk and Tabby
VELVETS.
Manchester do.
Drab Bang-up Cord.
Silk, Worsted, Cotton & Woollen
STOCKINGS.
Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Cotton, & Cassimere SHAWLS.

Linen Cambric, imitation do. with worked corners, Silk and Cotton Flagg, Bandanna, Madrass, Crape, Cashmere, Merino, Baraige, German Flagg, White Cotton, Gauze & Velveteen } HANDKFS.

White and figured Cravats,
Marking Canvas.

Buckskin, Beaver, Dogskin, Castor, Kid, Horseskin, Cotton, Silk, Lafayette Kid, Long Kid, and Lafayette Castor } GLOVES

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Paddings, Tillotings, Buckrams Satinetts.
Waltham, Jersey, Providence and Beurah Long Cloth.
Ipswich and Norwich Sheetings and Shirtings.
Merino Trimmings and Fringes.
Habit Trimmings of all kinds and colors.
Tapes—Bobbins—Carpet Bindings—Quality do.—Shoe do.
Silk and Cotton Galloons.
Spool and Wire Thread; Whips; Silk & cotton Cords; pound & common Pins; Needles; Suspenders; ... and cotton ...

wool Shirts; Reeds by the gross or dozen; Gimps of all colors; gilt coat Buttons; plated do. do.; silk do. do.; habit Buttons; Russia Birdseye and American Diapers;—Dutch Quills, mixed, white, scarlet and crimson clouded Yarn.

Lenen Ruffs; elegant Swiss Muslin do.; German, French and American Fancy Baskets; Morocco Wallets; morocco Indispensables; Thimbles; cravat Stiffeners; Lafayette Stocks; corsett laces; silk & linen Braids; Ribbons of all kinds; watch Chains; belt Ribbons of all colors; Thread, bobbinett, cotton, pattinett and silk Laces; jet, steel and gilt Buckles; large and small Shell and Horn Combs; fine Combs; dressing do.; morocco Purses; pink, white and black Crape Lisse; black, and plated Hooks and Eyes; Hooks and Rings; boot Webbing; Millionets; Foundation Muslin; bonnet Wire; and sundry &c's. too numerous to mention: all of which may be had at the lowest cash prices.

Country Merchants will accept our thanks for the liberal share of custom we have received from them, and may replenish their stocks at a small advance from the New-York prices.

*Oct.* 6. 27—

*Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!*

## New Store AND New Goods.

*Prentice & Lord*

HAVE TAKEN THE STORE OPPOSITE MR. EB. WILSON, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. WM. G. JOHNSON, *and offer to the public a choice selection of genuine*

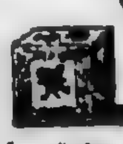
**GROCERIES,**

*consisting of*

OLD Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin. Old Jamaica Spirits,

St Croix Rum, Antigua do. N England do } *Superior Quality.*

Washington GIN,
CORDIALS,
Sicily, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Malaga, and La Fayette
**Wines,**



Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea
TEAS,
Loaf, Lump, Havana and Muscovado
SUGARS,
Muscatel, Bloom & Smyrna Raisins, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Pearlashes, Salt Petre,
Window Glass, assorted sizes,
Cut Nails, do. do.
POWDER & SHOT,
**10** hhds. first quality retailing MOLASSES,
**800** bush. Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Blown SALT,
**50** bbls. and half barrels Rochester
*Superfine Flour,*
An elegant assortment of
*Crockery and Stone*
**Ware,**
All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this State, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE

*Sept.* 21. 25

**150,000 feet clear and merchantable**
## Boards, Plank &
JOIST, consisting of
1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch Stuff.
35000 feet clear and merch.
CLAP BOARDS,
15,000 sawed LATH,
300,000 SHINGLES,
50 casks LIME,
For sale by
Jed. Huntington.

*Sept* 21. 8w26—

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct.* 12. 28—

**75** bbls. and half bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
100 barrels and half do. CANAL FLOUR—FROM NEW WHEAT.
2000 lbs. Sole Leather; 50 boxes Havana Sugar,
1000 bush. Cape Salt,
400 do. T. Island do.
For sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co
3w—

## NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

Has just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

Which he will sell as low as can be bought at any Store in this State.

*His assortment in part is as follows:*

An elegant assortment of TARTAN and CAROLINE
**Plaids.**
A great variety figured GROSS DE NAPLES
SILKS,
(ELEGANT PATTERNS.)
Rich figured Gro-de-ta and Ombra do. (a new article.)
Superior black
India Levantines.
BLACK and COLORED
LUSTRINGS.
An extensive assortment of
BROAD CLOTHS,
of almost every color and quality, from 4s 6d to $8.
Ladies' Broad Cloths and Pelisse Cloths,
(CHEAP.)
*Cassimeres and Satinetts.*
Long Merino and Cashmere
SHAWLS.
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere, Persian, Imitation Merino, and Cassimere do.

FIGURED and PLAIN, MULL MULL, JACONET, SWISS, and BOOK } *Muslins*

**Cambrics.**
Superior British
Sheetings & Shirtings
*BOMBAZINES.*
*CIRCASSIAN.*
*BOMBAZETTS.*
*FIGURED & PLAIN RATINETTS.*
*WORSTED BOMBAZINES AND FIGURED SALISBURY FLANNEL.*
THREAD and BOBINETT
LACES,
A GREAT VARIETY.
Bobinett Veils. Bobinett Lace for Veils. Canton & Italian CRAPES.
LONG AND SHORT
*Kid Gloves.*
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver and Buckskin do.
Gimp Trimmings. Gimp, Dasie & Silk Buttons, with a great variety of TRIMMINGS for Ladies' Dresses and Pelisses.
Gro-de-ta and Rich Figured
SILK HANDKFS.
Silk and Cotton *UMBRELLAS.*
Blue *CAMBLET* for Cloaks.
Ostrich *PLUMES.*
Linen Cambric *HANDKFS.* and *LONG LAWNS.*
SHELL and MOCK SHELL
COMBS.
*Fancy Boxes.*
Best quality of Cologne Water.
Perfumery in boxes.
Rich London Chintzes and Calicoes
Worsted and Silk Hose.
Elegant Vestings, Flag, Bandanna, and Canton Handkerchiefs.
Flannels and Baizes.
Rose Blankets. Marseilles Quilts.
Bed Ticking.
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting.
ENGLISH
CARPETING,
&C. &C.

☞New Goods will be received almost every week through the season.

Merchants from the Country that are wishing to replenish their stock will do well to call.

*Norwich, Oct.* 6. 27—

## Hollow Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of smooth Hollow Ware.

ALSO—Loaf and Lump Sugar; Olive Oil, in Bettins, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Pimento, Mace, Citron, best Poland Starch, Stoughton's Bitters, Spanish Honey, Maccaboy Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles, Yellow do. in bladders, Olives, Capres, Java Coffee, 3 barrels Bread's Crackers, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.

*Oct.* 13. 28—

## Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has full blood & high grades of Merino Sheep for sale on reasonable terms.

MOSES TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 12, 1824. 3w28—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright LOGWOOD,
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
6 bbls ground LOGWOOD,
10 do. ground CAMWOOD,
2 bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Pica,
60 do. Aqua Fortes,
200 do. Oil Vitriol, *English,*
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Curcuma, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure,*
5 do. Sperm do
2 do Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, do.
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *fine,*
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, *pure,*
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do Prussian Blue, No. 1,
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion,
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs Rose Pink,
200 do. Gum Shelac, *light colored, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Junter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbors, or at any market in this State.

*Norwich, Sept.* 20.

FOR SALE BY
*Ripley & Waldo,*

63 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
12 do Young Hyson do.
10 do. Bohea do.
40 boxes and sacks Havana
SUGAR;

3 hhds. & 4 bbls Loaf and Lump
SUGAR,
70 bales bright Cassia,
18 bags Pepper and Pimento,
16 boxes Philadelphia Starch,
28 kegs pure Ginger,
30 half bbls. and kegs Smyrna Raisins,
4 tierces Scotch Snuff,
20 jars Maccaboy do.
35 kegs Plug Tobacco,
5 bbls. Paper do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
25 do. St. Croix and Antigua,
40 do. Molasses,
35 bbls. Country Gin,
10 do. Cider Brandy,
7 pipes FRENCH BRANDY,
2 do. old Holland GIN,
3 tierces Rice.
2 casks LONDON PORTER, *VERY SUPERIOR.*
*ALSO,*
25 tons old Sable & Swedes IRON,
10 do. American Refined do. *for Machinery,*
15 do. English Iron,—assorted sizes from 1½ to 3 inches,
10 bundles Hasenclever's 1st quality GERMAN STEEL,
1 ton Swedes Steel,
1 do. English Blistered and Cast do.
40 bundles Russian Rods, for Horse shoeing,
5 rolls sheet Lead; sheet Brass, and sheet Copper,
100 setts Waggon & Cart Boxes,
50 bags Shot,
180 boxes Window Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16,
60 casks Cut Nails, *assorted sizes,*
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
15000 Teazles,
20 bbls. Ground Camwood,
25 do. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic,
12 tons bright Logwood, in stick,
5 do. Nicaragua,
2 do. Fustic,
1 hhd. Madder,
10 bbls. Allum,
6 do. Blue Vitriol,
25 do. English Copperas,
2 cases Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
6 doz. Clothier's Brushes,
20 do. Painter's Brushes & Sash Tools,
24 boxes Chrome Yellow,
2 cases Prussian Blue,
50 lbs. Chinese Vermillion,
100 do. Rose Pink,
2 tons Paris White,
25 cwt. White Lead,
casks English and French Yellow,
5 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Venetian Red,
10 bbls. Rosin,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
8 bbls. English and American Glue,
10 cwt. Black Lead, suitable for polishing Stoves,

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1435

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1824. No. 30.


TERMS—Two dollars per annum for subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.


NEW
## Fall and Winter GOODS.
E. B. BUCKINGHAM,
Has just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
Which he will sell as low as can be bought at any Store in this State.
*His assortment in part is as follows:*
An elegant assortment of TARTAN and CAROLINE
**Plaids.**
A great variety figured GROSS DE NAPLES
**SILKS.**
(ELEGANT PATTERNS.)
Rich figured Gro-de-ta and Ombra do. (a new article.)
Superior black
**India Levantines.**
BLACK and COLORED
**LUSTRINGS.**
An extensive assortment of
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
of almost every color and quality, from 4s 6d to $8.
**Ladies' Broad Cloths and Pelisse Cloths,**
(☞CHEAP.☜)
*Cassimeres and Satinetts.*
Long Merino and Cashmere
**SHAWLS.**
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere, Persian, Imitation Merino, and Cassimere do.
FIGURED and PLAIN, MULL MULL, JACONET, SWISS, and BOOK } *Muslins*
**Cambrics.**
Superior British
**Sheetings & Shirtings.**
*BOMBAZINES.*
*CIRCASSIAN.*
*BOMBAZETTS.*
*FIGURED & PLAIN RATINETTS.*
*WORSTED BOMBAZINES AND FIGURED SALISBURY FLANNEL.*
THREAD and BOBINETT
**LACES,**
A GREAT VARIETY.
Bobinett Veils. Bobinett Lace for Veils. Canton & Italian CRAPES
LONG AND SHORT
*Kid Gloves.*
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver and Buckskin do
Gimp Trimmings. Gimp, Dasie & Silk Buttons, with a great variety of TRIMMINGS for Ladies' Dresses and Pelisses.
Gro-de-la and Rich Figured
**SILK HANDKFS.**
Silk and Cotton *UMBRELLAS*
Blue *CAMBLET* for Cloaks.
Ostrich *PLUMES.*
Linen Cambric *HANDKFS* and *LONG LAWNS*
SHELL and MOCK SHELL
**COMBS.**
*Fancy Boxes.*
Best quality of Cologne Water.
Perfumery in boxes.
Rich London Chintzes and Calicoes
**Worsted and Silk Hose.**
Elegant Vestings. Flag, Bandanna, and Canton Handkerchiefs.
Flannels and Baizes.
Rose Blankets. Marseilles Quilts.
Bed Ticking.
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting.
ENGLISH
**CARPETING,**
&c. &c.
☞New Goods will be received almost every week through the season.
Merchants from the Country that are wishing to replenish their stock will do well to call.
*Norwich, Oct. 6.* 27—

NEW
## Cash Store.
THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAVING taken the *Blue Store* in Shetucket street, are now opening a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN
**GOODS,**
recently selected in New York—
*Among which will be found,*
SUPERFINE, MIDDLING, & COMMON, } BROAD CLOTHS.
**CASSIMERES. SATTINETS, BAIZES, FLANNELS.**
Bombazetts,
RATTINETS,
CAROLINE, CIRCASSIAN, SCOTCH, & BOMBAZETTE, } *Plaids,*
Camblets, Ginghams, White & Brown Cambrics, | Bombazines, Calicoes, Dimoties, Printed Muslins.
BATISTE, SWISS, JAPANNED, MULL MULL, AND BOOK, } MUSLINS.
Bobbinett Lace, Linens, Linen Cambrics, Shaded & figur'd Gros de NAPLES, Black & White SATIN, | Marseilles Quilts, Russia, Irish, and Cotton Diapers, Figured Gros. de ETE, White do. Sinchews & Sarsnets,
Crapes, Merino and Cashmere
**SHAWLS.**
SILK, GAUZE, ZELLY, MERINO, CASHMERE, BANDANNA, FLAG, & COTTON, } Handkerchiefs.
SILK, COTTON, & WORSTED, } HOSE.
SILK, KID, AND HORSE SKIN, } GLOVES.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the qualities and prices.
*Sept. 8, 1824.* 23—

SEASONABLE
## DRY GOODS:
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**
*Huntington & Ripley,*
HAVE ON SALE, OF RECENT PURCHASES,
CAROLINE, Merino, and Scotch
**PLAIDS,**
BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZINES, AND NORWICH CRAPES,
CANTON, NANKIN, AND ITALIAN CRAPES,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTS,
Duffils, Baizes, and Flannels,
ROSE AND POINT BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,
GROS DE NAPLES,
Florence and India SILKS,
INDIA LEVANTINES, [OF THE BEST QUALITY,] Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, and SILK SHAWLS,
Cassimere Shawls and Hdkfs.; Silk, Cotton, & Worsted VESTING.
*WORSTED, COTTON, LAMB'S WOOL, AND SILK HOSE,*
Flag, Bandanna, & Black Canton Hdkfs.
*Silk and Tabby Velvets.*
Bang-up Cords; Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; Silk and Cotton
**UMBRELLAS,**
Thread Laces and Edgings; Bobbinett, Cotton, and Silk LACES, Lace Veils, Shawls, and Handkfs
**600** PIECES RIBBONS, [SOME VERY ELEGANT.]
SALISBURY FLANNELS, PRINTED RATTINETTS,
Denmark Satin, and Morocco
**SHOES.**
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
*Superfine English Ingrain*
**CARPETING,**
*At the lowest New York prices.*
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES WILL BE RECEIVED WEEKLY.
*Oct. 6.* 7—

## Merino Sheep.
THE subscriber has full blood & high grades of Merino Sheep for sale on reasonable terms.
MOSES TYLER.
Griswold, Oct. 12, 1824. 3w28—

## NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to purchase any of the following articles are requested to call at the Store of
JOHN KINNEY & CO.
Who have just returned from New-York, with a large assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
ADAPTED TO THE FALL AND WINTER SEASONS—VIZ:
Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Drab, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Wine, Brown, and Blue Claret } *Cloths.*
Fashionable Mix'd, Blue, Black, Blue Mix'd, Drab, Brown Green, Light Mixed Buff and White } Cassimeres.
Blue, Drab, Mazarine Blue & Black
*Pelisse Cloths.*
Olive, Drab, Blue, and Black
**LION SKINS.**
Black, blue, scarlet, crimson, yellow, white and green
**FLANNELS.**
PRINTED SALISBURY Do.
Rocking and Floor Cloth Baizes.
Red and white Serges.
Devonshire Kerseys.
7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 & 13-4
ROSE BLANKETS.
6-4, 7-4, 9-4, and 10-4
*Green Table Covers.*
Plain and Printed Rattinetts.
Black, blue, green, French gray, crimson, scarlet, fawn, brown and purple } BOMBAZETTS.
Scarlet printed, plain and twilled do.
Black, crimson, blue, and green
**CIRCASSIANS.**
*CIRCASSIAN* and *TARTAN*
**Plaids.**
Black and Plaid Bombazines.
Circassian Stripes.
Washington, Jackson, La Fayette, Clay, Valencia, Marseilles, Swansdown, Toilenett & Velvet } Vestings.
RUSSIA SHEETINGS.
10-4 Bleached do.
Irish Linens.
Long Lawns,
4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics.
4-4 and 6-4 Book Muslins, figured and plain.
Swiss Muslins, plain and figured.
Scotch and Swiss Mullmulls.
Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Gros de Ete, figured Iris, figured and plain Levantine, Italian, figured and plain India, Satin Levantine, India and French Satin, French Levantine & Florence } **Silks**
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 CALICOES of every description.
6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table LINENS.
10-4 Table Cottons.
Black and brown Linens.
German Platillas.
**Black Canton Crapes.**
Black, white, blue, green, buff & pink
**Italian Crapes.**
Black, blue, green pink, mazarine blue and white plain and figured
*PLUSHES.*
Cambric and Furniture Dimoties.
Black and Colored Silk and Tabby
**VELVETS.**
Manchester do.
Drab Bang-up Cord.
Silk, Worsted, Cotton & Woollen
STOCKINGS.
Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Cotton, & Cassimere **SHAWLS.**
Linen Cambric, imitation do. with worked corners, Silk and Cotton Flagg, Bandanna, Madrass, Crape, Cashmere, Merino, Baraige, German Flagg, White Cotton, Gauze & Velveteen } HANDKFS.
White and figured Cravats,
Marking Canvas.
Buckskin, Beaver, Dogskin, Castor, Kid, Horseskin, Cotton, Silk, Lafayette Kid, Long Kid, and Lafayette Castor } GLOVES
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Waddings, Tillelings, Buckrams Sa-unetts.

Waltham, Jeudy, Providence and Bourah Long Cloth.
Ipswich and Norwich Sheetings and Shirtings.
Merino Trimmings and Fringes.
Habit Trimmings of all kinds and colors.
Tapes—Bobbins—Carpet Binding—Quality do—Shoe do.
Silk and Cotton Galloons.
Spool and Wire Thread; Whips; Silk & cotton Cords; pound & common Pins; Needles; Suspenders; guernsey and cotton Drawers, lambswool Shirts; Reeds by the gross or dozen; Gimps of all colors; gilt coat Buttons; plated do. do.; silk do. do.; habit Buttons; Russia, Birdseye and American Diapers; Dutch Quills, mixed, white, scarlet and crimson clouded Yarn.
Leman Ruffs; elegant Swiss Muslin do; German, French and American Fancy Baskets; Morocco Wallets; morocco Indispensables; Thimbles; cravat Stiffeners; Lafayette Stocks; corsett laces; silk & linen Braids; Ribbons of all kinds; watch chains; belt Ribbons of all colors; thread, bobbinett, cotton, pattinett and silk Laces; jet, steel and gilt Buckles; large and small Shell and Horn Combs; fine Combs; dressing do.; morocco Purses; pink, white and black Crape Lisse; black, and plated Hooks and Eyes; Hooks and Rings; boot Webbing; Millionetts; Foundation Muslins, bonnet Wire; and sundry &c's. too numerous to mention; all of which may be had at the lowest cash prices.
Country Merchants will accept our thanks for the liberal share of custom we have received from them and may replenish their stocks at a small advance from the New-York prices.
*Oct. 6.* 27—

*Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!*
## New Store AND New Goods.
Prentice & Lord,
HAVE TAKEN THE STORE OPPOSITE MR. ED. WILSON, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. WM. G. JOHNSON,
*and offer to the public a choice selection of genuine*
**GROCERIES,**
*consisting of*

OLD Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Old Jamaica Spirits,
St. Croix Rum, Antigua do. N England do } *Superior Quality*
Washington GIN,
**CORDIALS,**
Sicily, Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Malaga, and La Fayette
**WINES,**

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea
**TEAS,**
Loaf, Lump, Havana and Muscovado
**SUGARS,**
Muscatel, Bloom & Smyrna Raisins. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento. Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Pearlashes, Salt Petre,
**Window Glass,** assorted sizes,
**Cut Nails,** do. do.
POWDER & SHOT,
**10** bbls first quality retailing MOLASSES,
**300** bush. Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Blown SALT,
An elegant assortment of
*Crockery and Stone*
**Ware,**
All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this State, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
*Sept. 21.* 25—

NORWICH
## AIR FURNACE.
THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 28—

A Cargo of IRON HOLLOW WARE, just received from Wareham, and for sale by
*Oct. 6.* JOS. BREED.

NEW
## Fall Goods.
ERASTUS COIT,
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW-YORK, WITH A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
**DRY GOODS,**
*Which were purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail at a small advance for Cash.*
A PART OF WHICH ARE,
Caroline and Tartan PLAIDS,
BOMBAZETTS—CIRCASSIANS.
Figured and Plain Cassimere
**SHAWLS.**
Merino and Cashmere Long Shawls
Worsted do.
Merino and Cashmere 5-4, 7-4, 8-4 square Shawls, various colors,
Do do. Handkerchiefs.
PARISIAN
**Shawls and Handkfs.**
(*a new article.*)
Super black INDIA Levantine, Do do. FRENCH do. Do. do. SATIN do. SINCHEWS and SARSNETTS, Lustrings, } Very Heavy.
*GROSS DE NAPLES.*
RICH PATTERNS.
**Plaid and Striped LUSTRINGS,**
JACONET, CAMBRIC, SWISS, and BOOK } **Muslins,** Plain and Figured
Long Lawn Cravats,
SILK and COTTON
**HANDKFS.**
Bombazeens—Denmark SATIN—Russia SHEETING and DIAPER,
**CALICOES**—a great variety of elegant patterns,
LINEN and BOBBINET LACE, Narrow and Wide
**Bobbinet VEILS,**
Gauze Do.
Pressed **CRAPE.**
Canton and Italian do,
LADIES' and MISSES'
**La Fayette Gloves,**
HORSE SKIN and BEAVER do
Black and White SILK HOSE and GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Woodstock and other GLOVES.
*Broad Cloths*
From $1 to $8 per yard
Fine Palisse Cloths, various colors.
*CASSIMERES—CASSINETTS, SATINETTS—FLANNELS, BAIZE—BLANKETS,*
Devonshire Kersey,
SHEETINGS—SHIRTINGS, bleached and unbleached,
PLAIDS—TICKING, &c. &c.
*Shell and Horn*
**COMBS.**
*Sept. 21.* 6w26—

NORWICH
## IRON & NAIL STORE.
THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms—
**100** tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA AND SWEDES.
*Also*—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods; Shoe Shapes; Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates; Hoops; Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes; American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.
☞Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket street, or at their counting-room at the Falls.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 28—

**40** chests and half chests
## Hyson Skin Tea
—Fresh and Good, just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.


## MISCELLANY.

*From the New York Evening Post.*

The mode of paying debts in Mobile, as humorously described in the following letter, is very similar to the practice in this city, only we have an ingenious way of making insolvent affidavits, which we do not believe they yet understand in Mobile.

*From the Mobile Commercial Register.*

The following is an exact copy (with a few corrections in the orthography) of a letter, found in the street on Sunday morning. As it is somewhat complimentary to our city, you may think it worthy of publication: of course omitting or changing all names.

*Dear Brother:* I wrote you soon after we arrived in New York, letting you know how I liked the land of liberty; however it was not so much better than Limerick; after all, I was obliged to work for a living, and because I got into a little debt, they took away my money, and kept me in jail two weeks; I soon got tired of that country, and have come to the southern parts. I like things much better here, and advise you to come to Mobile as soon as you can, and try to get Phelim and David to come too. This is the best country in the world, for all but potatoes, and they don't grow here, except what comes from New York and they ain't good for nothing. Whiskey is only sixpence a quart and you can get four shillings for a whole day's work. I don't work but half the time and have plenty to eat, and something left for night too. But the best thing of all is, the people never have to pay debts here, as they do in Ireland, you have only to go before a Justice and he fixes your papers, and figures it out, all handsome, just like a merchant, and soon makes it out, that instead of being in debt, your creditors owe you, and then you sue them for it, and put it in the paper "John O'Twistem against his creditors" and tell them the Squire has appointed such a day to hear them and to come up, if they have any thing to say for themselves. There is six or seven of them in the papers every week. A man sued his creditors four times, and beat them every time, and has got trusted most enough to sue again.—There is no shame about it, for you don't cheat any body, it is only a way to pay off old debts, and people do it here when their creditors don't owe them more than a hundred dollars, this is the reason why people are so independent here, for if one man tries to make another pay what he owes him, he laughs at him, for if "he takes the benefit," as they call it here, nobody can touch him; and besides it helps poor people to get along, without working so hard, and have plenty to drink too.

There is excellent company to be found here, and we do just as we please. The other day some wicked fellow put up a building on ground which every body said ought to belong to our church, right opposite the Mayor's office; we just gets a trumpet and blows it all through the city, and when our boys had mustered, we roused it into the street in about fifteen minutes, and there we left it.

This was done in the face of day and the citizens stood looking on and dare not say a word, this is what I call a real land of liberty. There are some poor people here who have been turned out of their houses by the d—— lawyers, only for not paying rent, they talk now of righting them, and then pull down the jail which is a disgrace to a free country. So I hope you will come over as soon as possible, no matter about the cow, they an't good for nothing here, and give my love to Kitty O'Flanagan, from your loving brother, &c.

## LACON'S QUERIES.

Whether the moderns are not wise by the ignorance, no less than by the wisdom of their forefathers—and whether their errors have not been unto us as a beacon, and their discoveries as a light house—and whether the march of knowledge, like the march of time, doth not progress in the darkness no less than in the light.

Whether there are not three insurmountable inequalities among men—inequalities of physical strength, wealth and talent—and whether talent be not the highest of the three, inasmuch as it can command the one and acquire the other.

Whether wealth does not begin to be the most dangerous of all powers the moment it ceases to be lowest—and whether man, if placed in society where money can do every thing, is not too often tempted to do every thing for money.

What will be the result of the great tragi-comedy about to be acted on the stage of the world, and will the march of the bayonet be strong enough to put down the march of opinion.

It is impossible to build a marble temple of brick materials—and are there not many that could defend their liberty, but who do not deserve it—while there are some that deserve their liberty, but who can hardly defend it.

Whether universal suffrage be the best mode of accomplishing the highest object of all governments, namely, that the men of principle may be principal men.

Whether an Englishman, who comes to America a whig, has not to thank his philosophy rather than his feelings, if he does not return a tory.

Is not he that prefers the submissive society of slaves to the rough recitude of freemen, more to be pitied than he who prefers a pumpkin to a pine apple, because the one has a smooth coat and the other a rugged one.

Whether a half enlightened population with the fullest scope allowed them of thought, speech and publication, be not precisely the materials most liable to be made the dupes of the demagogue, the property of the ambitious, and the prey of the hypocritical.

Whether America cannot offer this dilemma to all her aggressors—"Attack me with few, and I will overwhelm you—attack me with many and you will overwhelm yourselves."

Whether an union of truth in the bond of reason, be not as great a good, as an union of error in the bond of faith.

Whether the whole realm of human intelligence be not under the abject despotism of that capricious tyrant, doubt—who reigns in the breast of all of us, but gives satisfaction to none of us—and whether we can define of the most important things on which all our reasonings depend—life and death—time and space—matter and mind.

Whether "tuta time" be not a good proverb, and many have not failed from the inactivity produced by the very goodness of their cause—and, whether he that defends a bad cause, is not obliged to do every thing for it, because it can do nothing for itself.

Whether it be not fortunate, that an ancient library which was given as fuel to the public baths, should have kept the good people of Alexandria in hot water for a season, rather than all posterity in the same predicament for ever—and whether it be not better that men should grow wise by reflecting on their own thoughts, than blindly poring over those of others.

Whether Napoleon sincerely meant to have given liberty to France, the moment she was capable of enjoying it—and whether the single intention be not the only thing that is required to stamp him the greatest man of any time, and of any place.

Would not Napoleon, who succeeded in France have failed in America—and would not Washington, who succeeded in America, have failed in France, and do not great men often follow events, yet fancy that they guide them.

Whether the greatest event of modern times did not hinge upon the merest trifle, and whether the French revolution did not result from the turn of a mutton chop.

Whether the "cui bono?" or question so triumphantly asked by the advocates of despotism with regard to the French revolution, be not a question as impertinent as it is absurd.

Whether all those who were the victims of the French revolution would not have been where they now are without it—and whether the abolition of tithes, and the law of primogeniture, be not fully worth the price of their removal—and if the establishment of the trial by jury, and the Code Napoleon be not positive and extensive good, as certain of security from their value, as of stability from their weight.

Whether it be not the particular interest of America to support the general interest of freedom throughout the world, and whether at the present crisis, the overwhelming brightness of her example be not her surest and her safest course.

Whether he that at every step of his political career, makes one friend and one enemy, does not play a very losing game—and whether revenge be not a stronger principle of action than gratitude.

Whether most duels are not fought through fear—and whether the bravest of us would not gladly refuse a challenge if he durst.

Whether the law of opinion be not still a tyrant existing in the midst of freedom—and whether, like all other tyrants, it be not often capricious, and sometimes blind.

Whether despotism and a free press be not two things that can by no possibility coexist. Is it not better that a bad life should be joined to a good doctrine, than that a bad doctrine should be supported by a good life—and will not the sect survive the founder.

Is not he that can make an opportunity superior to him that takes it: and is not he that strikes only when the iron is hot, likely to be out done by him that makes the iron hot by striking.

Whether it be not natural that those who hold power should be most anxious to retain it; and whether it be not unfortunate that the right use of power is not always the best mode of effecting its continuance.

Whether man be not too easily tempted; and whether a wise legislature ought not to be more proud of having removed one temptation, than of having punished twenty crimes.

Whether a knowledge of others ought not to prevent our diffidence, and a knowledge of ourselves, our presumption.

Whether it be not far more easy to ask the above questions, than to answer them.

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FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

## *Judges and Lawyers should be men of Religion.*

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter—Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil."

It is said in Deuteronomy, "I charged your judges at that time, saying, hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's."—True religion does not sit with an ill grace on any, let his station be ever so high, or his learning ever so great; and it is impossible that a Judge should perform his whole duty, unless he have the fear of God before his eyes. Of a great and learned ancient Judge it is recorded, that in "religion he was devout towards God, reverent in the church, attentive to sermons, and constant in family duties.—While he lived, he was the example of the life of faith, love and good works." "Pericles declared, that not only the hand of a magistrate, but also his eyes and his tongue should be pure and undefiled." Sir Edward Coke boldly asserts, that "Nunquam prospere succedunt res humanae, ubi negliguntur divinae." The truth of this maxim is strikingly verified, as to all beneficial purposes, in most of the employments of life. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." If Christianity be the preserver and supporter of science and literature, then certainly the literati should be the cordial and unchangeable friends of religion.

"Learning has borne such fruit in other days,
On all her branches; piety has found
Friends in the friends of science, and true prayer
Has flowed from lips wet with Castalian dews."

The inestimable value of morality and religion appear to the view of the Judge and the lawyer at every step through the whole course of professional duty. The honor, respectability and happiness of those who are pure in heart and in life, and who possess religious principle, and live by the rules of the gospel, are so far preferable to the degradation, infamy and misery of those who are corrupt and impious, and who have no moral sense or conscience, that every one on reflection must desire to belong to the class of the virtuous. The man of piety while he hates covetousness, will have more industry and frugality than he who is unprincipled and not influenced by religious considerations to occupy his time and talents; and the good man will be most likely to manage his affairs with discretion, and accumulate wealth, as well as acquire and preserve a spotless reputation. Who is he that is happy in himself and communicates felicity to all his domestic circle, and makes wife and children sparkle with joy, when he returns from his professional avocations to the mansions of his endearments? Is it the debauchee, or gambler, or miser, or drunkard, or misanthrope, or the despiser and neglecter of religion? No; none of these characters possess or impart happiness. Look back for a moment, and take a retrospective view of the lives and families of those, now slumbering in the dust, who were characterised by either of the above mentioned ignominious appellations. Would you for all their illicit pleasures & dishonest gains, their dissipation, malevolence and infidelity, wish to follow them for your own sake, or for the sake of your households? We all can remember some of this description, and they are to be remembered not for imitation, but for detestation and avoidance. There is one class of men within the legal fraternity, quite unexceptionable in their morals, whose ruling passion is worldly ambition. They climb from round to round on promotion's ladder, courting all, even the most ignoble to help them to rise; and when they have reached the "utmost round, turn their backs, and scorn the base degrees by which they did ascend." Cold, treacherous and deceitful, in all their elevations & prosperity, they have no heart for their friends or love for their God; and though they obtain their request, leanness is sent into their souls. Though they reach the highest point of greatness, and bask in meridian glory, yet, at last, they will fall as an exhalation in the evening, and be forgotten, or followed with execration. Would you be this aspiring phlegmatic, insidious hollow-hearted man for all his power and aggrandizement? No; wretchedness is inscribed on all his grandeur, & death will soon show their vanity & emptiness. Let me rather be in obscurity, unknown to wealth or honor; clad with tattered garments, not having where to lay my head, if I may be but the meanest disciple of Jesus of Nazareth, than this signal favorite of worldly ambition. "And seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not." To be a Christian is high title enough, and to possess the pure and holy religion of the gospel of Christ is better, even in this life, than all the glitter of riches and the splendours of royalty. In the midst of powerful excitements to duty, and continually receiving lessons of instruction from our books and our practice why should these well adapted rules of moral improvement become like the touch of the torpedo, and palsy all the tender affections and sensibilities of the soul! Shall we in our excellent School learn all other things, and yet never open our hearts to learn divine science, and with all our gettings never get heavenly wisdom? If we would have our rising hours sweetly advance and peacefully decline, and our sun at last make a golden set, we shall lightly esteem the glare of wealth and the honors that come from men only, and "count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord." While we study and practice the law peculiar to our profession, we shall love and obey that more perfect law, which converteth the soul, and is a school master to bring us to Christ. Emulous to excel in the discharge of legal duties, & becomingly solicitous for honorable distinction and literary fame, let us most of all be concerned, that our names be enrolled in that "book of life" out of which we and all the world shall be 'judged according to our works.' If it be true, 'that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called,' let us see to it, that the extraordinary means and advantages we enjoy, the superior researches and acquisitions we make, and the numerous moral and religious excitements continually exhibited to our view, do not prove eventually a hindrance of salvation and an exclusion from Heaven. Our principles, our precepts, our examples, and influence, should all be on the side of Christianity. Neutrality and sloth and to 'care for none of these things,' are positively criminal, and will no more escape with impunity, than open hostility and the most gross profligacy. Addressing myself to all professional men, I shall close my observations in the pertinent and sensible remarks of Dr. Paley; hoping that each of us may make an individual application of them to ourselves, and that this very appropriate and highly important advice and exhortation may be universally followed.

"It remains only to remind those of a consideration which ought to counteract those advantages, by producing a care and solicitude sufficient to meet every danger, and every difficulty; to remind them, I say, for they cannot need to be informed of our Lord's solemn declaration, that contumacious knowledge and neglected talents, knowledge which doth not lead to obedience, and talents which rest in useless speculations, will be found, in the day of final account, among the objects of his severest displeasure. Would to God that men of learning always understood how deeply they are concerned in this warning! It is impossible to add another reason which can be equal or second to our Lord's admonition; but we may suggest a motive of very distant indeed, but of no mean importance, and to which they certainly will not refuse its due regard, the honor and estimation of learning itself.—Irregular morals in men of distinguished attainments, render them not despised, (for talents and learning never can be despicable,) but subjects of malicious remark, perhaps of affected pity, to the enemies of intellectual liberty, of science and literature; and, at the same time, of sincere though silent regret to those, who are desirous of supporting the esteem which ought to await the successful pursuit of ingenuous studies. We entreat such men to reflect, that their conduct will be made the reply of idleness to industry, the revenge of dulness and ignorance upon parts and learning; to consider, how many will seek, and think they find, in their example, an apology for sloth, and for indifference to all liberal improvement? what a theme, lastly, they supply to those, who, to the discouragement of every mental exertion, preach up the vanity of human knowledge, and the dangers of the mischief of superior attainments.

"But if the reputation of learning be concerned in the conduct of those who devote themselves to its pursuits, the sacred interests of morality are not less so. It is for us to take care that we justify not the boasts or the sneers of infidelity; that we do not authorise the worst of all scepticisms, that which would subvert the distinctions of moral good and evil, by insinuating concerning them, that their only support is prejudice, their only origin in the artifice of the wise and the credulity of the multitude; and that these things are but too clearly confessed by the lives of men of learning and inquiry. This calumny let us contradict; let us refute.—Let us show that virtue and Christianity cast their deepest foundations in knowledge; that, however, they may ask the aid of principles, which, in a great degree govern human life (and which must necessarily, therefore, be either powerful allies or irresistible adversaries,) of education, of habit, of example, of public authority, of public institutions, they rest nevertheless upon the firm basis of rational argument. Let us testify to the world our sense of this great truth, by the only evidence which the world will believe, the influence of our conclusions upon our own conduct."

OBSERVATOR.

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*From the Edinburgh Review on the subject of America.*

"America seems, on the whole, to be a country possessing vast advantages, and little inconveniences; they have a cheap government, and bad roads; they pay no tythes, and have stage-coaches without springs. They have no poor laws, and no monopolies—but their inns are inconvenient, and travellers are teazed with questions. They have no collections in the fine arts; but they have no Lord Chancellor, and they can go to law without absolute ruin. They cannot make Latin verses, but they expend immense sums in the education of the poor. In all this the balance is prodigiously in their favor; but then comes the great disgrace and danger of America; the existence of slavery, which, if not timously corrected, will one day entail, (and ought to entail,) a bloody servile war upon the Americans—which will separate America into slave states, & states disclaiming slavery, & which remains at present as the foulest blot in the moral character of that people.

An high spirited nation who cannot endure the slightest act of foreign aggression, and who revolt at the very shadow of domestic tyranny—beat with cart whips, & bind with chains, & murder for the merest trifles, wretched human beings who are of a more dusky color than themselves;—and have recently admitted into their union a new state, with the express permission of ingrafting this atrocious wickedness into their constitution! No one can admire the simple wisdom and manly firmness of the Americans more than we do, or more despise the pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite at their character; but on the subject of slavery, the conduct of America is, and has been the most reprehensible. It is impossible to speak of it with too much indignation and contempt; but for it, we should look forward with unqualified pleasure to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness."

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To judge of the great splendor of Fetes in European cities, it is only necessary to state that the proprietors of the Royal Garden, Vauxhall, London, inform the public, that a grand union Gala would take place, combining all the attractions of the season, in one splendid festival, viz. the Grand Coronation Gala; his Majesty's Birth Day; Duke of York's Birth Day; Duke of Clarence's Birth Day;—Victory of Waterloo, &c. On this occasion 30,000 extra lamps were to be lighted, presenting a blaze of light and splendor never before exhibited in any country.


**Wanted Immediately,**

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID,

20 barrels Good CIDER—1000 lbs. first quality CHEESE—500 lbs. Good BUTTER—100 bush. winter APPLES, greenings—60 bush. Shag-bark WALNUTS—200 do. OATS—100 do. White CORN.

**Apply to C. F. & G. C. Lester.**

Norwich, Oct. 29. 30—


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# National Nomination.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

# JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

### FOR PRESIDENT.

# ANDREW JACKSON,

### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

## Nomination of Electors for Connecticut.

At a general meeting of Republicans, held at New-Haven in May last, whereof the Hon. JOHN RUSS, of the County of Hartford, was Chairman, & BENJAMIN ISAACS, of the County of Fairfield, was Secretary; it was resolved to recommend the following gentlemen as candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:—

**LEMUEL WHITE,**—*Hartford County.*
**RUFUS HITCHCOCK,**—*New-Haven Co.*
**MOSES WARREN,**—*New-London Co.*
**DAVID HILL,**—*Fairfield Co.*
**DAVID KEYES,**—*Windham Co.*
**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**—*Litchfield Co.*
**JOHN SWATHEL,**—*Middlesex Co.*
**CALVIN WILLEY,**—*Tolland Co.*

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# POLITICAL.

*From the American Mercury.*

## TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

Fellow Citizens—The "Presidential question," as it is called, was so prematurely opened for discussion—has so long crowded the columns of the public Gazettes—has been conducted by many of them with so little regard to common decency, common sense, or correct reasoning, that I presume most of you like the writer of this address, have become completely saturated by having seen "too much made of a good thing." That much benefit arises from a timely, candid & dispassionate discussion of a great national question, in which every citizen is in a remote or proximate degree concerned, is readily admitted. But when a discussion to elicit truth, degenerates into an unprincipled and profligate contest for victory—when it becomes a war of "words, words, words"—when it prostrates acknowledged principles, denies self-evident propositions, and endeavors to blast the fair and hard-earned fame of some of the best men this nation contains in its bosom, the freedom of the press becomes a curse, instead of a blessing. This unbounded freedom and the difficulty of bounding it, can be corrected only by the sound good sense & correct discernment of independent readers, and "Independent Electors."

The conductors of the journals of the day, whose tables bend under the heavy burthen imposed upon them by having the mails disgorge their contents of scurrilous profligate, prostituted, hired, and "pledged" newspapers, know well to what class of them the preceding remarks apply.

The influence of public Gazettes, in forming the opinions of the yeomanry of our country, which constitutes the "Middling Interest," and the very "bone and muscle" of it, is really astonishing. You may with little less certainty determine the character of a man's politics, and the candidates he is 'pledged' to support, by the newspaper he reads, as you can ascertain his theological sentiments by knowing in what church he worships.

If each of the "Independent Electors" of the State of Connecticut, could read all the Connecticut papers, there would be no danger to be apprehended from "undue influence," either from them, or the itinerant political missionaries who have lately commenced their chivalrous career in political knight-errantry.

There was a time, (it was 1817, when Oliver Wolcott was placed in the gubernatorial chair of Connecticut) that the Republican presses in this state went hand in hand, until their native Eden" was regenerated from the thraldom of aristocracy. With the same united march they went forward in the great work of forming our State Constitution, than which a more masterly compact does not exist in the American confederation.

But times have changed; and many who called themselves Republicans, have changed with them. Yes! the honorable gentleman, whose name stands at the head of that opposition catalogue of names called the "Unpledged Ticket," has deserted the party who bestowed upon him an office for life, because it is to be presumed the Hon. John T. Peters will never depart from "good behaviour,"—the tenure by which his honor holds the office of Judge of the Superior Court. The Independent Electors may ask with the indignant knight in Shakspeare—"Call you this backing your friends? A plague upon such backing." It is taken for granted that his honor's name was placed in this conspicuous situation by his own consent, as he is at the head-quarters of the "Connecticut Crawford Junto," and yet suffers his name to stand at the head of that political gull-trap, called "Unpledged Ticket." Electors of Connecticut—you may be deceived by a cover; but with men of your penetration, I rest assured that such a thin covering as this is not thick enough to cover itself. Men set up as electoral candidates by the Crawford Junto of Connecticut "unpledged"!! So far from being unpledged, they are under a double pledge; and this double pledge they will redeem if elected. They are pledged in the first place to vote for Wm. H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin as Vice President. If they cannot succeed in electing these men, they are pledged—"per fas aut nefas" to resist the election of John Quincy Adams, as President.

Mr. Peters, I trust will excuse me for paying so much attention to him, and neglecting the other gentlemen upon the unpledged ticket. I consider the Judge as Commander in Chief of the Connecticut Crawford Junto, and that he will be entitled, like a commander in a battle, to all the laurels of victory, if triumphant, & to all the disgrace which will be attendant upon defeat.

HANCOCK.

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*From the Franklin Gaz.*

A FEW REASONS WHY MR. CRAWFORD SHOULD NOT BE PRESIDENT.

No. II.

*Because in every public station he has filled, as Minister to France, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury, he has proved an incompetent statesman, and an unworthy public servant.*

PROOFS.—He remained in France about a year, and the only public act recorded of him there was the arbitrary & unjustifiable removal of Mr. Warden, the American consul-general from office.

He was Secretary of War nearly two years but found the task of cleansing that augean stable too weighty for his abilities, and resigned it in a more embarrassed condition than he found it, to the able and enlightened gentleman who now presides over that department. While in this department, he gave a signal proof of the illiberality and anti-republicanism of his principles, by the far-famed report, in which he displays his hostility to foreigners, and recommends a policy directly opposite to that upon which every democratic administration has acted, and which ought to govern every young and sparcely settled country; namely, the discouragement of foreign emigration.

As Secretary of the Treasury, his administration has exhibited a scene of blunders, mismanagement and evasive dealing. To use a homely but expressive phrase, he has been incessantly in hot water; enveloped in an atmosphere of doubt, turmoil and suspicion; which constrains the most candid and unwary to believe, that 'something is rotten in the state of Denmark." It furnishes no justification of Mr. Crawford to say, what has been so loudly trumpeted by his admirers, that the financial condition of the government is flourishing; that is a result growing out of our commercial prosperity and the consequent productiveness of the revenue, not from any skill of Mr. Crawford, who has not suggested a new idea, nor introduced a single improvement into his department. Our foreign relations have presented a continual sunshine, and commerce has poured its annual millions into the lap of the treasury, ever since Mr. Crawford has been in power. Had it not been for his ambitious aspirations, which have involved him in a multiplicity of disreputable squabbles and intrigues; had he not gone a partisan-hunting with the public purse in his hand, he might have slept in a bed of roses. He preferred fishing in troubled waters, and the result has been detection, exposure, and mortification. In every section of the union, his agents have been traced, and their oblique progress has always been connected with some violation of principle and decency.—The appointment of Senator Thomas, under pretence of inspecting the land offices, was a violation of the plain spirit of the constitution, and obviously intended to cover an electioneering tour through the western states. In the east we find his clerk Richards detected in engaging newspapers to aid his strides towards the presidency. In the south, his friend General Mitchell's illicit trade in slaves is screened from exposure and punishment, by the protection of the mantle of the treasury. Of his dabbling with the western banks, it is unnecessary to say more than to refer to the report of the committee of investigation, which vindicates his motives at the expense of his capacity; in the same breath that it acquits him of culpable corruption, subjects him to the imputations of blundering, negligence, & utter unfitness for office.

His conduct in relation to the two great questions which have, for some years deeply engaged the attention of the [illegible] I mean the tariff & internal improvements, is a striking characteristic of the [illegible] ous policy and double-dealing of Crawford. His aim has been to keep himself uncommitted. If he has any principles or decided opinions on [illegible] subjects, he has never had the frankness to avow them. He stands like a wily deceiver, coquetting with two mistresses at the same time; on the one side New-York, and on the other Virginia.

If he avows himself the friend of the tariff and internal improvements, Virginia turns her back upon him; if he is adverse, New-York flies the course. In the [illegible] 1818, the House of Representatives [illegible] ted a resolution directing the secretaries of war and the treasury, severally, to lay before them, at their ensuing session, a report upon the subject of internal improvements. Mr. Calhoun, with frankness and promptitude which [illegible] ever distinguished his high-minded [illegible] rear, obeyed the order of the house, [illegible] most able and luminous exposition of [illegible] sentiments; but Mr. Crawford has never to this day performed the duty [illegible] upon him, nor has he deigned to [illegible] any reason for this gross contempt of the authority of the house. It is [illegible] under the cover of this dark policy, [illegible] Ritchie has been enabled to say, that Crawford is the very man for Virginia because he is the enemy of the tariff [illegible] of internal improvements, while Mr. Van Buren, Major Noah, et id omne [ge]nus, declare that he is the very man [for] New-York, because he is their friend; but what will the people of the United States say to this dark double-dealing [of] a man who aspires to be their chief magistrate? *Nous verrons.*

A DEMOCRAT.

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We wish that those politicians of New England who labor to blacken the reputation of John Quincy Adams, and prevent him from reaching the office of President could be fully sensible of the light in which their temper and conduct are viewed by the partizans of the other candidates in the other sections of the union. Mr. Crawford's friends in the South, with whom particularly they would co-operate, despise them as traitors to natural [illegible] feelings and interests; as deserters [of] their own cause for the gratification of local jealousies and personal resentments. They are supposed to be aware that one of the chief grounds upon which Mr. Adams has been rejected and abused in Virginia and Georgia, is the circumstance of his being a yankee; and they are therefore held to be wanting in manly [illegible] self esteem, when they overlook the indignity offered to them all, and [illegible] with their contemners to [illegible] kinsman. "You will not [illegible] because he is one of us;—be it so [illegible] assist you in the attempt to [illegible] tion and blast his high character, [illegible] do all that may be in our power [to pro]mote the success of your candidate [illegible] foh! says the Southern politician [illegible] self—we will avail ourselves of the [illegible] cy of these recreant souls, but we [illegible] what opinion they deserve, and [illegible] treatment they shall ultimately [illegible] The 'dough faces,' in the Missouri [ques]tion, were ridiculed and stigmatized [by] those to whom they gave the victory [illegible] in the Presidential question, should Virginia and Georgia be enabled to triumph, their craven northern auxiliaries [will ex]perience a similar fate.—*Nat. Gaz.*

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*Error corrected.*—We last week [illegible] that the famous "County Convention," which assembled in this city on [illegible] inst. (and which like its prototype, the "HARTFORD CONVENTION" of [illegible] got up for the purpose of dividing [and dis]tracting the party) was composed of [illegible] persons. We have since been [illegible] that we much overrated the number of choice spirits who attended this meeting, *twenty-two* being the whole number present. As this meeting was denominated a "County Convention," it may be supposed that every town in the county was represented, and that Mr. Niles' long winded address (to make room for which, Mr. Clapp, of the New London Advocate, omitted *a whole column of new advertisements!*) received the sanction of at least ONE man from each town in the county.—*This*, however, was not the case. But FIVE towns out of the NINETEEN in the county were represented, viz. Hartford, Wethersfield, East Hartford, Simsbury and Enfield. From Hartford, sixteen persons attended—from Wethersfield, one—from East Hartford, one—from Simsbury, one—from Enfield, three.—*Hartford Mercury.*

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*From the N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Crawfordites are much alarmed [at] the prospect of a union between the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams in the Legislature of this state, upon the basis of mutual concession, and a fair division of the Electoral Ticket. The Advocate (the leading Crawford paper) speaks upon the subject as follows:

"We come to a short conclusion [on] this point, WE NEVER WILL CONSENT TO DIVIDE THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK TO BENEFIT ANY CANDIDATE."

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UNPLEDGED TICKET.

The following ticket was set up [by] nobody knows whom, and is composed [of] men, who according to the declaration [of] their advocates, have no sentiments [of] their own—belong to no party—have [no] preference for any man, but who, it is [se]cretly understood, are, after the election is over, to go into the Caucus Machine, [to] be thoroughly ground down to Crawfordites.

John T. Peters, Hartford County.
John Babcock, New Haven Co.
Jonah Savage, Middlesex Co.
John P. Trott, New London Co.
Edmund Freeman, Windham Co.
Lancelot Phelps, Litchfield Co.
Elijah Gregory, Fairfield Co.

THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1824.

*A private affair.*—An unpleasant circumstance took place last winter at Washington, between the Hon. J. Q. Adams and Mr. Alexander Kerr, Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis. The facts are substantially these—Mrs. Mary G. Moulton hired a house of Mr. Kerr, in the vicinity of 1823, with a view to keep a boarding house and to carry on her trade as a milliner, for which she agreed to pay, in quarterly instalments, $250 per annum. But after two quarters had expired, and no payments had been made, Mr. Kerr sent an officer and attached her furniture, which after a stipulated time was to be sold at auction. The consequence of which was, Mrs. M. having a large family of children to support, was in great distress,—and knowing Mrs. Adams as a customer, and having heard of her benevolence, she applied to Mrs. A. for assistance—stated the circumstances, and said she thought she should be able to pay the whole in few months if she could get credit. Mrs. A. proposed that she should give her note for the amount of two quarters rent ($125) and that, if it would be any accommodation, she would get Mr. Adams to endorse it. Upon this promise, Mrs. Moulton went to Mr. Kerr and stated the promise of Mrs. A. and requested him to receive the note, she being unacquainted with the particular form in which it should be written. Mr. Kerr then stated that another quarter would fall due in a few days, and that she had better include that also, to which she assented, and carried the note to Mrs. A. who sent it to her husband for endorsement,—who in the hurry of business, and without knowing in what manner the additional amount was added, endorsed it. But when it fell due, Mrs. M. took no notice of it, and the first information Mr. A. had, was that his note had been protested, and that he must pay the amount, together with the expense of protest. Mr. A. immediately called upon Mr. K. and stated that he would willingly pay the sum which Mrs. A. agreed to become responsible for, provided he could look to Mrs. Moulton for the balance, $48 50, which had been surreptitiously added to the note; to which compromise Mr. K. peremptorily refused, and added that he would have the whole face of the note, together with $1 75 for expense of protest. Mr. A. with some warmth of feeling, remarked that Mrs. M. was a married lady, and that he was not legally bound to pay a cent—and abruptly left the Bank—went to his office, filled out a check for the full amount of the note, and sent it to the bank with a request that they would send him the note, that he might have a legal claim on Mrs. M. for the sum; to which request Mr. K. refused, saying that he had not covered the expense of protest; a fee for which no bank can have a legal claim,—and the note, for what we know, is in the bank to this day.

This is a private transaction, and ought never to have been brought before the public; but as it has, we can do no less than notice it; and although it has been distorted by the enemies of Mr. A. into every possible shape, it will, in whatever deformity it may appear, redound to the charitable and benevolent feelings of that great statesman and his lady, towards the poor and distressed. The cause of the bitterness of Mr. Kerr and the Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, may be inferred from this fact—*Mr. Adams, some time since, withdrew from the Bank a large amount of the public funds,* AS UNSAFE—MR. CRAWFORD SOON REPLACED THESE FUNDS OUT OF THE TREASURY. This will serve as a key to the whole story.

*Beware of a Hoax.*—The Crawfordites in this state have no hopes of succeeding with their *unpledged Ticket* entire, but it is rumored that they intend making out tickets headed with the names of candidates on the *Adams Ticket*, and to complete the number with those on the Crawford Ticket, and to pass them off to the unsuspecting. We would therefore caution Electors to examine well every ticket before they put it into the box.

*Are you* ULTRAS *or are you* REPUBLICANS?—Your votes, fellow citizens, on Monday next, will be the test by which you will be known. When our country approximated to a national existence, the only party distinctions then were *Whig* and *Tory*; in later times it has been Federal and Republican, now the crisis is at hand when the *line of partition* will be distinctly drawn between the Radical, or more properly Ultra & Republican parties.

Are you then prepared to say that you are opposed to the present administration of our national and state governments? If so, you will vote for the Crawford, or in other words, the "Unpledged Ticket."—If not, we trust we shall see you promptly at the polls, with a regularly nominated Ticket for Electors, favorable to John Q. Adams for President, and Andrew Jackson for Vice President.

MONDAY NEXT.

The election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President will be holden in this State on Monday the 1st day of November. The choice in Massachusetts is made on the same day, and in Pennsylvania, on Friday of this week.

Oliver Wolcott of this state, and Rufus King of New-York, are the bosom friends and counsellors of John Quincy Adams. Let Republicans mark the combination!

*Repub. Adv.*

Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, Martin Van Buren and Wm. Colman, of New-York, are the bosom friends and counsellors of Wm. H. Crawford—Republicans mark this league, and remember on the 1st Monday in April next, that the Crawfordites and Crawford Prints are leagued against the people's rights, and the present Executive of this State.

*Worthy of Remark.*—The Executive branch of our National Government consists of James Monroe, Daniel D. Tompkins, John Q. Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, Samuel L. Southard, and John Mc Lean: of these gentlemen, all are in favor of the election of John Q. Adams, except Wm. H. Crawford, who, as it relates to our present administration, has a JUDAS proved.

*"A Virtue of Necessity."*—All art Gallatin has publicly declined being considered a candidate for the office of Vice President, in the following words:—

FAYETTE COUNTY, Penn. Oct. 2, 1824.

Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favourable effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice President.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Governor of this State has appointed Thursday, the ninth of December, as a day of Thanksgiving. We shall publish the Proclamation next week.

DIED,

In Lisbon, on the 16th inst. Mrs. LYDIA LOVETT, wife of Mr. Jabez Lovett, aged 35 years.

At Griswold, on the 8th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE PHILIPS, wife of Capt. Thomas Philips, aged 53: on the 10th inst. JOHN DWIGHT, son of Mr. John Rathbon, aged 3 years.

At Charlestown, R. I. on the 10th inst. JOSEPH H. son of Joseph Cross, aged 10 months.

At Sterling, on the 7th inst. ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Olney Perkins, aged 7 years.

Drowned, at Jeremie, Island of St. Domingo, on the 4th of May last, HENRY J. RIX, son of Thomas T. Rix of Griswold Conn.

*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 . . . . . | 1,188 | . . . | 1,188 |
| 1 . . . . . | 1,000 | . . . | 1,000 |
| 3 . . . . . | 400 | . . . | 1,200 |
| 4 . . . . . | 250 | . . . | 1,000 |
| 28 . . . . . | 100 | . . . | 2,800 |
| 56 . . . . . | 25 | . . . | 1,400 |
| 196 . . . . . | 12 | . . . | 2,352 |
| 1,890 . . . . . | 6 | . . . | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes, 3,276 Blanks, | | | $27,220 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st. 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 56 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, GEORGE BOWER, JOHN BEACH, ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.

October, 1824. 30—

**A. H. Washburn,**

WOULD inform his customers, that he has just received the LATEST FASHIONS from New-York.

Oct. 27. 30—

**Norwich Ale.**

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN C. HIND.

Oct. 26. 9w30—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Mansfield, North-East part, containing

**Twelve Acres,**

with House and Barn, *under good improvement*. A good stand for a Shoe-Maker, there being none in the neighborhood. Said Farm will be sold for less than its value for good pay, and possession given immediately.

SAMUEL DUNHAM.

*Mansfield, Oct. 28, 1824.*

FOR SALE:

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland society, about two miles on the road leading from Scotland Meeting house to Hampton, containing about **300 ACRES**; has on it two Dwelling houses, and other out buildings, sufficient for 2 Farms, will be sold altogether or in part, as best suits the purchaser. Said farm is situated in the centre of a school district, and in a society where there is a fund for the support of a minister. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on said Farm.

*JAMES ROBINSON.*

*Windham Oct 26.* 3w30—

**Day & Evening School.**

**Joseph B. Palmer,**

WILL commence a new term at the Proprietors School-house in Chelsea, on Monday next, Nov 1st. On the evening of the same, he will open a school, for the purpose of instructing in the most useful studies, such Ladies and Gentlemen as shall be disposed to attend

Terms. { Day School $3 50. Evening do. 1 25.

Norwich, Oct 25 3w30—

**For sale, freight or charter.**

THE sloop *Thames*, 48 tons burthen, well found. For terms apply to N. GILBERT.

*Who has likewise for sale,*

**30 quintals Codfish,**

8 bots. Fish Oil, for Tanner's use,
5 bbls. Mackerel,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Oct. 25. 1824.* 3w30—

THE subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of *ELISHA I ABEL*, of Griswold adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the house of Mathew G. Wilbur, in said Griswold, on the first Monday of November, February and May next.

Thomas H. Wilson, Mathew G. Wilbur, } Commissioners.

Griswold, Oct. 23, 1824. 3w30—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of JOSEPH L. COIT, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor at the house of Mathew G. Wilbur in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of November, February & May next.

Thomas H. Wilson, Mathew G. Wilbur, } Commissioners.

Griswold, Oct. 23, 1824. 3w30—

*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D. 1824*

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to Owen Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Owen wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

6w30—

**60 casks Thomas-Town Lime** [new

300 bush. dry T. I. Salt.
10 bbls. Old Cider Brandy.

for sale by

*JOHN LATHROP.*

Oct. 27. 30—

October 26.

***More New Goods.***

5 cases and 2 trunks of

**EXTRA GOODS.**

RECEIVED and now opening by the subscriber, and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the most reduced prices FOR CASH, CONSISTING OF

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PELISSE CLOTHS, SATINETTS, CIRCASSIANS, SCOTCH and CAROLINE PLAID, FANCY PRINTS, BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZEENS,

A variety of RICH SILK GOODS, MERINO, CASHMERE, and CASSIMERE SHAWLS and HDKFS.

Fine British and American Sheetings & Shirtings, &c. &c.

Which with those before on hand, forms as large and general assortment of *FANCY* and *STAPLE* articles as can be found in this City.

ERASTUS COIT.

**NORWICH**

**Free-Stone and Marble YARD.**

THE subscriber has, during this Fall, received a large assortment of FIRST RATE

**Stockbridge and other MARBLE,**

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this State, of equal quality. The following comprizes a part of the stock now offered:

PYRAMID MONUMENTS with solid or box dies.

**TOMB TABLES**

with or without bannisters.

**200 pieces Marble,**

of different sizes, suitable for

**GRAVE STONES.**

White, Black, and variegated

**MARBLE FACINGS,**

highly polished, for fire places.

ALSO——A large stock of

**Middletown Stone,**

Suitable for Grave Stones, Hearths, Jambs, Mantles, or any kind of building work.

*Likewise,*

**Paint Stones and Mullers of** any size.

***The remaining Bills belonging to the late firm of *Kimball & Kingsley*, will soon be left with an Attorney for collection, and unless speedily settled, some of the subscribers will be found with them.

**Joseph Kingsley.**

Oct. 27. 4t30—

**Cast Lead Aqueducts.**

**Thomas Sutton & Co.**

AT their Shop near the East end of Wharf Bridge, Chelsea, continue to manufacture CAST LEAD AQUEDUCTS of all sizes, and lay the same, after the ditch is prepared, at from one dollar per rod and upwards according to the size and weight. They also manufacture

**Lead Pumps.**

These Aqueducts have been in use eighteen or twenty years, and from the numerous testimonials of scientific men, and from the commendations of Gentlemen from various parts of the country, who have used this kind of water pipe for several years—We do unhesitatingly recommend it to the public as being in every way, superior to an aqueduct constructed on any other mode

*Norwich, Oct. 18.* 3w29—

**Paper Hangings and Borders,**

A GREAT variety of patterns, just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

*Oct. 26.* 3w30—

**Wanted to purchase 150 good SHIP KNEES,**

good size and length, for which cash will be paid on delivery. Inquire of

SAMUEL STORY, or JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 6w30—

**Prentice & Lord,**

*Will pay Cash for*

**1000** bush. White *BEANS*,
**500** do. Flax Seed, if delivered soon.

*They offer for sale,*

**50** quintals Codfish,
**30** bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel.

Oct. 26. 30—

**Chair and Gig Saddle Trees,**

Strait and Cut Back,
Just received and for sale by

*LEMUEL HUNTINGTON.*

ALSO—*A complete assortment of Wood Screws.*

Oct. 27. 30—

**New and Fashionable GOODS.**

JUST receiv'd at the *NEW CASH STORE*, Shetucket Street, a few doors south of the New Bank, an extensive supply of

**Fall and Winter GOODS,**

Which will be sold at *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*, on the lowest terms. Among them may be found,

Blue, Black, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Brown and Drab, Superfine, Middling and Common

**Broad Cloths, CASSIMERES,**

Pelisse Cloths, Kerseys, Satinetts, Flannels, Baizes, Plain and Figured Ratinett, Salisbury Flannel.

Black, blue, brown, scarlet, crimson, fawn, French gray and green, plain, figured and twilled

**BOMBAZETTS.**

*Scarlet and Green Moreens,*

Caroline, Circassian and Tartan

**PLAIDS.**

Caroline & Cashmere Stripes.

Bombazines, Cambiets, Ginghams, White and Colored Cambrics, Printed Muslins, White, Brown & Black Linen, Buckram, Tilloting, Drab Bang up Cord, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Merino long, Cashmere, Imitation and Cassimere long and square, and Cotton

**SHAWLS.**

Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Barrage Gauze, Velveteen, Gros de Naples, Gros de Rte, Zelin, Black Canton, Linen Cambrick, Imitation do. Bandanna, Fing and Cotton

**Handkerchiefs.**

Cassimere and Imitation Points.

An elegant assortment of

**SILK GOODS.**

Furniture, French and Common

**CALICOES.**

A variety of handsome Ribbons, Gimps, Cords and Braids.

Cambricks, Furniture and Common Dimeties, white and colored Jean, plaid table Covers, table Linen, Cotton, Irish, and Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, imitation do Damask Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, yellow Nankin, Crash, Nankin, Canton, Italian & French Crapes, Plushes, black and colored Silk and Cotton Velvets.

A good assortment of Vestings, Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet and Book Muslins.

Scotch do. plain and figured Lens Bobbinet Lace, figured and plain Ladies' beaver, lined do. black white, and colored horse skin, long and short kid, castor and silk

**GLOVES.**

Gentlemen's beaver, buckskin, dog-skin, horse-skin, norway dog & silk Gloves.

Black and slate worsted, mohair, lambs wool, silk and cotton HOSE, cotton and lambs wool half Hose.

Worsted Shirts, cotton Drawers, Suspenders, Boston Wadding, Pins, Needles and Tapes, Shell and Horn *COMBS*, Dressing and Ivory do.—French working Cotton, marking do floss do. sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Robbins.

Buttons; Hair Brushes; Paper Hangings; Quills; Pencils; Hooks and Eyes; Bonnet Wire; Reeds; Cotton Cords; Gilt & Plated Hooks and Rings; Grass Entry Mats; a variety of Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

**Domestic Goods**

Viz—Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of various kinds, Dorchester, Washington & Commonwealth Ticks—Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c. &c &c &c.

*Norwich, Oct. 27.* 30—

**Lime, Mackerel, &c.**

30 casks Thomas Town Lime, 100 bbls. and half barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Boston inspected Mackerel, 100 bbls. Western Flour, of superior quality,
15 hhds. New Rum,
5 pipes French Brandy,
40 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
25 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,

Just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Oct. 26. 30—

**Sole Leather, etc.**

1000 lbs. Northampton Sole Leather, 50 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
80 bbls. Family Flour,
Philadelphia Porter, Newark Cider, (in bottles.
Shoal & Green Island Codfish.

*Just received and for sale by*

*LYMAN BREWER.*

Oct. 27. 30—

**Valuable Medicine**

FOR

***Coughs & Consumptions.***

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have showered their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect; by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.*

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

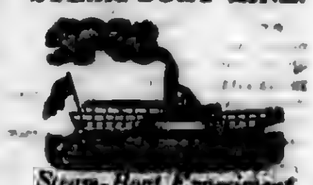
*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, and by most Druggists in the State.

OAFFYIN30—

**New-York and Boston STEAM-BOAT LINE.**



*Steam-Boat Experiment,*

CAPT. WILLIAMS,

LEAVES NORWICH at 11 A. M. & NEW-LONDON at 1 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and joins the new Steam-Boat OLIVER ELLSWORTH for New-York the same evening. The OLIVER ELLSWORTH leaves New-York on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. and forwards passengers to New-London and Norwich the next morning.

**Sailing & Fishing Excursions.**

On Mondays and Thursdays the Experiment will make excursions from Saybrook to Saybarbour, or the Fishing Grounds, & return the same evening.

*Aug. 9, 1824.*

***Flax Seed Oil Cake,***

FOR sale at the Norwich Oil Mill lower than for twenty years past. At the present price, they are much cheaper than hay or grain for feeding horses, sheep, or horned cattle.

Oct. 26. 3w30—

## POETRY.

*For the sixth Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, [celebrated at Boston on the 6th instant.]*

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

I.

When from the sacred garden driven,
Man fled before his maker's wrath,
An Angel left her place in heaven,
And crossed the wanderer's sunless path,
'Twas ART! sweet ART! new radiance broke,
Where her light foot flew o'er the ground;
And thus with seraph voice she spoke,
"*The* CURSE A BLESSING *shall be found.*"

II.

She led him through the trackless wild,
Where noontide sunbeam never blazed;—
The thistle shrunk—the harvest smiled,
And nature gladdened as she gazed.
Earth's thousand tribes of living things,
At Art's command to him are given,
The village grows, the city springs,
And point their spires of faith to heaven.

III.

He rends the oak—and bids it ride,
To guard the shore its beauty graced;
He smites the rock—upheaved, in pride,
See towers of strength and domes of taste.
Earth's teeming caves their wealth reveal,
Fire bears his banner on the wave,
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And leaps triumphant o'er the grave.

IV.

He plucks the pearls that stud the deep,
Admiring Beauty's lap to fill:
He breaks the stubborn marble's sleep,
And mock's his own Creator's skill.
With thoughts that fill his glowing soul,
He bids the ore illume the page,
And proudly scorning Time's control,
Commences with an unborn age.

V.

In fields of air he writes his name,
And treads the chambers of the sky;
He reads the stars, and grasps the flame
That quivers round the Throne on high.
In war renown'd in peace sublime,
He moves in greatness and in grace;
His power, subduing space and time,
Links realm to realm, and race to race.

### THE WITHERED LEAF.

Spare the lone leaf, thou bitter blast,
That decks yon blighted bough,
Oh spare it! for it is the last,
That lingers on it now.

It mocks thee not, its green is gone,
It bears no mark of spring,
See, it is torn and old and wan,
Then, tempest, let it cling!

They call that wither'd, wasted tree,
The monarch of the wood;
And long in mockery of thee,
Its stately honors stood.

But time will scathe the hardiest form,
And blight the fairest face;
Its trunk is shatter'd by the storm,
And fled its leafy race.

Then spare that one, so sickly brown,
Oh! dash it not to the earth!
The faithful leaf that stays to crown
The bough that gave it birth.

Thus monarchs flourish! thus they fall!
Thus some untimely hour
Finds them bereft of wealth, and all
They ever could boast of power.

Yet ah, how few that find a friend
Who bask'd in fortune's smile,
Still faithful linger to the end
Though dark her frown the while.

Then spare the leaf, thou bitter blast,
That decks yon blighted bough!
Oh spare it! for it is the last,
That lingers on it now.

*Negro Wit.*—A short time since a gentleman driving on the road between Little-river and this town, was overtaken by a negro boy on a mule, who attempted for a long time without success, to make the animal pass his carriage. At length the boy exclaimed to his beast, I'll bet you one fippenny I make you pass this time; and after a short pause again said, You bet—very well. The boy repeated his blows with renewed vigor, and at last succeeded in making him pass; when the gentleman who had overheard the conversation between Quaco and his steed, said to him, now you have won, how are you going to make the mule pay you?—Oh Sir, says Quaco, me make him pay very well; massa give me one ten penny for buy him grass, and me only buy him a fippenny worth!—*Jamaica Courant.*


150,000 feet clear and merchantable
**Boards, Plank &**
JOIST, consisting of
1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch Stuff.
35000 feet clear and merch.
**CLAP BOARDS,**
15,000 sawed **LATH.**
300,000 **SHINGLES,**
50 casks LIME,
For sale by
**Jed. Huntington.**
Sept 21. 8w26—

*Christian and Middlebrook's*
**ALMANACKS** FOR
**1825,**
*Bound and for sale in large or small quantities by*
*ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*

THE person who lost a WATCH on the 28th ult. can have the same by applying at this OFFICE, and paying for this notice.
Oct 4.


## Notice

We the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JACOB FORD

late of Lebanon, deceased; hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Lebanon, on the last Tuesday of Oct. inst. and on the last Tuesday of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M on each of said days. Six months from this date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims. All accounts must be properly attested.

ABEL GOODWIN.
SOLOMON LORING
*Commissioners*

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

ABIJAH S FORD, or
LESTER FORD.
*Administrators.*

*Dated at Lebanon, Oct. 13th 1824* 25

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 12th day of Oct 1824.* Present,
John Baldwin, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Miss RUTH CLARK, late of Hampton, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rily Snow, of Ashford, in Windham county, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Hampton, on or before the 23d day of October, 1824.

J. BALDWIN, JR. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by
*John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1824.*
Present, *Ebenezer Young, Esq.* Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. JOSEPH ADAMS, late of Canterbury, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to ASA BUTTS, Esq. of Canterbury Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Asa Butts is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, & put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 13th day of October, 1824.

Attest J. GORDON. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy. Examined by J. GORDON, Cl'k.

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1824.*
Present, *John Nichols, Jr. Esq.* Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *GEORGE SEAGRAVE*, late of Woodstock, in said district deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Fox, Esq. and Clara Seagrave, of said Woodstock, administrators on the estate of said deceased; or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrators are hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 15th day of October, 1824.

Attest, *Thomas M Grosvenor, Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by
THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, *Clerk.*
23—

### AUCTION.

TO be sold at public vendue, by order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, the personal estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, consisting of Stock and Farming Tools, & a sett of Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools, &c. &c. Sale to be on Thursday the 28th day of October instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the late dwelling house of the deceased in said Franklin.

DEBORAH LADD, *Administratrix.*
GRANT LADD, *Administrator.*
*Franklin, Oct. 2.* 4w27—

### Umbrella Lost.

LOST on the parade in Norwich, on the 6th inst., a new green
**Silk Umbrella.**

Whoever has found said article shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office, or with

SAMUEL M. KINGSBURY.
*Bozrah, Oct. 13th* 3w28—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Windham County. } ss.
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HANNAH SAMSON*, of Ashford, in said County, shewing to this Court that, on the 8th day of January, A. D 1815, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Charles Samson, then of said Ashford; that the Petitioner, since her intermarriage aforesaid, has ever lived in the faithful performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant—but that the said Charles Samson, in total violation thereof, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1820, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty.—Praying for a bill of divorce—As per petition on file, dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D 1825—and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest. [6w26
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, WINDHAM COUNTY, } ss.
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the Petition of *HARRIOT RIPLEY*, of Windham, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of October, A. D 1812, she was lawfully married to Samuel Ripley, late of said Windham, but now absconded, and gone out of this State to parts unknown to the petitioner; that she continued to live with the said Samuel, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of the marriage contract, until the 13th day of May, A. D. 1818, when the said Samuel deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desert—now with total neglect of duty &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce—as per petition on file, dated the 30th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest, (6w27)
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF WINDHAM, } ss.
Superior Court, Sept. Term. A. D. 1824.

UPON the Petition of *CALEB HALL* of Plainfield, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1809 he was legally joined in marriage with Rebecca Talcot, that he has always performed all the duties enjoined upon him by the marriage contract aforesaid, and that the said Rebecca without any just cause and contrary to his will, did on the 8th day of August A. D. 1821 desert the Petitioner and has ever since lived in wilful desertion from the Petitioner and his family, with total neglect of duty, praying for a bill of divorce &c. as per petition on file dated the second day of Sept. A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of January 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this court. 6w27—
Attest, DAVID C. BOLLES Clerk

### A By-Law.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock, legally warned, and held on the 4th day of October, 1824,

*Voted,* That Swine be suffered to go at large on the commons and highways in this town, until the town shall otherwise order; *Provided,* that they shall be well ringed in the nose. A true copy of record,

Attest, JOHN FOX, *Town Clerk.*
*Woodstock, Oct. 6, 1824.* 4w28—

### NOTICE.

FOUND in the highway, that leads from Preston City to Mill Town, in North Stonington, a few days since, a silver WATCH.—The owner may have the same by calling on the subscriber, and paying all necessary expenses.

DENISON PALMER.
Preston, Oct. 6, 1824. 3w28—

WANTED—5 or 6 hundred bushels of Chesnut COAL—cash paid on delivery. G. W. BATES
Norwich, Oct. 11. 2—

*For New York and Albany.*

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb. 11, 1824.* 97—

### DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th 1824.* tf101—

THE subscriber will furnish his friends and the public, with SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESSES, Horsemen's, Artillery, and Rifle Caps, Holsters, Bellows top, and common Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*July 14.* 15

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

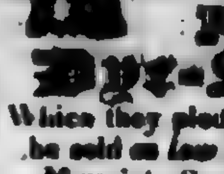
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823.* 12mo90—

CASH FOR
**FLAX SEED**
and
**White Beans.**

C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of



**Drugs,**
***Medicines,***
**PAINTS,**
**Dye-Stuffs,**

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as low as their neighbors.

*Norwich, Sept. 14.* tf24—

### JOS. BREED

*Will continue the Distilling business at Shantapville—and wants to purchase,*

**2000** bushels RYE,

300 Live HOGS. Dry Oak & Chesnut Wood, White Oak barrel Staves and Heading. *Oct. 5.*—27

### For sale—a Farm;

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it;—Simon F. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

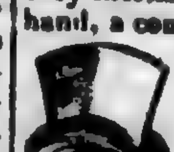
HEZEKIAH RUDD.
*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

### Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**
—ALSO—
MEN'S and BOY'S
**FUR CAPS,**
AND
**Hatters' Trimmings,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Oxobuckey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

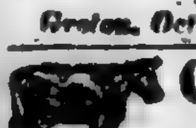
Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.
*March 25. 1824,* tf 103—

Broke into the subscribers enclosure on or about the 15th of Oct. inst a light Chesnut Colored horse, with four white feet; two white eyes; and a very white face, and to appearance is about 9 or 10 years old; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL CLARK.
*Groton, Oct 18th 1824.* 3w29—



**Came into** the enclosure of the subscriber, a two year old Steer, a redish color with a white spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JOEL BURDICK.
*Preston, Oct 18th* 28—

### Cash for Wood.

CASH will be paid for a few loads of good Oak Wood, if delivered immediately.

Jabez Huntington.
Oct. 20. 9—

**CASH**
paid for
**White Beans,**
by LYMAN BREWER.
October 13th 28—

**Cash paid for**
**WHITE BEANS,**
by CHARLES COIT.
October 12th 28—

**OCT. 4, 1824.**

JOHN LATHROP will pay cash for
2000 bush Oats,
1000 do. Beans,
3000 do. Flax seed.

*Robinson & Dunham,*

WILL receive subscribers for the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, at $4 per annum—published monthly.

Oct. 5.

### C. F. & G. C. LESTER

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright **LOGWOOD,**
1 do do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
6 bbls ground LOGWOOD,
10 do ground CAMWOOD,
2 bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Pica,
60 do. Aqua Fortes,
200 do. Oil Vitriol, *English,*
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Curcuma, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure,*
5 do. Sperm do
2 do. Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, dry
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *fine,*
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, pure,
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do. Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
10 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion,
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs. Rose Pink,
100 do. Gum Shelac, *light coloured, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Jaxter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbours, or at any market in this State.

*Norwich, Sept. 20.*

**6000** lbs. Northampton Sole Leather,
75 doz. Tumblers,
10 do. Blk. Teapots,
500 lbs Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff,
Jars of Maccoboy & Rappee do.
100 lbs. Smoking Tobacco, will be *sold in large or small lots very low.*

ALSO,

Looking Glasses, Brass Kettles, Tea Trays, Brass front Andirons, Brass top Shovell & Tongs, *and a general assortment of*

**Dry Goods,**

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass, &c.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co.
*Oct. 19, 1824.* 3w29

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are particularly requested to call and close their accounts between this and the first of November. Those who do not comply with this request, may expect to settle the same with an Attorney.

WM. ROGERS.
Oct. 19. 3w29

### CAUTION.

THOSE persons who are in the habit of pilfering lumber or wood from the works at Norwich Falls, are cautioned to refrain from the practice, if they would avoid a public exposure.

*Oct. 13.* 28—

### Hollow Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of smooth Hollow Ware.

ALSO—Loaf and Lamp Sugars, Olive Oil, in Bettins, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Pimento, Mace, Citron, best Poland Starch, Stoughton's Bitters, Spanish Honey, Maccoboy Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles, Yellow do. in bladders, Olives, Capres, Java Coffee, 3 barrels Breed's Crackers, &c. &c.

LYMAN BREWER.
*Oct. 13.* 28—

### *A. & A. GAY,*

HAVE just received eight bales of Power Loom SHEETING of superior quality, which they will sell by the bale, piece or yard very low.

Also, daily receiving New and Fashionable English, India and French **GOODS;** which they sell at their usual low prices. Customers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 5.

ONE first rate new GIG & HARNESS; 2 second hand do. do. 1 two horse Pleasure Waggon, 1 Pleasure Waggon fitted for one or two horses—with harness, 3 one horse Waggons; 6 Waggon harnesses—For sale by
*Oct. 9.* JOS. BREED.

**BLANKS**
*For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*

NOV

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY *ROBINSON & DUNHAM*, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE NO. [illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1824. No. 31.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



New and Fashionable
## GOODS.

JUST receiv'd at the *NEW CASH STORE*, Shetucket Street, a few doors south of the New Bank, an extensive supply of

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which will be sold at *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*, on the lowest terms. Among them may be found. Blue, Black, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Brown and Drab, Superfine, Middling and Common

## Broad Cloths, CASSIMERES,

Pelisse Cloths, Kerseys, Satinetts, Flannels, Baizes, Plain and Figured Ratinett, Salisbury Flannel.

Black, blue, brown, scarlet, crimson, fawn, French gray and green plain, figured and twilled

BOMBAZETTS.

*Scarlet and Green Moreens,* Caroline, Circassian and Tartan

PLAIDS.

Caroline & Cashmere Stripes. Bombazines, Camblets, Ginghams, White and Colored Cambrics, Printed Muslins, White, Brown & Black Linen, Buckram, Tilluting, Drab Bang-up Cord, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Merino long, Cashmere, Imitation and Cassimere long and square, and Cotton

SHAWLS.

Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Barrage Gauze, Velveteen, Gros de Naples, Gros de Ete, Zelia, Black Canton, Linen Cambrick, Imitation do. Bandanna, Flag and Cotton

Handkerchiefs.

Cassimere and Imitation Points. An elegant assortment of

SILK GOODS.

Furniture, French and Common

CALICOES.

A variety of handsome Ribbons, Gimps, Cords and Braids.

Cambricks, Furniture and Common Dimoties, white and colored Jean, plaid table Covers, table Linen, Cotton, Irish, and Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, imitation do. Damask Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, yellow Nankin, Crash, Nankin, Canton, Italian & French Crapes, Plushes, black and colored Silk and Cotton Velvets.

A good assortment of Vestings, Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet and Book Muslins.

Scotch do. plain and figured Leno Bobbinet Lace, figured and plain Ladies' beaver, lined do. black, white, and colored horse skin, long and short kid, castor and silk

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's beaver, buck-skin, dog-skin, horse-skin, norway doe & silk Gloves.

Black and slate worsted, mohair, lambs wool, silk and cotton HOSE, cotton and lambs wool half Hose.

Worsted Shirts, cotton Drawers, Suspenders, Bosted Wadding, Pins, Needles and Tapes, Shell and Horn *COMBS*, Dressing and Ivory do.—French working Cotton, marking do. fine do. sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Bobbins.

Buttons; Hair Brushes; Paper Hangings; Quills; Pencils; Hooks and Eyes; Bonnet Wire; Reeds; Cotton Cords; Gilt & Plated Hooks and Rings; Grass Entry Mats; a variety of Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

## Domestic Goods

Viz.—Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of various kinds. Dorchester, Washington & Commercial Ticks—Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

*Norwich, Oct. 27.* 30—

*Almanacks for* 1825 *for sale at ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*

October 26.
## *More New Goods.*
5 cases and 2 trunks of
## EXTRA GOODS.

RECEIVED and now opening by the subscriber, and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the most reduced prices FOR CASH, CONSISTING OF

| | |
|---|---|
| BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PELISSE CLOTHS, SATINETTS, CIRCASSIANS, SCOTCH and CAROLINE PLAID. FANCY PRINTS, BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZEENS, | A variety of RICH SILK GOODS, MERINO, CASHMERE, and CASSIMERE SHAWLS and HDKFS. |

Fine British and American Sheetings & Shirtings, &c. &c.

Which with those before on hand, forms as large and general assortment of *FANCY* and *STAPLE* articles as can be found in this City.

ERASTUS COIT.

## SEASONABLE DRY GOODS:
CHEAP FOR CASH.
### *Huntington & Ripley,*

HAVE ON SALE, OF RECENT PURCHASES, CAROLINE, Merino and Scotch

PLAIDS,

BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZINES, AND NORWICH CRAPES,

CANTON, NANKIN, AND ITALIAN CRAPES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETTS,

Duffils, Baizes, and Flannels.

ROSE AND POINT BLANKETS, LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK, GROS DE NAPLES,

Florence and India SILKS, INDIA LEVANTINES, [OF THE BEST QUALITY,] Cashmere, Merino, Velveteen, and SILK SHAWLS, Casimere Shawls and Hdkfs.; Silk, Cotton, & Worsted VESTING.

*WORSTED, COTTON, LAMB'S WOOL, AND SILK HOSE,*

Flag, Bandanna, & Black Canton Hdkfs.

*Silk and Tabby Velvets.*

Bang-up Cords; Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; Silk and Cotton

UMBRELLAS,

Thread Laces and Edgings; Bobbinett, Cotton, and Silk LACES, Lace Veils, Shawls, and Handkfs.

600 PIECES RIBBONS, [SOME VERY ELEGANT,]

SALISBURY FLANNELS, PRINTED RATTINETTS,

Denmark Satin and Morocco

SHOES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *Superfine English Ingrain*

CARPETING,

*At the lowest New York prices.*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES WILL BE RECEIVED WEEKLY.

*Oct. 6.* 27—

## NORWICH Free-Stone and Marble YARD.

THE subscriber has, during this Fall, received a large assortment of FIRST RATE

Stockbridge and other

MARBLE,

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this State, of equal quality.

The following comprises a part of the stock now offered:

PYRAMID MONUMENTS with solid or box dies.

TOMB TABLES with or without bannisters.

200 pieces Marble, of different sizes, suitable for

GRAVE STONES.

White, Black, and variegated

MARBLE FACINGS, highly polished, for fire places.

ALSO——A large stock of

Middletown Stone,

Suitable for Grave Stones, Hearths, Jambs, Mantles, or any kind of building work.

*Likewise,*

Paint Stones and Mullers of any size.

***The remaining Bills belonging to the late firm of *Kimball & Kingsley*, will soon be left with an Attorney for collection, and unless speedily settled, some of the subscribers will be found with them.

Joseph Kingsley.

Oct. 27. [illegible]—

NEW
## Fall and Winter GOODS.
H. R. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

Which he will sell as low as can be bought at any Store in this State. *His assortment in part is as follows:* An elegant assortment of TARTAN and CAROLINE

Plaids,

A great variety figured GROSS DE NAPLES

SILKS,

(ELEGANT PATTERNS.)

Rich figured Gro-de-ta and Ombra do. (a new article.)

Superior black

India Levantines.

BLACK and COLORED

LUSTRINGS.

An extensive assortment of

BROAD CLOTHS,

of almost every color and quality, from 4s 6d to 28.

Ladies' Broad Cloths and Pelisse Cloths,

[☞CHEAP.☜]

*Cassimeres and Satinetts.*

Long Merino and Cashmere

SHAWLS.

6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere, Persian, Imitation Merino, and Cassimere do.

| | |
|---|---|
| FIGURED and PLAIN, MULL MULL, JACONET, SWISS, and BOOK | *Muslins* |

Cambrics.

Superior British

Sheetings & Shirtings

*BOMBAZINES.*
*CIRCASSIAN.*
*BOMBAZETTS.*
*FIGURED & PLAIN RATINETTS.*
*WORSTED BOMBAZINES AND FIGURED SALISBURY FLANNEL.*

THREAD and BOBINETT

LACES,

A GREAT VARIETY.

Bobinett Veils. Bobinett Lace for Veils. Canton & Italian CRAPES

LONG AND SHORT

*Kid Gloves.*

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver and Buckskin do.

Gimp Trimmings. Gimp, Dasie & Silk Buttons, with a great variety of TRIMMINGS for Ladies' Dresses and Pelisses.

Gro-de-ta and Rich Figured

SILK HANDKFS.

Silk and Cotton *UMBRELLAS.* Blue *CAMBLET* for Cloaks. Ostrich *PLUMES.* Linen Cambric *HANDKFS.* and *LONG LAWNS.*

SHELL and MOCK SHELL

COMBS.

*Fancy Boxes.*

Best quality of Cologne Water. Perfumery in boxes. Rich London Chintzes and Calicoes.

Worsted and Silk Hose.

Elegant Vestings, Flag, Bandanna, and Canton Handkerchiefs. Flannels and Baizes. Rose Blankets. Marseilles Quilts. Bed Ticking. Domestic Sheeting and Shirting.

ENGLISH

CARPETING; &c. &c.

☞New Goods will be received almost every week through the season.

Merchants from the Country that are wishing to replenish their stock will do well to call.

*Norwich, Oct. 6.* 27—

Sole Leather, etc.

1000 lbs. Northampton Sole Leather, 50 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,

50 bbls. Family Flour, Philadelphia Porter, Newark Cider, in bottles. Shad & Grade Island Codfish.

*Just received and for sale by LYMAN BREWER.*

Oct. 27. 30—

## *A. & A. GAY,*

HAVE just received eight bales of Power Loom SHEETING of superior quality, which they will sell by the bale, piece or yard very low.

Also, daily receiving New and Fashionable

English, India and French

GOODS;

which they sell at their usual low prices. Customers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 5. 27—

4000 lbs. Northampton Sole Leather,

75 doz. Tumblers,
10 do. Blk. Teapots,
500 lbs. Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff,
Jars of Maccoboy & Rappee do.
100 lbs. Smoking Tobacco, *will be sold in large or small lots very low.*

ALSO,

Looking Glasses, Brass Kettles, Tea Trays, Brass front Andirons, Brass top Shovell & Tongs, *and a general assortment of*

## Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Iron, Steel, Nails, Window-Glass, &c.

ROGER HUNTINGTON & Co.

*Oct. 19, 1824.* 3w29—

*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 | | 1,188 | 1,188 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 | | 400 | 1,200 |
| 4 | | 250 | 1,000 |
| 28 | | 100 | 2,800 |
| 56 | | 25 | 1,400 |
| 196 | | 12 | 2,352 |
| 1,890 | | 6 | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes, 3,276 Blanks, | | | $27,280 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 56 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d; or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.

October, 1824. 30—

Cast Lead Aqueducts.
## Thomas Sutton & Co.

AT their Shop near the East end of Wharf Bridge, Chelsea, continue to manufacture CAST LEAD AQUEDUCTS of all sizes, and lay the same, after the ditch is prepared, at from one dollar per rod and upwards according to the size and weight. They also manufacture

## Lead Pumps.

These Aqueducts have been in use eighteen or twenty years, and from the numerous testimonials of Scientific men, and from the commendations of Gentlemen from various parts of the country, who have used this kind of water pipe for several years—We do unhesitatingly recommend it to the public as being in every way, superior to an aqueduct constructed on any other mode.

*Norwich, Oct. 18.* 3w29—

## Prentice & Lord,

*Will pay Cash for*

[illegible] bush. White *BEANS*, [illegible] do. Flax Seed, if delivered soon. *They offer for sale,* 50 quintals Codfish, 50 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel.

Oct. 26. [illegible]


## MEDLEY.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

Words are the body & dress of thought—and the woman that simpers and smiles when she should resent the culpable freedom of speech in a bold man, renders questionable the purity of her heart. The woman that depreciates her husband, still more depreciates herself; for if a woman would have the world respect her husband, she ought to set the example. A good woman's prospects of happiness with a good man reaches into eternity.

"That will break a proud man's heart, which will scarcely break a humble man's sleep;" and it is certain that many of the troubles of life affect our peace almost in exact proportion to the degree of our pride or humility.

GALLANTRY.—Some time ago, as a lady of the Fortesque family, who possessed great personal charms, was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived just behind her a hawker of earthenware driving an ass with two panniers laden with his stock in trade. To give the animal and his master room to pass, the lady suddenly started aside, which so frightened the poor animal that he ran away; but had not proceeded far, when he unfortunately fell, & a great part of the crockery was broken to pieces. The lady in her turn became alarmed, lest, when she came up to the man, he should load her with abuse, if not offer to insult her; but, to her surprise, when she arrived at the spot, the man with great good humor, gallantry and wit, exclaimed, 'Never mind, madam, Balaam's ass was frightened by an angel.'

Two Cardinals objected to Raphael, the great master of the pencil, that in one of the pieces he had put too much red in the countenances of St. Peter and St. Paul. 'Be not astonished at that,' my Lords, 'I have printed them as they are in heaven, blushing with shame at seeing the church so badly governed.' A miser in Altona, lately gave an entertainment to a few friends. When the juice of the grape had evaporated, he waited on a magistrate, & begged to be committed to prison, for having robbed himself of 10 dollars.

EQUIVOQUE.—Our language is wonderfully equivocal. A servant girl was amazed that any one could be so cruel as to laugh at her, when being one day much fatigued with her work, she declared that men ought to do women's *business*; and that she wished she was a *mistress* instead of what she was, for she was quite tired of being a *maid*.

Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions previous to the engagement with Admiral de Winter, was both laconic and humourous; Gentlemen, you see a severe *Winter* approaching; I have only to advise you to keep a *good fire*.

## MISCELLANY.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) JOURNAL.

GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

MR. PRINTER,—There is a sore evil under the sun, which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of your correspondents, but which is said to prevail very extensively in this hospitable town. It is a *Good Neighborhood*. Nay, start not, Mr. Printer, it is indeed a sore evil, as you shall presently hear.

I am an unmarried lady, a little advanced beyond the period of youth, and in fact approaching that age in which one does not like to have one's early habits interrupted. My friends think me somewhat particular, and—for the word must come out—a little old-maidish; but I bear their raillery with good humour, for I am conscious that what they laugh at is only a love of neatness and regularity. Having a decent competence, and no near relations with whom I could reside, I lately purchased a small house, in the midst of a very good neighborhood, and last week I commenced house-keeping with high hopes of comfort and enjoyment. But alas! sir, one short week has clouded the prospect; and unless I can sell my house and escape, I shall die of a good neighborhood before Thanksgiving.

I had just got over the bustle of removing, and quietly seated in my parlour with my knitting work in my hands, and the last Literary Gazette spread before me on the table, when the door burst open, and five little urchins rushed in, all clamorous at once to tell me that their Mamma, Mrs. Pryabout, would have the pleasure of taking tea with me, and spending the evening in a neighborly way. I am of a social disposition, Mr. Printer, and though an old maid, am well pleased with well-behaved children. I therefore told them with a smile, that I should be very happy to see their Mamma—and that on some leisure day, I should be very happy to see them too. But here I found I was anticipated. "Mamma told us, if you were alone, we might stay an hour or two, as she was very busy this afternoon, and meant to live with you in a neighborly way." Though somewhat startled at this I submitted with a good grace, laid aside my knitting and paper, and gave up the afternoon to my little neighbors. What proficients they were in the arts of good neighborhood, my furniture and parlor will exhibit for many years. My tables were scratched, my sofa torn, [illegible] [illegible] my best china broken, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] my carpet. [illegible] [illegible] mother arrived about 6 o'clock, she found me busily employed in repairing the damage, and casting her eyes complacently round the room, exclaimed, I am afraid Miss Babara, the children have been troublesome—but the dear little creatures have such spirits!

But this, Mr. Printer, was only the beginning of sorrows. Mrs. Pryabout took her tea with me, and condescended to make all manner of inquiries about my domestic establishment, and to give me all manner of good advice—in a very neighborly way. In the evening, I was favored with the company of Mr. Pryabout, Mrs. Fidgetty, and the two Miss Peep-in-the-drawers, who all proved themselves to be excellent good neighbors by opening my cupboard, inspecting my [illegible] and counting my linen. As they were only neighbors, and meant to live without ceremony, they staid late, devoured my cake and fruit, and promised on departing to come again very soon, and make another neighborly visit.

I went to bed with a sick head-ache. But as I am an early riser, I found myself dressed before any of my kind neighbors were stirring. I was just coming down stairs, when a loud rap summoned me to the door. I found a little dirty child shivering in the frosty air.—'Mother wants to know, Ma'am, if you will lend her your washbowl—she is just getting up, and wants to wash her face this morning.'

And who is your mother? I exclaimed with some astonishment.

Oh, she lives just here in the neighborhood.

And has she no washbowl?

No, Ma'am, when she washes her face she always borrows.

Amused with the novelty of the request, I lent the little urchin the wash-bowl, and exhorted her to make use of it herself before she returned it.

In about five minutes I was summoned again to the door. "Mother told me to tell you ma'am that you forgot to send her a towel. She never borrows a washbowl without a towel."

In some amazement, I handed her a towel.—Is there any thing else, my little girl, for your mother appears to be quite neighborly?

Yes—no—yes—nothing else at present. Mother wants to borrow some soap; but she told me to come again for that presently—for if I asked for two things at once, you might not be willing to lend them.

I returned to the parlor, musing upon the blessings of a good neighborhood, when half a dozen rapid knocks again startled me. The servant came in, and said that three or four children at the door were all asking to see me. I hastened to meet them with no little alarm. "What is it, my children? do you wish to see me?"

*All.*—Ma'am—Miss Barbara—

*Boy.*—Uncle wants to know if you'll—

*Little Boy.*—Mother sent me to ask you to—

*Girl.*—Please, Ma'am, to—

*All.*— Lend—

*Boy.*—him your axe.

*Little Boy.*—her your tub.

*Girl.*—sister your thread case.

*Man, approaching.*—Can you lend me your wheel-barrow ma'am?

*Woman just behind him.*—I want to borrow your clothes-line just for half an hour ma'am.

*Third boy.*—Father says, if you take the newspaper ma'am, he would like to borrow it for a little while.

Before I could answer these multifarious requests, a little note, written in a fine Italian hand on rose-coloured paper, and very fantastically turned up at the corners, was put into my hands by a little girl with a basket on her arm, who pressed forward with eagerness through the crowd. Her silence pleased me; and I immediately opened and read—

"If my dear Miss Catnip will lend me that beautiful lace cap which I saw in her bureau last evening, she will confer an unspeakable favor upon her affectionate friend and neighbor,

Hester Peep-in-the-drawer.

"P. S.—My sister Catharine would be under infinite obligations to you, if you would lend her your cinnamon-coloured calash to make a few calls in, this forenoon.

"N. B.—George would like to read Mr. Everett's Oration, which was lying on your table yesterday, but I tell him he must call this forenoon and borrow it himself.

"2d P. S.—Mamma will thank you for the loan of a couple dozen of eggs."

While I was half distracted with these various applications, a round, rosy-coloured gentleman, who lives just in the neighborhood, passed by, and seeing some distress in my countenance, kindly stopped to inquire after my welfare. "I am afraid, Miss Barbara, you have lived too much alone—but you have now got into a good neighborhood, and, I hope, mean to live neighborly. I intended myself to step in, one of these mornings, and drink a glass of your fine bottled cider before breakfast. I have heard much of it. And by the way, I do not care if I borrow a dozen bottles now, till I can buy some myself."

I turned towards—

Another knock!—I will run to the window to reconnoitre.—As I live, there are three children at the door with baskets, a boy with a wheel-barrow, a woman with a sand box, and five tin bottles coming towards the house! My patience is exhausted.

Mr. Printer, advertise my house for sale at auction, next Monday. I will take lodgings in the country—or go to the Shoals, this very day.

BARBARA CATNIP.

## UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

We published, last evening, an article from a Boston paper, containing an extract from an English publication, which breathed a spirit of liberality towards this country, and spoke in a handsome manner of "Redwood," a novel lately published in this city, from the pen of an American lady. It gives us great pleasure to add another instance of the increasing liberality between the two countries, furnished by the subjoined letter from the celebrated and accomplished Miss Edgeworth, to Dr. Griscom, of this city, containing her remarks on his "Year in Europe."—*New-York Statesman.*

*Edgeworth's Town, March 4, 1824.*

You have obliged me much, by the present you have made me, sir, of your travels in Europe. Though they could not contain so much positive novelty for us as they do for the Americans, yet they will not be less interesting to the old than to the new world. The interest of curiosity may not be so great, but that of self-love is still greater. We are anxious to see how European things and persons strike Americans. It happens that you have given accounts of persons and things in England, Scotland, France, Geneva and Switzerland, which my sister and I have recently visited; and many of the persons whom you mention, are our particular friends. To the justice and spirit of all the delineations of what we have seen, we can bear full testimony; and from these, we are reasonably led to infer, that all your representations of what we have not seen, are equally accurate.

Your account of the manufactures of Sheffield, for one instance, gives as much information as possible in a small compass, and must, therefore, be valuable to foreigners, who are more curious to know how the toys, in the great Toy-shop of Europe, are produced with such celerity and perfection. I am sorry you did not see Birmingham and Watts.

Your work has reached me but a few days, and I have not yet finished reading it; but as I have an opportunity of sending this letter by a person who is going to Philadelphia, I cannot delay to offer you my acknowledgements, though they must be insufficient as I have not yet seen the extent of my obligation.

I have seen enough, however, to judge of the spirit of candor and liberality, and the freedom from national jealousy evinced in your work. I wish that this spirit, which does so much honor to the character of each individual, and which is the true policy of every nation, were more general between America and England.

It is now becoming fashionable indeed in London to speak well of Americans & I hope the fashion of writing with liberality will follow in among our best authors and yours.

Washington Irving has set an excellent example. In others of your writers, and of the panegyrists of their country, I have regretted to observe the talent they individually possess, and the grand facts they had to produce in favor of America, marred and disgraced by this sort of national spirit of monopoly. Let them raise and glorify their country, and exult in her talents and triumphs in arts and science as much as they will, in this they may be sure of the concurrence of the wise and the sympathy of the good & the indulgence of all. Even if they exaggerate a little in favor of their country, it is an amiable weakness, for which there should be, and is, a give-and-take charter granted by the common custom, more powerful than the common law of nations.

But the moment any one nation or one world begins to depreciate the other, indulgence and sympathy cease; and the just inference is, that those who attempt to knock down others that they may raise themselves upon the fallen bodies, are conscious that they are inferior.

May this invidious and degrading spirit cease on both sides the Atlantic! Let us all try to raise ourselves without lowering others! May public esteem be the just reward of every writer, who sets this laudible example, and who preserves temper & candor, even when goaded by illiberal criticism or tempted by vulgar example!

I am, Sir, your obliged serv't.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

## LA FAYETTE AT YORK TOWN.

*Baltimore, Oct. 23.*

The morning of the Nineteenth of October, the anniversary of the memorable surrender of Cornwallis, dawned on the assembled multitude at York with the highest anticipations of enjoyment, and the most exalted emotions of national pride filling every bosom—the plains of York again presented the spectacle of the "tented field" and at an early hour the note of preparation was heard from every camp, while the harbor of York was seen covered with boats conveying the thousands of citizens, who had arrived during the preceding day and night, to the shores consecrated by the glorious event which sealed our Independence. The vessels in the harbor and the various steam-boats with their flags and streamers gave additional effect to the scene, viewed from the heights—the steam-boats U. States, & Virginia exhibiting flags with appropriate mottos of welcome to him who had so conspicuously shone in the conflict. Patriotic strains of music floated through the air, and the acclamations of myriads of freemen echoed from the opposite shores of Gloucester, the joyous shouts of gratitude and welcome. On reaching the beach and arriving at the summit of the bluff, the venerated Tent of Washington in front of the quarters to which the General had been conducted on his arrival the day before, caught the eye and attracted the moving masses, all eager to behold as near as possible the War-house which had protected, under a merciful Providence, the head of our Washington from the peltings of the storm during the perilous times of the revolution. To the tent, at nine o'clock, the General and suite repaired, and during two hours received the visits of the ladies and strangers from the surrounding country. In the course of the presentations many interesting incidents occurred.

Leaving this point for the review ground the eye was struck with the excellent arrangements of the Committee. After passing a vast number of booths and temporary buildings erected for the accommodation of those visiting York, the field presented a classic and splendid Triumphal Arch on point of Rock, being the very spot on which once stood the Redoubt gallantly stormed by the American forces under the command of La Fayette during the seige.

On each side were designs emblematic of the valor of those engaged, and of which the names of Laurens and Hamilton were conspicuous—while that of La Fayette, on the friese of the arch, surrounded by thirteen stars representing the then thirteen states of the confederacy, was surmounted by an eagle holding in its beak a wreath, the honorable distinction conferred upon the bravest and best of men by a free and grateful people. Thus was marked the Redoubt which Washington consigned to the gallantry of La Fayette, and which he so successfully wrested from the British arms at the greatest personal risk.

The other redoubt, which also at the same time surrendered to the united French and American forces, was marked by an Obelisk, surmounted by fasces and battle-axe. The storming of this point was entrusted by Washington to the French troops under Viominel, whose name was conspicuous on the east side—while those of Dupont, Dumas and De Noailles occupied the other three sides. At the distance of about half a mile from this point another Obelisk had been erected by the committee, to commemorate the very spot where the sword of the British Earl Cornwallis was surrendered.—The designs of this Obelisk were appropriate and well executed. On the east side was the inscription of "WASHINGTON—*First in War, First in Peace. & first in the hearts of his Countrymen.*" Beneath this, on the same side, under a wreath, appeared the name of Nelson—while Fame, reclining on the Portraits of Washington & La Fayette, was inscribing on a tablet the ever memorable "19th October, 1781." On the opposite side of the Obelisk was the figure of Peace with the Olive Branch and cornucopia—and a wreath beneath which was the name of St. Simond. On the south side the name of De Grasse was inscribed, with emblematic devices—and on the north was the name of Rochambeau, with a design showing the struggle which had so happily resulted in closing the further effusion of blood. The Obelisk was surmounted like the others, with the Fasces and battle-axe.

Between the parts of the field thus described were the camps of the different volunteer military corps and troops of cavalry, arranged in the most beautiful and imposing order and with strict regard to military usage. On every part of the ground were to be found balls, shells and fragments of bombs, the interesting evidences of the ardor and peril, with which the capture of York was characterized.

### THE REVIEW.

At twelve o'clock the General's arrival on the ground was announced by signal. Under the arch, Major General Taylor and staff, had already assembled—and the military were drawn up in line, consisting of Artillery, Infantry, Riflemen and Cavalry. At about a hundred yards from the line, General La Fayette alighted from his splendid barouche, and accompanied by the Governor of Virginia, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of War, &c. proceeded to the Arch, where he was received by General Taylor, who welcomed him in an address of some length and great eloquence, to which the general made a suitable reply.

After this ceremony the line passed the General, paying him the highest military honors. The music was very fine, being from the bands attached to the regular as well as the volunteer service. The General then passed the column on foot, and resuming his barouche, the line of march was taken up, the whole troop serving as an escort. At this period of the ceremonies an interesting incident occurred which deserves particular notice. The committee of arrangement had erected on the field, commanding a full view of the whole ground, a platform and gallery, on which were seated, as nearly as could be ascertained, about twelve hundred ladies, who had assembled from the village of York and the adjacent country, and by their presence gave additional delight and splendour to the scene. The General's attention was early arrested by this fair assemblage, and requesting the escort to halt, he directed the barouche to leave the line and drive up to the platform, where, stopping at intervals, he expressed the gratification and pleasure these marks of attention were peculiarly calculated to afford. He resumed his place in the line amid the cheerings of the citizens and strangers, and the waving of handkerchiefs and the procession then escorted him to his quarters in the town.

About 5 o'clock the General sat down to a splendid dinner, at which a number of appropriate and excellent toasts were drank. He retired at eight in the evening, after which a grand display of fireworks took place and continuing till a late hour, closed the celebration of an anniversary, the interesting incidents of which the pages of history will preserve to the latest posterity.

*American.*

*From the Alexandria Herald.*

### VERY REMARKABLE FACT.

On the passage of Gen. La Fayette to York, an Eagle, the bird of *Jove*, flew from the bluff, about two miles below this town, and hovered over the steam-boat Petersburg which the general was on board of. It followed him to Mount Vernon—and, we are told, continued *flying over the tomb of Washington*, to which the General was devoting his soul with the holy feelings of grief. It seemed to have an inspiration in its actions. It displayed these feelings which would seem to indicate that it was a special messenger, sent to welcome our illustrious Guest on his visit to the sacred repose of the first of men—his friend, and the friend of mankind. After the general had fulfilled his pious devotions, this bird, representing the gratitude of the nation and emblematically the spirit of Washington, took its final departure from that spot, which contains the relics of La Fayett's dear companion.

There is no doubt whatever of the fact which we communicate above. We could give the testimony of hundreds of the most respectable names for its correctness. Besides it would be too palpable a story to invent almost in the very face of La Fayette himself.

*From the Baltimore Chronicle.*

### LA FAYETTE IN THE TENT OF WASHINGTON.

I will rest in the war-house that shelter'd the form
Of my hero, my friend, and his country's preserver—
That guarded his care-striken head from the storm
That caught the warm sighs of the patriot's fervor.

I will count, by the threads that I find in its woof,
The throbs in his head and his heart that were beating,
While his thoughts were, when midnight enshrouded its roof,
Retrieving defeat, or a victory greeting.

I will sleep in the home of a soldier, and view
In my dreams, his achievements, unequall'd in story;
My visions the hopes of my youth shall renew,
Till I wake to the real fruition of glory.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London papers of the 18th and Liverpool of the 20th September, have been received at Philadelphia, by the new line packet ship Collossus, in 34 days from Liverpool. From these papers it appears that our former account of the decease of the king of France was premature. The occurrence did not take place till the morning of the 16th of September. It was rumored that efforts were making under the sanction of the Duke of Angouleme, to unite the Liberals and the Ultras for the purpose of effecting a change in the present ministry.

### MEXICO.

Intelligence of the fate of the Ex-emperor Iturbide had reached London, and had occasioned a great rise in S. American funds. Mexican stocks alone rose nine per cent. in one day, and they were expected to resume their original value. On this interesting subject, the Morning Chronicle of the 17th Sept. has the following remarks—"In the present state of American politics, nothing can be more favorable to the cause of society in the western hemisphere, than the decision which the republican government adopted respecting Iturbide, for it furnishes future disturbers of the republic's tranquility with a lesson which never will be forgotten. To England, it is also important, in as far as it must establish the independence of the Mexican Republic. It removes all fears of civil war in Mexico, by which alone commerce would have suffered; and it opens a vast field for the advantageous employ of capital, either on interest or on industry, in the future connection of British merchants with this the richest and most populous of the new American States. It will, most probably, be the means of preventing much individual distress in Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, and many other Manufacturing cities. It deprives the British Government of every pretext for doubting that a firm government has been established in Mexico, & the speedy acknowledgement of its independence by great Britain must be a necessary consequence of the execution of Iturbide, who in his death, has thus performed a signal service to his country."

### GREECE.

The accounts from this quarter of the globe continue to be of the most cheering nature, and might fully justify the expectation that the Greeks would accomplish their independence if no efforts were made on the parts of the other christian powers to paralyze them. Intelligence had been received at Leghorn on the 1st September from Salonica, that they had landed 4000 men at Epanomy, where they attacked and completely defeated the Turks; that the Pacha who had gone to the assistance of the latter with 2000 fresh troops, was also beaten and forced to retire to Salonica with the loss of his cannon and 200 men; and that a second attempt which he made on the 3d August, terminated in a similar manner. The victorious Greeks then proceeded to Caterine, in order to assail the Turks; but the result of this expedition was not known. The same accounts state that Constantine Botzaris with 3000 Greeks had descended at the Messinian Gulf, and that two other bodies of three thousand each had landed under different Generals, the one at Gastorina, and the other near Patras, to besiege that place. It is added, that as soon as the Greek government heard that the Egyptian fleet had quitted Alexandria, it sent part of its fleet to attack it, and to watch its motions, and very favorable results were expected, since the troops that composed that expedition were an assemblage of Arabs, Negroes, and Albanians.

### RUSSIA.

Alexander has set out on a tour through his southern provinces. Previous to his departure, an ukase was issued ordering all the Jews in the empire, who were not physicians or established merchants, to renounce, before the ensuing year, the petty commerce, and trades they had carried on, and to devote themselves to the tillage of the ground. This arbitrary measure had, as was to be expected, occasioned great consternation among the numerous Jews of Russia and Poland.

The latest papers from Mexico state that the Congress was engaged in regenerating the Judiciary department. Generals Bravo and Victoria had received the highest number of votes for President and Vice President. Throughout the whole republic, newspapers were multiplying, which advocated liberal principles. The legislature of Vera Cruz had passed a vote of thanks to that of Tamaulipas for its firm conduct in ordering Iturbide to be shot, and decreed that the names of its members should be inscribed in letters of gold in the legislative hall of Vera Cruz—In consequence of the murder of Seth Hayden, a native of the United States, on the 29th August, a reward of $3000 dollars was offered for the apprehension of the assassin, who was unknown, and the Supreme Executive government issued a proclamation, reprobating the crime in the strongest terms, and declaring all strangers resident in the Republic to be under the special protection of the laws.

*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Serious Disturbances at Providence.*—From articles which have lately appeared in the Providence papers, we infer that the Whites and Blacks in that town are not on amicable terms. They have had two or three battles, with fists, clubs, & brickbats, in which the blacks were victorious; but it will be seen by the following extract, from the Beacon, that the whites have very recently gained a *triumph* over their unfortunate colored brethren, by disgracefully demolishing their dwellings:—*Bost. Gaz.*

Early on Monday morning, an infamous play-card was posted on the flag-staff at the Bridge, calling upon all who were disposed to riot and rebel to meet at that place, at 10 o'clock the preceding night; and long before the arrival of that hour, a mob comprising four or five hundred persons had assembled, and at the word of command took up its line of march for a small hamlet, situate at the northern suburb of the town, populated principally by blacks, who located themselves in that quarter, to avoid any intercourse or correspondence with their hostile white neighbors.

When arrived at the spot, a most furious attack was made upon the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, many of whom were engaged in convivial sports & rural games, and in the short space of four or five hours, eleven dwelling houses were levelled with the ground.

The infuriated and misguided mob, not content with prostrating the dwellings of the unfortunate beings, upon whom their vengeance was vented, commenced a general destruction among their goods and chatels, destroying every thing on which they could lay their polluted hands.

*Mail Robbery.*—The way-mail from this town to Hartford was broken open on Saturday night last, this side of Sturbridge, and were robbed of several letters which were found scattered along the road the next morning. It is supposed they contained no money. There was but one passenger in the stage, and he was probably the robber. He has been pursued, but not overtaken.—WORCESTER YEOMAN.

NORTHAMPTON, OCT. 20.

A young man in Williamsburgh, a few days since, turned a small charge of powder into his rifle, and fired it without putting down a wad—the rifle was torn to pieces, and the man's hat was almost cut into two parts by one of the fragments, but he fortunately received no material injury. Sixty-three pieces were afterwards collected. The rifle was foul, and it is probable most of the powder lodged on the sides. We notice this accident by way of caution, and leave the cause for others to explain.—*Gaz.*

*Melancholy Accident.*—We are requested to notice the following melancholy event which took place in Pomfret, Conn. on the 4th ult. Mr. Perez Park, a respectable inhabitant of Thompson, while passing the street, was run foul of & violently struck by a horse, mounted by a small boy which had been frighted. The blow was so violent, that Mr. Park survived but about four hours and a half, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. P. was in his 46th year.—*Prov. Gaz.*

*A Boxing Match*, on the plan of the London school, has lately taken place in the vicinity of New-York, between an Englishman and an Irishman. The National Advocate thus notices this disgraceful business:

"I shall call one TAG, and the other RAG. It was a beautiful *set-to*—Tag has most bone, but Rag most muscle. They sparred & fought shy elegantly for thirty seconds, when Rag hit Tag on the *mazzen*, which threw him off his *understandings*. Tag recovered, and planted a well-directed hit on Rag's *bread-basket*, which took nearly all the wind out of his *mill*, and he fell—but rose in a twinkling, and they flourished for 6 seconds, by my stop watch. Rag put in a dreadful blow in Tag's left *peeper*, which closed his *day-book*. Tag returned the compliment, by rattling the *ivory*, in the neighborhood of Rag's nose—by this time the *claret* began to flow copiously. Tag suffered severely, but would not *blow-out*; and, after forty-two rounds, Rag came off victorious, and threw a somerset over the ropes. It was a beautiful fight, strike me speechless! Tag has his *knowledge-box* cut up, and both *pepers* in mourning—the bridge of his nose broke, and two ribs staved in."

*Extract of a letter from Boston.*

Thirty-two hours from your city to this may be set down as expeditious travelling. I left Fulton-Slip at half past five o'clock Friday evening, in the steam-boat Henry Eckford for Norwich, thence by stage via Providence, and arrived in Boston half past one o'clock Sunday morning. The HENRY ECKFORD is a fast boat, with fine accommodations, spreads a good table and has an obliging commander. The stages from Norwich are furnished with good horses and careful drivers, who are not afraid to put them to their mettle.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

DETROIT, OCT. 15.

*Virgin Silver.*—Mr. Schoolcraft, who recently arrived here from the Saut de Ste-Marie, has shown us a stone, apparently quartz and sand-stone, through which are interspersed veins of white malleable metal, which, in respect to color, hardness, and weight, resembles the purest silver. The stone was obtained from an Indian, who said that he picked it up on the shore of lake Huron, near Point aux Barques. It weighs about a pound and a half, and from appearances, will yield two ounces of silver.

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser, Oct. 27.*

### HORRID DEPRAVITY.

On Sunday evening last, a girl about fifteen years of age, an indented servant of Philip S. Cuyler, Esq. of Watervliet, in this county, attempted to poison him with arsenic. The girl had procured the arsenic at Troy, on the Friday preceding, but it appears that she had no opportunity of administering it until the evening above mentioned. Mr. S. had been from home and returned about 9 o'clock, P. M. and while the servant was preparing tea mixed a large quantity of the poisonous substance with it. Shortly after he had taken tea, Mr. S. was seized with a violent pain and vomiting. By this means the arsenic was discharged and he was speedily relieved. Another member of the family was also taken in a similar manner. The next morning Mr. S. discovered the cause of his illness, and the girl was immediately arrested and committed to jail. She has since confessed that she was guilty of this horrid act, and alleges as a reason for her attempting to destroy the life of Mr. S. that she thought by that means to be released from her bonds of indenture Her intention was no doubt to administer the arsenic to the whole family the next morning at breakfast, as she endeavored to prevent another of the servants from cleaning out the teapot.

At the Brighton Fair, last week, a glass beehive filled with honey, as the bees had left it, particularly attracted the attention of the spectators. It was sent by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, and added much to the interest of the exhibition. The hive is of a globular form. was filled by the bees in 22 days and is estimated to weigh nearly an hundred pounds. The experiment as made by Gen. Dearborn subserves the cause of humanity, as four only of those useful insects, the bee, were found in the hive when removed from its stand.—*Boston paper.*

*Another "Big Ditch" enterprise.*—A project is in active and zealous operation, in the western part of this state, to effect a communication between the Great Erie Canal and the waters of Pennsylvania, by a Canal through Genesee and Cattaraugus counties to the Allegany, a distance of 80 to 90 miles. This Canal, as appears by a communication in the Allegany Republican, is to pass by the way of Ischua Creek, Lima Lake, Cattaraugus Creek & Lake, to the Tonnewanto Creek. The Commissioners appointed to explore and ascertain the situation and quality of soil, the quantity of water for feeding on the summit level, &c. commenced their labor at Olean Point, on the Allegany river, on the last day of September, accompanied by the best wishes and brightest confidence of the citizens of Olean and the adjoining towns. Their report may be expected in four or five weeks.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Great Business.*—An Insurance Company of New-Orleans, which has a capital of $300,000, divided into three hundred shares, with but one tenth part thereof already paid in, divided within the last six years, after paying $163,000 losses, $16 25 cents per share, per annum.—*N. Y. Paper.*

### SCHUYLKILL COAL.

The Reading Canal is still so leaky that none of this coal has yet reached Philadelphia. Upwards of 100 arks and boats, with 40,000 bushels on board, were waiting to pass when the repairs should be completed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

### PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

A young man in Detroit, Michigan Territory, lately walked a distance of five miles and three-fourths of a mile measured, in forty minutes and fifty seconds. He performed the first mile in seven minutes, and the last in six minutes and a half.

The following curious occurrence happened a few days ago in this city:—A gentleman from the country, stopped at a barber's shop to have his hair cut and be shaved. Having taken off his coat, he laid it on a chair. Immediately after, another gentleman also from the country, entered to be shaved; and he likewise took off his coat and laid it down. The last person was shaved first and departed. When the former had done, and went to get his coat, it was gone: he immediately exclaimed that he was a ruined man, as he had eight or nine hundred dollars in his coat pocket. The apprentices and journeymen were dispatched in all directions to find the other gentleman; but to no purpose. At length the barber proposed examining the pockets of the remaining coat, when in one of them was found a pocket book containing from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars. About an hour after, the proprietor discovering the mistake, came back in a state of perspiration, when an exchange took place to the satisfaction of all parties. The first shaved gentleman had gone from the North River as far as Catharine market, before he discovered his loss.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

### To the Members of the 18th Congress.

No. 2.

Previous to the fulfilment of my promise in No. 1 to expose the partiality and injustice of the act passed by your predecessors, on the subject of revolutionary pensions, I would call your attention to the treatment which the soldiers who composed the revolutionary army met with, forty years ago.

Immediately after the close of the war, the officers and men were paid in *continental money*, Congress having no funds at command. This money was next to worthless, owing to the wretched state of public credit, and it depreciated from ten, twenty, forty and fifty to ninety per cent. Here, then, we have men payed for the most faithful and laborious services, in the true bankrupt style of two shillings in the pound, and obliged to accept this dividend or nothing. They did accept it, and without murmuring, they knew that the country for which they had suffered so much was deeply impoverished, and as they had sacrificed much they were willing to sacrifice more for her sake. They believed at the time they accepted this continental paper, that it was and would be valueless *to them*, and they were not mistaken. One instance among ten thousand will enable us to judge of the value of this trash. An officer of the staff, now living, paid soon after the close of the war, *forty dollars, continental money*, for the postage of a double letter (1 ounce) from Boston to Poughkeepsie. How would it please you, gentlemen, to receive your *congressional* pay in such money? May I ask another question, were the services of the revolutionary officers less important than those of any Congress that has ever convened since they made us free?

Let me detail to you still more of the liberality and justice of the American nation, *forty years ago*. About the time our liberties were established we had a Congress whose sense of equity was an honor to its members. Feelingly alive to the surpassing services of the army, and conscious of the magnanimous sacrifice it had made, this congress voted half pay for life to the officers. It was nobly done—it was gratitude repaying its generous benefactors. But mark what followed. Immediately the alarum bell was rung through the land, cowardice whined its complaints, impudence vociferated its abuse, and selfishness uttered its moans. The men who had fought our battles were denounced as "the leeches, the blood suckers of the land;" these were the terms, shameful and disgraceful to the ingrates who dared to utter them. And by whom were these gallant soldiers thus denounced? By men who for seven years had reposed beneath their protecting banner—by men who for seven years had slept beneath the sheltering roof and by the cheerful hearth-fire, while they had stretched their limbs on the tented field and amid the winter snows. And yet we prate about the *gratitude* of republics. Before the wounds of the heroes were healed, before the blood they shed had dried on the plains of Yorktown, a hateful cry went abroad through the land, that they were the "leeches, the blood-suckers" who were to drain the resources of the country. Matchless ingratitude! Republican Athens was content with the mere *banishment* of her benefactors, but republican America in her infancy, was willing *to do more—to starve* her patriots.

The officers of the army [illegible] indignant at the reproaches of their countrymen. The high and sensitive feelings of the soldier and the gentlemen were galled, and it was resolved that they would relinquish the half-pay for life. They did so—and Congress then voted them five years full pay. This act aroused new murmurs, for effrontery herself could not be shameless as to impugn it. And how was this five years full pay advanced? was it in money? no—congress had none; it was paid in Pierce's certificates [illegible] settlements, a sort of mortgage on the future credit of the government, to be redeemed whenever the treasury was sufficiently supplied. That time came at last, and these certificates were funded under the direction of General Hamilton after the adoption of the new constitution. But who received the money? the officers of the army? no—poverty and distress had compelled them to sell their certificates at 80 and 90 per cent. *minus*, to a set of speculators, the real "children of the horse leech, crying give, give"—a set of men who battened on the necessities of their protectors and preservers. Which of these two classes had the best earned a right to the epithets "leeches and blood suckers"—the citizens or the soldiers?

After the convulsions of the war had ceased, our country rapidly increased in wealth and possessions. But in the growth of her prosperity, and in the anticipation of the future, the wrongs of the past was forgotten. Like the chief butler of Pharaoh "who remembered not Joseph," she remembered not her maimed and destitute champions. But after a long time had elapsed, the chief butler's memory was restored; and after many years had rolled by, and death had called away a great portion of the sufferers, our land recollected the few survivors whom she had allowed to remain so long in the barrenness of penury. She extended her hand to these gray-headed Belisarii; but ere she dropped the scanty alms into their hats, she trammelled their acceptance with such humiliating conditions that the veterans' hearts swelled within them as they received the boon.

In a future number these conditions shall be considered and further evidence adduced of our ingratitude, in the hope that you, gentlemen, may be persuaded to wash away from our national character so dark and so foul a stain. PERICLES.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 18[illegible]


The editors of the "American Sentinel" of Middletown, published an article [illegible] weeks since, attempting to identify [illegible] Mary G. Moulton, as the same person [illegible] formerly resided in that city, and [illegible] known by the name of Poll Campbell. Her history was couched in the most [illegible] and vulgar terms, and to the shame [illegible] remembered of the Editorial corps, [illegible] immodest production was copied into the columns of the "Washington City [illegible]" and into that *chaste* publication, the "Republican Advocate," of New-London. Whatever the character of Mrs. [illegible] might have been, it can have no [illegible] ing upon the Presidential Question [illegible] the character of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and we are happy to learn from the following note that merit will probably meet with its reward:

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Nat. Ad[illegible]*

I have instituted a suit against the [illegible] of the "American Sentinel," for publication of an *infamous libel* [illegible]

...of the 19th October; and also, against the Editor of the "Washington Gazette" for the same, which appeared in his paper of the 18th Oct. I desire to caution other Editors throughout the Union to beware of re-publishing them, and wait a expression of public opinion till the proper period. Yours, &c.

JOHN W. MOULTON.

## GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!!

The important election for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President took place in this State on Monday last. The ADAMS TICKET has generally prevailed by an overwhelming MAJORITY. In this town, (the focus of Crawfordism,) it predominated over the opposition 5 to 1, notwithstanding hundreds (we may safely say) of the friends of Adams, who were killed, in the full security of his success, staid away from the Polls. Had they all attended and done their duty, the cause of the *People* would have triumphed over the *Faction* by the signal majority of at least 10 to 1, the indefatigable exertions of one or two zealous Crawfordites to the contrary notwithstanding. Out of the 24 votes given to the opposition, not more than 8 or 10 were given by the friends of Crawford, the remainder may be considered as coming from the friends of Jackson and Clay. In some of our neighboring towns no opposition was made to the *Adams Ticket*.

The following is the state of the votes in this town:

ADAMS TICKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lemuel White, | 125 |
| Rufus Hitchcock, | 125 |
| Moses Warren, | 125 |
| David Hill, | 125 |
| David Keyes, | 125 |
| Oliver Wolcott, | 125 |
| John Swathel, | 125 |
| Calvin Willey,* | 147 |

* *On both Tickets.*

OPPOSITION TICKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| John T. Peters, | 24 |
| John Babcock, | 23 |
| John P. Trott, | 24 |
| Elijah Gregory, | 23 |
| Edmund Freeman, | 26 |
| Lancelot Phelps, | 24 |
| Josiah Savage, | 24 |

Scattering, 10.

The following is a statement of the votes from the adjacent towns, as far as heard from.

| Towns. | Adams Ticket. | Opposition T. |
|---|---|---|
| Preston, | Unanimous 73 | |
| Lebanon, | 60 | 30 |
| Hampton, | 72 | 5 |
| Windham, | 72 | 32 |
| Griswold, | about 30 | |
| Franklin, | 57 | 16 |
| New-Haven | 367 | From 1 to 16 |
| Hamden, | Unanim's. 140 | |
| Saybrook, | 93 | 14 |
| Lyme, | 87 | 62 |
| Waterford, | 47 | 43 |
| N. London, | 131 | 73 |
| Montville, | 60 | 5 |
| Groton, | 66 | 78 |
| Stonington | 130 | 33 |
| Salem, | 50 | 12 |
| Lisbon, | 30 | |
| Canterbury, | 52 | 37 |
| Hartford, | 302 | 109 |
| Westhorsfield, | 100 | 1 |
| Middletown, | 369 | 71 |
| Chatham, | 49 | 36 |

The choice of Electors took place in Pennsylvania on the 29th ult. That state has been uniformly given to Jackson, but we are happy to learn that, even there, the popularity of Adams is greater than we had anticipated. The following is the result in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

| Jackson. | Adams. | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2206 | 1486 | 903 | 106 |

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

| Jackson. | Adams. | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2430 | 531 | 542 | 91 |

THANKSGIVING.—The quarterly conference of Illinois set apart Friday the 29th day of Oct. as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, to ALMIGHTY GOD for his goodness *in averting the evils of slavery*, which lately threatened that State.

The Legislature of Vermont have given the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President to the *People*, by an unanimous vote. They have now under consideration the subject of the encouragement of Manufactures, and of the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

*Drunkenness and Profanity.*—A man was fined by the Mayor of Philadelphia for drunkenness, and uttering 45 profane oaths. The fine was 67 cents each oath and imprisonment 48 hours for each in case of non-payment of the fine, besides 24 hours' imprisonment for being drunk. The culprit chose the latter alternative, and was accordingly committed to prison.

The following toast was given at the Worcester Massachusetts Cattle Show:

*The great French Farmer.*—Who lent our fathers a hand to *thresh* the British—who *sowed* the *seeds* of Liberty in France, and who *reaps* a *harvest* of gratitude on the *field* of his youthful glory!

PAPER.—A substitute for rags, for paper making, has been discovered in France. It will make the best of paper, at one half the present price; and it is supposed the secret will be purchased by the trade both in France, England and America.

MAMMOTH SQUASH.—A Squash, weighing one hundred and twenty two pounds, was a few days since taken from the garden of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, in Windsor, Vermont.

*Awful effects of Intemperance.*

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a few days since, a man by the name of William Kirkwood, drank off nearly three pints of Whiskey, which occasioned his death in a few minutes.

A Quebec paper states, that on the 11th instant there was an unusually heavy fall of snow at that place. In the neighborhood of the city it fell to the depth of three and a half inches.

The Commissioners of Hayti have returned to Port au Prince, from France, on the 5th ult. The failure of their attempt at negotiation produced a deep sensation, and a general spirit of animosity against the French residents, who, it was believed, would be obliged to flee from the place.

After three weeks hard fighting the French army took Tarifa, and found in it only 125 defenders! We are sorry they turned these brave fellows over to those who shot many of them.

Mr. Mullony, the American consul at Tangiers, refused to give up some Spanish Patriots who fled to him; although they were repeatedly demanded by the French and Spanish consuls.

It is asserted that the British Parliament will, at the next session, have before it a bill for the union of Upper and Lower Canada under one Colonial Government.

FORTUNE.—The 20,000 Dollar prize in the last New-York Literature Lottery, was drawn by Seneca Howland of Washington City, an old Bachelor, and Miss Ward, his house keeper.

*Messrs. Robinson & Dunham,*

You would greatly promote the cause of humanity, if in the course of your labors for the public good, you would plead the cause of the poor Cats that are turned out into the streets to starve. There may be seen almost every day, many of these animals suffering in consequence of the false sensibility of some one; who wishing to get rid of an extra litter of kittens, instead of mercifully drowning them, prefer dropping them in the street to perish with hunger, or be worried to death by the Dogs, or perhaps by the Boys; they being quite as cruel, in sport, as the others, from natural antipathy.

You will do well to add a caution against cruelty towards animals—as I have known some persons very tender with their *Cats*, who would starve a *Pig* without remorse of conscience.

HUMANITY.

MASONIC BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the N.L. County Masonic Bible Society, the following officers were chosen for the present year:

DAVID DEMMING, President.

*Vice-Presidents,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elias Perkins, | Gurdon Trumbull, |
| Seth B. Paddock, | Nath'l. Mathewson, |
| Thomas T. Wells, | Joshua Barstow. |

Elisha H. Mansfield, *Treasurer.*

*Assistant Treasurers,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amherst D. Scovell, | William Hyde, |
| Nath'l. S. Perkins, | Matthew G. Wilbur |
| Ansel S. Coats, | J. C. M. Brockway. |

William P. Eaton, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st.

This Society shall be called the *New-London County Masonic Bible Society.*

ARTICLE 2d.

The sole object of this Society shall be to aid the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in Palestine and parts adjacent thereto.

ARTICLE 3d.

None but Masons, who are in regular standing in their respective Lodges, shall be members of this Society.

ARTICLE 4th.

The sum of fifty cents, paid annually, shall constitute a member of this Society; and the sum of ten dollars, at one time, a member for life, or during his regular standing among Masons.

ARTICLE 5th.

The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, consisting of a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, six Assistant-Treasurers and Secretary, three of whom shall constitute a quorum—they shall meet at least once in six months—call special meetings of the Society, if necessary—make by-laws for their own government—fill vacancies that may occur in the Board—and make report of their proceedings at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6th.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be holden on the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, except it fall on the Sabbath, when it shall be held on one of the days of the same week, as the Board of Managers may direct—at which meeting the Board of Managers shall be chosen, and the report of the preceding year be presented; the place of holding said meeting shall be named and promulgated by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE 7th.

This Society shall not become auxiliary to any place its funds under the control of any other society, except it be similarly constituted as it respects Masonic character.

ARTICLE 8th.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, two-thirds of the members present concurring therein.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1824.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

*OLIVER WOLCOTT,*

Governor and Commander in Chief, in & and over the State of Connecticut.

## A PROCLAMATION.

*It being manifest that Man possesses faculties which he did not originate, but which are improvable by his volitions:—a belief in the existence and Providence of a* SUPREME CREATOR, *is therefore a clear deduction of human reason, which demands grateful acknowledgements to the Author of every blessing:—*

I HAVE THEREFORE thought proper, in pursuance of the pious usages of this State, to appoint *Thursday the ninth day of December next* to be observed as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAYER. And I hereby invite the *Ministers* and *Teachers* of all denominations with all the *good People* thereof, to assemble on that day, at the places appointed for their customary public worship; then and there to present united, sincere and devout adorations to ALMIGHTY GOD; with humble thanks for all the signal benefits of which as a *State* and as a *Nation*, we have been made undeserving partakers; for the ample productions which have rewarded the industry of His people; for the health and tranquility which they have enjoyed;—and especially for the *divine revelation, perfect example, and inspiring hopes*, which they derive from the *Gospel* of His Son, the *Saviour* and *Judge* of mankind.

*Also* to intreat Him to bless the *President of the United States*, and all others who are intrusted with the management of public concerns; that they may be exclusively governed by His laws, to be applied solely as the good of His people may require; that all may be more and more united in bonds of concord and fraternal affection; that the cause of *liberty, truth* and *justice* may prevail; that the power of tyrants and oppressors may be annulled; and that *pure Christianity*, with its concomitant *free government*, may by His kind providence, be imparted to *all mankind*, and permanently established.

All servile labor and vain recreations are by law forbidden on said day.

*Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOMAS DAY, Sec'ry.

MARRIED.

In Woodstock, (Vt.) by Rev. Walter Chapin, Mr. ISAAC CHURCHILL, Merchant of that place, to Miss JULIA ANSOLO, formerly of Mansfield, Conn.

At Mansfield, by the Rev. Mr. Atwood, Mr. ALFRED WILLIAMS, to Mrs. POLLY CHENEY.

DIED.

In this city on the 28th ult. JOHN EDWARDS, aged 14 years, son of Mr. Abel Edwards.

At Griswold, on the 21st ult. Miss MARY-ANN TYLER, daughter of Col. Moses Tyler, aged 25 years.

In Canterbury, on the 14th ult. Mrs. RUTH WALDO, in the 98th year of her age. Her husband, Mr. Edward Waldo, departed this life a few years since, in the 99th year of his age.

In Willington, on the 14th ult. Mr. PHILLIP POTTER, aged 71.

In Hampton, on the 18th ult. Mrs. LUCY SPENCER.

In Mansfield, two children of Mr. Thomas Baldwin. A child of Mr. Uriah Smith. Mr. ASA PHILIPS, aged 86.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*Nov. 3.*

THE Assessor and Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court-House in said town, on the 6th day of November inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making the abatement of polls according to law.

*John Hyde*, Assessor.

*Chas. P. Huntington,*
*Bela Peck,*
*James Stedman,*
*D. Ripley,*
*Eber. Backus,*
} Board of Relief.

Norwich, Nov. 1.

## Evening School.

Ebenezer Potter

WILL commence an EVENING SCHOOL, in the School-House in West-Chelsea on Monday Evening the 8th inst. When all the common branches of an English Education will be taught. Terms one dollar per quarter.

*Nov. 2.*

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. EZRA STANTON, late of Griswold, but who lately died in the town of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, to exhibit their several claims to Nathan Stanton Esq. administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

*Griswold Nov. 2,*

FOR SALE,

A COVENIENT two-story Dwelling House, with a Well of excellent water in it, a Store, Barn, Chaise-House, and Wood-House, all new—together with two acres of the best of Land, situated in Plainfield, on mile South of the South Meeting-House. A good stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.

Possession may be had the 1st of April next. For further particulars inquire of

HENRY SABIN, on the premises, or DIXWELL LATHROP, at Norwich Falls.

*Nov. 1, 1824.* 3w 3inow31—

## Hotel Vacated.

TO be let till the first of April Next, the large and commodious three story Brick House in Water-street. This building has been occupied many years as a Public House. It is one of the best stands for a Tavern in this city—being situated in the centre of business—near the head of the wharf, and having a commanding view of the river. This house was in the occupancy of Mr. Hez. Tracy as a Hotel untill his decease, and will now be let until the expiration of his lease; after which it can undoubtedly be rented, for a number of years on reasonable terms. No stand for a Public House in this county, offers better advantages for a smart capable man to make money than this.

*Enquire of*

JOSHUA TRACY } *Administrators*
*Or* } *on Hez. Tracy's estate.*
JOSHUA HALL

*Norwich, Aug. 30 1824* 2?—

## *For Charleston, S. C.*

THE sloop ELIZA, Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. Master, will sail about the 8th Nov. For freight or passage apply on board at James Brown's wharf, or to Henry Ward, Stephen Tracy, or Tracy & Sherman.

*Who want to purchase, immediately,*
10,000 lbs. first quality Cheese,
500 bushels Potatoes,
1,000 do. Oats,
100 bushels White Beans,
Apples, Lard, Butter, Pork, etc.

*Nov. 1.* 2w31

For sale, freight or charter.

THE sloop *Thames*, 48 tons burthen, well found. For terms apply to N. GILBERT.

*Who has likewise for sale,*
30 quintals Codfish,
8 bbls. Fish Oil, for Tanner's use,
5 bbls. Mackerel,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Oct. 25 1824.* 3w30—

FOR BOSTON.

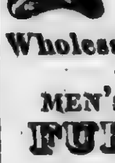
Schr Dorcas Hawes, J Scudder, Master, to sail on Saturday. For freight Apply on board at Brown's Wharf. Will pay cash for OATS.

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of



## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

FUR CAPS,

*AND*

Hatters' Trimmings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1823.* 90—

## *Flax Seed Oil Cake,*

FOR sale at the Norwich Oil Mill lower than for twenty years past. At the present price, they are much cheaper than hay or grain for feeding horses, sheep, or horned cattle.

Oct. 26. 3w30—

## Cotton.

50 Bales prime Cotton, just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

## A new Great Coat

Was found the day the Reg't. of Artillery was reviewed in Chelsea. The owner by calling at JOHN LATHROP'S store can have it.

Norwich, Nov. 3. 31——

## *New Fall Goods*

NOW OPENING BY

Huntington & Ripley,

Consisting of the greatest variety of

*Fashionable Fancy and Staple*

## Dry Goods,

THAT can be found at any Store in this market: which are offered

Wholesale and Retail,—very

CHEAP FOR CASH,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK, | BOTTLE GREEN, |
| BLUE, | OLIVE, |
| BROWN, | DRAB, |
| and MIXED, | AND OTHER COLORED |

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Devonshire Kerseys, and
Satinetts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE, | RED, | BLACK |
| GREEN, | CRIM, | AND |
| BLUE, | SON, | YELLOW |

FLANNELS.

GREEN BAIZES.

CASSIMERE, CASHMERE & MERINO LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS.

Fashionable TOWN figured SILKS.

BROWN SATIN.

*Buttons, Frogs, &c. for Trimmings.*

An assortment plain and figured

BLACK SILKS.

Plaid and Striped Circassian

PLAIDS,

Rich figured scarlet and other

CALICOES.

Silk Plush and Velvets.

Buckram, Padding, Tilloting, Buttons, &c &c.

H. & R. Will receive an addition to their assortment by next Steam-Boat

☞ NEW GOODS received weekly

Norwich, Nov. 4. 31——

## Norwich Shoe Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,————do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & extra fine OVER SHOES

LADIES

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco. Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO

Northampton and Hartford

SOAL LEATHER,

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins
Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, &c. &c. all which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

## NORWICH IRON & NAIL STORE.

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms—

400 tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA, AND SWEDES.

*Also*—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods: Shoe Shapes: Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates: Hoops: Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes: American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their compting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*

*Oct. 12.* 28—

SIX months from the 2d day of October, 1824, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

MRS. MARY PARK,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Benjamin F. Park, administrator, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

BENJ. F. PARK, Adm'r

## AGAIN.

## *John Kinney & Co.*

HAVE added to their stock, by the late arrivals from New-York, a great variety of

## *Fall and Winter*

## GOODS;

Making a complete assortment of almost every article in their line, which they are desirous to dispose of at a small advance from cost, and which persons wishing to purchase, may find their advantage in calling to see.

Blue and brown Camblets for Cloaks;
Tartan and Caroline Plaids.
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of every quality, from 50 cents to $10 per yard,
Flannels of all colors,
Ratinetts—Bombazetts—Satinetts—Cassinetts,
Ingrain Carpeting—Stair Carpeting, Stair Rods,
Elegant Bobbinet, Mocko Veils, Silk Lace do
Thread, Bobinett, Silk and Cotton Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Thread and Bobbinett Insertings,
3-4 and 3-4 plain Bobbinett Lace for Veils,
Lace & Swiss Muslin Cap Patterns,
Black Ostrich Feathers,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Lambs Wool and Muchair Hose,
Mixed and White Domestic do. and half do.
Children's Scarlet Stockings and Boots,
Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Pocket do.
Mittens, Gloves, Corsett Laces, Lead Pencils, Hooks and Rings, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

☞ New additions will be received weekly. ☜

November 3. 31—

## Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50—or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swain in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsell's, N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

***Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

*September 8, 1824.* eowsp—

## Wanted,

A GOOD *Bay* family HORSE,

Three yoke large Oxen,

by JOSEPH BREED.

Nov 3. 31—

# POETRY.

THE UNKNOWN GRAVE.

Four months since, a dog took his station near a grave in the Church-yard of St. Bride, Fleet-street. It has remained since upon the spot, and is fed by several of the inhabitants, who send him food daily. As he will not depart, a house has also been placed for him in the churchyard. The animal howls when the sound of the organ is heard, and during divine service the grave digger takes him to the engine house. No one can tell where the dog came from. He sits upon a particular grave, but as there is no name or head stone, the inmate of the tomb is also unknown.—*London paper, April 28th*, 1824.

*From the (London) La Belle Assemblee*, 1824.

It is the grave of one, whose very name
Hath passed away! We know the Summer Sun
Shone on him once, and warm'd his joyous blood—
The Spring's nectareous gale breathed on his cheek,
And wafted health and pleasure; days as fair,
And skies as bright and blue, as smile on us,
On him too smiled, in all their golden pride—
Our knowledge goes no farther—Poor unknown!
No tongue can tell his story—'tis a tale
Unheard by human ear—and unreveal'd
To human eye—Alas! no pious hand
Hath rais'd one fond memorial of love
Over that sod! Where are his kindred? they
Who should have soothed him 'mid his mortal pangs,
And sweeten'd by their tears the cup of death?
Oh! where are they, who closed his faded eyes,
And followed his cold clay to its last chamber?
Are they no more, or did he die forsaken?
Not so—one friend still faithful to the last,
Clove to him in that hour of agony,
Watch'd his pale corpse, and fallowed to the tomb
Him whom he loved in life—nor left him then!
See where he lies upon that lowly grave,
In sullen sorrow, deaf to every voice
Would lure him thence—Hark! how beneath the moon
He howls a requiem o'er the buried form
Now hid forever from his grateful eye!
Shame on thee, man! what are thy hollow friendships
Compared to love like this? Come here and learn
A graceful lesson from yon faithful brute!
Ponder on all it teaches—then go hence
With chastened feelings, and an humbled heart. L. S. S.

THE LOST TRAVELLER,

[FROM AN OLD PAPER.]

'Twas November's chill night, and the billows were dashing
On the wide spreading beach, with tumultuous roar;
And the breeze 'mid the rocks, which the wild waves were lashing,
How'l'd dreary and hoarse on the desolate shore.
A Traveller came,—he would pass o'er the ford
E'er the terrors and darkness of night had gone by;
But ah! from the heavens in torrents it poured
And the pass was o'erflowed as the river swell'd high.
Yet rashly he ventur'd, but scarce from the shore,
The perilous way on his charger he tried;
When the terrified steed, and the rider he bore,
Were torn from the passage, and whelm'd in the tide.
Oh! loud were his shrieks, 'neath the wave as he sank,
And downwards was plung'd in his watery grave;
Oh! dreadful his cries, as we stood on the bank,
That loudly and vainly implor'd us to save.
The seaman turn'd pale, as he gaz'd on the sight,
For the force of that tempest no bark could outlive;
And nought could we do on that horrible night,
But to pity and weep, for we could not relieve.
An islet he gain'd, and lash'd to a tree,
He hop'd that the rage of the storm would subside;
But vain was his hope, for the fast rising sea
Soon whelm'd his last hold in its merciless tide.
At times the red lightning would flash o'er the wave,
And we saw how half-rais'd 'mid the waters he stood;
Oh God! can I think of the look that he gave?
It thrills through my bosom, it freezes my blood.
And then when the darkness had hidden his form,
And desperate he struggled with hopeless endeavour—
How his shriek reach'd the shore with the noise of the storm,
As the water rose high to enshroud him forever.
At length it closed o'er him—we heard his last groan,
In the anguish of death, as it roll'd to the shore,
How dread! oh how dread! was that low plaintive moan,
As it came to us mix'd with the tempest's wild roar.
The morn came at last—the sun rose serene—
The tide had gone down and the tempest declin'd;
And there, where he died, was the traveller seen
Left here by the waves and bleach'd in the wind.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF WINDHAM, } ss.
Superior Court, Sept. Term. A. D. 1824.

UPON the Petition of *CALEB HALL* of Plainfield, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1809 he was legally joined in marriage with Rebecca Talbot, that he has always performed all the duties enjoined upon him by the marriage contract aforesaid, and that the said Rebecca without any just cause and contrary to his will, did on the 8th day of August A. D. 1821 desert the Petitioner and has ever since lived in wilful desertion from the Petitioner and his family, with total neglect of duty. praying for a bill of divorce &c. as per petition on file dated the second day of Sept. A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of January 1825; and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this court. 6w27—

Attest, DAVID C. BOLLES Clerk.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT, WINDHAM COUNTY, } ss.
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D.* 1824.

UPON the Petition of *HARRIOT RIPLEY*, of Windham, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1812, she was lawfully married to Samuel Ripley, late of said Windham, but now absconded, and gone out of this State to parts unknown to the petitioner; that she continued to live with the said Samuel, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of the marriage contract, until the 13th day of May, A. D. 1818, when the said Samuel deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion with total neglect of duty &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce—as per petition on file, dated the 30th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest, (6w27)
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk*.

---

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Windham County*, } ss.
*Superior Court, September Term. A. D.* 1824.

UPON the Petition of *HANNAH SAMSON*, of Ashford, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 8th day of January, A. D 1815, she was lawfully joined in marriage with Charles Samson, then of said Ashford; that the Petitioner, since her intermarriage aforesaid, has ever lived in the faithful performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant—but that the said Charles Samson, in total violation thereof, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1820, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with total neglect of duty.—Praying for a bill of divorce—As per petition on file, dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1824

Ordered by this Court that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825—and that notice of the pendency thereof, be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest. [6w26
DAVID C. BOLLES, *Clerk*.

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*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D.* 1824.

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to Orin Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Orin wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.
6w30—

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THE subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of *ELISHA ABEL*, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the house of Mathew G. Wilbur, in said Griswold, on the first Monday of November, February and May next.

Thomas H. Wilson, } Commissioners.
Mathew G. Wilbur, }

Griswold, Oct. 23, 1824. 3w30—

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THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of JOSEPH L. COIT, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the house of Mathew G. Wilbur, in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of November, February & May next.

Thomas H. Wilson, } Commissioners.
Mathew G. Wilbur, }

Griswold, Oct, 23, 1824. 3w30—

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*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 12th day of Oct.* 1824. Present,
John Baldwin, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Miss RUTH CLARK, late of Hampton, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Billy Snow, of Ashford, in Windham County, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Hampton, on or before the 23d day of October, 1824.

J. BALDWIN, JR. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by
*John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

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We the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JACOB FORD

late of Lebanon, deceased; hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Lebanon, on the last Tuesday of Oct. inst. and on the last Tuesday of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M on each of said days. Six months from this date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims All accounts must be properly attested.

ABEL GOODWIN,
SOLOMON LORING.
*Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

ABIJAH S. FORD, or
LESTER FORD.
*Administrators.*

*Dated at Lebanon, Oct. 13th* 1824.29

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*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
oeoif1y23—

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FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

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# A By-Law.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock, legally warned, and held on the 4th day of October, 1824,

*Voted*, That Swine be suffered to go at large on the commons and highways in this town, until the town shall otherwise order: *Provided*, that they shall be well ringed in the nose. A true copy of record,

Attest, JOHN FOX, *Town Clerk.*

*Woodstock, Oct.* 4, 1824. 4w30—

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FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Mansfield, North-East part, containing

Twelve Acres,

with House and Barn, *under good improvement.* A good stand for a Shoe-Maker, there being none in the neighborhood. Said Farm will be sold for less than its value for good pay, and possession given immediately.

SAMUEL DUNHAM.

*Mansfield, Oct.* 28, 1824.

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FOR SALE:

A FARM,

SITUATED IN THE town of Windham, Scotland society, about two miles on the road leading from Scotland Meeting house to Hampton, containing about **300 ACRES**; has on it two Dwelling houses, and other out buildings, sufficient for 2 Farms: will be sold altogether or in part, as best suits the purchaser. Said farm is situated in the centre of a school district, and in a society where there is a fund for the support of a minister. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on said Farm

*JAMES ROBINSON.*

*Windham. Oct* 26. 3w30—

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For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 2½ miles south of the meeting-house, containing

about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—and

has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it;—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824 tf25—

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FOR SALE,

A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23 1824, tf 108—

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Day & Evening School.

Joseph B. Palmer,

WILL commence a new term at the Proprietors School-house, in Chelsea, on Monday next, Nov. 1st. On the evening of the same, he will open a school, for the purpose of instructing in the most useful studies, such Ladies and Gentlemen as shall be disposed to attend.

Terms. { Day School $2 50.
{ Evening do. 1 25.

Norwich, Oct 25. 3w30—

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Broke into the subscribers enclosure on or about the 15t of Oct. inst a light Chesnut Colored horse, with four white feet; two white eyes; and a very white face; and to appearance is about 9 or 10 years old; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DANIEL CLARK.

*Groton, Oct. 18th* 1824. 3w29—

---

Paper Hangings and Borders,

A GREAT variety of patterns, just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

*Oct.* 26. 3w30—

---

Wanted to purchase 150 good SHIP KNEES,

good size and length, for which cash will be paid on delivery. Inquire of

SAMUEL STORY,
or JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 6w30—

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Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son

*Windham, March* 26, 1824 [15mo'4—

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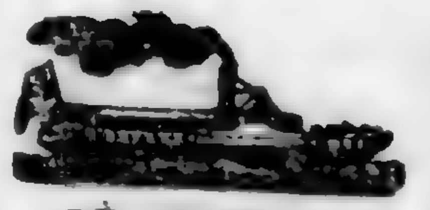

THE STEAM-BOAT

*HENRY ECKFORD,*

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays at 2, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

Line of Post-Coaches

is estblished from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5 with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6—And from Providence to Norwich $3

June 16, 1824.

---

CASH FOR

FLAX SEED

and

White Beans.

*C. F. & G. C. Lester:*

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of

Drugs,

*Medicines,*

PAINTS,

Dye-Stuffs,

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as low as their neighbors.

*Norwich, Sept* 14 tf 1—

---

Lime, Mackerel, &c.

30 casks Thomas Town Lime,
100 bbls. and half barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Boston inspected Mackerel,
100 bbls. Western Flour, of superior quality,
15 hhds. New Rum,
5 pipes French Brandy,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
25 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,

Just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Oct. 26 30—

---

150,000 feet clear and merchantable

Boards, Plank &

JOIST, consisting of

1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch Stuff

35000 feet clear and merch.

CLAP BOARDS,

15,000 sawed LATH,

300,000 SHINGLES,

50 casks LIME,

For sale by

Jed. Huntington.

*Sept* 21. 8w26—

---

NORWICH

AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct.* 12. 28—

---

Norwich Ale.

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN C. BIND.

Oct. 25. 9w30—

---

A. B. Washburn,

WOULD inform his customers that he has just received the LATEST FASHIONS from New-York.

Oct. 27. 30—

---

Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Boot Brushes and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Keys, Rasp Files, Rasp and Cl... drakes, Juggers, Shoulder ... Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' ... Buckles, Polished Hammers, ... Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton ... Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts ... Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrow ... all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee ... Thompson's Liquid and Paste B... ing, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823 1amo...

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C. F. & G. C. LESTER

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright LOGWOOD,
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
6 bbls ground LOGWOOD,
10 do ground CAMWOOD,
2 bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Pica,
60 do. Aqua Fortes,
60 do. Oil Vitriol, *English*,
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Curcama, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure*,
5 do. Sperm do.
2 do. Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, ...
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *fine*,
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, *pure*,
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do Prussian Blue, No. 1 and ...
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion,
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs Rose Pink,
200 do. Gum Shelac, *light colored, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
1 000 Junter Hooks,
0.000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbours, or at any ... in this State.

*Norwich, Sept* 20.

---

*For New York and Albany.*

EXCHANGE. MARIA. TRUE...

New York & Norwich

LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb* 11, 1824. 97—

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DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

Capt. Jed'h. Williams,

WILL commence running for the season between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on his route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells. The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th* 1824. tf101—

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CASH will be paid for a few loads of good Oak Wood, if delivered immediately.

Jabez Huntington.

Oct. 20.

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVII PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN CHELSEA. WHOLE No. 1435

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1824. No. 32.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

AGAIN.

**John Kinney & Co.**

HAVE added to their stock, by the late arrivals from New-York, a great variety of

**Fall and Winter GOODS;**

Making a complete assortment of almost every article in their line, which they are desirous to dispose of at a small advance from cost, and which persons wishing to purchase, may find their advantage in calling to see.

Blue and brown Camblets for Cloaks,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids.
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of every quality, from 50 cents to $10 per yard,
Flannels of all colors,
Satinetts—Bombazetts—Satinetts—Cassinetts,
Ingrain Carpeting—Stair Carpeting, Stair Rods,
Elegant Bobbinet, Mocko Veils, Silk Lace do.
Thread, Bobinett, Silk and Cotton Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Thread and Bobbinett Insertings,
5-4 and 6-4 plain Bobbinett Lace for Veils,
Lace & Swiss Muslin Cap Patterns,
Black Ostrich Feathers,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Lambs Wool and Mochair Hose,
Mixed and White Domestic do. and half do.
Children's Scarlet Stockings and Boots,
Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Pocket do.
Mittens, Gloves, Corsett Laces, Lead Pencils, Hooks and Rings, Hook and Eyes, &c &c.

☞New additions will be received weekly.☜

November 3.

October 26.

**More New Goods.**

5 cases and 2 trunks of

**EXTRA GOODS,**

RECEIVED and now opening by the subscriber, and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the most reduced prices FOR CASH,

CONSISTING OF

| | |
|---|---|
| BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PELISSE CLOTHS, SATINETTS, CIRCASSIANS, SCOTCH and CAROLINE PLAID, FANCY PRINTS, BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZEENS. | A variety of RICH SILK GOODS, MERINO, CASHMERE, and CASSIMERE SHAWLS and HDKFS |

Fine British and American Sheetings & Shirtings, &c. &c.

Which with those before on hand, forms as large and general assortment of FANCY and STAPLE articles as can be found in this City.

ERASTUS COIT.

NORWICH

**IRON & NAIL STORE.**

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an Iron and Nail Store in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms—

400 tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA, AND SWEDES.

Also—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods: Shoe Shapes: Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates: Hoops: Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes: American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their counting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, Agent
Oct. 12. 28—

**New Fall Goods**

NOW OPENING BY

**Huntington & Ripley,**

Consisting of the greatest variety of *Fashionable Fancy and Staple*

**Dry Goods,**

THAT can be found at any Store in this market; which are offered Wholesale and Retail,—very

**CHEAP FOR CASH,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and MIXED. | BOTTLE GREEN, OLIVE, DRAB, AND OTHER COLORS |

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Devonshire Kerseys, and Satinetts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE, GREEN, BLUE, | RED, CRIMSON, | BLACK AND YELLOW |

FLANNELS.
GREEN BAIZES.
CASSIMERE, CASHMERE & MERINO LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Fashionable BROWN figured SILKS.
BROWN SATIN.
*Buttons, Frogs &c. for Trimmings.*
An assortment plain and figured BLACK SILKS.
Plaid and Striped Circassian PLAIDS,
Rich figured scarlet and other CALICOES.
Silk Plush and Velvets.
Buckram, Padding, Tilloting, Buttons, &c &c.

H. & R. Will receive an addition to their assortment by next Steam-Boat.

☞NEW GOODS received weekly.

Norwich, Nov. 4. 31—

**A. & A. GAY,**

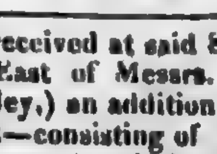
HAVE just received eight bales of Power loom SHEETING of superior quality, which they will sell by the bale, piece or yard very low.

Also, daily receiving New and Fashionable English, India and French

**GOODS;**

which they sell at their usual low prices. Customers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 5. 27—

NORWICH Shoe  Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality.* Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,———do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.
LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots, [Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco. Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Herns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO.
Northampton and Hartford SOAL LEATHER,
Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins
Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, (*very superior.*)

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.
Patent turned Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, &c. &c. all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Nov. 1824. 31—

***Flax Seed Oil Cake,***

FOR sale at the Norwich Oil Mill lower than for twenty years past. At the present price, they are much cheaper than hay or grain for feeding horses, sheep, or horned cattle.

Oct. 26. 3w30—

**New and Fashionable GOODS.**

JUST receiv'd at the *NEW CASH STORE,* Shetucket Street, a few doors south of the New Bank an extensive supply of

**Fall and Winter GOODS,**

Which will be sold at *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL,* on the lowest terms. Among them may be found

Blue, Black, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Brown and Drab Superfine, Middling and Common

**Broad Cloths, CASSIMERES,**

Pelisse Cloths, Kerseys, Satinetts, Flannels, Baizes, Plain and Figured Ratinett, Salisbury Flannel.

Black, blue, brown, scarlet, crimson, fawn, French gray and green plain, figured and twilled BOMBAZETTS.

*Scarlet and Green Moreens,*
Caroline, Circassian and Tartan PLAIDS.
Caroline & Cashmere Stripes.

Bombazines, Camblets, Ginghams, White and Colored Cambrics, Printed Muslins, White, Brown & Black Linen, Buckram, Tilloting, Drab Bang-up Cord, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Merino long, Cashmere, Imitation and Cassimere long and square, and Cotton SHAWLS.

Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Barrages Gauze, Velvetreen, Gros de Naples, Gros de Ete, Zelia, Black Canton Linen Cambrick, Imitation do. Bandanna, Flag and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Cassimere and Imitation Points.
An elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.
Furniture, French and Common CALICOES.
*A* variety of handsome Ribbons, Gimps, Cords and Braids.

Cambricks, Furniture and Comman Dimotics, white and colored Jean, plaid table Covers, table Linen, Cotton, Irish, and Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, imitation do. Damask Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, yellow Nankin, Crash, Nankin, Canton, Italian & French Crapes, Plushes, black and colored Silk and Cotton Velvets.

*A* good assortment of Vestings,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet and Book Muslins.
Scotch do. plain and figured Leno.
Bobbinet Lace, figured and plain.
Ladies' beaver, lined do. black, white, and colored horse skin, long and short kid, castor and silk GLOVES.

Gentlemen's beaver, buck-skin, dog-skin, horse-skin, norway doe & silk Gloves.

Black and slate worsted, mohair, lambs wool, silk and cotton HOSE, cotton and lambs wool half Hose.

Worsted Shirts, cotton Drawers, Suspenders, Boston Wadding, Pins, Needles and Tapes, Shell and Horn *COMBS,* Dressing and Ivory do.—French working Cotton, marking do. floss do. sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Bobbins.

Buttons; Hair Brushes; Paper Hangings; Quills; Pencils; Hooks and Eyes; Bonnet Wire; Reeds; Cotton Cords; Gilt & Plated Hooks and Rings; Grass Entry Mats; a variety of Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

**Domestic Goods**

Viz.—Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of various kinds; Dorchester, Washington & Common Bed Ticks—Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

*Norwich, Oct.* 27. 30—

**Lime, Mackerel, &c.**

30 casks Thomas Town Lime,
100 bbls. and half barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 Boston inspected Mackerel,
100 bbls. Western Flour, of superior quality,
15 hhds. New Rum,
5 pipes French Brandy,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
25 boxes 7 by 9 Glass,
Just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Oct. 26. 30—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright LOGWOOD
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIG,
bbls. ground LOGWOOD,
0 do ground CAMWOOD,
bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
3 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
lbs. Grain Pica,
0 do. Aqua Fortes,
00 do. Oil Vitriol, *English,*
00 do. Muriatic Acid,
00 do. ground Curcuma, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, *pure,*
5 do. Sperm do.
2 do. Spts. Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, *dry*
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, *fine,*
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, *pure,*
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do. Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2.
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs. Rose Pink,
200 do. Gum Shelac, *light colored*

1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Junter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbors, or at any market in this State.

*Norwich, Sept.* 30.

**NORWICH Free-Stone and Marble YARD.**

THE subscriber has, during this Fall, received a large assortment of FIRST RATE

**Stockbridge and other MARBLE,**

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this State, of equal quality.

The following comprizes a part of the stock now offered:

PYRAMIDMONUMENTS with solid or box dies.
TOMB TABLES with or without bannisters.
200 pieces Marble, of different sizes, suitable for GRAVE STONES.
White, Black, and variegated MARBLE FACINGS, highly polished, for fire places.
ALSO——A large stock of Middletown Stone, suitable for Grave Stones, Hearths, Jambs, Mantles, or any kind of building work.
*Likewise,* Paint Stones and Mullers of any size.

*.*The remaining Bills belonging to the late firm of *Kimball & Kingsley,* will soon be left with an Attorney for collection, and unless speedily settled, some of the subscribers will be found with them.

Joseph Kingsley.
Oct. 27. tf30—

**150,000 feet clear and merchantable Boards, Plank & JOIST,** consisting of 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch Stuff,
35000 feet clear and merch.
CLAP BOARDS,
15,000 sawed LATH,
300,000 SHINGLES,
50 casks LIME,
For sale by
Jed. Huntington.
*Sept.* 21. 8w26—

**Sole Leather, etc.**

1000 lbs. Northampton Sole Leather,
50 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
50 bbls. Family Flour,
Philadelphia Porter, Newark Cider, (in bottles.
Shoal & Green Island Codfish.
*Just received and for sale by*
*LYMAN BREWER.*
Oct. 27. 30—

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Blank Book of a small Colleger.*

### A LIFE OF TRIALS.

I have this day completed my ninetieth year. It may fairly be supposed that variety has nothing to do with one who is faultering on the brink of the grave; and that she can have little in view, save the instruction of others, in detailing two of the trials of a strange and chequered existence. The first may teach the younger part of my sex, in this age of over refinement, that if courage be indispensable to bold, enterprising man, self-possession is no less necessary to timid, shrinking woman; and my second, that if anatomical exposure be the nurse—and I believe it—of medical science, caution should be used in the selection of objects, and discrimination in the choice of those who are to participate in its disclosures. And, thus, when my feeble voice will be heard in this world no longer, I may instruct from my grave.

I was a girl of eighteen, when my father was Governor of York Castle. A murder, attended with circumstances of the most inhuman barbarity, had been perpetrated in our neighborhood, and an old man, with his two sons, charged with the commission of the crime, were delivered into his custody. By accident, I witnessed their being brought into the Castle.—— Years have passed away, and other events have succeeded; joy and sorrow, affluence and poverty, like storm and sunshine, have chased each other; foreign scenes & foreign faces have intervened; but I see them before me now—in the deep gloom of midnight in which I am writing—as—as clear, aye, as if they were standing in life before me! The hardened, ruthless look of the elder murderer—his venerable hoary hair, frightfully contrasted by the expression of his countenance—his cold grey eye, which glanced incessantly around, with the most fearful and restless anxiety—his parched lips and haggard look, sadly at variance with his bent form and tottering gait—all combined to form a picture, which, once seen, could never be forgotten. The two sons stood behind their father. The eldest appeared stern and sullen—muttered an incoherent answer when asked what injury he had received from his victim, while an expression of vindictive triumph glared in his eye. The youngest seemed bowed down with the consciousness of guilt, and kept his eyes fixed sadly on the ground. Once only he raised them. They encountered the old man's penetrating glance, and sunk beneath it.

Deposition after deposition was drawn out, and such a mass of circumstantial evidence accumulated, that it was hardly possible to doubt their guilt. The trial was to come on in the course of ten days; but, in the interim, a committee of the House of Commons required my father's presence in town, and I was left in charge of the Castle. It was a responsibility which I had incurred before, and it did not appear formidable. I was surrounded by trusty and tried servants, and having always been taught to rely on my own courage and resolution in exigencies, I entered upon my duties without fear. The keys of the different wards were brought me every night, and remained under my pillow till morning; and that my father's room might be kept perfectly aired, I removed to it in the evening after his departure. Things went on smoothly for some days, till one morning, I was told that the eldest Welsford was not to be found, and was supposed to have made his escape.—— Placards were posted over York without delay—large rewards offered for his apprehension—officers and constables despatched in all directions—but without success. Eight and forty hours elapsed, and no tidings were procured of him.—— How he had escaped, and to what retreat he had fled, was as much a secret as ever. In this annoying posture of affairs, I went to my own room, in the evening of the second day, for some papers I wished to consult. I had opened my desk, and was busily prosecuting my search, when happening to glance my eye around, I distinctly saw the face of a man cautiously peeping over the furniture of my bed: I felt it was Welsford's. My first impulse was to scream, but recollecting that I was alone, in a distant part of the house—that all assistance was beyond my reach—that the fainting shriek would seal my doom, I hastily smothered my emotion, & continued my search as before. I confess I trembled; and, thinking my death-blow might be dealt from behind, I determined on having what little notice I could; and facing my foe, I drew my chair fronting the bed, and read a letter—my voice, I knew faultered—aloud. I then sung for a few moments—very faintly, I believe! till getting nearer and nearer the door, made a grasp at the lock, and rushed out. I trust I felt as grateful as I ought, towards a merciful Providence, when I locked the door upon the felon! The turnkeys were then summoned, the fugitive was taken, secured, and a few hours afterwards, condemned. On the night preceding his execution, he made a full confession. After admitting the justice of his sentence, he continued—that having discovered, by accident, his cell joined my appartment, & knowing the keys were given me nightly, he had climbed up one chimney, and let himself down by another, into my room; that his design was to have murdered me, possessed himself of the keys, and escaped; that during the two whole days he was missing, he had laid concealed in my room, enduring (as he himself expressed it,) "between hunger and disappointment, the torments of the damned." He added, "he thought himself in heaven when he at last saw me enter, and though I had not the keys with me, would have then despatched me, but that he was sure from my manner and stay, I had no suspicion he was near me!" How closely did I hover on the confines of the other world! A sound, nay, even a look, & I should have been in eternity!

I pass over many years in which I was launched on the stormy sea of sorrow, and buffeted with its waves, and hastened to my last trial. I had seen the light turf strewn over my father and five brothers: one, only one, the youngest, and my favorite, survived. The death of the others had only knitted us more strongly together, and made us all the world to each other. After having received a thoroughly medical education, he was on the point of entering into partnership, when my mother's death called him to York. Her loved form had been deposited in its narrow dwelling, and he was about to return to town, when a friend requested him to demonstrate on a subject, and three days after the funeral, he consented to do so.— He went to the Infirmary—his instruments were ready, and every preparation had been made—but when the cloth which covered the body was removed, he recognized —his own mother! The empire of reason was at an end. He rushed from the room a maniac!

I am now an isolated being. Of a large and happy family, I remain the solitary surviver. But, do I complain? do I repine? Oh, no! Roses have been scattered among the thorns which strewed my path through life: and feeling that my connexion with earth and its allusions will be shortly closed, I look forward to the period when the storms and tempest, that have clouded the evening of my days, will be succeeded by the never-failing pleasures of eternal spring. RACHEL.

### FORGIVENESS.

Is there a man who, if he were to stand by the death-bed of his bitterest enemy, & behold him enduring that conflict which human nature must suffer at the last, would not be inclined to stretch forth the hand of friendship, to utter the voice of forgiveness, and to wish for perfect reconciliation with him before he left the world? Who is there that when he beholds the remains of his adversary deposited in the dust, feels not, in that moment, some relentings at the remembrance of those past animosities which mutually embittered their life?—"There lies the man with whom I contended so long, silent and mute forever. He is fallen; and I am about to follow him. How poor is the advantage which I now enjoy? Where are the fruits of all our contests? In a short time we shall be laid together; and no remembrance remain of either of us under the sun. How many mistakes may there have been between us? Had not he his virtues and good qualities as well as I? When we shall both appear before the judgment seat of God, shall I be found innocent and free of blame, for all the enmity I have borne to him?—My friends, let the anticipation of such sentiments serve now to correct the inveteracy of prejudice, to cool the heat of anger, to allay the fierceness of resentment. How unnatural is it for animosities so lasting to possess the hearts of mortal men, that nothing can extinguish them but the cold hand of death! Is there not a sufficient proportion of evils in the short span of human life, that we seek to increase their number, by rushing into unnecessary contests with another? When a few suns more have rolled over our heads, friends and foes shall have retreated together; and their love and their hatred be equally buried. Let our few days, then, be spent in peace. While we are all sojourneying onward to death, let us rather bear one another's burdens, than harass one another by the way. Let us smooth and cheer the road as much as we can, rather than fill the valley of our pilgrimage with the hateful monuments of our contention and strife.—*Blair's Ser.*

### THE ARTS IN MEXICO.

*From Bullock's Residence.*

"The appearance of the shops in Mexico affords no indication of the wealth of the city. Nothing is exposed in the windows; all are open, in the same manner as in London, in the 16th century. Few have signs or even names in front; and most trades are carried on in the shops in which the articles are sold. Silversmiths work is done here in the same tedious manner it used to be in England. All the ornaments are finished by hand. There are some good chasers, but in general the production is clumsy and very heavy. I inquired about precious stones and pearls; but there were few good, and those much dearer than in Europe. Rubies appeared to me the only jewel worth importing from Mexico. The manufacture of gold and silver lace, trimmings, epauletts, &c. is carried on in the greatest perfection; and the articles are sold at a much lower rate than with us. It is usual with our naval officers, on their arrival at Vera Cruz to lay in a stock of such requisites. The tailors here make great profit, as clothes are three hundred per cent dearer than in England, and are seldom well made. Cloth coats are only beginning to be generally used, but will very soon supersede the printed calico jacket, till lately universally worn. The workmen follow their employment seated on stools, and not with their feet under them as in Europe.

"The first sight of a Milliners shop must always raise a smile on the face of a newly arrived foreigner. Twenty or thirty brawny fellows, of all complexions, with mustachios, are exposed to the street, employed in decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers, and [illegible] caps and other articles of female attire, while, perhaps at the next door, a number of poor [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate, which is here always performed by hand. The druggists' and apothecaries' trades must also be excellent ones; their prices are exorbitant. I paid a dollar per pound for the article used in preparing my birds, which in Europe is sold for fourpence; and yet the ingredients are the produce of the country. Hops sold here for two shillings and sixpence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion. Cabinet work is very inferior and expensive at Mexico, they have few of the tools employed in Europe, and mahogany, or a good substitute is scarcely known. Most of the chairs in the best houses are made in the United States. It will be learned with surprise, that in this country the saw (except a small hand frame) is still unknown; every plank used in the erection of all the Spanish American cities, is hewn by Indians, with light axes, from the solid trees, which make each but one board. Coach making excels all the other mechanical arts practised at Mexico their vehicles are well put together, of handsome forms, and well finished; the best painters in the country are employed in their decorations, and the guilding and varnish equal what is done in Europe, whence the handles and ornamental parts in metal are procured.

"Of carvers in wood there are many, as every house has a statue of a saint or madonna painted generally superbly dressed. The art of engraving on stone is unknown in Mexico; but the Indians greatly excel in modelling and working in wax. The specimens of different tribes with their costumes, with the habiliments of the gentry, which I brought over, will amply testify their merits in this department. They also model fruit and vegetables in a beautiful manner. A lady at Puebla de los Angelos, executes in a singular style, fruit pieces of old linen cloth, groups of comic figures, some of which I have also brought to England. Such was her skill, that, from only having seen me for a short time, on my first passing thro' the city, I was surprised to find, on my return, that she had executed a portrait of me in this style, which was immediately recognized by my friends."

## FOREIGN.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS SEPT. 20.

"The coffin, containing the body of the late King, is now laid out in state in the Throne room of the Thuilleries. After patiently waiting some hours, and an application of a few francs to one of the domestics, I got admission to see it yesterday (it not being a public day, his present Majesty having to come and sprinkle Holy Water upon the coffin of his royal brother,) The walls of the palace, close to and over the grand entrance, are hung to a considerable extent with black cloth, which is thickly covered with gilded fleurs-de-lis & silver tears. The hall of the Marshals, & the long suite of apartments intervening between it and the Throne-room, are hung with black and very dimly lighted (the window shutters being all closed) with a few melancholy tapers; but on entering the room where the body lies, the eyes are dazzled with the splendor and magnificence of the scene—all is gold and brilliancy. Amidst numberless burning tapers is the Royal coffin, covered with a gorgeous pall of cloth of gold, upon which are the crown sceptre, and sword. In front are two superbly clad Mace bearers, and at each corner a Herald at Arms, in their splendid and chivalrous costumes. On the left of the coffin sat the Great Officers of the Crown in their rich uniforms & sparkling orders, and on the left the Royal Almoners and Ecclesiastical Attendants, who from time to time chaunted the service for the dead, and whose low and mournful tones formed a strange contrast with the pomp and glare and splendor of what met the eyes.

"Next to the coffin sat Prince Talleyrand. He looked extremely downcast, & very much exhausted, being obliged to remain in the same position for several hours, and amidst the hot and unwholesome air engendered by a great number of persons and an immense number of lamps in a confined space. The Royal remains are to be transferred to-morrow or the day after to St. Denis, where they are to be kept above ground in a chapelle ardente for 30 days, when the interment will take place. The preparations for the funeral ceremonies at St. Denis are of the most costly and magnificent nature. Of these silver stars, each of which are from 3 to 4 inches long, 15000 have been ordered. As they cost 3 livres and a half each, this item alone amounts to 52000 francs, or £2400. Unless with the exception of these funeral ceremonies, and the closing of theatres, Paris is as it was before. Every thing is perfectly tranquil, and the people seem to feel as if no change had taken place, and that all will proceed in the same routine as hitherto."

Sept. 25.

The funeral of his late Majesty took place on Thursday. The road by which the procession was to pass, and particularly the Faubourg St. Denis, was thronged by an expectant multitude, and notwithstanding the immense concourse, and the absence of troops to skirt the route, the greatest order prevailed. The troops wore crape on the arm, the drums were muffled, and the instruments of music ornamented with the simbols of mourning. The procession set out with the sound of cannon, and the bells of all the churches pealed the funeral knell. The carriages occupied by the great officers were covered with black cloth. At the doors and on the hammer-cloths, were suspended the arms of France and Navarre, richly emblazoned. The housings of the horses were black, adorned with fleurs des lis in gold, and tears in silver. The carriage occupied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, was covered with black cloth; the housings of the horses were of black cloth, with silver fringe and magnificent plumes. The funeral car was remarkably rich. The upper part formed a canopy, surmounted by the crown of France, supported by four seated genii, each holding an inverted flambeau. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with fleurs des lis in gold, and supported by four angels bearing palm branches. The coffin was covered with a rich pall, ornamented with a silver cross. At the head was the crown of France, and at the feet the sceptre and hand of justice. The number of troops was about eleven thousand. The rain, which threatened to fall during the procession, held off till after its arrival at St. Denis. Upon reaching that ancient burial place of the Kings of France, the Royal remains were presented by the Grand Almoner to the Dean of the Royal chapter, preceded by the Canons & Clergy. The Royal coffin was temporarily placed under a canopy erected in the midst of the choir, ornamented with the Royal mantle of cloth of gold, and surmounted by the crown covered with crape. In advance of the coffin were the sceptre, the the hand of Justice, and the sword, and it was surmounted by two Gardes de la Manche, five heralds at arms, and four of the Kings Body Guards. The body was followed by Prince Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain; the Duke d'Avray, Captain of the Guards; the Duke d'Aumont, and the Duke de Blacas, Chief Gentlemen of honor near the King. Next came the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, in deep mourning, and wearing long mantles. At the reception of the remains, the usual prayers were recited. After the magnificent the body was conveyed into the Chapel of St. Louis, which has been converted into a chapelle ardente, & where it will remain for 30 days, before it is deposited in the vault of the Bourbons. In the procession it was remarked that the clergy with flambeaus, as announced in the programme, did not attend.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in this city.—N. Y. D. Adv.

SMYRNA, 17th August.

In the Morea the Greeks have lately been very successful. We have undisputed accounts of three battles they have gained over the Turks; the one on the plains of Marathon, where they destroyed ten thousand Turks—Greek loss six thousand; another at Zeitun (near the Thermopylae) where the Turks lost eight thousand men, with a very trifling sacrifice on the side of the Greeks; the other at Arte, where the Turks lost twenty-two thousand men. The Greek Government is in Napoli di Romania. They have paid off their Troops with the money remitted from England, and they are disciplining their soldiers in the Morea. The Greek cause is gaining ground. The Government is in undisputed possession of the direction of both army and navy. All the sailors have received three months' pay in advance.

The Turkish fleet left Scio on the 12th for Samos, and as yet we have heard no positive news; the story, however, which appears the most accredited is that the Greeks have destroyed nearly all the Turkish transports, and that they have driven the Captain Pacha himself from before the Island. There are upwards of 80,000 Turks at Scala Nova waiting to be transported to Samos. They are said to be suffering a great deal from diseases, & there are more than 8 or 10,000 disabled men in their camp. They all begin to murmur, and in fact we have seen many of them return here. On the Island of Samos the Greeks are perfectly well prepared to receive the attack, and are determined to defend themselves to the last. We hear they have clothed all their wells and poisoned their wines and spirits.

### REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

*Port-au-Prince, Oct. 6. 1824, 21st year of Independence.*

CIRCULAR:

*To the Commanders of the Departments.*

The envoys who, on an appeal to me, were sent to France to treat with that government for the recognition of the Independence of Hayti, have returned. Their mission has not been attended with the result which we had a right to expect, as the French government still, incredible to us, pretends to a right of *sovereignty* over this country. The pretension which we thought she had renounced, is totally inadmissible; and is a further evidence, as I have already proclaimed, that our only safety is in an unalterable resolution to maintain the measures for defence heretofore adopted.

Under these circumstances it behoves you, more than ever, to recollect the contents of my proclamation of the 6th of Jan. last, and the particular instructions which followed it. Persevere in every necessary work—the proper disposition of the armies—the good condition of the artillery, munitions, &c.—nothing should be neglected. Put in requisition, all artificers, and if necessary, private individuals, for the immediate completion of such warlike instruments as are not yet finished. In fine, be always ready in every respect, in case of an invasion. Be ever mindful of your duties and respectability, and act accordingly.

Our national honor is at stake (and I trust you will not lose sight of this object) to insure tranquillity and safety to foreigners who have settled here on the public faith guaranteed by the constitution. Protect them and their property under all circumstances. The least reflection will convince you of the disgrace which will attach to the nation if we act differently.

In sending deputies to treat for the recognition of our independence, I have only yielded to the invitation of the King of France. It was incumbent on me to take this step, in order to deprive malevolence of every pretext for accusing me of obstinacy—to acquit my own conscience—and finally, to establish the opinion of the nation on this important point. I trust that I have in this respect fulfilled my duty; & I have the satisfaction of knowing, that I have not abused it.

The Republic is free; it is forever independent, as we are determined to bury ourselves in its ruins, sooner than submit to foreign dominion. The enemies of Hayti nevertheless calculate on the chimera of a division among us. What an error, and, at the same time, what duplicity. Let us always be united, faithful to our duties, and, under Providence, we will ever be invincible. BOYER.

A large number of colored people have, within the last week, taken passage from Providence to New-York, with the intention of emigrating to St. Domingo.

### *Attack on an English ship.*

In March, 1823, a desperate attempt was made by a large body of the Pelew Islanders, to cut off the British whale ship Syren, Capt. Frederic Coffin. About 30 canoes, containing from 6 to 10 men each, came alongside, and about 100 of them soon crowded on deck, when civilities were exchanged in the most friendly manner, and as they brought few provisions, and no articles of curiosity, the crew commenced bartering for their spears, with which they seemed to part reluctantly. The mate, who felt a little distrust, from their superiority in number, the crew being only 37, communicated his suspicions to the Captain, who instantly coinciding, gave orders to crowd more sail, thinking it would induce them to depart. This seemed to occasion some little dislike; and, in a few minutes, while the Capt. was in a boat, lashed to the side, giving orders to that effect, two of the natives, at a preconcerted signal, as was supposed, suddenly seized and attempted to throw him overboard, while a general attack was made on the crew. Capt. C. disengaging himself, gained the deck, when a desperate fight ensued.—Those of the natives who had parted with their spears, were assisted with others from the canoes, or availing themselves of the harpoons, which they broke to a suitable length, while others, gaining the whale spades, continued a most furious attack. The crew, however, succeeded in driving them overboard. When any of the islanders were wounded, or stunned by being knocked down, they were instantly thrown into the sea, by their comrades, and were picked up by those in the canoes, who frequently attempted to accompany them to return, but were always repulsed in endeavoring to get up the sides. After leaving the ship, the crew, though greatly exhausted, commenced firing on them, which was kept up while within musket shot, but with what effect was not known, as several they supposed killed, from their falling into the water, were seen to rise, and regain their canoes. Two of the crew of the Syren (the carpenter and a boat-steerer, the former leaving a wife and 10 children in London totally unprovided for) were killed, and nearly all the rest severely wounded.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*American Manufactures.*—The paper manufactory of Mr. Thomas Amies, of Philadelphia, produces a paper of a property so firm and adhesive that it resists the excessive humidity and dampness of the East India climate. Several reams have been sent to Canton, and a larger supply of that article from the above manufactory has been demanded. Read this intelligence, Americans—our countrymen begin to supply the populous regions of India with American fabrics already—This is but an avant courier of more important intelligence—there is splendor in prospect.—*Manufacturers Journal.*

*Department of Home Affairs.*—It is reported, that President Monroe, in his message to Congress at the opening of the ensuing session, will recommend the establishment of a new department of the Government with the above title.—It is mentioned, that Congress probably will adopt the measure and to prevent an increase of expense, abolish the office of Secretary of the Navy, making the President of the Navy Board one of the Cabinet.—*Boston Cent.*

*From the Zanesville, (Ohio,) Messenger.*

We understand that there is in this vicinity a disconsolate lady who has lately been deserted by her husband. She states that he had given her no reason for absenting himself, nor even apprised her of his design, and that he had ever treated her with the greatest tenderness and respect. His neighbors state that he has resided in this vicinity about 7 years, during which time he has been generally respected—has been highly esteemed as a school teacher—and has done the duties of a magistrate in W. T. to the satisfaction of the people. But to the surprise of all, it has been found since his departure that there was a letter in the hands of some person, stating that he had another wife at a distance. The letter was without signature.

The situation of his wife, who is left with ten small children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband, is truly pitiable. She is under the apprehension that he thinks she will despise and reject him. But, says she, "Oh, could I see him, I would remove all his solicitude. Though he may have deceived me, yet never, never should it cost him a pang. I would never mention it to wound his feelings."

This is published at the request of the unfortunate lady, with a hope that those editors who may think it expedient, will give it a place in their columns, that it may fall into his hands, and be the means of influencing him to return to his distressed family.

The schr. Utility, Hunter, has arrived at Philadelphia from Chagres. Lieut. Hunter, a passenger, has brought the official account of Bolivar's Victory over Canterac on the 6th of August. Great rejoicings had taken place at Truxillo in consequence of the event, a splendid ball and dinner was given by the Prefect. Lieut. Hunter states that Capt. Hull, in the frigate United States, was to sail on a cruise from Callao the day after his departure. The crew of the U. States were well. The Congress brig, Capt. Young, was lost in the harbor of Huacho, on the 1st of August.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

### BRITISH CAPTURES.

Three more fishing schooners belonging to Lubec, (Maine,) have been captured by the boats of the British gun brig Dotterel. The schooners are said to have put into Kent's Island Harbor during a storm, and had in no instance failed in violation of the treaty, but were captured solely on the ground of being found in a harbor of Grand Manan. The crews were all taken out at Kent's Island, and the vessels sent to St. Andrew's for adjudication. This case will doubtless be properly investigated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

We notice in the N. Y. American, a communication from Dr. H. Mead, informing the public, that after having expended a large sum of money, and his time for six years, to establish a manufactory of that ornamental and durable ware, known by the name of the French Porcelain or China ware, he has brought the article to a degree of perfection, equal, if not superior to that of any other country; while all the materials are found in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality, within a short distance of the manufactory.

After hearing this, it is mortifying to learn, that the establishment is in danger of failing for want of funds. The Doctor proposes to form an association for the purpose of continuing the manufacture with a competent capital, and to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation.

*Middlesex Gaz.*

### NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.

The produce of Louisiana of the present will exceed that of any former year; at the lowest calculation the agricultural interest of the state must realize five million of dollars. What state is there in the union consisting of so small a population (about 160,000 inhabitants) that can boast of such an amount.

*From the Buffalo Emporium, Oct. 23, 1824*

### BLACK-ROCK HARBOR.

We have received information, that on Wednesday last, several cribs in the Black Rock pier were raised up by the force of the water and carried down stream, leaving an open space of about 80 feet, and that the two adjoining cribs were turned round so as to enlarge considerably the space for the passage of the water from the contemplated basin into the river.

This we conceive to be the most important and decisive test of the instability of the work as amply demonstrating the folly or perversity of the commissioners in embarking in Gen. Porter's project of erecting a magnificent basin at the expense of the state.

The building of the basin has, we believe, been uniformly termed an experiment. We have never been brought to believe in its feasibility, security, or propriety; and the farther the experiment progresses and the inevitable results are manifested, the more we think the public will be inclined to appreciate and extol the *wisdom foresight, and disinterested firmness* of DE WITT CLINTON, who alone of the canal board, opposed himself and his reputation to this useless and ruinous project.

We now perceive that the pier will not resist the *lateral pressure* of the water when raised only about 14 or 16 inches—much less can it be expected to stand a pressure of four feet which is the least required to sustain the canal with water for 70 miles, or the speculating views of the harbor projectors.

It is understood that Gen. Porter, to test the effect of the *lateral pressure* of the necessary head of water upon the pier, caused what he termed a temporary dam to be thrown across the basin near Bread's old ferry-house, by which at that point the water obtained about 14 or 16 inches head, when the pier gave way, and was carried in a lateral direction into the river. This was probably occasioned by the irremediable unevenness of the bottom at this place, which occasioned large apertures under the cribs thro' which the water, rushing with velocity, increased in proportion to its accumulating height, at length lifted the cribs from their places and removed them into the river, where, about a mile down the stream they are now seen.

To render even the present pier permanent it is now apparent that the least that will be required will be to build another pier, of equal strength and width, by its side, or to increase its strength by some equally expensive method—and we think the people of the state may expect a call from the harbor company, and doubtless at the ensuing session, for another bequest of $50,000 for that object.

It is high time that the temerity of speculators, and the folly and madness of some of our important public functionaries, were arrested, and we know of no means more salutary and effectual than the election of Mr. Clinton to the office of Governor of this state.

### A RAT TRAP.

A trap that is much recommended for catching rats is made as follows:—take a barrel or keg with one head out, put in it water enough to cover the bottom about two inches deep; in the middle of this set a piece of brick or stone; cover the head of the cask with a piece of smooth parchment, or, perhaps smooth, stiff paper will answer—in the centre of this cut two slits about six inches long, at right angles so as to form a cross; immediately over this suspend the best kind of bait for rats, placed sufficiently high. When the rat comes to take the bait, in reaching up to it, he slips into the hole by the four corners of the parchment or paper giving away. He then gets upon the brick in the middle of the water, and begins to utter cries of distress. This brings others to him, who fall in the same manner. Presently they begin to fight for the possession of the brick, & the noise of this brings others, who fall in like manner; and thus all within hearing of this scene of confusion, follow on and share the same fate.

N. HAVEN REG.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALA.) Oct. 15.

*Bank Robbery.*—On Wednesday evening last, a short time after the usual supper hour, as the cashier of the Huntsville Bank was going from the banking room to the directors room up stairs, he was knocked down in the passage, and robbed of a large bundle of notes of the bank. We understand that he had taken the bundle from an iron chest, and was approaching the back door of the passage, which had previously been left unlocked, with a candle in his hand, when it was suddenly burst open by the robber, who stunned the cashier by a blow on the head, and possessing himself of the money, made a precipitate retreat the back way. The notes were all of a date previous to the 10th July last, signed by Ben. Cox, or Eldred Rawlins, cashiers, were principally of large denominations, and had recently been redeemed by the bank. As there are but very few notes of this description in circulation, the public should be cautious how and of whom they receive them. The amount taken is between 25 and 30,000 dollars. The bank offers a reward of 2000 dollars for apprehending the robber, and we cannot but sincerely hope that such daring villainy will receive condign punishment.

### Mr. LANCASTER.

A gentleman recently from Caraccas informs us that Mr. Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the system of school instruction which bears his name, is now at that place labouring to establish a school on the principles, which have, elsewhere proved so successful. He is paid by the Colombian Government a salary of $2000 per year. He is accompanied by his daughter, and her husband, Mr. Jones. It was supposed, that after accomplishing the object which he had in view at Caraccas, he would proceed to Bogota. He had been at the former place about three months at the time the gentleman who gave us this information sailed.

We do exult, says the Boston Patriot, in the recent election as the first successful effort to break down in this Commonwealth the party distinctions, which existing merely in name, has been sufficient to keep the best citizens of our Commonwealth, strangers to each other in relation to all political subjects. Massachusetts has been too long a "house divided against itself." We rejoice that in prospect this is no longer to be our misfortune. May we now see, that distinctions, without a difference can no longer make those, who have common objects and feelings aliens to each other; but that the great party of the people, who so nobly vindicated the character of our State in their support of Adams, may hereafter act with unity of purpose and exertion in all truly Republican measures; which have for their object the maintenance of the character and influence of our Commonwealth. To this object the efforts of all good and patriotic men should now tend; and especially in electing our candidates for high public stations; we should now no longer ask: Is the candidate known by this or that party name, but is he a man of unimpeachable and uniform moral worth, is he a man of talents, is he a man of good education, of habits of industry, of extensive knowledge, is he thoroughly imbued with sound republican principles, is he a sincere and ardent friend to our republican institutions, and will he maintain the rights and honor of the nation?


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1824.


### ELECTIONS.

*Maine.*—In this State the Electors are chosen by Districts, & Cumberland County, which has been strenuously claimed by the Radical prints as favorable to Crawford, has given a majority for Adams of three to one.—The nine votes, therefore, of this State are sure for Adams.

*New-Hampshire.*—The choice in this State is by General Ticket, and as no organized opposition was made to the Adams ticket, it has consequently prevailed. We therefore set down the eight votes of New-Hampshire to ADAMS.

*Massachusetts.*—By General Ticket, & although great opposition was made by the faction, and even the whole votes of this State, boldly claimed by the Crawford Editors;—yet the Adams Electors have been chosen by a majority of ten-twelfths of the whole voters.—We therefore set down the sixteen votes of this State for ADAMS.

*Vermont.*—In this State the choice is by General Ticket. No opposition was made, and the Adams Electors were almost unanimously chosen. The seven votes of this State are therefore for ADAMS.

*Connecticut.*—In this State, where the choice was by General Ticket, the Adams Electors prevailed over the combination Ticket, by such and overwhelming majority as to do credit to the "Land of Steady Habits:"—The eight votes of this State are sure for JOHN Q. ADAMS.

*Rhode-Island.*—The choice is made by General Ticket. The election was holden on Monday last, and, as no opposition ticket was formed, we may also put down the 4 votes of this State as sure for ADAMS—Making the 51 votes of New-England.

*New-York.*—The Legislature convened in Albany on Tuesday the 2d inst. for the purpose of appointing Electors, and adjourned to Thursday; the result we have not heard. There are three parties in the Legislature—Crawford, Adams, and Clayites. It is conjectured that the Clayites will unite with the party that will give them the most.

*New-Jersey.*—The choice of Electors in this State is by General Ticket. The election was holden on Monday the 1st inst. Two tickets were run, one composed of the friends of Jackson and the other of persons favorable to Adams—the first is said to have prevailed by about 1000 votes. Jackson, therefore, has the eight votes of New Jersey.

*Pennsylvania.*—In this State the Electors are chosen by General Ticket, for which purpose the election was holden on the 29th ult. The Jackson Ticket has prevailed three to one, over all others.—The Adams Ticket was the next highest. This State is therefore sure for JACKSON.

*Virginia.*—The choice here is by General Ticket. The election was holden on the 29th ult. The result from the fewer Counties is very favorable for Adams; "it is [illegible] the National Journal, that Mr. Adams will receive the [illegible] of the State. This result, indeed, [illegible] certain, unless Mr. Crawford [illegible] town, what from present appearances [illegible] no prospect of his obtaining [illegible] of at least 2000 votes in the [illegible] that side the mountains.—[illegible] seems, which is the centre of the [illegible] Committee, the home of the very [illegible] the anti-popular faction, gave [illegible] majority of 31 votes over Mr. [illegible] Norfolk, Adams had a large [illegible] in Rock Bridge he also had a [illegible]

De Witt Clinton is elected [illegible] New-York, by a majority of [illegible] 15,000.

### *Republicanism & Radicalism.*

Previous to the election we stated [illegible] the time was fast advancing when [illegible] party, in this country, would be [illegible] ly organized, and the old land[illegible] tween Republicanism and Federalism [illegible] great degree obliterated; [illegible] case.—The election is over, and [illegible] the line distinctly drawn between [illegible] publican and Radical parties, [illegible] marked and acknowledged [illegible] a further confirmation, read the [illegible] extract from the Boston States[illegible] leading radical print in New-England.

"The election is past: We are [illegible] what disappointed in the result. [illegible] expect at one time, that the Federal[illegible] would have thrown the whole of [illegible] strength against Adams, in which [illegible] there would have been no doubt of [illegible] umph of the unpledged ticket. It was [illegible] der this expectation that we predicted [illegible] cess. For the last week, however, it [illegible] been evident that there was an understand[illegible] ing between the old federal guard, [illegible] nied aristocracy of federalism, and [illegible] concern. The independent, [illegible] est, the enlightened, the young [illegible] highminded of the federal party, [illegible] dignant at the prostitution [illegible] disposition of the aristocracy, and have separated from its decaying [illegible] they will never again attach [illegible] They, with the honest of the [illegible] will march *hereafter* TOGETHER [illegible] high road of principle."

The Republicans of Connecticut [illegible] the People in general, who hold to [illegible] and salutary doctrine that, [illegible] well as in other matters, "honesty [illegible] *the best policy,*" will MARK what [illegible] ward and unjustifiable course [illegible] self-styled "exclusive democra[illegible]" two or three papers, called [illegible] this State, have taken in [illegible] Presidential question, to [illegible] other than their secular [illegible] election is over and the result [illegible] every honest politician in New-England will look back with wonder and [illegible] ment at the audacity with which [illegible] tion have asserted their hundred[illegible] faced falsehoods; at the same [illegible] can but pity their corruption [illegible] most total want of moral sentiment [illegible] has daily marked their way[illegible]

*Honest men, read this!*—We [illegible] from the best information we [illegible] a brief but plain and candid [illegible] whole affair between Mr. Adams [illegible] Kerr.—Since which, we have seen [illegible] elaborate and clear defence of Mr. [illegible] conduct relative to the Note [illegible] in the National Journal, from which [illegible] extract the following serious charges [illegible] the truth of which there can be but [illegible] doubt, from the manner in which it is [illegible]

"We now come to the most unpleasant part of our task: To bring an accusation against Mr. Kerr, which, if true, must not only destroy all faith in his statement, [illegible] fix an indelible stain upon his moral character; if not true, we hold ourselves [illegible] to answer for the slander to the laws of the country: and that Mr. Kerr may have [illegible] difficulty in ascertaining against whom to seek redress, the Editor of this paper [illegible] his own name, makes the charge—a [illegible] which has never yet been coupled [illegible] falsehood, dishonor or disgrace. We distinctly charge Mr. Kerr, with ALTER[illegible] ING the note signed by Mrs. Mo[illegible] endorsed by Mr. Adams, AFTER it [illegible] *signed and endorsed, and while* [illegible] We believe, too, the alteration [illegible] one as to change the terms and [illegible] of the note. Mr. Kerr has acknowledged to us that the whole of the note (exc[illegible] signature) is in *his own hand writ*[illegible] that such an alteration as the one [illegible] to would have "rendered the [illegible] ty;" but he denied, unequivocally [illegible] the alteration; notwithstanding [illegible] however, we aver he made it, [illegible] prepared to prove the fact before [illegible] our country. Comment upon [illegible] necessary."

*New mode of punishment.*—The [illegible] of the Court of Quarter Sessions [illegible] delphia, sentenced a woman, by [illegible] of Nancy Jones, to be *ducked* [illegible] times, as a common scold.

The government of the United [illegible] requires all boats navigating the [illegible] canal, of five tons burthen or [illegible] pay a tonnage duty of six [illegible] [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the result of the Election as far as received.

| | Adams. | Opposition. |
|---|---|---|
| Reported last week | 2490 | 679 |
| Milford, | 128 | 7 |
| Woodstock, | 156 | 18 |
| Pomfret, | 100 | 7 |
| Killingly, | 94 | 14 |
| Brooklyn, | 60 | 5 |
| Thompson, | 98 | 8 |
| Hampton, | 17 | 5 |
| Chaplin, | 124 | |
| Derby, | 41 | |
| East-Haven, | 33 | |
| Guilford, | 61 | 6 |
| Meriden, | 75 | |
| Milford, | 45 | 7 |
| North-Haven, | 38 | |
| Oxford, | 30 | 1 |
| Orange, | 28 | |
| Southbury, | 20 | |
| Wallingford, | 154 | 5 |
| Waterbury, | 77 | 2 |
| Woodbridge, | 45 | |
| Walcott, | 5 | 54 |
| Berlin, | 54 | 64 |
| Bristol, | 78 | 6 |
| Canton, | 47 | 22 |
| East-Hartford, | 24 | 19 |
| Ellington, | 60 | 11 |
| Farmington, | 100 | 2 |
| Glastenbury, | 52 | 10 |
| Granby, | 65 | 105 |
| Hartland, | 4 | 17 |
| Manchester, | 22 | 53 |
| Southington, | 50 | 1 |
| Windsor, | 88 | 77 |
| Colchester, | 55 | 12 |
| North-Stonington, | 100 | 2 |
| Fairfield, | 94 | 18 |
| Bridgeport, | 47 | 12 |
| Greenwich, | 29 | 1 |
| Monroe, | 56 | 6 |
| Newtown, | 152 | |
| Norwalk, | 69 | 13 |
| Stamford, | 105 | |
| Stratford, | 93 | 8 |
| Trumbull, | 40 | |
| Weston, | 29 | 11 |
| Litchfield, | 169 | 9 |
| Berkhampstead, | 25 | 3 |
| Canaan, | 38 | |
| New-Milford, | 127 | 18 |
| Roxbury, | 31 | 1 |
| Torrington, | 31 | 1 |
| Woodbury, | 76 | |
| Ashford, | 128 | 7 |
| Mansfield, | 35 | 23 |
| Durham, | 85 | 1 |
| East-Haddam, | 87 | 13 |
| Killingly, | 60 | 6 |
| Tolland, | 55 | 38 |
| Coventry, | 45 | 25 |
| Stafford, | 101 | 9 |

*Just remarks.*—The New-Haven Register, has the following just remarks on the unworthy course pursued by the conductors of the Radical Prints in New-England.

"The eastern Crawford papers have probably effected in part the object intended by their infamous falsehoods in regard to Mr. Crawford's strength in the New-England states. Their statements have no doubt, very much disheartened the friends of Mr. Adams in the west and south, and encouraged his opponents.—Could his friends in those sections have been persuaded that the Crawford presses of New-England, were unworthy of confidence, (as'll most now admit they are,) and that Mr. Adams would receive the almost unanimous support of the people in these states, we verily believe he would have received a sufficient number of Electoral votes to have made him President, without the necessity of resorting to the House of Representatives. We are confident, however, that the House will give him the Presidency. Notwithstanding that he goes into the House with much fewer votes than he would have done if his popularity in the east had not been basely misrepresented by unprincipled office-seekers and totally depraved editors, yet he will be presented to the House with more votes direct from the people than any other candidate.

The American agent has effected a peace between the Republic of Mexico & the Missouri Indians, and thereby restored the lucrative interior trade between the United States and Mexico. The Comanches, a powerful tribe, threaten the Osages with war—but the spread of the white population will soon prevent the Indian contests.

It is proposed to build a commodious house in New-Haven on the Tontine plan for public accommodation. Such an establishment, if well conducted, would be a great accommodation to travellers.

*Another admonition to parents.*—Two daughters of Mrs. Ingalls, of Plymouth Vermont, the one aged four, and the other six, were burnt to death on the night of the 22d ult. Mrs. I. had put them to bed, and went to visit a neighbor—in her absence her house took fire.

In Norwalk, a child of Mr. Platt Saunders, aged six years, was burnt to death on Sunday afternoon last. It was left by its mother with other children for the afternoon. A spark fell upon its clothes and set them in flames.

A young woman at Lancaster, England, has obtained a verdict for $3300 for the breach of a promise of marriage made by a married man under a feigned name.

Com. Stewart, of the Franklin 74, has given 100 dollars, and part of his crew 100 more to the Society in New-York for promoting the Gospel among seamen.

### DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, Doctor George Tisdale, aged 49 years.

In this city, on the 2d inst. Samuel H. King, aged 14 years. The deceased was returning from school, apparently in good health, when he suddenly dropped down dead.

At Plainfield, on the 19th ult. Edward F. Hull, aged 28 years.—Through a long and protracted illness, which he bore with christian resignation, he met the King of terrors undismayed; relying on the promises of his Saviour, his spirit took its flight for unseen worlds. And while we sympathize with the mourning relatives, let us imitate his virtues and learn from the fate of this young man "that all flesh is grass." *Communicated.*

At Mansfield, on the 6th ult. Widow Ruth Balch, aged 61; on the 14th ult. Widow Prudy Arnold, aged 88; on the 20th ult. Widow Patty Barrows, aged 53; on the 24th ult. a child of Mr. Uriah Smith, aged 4.


## Classical and School BOOKS.

### *Russell Hubbard,*

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of *Classical & School Books*, in large or small quantities

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms,

ALSO,

On hand, or bound to pattern,

### Blank Books,

of every description.

Old Books re-bound in superior style. *Likewise,*

Fine Royal, Medium, Folio Post Demi, Foolscap and Quarto Post Papers, wholesale and retail.

An assortment Paper Hangings—a great variety of patterns.

*Nov.* 10, 1824. 32—3w

## *School Books.*

### Robinson & Dunham,

Have for sale a general assortment of *School and Classical Books,* AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

☞Schoolmasters supplied on favorable terms.

*Among them are the following valuable works:—*

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, ancient and modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification; accompanied by an ATLAS: Modern Geography by Wm. Woodbridge, A. M.; Ancient Geography by Emma Willard;—The Elements of Geography with a valuable Atlas, on the same plan; Morse's Geography, large and small, with Atlasses; Cumming's do.; Goldsmith's & Dwight's do.; All Murray's valuable School Books; Walker's, Johnson's, and Webster's Dictionaries; Cumming's, Picket's, & Webster's Spelling Books; Dabell's White's, Sanford's, Pike's, Bemis', and Youtle' Arithmetics, &c. &c.

Jacobs' Greek Reader; Dalzel's Graeca Minora; Greek Testaments; Horace Delphini, Expurgata, &c.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionaries; Virgil Delphini; Davidson's Virgil; Historia Sacra: Viri Romæ Corderi; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Leverie's Classical Dictionary; Duncan's Cicero; Adams' Roman Antiquities;—Frey's Hebrew Grammar; Perrin's French Grammar; Nugent's French Dictionaries; Bowditch's Navigator; Playfair's Euclid; Day's Algebra; Greek and Latin Grammars; Flint's Surveying; Lock's Essays; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric;—Ferguson's Astronomy; Jamison's Logic; Cicero de Oratore; Dymock's Cozzer, &c. &c.

Writing and Letter Paper; Writing & Cyphering Books; Copy Slips; School Certificates; Quills; Ink, and Ink Powder; BLANK BOOKS, &c.

Nov. 9.

## New Millinery.

### Miss Mansfield

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of HATS & TRIMMINGS, suitable for the season.

ALSO,

one case of

### Leghorn Gipseys,

extra white and smooth, part of a case Black do. all of which she offers very low.

*Nov 8th.* 6w32—

### *Misses Story & Meach*

HAVE recently returned from N. York with the *Latest Fashions* for making Ladies' Hats, Coats, Habits and Dresses.

*Norwich, Nov.* 10. 32—

### *MISS PALMER.*

HAS just returned from New-York, with the *Latest Fashions* for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.

*Norwich, Nov.* 10. 32—

### WANTED.

A SUITABLE person to teach the First District School in the 2d Society in Norwich.

Enquire of

CHARLES ROCKWELL, or LYMAN BREWER.

Nov. 9th. 32—

### 100 Bbls. Cider Brandy.

45 Boxes Havana Brown SUGARS.
300 Bbls. Canal FLOUR.
20 Hhds. NEW RUM.

for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Nov. 10. 32—

## NEW Cabinet & Chair Ware-Room.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have engaged in business under the firm of

### SPALDING & ALLEN,

in the store-room under the house of Maj S. Hubbard, and fronting the Wharf-Bridge—where they have on hand an elegant assortment of

### Cabinet Furniture.

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

—ALSO—

Gilt & Bronzed, Fancy and Windsor Chairs,

☞ OF THE FIRST QUALITY. ☜ all of which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

JOHN W. SPALDING.
FREDERICK ALLEN.

*Norwich, Nov.* 9, 1824. 32—

## New School Book.

THE SCHOLAR'S COMPANION, being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry, in two parts—designed for the use of Schools—by Isaac Morrill, A. M.

This work was published last fall—It has since been introduced into many of our first schools, and such is its popularity with those who have seen it, that to them it is unnecessary to speak of its merits; to those only then who have not had an opportunity to examine it, we will briefly say, that it is a new selection, comprising more than one hundred different pieces in prose and poetry, from the best English and American Authors, by a gentleman who has had the advantage of a collegiate education—who has himself been constantly engaged for more than twenty years as a Teacher of Youth;—and consequently may be supposed fully competent to judge of the matter most suitable to be put into the hands of Children; and to arrange the same in such a manner as to captivate the youthful mind, and gradually lead them forward from the most easy and simple lessons in prose, to the highest grade of declamation. And such we believe is this work.—We therefore earnestly recommend this Book to the attention of Teachers and Parents—not fearing but that on trial it will meet with their warmest approbation.

Of the reading books now in general use, it may be said they are all good selections, and have been useful in their day; but as they have been long in our schools, every scholar has become so familiarized to them, that their contents have become dry and uninteresting. And consequently something new, as a reading book is much wanted in this quarter of the State to take the place of books, which if not obsolete, have by constant use become too familiar and hackneyed to be interesting and useful to the young pupil. The price of this book is another recommendation to those parents who fear expense, it being about one half the price of Scott's Lessons, Columbian Orators, or English Readers.

37½ cents single—$3 50 per dozen.

*For sale by*

*Robinson & Dunham.*

Nov. 9.


### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of Ephraim Herrick, 3d, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims of said insolvent debtor, at the house of Nathan Stanton, in said Griswold, on the second days of December, March and May next.

NATHAN STANTON,
JOSEPH WILBUR,
Commissioners

Griswold, Nov. 2. 1824. 32—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of November A D. 1824.*
*Present John Hyde Esq. Judge.*

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of Mrs. LUCY K. PALMER, late of Griswold dec'd. to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Lydia Eames, the executrix, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to Law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP Clerk

Nov 8th. 32—

### Notice.

I Hereby give notice, that I have contracted with the town of Franklin, for the poor of said town, for the year ensuing, and forbid all persons trusting, or harboring them on my account.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Nov. 8th. 3w32—


### Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Nov.* 10, 1824. 32—

### *A Rare Chance.*

WILL be sold at auction, on the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale,—that well known and valuable

stand for a Store and Tavern, situated in the Village of Preston-City, and now in the occupancy of the subscriber. Belonging to the premises are a large and commodious Dwelling House, Store, several out buildings, and about 18 acres of Land, of the first quality.

The above may be sold altogether, or in separate portions, as will best accommodate purchasers. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

S. M. DOWNER.

*Preston, Nov.* 10, 1824. 32tr

### Cotton Manufactory, For sale or to Let.

The Bozrah Manufacturing Company offer for sale, at a very reduced price, their establishment with its appurtenances. It is situated in the town of Bozrah, (Conn.) six miles west of Norwich Court-House, on the post Road from Norwich to Hartford. The Mill privilege is on the Yantic River, with a permanent stone dam. The water is carried about 28 Rods in a raceway to a secure and pleasant site, where there is about 24 feet head and fall, with another situation of about 9 feet fall, 15 rods below the Factory, where the water can be used a second time and is considered among the best water privileges in the State. The buildings are near the centre of an excellent farm of about 84 acres, belonging to the establishment, well proportioned with wood, pastering plow land, and mowing; and is well fenced, about 200 Rods of heavy stone wall has been recently built, and far from thirty tons of the first quality of hay is cut on the farm annually. The buildings are all well made, of good materials.—A superior stone building, 68 by 38 feet 3½ stories high, with well slated roofs, and plaistered entire, the floors interlined with mortar, and every way guarded against fire, containing 1440 spindles and 26 power looms with all the necessary preparation, in a good state of repair, and is now in full operation, together with a sett of tools, and engines for repairing and building machinery. A second building 44 by 30 feet, 3 stories high, lower story of stone, containing a Grain Mill, Picker, Calender, press &c. for finishing and packing goods. A Blacksmiths shop very complete with trip hammer, Water Grindstone, three forges, a furnace for small castings, with a variety of tools for all kinds of work, a large Coal House near by, a small Bleach House with steam vats, & copper kettles, wash stocks &c.

ALSO.

Two large Barns, Store House, Wood house, Sheds, &c. Five large double houses and three smaller ones, which are plaistered and finished within, and painted outside, containing good tenements for more than 20 families. A large well finished store, where the Company have kept a general assortment of Goods, and have found it an excellent stand for retailing, being every way surrounded by wealthy and respectable Farmers. The situation with the appendages perhaps is not excelled by any establishment of the kind in the Country. An unquestionable title will be given. If not sold by the 10th of January next, it may be rented on reasonable terms to persons of good character and responsibility.

For particular information application may be made to

DAVID L. DODGE
*on the premises, or to*
JONATHAN LITTLE & Co.
*New-York.*

*Bozrahville, Nov. 9th 1824.* 3w33—

N. B.—All persons indebted to the company must settle their accounts before the 1st February next, and all persons having any demands are requested to present them for settlement by that time.


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1824.*
Present, *John Hyde, Esq.* Judge.

UPON the Petition of James R. Ford, guardian to *Francis Huntington*, of Geauga County, State of Ohio—praying for liberty to sell real estate; as per petition on file, dated 2d Nov. 1824

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, within and for said district, on the 3d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said third Monday of January next.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop*, Clerk.


### Brokerage.

THE subscriber will purchase & advance money, for notes and other securities.

AMASA HYDE.

Franklin, Nov. 8th. 1824. 32—

### NEW GOODS.

WM. ROGERS has recently returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

*New & Seasonable Dry Goods,*

making, together with his stock before on hand, as great a variety of Cheap and Good Goods, as any of his neighbors can boast of; and for a recapitulation of the various articles he would respectfully refer the public to their *lengthy advertisements.*

*Nov.* 10. 32—

### A Farm to Let.

THE Subscriber has a Farm in the town of Lebanon, now improved by Capt. Enos West, containing about

### 300 Acres,

suitable to keep from 25 to 30 Cows, which is to be let from the 1st of April next. Enquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Nov. 8th, 1824. 3w32—

### FOR SALE:

ONE third of the Meadow, about nine acres, late the property of Andrew Huntington, Esq deceased situated near the Paper-Mill of Mr Russell Hubbard, on advantageous terms. Inquire of

ELISHA TRACY,
or ROGER HUNTINGTON

Nov. 4. 32—

SLOOP DRIVER, Jed'h. Williams, for New-York and Albany, will sail on Friday Morning, 12 November, for freight or passage apply to the Master on board.

### For New-York.

THE Line Packet Venus, CALVIN TYLER, master, will sail on Saturday, 13th inst. 2 o'clock P. M.

### *For Charleston, S. C.*

THE sloop ELIZA, Geo A. Sydleman, Jr. Master, will sail about the 8th Nov. For freight or passage apply on board at James Brown's wharf, or to Henry Ward Stephen Tracy, or Tracy & Sherman,

*Who want to purchase, immediately,*
10,000 lbs. first quality Cheese,
500 bushels Potatoes,
1,000 do. Oats,
100 bushels White Beans,
Apples, Lard, Butter, Pork, etc.

*Nov.* 1. 2w31

THE STEAM-BOAT

### *HENRY ECKFORD,*

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 8, P. M. and Fridays, at 4, P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

### Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 8 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Hayden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5. with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—and from Providence to Norwich $3

June 16, 1824.

### Umbrella Lost.

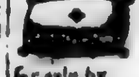
LOST on the parade in Norwich, on the 6th inst. a new green

### Silk Umbrella.

Whoever has found said article, shall be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office, or with

SAMUEL L. KINGSLEY

Norwich Oct 18th



### COTTON.

50 Bales prime Upland Cotton, for sale by JOS BREED.

*Nov.* 9, 1824. 32

## English Goods AND SHOE STORE.

### A. & A. GAY,

INFORM their customers that they have just returned from N. York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold at their usual reduced prices, for *Cash* only. Those who have that article to put off for goods will do well to call.

Their Stock consists at present, in part of the following

ARTICLES.

Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed, & Drab

### BROAD CLOTHS

☞ from 90 cts. to $6 per yard.

Black, Blue, and Mixed Cassimeres.

American plain Cloth and Satinett,

☞ from 2s 6d to 6s per yard.

Devonshire Kersey.

*Ladies' Pelisse Cloths.*

Red, blue, white, yellow, and green FLANNELS, 1s 6d to 2s 9d.

Scotch, Carolina, and Cravenett PLAIDS, 2s 4d to 3s.

Black and colored, figured and plain BOMBAZETTS, 20 cts. to 2s 6d.

Figured Ratinetts, and Salisbury Flannel, 3s to 4s 6d.

Black, blue, crimson, green and drab

TABBY VELVETS.

Black Silk, Valentia, and Swansdown

### VESTING.

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Rods

### BLANKETS.

Black Circassians and Bombazines.

Womens black & slate worsted Hose.

Mens mixt and black do do.

Cashmere, Merino, and Cassimere

Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Women's Kid, Beaver, Horse-skin & Silk Gloves.——Mens Buck-skin, Beaver, Dog-skin, and Silk do.

Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck.

Silk and Cotton Flagg Handkfs.

Black Levantine, & common Silk do.

Gentlemen's plaid, figured and white

### CRAVATS.

28 and 30 inch Umbrellas,

Black, white, pink, blue, and green *Italian Crepes.*

Black, white, pink, blue, and green FLORENCES.

Black Sinshaw and Sarcenett,

Best black India Levantine,

Black and colored Gros de Naple,

Black and white Thule Lace,

Bobinett and Cotton Laces,

Black, brown, slate, green, blue and pink Cambricks,

4-4 and 6-4 white Cambricks,

4-4 and 6-4 Sarcenett Cambrick and Mull Muslin,

4-4 & 6-4 figured Jaconet & Swiss do.

4-4 & 6-4 fig'd & plain Book Muslin,

4-4 Tamb'd Book do.

Cambric, common & furniture Dimity

100 ps. Cambric & common Calicoes,

150 ps. Ribbons, (some very elegant.)

100 pieces bleached and unbleached Sheeting, 14 cts to 80 cts

Cotton Ginghams, Check & Bed Tick, Millinett, Tapes, Pins, Suspenders, Spool, Ball and Skein Sewing Cotton, Gymp, Silk Braid, Cord, Quilting Binding, Ferrets, Wire, Pearl and Lace Shirt Buttons, Coat and Vest Gilt Buttons, Moulds, Brown, black and white Linens, Long Lawn, Linen Cambricks, Sewing Silk, Twists, Padding, Woolen Stockings, Mittens Socks, Yarn, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 pair Ladies and Children's

### SHOES,

consisting of Morocco Walking Shoes Morocco Pumps with or without heels Kid do. do.

Denmark Satin do. do.

Black, green, blue, pink and brown Children's Boots, &c.

*Nov.* 10. 32—

### *Huntington & Ripley*

HAVE received the following addition to their assortment since the last week:

*Super. Blue Broad Cloths,*

☞ VERY CHEAP. ☜

Blue and brown Tamb'd, Blue Pelisse Cloths.

Very fine black Bombazines,

Plain and figured Swiss Muslin,

Black, white and crimson Merino and

*Cashmere Long Shawls.*

Mens & Womens SILK HOSE.

Merino and Zelia Handkerchiefs.

1 ps. Ombra Plush, a rich article for trimming, Gymp Cords, Buttons, &c.

Brown Gauze and other Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs

Black and white cotton Wadding,

Old Leather Socks, a new article.

Ladies Beaver, Kid, and black undressed Horse-skin Gloves, do.

Gentlemen's Buck-skin, Beaver, Horse-skin & lined Buck-skin

English Buck-skin Mittens,

British and American Shirtings.

Very fine plain Bobinett for veils.

Linen Floss, French working Cotton, Spool Thread, &c.

*Norwich, Nov.* 10, 1824. 32—

### WANTED,

A GOOD New-Milch Cow, by

*Nov.* 10. JOS. BREED.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

THE ROSES.

*From the Dutch of Bilderdyk, in whose language the word is Rose.*

I saw them once blowing
While morning was glowing,
But now are their wither'd leaves strew'd o'er the ground
For tempest to play on,
For cold worms to prey on,
The shame of the garden that triumphs around.

Their buds which then flourish'd
With dew drops were nourish'd,
Which turn'd into pearls as they fell from on high;
Their hues are all banish'd,
Their fragrance all vanish'd,
Ere evening a shadow has cast from the sky.

I saw, too, whole races
Of glories and graces
Thus open and blossom, but quickly decay;
And smiling and gladness,
In sorrow and sadness,
Ere life reach'd its twilight fade dimly away.

Joy's light hearted dances,
And melody's glances,
Are rays of a moment—are dying when born;
And pleasure's best dower
Is nought but a flower,
A vanishing dew drop—a gem of the morn.

The bright eye is clouded,
Its brilliancy shrouded,
Our strength disappears, we are helpless and lone;
No reason avails us,
And intellect fails us;
Life's spirit is wasted and darkness comes on.

ANECDOTE.

What animal, exclaims an observing writer, is more cunning than a spaniel? A dog of this kind was trained to carry money to his master's friends. One day, employed on this errand, he had a fierce quarrel with some pertinent curs, who made an attack upon him. The Spaniel was brave, and not adverse to the combat, but a great difficulty embarrassed him. He carried in his mouth a crown piece; so that his assailants bit him terribly, when he could not retaliate. His situation was a trying one. So, running immediately to conceal his crown in a neighboring walk, he returned fiercely and routed them. After this scuffle, our champion went back, breathless, to recover his money—but some officious knave had taken it away. The distressed creature returned, dragging his tail between his legs, and holding his ear to the ground. He was traversing the streets, as I—when he heard the chinking of silver—the clerk of a rich banker was just counting out the contents of some bags of silver, in a hall on the ground floor. The arch creature profited by his good fortune to retrieve his loss. In an instant he leaped through an open window, seized the crown which was wanted, departed as quickly as he came, and succeeded, in spite of the blows of the servants, in performing his mission. This is remarkable enough in a brute. It was thus that the spaniel avoided the punishment he would otherwise have received. His master, however, being informed of the circumstance, forgave him; but he took care to make him, the next day carry to the banker another crown, in the place of that he had taken away.

HENRY IV. KING OF FRANCE.

He was desired to punish an author who had written some free satires on the court: It would be against my conscience, said this good prince, to trouble an honest man for having told the truth.

*How to catch and how to cure a cold.*

At this time of the year colds are easily caught, and difficult to cure. The following will be found effectual:—After a quick walk in the evening, sit in the draft to cool; the consequence will be a severe cold, attended with cough; the next day hoarseness, short breath and much expectoration; in the evening, at seven, go to a well frequented tavern, and drink three or four glasses of strong punch, or stiff rum and water; stay till eleven, walk home easy, and go to bed: you must not get up next day, but send for the apothecary, the following day for the physician, and the third day for the undertaker. You will never feel the effects of autumnal cold afterwards.

MODE OF PRESERVING ICE.

Andrew Nichols, Esq. in an address before the Essex Agricultural Society, recommended the following mode of preserving ice, to those who have no ice-house. In a cool cellar, in a large bin, place tanner's bark 12 inches in thickness. Fill the bin with large pieces of ice, except a space on all sides, and above it, of 12 inches, which should be filled with the bark. Mr. Nichols states, that ice may be kept in this manner, during the summer months—and that milk and butter placed upon and around the bin will be well preserved.


**Day & Evening School.**

**Joseph B. Palmer,**

WILL commence a new term at the Proprietors School-house, in Chelsea, on Monday next, Nov. 1st. On the evening of the same, he will open a school, for the purpose of instructing in the most useful studies, such Ladies and Gentlemen as shall be disposed to attend.

Terms. { Day School $1 50. / Evening do. 1 25.

Norwich, Oct. 25. 3w30—

*Almanacks for* **1825** *for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.*

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Mansfield, North-East part, containing

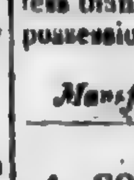
**Twelve Acres,**

with House and Barn, *under good improvement.* A good stand for a Shoe-Maker, there being none in the neighborhood. Said Farm will be sold for less than its value for good pay, and possession given immediately.

SAMUEL DUNHAM.

*Mansfield, Oct. 28, 1824.*

FOR SALE,



A COVENIENT two-story Dwelling House, with a Well of excellent water in it, a Store, Barn, Chaise-House, and Wood-House, all new—together with two acres of the best of Land, situated in Plainfield, on mile South of the South Meeting-House. A good stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.

Possession may be had the 1st of April next. For further particulars inquire of

HENRY SABIN, on the premises,
or DIXWELL LATHROP,
at Norwich Falls.

Nov. 1, 1824. 3w Sinenw31—

FOR SALE:

**A FARM,**

SITUATED IN THE town of Windham, Scotland society, about two miles on the road leading from Scotland Meeting house to Hampton, containing about **300 ACRES**; has on it two Dwelling houses, and other out buildings, sufficient for 2 Farms; will be sold altogether or in part, as best suits the purchaser. Said farm is situated in the centre of a school district, and in a society where there is a fund for the support of a minister. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on said Farm

*JAMES ROBINSON.*

*Windham, Oct. 26.* 3w30—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees there on; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824.* tf 103—

**For sale---a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and

has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

**Evening School.**

**Ebenezer Potter**

WILL commence an EVENING SCHOOL, in the School-House in West-Chelsea on *Monday* Evening the 8th inst. When all the common branches of an English Education will be taught. Terms one dollar per quarter.

*Nov. 2.*

**A new Great Coat**

Was found the day the Reg't. of Artillery was reviewed in Chelsea. The owner by calling at JOHN LATHROP'S store can have it.

Norwich, Nov. 3. 31—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4—

**A. H. Washburn,**

WOULD inform his customers, that he has just received the LATEST FASHIONS from New-York.

Oct. 27. 30—


THE subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of *ELISHA L. ABEL*, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the house of Mathew G. Wilbur, in said Griswold, on the first Monday of November, February and May next

Thomas H. Wilson, } Commissioners.
Mathew G. Wilbur, }

Griswold, Oct. 23, 1824. 3w30—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of JOSEPH L. COIT, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims against said insolvent debtor, at the house of Mathew G. Wilbur, in said Griswold, on the first Mondays of November, February & May next.

Thomas H. Wilson, } Commissioners.
Mathew G. Wilbur, }

Griswold, Oct. 23, 1824. 3w30—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
COUNTY OF WINDHAM, }
Superior Court, Sept. Term. A. D. 1824.

UPON the Petition of *CALEB HALL* of Plainfield, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1809 he was legally joined in marriage with Rebecca Talbot, that he has always performed all the duties enjoined upon him by the marriage contract aforesaid, and that the said Rebecca without any just cause and contrary to his will, did on the 8th day of August A. D. 1821 desert the Petitioner and has ever since lived in wilful desertion from the Petitioner and his family, with total neglect of duty praying for a bill of divorce &c. as per petition on file dated the second day of Sept. A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of January 1825; and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this state, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this court. 6w27—

Attest, DAVID C. BOLLES Clerk.

*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D.* 1824.

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to Orrin Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Orrin wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 6w31—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
WINDHAM COUNTY. }
*Superior Court, September Term, A. D.* 1824.

UPON the Petition of *HARRIOT RIPLEY*, of Windham, in said County, shewing to this Court that on the 22d day of October, A. D 1812, she was lawfully married to Samuel Ripley, late of said Windham, but now absconded, and gone out of this State to parts unknown to the petitioner; that she continued to live with the said Samuel, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of the marriage contract, until the 13th day of May, A. D. 1818, when the said Samuel deserted the Petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion with total neglect of duty, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce—as per petition on file, dated the 30th day of August, A. D. 1824.

Ordered by this Court, that said petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two or more newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest, (6w27)
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.


*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 | ..... | 1,188 | ... | 1,188 |
| 1 | ..... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| 3 | ..... | 400 | ... | 1,200 |
| 4 | ..... | 250 | ... | 1,000 |
| 28 | ..... | 100 | ... | 2,800 |
| 56 | ..... | 25 | ... | 1,400 |
| 196 | ..... | 12 | ... | 2,352 |
| 1,890 | ..... | 6 | ... | 11,340 |

2,180 Prizes }
3,276 Blanks, } $27,280

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 56 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, }
GEORGE BOWEN, }
JOHN BEACH, } *Managers.*
ROGER S. SKINNER, }

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.

October, 1824. 30—

*For New York and Albany.*

**New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,**

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

Feb. 11, 1824. 97—

**DRIVER.**

*The New Sloop Driver,*

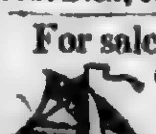
**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Willson, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th* 1824 tf101—

For sale, freight or charter.



THE sloop *Thames*, 48 tons burthen, well found. For terms apply to N. GILBERT.

*Who has likewise for sale,*

30 quintals Codfish,
8 bbls. Fish Oil, for Tanner's use.
5 bbls. Mackerel,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Oct.* 23 1824. 3w30—


SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. EZRA STANTON, late of Griswold, but who lately died in the town of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, to exhibit their several claims to Nathan Stanton Esq. administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

*Griswold Nov.* 9.

SIX months from the 2d day of October, 1824, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

MRS. MARY PARK,

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Benjamin F. Park, administrator, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

BENJ. F. PARK, Adm'r


**Paper Hangings and Borders,**

A GREAT variety of patterns, just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store.*

Oct. 25. 3w30—

**Robert Johnson,**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 1823* 12mo90—

**Valuable Medicine**

FOR

*Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October,* 1823. }

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was now able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept.* 25, 1824.

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, and by most Druggists in the State.

Oct. 1820—

**BLANKS**

For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM

**NORWICH AIR FURNACE.**

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* have erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct.* 12.

**Norwich Ale.**

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand ALE, by the barrel and half barrel. Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS. Cash paid for Barley.

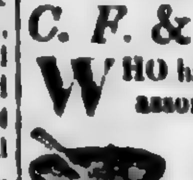
JOHN C. HIN...

Oct. 26.

**CASH FOR FLAX SEED and White Beans.**

*C. F. & G. C. Lester,*

WHO have on hand, a general assortment of



**Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, Dye-Stuffs,**

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as *low* as their neighbors.

*Norwich, Sept.* 14.

**Prentice & Lord,**

*Will pay Cash for*

**1000** bush. White *BEANS*,
**600** do. Flax Seed, if delivered soon

*They offer for sale,*

**50** quintals Codfish,
**30** bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel.

Oct. 26.

**Wanted to purchase the good SHIP KNEES,**

good size and length, for which cash will be paid on delivery. Inquire of

SAMUEL STORY,
or JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 26.

**Raymond & Smith,**

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

**HAT STORE,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail**

—ALSO—

**MEN'S and BOY'S FUR CAPS,**

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

**Chair and Gig Saddle Trees,**

Strait and Cut Back,

Just received and for sale by

*JABEZ HUNTINGTON.*

ALSO—*A complete assortment of Wood Screws.*

Oct. 27.

**Cotton.**

**40** Bales prime Cotton, just received and for sale by

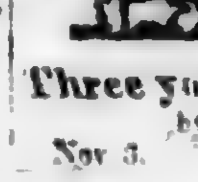
JOSEPH BREED.

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*



**Wanted,**

A GOOD Bay or Sandy HORSE,

Three yoke large Oxen, by JOSEPH BREED.

Nov. 3. 31—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE No. 1[illegible]6.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1824. No. 33.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editors.



## English Goods AND SHOE STORE.

**A. & A. GAY,**

INFORM their customers that they have just returned from N. York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold at their usual reduced prices, for *Cash* only. Those who have that article to put off for goods will do well to call.

Their Stock consists at present, in part of the following

**ARTICLES.**

Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed, & Drab

**BROAD CLOTHS**

from 90 cts. to $6 per yard.

Black, Blue, and Mixed Cassimeres.

American plain Cloth and Satinett, from 3s 6d to 6s per yard.

Devonshire Kersey.

*Ladies' Pelisse Cloths.*

Red, blue, white, yellow, and green FLANNELS, 1s 6d to 3s 9d.

Scotch, Caroline, and Circassian PLAIDS, 2s 4d to 3s.

Black and colored, figured and plain BOMBAZETTS, 20 cts. to 2s 6d.

Figured Ratinetts, and Salisbury Flannel, 8s to 4s 6d.

Black, blue, crimson, green and drab

**TABBY VELVETS.**

Black Silk, Valentia, and Swansdown

**VESTING.**

6-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Rose

**BLANKETS.**

Black Circassians and Bombazines

Womens black & slate worsted Hose

Mens mixt and black do do.

Cashmere, Merino, and Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Wrought Kid, Beaver, Horse-skin & Silk Gloves.——Mens Buck-skin Beaver, Dog-skin, and Silk do.

Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck, Silk and Cotton Flagg Handkfs.

Black Levantine, & common Silk do.

Gentlemen's plaid, figured and white

**CRAVATS.**

28 and 30 inch Umbrellas,

Black, white, pink, blue, and green *Italian Crapes.*

Black, white, pink, blue, and green FLORENCES.

Black Sinshaw and Sarcenett,

Best black India Levantine,

Black and colored Gros de Naple.

Black and white Thule Lace,

Bobinett and Cotton Laces,

Black, brown, slate, green, blue and pink Cambricks,

4-4 and 6-4 white Cambricks,

4-4 and 6-4 Sarcenett Cambrick and Mull Muslin,

6-4 & 6-4 figured Jaconet & Swiss do.

6-4 & 6-4 fig'd & plain Book Muslin,

4-4 Tamb'd Book do.

Cambric, common & furniture Dimoty

100 pc. Cambric & common Calicoes.

150 pc. Ribbons, (some very elegant,)

100 pieces bleached and unbleached Sheeting, 13 cts. to 30 cts

Cotton Ginghams, Check & Twil Tick.

Millinett, Tapes, Pins, Suspenders, Spool, Ball and Skein Sewing Cotton, Gymp, Silk Braid, Cord, Quality Binding, Ferrets, Wire, Pearl and Lace Shirt Buttons, Coat and Vest Gilt Buttons, Moulds, Brown, black and white Linens, Long Lawn, Linen Cambricks, Sewing Silk, Twists, Padding, Woolen Stockings, Mittens Socks, Yarn, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 pair Ladies and Children's

**SHOES,**

consisting of Morocco Walking Shoes

Morocco Pumps with or without heels

Kid do. do.

Denmark Satin do. do.

Black, green, blue, pink and brown Children's Boots, &c.

Nov. 10. 32—

## NEW GOODS.

WM. ROGERS has recently returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

*New & Seasonable Dry Goods,*

which, together with his stock before on hand, is great a variety of CHEAP and GOOD Goods, as any of his neighbors can boast of; and for a recapitulation of the various articles he would respectfully refer the public to their *lengthy advertisements.*

Nov. 10. 32—

## AGAIN.

*John Kinney & Co.*

HAVE added to their stock, by the late arrivals from New-York, a great variety of

*Fall and Winter*

**GOODS;**

Making a complete assortment of almost every article in their line, which they are desirous to dispose of at a small advance from cost, and which persons wishing to purchase, may find their advantage in calling to see.

Blue and brown Cambletts for Cloaks,

Tartan and Caroline Plaids.

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of every quality, from 50 cents to $10 per yard,

Flannels of all colors.

Ratinetts—Bombazetts—Satinetts—Cassinetts,

Ingrain Carpeting—Stair Carpeting, Stair Rods,

Elegant Bobbinet, Mecke Veils, Silk Lace do.

Thread, Bobinett, Silk and Cotton Laces,

Swiss, Mull, Thread and Bobbinett Insertings,

5-4 and 3-4 plain Bobbinett Lace for Veils,

Lace & Swiss Muslin Cap Patterns,

Black Ostrich Feathers.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Lambs Wool and Mohair Hose,

Mixed and White Domestic do. and half do.

Children's Scarlet Stockings and Boots,

Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Pocket do.

Mittens, Gloves, Corsett Laces, Lead Pencils, Hooks and Rings, Hook and Eyes, &c &c.

☞ New additions will be received weekly. ☜

Nov. 10. 31—

October 26.

*More New Goods.*

5 cases and 2 trunks of

**EXTRA GOODS,**

RECEIVED and now opening by the subscriber, and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the most reduced prices FOR CASH,

CONSISTING OF

| | |
|---|---|
| BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PELISSE CLOTHS, SATINETTS, CIRCASSIANS, SCOTCH and CAROLINE PLAID. FANCY PRINTS, BOMBAZETTS, BOMBAZEENS, | A variety of RICH SILK GOODS, MERINO, CASHMERE, and CASSIMERE SHAWLS and HDKFS. |

Fine British and American Sheetings & Shirtings, &c. &c.

Which with those before on hand, forms as large and general assortment of *FANCY* and *STAPLE* articles as can be found in this City.

ERASTUS COIT.

150,000 feet clear and merchantable

**Boards, Plank &**

JOIST, consisting of

1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3- and 4 inch Stuff.

35000 feet clear and merch.

**CLAP BOARDS,**

15,000 sawed **LATH,**

300,000 **SHINGLES,**

50 casks LIME,

For sale by

**Jed. Huntington.**

Sept 21 8w26—

Sole Leather, etc.

1000 lbs. Northampton Sole Leather,

50 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,

50 bbls. Family Flour,

Philadelphia Porter, Newark Cider, (in bottles.

Shoal & Green Island Codfish.

*Just received and for sale by LYMAN BREWER.*

Oct. 27. 30—

**NORWICH AIR FURNACE.**

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct.* 12. 28—

*New Fall Goods*

NOW OPENING BY

**Huntington & Ripley,**

Consisting of the greatest variety of

*Fashionable Fancy and Staple*

**Dry Goods,**

THAT can be found at any Store in this market: which are offered

Wholesale and Retail,—very

**CHEAP FOR CASH,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

| | |
|---|---|
| BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and MIXED. | BOTTLE GREEN, OLIVE, DRAB, AND OTHER COLORS. |

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Devonshire Kerseys, and Satinetts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE, GREEN, BLUE, | RED, GRIM, SON. | BLACK AND YELLOW |

FLANNELS.

GREEN BAIZES.

CASSIMERE, CASHMERE & MERINO LONG AND SQUARE

**SHAWLS.**

Fashionable **BROWN** figured **SILKS.**

**BROWN SATIN.**

*Buttons, Frogs, &c, for Trimmings.*

An assortment plain and figured

**BLACK SILKS.**

Plaid and Striped Circassian

**PLAIDS,**

Rich figured scarlet and other

**CALICOES.**

**Silk Plush and Velvets.**

Buckrani, Padding, Tilloting, Buttons, &c &c.

**H. & R.** Will receive an addition to their assortment by next Steam-Boat.

☞ **NEW GOODS** received weekly

Norwich, Nov. 4. 31——

**NORWICH Free-Stone and Marble YARD.**

THE subscriber has, during this Fall, received a large assortment of FIRST RATE

Stockbridge and other

**MARBLE,**

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this State, of equal quality.

The following comprizes a part of the stock now offered:

FRANKLIN MONUMENTS with solid or box dies.

**TOMB TABLES**

with or without bannisters.

**200 pieces Marble,**

of different sizes, suitable for

**GRAVE STONES.**

White, Black, and variegated

**MARBLE FACINGS,**

highly polished, for fire places.

ALSO——A large stock of

**Middletown Stone,**

suitable for Grave Stones, Hearths, Jambs, Mantles, or any kind of building work.

*Likewise,*

Paint Stones and Mullers of any size.

*** The remaining Bills belonging to the late firm of *Kimball & Kingsley*, will soon be left with an Attorney for collection, and unless speedily settled, some of the subscribers will be found with them.

**Joseph Kingsley.**

Oct. 27. tf30—

CASH FOR

**FLAX SEED and White Beans.**

*C. F. & G. C. Lester:*

WHO have on hand, a complete assortment of

**Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, Dye-Stuffs,**

Which they pledge themselves will be sold as *low* as their neighbors.

*Norwich, Sept.* 14. tf24—

**Cold Spring Gin,**

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Nov.* 10, 1824. 32—

New and Fashionable

**GOODS.**

JUST receiv'd at the *NEW CASH STORE*, Shetucket Street, a few doors south of the New Bank, an extensive supply of

**Fall and Winter GOODS,**

Which will be sold at *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*, on the lowest terms. Among them may be found.

Blue, Black, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford and blue Mixed, Brown and Drab. Superfine, Middling and Common

**Broad Cloths, CASSIMERES,**

Pelisse Cloths, Kerseys, Satinetts, Flannels, Baizes, Plain and Figured Ratinett, Salisbury Flannel.

Black, blue, brown, scarlet, crimson, fawn, French gray and green plain, figured and twilled

**BOMBAZETTS.**

*Scarlet and Green Moreens,*

Caroline, Circassian and Tartan

**PLAIDS.**

Caroline & Cashmere Stripes.

Bombazines, Cambletts, Ginghams, White and Colored Cambrics, Printed Muslins, White, Brown & Black Linen, Buckram, Tilloting, Drab Bang-up Cord, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Merino long, Cashmere, Imitation and Cassimere long and square, and Cotton

**SHAWLS.**

Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Barrage Gauze, Velveteen, Gros de Naples, Gros de Etc. Zelia, Black Canton, Linen Cambrick, Imitation do. Bandanna Fing and Cotton

**Handkerchiefs.**

Cassimere and Imitation Points.

An elegant assortment of

**SILK GOODS.**

Furniture, French and Common

CALICOES.

*A* variety of handsome Ribbons, Gimps, Cords and Braids.

Cambricks, Furniture and Common Dimoties, white and colored Jean, plaid table Covers, table Linen, Cotton, Irish, and Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, imitation do. Damask Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, yellow Nankin, Crash, Nankin, Canton, Italian & French Crapes, Plushes, black and colored Silk and Cotton Velvets.

*A* good assortment of Vestings.

Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet and Book Muslins.

Scotch do. plain and figured Lens

Bobbinet Lace, figured and plain.

Ladies' beaver, lined do. black, white, and colored horse skin, long and short kid, castor and silk

**GLOVES.**

Gentlemen's beaver, buck-skin, dog-skin, horse-skin, norway doe & silk Gloves.

Black and slate worsted, mohair, lambs wool, silk and cotton HOSE, cotton and lambs wool half Hose.

Worsted Shirts, cotton Drawers, Suspenders, Boston Wadding, Pins, Needles and Tapes, Shell and Horn *COMBS*, Dressing and Ivory do.—French working Cotton, marking do. floss do. sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Bobbins.

Buttons; Hair Brushes; Paper Hangings; Quills; Pencils; Hooks and Eyes; Bonnet Wire; Reeds; Cotton Cords; Gilt & Plated Hooks and Rings; Grass Entry Mats; a variety of Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

**Domestic Goods**

Viz.—Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of various kinds; Dorchester, Washington & Common Bed Ticks—Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c. &c &c. &c

*Norwich, Oct.* 27. 30—

Wanted to purchase 150 good **SHIP KNEES,**

good size and length, for which cash will be paid on delivery. Inquire of

SAMUEL STORY,

or JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 6w30—

**Brokerage.**

THE subscriber will purchase & advance money, for notes and other securities.

AMASA HYDE.

Franklin, Nov. 8th. 1824. 32—

Classical and School

**BOOKS.**

*Russell Hubbard,*

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of *Classical & School Books*, in large or small quantities

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms,

ALSO,

On hand, or bound to pattern,

**Blank Books,**

of every description.

Old Books re-bound in superior style. *Likewise,*

Fine Royal, Medium, Folio Post. Demi, Foolscap and Quarto Post Papers, wholesale and retail.

An assortment Paper Hangings—a great variety of patterns.

Nov. 10, 1824. 32—3w

**NORWICH IRON & NAIL STORE.**

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms

**400** tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA AND SWEDES.

*Also*—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods: Shoe Shapes: Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates: Hoops: Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes: American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their compting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*

*Oct.* 12. 28—

**NORWICH Shoe Store.**

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality.* Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,

Buck-Skin, ——— do.

Seal and Morocco Pumps,

uppers & extra fine OVER SHOES

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,

Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,

[Very fashionable.]

Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDRENS

Morocco. Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANTS

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horse—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO.

Northampton and Hartford

**SOAL LEATHER.**

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins

Morocco and Binding do.

Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, &c. &c all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov.* 1824. 31—

**A. H. Washburn,**

WOULD inform his customers that he has just received the LATEST FASHIONS from New-York.

Oct. 27. 30——

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son

*Windham, March* 23, 1824 [12mo'4-

Chair and Gig Saddle Trees,

Strait and Cut Back,

Just received and for sale by

*JABEZ HUNTINGTON.*

ALSO—*A complete assortment of Wood Screws.* 32—

Oct. 27.


## MISCELLANY.

*From the Medical Adviser.*

THE DISEASE OF LOVE.

It is a serious fact, that a greater number of young girls between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, and of young men between eighteen and twenty-four, fall victims to what they call love, than to any other particular class of disease; and more particularly in England and Ireland than in any other country on earth. This is from the force of impressions peculiar to these countries, and of comparative recent growth—the effect produced by a certain class of romance writers. These writers give an obliquity to the young mind, which leads to destruction. Scarcely has a young girl laid down her "Reading made Easy," than she becomes a subscriber to some trashy library, and the hours which, in the country or in a land where education is unknown, they would employ in jumping about in the open air, are now consumed with intensity of thought upon the maudlin miseries of some hapless heroine of romance, the abortion of a diseased brain. Her "imitat.venosa," as Spurzheim would phrenologically observe, becomes developed, and she fixes on her favorite heroine, whom she apes in every thing—sighing for her sorrow, and meaning to be as miserable. She fixes immediately on some figure of a man—some Edwin, or Edgar, or Ethelbert—which she thinks will harmonise with the horrors of the picture, and she then enjoys her tears and her tortures to her hearts satisfaction. Langour, inaction, late hours, late rising, and incessant sighing derange her digestion—paleness, loss of appetite, and general debility follow—the cause continues, the effects increase, and hectic fever puts an end to the romance. We have known a young Irish lady who read herself into this situation. She was at the age of thirteen, as lively, as healthy, and as fine a little promise of womanhood as that country ever produced. When the London-hall-street troop of romances crossed her way, an officer of a very different sort of troop became her hero. She would "sit in her bower" (the second floor window) & gaze—and gaze—and gaze upon his steed, his helmet, and its streaming black haired crest, as he passed to mount guard, until she sobbed aloud in ecstacy of melancholly. She never spoke to this "Knight," nor did she even seek to have an acquaintance—last, perhaps, a formal proposal, a good leg-of-mutton dinner, and all the realities of domestic happiness might dissipate the sweet romantic misery she so much delighted in. A year passed over; "she pined in thought, and with a green and yellow melancholy," entered a convent (for that is the climax of romance,) where she died in a few months!

*From the New-England Farmer.*

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:—

"It is the practice with some persons, to pick them in October, and first spread them on the floor in an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on a floor for weeks, they wither & lose their flavor without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these:—1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2d. The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twig."

COPIED BY REQUEST.

*From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*

An extraordinary instance of conversion in extreme old age.

At a village, in the Hastings Circuit where the gospel had been recently introduced by the Methodist Preachers, a poor laboring man was induced to hear "the joyful sound." By the blessing of God it proved effectual to his salvation. Having felt the power of divine Grace himself, he was anxiously concerned for the spiritual welfare of others. One of the first objects of his solicitude was his mother. She was upwards of ninety years of age;—deaf, dim-sighted, and very infirm; totally in the dark as to the nature of true religion, and altogether unconcerned about her best interests. The preaching was removed to her son's cottage, which was situated about a mile from his mother's residence;—he wished to bring her under the sound of the gospel; but her infirmities, and his poverty, presented considerable difficulties. She could not walk; he had no conveyance, and could not afford to hire one. His intense desire for her salvation, however, surmounted all hindrances.—He harnessed a cart; put himself in the place of a horse; and regularly drew her to his house on the sabbath mornings, and back again to her

ORIGINAL STAINED

home in the evenings, when the weather would permit. Being thus brought to hear the Word of Reconciliation, divine light shone into her mind; her conscience was awakened, after a slumber of ninety years; and she began to "call upon the name of the Lord." The God of all Grace harkened to her cry; lifted on her the light of his countenance; and made her happy in the enjoyment of his salvation. It is a singular fact, that she can now see better and hear better than she did before; and the great change wrought in her mind has been the occasion of producing such a change in her appearance, that she looks several years younger than she did a few months since.

JOHN GEDEN.

Hastings, May, 1824.

*From the Bridgeport Courier.*

### CHEAP SCHOOL MASTERS.

Mr. Printer—The season having arrived in which school districts in this section of the country usually employ their Teachers, I would embrace this opportunity to express to the public my sentiments on the subject of School Instruction. I will make but one preliminary remark, viz. that I have been a school teacher for several years, and have other particular interests in schools. The question to which I shall principally confine myself is this—Why do the children in some districts progress more rapidly and make much greater improvements than they do in others? My readers will doubtless answer at once, that it is owing to the different faculties & qualifications of Teachers. This is one, but not the only reason—for we find that the same method and exertions of a good teacher will not always produce the same effect in different districts. Let us for a moment look at the different descriptions of persons who offer themselves as teachers.—Some are to be employed, who have no other motive but their own pecuniary emolument. Others with no other *apparent* motive than that of wearing the appellation of "*School Master*," and who are utterly incompetent to and unfit for the task. Others who are anxious to acquire and establish the appellation of a good instructor, to gain the respect and esteem of their patrons, and to secure to themselves future success and prosperity in that occupation. And there are a few, who care for nothing but the money they are to receive, but have sufficient honesty to do all in their power to *earn* and deserve their stipulated wages. The first reason that I shall offer in answer to my question is, that notwithstanding the material distinctions between the above described candidates, yet they *all* are actually engaged in our schools; and thus far I accord with my readers in their above supposed answer; but let us now enquire why they are all thus engaged? Every parent will tell me that they want in their district a good teacher, or they want none, that is, they want one of sufficient learning to instruct their children, and possesses the faculty of exercising that learning to the schools advantage.—And yet how many of these same parents will go into their school meetings and instruct their committee to employ men who will *do it the cheapest.* If you were to select a teacher from the four classes which I have described, you would make your choice without a moment's hesitation—but your pretensions are that your district is so small and your children so young that you *cannot afford* to hire one which you *would* select. Perhaps you are not aware that it is of no consequence how much you give your teacher provided the money which you pay has been *in reality earned.* Your children's learning will eventually cost you as much if you employ an inexperienced unskilful man, as it would if you gave the highest price to him who would render back its equivalent. If this be true, (and I believe it self evident) you can certainly *afford* to employ any one of these four whom you would select. It is this "cannot afford" which employs unsuitable teachers; and it is this which makes the improvement in one school less than in another. But, as I observed before, this is not the only reason—for, why is it that in these different districts, the same efforts of the same teachers do not produce the same effects? This must be attributed to the different views and dispositions in the two districts. I will suppose a man engaged in one school where he is to teach the usual branches—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Alphabet, &c. if he do his duty, as far as in him lies, he will make each scholar *familiar* with the branch he is attending to. I will comment upon but one of these, viz. Reading. The art of Reading *well* is one of the most useful and important branches, an art which few are master of. To instruct scholars in this art great care should be taken to provide them with proper books—such as contain a variety of style, and the best moral precepts are the most suitable. Of this kind I know of none better than the one in common use, the English Reader. This, however, like all other books will at length become an old story. I am acquainted with schools where the pieces in this book are so familiar that the scholars can repeat many of them only from having read them so frequently. In these schools it is time some other suitable book were introduced. But to return, a teacher thus engaged in a school, calls upon parents to provide spelling books, grammars, &c. This they do without hesitation or murmuring. He tells them (if such be the case) that their children are familiar with their English Reader, and requests them to purchase a book entitled "*Elegant Lessons*" (a valuable school book of recent publication) or some other book with which they are unacquainted, and which is calculated to extend their information, improve their taste and advance them in the art of reading. This the parents readily assent to. A teacher favored with such patrons as these, and endowed with proper qualifications, can scarcely fail to give universal satisfaction. Now let the same teacher be engaged in another district—let him make the same application to farmers and others who are *abundantly able* to purchase new books—let some approve the plan and others disapprove it, and commence their customary cry of "cannot afford it." Let some provide books and others censure him for innovations, and he may justly despair of his labor's being crowned with success. There is a division among his patrons, observations are made, his scholars listen to them, and his school becomes a scene of confusion. This is one reason why teachers cannot always have equal success in different schools, and also a reason why scholars in one district progress more rapidly in their improvements than in another.

From what has been said, I infer that school committees should take more pains to ascertain the motives by which a teacher is actuated in engaging in the business, and not employ him unless he be fully convinced that he will prove in every respect a *good school master*; and that parents should be liberal in providing books for their children, and prudent in their observations relative to the school in their children's presence. Thus will our schools be improved, our children benefitted and our best interests promoted. P.

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser, Nov. 12.*

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Panthea, Captain Bennett, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th of October, the editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the evening of the 8th of October, and Liverpool to the 9th.

The London Courier of the 7th publishes a letter from France, which says that 4000 men were ordered for Brest soon after the dismissal of the Haitien commissioners, and embarked on the 28th of August, and sailed to join Admiral Duperre of Martinique. There were more troops to be taken up, and the whole to go to St. Domingo. It was intended to get possession of some strong places, on healthy parts of the coast, and then enter into negociations. If necessary, strong reinforcements would come from France, and a blockade would be commenced by the fleet. A communication was made to England; but the Courier says, only to apprise the King of the sailing of troops to relieve the garrisons in the West Indies. The letter is not given as a responsible one.

The Times of the following day says, "An attempt is making to create an alarm respecting a French expedition to St. Domingo, than which we believe, there is nothing in fact, farther from the contemplation of the French Government."—Beside the absurdity of it, he continues, and the want of the means, letters received the day before from Havre, state, that vessels are loading there for that island, freighted in part with military stores and equipments of cavalry, &c.

One of the Haitien agents is still in France, and there is a probability of the negociations under the new King.

Paris papers of the 8th contain no news.

The Mexican Minister, Mr. Michelena, has received a pressing invitation from the French government to visit Paris, which he is said to have accepted.—The Mexican Consul has already gone.

By the Spanish mail arrived yesterday, a letter from Seville of the 18th ult. was received by a mercantile house in the city of the highest respectability, from which it appears that the Spanish government had 'engaged' six transports, then lying at Puerta Santa Maria, for the purpose of proceeding to Ferrol, where 3000 troops would be embarked for the Havana.

### FRANCE.

Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian agent, is said to have been received in Paris in a manner highly flattering to the independent cause in South America. He has returned to London.

The levee of the King of France was numerously attended on the 4th of Oct. The King was much pleased with an interview with Royer Collard. The removal of M. Villele is confidently expected.—The King is popular. He appears to act upon the policy of forgetting past differences.

The Courier of Thursday contains an extract from a letter from Paris, communicating the assurance of an expedition having been shipped from Brest, on the 28th August, against St. Domingo. The Courier in publishing this, without giving full credit, expresses itself in a manner to make it be believed that it (the Courier) rather trusts the intelligence than otherwise. The other intelligence from France, in the London papers of Thursday, is unimportant.

### SPAIN.

Advices are to the 24th September.—The king was at the Escurial. M. Zea Bermudez and M. Uquarte were to lay before him the state of negociations for a new loan, and also the communications made to M. Zea by foreign ministers on Spanish affairs. A guerilla of great and increasing force is traversing Cuenca.—Arrests were daily taking place, of persons supposed to be engaged in the rebellion of St. Cruz. A number of ladies, the wives of ex-deputies to the Cortes, and of exiled Spaniards, had been ordered to quit Madrid in 24 hours after the delivery of their passports.

Spain is stated to be in frightful disorder. Letters from Madrid mention, that an American citizen, taken in the late affair at Almeira, had on the interference of the American Consul been pardoned, on condition of being sent out of the country.

Misery is said to be at its height in the capital—money more scarce and more in demand by the government—the salaries of all the public officers four months in arrear. The rectors of all the Spanish universities have received orders to suspend their instructions for the present, to give the youth time to forget their constitutional impressions.

It is asserted in private letters from Madrid, that Ferdinand declared to his council on the 17th September, his fixed resolution never to acknowledge any portion of the loans made to the Cortes.

### PORTUGAL.

A subscription has been opened, under sanction of the King for the relief of the distressed Portuguese refugees from Brazil.

### GREECE.

The following letter, which is of the highest character, must, we should think, dispel every remaining doubt on the subject of the recent victories of the Greeks:

*Extract of a letter dated Zante, September 3, N. S.*

"I shall begin by informing you, that all the troops which have been this month in movements against Eastern and Western Greece, under the command of Dervis Pacha and Omer Vriones Pacha, have been entirely defeated in two battles, and those few who were able to escape the fury of the brave Greeks, disbanded themselves, and sought refuge by flight; but all this is nothing in comparison of the defeats sustained by the Fleet of Constantinople in two naval combats which took place between the 3d and 5th of August, O. S. I am quite certain that if this news had reached you, you will look upon it as a fable; but I am able to inform you that this communication admits of no doubt.

The former combat took place near Bathi [a port of Samos;] and the latter, at Tarbogaai [Straits] near Samos. In the former the Turks lost 1 vessel of the line and 2 frigates, blown up; 1 corvette and 1 brig, taken; 40 transports burnt, sunk, and taken. And in the latter combat, 29 transports. Total, 74 vessels, blown up, taken, burnt, or sunk.

This intelligence was conveyed to us by a Captain who arrived here the 15th August, O. S. in four days from the Isle of Syra. The said Captain was at Syra when a Speaziot schooner arrived with dispatches for the Prefect of that Island, sent by the two Greek Vice Admirals.

Yesterday arrived here a schooner of Cunduriottis, having on board Mr. Blaquiere, who will sail without delay for London. It is now five days since she left Hydra. There are also on board of her five or six young Greeks, who are about to prosecute their studies in London, and, so we are informed, two Ipsariot Amazons, who, after having killed their children to prevent their falling into the hands of the barbarians, fought with extraordinary valor, and escaped from the fury of their enemies.

Mr. Blaquiere assures us, that of the Turkish fleet only 17 vessels escaped to Bondroun (anciently Halicarnassus;) and he further adds, that in a few days we may expect news unequalled in history.

*Paragraph of a letter from Leghorn, Sept. 22.*

"We read in the Greek Chronicle, printed at Missolonghi, on the 19th Aug. O. S. as follows:

"An express is just arrived from Napoli di Romania, with dispatches, sent by the Government for the Governor of this place, which relate the defeat of the Turks at Samos; the details of which we shall give in our following paper, on account of their having arrived too late."

"The same letter from Leghorn states further, that a report is much in circulation of the defeat of the Egyptian fleet; though the source of that report is not known."

LEGHORN, SEPT. 20.

A report is in circulation here, that the Greek fleet had defeated the Egyptian fleet near Rhodes.

By a letter from Zante, dated the 3d of this month, we have the following particulars respecting the naval action off Samos, which having been made known by the two Greek Vice Admirals to the Governor of Syra, was brought thither by a ship from Syra, in four days:

"The loss of the Turks was as follows: in the first action, an Admiral's ship, two frigates, one corvette, and forty transports; in all 44 ships. The second action, 29 transports; so that the Turks have lost in all seventy-three ships, burnt, destroyed, or taken.

"Mr. E. Blaquiere had also arrived in a ship from Hydra, in five days, and confirms all these particulars. He adds, that the remainder of the whole Turkish fleet, consisting of 17 ships, had retreated to Boudroun."

A letter from Bucharest announces the receipt of a letter from Constantinople of August 30th, which state, that the operations of the Captain Pacha against Samos have not succeeded, and that this Admiral has suffered considerable loss, but without giving any details on the subject. This letter adds, that the Greeks have interrupted for the moment, the direct communication between Constantinople and the Captain Pacha, by the aid of a division of their flotilla, which cruises at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has captured a good many Turkish vessels, laden with ammunition and other articles for the Turkish fleet.

### RUSSIA.

The refusal of the Turks to give up Moldavia and Wallachia, seems to have occasioned a good deal of trouble to the "magnanimous" Alexander, who, in order to bring matters to a close, is stated to have addressed a letter to the King of England, requesting his interference to bring about an adjustment of all differences with the Porte. We do not see how this can be effected otherwise than by the sword. The English ambassador at Constantinople, has for years been unceasing in his endeavors to bring the Sultan to reason, and although he had long ago flattered himself that he had succeeded in persuading him to withdraw his troops from the two provinces in dispute, the treaty concluded for that purpose is no better at this moment than a sheet of blank paper. So late as the 30th August, when Lord Strangford was hourly expecting the Russian ambassador, the Hospodars had not shewn any disposition to withdraw their forces, but on the contrary had made arrangements to augment the means of defence.

### ALGIERS.

The Dey of Algiers is represented as having threatened hostilities against Holland and Sardinia, unless these powers paid him within a month, the tribute he had imposed. He is also said to have required of the Dutch to break off their alliance with Spain in three months. An Algerine squadron of 12 vessels, well armed and equipped, was ready for sea.

### AFRICA.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Agent of the Colonization Society, has arrived at Philadelphia from the coast of Africa.—He states that the colony at Cape Mesurado is in encouraging circumstances.—The natives have been peaceful, and there is no danger to be apprehended from them. The Colony has suffered for want of medical aid, but the deaths have been comparatively few; ten or twelve since March last, and those of ordinary diseases. Mr. Ashmun had returned from the Cape de Verd Islands, and resumed his superintendance—his health being in a great measure restored. Land has been apportioned to the settlers, and a satisfactory system of government established. The country is represented by Mr. G. as being remarkable for fertility. Coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, and indigo, may be cultivated to great advantage.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Two beautiful specimens of American Leghorns were sent to our office yesterday. They were manufactured by the Misses Jones, two young ladies of Middlefield, Otsego county, from the spear grass, and took the first and second premiums at the late fair in that county. They are of exquisite workmanship, and have been much admired for their delicate texture & high state of finish. Indeed, we recollect to have seen no specimens, which exceed them in beauty, and we hope the fair artists will be adequately compensated both in fame and in something more substantial, for their ingenuity, taste and industry. The hats may be seen at this office until to-morrow, when they have been promised for exhibition at the office of one of our brother editors.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Writing Apparatus.*—Mr. Gilchrist brought to our office a few days since, an ingenious apparatus for writing without ink, with a steel pen or *stile.* This is accomplished by means of a black sheet, interposed between the leaves of the paper. Duplicates and triplicates of letters may be taken at the same process. This invention has been in use for several years in Europe, and is found to be extremely convenient, especially for travellers, and for those who wish to take copies of their letters. The whole apparatus is neatly put up in a Port Folio.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*John Randolph and the Quaker.*—A friend communicates the following anecdote: A Quaker being on a passage to New-York in the same steam-boat with John Randolph, took occasion to form an acquaintance with him. "I understand (said he) thou art John Randolph." "Yes sir," he replied. "I have heard many things concerning thee, and have a high esteem for thy character, save in one particular." "And what is that?" "While thou art a valient defender of the rights of freemen, I am told thou dost retain thy fellow men in bondage." "Your charge is true (said Mr. Randolph,) but what shall be done?" "Thou must set them free." "Well, I will make a proposition to you. I have a hundred slaves: I wish them to be happy. Now if you will take them off my hands and bind yourself to pay me their worth, only in case you do not place them in so good circumstances as they now are, they shall be yours." The Quaker did not expect this: he hesitated. Mr. Randolph then offered to give him ten days to consider the subject. After a brief season, however, the Quaker declined the proposal.

Now, there are two or three inferences to be deduced from this narration:

1. We, at the North, are too apt to condemn indiscriminately, our southern brethren, for holding slaves, when to set them free at home, would be certain insurrection, and when there are not the means of sending them abroad.

2. Are there not many liberal minded men in the southern states, who, like John Randolph, would give freedom to their slaves, were they sure of their being suitably provided for, in a foreign country?

3. How important that the colony in Africa should be speedily taken under the patronage of our government, or otherwise so sustained as to give confidence to all our citizens, and to the blacks themselves.—*Telegraph.*

*From the Phil. Freeman's Journal.*

We have been informed that the Lehigh Company, have now at their different Coal Stations, in this city and vicinity, nearly *Twelve Thousand* tons of Coal, and daily receiving additional supplies.

*From the Middlesex Gazette.*

We have been requested to state, that an action has been brought by Mr. John W. Moulton and his wife, against the publishers of the *American Sentinel*, printed in this city, upon the libel on the character of Mrs. Moulton, which appeared in that paper of the 13th of October last—that Mr. M. when he announced some days since, that a suit was brought, supposed that it was commenced, but that the commencement of it was unavoidably postponed.

*Madam Iturbide.*—The schooner United States, Capt. Fitch, of Baltimore, arrived at Barataria on the 29th ult. from Soto la Marina, having on board as passengers, the widow of the ex-emperor of Mexico, and her family and suite, consisting of two children, a nephew, two priests, and two servants. The ladies of Com. Patterson and Capt. Cunningham, who have a summer's residence at that place, urged this unfortunate stranger (who appeared to be in a very delicate state of health) to come to New-Orleans and remain a few weeks until her health should be restored; and through the politeness of Capt. Cunningham, she arrived here on Saturday evening. Her nephew and one of the priests went in the schr. for Havana, whence they will continue their voyage for Baltimore.

We further learn that it is the intention of Madam I. to remain a few weeks at Mr. Zacharie's plantation; to proceed through the western country on the first rise of water, for a northern port, and thence embark for Europe.—*New-Orleans paper.*

*Theatrical communication.*—Among the novelties of the times, we perceive that the celebrated dwarf, *Mr. Stevens*, is announced to perform the part of *Tom Thumb* at the Park Theatre, on Friday evening. He is 37 inches high, 21 years of age, and weighs 34 pounds. The two Clarks, lately in this city, were much taller, as were the three sisters belonging to New-Hampshire. The Polish Dwarf, yet alive, is several inches taller, and, excepting the Sicilian Dwarf, Stephens must be the smallest that ever lived—He is finely formed, and well proportioned, with an agreeable countenance. He has several brothers and sisters of the usual size, and the case of Stevens is an admirable instance of the march of the mind—although not taller than an infant, he is an intelligent, conversant person. We all know that Fielding, the greatest satirist of the age, wrote Tom Thumb, to burlesque the rage for bombast in the cotemporaneous dramatic writers, & it has since kept possession of the stage. The receipts expected are intended to educate Mr. Stevens. There is novelty & liberality therefore united in going to see him, and we have no doubt that he will attract a full house.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

### CONNECTICUT.

It is gratifying to observe, in looking over the returns, that *every town* heard from, in those staunch and primitive republican counties, Fairfield & New-London, has given a majority for the republican ticket friendly to J. Q. Adams. Those counties have ever been the strong arms of Democracy, in days of the greatest trial; and on some occasions they have borne out in triumph from the storm the Republican tickets, when without them all would have been lost. It was once said by a venerable republican, now no more, that "where you find the counties of Fairfield and New-London, there you may look for the democracy of the State." All the counties, however, on the present occasion, have done well & would have done a great deal better if it had been necessary; we have not heard of but six towns in this state where the Crawford ticket prevailed. The most unwearied pains were taken to make an impression, particularly in New-London county, by the partizans of the Treasury, but they failed entirely.—*Col. Reg.*

Adonijah Bailey, was committed to prison in this town on Saturday the 6th inst. charged with the murder of Abraham W. Pollock, both of Sterling. The circumstances so far as we have heard, are, that they were at work together in the woods, that Pollock was found buried a few rods from that place, with his head very much broken and bruised, supposed to have been done with an axe which was found near the spot, bloody, and which belonged to Bailey. It is said that Pollock had a considerable sum of money with him and a watch—his watch has since been found in Bailey's cellar. He will have his trial in January next. Pollock was 55 years old, and Bailey 78.

*Brooklyn Observer.*

WILLIAMSBURG, PENN. Nov. 3.

### WHITE BEAR.

On Monday, the 18th ult. a white bear was killed on the west branch of the river Susquehannah, *four* miles below Youngwomanstown, by Mr. John Graham; the fur is thicker and appears to be softer than that of the black bear, and its ears much larger; it was in company with a black bear at the time it was killed, and Mr. Graham is of opinion that if he had had assistance, he could have taken it alive. This is the first quadruped of this species that has been seen alive in this part of the world by any of the oldest inhabitants.

Query, perhaps it is a harbinger of a hard winter, as they are found plenty in cold countries.

*"A Man's house," not "his castle."*

The Colombian Congress have decreed, that *private* houses may be *forcibly entered* in the following cases:—Fire or inundation, or where sudden death from various causes shall have occurred. Where voices shall be heard from within crying for help, or when persons may have seen others introduce themselves by night improperly. When a person is concealed within the house from near relatives, or a criminal *capitally accused* is concealed. Where traitors are concealed. Where coiners or forgers meet, or arms are deposited—and *whenever conformably to law, an examination is to be had of the private papers and correspondence of any person.* In all these cases, the oath only of any credible person, as to the facts, is required, or grave indications of culpability, or such probabilities, as in the law amount to half evidence.

*Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*—Several of the contracts for the summit are completed, and it probably presents the most beautiful specimen of excavations and embankment to be found in this country. The tide lock at the Delaware is a noble piece of masonry; great difficulties were encountered in obtaining a secure foundation, but they were finally overcome; and there is no longer a doubt of its firmness and stability. The north drain, to guard the canal against floods and superfluous water, is finished for some distance, and presents in itself the appearance of a perfect canal from its size and style of execution. The excavation and embankment during the last six months have amounted to the enormous quantity of 790,000 cubic yards. It will be found by examining the reports on the New York Canal, and taking an average therefrom, that this is equal to about 33 miles of that work—and that the average number of miles executed annually in that state does not exceed 60—being one third less than that which has been done on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—*National Gazette.*

*The Weather.*—A few days since the snow, in some parts of Erie county, N. Y. was two feet deep. At Quebec considerable snow has fallen, and on the 17th of October some of the Lorette Indians, who usually go out about that season on their hunting excursions, after getting as far as the upper part of St. Ann's river, about sixty miles from Quebec, were obliged to return, the snow being knee deep. At Montreal there has been sufficient snow to admit of sleighing.

Upon a moderate calculation, upwards of 700,000 pounds of alum are used annually by the London bakers.

FROM THE MIRROR.

Mr. Timothy Pickering has in his retirement, so frequently resorted to the press, that unless that engine, with all its liberties, was made purposely for him, he cannot complain that some notice by way of review or otherwise, should be taken of his writings. On all questions of politics, he professes to give light, and refers to dates and documents [illegible] "*odia in longum*" with malice. The embargo, the nonintercourse, the late war, the Hartford Convention, these he can illustrate—but there is to him one object of hopeless [illegible] twenty odd years last past he [illegible] endeavoring in vain to solve [illegible] tion which is perfectly intelligible to common folks, namely, why old Mr. Adams turned him out from being secretary of state? "Sir Guy the Seeker," was not more anxious to find again the [illegible] —the lost Mr. Peter Rugg, never [illegible] zealously enquired the way to [illegible] which every body could tell him, which he never could find, than Mr. Pickering has searched for the reason of his dismissal from office. He has sought it [illegible] the old commissioners once sent to a former government of France, through the diplomacy of X. Y. & Z. through the embargo, the war and the peace, [illegible] all the changing scenes of life, [illegible] the conduct and votes of John Q. [illegible] his lectures on Rhetoric and his [illegible] tion, till he "began to burn" at [illegible] ration in the Senate "that he [illegible] deliberate, he would act." This [illegible] of his has been answered by Mr. [illegible] the elder in this way: that being [illegible] to exercise the best of his judgment, [illegible] considering his own responsibility, he [illegible] in one John Marshall in a trying [illegible] the most competent man of the two. [illegible] lapse of many years has enabled most people not only to acquiesce in the [illegible] of the reason but to subjoin another.

Mr. Pickering's feelings, it is to be presumed from what he says of his own consistency, are uniform. *Now if he* [illegible] the Adamses with the perfect hatred with which he hates them now, they could not have taken "sweet counsel together." I would ask Mr. Pickering as a [illegible] christian man, if he were President and old Mr. Adams were Secretary of State, how long it would be before he turned him out. In one sense, "the sun would not go down upon his wrath." In drawing the picture of the late President Adams he shows how much he himself resembles the likeness. That gentleman it [illegible] hated him and his father the deacon. He hates him and his son the Secretary. [illegible] manly to take advantage of this very [illegible] just before election, to show this hereditary bitterness? The Secretary, if he [illegible] his duty, must be too busy to answer P's letters, and the two last will come to hand; but the writer himself has retired from public life, and "sub tegmine fagi" he forms his reeds into arrows instead of whistles.

But the severer fault that I, as a federalist, find with him, is, that not content with giving reasons why he would not vote for Mr. Adams, that he must add some reasons why he would vote for Mr. Crawford, viz. that he voted against the embargo, and for renewing the charter of the bank. If he did so, in these two things [illegible] done right, but surely that is not the question, and Mr. Pickering, with all his [illegible] eaty, knows that it is not. In speaking against Mr. Adams, his motives are [illegible] ent; in speaking in favor of Mr. Crawford, what can be his *motive?* [illegible] join the most deluded part of his [illegible] ical opposers? or does he expect, [illegible] many others, that the return of [illegible] will consist in his re-appointment [illegible] that after dreaming in his retirement [illegible] long, he shall be restored to his [illegible] again, and give the cup into [illegible] hand?

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, [illegible]

*The next President.*—Whether the man may be the Hon. John Q. Adams or General Andrew Jackson, is yet somewhat doubtful; but it is almost certain that the *high prize* will fall to the one or the other—and which of these worthy citizens shall be elevated by a FREE and SOVEREIGN PEOPLE to the highest seat in the Temple of Fame, matters little with us: For by the election of either of these gentlemen, we accomplish the great object for which we have long strenuously contended,—that is, by crushing at once the most *alarming faction* that ever threatened a free country. Wm. H. Crawford may therefore, like his colleagues, Young and Root of New York, now retire to the shades of private life with the consoling reflection,

"That *fame* 's but an empty bubble,
Floating on a sea of trouble;
Hard to win, but easy lost,
Seldom valued at its cost."

Mr. Adams we have always considered as the man most worthy the suffrages of an enlightened and free people,—particularly for his profound erudition, stern integrity, faithful services, and intimate knowledge with every Court in Europe, and in short, for being what every man of candor will, on reflecting, acknowledge, the "great American Statesman." We should therefore be glad to see merit duly rewarded. But among the other candidates, we have always given preference after Adams, to Jackson. 1st. Because like Adams, he comes before the public free from all caucus dictations and Richmond and Albany Juntos. 2d. Because no *political intriguers* have been bought over, or proves bought up, to advocate his cause. 3d. Because, in one instance at least, he has been proved the Saviour of his country. 4th. Because he possesses uncommon energy and decision of character, honest intentions [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

liberal views. 5th. Because he will select his cabinet from among the most enlightened men of the country, without reflection of party. And finally, because he believed his election would be the most likely to allay the deep rooted animosity which has long existed in the great American family.

*The Censor of the Press.*—Mr. Sherman Converse, Editor of the Connecticut Courant, called upon Mr. Brainard very promptly in his last paper, to explain forthwith what "is meant by an article in the last Mirror, relating to the Hon. Timothy Pickering." As ours is a *free press*, we have copied the same article, for the perusal of every federalist. We like candor, but we hate malice, wherever it may be found; and it should be considered by Timothy Pickering as well as in men of weaker minds.

In our last we stated that the meetings for the choice of Electors, took place in Rhode Island on the 8th inst. This was an error into which we were led by some eastern paper. The choice in that state is not until to-day. The result will, however, undoubtedly be for Adams.

The following is the result of the Election, thus far ascertained:

| | Adams. | Jackson. | Crawford. | Clayford. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 8 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 15 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 8 | | | |
| Vermont | 7 | | | |
| Connecticut | 8 | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | 28 | | |
| New Jersey | | 8 | | |
| Virginia | | | | 24 |
| Maryland | 3 | 7 | | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 | | | 2 |

FROM THE WEST.

The last Mail has brought the following returns from Ohio:

| | Clay | Jackson | Adams |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ross county | 1401 | 291 | 155 |
| Adams county | 240 | 811 | 63 |
| Champaign [in part] | 496 | 17 | 110 |
| Franklin do. | 254 | 161 | 262 |
| Highland do. | 380 | 276 | 118 |
| Hillsborough do. | 102 | 57 | 30 |
| Geauga do. | 59 | 1 | 67 |
| Butler | 1495 | 464 | 76 |
| Jefferson | 979 | 610 | 182 |
| Pickaway | 451 | 557 | 57 |
| Jackson | 128 | 197 | 5 |
| Montgomery | 720 | 680 | 210 |
| Warren | 934 | 332 | 491 |
| Clermont | 438 | 195 | 176 |
| Belmont | 154 | 879 | 184 |
| Franklin | 260 | 503 | 389 |
| Fairfield | 397 | 491 | 132 |

Of five towns heard from, in Medina, it is stated that three were for Clay, and two for Adams.

Of seven towns in Portage, five for Clay, two for Adams.

As neither the number of votes, nor majorities, in the above towns are stated, the actual result there cannot be known.

In addition to the above, it is said the Clay Ticket obtained considerable majorities in Scioto, Madison, Clark, Logan, and small majorites in Fayette, Gallia & Knox. In Columbia, Harrison, Stark, Adams and Pike, Jackson obtained small majorities. In Delaware, Adams obtained a large majority; and small majorities in Greene, Union and Trumbull.

*New-York.*—The Legislature of New-York have not acted definitively on the appointment of Presidential Electors. On the 10th inst. the lower House tried the strength of the different candidates, & the result was, that Adams had 50—Crawford 43—Clay 38 votes, and Jackson 1.

In the Senate, Crawford had 17, and Adams and Clay 7 each.

It is thought, by some, that a compromise will finally be made, & the 36 votes given to Jackson, or that they will adjourn without making a choice.

The "Free Press," at Taunton, Massachusetts, established about one year since, to advocate the cause of Wm. H. Crawford, was discontinued just three days after the election. Query, how much did it cost the *Treasury* candidate to establish this Press to deceive the people of Massachusetts.

*Another great Ship.*—The on treal papers state that another large timber ship, of greater dimensions than the Columbus, is rapidly building at the Island of Orleans. The Columbus was spoke on the 8th ult. in long. 41 by the Wm. M'Gillivray, arrived at Quebec from London.

Lewis Jones, (supposed to be a young man lately from N. Haven, who has been sick at the South,) was knocked down a few miles this side of New-York, on Wednesday night last, by two villains, robbed of his clothing and 12 dollars, and had his throat cut in two places. He crawled half a mile on his hands and knees to a house, where he was living at the last dates.

Miss Seward's famous *riddle* turns out to be a hoax. A young gentleman of Boston collected the whole twenty solutions, and sent them to the Executor in England, who thus informed him that Miss Seward had nothing about riddles in her will, and *never made a riddle in her life.*

LATE NEWS FROM THE PIRATES.

By the schr. Princess Anne, in 5 days from Havana, says the Norfolk Beacon, we have a confirmation of the report published yesterday, of the capture of a piratical schr. by the U.S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Comdt. Skinner. Capt. Banks states, that the capture was made on the 25th ult. and the pirates succeeded in escaping to the shore, but he is not in possession of any further particulars.

Capt. Banks further informs, that several piracies had recently been committed on the coast of Cuba, among which was the Laura Ann, of New York, from Montevideo, with a cargo of jerked beef, captured on the 21st ult. off Port Escondido. After hanging the captain and the two mates, and murdering the rest of the crew (except one man who concealed himself below) they set fire to the vessel. The unhappy man who saved himself from personal violence, left the vessel while enveloped in flames, and swam to the shore.—About the same time, those monsters captured a brig, said to be the Morning Star, of New York, and a schr. name not ascertained, and murdered the crew. A brig reported to be the Swiftsure of New York, bound to Havana, had also fallen into the hands of the pirates, she was captured by them off point Yeasos. These piracies are said to have been committed by open boats, carrying 16 men, with small arms. The Colombian schr. La Zulma, fell in with four of these freebooters to the windward of point Yeasos, two of them escaped in the chase. The other two ran into a bay in shoal water, whither they were pursued by the boats of the La Zulma and captured—one of them sunk. 15 of the pirates were ascertained to have been killed. La Zulma lost 5 of her men in this encounter.

A French ship, from Bordeaux, bound to Havana, had been captured by a Colombian schooner, under the suspicion of having Spanish property on board.

Capt. Banks understood at Havana, that part of a quarter deck of a vessel supposed to be that of the late U. S. schr. Wild Cat, had been discovered drifting down the Florida coast. This vessel, temporarily under the command of Lieut. Booth, (Lieut. Comdt. Legare having been left sick at that port) sailed from Havana 1st Sept. with stores for Key West, since which nothing has been heard of her.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The route of General La Fayette from Richmond, says the Inquirer, may probably be thus laid down—to Montpelier—Fredericksburg—Washington, (where he will meet the Congress of the U. S.) thence to Baltimore—back to Washington—Fredericksburg—through Caroline county, to Richmond, (where he may arrive the latter end of December or the first of January, and where he will have an opportunity of meeting the Legislature of Virginia)—thence to the two Carolinas, and we presume to Georgia—back to Washington, (where he may probably arrive towards the latter end of February.—In the Spring on a tour to New-Orleans and the western States. Towards the end of August or first September, La Fayette may probably forever quit these grateful shores.

*Blacks in Providence.*—A census of the blacks was recently taken in Providence, R. I. under the direction of the town council, the number was found to be 12 hundred. Within the last two weeks, many of them have gone to N. York, with a view to embark for Hayti.

A Bedstead which was used at Baltimore by Gen. La Fayette, has been purchased by a South American gentleman who intends it as a present for President Bolivar, of the Colombian Republic.

*Black Rock.*—The damage to the Pier at this place, it is said, can be repaired for $50. This is pleasing intelligence.

"Logan the Indian Chief," was murdered by James Hudson, and the murderer sentenced to death, at Indianapolis, last month.

It is in contemplation to erect in London a monument to the memory of the late Rev. John Wesley, to consist of a spacious building for missionary purposes, and in which the great public religious anniversaries may be held.

A black fever has appeared in Nottingham, Eng. and is attributed to Egyptian Cotton.

SWINDLING.—On Monday last, (says the Connecticut Mirror,) a stranger called at the store of Messrs. Sheldon & Colton, to purchase a harness on credit. He called himself Calvin Ripley, and produced the recommendation of a Mr. Daniel Leonard, of West Springfield, dated the 8th of October, on the strength of which he was trusted. It seemed afterwards that Mr. Leonard had been dead for months, that the writing was a forgery, and that the man could not be found. The real Mr. Calvin Ripley is a respectable inhabitant of the parish of Agawam, but who this fellow is, or where he has gone, is not known. He is about 20 years old, of a thin face, was dressed in plain mixed clothes, five feet six or seven inches high grey eyes, and of rather a stupid appearance. The harness which he took was a half plated waggon harness with an elegant bit.

MARRIED.

At Windham, Mr. NATHANIEL RIPLEY, to Miss PHILENA WALES.

At Meridan, Mr. GEORGE WEBB, to Miss ELIZA WHITE.

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst. Mrs. ——FRANKLIN, aged 50 years.

At Wilkes, Georgia, on the 14th Sept. Mr. ELEAZER TRACY Jun. aged 33, son of Eleazer Tracy Esq. of Franklin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

*Nov. 10. Arrived, steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. Y.; slp. Two Brothers, Crosswell, Falmouth.*

*11, Sailed, slp. Rover, Geer, Hartford steam boat Henry Eckford, Davison, N. York.*

*12, Arrived, slp. Superior, Eaton, East Haddam.*

*Sailed, slp. Driver, Williams, Albany slp. Maria, Comstock, N. Y.; slp. Albion, Barker, Providence.*

*13, Sailed, slp. Hale, Philadelphia slp. Hero, West, Tisbury; slp. Venus, Tyler, N. Y.*

*Arrived, steam boat Henry Eckford Davison, N. Y.; slp. Juliet, Geer, Hartford.*

*14, Arrived, slp. Exchange, Coit, N. Y.; slp. Revenge, Lathrop, N. Y.; sch. Mary Ann, Nickerson, New-Bedford; slp. Jefferson, Everett, Wareham.*


New School Book.

THE SCHOLAR'S COMPANION being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry, in two parts—designed for the use of Schools—by Isaac Morrill, A. M.

This work was published last fall—It has since been introduced into many of our first schools, and such is its popularity with those who have seen it, that to them it is unnecessary to speak of its merits; to those only then who have not had an opportunity to examine it, we will briefly say, that it is a new selection, comprising more than one hundred different pieces in prose and poetry, from the best English and American Authors, by a gentleman who has had the advantage of a collegiate education—who has himself been constantly engaged for more than twenty years as a TEACHER of Youth;—and consequently may be supposed fully competent to judge of the matter most suitable to be put into the hands of Children; and to arrange the same in such a manner as to captivate the youthful mind, and gradually lead them forward from the most easy and simple lessons in prose, to the highest grade of declamation. And such we believe is this work.—We therefore earnestly recommend this Book to the attention of Teachers and Parents—not fearing but that on trial it will meet with their warmest approbation.

Of the reading books now in general use, it may be said they are all good selections, and have been useful in their day; but as they have been long in our schools, every scholar has become so familiarized to them, that their contents have become dry and uninteresting. And consequently something new, as a reading book is much wanted in this quarter of the State to take the place of books, which if not obsolete, have by constant use become too familiar and hackneyed to be interesting and useful to the young pupil. The price of this book is another recommendation to those parents who fear expense, it being about one half the price of Scott's Lessons, Columbian Orators, or English Readers.

37½ cents single—$3 50 per dozen.

*For sale by*

*Robinson & Dunham.*

Nov. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

SONGS OF THE TEMPLE, or Bridgewater Collection; Village Harmony; Hartford Collection; Little & Smith's Easy Instructor: Instrumental Preceptors; Riley's Flute Melodies; Flute Melodies; Flute Preceptors; Preceptors for the Fife; Violin Preceptors; Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music,

FOR SALE AT

*R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*

Nov. 10, 1824. 3w33—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Doctor Benjamin Ellis*, late of Franklin, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office, at Norwich, within & for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of December next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent. By order of Court,

Eli Hartshorn, Adm'r.

*Franklin, Nov. 15, 1824.* 33—

An Apprentice Wanted

AT the Saddle and Harness Business. Good recommendations will be required.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*Norwich, Nov. 16.* 1f33—

Wanted Immediately,

ONE or TWO JOURNEYMEN BOOT-MAKERS, and two or three to manufacture Ladies Shoes.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Nov. 16. 3w33—

MASONIC.

THE regular quarterly convocation of Franklin Chapter No. 4, R. A. Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested. Per order,

F. PRENTICE, *Sec'y.*

*Norwich, Nov. 17, 1824.*

Doct. Wm. W. Miner,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, as PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. He has taken an Office next door East of the Hotel and opposite the Office of Charles Perkins, Esq. where he will attend calls in the line of his profession.

We, the subscribers, (Phisicians residing at New-London,) certify that Doct. Wm. W. Miner has acquired a good Medical Education, and is well qualified for the Practice of Physic and Surgery, we therefore recommend him to the patronage of the public.

*Chas. Coit, M. D.* | *A. S. Perkins*
*Elisha North, M. D.* | *A. Mercer*

Nov. 16, 1824. 33-

DOCT. GRAHAM,

Physician & Surgeon,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Norwich and the vicinity. He flatters himself that his treatment of diseases will merit the approbation of his employers. Any one that is pleased to give him a call, may find him at *Mr. Kinney's Hotel.*

WM. GRAHAM.

Norwich, Nov. 15, 1824. 33—

*State of Connecticut, Superior Court October Term, 1824*

Daniel L. Coit and others,

*vs.*

Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy.

UPON the Petition of Daniel L. Coit and others, shewing that they, together with certain other persons named in said Petition, in the year A. D. 1799 and 1800, fitted out the ship Miantinomo & the schooner Oneco, on a sealing voyage to the Pacific Ocean—that, by reason of the seizure of said vessels by the Spanish Authorities in South America, the voyage was broken up; said ship and a quantity of seal-skins lost and destroyed—that the Respondents, Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy, were Agents for the Owners and all persons interested therein, and as such have received large sums of money, by the award of Commissioners appointed under the 11th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Limits between the United States & His Catholic Majesty—And further sums upon the sale of a quantity of seal-skins: and praying for a settlement of the accounts of the said Agents, and a distribution of said sums of money to and among all those who are interested therein.—And it appearing to this Court, that certain persons, named in said Petition, reside without this State, viz. Joseph Howland, Jacob Stout and George Brinkerhoof, assignees of Joseph & John Converse, all residing in the State of New-York—also the Executors or legal Representatives of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased.

And it being also shewn to, & seen by this Court, that certain other persons, viz. the Officers and Crews of the said ship Miantinomo and schooner Oneco, or their heirs or legal Representatives, may be interested in said funds and settlement of said accounts; and also, by reason of the great lapse of time since the loss and damage happened, for which said award was made, the said Officers and Crews are either deceased or so dispersed that their place of abode cannot be known, nor who, nor where, their legal Representatives are, of those who are dead, and to the end that all such persons may be notified of the pendency of said Petition, and appear and make claim, if any they, or any of them have, to the funds aforesaid—it is ordered that the Petition aforesaid, be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday in January, A D. 1825, and that an attested copy of this order be published in a Newspaper printed in Boston, called the Columbian Centinel, and also in a Newspaper printed in New-York, called the New-York Advertiser; also in a Newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London County, called the Norwich Courier, successively, for at least six weeks prior to the sitting of said Court.

By order of Court,

33 Charles Lathrop, Clerk.

500 lbs. first quality live Geese Feathers, and

17 Rifle Guns, for sale very cheap by Wm. ROGERS.

*Norwich, Nov. 16.* 3w33—

NORWICH

Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARRERTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage

*November 16, 1824.* 1f33—

VENDUE.

ON the 13th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Dwelling-house of Roger Spicer Jr. on Plain-hills, in the town of Norwich, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, I shall sell, at public vendue, the real estate of *Mr. Roswell Lathrop*, late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of part of a *Dwelling-house & other Buildings, & Land* adjacent

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich Nov 16, 1824.* 3w33

For New-York,

THE Line Packet *Exchange*, Coit, will sail on Friday next, at 8 o'clock in the morning. *Nov. 17.*

For New-York.

THE Sloop CONSOLATION, Capt. Williams, will sail for New-York 26th inst. For freight apply to

JOS. BREED.

Nov. 17.

THE STEAM-BOAT

*HENRY ECKFORD,*

*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz.—*

LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.

RETURNING—

Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 8, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M. and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT

Line of Post-Coaches

is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 8 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3

June 16, 1824.

DABOLL'S,

MIDDLEBROOKS',

Farmer's and Christian

Almanacks,

for 1825,

FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Dunham,

and by the different Post-Riders from the Courier Office.

*November 17.* 33—

For sale, about forty

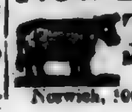
MERINO SHEEP,

WHOSE Fleeces, for abundance and fineness of Wool, are excelled by none. Price reasonable, and, if required, will be sold on a credit, with good security.

Inquire of Mr. LYMAN BREWER.

33 Chelsea-Landing.

New Milch Cow,



THE Subscriber wishes to buy a first rate New Milch Cow.

LYMAN BREWER.

Norwich, 10th Nov. 1824. 3w—

8 CASES

SEASONABLE GOODS

NOW OPENING BY THE

Thames Company,

at the new Store, Shetucket street, *which are offered, at Wholesale & Retail*

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

An additional supply will be received by the next Steam-boat.

Country Merchants supplied on the best terms.

*Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—

*Huntington & Ripley*

HAVE received the following addition to their assortment since the last week:

*Super. Blue Broad Cloths,*

& VERY CHEAP.

Blue and brown Tamblets, Blue Pelisse Cloths.

Very fine black Bombazines,

Plain and figured Swiss Muslin,

Black, white and crimson Merino and

*Cashmere Long Shawls,*

Mens & Womens SILK HOSE,

Merino and Zelia Handkerchiefs,

1 pa. Ombra Plush, a rich article for trimming, Gymp Cords, Buttons, &c

Brown Gauze and other Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs

Black and white cotton Wadding,

Oil Leather Socks, a new article,

Ladies Beaver, Kid, and black undressed Horse-skin Gloves, do.

Gentlemen's Buck-skin, Beaver, Horse-skin & lined Buck-skin

English Buck-skin Mittens,

British and American Shirtings,

Very fine plain Bobinett for veils,

Linen Floss, French working Cotton, Spool Thread, &c.

*Norwich, Nov. 10, 1824.* 33—

FOR SALE BY

RIPLEY & WALDO,

500 lbs. fine Bengal INDIGO

4000 lbs. Sole Leather,

2 tons Pot & Pearlashes

15 tons Russia Old Sable IRON,

1 ton Horse Nail Rods,

30 chests H. Sk. TEA,

12 do. Bohea do.

45 hds. New Rum,

10 do. W. India do.

14 pipes French BRANDY,

2 punchions superior Old Spirits,

150 bbls. CIDER BRANDY,

30 bbls. Strong & Co's. best Rochester FLOUR.

12 bls. Cider Brandy,

4 boxes White and Brown Sugar

1500 lbs. Sole Leather,

50 barrels Superfine Flour,

2 chests first quality Hyson Skin Tea,

Maryland Whiskey, } OLD & FINE
do. Peach Brandy, } FLAVOR.

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*Nov. 16.* 33—

A Farm for sale;

LYING in the North Society in Lebanon, on the road from Lebanon to Hebron, containing

135 acres of Land

with a good HOUSE, two good BARNS, Corn-house, Wood-house, and other out buildings.

This Farm is well proportioned for Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, and has a good Wood-lot & a good Orchard thereon, and is well Watered with never-failing springs, and a good stream of water running through the centre of the farm, which has good sites for Mills of any description.

N. B.—This Farm is *well fenced* and is under good improvement.

Said Farm may be purchased on reasonable terms.—For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.

OLIVER HYDE.

*Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1824.* 3w33

FOR SALE,

*On reasonable Terms,*

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city, consisting of a

Factory Building,

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wood house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

12 acres of Land,

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 4 years, and are perfectly secure from ice and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

For further particulars, inquire of

DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY,

*in Norwich,*

or the subscribers.

BISHOP TYLER,

JOHN TYLER,

SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

*Griswold, Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

### THE BANKS OF GARRY.

*Tune—"O'er the Moor among the Heather."*

When rosy May embalmed the air,
And verdure fring'd the winding Garry,
Upon a dewy morning fair,
I met my lovely Highland Mary:
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver winding Garry,
When rosy May embalm'd the air,
I met my lovely Highland Mary.

Softly wav'd the birken tree,
The little birds were gay and airy;
Sweetly flow'd their melody,
Upon the gay green banks of Garry;
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver winding Garry,
Sweetly flow'd their melody
Upon the gay green banks of Garry.

But what were morning wet wi' dew,
And all the flowers that fringe the Garry
When first arose upon my view
A beam of light, my Highland Mary!
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver winding Garry;
'Twould make a saint forget his creed,
To meet her by the winding Garry.

O speed thee, Time! on swifter wings
Around thy ring, nor slowly tarry;
Oh! haste the happy hour to bring
That gives me to my Highland Mary!
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver winding Garry,
Take, Fortune, all the world beside,
I ask no more than Highland Mary.

We are unable to designate the author of the following beautiful lines, descriptive of the various appearances of the passing month. They are taken from a volume of poems recently published in England.—*R. I. American.*

### OCTOBER.

*Then came October, full of merry glee*
*For yet his mouth was totty of the music,*
*Which he was treading in the wine vat's sea,* SPENCER.

There are vapours on the sky,
When the day-break opes its eye;
There are vapours round the sun,
Ere the hastening day is done;
Yet, October, pale and sere,
Thou to me, of all the year,
Now declining to its rest,
Art the loveliest, sweetest, best;
To the spirit's musing holy,
Gentle mouth of melancholy.

By the noontide let me rove
Deep within some ancient grove:
Where the forky branches spread
Like a cloister, over-head.
In the breeze's rustling play,
Downwards let a dubious day
On the beds of foliage, strewn
As the rich-discolored stone
Of some old cathedral aisle;
When upon the giant pile,
Once the glory of the land,
Time and storm have stained their brand,
And from floor to fretted roof,
Like a bending cloud aloof,
Every passing year doth lay
Emblems of sublime decay.

Then, with often-pausing feet,
Let me find some mossy seat,
Where upon the emerging eye
Bursts the pomp of earth and sky;
Heaven in sunset splendor dyed,
Valleys distant, dim, and wide;
Streams that thro' their verdure break
Like a winding silver snake;
Bays, upon whose azure breast
Seem the ships in light to rest
While some central mountain brow,
Flaming in the western glow,
Down whose side the autumnal wood,
In its ancient majesty
Soars a pillar of the sky!

What to this are palaces,
Where the heart is ill at ease?
Is not in this murmuring rill,
Trickling from its basin chill,
In this solemn whispering wind,
Deeper medicine to the mind,—
In this lonely twilight wood,
Lovelier Leisure to the good,
Than ever wounded spirit found
In the world's distracted round.

HURRY.—No two things differ more than hurry and despatch. Hurry, is the mark of a weak mind, despatch, of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops no body; he talks a great deal, but says a very little; looks into every thing, but does nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he only burns his fingers.

*A Sea Chaplain's Religion.*—When the Earl of Cloncartie was captain of a man of war, and was cruising on the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his chaplain, who was carried off by a fever; on which the Lieutenant, who was a Scotchman, gave him notice of it, saying at the same time, "that he was sorry to inform him that he died a Roman catholic." "Well, so much the better," said his lordship. "Oot awa, my lord, how can you say so of a British clergyman." "Why," says his lordship, "because I believe I am the first captain of a man of war that could boast of having a chaplain who had any religion at all."

*Puns* do not deserve the reproach heaped upon them; they enliven society; and we have heard of hundreds of them in companies where no pocket was ever picked. Bad or good, here is one:——In a party, chiefly of medical gentlemen, discussing the power of animals to communicate hydrophobia, it was asserted by a learned Doctor, that the infection had been communicated in one instance by a duck.—Many inferences were made from this fact, till an extra-professional visitor observed, that the strongest lesson he could draw from it was, to "beware of quacks."—*Vergennes Gazette.*


## Cotton Manufactory, For sale or to Let.

The Bozrah Manufacturing Company offer for sale, at a very reduced price, their establishment with its appurtenances. It is situated in the town of Bozrah, (Conn.) six miles west of Norwich Court-House, on the post Road from Norwich to Hartford. The Mill privilege is on the Yantic River, with a permanent stone dam. The water is carried about 25 Rods in a raceway to a secure and pleasant scite, where there is about 24 feet head and fall, with another situation of about 9 feet fall, 15 rods below the Factory, where the water can be used a second time, and is considered among the best water privileges in the State. The buildings are near the centre of an excellent farm of about 84 acres, belonging to the establishment, well proportioned with wood, pastering, plow land, and mowing; and is well fenced, about 200 Rods of heavy stone wall has been recently built, not far from thirty tons of the first quality of hay is cut on the farm annually. The buildings are all well made, of good materials.—A superior stone building, 68 by 38 feet 3½ stories high, with well slated roofs, and plaistered entire, the floors interlined with mortar, and every way guarded against fire, containing 1440 spindles and 26 power looms with all the necessary preparation, in a good state of repair, and is now in full operation, together with a sett of tools, and engines for repairing and building machinery. A second building 44 by 30 feet, 3 stories high, lower story of stone, containing a Grain Mill, Picker, Calender, press &c. for finishing and packing goods. A Blacksmiths shop very complete with trip hammer, Water Grindstone, three forges, a furnace for small castings, with a variety of tools for all kinds of work. a large Coal House near by, a small Bleach House with steam vats, & copper kettles, wash stocks &c.

ALSO,

Two large Barns, Store House, Wood house, Sheds, &c. Five large double houses and three smaller ones, which are plaistered and finished within, and painted outside, containing good tenements for more than 20 families. A large well finished store, where the Company have kept a general assortment of Goods, and have found it an excellent stand for retailing, being every way surrounded by wealthy and respectable Farmers. The situation with the appendages perhaps is not excelled by any establishment of the kind in the Country. An unquestionable title will be given If not sold by the 10th of January next, it may be rented on reasonable terms to persons of good character and responsibility.

For particular information application may be made to

DAVID L. DODGE
*on the premises, or to*
JONATHAN LITTLE & Co.
*New-York.*

*Bozrahville, Nov. 9th* 1824. 3w32—

N. B.—All persons indebted to the company must settle their accounts before the 1st February next, and all persons having any demands are requested to present them for settlement by that time.

## A Farm to Let.

THE Subscriber has a Farm in the town of Lebanon, now improved by Capt. Enos West, containing about

**300 Acres,**

suitable to keep from 25 to 30 Cows, which is to be let from the 1st of April next. Enquire of

ZACH. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Nov 8th. 1824. 3w32—

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of Ephraim Herrick, 3d, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims of said insolvent debtor, at the house of Nathan Stanton, in said Griswold, on the second days of December, March and May next.

NATHAN STANTON,
JOSEPH WILBUR,
Commissioners
Griswold, Nov. 2, 1824. 32—

## Notice.

I Hereby give notice, that I have contracted with the town of Franklin, for the poor of said town, for the year ensuing, and forbid all persons trusting, or harboring them on my account.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Nov 8th. 3w32—

## WANTED.

A SUITABLE person to teach the First District School in the 2d Society in Norwich. enquire of

CHARLES ROCKWELL, or
LYMAN BREWER.
Nov. 9th. 32—

## A Rare Chance.

WILL be sold at auction, on the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale,—that well known and valuable stand for a Store and Tavern, situated in the Village of Preston-City, and now in the occupancy of the subscriber. Belonging to the premises are a large and commodious Dwelling House, Store, several out buildings, and about 18 acres of Land, of the first quality.

The above may be sold altogether, or in separate portions, as will best accommodate purchasers. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

S. M. DOWNER.
*Preston, Nov. 10, 1824.* 323w

## FOR SALE:

ONE third of the Meadow, about nine acres, late the property of Andrew Huntington, Esq. deceased situated near the Paper-Mill of Mr. Russell Hubbard, on advantageous terms. Inquire of

ELISHA TRACY,
or ROGER HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 4. 32

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockosbocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.
*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

## For sale---a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

it is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.
*Huntington, Sept. 5.* 1824. tf25—

FOR SALE,

COVENIENT two-story Dwelling House, with a Well of excellent water in it, a Store, Barn, Chaise-House, and Wood-House, all new—together with two acres of the best of Land, situated in Plainfield, on mile South of the South Meeting-House. A good stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.

Possession may be had the 1st of April next. For further particulars inquire of

HENRY SABIN, on the premises,
or DIXWELL LATHROP,
at Norwich Falls.
*Nov. 1,* 1824. 3w 3inenw31—


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of November A. D.* 1824.
Present *John Hyde Esq.* Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of Mrs. LUCY K. PALMER, late of Griswold dec'd. to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Lydia Eames, the executrix, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to Law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP Clerk
Nov 8th. 32—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. EZRA STANTON, late of Griswold, but who lately died in the town of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, to exhibit their several claims to Nathan Stanton Esq. administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

*Griswold Nov. 2.*

SIX months from the 2d day of October, 1824, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

MRS. MARY PARK;

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Benjamin F. Park, administrator, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

BENJ. F. PARK, Adm'r.


## New Millinery.

Miss Mansfield

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of

HATS & TRIMMINGS,

suitable for the season.

ALSO,
one case of

**Leghorn Gipseys,**

extra white and smooth, part of a case Black do. all of which she offers very low.

*Nov 8th* 6w32—

*Misses Story & Meach*

HAVE recently returned from New York with the *Latest Fashions* for making Ladies' Hats, Coats, Habits and Dresses

*Norwich, Nov 10.* 32—

*MISS PALMER.*

HAS just returned from New-York, with the *Latest Fashions* for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.

*Norwich, Nov. 10.* 32—


*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $5,000 is | $5,000 |
| 1 . . . . . | 1,188 . . . | 1,188 |
| 1 . . . . . | 1,000 . . . | 1,000 |
| 3 . . . . . | 400 . . . | 1,200 |
| 4 . . . . . | 250 . . . | 1,000 |
| 28 . . . . . | 100 . . . | 2,800 |
| 56 . . . . . | 25 . . . | 1,400 |
| 196 . . . . . | 12 . . . | 2,352 |
| 1,890 . . . . . | 6 . . . | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes, 3,276 Blanks, | | $27,280 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 56 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.
October, 1824. 30—

*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D.* 1824.

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to Orrin Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Orrin wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.
6w31—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 2d day of November, A. D.* 1824.
Present, *John Hyde, Esq.* Judge.

UPON the Petition of James R Ford, guardian to *Francis Huntington*, of Geauga County, State of Ohio—praying for liberty to sell real estate; as per petition on file, dated 2d Nov. 1824

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, within and for said district, on the 3d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said third Monday of January next

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop*, Clerk.


WANTED,

GOOD New-Milch Cow, by

*Nov. 10.* JOS. BREED.

NEW

## Cabinet & Chair Ware-Room.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have engaged in business under the firm of

**SPALDING & ALLEN,**

in the store-room under the house of Maj. S. Hubbard, and fronting the Wharf-Bridge—where they have on hand an elegant assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture.**

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

—ALSO

Gilt & Bronzed, Fancy and Windsor Chairs,

*OF THE FIRST QUALITY.* all of which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

JOHN W. SPALDING.
FREDERICK ALLEN.
*Norwich, Nov 9.* 1824. 32—

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, Rasp and Channel Brakes, Jiggets, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Hasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24,* 1824 12mo30—

## DRIVER.

*The New Sloop Driver,*

**Capt. Jed'h. Williams,**

WILL commence running for the season, between this place and Albany, touching at New-York, and any other place on this route, where freight can be obtained; and will sail on Monday the 15th March inst. She has very commodious accommodations for passengers, and will sail as her name spells The patronage of the public will be gratefully acknowledged.

N B. For Freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, Ebenezer Williams, or the master on board.

*Norwich, March 9th* 1824. tf101—

*For New York and Albany.*

EXCHANGE. MARIA. VENUS.

## New York & Norwich LINE OF PACKETS,

WILL commence running their regular trips as soon as practicable. Leaving New York & Norwich on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. One of said vessels will extend her trip to Albany as soon as the Hudson is navigable.

In consequence of many difficulties arising on settlements of lengthy freight bills, the arrangement for the present year is,—that the payment for all passages will be required on the passage—and the payment for all freight on the delivery of the same.

*Feb 11.* 1824 97—

## Evening School.

Ebenezer Potter

WILL commence an EVENING SCHOOL, in the School-House in West-Chelsea on Monday Evening the 8th inst. When all the common branches of an English Education will be taught. Terms one dollar per quarter.

*Nov. 2.*

## Norwich Ale.

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN C. BIND.
Oct. 26. 9w 0—

## School Books.

**Robinson & Dunham,**

have for sale a general assortment of

*School and Classical Books,*

AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞Schoolmasters supplied on favorable terms.

Among them are the following valuable works:—

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, ancient and modern, on the principles of Comparison and Classification; accompanied by an ATLAS: Modern Geography by Wm. Woodbridge, A. M. Ancient Geography by Emma Willard. The Elements of Geography with a valuable Atlas, on the same plan; Morse's Geography, large and small, with Atlas; Cumming's do.; Goldsmith's & Dwight's do.; All Murray's valuable School Books; Walker's, Johnson's, and Webster's Dictionaries; Cumming's, Picker's, & Webster's Spelling Books; Dabell's Writing; Sanford's, Pike's, Bonn's, and Young's Arithmetics, &c. &c.

Jacobs' Greek Reader; Dalzel's Graeca Minora; Greek Testaments; Harris' Delphini, Expurgata, &c.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionaries; Virgil Delphini; Davidson's Virgil; Valpy's Sacra; Viri Romæ Corderi; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Dunlap's Cicero; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Frey's Hebrew Grammar; Perrin's French Grammar; Nugent's French Dictionaries; Bowditch's Navigator; Playfair's Euclid; Day's Algebra; Greek and Latin Grammars; Flint's Surveying; Locke's Essays; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Ferguson's Astronomy; Jamieson's Logic; Cicero de Oratore; Dymock's Concordance, &c. &c.

Writing and Letter Paper; Writing & Cyphering Books; Copy Slips; School Certificates; Quills; Ink, and Ink Powder; BLANK BOOKS, &c.

Nov. 9.

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened*

**HAT STORE,**

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

**HATS,**

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions

**Wholesale and Retail**

—ALSO—

MEN'S and BOY'S

**FUR CAPS,**

AND

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞All which will be sold as low for cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec. 17,* 1824. 30—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER

OFFER FOR SALE:

2 tons bright LOG WOOD
1 do. do. NICARAGUA,
1 do. do. FUSTIC,
6 bbls. ground LOGWOOD,
10 do ground CAMWOOD,
2 bbls MADDER,
1 do. blue VITRIOL,
5 do. ALLUM,
4 do. COPPERAS,
60 lbs. Grain Pics,
60 do. Aqua Fortes,
200 do. Oil Vitriol, *English*,
60 do. Muriatic Acid,
100 do. ground Cutcame, &c. &c.
10 bbls. Linseed Oil, pure,
5 do Sperm do.
2 do Spts Turpentine,
10 cwt. London White Lead, dry
20 do. Spanish White,
5 do. Paris do.
5 do. Spruce Yellow,
5 do. Venetian Red, fine,
2 do. Stone Yellow,
10 do Spanish Brown,
10 kegs London Lead in Oil,
200 lbs. ground Verdigrise, pure,
100 do. Chrome Yellow, No. 1,
20 do Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
20 do. Eng. & Chinese Vermillion,
4 gross C. H. Pencils,
2 cwt. Eng. and Swiss Glue,
4 packs Gold Leaf,
2 do. do. Bronze,
20 lbs Rose Pink,
200 do. Gum Shelac, *light colored, suitable for Hatters.*
1 bbl. Alcohol,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10,000 Junter Hooks,
10,000 Teazles, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as our neighbors, or at any market in this State.

*Norwich, Sept 30.*

**COTTON.**

50 Bales prime Upland Cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED.
Nov 9, 1824. 32—

100 Bbls. Cider Brandy,
46 Boxes Havana Brown SUGARS.
300 Bbls. Canal FLOUR.
20 Hhds. NEW RUM.
for sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Nov. 10.* 32—

*Almanacks for* 1825 *for sale* BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM.


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1437.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1824. No. 34.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



**FOR SALE,**
*On reasonable Terms,*
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachug Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city—consisting of a

**Factory Building,**

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon-maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

**12 acres of Land,**

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 3 years, and are perfectly secure from fire and insulation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

For further particulars, inquire of
DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY, *in Norwich,*
or the subscribers.
BISHOP TYLER,
JOHN TYLER,
SAMUEL C. MORGAN.
*Griswold, Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—

**A Farm for sale;**

LYING in the North Society in Lebanon, on the road from Lebanon to Hebron, containing

**155 acres of Land**

with a good HOUSE, two good BARNS, Corn-house Wood-house, and other out buildings

This Farm is well proportioned for Mowing, Ploughing, Pastoring, and has a good Wood-lot & a good Orchard thereon, and is well Watered with never-failing springs, and a good stream of water running through the centre of the farm, which has good sites for Mills of any description.

N. B.—This Farm is *well fenced* and in under good improvement.

Said Farm may be purchased on reasonable terms.—For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.
OLIVER HYDE.
*Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1824.* 3w33

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 2½ miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it;—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.
HEZEKIAH RUDD.
*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

FOR SALE,

**A FARM,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockshockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.
HENRY MINARD.
*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—

**VENDUE.**

ON the 13th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Dwelling-house of Roger Spicer Jr. on Plain-hills, in the town of Norwich, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, I shall sell, at public vendue, the real estate of *Mr. Russell Lathrop*, late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of part of a *Dwelling-house & other Buildings, & Land* adjacent
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, *Adm'r*
*Norwich, Nov. 12, 1824.* 3w35

***A Rare Chance.***

WILL be sold at auction, on the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale,—that well known and valuable stand for a Store and Tavern, situated in the Village of Preston-City, and now in the occupancy of the subscriber. Belonging to the premises are a large and commodious Dwelling House, Store, several out buildings, and about 10 acres of Land, of the first quality.

The above may be sold altogether, or in separate portions, as will best accommodate purchasers. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
S. M. DOWNER.
*Preston, Nov. 10, 1824.* 23w

**Cotton Manufactory,**
**For sale or to Let.**

The Bozrah Manufacturing Company offer for sale, at a very reduced price, their establishment with its appurtenances. It is situated in the town of Bozrah, (Conn.) six miles west of Norwich Court-House, on the post Road from Norwich to Hartford. The Mill privilege is on the Yantic River, with a permanent stone dam. The water is carried about 28 Rods in a raceway to a secure and pleasant scite, where there is about 24 feet head and fall, with another situation of about 9 feet fall, 15 rods below the Factory, where the water can be used a second time, and is considered among the best water privileges in the State. The buildings are near the centre of an excellent farm of about 84 acres, belonging to the establishment, well proportioned with wood, pastoring, plow land, and mowing; and is well fenced, about 200 Rods of heavy stone wall has been recently built, not far from thirty tons of the first quality of hay is cut on the farm annually. The buildings are all well made, of good materials.—A superior stone building, 68 by 38 feet 3½ stories high, with well slated roofs, and plaistered entire, the floors interlined with mortar, and every way guarded against fire, containing 1440 spindles and 26 power looms with all the necessary preparation, in a good state of repair, and is now in full operation, together with a sett of tools, and engines for repairing and building machinery. A second building 44 by 30 feet, 3 stories high, lower story of stone, containing a Grain Mill, Picker, Calender, press &c. for finishing and packing goods. A Blacksmiths shop very complete with trip hammer, Water Grindstone, three forges, a furnace for small castings, with a variety of tools for all kinds of work, a large Coal House near by, a small Bleach House with steam vats, & copper kettles, wash stocks &c.

ALSO,

Two large Barns, Store House, Wood house, Sheds, &c. Five large double houses and three smaller ones, which are plaistered and finished within, and painted outside, containing good tenements for more than 20 families. A large well finished store, where the Company have kept a general assortment of Goods, and have found it an excellent stand for retailing, being every way surrounded by wealthy and respectable Farmers. The situation with the appendages perhaps is not excelled by any establishment of the kind in the country. An unquestionable title will be given. If not sold by the 10th of January next, it may be rented on reasonable terms to persons of good character and responsibility.

For particular information application may be made to
DAVID L. DODGE
*on the premises, or to*
JONATHAN LITTLE & Co.
*New-York.*
*Bozrahville, Nov. 9th 1824.* 3w32—

N. B.—All persons indebted to the company must settle their accounts before the 1st February next, and all persons having any demands are requested to present them for settlement by that time.

**WANTED,**

A GOOD New-Milch Cow, by
*Nov. 10.* JOS. BREED.

**A Farm to Let.**

THE Subscriber has a Farm in the town of Lebanon, now improved by Capt. Enos West, containing about

**300 Acres,**

suitable to keep from 25 to 30 Cows which is to be let from the 1st of April next. Enquire of
ZACH. HUNTINGTON.
*Norwich, Nov. 8th, 1824.* 3w32—


*State of Connecticut, Superior Court, October Term, 1824.*

Daniel L. Coit and others,
*vs.*
Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy.

UPON the Petition of Daniel L. Coit and others, shewing that they, together with certain other persons named in said Petition, in the year A. D. 1799 and 1800, fitted out the ship Miantinomo & the schooner Oneco, on a Sealing voyage to the Pacific Ocean—that, by reason of the seizure of said vessels by the Spanish Authorities in South-America, the voyage was broken up; said ship and a quantity of seal-skins lost and destroyed—that the Respondents, Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy, were Agents for the Owners and all persons interested therein, and as such have received large sums of money, by the award of Commissioners appointed under the 11th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Limits between the United States & His Catholic Majesty—And further sums upon the sale of a quantity of seal-skins; and praying for a settlement of the accounts of the said Agents, and a distribution of said sums of money to and among all those who are interested therein.—And it appearing to this Court, that certain persons, named in said Petition, reside without this State, viz. Joseph Howland, Jacob Stout and George Brinkerhoof, Assignees of Joseph & John Converse, all residing in the State of New-York—also the Executors or legal Representatives of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased.

And it being also shewn to, & seen by this Court, that certain other persons, viz. the Officers and Crews of the said ship Miantinomo and schooner Oneco, or their heirs or legal Representatives, may be interested in said funds and settlement of said accounts; and also, by reason of the great lapse of time since the loss and damage happened, for which said award was made, the said Officers and Crews are either deceased or so dispersed that their place of abode cannot be known, nor who, nor where, their legal Representatives are, of those who are dead, and to the end that all such persons may be notified of the pendency of said Petition, and appear and make claim, if any they, or any of them have, to the funds aforesaid—it is ordered that the Petition aforesaid, be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday in January, A. D. 1825, and that an attested copy of this order be published in a Newspaper printed in Boston, called the Columbian Centinel, and also in a Newspaper printed in New-York, called the New-York Advertiser; also in a Newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London County, called the Norwich Courier, successively, for at least six weeks prior to the sitting of said Court.

By order of Court,
33 Charles Lathrop, Clerk.

*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D. 1824.*

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1815, she was lawfully married to Orrin Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Orrin wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 31


**FOR SALE:**

ONE third of the Meadow, about nine acres, late the property of Andrew Huntington, Esq deceased, situated near the Paper-Mill of Mr Russell Hubbard, on advantageous terms. Inquire of
ELISHA TRACY,
or ROGER HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 4. 32


**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1824, on the estate of Ephraim Herrick, 3d, of Griswold, adjudged by said Court an insolvent debtor, give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving the claims of said insolvent debtor, at the house of Nathan Stanton in said Griswold, on the second day of December, March and May next
NATHAN STANTON,
JOSEPH WILBUR,
Commissioners.
Griswold, Nov. 2. 1824. 32—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Doctor Benjamin Ellis*, late of Franklin, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office, at Norwich, within & for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of December next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent. By order of Court.
Eli Hartshorn, Adm'r.
*Franklin, Nov. 15, 1824.* 33—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1824.*
Present, *John Hyde, Esq.* Judge.

UPON the Petition of James R. Ford, guardian to *Francis Huntington*, of Geauga County, State of Ohio—praying for liberty to sell real estate; as per petition on file, dated 2d Nov. 1824

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, within and for said district, on the 3d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said third Monday of January next.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop*, Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of November A. D. 1824.*
Present *John Hyde Esq.* Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed to the creditors to the estate of Mrs. LUCY K. PALMER, late of Griswold dec'd. to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Lydia Eames, the executrix, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to Law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign post in said Griswold.

Attest. BURREL LATHROP Clerk.
Nov 8th. 33—

**Notice.**

I Hereby give notice, that I have contracted with the town of Franklin, for the poor of said town for the year ensuing, and forbid all persons trusting, or harboring them on my account.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Nov 8th. 3w33—


**New Milch Cow,**

THE Subscriber wishes to buy a first rate New Milch Cow.
LYMAN BREWER.
Norwich, 10th Nov. 1824. 33—

**For sale, about forty MERINO SHEEP,**

WHOSE Fleeces, for abundance and fineness of Wool, are excelled by none. Price reasonable, and, if required, will be sold on a credit, with good security.
Inquire of Mr. LYMAN BREWER,
33 Chelsea-Landing.

**NORWICH AIR FURNACE.**

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 28—

**Vocal and Instrumental Music.**

SONGS OF THE TEMPLE, or Bridgewater Collection; Village Harmony; Hartford Collection; Little & Smith's Easy Instructor; Instrumental Preceptors; Riley's Flute Melodies; Flute Melodies; Flute Preceptors; Preceptors for the Fife; Violin Preceptors; Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music,
FOR SALE AT
*R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*
Nov 10, 1824. 3w33—

**Doct. Wm. W. Miner,**

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, as PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

He has taken an Office next door east of the Hotel and opposite the office of Charles Perkins, Esq where he will attend calls in the line of his profession.

We, the subscribers, (Physicians residing at New-London,) certify that Doct. Wm. W. Miner has acquired a good Medical Education, and is well qualified for the Practice of Physic and Surgery, we therefore recommend him to the patronage of the public.

*Thos. Coit, M. D.* | *N. S. Perkins*
*Elisha North, M. D.* | *A. Mercer*
Nov. 16, 1824 33—

**DOCT. GRAHAM,**
**Physician & Surgeon,**

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Norwich and the vicinity. He flatters himself that his treatment of diseases will merit the approbation of his employers. Any one that is pleased to give him a call, may find him at *Mr. Kinney's Hotel.*
WM. GRAHAM.
Norwich, Nov. 15, 1824. 33—

***Connecticut State Lottery,***

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 | 1,188 | | 1,188 |
| 1 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 3 | 400 | | 1,200 |
| 4 | 250 | | 1,000 |
| 20 | 100 | | 2,000 |
| 56 | 25 | | 1,400 |
| 196 | 12 | | 2,352 |
| 1,890 | 6 | | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes, 3,276 Blanks, | | | $27,280 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 50 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 60 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.
October, 1824. 30—

**An Apprentice Wanted**

AT the Saddle and Harness Business. Good recommendations will be required.
THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*Norwich, Nov. 16.* tf33—

**Wanted Immediately,**

ONE or TWO JOURNEYMEN BOOT-MAKERS, and two or three to manufacture Ladies Shoes.
ROBERT JOHNSON.
*Nov. 16.* 3w33—

**WANTED.**

A SUITABLE person to teach the First District School in the 2d Society in Norwich. enquire of
CHARLES ROCKWELL, or
LYMAN BREWER.
Nov. 9th. 32—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4-


**MISCELLANY.**

INDIAN SHREWDNESS.

Visiting my friends some time since, who lived in the vicinity of a tribe of Indians in the state of New York, I was forcibly struck with the shrewdness which marks the Indian character. One evening as I was visiting a neighbor in company with my friends, I was highly gratified in having an interview with an Indian, who, as I afterwards learned, was a Baptist Elder among his tribe. He manifested considerable intelligence, and had recently visited the various tribes at the West, for the purpose of promoting their moral and intellectual improvement. He at first manifested a reluctance to enter into conversation, or answer questions.—He was, however, prevailed upon to converse, and to amuse us by relating some anecdotes, and giving us some of his interpretations of scripture.

He stated that the Indians universally believed in an overruling power and the general government of the Great Spirit. But what particularly interested my feelings, was the shrewdness of his reply to two questions which were proposed in regard to scripture fact. After a long and interesting description of the manners and customs of the Indians whom he had visited, and our feelings had become deeply interested by their forlorn state, even to involuntary weeping—the question was proposed by one of our number—"How does it happen that the Indians are all red in their complexion? Why is their complexion different from ours?"

In reply, he asked, "What is the signification of the word *Adam*?" Some of the circle being ignorant of the meaning of the term, and others choosing he should make his own comment upon it, referred the question back to himself. "Its original meaning,' said he, 'is Red or Earthy.' This answer sufficiently explained his opinion on the subject viz. that the Indians were precisely of the same complexion that Adam was when he came from the hand of his Maker and received his name.

This answer very naturally suggested another question, viz. If red or an earthy color, was originally our complexion, how is it that we are of a different complexion—why are we white? In reply, he said: you recollect that in the days of Elisha, the prophet, Naaman, captain of the hosts of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and a mighty man of valor; but he was a leper. The Syrians had brought out captive a little maid from the land of Israel, and she waited on Naaman's wife. She said to her mistress, would to God my lord was with the prophet that is in Samaria, for he would cure him of his leprosy. This was told to the king, who immediately sent Naaman with letters to the king of Israel. When the king of Israel had received the message from the king of Syria to heal his servant of his leprosy, he rent his clothes and said, Am I God, to kill and make alive, that this man doth send unto me to cure a man of his leprosy? When the prophet Elisha heard of it, he sent to the king, that Naaman should come to him and he healed. So Naaman came in great pomp and splendor, with his chariot and horses, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha. So Elisha sent a message unto him that he should go and wash seven times in Jordan, and be clean. But Naaman went away in a rage, and said, I thought he would come out to me, and call on the name of the Lord, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage. His servants said to him, if the prophet had bid thee to do some great thing, wouldst thou have not done it? How much rather, then, wash and be clean. So he went and washed, and his flesh became like a little child's. He then offered gifts and rewards to Elisha, but he would not accept them. But Gehazi went after Naaman, and received two talents of silver and two changes of raiment, and his servants deposited them according to the direction of Gehazi. Then he went and stood before Elisha. He asked him, whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, thy servant went no whither. And he said, went not mine heart with thee, when the man turned again from his chariot to meet thee? &c. The leprosy of Naaman shall cleave unto thee, and unto *thy seed for ever.* And he went out from his presence a leper, as *white* as snow.

Being in haste, the Indian Elder mounted his horse and left us to our reflections, whether we were the immediate descendants of Gehazi, and received our complexion from him.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE PET LAMB—*Founded on Fact.*

Every one who has been at Alesbury, has heard the story of the pet lamb.—Many summers ago a sweet little blue eyed girl was to be seen, each morning, as soon as the dew was off the grass, sporting in the meadow, along the brook that runs between the village and the river, with the only companion in which she appeared to take delight, a beautiful snow white lamb. It was the gift of a deceased sister; and the little girl was now an orphan. Her family had been wealthy and respectable in early life, when they lived in Philadelphia; but her father having met with some very severe losses in trade, went to try his fortune in the East Indies, and the first news the family received afterwards was of his decease in Java. They were destitute, and being driven from the city by the breaking out of a malignant disease, were thrown by chance into the residence of a respectable

ORIGINAL STAINED

old lady, who, having buried the mother and sister, came up to Alesbury to spend her remaining days with her only charge, this engaging orphan. Left in this situation thus early in life, no wonder, poor girl, that she loved her little lamb, the only living token of a sister's affection, for that sister's sake; no wonder that all the affections of her innocent heart should cling to the last object left to her desolate youth; and grow fresher and fresher as the grass grew greener over the sod that pressed the ashes of her kindred friends.

The little creature was perfectly tame, and would follow its young mistress, when permitted, through the village, wherever she went; and when she used to go to school on the village green, it would lie down in the shade of the trees until she was ready to return home with it. She washed its soft fleece, and fed it with her own hands every day; and so faithful was she always in her attention to her pretty favorite, that the villagers all loved her, and many a warm hope was expressed that she, like that helpless lamb, might find a food and devoted protector, when the friend who was now her foster-mother, and was fast wasting away beneath the weight of years, should go down to the shades of the still tomb, and leave her, young and inexperienced, in a world of selfishness and vice.

During the time her kind patron lived, Clarissa was treated as a daughter.

Contiguous to their dwelling was the residence of a well living farmer, whose little son used frequently to clamber over the stiles into the meadow to see Clarissa and her lamb, and in process of time their young hearts became knit together by a tie more tender than that which binds a brother and sister. It was thought they would be married—and they perhaps thought so too, for Charles' father often hinted that a union of the two places would be a delightful thing. But the old lady died and her will fell into the hands of rogues who succeeded in getting possession of the property.

This was the death blow of Clarissa's hopes; the intercourse between her and Charles was broken instantly off by his father—he was sent to a medical school at a distance, and she was forced to put herself out to service, among families who had scarcely before presumed themselves entirely her equals. It was a bitter fortune, but she bore it with heroic fortitude at first, for still she received through a private channel, frequent and affectionate letters from her brother Charles, as she called the young companion of her brighter fortunes; and still she had her little favorite lamb. But at last this secret correspondence was discovered and broken off, and all possibility of further intercourse prevented; and last of all they took from her, her only remaining friend and favorite, the memorial of a dying sister's love—her little pet lamb. She tried all the means in her power to prevent a separation, but in vain; the only privilege granted her was to have her name, ("Clarissa Beaumont, Alesbury,") marked on its fleece in beautiful gold letters; and then she kissed it for the last time, and saw it delivered to a drover who was proceeding with a large stock to the city.

For a month the deserted and unfortunate girl gave herself up to the destroying influence of a melancholy spirit—sickness and sorrow preyed upon her delicate frame—she was no longer the gay and sporting belle of the village, attracting the admiration of all, and courted by all. Often at the parties of her old associates she now stood a poor unnoticed servant, and she felt how bitter a portion was cheerless poverty when it invades and takes possession of hearts once rich and happy—she felt with how much meanness of pride the world delights to trample when it can, on every thing of virtue, or beauty, or loveliness, that is superior to its own; she felt how treacherous was hope; how vain the promises of youth; how vanishing the friendships of an interested and selfish world. But in process of time her native strength of mind, and that "untaught, innate philosophy," unknown to the low and vulgar, triumphed even over her misfortunes, she resolved that since it was the will of heaven to allot to her the humblest sphere in life, she would strive the better to improve her narrow privileges, and to resign herself to her fate without one rebellious murmur. She did so; but still she often shed a tear over the memory of her poor pet lamb.

We must now beg pardon of our Alesbury friends while we go with the reader a little trip to Philadelphia. On the extensive commons which lay towards the Schuylkill, a large collection of cattle was exhibited by a company of traders, and as the sight was a very fine one many persons from the city came out to see it. Among the rest was a gentleman whose demeanor and features were strikingly emblematical of a deep and fixed sorrow—he walked slowly along, surveying with a half downcast eye the moving bustling groups—his hands behind him, and his dress rich, but hanging carelessly about him. As he cast his eye over the passing flocks, he thought he saw a lamb with the name of Clarissa Beaumont on its neck; and suddenly arousing from a lethargy, he plunged into the crowd and seized it. He was not mistaken in the name—and when he inquired about its history, and was told it came from Alesbury, he purchased it, & had it conveyed to town. His conduct which was wholly inexplicable to the bystanders who crowded around him at the time, was not rendered the less so to those who knew that the next day he set out in company with the lamb he had purchased for the interior of Pennsylvania.

It was a holiday among the young people at Alesbury, on account of the anniversary of the birth of my landlady of the inn's eldest daughter, and a large party were assembled around the tea table, in the afternoon, in the full flow of hilarity & mirth. Poor Clarissa Beaumont, the prettiest of them all, was there—not as a companion, but as a servant; the butt of every vulgar jest; secretly adored, and openly insulted by those who were jealous of her splendid superiority of intellect, and beauty of person and manners; and exposed to a hundred impertinent liberties from those who had once courted her favor and grown proud on receiving a smile from her sweet lips:—she was there, still (measuring up the bitter lesson that love, and friendship, and respect, has no firm foundation in any thing but wealth—when a noble carriage and two beautiful bays drove up to the door of the inn. The attention of the company was arrested; all were at the window, and lo, an old gentleman stepped from it, while his servant handed down Clarissa Beaumont's pet lamb! The astonished girl flew out to embrace it; but before she could clasp its neck, the arms of the noble traveler were open to encircle her—she fell into them and fainted—it was her father!!! The report of his death in the Indies was unfounded—he had returned within a month to Philadelphia, with an ample fortune; and after having been led to suppose that all his family were deceased, this accident brought him to new life and joy in the recovery of a darling child, the image of an idolized wife, and the last pledge of her fervent love.

The scene that followed may be imagined. Clarissa was again the angel of the village—but she treated the fulsome fawning and congratulations of her old acquaintances with as little attention now, as she had their scoffs before. Her father took her in a few days to Philadelphia, where she lived in the bosom of luxury and splendor; yet still as kind, amiable and lovely as she had ever been. And even then, true to her early affections, she did not forget her faithful Charles, whose true heart had never changed through all his father's persecutions and her humiliation; but when his father lost his estate, and his family reduced to abject want, she married him and restored them all to plenty & happiness again.

# FOREIGN.

*From the Philadelphia National Gazette.*

## CALCUTTA PAPERS.

We have made some extracts from the Calcutta papers in our hand. The letter of the American lady in relation to the capture of Rangoon, will excite concern in the breasts of many more persons than her acquaintance. The latest advices mentioned by the Calcutta editors, left the Burmese troops at Ramoo, estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand. They do not appear to have assembled at any time in greater number. The Calcutta Scotsman, of the 28th June, mentions that an 'overwhelming force' was in preparation to act against them. Except the occupation of Rangoon, no important event had been authentically stated. In the skirmishes between the British and the enemy, the latter seems to have inverted, uniformly, the rule—"He's base that trusts his foes, whose hands are armed."

Rangoon was taken on the 1st May.—The British commander says in his official despatch:

"I had the satisfaction of seeing the British flag flying in the town, without the troops having had occasion to discharge a single musket, and without my having occasion to regret the loss of a single individual, killed or wounded, on our side. The news of our arrival in the river having reached Rangoon the preceding night, and our rapid progress up in the morning being marked by an occasional shot in answer to the fire from the Chokies, together with the preparation of the Burmese authorities for defence, threw the inhabitants into such a state of consternation as to cause a general flight in every direction towards the jungles, so much so, that out of a large population, I do not think that 100 men were found in the town on our taking possession of it.

"The members of the government fled at the first shot, carrying with them seven out of eleven Europeans, whom they had ordered to be imprisoned and put in irons. The next day the whole seven were found safe in different places of confinement, their guards having fled at our approach. The captured ordnance far exceeds in number any thing we supposed the country to possess, although, generally speaking, it is of a bad description."

On the 7th June, the Reverend Christian David, the first native clergyman, performed the church duty in Fort William, Calcutta.

*From a Calcutta paper, of 30th June.*

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to an interesting letter, with which we have been favored, from Mrs. Hough, (the wife of the American Missionary at Rangoon, who was deputed by the Burmese to negociate terms,) addressed to her daughter, a young lady, at the seminary of Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Pearce, in Calcutta. The affecting yet artless simplicity of the detail cannot fail to interest every reader, and to carry conviction, that the horrors of the scene it describes, are faithfully depicted.

RANGOON, MAY 14, 1824.

"The English have taken Rangoon, and we through much mercy are spared to tell you the joyful news. I thought, three days ago, that by this time you would have been an orphan. Monday, 10th, news of the arrival of the English fleet at the mouth of the river, was brought to Rangoon, but we could not believe it, not that we thought it impossible, but we have been often deceived by idle reports, and placed no dependance on any thing we heard. Nearly all the English gentlemen were dining in Lanzagh's, (a Spanish gentleman) garden, and before they had finished their dinner, they were conveyed to the King's godown and confined in chains.—We thought that Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade would escape, being Americans; but while we were at tea, a king's linguist, with about 12 men, escorted them to the godowns and put them with the other foreigners. Our servants nearly all took the alarm, and Mrs. Wade and myself spent a sleepless and wretched night in this lonely place, with only four servants in the house with us. *Moung Sheva he kept by us and prayed with us, which was no small consolation. The other Christians went off. Tuesday morning, we sent Mr. Wade and Mr. Hough some breakfast, and hoped for a line or two, but they were not permitted to write. I wrote to Mr. Sarkis, begging him to use his influence with the Government, to have Mr. Hough and Mr. Wade released, as they were Americans. He replied that he feared for himself, that he had done all he could, but in vain.—We thought we would go into town, and if we could not comfort our husbands, suffer with them; but the town was crowded, and Moung Sheva he thought we should either be seized, or not permitted to enter the Godown. About one o'clock, P. M. the fleet came up to town, and received a shot from the Burmans. They returned two for one, and in a few moments every soul of the Burmans took what they could and fled. The English prisoners had each an executioner over them, who was ordered to strike off their heads when the first English gun was fired; but they were so frightened that they crouched down in one corner of the room, expecting the whole roof to fall upon them, and the third fire made them force the door and run away; they however fastened it upon the outside. Not long after the prisoners were taken out to be executed. Your papa proposed going to the fleet for terms of peace, which the Burmans were about assenting to, when the firing commenced again, and the Yaywoon with his officers ran away, dragging the poor chained prisoners after them. Your papa and Mr. Wade were chained together, stripped of all their clothes except shirt and pantaloons, (Mr. Wade's shirt was taken from him) not even their hats were left, their arms were tight corded behind, and an executioner kept hold of the rope. In this dreadful situation Mrs. Wade and myself saw them from the window of a little hut to which we had fled, expecting every moment to be bound and treated in the same way. George ran out after your papa, who sent him back. The prisoners were taken about half way to the great Pagode, when they released Mr. Hough, and sent him to the English fleet, though not without his first promising to procure terms of peace. He went to the Commodore, on board of H.M. ship Liffey, whose terms were, that all the white prisoners should be immediately released, and if one drop of blood were spilt, the whole country should be desolated by fire and sword. He went back with this message; but not being able to find either the Yaywoon or the English prisoners, he returned, and in the evening I saw him for the first time, after he left the house on Monday evening. Mr. Wade and the other prisoners were released by the English the next day about noon. Mrs. Wade and myself suffered every thing but imprisonment and death; and the scene in the verandah of the Portuguese Church to which we first fled, was beyond all description. Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Snowball, and hundreds of the Portuguese crowded together. Mrs. Wade and myself put on Burman clothes and mingled with the rest. When the English landed we went out and put ourselves under their protection. They treated us with great pity and affection, took us into town with them, where we met your papa in the evening, and on Wednesday returned to the Mission House, where we found every thing nearly as we left it. A few things were stolen from the cook house, our horses were gone, and our cows we expect to lose, as they have not yet returned to the house, which we expected to have found plundered of every thing, and feel thankful to our merciful father, that he spared us those comforts of which so many are deprived.

"Thus have I endeavored to give you some idea of what we have suffered, but this is written in the greatest hurry, and goes by H. M. ship Liffey, to Madras."

*Moung Sheva ba, a native Christian, who was baptized in April, 1820. He is an Assistant in the Mission.—*Ed.*

## WAR AT GUATIMALA.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Truxillo Sept. 7, who corroborates the intelligence received at New York relative to a civil war in Grenada and the province of Guatimala. He states that a massacre of all the whites had taken place at Leon, amounting to 110 men, women, and children—and that the communication with the interior, and Truxillo, was cut off. The cause of these unhappy commotions was supposed to arise from the ambition of a few Creoles who were desirous to crush the government and place every individual on an equality as relates to property—an indiscriminate plunder of all the property of the whites took place.

*From the Boston Commer. Gaz. Nov. 22.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Java, Rich, arrived at this port yesterday, in 34 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of October. She furnishes papers a few days later than those received by the Panthea, at New York.

French papers of the 10th were received in London on the evening of the 12th, containing not one word of news.

*Latest News from Turkey.*—We have been kindly favored by a commercial gentleman of this town (says the Liverpool Mercury of the 15th) with the following important extract of a letter, dated at Smyrna, 2d of September, being a duplicate despatched by the way of Toulon by a French ship of war, transmitted from Marseilles, and received here yesterday, prior to the arrival of the Turkey mail of the same date, now due. The intelligence which it conveys relative to the defection of the Turkish troops on learning the fate of their countrymen at Samos is curious, and no doubt can be entertained of the extent of the panic stated to be excited among them,—the writer of the letter being, himself, we are assured, hostile to the Greek cause;—"The Turks have been panic struck by the Greeks having burnt a frigate, brig, and corvette, by their fire ships. The greater part of the army immediately disbanded, and the fleet is said to have left the vicinity of Samos. Such proceedings are quite wonderful. There is yet no improvement in business; indeed cause exists for it to be even more dull than hitherto, in consequence of a great portion of the *hundred thousand* men assembled at Scalanova, having disbanded to return home. The roads are covered with them in every direction, and they plunder every thing they meet. Even the Turkish ambassador from the Porte to the Viceroy of Egypt has not been respected, having been robbed of every thing he possessed—even his clothes."

Lord Charles Murray, son of the Duke of Athol, died in Greece on the 11th Aug. He was deeply interested in the cause of the Greeks, and had furnished the means for erecting a battery on the frontier.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 15th, states that the intelligence of the Greeks at Samos is fully confirmed, with the additional pleasing fact, that their hero, Canaris, is not dead as was reported.

CORFU, SEPT. 6.

A Proclamation has been issued here by the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, declaring that all ships and cargoes belonging to Greeks, shall be detained and captured; and this in consequence of the refusal of the Greek Provisional Government to withdraw its Declaration, by which all European ships, freighted for the Turks or Egyptians, are to be treated as enemies. In consequence of this notice, two English frigates, that happened to be in our roads, sailed immediately for the coast of the Morea, and are to be joined off Zante by the Admiral's ship.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday morning, 13th October, between nine and ten o'clock, part of the floor of the fifth story of Mr. Gough's factory, in Manchester, suddenly gave way, and, with a tremendous crash, carried every thing with it until it reached the ground floor, by which accident, upwards of twenty persons, chiefly young women, employed as reelers, were killed, and several shockingly maimed and bruised. It would appear, from the nature of the accident, that the walls were not sufficiently strong to support the immense weight of iron and tiling; for, by the vibration of the machinery employed in the factory, a part of the upper wall of the building was bulged out, by which means the iron that supported one of the arches of the fifth floor gave way, which caused that arch to fall upon the floor under it, which, in its turn, sunk under the weight, and thus proceeded through the different floors, destroying every thing in its frightful progress—machinery and persons, employed in its destructive range.

A fatal accident took place, a fortnight ago, at Dowlas iron works, Glamorganshire, in consequence of the bursting of a steam engine boiler, of 24 feet diameter. The top of the boiler, of not less than five tons weight, was blown to the height of about 70 feet, and fell upon the roof of the building, burying in its ruins all the workmen who were under, one of whom was killed on the spot, 7 have since died, and the recovery of 3 or 4 others is doubtful.—*Liverpool Paper.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*"A friend in need, is a friend indeed."*

To the respectable society of Quakers, the term *Friends* has often been applied. So general has been this application of the term, that they are frequently styled the "Society of friends." With how much propriety this appellation is, in *all* cases, given to the frail lumps of clay (for *mortals* they undoubtedly are) that are found encased in a straight coat, we will not undertake to say: but we are about to relate an occurrence, which will prove, to a demonstration, that the feelings of humanity, and a disposition to assist a struggling fellow-mortal, are *sometimes* found under the shadow of a broad-brimmed hat.

A few weeks since, a respectable gentlemen of Plainfield, in this state, had occasion to take a journey to the eastward: and not finding it convenient to take with him the whole of the "glittering dust" which composed a part of his earthly treasure, he deposited it, for safe keeping, in a desk in his bed-room—as is very often the case, with those who have any thing of the kind to deposit. Now it so happened, (strange as it may appear,) that a certain good-natured fellow, who had not an abundance of the "root of evil," determined to do his neighbor a kindness, and relieve him from the trouble of counting so much cash. Fearing that the owner might, from a desire not to give unnecessary trouble to his friends, decline his offered services, he resolved to improve this opportunity, & execute his intended plan of benevolence in the absence of the master of the house.

The motives by which a man is actuated in the performance of a charitable action, may sometimes be inferred, from the time and manner in which it is done. Our hero, determined "not to let his left hand know what his right was doing," commenced his operations in the silent watches of the night—lest some might say, he did it "to be seen of men."—He repaired to the house—placed himself at the window of the bed-room—and attempted to effect an entrance: But, owing to some unforeseen circumstance, he was compelled to defer the further prosecution of his scheme, until the next night—when he returned with a fellow-laborer in the good work. In the mean time, the lady of the house, having been alarmed by the visit of the preceding evening, resolved not to stay alone in the house, on the second night. She accordingly requested the assistance of a neighboring Quaker, who, as the night advanced, took his station in the room containing the precious metals—while the lady occupied another part of the house.

As was anticipated, in the silence of the midnight hour, the window of the apartment was raised, and the body of a man protruded about half its length into the room. At this critical juncture, while the man was struggling to gain complete admittance, the benevolent feelings of our friend the Quaker were called into exercise. He calmly arose from his bed; and, like a man determined to render every assistance in his power, seized the struggling wight by the hair, and exclaimed, in the enthusiastic fervor of his benevolent soul, "Friend, I'll help thee in!" Now, whether there was a pre-concerted signal—as was the case with the veteran who entered the wolf's den—we are not able to say. Be that as it may, however, our hero's associate, who was stationed without the window, taking instant alarm, clung to the heels of his suffering friend, and endeavored to extricate him from his perilous situation. And now, had some mischievous wag been present, who was a lover of fun, he might have enjoyed it to his heart's content. To see a Quaker at one end of a living man, and a stout Jonathan at the other, both pulling with all their might, must have been rare sport indeed. For some time, the issue of the contest remained doubtful—it was uncertain which would prove the strongest man. At length however, the hair, to which the Quaker had grappled his fingers, lost its hold of the skin, and the man without gained the victory.

The next morning, a man was seen in the neighborhood, who had suddenly become *bald*. The lock of hair left in the possession of the Quaker, compared so exactly with the little remaining on the man's head, that he was immediately deposited in Windham jail, till the proper authorities might ascertain with certainty the right owner of the fur.

*Ston. Yankee.*

*From the Newport Mercury.*

## LOCKED JAW.

Several years ago, during a conversation in Newport, upon that dreadful malady, the Locked Jaw, an intelligent master of a vessel observed, that when he was at the Island of St. Eustatia, he heard an eminent physician remark, that he had had many cases of the locked jaw, and never lost a patient. On inquiry of him as to the particular mode of treatment in which he had been so successful, the physician replied, that he directed an application of warm lye, made of ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same was dipped repeatedly into the lye; and if a part of the body, which could not be immersed in it, then in that case, the part effected to be bathed in flannels wrung out from the warm lye. In July last, Captain Charles Gordon, of Newport, unfortunately jumped upon a scraggy pointed spike, which perforated his boot and foot, and he was taken home in the most excruciating torture, the attending physician could afford him no relief. Providentially a lady who heard the above conversation, recommended the warm lye bath, into which his foot was placed—within fifteen minutes the anguish was taken out; he went to bed & slept quietly. The application of lye was made for ten succeeding days; no pain, no uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day Capt. Gordon walked abroad.

*A novel Disqualification.*—In Ohio, the constitution requires that a senator shall have lived two years in the district which he is chosen to represent. The counties of Delaware and Franklin formed a District; and a gentleman living in Franklin had been elected, and served as a Senator for the District. He moved from Franklin into Delaware; and last winter the legislature of Ohio so altered the districts as to leave Franklin out of the District in which this Senator then lived.—Hence the gentleman is disqualified, and cannot represent the same people that he had done a year ago—he not having resided two years in the district. It is a curious affair in politics. The gentleman did not move out of the District, but the District moved from him.—*Niles.*

## CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

U. S. Schooner Porpoise,
Matanzas, Oct. 24, 1824.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that after leaving the convoy from Havana, I stretched in for this port, where I anchored on the evening of the 19th. On inquiry, I was informed, no piracies had been recently committed in this vicinity. I, however, determined to despatch the boats secretly from the harbor, and examine the adjacent bays and inlets. On the night of the 19th, I placed them under the command of Lieut. Hunter, and acting Lieut. Johnson, with orders to examine about Point Yeacos, Sewappa Bay, and Camrioca, places long notorious as a retreat for pirates. On the evening of the 22d, Lieut. Hunter returned with a piratical schooner of one carriage gun, one new American cutter, and two other boats; one having three men on board, he captured in Sewappa Bay; every appearance justified the suspicion of piracy. The persons informed Lieut. Hunter their vessel had been taken by armed men, the boat they were in given in exchange, with a promise of returning in a few days and restoring their vessel. The next day, off Camrioca, Lieutenant Hunter discovered a suspicious schooner standing to sea, in chase of a vessel in sight—on his approach, the schooner tacked and made for the shore, closely pursued by the boats. The crew abandoned the vessel, and fled to the wood, where they were sought for in vain. She proved to be a pirate, mounting one gun and small arms. From the number of nautical instruments, trunks of clothing, rigging and sails, with three sets of American colors, found on board, she must have robbed several vessels; from stains of blood on the clothes and other articles on board, I fear the unfortunate persons to whom they belonged must have been murdered—no papers were discovered which could lead to the name of the vessel or vessels captured; several articles of clothing were marked "Capt. Shaw"—a number with the initials "A. S." A bag on board was lettered "Brig Morning Star's Letter Bag;" one waistcoat contained in the pocket a printed card, "Mrs. M. Lord' Boarding House, Charleston, S. C." and appeared to have been newly printed. A medicine chest on board was put up in New York. I have delivered the prisoners to the Governor of Matanzas, and shall furnish him all the testimony in my power which can throw any light on their character. The schooner I sent out last night under command of acting Lieutenant Beeson, in hopes of decoying some of her former comrades. I sail with convoy to-morrow, and after joining the prize at sea, shall proceed to Thompson's Island for supplies, and return to the protection of commerce on this coast. I trust, sir, should the prize be sufficiently fortunate to meet with pirates, I shall have the pleasure to give a satisfactory account of them.

I do myself the honor to enclose the correspondence relative to the capture of the vessel and prisoners.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CH. W. SKINNER.

To the Hon. Samuel L. Southard,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1824.

## NEW-YORK.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week the Legislature of N. York made choice of 36 Electors. The two houses met in Convention at noon, on Monday, and proceeded to ballot. The whole number of votes given, including three blanks, was 157. Seven of the candidates on the Crawford Ticket, who are friends of Mr. Clay received 95 votes and were declared duly elected. Twenty-five on the Mr. Adams Ticket had 78 votes, one 77, and the remainder on the Crawford Ticket had 76 votes each. But the President of the Senate (Gen. Root) who was then President of the Convention, declined deciding whether the 26 who received the 78 and 77 votes were chosen, as if the three blanks ought to be counted. Mr. Wheaton and others insisted that the 3 blanks ought not to be counted, and that the 32 were legally chosen.

The President, however, still refused to decide, and proposed that the convention should adjourn, and each house act separately on the question. After a tumultuous debate which lasted until 4 o'clock, the President left the chair and called on the Senate to follow him. A quorum obeyed the call and the House adjourned. In the Senate a motion was offered declaring that 32 Electors were legally chosen, which motion was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

The next day this motion was taken up and passed. A proposition was then made to the House to again meet and choose the remaining four, which was agreed to. A convention was then formed, and persons favorable to the election of Wm. H. Crawford were elected. The 36 Electoral votes of N. York now stand thus, 9 for Adams, 7 for Clay, and 4 for Crawford.

## LATEST FROM THE WEST.

The election in Ohio has been warmly contested; and the honorable support Mr. Adams has received there, must be gratifying to his friends in every part of the Union. The returns from the Sheriffs to proper officers at Columbus, give the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clay | 17,229 |
| Jackson | 16,738 |
| Adams | 18,112 |
| Clay's majority over Jackson | 553 |

*Result of the Election.*—We may fairly calculate, that the result of the Election by the People, will not vary five votes from the following estimate: for Adams, 83, for Jackson 93, for Clay 48, and for Crawford 40. The whole number of electoral votes being 261. This it will be seen that the final trial must be in the House of Representatives, and that Crawford cannot come in as one of the three highest. And thus the great question "whether Intrigue or the People shall govern," will be finally settled.

The Electors will meet on Wednesday next, the first day of December, in their respective States, to give their votes for the men whom they would have for President and Vice President of the United States, for four years from the fourth of March next.

*New-York Legislature.*—The House of Assembly, on the 8th instant, passed unanimously a resolution, declaring that the demand of the U. S. Officers of the customs, that Canal Boats shall be enrolled, and licensed, and pay tonnage duties, is illegal; and instructing the senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their endeavors to prevent the unjust and oppressive exaction of tonnage duties on canal boats.

*The Christian Almanac.*—During the past four years, more than *one hundred & forty-six thousand copies* of the Christian Almanac have been circulated. A large edition for 1825 was printed in Boston, early in July, and will be reprinted in N. York, Rochester, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Baltimore & Huntsville, Ala. This Almanac is published by the American Tract Society, the avails of which will be devoted to the object of the Society, in the extension of Religious information. The committee have spared no exertions to render it *in all respects complete as an Almanac*, but it is not the main design of this work to furnish an Almanac of standard character; they hope it may be an instrument of promoting extensively the spread of the Gospel, and the interest of true religion.

On the evening of the 19th inst. a large and valuable Barn, belonging to Benj. Little Esq. of Columbia, together with its contents, were destroyed by fire. By the prompt exertions of his neighbors and the calmness of the season, his house and other buildings were preserved. The evening previous, a stack of Hay was burnt in the same neighborhood. Both are supposed to be the work of an incendiary. What a pity that a fiend so vile should not be kept in sight!

ORIGINAL STAINED

At the annual meeting of the "New-London County Bible Society," auxiliary to the American Bible Society, held at New-London on the 21st of September, 1824, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Hon. Elias Perkins President.

Henry Champion, Rev. Levi Nelson, William Woodbridge, Rev. Abel Mc Ewen, David Daming, Rev Samuel Nott, Mathew Griswold, Nathaniel Shipman, Rev. Alfred Mitchell and Kirkby Dalrymple, *Vice-Presidents.*

Richard Adams Treasurer.

Robert Coit Secretary.

Isaac Thompson, Peter Richards, Ebenezer Learned, Benjamin Brown, Jonathan Starr Jr. Wm. P. Cleaveland, Thos. W. Williams, Nathaniel S. Perkins, Edward Learned, Erastus Smith, William P. Cleaveland Jr. Ebenezer Loomis, Henry Perkins, Jesse Lathrop, Joseph Perkins, Dwight Ripley, Wm. Cleaveland, Charles Lathrop, Joseph Williams, Charles Perkins, Henry Strong, Erastus Huntington, Wm. Williams Jr. Wm. C. Gilman, J. G. W. Trumbull, Charles Rockwell, Thomas K. Wilson, Daniel Huntington, Stephen Mesch, Joshua Barstow, Joel Hyde, Barnabas Huntington, D. L. Dodge, John O. Miner, Elijah Bailey, Daniel H. Calkins, David G. Otis, Rev. Ira Hart, Nathaniel Matson, Rev. A. Alden, and John Smith, *Directors.*

Isaac Thompson, of New-London, and Joseph Williams, of Norwich, *Agents for Distribution.*

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We must be permitted, says the Mirror, to join our congratulation with the rest of the town, on the safe arrival of the Rev. Mr. Wheaton. He has brought with him a large and very valuable collection of Books for the library of Washington College, and what is of as much importance, he is restored to the church and congregation for which he has so long and so usefully labored.

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The Eastport Sentinel states, that the District Attorney was actively engaged in taking depositions, relative to the late captures of our fishing vessels on that coast, by the British. The Editor asserts, that these outrages were doubtless unauthorised; and ample justice will be demanded and obtained as soon as our government is in possession of proof to substantiate our complaint."

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A Rev, Justice in England lately sentenced two Baptist ministers to the Tread Mill, because they were soliciting subscriptions towards building a church. They were kept 35 days at the Mill before they were released, one broke a blood vessel in the labor.

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A celebrated bandit, named Long Beard alias Joyme, was recently taken and executed in Spain. On his journey from the prison to the gallows, he confessed that he had with his own hands, assassinated 120 individuals, and that he had actually buried a young woman alive!!!

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Nancy Jones, who was recently sentenced to undergo the vulgar punishment of ducking, as a common scold, has received a respite until the constitutionality of her sentence be tested by the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania.

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*Deaths at New-Orleans.*—The total number of Deaths at New-orleans, from the 1st of May, to the 1st of September, amounted to 741; but 23 of the whole number it appears were natives of Louisiana. 25 of the deceased were natives of the New-England, and 107 of the middle and other States; 9 of the West Indies; 3 of Canada; 157 of Ireland, England, France, Germany, Sweden, &c. 38 were free colored persons, and 169 Slaves. The places of the remainder, not ascertained.

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A letter from Porto Rico, dated October 19, states that a large French Fleet was seen standing down between the Islands of St. Lucie and Dominique. It is supposed that this is the fleet which sailed from Brest in September.—*Dem. Press.*

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*Mummies—Who'll buy?*—A gentleman who doubted the genuineness of the mummies exhibited in this country some time ago, has made some inquiries of his correspondents abroad; and has received for answer, from a gentleman in the south of France, that any number of Egyptian mummies can be supplied from his town at 130 francs ($30) each.

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*Duelling properly punished.*—Two men having a dispute in Ohio, one of them said to the other, "I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a rifle at any day you dare meet me." This being deemed to be a challenge, he was indicted at the last term of Belmont county court, found guilty, and sentenced, to imprisonment and hard labor in the penitentiary for three years—that being the shortest time prescribed by the law of the state, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.

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The annual Town Meeting will be holden at 1 o'clock on Friday next, in the Congregational Meeting House, Chelsea.

*The Patriots triumphant in Peru.*

The Gazette of the Isthmus of October 10th, with which we have been favored by a friend, says the N. Y. D. Adv. is filled with the most interesting intelligence concerning the victory of Bolivar over Gen. Canterac, and its consequences, of which we published the official account some time ago. It now appears that the reiterated reports we have since received of a subsequent and more general engagement were unfounded. Canterac's defeat, however, appears to be as decisive to the Spanish cause in America, particularly when taken in connexion with the capture of Caratala, and the other dissentions among the Spanish officers in the south, which we heard of two days ago by way of Buenos Ayres, and are now fully corroborated by way of the Pacific. Upper Peru is now in the hands of the Patriots, & Bolivar had not far to go to meet with unexpected friends in revolted Spanish officers.

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One of the hands of the Oliver Ellsworth steamboat, named Jerry Gardener was accidentally knocked overboard a few days since in Connecticut River, and drowned.

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Sir Walter Scott's new novel, "Tales of the Crusaders," was expected to appear in London about the end of November.

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The following is the result of the Election, thus far ascertained:

| | Adams. | Jackson. | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 8 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 15 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 8 | | | |
| Vermont | 7 | | | |
| Connecticut | 8 | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | 28 | | |
| New Jersey | | 8 | | |
| Virginia | | | 24 | |
| Maryland | 3 | 7 | 1 | |
| Delaware | 1 | | 2 | |
| Rhode Island | 4 | | | |
| New York | 25 | | 4 | 7 |
| North Carolina | | 15 | | |
| Georgia | | | 9 | |

Messrs. Editors.

The following letter was taken from the Post-Office in New-London last week, by inserting the same in your paper, it may come to the view of the rightful owner, and tend to relieve the anxiety of a solicitous mother.

*Morgan Town, Monongalia County, Virginia, 16 Oct. 1824.*

Madam,

A man who calls himself John Lathrop is now confined in our jail, who is evidently deranged—in my visits to him, he to-day, mentioned his mother lived. I inquired where, with the intention of writing you. He would have been placed under proper physicians in the lunatic hospital of this state, if there had been room, before this day. I suppose he will be sent some time in the Spring. He has been here several months.

Any further information will be given you, at any time you may request.

Respectfully,
THOS. P. RAY.

To Mrs. Rebecca Lathrop, or any person named Lathrop, in N. London County, Connecticut.

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**MARRIED.**

In this city, by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. James P. Whiting, to Miss Lucretia C. Thompson, daughter of Isaac Thompson, Esq. of New-London.

In Hopkinton, (R. I.) Mr. C. Palmer, Merchant, of New-York, to Miss Eliza R. daughter of Jeremiah Thurston Esq. of the former place.

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**DIED.**

In Hartford, Dr. Isaac Bull, aged 84—for many years well known as a Druggist and Apothecary.

In Killingly, on the 26 ult. Geo. Day, son of Mr. Harvey Day, aged 18.

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*Norwich Savings Society,*

HAVE commenced business under their charter, and are ready to receive deposits. They wish to loan sums of money on good security. Application may be made to the Treasurer, at the Bank. C. ROCKWELL, *Pres't.*
J. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*
*Nov. 24.*

**Mechanic Society.**

THE quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Society, will be holden at the District School-House, in Chelsea, on Wednesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

The Officers of said Society are requested to meet at *half past five, precisely.*
Norwich, Nov. 24, 1824.

**MASONIC.**

THE regular quarterly convocation of Franklin Chapter No. 4, R. A Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested. Per order,
F. PRENTICE, *Sec'y.*
*Norwich, Nov. 17, 1824*

WANTED immediately, a first rate *Journeyman Blacksmith*—one who is well acquainted with all kinds of common Blacksmithing and of good steady habits.
Apply to WILLIAM L. THROOP.
*Norwich, Nov. 15, 1824.* 34—

*Wanted Immediately,*
50 Cords Walnut Wood,
and most kinds of Farmers Produce, for which Cash will be paid, by
**H. WARD.**
*Who has on hand for sale,* Cheap,
50 barrels Superfine Fresh FLOUR,
80 do. Boston Inspected Mackerel,
100 quintals excellent CODFISH, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS, some HARD, HOLLOW, and EARTHEN WARE. *Also,*
A quantity of Feather Beds with Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Secretary, Sideboard, Looking-Glasses, Clock Watch, Horse Harness, Waggons, Pungs, and many other articles.
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* 3w34—

**30,000 feet Clear**
BOARDS,
10,000 do. 1¼ inch do. Sash Stuff,
2,000 do. 1½ do. do.
1,000 do. 3 do. do. Plank,
2,000 do. 2 do. do. do.
5,000 do. 3 by 4 do. Joist,
50,000 do. Albany Clear and Merchantable Clap Boards,
2,000 do. Eastern do. Bunch do.
5,000 2¼ inch Merch. Plank, 35 ft. long
10,000 ft. Chesnut Plank, Boards, & Lath,
10,000 ft. Oak Boards.
For sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL and JOHN LATHROP.
Who will pay CASH for all kinds of Oak and Chesnut Lumber.
*Nov. 23.* 34—

**DRIVER.**

THE Packet Driver, Capt. Jed. Williams, Master will continue during the Winter, plying between this place and New-York, or as near as practicable, and after that will return to the Albany trade again.

He thanks his old friends and the public for past favors, and hopes that they will continue their patronage.

N. B.—For freight or passage, which will be *reasonable*, apply to *Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson*, or the *Master* on board.
Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

**For New-York.**

THE Line Packet MARIA, will sail on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M. *Nov. 24.*

**For New-York.**

THE Sloop CONSOLATION, Capt. Williams, will sail for New-York 26th inst. For freight apply to
JOS. BREED.
Nov. 17.

THE STEAM-BOAT
*HENRY ECKFORD,*
*Will commence running in the following manner, on the 20th June, viz—*
LEAVES Norwich on Sundays & Thursdays, at 6, P. M. and arrives in New-York early the next morning.
RETURNING—
Leaves New-York on Tuesdays, at 2, P. M and Fridays, at 4, P. M and arrives in Norwich early the next morning.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT
**Line of Post-Coaches**
is established from Boston to Norwich through Providence—to leave Boston on Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and leave Norwich for Boston immediately on the arrival of the Boat from New-York.

By this line of conveyance those who leave Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning will arrive in New-York the next morning by 10 o'clock—and those that leave New-York on Tuesdays at 2 o'clock, and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M. will arrive in Boston early in the evening of the next day.

SEATS taken at *Boyden's*, in Brattle Street, Boston—in Providence, at *Horton's Hotel*—and at *Manufacturer's*, (Wilder's,) formerly Blake's Hotel.

**Fare from Boston to New-York $11, (viz.)**

Passage in the Steam Boat $5, with good accommodations. Stage fare from Boston to Norwich, $6.—And from Providence to Norwich $3
June 16, 1824.

**Notice.**

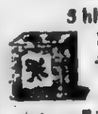
THE custom of crossing my lots has become so general, that it is no longer supportable. The damages and losses that I have sustained in consequence of persons passing through with Teams and otherwise, compels me to forbid all persons crossing my lots in any manner whatever. ASA WITTER.
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* 34—

***Wanted.***

A BOY to do chores in a Family. Inquire at this Office.
*Nov. 24.* 3w34—

**S. F. & G. G. LESTER**
Have just received, & now offer,
*AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,*

20 hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Demarara
**RUM,**
**2 pipes Cognac Brandy,**
☞ *Sieguette Brand.*
1 do Old HOLLAND GIN,
30 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
20 do. Hartford GIN,
10 hhds. first quality NEW RUM,
1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,
☞ *for Medicinal use, 10 years old,*
2 qr. casks Old Madeira } Wines.
2 do. Madeira good qual.
5 qr. casks Teneriffe,
3 do. Lisbon,
2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Samos,
3 qr. casks Colmana,
**CORDIALS,** an assortment.
10 bls. prime St. Croix. } SEGARS.
20 boxes Brown Havana
6 bls Muscovado,
1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,
1000 do. N. York do
3 hhds. MOLASSES.



10 chests Hyson Skin Tea.
4 do 20 lbs. box. Souchong
**good! cheap!!**
Retail—Imperial, Hyson Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.
Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.
**Snuff & Tobacco**
in general variety—*Lorillard's gents sell at his prices*
20 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco
5 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg, do.
Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls
20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia.
500 do. Pimento, | 600 do Pepper.
Mace, | 50 do. Cloves.
Tamarinds, *good,* | Jars of Ginger.
½ ton PEARLASHES, *first sort,*
1 ton POTASHES, extra strong,
1 tierce excellent Honey,
20 bls Summer, 13 do. Winter & Fall strained SPERM OIL,
90 bls. Strong & Co's and N. York
**FLOUR,**
30 sacks FINE SALT,
500 bushels Turks Island do.
300 do. Eastern do.
30 barrels and half bls. Mackerel,
2 kegs refined SALTPETRE,
3 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 casks assorted NAILS,
50 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder. &c. &c. &c.
Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hogshead Staves.
**STOVES** in general and of all kinds.
Orders for Castings received, and attended to.
**Hollow-ware**
at *Wholesale and Retail,* in quantity on hand.
*(Agents for Stafford Furnace Co.)*
Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham notice is hereby given, that all the Personal Estate of *Shubael Strong,* late of Lebanon, deceased, except such Household Furniture as is set out by said Court to the Widow of said deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased. GORDON BAILEY, *Adm.*
*Lebanon, Nov. 23, 1824.* 34—

**NOTICE.**

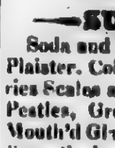
BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, will be sold at public auction, on Monday the 6th December, at 10 o'clock, A. M. so much of the Real Estate of *Peleg Rose,* late of Groton, deceased, as will raise the sum of $919, 12 cts with incidental charges of sale, at the Dwelling-house of said deceased.
*MARY ROSE,*
*JAMES ROSE,* } *Adm'rs.*
November 2, 1824. 34—

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at public vendue, on the 10th of December 1824, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late Dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Ford, late of Lebanon, deceas'd, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Blacksmith's Tools, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.
ABIJAH S. FORD,
LESTER FORD, } *Adm'rs.*
*Lebanon, Nov. 19, 1824.* 34—

**500 lbs. first quality live Geese Feathers, and**
17 Rifle Guns, for sale very cheap by Wm. ROGERS.
*Norwich, Nov. 16.* 3w33—

**Dwight's Tour in Italy,**
Good's Study of Medicine, Just received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM. Nov. 24.

**S. F. & G. G. LESTER**
OFFER, AT
*Wholesale or Retail,*
6 tons Prime Campeachy
**LOGWOOD,**
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua.
20 bls ground Camwood, *(pure.)*
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
500 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS,
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**
4 cas boys English Vitriol, & in oils
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
50 lbs English & Swiss GLUE.
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3.
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals. Alcohol.
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. COCHINEAL,
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
300 cwt do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
50 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
50 lbs Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge.
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
do. SILVER do.
do. BRONZE,
50 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.



—ALSO—
1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 500 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart. Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amygd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**
Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.
**SWAIN'S PANACEA.**

—SUNDRIES.—
Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Speci. Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do
Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.
Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold,* FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.
*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

FOR SALE BY
**RIPLEY & WALDO,**
500 lbs. fine Bengal
**INDIGO,**
4000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
2 tons Pot and Pearlashes,
15 tons Russia Old Sable Iron,
1 ton Horse Nail Rods,
30 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
12 do. Bohea do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
10 do. West-India do.
24 PIPES FRENCH BRANDY,
2 puncheons superior Old Spirits,
150 bls. Cider Brandy,
80 bls. Strong & Co's. best Rochester
**FLOUR.**
*November 17, 1824.* 33—

**John Kinney & Co.**
HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New Assortment of*
**Dry Goods,**
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**
Fashionable, Striped, Figured, and Plain Plushes—a large assortment.
Gimps, of all colors, Cords, Habit Trimmings, Frogs.
Fashionable Silks, India & French Levantines.
A large assortment of FANCY HDKFS; Merino do.; Merino and Cashmere Shawls; Merino Trimmings; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; English Ingrain Carpetings, &c. &c. &c.
**CALL AND SEE.**
Nov. 24 34—

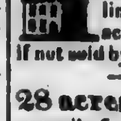
**New and Seasonable GOODS.**
**E. T. BUCKINGHAM**
HAS ADDED TO HIS STOCK OF
**DRY GOODS**
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
BLUE, Black, Brown, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford & Blue Mixed *BROAD CLOTHS,*
Ladies Broad and Pelisse Cloths,
Real Tartan, Caroline & Circassian *PLAIDS & STRIPES,*
Elegant Long Merino and Cashmere *SHAWLS,*
6, 7, and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere and Persian ditto,
Bronze, Cinnamon, Ombra, Stripe, Blue, Black, and Light figured and plain Gro de Nap and Gro de Tours *SILKS,*
Black Levantine, Sinchew, Sarcenets and *SATINS,*
with a great variety of other goods, which have been selected within a few days, in New-York—making his assortment of *choice Fancy and Staple Dry Goods* equal to any ever offered in this town.
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* 34—

**8 BALES**
**SEASONABLE GOODS**
NOW OPENING BY THE
**Thames Company,**
at the new store, Shetucket-street, *which are offered,*
**Wholesale or Retail,**
VERY LOW FOR CASH.
An additional supply will be received by the next Steam-Boat.
Country Merchants supplied on the best terms.
*Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—

*Plainfield, November 24, 1824.*
**MORE**
**New Goods.**
**JOHN PAINE**
HAS purchased, the past week, large additions to his usual extensive assortment of GOODS, which at his *remarkable low prices,* are well worth the attention of the most Economical.—*Among them are*
50 bushels clean Coarse Salt,
*at 75 cents per bushel.*
300 lbs. (first quality) Sole Leather,
*at 25 cents per pound.*
1 ton Iron Hollow Ware,
*at the Manufacturer's wholesale prices.*
500 galls. best RYE GIN, at wholesale or retail, on as good terms as can be purchased in Providence.
200 gallons CIDER BRANDY.
1 bale superior Buffalo Robes.
*and a variety of other goods equally low.* WANTED,
10,000 bush. Rye—500 bush. Corn, 500 bush Oats, for which Cash will be given, or *Goods,* if prefered, at his usual Cash prices. 3w34—

*FOR SALE, the following described*
**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,
**55 acres of Land,**
with a Dwelling House, two Barns, and outhouses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.
*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*



An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.
—*ALSO,*—
**28 acres of Wood-Land,**
one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.
*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.
*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.
*Also*—18 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.
For further particulars, inquire of
ASA H. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

**DABOLL'S,**
**MIDDLEBROOKS',**
**Farmer's and Christian**
**Almanacks,**
**for 1825,**
FOR SALE BY
**Robinson & Dunham,**


ORIGINAL—STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the N. Y. Commer. Adv.*

CAMBRIDGE—Happy to discover, by the compliment you have recently paid to a late production of my Muse, that common sense and old-fashioned feelings may yet be expressed in old-fashioned verse, & not render the author liable to the charge of lunacy, you will find herewith accompanied an Ode on the birth of Burns; intended, when composed, to have been recited before a select party, who were to meet for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary birth-day of "auld Scotia's sweetest bard." Unforeseen events, however, prevented the assemblage of the company, and the verses of consequence were never recited. By inserting them in the Commercial Advertiser, they may possibly meet the eye and cheer the heart of the once "Bonny Jean of Ayr."

THE BIRTH OF BURNS.—AN ODE.

The guardian spirit of the lyre
O'er Europe wing'd her way,
And lade the baby muse retire,
And hush the childish lay;
For long the chastened ear of taste
Had sounds discordant here;
And genius wept to view the waste
By folly done to love;
And ignorance, with insulting tongue,
Vaunted the idle song he sung.

The goddess saw 'twas venial all—
The sycophantic strain,
That only knew to rise or fall,
As sprang the hope of gain:
As wealth and power, dictators proud,
The fawning minstrel rul'd,
So follow'd he the motley crowd,
To vile subservience school'd;
Debas'd the spirit God had given,
And paid to earth the debt of heaven.

'Twas now o'er Albyn's hill she soar'd,
And chanc'd to hit the lay,
The soul of *Independence* pour'd,
In penury's darkest day.
"In thee shall poesy's spirit dwell!"
Was strait the goddess' vow!
And, lo! on Burns her mantle fell,
And de ch'd him at the plough!—
Alas! his eye, that hour so blest,
Fell on the dying 'Daisy's' breast!

Prophetic strains o'er that lone flower
His gentle spirit sung,—
Untimely nipt in luckless hour,
Bright, blooming, beauteous, young;
His and the Daisy's fate were one!
Life's fitful dream is o'er;
The shaft of fate its worst hath done,
And Scotia's bard's no more.
Immortal strains to him are given,
And Burns his 'Mary,' chaunts in Heaven!

Spirit of Scotia's proudest lay!
This social circle greet;
May mutual love our bosoms sway,
And all in friendship meet;
The sons of Albyn hither met,
To celebrate thy birth,
Can ne'er themselves or thee forget,
In weal, in wo, or mirth;
And well Columbia's offspring prize
The bard who could a slave despise.

And thou, late partner of his breast,
Accept from friends aware,
The wish, that thou and thine be blest
Throughout life's latest day;
And from the Bard of western skies
Accept the fervent prayer,
That flowers in every path may rise
For "bonny JEAN of AYR!"
And may her bairns e'er worthy prove
Of Robby's fame, and Jenny's love.

BOSTON BARD.

*From the Massachusetts Spy.*

THE HOUR OF PEACE.

O come sweet hour, the hour of peace,
With heavenly rays break through the gloom;
My wo-worn mind asks thy release,
And chides the tomb.

Here misery holds her tyrant reign,
Here swift-wing'd sorrows fly,
And embrio pleasures end in pain;
They bloom to die.

The springs of love in age are dry,
Friendship is but a trancient gleam;
The youthful smile is manhood's sigh;
For life's a dream.

There's not for me one cheering ray
To beam upon this vale of tears;
Time slowly moves—each hour's a day,
And days are years.

But hark! I hear a still small voice;
It seems like music from above,
It bids my youthful heart rejoice:
For God is Love.

When storms and tempests hurtle by,
And swift-wing'd bolts from heav'n descend,
I'll murmur not, nor even sigh—
God is my friend.

Mercy will spread her wings abroad,
Her watchfulness will never cease—
I wait with patience, O, my God,
The Hour of Peace.

*Worcester Nov. 6.* P.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

☞ This is proved to be such a real enjoyment, that a confirmed smoker shall be blind folded after taking three whiffs; and let him keep his fingers from the bowl, or heated part of the pipe, puff away for 10 minutes, and he shall not know whether his pipe is alight, or otherwise!

A law student calling one day on a painter, found him engaged in copying a Raphael. Upon my soul says Quitam, but I like you amazingly as far as you have gone. Do you indeed, my boy, replied the artist; well, you are a young lawyer, and may be a *Judge*.

Though a man does not accord with my views of election, yet if he gives me good evidence that *he is effectually called of God*, he is my brother: though he seems afraid of the doctrine of final perseverance, yet if grace enables him to persevere, he is my brother still. If he loves Jesus, I will love him, whatever hard name he may be called by, and whatever incidental mistakes I may think he holds. His differing from me will not always prove him to be wrong, except I am infallible myself.—NEWTON.


Classical and School
## BOOKS.

*Russell Hubbard,*

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of *Classical & School Books*, in large or small quantities.

Merchants, School-Masters, and others, supplied on the most liberal terms. ALSO,

On hand, or bound to pattern,

**Blank Books,**

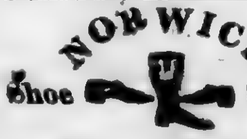
of every description.

Old Books re-bound in superior style. *Likewise,*

Fine Royal, Medium, Folio Post Demi, Foolscap and Quarto Post Papers, wholesale and retail.

An assortment Paper Hangings—a great variety of patterns.

*Nov* 10, 1824. 32—3w

NORWICH
Shoe  Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin, ——— do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.
LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco. Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANTS'
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horse—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,
Northampton and Hartford
SOAL LEATHER.
Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins
Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior.)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, &c. &c. all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH*.

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov.* 1824. 31—

NORWICH
Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARRINGTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,
of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

*November* 16. 1824. *tf*33—

NORWICH
IRON & NAIL
STORE.

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms—

400 tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA, AND SWEDES.

*Also*—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods: Shoe Shapes: Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates: Hoops: Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes: American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their compting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*

*Oct.* 12. 28—

Norwich Ale.

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel. Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS.

JOHN C. HIND.

Oct. 26. 9w30—

Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Nov.* 10, 1824. 32—

NORWICH
Free-Stone and Marble
YARD.

THE subscriber has, during this Fall, received a large assortment of FIRST RATE

Stockbridge and other
MARBLE,

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this State, of equal quality.

The following comprizes a part of the stock now offered:

PYRAMID MONUMENTS
with solid or box dies.
TOMB TABLES
with or without bannisters.
200 pieces Marble,
of different sizes, suitable for
GRAVE STONES.
White, Black, and variegated
MARBLE FACINGS,
highly polished, for fire places.
ALSO——A large stock of
Middletown Stone,
Suitable for Grave Stones, Hearths, Jambs, Mantles, or any kind of building work.

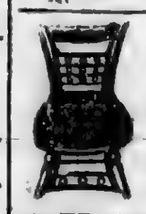
*Likewise,*

Paint Stones and Mullers of any size.

*** The remaining Bills belonging to the late firm of *Kimball & Kingsley*, will soon be left with an Attorney for collection, and unless speedily settled, some of the subscribers will be found with them.

Joseph Kingsley.

Oct 9t30—



NEW
Cabinet
&
Chair
Ware-Room.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have engaged in business under the firm of

SPALDING & ALLEN,

in the store-room under the house of Maj. S. Hubbard, and fronting the Wharf-Bridge—where they have on hand an elegant assortment of

Cabinet Furniture.
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.
—ALSO
Gilt & Bronzed, Fancy and Windsor Chairs,
☞ *OF THE FIRST QUALITY.* ☜
all of which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

JOHN W. SPALDING.
FREDERICK ALLEN.

*Norwich. Nov* 9. 1824. 32—

RAYMOND & SMITH,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

Wholesale and Retail.
—ALSO—
MEN'S & BOYS'
FUR CAPS,
AND
Hatters' Trimmings,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.

*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

Robert Johnson.

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS
&
SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rat Files, Rat and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823. 12mo90—

English Goods
AND
SHOE STORE.

A. & A. GAY,

INFORM their customers that they have just returned from N. York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold at their usual reduced prices, for *Cash* only. Those who have that article to put off for goods will do well to call.

Their Stock consists at present, in part of the following

ARTICLES.

Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed, & Drab
BROAD CLOTHS
☞ from 90 cts. to $6 per yard.
Black, Blue, and Mixed Cassimeres
American plain Cloth and Satinett,
☞ from 3s 6d to 6s per yard.
Devonshire Kersey.
*Ladies' Pelisse Cloths.*
Red, blue, white, yellow, and green FLANNELS, 1s 6d to 3s 9d.
Scotch, Caroline, and Circassian PLAIDS, 2s 4d to 3s.
Black and colored, figured and plain BOMBAZETTS, 20 cts. to 2s 6d.
Figured Rattinetts, and Salisbury Flannel, 3s to 4s 6d.
Black, blue, crimson, green and drab
TABBY VELVETS.
Black Silk, Valentia, and Swansdown
VESTING.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Rose
BLANKETS.
Black Circassians and Bombazines.
Womens black & slate worsted Hose.
Mens mixt and black do. do.
Cashmere, Merino, and Cassimere
Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Womens Kid, Beaver, Horse-skin & Silk Gloves.——Mens Buck-skin, Beaver, Dog-skin, and Silk do.
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck, Silk and Cotton Flagg Handkfs.
Black Levantine, & common Silk do.
Gentlemen's plaid, figured and white
CRAVATS.
28 and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Black, white, pink, blue, and green *Italian Crapes.*
Black, white, pink, blue, and green FLORENCES.
Black Sinshaw and Sarcenett,
Best black India Levantine,
Black and colored Gros de Naple,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Black, brown, slate, green, blue and pink Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 white Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 Sarcenett Cambrick and Mull Muslin,
4-4 & 6-4 figured Jaconet & Swiss do.
4-4 & 6-4 fig'd & plain Book Muslin.
4-4 Tamb'd Book do.
Cambric, common & furniture Dimoty
100 ps. Cambric & common Calicoes.
150 ps. Ribbons, (some very elegant,)
100 pieces bleached and unbleached Sheeting, 14 cts. to 30 cts.
Cotton Ginghams, Check & Bed Tick, Millinett, Tapes, Pins, Suspenders, Spool, Ball and Skein Sewing Cotton, Gymp, Silk Braid, Cord, Quality Binding, Ferrets, Wire, Pearl and Lace Shirt Buttons, Coat and Vest Gilt Buttons, Moulds, Brown, black and white Linens, Long Lawn, Linen Cambricks, Sewing Silk, Twists, Padding, Woolen Stockings, Mittens Socks, Yarn, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 pair Ladies and Children's
SHOES,

consisting of Morocco Walking Shoes
Morocco Pumps with or without heels
Kid do. do.
Denmark Satin do. do.
Black, green, blue, pink and brown Children's Boots, &c.

*Nov* 10 30—

New Millinery.

Miss Mansfield

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of

HATS & TRIMMINGS,

suitable for the season.

ALSO,

one case of

Leghorn Gipseys,

extra white and smooth, part of a case Black do. all of which she offers very low.

*Nov 8th.* 6w32—

*Misses Story & Meach*

HAVE recently returned from N. York with the *Latest Fashions* for making Ladies' Hats, Coats, Habits and Dresses.

*Norwich. Nov.* 10. 32—

*MISS PALMER.*

HAS just returned from New-York, with the *Latest Fashions* for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.

*Norwich, Nov.* 10. 32—

Brokerage.

THE subscriber will purchase & advance money, for notes and other securities.

AMASA HYDE.

Franklin, Nov. 8th. 1824. 32—

New and Fashionable
GOODS.

JUST receiv'd at the *NEW CASH STORE*, Shetucket Street, a few doors south of the New Bank, an extensive supply of

Fall and Winter
GOODS,

Which will be sold at *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*, on the lowest terms. Among them may be found,

Blue, Black, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford and Blue Mixed, Brown and Drab, Superfine, Middling and Common

Broad Cloths,
CASSIMERES,

Pelisse Cloths, Kerseys, Satinetts, Flannels, Baizes, Plain and Figured Ratinett, Salisbury Flannel.

Black, blue, brown, scarlet, crimson, fawn, French gray and green, plain, figured and twilled

BOMBAZETTS.

*Scarlet and Green Moreens,*

Caroline, Circassian and Tartan

PLAIDS.

Caroline & Cashmere Stripes.

Bombazines, Camblets, Ginghams, White and Colored Cambrics, Printed Muslins, White, Brown & Black Linen, Buckram, Tilluting, Drab Bang-up Cord, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

Merino long, Cashmere, Imitation and Cassimere long and square, and Cotton

SHAWLS.

Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Barrage-Gauze, Velveteen, Gros de Naples, Gros de Ete. Zelia, Black Canton, Linen Cambrick, Imitation do. Bandanna, Flag and Cotton

Handkerchiefs.

Cassimere and Imitation Points.

An elegant assortment of

SILK GOODS.

Furniture, French and Common

CALICOES.

A variety of handsome Ribbons, Gimps, Cords and Braids.

Cambricks, Furniture and Common Dimoties, white and colored Jean, plaid table Covers, table Linen, Cotton, Irish, and Russia Diaper, Russia Sheeting, imitation do Damask Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, yellow Nankin, Crash, Nankin, Canton, Italian & French Crapes, Plushes, black and colored Silk and Cotton Velvets.

A good assortment of Vestings, Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins.

Scotch do. plain and figured Leno Bobinet Lace, figured and plain.

Ladies' beaver, lined do. black, white, and colored horse skin, long and short kid, castor and silk

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's beaver, buck-skin, dog-skin, horse-skin, norway doe & silk Gloves.

Black and slate worsted, mohair, lambs wool, silk and cotton HOSE, cotton and lambs wool half Hose.

Worsted Shirts, cotton Drawers, Suspenders, Boston Wadding, Pins, Needles and Tapes, Shell and Horn *COMBS*, Dressing and Ivory do.—French working Cotton, marking do. floss do. sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Bobbins.

Buttons; Hair Brushes; Paper Hangings; Quills; Pencils; Hooks and Eyes; Bonnet Wire; Reeds; Cotton Cords; Gilt & Plated Hooks and Rings; Grass Entry Mats; a variety of Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Domestic Goods

Viz.—Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of various kinds; Dorchester, Washington & Common Bed Ticks—Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

*Norwich, Oct. 27.* 30—

NEW GOODS.

WM. ROGERS has recently returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

*New & Seasonable Dry Goods,*

making, together with his stock before on hand, as great a variety of CHEAP and GOOD Goods, as any of his neighbors can boast of; and for a recapitulation of the various articles he would respectfully refer the public to their *lengthy advertisements.*

*Nov.* 10. 32—

12½ bls. Cider Brandy,

4 boxes White and Brown Sugar
1500 lbs. Sole Leather,
50 barrels Superfine Flour,
2 chests first quality Hyson Skin Tea,
Maryland Whiskey, } OLD & FINE
do. Peach Brandy, } FLAVOR.

For sale by

LYMAN BREWER.

*Nov.* 16. 33—



COTTON.

50 Bales prime Upland Cotton.

for sale by JOS. BREED.

October 26.

*More New Goods.*

5 cases and 2 trunks of
EXTRA GOODS.

RECEIVED and now opening by the subscriber, and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, the most reduced prices FOR CASH,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
PELISSE CLOTHS,
SATINETTS,
CIRCASSIANS,
SCOTCH and CAROLINE PLAID.
FANCY PRINTS,
BOMBAZETTS,
BOMBAZEENS,

A variety of RICH SILK GOODS,
MERINO,
CASSIMERE,
and
CASSIMERE SHAWLS
and
HDKFS.

Fine British and American Sheetings & Shirtings, &c. &c.

Which with those before on hand, forms as large and general assortment of *FANCY* and *STAPLE* articles as can be found in this City.

ERASTUS COIT.

AGAIN.

*John Kinney & Co.*

HAVE added to their stock, by the late arrivals from New-York, a great variety of

*Fall and Winter*
GOODS;

Making a complete assortment of almost every article in their line, which they are desirous to dispose of at a small advance from cost, and which persons wishing to purchase, may find their advantage in calling to see.

Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids.
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of every quality, from $9 cents to $10 per yard,
Flannels of all colors.
Ratinetts—Bombazetts—Satinetts—Cassinetts,
Ingrain Carpeting—Stair Carpeting, Stair Rods.
Elegant Bobbinet, Mocks Veils, Silk Lace do.
Thread, Bobinett, Silk and Cotton Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Thread and Bobbinet Insertings,
5-4 and 3-4 plain Bobbinett Lace for Veils,
Lace & Swiss Muslin Cap Patterns,
Black Ostrich Feathers,
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Lambs Wool and Mohair Hose,
Mixed and White Domestic do. and half do.
Children's Scarlet Stockings and Boots,
Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Pocket do.
Mittens, Gloves, Corsett Laces, Lead Pencils, Hooks and Rings, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

☞ New additions will be received weekly.

November 3.

*Huntington & Ripley*

HAVE received the following addition to their assortment since the last week:

*Super. Blue Broad Cloths,*
☞ VERY CHEAP. ☜
Blue and brown Tamblets, Blue Pelisse Cloths.
Very fine black Bombazines,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin,
Black, white and crimson Merino and *Cashmere Long Shawls.*
Mens & Womens SILK HOSE,
Merino and Zelia Handkerchiefs,
1 ps. Ombra Plush, a rich article for trimming, Gymp Cords, Buttons, &c.
Brown Gauze and other Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Black and white cotton Wadding,
Oil Leather Socks, a new article,
Ladies Beaver, Kid, and black undressed Horse-skin Gloves, do.
Gentlemen's Buck-skin, Beaver, Horse-skin & lined Buck-skin
English Buck-skin Mittens,
British and American Shirtings,
Very fine plain Bobinett for veils,
Linen Floss, French working Cotton,
Spool Thread, &c.

*Norwich, Nov. 10, 1824.* 33—

Wanted to purchase 150 good SHIP KNEES,

good size and length, for which cash will be paid on delivery. Inquire of

SAMUEL STORY,
or JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Oct. 26. 6w30—

Chair and Gig Saddle Trees,

Strait and Cut Back,
Just received and for sale by
*JABEZ HUNTINGTON.*
ALSO—*A complete assortment of Plated Harness.*

Oct. 27.

100 Bbls. Cider Brandy.

45 Boxes Havana Brown SUGARS,
300 Bbls. Canal FLOUR.
20 Hhds. NEW RUM.

for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Nov. 10


ORIGINAL STAINED

DEC

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1438.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1824. No. 35.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

OFFER, AT

*Wholesale or Retail,*

8 tons Prime Campeachy

**LOGWOOD,**

8 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua.
20 bls. ground Camwood, *(pure.)*
20 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM.

1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs. Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS.

**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**

4 carboys English Vitriol, & in btls
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
200 lbs English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
200 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3.
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals. Alcohol,
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,

20 lbs. **COCHINEAL,**

500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
8 tons London White Lead, dry,
20 cwt do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
5 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
30 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue. }
60 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge.

4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burguandy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax.
5 bls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.

40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
80 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amygd. Dulc. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto, Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,

**SWAIM'S PANACEA.**

——SUNDRIES.——

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments. Common do

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abeens' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.

*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

**Dwight's Tour in Italy,**

Good's Study of Medicine. Just received by ROBINSON & DUNHAM. Nov. 24.

**John Kinney & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New Assortment* of

**Dry Goods,**

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Fashionable, Striped, Figured, and Plain Plushes—a large assortment. Gimps, of all colors, Cords, Habit Trimmings, Frogs.

Fashionable Silks, India & French Levantines.

A large assortment of FANCY HDKFS.; Merino do.; Merino and Cashmere Shawls; Mocins Trimmings; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; English Ingrain Carpetings, &c. &c. &c.

**CALL AND SEE.**

*Nov. 24* 33—

*Plainfield, November 24, 1824.*

**MORE New Goods.**

**JOHN PAINE**

HAS purchased, the past week, large additions to his usual extensive assortment of GOODS, which at his *remarkable low prices*, are well worth the attention of the most ECONOMICAL.—*Among them are*

50 bushels clean Coarse Salt,
☞ *at 75 cents per bushel.*
500 lbs. (first quality) Sole Leather,
*at 25 cents per pound.*
1 ton Iron Hollow Ware,
*at the Manufacturer's wholesale prices.*
500 galls. best RYE GIN, at wholesale or retail, on as good terms as can be purchased in Providence.
200 gallons CIDER BRANDY.
1 bale superior Buffalo Robes.
*and a variety of other goods equally low.* WANTED,
10,000 bush. Rye—300 bush. Corn, 500 bush Oats, for which Cash will be given, or *Goods*, if prefered, at his usual Cash prices. 3w34—

FOR SALE BY

**RIPLEY & WALDO.**

500 lbs. fine Bengal

**INDIGO,**

4000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
2 tons Pot and Pearlashes.
15 tons Russia Old Sable Iron,
1 ton Horse Nail Rods,
30 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
12 do. Bohea do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
10 do. West-India do.
14 PIPES FRENCH BRANDY,
2 puncheons superior Old Spirits,
150 bls. Cider Brandy,
80 bls. Strong & Co's. best Rochester

**FLOUR.**

*November 17, 1824.* 33—

**NORWICH IRON & NAIL STORE.**

THE THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY having opened an *Iron and Nail Store* in Chelsea Landing, now offer for sale, on liberal terms—

400 tons BAR IRON, forming a complete assortment, and including almost every description of AMERICAN, ENGLISH, RUSSIA, AND SWEDES.

*Also*—A great variety of manufactured Iron, consisting of Spike, Deck Nail, and Horse Nail Rods: Shoe Shapes: Nail, Brad, & Tack Plates: Hoops: Patent Cut Nails, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, of all sizes: American and English Blistered, German, Tub, Shear and Cast Steel.

☞ Manufacturers, Machinists, and Dealers in the article, are invited to call at the Store in Shetucket-street, or at their compting-room at the Falls.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent*

*Oct. 12.* 28—

**NORWICH Dying Establishment.**

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

*November 16, 1824.* 1f33—

**8 CASES SEASONABLE GOODS**

NOW OPENING BY THE

**Thames Company,**

at the new store, Shetucket-street, *which are offered,*

**Wholesale or Retail,**

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

An additional supply will be received by the next Steam-Boat.

Country Merchants supplied on the best terms.

*Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—

**English Goods AND SHOE STORE.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

INFORM their customers that they have just returned from N. York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold at their usual reduced prices, for *Cash* only. Those who have that article to put off for goods will do well to call.

Their Stock consists at present, in part of the following

ARTICLES.

Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed, & Drab

**BROAD CLOTHS**

☞ from 90 cts. to $6 per yard.
Black, Blue, and Mixed Cassimeres
American plain Cloth and Satinett,
☞ from 3s 6d to 6s per yard.
Devonshire Kersey.
*Ladies' Pelisse Cloths.*
Red, blue, white, yellow, and green FLANNELS, 1s 6d to 3s 9d.
Scotch, Caroline, and Circassian PLAIDS, 2s 4d to 3s.
Black and colored, figured and plain BOMBAZETTS, 20 cts. to 2s 6d.
Figured Rattinetts, and Salisbury Flannel, 3s to 4s 6d.
Black, blue, crimson, green and drab TABBY VELVETS.
Black Silk, Valentia, and Swansdown

**VESTING.**

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Rose

**BLANKETS.**

Black Circassians and Bombazines.
Womens black & slate worsted Hose.
Mens mixt and black do. do.
Cashmere, Merino, and Cassimere

Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Womens Kid, Beaver, Horse-skin & Silk Gloves.——Mens Buck-skin, Beaver, Dog-skin, and Silk do.
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck.
Silk and Cotton Flagg Handkfs.
Black Levantine, & common Silk do.
Gentlemen's plaid, figured and white

**CRAVATS.**

28 and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Black, white, pink, blue, and green *Italian Crapes.*
Black, white, pink, blue, and green FLORENCES.
Black Sinshaw and Sarcenett,
Best black India Levantine,
Black and colored Gros de Naple,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Black, brown, slate, green, blue and pink Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 white Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 Sarcenett Cambrick and Mull Muslin,
4-4 & 6-4 figured Jaconet & Swiss do.
4-4 & 6-4 fig'd & plain Book Muslin.
4-4 Tamb'd Book do.
Cambric, common & furniture Dimoty
100 ps. Cambric & common Calicoes
150 ps. Ribbons, (some very elegant,)
100 pieces bleached and unbleached Sheeting, 15 cts. to 30 cts.
Cotton Ginghams, Check & Bed Tick,
Millinett, Tapes, Pins, Suspenders, Spool, Ball and Skein Sewing Cotton, Gymp, Silk Braid, Cord, Quality Binding, Ferrets, Wire, Pearl and Lace Shirt Buttons, Coat and Vest Gilt Buttons, Moulds, Brown, black and white Linens, Long Lawn, Linen Cambricks, Sewing Silk, Twists, Padding, Woolen Stockings, Mittens Socks, Yarn, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 pair Ladies and Children's

**SHOES,**

consisting of Morocco Walking Shoes
Morocco Pumps with or without heels
Kid do. do.
Denmark Satin do. do.
Black, green, blue, pink and brown Children's Boots, &c.

*Nov 10.* 32—

**Norwich Ale.**

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS.

JOHN C. HIND

Oct. 26. 9w30—

**New and Seasonable GOODS.**

**T. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS ADDED TO HIS STOCK OF

**DRY GOODS**

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BLUE, Black, Brown, Olive, Bolivar, Oxford & Blue Mixed *BROAD CLOTHS,*
Ladies Broad and Pelisse Cloths,
Real Tartan, Caroline & Circassian *PLAIDS & STRIPES,*
Elegant Long Merino and Cashmere *SHAWLS,*
6, 7, and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere and Persian ditto,
Bronze, Cinnamon, Ombra, Stripe, Blue, Black, and Light figured and plain Gro de Nap and Gro de Ta *SILKS,*
Black Levantine, Sinchew, Sarcenet, and *SATINS,*

with a great variety of other goods, which have been selected within a few days, in New-York—making his assortment of *choice Fancy and Staple Dry Goods* equal to any ever offered in this town.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* 34—

**NORWICH Free-Stone and Marble YARD.**

THE subscriber has, during this Fall, received a large assortment of FIRST RATE

**Stockbridge and other MARBLE,**

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in this State, of equal quality.

The following comprizes a part of the stock now offered:

PYRAMID MONUMENTS

with solid or box tables

**TOMB TABLES**

with or without bannisters.

**200 pieces Marble,**

of different sizes, suitable for

**GRAVE STONES.**

White, Black, and variegated

**MARBLE FACINGS,**

highly polished, for fire places.

ALSO——A large stock of

**Middletown Stone,**

Suitable for Grave Stones, Hearths, Jambs, Mantles, or any kind of building work.

*Likewise,*

Paint Stones and Mullers of any size.

**The remaining Bills belonging to the late firm of *Kimball & Kingsley*, will soon be left with an Attorney for collection, and unless speedily settled, some of the subscribers will be found with them.

**Joseph Kingsley.**

Oct. 27. tf30—

**NORWICH Shoe Store.**

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality.* Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,——do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco. Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,

Northampton and Hartford **SOLE LEATHER,**

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins
Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior.)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, &c. &c. all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

**WANTED,**

A BOY to do chores in a Family. Inquire at this Office.

*Nov. 24.* 3w34—


## MEDLEY.

FRANKLIN'S MODE OF LENDING MONEY.

I send you herewith a bill for ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give so much. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts.—In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a good deal with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little.

DEVOUT AND HONORABLE WOMEN.

"Of devout and honorable women," the sacred scriptures record "not a few." Some of the most affecting scenes, the most interesting transactions, and the most touching conversations, which are recorded of the Saviour of the world, passed with women. Their examples have supplied some of the most eminent instances of faith and love. They are the first remarked as having "ministered to him of their substance." Theirs was the praise of not abandoning their despised Redeemer when he was led to execution; and under all the hopeless circumstances of his ignominious death; they appear to have been the last attending at his tomb, and the first on the morning when he arose from it.——Theirs was the privilege of receiving the earliest consolations from their risen Lord; theirs was the honor of being first commissioned to announce his glorious resurrection. And even to have furnished heroic confessors, devoted saints, and unshrinking martyrs to the church of Christ, has not been the exclusive honor of the bolder sex. MISS MOORE.

When Alderman Gill died, his wife ordered the undertaker to inform the Court of Aldermen of the event. He wrote to this effect:—"I am desired to inform the Court of Aldermen, that Mr. Alderman Gill died last night, *by order of Mrs. Gill.*

*Marrying Youth and Age.*—Gumilla relates, in the History of the River Oronoko, that there is one nation that marries old men to girls, and old women to youths, that age may correct the petulance of youth. For, they say, that to join young persons equal in youth and imprudence in wedlock together, is to join one fool to another. The marriage of young men with old women is, however, only a kind of apprenticeship, for after they have served for some months, they are permitted to marry women of their own age.

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

LOOK OUT AHEAD.

"The seaman on a dangerous sea,
Looks out ahead—and wise is he"—

But there is no less necessity for looking out ahead on the land than on the sea. We are all embarked on a voyage—all have to pass through a variety of dangers—have misfortunes of various kinds to avoid—and this requires, generally, only *the constant exercise* of the gifts of prudence and foresight which we naturally possess. I say we must keep those faculties in exercise, for a great deal more than half the ills we suffer are the offspring of our imprudence and indolence, not of uncontrollable misfortunes.

By looking out ahead, I simply mean acting with a prudent reference to coming time—making all necessary provision for the future—and leaving as little as possible to the mere chance of what is called *luck*. for there are those who do none of these things. Who learn not the lesson of the ant, to lay up while the sun shines, stores for a wintry day—and glean not from the busy bee the wisdom, to provide a plentiful home against the days when the season for making this provision shall be past. The world is full of misery, but not more full of misery than of folly.

It well becomes the youth who is setting out in life, surrounded by a circle of gay companions, and often tempted to the place of revelry and dissipation—*to look out ahead!*—to remember what is said most truly of the power of habit—to reflect on the consequences of an irregular life—to look to the precipice to which it leads—to call before his mind those ghostly monitors which have passed in poverty, in contempt, in sorrow, to a hopeless end, the victims of intemperance or crime—to pause, to ponder, to resolve aright.

Nor less does it become him who has just set his feet upon the active stage of business, having arrived at manhood, to *Look out ahead!*—He has a character for industry, and punctuality, and honesty to establish, which are of vital importance to his future welfare. He has also to establish those rules for the management of his business, by which, probably, he will fall or rise, for a careless method of transacting these matters, once allowed, and ten to one, things grow worse and worse—the evil is increased instead of being remedied.

The girls and boys, too, who get into the old fashioned notion that they must get married, as their fathers and mothers did, ought by all means to *look out ahead.* The times especially call for it now, though in all times it is necessary. Our young gentlemen are sometimes dissipated—our young ladies sometimes extravagant, and too much given to pride and indolence; these should all be old bachelors and maids; they would only be a torment to their partners if they got them. Care should be taken to avoid these. Then there should be a union of feeling, a conformity of taste, a suitableness of temper, and an affection founded on merit; otherwise there can be no happiness in marriage—For, as saith Peter Pindar:

"Oh matrimony, thou art like
To Jeremiah's figs;
The good were very good, the bad
Too sour to give the pigs."

In fine, it becomes all men to *Look out ahead!* The man whose polar star is ambition, should so temporise his thirst for glory, as that disappointment take him not unawares, and bring not sorrow with it. The politician should beware that to prevent passion he sacrifice not his own and his country's interests. The professional man should look forward to the days of his retirement, and see that he carries a good conscience there. The mechanic should look to it that he pave the pathway of his future pilgrimage, not only with a competence, but with an honorable character, and a good report. The farmer should beware of the spirit of speculation; vow hostility forever against mortgages and while markets are dull, content himself with doing moderately well. These are the only safeguards of the future.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

FROM THE SAME.

Native Genius is always contemplated with love and reverence; mental energies, be they possessed by whom they may, draw the observation aside with irresistible power, and while we gaze, we wonder and esteem the pleasing objects. We look upon genius as the gift of nature; and from such a consideration we think that he who is the possessor of it is a favorite of Heaven.

Intellectual gifts are not confined to one particular grade in society; but we find the effulgence of the mind bursting through the dark clouds of obscurity and poverty—sometimes flashing from the middle circles of life, and often beaming from the lofty stations of honor, learning and opulence.

Genius possesses an inherent energy, a self-propelling power, whereby it evinces itself. Oftentimes it achieves things by its own individual strength which all the assistance of education or art could not accomplish. The mighty mind of Shakspeare owed little of its pre-eminence to the hand of art, and the greatness of conception and powerful enunciation of a Patrick Henry were not learned in the schools. Education may assist and guide a genius, but never can make one. An artificial wit has something of a stiffness about it which betrays its origin. The far fetched allusions and distant references which it makes indicate a studied vanity and laborious research, and all its world-astonishing extempore repartee speaks itself the result of mature thought and prolonged speculation.——But mother wit spontaneously throws out its knowledge at a moment's warning. Like the wakeful sentinel, it is always ready, and like the close-barred chesnut, armed on all sides. Its examinations are both minute and comprehensive; and while it contemplates a general character, neglects not peculiarities. It is like the lightning's flash in the gloom of midnight, unfolding in the twinkling of an eye, that which was hidden in the thick veil of darkness. OLIO.

LA FAYETTE & HIS FAITHFUL CHARLEY.

For some months previous to the capture of Cornwallis, and while his army were traversing the states of the Carolinas and Virginia, he was opposed by the Marquis de La Fayette with an inferior force. His Lordship having received a reinforcement, was so confident of success against his opponent, that he unguardedly wrote in a letter, which was afterwards intercepted, "*the boy cannot escape me;*" but he was disappointed in his sanguine expectations. Cornwallis at one time formed a plan to surprise the Marquis while on the south side of James river with himself, but the attempt was prevented by the following incident. The Marquis, unapprised of the particular situation of his opponent, contrived to send into his camp a spy, to obtain intelligence. A soldier belonging to New-Jersey, by the name of Charles Morgan, generally called Charley, agreed to undertake this hazardous service; but insisted that, in case he should be discovered and hanged, the Marquis to secure his reputation, should have it inserted in the New Jersey paper, that he was employed in the service of the commander. Having reached the royal camp, he was soon introduced into his lordship's presence, who required the reason of his deserting.——Charley replied, "that he had been in the continental service from the beginning, and while under Washington he was well satisfied; but being now commanded by a Frenchman, he was displeased with it, and had quitted the service. His Lordship commended and rewarded him for his conduct, and Charley soon commenced the double duty of soldier under the English commander, and a spy in the employment of the Marquis, without suspicion. Lord Cornwallis, while in conversation with several of his officers, inquired of Charley how long a time it would take for the Marquis to cross James river?——Pausing a moment, he replied, "3 hours my lord." His Lordship exclaimed, "3 hours! it will take him 2 days." "No, my lord," said Charley, "the Marquis has such a number of boats, and each boat will carry so many men; if you will please to calculate, you will find he can pass in three hours." His Lordship turning to the officers said "the scheme will not do." After having obtained the information required, Morgan began to prepare for a re-


ORIGINAL STAINED

turn to the Marquis, and he prevailed with several British soldiers to desert with him. When challenged by the sentinels, he artfully tampered with them by giving them rum, and while drinking he seized their arms, and then compelled them to go; and this brave fellow actually brought off 7 deserters to our camp. On his return to head quarters, the Marquis accosted him with, "well Charley, have you got back?" "Yes, please your Excellency, and have brought seven men with me." Having communicated his information, the Marquis offered to reward him, but he declined receiving money, and when it was proposed to promote him to a corporal or sergeant, he replied, "I have ability to discharge the duties of a common soldier, and my character stands fair, but should I be promoted, I may fail, and lose my reputation." He, however, requested that his destitute comrades, who came with him might be furnished with food and clothing, which was readily granted.

## NOVEMBER.

This is the month in which the inhabitants of Old England hang themselves, & those of New-England feast on their most delicious fruits, and inhale their mildest & most exhilarating atmosphere; and woe is unto the wight who does not avail himself of this season to throw off the remains of summer sickness, and prepare to resist that of the approaching winter. There are, in October and November, none of those rapid changes in the temperature of different parts of the day, which are such fruitful sources of dysentary and fever. The tone of the stomach, which in September had been so much diminished, by the heat of the preceding months as to render indulgence in the luxuries of the seasons dangerous, and even exercise in the open air critical, is now restored from the fresh breezes of the west, and the agreeable and uniform coolness of the atmosphere The temptations which the season offers to gratify the whims of the appetite, are no avenues to disease, and the clear glory of the heavens invites to exercise and enjoyments, which may be liberally partaken with advantage rather than danger.

Of all parts of the year, none seems therefore so well suited to scenes of mirth and amusement as November, and as such none is more generally improved. Families who have spent the summer in the country, now return to enjoy their home and their friends in the city; hundreds of happy swains are made still happier husbands; and the sounds of hilarity, and the pictures of health, meet us in every direction. Since then so many powerful attractions exist within doors as well as without, it becomes our duty to caution our friends against acquiring a habit of passing much of their time in warm rooms, thus early in the season.

It is an undoubted fact, that those men live longest, who are the last to shut themselves up, and put on additional clothing in the autumn, and the last to leave it off and expose themselves in the spring. The coldness of November is dry and bracing: it increases the warmth of the body by quickening the circulation, and thus renders an outer garment unnecessary, except in the evening, or on days that are unpleasant; the coldness of the spring is damp and enervating; it depresses instead of cheering the spirits, renders the circulation languid, and extra clothing is indispensable to comfort as well as to health.

In the winter, typhus fever is the most common complaint, its subjects are chiefly those whose habit is debilitated, or whose spirits are depressed; and we have suggested these ideas to our readers—not only with a view to their immediate benefit, but also by way of precaution, lest the time for recruiting and enjoying should be allowed to pass away unimproved, and the chill blasts of winter come and convert their houses into hospitals—their enervated frames to the victims of disease.

*Bost. Med. Int.*

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*Newtown, Oct. 23d, 1824.*

Messrs. Carter & Prentiss:—We send you an article, which we wish you to insert in the Statesman; believing that every well wisher to his country will be gratified in whatever will have a tendency to promote our independence of other nations.

The working of the blue wood vat is the most important and the most difficult process in the whole art of dyeing. So difficult has this process been considered, and so inadequate has every written account of the operations proved when attempted to be reduced to practice, that our American dyers had given up all idea of profiting by any treatise on the subject, and our manufacturers were entirely dependant on European workmen for all the wood blues. We are happy to inform the public, that a practical treatise has lately been published, which conveys such instruction as will enable any good ash dyer to work the wood vat with great facility; as our American blues dyed in the ash vat, are considered in the market every way inferior, particularly in beauty and permanency, to the wood blues imported from England, we have concluded that we cannot better promote the manufacturing interests, than by giving a plain statement of our success in the wood dyeing from the process as described in Mr. Partridge's work on the art of dyeing.

We bought Mr. Partridge's treatise last spring, and were determined to try the wood receipe, though with no very sanguine hope of a successful issue. It is true we consider ourselves well versed in the ash vat dyeing, but as the wood color was considered every way superior, we were anxious to become acquainted with the wood vat; being fearful of the result we tried on a small scale, following the directions laid down in Mr. Partridge's treatise. Our first trial was successful, we then went boldly to work and set a large vat, and though we met with some difficulty at first, for want of sufficient experience, yet have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, have met with no loss and only a few days hindrance, have had a dye in successful operation nearly five months, with the exceptions above mentioned, and have been able to produce wood blues, equal to any produced by experienced European workmen; so far as we have compared them (and we have taken pains to get samples of best blues to compare) we believe every good ash dyer may be equally successful, who has resolution to undertake it and will pay strict attention to the directions given, and observe the changes which take place during the operation. We are convinced that this work of Mr. Partridge is an invaluable production, such as was never before presented to the public in this country, and is calculated, if followed, to raise the reputation of our colors, so as to place them on a par with European workmanship. It is barely doing justice to the author to observe, that he is at all times ready by letter or otherwise, to promote the art to the utmost of his ability; and as individuals having reaped much benefit from his instruction, we feel that we cannot recommend him too highly: we have put some other parts of his work in practice, and so far as we have followed his instructions, we have been successful.

We remain Messrs. Editors,
Your subscribers.
SANDFORD & DICK.

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[INSERTED BY REQUEST.]

*From the Monitor.*

## ON QUENCHING THE SPIRIT.

"My children," said the old man, "few will be the words of your dying father. I wish them to sink deep into your hearts." Then raising himself a little in his bed with a degree of strength which he had not been able to command for several of the last weeks of his sickness, he proceeded—

"When young I enjoyed religious privileges and was the subject of occasional serious reflection. When just entering my sixteenth year, religious impressions were made on my mind with unusual force. I seemed to hear a voice continually saying to me *seek religion now*. I was unhappy; my former amusements lost their relish. Still I was not willing wholly to relinquish them, and obey the voice which urged me to seek religion immediately.—One day, after much reflection, I deliberately promised to God that as soon as the season of youthful amusements was past, I would give myself to religious pursuits. My anxieties immediately left me; I returned to my amusements, and the whole subject was soon forgotton.

"When at twenty-five, the monitory voice returned, reminded me of my promise, and again pressed upon me the importance of eternal things. Though I had not thought of my promise for years, I acknowledged its obligation, but an immediate fulfilment seemed more impracticable than it did nine years before.

"I vowed with increased solemnity, that when the cares of a rising family should subside, I would certainly attend to the concerns of religion.

"Again I applied myself to worldly avocations, and soon buried all thoughts of the admonition I had received. At fifty, when you, my children, were diminishing, instead of increasing my cares, this heavenly monitor returned. 'Fulfil your promise, seek religion now,' was continually pressing upon my mind. I knew that I had made such a promise, but I felt dissatisfied that its fulfilment should be claimed so soon. I regretted that I had not attended to the subject before, when I could have done it with less difficulty; but such was the extent and pressure of my business, that to do it then seemed impossible. The subject made me unhappy, and after much deliberation I sought relief for my troubled feelings by most solemnly renewing my promise to God. When, I said, the pressure of business is past, I will devote my whole attention to a preparation for eternity.

"No sooner had I fixed my mind on this course than my anxieties left me, the strivings of the Spirit ceased in my bosom, and ceased forever. When sickness warned me of approaching death I sought to fix my feelings on this subject, but it was in vain. There was a gloom and terror drawn around religion at which my soul shuddered. I felt that I was forsaken of God, but it did not move me. I had no love to God, no repentance for sin, nor wish to forsake it. I felt nothing but the sullen gloom of despair—I knew I was in the hands of a justly offended God whom I expected no mercy, and could ask none. With these feelings I am now about to enter the eternal world. To you my children I can only say, profit by my example—quench not the Spirit—seek religion now, if you would avoid a miserable eternity; put not off the concerns of your souls till——" The sentence died upon his lips; his strength, which had been all summoned to make this last effort, suddenly failed, he fell back upon his bed, and with a groan that seemed to speak the pains of another world, the immortal spirit took its flight from that body which it had inhabited nearly four-score years, to receive according to that it had done.

This little narrative I had from a grandson of the old man, who stood by his dying bed. He was a minister of the gospel, and dated his first permanent conviction from the solemnities of that awful scene. The descendants of the old man were numerous, most of whom became hopefully pious. Two, who are now preachers, and several others were first awakened by his dying charge.

A few particulars in the last years of this aged sinner are perhaps worthy of remark.

Three years before his death there was a revival in the place where he resided, and the son with whom he lived was a subject of its influence. He made the most violent opposition to his son's religious feelings, and never while able to move about the house did he remain in the room during family prayers, nor till his dying hour was a prayer offered in his hearing at his request.

He so studiously avoided all religious conversation, that, from the death of his wife, which was thirteen years previous, he was never known to say a word about his own feelings, till in his dying moments he made the communication above given.

Dear youth, whose eyes may glance over this brief narrative, did you ever feel any anxiety about eternity? Any of the strivings of God's Spirit? If you did, I pray you suffer a word of entreaty from one who desires your everlasting peace. *Quench not the Spirit.* Say not to the Hercules Messenger when I am old I will bear, lest in old age you lie down in sorrow and despair; lest God should say of you, "he is joined to his idols, let him alone."

It has been my privilege to witness several revivals of religion, chiefly among youth, and there is not one in which I cannot recal individuals who were awakened, and deeply anxious, for a time, but who resisted God's Spirit, and appeared at last to be hardened in iniquity. Few, perhaps, attain that eminence in hardness of heart to which that aged man I have mentioned arrived, but be only who searcheth the heart knoweth how many there are to whom, after repeated invitations of mercy, God says, because I have called, and ye have refused—therefore will I laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh.

Should you grieve this Holy Spirit, should you provoke him to take a final flight from your bosoms, you would as surely lie down in eternal sorrow as if the pit were already closed upon you. Seek ye the Lord then whilst He may be found, call ye upon Him while he is near, and may the Holy Spirit enable you to seek that you may find salvation, that your souls may live. XANTHUS.

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## BY THE LATE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20.

*Remarkable Preservation.*—A wonderful instance of the preservation of human life, when in imminent danger, occurred at Geneva, in this state, on the 22d ult. Mr. James Gerry, an Irishman, had descended a well for the purpose of removing some obstructions. The well was 61 feet deep, and some of the stones in the wall near the bottom had been loosened by the washing of quick-sands. Having descended between 40 and 50 feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket and the other resting upon the side of the wall, on a sudden, the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the walls above sunk down upon him and buried him beneath the ruins.

The shock, says the Geneva Gazette, produced by such a disaster, can be imagined, but not described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of extricating the unfortunate man alive! Hundreds immediately collected around the spot, in painful solicitude, all anxious to bear a part in rescuing a fellow mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions were made to excavate, as soon as possible, the stones and earth that had fallen in. It was half past 4 o'clock, P. M. when the catastrophe happened. In 15 minutes a windlass and bucket were procured and put in operation. No less than 80 tons of stone were to be drawn up, before relief could be given. But few could labor at a time—and though they proceeded with the utmost activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, mingled with the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious. As they proceeded, occasional groans could still be heard issuing from the cold damp earth beneath. Everything was soon put into a systematic train—persons were appointed to make all necessary provision and preserve order and silence among the crowd. The night was dark and unpleasant—but by the assistance of lamps, they vigorously prosecuted the work. Those in the well would at intervals call to the buried man, to ascertain if he could hear them——but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of inquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbled into the bucket in the well—the voice of the workmen—and now and then the groans of the distressed man beneath! It was now towards midnight, and they had gone about twenty feet below the surface; the workmen in the well called again to Gerry—a breathless silence prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned! They now toiled with renewed ardour, occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses. They asked him what distance he thought he was down? He rationally replied, "Between 40 and 50 feet." Between two and three o'clock, when they had come to within 20 feet of him, they stopped about 15 minutes to take some refreshment. The poor sufferer below, who for some time had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathising fellows, perceiving that the noise from the tumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued, now fancied they had ceased their exertions, and left him to expire in that terrible situation! In this moment of despair he burst out into a pitiful tone of wailing, and begged them "for God's sake not to leave him!" They informed him of the cause of their stopping, and he was soon gladdened by the returning sound of the rattling of the stones in the bucket. About day light they lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him forty-eight feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in. A large stone, weighing 80 pounds, rested on his head, which was turned a little up, making a considerable gash, though not producing a fracture in the skull—a stone on each side of his head pressing like a vice, and one or two smaller ones, covered with blood, about his face, leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope——one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately, was at liberty so that he could move it—no other part of his body could he stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. At a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning, having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd, to this upper world, as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with cold, he was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for 13 hours in the well, and who received as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude, for their indefatigable & praiseworthy exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man, and it was found, on examination, that providentially not a bone was fractured or broken! His face and head were badly bruised and cut, as well as other parts of his body. The contusion on his head produced insensibility for a few hours after the accident, as he says he knew nothing for some time. He is in a fair way to recover, and will probably in a few days, by the blessing of God, be enabled to resume his usual avocations."

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*An overflowing Treasury.*—The comptroller of this State has addressed a communication to the legislature, in which he states that the "ordinary revenue of the State has already produced in the present year an income sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, pay the $50,000 due from the State to the bank of New-York, and to accumulate a surplus of $200,000 beyond any sums that may be wanted to satisfy the ordinary demands upon the treasury. To this surplus derived from the revenue, there has been added $262,091, 46, which the Bank of N. York, has required the State to take towards the debt due from that institution. The condition of the treasury at this time will allow of the investment of $450,000 at least."—*N. Y. Paper.*

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*The Bonapartes.*—European papers mention that Louis, Lucien, and Jerome Bonaparte, were then residing in Germany, and the females of the family in Italy. They are considered still immensely rich. The wife of Jerome, (a princess of Wirtemburg, to whom he was married in 1807,) it is added, has applied to the Pope to be divorced from him. The first wife of Jerome, a most accomplished lady, it is said, now resides in Massachusetts.

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## LITERARY.

"Lionel Lincoln," the first of a series of National Tales entitled "Legends of the Thirteen Republics," and which it is understood are to be given to the public by the author of the Spy, Pioneers, &c. is now in the press of Charles Wiley, and will be out about the 1st of December. This first of the series, embraces that portion of American history between the passage of the Stamp Act and subsequent to the battle of Bunker Hill. The scenes are principally in Massachusetts.

*N. Y. Paper.*

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## HON. HEMAN ALLEN IN CHILI.

On the 3d of July, the Supreme Director entertained our Minister Plenipotentiary with a splendid banquet. It was attended by the gentlemen composing the diplomatic corps, and the principal authorities, &c. making in all 60 persons. Great hilarity and satisfaction prevailed at the entertainment.

After the dinner, the Supreme Director requested the gentlemen to send for their ladies; and the evening concluded with an elegant ball.

On the 5th inst. the Hon. Heman Allen also gave a splendid banquet at the Hall of the British Hotel. The chief officers of the Chilian Government were present:

"The festive hall was adorned with the greatest taste, and the flags of all the governments of America entwined elegantly, one with another, presented to the sight the emblem of their strength and of what they can do united against any power that may attempt to disunite them. Finally, at the two extremities of the Hall were seen two elegant frames, one containing the portrait of the immortal Washington, and the other the Declaration of the Independence of the United States.

A number of toasts were drank, expressing a reciprocity of feeling between the guests.—*Middletown Centinel.*

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## FROM ALBANY.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution to bring Mr. Caldwell before the House in order that he might be dismissed. Some debate arose respecting the honor of the House, about which Mr. Crolius made some remarks. Mr. Cunningham replied He considered that if the house were so exceedingly tenacious of their honor, they ought to send for almost all the editors of Newspapers in the state—they had said much more than Mr. Caldwell. The resolution was lost, and the House adjourned to Monday.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

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## VERMONT LEGISLATION.

A bill was lately introduced in the Legislature, to levy a heavy tax on pedlars. It was stated in debate that the people of Vermont were cheated by pedlars. Mr. Haight remarked that in walking by a pedlar's cart, he heard the Pedlar cry out "Razor strops for sale—warranted to save without a razor" also! Mr. Fitch thought pedlars already taxed sufficiently high. Mr. Keyes was of the same opinion. He thought the merchants ought to pay a licence; they were in the habit of giving their customers stuff that would fuddle a little, &c. The bill was rejected. A bill to exempt manufacturing mills, machinery, &c. from taxes was rejected. A bill to lay a tax on sheep was rejected. A bill to exempt females from imprisonment was lost.

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*Extraordinary circumstance.*—A few days since a servant girl was walking by the side of the canal, near Mr. Raworth's Wharf, at Nottingham, with an infant in her arms, when, looking at the child instead of her path, she stepped from the road into the water, and she and the child instantly disappeared. A man who saw the accident hastened to the spot, and fortunately caught the girl by the hair of her head; but on raising her in the water, it appeared that the child was no longer in her arms. The man hastily pulled her out, that he might have a chance of saving the infant, when, to his great surprise, he found that the little innocent had instinctively caught hold of the bottom of the girl's petticoat, which it grasped so firmly that it was safely drawn out.

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Of the whole number of the New York representatives in Congress, who took part in the Washington caucus, but one has been re-elected; and that one, Mr. Cambreleng, succeeded from causes altogether foreign to that question. The 66 will live in history.—*Mil. Gee.*

## MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

Verbal reports are in town of a most afflicting accident, which occurred yesterday near West Point in the Highlands. The Sloop Neptune, laden with Plaster, & bound to Newburgh, was struck by a flaw of wind, suddenly capsized and sunk. Fifty-one passengers were on board. Report varies as to the number lost. A gentleman who arrived in the steam-boat this morning, informs us, that 34 out of the 51 perished. Other accounts say 32, and others 17. Judge Smith of Newburgh one of the owners of the vessel states, we understand, that owing to the boats proceeding in different directions from the sinking vessel, the number of lost has been overrated, and that it does not exceed thirteen. The report adds that eleven of those who perished were females. We have been unable to learn the name of a single individual; and those who had friends on board will be left in a most painful state of suspense and anxiety, until more authentic accounts of the disaster shall be obtained. An accident of this kind upon the Hudson, the navigation of which is considered perfectly safe, and especially at a point, where the channel is compressed to a width of only a few rods, is certainly very surprising, whether there was any negligence or not. What renders it still more remarkable is, that the day was unusually tranquil, and one of the most delightful we have had this season. Under such circumstances, no one could have anticipated an accident of this kind. So true is it that "in life, we are in the midst of death."—*N. Y. Statesman.*

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*Repeating Guns.*—Mr. Ellis, of New York, has lately invented a "repeating gun," and on Wednesday last he made several experiments of its utility, as an engine of destruction, at the Castle Garden, which was crowded on the occasion.——The National Advocate says—"Mr. Ellis had three guns, containing seven charges each, which he fired in quick succession, at a distance of 25 yards, at two targets or planks. The balls passed through, and struck the bulwarks of the Castle. It was evident, from the ease and quickness of the firing, as well as from the effect, that these 21 balls fired at a boat, with precision, must do considerable execution—and in the space of two minutes.—Two pistols, of 4 charges each, were also fired. The invention really merits the attention of government."

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On the 9th ult. the body of a man was found in the road near Maysville, Ken. supposed to have been dead 8 or 10 days. His throat was cut from ear to ear, several large wounds were on his head, two on his shoulders, and a cut on his left thumb. Some days previous, certain articles of wearing apparel were found, marked Francis Baker, supposed to have belonged to the murdered man.—*Courier.*

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## PROFESSOR EVERETT.

The election of Professor Everett, in Massachusetts, to the representative branch of our national legislature, is an event which should not be passed over in silence. The notice, however, which it deserves, acquires little of its interest from the usual party discussions of the day. It springs altogether from the general and permanent claims of science, talent and literature.

Previous to his visit to Europe, Professor Everett officiated as Pastor to a Congregational Church in Brattle-square, Boston. He was then a very young man, and when his intention of leaving them became known, his society were much dissatisfied, and attributed his restlessness to his youthful age. Assisted by the generosity of his Alma Mater, he visited Europe, and spent a considerable time at one of the most celebrated of the German Universities. He travelled over many portions of Europe, and availed himself of every source of information which fell within the scope of his means.

On his return to Boston, he resumed the duties of the Greek professorship in Harvard College. Much about the same time, the editorial department of the North American Review was transferred to him, and acquired, under his superintendance, a fame and an extension beyond all precedent on this side of the Atlantic. Many of the original articles, from that period, were the productions of his powerful pen; others were contributed by some of his associates at Harvard, and several men of talent residing in Boston.

It may be truly said that none has ever entered the Congress of the United States so young in years and so mature in character. In learning he has few competitors, in genius he is equal to our greatest, and in the industrious cultivation of both, he far outstrips that grade which we have been to apt, perhaps, to consider sufficient for all our purposes of advancement.

As an orator, Mr. Everett is very superior. He is not, however, of the vehement or passionate kind. His oratory partakes principally of high intellect, deep learning, or broad philosophical views.—He reigns triumphant over mind and imagination, but seldom touches passion or individual objects. He is an ardent admirer of ancient learning, and has done more for literature in this country than any other man that perhaps could be named.

He is, it is believed, the author of an article in a late number of the North American Review, written in reply to the calumnies of the Quarterly, contained in a review of Faux's travels. In this able review, he has shown with what spirit he can defend his country from the calumnies cast upon her by conceited ignorance and presumption.

Whether a man possessing all these eminent advantages, will add to the already great reputation of our House of Representatives, admits not of a doubt.—The country is honored by such men.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

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*Militia of Pennsylvania.*—The late military returns of Pennsylvania, state its militia at 158,512 rank and file. The volunteer corps are thirty-four troops of cavalry, thirty-nine companies of artillery, two hundred and eighty-three companies of infantry, and one hundred and twenty-five companies of riflemen. Total, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight volunteer soldiers.

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Centinel, Nov. 24.*

FROM TURKEY—INFERT.

Since our last paper, advices direct from Smyrna to the 16th September have arrived. Besides verbal accounts we have received Smyrna papers to the 11th, & letters from a highly respectable source to the fifteenth of that month.

The verbal accounts say,—That at the last date every thing was tranquil at Smyrna: that the Turkish fleet, united with the Egyptian expedition, were lying at anchor bound in the gulf of Cos, (some say fifty miles from Samos;) and that the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, who was watching them, was at Patmos, about twenty miles N. W. of Cos; that the disaster which occurred to the Turkish fleet near Samos, the border of Asia, which had assembled to sack that island, and who were mostly volunteers and detached militia, dispersed, and were returning home; but that a regular force was forming in their stead, and that the Governor of Smyrna had been ordered to furnish five thousand Janissaries, to make part of it; that the Greeks at Samos were in good spirits, and were making the utmost preparation to repulse their enemies; but that it was the general opinion at Smyrna, that the Turks would eventually succeed in subduing the island.

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EXTRACTS OF OUR LETTERS.

SMYRNA, Sept. 2.

We are very quiet here, notwithstanding the defeat which the Turks have met with at Samos. Notwithstanding the fears entertained that the Samians would not be able to resist the Captain Pacha, we are extremely happy to say they have done it. The Turks having commenced an attack on the land batteries at Samos, the Greek fleet consisting of about 20 Ipsariots, brigs, &c. under Admiral Apostolus, fortunately arrived in time to succor the island. The foremost ships of the Turkish fleet, consisting of a razee, frigates, &c. having got well in with the land, in the channel, a Greek brig passed under the stern of the Razee, and did her considerable damage; and escaped without any injury. By this time several other vessels were engaged; when the Greeks brought up four fire ships, which, taking the advantage of a favorable time, they boarded the razee, a frigate of fifty guns, and two sloops of war, with unexampled boldness; and steered the little barque in such precision, that in a moment the two sloops of war were in a blaze. The one launched on the razee went down before it reached. The Turkish vessels were immediately in confusion, and crowded all sail before the wind to escape. The fire ship directed against the frigate did not come up with her till she had got before the wind, and a chace commenced, during which time a heavy fire was kept up on the frigates chasers; but the fire-ship being swift, came up, and run her bow into the stern of the frigate, and in a few moments she was in a blaze, and blew up with a terrible explosion. The rest of the fleet escaped into Boudroun. A bolder and more daring action it is believed, does not exist on record. The brave, noble, and generous Constantine Canari commanded the fire ship that burnt the frigate, which carried 55 guns, was a first rate ship, and was crowded with troops. I saw him at Smyrna a short time since.

"It is estimated that from 15,000 to 18,000 Turks have perished before Samos. The army assembled at *Scala Nova* consisted of 80,000, sufficient to have eaten all the inhabitants of Samos. This army is fast dwindling away. A new one, however, collecting, when another attack will be made. It is supposed that there are already 40,000 assembled, which will be sufficient to take the island if a landing is once made. A few days must decide. In the estimate of the loss sustained by the Turks, you will recollect, that 3 razees and 40 transports, full of troops, are lost:

"Our accounts from the Morea are satisfactory. The Turks have been repulsed on all sides; and among the prisoners made from them are three 3 Pachas. Complete harmony reigns at the Greeks. The Senate exhibits great energy: and the troops are getting well disciplined.

"In Candia the Turks have the advantage; but the Candians are all ripe for revolt, as soon as the Moreas is free.

"The Americans are much respected by the Greeks. Not an instance has occurred where their vessels, when visited by their cruizers, have not been fully respected. In fact, the flags of European nations never sailed with greater security in the Archipelago than at this moment.

"The Greeks have retaken Ipsara, as isolated as it is, and their flag now waves over its fortresses."

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BARBAROUS PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the Greek government having communicated their determination to capture such European vessels as should be detected in transporting arms, ammunition and troops to the assistance of the Turks, the Lord High Commissioner of Great Britain to the Ionian Islands has issued a Proclamation declaring that all Greek vessels "armed or containing armed men," which may be discovered by English ships of war, shall in like manner be captured and destroyed. This severe measure on the part of the English Governor, seems to have been adopted in order to compel the Greek government to recede from their above named resolution. Accordingly, two English frigates have sailed for the vicinity of the Morea, to put the Proclamation in force.

But we confess our calculations are quite erroneous, if arms, ammunition, or hostile troops may be conveyed with impunity to an enemy's camp, merely because they are found under a neutral flag, if indeed such a flag can properly be called neutral. We believe the principle one which is rarely maintained; and rarely conceded by belligerent powers. But Greece is just struggling into life, and England is a powerful nation: the standard of justice must be graduated according to the necessities of the one, and the supremacy of the other.—*Telegraph.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

## EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

A very extensive forgery has been recently detected in London, in which Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, of the firm of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy, and Graham, bankers, was the principal actor. The first discovery extended only to £10,000. On this charge he was prosecuted and committed to prison, Friday, Sept. 11. The other partners, as might be expected, were now extremely anxious to know whether the £10,000 was the only ground of charge against him; to ascertain which they earnestly desired an interview with him. This, however, could not be granted.—Still hoping for the best, they continued payments on Saturday, up to the time of closing: the last two hours of which they paid upwards of £50,000. At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, they were permitted to visit the prisoner: when he disclosed to them such a state of his and their circumstances, that they took the first opportunity to announce a suspension of payment, "as most just & becoming to their friends generally."

The consternation which was excited among the monied interests in London by these circumstances, is said to have exceeded any thing which had occurred for many years. More than a thousand trades-people had kept their accounts at this bank; most of the king's collectors of taxes deposited their weekly receipts here till the day of paying it came round, and the gentlemen of the firm were all extensively connected with their private friends. On further examination, it was found that the £10,000 above mentioned was but an item in the list of forgeries which Mr. Fauntleroy had committed. What was the final result of the matter, is left for future arrivals to inform; although, so far as relates to Mr. Fauntleroy, it would not, we think, be difficult to anticipate.—*Boston Telegraph.*


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1824.


## MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the 18th Congress commences on Monday next. Most of the Eastern members, and those from New-York, have gone on, and no doubt both Houses will be able to form a quorum at an early hour on Monday. The President's Message may be expected to be delivered on Tuesday. The most important business which will come before Congress will probably be the election of a President, as at present there is no prospect of a choice being made by the Electoral Colleges. This business, however, cannot take place until after the second Wednesday in February, which will be on the 9th, as on that day the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses, will open all the certificates, and the votes be counted, and if no person has a majority of the whole, then the House of Representatives, immediately proceed to vote for President—the representation from each State having one vote—a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And in case no choice is made, then the duty of President shall devolve on the Vice President, for the four years ensuing, if one be chosen by the Electors, and if not the Senate, in like manner, choose a Vice-President.

## GENERAL JACKSON.

As this great military Hero has, if we may be allowed the expression, spontaneously burst open the Nation as one of her most popular sons, it may not be altogether amiss, at this time, to make a few general observations on his character and qualifications for the Chief Magistracy of these United States. And in the first place, we would remark, that if the scale should so turn that the Hon. John Quincy Adams, for whom we have a great preference, should lose his election, it has always been our desire that from among the other candidates before the public, Gen. Andrew Jackson might be the fortunate man; not, however, from the great military halo which has encircled his brow since winning the memorable battle before New Orleans, but from the *firm undeviating integrity* which has marked every act of his public life; from the *honest, independent,* and *energetic* character displayed in every station, civil and military, in which fortune has placed him; from the fact that he would be under no obligation to fawning sycophants or partizans, but would select his council from among the most worthy and able statesmen of the country, without reference to party or sectional feeling; and finally, from his avowal of that sound republican principle, that "office is neither to be sought or declined"—a principle which should be the guide of every individual in a republican government, and one which he has not only avowed, but so far as our observation extends, strictly adhered to. For at one time we see him leading a band of soldiers through a dreary wilderness against a ruthless savage foe, who had commenced an indiscriminate murdering & torturing of our inoffensive and unprotected frontier inhabitants; laying waste their habitations, & spreading terror & dismay among their women and children. And after suffering all the fatigues incident on such a warfare, and effectually subduing his savage foe, hasted to retire from the honors of a commander, to the bosom of his family and domestic quietude. At another time we see him called from his peaceful domicil and with unprecedented energy and decision, take the field with a raw band of militia, against an enemy of Waterloo veterans, of four times his numbers, and after gaining a most glorious and unprecedented victory, we see him, like the great Cincinnatus, laying down his commission and returning to his family and his plough.

But, if we are not deceived in his character and he is that true republican whose love of country surpasses that of self, and who looks beyond the narrow compass of his day for the honor, glory, wealth, and power of this republic, he will regret that spirit and blind-guided enthusiasm which has sprung up in the Nation, and by which many of his most zealous friends have been actuated in espousing his cause as a candidate for the Presidency. We mean those who claim that he merits that office solely because he won a brilliant victory; this is no proof of his qualifications as a civilian, and were no other manifest, we should be highly censurable for not strenuously opposing him; as many a man may be a good Soldier but a bad Statesman, and in this respect, his warmest friends can claim no more than good intentions. As so small a proportion of his public life has been devoted to the science of government, it will not be unreasonable in us to judge, that as a civilian, he is far behind either of his competitors, & our only reliance, therefore, that he will fill the Presidential Chair with credit to himself & honor to the nation, should he be elected, is from the belief that he will select an able Cabinet, & will, in a great measure, be governed by their advice. As a military chieftain, we have little or nothing to fear from Jackson; he has now passed that zenith in life, when a Cromwell, a Cæsar, & a Bonaparte arose step by step from the humble walks of private life, to renowned warriors, and finally to overthrow their republics; but we should learn, ere it is too late, by the fate of former republics, what ours may be, if we cherish the same spirit, as human nature, in all ages of the world, has been the same, and our principal fear now is that this spirit has gorged and will continue to prevail, until, ere long, the Army and Navy will be the only road to preferment.

Against the principles on which another class of citizens advocate the cause of Gen. Jackson, we must protest, as being highly improper, and if carried to that extent to which it is liable, & to which it has been in other countries, will have a highly pernicious effect; for this cause alone more blood has been shed, and more cruelties practised in Europe, than that of any other, and ought certainly not to be admitted into the political concerns of our country. We mean that of religion.—Religion & politics it must be admitted by all, are as widely different as are the antipodes. It is said General Jackson is a professor of religion, and a member of the methodist church, and that therefore he ought to receive the support of all professing that faith. But this is a non-essential, and no proof of his fitness for that office. It was once remarked by a celebrated divine, that no Quaker, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist were to be found in Heaven. After pausing a moment to give his audience time to stare, he replied that that question, was never asked at the gates of Heaven, but only is he a good man? And as it regards a candidate for the Presidency, the only questions which ought to be asked are these—Does he acknowledge the existence of a God? is he a moral man? an honest man, and well qualified?

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It is now certain that Mr. Crawford will not have the honor of being returned to the House as one of the three highest candidates. This must be an exceedingly mortifying reflection to him, who has, perhaps, at times entertained sanguine hopes that soon he should be raised, by ten million of freemen, to the first office in their gift, and infinitely the most honorable station in the world. But it must be more mortifying to those who thought to bring him forward by the aid of Caucus laws and their own influence, in despite of the discriminating judgment of millions of enlightened freemen, who are in the constant habit of thinking and acting for themselves. We trust this election has taught sycophants and demagogues a lesson which will not be soon forgotten.

The probability is that Mr. Crawford will withdraw, and that his electors will give their support to the other candidates, but which will obtain the most is yet a matter of speculation; for our part, we are inclined to the opinion that the electoral votes of Virginia will be given to Adams, he being their second choice, and that, for the same reason the votes of Georgia will go for Jackson, and that those of N. York will be given to Clay.

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*Curious.*—According to the official returns of the election in Maryland, Mr. Adams received 14,632 votes, and Gen. Jackson 14,523 votes, that is, 109 less than Mr. Adams. Yet Mr. A. has but three of the electoral votes of that state, while the General has seven.

The following is the result of the Election, thus far ascertained:

| | Adams. | Jackson. | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 8 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 15 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 8 | | | |
| Vermont | 7 | | | |
| Connecticut | 8 | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | 28 | | |
| New Jersey | | 8 | | |
| Virginia | | | 21 | |
| Maryland | 3 | 7 | 1 | |
| Delaware | 1 | | 2 | |
| Rhode Island | 4 | | | |
| New York | 25 | | 4 | 7 |
| N Carolina (prob | 5 | 10 | | |
| Georgia | | | 9 | |
| Ohio, | | | | 16 |
| South Carolina | | 11 | | |
| Tennessee | | 11 | | |

*Ohio.*—By the official returns from Ohio, it appears that Mr. Clay has 19,255, Gen. Jackson 18,489, and Mr. Adams 12,280 votes—giving Clay a majority over Jackson of 766 votes, and over Adams 6,975.

*North-Carolina.*—In this State the "People's Ticket" is elected by 5 or 600 majority. This ticket was run by the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams in opposition to one favorable to Mr. Crawford, and it was understood by the supporters of the "People's Ticket," that each person should write the name of their favorite candidate on the back of their ticket, and that if the "People's Ticket" succeeded, the electoral votes of the State should be divided in proportion to the known wishes of the people—It has succeeded, and General Jackson will probably have nine or ten votes, and Mr. Adams the remainder.—For a matter of calculation, we shall place them so this week. This is an ingenious device, and well worthy of imitation.

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A letter, (says the Middlesex Gazette,) dated Louisville, 4th ult. says that the Clay Ticket had succeeded in Illinois, by an overwhelming majority.

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The Western Mail brought us no additional election returns. One of the Districts of Illinois is, we believe, for Mr. Adams; the other two are claimed for Gen. Jackson.—*Nat. Journal.*

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To-day decides the fate of the Presidential question, so far as the Electors have it in their power.

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At a town meeting, holden in Chelsea on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed to their names, for the year ensuing:

Eber Backus, Asa Routh, and Benjamin Snow, *Select-Men.*

Philip Huntington, *Town-Clerk.*

Charles P. Huntington, *Treasurer.*

Charles Thomas, *Constable & Collector.*

Thomas Hutchins, Burrell Lathrop, Frederic Prentice, and Thomas Thomas, *Constables.*

Luther Carey, Eleazer Rogers, John A. Gifford, Ebenezer Lathrop, Jonathan Bushnell Jr. Aaron Armstrong, and Chas French, *Surveyors of Highways.*

Thomas Thomas, James Lowrie, Jos. Powers, Elisha H Mansfield, Wm. Hines and John Murray, *Grand Jurors.*

Wm. Callyhan, John P. Austin, *Sealers of Weights and Measures.*

Erastus Perkins and Burrel Lathrop, *Gaugers.*

Thomas Thomas and Joseph Warren, *Pound-Keepers.*

Nathan Walsworth, Thomas L. Thomas and John L. Buswell, *Fence-Viewers.*

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KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort, on the 15th ult. The Message of Gov. Desha, was made the same day. He recommended a revision of the whole system of execution laws; an abolition of the three months replevin law; a change in the judiciary, &c. &c. He also intimates the propriety of inviting Gen. La Fayette to visit the Western Country.

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SLANDER.—At the last Supreme Court, held at Salem, Mass. an action was brought against the Hon. Benjamin Osgood, of Methuen, for slandering the character of Miss Sophia W. Bodwell, of the same place. The Jury brought in a verdict of one thousand four hundred dollars damages against the defendant.

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A meeting of Mechanics and Manufacturers has been called in Philadelphia, to agree on a National Exhibition of Manufactures, at Washington, in January—and to establish, (for those of Philadelphia,) a General Ware-house in Philadelphia. A Committee of Publication has been appointed, who are to print in the papers, every Saturday, extracts or original articles useful to Mechanics or Manufacturers.

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Samuel Standifer, a young man lately left Huntsville under such circumstances as to render it probable that he had been murdered by his uncle, who was examined as to the supposed horrible act. Fortunately for the uncle, he was lately brot back to the village, and has made a confession of his most villainous intention.

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Among the presents of Jewels recently made by the Austrian Arch Duke Francis Charles, to the princess who is betrothed to him, is a diamond cross of Theresa, valued at twelve hundred thousand francs.

*Maritime Law.*—A case was decided in New-York, not long since, in which the owner of a ship was held responsible for damage done to a cargo on freight—being eat by rats.

The principle of the decision has been fully recognized by writers on the law of marine, who have also held that the master and owners are exonerated by having cats on board.

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The Governor of New-York has issued his proclamation, setting apart Tuesday, the 21st December, as a day of public Thank-giving and prayer throughout the State.

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The Governor of New-Jersey has appointed Thursday, the 9th of December, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

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The State House at Frankfort, Ken. was entirely destroyed by fire, on the 6th inst. Loss estimated at $30,000.

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*Mr. Crawford's Health.*—We regret to learn, that letters have been received to day from Washington, stating that Mr. Crawford has had a relapse, and is suffering severely under the same complaint with which he has been so long afflicted.

*N. Y. Statesman.*

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, IN AND OVER THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

### A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this State, at their session begun and held at New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1824, passed an Act or Resolution, constituting certain persons a body politic and corporate, by the name of the *President and Directors of the Retreat for the Insane,* in and by which the Governor was authorized and requested to grant a Brief annually, for five years, (including one previously granted) soliciting contributions for the benefit of said Institution, and to issue his Proclamation accordingly.

I do, therefore, issue this my Proclamation, giving notice, that on the second, or if more convenient, on any other Lord's Day in the month of December next, contributions may be received in the several religious societies and congregations in this state for the benefit of said institution. And I do hereby invite all the good people of this state to aid, with their accustomed liberality, the benevolent views of the General Assembly in relieving the sufferings, increasing the comforts and healing the maladies of a peculiarly unfortunate class of our fellow citizens. And the ministers and clerks of such societies and congregations are requested to deposite such contributions in any of the incorporated banks of this state, to the credit of *David Watkinson, Esq.* of the city of Hartford, treasurer of the said Retreat, or to pay over the same to him personally, as may be most convenient, to be by him appropriated to the benefit of said institution.

Given under my hand, at Litchfield, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

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### MARRIED.

At Franklin, on the 19th of Oct. by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. EDWARD SWIFT, of Windham, to Miss EUNICE JOHNSON, youngest daughter of Oliver Johnson Esq. of the former place: On Sunday evening last, by Henry Hazen Esq. Mr. FREDUS LADD, Merchant, to Miss LUCY PECK.

In Preston, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Gideon B. Perry, Mr. HENRY K. HEWETT, to Miss LUCINDA HERSKELL.

### DIED.

In this city, on the 21st ult. AUGUSTUS C. son of Mr. Eleazer Hyde, aged 3 years; On the 24th ult. Mr. WILLIAM W. HOPKINS, aged 29 years. His body was interred on the 26th with Masonic honors.—Printers in Providence and New York are requested to give this an insertion.

In this city, on the 26th ult. JOHN AUSTIN, son of Maj. Thomas Thomas, aged 1 year.

At Franklin, on the 23th Oct. Doct. BENJAMIN ELLIS, aged 73 years. He served as a surgeon in the Army and Navy of the United States, with credit to himself, from the commencement to the close of the Revolutionary War.

*Communicated for the Middlesex Gaz.*

Died, on the Coast of Cuba, near Havana, about the 20th of October, Capt. HEZEKIAH W. SMITH, aged 25, son of Capt. Hezekiah Smith, of Middle-Haddam. The fate of this amiable and interesting young man, is peculiarly melancholy and distressing. Captain Smith sailed about two years since, in command of a vessel from New-York, to Buenos Ayres. After a continuance of some time in South America, engaged in the business of his profession, in which he had endeared himself to all who knew him; his vessel was sold, and anxious to visit his friends, to whom he was peculiarly attached, and by whom he was most affectionately beloved, he attached himself to the brig Laura Ann as first officer, and was proceeding on his voyage, in the happy anticipation of speedily reaching his home and friends. When off Port Escondido, in the neighborhood of Havana, the vessel was attacked by a gang of those Ocean Savages, whose remorseless cruelties have for so long a time been exercised upon our defenceless countrymen, in the West-India seas, and poor Smith, with the Captain and all the crew except one, were mercilessly massacred. Thus has a noble hearted young man, whose gallant spirit would have led him to fight a foe to the direst extremity, and to have spurned the remotest idea of dishonor, been doomed to death by hanging! overpowered by a horde of sea-murderers, armed for their deadly purpose—himself defenceless—he has been executed like a malefactor, by a band of ruffians!—'tis too bad. And if the agony of the afflicted parents—of a most amiable and beloved sister, rendered wretched almost to distraction by this event, do not, when taken in connection with the numerous cases of similar character in the country, rouse the indignation of our government, and produce a determination to take efficient measures for the extermination of this banditti of ocean felons, then shall we say that *we are governed,* but, farewell the idea of *protection.*

Chatham, Nov. 24th.

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*** The Rev. Joshua Flagg will preach in the Universalist Meeting House, in this city, on Thanksgiving Day, and the Sabbath following.

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### MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge,* will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*December* 1, 1823.

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### New School Book.

THE SCHOLAR'S COMPANION; being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry, in two parts—designed for the use of Schools—by Isaac Morrill, A. M.

This work was published last fall—It has since been introduced into many of our first schools, and such is its popularity with those who have seen it, that to them it is unnecessary to speak of its merits; to those only then who have not had an opportunity to examine it, we will briefly say, that it is a new selection, comprising more than one hundred different pieces in prose and poetry, from the best English and American Authors, by a gentleman who has had the advantage of a collegiate education—who has himself been constantly engaged for more than twenty years as a TEACHER of Youth:—and consequently may be supposed fully competent to judge of the matter most suitable to be put into the hands of Children; and to arrange the same in such a manner as to captivate the youthful mind, and gradually lead them forward from the most easy and simple lessons in prose, to the highest grade of declamation. And such we believe is this work.—We therefore earnestly recommend this Book to the attention of Teachers and Parents—not fearing but that on trial it will meet with their warmest approbation.

Of the reading books now in general use, it may be said they are all good selections, and have been useful in their day; but as they have been long in our schools, every scholar has become so familiarized to them, that their contents have become dry and uninteresting. And consequently something new, as a reading book is much wanted in this quarter of the State to take the place of books, which if not obsolete, have by constant use become too familiar and hackneyed to be interesting and useful to the young pupil. The price of this book is another recommendation to those parents who fear expense, it being about one half the price of Scott's Lessons, Columbian Orators, or English Readers.

37½ cents single—$3 50 per dozen.

*For sale by*

*Robinson & Dunham.*

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### *Dancing School.*

### MR. FULLER,

GRATEFUL for favors which he has heretofore received, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich that he proposes opening a school to instruct and improve young Ladies & Gentlemen in *Manners & Dancing.*

The School will be opened at Mr. Kinney's, on Monday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P M. for Ladies, and at 6, for Gentlemen.

For terms, and other particulars relative to the School, please to call on *Mr. Giles Buckingham or Mr. Thomas Robinson.*

Dec 1. 1824. 35—

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*At a Court of Probate, held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 25th day of November,* 1824—

Present, John Baldwin Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Timothy Holbrook,* late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Samuel Holbrook of said Lebanon, and Simon Loomis of Franklin, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Newspaper printed in Norwich and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 4th day of December 1824

JOHN BALDWIN Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin Jr. Clerk.* 35

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CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, some time since, two 2 years old Heifers, of a brownish color. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS BROWNING.

*North-Stonington, Nov. 27, 1824.* 35

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CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, about the 10th inst. a red Heifer, supposed to be one year old last Spring—without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. SIMEON PERRY.

*Colchester, Nov. 24. 1824.* 3w36

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## New Goods.

DEC. 1, 1824.

## Erastus Coit,

HAS just received a variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and INDIA

### DRY GOODS,

which with those before received, makes his assortment as extensive as any to be found in the state

Merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and purchase. *He offers a large assortment of SUPERFINE & LOW PRICED*

### BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres,

*Which will be sold unusually cheap.* 35—

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*Elements of Arithmetic,*

BY Questions and Answers, designed for the use of the younger classes in public and private schools, by James Robinson, Jr. Price 12½ cts.

*For sale by Robinson & Dunham.*

*Dec 1.*

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70 hhds. Heavy RETAILING MOLASSES,

20 bales Prime Georgia Upland

### Cotton,

9 do. SEA ISLAND do.

20 boxes & kegs fresh MALAGA

### RAISINS.

120 bbls. FRESH FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY

RIPLEY & WALDO.

*Dec. 1.* 3w35—

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### 35 hhds. prime MOLASSES,

Just received and for sale by

*Dec. 1.* C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

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### *School Books.*

**Robinson & Dunham,**

Have for sale a general assortment of *School and Classical Books,* AT WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

☞ Schoolmasters supplied on favorable terms.

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**For Sale, Cheap,**

TWO Yoke of Oxen and a Horse. apply to CHARLES BLISS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1* 3w35—

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### Cotton.

40 bales Prime Upland COTTON on consignment.

for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Nov. 30.* 35—

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### Flour.

50 Barrels Baltimore Flour, Just landed from schr. La Fayette. for sale by

JOSEPH BREED.

Nov. 30. 35—

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### School-Master Wanted.

AN INSTRUCTOR is wanted immediately in the 3d School District. A person well qualified will meet with good encouragement.

Apply to

OTIS MORSE,
WM J. HINES,
SAML. MOREY,
PELEG HUNT,
S. REMINGTON,
} School Committee.

*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 3w35—

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SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr MOSES AVERY,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Mr. Jabez W. Giddings,* the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting in said Preston, at two or more public places, according to law.

J. W. GIDDINGS, *Adm'r.*

N. B.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

*Preston, Nov. 23, 1824* 35—

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### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb 19, 1824.* 1y—

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### Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and tierces for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Nov. 10, 1824.* 32—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, it is supposed, were written in allusion to a wedding which took place in Worcester on the 10th inst. We think we can recognize the writer of them.--*Bost. pa.*

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

## THE WEDDING.

The bright beings I saw, in unsorrowing youth,
Pledge their holiest vows in the language of truth,
And declare that while life's bounding pulses should roll—
Thus lastingly—soul should be blended with soul.

He stood in the pride of his youth—a fair form—
His spirit yet noble—his feelings yet warm—
An Eagle—to shelter the dove with his wing—
An Elm—where the light twining tendrils might cling.

Some dark curling tresses—a beautiful braid,
Interwoven with flowers, on *her* forehead was laid;
A pure golden chain o'er her white neck was thrown,
And a pale azure girdle encircled her zone.

Her robe was as white as the ocean-waves foam,
Or as snow when it rests in its far-away home,
Ere it leaves the high heavenly place of its birth
To melt and be lost on our desolate earth.

And I thought too, while silently gazing on them,
That their bosoms were brighten'd with love's peerless gem,
And that Hope had thrown over life's thorn-planted way
Her loveliest bloom and her sunniest ray—

That laughing-eyed Joy had just routed old Care,
And, crown'd with new roses, was revelling there;
He smil'd, and declar'd that *his* day should not end
While Music would sooth him or Beauty would tend.

I sigh'd too, to think, and I trembled, to fear,
That Love might be jogging in one little year,
That Hope's mountain-rose might soon wither and fade,
And Joy in the cold grave of Sorrow be laid.

But I pray'd and I hop'd that it might not be so,
That still they should love both in weal & in wo,
And the chain they have link'd in life's sorrowless prime
Might not be corroded nor weaken'd by time. E.

FROM THE BALT. WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

## BAKED BEANS.

Oh! how my heart sighs for my own native land,
Where potatoes and squashes and cucumbers grow;
Where cheer and good welcome are always at hand,
And custards and pumpkin pies smoke in a row;
Where pudding the visage of hunger screens,
And what is far dearer, the pot of *bak'd beans*.

Let Maryland boast of her dainties profuse,
And large watermellons, and cantelopes fine,
Her turtles and oysters and terrapin stews,
And soft crabs high-seated with brandy and wine;
Ah! neither my heart from my native land weans,
When smokes on the table, the pot of *bak'd beans*.

The pot of *bak'd beans!* with what pleasure I saw it,
Well season'd, well pork'd, by some rosy fac'd dame:
And when from the glowing-hot oven she'd drawn it,
Well crisp'd and well brown'd to the table it came—
O, give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the dark Indian-pudding & pot of *bak'd beans*.

The pot of *bak'd beans!* Ah, the muse is too frail,
Its taste to descant on, its virtues to tell;
But look at the sons of New-England so hale,
And her daughters so rosy—'twill teach thee full well;
Like me, it will teach thee to sigh for the means
Of health—and of rapture;—the pot of *bak'd beans.* A YANKEE.

## THE ART OF PRINTING.

Song at the 22d anniversary of the Typographical Society, in Philadelphia.

Tune—"*Banks of Banna.*"

Come let us laud the art divine,
That gave to Freedom birth;
Let us with hearts and hands now join,
To consecrate its worth.
For 'twas our art, the first of arts,
The gloom of ages broke,
And, by its light, dispell'd the night,
And Freedom's Genius 'woke.

'Twas Heav'ns decree that light should be
On 'nighted man bestow'd;
To FAUST was giv'n the mystic key—
On him the light first glow'd.
Then let us laud the art divine,
That gave to Freedom birth;
Let us with hearts and hands now join,
To consecrate its worth.

---

*FOR SALE, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**53 acres of Land,** with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,* an elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

—*ALSO,*—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,** one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of
ASA H. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. tf34

## A Farm for sale;

LYING in the North Society in Lebanon, on the road from Lebanon to Hebron, containing

**155 acres of Land** with a good HOUSE, two good BARNS, Corn-house Wood-house, and other out buildings.

This Farm is well proportioned for Mowing, Ploughing, Pasturing, and has a good Wood-lot & a good Orchard thereon, and is well Watered with never-failing springs, and a good stream of water running through the centre of the farm, which has good sites for Mills of any description.

N. B.—This Farm is *well fenced* and is under good improvement.

Said Farm may be purchased on reasonable terms.—For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.
OLIVER HYDE.
*Lebanon, Nov.* 16, 1824. 3w33

FOR SALE,

A COVENIENT two-story Dwelling House, with a Well of excellent water in it, a Store, Barn, Chaise-House, and Wood-House, all new—together with two acres of the best of Land, situated in Plainfield, on mile South of the South Meeting-House. A good stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.

Possession may be had the 1st of April next. For further particulars inquire of
HENRY SABIN, on the premises, or DIXWELL LATHROP, at Norwich Falls.
*Nov.* 1, 1824. 3w 3ineow31—

## For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

## about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.
HEZEKIAH RUDD.
*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824. tf25—

FOR SALE,

## A FARM,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,** with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ockzobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises
HENRY MINARD.
*March* 23, 1824. tf 103—

## VENDUE.

ON the 13th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Dwelling-house of Roger Spicer Jr. on Plain-hills, in the town of Norwich, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, I shall sell, at public vendue, the real estate of *Mr. Roswell Lathrop*, late of Norwich, deceased, consisting of part of a *Dwelling-house & other Buildings, & Land* adjacent.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
*Norwich, Nov.* 12, 1824. 3w33

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## FOR SALE,

*on reasonable Terms,* AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city, consisting of a

## Factory Building,

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

**12 acres of Land,**

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 3 years, and are perfectly secure from ice, and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

For further particulars, inquire of
DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY, *in Norwich,*
or the subscribers.
BISHOP TYLER,
JOHN TYLER,
SAMUEL C. MORGAN.
*Griswold, Nov.* 16, 1824. 33—

## Doct. Wm. W. Miner,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, as PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

He has taken an Office next door East of the Hotel and opposite the Office of Charles Perkins, Esq. where he will attend calls in the line of his profession.

We, the subscribers, (Physicians residing at New-London,) certify that Doct. Wm. W. Miner has acquired a good Medical Education, and is well qualified for the Practice of Physic and Surgery, we therefore recommend him to the patronage of the public.

*Thos. Coit, M. D.* | *N S. Perkins.*
*Elisha North, M. D.* | *A. Mercer.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 33—

## DOCT. GRAHAM,

Physician & Surgeon,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Norwich and the vicinity. He flatters himself that his treatment of diseases will merit the approbation of his employers. Any one that is pleased to give him a call, may find him at *Mr. Kinney's Hotel.*
WM. GRAHAM.
Norwich, Nov. 15, 1824. 33—

## Notice.

THE custom of crossing my lots has become so general, that it is no longer supportable. The damages and losses that I have sustained in consequence of persons passing through with Teams and otherwise, compels me to forbid all persons crossing my lots in any manner whatever. ASA WITTER.
*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. 34—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Doctor Benjamin Ellis*, late of Franklin, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office, at Norwich, within & for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of December next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent. By order of Court,
Eli Hartshorn, Adm'r.
*Franklin, Nov.* 15, 1824. 33—

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at public vendue, on the 10th of December 1824, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late Dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Ford, late of Lebanon, deceas'd, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Blacksmith's Tools, Wearing Apparel, &c &c.
ABIJAH S. FORD, }
LESTER FORD, } *Adm'rs.*
*Lebanon, Nov.* 19, 1824. 34—

## NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, will be sold at public auction, on Monday the 6th December, at 10 o'clock, A. M. so much of the Real Estate of *Peleg Rose*, late of Groton, deceased, as will raise the sum of $919, 12 cts. with incidental charges of sale, at the Dwelling-house of said deceased.
*MARY ROSE,* }
*JAMES ROSE,* } *Adm'rs.*
November 9, 1824 34—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March* 23, 1824 [12mo'4—

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*State of Connecticut, Superior Court October Term,* 1824.

Daniel L. Coit and others,
*vs.*
Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy.

UPON the Petition of Daniel L. Coit and others, shewing that they, together with certain other persons named in said Petition, in the year A. D. 1799 and 1800, fitted out the ship Miantinomo & the schooner Oneco, on a Sealing voyage to the Pacific Ocean—that, by reason of the seizure of said vessels by the Spanish Authorities in South-America, the voyage was broken up; said ship and a quantity of seal-skins lost and destroyed—that the Respondents, Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy, were Agents for the Owners and all persons interested therein, and as such have received large sums of money, by the award of Commissioners appointed under the 11th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Limits between the United States & His Catholic Majesty—And further sums upon the sale of a quantity of seal-skins; and praying for a settlement of the accounts of the said Agents, and a distribution of said sums of money to and among all those who are interested therein.—And it appearing to this Court, that certain persons, named in said Petition, reside without this State, viz. Joseph Howland, Jacob Stout and George Brinkerhoof, Assignees of Joseph & John Converse, all residing in the State of New-York—also the Executors or legal Representatives of Samuel Parkman, Esq of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased.

And it being also shewn to, & seen by this Court, that certain other persons, viz. the Officers and Crews of the said ship Miantinomo and schooner Oneco, or their heirs or legal Representatives, may be interested in said funds and settlement of said accounts; and also, by reason of the great lapse of time since the loss and damage happened, for which said award was made, the said Officers and Crews are either deceased or so dispersed that their place of abode cannot be known, nor who, nor where, their legal Representatives are, of those who are dead, and to the end that all such persons may be notified of the pendency of said Petition, and appear and make claim, if any they, or any of them have, to the funds aforesaid—it is ordered that the Petition aforesaid, be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday in January, A. D. 1825, and that an attested copy of this order be published in a Newspaper printed in Boston, called the Columbian Centinel, and also in a Newspaper printed in New-York, called the New-York Advertiser; also in a Newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London County, called the Norwich Courier, successively, for at least six weeks prior to the sitting of said Court.

By order of Court,
33 Charles Lathrop, Clerk.

*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D.* 1824.

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to Orrin Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Orrin wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 31

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 2d day of November, A. D.* 1824.

Present, *John Hyde, Esq.* Judge.

UPON the Petition of James R. Ford, guardian to *Francis Huntington*, of Geauga County, State of Ohio—praying for liberty to sell real estate; as per petition on file, dated 2d Nov. 1824

Ordered that said petition be continued to the Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, within and for said district, on the 3d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and notice of the pendency thereof be given, by advertising in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said third Monday of January next.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop*, Clerk.

ALMANACS FOR 1825,
For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

---

## J. F. & S. C. LESTER

Have just received, & now offer, *AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,*

20 hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Demarar. **RUM,**

**2 pipes Cognac Brandy,**
☞ *Siegnette Brand.*
1 do. Old HOLLAND GIN,
50 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
20 do. Hartford GIN,
10 hhds. first quality NEW RUM,
1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,
☞ *for Medicinal uses, 10 years old,* ☜

**Wines,**
2 qr. casks Old Madeira
2 do Madeira good qual.
5 qr. casks Teneriffe,
3 do. Lisbon,
2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Samos,
5 qr casks Colmana,

**CORDIALS,** an assortment,

**SUGAR,**
10 bls. prime St. Croix,
20 boxes brown Havana
6 bls Muscovado,
1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,
1000 do. N York do

5 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
4 do 20 lbs. box, Souchong.
good ! cheap ! !

*Teas at retail*——Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.

Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.

## Snuff & Tobacco

*in general variety——Lorillard's Agents sell at his prices.*

10 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco,
5 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg, do.

Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia, |
| 500 do. Pimento, | 600 do. Pepper, |
| Mace, | 50 do. Cloves, |
| Tamarinds, *good,* | Jars of Ginger, |

½ ton PEARLASHES, *first sort,*
1 ton POTASHES, extra strong,
1 tierce excellent Honey,
20 bls Summer, 13 do Winter & Fall strained SPERM OIL,
90 bls. Strong & Co's and N. York

## FLOUR,

30 sacks FINE SALT,
300 bushels Turks Island do.
300 do. Eastern do.
50 barrels and half bls. Mackerel,
2 kegs refined SALT-PETRE,
3 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 casks assorted NAILS,
50 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hogshead Staves.

**STOVES** in general and of all kinds.

Orders for Castings received, and attended to.

## Hollow-ware

*at Wholesale and Retail*, in quantity on hand.

(*Agents for Stafford Furnace Co.*)
Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

## DRIVER.

THE Packet Driver, Capt Jed. Williams, Master, will continue during the Winter, plying between this place and New-York, or as near as practicable, and after that will return to the Albany trade again.

He thanks his old friends and the public for past favors, and hopes that they will continue their patronage.

N. B.—For freight or passage, which will be *reasonable*, apply to *Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson*, or the *Master* on board.
Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, notice is hereby given, that all the Personal Estate of *Shubael Strong*, late of Lebanon, deceased, except such Household Furniture as is set out by said Court to the Widow of said deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased. GORDON BAILEY, *Adm.*
*Lebanon, Nov* 19, 1824. 34—

WANTED immediately, a first rate *Journeyman Blacksmith*—one who is well acquainted with all kinds of common Blacksmithing and of good steady habits.

Apply to WILLIAM L. THROOP.
*Norwich, Nov.* 15, 1824. 34—

## An Apprentice Wanted

AT the Saddle and Harness Business. Good recommendations will be required.
THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*Norwich, Nov.* 16. tf33—

## Wanted Immediately,

ONE or TWO JOURNEYMEN BOOT-MAKERS, and two or three to manufacture Ladies Shoes.
ROBERT JOHNSON.
*Nov* 16. 3w33—

500 lbs. first quality live Geese Feathers, and
17 Rifle Guns, for sale very cheap by Wm. ROGERS.

---

Vocal and Instrumental

## Music.

SONGS OF THE TEMPLE, or Bridgewater Collection; Village Harmony; Hartford Collection; Little & Smith's Easy Instructor; Instrumental Preceptors; Riley's Flute Melodies; Flute Melodies; Fife Preceptors; Preceptors for the Fife; Violin Preceptors; Massachusetts Collection of Martial Music.

FOR SALE AT
*R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.*
Nov. 10, 1824. 3w33—

## New Millinery.

Miss Mansfield

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of HATS & TRIMMINGS, suitable for the season.

ALSO,
one case of
**Leghorn Gipseys,**
extra white and smooth, part case Black do. all of which are very low.
*Nov* 8th

*Wanted Immediately*

**50** Cords Walnut Wood and most kinds of Farmers' produce for which Cash will be paid by

## H. WARD.

*Who has on hand for sale, low,*
50 barrels Superfine Fresh Flour,
80 do. Boston Inspected ...
100 quintals excellent COD FISH, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS, HARD, HOLLOW and EARTHEN WARE. *Also*,

A quantity of Feather Beds with Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Secretary, Sideboard, Looking-Glasses, Clock, Watch, Horse Harness, Waggons, Pumps, and many other articles.
*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. 3w34—

## 30,000 feet Clear

BOARDS,
10,000 do. 1¼ inch do. Sash Stuff,
2,000 do. 1½ do. do.
1,000 do. 3 do. do. Plank,
2,000 do. 2 do. do. do.
5,000 do. 3 by 4 do. Joist,
50,000 do. Albany Clear and Merchantable Clap Boards,
2,000 do. Eastern do. Bunch
5,000 2½ inch Merch. Plank, 35 ft.
10,000 ft. Chesnut Plank, Boards, &c.
10,000 ft. Oak Boards.
For sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL and JOHN LATHROP.
Who will pay CASH for all kinds of Oak and Chesnut Lumber.
*Nov.* 23.

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct.* 12.

## 12 bls. Cider Brandy,

4 boxes White and Brown Sugar
1500 lbs. Sole Leather,
50 barrels Superfine Flour,
2 chests first quality Hyson Skin Tea,
Maryland Whiskey, } OLD & FINE
do. Peach Brandy. } FLAVOR.
For sale by
LYMAN BREWER.
*Nov.* 16. 33—

## Wanted to purchase 150 good SHIP KNEES,

good size and length, for which cash will be paid on delivery. Inquire of
SAMUEL STORY,
or JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, Oct. 26. 6w30—

## For sale, about forty MERINO SHEEP,

WHOSE Fleeces, for abundance and fineness of Wool, are excelled by none Price reasonable, and, if required, will be sold on a credit, with good security.

Inquire of Mr. LYMAN BREWER,
33 Chelsea-Landing.

## Raymond & Smith,

*Inform their customers and the public, that they have recently opened a*

## HAT STORE,

IN the Brick Building, next door South of the New Bank, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

## HATS,

Of their own and New York Manufacture, of the latest fashions.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

—ALSO—
*MEN'S & BOY'S*

## FUR CAPS,

*AND*

**Hatters' Trimmings,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All which will be sold as low for Cash, as in New-York or elsewhere.
*Norwich, Dec.* 17, 1823. 90—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1439.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1824. No. 36.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## New Goods.

DEC. 1, 1824.

**Erastus Coit,**

HAS just received a variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and INDIA

**DRY GOODS,**

which with those before received, makes his assortment as extensive as any to be found in the state.

Merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and purchase. *He offers a large assortment of SUPERFINE & LOW PRICED*

**BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres,**

*Which will be sold unusually cheap.* 35—

**John Kinney & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New Assortment* of

**Dry Goods,**

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Fashionable, Striped, Figured, and Plain Plushes—a large assortment.

Gimps, of all colors, Cords, Habit Trimmings, Fringe.

Fashionable Silks, India & French Lavantines.

A large assortment of FANCY RIBBS.; Merino do.; Merino and Cashmere Shawls; Merino Trimmings; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; English Ingrain Carpetings, &c. &c. &c.

**CALL AND SEE.**

Nov. 24. 34—

*Plainfield, November 24, 1824.*

**MORE New Goods.**

**JOHN PAINE**

HAS purchased, the past week, large additions to his usual extensive assortment of GOODS, which at his *remarkable low prices*, are well worth the attention of the most ECONOMICAL.—*Among them are*

50 bushels clean Coarse Salt,
*First 75 cents per bushel.*
500 lbs. (first quality) Sole Leather,
*at 28 cents per pound.*
1 ton Iron Hollow Ware,
*at the Manufacturer's wholesale prices.*
500 galls. best RYE GIN, at wholesale or retail, on as good terms as can be purchased in Providence.
200 gallons CIDER BRANDY.
1 bale superior Buffalo Robes.
*and a variety of other goods equally low.* WANTED,
10,000 bush. Rye—500 bush. Corn.
500 bush Oats, for which Cash will be given, or *Goods*, if prefered, at his usual Cash prices. 3w34—

FOR SALE BY

**RIPLEY & WALDO,**

500 lbs. fine Bengal

**INDIGO,**

4000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
2 tons Pot and Pearlashes.
15 tons Russia Old Sable Iron,
1 ton Horse Nail Rods.
30 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
12 do. Bohea do.
45 hhds. New Rum,
10 do. West-India do.
14 PIPES FRENCH BRANDY,
2 puncheons superior Old Spirits,
150 bls. Cider Brandy,
80 bls. Strong & Co's. best Rochester

**FLOUR.**

*November 17, 1824.* 33—

**30,000 feet Clear**

BOARDS,
10,000 do. 1¼ inch do. Sash Stuff,
2,000 do. 1½ do. do.
1,000 do. 3 do. do. Plank,
2,000 do. 2 do. do. do.
5,000 do. 3 by 4 do. Joist,
60,000 do. Albany Clear and Merchantable Clap Boards,
12,000 do. Eastern do. Bunch do.
15,000 2½ inch Merch. Plank, 35 ft. long,
70,000 ft. Chesnut Plank, Boards, & Lath,
10,000 ft. Oak Boards,

For sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL, and JOHN LATHROP.

Who will pay CASH for all kinds of Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

*Nov. 23.* 34—

**For Sale, Cheap,**

TWO Yoke of Oxen and a Horse apply to CHARLES BLISS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 3w35—

**New and Seasonable GOODS.**

**E. D. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS ADDED TO HIS STOCK OF

**DRY GOODS**

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BLUE, Black, Brown, Olive, Bolivier, Oxford & Blue Mixed *BROAD CLOTHS,*
Ladies Broad and Pelisse Cloths,
Real Tartan, Caroline & Circassian *PLAIDS & STRIPES,*
Elegant Long Merino and Cashmere *SHAWLS,*
6, 7, and 8-4 Merino, Cashmere and Persian ditto,
Bronze, Cinnamon, Ombra, Stripe, Blue, Black, and Light figured and plain Gro de Nap and Gro de Ts *SILKS,*
Black Levantine, Sinchew, Sarcenets and *SATINS,*

with a great variety of other goods, which have been selected within a few days, in New-York—making his assortment of *choice Fancy and Staple Dry Goods* equal to any ever offered in this town.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* 34—

**3 CASES SEASONABLE GOODS**

NOW OPENING BY THE

**Thames Company,**

at the new Store, Shetucket-street, *which are offered,*

**Wholesale or Retail,**

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

An additional supply will be received by the next Steam-Boat.

Country Merchants supplied on the best terms.

*Nov 16, 1824.* 33—

**New Millinery.**

**Miss Mansfield**

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of HATS & TRIMMINGS, suitable for the season.

ALSO—One case of

**Leghorn Gipseys,**

extra white and smooth, part of a case Black do. all of which she offers very low.

*Nov 8th* 6w32—

**NORWICH Shoe Store.**

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality.* Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin, ——— do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco. Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horse——Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO.

Northampton and Hartford **SOLE LEATHER,**

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins
Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior.)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, Boot and Shoe Trees, &c. &c. all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

**Norwich Ale.**

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel. Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS.

JOHN C. BIND.

Oct. 26. 9w30—

**NORWICH AIR FURNACE.**

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct. 12.* 28—

**English Goods AND SHOE STORE.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

INFORM their customers that they have just returned from N. York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold at their usual reduced prices, for *Cash* only. Those who have that article to put off for goods will do well to call.

Their Stock consists at present, in part of the following

ARTICLES.

Blue, Black, Brown, Mixed, & Drab **BROAD CLOTHS**
☞ from 90 cts. to $6 per yard.
Black, Blue, and Mixed Cassimeres.
American plain Cloth and Satinett.
☞ from 3s 6d to 6s per yard.
Devonshire Kersey.
*Ladies' Pelisse Cloths.*
Red, blue, white, yellow, and green FLANNELS, 1s 6d to 3s 9d.
Scotch, Caroline, and Circassian PLAIDS, 2s 4d to 3s.
Black and colored, figured and plain BOMBAZETTS, 20 cts. to 2s 6d.
Figured Rattinetts, and Salisbury Flannel, 3s to 4s 6d.
Black, blue, crimson, green and drab **TABBY VELVETS.**
Black Silk, Valentia, and Swansdown **VESTING.**
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Rose **BLANKETS.**
Black Circassians and Bombazines.
Womens black & slate worsted Hose.
Mens mixt and black do. do.
Cashmere, Merino, and Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Womens Kid, Beaver, Horse-skin & Silk Gloves.——Mens Buck-skin, Beaver, Dog-skin, and Silk do.
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck, Silk and Cotton Flagg Handkfs.
Black Levantine, & common Silk do.
Gentlemen's plaid, figured and white **CRAVATS.**
28 and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Black, white, pink, blue, and green *Italian Crapes.*
Black, white, pink, blue, and green FLORENCES.
Black Sinshaw and Sarcenett,
Best black India Levantine,
Black and colored Gros de Naple,
Black and white Thule Lace,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Black, brown, slate, green, blue and pink Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 white Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 Sarcenett Cambrick and Mull Muslin,
4-4 & 6-4 figured Jaconet & Swiss do.
4-4 & 6-4 fig'd & plain Book Muslin,
4-4 Tamb'd Book do.
Cambric, common & furniture Dimot;
100 ps. Cambric & common Calicoes,
150 ps. Ribbons, (some very elegant,)
100 pieces bleached and unbleached Sheeting, 13 cts to 30 cts.
Cotton Ginghams, Check & Bed Tick.
Millinett, Tapes, Pins, Suspenders, Spool, Ball and Skein Sewing Cotton, Gymp, Silk Braid, Cord, Quality Binding, Ferrets, Wire, Pearl and Lace Shirt Buttons, Coat and Vest Gilt Buttons, Moulds, Brown, black and white Linens, Long Lawn, Linen Cambricks, Sewing Silk, Twists, Padding, Woolen Stockings, Mittens Socks, Yarn, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 pair Ladies and Children's **SHOES,**

consisting of Morocco Walking Shoes
Morocco Pumps with or without heels
Kid do. do.
Denmark Satin do. do.
Black, green, blue, pink and brown Children's Boots, &c.

*Nov. 10.* 32—

**NORWICH Dying Establishment.**

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

*November 16, 1824.* tf33—

**ALMANACKS for 1825,**

For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

OFFER, AT

*Wholesale or Retail,*

6 tons Prime Campeachy **LOGWOOD,**
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua,
20 bls ground Camwood, *(pure.)*
30 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt. ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs. GALLS,
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in ctls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
100 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
50 lbs Annatto, 150 gals. Alcohol
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. **COCHINEAL,**
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry.
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil.
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality
6 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
30 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green, }
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,) }
1 bal. Sponge,
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burguandy,
100 lbs. Succo Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
3 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlæm Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto, Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,

**SWAIM'S PANACEA.**

——SUNDRIES.——

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.

*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

**Cotton.**

40 bales Prime Upland COTTON on consignment.

for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Nov. 30.* 35—

**WANTED,**

A BOY to do chores in a Family. Inquire at this Office.

*Nov. 24.* 3w34—


## MISCELLANY.

*From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*

### THE SUICIDE.

BAITA.—I'll think no more about it.—I have closed the account, and bring myself in debtor to death. All that remains to be considered is, how I am to do the business. I have been reading all the suicide I could gather, during the last week, and I do not find one exactly conformable to my ideas on the subject.

Shall I blow my brains out? It is well my uncle Nicholas is not present, for the old rogue used always to say that I had none; but he was ever a calumniator.—No, I shall not blow my brains out, even supposing I have any. It is a dirty way: a man's collar is quite deranged, and his shirt most disagreeably stained with batter and blood. Then you are quite a disgusting looking devil, actually a bore to a sensitive coroner and a sympathetic court of pie-powder. Besides, after all, you are not sure. Robespierre, for instance, as we all know, disfigured himself awfully, and yet lived long enough to gratify the kind people of Paris with a guillotine exhibition, *al fresco*, at his expense. If you miss, the cursed report of the pistol calls up the household, and you are restrained by their civil interference from committing the "rash act;" and in any case, you fill the room with a filthy smoke, smelling most diabolically of sulphur. There is not a cook maid in my kitchen but would say, "Ay, ay, poor master was wanted, sure enough—the puld 'un was looking for him. When he called, he could not help coming, poor gentleman! there was a smell of brimstone, my dear, in the room, that would knock down a horse!" On which coachee would remark, "No doubt on't Molly: he has gone hang, four-in-hand, to where he will get enough of that 'ere commodity."

It is then a ruled point that I shall not blow my brains out. Cut my throat? No bad notion. Yet stop awhile. Does not the objection of bedaubing myself hold here also? Ocurely, and in a ten fold degree; you must besides, give yourself the trouble of taking off your cravat; and you may miss there too. I have known people to slit the weasand, and yet have the wound cobbled up by some tail ring surgeon, and live as the newspapers have it, respectable members of society. I never could hit the carotid, for I do not know where it is; and if I did, there would be some cit lying perdu with his jest, ready to call me "Carotid-artery, cutting-so-and-so." I am, moreover, of opinion, that it must hurt a man sadly to cut his throat. I remember once upon a time how a barber cut me in the bone while shaving me, and I was so stung with pain that I knocked him down. Should not I then be a jackass of the first ear to hurt myself ten times worse than the knight of the pole? Just think of a jagged razor going through your windpipe! The mere thought is hideous. Razor, avaunt! I'll not cut my throat for a thousand pounds.

Shall I poison myself? What! die the death of a rat? Not I, I thank you. That were descending in the scale of creation most scandalously. Then what a pretty account of my personal appearance there would be in the reports!—"The body of the unfortunate gentleman was blown up like a tun, and there were livid and pea-green spots over all his countenance.—His right eye was drawn down to his mouth, and his left twisted up over his eyebrow." A pretty picture, in truth! And just take up a sheet medically descriptive of poisons, with their effects, symptoms, &c. Griping of the guts, burning of the stomach, parching of the throat, shivering of the sides, lolling out of the tongue, twisting of the mouth, and ten thousand other disagreeable abominations. Besides you would, during the time of the operation, be wishing yourself all manner of ill wishes for being so great a goose, and praying the deed undone.—Believe me, you would repent it sadly. If you were discovered, what a tumult there would be, and what a vehicle of all kinds of uncleanly draughts your unfortunate windpipe would be made. "Pour down a tureen full of melted butter," one fellow would exclaim, "pour it down without a moment's delay." "If it be an alkali poison he has swallowed," another would put in his word, "neutralize it with an acid."

All my life long I hated this jargon of the chemists. "Give him tartarized antimony," would be the cry of a third.——"Nothing in the world is so efficacious in such misfortunes," a fourth would exclaim, "as the tincture of polyphloisboio."—[N. B. This fellow would be a quack doctor, who had taken out a patent for the tincture—a composition of brandy and tobacco water.]

In Japan, a gentleman when he falls into disgrace at court, has the privilege of taking a sword and ripping out his bowels. What is to be thought of that? Cato of Utica did the same.

'What Cato did and Addison approved cannot be wrong!' said Eustace Budgell, and flung himself over the side of a wherry into the Thames, with a couple of nine pound balls in his coat pocket. It was rather a queer way, after all, of imitating Cato. If I had written these lines, I should have done what the old Uticanian did *au pied de la lettre*. But, in good truth, I have no such notion. Faugh! a man to die with his puddings out, like the foolish two headed giant defeated by Jack the giant killer. I never approved of Cato's principles, having been all my life a Tory, who, if I had breathed the vital air in the days of Julius Cæsar, would have voted for him through thick and thin. I therefore do not find myself at all bound to follow Cato's practice. As for the Japanese, there is nobody in these parts of the world that I know of bound to follow their example, excepting Robert Warren of No. 30, Strand. He may embowel himself if he likes—I shall not.

Hanging is obviously not even to be named. It does not accord with a gentleman's ideas. I have always lived independent, and have no fancy for dying dependent on any thing. A man is a long time in suspense. I hate your *pas seul* upon nothing, and never wish to earn thirteen pence half-penny by such a plebian occupation, particularly when executed upon myself. I do not see, moreover, but it would be an unfair and poaching kind of intrusion on the office of the King's final magistrate. Sheriff Laurie—I beg his pardon—Sir Peter Laurie would have just cause of indignation against me, if I were to cheat his new drop of its legal right to turn off all penale people within his bailiewicks of London and Middlesex. There must be a great many disagreeable sensations about being hanged. I knew a man once, who had escaped the gallows after being turned off, and he told me that you felt as if a lump of something edible stuck in your gullet, while you were at the same time knocked with a shock down an interminable precipice. Then you saw all kinds of flashing fire before your eyes; and after you were at rest, a flaming bolt appeared to enter each of the soles of your feet, and to make way up rapidly but gradually to your peritoneum. Who could feel pleasure in a posture of this kind? Your neck-attitude, too, is mighty unseemly. Look at the picture of Lord Coleraine, heretofore George Hanger, in the second page of his Memoirs, or of old Izaak Walton in the present exhibition at Somerset House, and you will see how awkward a crack-in-the-neck-like position it is. Why Wainright thought proper to exhibit old Izaak just after being hanged, I do not know, and firmly believe that he has no warrant for it in any biography of the old pirator; but look at No. 269, in the above exhibition, and you will see him there evidently with the wry-neck twist of the gallows about him. In a word, I do not choose to be strung up. Hang puppies and highwaymen with all my heart.

Drown myself? The sun is shining bright on the Thames, as I see it from one of my windows in the temple. It looks tempting,

"Says she my dear, the wind sets fair,
And you may have the tide."

So sung Katherine Hayes a hundred years ago—and so sing not I. There are many grave objections to drown a man's self. First, you are choked with water, and I never could prevail on myself to swallow so much as a half pint of that liquid.

"Had Neptune when first he took charge of the sea,
Been at wine, or at least been as merry as we,
He'd have thought better on't, and instead of his brine,
Would have fill'd the vast ocean with generous wine."

In that case there might have been a difference in my ideas; but water—and Thames water too—the thought is intolerable. If you succeed, what a neat article you are when found. In nine days, I am told, a body inevitably rises—and how does it rise? A colony of prawns and shrimps have fastened themselves on you, and are making free with your person, in the most gourmand fashion. A crab has eaten out your eyes—a cod is fastening his sounds in the drums of your ears—and a turbot has revenged himself for all the liberties you have taken with his tribe by making your face as flat as his own spine. As one of our poets—I forget his name—says, on a similar occasion—

"The perch did perch between his ribs; the sole,
Sole reveller, feasted on his nibbled jowl;
The plaice was placed where'er he pleas'd; the pike
Shouldered itself, yet lay levelled in set to strike.
A maiden sought his hand, but sooth to say,
That amorous maiden was a maiden ray: &c."

I never could agree with old Demonax in Lucian, that it is merely an act of gratitude to the fishes to let them eat you, after you have eaten so many of them. Then, too, there are many chances of your not succeeding. There is the whole body of the Humane Society, including Alexander of Russia, regularly leagued and bonded to pull people out of the vasty deep nolentes volentes. How awkward you would look on awaking, to find yourself stretched out upon a table, with a fellow puffing a bellows into your very nostrils, or rubbing you with a hot cloth.

As for jumping off the Monument, "like Levi the Jew," (Rejected Addresses, hem!) or any other height, that is quite out of the question. I get giddy even looking out of a three pair of stairs window; how odious to my nerves it must be, therefore, to jump from one! Poor Levi, I understand, after he was fairly off, made a grasp with his hand back again at the balustrade of the Monument. How must he have felt during that second, when perfectly conscious of the entire desperation of his case! I shudder to think of it just now, and am obliged to shut the window through mere nervousness. And when you are down what a pretty looking lump of smash and abomination! You are lying on the ground like a lump of bloody mortar, prepared for dashing the front of the house of some Ogrike king of Dahomey.

Nor would starvation at all agree with me. I fasted one day on a pound of beef and a half quartern, and I could have cried when evening came on. Oh, no! wherever, or however I die, let me go out of the world with a full stomach. When

ORIGINAL STAINED

a man is hungry, his [illegible] ideas are apt to get into his head, and he cannot see his way clearly before him.—A windy vapor rises from the stomach, which fills the mind with odious chimeras. I never could stand it. All my firmly fixed resolves on death, if I were to attempt it that way, would be knocked up by the smell of the first cook's shop, or the distant prospect of an Alderman, waddling up Fleet-street. It is impossible.

Well, then, shall I stab myself *more majorum*? Die in a Roman fashion, sheathing a dagger in my bosom like Lucretia, or falling on my sword like Brutus. It would be something pathetical & romantic. I am afraid, however, that the days of pathos and romance are most considerably gone by. To confess the fact boldly, I do not think I could muster up courage to drive a long spit of cold steel into my breast; and as to falling on my sword, in the first place I have not a sword to fall on, and it would be quite absurd to buy one for such a purpose; and, in the second place, if I had one I am perfectly certain that I should miss it, or make some other fatal blunder—or rather some blunder, that would not be fatal—if I attempted to fling myself on it. Then how like an unfortunate gaby I should look!

Let me cogitate for a short while. I have dismissed as impracticable, shooting, throat-cutting, poisoning, unbowelling, hanging, drowning, tumbling, starving, stabbing. What remains? Softly a while. My uncle Nicholas used always to say, that many a man killed himself by drinking—and my uncle Nicholas was a man of observation. Perhaps that would be an easy, comfortable, cosey kind of way of doing the business, after all, without tumult or stuff. However, I have no idea of doing it at a glass, and going before the coroner, stretched upon a door, smelling like a rum cask, and open to the opprobrious verdict of "Died by excessive drinking." That is evidently low. I, on the contrary, shall try if my uncle's prediction of such suicide being slow but sure, were right, and if it poisons me, let it *operate* on me like a slow poison—

"So glides the meteor through the sky,
And spreads along a gilded train,
But when its short lived beauties die,
Dissolves to common air again."

Is not that very pretty and very poetic? Here then, Anthony, get you down the Rainbow, and fetch me a stoup of liquor, as the grave-digger in Hamlet has. I am bent on death.

## THE GAMBLER.

The finished Gambler has no heart. The club with which he herds would meet, though the place of rendezvous were the chamber of the dying; they would meet though it were an apartment in the charnel house. Not even the death of kindred can effect the Gambler. He would play upon his brother's coffin; he would play upon his father's sepulchre.

Yonder see that wretch, prematurely old in infirmity as well as sin. He is the father of a family. The mother of her children, lovely in her tears, strives with the tenderest assiduities to restore his temperance, his love of home, and long lost charms of domestic life. She pursues him with her kindness and her entreaties, to his haunts of vice: she reminds him of her children: she tells him of their virtues, of their sorrows, of their wants, and she adjures him by the love of them, and by the love of God, to repent and return. Vain attempt; she might as well adjure the whirlwind: she might as well entreat the tiger.

The brute has no feeling left. He turns upon her with the spirit of the demons with which he is possessed. He curses his children and her who bear them; and as he prosecutes his game, he fills the intervals with imprecations on his maker; imprecations borrowed from the dialect of devils, and uttered with a tone that befits only the organs of the damned. And yet in this monster there once dwelt the spirit of a man. He had talents, he had honor, he had even faith. He might have adorned the senate, the bar and the altar. But his was faith that saved not. The gaming table has robbed him of it, and every thing else that was worth possessing. What a frightful change of character! What a tremendous wreck is the soul of a man in ruin! Return, disconsolate mother to thy dwelling, and be submissive, thou shalt become a widow, and thy children fatherless. Further efforts will be useless; the reformation of thy partner is impossible. God has forsaken him, nor will good angels weep, or watch over him any longer.

[Dr. Nott.

*Power of Machinery.*—The Philadelphia papers notice the invention of a machine, with double heads and three rows of rollers, by which the inventor proposes to perform the operation of drawing cotton in a more perfect manner, with less labor, and on simplified and less expensive machinery than by the present mode.—The rapidity of the improvements in the art of cotton spinning, has, indeed, within a few years, been a matter of surprise. Mr. Owin, the proprietor of the extensive works at Scotland, calculates that two hundred arms, with machines, now manufacture as much cotton as twenty millions of hands were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago; and that the cotton now manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require without machines, sixteen millions of workmen, with simple wheels. He calculates further, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present, produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, is so great, that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labor of four hundred millions of workmen. At some of the cotton Mills in Manchester, yarn has been spun so fine as to require three hundred and fifty hanks to weigh one pound avoirdupoise.—The perimeter of the common reel, being one yard and a half, eighty threads or revolutions would measure one hundred and twenty yards and one hank seven times as much: or eight hundred and forty yards multiplied by three hundred and fifty, gives two hundred and ninety four thousand yards, or one hundred and sixty-seven miles and a fraction.

Connected with this subject we may here introduce the following history of a pound weight of manufactured cotton, as showing the importance of the trade to England in a very conspicuous manner. The wool came from the East Indies to London, from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn, from Manchester, it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven. It was next sent to Ayrshire where it was turnboured, afterwards it was conveyed to Dunbarton, where it was hand sewed, and again forwarded to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of Renfrow to be bleached & returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow and there finished: from Glasgow it was forwarded by coach to London. It was difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India till in cloth it arrived at the merchants Warehouse in London; whither it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea, & 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufactures of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value was increased 2000 per cent.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*From a New Orleans Paper.*

## *The Jackson or Military Road*

The road, leading from Madisonville to Nashville, was projected by Gen. Jackson, commenced to May, 1817, and completed at immense labor and expense in May, 1820, by troops of the United States. Its course N. 35, E. distance by actual measurement 480 miles, which, adding 30 miles as the distance hence to Madisonville, gives 516 miles as the distance between New Orleans and Nashville, being a shorter cut by 200 miles than the old route through Natchez. No deviation was made from the direct line, except to attain preferable ground, whenever the distance would not be materially increased thereby.

There were on an average 300 men continually employed on this work, including sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. who were amply furnished with oxen, travelling forges, and all tools or implements necessary to its perfect execution. Thirty-five neat and substantial bridges, each measuring from 60 to 200 feet, were erected, and 20,000 feet of causeways laid. On a calculation of the pay, provisions and clothing of the soldiery thus engaged, and making a moderate allowance for the deterioration and loss of public property, we find that the General Government disbursed on the occasion at least $300,000?

Of this work there are 45 miles within the state of Louisiana, about 70 in Mississippi, 120 in the Choctaw nation, and the remainder in Alabama and Tennessee.—It is 40 feet wide throughout, exclusive of the space allotted to receive the fallen trees, which, being cut into convenient lengths, were rolled to either side.—Strange as it will appear, this stupendous undertaking, which reflects honor on its prompt and indefatigable projector, was began and completed without any arrangement or understanding being made between the Supreme Executive and the states through which it passes, as to its preservation of repair. The consequence is that between Bouya river and the town of Columbus, on Tombigbee river, a distance perhaps of 150 miles, it is impassable for wheel carriages, the whole distance being covered with a thick second growth—the causeways destroyed, bridges dilapidated, and trees fallen across: thus rendering its intended usefulness worse than useless. Whose fault is this? Where is the remedy.

It would exceed the limits of a paragraph to attempt an outline of the immense advantages which are now nearly lost, but which were fairly anticipated from this road at its commencement. If put in a state of repair (and it is susceptible of it at a trifling expense) it will greatly add to our convenience, wealth and safety.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Norwalk Gazette.*

### SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

It is known that for 18 months past two gentlemen in this place have been engaged in constructing a Steam Engine and Boiler upon an improved principle; and we have now the satisfaction of announcing that their efforts have been so far successful that a boat of two or three tons burthen propelled by one of their engines, arrived in our harbor last week from New-York. We have since been much gratified in witnessing her movements in the harbor, which have been such, although made under particular disadvantages, as to confirm our opinion of the eventful success of the plan. The principal improvement claimed by the inventors is the boiler, or in the method of generating steam, and the consequent advantages of their invention over the engines now in use will be a great saving of fuel, the occupation of less space, difference in weight, first cost of engines, and security against bursting. At present we are not at liberty to give a description of the invention, but our readers may be assured of one hereafter. It is estimated that the boiler now in use is sufficiently large for a boat of 10 or 12 tons. When charged with water it weighs, together with the other apparatus, near 300 lbs. and the whole occupies a space of about seven cubit feet. The capacity of the boiler is six quarts—three quarts are converted into steam in a minute.

*From the Niagara Sentinel.*

### SHOCKING AFFAIR.

A gentleman yesterday related the following sad occurrence which took place at Snyder's Mills on the 20 mile creek, U. C. He was on the spot.

Above 100 lbs. of powder had been purchased by Mr. M'Gill, merchant, which he had in his store examining. There were also, two men present when Mr. M'Gill and his clerk were examining the powder which had been damp, and had some lumps in it of the size of a hen's egg. The powder was within six or eight feet of the fire. Just at this time, Dr. Samuel Woodruff of the place, stepped in, and taking up one of the lumps tossed it into the fire. It exploded, throwing up coals which communicated with the rest, and the whole burst. It blew up the roof of the store, which fell in, broke all the crockery in the store, and injured the goods, and most distressingly burnt the clerk, Mr. M'Gill, and Dr. Woodruff, who are in a hopeless state of recovery. The clerk had a sinew drawn out of his arm from the back of his hand. The loss of goods amounts to upwards of $1000. The other two men, though badly burnt, are convalescent.

Francis Baker, Esq. late editor of the Natchez Mississippian, on his way from Natchez, early in this month, to New-Jersey, was murdered near Maysluck, Kentucky, and his body found near the road about seven or eight days after the murder was committed. Mr. Isaac Desha was taken up, on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed, and was to be examined. "The circumstances, says a Kentucky paper, which attach themselves to this mournful catastrophe, are calculated to excite the deepest sympathies of our nature. The deceased was a valuable citizen of Mississippi; much respected as a man and as an Editor. The accused is yet in the bloom of his youth; but a short time married; of high standing, and beloved by his friends & associates."—*Aurora.*

*Remarkable Preservation.*—A late Niagara Sentinel gives the following extract from a letter by a female passenger in a stage from Rochester:

"We left Rochester in the stage at 8, A. M. perfectly dark—no lamps—and 10 passengers, myself the only female. We had proceeded a little more than a mile and a half from the village when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway, made over a gulph about 70 feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of 30 feet—the stage rolling over and over like a log. It first struck a slight railing that had been placed as a guard—the top was broken through, and we went over & over again till we rested on a small level, where a stone breast work, a foot or two in height, had been made. The corner of the stage in which I sat stuck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came upon me. The unutterable horror of the moment you cannot perceive. I expected to die in an instant, from the awful, the amazing pressure. It was as dark as it ever is, and it rained violently. Each thought the others dead, and it was not till the person above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves two or three stepped upon me, and one climbed up by resting his foot upon my head. All but myself at last were extricated, and I, from the shock, had lost the power of moving; besides, the sand & earth poured in upon me so that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out 'where is the lady,' and others replying she is dead. For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move. At last a man found, in the darkness where I lay, and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our condition, and what would be our fate; for we supposed when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Genessee, which was in fact only a few rods from us—and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet.—When we rested, it was just on the brink of another descent of nearly 40 feet, at the bottom of which was a stream with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by day light and therefore knew. Had we gone over the little breast-work, our death had been inevitable. As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this situation nearly an hour, not daring to move at all lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought, and we walked through the mire a quarter of a mile, to a house where we waited till day. We then took seats in another stage, and rode to Lewiston, a distance of 80 miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured, but none so much as to be unable to travel. Not a bone was broken, except the poor horses ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us—no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot."

## MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, as a Canal boat was passing under the bridge, which crosses the basin to the pier in this city, a man came up from the cabin, when his head was caught between a timber of the bridge and the upper deck of the boat, and he was instantly killed. We do not learn his name, but understand he was a passenger, a Canadian Frenchman, and lately from Upper Canada.—Alb. D. Adv.

The Delegation of Choctaw Chiefs, at present at Washington City, were introduced to Gen. La Fayette last week. They severally addressed the General, & when he set out on his route to Baltimore they accompanied him a part of the way; then bowed and returned. The following is the address of the Chief Mushala tubbee:

"You are one of our fathers that fought in the war with Gen. Washington. We take you here by the hand as a friend and father. We have always walked in the white paths of peace; and in those paths we have travelled to visit you. We offer you pure hands which have never been stained with the blood of Americans. We live in the south, where the sun shines hot upon us. We have been neighbors to the French, neighbors to the Spaniards, and neighbors to the English: but now our only neighbors are the Americans, in the midst of whom we live as friends and brothers."

## SMALL POX.

A lad aged 16, calling his name George White, travelling on foot from New-York to Boston, stopped at a tavern in Milford, (nine miles from this city,) a few days since and complained of illness; after taking some refreshment and resting a few minutes, he started again. After he had gone, it was conjectured from his description of his feelings, that his disease was the small pox. Several gentlemen actuated by feelings of humanity, pursued after him, and had him examined by a physician, who pronounced his case to be that of small pox. The Select-men immediately ordered him to be taken to a house in a secluded part of the town, and made every provision for his comfort during his illness. The boy stated that he had been employed for several months past in New-York, and that he had a mother living in the neighborhood of Boston.—*New-Haven Register.*

## TOLERATION.

In whatever point of view the constitution of the United States, and the spirit of our laws, institutions and customs, be considered, we find new ground of admiration, and new reasons for being proud of our country. Unlike the governments of the old world, ours has no doctrines of legitimacy to be maintained, no political or religious creeds to be enforced under severe penalties, no peculiar mode of worship to be enjoined by law, no restrictions upon the press, no divine rights too sacred for discussion, no petty fears and jealousies. Our institutions are as open and as free as the atmosphere we breathe. The citizen is protected in the full enjoyment of his sentiments, in the unrestrained freedom of his actions, so long as they disturb not the public peace, and comport with the broad immutable, principles of justice.

Almost every day furnishes an illustration of the maxim of Mr. Jefferson, that error of opinion may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. It was exemplified yesterday, it has again been exemplified to-day, in the ceremonies at the Cathedral, where the friends of monarchy, resident in this city, have without the slightest opposition or molestation been permitted to assemble, to commemorate the death of one sovereign, and celebrate the accession of another.—These rites have called down no anathemas; they have not been treated with ridicule; or named in terms of censure, opposed as the people of this country are to the cause of legitimacy, and much as they dislike the late king of France. His friends among the emigrants met together, and in a peaceable manner performed such ceremonies, as their religious creed prescribed, or as conscience and feeling dictated. Those of other sects and of different principles in politics looked quietly on, entertaining no jealousies, exhibiting no marks of disrespect, and manifesting no hostility.

For a moment suppose the case reversed. Suppose a religious sect of the United States, or a handful of republicans, should emigrate to one of the legitimate governments of Europe; would the freedom of their opinions and the enjoyment of principles be tolerated? No: an edict of the holy alliance would instantly be issued: their creeds would be denounced as heretical: their principles would be prescribed as dangerous to the welfare of the state, and subversive of the government. Such is the difference between the prevailing spirit of the old and new world, of monarchical and republican institutions. The strength of our government is laid upon the deep foundations of reason, of right, of justice, and of intelligence; and until these eternal principles are shaken, there are no grounds of fear. No sects, no creeds, no political doctrines are deemed dangerous or alarming, so long as public opinion remains in full vigor, which at present is almost omnipotent.—We need no other guard, no other guarantee of our safety. Let this be kept enlightened and free, and peculiar doctrines or errors of opinion will soon find their level, and be rendered harmless. This is a secret which the world never understood, till the establishment of the American Republic.—*N. Y. Statesman, Dec. 2.*

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer, that a Mr. Gilmer was sent out to England in May last to procure Professors for the University of Virginia, the favorite institution on which Mr. Jefferson has bestowed so much attention. Mr. G. has been very successful in obtaining the Professors, and they will soon arrive. It is a little singular that Mr. Jefferson should have given countenance to such an importation. The English writers will be apt to take advantage of this, and ask again "Who inquires for an American book," or can point to a literary or scientific man of American growth.

*Com. Daniels.*—We have heard of an unostentatious act of liberality in this individual, as worthy of record as it is worthy of imitation. On the demise of the late Gen. Winder, his widow, owing to a mortgage held by the Commodore for $25,000 on the General's property, was left in considerable embarrassment. On learning this, Com. Daniels, as generous as he is brave, instantly cancelled the bond, and put Mrs. Winder in full possession of the whole estate previously held by him under mortgage.—*Washington Gaz.*

*From New Orleans.*—Our correspondent under date of the 7th instant, writes, "Produce has been coming down fast for some days—8000 barrels of flour have already arrived, which has reduced fresh flour to $4,50, and sour dull at $2.50.—The Cotton market has opened, but little commanding as high as 15 cents. There will be a great increase of produce, contrasted with that which came to market last year."—*Boston Gaz.*

*La Fayette's reception in Providence.*

We are pleased to learn that this interesting event, has been celebrated by the genius of our townsman, Mr. O. Shaw who is so well known in the musical world, both in Europe and America.

He has composed, on the occasion, a Military Divertimento for the Piano Forte, entitled "Welcome to the Nation's Guest" and dedicated to the General.

We learn, from an amateur of taste and judgment in musical affairs who heard the piece, that it is a fine spirited musical description of the whole scene of the General's visit. After a concise introduction, the signal cannon is heard, announcing the General's approach to town. Then follows a short quick step for his approach. The committee are then represented as advancing to receive the General at the line. Then follows a grand escort march. The General's walk from his barouche to the State House, while the misses strew his path with flowers, is represented by an elegant Andante Pastorale. After this is heard his reception by the Governor and distinguished citizens. The whole is closed by an Allegro Finale on the General's departure for Boston.—*Prov. Journal.*

## CHEMICAL BANK.

The committee appointed in the New York legislature to "inquire whether any corrupt and unfair practices were used for the purpose of obtaining an act of incorporation for the Chemical Bank," (which was chartered last winter) made a report on the 24th ult.

The subject was brought before the Legislature by the complaint of one Caldwell. It seems he was employed last winter to go to Albany and operate on the members of the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining a charter for this bank. Morrison, who employed him, and who is now the principal manager of the Bank, did not pay Caldwell the full amount he expected. In order to obtain the money from some quarter, Caldwell went to Albany during the late session, and intimated pretty openly that the charter was obtained fraudulently—that the members of the Legislature were corrupt—that some of them who voted for the bank, had received money from Morrison, &c. &c.—The Legislature took the matter into consideration, and although the committee have exculpated the members from all blame, yet some of them were scarcely saved—one of them was proved to a receiver of money from Morrison—it was said to be a loan, however. It appears that a number of agents were employed—some of them respectable office holders. The poor door-keeper of the Senate has been dismissed for receiving $1000. The committee have made a long Report, in which they pretend to shudder at this practice adopted to procure the passage of the Chemical Bank; but if common report is to be relied on, this practice was adopted years ago in New York, and has been followed up with every late application for a Bank in that state. The committee recommended a repeal of the charter of this Bank, but that part of the report was rejected by a small majority.

The report implicates no member of either branch of the Legislature: but dwells with much severity, and at some length, upon the conduct of a certain set of gentlemen, called "*Lobby members*," who are described as "persons regularly meeting at Albany, from various parts of the state, making it a business to lend their aid '*for pay*,' to any application, and *opposing applications*, unless they are *paid* to be encouraged or tolerated, thus obstructing the regular course of legislation, and casting suspicion as to the purity of legislative acts. And painful as it is to the committee, they are bound to say, that some of the agents of the Chemical Bank are deserving of this censure; and they trust that this disclosure will put an end to what has been *familiarly* called *powerful* legislation of the *Lobby*. Powerful indeed must the considerations be, which can induce men of standing in society, to leave their families for a whole winter, and devote themselves for hire to the will of their employer. Such practices, however, are as disreputable to the person who employs, as the persons employed."

In reference to the persons employed as agents on this occasion by Mr. Morrison, the committee uses this strong language: "To see men holding judicial stations, and others claiming rank in society, congregate at the seat of government, for the purpose of letting themselves out, for such rewards as may be extorted from the fears or the hopes of applicants to the Legislature, must be a source of deep regret to all who respect the purity of legislation. But when it appears that the votes of members of the Legislature, are *actually pledged by the lobby*, without the most distant communication with them, and by these means, rumors are spread abroad, implicating the legislature, and all for the purpose of extorting money from a desperate or timid man, it becomes the sacred duty of the legislature to expose to the public the names of the individuals who are guilty. The testimony discloses the names of William M'Donald, now of Waterford, Col. Mather, of Rensselaer, Aaron Hackley, late first judge of St. Lawrence, Halsey Rogers, first judge of the county of Warren, Ward B. Howard, of the city of New York, Isaac Kibbe, of Buffalo, Thos Matchin, of Montgomery, Gen. Carpenter, of Tioga, W. J. Caldwell, of New York, A. Moody, of New York, Cornelius Masten, of Pen Yan, and Gen. Swartwout, of New York."

One of the officers of the Senate, (John Bryan, Door-keeper,) it appears, received from Mr. Morrison a thousand dollars, and a pledge of a situation for his son in Mr. M's factory:

"The amount paid to him for the services performed by him, and the whole aspect of the transaction, clearly shows to the committee that he has made use of his official station to extort money from a fair applicant to the Legislature; that he has endeavored to interfere in the business of the Legislature, and offered himself and his services as the subject of barter and sale. Such a man, in the opinion of the committee, ought not to be permitted any longer to hold a station near the Senate."

The report concludes as follows:

"The committee ought not to screen Mr. Morrison from their censure, unless it should be believed, from the evidence, that he was driven into the measures he took, and the promises of money he made, by the arts and devices of the Lobby; and this there is certainly strong reason to suspect, since men, holding such stations in society, as some of those above named, are induced to lend their services to procure the passage of bills, in which they are not personally interested. It is perhaps due to Mr. Morrison to state, that he requested to appear before the committee, by counsel, and that the committee declined granting such leave, and so informed the counsel of Mr. Morrison, by letter.

"The committee have presented, with as much clearness and perspicuity as time would permit, an analysis of the testimony taken by them; and it remains for the senate and assembly, respectively, to adopt such measures as may comport with the honor and dignity of both branches of the Legislature, on the evidence reported."

The two houses were engaged on Thursday, in discussing a bill to repeal the charter of the Chemical Bank. The bill was rejected by the House, 46 to 41; but it passed the Senate on Friday afternoon, 12 to 9.—*New Haven Register.*

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser, Dec. 2.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the 24th of October. By this vessel we have received Liverpool dates to the 23d of October, and London to the 21st, inclusive.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 6th of Jan.

A Paris paper of the 19th of October says there is reason to believe the Greeks have revoked their proclamation against European vessels.

Intelligence from Lisbon represents that the squadron would shortly sail destined against Brazil.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

We stated on Saturday, on the authority of a private letter from Paris, that a loan for Spain was negotiating in that capital. We have this morning received, from the same quarter, a letter dated the 18th, of which the following is an extract:

"The ultimatum of the Spanish government for a loan by commission, without recognizing the loans of the Cortes, has arrived here. It has been accepted by the bankers concerned, and sent back to Madrid by express. There can be no doubt, therefore, I think, as to the fact of a loan having been contracted for, but as to its effect here, it will have none, with respect to the Cortes' bonds, which are at 18, and without any thing doing in them."

## GREEKS AND TURKS.

The London Times of the 20th of Oct. acknowledges the receipt of French papers of the 17th, which contain no news except a statement in the Constitutionnel, giving some particulars of the defeat of the Egyptian fleet, by the Greek Admiral Miaulis, between Cos and Rhodes. It is stated, that the son of the Viceroy of Egypt had advanced to the Gulf of Malvery, before the latter Island. Thence he proceeded to join the Captain Pacha, who after his disaster before Samos, had retired to Bodroum. The Greek Admiral, with 60 vessels, and a reinforcement from Samos, attacked the two Mussulman fleets on the 5th of September, and several Egyptian ships were burnt, and some transports sunk, with troops on board. The Captain Pacha lost his rear Admiral's ship, and two others. The Egyptian fleet was pursued, and some transports overtaken in the waters of Rhodes, and destroyed. A small number of Egyptian vessels sought safety in the port of Rhodes, in Candia. More than a fourth of the troops destined to the Morea, died in the action of the flames, or the waves of the sea, and the rest had become a prey to a contagious disease. After this defeat, the Captain Pacha sought safety in the Island of Mitylene.

VENICE, OCT.

"There is no longer any doubt, the fleet of the Viceroy of Egypt, has been roughly handled by the Greeks, who have burnt a razee, 2 frigates, three corvettes, six brigs, 40 gunboats, and 60 transports. The remainder have been dispersed and put to flight. It is added, but the report wants confirmation, that on the 8th of September, the Greeks brought into Napoli di Romania, a frigate on board which were the treasures of the army of Mehemet Ali, and his son Ibraham.

The London Courier, in speaking of Greece, says—We are free to admit, that we do not anticipate the probability, we had almost said the possibility, of the Turks regaining the ascendency; but when the last link is severed let it not be supposed the republic of Greece will at once be able to take its place among the powers of Europe, as a vessel, the moment she is launched, becomes one of the works that already float upon the deep. It must look round for support, and the question will then be not what Greece might itself be disposed to make, but what it will be permitted to make. We do not attempt, however, to cast a single glance towards the probable course which that discussion will take.

## TURKEY.

The "Algerine Zeitung" of the 7th inst. states that hostilities had really commenced between Turkey and Persia, and that the army of the Persian Prince, Mehmet Ali, threatened Bagdad. It also announces that serious troubles had broken out in Syria. At Lattakia and Tripolis the Musselims of the Pacha of Aleppo had been expelled, and the Emir of the Druses, united with Mustafa Barba, was marching against St. Jean d'Acre to join the Pacha of that city.

AUGSBURG, OCT. 11.

We have received direct from St. Petersburg the following details, under date of Sept. 25:

"The Ministry has just received a very detailed report from Gen. Sabanieff, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces stationed in Bessarabia upon the actual situation of Moldavia. This report has made the greater impression on the minds of the members of our Cabinet, as it completely contradicts the preceding accounts sent to the office of Foreign Affairs relative to the departure of the Turkish troops. We are now certain that they still occupy the Principality, and that they are not even taking any steps which indicate that they will soon evacuate it. It is not doubted that this news will make the Emperor extremely discontented with the Turkish Government, and lead to great changes in the policy of the Russian cabinet.

CORFU, SEPT. 22.

"We have just received the authentic intelligence of the revocation of the decree of the Senate of Napoli di Romania, which ordered the capture and confiscation of foreign vessels freighted for the Turkish service. This revocation took place before the Greek Government was acquainted with the Proclamation of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, since the revocation is dated the 24 of September, and the proclamation the 6th."

BALTIMORE, NOV. 30.

*Affairs of Portugal.*—Captain Leslie of the ship Philip, 31 days from St. Ubes, states that at the time of his departure the only news that appeared to excite public attention was the arrival of one of the

ORIGINAL STAINED

arrivals of Pedro Miguel, (at that time in France) who was immediately imprisoned, all his papers, &c. seized. Soon afterwards a regiment of cavalry stationed in the neighborhood of Lisbon, had openly declared in favor of the Queen; two other regiments had been sent after them, which had succeeded in securing all the officers, who were imprisoned. New troops were collecting at St. Ubes, from the southern provinces, said to be destined for the Brazils.—*Gaz.*

*From the Boston Com. Gazette, Dec. 2.*

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

By the Susan, Capt. Williams, from Smyrna, we have advices to the 2d October, the latest and most direct from the theatre of war between the Greeks and Turks.

Capt. Williams reports, that the day he left Smyrna he was informed, that the Turkish expedition against Samos had been abandoned for the present: That the Turkish fleet, of about 70 sail, had sailed from the Gulf of Cos for Mytilene, stopped a short time at Tchism (near Smyrna) the 26th Sept. and proceeded on its destination the next day: That on the 3d Oct. he met the Greek fleet of from 40 to 50 sail off Scio, and learnt from one of the ships, that a partial engagement had taken place four days before, off Nicaria, where a Turkish frigate was burnt; and that the Greeks were then on their way to attack the Turks at Mitylene.

HAYTI.

A letter has been received from Hayti, which contains the following: "Every face here almost bespeaks despair. Times are so precarious that vessels do not venture to come here, and there is a great suspension of business, which a few months ago was flourishing. All the merchants are endeavoring to send their property away as fast as possible, having fears that the President will lay an embargo on all that are in port."

*Treaty between Colombia and the United States.*—The Gaceta de Colombia, of the 10th ult. published at Bogota, contains the following interesting article:

"We have the pleasure to announce, that on the 3d of the present month, October, a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, navigation and commerce, between the Republic of Colombia and the United States of America, was signed on the one part by Pedro Gual, the Secretary for Foreign Relations, and on the other, by R. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the said states. It will be submitted to the next Congress in due time, and will, we hope, obtain its approbation at the same time it may be ratified by the Senate of the United States; and then will be presented to the world the first treaty concluded between one of the new states of old Spanish America, and an established nation which occupies so distinguished a rank in the commonwealth of nations. The policy of the Colombian government will be more distinctly known, and we are sure that it will deserve the applause of all philosophical minds, for its humanity and justice, not less than for the principle of conceding no privileges nor special favors to any power."

PARIS, SEPT 17.

A PRETENDER.

At the Western gate of the garden of the Tuileries the following singular circumstance occurred on Thursday:—About one o'clock in the afternoon, an individual shabbily dressed, about 22 years of age, presented himself at the post of the Royal Guards and addressed the soldiers in the most extravagant language, saying among other things, *that it was he who ought to reign.* The Captain of the 4th Regiment having advanced to give orders to have him arrested, this unhappy man, who takes the quality of a language master, rushed upon him and fired a pistol at him; but happily the ball passed between the arm and right side. The officer replied by a blow with his sabre, which fractured the assailant's scull. He was then arrested & committed to prison. Upon him were found four loaded pistols; a large poinard or knife, a packet of gun-powder, several balls and a sum of 686 francs. The latter were enclosed in a leathern belt.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1824.

THANKSGIVING.

To-morrow will be observed throughout this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise. It will not, we trust, be amiss at this time, to give the origin of this pious festival, as probably few of our readers are aware that Fasts and Thanksgivings which are so widely different in their aspect and character, were so near a kin in their infancy.

"The people of New-England, (says the Salem Gazette of 1822,) in the infancy of their government, established this ancient festival as a standing memorial of the goodness of God to them and their children, in preserving them through many and very trying events, which they were called to endure in the early years of the settlement of this now immense republic. On the first organization of the government, of what was then called the Plymouth Colony, frequent fasts were appointed, and observed with that piety and devotion which was so characteristic of our venerable forefathers. On a certain occasion, during the season of their legislature, a motion was made for a Fast; immediately on which, a member arose, and remarked, that in his opinion we had wearied heaven long enough with our complaints—that we had received many and very peculiar favors—and that there was much, very much to be thankful for; and he therefore thought that a day of Thanksgiving should be appointed, instead of the fast. This motion obtained, & a day of Thanksgiving was accordingly appointed, and from that original origin of Thanksgiving has been annually celebrated in the N. England States."

Within the past few years this pious custom of offering Thanks, after the annual gathering in of abundant crops, has been gradually extending throughout the other States of the Union. This is a festival, which, of all others, is hailed with joy and gratitude by the people of New-England, and the one on which for near two centuries, the children and grand children have been accustomed annually to repair to the paternal dwelling, where kindred meet kindred, and friends greet friends, amid the general joy of the season, and where they are accustomed to encircle the wide spread board, richly laden with the fruits of an abundant harvest, and even many of the luxuries of foreign climes, on which occasion the rich and the poor alike participate in the bounties of a kind and munificent Providence. On this subject we will not further comment, but copy the language of the poet, who has this appropriately alluded to this festival:

When first in ancient time, from Jubal's tongue
The tuneful anthem fill'd the morning air,
To sacred hymnings and elysian song
His music-breathing shell the minstrel woke.
Devotion breathed loud from every chord;
The voice of praise was heard in every tone,
And prayer, and thanks to Him the eternal one,
To Him, that with bright inspiration touched
The high and gifted lyre of heavenly song,
And warmed the soul with new vitality.
A stirring energy through nature breathed;
The voice of adoration from her broke,
Swelling aloud in every breeze, and heard
Long in the sullen waterfall,—what time
Soft Spring or hoary Autumn threw on earth
Its bloom or blithing,—when the summer smiled,
Or Winter o'er the year's sepulchre mourned.
The Deity was there!—a nameless spirit
Moved in the breasts of man to do him homage;
And when the morning smiled, or evening pale
Hung weeping o'er the melancholy urn,
They come beneath the broad o'erarching trees,
And in their tremulous shadow worshipped oft,
Where pale the vine clung round their simple altars,
And gray moss mantling hung. Above was bare!
The melody of winds, breathed out as the green trees
Bowed to their quivering touch is living beauty,
And birds sang forth their cheerful hymns. Below,
The bright and widely wandering rivulet
Struggled and gushed among the tangled roots.
That choked its ready fountain—and dark rocks
Worn smooth by the constant current. Even there
The listless wave, that stole with mellow voice
Where reeds grew rank on the rushy-fringed brink,
And the green sedge bent to the wandering wind,
Sang with a cheerful song of sweet tranquility.
Men felt the heavenly influence—and it stole
Like balm into their hearts, till all was peace;
And even the air they breathed,—the light they saw,—
Became religion,—for the etherial spirit
That to soft music wakes the chords of feeling,
And mellows every thing to beauty,—moved
With cheering energy within their breasts
And made all holy there—for all was love.
The morning stars, that sweetly sang together—
The moon, that hung at night in the midsky—
Dayspring—and eventide—and all the fair
And beautiful forms of nature, had a voice
Of Eloquent worship. Ocean with its tides
Swelling and deep, where low the infant storm
Hung on his dun, dark cloud, and heavily beat
The pulses of the sea,—sent forth a voice
Of awful adoration to the spirit,
That, wrapt in darkness, moved upon its face,
And when the bow of evening arched the east,
Or, in the moonlight pale, the curling wave
Kissed with a sweet embrace the sea-worn beach,
And soft the song of winds came o'er the waters,
The mingled melody of wind and wave
Touched like a heavenly anthem on the ear;
For it arose a tuneful hymn of worship.
And have our hearts grown cold? Are there on earth
No pure reflections caught from heavenly light?
Have our mute lips no hymn—our souls no song?
Let him that in the summer-days of youth
Keeps pure the holy fount of youthful feeling—
And him that in the nightfall of his years
Lies down in his last sleep, and shuts in peace
His dim pale eyes on life's short wayfaring,
Praise Him that rules the destiny of man.

Nathaniel Macon has been elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, from North-Carolina.

*Ups and Downs.*—Last week we were sanguine in the opinion that Clay would be returned to the House, as one of the three highest; but his losing three votes in New-York, which had been considered certain for him, has entirely altered the relative standing of the minority candidates—One of those three votes were given for Crawford, one for Adams, & one for Jackson. In Indiana and Illinois, where we had calculated for some support for Clay, Jackson and Adams have probably received all. The contest, however, will be so close between these two, that we cannot tell certain, (as the old saying is,) who will be governor till after the election. The mails, during next week, will bring us news from nearly every State, how this part of the Presidential contest will be decided.

*Puff! Puff!! Puffs!!!*—When any of our friends feel disposed to furnish us with this stuff, we should like to know from whom it comes, that we may be able to value it properly. Puffs, we find more plenty than "the root of evil."—We, last week, received a lengthy communication from Plainfield, "c. c. *the signature,*" (we beg Mr. Converse's pardon) of "a Friend to improvements," puffing the Pyroligneous Acid made in that town, the whole amount of which is comprised in these words—Prepare your meat as thoroughly as you would to smoke it in the usual way—then pack it solid in a barrel—apply a weak brine, add about one quart of acid made from dry seasoned wood, to 200 lbs. meat, and it will be found the best mode of smoking hams, yet known.

The Editors of the "Norwich Courier" are requested in behalf of "the cause of truth and justice" to copy an article from the New-London "Advocate" of the 1st inst. which is by one party, at least, considered *libellous*—we must therefore decline transplanting it from its *native soil.*

The President's Message was probably delivered yesterday—we shall undoubtedly receive it sufficiently early for our next.

Several young men have embarked from the United States, with intentions of joining the Greeks. It is announced in a Portsmouth paper that Eatwicke Evans, Esq. who formerly made a pedestrian tour through the United States, is also preparing to embark in the same cause. It is understood that he will go under the patronage of the Committee of the Greek fund, in Boston, who have granted the balance of funds, remaining in their hands to be appropriated to his aid.

*Road to Columbia River.*—The St. Louis Enquirer, of the 20th ult. says, by the arrival of Maj. Henry, from the Rocky Mountains, we learn that his party have discovered a passage by which loaded waggons can, at this time, reach the navigable waters of the Columbia River. This route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clark, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

The Hon. John Randolph engaged a passage in the packet ship Columbia, which has arrived at New York—but on his way from London to Liverpool was upset in the stage coach, and was slightly injured so as to prevent his embarking.

Of the whole number of the New-York Representatives in Congress, who took part in the Washington caucus, but one has been re-elected: and that one, Mr. Cambreleng, succeeded from causes altogether foreign to that question.

The Court Martial, now sitting at the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y. have cashiered Lieutenant Weaver, of the Navy.—The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

*Vermont Civil List.*—The economy with which the government of that state is conducted, is surprising. There is a free state, a distinct, independent commonwealth, containing nearly 250,000 souls, defraying the expenses of its government with $36,896 88, and leaving a balance in its Treasury, upon its whole income, which is $52,929 89, of $16,033 37.

A wash for the preservation of marble has been recently invented by Messrs. Garnier & Co. of Paris, which is already very generally adopted in that capital. It secures the purity and solidity of the marble from the attacks of moisture and of salt petre, and is calculated to become a cheap and useful substitute for paper hangings and paint, being as well suited for the interior as the exterior. It is as white as marble, and also capable of receiving fresco paintings. The ancients are said to have used something of this description, as many of the buildings of Pompeii were found covered with a thin white coat; and if such an invention was necessary in such a climate as that of Italy, it is doubly so in such a latitude as Paris.

The U. S. steam galliot Sea Gull, Lt. McKeever, left Matanzas, 16th ult. bound on an expedition 300 miles up the old straits, having had information of a formidable gang of pirates being on one of the keys. The S. G. had four barges in company with men from the Hornet and Ferret, to the amount of 150 or 160.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a loan of five millions of dollars, bearing an interest of four and one half per cent. to be received at the Treasury until the 12th of December.—No proposal for less than ten thousand dollars will be received, nor any offer at less than par. The loan to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, at any time after the 31st of December, 1831. One half the loan to be deposited in the Branch Bank, Boston, on the 31st of December next, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and the other half in the Branch Bank in N. York, on the 31st March next.

The object of this loan is merely to convert stock to that amount now bearing an interest of six per cent into stock bearing four and a half, by which there will be a saving to the government of $75,000 a year.

General Jackson and his lady lately passed through Lexington, Ken. on their way to Washington. The citizens of Lexington gave him a Ball on the evening of the 16th ult. We should think (says the N. Y. D. Adv.) any other honors would have been more suitable than dancing, to one who is said to have become very pious of late.

The following will be the probable result of the Electoral College:

| | Adams. | Jackson | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 States reported in our last, | 84 | 75 | 40 | 23 |
| Maine 9 instead 8 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Illinois | 1 | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| Indiana | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 |
| Alabama | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 |
| Missouri | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 00 | 00 | 00 | 14 |
| Louisiana | 00 | 5 | 00 | 00 |
| Mississippi | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| | 86 | 95 | 40 | 40 |

The Electors of President & Vice-President met in the Capitals of their respective States, on Wednesday last.

The annexed is the result of their votes for President, as far as heard from.

| | Adams. | Jackson. | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| New-York | 26 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Rhode-Island | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Maine, | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| New-Hampshire, | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Maryland | 3 | 7 | 1 | 00 |
| New Jersey | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| Pennsylvania | 00 | 28 | 00 | 00 |

The following were the votes for Vice President.

| | Jackson. | Calhoun. | Scattering. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| Massachusetts | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| Maine | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| Rhode-Island | 00 | 3 | 1 |
| New-York | 00 | 29 | 7 |
| New-Hampshire | 1 | 7 | 00 |
| Maryland | | 10 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | | 28 | |
| New Jersey | | 8 | |

ERRATUM.—In our last, under the head of "General Jackson," for the sentence "spontaneously burst open the nation," read burst upon the nation.

MARRIED.

In Griswold, Mr. THOMAS TYLER to Miss DOLLY COGSWELL, daughter of Mr. John Cogswell.

At Groton, by John Brewster Esq. Mr. AMOS TURNER Junr. to Miss WEALTHY MORGAN.

At Windsor, N. C. on the 2d ult. by the Rev. Richard Poindexter, Doct. RUSSELL MINER, to Miss SARAH A. L. BOND, daughter of Thomas Bond Esq.

In Danville, Vt. Mr. CALVIN STILES, aged 16, to Miss ROXANA SHENAY, aged 15!

In Edenton, N. C. Mr. JOSEPH JONES, aged 75, to Miss LOUISA SMITH, aged 17!!

In New-Orleans, Mr. STEPHEN Mc'MASON, aged 90, to Miss AMELIA SIMPSON, aged 18!!!

In do. Mr. DE VARNEY, aged 67, to widow SUSAN EMERY, aged 13!!!!

In Edwardsville, Ill. Maj. GEORGE W. JENKINS, aged 20, to Mrs. SALLY UPDERHILL, aged 72!!!!!

At Bozrah, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. David Austin, Mr. WM. B. COOLEY, to Miss FRANCIS S. BAILEY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bailey, all of this city.

DIED.

In New-London, on the 28th ult. of the Small-pox, taken in New-York, Mr. HEZEKIAH W. GODDARD, aged 17 years; son of Maj. Hezekiah Goddard. It is said that no case of this disease now exists in New-London.—Those who were exposed have been vaccinated, and are doing well.

At Chaplin, on the 3d ult. Mrs. LUCY DAY, in the 20th year of her age.

At Woodstock, ELIAS CHILD 2d. Esq. aged 67.


**Wood wanted.**

JOS. BRSED will pay Cash for a quantity of *Dry Oak and Chestnut WOOD*—to be delivered at the Distillery, in Shantupville.
*Dec. 8.* 36—

**FOR SALE,**

A COMPLETE set of JOINER'S TOOLS—in good order.
*Inquire at this Office.*
Dec. 8, 1824. 36—

**"Economy is Wealth."**

*A valuable discovery for Smoking Beef and Hams, by the application of the*

**Pyroligneous Acid,**

*Or ESSENCE OF SMOKE,*

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

**John & Wm. Wattles,**

LEBANON, CONN.

*The following Certificates, among many others, have been received by the Manufacturers:*

LEBANON, OCTOBER 11, 1824.

A Ham, stated by Mrs. Sarah T. Williams to have been cured by Pyroligneous Acid, prepared by Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles, is, in my opinion, equal to any article of the kind which I have ever tasted.
B. SILLIMAN, *Professor, Yale College.*

HARTFORD, FEB. 11, 1824.

We have used the Pyroligneous Acid prepared by Messrs. J. & W. Wattles, in smoking hams, beef, &c. and can, without hesitation, say it is a cheaper and better mode than curing in the ordinary way; and also believe it equally effectual in preventing putrefaction.

*Hon. John T. Peters,* *Richard E. Goodrich,* *Gen. D. Deming,* Colchester. *Daniel Metcalf,* Lebanon. *Socrates Balcomb,* Windham. *Dr. E. Edwards,* Springfield.

I have made use of Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles' Pyroligneous Acid, and find it far preferable to the common way of smoking meat in a smoke house, as it saves much trouble and answers every purpose.
TIMOTHY PITKIN.
*Ellington, Oct. 4, 1824.*

This may certify that I have made use of the Pyroligneous Acid one season, and find it an easy mode of curing pork hams, and consider it a good substitute for the old method of smoking.
DWIGHT RIPLEY, *Druggist.*
*Norwich, Nov. 6, 1824.*

*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 . . . . . 1,188 | . . . | 1,188 |
| 1 . . . . . 1,000 | . . . | 1,000 |
| 3 . . . . . 400 | . . . | 1,200 |
| 4 . . . . . 250 | . . . | 1,000 |
| 28 . . . . . 100 | . . . | 2,800 |
| 56 . . . . . 25 | . . . | 1,400 |
| 196 . . . . . 12 | . . . | 2,352 |
| 1,890 . . . . . 6 | . . . | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes, 3,276 Blanks, | | $27,280 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 56 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE, GEORGE BOWEN, JOHN BEACH, ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.
October, 1824. 30.—

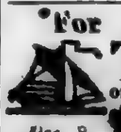
THE Steam-Boat Henry Eckford will discontinue running, for the season, after Thursday 16th inst.

All persons having claims against said Steam-Boat, and all indebted, are requested to call and settle immediately, with *Jed. Huntington, Agent.*
*Norwich, Dec. 7.*

***For New York.***

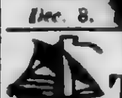
THE Line Packet EXCHANGE, will sail on Friday next, at 12 o'clock
*Dec 8.*

***For New York.***



THE Line Packet MARIA, will sail on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P M.
*Dec. 8.*

**DRIVER.**



THE Packet Driver, Capt Jed. Williams, Master, will continue during the Winter, plying between this place and New-York, or as near as practicable, and after that will return to the Albany trade again.

He thanks his old friends and the public for past favors, and hopes that they will continue their patronage.

N. B.—For freight or passage, which will be *reasonable*, apply to *Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson*, or the *Master* on board.
Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. t34—

WHEREAS my wife Anna has eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts she may contract after this date.
ABRAHAM THAYER.
*Franklin, Dec 6, 1824.* 36—

**Huntington & Ripley**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

High colored Scotch Plaid,
Loom work'd Book Muslins, very fine,
**OMBRA PLUSH,**
*LINEN FLOSS THREAD,*
4-4 and 6-4 BOBINETT LACES,
**BONNET REEDS,**
Low priced Scotch Mull Muslins,
*Soft white French Satin,*
Light Blue Chambric,
**DRAB LEVANTINE.**

We shall open, on Wednesday, *a large assortment of low priced Cloths, &c* other Goods, adapted to the season.
*Norwich, Nov 6, 1824.* 36—

**New School Book.**

THE SCHOLAR'S COMPANION; being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry, in two parts—designed for the use of Schools—by Isaac Merrill, A. M.

This work was published last fall—It has since been introduced into many of our first schools, and such is its popularity with those who have seen it, that to them it is unnecessary to speak of its merits; to those only then who have not had an opportunity to examine it, we will briefly say, that it is a new selection, comprising more than one hundred different pieces in prose and poetry, from the best English and American Authors, by a gentleman who has had the advantage of a collegiate education—who has himself been constantly engaged for more than twenty years as a TEACHER of Youth:—and consequently may be supposed fully competent to judge of the matter most suitable to be put into the hands of Children; and to arrange the same in such a manner as to captivate the youthful mind, and gradually lead them forward from the most easy and simple lessons in prose, to the highest grade of declamation. And such we believe is this work.—We therefore earnestly recommend this Book to the attention of Teachers and Parents—not fearing but that on trial it will meet with their warmest approbation.

Of the reading books now in general use, it may be said they are all good selections, and have been useful in their day; but as they have been long in our schools, every scholar has become so familiarized to them, that their contents have become dry and uninteresting. And consequently something new, as a reading book is much wanted in this quarter of the State to take the place of books, which if not obsolete, have by constant use become too familiar and hackneyed to be interesting and useful to the young pupil. The price of this book is another recommendation to those parents who fear expense, it being about one half the price of Scott's Lessons, Columbian Orators, or English Readers.

37½ cents single—$3 50 per dozen.
*For sale by*
*Robinson & Dunham.*

20 bales superior Upland **COTTON,**
1000 lbs. Flax, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.
36—

**35 hhds. prime MOLASSES,**

Just received and for sale by
*Dec. 1.* C. F. & G. C. LESTER.

**Horse Wanted.**

WANTED, a fast going, sure footed horse, perfectly sound and well broke—For a *good one*, a liberal price will be given—Enquire at Griswold Manufactory of
DAVID WIGHT.
*Griswold Jewett-City, Dec. 8.* 36—


WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich Commissioners on the estate of *Doct Benjamin Ellis*, late of Franklin, deceased, give notice that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, and that we shall meet, to receive and examine said claims, at the Dwelling-House of Col Jacob Kingsbury, in said Franklin, on the first Wednesday in January and last Wednesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JABEZ R. PACKARD, JOHN GAGER, } *Com'rs.*
*Franklin, Dec 6, 1824.* 36—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
*Superior Court, Oct Term A. D 1824.*

UPON the petition of Mary Anna Sands, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the first day of January A. D. 1819, she was lawfully joined in marriage to James Sands of said Norwich, with whom she lived until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1824, when the said James committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated July 4th, A. D. 1824—This Court orders said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in & for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the Newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court. 36 *Charles Lathrop, Clerk.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

The following elegant extract is from *The Pleans of Imagination*, a poem, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth College, by N. H. Carter, Esq. senior editor of the New-York Statesman. After describing

——"the blindness, folly of mankind,
Who, lost in darkness, bow'd their Gods of stone,
And raised their tyrant idols to a throne"
the poet thus hails a new era:—
"Thrice happy age, when truth's resistless sway
Hath swept these wild fantastic dreams away,
And light unclouded, beaming from above,
Reveals a faith of purity and love.
Oh! speed that epoch, that millenial time,
When God's own word shall spread from clime to clime:
When the bright star of Bethlehem shall illume
The earth, scattering the darkness of the tomb,
The bloodless banner of the cross unfurl'd,
Shall wave in triumph o'er the peaceful world,
And from the rising to the setting sun,
All realms, uniting, mingle into one!

"Then Superstition shall erect no more
Her pagan altars, stain'd with human gore;
No hecatombs shall burn, no victims bleed,
No bloody rights fulfil a barbarous creed,
But the pure incense of the heart shall rise,
And breathe to Heaven a grateful sacrifice.
Then jarring sects from bitter strife shall cease,
Forget their feuds, and harmonize in peace;
Nor then, as now, with rage and passion blind,
A separate Heaven, a varient godhead find.
Man shall not then his brother doom to feel
The bigots' scourge, the faggot and the wheel,
Or plunge in dungeons, hopeless and alone,
Damn'd for a creed, not fashion'd like his own;
But in that day, discordant hearts shall blend,
And all before one common altar bend,
Till Christian love, shall in fast wide embrace,
Hold as one brotherhood the human ace."

## MEDLEY.

*A Hint to Professors.*

"Neither scolding or ridicule will cure men of their religious prejudices, for by inflaming their anger, it renders their prejudices the more stubborn and inveterate. It is no matter how absurd, or even monstrous, their errors and prejudices be. If you offend them by the grossness of your manner, there is little hope of your convincing them afterward by the cogency of your reasoning."

—

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. Vice is infamous, though in a prince, and Virtue honorable, though in a peasant.

There is, indeed, a charm in private talent, which, from the very nature of the thing, can never be imparted by any public exhibition. In the theatre or in the concert-room, we can never sufficiently abstract our minds from the performer. The performance may be, and in many instances, is perfection. Science and taste are completely satisfied. But sentiment vanishes away before the idea that the whole is an exhibition.

—

Madame de Sevigne observes, in one of her letters, that "at going to bed our thoughts are of a dark grey, but, in the middle of the night they become black." Volumes of description could not have given a more forcible idea of the manner in which the mind is affected by the sombre images of night and darkness. But how beautifully equal are the dispensations of Nature! Daylight returns, and, cheered by its influence the elastic spirits rise from their temporary pressure, and dance again in the sunbeams of hope and expectation.

—

A remark of one of the greatest men in the world on Women.

"Nothing more clearly indicates rank, education, and good breeding among them than evenness of temper and the constant desire to please."

—

THE SOCIAL VIRTUES.

The happiness of this life consists much in the interchange of kind affections, and of tender sympathies and mutual condescensions. We must live for each other and we must encounter so many varieties of character and opinion, and must never be weary of making little concessions, of pardoning little errors, or even forgiving insults. Whatever fame and splendor may attend commanding talents, we always value most the virtues that make us easy and happy, and it is pleasing to think how many have been lamented and beloved by their friends, for their kind affections their amiable and benevolent exertions. Since so very few of us can expect to make this world ring with our name, our talents or any thing else, why is it not a labor most worthy of the christian heart, to endear ourselves to those around us, so that our presence may kindle a smile through the social circle, our friends may rejoice that they are brought nearer each other in their mutual love of us, so that in our absence they may feel that one is wanting, and when our heads are laid low in the grave, they may say with bursting hearts "We have lost him who always made us happy."

—

A penurious old farmer engaged an Indian to make some baskets, and promised to pay him in good hog's pluck. The baskets were finished; & the farmer produced his pluck, but had taken care to curtail them of the *hearts* and *tongues*. "Well, well," said the Indian, with a bitter smile, "*white men are good*; no *hearts* to deceive, neither have they *tongues* to lie."

## Valuable Medicine FOR *Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October,* 1823.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave. as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept.* 25, 1824.

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, and by most Druggists in the State.

OAFFVIM30—

## *Dancing School.*

### MR. FULLER,

GRATEFUL for favors which he has heretofore received, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich that he proposes opening a school to instruct and improve young Ladies & Gentlemen in *Manners & Dancing.*

The School will be opened at Mr. Kinney's, on Monday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 6, for Gentlemen.

For terms, and other particulars relative to the School, please to call on *Mr. Giles Buckingham* or *Mr. Thomas Robinson.*

Dec 1, 1824. 35—

## NOTICE.

THE custom of crossing my lots has become so general, that it is no longer supportable. The damages and losses that I have sustained in consequence of persons passing through with Teams and otherwise, compels me to forbid all persons crossing my lots in any manner whatever. ASA WITTER.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. 34—

### Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON

*Windham, March* 23, 1824. 12mo'4—

**50** Barrels Baltimore Flour, Just landed from schr. La Fayette, for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

*New London County, ss. Superior Court, October Term, A. D.* 1824

UPON the petition of SALLY CRANE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1813, she was lawfully married to Orrin Crane, then of Ellington, in Tolland county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duties to him, until on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1817, when said Orrin wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued said desertion, with a total neglect of duty on his part, &c.—Praying for a bill of divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 7th, A. D. 1824.

This Court orders that said petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the public newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. 31

*State of Connecticut, Superior Court October Term,* 1824.

### Daniel L. Coit and others, *vs.* Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy.

UPON the Petition of Daniel L. Coit and others, shewing that they, together with certain other persons named in said Petition, in the year A. D. 1799 and 1800, fitted out the ship Miantinomo & the schooner Oneco, on a Sealing voyage to the Pacific Ocean—that, by reason of the seizure of said vessels by the Spanish Authorities in South-America, the voyage was broken up; said ship and a quantity of seal-skins lost and destroyed—that the Respondents, Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy, were Agents for the Owners and all persons interested therein, and as such have received large sums of money, by the award of Commissioners appointed under the 11th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Limits between the United States & His Catholic Majesty—And further sums upon the sale of a quantity of seal-skins; and praying for a settlement of the accounts of the said Agents, and a distribution of said sums of money to and among all those who are interested therein.—And it appearing to this Court, that certain persons, named in said Petition, reside without this State, viz. Joseph Howland, Jacob Stout and George Brinkerhoof, Assignees of Joseph & John Converse, all residing in the State of New-York—also the Executors or legal Representatives of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased.

And it being also shewn to, & seen by this Court, that certain other persons, viz. the Officers and Crews of the said ship Miantinomo and schooner Oneco, or their heirs or legal Representatives, may be interested in said funds and settlement of said accounts; and also, by reason of the great lapse of time since the loss and damage happened, for which said award was made, the said Officers and Crews are either deceased or so dispersed that their place of abode cannot be known, nor who, nor where, their legal Representatives are, of those who are dead, and to the end that all such persons may be notified of the pendency of said Petition, and appear and make claim, if any they, or any of them have, to the funds aforesaid—it is ordered that the Petition aforesaid, be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday in January, A. D. 1825, and that an attested copy of this order be published in a Newspaper printed in Boston, called the Columbian Centinel, and also in a Newspaper printed in New-York, called the New-York Advertiser; also in a Newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London County, called the Norwich Courier, successively, for at least six weeks prior to the sitting of said Court.

By order of Court.

33 Charles Lathrop, Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate, held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 25th day of November,* 1824—

Present, John Baldwin Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Timothy Holbrook*, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Samuel Holbrook of said Lebanon, and Simon Loomis of Franklin, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Newspaper printed in Norwich and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 4th day of December 1824.

JOHN BALDWIN Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin Jr. Clerk.* 35

## FOR SALE,

*On reasonable Terms,* AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city consisting of a

**Factory Building,**

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

**12 acres of Land,**

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 3 years, and are perfectly secure from ice and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

For further particulars, inquire of DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY, *in Norwich,* or the subscribers.

BISHOP TYLER,
JOHN TYLER,
SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

*Griswold, Nov.* 16, 1824. 35—

### For sale——A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ucksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23, 1824. tf 103—

### For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824. tf25—

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, notice is hereby given, that all the Personal Estate of *Shubael Strong*, late of Lebanon, deceased, except such Household Furniture as is set out by said Court to the Widow of said deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late Dwelling-House of said deceased. GORDON BAILEY, *Adm.*

*Lebanon, Nov.* 22, 1824. 34—

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at public vendue, on the 10th of December 1824, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late Dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Ford, late of Lebanon, deceas'd, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Blacksmith's Tools, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

ABIJAH S. FORD, } *Adm'rs.*
LESTER FORD, }

*Lebanon, Nov* 19, 1824. 34—

## NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, will be sold at public auction, on Monday the 6th December, at 10 o'clock, A. M. so much of the Real Estate of *Peleg Rose*, late of Groton, deceased, as will raise the sum of $919, 12 cts. with incidental charges of sale, at the Dwelling-house of said deceased.

*MARY ROSE,* } *Adm'rs.*
*JAMES ROSE,* }

November 2, 1824 34—

### An Apprentice Wanted

AT the Saddle and Harness business. Good recommendations will be required.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

*Norwich, Nov.* 16. 1f33—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

—*ALSO,*—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

For further particulars, inquire of ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. tf34

*Wanted Immediately,*

**50** Cords Walnut Wood, and most kinds of Farmers Produce, for which Cash will be paid, by

### H. WARD.

*Who has on hand for sale,* CHEAP,

50 barrels Superfine Fresh FLOUR,
80 do. Boston Inspected Mackerel,
100 quintals excellent CODFISH, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS, some HARD, HOLLOW, and EARTHEN WARE. *Also,*

A quantity of Feather Beds with Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Secretary, Sideboard, Looking-Glasses, Clock Watch, Horse Harness, Waggons, Pungs, and many other articles.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. 3w34—

### School Master Wanted

AN INSTRUCTOR is wanted immediately in the 3d School District. A person well qualified will meet with good encouragement.

Apply to

OTIS MORSE, }
WM J. HINES, } School
SAML. MORBY, } Committee.
PELEG HUNT, }
S. REMIGNTON, }

*Norwich, Dec.* 1 3w35—

WANTED immediately, a first rate *Journeyman Blacksmith*—one who is well acquainted with all kinds of common Blacksmithing and of good steady habits.

Apply to WILLIAM L. THROOP

*Norwich, Nov.* 15, 1824. 34—

## Robert Johnson,

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Rand and Channel Brakes, Juggers, Shoulder Irons Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec.* 24, 1823 12mo90—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

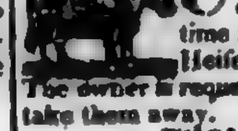
*Mr. MOSES AVERY,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Mr. Jabez W. Giddings*, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting in said Preston, at two or more public places, according to law.

J. W. GIDDINGS, *Adm'r*

N. B.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

*Preston, Nov.* 23, 1824. 35—



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, some time since, two 2 years old Heifers, of a brownish color. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS BROWNING.

*North-Stonington, Nov.* 27, 1824. 35

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, about the 10th inst. a red Heifer, supposed to be one year old last Spring—without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. SIMEON PERRY.

*Colchester, Nov.* 24, 1824. 3w35

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER

Have just received, & now offer, *AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL*

**20** hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Jamaica

**RUM,**

2 pipes Cognac Brandy, ☞ Seignette Brand.
1 do. Old HOLLAND GIN,
30 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
20 do. Hartford GIN,
10 hhds. first quality NEW RUM,
1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,
☞ *for Medicinal uses, 10 years old.*

**Wines,**
2 qr. casks Old Madeira
2 do Madeira good qual.
5 qr. casks Teneriffe,
3 do. Lisbon,
2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Samos,
3 qr. casks Colmana.

CORDIALS——an assortment,

**Sugars,**
10 bls. prime St. Croix,
20 boxes brown Havana
6 bls Muscovado,
1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,
1000 do. N. York do.

5 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
4 do. 20 lbs. box, Souchong,
**good ! cheap !!**

*Teas at retail*——Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.

Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.

### Snuff & Tobacco

*in general variety——Lorillard's & gen. sell at his prices*

10 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco,
5 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg, do.
Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia |
| 500 do Pimento, | 600 do Pepper |
| Mace, | 50 do. Cloves |
| Tamarinds, good, | Jars of Ginger, |

1 ton PEARLASHES, *first sort,*
1 ton POTASHES, *extra strong,*
1 tierce excellent Honey,
20 bls Summer, 13 do. Winter & Fall strained SPERM OIL,
90 bls. Strong & Co's. and N. York

### FLOUR,

30 sacks FINE SALT,
500 bushels Turks Island do.
500 do. Eastern do.
30 barrels and half bls. Mackerel
2 kegs refined SALT-PETRE,
3 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 casks assorted NAILS,
50 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hogshead Staves.

### STOVES in general and of all kinds.

Orders for Castings received, and attended to

**Hollow-ware**

at *Wholesale and Retail*, in quantity on hand.

*(Agents for Stafford Furnace.)*

Nov. 23, 1824.

**70** hhds. Best RETAILING **MOLASSES,**

**20** bales Prime Georgia Upland **Cotton,**

9 do. SEA ISLAND do.
20 boxes & kegs fresh MALAGA

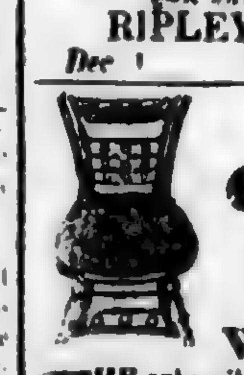
**RAISINS,**

120 bbls FRESH **FLOUR,**

FOR SALE BY

RIPLEY & WALDO.

*Dec* 1 35—



**NEW Cabinet & Chair Ware-Room.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have engaged in business under the firm of

**Spalding & Allen,**

in the store-room under the house of Maj S. Hubbard, and fronting the Wharf-Bridge—where they have on hand an elegant assortment of

**Cabinet Furniture,** OF THE LATEST FASHIONS:

—ALSO—

Gilt & Bronzed, Fancy and Windsor Chairs,

☞ *OF THE FIRST QUALITY* ☜

all of which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

JOHN W. SPALDING.
FREDERICK ALLEN.

*Norwich, Nov* 9, 1824. 33—

### Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA——WHOLE NO. 11[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1824. No. 37.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.




**Huntington & Ripley**
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
High colored Scotch Plaid,
Low priced Book Muslins, very fine,
OMBRA PLUSH,
*LINEN FLOSS THREAD,*
4-4 and 6-4 BOBINETT LACES,
BONNET REEDS,
Low priced Scotch Mull Muslins,
*Soft white French Satin,*
Light Blue Cambric.
DRAB LEVANTINE.
We shall open, on Wednesday, *a large assortment of low priced Cloths, & other Goods,* adapted to the season.
*Norwich, Dec. 6, 1824.* 35—

**New Goods.**
DEC. 1, 1824.
**Erastus Coit,**
HAS just received a variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and INDIA
DRY GOODS,
which with those before received, makes his assortment as extensive as any to be found in the state.
Merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and purchase. *He offers a large assortment of SUPERFINE & LOW PRICED*
BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres,
*Which will be sold unusually cheap.* 35—

**John Kinney & Co.**
HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New Assortment* of
Dry Goods,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Fashionable, Striped, Figured, and Plain Plushes—a large assortment.
Gimps, of all colors, Cords, Habit Trimmings, Frogs.
Fashionable Silks, India & French Levantines.
A large assortment of FANCY HDKFS.; Merino do.; Merino and Cashmere Shawls; Merino Trimmings; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; English Ingrain Carpetings, &c. &c. &c.
CALL AND SEE.
*Nov. 24.* 34—

**8 CASES SEASONABLE GOODS**
NOW OPENING BY THE
**Thames Company,**
at the new Store, Shetucket-street, *which are offered,*
Wholesale or Retail,
VERY LOW FOR CASH.
An additional supply will be received by the next Steam-Boat.
Country Merchants supplied on the best terms.
*Nov 16, 1824.* 33—

**New Millinery.**
**Miss Mansfield**
HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of HATS & TRIMMINGS, suitable for the season.
ALSO—One case of
Leghorn Gipseys,
extra white and smooth, part of a case Black do. all of which she offers very low.
*Nov 9th.* 6w33—

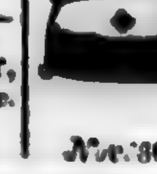
FOR SALE BY
**RIPLEY & WALDO,**
500 lbs. fine Bengal
INDIGO,
4000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER,
2 tons Pot and Pearlashes,
15 tons Russia Old Sable Iron,
1 ton Horse Nail Rods,
30 chests Hyson Skin-Tea,
20 do. Bohea do.
40 hhds. New Rum,
10 do. West-India do.
30 PIPES FRENCH BRANDY,
2 puncheons superior Old Spirits,
150 bls. Cider Brandy,
50 bls. Strong & Co's. best Rochester
FLOUR.
*November 17, 1824.* 33—

50 Barrels Baltimore Flour, Just landed from schr. La Fayette. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

**English Goods AND SHOE STORE.**
**A. & A. GAY,**
INFORM their customers that they have just returned from N. York with a large assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods,
which will be sold at their usual reduced prices, for *Cash* only. Those who have that article to put off for goods will do well to call.
Their Stock consists at present, in part of the following
ARTICLES.
Blue, Black Brown, Mixed, & Drab
BROAD CLOTHS
☞ from 90 cts. to $6 per yard.
Black, Blue, and Mixed Cassimeres.
American plain Cloth and Satinett,
☞ from 3s 6d to 6s per yard.
Devonshire Kersey.
*Ladies' Pelisse Cloths.*
Red, blue, white, yellow and green FLANNELS, 1s 6d to 3s 9d.
Scotch, Caroline, and Circassian PLAIDS, 2s 4d to 3s.
Black and colored, figured and plain BOMBAZETTS, 20 cts. to 2s 6d.
Figured Battinetts, and Salisbury Flannel, 3s to 4s 6d.
Black, blue, crimson, green and drab
TABBY VELVETS.
Black Silk, Valentia, and Swansdown
VESTING.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Rose
BLANKETS.
Black Circassians and Bombazines.
Womens black & slate worsted Hose.
Mens mixt and black do do.
Cashmere, Merino, and Cassimere
Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Womens Kid, Beaver, Horse-skin & Silk Gloves.——Mens Buck-skin, Beaver, Dog-skin, and Silk do.
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck, Silk and Cotton Flagg Handkfs.
Black Levantine, & common Silk do.
Gentlemen's plaid, figured and white
CRAVATS,
28 and 30 inch Umbrellas,
Black, white, pink, blue, and green
*Italian Crapes.*
Black, white, pink, blue, and green FLORENCES.
Black Sinshaw and Sarcenett,
Best black India Levantine,
Black and colored Gros de Naple.
Black and white Thule Lace.
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Black, brown, slate, green, blue and pink Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 white Cambricks,
4-4 and 6-4 Sarcenett Cambrick and Mull Muslin,
4-4 & 6-4 figured Jaconet & Swiss do.
4-4 & 6-4 fig'd & plain Book Muslin.
4-4 Tamb'd Book do.
Cambric, common & furniture Dimoty
100 ps. Cambric & common Calicoes.
150 ps. Ribbons, (some very elegant,)
100 pieces bleached and unbleached Sheeting, 13 cts. to 50 cts.
Cotton Ginghams, Check & Bed Tick.
Millinett, Tapes, Pins, Suspenders.
Spool, Ball and Skein Sewing Cotton, Gymp, Silk Braid, Cord, Quality Binding, Ferrets, Wire. Pearl and Lace Shirt Buttons, Coat and Vest Gilt Buttons, Moulds, Brown, black and white Linens, Long Lawn, Linen Cambricks, Sewing Silk, Twists, Padding, Woolen Stockings, Mittens Socks, Yarn, &c. &c.
ALSO,
500 pair Ladies and Children's
SHOES,
consisting of Morocco Walking Shoes
Morocco Pumps with or without heels
Kid do. do.
Denmark Satin do. do.
Black, green, blue, pink and brown Children's Boots, &c.
Nov 10 32—

70 hhds. Heavy RETAILING MOLASSES,

20 bales Prime Georgia Upland
Cotton,
9 do. SEA ISLAND do.
20 boxes & kegs fresh MALAGA
RAISINS.
120 bbls. FRESH FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
RIPLEY & WALDO.
Dec 3w35—

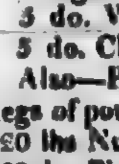
**Cotton.**

40 bales Prime Upland COTTON on consignment. for sale by JOS. BREED.
*Nov. 30.* 35—

**C. F. & C. O. LESTER**
OFFER, AT
*Wholesale or Retail,*
6 tons Prime Campeachy
LOGWOOD,
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua
20 bls. ground Camwood, (pure,)
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt. ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo.
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in bottles
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
300 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE.
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals. Alcohol
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks.
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. COCHINEAL,
300 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
300 cwt do. ditto, in Oil
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green.
50 lbs. Rose Pink, (English,)
1 bale Sponge,
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.
——ALSO——

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
2 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap. 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
300 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.
Patent Medicines.
Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial Harlæm Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto, Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,
SWAIM'S PANACEA.
——SUNDRIES.——
Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Spec. Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments. Common do.
Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.
Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.
We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold,* FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.
*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

**School Master Wanted.**
AN INSTRUCTOR is wanted immediately in the 3d School District. A person well qualified will meet with good encouragement.
Apply to
OTIS MORSE, WM. J. HINES, SAML. MOREY, PELEG HUNT, S. REMIGNTON, } School Committee.
*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 3w35—

**C. F. & C. O. LESTER**
Have just received, & now offer,
*AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,*

20 hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Demarara
RUM,
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
☞ *Siegnette Brand.*
do. Old HOLLAND GIN,
6 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
do. Hartford GIN,
hhds. first quality NEW RUM.
1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,
☞ *for Medicinal uses, 10 years old.* ☜
2 qr. casks Old Madeira
2 do. Madeira good qual.
5 qr. casks Teneriffe,
3 do. Lisbon,
2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Samos,
3 qr. casks Colmana, } *Wines,*
CORDIALS——an assortment,
10 bls. prime St. Croix,
20 boxes Brown Havana
6 bls Muscovado,
1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,
1000 do. N York do } SUGAR
5 hhds. MOLASSES,

10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
4 do. 20 lbs. box, Souchong
good! cheap!!
*Teas at retail*——Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.
Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.
**Snuff & Tobacco**
*in general variety——Lorillard's Agents sell at his prices.*
10 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco,
5 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg, do.
Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls.
20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia,
500 do Pimento, | 600 do Pepper,
Mace, | 50 do. Cloves,
Tamarinds, *good,* | Jars of Ginger,
½ ton PEARLASHES, *first sort,*
1 ton POTASHES, extra strong,
1 tierce excellent Honey,
20 bls Summer, 10 do. Winter & Fall strained SPERM OIL,
90 bls. Strong & Co's. and N. York
FLOUR,
30 sacks FINE SALT,
300 bushels Turks Island do.
300 do. Eastern do.
30 barrels and half bls. Mackerel,
2 kegs refined SALT-PETRE,
3 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 casks assorted NAILS,
50 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder, &c. &c. &c.
Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hog head Staves.
STOVES in general and of all kinds.
Orders for Castings received, and attended to.
Hollow-ware
at *Wholesale and Retail,* in quantity on hand.
*(Agents for Stafford Furnace Co.)*
Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

*Wanted Immediately,*
50 Cords Walnut Wood, and most kinds of Farmers Produce, for which Cash will be paid, by
**H. WARD.**
*Who has on hand for sale,* CHEAP, 50 barrels Superfine Fresh FLOUR, 80 do. Boston Inspected Mackerel, 100 quintals excellent CODFISH, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, DOMESTIC GOODS, some HARD, HOLLOW, and EARTHEN WARE. *Also,*
A quantity of Feather Beds with Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Secretary, Sideboard, Looking-Glasses, Clock Watch, Horse Harness, Waggons, Pungs, and many other articles.
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* 3w34—

**NORWICH AIR FURNACE.**
THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings,* on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 28—

**Cold Spring Gin,**
IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

**An Apprentice Wanted**
AT the Saddle and Harness Business. Good recommendations will be required.
THOMAS HUTCHINS.
*Norwich, Nov. 16.* tf33—


## MISCELLANY.

### MERCANTILE INDIGESTION.

WITH THE PRESCRIPTION OF PROFESSOR GREGORY, OF EDINBURGH.

Scene—*Dr. Gregory's study.——Enter Mr.——,* a douce-looking Glasgow merchant.*

*Patient.* Good morning, Dr. Gregory: I'm just come into Edinburgh about some law business, and I tho't when I was here, at any rate I might just as weel take your advice, Sir, anent my trouble.

*Doctor.* And pray what may your trouble be, my good sir?

Pa. 'Deed, Doctor, I'm no very sure; but I'm thinking it's a kind of weakness that makes me dizzy at times, and a kind of pinking about my stomach—I'm just no right.

Dr. You are from the west country, I should suppose, sir?

Pa. Yes, sir, from Glasgow.

Dr. Aye; pray sir, are you a gourmand, a glutton?

Pa. No, Dr. Gregory; thank God, no one can accuse me of that; I'm of the dissenting persuasion, Doctor, and an Elder; so ye may suppose, I'm na drunkard.

Dr. (Aside) I'll suppose no such thing, till you tell me your mode of life. I'm so puzzled with your symptoms, sir, that I should wish to hear in detail what you do eat and drink. When do you breakfast, and what do you take to it?

Pa. I breakfast at nine o'clock. I take a cup of Coffee, and one or two cups of tea; a couple of eggs, and a bit of ham, or kipper'd salmon, or may be both, if they're good, and two or three rolls and butter.

Dr. Do you eat no honey, or jelly, or jam to breakfast?

Pa. O yes, sir, but I don't count that as any thing.

Dr. Come, this is a very moderate breakfast. What kind of a dinner do you make?

Pa. O, sir, I eat a very plain dinner indeed. Some soup, and some fish, and a little plain roast or boiled; for I dinna care for made dishes: I think, some way, they never satisfy the appetite.

Dr. You take a little pudding then, & afterwards some cheese?

Pa. O yes, though I don't care much about them.

Dr. You take a glass of ale or porter with your cheese?

Pa. Yes, one or the other, but seldom both.

Dr. Your west-country people generally take a glass of Highland Whiskey, after dinner.

Pa. Yes, we do, it's good for digestion.

Dr. Do you take any wine during dinner?

Pa. Yes, a glass or two of sherry, but I'm indifferent as to wine during dinner. I drink a good deal of beer.

Dr. What quantity of Port do you drink?

Pa. Oh, very little; not above half a dozen glasses or so.

Dr. In the west country, it is impossible, I hear, to dine without punch!

Pa. Yes, sir, indeed tis punch we drink chiefly; but for myself, unless I happen to have a friend with me, I never take more than a couple of tumblers or so, and that's moderate.

Dr. Oh, exceedingly moderate indeed. You then, after this slight repast, take some tea and bread and butter?

Pa. Yes, before I go to the counting house to read the evening letters.

Dr. And on your return, you take supper, I suppose?

Pa. No, sir, I canna be said to take supper; just something before going to bed; a rizzar'd haddock, or a bit of toasted cheese, or half a hundred of oysters, or the like o' that; and may be, two thirds of a bottle of ale: I take no regular supper.

Dr. But you take a little more punch after that?

Pa. No sir, punch does not agree with me at bedtime. I take a tumbler of warm whiskey toddy at night: it is lighter to sleep on.

Dr. So it must be, no doubt. This you say is your every day life; but upon great occasions, you perhaps exceed a little?

Pa. No, sir, except when a friend or two dine with me, or I dine out, which, as I am a sober family man, does not often happen.

Dr. Not above twice a week?

Pa. No; not oftener.

Dr. Of course you sleep well, and have a good appetite?

Pa. Yes sir, thank God, I have; indeed, any wee hari o'health that I hae is about meal time.

Dr. (Assuming a severe look, knitting his brow, and lowering his eye-brows.) Now sir, you are a very pretty fellow indeed: you come here and tell me you are a moderate man; and I might have believed you, did I not know the nature of the people in your part of the country; but upon examination, I find, by your own showing, that you are a most voracious glutton;—you breakfast in the morning in a style that would serve a moderate man for dinner; & from five o'clock in the afternoon, you undergo one almost uninterrupted loading of your stomach, till you go to bed. This is your moderation! You told me, too, another falsehood—you said you were a sober man; yet by your own showing you are a beer swiller, a dram drinker, a wine bibber, and a guzzler of Glasgow punch—a liquor, the name of which is associated, in my mind, only with the ideas of low company and beastly intoxication. You tell me you eat indigestible suppers, and swill toddy to force sleep. I see that you chew tobacco. Now, sir, what human stomach can stand this? Go home, sir, and leave off your present course of riotous living, take some dry toast and tea to your breakfast, some plain meat and soup for dinner, without adding to it any thing to spur on your flagging appetite. You may take a cup of tea in the evening, but never let me hear of haddocks and toasted cheese, and oysters, with their accompaniments of ale and toddy at night; give up chewing that vile, narcotic, nauseous, abomination, and there are some hopes that your stomach may recover its tone, and you may be in good health like your neighbors.

Pa. I'm sure Doctor, I'm very much obliged to you—(taking out a bunch of bank notes)—I shall endeavor to—

Dr. Sir, you are not obliged to me—put up your money, sir. Do you think I'll take a fee from you for telling you what you know as well as myself?—Though you're no physician, sir, you are not altogether a fool. You have read your bible, and you must know that gluttony is both sinful and dangerous; and whatever you may think, you have this day confessed to me that you are a notorious glutton and drunkard. Go home, sir, and reform, or take my word for it, your life is not worth half a year's purchase.

(Exit Patient, dumb founded, and looking blue.)

Dr. (Solus)—Sober and temperate! Dr. Watt tried to live in Glasgow, and made his patients live moderately, and purged and bled them when they were sick; but it would not do. Let the Glasgow doctors prescribe beef-steaks and rum punch, and their fortune is made.

*Oracle of health.*

*We conceal the name from delicacy; but Graham, Hunter, Kingan, and others, will vouch for the truth of the story, as they knew the man well.

### SWEARING.

The following observations are offered to those who are accustomed to this disgusting habit:

"It is not easy to perceive what pleasure can arise from the empty sound of senseless interjections; or what superior entertainment can spring from the profane sound of God, devil, damn, curse, than from the sound of wax, wafers, pens, ink, or any other words of the same number of syllables. It is not easy to perceive what profit is annexed to it, whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made his fortune by swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which such impertinence will exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cup; the hypocrit, his sanctity; the satirist, his revenge; the ambitious man his preferments; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large; sells his soul for nought; and drudges in the service of the devil, gratis. Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our frame. For, as the great man, Tilliston expresses it, though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution. But it is a custom, a low paltry custom, picked up by low and despicable spirits who have no sense of honor, no regard to decency; but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense, to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it."

FROM THE FREE PRESS.

*Query.*—Is it possible that Moses, when writing the Pentateuch, so many thousand years ago, could have a prophetic view of any mortal that should exist in the fore part of the 19th century, when he wrote thus? *Deut. xxix, 18, 19, 20.*

18. Lest there should be among you man, or woman, or family, or tribe, whose heart turneth away this day from the Lord our God, to go *and* serve the gods of these nations; lest there should be among you a ROOT that beareth gall and wormwood;

19. And it came to pass, when he heareth the words of this curse, that he bless himself in his heart, saying, I shall have peace, though I walk in the imagination of mine heart, to add drunkenness to thirst;

20 The Lord will not spare him, but then the anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall smoke against that man, and all the curses that are written in this book shall lie upon him, and the Lord shall blot out his name from under heaven.

*Apothegm.*—Thomas, a French panegyrist of some note, in his eulogy of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, mentions the celebrated expression of the emperor Titus, "I have lost a day, for during this day, I have done good to none." "What dost thou say?" exclaims the orator, "the day on which these words were pronounced, was not lost; on no day wast thou so great or so useful to the world, as when thou gavest that eternal lesson to kings."

*Sympathy.*—How sweet is the exercise of sacred affections? They are balm, which mingled in the bitter cup of grief, allays its bitterness and subdues its venom. No human being can be perfectly miserable so long as he can enjoy the sympathy of one kindred soul.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN SENATE.

*Monday, December 6.*

The President pro. tem. of the Senate, Mr. Gaillard, took the chair at 12 o'clock, and it appeared that a quorum was present.

On motion, by Mr. Smith of Md. it was Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing to the Senate, that a quorum was assembled—on the receipt of which, on motion, by Mr. Smith, it was Ordered, that a Committee be appointed, on the part of the Senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, and ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make them.

On motion of Mr. Lanman, it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to Congress during the present session, one by each House, who shall interchange weekly. The Senate then adjourned,

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, December 6.*

At 12 o'clock the Speaker took the chair. The roll was then called, and 170 members were found to be present.

### GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Stevenson offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That a Committe be appointed, on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for Congress to adopt to receive Gen. La Fayette, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded to it by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by Congress, during its last session.

On motion of Mr. Warfield, the Committee was ordered to consist of thirteen; and the resolution, on motion of Mr. Mercer, was ordered to be recorded as having passed *unanimously*.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, in the room of the late Thomas Dunn. On the first ballot no choice was made, the highest number of votes given for any one of the numerous candidates being 81, for Mr. John Oswald Dunn—91 being necessary to a choice. On the second ballot Mr. Dunn received 115 votes.—He was then declared duly elected, and was introduced and took the oath accordingly.

Mr. Taylor, from the joint Committee, reported that the President had been waited upon, and had stated that, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, he would be prepared to make a communication to the House.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*From the National Journal Extra.*
WASHINGTON, DEC. 7, 1824.

This day 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE:

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:*

The view, which I have now to present to you, of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained, of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example: if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter: a population devoted to our happy system of government, & cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, & an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments—governments which rest, exclusively, on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purpose for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations to mature; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties.

It has been the invariable object of the government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the Convention of Navigation & Commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, & still remains in full force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since, by the Executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present King of France, an event which has occurred since the last session of Congress

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the Convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East-Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West-Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by the legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treat of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision; and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the Commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave-trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should conclude the concession of the mutual right of research, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders.

This was objected to by this government on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of the slave-trade, it was tho't advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade, in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens & subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London, on the thirteenth day of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity thro' out the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended to the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the Free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free & equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A Convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North-West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on the —— of —— last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Plenipotentiary of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which under all of them, have been maintained with these powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments.—The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the Prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the king, at the time of his departure.—There is reason to expect, that by amicable negociation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognised by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Columbia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Columbia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Columbia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negociation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maratime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negociation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed $18 500,000 which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to $9,463,922 81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of $11,633,011 52 of the principal, leave a balance of more than $3,000,000 in the Treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent. becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than would be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of 26th May, authorized a loan of $5,000,000, at 4½ per cent. to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public, of 15,000 dollars.

Under the act of the 24th May last, a loan of $5,000,000 was authorized, in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negociated at par with the Bank of the United States, at 4½ per cent. the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances, the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory, in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of $10,000,000, which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day of January next, may be estimated at $86,000,000, inclusive of $2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of 26th May last. In this estimate is included a stock of $7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at $79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty afterwards to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the Navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to Revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and at no distant period cease on most of all. On the first day of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to $123,491,965 16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then, $37,416,961 78.—The last of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military establishment in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of Artillery is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment.—To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for artillery instruction; with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended thro' out the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress: to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presque Isle on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object.—To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of the 30th of April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable & Buzzard's bay; and between Boston harbor and Narragansett bay. Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potomac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season.

It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city, through the southern states, to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects for the great purpose specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively those Corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode, also, the Military will be incorporated with the Civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful—since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes, on the Missouri, during the last year, still continues, and has extended in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session, made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for the negociations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit; but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the war which is carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relation with all the others, are on the most friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-one schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and who are wise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creek and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negociations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information, respecting the principle which had been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the North Carolina, a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the gulf of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by pretending good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush out and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken, they carry to their lurking places and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking place would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent is a cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power he would promptly suppress it. Vessels to those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measures be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that traffic. None have been found, and it is believed that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade is carried on under other flags.

The health of our squadron, stationed at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there, at least, an equal extent.

For detailed information, respecting the state of our maritime force on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made in either, in the organization of the Naval Establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased. A report of the Post Master General, which is transmitted, will furnish, in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the last session, an invitation was given to Gen. La Fayette to re-visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New-York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitled him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favor throughout every portion of our union, & affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the

ORIGINAL STAINED

neighboring country has been assembled to greet him; among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepid state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, nor none could be founded on purer principles, none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, & the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both those wars, the cause of Independence, of Liberty, and Humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring powers is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that those sentiments, winning to the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new States had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that territory have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that those causes are daily losing their effect, and that those new States are settling down under governments elective & representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgement may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgement we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyments of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are, from Europe by the great atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbors, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that those of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Those of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the thirteen original States only. Since then the United States have required a vast extent of territory; eleven new States have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the Judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the States that may now be made, if not impracticable in execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this Court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the States and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior Courts would, of course be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able & faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especialy those who are within the limits of any of the States, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well-digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety, and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security & happiness, would be revolting to humanity and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and territories, and the Rocky Mountains, and Mexico, there is a vast Territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the Western coast of this continent the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the north west, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the Corps of Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the Executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the ground around those buildings require it. It is proposed also, that the completion of the Canal from the Tibar to the Eastern branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots, which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in Society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together, which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity every thing will depend. Extending as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting, as relates to other powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbors. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to [illegible] The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our Navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse also between every part of our Union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well-defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious, and in case of any disagreement, should such ever occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and that their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages reciprocated by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heart-felt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow-citizens, in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few & short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 7, 1824.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1824.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in La Guayra to his friend in this city, dated October 31st, 1824.*

"The Americans here, as well as in the United States, appear desirous to treat the arrival of General La Fayette, with you, as a joyful thing. On the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, a handsome dinner & ball was given in Caracas, at which the Intendant and several distinguished Generals attended. The ball was said to be the most splendid ever given in the country."

## NAVAL SPUNK.

*Extract of a letter from an American officer on board U. S. ship John Adams, to his friend in Baltimore, dated*

"PASSAGE ISLAND, NOV. 10, 1824.

"You will, no doubt, hear a great noise about Commodore Porter taking a Spanish town in Porto Rico—the circumstances are briefly these: The Governor *imprisoned* the commander of one of the mail schooners under his command, and allowed him to be grossly insulted. As soon as he heard of it, Com. Porter proceeded there with two schooners, and the boats, and part of the crew of this ship—he took two of their batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with two hundred men to the town (Foxands) about two miles in the interior—he there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle, halted his men within pistol shot of their forces, sent a flag ordering the Governor and the Captain of the port, the two principal offenders to come to him and make atonement or have their town burnt—they chose the first, and in presence of all our officers, begged pardon of the officers insulted, expressed great penitence, and promised in future to respect all American officers, who might hereafter visit the place.

"The Commodore then marched into the town, merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left the ranks from the time they landed until they embarked, having been more than three hours from their vessels. Self defence rendered it necessary to spike their guns, and this is all they can complain of—they had by some means been apprised of our intention of visiting them. The population of the place is about two thousand—the country very thickly settled—Before we left 'em, a force of three times our number, with a field piece, had assembled, and in presence of, and within pistol shot [illegible] made their humble themselves."

## STEAM-BOAT LINE.

By a notice in this paper, it will be seen that the Steam-Boat from this place to New-York, is stopped for the Winter.—We are happy, however, to learn that a good Line of Stages will be immediately put on the route from Providence to New-Haven, through this city.

The Electors of President & Vice-President met in the Capitals of their respective States, on Wednesday 1st inst.

The annexed is the result of their votes for President, as far as heard from.

| | Adams. | Jackson. | Crawford. | Clay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| New-York | 26 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Rhode-Island | 4 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Maine, | 9 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| New-Hampshire | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Maryland | 3 | 7 | 1 | 00 |
| New Jersey | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| Pennsylvania | 00 | 28 | 00 | 00 |
| North-Carolina | 00 | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| South-Carolina | 00 | 9 | 00 | 00 |
| Delaware | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| Virginia | 00 | 00 | 21 | 00 |
| Vermont | 7 | 00 | 00 | 00 |

From the votes already ascertained to be given for Vice-President, John C. Calhoun has received 136, and is consequently elected—131 being necessary for a choice.

## DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, Miss SARAH MARIA KINNEY, aged 21, daughter of Mr. Newcomb Kinney:—Mr. DANIEL P. HYDE, aged 24.

In New-London, on the 7th inst. Mr. JAMES P. WHITING, of this city, aged 22.—We are seldom called upon to mourn the death of one who so much deserved, or so universally enjoyed the love and esteem of his acquaintance. He seemed to have chosen that happy medium which is so often praised and so seldom attained; and to have combined in his character qualities the most diverse and rarely united. In his manners, he was unassuming and accessible, but dignified and manly to an uncommon degree. His disposition was remarkably mild and conciliating, and he possessed, in an eminent manner, that truly valuable quality, good nature; but with these were united the utmost decision of character and firmness of purpose. His mind was extremely well cultivated. He commenced, when young, the study of the ancient classics, but upon entering into mercantile business, abandoned those pursuits for a more thorough acquaintance with modern literature. Possessed of the most brilliant wit and the greatest humor, he was never known to use them at the expense of another's feelings. His wit was brilliant, but not scourching, and was never made the vehicle of rancorous sarcasm or of bitter irony. To those who knew him, it need not be said, that his integrity was never questioned, and his moral character utterly unimpeachable; and, from a long and intimate acquaintance the remark is ventured that, during the whole course of his life, he was never charged or justly chargeable with the slightest deviation from moral rectitude. It was not upon his unblemished character that he rested his hopes for the future, but hoped for acceptance through the merits of another. The most severe afflictions had recently fallen to his lot: after following to the grave a beloved and only sister, he had, after a short interval, to mourn the decline and death of a very dear mother. These afflictions he endured with feeling but with firmness.

Such is the character of this estimable young man. Much more in his praise might with truth be said, but it was desirable to avoid, as far as possible, the common excesses of an obituary panegyrick. The loss of such an one is a public loss, a destruction of those hopes of future usefulness which are always entertained of one so promising. But if the public mourn his loss, what must be the sorrow of her who so soon assumes the widowed weeds; and what the grief of him who followed to the grave the only remaining pledge of a beloved and deceased partner?—But there is a consolation, for in "that country from whose bourne no traveller returns," there is a place "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," and to this place his speculative faith and practical piety during life, and christian confidence and resignation at the hour of death consign us he has gone.—*Communicated.*

THE Steam-Boat Henry Eckford will discontinue running, for the season, after Thursday.

All persons having claims against said Steam-Boat, and all indebted, are requested to call and settle immediately, with *Jed. Huntington. Agent*

*Norwich, Dec. 13.*

## Special Notice.

ON the publication of the next number of the "COURIER," one year will have expired since the subscriber commenced distributing Newspapers, on the route from New-London to Woodstock—I therefore give "*special notice*" to all having an account with me, that I shall call immediately, in person, upon them, & that every account must then be closed.

SAMUEL CUTLER.

*December 14, 1824.* 37—

## WANTED,

A SMART, active, steady Lad, about 16 years of age, to do the work in a small family. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this Office.

*Dec. 14, 1824.* 37—

## C. F. & G. C. Lester

OFFER FOR SALE,

125 bbls. Le Roy & Co's & N. Y. FLOUR,

50 barrels Cider Brandy,

16 do. A. Morgan & Co's. GIN,

30 bbls. and half bbls Mackerel,

30 sacks Fine Salt,

20 hhds. West-India Rum,

5 do. New-England do

25 *hhds. prime Molasses.*

20 boxes Brown and White Havana

SUGAR,

8 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

*Dec.* 14, 1824. tf37—

## 5000 Dollars,

CAPITAL PRIZE.

THE 4th Class, State Lottery, will be drawn at New-London on the 24th instant. A few TICKETS for sale at

**Samuel Tyler's**

LOTTERY OFFICE.

To accommodate the purchasers, halves, quarters, or eighths may be had.

*Norwich, Dec.* 15, 1824. 37—

## Winter Arrangement.

THE sloop CONSOLATION, Capt. M. Williams, will sail for New-York about the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to JOS. BREED.

December 14. 37—

THE Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel on the first Monday of January, 1825, at 9 o'clock A. M

CHAS. P HUNTINGTON
BELA PECK
JAMES STEDMAN
DWIGHT RIPLEY
EBER BACKUS

*Board of Relief*

*Norwich, Dec. 13th.* 37

## Keeping for Horses &c.

THE Subscriber, having on hand good quality of keeping for Horses, Oxen, Cows & Yearlings, will take a number of the above description to keep from this time, until the first of April. Those who may have stock of this kind, and are willing to trust them to his care, may rely on every attention being paid to keeping them in good order, and at a reasonable rate. JOSEPH FRAZIER

*Franklin, Dec.* 14. 3w 37—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received a Rate Bill, of Eight Cents on a Dollar, to collect, against the inhabitants of Goshen School District, on assessment 1823. I hereby give notice that I will meet them at Mr. Nathan Medbury's, in said District, on the 10th day of January, 1825, from one o'clock until 5, P. M. for the purpose of receiving said tax. And I will be at my store in Plainfield, on the 11th day of January, 1825, for the purpose of receiving the ballance due on town tax, on assessment 1823. Likewise, I will be at Col. E. C. Eaton's, on the 19th day of February, 1825, to receive the State tax, of one Cent on a Dollar, against the inhabitants of the town of Plainfield, on assessment 1823, from 1 o'clock until 5 P. M. All persons neglecting to pay their taxes, according to the above notice, must expect to pay cost according to law.

CHARLES HARRIS, *Collector*

*Plainfield, Dec.* 10, 1824. 3w37

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 7th day of December, A. D.* 1824—

Present, Ebenezer Young Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Martha Rude*, late of Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Robert H. Rude*, of Plainfield, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Robert Rude is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 10th day of Dec. 1824 Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 37—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December,* 1824—

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

GEORGE DUNWORTH, Esq Administrator upon the estate *Mr Asa Parks*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased for settlement and allowance.

Thereupon Ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 21st inst. by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold, at least six days before said 21st instant, a copy of this order, to be heard on the allowance of said account.

*Attest, Burrel Lathrop. Clerk.*

Public notice is hereby given.

*George Dunworth, Administrator*

Griswold, Dec. 8, 1824. 37—

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY,

HAVE OPENED THE LAST WEEK

*An assortment of*

## Seasonable FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUPERFINE AND LOW PRICED

**Cloths and Cassimeres,**

*(A large assortment.)*

Bombazetts and Rattinets,
Blue and Fancy Print Calicoes,
Rich Fancy SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rich Fashionable Silks,
Blue Camblets & Scotch Plaids,
Plain and Ombra Plushes,
Plain and Figured Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkfs.
6-4 Figured Cashmere Shawls,
Bordered Cassimere do.
India Levantine, Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Linen and Cotton Floss,
Spool Thread; Cotton Wadding,
Black & White Worsted Hose,
Bombazines and Norwich Crapes,
Black and Green Worsted Fringe for Rugge,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Gloves, Buckskin Mittens,
Oil Leather, Socks, Bonnet Reeds, &c.

*Dec.* 15. 37—

## Cheap Goods.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

IS THIS DAY OPENING

*A NEW SUPPLY OF*

WINTER DRY GOODS.

*Among them are a variety of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

[VERY CHEAP.]

Tartan Plaids: Black Figured Gro de Naples: Long Cashmere Shawls: 7 and 8-9 Merino and Cassimere do.: Mazarin Blue, Black, and light colored Gimps: Daisy Buttons: Elegant Fancy Hdkfs.: Flag do.: Large Shell and Mock Shell Combs: London Chintzes and Calicoes: Russia Diaper: Elegant Ostrich Feathers: Silk Velvets and Plushes, for Trimmings—with a variety of other goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold very low for Cash.

*Dec.* 15. 37—

## NEW BOOKS,

*Received by Robinson & Dunham:*

THE ALBUM. This work is an elegant specimen of American Typography, paper, &c.

Historical Sketch of the Life of La Fayette. By an American.

Tales of an American Landlord, containing sketches of life south of the Potomac.

Extracts from a journal written on the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico.

Memoirs of Goethe, written by himself.

Minutes of a discussion of the question, "Is the punishment of the wicked absolutely eternal?" &c. between Rev. Abner Kneeland, and Rev. W. J. M'Calla, which commenced at the First Independent Church of Christ, called Universalist, in Philadelphia.

Recollections of the Peninsula, by the author of Sketches in India.

Body and Soul, in 2 vols. From the 3d London edition.

Inheritance, by the author of Marriage.

A Peep at the Pilgrims, in 1636:

"Come, listen to my story,
Tho' often told before,
Of men who passed to glory,
Thro' toil and travel sore;
Of men who did for conscience' sake,
Their native land forego,
And sought a home and freedom here,
TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

FOR SALE,

## FORTY SHEEP,

mostly full and three-fourths blood Merino. Inquire of

DANIEL P CROSBY.

*Mansfield, Dec* 8, 1824 37—

## Vaccination.

Dr. Miner

WOULD inform the public that as the Small Pox has recently appeared in this vicinity, he has just procured the Genuine Kine Pock matter, and will inoculate all who apply to him for that purpose, and the poor gratis.

*Norwich, Dec.* 13. 37—

## Notice.

THE Subscriber being in want of a little *Cash*, is therefore under the necessity of calling on all indebted to him, to settle their accounts previous to the first of January.

GEO. W. BATES.

N. B. Horse & Ox shoeing done in the most faithful manner, at short notice, and at the lowest possible price for CASH.

*Chelsea Dec. 14th.* 37—

## Mr. Palmer's

EVENING SCHOOL is yet open for the reception of scholars.

*Dec.* 14. tf37—

## Wanted,

A FEW Barrels Cider by

JOSEPH BREED.

*December* 14. 37—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Statesman.*

SONG OF A CHIPPEWA GIRL.

They tell me the man with a pure white face,
Belong to a purer, nobler race;
But why, if they do,---and it may be so---
Do their tongues cry *yes!* and their actions *no!*

They tell me that white is a heavenly hue,
And it may be so;---but the sky is blue;
And the first of men, as our old men say,
Had earth-brown skins, and were made of clay.

But throughout my life I've heard it said,
There is nothing surpasses a tint of red!
Oh! the white man's cheeks look pale and sad,
Compared to my beautiful Indian lad.

Then let them boast of their race divine,
Their glittering domes---their sparkling wine---
Give me a lodge as my fathers had
And my tall, straight, beautiful Indian lad.

LOGAN.

*From the London Magazine.*

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

*From the Dutch of Dirk Smits.*

*Een rei van Englen Zag.*

A host of Angels flying,
Through cloudless skies impelled—
Upon the earth beheld
A pearl of beauty lying,
Worthy to glitter bright
In Heaven's vast hall of light.

They saw with glances tender,
An infant newly born,
O'er whom life's earliest morn
Just cast its opening splendour:
Virtue it could not know,
Nor vice, nor joy, nor woe.

The blest angelic legion
Greeted its birth above,
And came with looks of love,
From Heaven's enchanting region;
Bending their winged way
To where the infant lay.

STANZAS.

Where's the man who seeks for *Fame?*
Haste!—the laurel give him—
Unfold the scroll, and write his name,
'Tis all the grave will leave him.

Where is he who seeks for *Gold?*
Give!—let nought annoy it—
When a few brief days are told,
No more can he enjoy it.

Where's the bosom swelled with *Pride?*
Spare!—I would not wound it—
For death will twine, at eventide,
His mean scant garment round it.

Where's the mind on *Pleasure* bent?
Pour—a double measure—
Health, and life, *to-morrow* spent,
Gone will be the treasure.

## MEDLEY.

A correspondent of the National Gazette, says, As a Philadelphian, I am naturally fond of a good joke, and am occasionally afflicted with the epidemic of our city, viz. punning; you may therefore suppose that with my Lord Norbury's *sweest and best wig*, I was suited to a *hair*. In a conversation the other evening, relative to the late disgraceful conduct of the Senate and Representatives of the state of New York, in the choice of electors of President and Vice President, in which all concurred in expressing their surprise, a wag who was present observed, "That no better ought to have been expected from either of the *branches* of the legislature, when there was such evident corruption in the *Root*.

A Quaker residing at Paris, was waited on by four workmen usually employed by him, having for their object to make their compliments to him and ask for their new year's gift, "Well, my friends," said the Quaker, "here are your gifts—choose 15 francs or the bible." "I don't know how to read," said the first, "so I'll take the fifteen francs." "I can read," said the second "but I have pressing wants."—He therefore took the fifteen francs; the third also made the same choice, and the fourth, being a lad of thirteen, the Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness. "Wilt thou too take these three pieces, which thou mayest obtain at any time by industry?" "As you say the book is so good, I will take it and read it to my mother." He took the Bible, opened it, and found between the leaves a gold piece of forty francs.—The others hung their heads, and the Quaker told them he was sorry they had not made a better choice.

*To die.*—Ah, solemn sound! yet sure nature recoils at the gloomy idea, and fain would pass it over. The tyrant may forget the object of his revenge, the parent her offspring, and man his God; but Death remembers man must die. Our lot remains unchanged—our doom fixed. Earthly splendor has no exemption from his shafts; youth and beauty must obey his mandates. To-day in health, to-morrow food for worms—the tender ties of earth cannot prolong our stay; the tear of paternal fondness, conjugal affection, avail not; the tide of life spent, we must depart to worlds unknown. The pillow of disease is the moment of reflection; we then cast a retrospective eye on time past in improprieties, and bid them not welcome; the intruders fix on our minds, & torture our departing spirits. View this picture, ye giddy triflers; ye fashionable libertines, cease to mock Omnipotence. In the last conflict, friends may wish in vain—nature's struggle lost; death is conqueror still; reflect, reform.

**ALMANACKS for 1825,**
For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## *Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 | | 1,188 | | 1,188 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| 3 | | 400 | | 1,200 |
| 4 | | 250 | | 1,000 |
| 28 | | 100 | | 2,800 |
| 56 | | 25 | | 1,400 |
| 196 | | 12 | | 2,352 |
| 1,890 | | 6 | | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes } 3,276 Blanks, } | | | | $27,280 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and *five* of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d and 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each.—The 56 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each.—The 196 tickets containing *two* of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st and 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them *one* of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

HEZEKIAH HOWE,
GEORGE BOWEN,
JOHN BEACH,
ROGER S. SKINNER, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.

October, 1824. 30—

## "Economy is Wealth."

*A valuable discovery for Smoking Beef and Hams, by the application of the*

**Pyroligneous Acid,**

*Or ESSENCE OF SMOKE,*

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

**John & Wm. Wattles,**

LEBANON, CONN.

*The following Certificates, among many others, have been received by the Manufacturers:*

LEBANON, OCTOBER 11, 1824.

A Ham, stated by Mrs. Sarah T. Williams to have been cured by Pyroligneous Acid, prepared by Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles, is, in my opinion, equal to any article of the kind which I have ever tasted.

B. SILLIMAN, *Professor, Yale College.*

HARTFORD, FEB. 11, 1824.

We have used the Pyroligneous Acid prepared by Messrs. J. & W. Wattles, in smoking hams, beef, &c. and can, without hesitation, say it is a cheaper and better mode than curing in the ordinary way; and also believe it equally effectual in preventing putrefaction.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Hon. John T. Peters,* | Lebanon. |
| *Richard E. Goodwin,* | *Socrates Balcomb,* |
| *Gen. D. Deming,* | Windham |
| Colchester. | *Dr. E. Edwards,* |
| *Daniel Metcalf,* | Springfield. |

I have made use of Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles' Pyroligneous Acid, and find it far preferable to the common way of smoking meat in a smoke house, as it saves much trouble and answers every purpose.

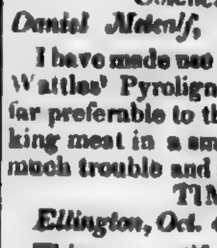
TIMOTHY PITKIN.

*Ellington, Oct. 4, 1824.*

This may certify that I have made use of the Pyroligneous Acid one season, and find it an easy mode of curing pork hams, and consider it a good substitute for the old method of smoking.

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *Druggist.*

*Norwich, Nov. 6, 1824.*



## DRIVER.

THE Packet Driver, Capt Jed. Williams, Master, will continue during the Winter, plying between this place and New-York, or as near as practicable, and after that will return to the Albany trade again.

He thanks his old friends and the public for past favors, and hopes that they will continue their patronage.

N. B.—For freight or passage, which will be *reasonable*, apply to *Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson*, or the *Master* on board.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

## *Dancing School.*

## MR. FULLER,

GRATEFUL for favors which he has heretofore received, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich that he proposes opening a school to instruct and improve young Ladies & Gentlemen in *Manners & Dancing*.

The School will be opened at Mr. Kinney's, on Monday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 6, for Gentlemen.

For terms, and other particulars relative to the School, please to call on *Mr. Giles Buckingham* or *Mr. Thomas Robinson.*

Dec 1, 1824. 35—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

*State of Connecticut, Superior Court October Term. 1824.*

## Daniel L. Coit and others,

*Vs.*

## Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy.

UPON the Petition of Daniel L. Coit and others, shewing that they, together with certain other persons named in said Petition, in the year A. D 1799 and 1800, fitted out the ship Miantinomo & the schooner Oneco, on a sealing voyage to the Pacific Ocean—that, by reason of the seizure of said vessels by the Spanish Authorities in South-America, the voyage was broken up; said ship and a quantity of seal-skins lost and destroyed—that the Respondents, Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy, were Agents for the Owners and all persons interested therein, and as such have received large sums of money, by the award of Commissioners appointed under the 11th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Limits between the United States & His Catholic Majesty—And further sums upon the sale of a quantity of seal-skins; and praying for a settlement of the accounts of the said Agents, and a distribution of said sums of money to and among all those who are interested therein.—And it appearing to this Court, that certain persons, named in said Petition, reside without this State, viz. Joseph Howland, Jacob Stout and George Brinkerhoof Assignees of Joseph & John Converse, all residing in the State of New-York—also the Executors or legal Representatives of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased.

And it being also shewn to, & seen by this Court, that certain other persons, viz. the Officers and Crews of the said ship Miantinomo and schooner Oneco, or their heirs or legal Representatives, may be interested in said funds and settlement of said accounts; and also, by reason of the great lapse of time since the loss and damage happened, for which said award was made, the said Officers and Crews are either deceased or so dispersed that their place of abode cannot be known, nor who, nor where, their legal Representatives are, of those who are dead, and to the end that all such persons may be notified of the pendency of said Petition, and appear and make claim, if any they, or any of them have, to the funds aforesaid—it is ordered that the Petition aforesaid, be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday in January, A. D. 1825, and that an attested copy of this order be published in a Newspaper printed in Boston, called the Columbian Centinel, and also in a Newspaper printed in New-York, called the New-York Advertiser; also in a Newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London County, called the Norwich Courier, successively, for at least six weeks prior to the sitting of said Court.

By order of Court,

33 CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.

*Superior Court, Oct. Term A. D* 1824.

UPON the petition of Mary Anne Sands, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the first day of January A. D. 1819, she was lawfully joined in marriage to James Sands of said Norwich, with whom she lived until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1824, when the said James committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated July 4th, A. D 1824—This Court orders said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in & for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the Newspapers this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court. 36 *Charles Lathrop, Clerk.*

WHEREAS my wife Anna h[...]s eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ABRAHAM THAYER.

*Franklin, Dec. 6, 1824.* 36—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 25th day of November, 1824—*

Present, John Baldwin Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Timothy Holbrook*, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Samuel Holbrook of said Lebanon, and Simon Loomis of Franklin, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Newspaper printed in Norwich and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 4th day of December 1824

JOHN BALDWIN Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin Jr. Clerk.* 35

## Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen. $24

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

## CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilities, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

⁂ Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

*September 8, 1824.* oamoy—

## *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich Commissioners on the estate of *Doct. Benjamin Ellis*, late of Franklin, deceased, give notice that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, and that we shall meet, to receive and examine said claims, at the Dwelling-House of Col. Jacob Kingsbury, in said Franklin, on the first Wednesday in January and last Wednesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JABEZ R. PACKARD, }
JOHN GAGER, } *Com'rs.*

*Franklin, Dec 6, 1824.* 36—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr MOSES AVERY,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Mr. Jabez W. Giddings*, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting in said Preston, at two or more public places, according to law.

J. W GIDDINGS, *Adm'r*

N. B.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

*Preston, Nov 23, 1824.* 3—

## Leicester MachineCards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son

*Windham, March 25, 1824* [12mo'4—

FOR SALE.

A COVENIENT two-story Dwelling House, with a Well of excellent water in it, a Store, Barn, Chaise House, and Wood-House, all new—together with two acres of the best of Land, situated in Plainfield, on mile South of the South Meeting-House. A good stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.

Possession may be had the 1st of April next. For further particulars inquire of

HENRY SABIN, on the premises,
or DIXWELL LATHROP,
at Norwich Falls

Nov 1 1824 8w Simeon...

## For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

## about 200 Acres.

it is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—

Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

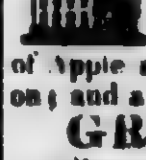
For particulars inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD

*Huntington, Sep't 5, 1824* tf25—

## For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

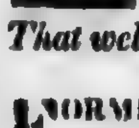
standing at the out-let of the Ocksobucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 103—



## FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city-consisting of a

## Factory Building,

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

## 12 acres of Land,

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 3 years, and are perfectly secure from ice and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

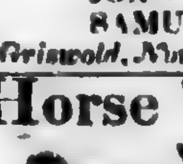
For further particulars, inquire of DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY, *in Norwich,*

or the subscribers.

BISHOP TYLER,
JOHN TYLER,
SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

*Griswold, Nov. 16, 1824* 33—

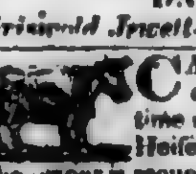
## Horse Wanted.



WANTED, a fast going, sure footed horse, perfectly sound and well broke—For a *good one*, a liberal price will be given—Enquire at Griswold Manufactory of

DANIEL WIGHT.

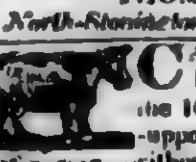
*Griswold Jewett-City, Dec 8.* 36—



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, some time since, two 2 years old Heifers, of a brownish color. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS BROWNING.

*North-Stonington, Nov. 27, 1824.* 35



CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, about the 10th inst. a red Heifer, supposed to be one year old last spring—without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. SIMEON PERKY.

*Colchester, Nov. 24, 1824.* 3w35

## For Sale, Cheap,

TWO Yoke of Oxen and a Horse apply to CHARLES BLISS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 3w35—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the court house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land**

with a Dwelling house, two Barns, and out... all in good repair. It has been proved many years for a Tavern

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court...*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and ... acres of Land. To ... if not sold by the first of April ...

—*ALSO,*—

## 28 acres of Wood-Land

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

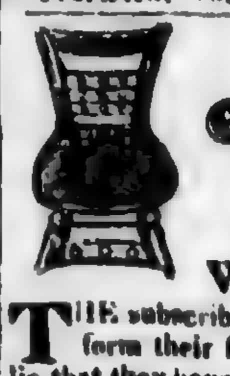
*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land ... Boggy Meadow

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of ANA H. [...]

*Norwich, Nov 23, 1824.* tf34



## NEW Cabinet & Chair Ware-Room

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have engaged in business under the firm of

## Spalding & Allen,

in the store-room under the ... Maj. S. Hubbard, and fronting Wharf-bridge—where they ... hand an elegant assortment of

## Cabinet Furniture

OF THE LATEST FASHION.

—ALSO—

Gilt & Bronzed, Fancy & Windsor Chairs,

☞ *OF THE FIRST QUALITY.* all of which will be sold upon most reasonable terms

All orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

JOHN W SPALDING,
FREDERICK ALLEN.

*Norwich, Nov. 9* 1824.

## Robert Johns...

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES

of every description and of the best materials

He has for sale the first rate ... ampton Sole Leather, and ... of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in ... consisting of Ribbons, ... loons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord, Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe ... and *Brushes*, Pincers, Stamps, Keys, Ran Files, Ran and ... Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder ... Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' ... Buckles, *Polished Hammers*, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, ... Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Dec. 24, 182...*

## NORWICH Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

*November 16, 1824.* tf35—

## Wood wanted.

JOS. BREED will pay Cash for a quantity of *Dry Oak and Chesnut WOOD*—to be delivered at the Distillery, in Shantupville.

*Dec. 8.* 36—

## FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE set of JOINER'S TOOLS—in good order.

*Inquire at this Office.*

Dec. 1824. 36—

## Norwich Ale.

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel. Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS.

JOHN C. HIND.

Oct. 26. 9w...

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1441

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1824. No. 38.


TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

THE Steam-Boat Henry Eckford will discontinue running, for the season, after Thursday.

All persons having claims against said Steam-Boat, and all indebted, are requested to call and settle immediately, with *Jed. Huntington, Agent.*

*Norwich, Dec. 13.*

## DRIVER.

THE Packet Driver, Capt Jed. Williams, Master, will continue during the Winter, plying between this place and New-York, or as near as practicable, and after that will return to the Albany trade again.

He thanks his old friends and the public for past favors, and hopes that they will continue their patronage.

N. B.—For freight or passage, which will be reasonable, apply to *Henry Ward, Hanover Wilson*, or the *Master* on board.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. 1f34—

## Winter Arrangement.

THE sloop CONSOLATION, Capt. M. Williams, will sail for New-York about the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to JOS. BREED.

December 14. 37—

## Vaccination.

### Dr. Miner

WOULD inform the public that as the Small Pox has recently appeared in this vicinity, he has just procured the Genuine Kine Pock Matter, and will inoculate all who apply to him for that purpose, and to poor gratis.

*Norwich, Dec. 13.* 37—

## Dancing School.

### MR. FULLER,

GRATEFUL for favors which he has heretofore received, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich that he proposes opening a school to instruct and improve young Ladies and Gentlemen in *Manners & Dancing.* The School will be opened at Mr. Kinney's, on Monday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 6 for Gentlemen.

For terms, and other particulars relative to the School, please to call on *Mr. Giles Buckingham or Mr. Thomas Robinson.*

Dec. 1. 1824. 35—

## 5000 Dollars,

CAPITAL PRIZE.

THE 4th Class, State Lottery, will be drawn at New-London on the 24th instant. A few TICKETS for sale at

**Samuel Tyler's**

LOTTERY OFFICE.

To accommodate the purchasers, halves, quarters, or eighths may be had.

*Norwich, Dec. 15, 1824.* 37—

## Notice.

THE Subscriber being in want of a little Cash, is therefore under the necessity of calling on all indebted to him, to settle their accounts previous to the first of January.

GEO. W. BATES.

N. B. Horse & Ox shoeing done in the most faithful manner, at short notice, and at the lowest possible price for CASH

*Chelsea, Dec. 14th,* 37—

THE Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel on the first Monday of January, 1825, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. F. HUNTINGTON
BELA PECK
JAMES STEDMAN
DWIGHT RIPLEY
EBER BACKUS

*Board of Relief*

*Norwich, Dec. 13th.* 37—

## Horse Wanted.

WANTED, a fast going sure footed horse, perfectly sound and well broke—For a *good one*, a liberal price will be given—Enquire at Griswold Manufactory of

DANIEL WIGHT.

*Griswold Jewett-City, Dec. 8.* 36—

## Mr. Palmer's

EVENING SCHOOL is yet open for the reception of scholars.

Dec. 14. 1f37—

## Keeping for Horses &c.

THE Subscriber, having on hand a good quality of keeping for Horses, Oxen, Cows & Yearlings, will take a number of the above description to keep from this time, until the first of April. Those who may have stock of this kind, and are willing to trust them to his care, may rely on every attention being paid to keeping them in good order, and at a reasonable rate. JOSEPH FRAZIER.

*Franklin, Dec. 14,* 8w37—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received a Rate Bill, of Eight Cents on a Dollar, to collect, against the inhabitants of Goshen School District, on assessment 1823. I hereby give notice that I will meet them at Mr. Nath'l. Medbery's, in said District, on the 10th day of January, 1825, from one o'clock until 5, P. M. for the purpose of receiving said tax. And I will be at my store in Plainfield, on the 11th day of January, 1825, for the purpose of receiving the ballance due on town tax, on assessment 1823. Likewise, I will be at Col. E. C. Eaton's, on the 19th day of February, 1825, to receive the State tax, of one Cent on a Dollar, against the inhabitants of the town of Plainfield, on assessment 1823, from 1 o'clock until 5 P. M. All persons neglecting to pay their taxes, according to the above notice, must expect to pay cost according to law.

CHARLES HARRIS, *Collector.*

*Plainfield, Dec. 10, 1824.* 8w37

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1824—*

Present, Ebenezer Young Esq. Judge,

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Martha Rude*, late of Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Robert H. Rude*, of Plainfield, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Robert Rude is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 10th day of Dec. 1824. Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 37—

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich Commissioners on the estate of *Doct. Benjamin Ellis*, late of Franklin, deceased, give notice that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, and that we shall meet, to receive and examine said claims, at the Dwelling-House of Col Jacob Kingsbury, in said Franklin, on the first Wednesday in January and last Wednesday of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JABEZ R. PACKARD, JOHN GAGER, } *Com'rs.*

*Franklin, Dec. 6. 1824.* 36—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December, 1824—*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

GEORGE DUNWORTH, Esq Administrator upon the estate *Mr Asa Parks*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased for settlement and allowance.

Thereupon Ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 21st inst. by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold, at least six days before said 21st instant, a copy of this order, to be heard on the allowance of said account.

*Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

Public notice is hereby given.

*George Dunworth, Administrator.*

Griswold, Dec. 8, 1824. 37—

WHEREAS my wife Anna has eloped from my bed and board—This is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ABRAHAM THAYER.

*Franklin, Dec. 6. 1824.* 36—

## Wood wanted.

JOS. BREED will pay Cash for a quantity of *Dry Oak and Chestnut WOOD*—to be delivered at the Distillery, in Shantopville.

*Dec. 8.* 36—

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct. 12.* 28—

## Norwich Ale.

AT the Brewery in West Chelsea, I have on hand superior ALE, by the barrel and half barrel. Also—Fresh YEAST and GRAINS.

JOHN C. HIND.

Oct. 26. 9w30—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.

*Superior Court, Oct. Term A. D 1824.*

UPON the petition of Mary Anne Sands, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the first day of January A. D. 1819, she was lawfully joined in marriage to James Sands of said Norwich with whom she lived until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1824, when the said James committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated July 4th, A. D. 1824.—This Court orders said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in & for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the Newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court. 36 *Charles Lathrop, Clerk*

*State of Connecticut, Superior Court October Term, 1824.*

**Daniel L. Coit and others,**

*Vs.*

**Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy.**

UPON the Petition of Daniel L. Coit and others, shewing that they, together with certain other persons named in said Petition, in the year A. D. 1799 and 1800, fitted out the ship Miantinomo & the schooner Oneco, on a Sealing voyage to the Pacific Ocean—that, by reason of the seizure of said vessels by the Spanish Authorities in South-America, the voyage was broken up; said ship and a quantity of seal-skins lost and destroyed—that the Respondents, Benjamin Coit & Elisha Tracy, were Agents for the Owners and all persons interested therein, and as such have received large sums of money, by the award of Commissioners appointed under the 11th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Limits between the United States & His Catholic Majesty—And further sums upon the sale of a quantity of seal-skins: and praying for a settlement of the accounts of the said Agents, and a distribution of said sums of money to and among all those who are interested therein.—And it appearing to this Court, that certain persons, named in said Petition, reside without this State, viz. Joseph Howland, Jacob Stout and George Brinkerhoof, Assignees of Joseph & John Converse, all residing in the State of New-York—also the Executors or legal Representatives of Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased.

And it being also shewn to, & seen by this Court, that certain other persons, viz. the Officers and Crews of the said ship Miantinomo and schooner Oneco, or their heirs or legal Representatives, may be interested in said funds and settlement of said accounts; and also, by reason of the great lapse of time since the loss and damage happened, for which said award was made, the said Officers and Crews are either deceased or so dispersed that their place of abode cannot be known, nor who, nor where, their legal Representatives are, of those who are dead, and to the end that all such persons may be notified of the pendency of said Petition, and appear and make claim, if any they, or any of them have, to the funds aforesaid—it is ordered that the Petition aforesaid, be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in and for the County of New-London, on the fourth Tuesday in January, A. D. 1825, and that an attested copy of this order be published in a Newspaper printed in Boston, called the Columbian Centinel, and also in a Newspaper printed in New-York, called the New-York Advertiser; also in a Newspaper printed in Norwich, in New-London County, called the Norwich Courier, successively, for at least six weeks prior to the sitting of said Court.

By order of Court,

33 CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

## MISCELLANY.

[The following is copied from the New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette, published in New York, by G. P. Morris. It is the *Prize Essay*, entitling its author to the reward of $50 offered some time since by Mr. M. as a premium, to the writer of the best essay for his valuable and interesting Miscellany. Eight essays were accepted by the committee appointed to judge of their merits and award the premium.]

### THE DREAM OF LOVE.

*By Charles Lallow, of Richmond, Va.*

I have seen a bubble blown into its circular and indescribable beauty; on its brilliant surface were painted the most admirable pictures of light and life; graceful clouds floated in the bosom of the mimic sky; a tiny sun irradiated the little world, and cast all the magic of light and shade over a landscape of most bewitching splendor. A creation, bright as a poet could imagine, glowed before me; but a wave of air broke the spell of its transitory, but beautiful existence, and it was gone. It was like a dream of love. If there is one happy being in creation, it is the lover in the luxury of his visionary aspirations—if there is a single blissful moment, like a star sparkling in the shadowy firmament of life, it is that which discovers a long nourished affection to be mutual.

The moon, as she rides on through her infinity of space, has not a greater effect upon the ocean tide, than has the passion of love upon the tide of human thought—now permitting it to settle down into a state of temporary tranquility—again bidding it heave and swell, by the magic of its viewless power. Without it, what would be the world? As a creation without light; yet, possessing it, as we do, how does it discompose the soberest plans of reason? How do the loftiest bulwarks of stern philosophy bow down and disappear before the fragrance of its breath? It is the poetry of thought, when reason slumbers on her stately throne, or wanders away in happy dreams. It is scarcely to be defined, for it seems in a perpetual halo of soft light, which dazzles while it fascinates the mind's eye. It is to the spirit what sunshine is to the flower—luring the fragrance from its bosom, and bringing out all the energies of its young nature, or as the hand of beauty to the slumbering lute passing over the silent chords, till "it doth discourse most eloquent music."

I had a young friend, just rising into manhood—fiery and unsettled as the warrior steed in battle, his career was unguided by prudence or thought. A never failing flow of spirits made him always agreeable—he was full of sense and frolic. He could bring a tear into your eye, before the smile had left your lip—he was all hope and happiness.

Suddenly he stood before me an altered being—his eye had grown melancholy and full of meditation. Its moisture was often succeeded by a flash; and its fire again extinguished in the trembling tear. He shunned the rude clamor of the bustling world, and would steal away into some solitary recess, and in the still shade of the forest ponder on the sweetness of his own sorrow. His mind became almost a world of itself, and thousands of visions rose obedient, at the call of creative thought—his soul, lifted high on fancy's wing, would explore, in its wild and beautiful career, the fathomless regions of imagination, through all the variety of its magnificent domain. He loved—deeply, devotedly. It was more than love; it was adoration. The object of his passion was all that woman could be. There is no object, in all creation, half so splendid as such a being—the charms that are diffused through the whole universe seemed gathered together in her.

When the sun is going down in the west, he leaves behind him a track of bright light, but it is insipid when compared to the light of her eye. The fragrance of the rose was not so delicious as the warmth of her breath—music could wake no melody like the thrilling tones of her voice. Her motion was more graceful than the heave of the sea, or the change of the cloud, and the magic of mind, gleaming through all her words, and looks, and actions, shed around her a charm more grateful than Arabian incense.

No wonder my hero bowed down before her; no wonder that the sound of her voice was always in his ear, that her image was before him in his daily occupations, and bore a part in the mysterious changes of his dream. There was no affectation in her nature, and she confessed she loved him—they seemed created for each other—and who would have believed that fate—but I am digressing.

There is something very melancholy in the reflection that any woman can die; but to him that *she* should perish, was the very agony of despair. He had left her for a few days, intending when he returned to have asked her hand. On the morning of his return, he sprang into the stage-coach, in a most delicious reverie. He held no discourse with his fellow passengers, but wrapped himself up in a rich dream of anticipation. His heart was full of happiness. He thought himself, as he entered his home, too happy for a mortal man. He was preparing to pay her the first visit, and dwelling in his mind on her pleasing welcome, when her brother came to see him—he did not observe any thing peculiar about him at first, and not till the warm, affectionate shake of the hand was over, did he notice that his eyes was filled with tears, and a dismal, gloomy, black crape hung from his hat. He started, and in a hollow voice, that had a desolate dreariness in every tone, he said,

"Elizabeth is dead!"

At first he was not comprehended. A vacant, horrid laugh, that echoed strangely through the still room, was his only answer—then he repeated the words, and the features of my friend became pale and motionless as marble—then he sat down in a chair, and covered his face with his hands, but not a word—a breath broke the silence. There was something alarming in his calmness; it seemed like the silence of the heavy, black cloud just before it launches its destructive lightning from its bosom. He beckoned, and wished to be alone. He was left in solitude. I would not profane the subject by any attempt at describing his feelings. There was a dark, horrible confusion in his mind, like some accursed dream glaring around him, and the night rolled away its long hours of sleepless agony.

The next day was the funeral; and when the sun rose in his same glory, and all the "pomp and circumstance" of day began to beam upon the face of nature, and the merry voice of men sometimes came upon the breeze, and the carts rattled rudely along, and all around was business, and adventure, unaffected by the great event that had come like an ocean of scorching fire upon the paradise of his heart—he recollected, and he said, "to-day is her funeral—*her* funeral!" His benumbed mind dwelt upon the words, but there was something undefined, and almost incomprehensible in them. She was to be buried at five in the afternoon. The clock struck four—he put on his hat, and went steadily to her house. He thought twenty times he heard her sweetly-toned, laughing voice, as he passed along. He turned his head once or twice to see if she was not at his shoulder, but there was nothing, and he walked on. He saw the house, and his eye sought every window—but Elizabeth was not there. He rang the bell—the servant came, weeping—he looked at him, and walked on—he passed into the parlor—the chair which she had occupied, when he was there before was standing in the very same place—and there was her piano—he almost thought he heard music—he listened; a sob from the next room came like ice upon his heart, and he sat down. Her mother came into the room—her face was serene in grief, but the first burst was over, and she was comparatively calm. She asked him if he would look at the corse. He *knew* she was dead, but the blunt question shook every nerve in his frame, and seemed to breathe death upon his soul. He arose and followed the bereaved mother. There was the air of death in the apartment; and a varnished coffin was on the table, a white cloth flung carefully at the head; a few friends sat and wept in silence, musing on the beauties and virtues of the being they were about to consign to the cold earth. He walked up to the table, and stood as still, and pale, and motionless, as the form that lay stretched before him. He would have torn away the veil that covered that face, but he could not—he felt that he might as well have attempted to heave a mountain from its rocky base. The mother saw—she felt—a mother can feel—and she silently uncovered that beautiful countenance. It broke upon him in all its loveliness: There was the same white forehead—the sleeping eye—the cheek that he had kissed so fondly—the lips that had spoken such sweet sounds—he gazed at her corse with intensity of thought. Her living image was before him—he saw her smiling—he beheld her in the graceful motion—now her figure passed before him, beautiful in the mazy dance—and now he gazed into her full black eyes, and read unutterable things. He had a ring on his finger, a present from her—he tried to speak—he looked at the ring, then at her—agony swelled his heart; he gave one long gaze—and looked no more.

* * * *

He knew not how, but he stood by her grave; and they were bearing the coffin towards the dark narrow pit—a heap of fresh earth was piled at its side. Some one said, "Where are the cords?" He heard the answer, "Here they are;" and then the coffin was gradually let down into the bottom of the grave—it sat firmly on the ground, and he heard a voice say, "There, that is right—draw up the rope." Then there was the sound, as if the orders were obeyed—in the act of doing it, a few grains of sand and pebble dropped upon the coffin—then all was still—then a handful of soft, damp, heavy clay, was shovelled down. Oh, that sound! that solemn, dreary sound of utter desolation! It broke the horrid spell that kept his voice silent and his eye dry—his lip began to quiver—a sob heaved his swelling breast—large tears gushed from his eyes—he stretched out his hands in an agony of weeping——and grasped an old quaker gentleman's nose, in the stage-coach, where he was sleeping, and gave occasion for Obadiah to observe,

"Verily, friend, when thou hast sufficiently amused thyself with my nose, perhaps thou wilt return it to its rightful owner."

The whole horrible creation of his fancy passed away like a mist; his heart bounded within him, and he soon took sweet revenge upon those wicked lips that had been so cold and still, yet so beautiful, in the darkness of his dream.

### A TOPER'S ADDRESS TO HIS POT COMPANIONS.

Topers, drunkards, and swaggerers! hear me for your own sakes, and lay aside your tankards, that you may hear: believe me for your welfare, and have respect to your welfare, that you may believe: censure me in your sober moments, and be sober, that you may the better judge. If there be any around this table, any dear lover of ardent spirits, to him I say, that Stingo's love of ardent spirits was no less than his. If then, that lover demand why Stingo rose against ardent spirits, this is my answer: not that I loved ardent spirits less, but that I loved health and a sound constitution more. Had you rather that ardent spirits were ruling, and die all rumbarest knaves, than that ardent spirits were contemned, to live stout, hardy, honest yeomen! As ardent spirits were pleasant I tasted them: as they were exhilarating, I sipped them: as they perverted my spirits, I drank them: but as they were ruinous, I spurned them. There are tastes for their pleasantness, sips for their exhilaration, drams for their perverting power, but banishment and detestation for their ruinous tendency. Who is here so brutal as would be a drunkard? If any, gulp—hiccup—reel—for him have I offended. Who is here so foolish as would be a swaggerer? If any, brawl—for him have I offended. Who is here so mad that will not mind his health? If any, let fever speak his burning rage—for him have I offended. I pause for a reply——None? then none have I offended. I have done no more to ardent spirits, than you should do Stango. The act of their banishment is recorded on the private pages of Stingo's journal; their usefulness not extenuated, wherein they were worthy; nor the injurious tendency enforced for which they were banished.

Here comes a dealer in ardent spirits, mourning over a broken junk bottle, who though he had no hand in its destruction, shall reap advantage from the loss—a piece of silver in its stead; and which of you will not? With this I depart, that as I banished ardent spirits for the good of my patients, I have reserved the same punishment for myself, whenever it shall please you to inflict it.

*From the Glasgow Courier.*

### MUNGO PARK.

We have been favored by a gentleman interested in African discovery, and who has travelled a considerable way into the interior of the southern parts of northern Africa, with some notes regarding the death of our lamented countryman, Mr. Park. The narrative is drawn from a negro, a native of Yaourie, adjoining the spot where Park perished, and who witnessed what he relates. Considering every circumstance, the document is plain & satisfactory, plain and unadorned, without any thing that leads to a suspicion of its inaccuracy, or the intention of the negro to deceive, and in its most material features, it is borne out by accounts obtained through other channels. The notes from which the following summary is drawn up were obtained in 1822.

"Duongno, a negro, was born at Birnie Yaourie. He was in the pass about to be mentioned to sell Collas, when he was seized by the Foulahs, carried off as a slave, and afterwards taken to the Gold Coast, where he was shipped on board a Portuguese vessel, and carried to Bahia, where he remained three years. He was employed in a Portuguese slave ship as a seamas, and returned to Africa in her during Governor Maxwell's residence on the coast. Duncano states that he was in his native country, Birnie Yaourie, sixteen years ago (1806) when Mr. Park arrived there in a canoe with two masts; no person landed. The canoe continued her course down the river, with the travellers in her. The King of Yaourie, aware of of their danger, sent off eight canoes after them, to warn them of it; and in one of the canoes sent a red cow, intended as a present to the white man. Mr. Park did not communicate with them, but continued sailing onwards. The canoes followed; and at last Mr. Park dreading hostile intentions, fired upon them, but fortunately did not kill any one. The canoes returned, but the king, anxious for the safety of the travellers, again sent people to proceed after them, requesting them to stop, and he would send people to show them the safe and proper channel of the river. The messengers could not overtake them. Park continued his voyage till the vessel got among the rocks of Boussa, and was in consequence, "broke." Birnie Yaourie is in Hausson, but Boussa is not. The latter is in the country called Burgoo. Birnie Yaourie is, by land, distant one day's journey from Boussa, but by water one day and a half. Duncano described the place or pass where the canoe was broke, to be like the cataracts of our mountains. The water ran with great force. The canoe was carried rapidly along, and before they could see their danger it struck with violence on some rocks, and was dashed to pieces. The people of Boussa stood upon the rocks projecting into the river, desirous, if possible, to afford the white men assistance, but the catastrophe was so sudden, and the violence of the stream so great, that they could not reach them.

The break of the river on the rocks is described as dreadful; the whirlpools formed were appalling, and the agitation of the waters so great as almost to raise the canoe on its end, and precipitate its stern forward into the gulf below it. At the moment the vessel struck, Mr. Park held something in his hand, which he threw into the water, just as the vessel appeared to be going to pieces. The "water was too bad," so agitated that he could not swim, and he was seen to sink in it. There were "plenty" of other white men in the canoe, all of whom were drowned. The river there is as broad as from La Fewe Point to Laguin Point, Sierra Leone, or above four miles. There was a black man, a slave to a Foman man. When Duncano left Yaourie, this man was still in Boussa; but he knows nothing more of him. Duncano asserted positively that no person from Park's vessel landed at Birnie Yaourie; that the black was left at Boussa. The people of Boussa went in canoes to the "half chase" in the river, where Park's vessel was broken

ORIGINAL STAINED

until he was drowned, and some expert divers dived into the stream and picked up twelve pistols and two long muskets.

"Plenty of people" went from Bitsile Yaourie to Boussa to see the wreck after the king of Boussa had sent to the King of Yaourie to inform him of the disaster. Park informed the negro who was in the boat with him, that in a week or two he should carry him with the canoe into the "great ocean," where the water was salt!"

Thus far the simple narrative. It bears the stamp of truth upon it, and it is impossible to reflect upon the catastrophe without feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret at the loss of this entertaining traveller, when he was so near completing his labor, and reaping all the reward of his toils. Various accounts obtained through our present channel of information agree in stating, that from below Boussa to Benine, the river is open and deep, & broad and navigable.

## ON POVERTY.

A man without money is a body without a soul,—a walking corpse, and a horrid spectre. His address is sad and awkward; his conversation tedious and troublesome. If he go to visit any one, he never finds him at home; and if he open his mouth to speak, he is immediately interrupted, lest he should terminate his discourse by asking money. He is shunned as one infected, and considered an useless burden upon the earth. If he have wit he cannot show it; and if he have none, he is regarded as the most hideous two legged monster that nature can produce. His enemies say he is worthless; and those who are the most moderate in speaking of him, qualify their praise by shrugging up their shoulders. Necessity wakes him in the morning, and misery attends him at night. The women find him graceless in the extreme. His best wishes he could, like the cameleon, live upon air; and his tailor, that he would clothe himself like our first parents. If he attempt to reason, no one attends to him; if he sneeze no one perceives it; if he want any thing from a tradesman, he is asked to pay for it beforehand; and if he contracts debts, he is looked upon as a knave.

## *Members of the 18th Congress,*

SECOND SESSION.

### *SENATE.*

MAINE.
John Chandler,
John Holmes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Samuel Bell,
John F. Parrott.

MASSACHUSETTS.
James Lloyd,
Elijah H. Mills.

CONNECTICUT.
Henry W. Edwards,
James Lanman.

VERMONT.
William A. Palmer,
Horatio Seymour.

NEW-YORK.
Rufus King,
Martin Van Buren.

NEW-JERSEY.
Mahlon Dickerson,
James M'Ilvaine.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Walter Lowrie,
William Findlay.

DELAWARE.
Nicholas Van Dyke,
Thomas Clayton.

VIRGINIA.
James Barbour,
(1) *One Vacancy.*

NORTH-CAROLINA.
Nathaniel Macon,
John Branch.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
John Gaillard,
Robert Y. Hayne.

GEORGIA.
John Elliot,
(2) *Thomas W. Cobb.*

KENTUCKY.
Richard M. Johnson,
Isham Talbot.

TENNESSEE.
Andrew Jackson,
John Henry Eaton.

OHIO.
Benjamin Ruggles,
Ethan A. Brown.

LOUISIANA.
Josiah S. Johnson,
(3) *One Vacancy.*

INDIANA.
James Noble,
Waller Taylor.

MISSISSIPPI.
Thomas H. Williams,
David Holmes.

ILLINOIS.
Jesse B. Thomas,
(4) *One Vacancy.*

ALABAMA.
William R. King,
William Kelly.

MISSOURI.
David Barton,
Thomas H. Benton.

### *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

MAINE.
Wm. Burleigh, Joshua Cushman, Eben. Herricks, David Kidder, Enoch Lincoln, Stephen Longfellow, Jeremiah O'Brien.—7.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
John. Bartlet, Matthew Harvey, Arther Livermore, A. Matson, Wm. Plumer Jr. Thos. Whipple, Jr.—6.

MASSACHUSETTS.
S. C. Allen, Francis Baylies, Benja. W. Crowninshield, Henry W. Dwight, Timothy Fuller, Aaron Hobart, Samuel Lathrop, John Locke, Jeremiah Nelson, J. Reed, Jonas Sibley, Daniel Webster, (5) *One Vacancy.*—13.

RHODE-ISLAND.
Job Durfee, Samuel Eddy.—2.

CONNECTICUT.
Noyes Barber, Sam. A. Foot, Ansel Sterling, Ebenezer Stoddard, Gideon Tomlinson, Samuel Whitman.—6.

VERMONT.
Wm. A. Beck, Sam. C. Crafts, Rollin C. Mallary, (6) *One vacancy.*—5.

NEW-YORK.
Parmenio Adams, J. W. Cady, Churchill C. Cambreleng, Lot Clarke, Ela Collins, Hector Craig, Rowland Day, J. Dwinell, Lewis Eaton, Chas. A. Foote, J. Frost, Moses Hayden, John Herkimer, James L. Hogeboom, Lemuel Jenkins, Saml. Lawrence, Elisha Litchfield, Dudley Marvin, Henry C. Martindale, John J. Morgan, John Richards, R. R. Rose, Peter Sharpe, Henry R. Storrs, Jas. Strong, John W. Taylor, Egbert Ten Eyck, Albert H. Tracy, Jacob Tyson, William Van Wyck, Stephen Van Rensselaer, 1. Williams, *Silas Wood, Wm. Woods.—34.

NEW-JERSEY.
George Cassedy, L. Condict, Danl. Garrison, George Holcombe, James Matlack, Saml. Swan.—6.

PENNSYLVANIA.
James Allison, Samuel Breck, J. Brown, James Buchanan, S. Edwards, W. C. Ellis, Patrick Farrelly, John Findlay, W. Forward, R. Harris, Joseph Hemphill, S. D. Ingham, George Kreamer, Saml. M'Kean, P. S. Markley, Danl. H. Miller, Jas. S. Mitchell, Thomas Patterson, Geo. Plumer, Andrew Stewart, (7) *Alex. Thompson*, Daniel Udree, Isaac Wayne, Jas. Wilson, Henry Wilson, (8) *Geo. Wolfe.*—26.

MARYLAND.
William Hayward jr. Joseph Kent, John Lee, Peter Little, Isaac M'Kim, Geo. E. Mitchell, Raphl. Neale, J. S. Spence, H. R. Warfield.—9.

VIRGINIA.
Mark Alexander, Wm. S. Archer, P. P. Barbour, John S. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, John Floyd, Robert S. Garnett, Joseph Johnson, Jabez Leftwich, Wm. M'Coy, Charles F. Mercer, Thos. Newton, John Randolph, Wm. C. Rives, Arthur Smith, William Smyth, Alex. Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, James Stephenson (9) John Taliaferro, Geo. Tucker, Jared Williams—22.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
Hutchins G. Burton, Henry Conner, John Culpeper, Weldon N. Edwards, Alfred M. Gatlin, Thos. H. Hall, Charles Hooks, John Long, Willie P. Mangum, R. M. Saunders, Richard D. Spaight, R. B. Vance, Lewis Williams.—13.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Robert Campbell, J. Carter, Joseph Gist, A. R. Govan, James Hamilton Jr. George M'Duffie, J. R. Poinsett, Starling Tucker, John Wilson.—9.

GEORGIA.
Joel Abbot, George Cary, Alfred Cuthbert, John Forsyth, Edward F. Tattnall, Wiley Thompson (10) *One Vacancy.*—7.

KENTUCKY.
Henry Clay, Speaker, Richard Buckner, R. P. Henry, F. Johnson, John T. Johnson, Robert Letcher, Tho. Metcalfe, Th. Moore, Philip Thompson, David Trimble, David White, Chas. Wickliffe.—12.

TENNESSEE.
Adam R. Alexander, Robert Allen, John Blair, John Cocke, Samuel Houston, Jacob C. Isacks, James B. Reynolds, James T. Sandford, James Standifer.—9.

OHIO.
Mord. Bartley, Philemon Beecher, John W. Campbell, James W. Gazlay, Duncan M'Arthur, Wm. McLean, John Patterson, Thomas R. Ross, John Sloane, Joseph Vance, Saml. T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, William Wilson, John C. Wright.—14.

LOUISIANA.
Wm. L. Brent, H. H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.—3.

DELAWARE.
Louis M'Lane.—1.

MISSISSIPPI.
Christopher Rankin,—1.

INDIANA.
Jona. Jennings, John Test, (11) *One Vacancy.*—3.

ILLINOIS.
Daniel P. Cook.—1.

ALABAMA.
John M'Kee, Gabriel P. Moore, W. Owen.—3.

MISSOURI.
John Scott.—1.

DELEGATES.

*Michigan Territory.*
Gabriel Richard.—1.

*Arkansas Territory.*
H. W. Conway.—1.

*Florida Territory.*
Richard R. Call.—1.

1. *Occasioned by the death of Col. John Taylor.*
2. *In place of Nicholas Ware, deceased.*
3. *Occasioned by the resignation of Henry Johnson, elected Governor of Louisiana.*
4. *Occasioned by the resignation of Ninian Edwards.*
5. *No member has yet been elected to supply the place of John Bailey, whose seat was vacated at the last session.*
6. *Caused by the death of Charles Rich.*
7. *In place of John Tod, resigned.*
8. *In place of Thos. J. Rogers, resigned.*
9. *In place of Wm. Lee Ball, deceased.*
10. *Caused by the election of Thomas W. Cobb to the Senate.*
11. *Occasioned by the death of William Prince.*

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Thursday, Dec. 9.*

Gen. La Fayette was received by the Senate to-day, in the most distinguished manner. The Senate Chamber was crowned on the occasion. Many ladies were present; among whom was the lady of Gen. Jackson, and the celebrated English authoress Miss Wright and her sister. Gen. La Fayette's Son and Secretary accompanied him.—*Wash. Gaz.*

*Monday, Dec. 13.*

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:

*Foreign Relations*—Messrs. Barbour, Jackson, Macon, Elliot, and Mills.

*Finance*—Messrs. Smith, King of N. Y. Macon, Holmes of Me. and Lowrie.

*Commerce and Manufactures*—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, D'Wolf, Findlay & Clayton.

*Militia*—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Knight, Branch and Bell.

*Military Affairs*—Messrs. Jackson, Benton, Chandler, Taylor of Ind. and Johnson of Ky.

*Naval Affairs*—Messrs. Lloyd of Mas. Williams, Parrott, Lloyd of Md. and Hayne.

*Public Lands*—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King of Alab. and Vandyke.

*Indian Affairs*—Messrs. Benton, Johnson of Lou. Elliot, Edwards of Con. and Kelly.

*Claims*—Messrs. Ruggles, Holmes of Miss. Palmer, Bell, and M'Ilvaine.

*Judiciary*—Messrs. VanBuren, Holmes of Me. Talbot, Brown, and Seymour.

*Post Offices & Post Roads*—Messrs. Lanman, Johnson of Ky. Knight, M'Ilvaine, and Taylor.

*Pensions*—Messrs. Noble, Talbot, Lanman, Branch and Cobb.

*District of Columbia*—Messrs. Lloyd of Md. Barbour, Noble, Eaton and Parrott.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken. referred to a select committee of seven.

The bill from the House of Representatives "making a partial appropriation for the year 1824," was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*December 10.*

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

[At an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators; and soon after eleven o'clock, many ladies entered into the Hall and took possession of the sofas and seats, which were appropriated for their reception. A great number of additional seats soon became necessary; and, long before the hour appointed for the reception of the General, the House presented an exhibition of beauty and fashion which we presume has scarcely ever been equalled.]

Mr. Condict offered a resolution inviting the Senate to attend the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock, to receive Gen. La Fayette.

It was objected by Mr. Poinsett, that the Senate not being in session, the invitation was useless.

On motion for its adoption, there appeared, ayes 90, noes 65.

Members on the right of the Chair were then requested to relinquish their seats for the use of the members of the Senate.

The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the Senate entered in procession, and took the seats which had been vacated by the members, on the right of the chair.

At one o'clock, George Washington La Fayette, Esq. and Col. La Vasseur, the General's Secretary, entered the House, and took their seats on one of the sofas by the side of the Secretary of State—and in a few moments,

Gen. La Fayette entered the House, supported on his right by Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the select committee, and on his left, by Mr. Livingston, and followed by the Committee.

The Speaker and members then rose, and the procession advanced towards the centre of the House. Mr. Mitchell introduced Gen. La Fayette in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker, The select committee appointed for that purpose, have the honor to introduce General La Fayette to the House of Representatives."

The General was then conducted to the sofa placed for his reception, when the Speaker addressed him in the following words:

GENERAL—The House of Representatives of the United States, impelled alike by its own feelings, and by those of the whole American people, could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that of presenting to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and to assure you of the very high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown. Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you in the war of our Revolution, all have, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, a knowledge of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices which you voluntarily encountered, and signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an alien people; and all feel and own the very great extent of the obligation under which you have placed our country. But the relations in which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which the House of Representatives entertain for you. Your consistency of character, uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life, also commands its admiration. During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after, the dispersion of, every political storm, the people of the United States have beheld you, true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating with your well known voice, the votaries of liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which here you so freely and nobly spilt, in the same holy cause.

The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the Patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place—to view the forests felled, the cities built, the mountains levelled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and increase of population. General, your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity! Every where, you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unaltered, and that is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to you, and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise. This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted, with unabated vigor, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent, to the latest posterity.

While the Speaker was addressing him, Gen. La Fayette was very evidently affected. At the close of the address, he seated himself for a few seconds, and then rose, and in a tone influenced by powerful feeling, made the following reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen
of the House of Representatives:

While the people of the United States, and their honorable Representatives in Congress, have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify, in his person, their esteem for our joint services, and their attachment to the principles for which we have the honor to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favors with my dear revolutionary companions; yet it would be on my part uncandid and ungrateful not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness. As they excite in my breast emotions which no adequate words could express.

My obligations to the United States, sir, far exceed any merit I might claim; they date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America; they have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence; and now, sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.

The approbation of the American people, and their Representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I stand firm and erect, when in their names, and by you, Mr. Speaker, I am declared to have, in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be to my latest breath.

You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation, when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvements, the admirable communications, the prodigious creations, of which we find an example in this City, whose name itself is a venerated palladium; in a word, all the grandeur and prosperity of these happy United States, who, at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American independence, reflect, on every part of the world, the light of a far superior political civilization.

What better pledge can be given, of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance to oppression, and of institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government.

No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me, since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and, permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a Committee of Congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart; on this day, I have the honor and enjoy the delight, to congratulate the Representatives of the Union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can with certainty anticipate; permit me Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect."

Both the address of the Speaker, and the reply of the General, were listened to with the profoundest attention. Throughout the whole of the members, and in all the assemblage, both on the floor and in the gallery, universal silence prevailed.—Every eye was strained, and every ear on the alert, that not a movement of the countenance, nor a syllable of the language, of the venerable object of so much solicitude, should be lost.

As soon as the General had concluded his reply and resumed his seat,

Mr. Mitchell moved that the House do now adjourn; which was carried, *nem. dis.* and the House then adjourned till Monday.

As soon as the adjournment had taken place, the Speaker left the chair, and advancing to the General, offered his personal congratulations, shaking him cordially and repeatedly by the hand. The Speaker then introduced all the members of the House, individually, and thus closed a scene the most imposing in its character, and instructive in its effects, which has ever been presented to the people of any nation whatsoever.

*Tuesday, December 14.*

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing, by law, that any judicial or other civil officer of the Government of the United States, who shall hereafter engage in fighting a duel, or in challenging, assisting, or encouraging, any other person so to engage, shall forfeit the office by him so held, and be ever afterwards rendered incapable of holding the like or other office under the Government.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the National Gazette.*

We now give, from a private letter, those additional details, which we mentioned on Saturday, of Com. Porter's resolute proceeding at Porto Rico.

*Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, Nov. 16, 1824.*

"The next morning the squadron sailed, and early on the 13th came to anchor under Snake Island, (uninhabited.) Here the boats were all hoisted out, and a draft of men, to the number of 200 made, for an expedition, which it now appeared, was destined against Faxardo, in consequence of the representation made to Commodore Porter by Captain Platt, of his treatment by the authorities of that place. At 2, A. M. Commodore Porter and Captain Dallas, having repaired on board the Grampus, Capt. Sloat, she, in company with the Beagle, got under weigh with the draft of men, having the boats of the John Adams in tow, she remaining behind. At sun rise the vessels were off the harbor, and at forty minutes past eight, the Grampus anchored within musket shot of a battery of two long eighteens, advantageously placed on the top of a rocky bluff. The boats being manned and their flags hoisted, the launch of the Grampus, commanded by Lieut. Pendergrass, with thirty men, including Lieut. Barton, and thirteen marines, pulled directly towards the fort. Having effected a landing, rather in the rear of the guns, they marched immediately to the fort, but the Spaniards did not await their arrival, having fled ere our men could attain the summit of the hill—thus in possession of a battery, which properly managed, should have sufficed to beat off a much larger force; the guns, which were found loaded and primed, with matches burning, were spiked with files, and the rammers broken.

During this time the other boats, with Commodore Porter and Captain Dallas, were not idle, but made good their landing at a beach about a quarter of a mile to the right of the battery, where being joined by the launch of the Grampus, the men were formed on shore. A guard of marines having been detailed to take charge of the boats, the remainder proceeded towards the town of Faxardo, which is situated two miles in the interior, and contains about 100 houses. At the distance of one mile from the shore, two nine pounders had been mounted, where a piece of marshy ground rendered the place in some degree defensible; but as at the fort, our countrymen were not under the necessity of giving any very sanguinary proof of their valor, the Spaniards having deserted their post. The guns were spiked, and the troops continued to advance some distance further, when they were halted, and a flag of truce despatched to demand a suitable apology for the insult offered to the American flag in the person of Capt. Platt, for which one hour was allowed.

The civil and military commandants accompanied the flag in its return, when they were informed by Commodore Porter, of the object which had caused the present rather unceremonious visit, and that a suitable apology for the treatment which Captain Platt and his officers had met with, together with a promise that in future, the American flag should be treated with the utmost respect, was absolutely necessary, or he should instantly proceed to hostilities. These terms being fully acceded to, and Captain Platt having expressed himself satisfied with the concessions made, the men were marched back to the beach and re-embarked. Although no blood was shed, yet our countrymen have fully maintained their character for good conduct, and from the ardor and enthusiasm manifested by every one to share the anticipated dangers of the expedition, there is little reason to doubt, that had they met a worthy foe, new laurels would be added to those which already flourish in perennial verdure, around the brows of the gallant officer who commanded the expedition and shared the fatigue of the march. The landing and re-embarkation of the troops, together with a march of 4 miles, under a tropical sun, the thermometer standing above 85 deg. in the shade, was performed in the short period of two hours and fifty minutes,—the Grampus being under weigh within that period from the time of her having anchored, with her boats hoisted in and stowed. During the whole transaction the greatest propriety of behavior was observed, no molestation being offered, either to the person or property of any individual. The Grampus and Beagle were employed under the command of Captain Sloat to cover the disembarkation, the former being almost immediately under the guns of the battery, and her imposing attitude, no doubt, contributed materially to the prudent resolve of the Spanish authorities to be just, when it was dangerous to be otherwise. At the town, they had collected from two to three hundred men, with a field piece."

Office of the American,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

### *Capture of Pirates and their booty*

The Norfolk papers received from our correspondents there by yesterday's steam boat, contain the following gratifying intelligence, communicated by captain Wilcox, of the sloop Macdonough, who arrived there on Saturday, from St. Augustine:

"On the 16th ult. at midnight, while on his passage from Fort St Marks, to St. Augustine, in lat. 24, 13, long. 82, Capt. W. was boarded by a boat from the U. S. schr. Terrier, Lieut. com. Paine, and informed that the Terrier then had in company, the French ship Calypso, having on board a cargo of 10,000* bags of Coffee, which she had re-captured five days previous, from the pirates, and was proceeding with her prize to Thompson's Island. The Calypso was captured by pirates on the S. side of Cuba, near Cape St. Philip, and when fallen in with by the Terrier, the piratical crew attempted to make their escape in the boat, but fortunately did not succeed; they stated to Lieut. Paine, that a part of the original crew of the ship had jumped overboard, when they took possession of her, and that they had put the remainder into a boat and set them adrift.

Lieut. Paine, further informed Capt. Wilcox, that on the 1st November, off Cape St. Antonio, the Terrier discried an open boat, with a number of men in it, which she gave chase to and captured but unfortunately the pirates (for such they proved to be,) with the exception of an old man and a boy, made their escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. The two persons left in the boat stated, that they were only prisoners to the pirates."

*Rather a large cargo by the bye.

### SLOOP NEPTUNE.

The names of the persons found in the cabin after being raised and towed to Newburgh, where Mrs. Rush, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Couch, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Trout, Mrs. M'Claughrey, Sarah Trepnell, and Frederick William De Coudres. In removing the plaster the following day, another woman was found supposed to be Mrs. Elizabeth Couch.—The Newburgh Gazette of the 4th inst. gives the following corrected list of the names of the persons known to be drowned:

PASSENGERS.

James Smiley, of Bloomingsburg, Sullivan county; Mrs. Graham, son & daughter, Minisink, Orange county; Mrs. Churchill, Coldenham; Hezekiah Loveland, Sullivan county; Joseph Weed, Coldenham; John Greenleaf, Minisink; William Kelly, Minisink; George Everson, Wallkill; Matilda Helme, Wallkill; Mrs. Elizabeth Couch, Sullivan county; Theron M'Curdy, Crawford; Mrs. Rush, Wallkill; Mrs. M'Claughrey, Newburgh; Mrs. Cochran, Coldenham; Mrs. Sarah Couch and son; John Leader, Blooming Grove; William Hender; F. Decatur, a boy, New York; Deborah Ann Teller; Mrs. Trout; William Kelly, and child; Frederick William De Coudres.

BOATMEN.—Jacob Polhemus, Newburgh; Samuel Carlisle, Newburgh.—28.

### NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following paragraphs are extracted from Gov. Holmes' Message to the Legislature of North-Carolina, at the opening of the present session:

"It may not be amiss, Gentlemen, to say somewhat on the subject of literature. It is unquestionably of vital importance to the respectability of the state, as well as individual prosperity and happiness. But I have harped upon it so often (and as often, I presume, have my predecessors) that I now touch the chord with almost hopeless expectations and frigid indifference. But while I see our sister states boasting of millions appropriated to that fund; and that well organized little Republic, Connecticut, proudly declaring that her every son and daughter can read and write—by the contrast our policy forms with their regulations, I am irresistably constrained to invite your attention to the improvement of the minds of the rising generation of North-Carolina.

"Our fiscal department is in a flourishing situation—our Treasury abounding in gold and silver, or its adequate value, collected from the people, and not one cent appropriated to the improvement of the minds of the children. I mean those who have not the means to afford their sons & daughters liberal education."

The National Advocate establishment in New-York, which has long had heavy demands against it, was sold a few days ago. The new purchasers expected to retain the stand; but Mr. Noah that he has long held a lease of the building, and he shall not give it up. He accordingly turned the old Advocate and presses, out of doors, and is creating a new Advocate: and has actually issued another paper, called "New-York National Advocate." He has been served with a writ for $12,000 damages for refusing to surrender the building and for turning the old materials into the street. He talks hard about the management of some of his old friends, the trustees of the establishment, promises to give many interesting facts respecting their conduct after he is well under weigh with the new paper: in other words he will contribute something to maintain the extraordinary character of New-York politicians.

*N. Haven Register.*

### MEXICO.

The President of the Mexican States appeared before the Congress on the 10th of October, and was sworn into office. He delivered on the occasion an appropriate speech; and shortly after issued a 'Manifesto' to the inhabitants; (from which we extract the following) and the Executive Power issued an address to the people at the same time.

"As to our relations with foreign powers, we have formed treaties of the greatest importance with the warlike Republic of Columbia. That of the U. States of the North having already recognized our independence, has appointed a minister to reside among us, and even now her consuls are to be found in our capital and ports, in the full exercise of the functions and powers with which they are vested. The same is true of this class of agents from the King of Great Britain, and from the free, benevolent and friendly conduct of this nation, it seems that we ought to expect that within a short time the independence of the people of Anahuac will be recognized by the Ruler of the On our part we have sent a minister plenipotentiary to the Government of Great Britain, whose arrival at London has been announced: and, according to the course of things and the order with which business is presented, there is reason to hope that the object of his mission will be fully accomplished. Our legation to the United States of North America is already on the way to its place of destination."

The Executive expresses regret that for the good both of Spain and the Republic, a treaty had not been entered into previous to the late restoration of Ferdinand to absolute power; and says, since that event, such a thing is hopeless. It is added, that they have nothing to expect from Spain but hostilities and ill treatment, "which," continues the address, "we neither fear nor provoke."

### *The Murder in Kentucky.*

The Pittsburgh Statesman of Dec. 4 says—the public feeling considerable anxiety to know the grounds on which Isaac Desha, son of the Governor of Kentucky, was arrested for the murder of Francis Baker, of Mississippi, as stated in our last, we give the following particulars communicated by a gentleman from Maysville, Ken.

It appears that Desha fell in company with Mr. Baker at some place near lick. After some conversation, by which he learned that Mr. Baker was travelling eastward, and intended calling on Gen. William Beckly, a relation of his, near Washington, he, Desha, offered to accompany him, to show him the way to that gentleman's, which offer was accepted. Nothing more was seen or heard of Mr. Baker until he was found several days afterwards in the woods, covered with logs and rubbish, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The back of his head was much bruised, supposed to have been occasioned by the strokes of a large whip in Desha's possession, and the thumb of the right hand had been cut—apparently while resisting the knife of the murderer. Desha, we learn, was met near the place where the murder was committed by a lad who asserts that his hands and clothes were bloody, and that he was carrying a bridle which was also bloody. The horse of the deceased was found in the possession of Desha; and a shirt Desha had on, on being compared with Baker's was found to be of the same quality, with the mark cut out in precisely the same place where Baker's name was written on the other.

These circumstances, and perhaps a check for a large amount seen in Desha's possession, caused him to be arrested; and so great was the excitement in the neighborhood that the jail in Flemingsburg, where he was confined, had to be guarded to prevent an enraged populace from breaking in, and violently putting to immediate death the man charged with the atrocious crime.

This statement we give as we received it, without vouching for its correctness.—The Kentucky papers are silent on the subject, perhaps in deference to the feelings of their Chief Magistrate.

### *The book of Revelation Unsealed.*

Under this head the Editors of the National Intelligencer announce, that "after remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypse has been revealed." And the public may judge of our wonder, on finding appended to this important annunciation, which settles the question "pon honor."

"I certify, on honor, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which, except that of some passages in the second and third chapters, has never been approached by any expositor.

ALEXANDER SMYTH."

Then follows a paragraph stating that the "essay explaining this wonderful book," will be put to press as soon as a moderate edition shall be subscribed for at 50 cents: and subscribers are requested to send to the author, at Washington, or to any other member of Congress.

*New-Brunswick Fredonian.*

Littleton W. Tazewell has been elected a Senator of the United states, from Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the venerable Mr. Taylor.

ORIGINAL STAINED

*From the National Intelligencer.*

There are some particulars disclosed in the Documents accompanying the President's Message which we have not published at large, which may be interesting to our readers—such as the following:

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1823, was 2,558.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6,183.

The Quartermaster General and Commissary General's Departments appear to have been admirably managed, and, as to the Paymaster's Department, the head of it says, in his report, that he is confident, that the whole of the troops are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion to the first of November, and that the Paymasters will render vouchers before the close of the year, which will fully account for all sums advanced to them within the three first quarters.

The annual expense of medical stores for the army, it appears by the Surgeon General's Report, has not been more than $8.50 per man. The deaths in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 53, and thirteen of them were from consumption.

The expense of the National Armory, in Springfield, Ms. for the year 1823, was 186,284 dollars, that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Vir. was 154,368 dollars.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand stand of arms were distributed among the militia of the several states and territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of Invalid Pensioners, 2,736, and that of half-pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; of the third class, none. The annual amount of pensions to the first class is $1,337,316, to the second $298,000, to the third, $9,876.

The number of Military Bounty Land Warrants issued, up to the 22d of November, 1824, is 28,761, covering 4,475, 638 acres of land.

## HAYTI.

Capt. Vickery, of brig Gov. Hopkins, arrived at Savannah from Port au Prince, states that martial law had been proclaimed there by the government, in consequence of the repeated reports of the intended invasion by the French. The emigrants lately arrived from the United States, had been compelled to perform military duty immediately on their landing, and measures were taking to place the island in the best possible state of defence. Although the Paris papers have disclaimed all intention on the part of the French government to invade Hayti, it is known that the President has taken the necessary steps to prevent a surprise. Should a landing be attempted, a desperate resistance was anticipated. On the 16th ult. the Concordia, of New-York sailed from Port au Prince for New-Orleans.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Port au Prince, Nov. 18th, in which it is said, that the noise about the French had in a great measure subsided, though it was uncertain whether they intended to visit the island or not. A new and unexpected source of alarm was occasioned by the arrival of a vessel from Philadelphia, full of emigrants, with the small pox raging among them. She was ordered outside of the harbor, and orders given that not an individual should be permitted to land.—*N. Y. Evc. Post.*

Yesterday and the day before have presented to the world one of the most affecting and sublime incidents in the history of nations. Kingly pomp, and the purchased pageantry of Courts—styles and titles of nobility—and the venal and evanescent idolatry of thoughtless crowds, dazzled by a factitious and impure splendor—have been thrown into deep and deserved obscurity, by the simple and unstudied expression of a nation's feelings towards its early and disinterested benefactor. The scene exhibited in the two Houses of Congress, on the reception of Gen. La Fayette, is one which gives a moral splendor to the Republican character, far surpassing all the most magnificent spectacles which the policy and stratagem of regal governments have ever produced. It is a record inscribed by the pen of gratitude on the tablets of the heart; and it will be conveyed from age to age, so long as virtue and an honest pride in their country's character and institutions continue to influence American citizens. History may err, and the speaking marble will decay, but the grandeur of republicanism, and the influence of virtuous feelings, must be banished from our hemisphere and from mankind, before the events of these days can be obliterated.—*National Journal, Dec. 11.*

The House of Representatives was yesterday crowded with ladies, who were permitted by the courtesy of the Speaker to occupy the sofas and seats without the bar. The appearance of so much beauty and fashion, anxious to swell the general tribute of respect to the Nation's Guest, gave a new and more imposing interest to a scene naturally affecting and delightful. —*Ib.*

FROM WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

"Mr. Clay looks unusually well: he has in a great measure recovered his health, which was frequently impaired during the last session; he presides with his accustomed dignity, and when out of the chair practices those winning graces of manner and personal address, in which he excels.

There does not appear so much excitement among the members of Congress on the subject of the approaching election of President, as a reader of our various newspapers would be led to expect. All whom I have heard speak on the subject, express regret at being called to make the choice; and from what I have observed thus far, I am led to believe that the affair will be conducted with much more quietness and composure than most people anticipated." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

## GEORGIA OUTDONE.

Governor Wilson, of South Carolina, adverting for a second time to the remonstrance made to our government, by Mr. Canning, the British Minister, against an act of that state, respecting free negroes, &c. with the opinion of Mr. Wirt, the Attorney-General thereon, uses the following language of complaint and threatening, in a Message to the Legislature. *Bost. Centinel.*

"There should be a spirit of concert and of action among the slave holding States, and a determined resistance to any violation of their local institutions. The crisis seems to have arrived when we are called upon to protect ourselves. The President of the United States and his law adviser, so far from resisting the efforts of a foreign ministry, appear to be disposed, by an argument drawn from the overwhelming powers of the general government, to make us the passive instruments of a policy, at war, not only with our interests, but destructive also of our national existence. The evils of slavery have been visited upon us, by the cupidity of those who are now the champions of universal emancipation. A firm determination to resist, at the threshold, every invasion of our domestic tranquillity, and to preserve our sovereignty and independence as a state, is earnestly recommended; and if an appeal to the first principles of the right of self-government be disregarded, and reasons be successfully combated by sophistry and error; there would be more glory in forming a rampart with our bodies on the confines of our territory, than to be the victims of a successful rebellion, or the slaves of a great consolidated government."

QUERY. Should General Jackson become President of the United States, will Governor Wilson, or his successor, dare to repeat such language?

*Internal Navigation.*—An application has been made to the Legislature of New Hampshire during its present session for an act of incorporation for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Connecticut river. We learn verbally it has succeeded. This attempt was first agitated in Hartford, and its object is to divert the trade, which now principally comes over land to Boston, from this city to Hartford, by opening an easy and safe water conveyance to the latter city.—*Patriot.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1824.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

The Editor of the Massachusetts Spy makes the following estimates and calculations on the relative strength of the Presidential candidates, which may be relied on as correct, in every essential particular, and which ought and undoubtedly will have great weight with the House of Representatives.

He divides the Union into five classes.—In the first is New-England, with a white population of 1,638,435—five-sixths he estimates in favor of Mr. Adams, which gives him a population of 1,365,363. The second class is New-York, with a population of 1,332,754—three-fourths of which he estimates in favor of Mr. Adams, which gives him 999,551. In the third class he puts New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland & Mississippi, containing a white population of 612,060, one half of which is believed to be for Adams, but he estimates but three sevenths, which gives him 262,320. The fourth class comprises Virginia, North & South-Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama, with a white population of 2,174,195, a very low estimate is one-fourth for Adams, which gives him 543,549. The remaining States, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, with a white population of 2,056,625, makes the fifth and last class—one fifth he estimates favorable to Adams, which gives him 411,330.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | 1,365,363. |
| Second do. | 999,551. |
| Third do. | 262,320. |
| Fourth do. | 543,549. |
| Fifth do. | 411,330. |
| Aggregate for Adams | 3,572,113. |

Allowing one half of the remaining population to be for Jackson and the other half divided equally between Crawford & Clay, which cannot be far from the truth, it will present the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Adams | 3,572,113 |
| Jackson | 2,142,028 |
| Crawford | 1,071,014 |
| Clay | 1,071,014 |
| Amount of white population | 7,856,169 |

Allowing these estimates to be correct, (and they are, if the writer has not underrated the real strength of Adams in one or two classes, and we are rather inclined to the opinion that he has, particularly in the second & fifth classes,) it will be seen that in a population of near eight millions Adams would lack but a little more than three hundred thousand, or about one twenty-fifth of having a majority of the whole, that his plurality over Jackson would be more than fifty per cent. and compared with either Crawford or Clay, his supporters would be more than three to one.

We ask our readers to examine this inquiry seriously and candidly, in the full persuasion that it must result in a perfect conviction, that, of the several candidates, Adams is far in the advance of all his competitors, and that with any one of them singly the public voice would be in his favor by a most TRIUMPHANT MAJORITY.

The New-York Gazette says, "we understand that President Monroe intends to visit this city early in March, to spend a few weeks with his friends. The report of his having purchased one of the marble houses in Bond-street is not true.

The result of the choice of Presidential Electors, in all the states is now ascertained, Jackson has 100, Adams 83, Crawford 41, Clay 37. The latter, of course, is no longer a candidate, as the three highest only can be brought into the House. From what we can gather of the feelings of the members of the House of Representatives, our readers may make up their minds to have this country honored by the election of that able statesman, John Q. Adams, for their next President.

*Congressional Memoranda.*—Mr. Gaillard, of South Carolina, has been a member of the Senate nearly twenty years—he is styled the *father of the Senate.* Mr. Newton, of Virginia, the *father of the House,* is the only remaining member who belonged to that body at the time of the passage of the embargo law. Mr. Macon, one of the Senators from North Carolina, has not been out of Congress a single session since he entered it *thirty* years ago. Mr. King, one of the Senators from New York, represented Massachusetts in the National Senate, in the first Congress, 1789.

THE TABLE TURNED.—Five or six years since, the Edinburgh Reviewers tauntingly asked, "Who reads an American book? or who wears American broadcloth?" But in the last number of the "Edinburgh Review," we notice the following remarks, preceding their review of Duncan's Travels in America, which hold language totally different and highly creditable to the character of this country.

"There is a set of miserable persons in England, who are dreadfully afraid of America and every thing American—whose great delight is to see that country ridiculed and vilified—and who appear to imagine that all the abuses which exist in this country acquire additional vigor & chance of duration from every book of Travels which pours forth its venom and falsehood on the United States. We shall from time to time call the attention of the public to this subject, not from any party spirit, but because we love truth, and praise excellence wherever we find it; and because we think the example of America will in many instances tend to open the eyes of Englishmen to their true interests.

The *Economy* of America is a great and important object for our imitation.—The salary of Mr. Bagot, our late Ambassador, was, we believe, rather higher than that of the President of the United States. The Vice President receives rather less than the second Clerk of the House of Commons; and all salaries, civil and military, are upon the same scale; and yet no country is better served than America! Mr. Hume has at last persuaded the English people to look a little into their accounts, and to see how sadly they are plundered. But we ought to suspend our contempt for America, and consider whether we have not a very momentous lesson to learn from this wise and cautious people on the subject of economy.

A lesson upon the importance of Religious Toleration, we are determined, it would seem, not to learn,—either from America or from any other quarter of the globe. The High Sheriff of New York, last year, was a Jew. It was with the utmost difficulty that a bill was carried this year to allow the first Duke of England to carry a gold stick before the King—because he was a Catholic!—and yet we think ourselves entitled to indulge in impertinent sneers at America,—as if civilization did not depend more upon making wise laws for the promotion of human happiness, than in having good inns, and post horses, and civil waiters. The circumstances of the Dissenters' marriage bill are such as would excite the contempt of a Chictaw or Cherokee, if he could be brought to understand them. A certain class of Dissenters beg they may not be compelled to say that they marry in the name of the Trinity, because they do not believe in the Trinity. Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity, whether you believe in it or not. We know that such a protestation from you will be false; but unless you make it, your wives shall be concubines, and your children illegitimate. Is it possible to conceive a greater or more useless tyranny than this?"

Georgia, says the Baltimore Patriot, has given her nine electoral votes for Mr. Crawford as President, and to Martin Van Buren of New York nine votes for Vice President!! Another proof that wonders will never cease.

MARRIED.

At North-Stonington, on the 30th ult. by Rev. John Hyde, Mr. HENRY PRENTICE, to Miss ELIZA HEWITT.

DIED,

On his passage from St. Domingo to N. York, Mr. THOMAS STERRY, of this city, aged 18.

At Plainfield, on the 8th inst. Miss JULIA ANN CONE, aged 22 years. She has left a numerous circle of friends to mourn her departure, to whom she was endeared by a mild and amiable disposition. During her last illness, she manifested a calm resignation to the divine will, and in her expiring moments, committed her whole trust to that God whom she had professed to love.—*Communicated.*

At Killingly, on the 23d ult. Miss CHARLOTTE D. TIFFANY, aged 15 years.

At Woodstock, on the 17th inst. HENRY K. son of Mr. John Hibbard, aged 20 months.

At North-Stonington, on the 9th inst. widow MERCY SEWAN, aged 76. During a long period, she was an ornament to the Christian Religion which she possessed in early life. Her exemplary life was respected, & noticed in a funeral sermon by the Revd Joseph Ayres from those words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints."

At Franklin, on the 9th inst. Mr. THOMAS ABELL, aged 81 years.

MASONIC LECTURES.

The Members of Somerset Lodge are hereby notified that Lectures will be given at the Hall, To-morrow Evening, by Br. NATHAN JOHNSON.—*December 21.*


## Pews.

The use of the pews in the Rev. Alfred Mitchell's Meeting-House will be sold for the ensuing year, on Wednesday evening next. Sale to commence at six o'clock in said house. *Dec 22.*

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Stockholders in said Company are notified that their annual meeting will be at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on Wednesday the 5th of January 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*
*December 21, 1824.* 38—

A SERMON will be preached before the *New-London County Masonic Bible Society,* at the Annual Meeting to be holden at Colchester, on Monday the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance of the Members of the Society is solicited.

WILLIAM P. EATON, *Secretary.*
*Dec. 21, 1824.*

Periodical Publications.

*Robinson & Dunham are agents for the following Periodical Works.*

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
Edinburgh Review,
Quarterly Review,
Medical Review & Analetic Journal, published in Philadelphia, and edited by John Eberle, M. D. and George McClellan, M. D.
Philadelphia Medical Recorder,
Medical and Physeological Journal, New-York,
Medical Monthly Journal, Hartford,
New-England Medical Journal, Boston,
Christian Observer, reprinted at N. York.
Christian Spectator, New-Haven, a valuable Publication,
Missionary Herald, published by the American board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions—Price, one dollar and fifty cents per annum. The avails of which are devoted to the cause of Missions. On the first of January is issued the first number of a volume of most of the above works consequently it will be the most favorable time to commence.

*A saving of three dollars to a barrel of Hams.*

'ECONOMY IS WEALTH.'

A valuable discovery for smoking Beef & Hams by the application of the

## Pyroligneous Acid,

OR ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

THE unparalleled and universal approbation the Pyroligneous Acid has obtained from an enlightened community, where it has been properly applied, is sufficient evidence that it has properties which render it a complete substitute for the usual method of smoking beef and hams, with this advantage, that it lessens all the expense necessarily attached to the common method of smoking—saves the shrinkage and damage to the outside, and gives a finer flavor to the bacon than when cured with smoke in its natural or gaseous state. By this process, the barrel, or vessel where the hams are put in brine for salting, becomes the smoke-house, and all the trouble attendant on the usual mode is entirely laid aside. After immersing hams in brine, ONE QUART OF THIS ESSENCE WILL SMOKE 200 POUNDS.

The following gentlemen, from different parts of New England, who have made a fair experiment with the Pyroligneous Acid, in smoking beef and hams, inform the public that it is the least expensive, least trouble, and producing the best ham.

*Oliver Wolcott,* Governor of Connecticut; *Lyman Beecher, D. D.; James C. Wadsworth; Stephen Deming; B. Silliman,* Professor, Yale College; *Hon. John T. Peters; Richard E. Goodwin; Gen. D. Deming; Daniel Metcalf; Secretus Balcomb; Dr. Elisha Edwards; Dr. Wm. Porter; Gen. Jacob Bliss; Dr. Alvan Hyde; A. Butler; Josiah Goodhue; William T. Williams; Amasa Dutton; Daniel Hutchinson; James Buell; Hubbard Dutton; John Robinson; George F. Ely; John Haynard; Ariel Loomis; Russell Clark; Oliver Pettis; E. D. Tilden; Jonathan Hatch; Dwight Ripley,* Druggist; *Joseph C. Huntington,* Druggist; *Charles Coit; Samuel Tyler,* Druggist; *Samuel Buckingham.*

Lebanon, December 22.

## WEAVING.

THE subscriber has a quantity of Cotton Yarn on hand which he wishes to get woven—for which a fair price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.
*Windham, (Scotland Society.)*
*Dec. 20,* 3w38—

## Last from New-York.

DECEMBER 22, 1824.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment* of FASHIONABLE

## Dry Goods,

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black

SATINS,

Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,

*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*

Blue, Black, Green, and other color

GYMPS,

Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue

Italian Crapes,

A large assortment of Velveteen Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs.

Silk and Cotton Flagg Do.

Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do.

Black and colored Silk and Tabby

VELVETS,

Bombazettes and Circassians *of all colors,*

Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown VESTINGS,

Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE——Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.

*Also—on hand,*

A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—

## 150 barrels

and half barrels No. 1, 2, and 3, MACKEREL, Boston Inspection.

100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
50 bbls. Rochester and Baltimore Flour, fresh,
20 do. and half do. Bank Wheat, free from grit,
5 do. and half do. Neats' Tongues,
50 do. Hartford Gin,
10 do. Western Whiskey,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 do. Boston Rum,
20 do. St. Croix and Antigua do. *Warranted as imported,*
20 do. Molasses, by next Packet,
10 chests Skin Tea, fresh quality,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 sacks fine Salt,
300 bush. T. I. & Eastern do.
70 bbls. Winter, Fall, & Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
2 tierces Rice,
50 half boxes Window Glass,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco.

AT RETAIL,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gun Powder, | Cordials, |
| Hyson, | Martinique do. |
| Young Hyson, | *in Bottles,* |
| Souchong, and | English Mustard, |
| Bohea TEA. | India Cayenne |
| Madeira, | PEPPER, |
| Lisbon, | Bloom, Muscatel, |
| Port, | & Drum Raisins, |
| Malaga, & | Citron, |
| Currant WINE. | Pepper Sauce, |
| Old Spirits, | COFFEE, |
| French Brandy, | Loaf and Lump |
| Holland Gin, | Sugar, Spanish |
| Whiskey, | Segars, Indigo, &c |

The above goods, with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap, and on as good terms, as they can be purchased in this city.

JOHN LATHROP.
*Dec. 22.* 38—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Mrs. Deborah Butts,* late of Canterbury, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. that they may be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

By order of Court, *Ann Butts, Ex'r*
*Canterbury, Dec. 15 1824.* 38—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Mr. Potter Smith,* late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified that said estate having been represented as likely to be insolvent, to the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich—said Court has ordered that they appear, if they see cause, before said Court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the second Monday of January next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

ANNE SMITH, *Adm'x.*
*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1824.* 38—

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of *Mr. Benajah Ladd,* late of Franklin, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the first Thursday of January 1825, as will raise the sum of $1177 96. Sale to be at the Dwelling-house in said Franklin, where the deceased last dwelt, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

DEBORAH LADD, *Adm'x*
GRANT LADD, *Adm'r.*
*Franklin, Dec. 20, 1824.* 38—

## Wood Workmen attend.

WANTED, by WM. & THOS. J HYDE, at Norwich-Falls, one or two good Wood Workmen at Machinery. *Dec 22, 1824.* 3w38

THE

TRADES COMPANY

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

## *Winter Goods;*

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Circassian, Caroline and Tartan

PLAID,

Cambletts—Plain & fig'd silk & rel'd.

BOMBAZETTES,

Circassians—Plain & fig'd Statinett, HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN, Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,*

LADIES CLOTH,

PELISSE CLOTH,

*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings* Flannels, Baizes, Horse blankets, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c. ——ALSO——

Merino and Cashmere Shawls, India & French Lavantine very heavy, Black and colored fig'd Gros de Ete, Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.

Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, &c. at very low prices.

*Norwich, Dec 21, 1824.* 38—

NORWICH

Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 16, 1824.* 1f33—

"British Oil Stone,"

FOR sharpening edge Tools, equal to the Turkey Oil Stone, & far superior to any other now in use, & are particularly recommended to Mechanics, as producing a fine, smooth edge. For sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
NORWICH.

Certificates from respectable Mechanics and other persons who have used these Stones, it is believed, are sufficient to establish their superiority.

*Dec. 20. 1824.* 4w38—

Auction Sale.

THE Packing Manufactoring Establishment in Griswold, (advertised on the 4th page of this paper,) if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 13th day of January next, on the premises.

BISHOP TYLER.
*Griswold, Decem. 21* { JOHN TYLER, SAM'L C. MORGAN

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity, that he carries on the

*Blacksmithing Business,*

in all its various branches, at the shop about 30 rods west of the Court-house in Norwich, where all kinds of Smith work may be had at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

CHARLES DEWEY.
*Norwich, Dec. 18, 1824.* 37—

*Winter Apples.*

RUSSETS AND GREENINGS, *Picked by hand, from young & thrifty trees,* for sale by

SAMUEL AVERY.
*Norwich, Dec. 21.* 3w38

WANTED, 3 or 4 Journeymen COOPERS.—None need apply unless well recommended.

A small family can be accommodated with a House. Inquire of

JOSEPH LUMBARD.
*Lebanon, Dec. 20, 1824.* 3w38

For sale, a Cow,

OF the ALDERNEY breed, and to whose sister the premium was awarded at the Brighton Cattle Show. She will be an important acquisition to a good Farmer. Apply to

Mr. LYMAN BREWER.
*Chelsea-Landing, Dec 21.* 38

*Mutual Assurance Company.*

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Mutual Assurance Company will be at the Court-house, in Norwich, on Monday the 10th day of January, 1825, at 2 o'clock, past meridian.

*JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.*
Dec. 21, 1824. 38—

Wood.

PERSONS expecting to pay for the COURIER in Wood, are requested to deliver it immediately.

WANTED,

A FEW Barrels Cider by

JOSEPH BREED
*December 14.* 37—


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Rockingham Gazette.*

TO THE MEMORY OF A FRIEND.

Farewell! thy summer life was pass'd
In youth's romantic bowers;
And with thee I no more may share
The sunbeam and the showers.
How memory hurries to the past!
It shudders to recall the last
Of gay and guilty hours:
When love grew cold, and hopes and fears
Were buried in departed years.

They tell me I must not deplore
Thy long release from pain;
The soul descended from the skies
Shall wake in heaven again.
Alas! I knew not half thy charms,
Till death had torn thee from my arms,
And love's warm tears were vain:
And now my spirit cannot be
Unbound from memory and from thee.

They tell me, thou art blest in death;
And freed from every care;
No sorrow clouds the rest of heaven,
And thou art numbered there.
But heaven's best words of peace impart
No comfort to my bleeding heart—
Then leave me to despair:
For he, who heaven condemns to woe,
Cares little how severe the blow.

Away then to the stormy field,
Where man sells life for fame;
And welcome honor or disgrace
To gather round my name.
There some will listen to the prayer,
That only asks them not to spare
The rebel slave of shame:
To close at once the pain of years,
And floods of unavailing tears. W.—1816

### THE FARMER.

O happy he! happiest of mortal men,
Who, far remov'd from slavery as from pride,
Fears no man's frown, nor cringing waits to catch
The gracious nothing of a great man's nod:
Tempted, nor with the pride nor pomp of power,
Nor pageants of ambition, nor the mines
Of grasping avarice, nor the poison'd sweets
Of pamper'd luxury, he plants his foot
With firmness on his old paternal fields,
And stands unshaken. There, sweet prospects rise,
Of meadows smiling in their flowry pride,
Green hills & dales, & cottages, embow'rd.
The scenes of innocence and calm delight.
There the wild melody of warbling birds,
And cool refreshing groves and murmuring springs.
Invite the sacred thought and lift the mind
From low pursuits to meditate on God.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

*To Fanny—with a box of Lip-Salve.*

"The lips of Truth shall be established forever."—*Proverbs.*

'Tis said that '*Truth* lies hidden in the well.'
To purify its chrystal, cooling waters;
Yet whence it came, tradition does not tell.
But now 'tis known it bright & perfect fell
First from the *Lips* of Adam's fairest daughters.

From that pure source unerring *Wisdom** sprung,
Where Beauty's charms in soft persuasion lie;
And *Music*, when it warbled from the tongue,
Pass'd on the *Lips*, and ling'ring, trembling hung,
To tune in smiles its sweetest melody.

The rose may borrow from the rising day
Its beaming lustre, and its blushing red;
There's not a hue can lend, in either ray
That decks the placid rainbow's bright display,
The coral dye the *lips* in beauty shed.

But, when Winter comes on icy-frosted wings,
To steal away our balmy, summer blisses;
E'en youth seems cheerless, mid the scenes it brings,
And 'tis a pity, Love, enraptur'd sings,
To spoil so many soft and tender kisses.
PYTHIAS.

*"In the *lips* of him that hath understanding *Wisdom* is found."—*Proverbs.*

---

A Paris paper furnishes the following remarkable anecdote. About 100 years ago, a man aged eighteen was condemned to the gallies for a hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full, the sentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons in France, where, claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Burtholon, who had thought his purchase very fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of his lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor £4,500 sterling (nearly 20,000 dollars.) This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman, & is shortly to be married.

A gentleman travelling in the West of Scotland, perceived an old man, aged about eighty, crying most bitterly, and upon inquiring the reason, he informed him that his father had been whipping him. The gentlemen stepped into the house, to expostulate with the father for the cruel treatment of the son, when he exclaimed, "He deserved it; the young rascal was throwing stones at his grandfather who is working in the garden."

---

FOR SALE,

**FORTY SHEEP,**

mostly full and three-fourths blood Merino. Inquire of

DANIEL P. CROSBY.

*Mansfield, Dec. 8, 1824.* 37—

**WANTED,**

A SMART, active, steady Lad, about 16 years of age, to do the work in a small family. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire at this Office.

*Dec. 14, 1824.* 37—

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FOR SALE,

A COVENIENT two-story Dwelling House, with a Well of excellent water to it, a Store, Barn, Chaise-House, and Wood-House, all new—together with two acres of the best of Land, situated in Plainfield, on mile South of the South Meeting-House. A good stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.

Possession may be had the 1st of April next. For farther particulars inquire of

HENRY SABIN, on the premises,
or DIXWELL LATHROP,
at Norwich Falls.

*Nov. 1, 1824.* 5w 3lnew31—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a Dwelling-House, two Barns, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—*ALSO*,—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

**FOR SALE,**

*On reasonable Terms,*
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold. Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city consisting of a

**Factory Building,**

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

**12 acres of Land,**

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 8 years, and are perfectly secure from ice and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

For further particulars, inquire of

DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY.
*in Norwich,*

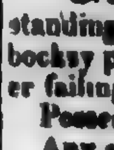
or the subscribers.

BISHOP TYLER,
JOHN TYLER,
SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

*Griswold, Nov. 16, 1824.* 35—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockeobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

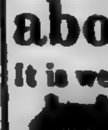
*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and



has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

**ALMANACKS for 1825,**

For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

---

**Huntington & Ripley**

HAVE OPENED THE LAST WEEK,

*An assortment of*

**Seasonable FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF
SUPERFINE AND LOW PRICED

**Cloths and Cassimeres,**

(*A large assortment,*)

Bombazetts and Rattinets,
Blue and Fancy Print Calicoes.
Rich Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Rich Fashionable Silks,
Blue Camblets & Scotch Plaids,
Plain and Ombra Plushes,
Plain and Figured Book Muslins.
Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkfs.
6-4 Figured Cashmere Shawls,
Bordered Cassimere do.
India Levantine, Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Linen and Cotton Floss,
Spool Thread; Cotton Wadding,
Black & White Worsted Hose,
Bombazines and Norwich Crapes.
Black and Green Worsted Fringe for Ruggs,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Gloves, Buckskin Mittens,
Oil Leather, Socks, Bonnet Reeds, &c.

*Dec. 15.* 37—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

Have just received, & now offer,
*AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,*

20 hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Demarara

**RUM,**

**2 pipes Cognac Brandy,**

☞ *Siegnette Brand.*

1 do. Old HOLLAND GIN,
50 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
20 do. Hartford GIN,
10 hhds. first quality NEW RUM,
1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,
☞ *for Medicinal uses, 10 years old,* ☜

**Wines,**
2 qr. casks Old Madeira
2 do. Madeira good qual.
5 qr. casks Teneriffe,
3 do. Lisbon,
2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Samos,
5 qr. casks Colmena,

CORDIALS—an assortment,

**SUGAR,**
10 bls. prime St. Croix,
20 boxes brown Havana
6 bls. Muscovado,
1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,
1000 do. N. York do

5 hhds. MOLASSES,

10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
4 do. 20 lbs. box, Souchong

good! cheap!!

*Teas at retail*—Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.

Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.

**Snuff & Tobacco**

*in general variety—Lorillard's agents sell at his prices.*

10 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco,
3 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg, do.
Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia, |
| 500 do. Pimento, | 600 do. Pepper. |
| Mace, | 50 do. Cloves, |
| Tamarinds, good, | Jars of Ginger, |

1 ton PEARLASHES, *first sort*,
1 ton POTASHES, extra strong,
1 tierce excellent Honey,
20 bls Summer, 13 do. Winter & Fall strained SPERM OIL,
90 bls. Strong & Co's. and N. York

**FLOUR,**

30 sacks FINE SALT,
300 bushels Turks Island do.
300 do. Eastern do.
30 barrels and half bls. Mackerel,
2 kegs refined SALT-PETRE,
3 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 casks assorted NAILS,
50 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hogshead Staves.

**STOVES** in general and of all kinds.

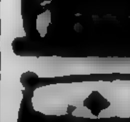
Orders for Castings received, and attended to.

**Hollow-ware**

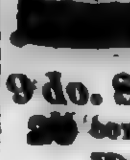
*at Wholesale and Retail*, in quantity on hand.

(*Agents for Stafford Furnace Co.*)

Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—



70 hhds. Heavy RETAILING MOLASSES,



20 bales Prime Georgia Upland

**Cotton,**

9 do. SEA ISLAND do.
20 boxes & kegs fresh MALAGA

**RAISINS,**

120 bbls FRESH FLOUR,

FOR SALE BY
RIPLEY & WALDO.

*Dec. 1.* 3w35—

---

**New Goods.**

**DEC. 1, 1824.**

**Erastus Coit,**

HAS just received a variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and INDIA

**DRY GOODS,**

which with those before received, makes his assortment as extensive as any to be found in the state.

Merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and purchase.

*He offers a large assortment of SUPERFINE & LOW PRICED*

**BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres,**

*Which will be sold unusually cheap.*

35—

**Cheap Goods.**

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

IS THIS DAY OPENING

*A NEW SUPPLY OF*

**WINTER DRY GOODS.**

*Among them are a variety of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

[*VERY CHEAP.*]

Tartan Plaids: Black Figured Gro de Naples: Long Cashmere Shawls: 7 and 8-9 Merino and Cassimere do.: Mazarin Blue, Black and light colored Gimps: Daisy Buttons: Elegant Fancy Hdkfs: Flag do.: Large Shell and Mock Shell Combs: London Chintzes and Calicoes: Russia Diaper: Elegant Ostrich Feathers: Silk Velvets and Plushes, for Trimmings—with a variety of other goods not enumerated All of which will be sold very low for Cash.

*Dec. 15.* 37—

**8 CASES SEASONABLE GOODS**

NOW OPENING BY THE

**Thames Company,**

at the new Store, Shetucket-street, *which are offered,*

**Wholesale or Retail,**

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

An additional supply will be received by the next Steam-Boat.

Country Merchants supplied on the best terms.

*Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—

**C. F. & G. C. Lester**

OFFER FOR SALE,

125 bbls. Le Roy & Co & N.Y. **FLOUR,**

50 barrels Cider Brandy,
16 do A. Morgan & Co's. GIN,
50 bbls. and half bbls Mackerel,
30 sacks Fine Salt,
20 hhds. West-India Rum,
5 do. New-England do.
25 *hhds. prime Molasses.*
20 boxes Brown and White Havana

**SUGAR,**

8 chests Hyson Skin Tea,

*Dec. 14, 1824.* tf37—

**NORWICH Shoe Store.**

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley.) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,———do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO.

Northampton and Hartford

**Sole Leather.**

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, (*very superior.*)

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

**Cold Spring Gin,**

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

**An Apprentice Wanted**

AT the Saddle and Harness Business. Good recommendations will be required.

THOMAS HUTCHINS.

---

**John Kinney & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New York with a New Assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Fashionable, Striped, Figured, and Plain Plushes—a large assortment.

Gimps, of all colors, Cords, Habit Trimmings, Fringe.

Fashionable Silks, India & French Levantines.

A large assortment of FANCY HDKFS.; Merino do.; Merino and Cashmere Shawls; Merino Trimmings; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Pelisse Cloths; Flannels; English Ingrain Carpetings. &c. &c. &c.

**CALL AND SEE.**

*Nov. 24.* 34—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

OFFER, AT

*Wholesale or Retail,*

5 tons Prime Campeachy

**LOGWOOD,**

2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua,
20 bls ground Camwood, (*pure.*)
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS,
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in bls
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3
100 lbs Crystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals. Alcohol
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. COCHINEAL,
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry.
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil.
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality.
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion

50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink, (English,)
1 bale Sponge,
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do Folio Senna.
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap. 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium.
100 lbs. Succ Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac.
10 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
100 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
10 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial. Harlæm Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dyspeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,

**Swaim's Panacea.**

—**SUNDRIES.**—

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specie Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.

*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

**50** Barrels Baltimore Flour, Just landed from schr. La Fayette. For sale by JOSEPH BREED.

---

**Robert Johnson.**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand; and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Strakes, Juggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrowbills of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid and Paste Blacking, fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Nov. 24, 1824.* 12mo30—

*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 | | 1,188 | 1,188 |
| 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 | | 400 | 1,200 |
| 4 | | 250 | 1,000 |
| 28 | | 100 | 2,800 |
| 56 | | 25 | 1,400 |
| 196 | | 12 | 2,352 |
| 1,890 | | 6 | 11,340 |
| 2,180 Prizes } 3,276 Blanks, } | | | $27,280 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in this Lottery, 33 Numbers, from 1 to 33 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel on the day of drawing, and five of them will be drawn, and that Ticket having on it, as a combination the 1st, 2d & 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to $5,000—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 4th, 1,188—that having on it the 1st, 2d & 5th, 1,000—those having on them the 1st, 3d & 4th, 1st, 3d and 5th, 1st 4th and 5th each $400—those having on them the 2d 3d & 4th, 2d 3d & 5th, 2d 4th and 5th, 3d 4th and 5th, each $250—the 28 tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 1st and 2d drawn, will be entitled to $100 each. The 56 tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 2d and 3d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to $25 each. The 196 tickets containing two of the drawn numbers, being 28 tickets of each of the following combinations, 1st & 3d, 1st & 4th, 1st & 5th, 2d and 4th 2d & 5th, 3d & 5th, 4th and 5th will be entitled (each) to $12—and those having on them one of the drawn numbers, being 1890 tickets, or 378 for each of the drawn numbers, will be entitled to $6 each.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable 40 days *after the drawing*, and subject as usual to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Hezekiah Howe,
George Bowen,
John Beach,
Roger S. Skinner, } *Managers.*

Tickets for sale at SAMUEL TYLER'S Lottery Office, Norwich.

October, 1824.

"**Economy is Wealth.**"

*A valuable discovery for Smoking Beef and Hams, by the application of the*

**Pyroligneous Acid,**

*Or ESSENCE OF SMOKE,*

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

**John & Wm. Wattles,**

LEBANON, CONN.

*The following Certificates, among many others, have been received by the Manufacturers:*

LEBANON, OCTOBER 11, 1824.

A Ham, stated by Mrs. Sarah T. Williams to have been cured by Pyroligneous Acid, prepared by Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles, is, in my opinion, equal to any article of the kind which I have ever tasted.

B. SILLIMAN, *Professor, Yale College.*

HARTFORD, FEB. 11, 1824.

We have used the Pyroligneous Acid prepared by Messrs. J. & W. Wattles, in smoking hams, beef, &c. and can, without hesitation, say it is a cheaper and better mode than curing in the ordinary way; and also believe it equally effectual in preventing putrefaction.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Hon. John T. Peters,* | Lebanon. |
| *Richard E. Goodwin,* | *Socrates Balcomb,* |
| *Gen. D. Deming,* | Windham. |
| Colchester. | *Dr. E. Edwards,* |
| *Daniel Metcalf,* | Springfield. |

I have made use of Messrs. John & Wm. Wattles' Pyroligneous Acid, and find it far preferable to the common way of smoking meat in a smoke house, as it saves much trouble and answers every purpose.

TIMOTHY PITKIN.

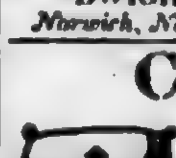
*Ellington, Oct. 4, 1824.*

This may certify that I have made use of the Pyroligneous Acid one season, and find it an easy mode of curing pork hams, and consider it a good substitute for the old method of smoking.

DWIGHT RIPLEY, *Druggist.*

*Norwich, Nov. 6, 1824.*

**Cotton.**



40 bales Prime Upland COTTON on consignment. for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Nov 30.* 35—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

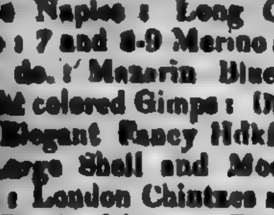
VOL. XXVII.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.—WHOLE NO. 1442

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1824. No. 39.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail. To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

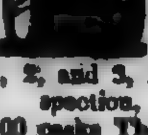
THE
**THAMES COMPANY**
HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of
*Winter Goods;*
They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan
**PLAID,**
Camblets—Plain & fig'd slk. & col'd
**BOMBAZETTES,**
Circassians—Plain & fig'd Sattinett, HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN, Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,*
**LADIES CLOTH,**
**PELISSE CLOTH,**
*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings*
Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Merino and Cashmere Shawls, India & French Levantine very heavy, Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete, Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.
Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, &c. at very low prices.
*Norwich, Dec. 21, 1824.* 38—

**Cheap Goods.**
**E. E. BUCKINGHAM,**
IS THIS DAY OPENING
*A NEW SUPPLY OF*
**WINTER**
**DRY GOODS.**
*Among them are a variety of*
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
[VERY CHEAP]
Tartan Plaids; Black Figured Gros de Naples; Long Cashmere Shawls; 7 and 8-9 Merino and Cashmere do.; Mazarin Blue, Black, and light colored Gimps; Daisy Buttons; Elegant Fancy Hdkfs.; Flag do.; Large Shell and Mock Shell Combs; London Chintzes and Calicoes; Russia Diaper; Elegant Ostrich Feathers; Silk Velvets and Plushes, for Trimmings—with a variety of other goods not enumerated All of which will be sold very low for Cash.
*Dec. 15.* 37—

NORWICH

Shoe Store.
JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found
GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin, ——— do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
*Slippers & extra fine* OVER SHOES.
LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,
Northampton and Hartford
**Sole Leather.**
Boots do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior)*
Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.
Pegs, turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Nov. 1824.* 31—

*Winter Apples.*
RUSSETS AND GREENINGS, *picked by hand, from young & thrifty trees,* for sale by
SAMUEL AVERY.
*Norwich, Dec. 21.* 3w38

**Last from New-York.**
DECEMBER 22, 1824.
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**
HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment* of FASHIONABLE
**Dry Goods,**
which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.
White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black
**SATINS,**
Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*
Blue, Black, Green, and other color
**GYMPS,**
Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue
**Italian Crapes,**
A large assortment of Velveteen, Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs. Silk and Cotton Flagg Do. Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do. Black and colored Silk and Tabby
**VELVETS,**
Bombazettes and Circassians
*of all colors,*
Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown VESTINGS,
Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE—Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.
*Also—on hand,*
A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—


**150 barrels** and half barrels No. 1, 2, and 3, MACKEREL, Boston Inspection,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
50 bbls. Rochester and Baltimore Flour, fresh,
20 do. and half do. Buck Wheat, free from grit,
5 do. and half do. Neats' Tongues,
50 do. Hartford Gin,
10 do. Western Whiskey,
10 hhds. and 60 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 do. Boston Rum,
20 do. St. Croix and Antigua do. *Warranted as imported,*
20 do. Molasses, by next Packet,
10 chests Skin Tea, fresh quality,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 sacks fine Salt,
300 bush. T. I. & Eastern do.
70 bbls. Winter, Fall, & Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
2 tierces Rice,
50 half boxes Window Glass,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco.
AT RETAIL,
Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEA. Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, & Currant WINE. Old Spirits, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Whiskey, Cordials, Martinique do. *in Bottles,* English Mustard, India Cayenne PEPPER, Bloom, Muscatel, & Drum Raisins, Citron, Pepper Sauce, COFFEE, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Spanish Segars, Indigo, &c.
The above goods, with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap, and on as good terms, as they can be purchased in this city.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Dec. 22.* 38—

**C. F. & G. C. Lester**
OFFER FOR SALE,
**125** bbls. Le Roy & Co. & N.Y. **FLOUR,**
50 barrels Cider Brandy,
16 do. A. Morgan & Co's. GIN,
30 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel,
30 sacks Fine Salt,
20 hhds. West-India Rum,
5 do. New-England do.
25 *hhds. prime Molasses.*
20 boxes Brown and White Havana
**SUGAR,**
8 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
*Dec. 14, 1824.* tf37—

**NORWICH**
**AIR FURNACE.**
THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings,* on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 29—

**Wood Workmen attend.**
WANTED, by Wm. & Thos. J. Bryan, at Norwich-Falls, one or two good Wood Workmen at Machinery. *Dec. 28, 1824.* 3w38

**Huntington & Ripley**
HAVE OPENED THE LAST WEEK,
*An assortment*
**Seasonable**
**FANCY & STAPLE**
**DRY GOODS,**
CONSISTING IN PART OF
SUPERFINE AND LOW PRICED
**Cloths and Cassimeres,**
*(A large assortment,)*
Bombazetts and Rattinets,
Blue and Fancy Print Calicoes,
Rich Fancy SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rich Fashionable Silks,
Blue Camblets & Scotch Plaids,
Plain and Ombra Plushes,
Plain and Figured Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkfs.
6-4 Figured Cashmere Shawls,
Bordered Cassimere do,
India Levantine, Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Linen and Cotton Floss,
Spool Thread; Cotton Wadding,
Black & White Worsted Hose,
Bombazines and Norwich Crapes,
Black and Green Worsted Fringe for Rugs,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Gloves, Buckskin Mittens,
Oil Leather, Socks, Bonnet Reeds, &c.
*Dec. 15.* 37—

**New Goods.**
**DEC. 1, 1824.**
**Erastus Coit,**
HAS just received a variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and INDIA
**DRY GOODS,**
which with those before received, makes his assortment as extensive as any to be found in the state.
Merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and purchase.
*He offers a large assortment of SUPERFINE & LOW PRICED*
**BROADCLOTHS**
**and Cassimeres,**
*Which will be sold unusually cheap.* 35—

**NORWICH**
**Dying Establishment.**
**CHARLES WARBURTON,**
HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and
Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,
of every description,
*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.
From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.
N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.
*November 16, 1824.* tf35—

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity, that he carries on the
*Blacksmithing Business,*
in all its various branches, at the shop about 30 rods west of the Court-house in Norwich, where all kinds of Smith work may be had at short notice, and in the neatest manner.
CHARLES DEWEY.
*Norwich, Dec. 18, 1824.* 37—

**"British Oil Stone,"**
FOR sharpening edge Tools, equal to the Turkey Oil Stone, & far superior to any other now in use, & are particularly recommended to Mechanics, as producing a fine, smooth edge. For sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
NORWICH.
Certificates from respectable Mechanics and other persons who have used these Stones, it is believed, are sufficient to establish their superiority.
*Dec. 20, 1824.* 4w38—

**WEAVING.**
THE subscriber has a quantity of Cotton Yarn on hand which he wishes to get wove—for which a fair price will be paid.
GURDON ROBINSON.
*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*Dec. 20, 1824.* 3w38—

**For sale, a Cow,**
OF the ALDERNEY breed, and to whose owner the premium was awarded at the Brighton Cattle Show. She will be an important acquisition to a good Farmer. Apply to
Mr. LYMAN BREWER.
*Chelsea-Landing, Dec. 21.* 38

## MISCELLANY.

*From the Salem Observer.*

### THANKSGIVING.

A TALE.

In one of the small interior towns of New England, where the superstitions of our ancestors still poison strong hold on the minds of the people, the *facts* occurred a few years since on which the following tale is founded.

An honest farmer and his family, preparing to celebrate Thanksgiving, at his wife's father's in an adjacent town, were hurried and confused extremely on the day preceding that festival, by the multiplicity of things which must be done, before they could leave home with safety. The house was to be *banked up,* and the gleanings of the harvest, cabbages, turnips, &c. put into the cellar, that the external entrance thereto might be closed for the season.—Having carried in the vegetables, the boys were despatched to the barn for straw to fill the passage way, while the good man himself was busied on the opposite side of the house. An old ram, the horned patriarch of a large flock of sheep kept on the farm, having got a taste of some of the scattered leaves of the cabbages, unobserved entered the cellar and silently continued his feast. The avenue through which he had entered was immediately closed up, and all the necessary work and arrangements being completed, the larger girls and boys set off on foot in high glee, the dog running and barking before them apparently as well pleased with going to Grandpapa's, as any of the happy group.

Soon after, the parent pair and their little ones, having put out the fire and fastened the doors and windows, by means of many curious contrivances, to keep out thieves, started on the same destination.

In the afternoon of the day following the festival, which had been kept under the paternal roof with many devout and jovial exercises, the family returned home accompanied by some of their young cousins. Some of their youthful neighbors of both sexes were invited in, and a merry thanksgiving carousal was in the full tide of successful operation, when one of the boys, who had been sent into the cellar, with a little low-wicked candle, which gave just light enough to make darkness visible, to draw cider, ran back into the room with eyes glaring wildly, uttering a half suffocated exclamation—"*The devil is in the cellar!*" "Poh," said the father, "you have only been frightened by your own shadow—give me the light." On which he seized the candle, leaving the candlestick clenched fast in the shaking hand of the boy, and boldly rushed to the cellar stairs, but ere he had descended half the steps, the large saucer eyes and enormous horns of the beast caused him to retreat as much terrified as his son—"*Sure enough the devil is in the cellar.*" The utmost confusion and uproar now prevailed in the house. The good man seized the great bible and attempted to read, but the candle *sputtered,* burnt blue and threw so feeble a light on the sacred page, and the book trembled so much in the hands of the reader, that he could *not* distinguish one word from another. The little children cried and clung to their mother—the lasses nestled close to their favorite swains—and the whole house shook with the agitation of its half demented inhabitants. One bright thought however occurred—a messenger was despatched for the minister, "*to lay the devil.*"

The Parson, a man more celebrated for *good nature,* piety and credulity, than for talents or heroism, slipped the small bible into his pocket, put on his band and surplice, that he might appear as formidable to his great adversary as possible, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishioners.

On coming to the house the reverend man was hailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least a dozen voices at once "to drive the devil away." But few moments were lost in asking questions, which no one could answer, before the Parson was pushed forward as a leader, lighted by the same penurious candle into the cellar, the most courageous of the company keeping close behind him. When he reached the foot of the stairs, the eyes of fire and the shadowy outline of enormous horns, magnified ten fold at least by the terrors of those that beheld them, removed all doubt if any had previously existed in his mind, as to the infernal nature of the being with whom he had to contend. The divine instantly fell on his knees, and with uplifted hands began to pray in his most fervent manner. The ram not understanding the good man's motives, but supposing, by the motion of his hands, that he was daring him to a butting contest, made a pass with all his might at his supposed adversary; but deceived by the swelling dimensions of his drapery, missed the slender body of the priest, and drawing hastily back to renew the assault, hooked one of his horns into the belt of his surplice, and pulled the Parson with him into the cellar! While thus in the power of his victorious foe, and no hope as it regarded himself, the natural benevolence of his disposition burst forth in the exclamation, "*Brethren, take care of yourselves, the devil has got me!*" This exhortation was better obeyed than any that he had ever delivered from the pulpit: his friends fled and left him to his fate.

Among the company, was a shrewd young farmer, who had from the first supposed the fiend to be nothing more than some domestic animal, but being a lover of fun and willing to see a comedy, he kept his thoughts to himself, and pretended to sympathize with the others in their fears. He now thought it time to interfere, and snatching a pitch pine knot blazing from the fire, expressed his determination to rescue the priest or perish in the attempt. A lovely young damsel laid hold of the skirts of his coat—and the cry of don't, don't, proceeded from every part of the room. Unheeding this kind concern for his safety, he rushed into the cellar, seized the ram by one of his horns, and dragged the struggling animal up stairs, calling to the astonished parson, "follow me." The horned devil was led in triumph, followed by the vanquished Ecclesiastic, in the midst of the company. A momentary silence and hanging down of heads ensued. The passed scene, however, was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and loud peals of laughter burst forth from every side, during which the ram was turned out at the door, the parson absented himself without ceremony, and the sports of the evening were resumed with better spirits than before.

*From the New Haven Register.*

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, (Eng.) noticed in our paper a few weeks ago, has arrived at Philadelphia. He came out for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land on the Wabash, called Rapp's Harmony settlement. It consists of 20,000 acres, 3000 of which is already under cultivation. He is a philosopher, and, we should think, as full of notions as a Boston man. It appears by the following from the Democratic Press, that he has lately delivered Lectures in Philadelphia, in explanation of the objects of his plan for establishing "Communities," or self-governed neighborhoods. He proposes to assist some of the industrious poor of England to come out and form these Communities, intending no doubt, to get remunerated for his advances from the avails of their future industry. We presume he will give the settlers a few acres of land, expecting by this means to increase the value of the remainder. This plan is nothing new among Yankees. But says the Democratic Press,

"He remarked that our knowledge of the human race was obtained by the immediate evidence of our senses. By these we perceive when the infant first comes into the world, that it is possessed of certain faculties & peculiarities, or qualifications, which the child itself evidently had no agency in producing, but which were the work of its Creator, and therefore do not constitute merit or demerit in the individual. As it grows up it imbibes the habits, qualities, sentiments, religion and feelings of those with whom it associates. It is therefore in a great measure the creature of circumstances. It is a Christian or a cannibal, according to the circumstances in which it is placed. Take 100 infants in this country, carry them to China, and let them be there educated: they will be to all intents complete Chinese.—They will not be all precisely alike, it is true, even if placed in the same circumstances, because no two are precisely alike at their birth, and the original differences they will retain. But the great distinctions of vice, poverty and misery; virtue, wealth and happiness, are chiefly the results of certain combinations of circumstances. It is therefore the business of the philosopher and philanthropist to ascertain what combination of circumstances are most favorable to human happiness, and then exert himself to bring that combination into operation."

This appears to have been the study of Mr. Owen for 35 years, and he thinks he has succeeded. He endeavors to discard anger from the human breast, by the consideration that whatever qualities a fellow creature possesses, or whatever acts he commits, they are the results of the works of his creator, or of the combination of circumstances in which he is placed—and that therefore we should be no more angry with him for his actions, than with an apple tree for not bearing plums. It is true we cannot be equally pleased with all kinds of actions, any more than with all kinds of fruit, but there is no occasion for anger in either case.

Mr. Owen discards all rewards and all punishments. He finds this succeeds so well, that a person may go into a school of 120 children from 5 to 7 years of age, see them managed by a single female with less trouble than is ordinarily required in a small school, and for hours there will be no crying, and scarcely any expression seen upon a countenance, except that of good humor and contentment.

He stated that he had commenced his experiments with children of 7 years old, then tried those of six, and proceeded downwards to those of two years, finding increased advantages at every step.—More could be done in three months towards eradicating erroneous impressions with a child of 2 years, than could be done in 3 years, with one of 7 years of age.—He thinks the age of 6 months the most proper age for commencing education.—He does not instruct young children by books, but by maps and other sensible signs, which the mind is capable of readily comprehending. In this mode great proficients in geography have been produced at 3½ to 4 years of age. They progress in other studies with surprising rapidity.

By improved machinery, distribution of labor, and other arrangements, Mr. Owen expects to produce more wealth than will be wanted, so that a state which adopts his system shall not contain a single indigent person. The regulations of clothing, temperature, &c. will be such that comfort and health also will be greatly promoted. In short he hopes to banish anger and ambition, vice and misery, from the human family.

He has devoted 35 years to this study, and has succeeded in a most satisfactory manner, considering the circumstances in which he was placed. He thinks the condition of this country more advantageous than that of Great Britain, for the perfection of his plans. He has had 1400 persons under his care at Lanark, who were taken from the most ignorant and vicious part of society. The improvement in their health and morals was very great.—They were governed without rewards or punishments.

He proposes that the numbers of which the communities shall consist, shall be from 500 to 2500 each; and thinks the whole human family might be incorporated into them.

He did not enter into the details of his plans, because he had not the drawings & other apparatus necessary for their lucid explanation; but he proposes to go to Philadelphia in the spring, with the necessary instruments, when his system will be fully developed to the citizens.

From the representations of travellers, there can be no doubt of the great success which has attended his exertions at Lanark. Whether this success has not led to too sanguine anticipations as to that which is attainable, the reader may judge.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"*An ornament to human nature.*"—Jefferson.

### SKETCHES—GRATITUDE OF A REPUBLIC.

The Marquis de la Fayette married at the age of 16 or 17.

He was in possession of an estate worth 5 or 6 millions of francs.

His wife, a lady of the house of Noailles, was worth in her own right half a million, and was entitled to a reversion of half a million more.

Family, fortune, love, every thing was calculated to confine him to his home, to France; but the circumstances of the times and the generosity of his own spirit, determined it otherwise.

He was at Metz, a captain in the French service. The Duke of Gloucester, a Prince Royal of England met with him there. The Duke had been alienated from his court by their refusing to assist him to a divorce. He was in opposition to the ministers, and of course to the American war. Conversing with him, seduced by the principles of the American revolution, which were still more strongly explained by some English papers, which the Duke happened to carry with him, La Fayette was fired with the love of liberty. He determined to assist us.

At the end of 19, he visited England for the first and the last time. He repaired thither for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to go to America. The Count de Noailles, the Minister at the the English court, was his near relation. It was necessary to keep from him, from the English Court, and from the world, the secret resolution which he had formed, and was then executing. It was no easy matter to do this. He was a relation of the French minister; he appeared and danced at the court; occasionally associated with the Princes; an object of some notoriety; yet he was prudent enough to elude suspicion. He was even invited to go to Plymouth, to see the fleet and armament under Sir H. Clinton, which were then going to America; but he refused under the persuasion that it would be playing too much the part of a spy. Finding his vessel to be barely equipped in a French port, he hurried to Paris, avoiding the importunate solicitations of the minister for his further stay in London, by a little *badinage.*

In Paris, a new difficulty awaited him. The American affairs were then at a low ebb. Her handful of troops were pursued through the Jerseys. The most ardent enthusiastic in the cause began to quail. It was at this gloomy crisis, that our commissioners at Paris, with the most refined generosity of soul, set before La Fayette the difficulties which surrounded their country, and the dangers he was about to encounter. With even superior generosity, he was determined to brave every extremity and to hurry his departure.

His court got wind of his designs. They were afraid, as La F. had been to England, where his uncle was their Minister, and where he had made so many preparations, that his enterprise would be ascribed to their intervention. They were not at that moment willing to incur the resentment of Great-Britain, by an act too, which promised no real assistance to the Americans. For good officers might have been of real use to us, but what could be expected from so young a man?* They determined to prevent his embarkation. He eluded their vigilance. They determined to arrest him on the seas: and dispatched two frigates after him: but they went, as was then the route, to America, circuitously by the W. Indies. La Fayette went *direct,* and thus missed them. On his arrival at Georgetown in South-Carolina, he was fortunate enough to escape two British armed vessels which had been laying off the harbor. A hurricane had arisen and drove them off. He slipped into his port, and made good his landing. At night, landing on an unknown shore, with an interpreter, the first house he met with was that of Huger, the father of the gallant colonel, who attempted so long afterwards to rescue him from the dungeon of Olmutz.

What he did for us, it is scarcely necessary to repeat. He gave his time, his purse, his blood to our cause. He furnished us with arms; uniformed some of our officers; clothed our troops, and gave them shoes, while their feet were bleeding thro' the winter's snows.

He visited France; roused the people and the court to our assistance; and brought us fresh resources. He was commissioned by Washington to guard Virginia against the best commander in the British Army. But "the boy" foiled Cornwallis; threw his shield over our harrassed state;

*The very romance of the enterprise, however, had the effect of winning upon such a people as the French, and precipitated the determination of the Court in our favor.

ORIGINAL STAINED

and when he was joined by Washington, he pressed with him the siege of York. Storming the Redoubt, nor ever rested, till he had seen these United States in fact, as they were in right, "free, sovereign and independent states."

His services to mankind do not end there. He transferred the flame of liberty to his own country. But France was not America: the revolution failed, and La Fayette became a victim. Yet this distinguished proof of national respect was paid to him even amid his misfortunes; that though his estate was confiscated, no one was found hardy enough to bid for it at auction. It was finally disposed of by way of lottery. Delivered from the prison of Olmutz, he returned to see his country under the sceptre of Bonaparte. But, he was neither to be awed by his power, nor seduced by his temptations. He defied both. He resisted the various blandishments, and the most seductive offers, which the emperor could employ. When the armies were approaching Paris, after the battle of Waterloo, and the sceptre of Bonaparte was falling from his grasp, La F. made once more an effort to establish a republican government, to compel the resignation of the emperor, to rouse the nation, and to expel the invaders. He failed; from the cowardice of some, and the treachery of others.

The Bourbons were restored; and La F. still remained true to his principles. Withstood the usurpations of the new reign, with an energy that commands all our reverence—but was finally displaced from his seat in the Legislative Hall.

Mark too! this memorable proof of his disinterestedness. While Villele is urged to *indemnify* the emigrants for their losses during the revolution, (not to take back the land from the present proprietors, but to pay them in the funded stock:) though La Fayette would gain by this operation at least a million in scrip, yet is he vehemently opposed to it, and would defeat it if he could! It looks too much like a counter revolution, to obtain his concurrence. He would prevent the "Revolution from going backwards."

For these glorious services, La F. is now suffering in his circumstances. He is in debt, (at least $60,000) harrassed by creditors, and likely to be more so, especially, when the weight of the government shall be employed to urge them on—But, for these glorious services he is now enjoying the gratitude of a free people. The people in every form, cities, governors and legislative bodies, are vying with each other in the magnificence of his reception. But is this all? Shall we leave our benefactor in debt? See what we owe him. If we go by his actual disbursements of money, are we not yet heavily his debtors? If we go by his services to us they are beyond price. Money may reduce, but never extinguish the obligation. TIMOLEON.

## SATURDAY NIGHT.

The custom very generally prevails of paying mechanics and laborers on Saturday Night. There are many evils resulting from this practice. Sunday immediately succeeding Saturday, and being a leisure day, the persons thus paid are not all disposed to remain with their families, but many spend their money in dissipation. It has occurred to us that an important improvement in this department may be made by mechanics and laborers being classified and paid off on different nights of the week, so that the succeeding day may be usefully employed. There are some mechanics who never work on Monday, in consequence of frolicking the day previous. It would be of service to employers to vary the pay-day, because when all are paid on Saturday night, a great press for money is made on that day. If some trades are paid on Monday, some on Thursday, and some on Saturday, the families of the mechanic are more likely to receive a part of that pay. On Sunday morning, more persons are returned by the Watch than on any other day. This results from their frolicking on the night they receive their wages.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## IN SENATE.

*Monday, December 20.*

Mr. Macon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting the number of Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, to the number of members in the House of Representatives; and that the number to be admitted from each State and Territory respectively, shall be the same as that of the Representatives to which such State & Territory shall be entitled, and that the brother of no person educated at the Academy shall be admitted so long as there be other applicants; and that provision be made for admitting from the District of Columbia.

Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures inquire into the expediency of erecting a dwelling-house for the boarding officer, and a guard house at the Balize.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report what contracts have been made for erecting Light-Houses and Buoys on the coast of Florida, and Gulf of Mexico, under the several appropriations, and what progress has been made in those works.

The Senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill "to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said State for the use of the people thereof."

Mr. Barton stated, that the bill had been originally reported in the House of Representatives upon the application of Ohio. The few islands mentioned in the bill had been granted to the state of Ohio, with a restriction upon her power to use them, to secure to her the article of salt, and with a view to prevent a monopoly of it. Since that time it had been found in abundance in different parts of the state, and the grant, so restricted in the rise, had become of little value to her. The committee were of opinion that the reason of the restriction had ceased, and that the prayer of the state ought to be granted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Hayne, from the committee appointed on so much of the President's Message as relates to making a provision for the services of Gen. La Fayette, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the sum of $200,000 be, and the same is hereby, granted to Major General La Fayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution, and that for this purpose a stock to that amount be issued in his favor, dated the 4th of July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent. payable quarter yearly, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1834.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That one complete and entire township of land be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Major General La Fayette; and that the President of the United States be authorized to cause the said township to be located on any of the public lands which remain unsold, and that patents be issued to Gen. La Fayette for the same.

On motion by Mr. Hayne, the bill was twice read, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

*Tuesday, December 21.*

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Macon, proposing an inquiry on the subject limiting the number of cadets to be admitted at the Military Academy, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, on the subject of the erection of light houses and buoys, on the coast of Florida, was taken up and adopted.

### GRATITUDE TO LA FAYETTE.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, took up the bill making provision for Gen. La Fayette; and no amendment being proposed thereto, the question was about to be put on ordering the bill to be read a third time—

Mr. Macon rose. It was with painful reluctance, he said, that he felt himself obliged to oppose his voice to the passage of this bill. He admitted, to the full extent claimed for them, the great and meritorious services of Gen. La Fayette, and he did not object to the precise sum which this bill proposed to award to him. But he objected to the bill on this ground: he considered General La Fayette, to all intents and purposes, as having been, during our revolution, a son, adopted into the family, taken into the household, and placed, in every respect, on the same footing with the other sons of the same family. To treat him as others were treated, was all, in this view of his relation to us, that could be required, and this had been done. That Gen. La Fayette made great sacrifices, and spent much of his money in the service of this country, (said Mr. M.) I as firmly believe as I do any other thing under the sun. I have no doubt that every faculty of his mind and body were exerted in the revolutionary war, in defence of this country. But this was equally the case with all the sons of the family. Many native Americans spent their all, made great sacrifices, and devoted their lives in the same cause.—This was the ground of his objection to this bill, which, he repeated, it was as disagreeable to him to state, as it could be to the Senate to hear.

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, said that this bill purported to give a compensation to Gen. La Fayette, for services rendered. He should like to know what evidence had induced the committee to suppose that the amount proposed was the proper amount of compensation. He should like to know how far the proposed appropriation was grounded on claims for services or expenditure.

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, said he had entertained the hope that this bill would give rise to no discussion. Mr. H. said he held in his hands documents which he had not intended to submit to the Senate, because he had already submitted them very generally to the private inspection of the members; but, called upon as he now was, he felt it to be his duty to present them publicly to the Senate. Mr. H. then submitted a statement, founded on a document which had been received from France by a member of the Senate, from which it appeared that, when General La Fayette embarked for America in 1777, he possessed an income of 146,000 francs, about $28,700—an income, which, it is well known, had been reduced by his losses and sacrifices in the cause of liberty throughout the world, to a very small sum It also appeared from the same document, that during six years, from 1777 to 1783, the General had expended in the American service, 700,000 francs, equal to 140,000 dollars. Mr. H. adverted to further sacrifices which the General had made in the cause of liberty, as established by this document; but the only fact in it to which he wished particularly to draw the attention of the Senate, was, that he sacrificed more than forty years ago, one hundred and forty thousand dollars of his private fortune in the service of this country.—And how was this sacrifice made? Under what circumstances? Was he one of our own citizens—one of those whose lives and fortunes were necessarily exposed during the vicissitudes of a contest for the right of self government? No, sir, said Mr H. no such thing. If he had been a native American, and had lost his whole estate by the war, he would have incurred a misfortune to which all his fellow citizens were liable in common with him.—But he was in the enjoyment of rank and fortune in his own country. He raised, equipped, and armed a regiment, at his own proper charge, and came here with a vessel freighted with arms, munitions, and equipments of war, which he distributed gratuitously among your people. And it is a matter of record on the pages of your history, that he put shoes on the feet of your barefoot and suffering soldiery. For these services he asked no recompense—he received none. He spent his fortune for you—he shed his blood for you—and without acquiring any thing but a claim upon your gratitude, he impoverished himself. And what in recompense, has this government done for him? It was not until the year 1784, that they gave to him the full pay, without interest, which he was entitled to have received twelve or fourteen years before. Did they then attempt to remunerate him for the service, other than military, which the gallant General had rendered to the country?—No, sir. Def. if an American citizen had put his hand into his pocket, raised a regiment for the service of his country, clothed its nakedness and put shoes upon their bleeding feet—would he not have been entitled to compensation for such expenditure? Sir, if we were to resort to a calculation of pounds, shillings and pence—if we were to draw up an account current with Gen. La Fayette, the balance in his favor would far exceed the amount which by this bill it is proposed to appropriate.

Mr. H. stated that there was an incident in the life of Gen. La Fayette, which was explained by the documents which he held in his hand, and which presented his conduct in such a delightful point of view, that he could not refrain from bringing it to the view of the Senate, though he should not found upon it any claim for remuneration for sacrifices which the General had incurred on the occasion alluded to. It would be recollected, that, in March, 1803, Congress made a grant of 11,520 acres of land to Gen. La Fayette. In the year following, he was authorized to locate his warrant on any vacant land in the territory of Orleans; and, on the 7th of April 1806, his agent in this country did locate a tract of 1000 acres vacant land adjoining the city of New-Orleans. On the 3d of March, 1807, Congress, without adverting to this location in behalf of the General, and indeed wholly unconscious of the fact that it had been made, granted to the Corporation of the city of N. Orleans a space of six hundred yards around the fortifications of the city, including a valuable portion of the very land which had been previously entered by the General. He was immediately informed of the fact; it was stated to him that his right to this land was unquestionable, and Mr. H. held in his hand a statement made by an eminent lawyer, and jurist, now a member of the other House, showing that a legal opinion was forwarded, assuring the General that, in a contest with the city of New-Orleans he must succeed. Another document, which Mr. Hayne had obtained from a different source, stated that the value of the land had even then been discovered, and that $50,000 could have been obtained for the General's title to it. And what was the conduct of La Fayette, on being informed of these facts? He promptly, and without hesitation, communicated to his agent "that he would not consent even to inquire into the validity of his title; that he could not think of entering into litigation with any public body in the United; that the property had been gratuitously bestowed upon him by the United States, and it was with them to say what had been given;" and he accompanied these declarations by a positive direction to his agent to relinquish his entry and make a location elsewhere.—This has been done, and the certificate from the Land Office proves, that the land substituted for that which has been lost, is of very inconsiderable value. It only remains for me, said Mr. H. to add, that, on a portion of the land thus generously relinquished, now stands a valuable part of the city of New-Orleans, valued by gentlemen acquainted with it, (according to estimates now before him,) at from *four to five hundred thousand dollars.*

But, there are still grounds almost as strong as its equity and justice, said Mr. H. upon which this claim may be placed. According even to precedent, if precedents were consulted in such a case, the government would be bound to recompense the services of La Fayette. Do gentlemen doubt upon this point? I could refer to numerous instances of legislation upon the same principles on which this bill depends. Mr. H. here referred to several—to the act making compensation for the "sacrifices & services" of Baron Steuben; to that which appropriates, in the language of this bill, "an entire township of land" for a recompense to Arnold Henry Dohrman for similar services—to the act making provision for the daughters of Count de Grasse, and to that providing for the widow of Alexander Hamilton.

Can this bill, said Mr. H. ever be drawn into precedent? Can such a case as La Fayette's ever again occur? Can the nation be born again? Can it assume a second childhood? Can it ever be reduced to a state of such poverty as to require similar services? And if this nation could be shorn of its power—be reduced to extreme distress by a second struggle for its independence—it, in the winter of its fortunes, should be anxiously looking for succor, in arms, in men, and in money—and, at such a crisis, a foreign nobleman, bound by no ties to us, should make a crusade in our behalf—embark himself and his fortune in our cause—pour forth his treasures, shed his blood in our defence, and whilst the scale of our destiny is in equipoise, throw himself into the balance—would you consider the example which you will set by this bill as one which you ought not in such a case to follow? No, sir: the case before us is one of its own kind; it can never happen again—and if it could, the possibility of such a recurrence ought to constitute no objection to the proposed measure. What will be thought of us in Europe? and, what is much more important, how will we deserve to be thought of, if we send back our venerable guest, without any more substantial proof of our gratitude than vain expressions of regard? We will be accused (and he knew not how it could be said unjustly) of pretending to sentiments which we did not feel, and with paying substantial services with unmeaning professions of esteem. By bringing La Fayette to the United States, we place him in a new and extraordinary situation in society. We have connected him with our history. You have made him a spectacle for the world to gaze on. He cannot go back to France and become the private citizen he was when he left it. You have, by the universal homage of your hearts & tongues, made his house a shrine, to which every pilgrim of liberty, from every quarter of the world, will repair. At least, let him not, after this, want the means of giving welcome to the Americans who, wherever they visit the shores of France, will repair, in crowds, to his hospitable mansion to testify their veneration for the illustrious compatriot of their fathers. La Fayette will be a connecting link between the old world and the new: He must always be a public man. By your voluntary act you have placed him in this extraordinary situation; and, if, after all that has been done and said, we permit him to return home, without passing the bill on your table, we must suffer a loss of reputation, at home & abroad, which time cannot repair.

Mr. Macon rose to disclaim the belief that Gen. La Fayette had ever furnished any document, or made to any person any intimation whatever, on the subject of the measure now before the Senate. As for himself, Mr. M. said, he wished it to be understood that, in opposing this bill, he discharged what was to him a painful duty. His objection was not to the details, but to the principle of the bill, and the arguments of the gentleman had not satisfied him that the objection was not well founded.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Smith of Md. entirely according to the suggestion of the gentleman from S. Carolina, that whatever was done on this subject, if done, ought to be done quickly, moved that the bill should have its third reading this day.

The engrossed bill making provision for Gen La Fayette was accordingly read a third time: and the question being stated on its passage—

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, professing a due sense of the merits and claims of Gen La Fayette, said, that, nevertheless, to a bill shaped as this was, he could not give his sanction. If, for opposing it, the nation, or his constituents, thought proper to condemn him, he was perfectly willing to abide their verdict. To show that he was so, he asked for the yeas and nays on the question of the passage of this bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered accordingly, and were taken as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barbour, Bouligny, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Dickerson, Eaton, Jackson, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston of Lou. Kelly, King of Alab. King of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd of Mass. Lloyd of Md. Edwards, Elliot, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Me. Holmes of Miss. Lowrie, McLean, Mills, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Noble, Ruggles.

So the bill was passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following, which was taken up and agreed to:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, such information as he may possess (and which may be safely communicated) relative to the piracies referred to in his message, and the Means heretofore adopted by the Executive for their suppression; and that the President be also requested to state the additional means necessary and expedient to be entrusted to the Executive for the suppression of the same."

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, December 20.*

Mr. Baylies presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Norfolk, remonstrating against the election of John Bailey to be their representative in the present Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The following resolution, offered on Friday by Mr. Cambreleng, was taken up.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House, if compatible with the public interest, the correspondence with the Spanish government relating to the piracies of the island of Cuba.

Mr. Trimble, with a view to obtain the whole correspondence which had taken place on this subject, proposed an amendment striking out the last 9 words, after the word "government" and adding the following words—"and with the Governors of Spanish islands, relating to piracies on the coast of Cuba, and the adjacent seas."

The amendment being accepted by the mover, the resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gazley, it was

Resolved, That the letter from the Post Master General, transmitting to the House the names of Post Masters who are defaulters to the government, (now laid on the table) be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and that they report as to the expediency of adopting measures to collect the arrears, as therein named.

Mr. A. Stevenson wished to call the attention of the House to a subject of some interest. It related to the claims of the State of Virginia for advances made to the Government during the late war. He alluded to the interest which Virginia had paid for the money then advanced; and concluded with declaring that it was a claim not only founded upo[illegible]ice, but which the patriotic conduct [illegible]te of Virginia, during the late war [illegible]pon Congress to consider. His ob[illegible] rising, being to bring the subject before the House, in a shape which would lead to some decision, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the reimbursement of the amount of interest paid by Virginia upon loans of money negociated by her, for the use of the General Government, during the late war between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Hamilton, thinking that the subject came more correctly under the duties of another Committee, moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the words "Military Affairs," and substituting "the Judiciary."

Mr. P. P. Barbour, drew a brief outline of the duties of the two Committees, and suggested that the Committee on Military Affairs was the proper Committee for this reference, as the claim was founded on events of a military character.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was then rejected.

Mr Sharpe moved to amend the resolution by referring it to the Committee on Claims, instead of Military Affairs.—Ayes 64, Noes 68.

The amendment was therefore agreed to, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. Mallary rose, to call the attention of the House to a resolution on the subject of fitting out a vessel of war for the protection of Lake Champlain. He adverted to the situation of the Lake, and the necessity of providing against invasion, and the dismantled state of the navy now on the Lake, and concluded with moving the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the building of a steam vessel of war for the defence of Lake Champlain.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of brown Sugar.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the resolution, by inserting the words "and molasses." Ayes 58. The amendment was therefore lost.

The resolution was then put, and negatived.

On motion of Mr. Forward, the bill to impose duties on sales of merchandise by auction, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whipple offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any information which he may possess, and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to make public, relative to the intentions of the Allied powers of Europe to aid Spain in the subjugation and recovery of her former colonies in America.

On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency and practicability of limiting and regulating the sales of the public land, in such manner that the quantity brought into market may not exceed the effective demand at a fair and natural price, and with further instructions to inquire into any abuses which may exist from the combination of capitalists for the purpose of defrauding the government, or from the defective organization of the Land Office system; and if any such abuses are found to exist, to devise and report some plan by which they may be corrected.

The committee was then ordered to consist of seven.

Mr. Livingston, after adverting to the notice given by Mr. M'Duffie, of his intention to call up, on an early day in January, his motion to amend the Constitution, with regard to the election of President and Vice President, gave notice that he should, at the same time, call up his amendment on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Gatlin, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house on the south end of Roanoke Island, in the state of North Carolina.

### COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. Floyd moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take up the bill to authorize the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon river; which being agreed to, Mr. A Stevenson was called to the chair.

The bill was then read by sections.

Mr. Floyd moved to fill the first blank in the third section, with the words "six hundred and forty," so as to give to each settler, being the head of a family, a grant of six hundred and forty acres of land; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the second blank was filled, so as to give to each unmarried settler a grant of 320 acres of land; and the third blank was filled, so as to give to each unmarried female settler a grant of 320 acres of land.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blank in the fifth section was filled, so as to make the term during which the executive officers, appointed by the President of the United States, should hold their offices six years.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blank in the sixth section was filled, so as to make the appropriation for these purposes, $50,000.

On motion that the committee rise, and report the bill as amended,

Mr. Floyd rose to state some facts connected with this subject, which had not been stated in any former discussion. He had heard objections made to this measure, because it would scatter population too much for military purposes, in a time of war, when our resources should be concentrated. He thought it a very doubtful question whether our military posts were at all necessary. We often receive opinions without due deliberation—receiving them from our teachers and books, without due reflection; and this he thought the case with respect to our military posts. He adverted to the necessity which existed in feudal times and countries for the erection of forts, &c. and then went on to show that those very fortresses which had been erected to protect one baron against another, had been converted into forts to keep the people in awe by the monarch. Another objection to these fortifications was, the expense of keeping up the garrisons. Another was founded on the the supposition of their being taken by an enemy, when they would serve him as a defence, and a source of annoyance to the United States. He considered that much of our present military force might be withdrawn from the present positions, and placed on our northern and western frontier. He considered the troops at Sackett's Harbor might be transported to the frontier. By adopting this plan, additional expense might be avoided. By establishing a post at the Mandan villages, and another at the mouth of the Columbia river, you destroy the necessity of establishing intermediate posts. He alluded to the fur trade, and the advantages which the British merchants possessed over those of America, because they made direct shipments to the Columbia river, and obtained supplies in an equally direct manner. The Columbia river is so situated, that there can be no danger of any separation from the United States; because, by such an act, the population would be exposed to the greatest danger from the Russian government, as well as from the vast empire growing up in Mexico. The country he described as healthy, and though much further north than the spot where we now are, it was known to be equally mild. "During all the European wars, it was notorious that Great Britain always had her manufactories peaceably going on: and Bonaparte had acknowledged that in all his wars against Great Britain, he had been uniformly foiled. Now, if we had the command of this great river, it would give us equal strength. After the occupation of this river, no nation of the earth could come in competition with us in that quarter. It is, therefore, the most separate point for us. Russia is too much engaged in her European politics. China will not interfere. Britain will find herself too weak. Mexico, Peru, and Chili, have not the timber. We should have, also, a port of refuge for our ships; and if, by commanding the produce of the interior, the ginseng and the fur, we could distribute, from the Oregon, these products through the world, our situation would be most advantageous.

He read from several papers a statement of our trade with Canton, giving the number of vessels annually employed, and the value of the trade, particularizing the different articles of merchandise, and showing the relative value in which they stood to each other. From these data he argued that the trade with China was of the highest importance, not only with respect to the actual value of the exports and imports, but in consequence, also, of the employment which it gives to a great number of American citizens, and its creation of the best sailors which manned our navy. By the fur trade, we not only control the power of Russia and England, but give employment to several thousand men.

He went on to show that the river and country were rich in the means of subsistence. Salmon was abundant, and the means of life were ample. The intercourse was also easy; wagons go frequently from Franklin in Missouri, and many other parts. Mr. Farnham and Mr. Crooks, who are employed by J. J. Astor, represent the travelling from the country as freed from those difficulties which had been represented as so terrible and insuperable; and were ready to invest large sums in merchandise, whenever the territory should be occupied. For this purpose, the sum now asked for would be sufficient. He had information from a gentleman who had travelled from Franklin to the mouth of the Columbia river, in fifty days, and had done this frequently; that civilization had penetrated to the Rio Colorado, and Rio del Norte, and the coast of California, where flocks and herds, and all the benefits of civilization were to be found.

He next proceeded to show the facility of transportation by water to Mexico, to Pensacola, the Gulf of Panama, &c. He referred to the statements of an honorable member from New York, at the last Congress, that England would also send her merchandise to New York, and by the Apalachicola river to Columbia, and thence by *ferries* to Canton; and although he did not go exactly with that gentleman to the full extent of his speculation, he thought it deserved consideration. He then stated the market prices of the furs which were to be found in that district of country.

With regard to the military occupation of the country, he thought more was to be done by a judicious arrangement of posts, than by numerical power. He remarked upon the judicious regulations by which Great Britain keeps the European powers in check, by having her force so distributed as to guard every part where her commercial interests could possibly be endangered or attacked. The opinions which had prevailed as to the impossibility of navigating the Missouri, in consequence of the sand bars, had now been exploded.—He had authority (as we understood him, from General Jessup, the Quartermaster General) to say that a boat could now ascend this river, not only without danger, but without difficulty; and concluded with expressing his desire that an experiment which promised so much benefit to the country should now be tried.

Mr. Poinsett moved an amendment to the second section; leaving it discretionary with the President to strike out Columbia river, and insert any other place where the establishment of a post might appear to him to be more expedient.

In introducing his amendment, he stated that he considered a survey necessary, in order to arrive at some correct opinion on the subject, as he had, from every information which it had been in his power to obtain, come to conclusions entirely different from those entertained by the gentleman from Virginia. He might be wrong and the gentleman from Virginia might be right, but this could only be determined on better confirmation than the reports of traders.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill with its amendments.

Mr. Cook suggested that the bill should be committed to the committee on that part of the President's Message which referred to the subject, as then the House would be enabled to take a proper & broad view of the subject.

Mr. Floyd objected—It was not his wish to have this an exclusively military post: he desired that the American citizen should be able to have some protection from his government, independent of a military defence.

Mr. Cook thought the present bill went to delude citizens by the offer of large grants of lands to this distant country, before any proper information as to the situation, and means of the country to support its population. He wished that people should not be deceived, but that information should be first obtained, and for the purpose that engineers should be employed to make an accurate topographical survey of the country. It was with this view that he wished the reference of the bill to the committee on that part of the President's Message which related to it. He moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill, and to refer it to the committee which he had named.

Mr. Trimble thought the objects of the

ORIGINAL STAINED

gentleman who had last spoke, might be obtained, by striking out all that part of the bill which went to establish a civil government. He took a view of the state of the part of the country when the Treaty of Ghent was negociated, at which time, it was in the possession of England; and he thought that to refrain from passing some bill upon the subject of its occupation, would be to leave it open to future disputes, as to which country should have the right to occupy it. He hoped the bill would not be recommitted; as the object would be obtained by striking out that part of the bill which established a civil government.

The question of Mr. Cook was then put and negatived; and the House adjourned.

*December* 21.—Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on the services and sacrifices of Gen. La Fayette, reported a bill "concerning Gen. La Fayette;" which was twice read and made the order of the day for to-day. [It is a transcript of the bill yesterday reported in the Senate, proposing to grant $200,000 in stock, and one entire township of land.]

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Whipple, calling for information as to the intention of the Allied Powers to aid Greece in recovering her former dominions in S. America was taken up and agreed to.

Among the petitions presented yesterday, was one contesting the legality of the return of Mr. Bailey, who has recently taken his seat in this house as a Representative from the state of Massachusetts.

LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Randolph moved that the orders of the day be dispensed with, in order to take up the bill concerning Gen. La Fayette.

Mr. Beecher hoped the House would not consent to do so—but the question not admitting debate, it was put and carried by a large majority.

The House accordingly went into committee of the whole on that bill, Mr. Markley in the chair; and the bill having been read,

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, rose, and said, that it might appear uncourteous in any gentleman to oppose the passage of a bill having such an object as that now before the committee; yet, under present circumstances, brought in as that bill had been, suddenly upon the House and called, as gentlemen were, to act upon it, without the opportunity of consultation, or a moment's reflection, he felt it to be his duty to oppose its farther progress.

Mr. Gazlay of Ohio, said, that he, too, felt it to be his duty to protest, in common with his colleague, against the passage of the bill, at least in its present form. Let the facts be explained, give gentlemen time to reflect and deliberate, and he did not doubt they would do what was right in this matter. But, to the bill as now pressed upon the House, he could by no means consent, and he should therefore move to postpone the further consideration of it till Monday next.

The question being taken on the motion to postpone was lost—ayes 75, noes 84.

Mr. Sterling of Conn. then moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, (which grants a section of land) but the motion was lost by a considerable majority, only 50 members rising in its favor.

Mr. Vance of Ohio, then moved to reduce the sum in the bill to $150,000; but this motion was negatived by a still larger majority; when

Mr. Gazlay then moved to reduce the amount to $100,000, on which question he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Tracy of N. Y. then rose, and observed, that it must now be evident to all that there existed in the House a difference of opinion as to the form of the measure proposed by the bill. To the measure itself he was persuaded no gentleman on that floor was opposed, and he presumed that the friends of the bill, as reported, would not think under such circumstances, of pressing the bill through the House while the minds of members were in a state so unprepared to act with unison upon the subject. He confessed that to himself it had appeared somewhat extraordinary, that a measure of this kind had been introduced and pressed with so much precipitancy. For his own part, he would not say that he was either in favor of the bill or opposed to it in its present form. He had deputed to no committee the right of graduating his feelings on this subject, nor would this House submit to have the measure of its gratitude dictated to it by any committee. It must have time to think and act for itself. Such time had not been given. He would not say the amount was too large, others might think it was, and others, again, might consider it too small; opportunity must be allowed to gentlemen to express their views. No committee could gourge in a moment the feelings and sentiments of the House on such a subject, and he was opposed to such precipitate legislation. Our judgment, said he, is to be consulted as well as our feelings, and hoping that the friends of the bill would themselves be sensible of the impropriety of attempting thus to hurry it through the House, he should move to lay the bill upon the table.

The question was taken on Mr. Tracy's motion, which was carried in the affirmative, ayes 93, noes 84. So the bill was laid upon the table.

*Wednesday, Dec.* 22.

After an animated debate of some length the bill making an appropriation for Gen. La Fayette, was passed—166 to 26.

[On declaring the vote, the Speaker rose and asked permission of the House to express his feelings by giving his vote on the bill. Under the actual circumstances of the bill, he had no opportunity to express his sentiments, and this was the only mode by which he could utter them.—Leave was unanimously granted, and the Speaker voted in the affirmative.]

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, to the editor of the New-Brunswick Fredonian, dated Dec. 13.

"The committee of nineteen, on the application for a company with a mammoth capital of *six millions*, for canalling and banking and *other purposes* have reported. Some of the boldest features of the original plan are retained. The capital is to be 6,000,000—four millions to be employed in banking and other monied operations. The state to subscribe two millions, at an interest of 5 per cent. to be considered as a loan to the company—one million to be immediately transferable and negociable—the other million to remain untransferable for ten years—at the end of which time it is expected the canals will be completed, when the state may receive back the one million of untransferable certificates, and the cash for the other million—or, decide to make the loan of two millions a permanent loan for 99 years—or, take two millions of the stock of the company. The charter to run 99 years, and the state to take the canals at the end of that time, if it shall think proper. Only one office is to be allowed for banking operations, and that to be at Jersey City. Ample security is to be given for the completion of the canals, and for the loan which the state is to make; and that the state shall receive 6 per cent. interest upon its investment. The canals to be located by five commissioners for each, three to be appointed by the state, and two by the respective companies. The Raritan Canal is to be navigable for boats of fifteen tons. The *upper* canal is to be navigable for boats of 25 tons.

"The Paterson bank bill has passed Council, 8 to 5. The Rahway bank bill is on its third reading in the house. A bill for a bank at Weehawk, on the Jersey shore, opposite to New-York city, has been ordered to be engrossed. Since the discharge of the committee on incorporations, the prospects of the various banks, shaving, and insurance applicants, have greatly improved—and I shall not be much surprised, if they are *all* accommodated!

"A bill is before Council for a bank at Somerville!!!

### COMMODORE PORTER.

The Spanish account of the affair at Porto Rico has at length arrived, headed "shameful aggression," in staring capitals, and denounced as a "violation of the rights of nations." It seems to have excited a deep and lively indignation among the Dons, who swear as terribly, as did Sterne's "army in Flanders." The facts are stated to be somewhat different from the representations on the other side; but we must be excused for confiding in the veracity of our own countrymen. It is said for instance, that the cannon were spiked after an amicable arrangement took place; that Commodore Porter made an inglorious retreat from the island; that he had accepted an invitation to partake of some refreshments in the Spanish town, but that after proceeding part of the way, and seeing a collection of people about a cannon with a match lighted, he returned in haste to his boats; and in one word, that his whole conduct in this affair was blustering, bullying, and cowardly. We have not thought it worth while to copy this long story, for the plain reason, that we have no faith in the details, and are disposed to justify that gallant officer in all he has done. It will require stronger facts than the assertion of a Spanish gazette, to make us believe that Com. Porter ever shrunk from the sight of a cannon or a lighted match; and that he has in any way disgraced the flag of his country.

The account contains a long dissertation on the laws of nations, and contends that Commodore Porter should have remonstrated to the Spanish government. There are two objections to such a course in the first place, there is no Spanish government of any binding force, to take cognizance of these outrages; and in the second place, that government seem to feel no disposition to interfere, if they possessed the authority. The experiment has already been sufficiently tried; and the better way is to redress our wrongs & repel the insults to our flag, leaving the laws of nations to be expounded afterwards. It is time for the Spanish authorities to turn complainants, and prefer their remonstrances to our government, if they have been agrieved. The conduct of Porter will have a tendency to bring our relations with Spain to a crisis, which is of the utmost importance to the commercial interests of the country.

*N. Y. Statesman.*

### *A dreadful situation.*

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison and, under violent presumptions, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power, "to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of Impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public powerful and pressing considerations which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart-rending situation. He must not now resign, because to resign would be to prejudge his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.—*Demo. Press.*

PROVIDENCE, DEC. 13.

### "OUT AT LAST."

A few weeks since the following singular circumstance occured at a cotton manufactory in this vicinity:—An intelligent but vicious boy, loving play better than work, determined, if possible, to have Saturday afternoon for himself and companions to gather nuts in the neighboring woods; to effect his purpose, he got into the wheelpit just before the afternoon bell began to ring, with the intention of placing a stone before the wheel, which would obstruct it, and probably cause a suspension of work for the remainder of the day. Before he had time to place the stone the bell rang, and to his horror, the gate was raised—his only chance of safety now was to run up on the buckets, precisely like a felon on a treadmill, or squirrel in a cage. This he continued to do for nearly two hours, when the mill was stopped, (as is customary on Saturdays,) earlier than usual, in order to clean the machinery. The poor little rogue now crawled out, nearly exhausted, having been severely punished for his attempt at mischief.

UTICA, NOV. 28.

### SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

On Tuesday last, as two men were returning from Canada in a skiff, laden with apples and cider a short distance above Niagara Falls, they were forced by the current into the rapids, above the cataract where the boat was upset, and they were hurried into the awful gulph below! The bodies of the sufferers have not been found. The barrel of cider was taken out below the falls uninjured, but the skiff was literally in fragments. We have not been able to learn the names of the unfortunate individuals.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

The following article we translate from one of our Paris papers.

### THE GREEK SUCCESSES.

ANCONA, OCT. 8.

Letters received from Ithaca, Zante & Cephalonia all at the same time, mention that in all parts of the Morea the people are transported with joy, and are employed in public celebrations at the news of the complete destruction of the Turkish & Egyptian fleets. The Greeks have had three battles with their barbarous enemies and after having taken, burnt and sunk more than a hundred vessels of different sizes, in the neighborhood of Rhodes and Cos, and on the coast of Caramania near Coudroum, they have succeeded in burning the last and more beautiful frigate of Mehamed Ali. On board the vessel was the son of the Satrap of Egypt, his admiral Ismael, Gibraltar, and a new pacha, a Frenchman by birth, who embraced the Turkish religion a short time ago. These three chiefs threw themselves into a shallop when their ship took fire; but they fell among the numerous boats and vessels which the Greeks always keep at sea, with the hope of taking prisoners of importance, and by which they lately captured the nephew of the Bey of Tunis, near Samos. The three prisoners were conducted in triumph to Napoli di Romania, together with a frigate, a corvette, and a vessel loaded with eight millions of Turkish piastres: the treasury intended to pay the Egyptian expedition. In the engagement near Rhodes, they had before captured 32 Turkish and Egyptian transport vessels.

The success of the last naval battle is confirmed in all its leading features, by a letter from Trieste, dated Oct. 14th.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1824.

*La Fayette.*—By a reference to the journal of Congress, it will be seen that a bill has passed both Houses granting to Gen. La Fayette the sum of *two hundred thousand dollars* and *twenty-four thousand acres of land*, to be located where the President may see fit.

To this warm hearted and liberal minded friend of mankind, our obligations are by far, greater than to any other individual, (the father of our country alone excepted) for the prosperity, happiness, and independence, we long have, and to all probability long shall continue to enjoy.—By this act, we are highly gratified to see that our National Legislature have manifested a liberality becoming a great, magnanimous, and honorable nation,—and have no doubt but that to this, every citizen will cheerfully respond their yea and amen.

Now that his once splendid fortune has been sadly shaken and wasted amid the convulsions of Revolutionary Europe, this may in some measure be a reward for the *services* and *sacrifices* he voluntarily made to the sacred cause of civil liberty, at a time when the greatest gloom and despondency pervaded our country. This, too, will in some measure be a substantial evidence of the "gratitude of a republic," and will handsomely cap the climax of our rejoicings, on seeing our country's early friend and saviour among us.

Yet to a man of fine sensibility how, pitiful a substitute would be such a pecuniary reward, for the bursts of gratitude and enthusiastic joy which spontaneously burst from the breaths of freemen, in every hamlet, village and city through which he has recently passed.

But, fellow-citizens, beware that you do not consider this as a bequest,—a donation, or even a reward of graditude—it is neither. At best, it is but little more than paying the principal of monies actually expended more than forty years since, for the benefit of our country, when her finances were low, and her cause most perilous. We have no authentic documents whereby we can come at the actual expenditures of La Fayette during our Revolutionary war; but allowing it to have been *only one half* the amount estimated by Mr. Hayne, it would now amount at compound interest, to *more than one million of dollars*—thus leaving us yet several hundred thousand dollars in debt.

Much of our paper is filled with Congressional matter, but it is such as will be found highly entertaining; we will therefore no more attempt an apology for it than we would for the insertion of the President's Message.

The Consecticut State Lottery, fourth class, was drawn at New-London, on Friday last. The following are the numbers drawn——7——3——25——41——28

The highest prize ($5000) was sold in quarters, by Mr. Holt, of Hartford.

MESSRS. EDITORS—As this is the season of the year in which Singing Schools are generally attended to, in our parishes, it is thought that some hints relative to them might not be unacceptable or unprofitable to the public. DAVID.

Let an instructor be employed, if praticable, who is a man of piety, that he may teach "to sing with the spirit" as well as "with the understanding." But at least let him be a man of good moral character, that his pupils may not associate the songs of Zion with the ideas of idleness, gambling, intemperance and profanity. Let no one be employed in this work, who is not well qualified. It is not enough that he has a "pleasant voice and can play well upon an instrument." He ought to understand the principles of the science, and have a facility in imparting his knowledge. Much patience and perseverance are requisite to lead new beginners forward, that they may perform accurately in respect to time tone, *general manner*, and occasional variations of all—still more patience and perseverance are necessary to lead half-taught performers into an accurate manner.

Let the house, where the school is kept, be always moderately warm—free from smoke, and never crowded.

Let every performer be careful to take breath often. This is of prime importance as it respects keeping both *time* and *tone*, though the assertion may perhaps seem paradoxical to some, at first. Besides, the person who sings his breath all away before he takes in breath again, fatigues himself he knows not how—weakens his lungs and prepares them to be injured by the cold air. No person need fear injury to his health from singing, who sings moderately and adheres to this rule.

On leaving the school, all should walk moderately and beware of getting out of breath. The cold air drawn deep into the lungs immediately on leaving a warm room, after they are weakened by the exercise of singing, is exceedingly injurious.

*CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for* 1825.

As some of our readers may not be acquainted with the merits and importance of this work, we publish the following recommendation from Dr. Beecher of Litchfield.

The Christian Spectator has been in existence six years—has been established & continued by great exertions, & not without pecuniary sacrifice—has answered the design of its establishment as an organ of defending the faith, and exposing the futility of error; has called out the talents of able men, both young and old; has obtained a reputation, at home and in England, such as no similar theological work in this country has ever obtained. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, has pronounced it superior to any religious periodical work published in England, and Dr. Wilson of Philadelphia, has declared it to be unquestionably superior to any thing of the kind in this country, and has honored its pages by a number of very able and learned essays. The patronage of the work has been, and must be, select. Upon ministers of the gospel, and laymen of talents & learning, and intelligent Christians, the work has relied principally for support, & has accommodated its pages more effectually to their edification. It cannot, however, be concealed, that this select patronage has never been equal to the ample support and increasing prosperity and excellence of such a work. The point has been settled, that matter in abundance, of great variety and excellence, can be obtained. But the question is yet to be settled, whether the religious and literary reading community will support one able National theological magazine, and if determined in the negative, the writer is convinced from some experience, that there will be little reason to expect another effort of the kind for a great while yet to come. He would regret that such an establishment, gained by such arduous and persevering efforts, should go down, only to lay upon another generation the toil of erecting what this may so easily preserve. He cannot behold without solicitude, the naked defenceless condition of the churches, should this work cease in the presence of an enemy, exasperated at the chastisements it has inflicted, or relinquished the opportunity and motives its pages have afforded to young ministers & theological students, to become early and able writers, or the great amount of learning and talents, combined with religion, which its continued existence will not fail, it is believed, to call forth for the edification of the churches. And he would be still more afflicted to ascertain that our reading countrymen will patronise imported periodical works of inferior merit, and refuse to patronise national talent, literature, and religion. Impressed with these considerations, I have volunteered in this appeal to my fathers and brethren in the ministry, and to men of letters, the friends of science and religion in behalf of the Christian Spectator.

LYMAN BEECHER.

Litchfield, Dec. 28, 1823.

*From the Rev. John G. Lowe, Danbury.*

I fully concur in the sentiments contained in the above Recommendation of the Christian Spectator, and sincerely wish it were in the hands of every one who wishes to obtain religious information. JOHN G. LOWE.

*From the Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Fairfield.*

Being requested to give my opinion of the Christian Spectator, published at N. Haven, I can say with great confidence that, for judicious selection, classic elegance, sound plain religious instruction & intelligence, it is not surpassed by any religious periodical publication, within my knowledge, in the nation,

R. M. SHERMAN.

### MARRIED.

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Mr. Colman, Mr. JOEL CRAPPELL to Miss MARY L. THROOP.

### DIED.

In Plainfield, on the 14th inst. Mrs. SARAH KINSMAN, aged 64 years, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Kinsman.

At Ellsworth, Ohio, Mr. JAMES PARKER, aged 72 years, late of Lisbon.

At Preston, on the 7th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Thomas Fitch, aged 58 years.

In Griswold, on the 25th inst. Miss OLIVE TYLER, aged 25 years, daughter of Col. Moses Tyler.

In Bridgeport, on the 23d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH TISDALE, aged 43, wife of Dr. Nathan Tisdale, and daughter of the late Rev. John Tyler, of this city.


## SALE OF PEWS.

☞ The use of the Pews, in Rev. Alfred Mitchell's Meeting-House, for one year, will be sold THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clk. in said house. *Dec.* 29.

☞ The use of the Pews in the Episcopal Church, for one year, will be sold at the Church, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT. Possession given on the next Sunday. *Dec.* 29.

## MASONIC.

THE monthly communication of *Somerset Lodge*, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

JOHN H. GRACE, *Secretary.*

*December* 29, 1824.

## Winter Establishment.

N. YORK & BOSTON

ACCOMMODATION

## STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND.

*Norwich, Dec.* 27, 1824. 9w39

## For New-York,

SLOOP Consolation, Capt. Williams, will sail about 31st inst. For freight or passage, apply to JOS. BREED.

*December* 27, 1824.

## Latest Fashions.

## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec.* 28 tf59

## REGISTERS.

*Just published and for sale by*

**Robinson & Dunham,**

in large or small quantities, the annual *Connecticut Register and United States Calendar* for **1825**—Containing, beside the usual matter, the TARIFF, or rate of duty, conformably to the existing laws, on the 1st of July, 1824.

*December* 29, 1824.

## Notice.

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a state TAX of one cent on the dollar, on levy 1823, and will meet them to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz. on the 6th day of Jan 1825, at widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12—at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.—and on the 7th at Col Paul Harvey's, from 9 A. M. to 12—at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector, must expect to pay a fee for travel—and those that are in arrears for Taxes, must make payment soon, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, Dec* 28, 1824 59—

## COTTON,

93 bales prime Georgia and North-Carolina Cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*December* 28 59—

WHEREAS my wife Mehitable has taken up goods and run me in debt, without my knowledge and consent, and contrary to mine & will—I therefore hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account without my written order, for I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date MOSES WARD.

*December* 13, 1824. 3w39—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

## Valuable Real Estate

## At Auction.

ON Friday, January 21, 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be sold to the highest bidder,

*The Equity of Redemption*

In that valuable estate situated in the town of LEBANON, near the Brick Meeting-House, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clark, Jr. which, for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New-London or Windham County. The estate cost rising 5000 dollars, and is mortgaged for about $1800. It consists of about half an acre of the first quality of Land.

A large convenient 2 story Dwelling House, built in the modern style.

A Merchants Store, (occupied by Smith & Coats.

A Waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

Another two story dwelling house—well finished, and a Blacksmith's shop appertenant.

A rare opportunity is here presented for a merchant to locate himself in one of the best country towns for trade, in the state, and to purchase a very valuable estate probably at a very low price.

The premises may be seen at any time previous to the sale, on application to the present occupants

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Dec* 28 1824 59—

## For Sale,

THAT convenient and pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, owned by Captain *Daniel Havens*, on the west side of the main street, in the first Society, in Norwich, near the Town Clerk's corner, with about an acre of excellent Land adjoining For terms, apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

*Attorney to said Havens.*

*Dec.* 28, 1824. 3w39—

## WILLIS GRAY & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

*Cheap for Cash,*

300 bbls. Canal FLOUR, *celebrated brands for Family use,*

200 do. Baltimore and New York Flour,

140 do. Cider Brandy,

8 hhds. do. do. very high proof,

25 do. New Rum very old,

8 bbls. Country Gin,

1 pipe Old Holland,

5 do. French Brandy,

12 hhds. 3d proof St. Croix Rum, pure and good,

8 do. West India Rum,

1 hhd. Old Jamaica Spirits,

25 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, and Malaga Wine,

20 hhds. New Orleans and West India Molasses,—superior for retail,

7 boxes White Havana Sugar,

40 do. Brown do.

20 bbls. Muscovado do.

1000 lbs. Philadelphia Lump do.

500 do. New York do.

15 chests Hyson Skin TEA,

3 do. Young Hyson do.

5 do. Bohea do.

30 bags good COFFEE,

5 boxes Chocolate,

175 bbls. and half bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Boston Inspected Mackerel,

3000 lbs. Sole Leather,

50 casks Thomastown Lime,

30 do. Cut Nails,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt,

500 do. Eastern do.

100 do. Rock do

75 boxes Window Glass,

30 kegs Ginger,

10 bags Pimento,

10 do. Pepper,

20 do. Cloves,

50 mats Cassia,

1000 lbs. Mayland's and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff,

1000 do. Pearl Ashes,

10 casks Smyrna Raisins,

50 bags Shot,

Together with every article usually found in a retail Store.

DECEMBER 29. 59—

## Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Norwich & Preston Bridge Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company will be holden at the house of Mr. Robert M Parmer, near the Bridge, on Monday 10th of January, 1825, for the choice of Officers, and transacting any other business that may offer.

By order of the President & Directors,

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

*December* 28, 1824. 2w39—

The subscriber wishes to hire

## A Clerk.

A YOUNG MAN of good habits and education, with proper recommendations will find employment. JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29. 59—


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

### THE PASSING YEAR.

The music of the passing year
Has floated on the evening gale,
That wisdom's pensive sons might hear
Nature's oft told yet wondrous tale.
Spring lifted up her voice on high,
And, with the angel song of heaven,
Sung Love's eternal mystery,
Till far the clouds of wrath were driven.

Then glory ting'd the summer cloud
That roll'd its snowy form above,
While the green earth proclaim'd aloud
The wonders of such matchless love.
And now the chariot of the year
Has fled towards the farthest bound;
Yet love has been the charioteer,
And Mercy strewn her gifts around.

Heaven's black tremendous cloud shall pour
The weight of winter on the lea—
The frantic winds from hill and tower
Shall leap in wildest agony:—
But O, within our long lov'd homes,
How sweet the while to sit, and hear
The blast which shakes those happy domes,
To God, to love, to friendship dear.

V. H.

FROM THE MIRROR.

### THE YOUNG WIDOW.

O let my mourning have its way,
Your sympathy I cannot heed;
When half the heart is torn away,
The other part will surely bleed.

There is a sacredness in grief.—
True sorrow loves to be alone,
Your pity cannot give relief,
My anguish must be all my own.

I go to clasp his manly form;
How lovely still he looks in death!
It seems as if his lips were warm,
And mine did feel its balmy breath.

It seems as if his hand press'd mine,
In token of affection true,
To tell me that our hearts still join,
As when our youthful love was new.

See what a smile illumes his face!
His spirit sure is not yet fled,—
See how could be such heavenly grace
O'er all his placid features shed.

Ah! fond deceit, illusion dear!
A little longer wilt thou last;
It soothes me thus to linger here,
And cherish mem'ry of the past.

Bring not too soon his winding sheet,
Nor bear him from my sight away;
The luxury of grief is sweet,
Let me a little longer stay.

*Miscellaneous Observations.*

*From a series of Letters by the late Rev. J. Newton, recently published.*

It is an unspeakable mercy to be believers in Jesus; for to such, all things are engaged and overruled to work for good. If they have health, it is well—if they are sick, it is well likewise—The Lord loves them when he gives, and he loves them when he takes away. Their comforts are blessings, for they are sanctified to them by his promises and by prayer—their trials are also blessings, for they are sent to wean them from the world, and to draw their hearts nearer to himself. They afford them new proofs of his care over them, and of his power to support and deliver them. And though believers must suffer sometimes while here, the days of their mourning will soon be ended, and then, all shall be well forever.

*From the Philadelphia Recorder.*

PASTOR'S VISIT.—A FRAGMENT.

She was an aged woman of 75, confined to her bed in a room, through the sides of which, the rain might beat and the winds whistle. But she was contented. Upon my expressing to her a hope, that as the body weakened, the soul grew strong; she told me she trusted it did. She knew her master would not forsake her—He had promised to be with her. She had laboured many years to serve him. I told her we might with pleasure feel this unwalled cottage shake, if we could but look forward to—here she interrupted me—"that house, whose builder and maker is God." Frequently when I began to repeat a consolitory sentence of Scripture to her, she would interrupt me and conclude the verse.

I spoke to her of the righteousness of Christ, telling her we must rely on that, & not on our own works—"my works," says she, "I think no more of my works, than I do of the flies that are flying about the room here.—Jesus is my all." I spoke of the wondrous love of Christ, and oh! says she, "as I lay here and think of the goodness of Christ, in coming down to die for me, it fills me with admiration & gratitude." She seemed to be filled with patience and resignation.—"If it be my Lord's will to take me this morning," says she, "I would say, thy will be done." After prayer, as I was about to bid her adieu, she breathed a blessing on me, praying for the Lord to strengthen me to my labor.—Upon my repeating to her the lines—,

"*Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are:*"

She completed the stanza thus:—

"*While on his breast I lean my head,
And breath my life out sweetly there.*"

I trust we shall meet in heaven.

*Religion.*

It is a disgrace to religion, says Dr. Scott, to imagine that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces.

*Yorkshire Anecdote.*

A Lancashire man and a Yorkshire man, disputing about the superiority of their respective soils, the former said that the grass grew so fast in his country, that if you turned a horse into a new-mown meadow at night, you would not see his *fet-locks* next morning. That (replied the latter,) does not at all equal the rapidity of vegetation in Yorkshire; for were you to try the experiment there, it is not probable that you would see the *horse* next morning.

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**C. P. & G. C. LESTER**

Have just received, & now offer,

*AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,*

20 hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Demarara

**RUM,**

**2 pipes Cogniac Brandy,**

☞ *Siegnette Brand.*

1 do. Old HOLLAND GIN,
50 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
20 do. Hartford GIN,
10 hhds. first quality NEW RUM,

**1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,**

☞ *for Medicinal use, 10 years old,* ☜

**Wines,**
2 qr. casks Old Madeira
2 do. Madeira good qual.
5 qr. casks Teneriffe,
2 do. Lisbon,
2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Sames,
3 qr. casks Colmana,

CORDIALS——an assortment,

**SUGAR**
10 bls. prime St. Croix,
20 boxes brown Havana
6 bls. Muscovado,
1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,
1000 do. N. York do.

5 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
4 do. 20 lbs. box, Souchong,

**good! cheap!!**

*Teas at retail*——Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.

Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.

## Snuff & Tobacco

*in general variety——Lorillard's Agents sell at his prices.*

10 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco,
5 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg. do.

Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia, |
| 500 do. Pimento, | 600 do. Pepper, |
| Mace, | 50 do. Cloves, |
| Tamarinds, good, | Jars of Ginger, |

½ ton PEARLASHES, *first sort,*
1 ton POTASHES, extra strong,

**1 tierce excellent Honey,**

20 bls Summer, 13 do. Winter & Fall strained SPERM OIL,
90 bls. Strong & Co's. and N. York

**FLOUR,**

**30 sacks FINE SALT,**

300 bushels Turks Island do.
300 do. Eastern do.
30 barrels and half bls. Mackerel,
2 kegs refined SALT-PETRE,

**3 casks Smyrna Raisins,**

20 casks assorted NAILS,
30 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder, &c. &c. &c.

**Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats,** Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hogshead Staves.

**STOVES** in general and of all kinds.

Orders for Castings received, and attended to.

**Hollow-ware**

*at Wholesale and Retail,* in quantity on hand.

*(Agents for Stafford Furnace Co.)*

Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

**DRIVER.**

THE Packet Driver, Capt Jed. Williams, Master, will continue during the Winter, plying between this place and New-York, or as near as practicable, and after that will return to the Albany trade again.

He thanks his old friends and the public for past favors, and hopes that they will continue their patronage.

N. B.—For freight or passage, which will be *reasonable,* apply to *Henry Ward, Ebenezer Wilson,* or the *Master* on board.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. tf34—

**Winter Arrangement.**

THE sloop CONSOLATION, Capt. M. Williams, will sail for New-York about the 20th ins. For freight or passage apply to JOS. BREED.

December 14. 37—

## *Dancing School.*

**MR. FULLER,**

GRATEFUL for favors which he has heretofore received, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Norwich that he proposes opening a school to instruct and improve young Ladies & Gentlemen in *Manners & Dancing.*

The School will be opened at Mr. Kinney's, on Monday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 6, for Gentlemen.

For terms, and other particulars relative to the School, please to call on *Mr Giles Buckingham* or *Mr Thomas Robinson.*

[illegible] 1824. 35—

## Notice.

THE Subscriber being in want of a little *Cash,* is therefore under the necessity of calling on all indebted to him, to settle their accounts previous to the first of January. GEO. W. BATES.

N. B. Horse & Ox shoeing done in the most faithful manner, at short notice, and at the lowest possible price for CASH.

*Chelsea, Dec. 14th.* 37—

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¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

*A saving of three dollars to a barrel of Hams.*

**'ECONOMY IS WEALTH.'**

A valuable discovery for smoking Beef & Hams by the application of the

**Pyroligneous Acid;**

OR ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

THE unparalleled and universal approbation the Pyroligneous Acid has obtained from an enlightened community, where it has been properly applied, is sufficient evidence that it has properties which render it a complete substitute for the usual method of smoking beef and hams, with this advantage, that it lessens all the expense necessarily attached to the common method of smoking—saves the shrinkage and damage to the outside, and gives a finer flavor to the bacon than when cured with smoke in its natural or gaseous state. By this process, the barrel, or vessel where the hams are put in brine for salting, becomes the smoke-house, and all the trouble attendant on the usual mode is entirely laid aside. After immersing hams in brine, ONE QUART OF THIS ESSENCE WILL SMOKE 200 POUNDS.

The following gentlemen, from different parts of New England, who have made a fair experiment with the Pyroligneous Acid, in smoking beef and hams, inform the public that it is the least expensive, least trouble, and producing the best ham.

*Oliver Wolcott,* Governor of Connecticut; *Lyman Beecher, D. D.; James C. Wadsworth; Stephen Deming; B. Silliman,* Professor, Yale College; *Hon. John T. Peters; Richard E. Goodwin; Gen. D. Deming; Daniel Metcalf; Socrates Balcomb; Dr. Elisha Edwards; Dr. Wm. Porter; Gen. Jacob Bliss; Dr. Allyn Hyde; A. Butler; Josiah Goodhue; William T. Williams; Amasa Dutton; Daniel Hutchinson; James Buell; Hubbard Dutton; John Robinson; George F. Ely; John Hayward; Ariel Loomis; Russell Clark; Oliver Pettis; S. D. Tilden; Jonathan Hatch; Dwight Ripley,* Druggist; *Joseph C. Huntington,* Druggist; *Charles Coit; Samuel Tyler,* Druggist; *Samuel Buckingham.*

Lebanon, December 22.

## Horse Wanted.

WANTED, a fast going, sure footed horse, perfectly sound and well broke—For a *good one,* a liberal price will be given—Enquire at Griswold Manufactory of

DANIEL WIGHT.

*Griswold Jewett-City, Dec. 8.* 36—

**Keeping for Horses &c.**

THE subscriber, having on hand good quality of keeping for Horses, Oxen, Cows & Yearlings, will take a number of the above description to keep from this time, until the first of April. Those who may have stock of this kind, and are willing to trust them to his care, may rely on every attention being paid to keeping them in good order, and at a reasonable rate. JOSEPH FRAZIER.

*Franklin, Dec. 14.* 3w37—

## Vaccination.

**Dr. Miner**

WOULD inform the public that as the Small Pox has recently appeared in this vicinity, he has just procured the Genuine Kine Pock matter, and will inoculate all who apply to him for that purpose, and the poor gratis.

*Norwich, Dec. 13.* 37—

THE Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel on the first Monday of January, 1825, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON
BELA PECK
JAMES STEDMAN
DWIGHT RIPLEY
EBER BACKUS

*Board of Relief.*

*Norwich, Dec. 13th.* 37—

*Mutual Assurance Company.*

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Mutual Assurance Company will be at the Court-house, in Norwich, on Monday the 10th day of January, 1825, at 2 o'clock, post meridian.

*JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.*

Dec. 21, 1824. 38—

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Stockholders in said Company are notified that their annual meeting will be at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on Wednesday the 5th of January, 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

*December 21, 1824.* 38—

WANTED, 3 or 4 Journeymen COOPERS—None need apply unless well recommended.

A small family can be accommodated with a House. Inquire of

JOSEPH LUMBARD.

*Lebanon, Dec. 20, 1824.* 3w38

## Mr. Palmer's

EVENING SCHOOL is yet open for the reception of scholars.

*Dec 14.* tf37—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824.* [1'mo'4—

WANTED,

A FEW Barrels Cider by JOSEPH BREED

*December 14.* 37—

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**C. P. & G. C. LESTER**

OFFER, AT

*Wholesale or Retail,*

5 tons Prime Campeachy

**LOGWOOD,**

2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua,
20 bls. ground Camwood, *(pure,)*
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt. ALUM,

**1 ton English Copperas,**

100 lbs. Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS,

**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**

4 carboys English Vitriol, & in btls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
300 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE,

**10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,**

500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals. Alcohol,

**1 Case GUM SHELLAC,**

1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,

**20 lbs. COCHINEAL,**

500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
500 cwt. do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
10 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge,

**4 packs GOLD LEAF,**

2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

**1 bale Cham. Flowers,**

1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap. 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
30 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial. Harlaem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto, Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,

**Swaim's Panacea.**

**—SUNDRIES.—**

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Speci. Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do

**Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses,** and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold,* FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.

*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.

*Superior Court, Oct. Term A. D* 1824.

UPON the petition of Mary Anne Sands, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the first day of January A. D. 1813, she was lawfully joined in marriage to James Sands of said Norwich, with whom she lived until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1824, when the said James committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated July 4th, A. D. 1824.—This Court orders said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in & for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the Newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court. 35 *Charles Lathrop, Clerk.*

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FOR SALE,

**FORTY SHEEP,**

mostly full and three-fourths blood Merino. Inquire of

DANIEL P. CROSBY.

*Mansfield, Dec. 2, 1824.* 37—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received a Rate Bill, of Eight Cents on a Dollar, to collect, against the inhabitants of Goshen School District, on assessment 1823. I hereby give notice that I will meet them at Mr. Nath'l. Medbery's, in said District, on the 10th day of January, 1825, from one o'clock until 5, P. M. for the purpose of receiving said tax. And I will be at my store in Plainfield, on the 11th day of January, 1825, for the purpose of receiving the ballance due on town tax, on assessment 1823. Likewise, I will be at Col. E. C. Eaton's, on the 19th day of February, 1825, to receive the State tax, of one Cent on a Dollar, against the inhabitants of the town of Plainfield, on assessment 1823, from 1 o'clock until 5 P. M. All persons neglecting to pay their taxes, according to the above notice, must expect to pay cost according to law.

CHARLES HARRIS, *Collector.*

*Plainfield, Dec. 10, 1824.* 3w37

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December,* 1824—

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

GEORGE DUNWORTH, Esq. Administrator upon the estate *Mr. Asa Parks,* late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased for settlement and allowance.

Thereupon Ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all persons interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 21st inst. by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Griswold, at least six days before said 21st instant, a copy of this order, to be heard on the allowance of said account.

*Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

Public notice is hereby given.

*George Dunworth, Administrator*

Griswold, Dec. 8, 1824. 37—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 7th day of December, A. D.* 1824—

Present, Ebenezer Young Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Martha Rude,* late of Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Robert H. Rude,* of Plainfield, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Robert Rude is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 10th day of Dec. 1824 Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 37—

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of *Mr. Benajah Ladd,* late of Franklin, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the first Thursday of January 1825, as will raise the sum of $1177 96. Sale to be at the Dwelling-house in said Franklin, where the deceased last dwelt, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

DEBORAH LADD, *Adm'x*
GRANT LADD, *Adm'r.*

*Franklin, Dec. 20, 1824.* 38—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Mr. Potter Smith,* late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified that said estate having been represented as likely to be insolvent, to the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich—said Court has ordered that they appear, if they see cause, before said Court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the second Monday of January next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

ANNE SMITH, *Adm'x.*

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1824.* 38—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Mrs. Deborah Butts,* late of Canterbury, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. that they may be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

By order of Court, *Asa Butts, Ex'r.*

*Canterbury, Dec. 15, 1824.* 38—

**FOR SALE,**

A COMPLETE set of JOINER'S TOOLS—in good order.

*Inquire at this Office.*

Dec. 8, 1824. 36—

## Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED

**50** Barrels Baltimore Flour, Just landed from schr. La Fayette. For sale by JOSEPH BREED.

---

**FOR SALE,**

ON LIBERAL TERMS, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pachog Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city consisting of a

**Factory Building,**

four stories high; a Dye House, with 3 Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

**12 acres of Land,**

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 3 years, and are perfectly secure from ice and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

For further particulars, inquire of

DOCT. DWIGHT RIPLEY,
*in Norwich,*

or the subscribers.

BISHOP TYLER,
JOHN TYLER,
SAMUEL C. MORGAN.

N. B.—The above property (if not previously disposed of at private sale) will be sold at Public Auction, on the 13th day of January next, on the premises.

*Griswold, Nov. 16, 1824.* 33—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

**REAL ESTATE,**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,* An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—ALSO,—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Hozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

**For sale----A Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockebucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824,* tf 103—

**For sale----a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm; Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 8, 1824.* tf23—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

**Wood.**

PERSONS expecting to pay for the COURIER in Wood, are requested to deliver it immediately.

ORIGINAL STAINED

REEL

CONTINUED →

1825

JAN

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1443.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1825. No. 40.


TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

## Valuable Real Estate

## At Auction.

ON Friday, January 21, 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be sold to the highest bidder, *The Equity of Redemption* in that valuable estate situated in the town of LEBANON, near the Brick Meeting-House, lately owned and occupied by Col. James Clark, Jr. which, for location and other advantages for a merchant or mechanic, is not surpassed by any other situation in New-London or Windham County. The estate cost rising 8000 dollars, and is mortgaged for about $1800. It consists of about half an acre of the first quality of Land,

A large convenient 2 story Dwelling House, built in the modern style.

A Merchants Store, (occupied by Smith & Coats.

A Waggon maker's shop, 2 stories.

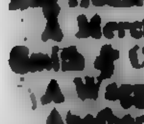
Another two story dwelling house well finished, and a Blacksmith's shop appurtenant.

A rare opportunity is here presented for a merchant to locate himself in one of the best country towns for trade, in the state, and to purchase a very valuable estate probably at a very low price.

The premises may be seen at any time previous to the sale, on application to the present occupants.

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Dec. 28, 1824.* 39—



**FOR SALE,**
*On reasonable Terms,*
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY:

*That well known Woollen Establishment,*

FORMERLY owned by the Pa... Manufacturing Company, situated in the town of Griswold, Conn. two miles east of Jewett-city—consisting of a

**Factory Building,**

four stories high; a Dye House, with a Copper Kettles; a Bleach house, Wool house, Grist mill with two run of stones, Saw mill, Waggon maker's shop, Blacksmith's shop, three Dwelling Houses, barns and other out buildings—with a permanent Stone Dam, and about

**12 acres of Land,**

Also—a complete set of MACHINERY in said Factory, in readiness for immediate operation, and capable of manufacturing 150 yards of flannel per day. Said buildings have not been erected more than 5 years, and are perfectly secure from ice and inundation. Said establishment, as to its situation and its water privileges, is equal to any other in the state, and can be increased to almost any extent.

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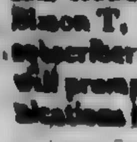
It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.



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HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 8, 1824.* 1f25—

WANTED,
A FEW Barrels Cider by JOSEPH BREED

*December 14.* 37—

**For sale—A Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockanbeckay pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824.* tf 108—

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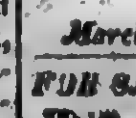
**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court house in Norwich,



**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

an elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

—*ALSO,*—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,** one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

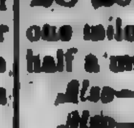
*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Hearah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* eetf34



**For Sale,**

THAT convenient and pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, owned by Captain *Daniel Havens*, on the west side of the main street, in the first Society in Norwich, near the Town Clerk's corner, with about an acre of excellent Land adjoining. For terms, apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Attorney to said Havens*

*Dec. 28, 1824.* 3w39—

## Notice.

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a state TAX of one cent on the dollar, on levy 1823, and will meet them to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz. on the 6th day of Jan. 1825, at widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12—at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.—and on the 7th at Col. Paul Harvey's, from 9 A. M. to 12—at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector, must expect to pay a fee for travel—and those that are in arrears for Taxes, must make payment soon, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, Dec. 28, 1824.* 39—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Mr. Potter Smith*, late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified that said estate having been represented as likely to be insolvent, to the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich—said Court has ordered that they appear, if they see cause, before said Court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the second Monday of January next, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

ANNE SMITH, *Adm'x.*

*Norwich, Dec. 17, 1824.* 38—

ALL persons interested in the estate of *Mrs. Deborah Butts*, late of Canterbury, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. that they may be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

By order of Court, *Asa Butts, Ex'r.*

*Canterbury, Dec. 15. 1824.* 38—

WHEREAS my wife Mehitable has taken up goods and run me in debt, without my knowledge and consent, and contrary to mind & will—I therefore hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account without my written order, for I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date. MOSES WARD.

*December 13, 1824.* 3w39—

**Winter Establishment.**

**N. YORK & BOSTON**
ACCOMMODATION
**STAGE LINE,**

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. for New-London New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND.

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1824.*

**Latest Fashions.**

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec. 28.* tf39

## Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Norwich & Preston Bridge Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company will be holden at the house of Mr. Robert M. Palmer, near the Bridge, on Monday 10th of January, 1825, for the choice of Officers, and transacting any other business that may offer.

By order of the President & Directors,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

*December 28, 1824.* 2w39—

## Notice.

THE Subscriber being in want of a little *Cash*, is therefore under the necessity of calling on all indebted to him, to settle their accounts previous to the first of January. GEO. W. BATES.

N. B. Horse & Ox shoeing done in the most faithful manner, at short notice, and at the lowest possible price for CASH.

*Chelsea, Dec. 14th.* 37—

*Mutual Assurance Company.*

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Mutual Assurance Company will be at the Court-house, in Norwich, on Monday the 10th day of January, 1825, at 2 o'clock, past meridian.

*JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.*

Dec. 21, 1824. 38—

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Stockholders in said Company are notified that their annual meeting will be at the Office of the Company, in Norwich, on Wednesday the 5th of January, 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

*December 21, 1824.* 38—

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
*Superior Court, Oct. Term A. D* 1824.

UPON the petition of Mary Anne Sands, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the first day of January A. D. 1819, she was lawfully joined in marriage to James Sands of said Norwich, with whom she lived until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1824, when the said James committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated July 4th, A. D. 1824.—This Court orders said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in & for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the Newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court. 36 *Charles Lathrop, Clerk.*

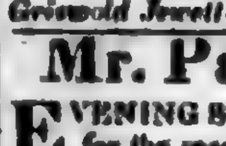
**For sale, a Cow,**

OF the ALDERNEY breed, and to whose sister the premium was awarded at the Brighton Cattle Show. She will be an important acquisition to a good Farmer. Apply to

Mr. LYMAN BREWER.

*Chelsea-Landing, Dec. 21.* 38

## Horse Wanted.



WANTED, a fast going sure footed horse, perfectly sound and well broke—For a *good one*, a liberal price will be given—Enquire at Griswold Manufactory of

DANIEL WIGHT.

*Griswold Jewett-City, Dec 8.* 36—

## Mr. Palmer's

EVENING SCHOOL is yet open for the reception of scholars.

*Dec. 14.* tf37—

## MISCELLANY.

FROM THE STORIAN.

### LOVERS' VOWS.

——"What grace hast thou, thus to improve
Those words for loving ?"
SHAKSPEARE.

We were engaged the other day in making some purchases at Flint's, when Lady Honoria Saville entered, attended by the Hon. George Comyn. As the lady is a professed Coquette, and the gentleman a professed Dangler, we conceived it by no means improper to play the listener; for the conversation of those characters is seldom such as to require much secrecy.—We therefore placed ourselves in a convenient situation for hearing whatever was said by the Beau, the Belle, and the Milliner, which last I consider the most rational person of the three. The questions which were put to her by her ladyship escaped us, if they seemed to be conveyed, not in the language of common mortals, but in signs which were to us incomprehensible. Without exposing ourselves to the notice of either party, we were beyond measure amused at the timely aid, which the Milliner's descriptions of her wares afforded to the Lover's description of his passion; for whenever the latter was at a loss for words, the former stepped in to finish his sentence, and occasionally gave a point to it, in which *Lovers' Vows* are generally deficient.

When they first made their appearance, the gentleman was deposing upon oath to the truth of something of which his companion seemed to entertain doubt. He had run through some of the usual forms of adjuration, such as Sun, Moon, Stars, Venus, and Blue Eyes, when he was stopped by "Lovers' vows! Comyn! lovers' vows! where do they come from?"——"Where!" repeated the gentleman, in a theatrical attitude? "they come from a sincere affection, from a passionate heart, from a devoted adoration, from——" "From Paris, I assure you, madam," said the Milliner, who was turning over some silks. "But I wonder, Comyn!" resumed her ladyship, "I wonder you can continue to bore me with this nonsense! Lovers' Vows have given me the vapours these last five years, and after all, what are they worth?" "Worth!" reiterated the Fop, "they are worth the mines of Peru, the diamonds of Golconda, the sands of Pactolus!"——"They are worth five shillings a pair, madam," said the Milliner, "and it is really throwing them away."—She was talking of some kid gloves.

"You gentlemen," said her ladyship, "must think us very weak creatures, if you fancy that we are to be imposed upon by any folly you choose to utter; Lovers' Vows have been proverbial since the days of Queen Bess, and it would be strange if, in 1820, we should not have found out what they are made of." "In my case," said the Exquisite, "your ladyship is cruel in supposing them to be made of any thing but the purest sincerity."—"They are made of the finest materials," said the Milliner, "and your ladyship can see through them like glass." She was holding up to the window some stuff with a hard name, which we know nothing about. "Say what you will, Comyn," said her ladyship,—

"Men were deceivers ever;
One foot on land, and one on sea,
To one thing constant never."

Lovers' vows are never intended to last beyond a day!"—"Your ladyship is unjust!" replied the Dandy—"they will last when all other ties shall be broken; they will last when the bond of relationship shall be cancelled, and the link of friendship riven!—they will last"—"They will last for ever, madam, and wash afterwards!" said the Milliner. She was speaking of some scarfs.

"Really, George!" observed her ladyship, "you would think me an egregious fool, if I were to believe one quarter of what you say to me. Speak the truth, George, for once, if it is in your nature—should I not be *folle—folle* beyond measure?"—"You love to trifle with my passion," sighed the Honorable; "but this is what we must all expect! Fascinating as you are, you feel not for the woes of your victims: you are more insensible than flints—nothing is dear to you."—"Flint's will make nothing dear to your ladyship," said the Milliner, wrapping up the parcel.

"In this age of invention," said Lady Honoria, "it is surprising to me that no one has invented a thermometer to try the temperature of Lovers' Vows. What a price would a boarding school Miss give for such an invention! I certainly will make the suggestion to young Montgomery, that writes the sonnets?"—"Good God!" cried the worshipper, "where shall I send for such a test of sincerity?—I would send to the sons of India, to the snows of Tobolsk; I would send to the little-toed ladies of China, and the great hatted chieftains of Loo Choo; I would send"—"Shall I send to your Ladyship's house?" said the Milliner, holding up the parcel.

"Well," said her ladyship, rising to leave the shop, "I shall contend no more with so subtle a disputant; my opinion of Lovers' Vows remains unchanged, and I desire you won't pester me with them at the Opera this evening, or I shall positively die of ennui." We saw that this was meant as an assignation, and the Honorable George Comyn saw things in the same light. "How," he cried, "how shall I thank your Ladyship for this condescension? How shall I express the feelings of the heart you have rescued from despair? Language is too poor, utterance is too weak, for the emotion which I feel; what can I say?" "Much obliged to your ladyship," said the Milliner.

### IDLENESS—FROM JEREMY TAYLOR.

God hath given every man work enough to do, that there should be no room for idleness; and yet hath so ordered the world that there shall be space for devotion. He that hath the least business of the world, is called upon to spend more time in the dressing of his soul; and he that hath the most affairs, may so order them, that they shall be a service of God; whilst at certain periods, they are blessed with prayers and actions of religion, and all day long hallowed by a holy intention.

However, so long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness and effeminacy, are prevented, and there is but little room left for temptation; and therefore, to a busy man, temptation is fain to climb up together with his businesses, and sins creep upon him only by accidents and occasions; whereas to an idle person, they come in a full body and with open violence, and the impudence of a restless importunity.

Idleness is called 'the sin of Sodom & her daughters,' and indeed is 'the burial of a living man,' an idle person being so useless to any purposes of God and man, that he is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world; and he only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the world like a vermin or a wolf; when their time comes they die and perish; they neither plough nor carry burdens; all they do, either is unprofitable or mischievous.

Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world; it throws away that, which is invaluable in respect to its present use and irreparible when it is past, being to be recovered by no power of art or nature.

### GOOD ADVICE.

A certain Cham of Tartary going a progress with nobles, was met by a dervise who cried out with a loud voice, whoever will give me a hundred pieces of gold, I will give him a piece of advice. The Cham ordered the sum; upon which the dervise said: "Begin nothing of which thou hast not well considered the end."

The courtiers, upon hearing this plain sentence, smiled, and said with a sneer, "the dervise is well paid for his maxim." But the king was so well satisfied with the answer, that he ordered it to be written in gold letters in several places of his palace, and engraved on all his plate. Not long after, the king's surgeon was bribed to kill him with a poisoned lancet at the time he let him blood. One day, while the king's arm was bound, and the fatal lancet in the surgeon's hand, he read on the basin, "begin nothing of which thou hast not well considered the end." He immediately started and let the lancet fall out of his hand. The king observed his confusion, and inquired the reason: the surgeon fell prostrate, confessed the whole affair and was pardoned, and the conspirators died. The Cham, turning to his courtiers who heard the advice with contempt, told them, "That counsel could not be too much valued which saved a king's life."

### DR. FRANKLIN.

Dr. Franklin said that he made it a rule, whenever in his power, to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be viewed by a public body. I took my lesson (said he) from an incident which I will relate. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, having served out his time, was about to open a shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome sign-board, with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words "*John Thomson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money,*" with the figure of a hat suspended. But he thought he would submit it to his friends for amendment. The first he showed it to, thought the word '*hatter*' tautologous, because followed by the words '*makes hats,*' which show that he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed, that the word '*makes,*' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats; if good, and to their minds, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said he thought the words '*for ready money,*' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit: every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription now stood "*John Thomson sells hats.*" "Sells hats," says his next friend, "why nobody will expect you to give them away—what then is the use of that word?" It was stricken out, and '*hats*' followed it, or rather, as one was painted on the board. So his inscription was reduced ultimately to "*John Thomson,*" with the figure of a hat subjoined.

### SUCCESSFUL IMPORTUNITY.

A lady in Bristol, (England) deeply impressed with the importance of the Bible Society, determined to make personal application in its behalf to an elderly gentleman of her acquaintance who possessed great wealth, but never contributed to objects of this nature. She was told by her friends it would be in vain, but this did not shake her resolution. She called and presented the case, exhibiting all the documents calculated to promote her object. They produced no impression.—She then reasoned with him but without effect. At length she asked him the question, "Have you a bible, sir?" "Yes." "What would induce you to part with it?" "I would not part with it on any consideration." "Sir," said she, there are thousands in this land who are destitute of that which you profess to prize so highly. A trifling portion of your property would supply a fellow creature with the book which you would not part with on any consideration." This appeal produced the desired effect. The gentleman, however, concealed his feelings, and ... with an air of indifference, ... think I ought to give?" ... he was balancing between ... and an absolute refusal, she replied, "We receive any sum, sir, however small." He then went to his bureau, took a bag of guineas, and began very deliberately to count them upon the table—one, two, three, four, and so on. After he had proceeded some time in this way, the lady, presuming he had forgotten the subject on which she came, and was engaged in his other business, ventured to interrupt him with the remark that her time was precious, and that if he did not intend to give, she begged to be informed, that she might solicit elsewhere. "Have patience for a few minutes," he replied, and proceeded till he had counted 73 guineas. "There, madam," said he, "there is a guinea for every year that I have lived; take them for the Bible Society."

### GODLY SORROW.

Like water the stream of sorrow ascends no higher than the fountain from whence it came. If I mourn for sin, only because it hath wounded my soul, armed the whole course of nature against me, and dispossessed me of what is valuable in this world, it is a sign that this stream of sorrow flows from a natural heart, for it ascends only to a natural height. But if I weep for sin because it is offensive to God, because it hath wounded my Redeemer, because it required the blood of Jesus Christ to expiate it, because it hath pierced the heart that loved me—then, doubtless, the spring of my sorrow is in heaven, for my grief for sin rises to a supernatural ascent. O thou spirit of power and holiness! That my sorrow may be found, pierce my heart for sin, because sin strikes through my soul, and pierced my Surety. Aid me to look upon him whom my sins have pierced, and to mourn, and weep over them with true repentance.

### CONTRADICTIONS IN SCRIPTURE.

A deist boasted to a preacher that he could prove almost any thing by Scripture, except that there was no God. The preacher immediately offered his assistance, saying that also could be easily proved. And as the deist appeared very anxious to know where such a passage might be found, the preacher opened the bible at the fifty-third Psalm, and showed him the plain words—"There is no God." But on examining, the deist found them connected with "The fool hath said in his heart," and replied, "That is dealing unfairly with the passage." "Very true," said the preacher, "and so you must always do when you attempt to prove erroneous doctrine by Scripture."

### A HINT TO MINISTERS.

As we fear it may be the mistake of some ministers, especially in the early stages of their labors, to deal in a style of language and argumentation far above the reach of the bulk of their hearers, the following excellent sentiment, from Colton's Lacon may be highly beneficial.—*Essex Mag.*

"In addressing the multitude we must follow the advice of Cromwell to his soldiers, '*Fire low.*' This is the great art of the Methodists. If our eloquence be directed above the heads of our hearers, we shall do no execution. By pointing our arguments *low*, we stand a chance of hitting their *hearts* as well as their heads. In addressing angels, we could hardly raise our eloquence too high—but we must remember that men are not angels. Would we warm them by our eloquence, unlike Mahomet's mountain, it must come down to them, since they cannot raise themselves to it. It must come down to their wants and their wishes—to their hopes and their fears—to their families and firesides."

### TO THE CURIOUS.

It is said of Dr. Franklin, that he dreaded the inquisitiveness of landlords to that degree that he trembled at the sight of a sign post—and to prevent a routine of questions, he called all mine host's family together, [on one occasion,] and told them who he was, where from, &c.

We mention this to prevent the following from exciting the risibility or frowns of those whom it may concern. It is sincerely hoped that it may have the intended effect; for we labor under serious difficulties when at work, by reason of that thirst of knowledge felt by visitors to the printing office, in order to obviate which, these answers are now given to questions generally put to us by the curious.

1. The types are cast—made out of a composition of lead and antimony—and cost from 40 to 200 cents per pound according to the size.

2. We never print almanacks, spelling books, testaments nor bibles. It would take about twelve month to print a bible.

3. We will print a song for two dollars, when it contains but six verses. No more will be charged for thirty copies than one.

4. We sometimes make mistakes when setting types.

5. The Printing business is pretty hard to learn. It would require four years more or less (according to the thickness of the learner's *skull*) to get a complete knowledge of the art.

☞ We wish the people would not meddle with the materials when they come into our office, as it frequently makes considerable trouble.

☞ To such as are in the habit of knocking at the door, we would mention that the practice is not according to etiquette or propriety.—*Village Record.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

## BURNING OF WATER!

Our town, (or at least a part of it,) has been kept in a state of excitement for some days and a half, by a discovery which has been made of a mode of using water for fuel!—The proprietors of coal mines and woodlands are all in alarm—(by Mercury they expect the the panic will spread among the wood sawyers and coal heavers)—the question whether it will be a blessing to let the Liberties have the Schuylkill water, now we have this new use for it, already begins to be discussed—and fears have been expressed lest our professor of pyrotechny should carry his art so far as to set fire to the Delaware! As he has, however, given his word and honor that, before he attempts any thing of this kind, he will give suitable notice so that the ships may be removed, no apprehension on this score need, for the present at least, be entertained. In the existing state of public feeling, those, perhaps are most rational, who talk of petitioning Councils to assess an additional tax on such as *burn* the Schuylkill water as well as *drink* it!

Seriously and soberly,—Mr. Augustus Day, who resides at No. 134 North Third street, has invented a stove, by which, it has been calculated, a room may be kept warm for a whole day, and no more than *four cents worth* of Lehigh Coal be consumed in that period. It is of small size, and in shape an inverted cone, with several longitudinal openings near the apex. On a grate within, rests a small quantity of coal. A pan of water placed beneath the openings, ensures a constant supply of vapor. In passing through the ignited coal, the aqueous vapor is decomposed, and we have that powerful heat which is produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen. The cover of the stove is attached to a moveable section of pipe, which is raised and lowered by a fixture similar in principle to that of a suspended lamp, and by this contrivance the fire is regulated. So powerful is the heat, that a small quantity of water thrown into the stove, is immediately decomposed, and the combustion of its component parts follows of course. Of this we have ourselves been witness.

The *principle* of the invention has long been applied in the mechanic arts, especially by the blacksmith, who, it is well known, when he wishes to increase the heat of his fire, throws on it a small quantity of water. Of late years, chemists have in their compound blow pipes, made sundry new and very valuable applications of this principle: but the honor of applying in domestic economy, belongs to Mr. Day alone. His stove has not yet been tried extensively enough to enable us to speak positively of the estimation in which it ought to be held by thrifty housekeepers; but what reason is there that a principle which has long been successfully applied in the mechanic arts, and to push the discoveries of *science*, should not be extended to the common purposes of life?

The saving of fuel will be immense, if the calculations which have been made be correct; but this is not the only advantage which the new stove promises. The aqueous vapor which is diffused through the room, keeps the air in that state which is most agreeable to the feelings and most conducive to health.

On account of the small space it occupies, Mr. Day calls his invention the "Compendium Stove." That in Mr. Potter's Bookstore in Chesnut street, is not larger than a tea urn, and has cost, including the fixtures, $13 50. The price of a stove without fixtures, but with eight feet of pipe, including the regulator, is eight dollars. Ornamental stoves, which Mr. Day proposes to make for parlors, will of course sell higher.

Experience is the true test of inventions. After the Compendium Stove shall have been brought more extensively into use, its practical utility can be determined. At present it is a legitimate object of curiosity, and as such deserves the attention of men of science and of the public in general.

The view of the invention given above, is the one most favorable. Like every other question which has two sides, and the side which remains to be examined, leaves some room for hope to the proprietors of coal mines and wood lands, and also to the wood sawyers and coal heavers. This, however, we shall not give before next week, merely remarking to-day, that there will still be enough Schuylkill water to supply the Liberties, and that no apprehensions need be entertained of the river being set on fire.—*Phila. Gaz.*

# FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Pacific the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received London papers of the 17th November, and Liverpool of the 19th.

### FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Smith, arrived at Boston from Cronstadt states that the Emperor Alexander had issued an order for the departure of all Foreign missionaries from the Russian empire, and that many of them, with their families, had arrived at Cronstadt, & were embarking for England.

Great exertions are making in England to induce the King to extend his royal clemency to Mr. Fauntleroy. His wife intended to supplicate the King in person. The petitions are said to have received many thousand signatures. The betters at Tattersall's that Fauntleroy would not be hanged, will bestir themselves on this occasion in his behalf.

### GREECE.

"The accounts brought by the Malta mail (says the Globe and Traveller) corroborate the accounts of the Dutch papers, of the final and entire defeat of the designs of the Turkish expeditionary fleets. The Captain Pacha, after being unceasingly hunted from place to place by the Greek fleet, has returned to the Dardanelles, with only two vessels, one of them in a sinking condition. The exact state of the Egyptian fleet is not stated—it cannot have been much better, as, from the beginning of September, it had been united with the fleet of the Captain Pacha. Though the Greeks have of late gained the confidence and order which have enabled them to carry on regular naval actions, they have been indebted to him, as in former affairs, for much of their advantages to the success of their fire ships, and for much of the success to the enthusiasm and self-devotion of one man—Canaris—an inhabitant of the little island of Ipsara, the devastation of which is the only triumph the Turks have had to boast of." Canaris, it is further stated, is one of the most remarkable men of modern times. His signal services have frequently called forth the gratitude of his countrymen, who have repeatedly desired his acceptance of the post of an admiral. But this he has always declined, on the modest plea, that he is unfit for the situation, and he therefore still remains a captain. Many interesting instances of his intrepidity, patriotism, and coolness in the midst of danger are on record in Greece.

All was tranquil in the Morea at the last accounts. Colocotroni had been restored to favor, and was at the head of 10,000 men.—Hydra is well fortified.

The Grand Signior has issued a firman proscribing the manner in which the Turkish women dress, as contrary to reason.—He prohibits them from wearing embroidered feredges, and improper colors. He says they go to public walks with extraordinary veils which suffer their faces to be seen, contrary to the divine law & the grand Signior's will. He makes the husbands answerable for their wives.

*Dardanelles, October 6.*—The Turkish squadron cast anchor yesterday at Tenedos. People talked openly of the great battle that took place at the end of September, between this squadron and the Greeks, in which the former was very roughly handled. The details are not given; but report speaks of the loss of ten or twelve Turkish vessels. It is affirmed that the Captain Pacha will return to Constantinople as soon as the wind will permit; but with only part of the squadron, and that the remainder will be left at Mitylene, under the command of Ibrahim Pacha.

Yesterday, a Greek vessel took, in the Gulf of Saros, and in sight of the Turkish squadron, a vessel laden with oil. A general despondency is observed, & the Turks have never seemed more discouraged.

*Oct. 8.*—This night the three-decker, with the Captain Pacha on board, cast anchor at Nogara, and this morning a large frigate also arrived here, the Captain of which, who last year commanded the Petrola, has been killed by a pistol shot, in an engagement with the Greeks. Six brigs had gone up the channel as far as Nogara the evening before.

It is affirmed that the Captain Pacha only waits for permission to repair to Constantinople. It is said that the rest of the Turkish squadron has joined that under Ibrahim Pacha, which, according to report, is at Boudroun and Tscheame.

There are so many conflicting statements of the events of the last fortnight, that the truth is difficult to be ascertained.——It seems certain that the Turkish and Egyptian fleet have suffered great losses.

*Smyrna, Oct. 8.*—The combined fleets left Mitylene yesterday, where they had taken in water and provisions: it is affirmed that they are to attempt an attack on Samos: the Sultan also lately insists upon it. The Greek fleet, in several divisions, awaits them firmly.

*Perkins' extraordinary Steam Gun.*—The London Mechanic's Register contains an interesting account of this murderous engine, which was exhibited at Mr. Perkins' works, Regent's Park, on the 3d instant. This piece of mechanism is formed by simply introducing a barrel into the steam generator of any engine, and by the addition of two pipes towards the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls, which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel, and fired one by one, at the rate of from four to five hundred in a minute. The explosive force of the steam which rushes from the generator and expels the balls is about 700 pounds to the square inch: with this force a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of one hundred feet from the gun; is completely flattened, and when a force of 840 lbs. to the square inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to pieces in such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. Mr. Perkins is about to construct a four pound field piece on this principle, which may be drawn by two horses. The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that one pound of coals is found to produce the same effect as four pounds of gun-powder in the ordinary way. It is said of this engine of destruction, "If any two rulers of the earth were to know that in the event of declaring war against each other, a plague or pestilence would blast both armies, and sweep them from the face of the earth, they would pause before they made such a declaration; but what plague, what pestilence, would exceed in its effects those of the steam gun? Five hundred balls fired every minute, and one out of 20 to reach its mark—why ten of such guns would destroy 150,000 men daily. Mr. Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, for he says he is convinced that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight, from Dover to Calais."

An order was issued at Naples on the 2d of last month, from the Sovereign, prohibiting all persons from hissing at the Theatre San Carlos, and also commanding that none presume to encore any thing till his Majesty sets the example.

*An old soldier.*—There is living at Vienna, in Austria, a Tyrolese, 93 years old, who has served in all the campaigns since 1769. This brave veteran has forty decorations, all of which he acquired on the field of battle; and what is not less curious, he has forty-two balls in his body which have not been extracted, and do not inconvenience him. Forty-two balls in the body! that must add no trifle to the weight of man!—*News of Literature.*

### SPAIN.

It is said the French government has made the following propositions to Spain:—1. The cabinet of Madrid will recognise the capitulations made by Generals Morillo, Ballasteros, and others, with the Generals of the French army: 2. A complete and full act of amnesty be issued, which shall except only a very small number of persons to be therein specified by name; 3. A government upon representative forms be established. Upon these terms H. M. C. Majesty offers to his Catholic Majesty all the aid he may require. In case that these propositions be rejected the French army will retire, leaving in Spain only garrisons of 10,000 men at Cadiz, 1,500 at St. Sebastian, 2,000 at Pampeluna, 2,000 at Figueras, and 2000 at Seud'Urgel; which garrisons will occupy the aforesaid places until Spain has reimbursed France the sum she is indebted to her for the maintenance of these troops, and the 34 millions of francs, which she previously advanced for the interior expences of the occupation of Spain.

A London paper remarks that the above was considered only a threat, and it was not really intended that any of the French troops should be withdrawn. It was reported at Paris that the Queen of Spain intended to proceed to Paris to reside.

Arrests in Spain continue without intermission, and many of the richest land proprietors and merchants, accused of free masonry and other fancied delinquencies, have been incarcerated.

### PORTUGAL.

The arrest of the Queen and confinement in the palace of Queluz, and the order given to the Patriarch to leave Lisbon, which he did not obey; the arrest of a great number of persons of high rank, and other measures of severity, have not been sufficient to check our Absolutists.—They have just been detected in a conspiracy, in which it is said the greater number of the regiments are implicated. Its object, like the former, to murder the Ministers, and make the king resign in favor of Don Miguel. A great number of gentlemen have in consequence been arrested, as well as Monks, Cures, and Officers of all descriptions, who have all been lodged in Fort St. George and the Tower of Belem.

General La Fayette's triumph in America occupied some attention in France at the last dates. From the Etoile, a ministerial paper, we have translated an article respecting the views of America in thus cherishing the early friend of her independence, that is not written without reflection.—*N. Y. American.*

FROM THE ETOILE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

The liberal Journals entertain us with nothing but the triumphs decreed to La Fayette in all the American cities. Even though the sentiments and political intentions of M. La Fayette had not before been known, he has taken care since he has been in America, to manifest them plainly, and each of his words in those *ovations* of which the papers are full, is much less a homage to America, than an appeal to the revolutionary passions of Europe, an aspiration for their success, and the complete triumph of democracy. It is then very natural that the United States should decree honors to a man who has carried to Europe all the ideas which he had imbibed in America. Besides, these honors all tend to promote their views. The object of the United States is, to invite universal America under the standard which they have raised, and towards the form of government they have adopted, with the view of placing themselves naturally, and for a long time, at the head of that Great American Confederation, & of thus opposing a strong mass of Republican states, to the monarchial interests that govern Europe. Add to this also, the hope of finding in this vast patronage the prolongation of favors for their commerce, already so active. In this spirit it is, that American papers insinuate doubts respecting the stability of the government established at Brazil. The title of Emperor, that monarchial domination, do not suit North America. The influence of the American democracy, and of their journals, will not fail to be employed to sap all that remains of the European system on that side of the Atlantic. In this spirit it is that they triumphed at the death of Iturbide—that they constantly exalt the prospects of Bolivar, and shamelessly depreciate those of the royalists of Peru and Mexico, whenever it is thought that the latter retain any means of resistance or success. But what is very naturally explained respecting American newspapers, is more difficult to comprehend on the part of French papers, written under the protection of a monarchial government.

The London Star of November 4th, contains an account of the banking establishment under the firm of Chambers & Son, Bankers, having stopped payment. The consequences of the failure are said to be very extensively injurious.

The same paper mentions that sentence of death was pronounced upon Mr. Fauntleroy, the banker, on the second of Nov. after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of his counsel to arrest judgment.

The London papers contain an account of the trial of Mr. Fauntleroy, for forgery. He was convicted and sentenced to be executed, but the sentence of the law was not to be carried into effect until December. An unsuccessful application was made for an arrest of judgment, on some technical objection. He read his defence in a cool and collected manner, in which he stated that it was a desire to preserve himself and others from Bankruptcy, and not personal aggrandisement or selfish gratification alone that urged and impelled him to the acts which he had committed. He begged the interposition of the court to intercede with the King for a commutation of the punishment of death, on account of his relatives, particularly his "dear and venerable mother."

In the course of the trial the Attorney General produced a most extraordinary document, being a statement in the prisoner's hand writing, found among his papers, containing the names of the individuals whose signatures he had forged to the amount of £120,000, concluding with the following words:

In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney, & sold out the above sums, without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the dividends but made no entries.

HENRY FAUNTLEROY.

Berners-street, May 7, 1816.

And then this extraordinary postscript, also in the hand writing of the prisoner.

P. S. The Bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and to destroy our credit; they shall therefore smart for it.

H. F.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Monday, Dec. 27.*

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The bill from the House of Representatives authorizing repayment for those lands erroneously sold by the United States, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. presented the memorial of a number of the most respectable merchants of the city of Boston, praying that prompt and energetic measures may be taken by the government for the suppressing of piracy on the coast of Cuba. Mr. L. moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with special instructions to report on the subject as speedily as the necessary information could be obtained. The voice of the whole country, Mr. L. observed, called for vengeance on those blood hounds, and scarcely a day passed, but it was marked by murder and plunder.

Mr. Barbour remarked that he had no objection whatever to the special instructions proposed, but he rose merely to say, that the committee on Foreign Relations were disposed to act as speedily as the proper information could be obtained. He mentioned this in justification of the Committee.

Mr. Lloyd disclaimed any imputation upon the committee, and the petition was accordingly referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

*Tuesday, Dec. 28.*

The bill from the House of Representatives, "to authorise the occupation of the Oregon River," was twice read by general consent, and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in committee of the whole, the bill from the House, "to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new Hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors," and after some explanation by Mr. Dickerson, of the expediency of the act, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, Dec. 27.*

Two messages from the President of the United States were communicated by Mr. Everett, his private Secretary:

The first, accompanied with a report from the Secretary of State, with copies of the correspondence with the government of France, on the subject of injuries sustained by citizens of the United States, since the year 1806; which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

The second, inclosing the correspondence of our minister to Great Britain with the British government, in relation to the cession of so much land, on the island of Abaco, at or near the Hole-in-the-wall, and such other islands and keys, within her jurisdiction, as may be necessary for the erection and support of Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, &c. which, also, was referred to the committee on *Foreign Affairs.*

The resolution offered by Mr. Archer, calling for information in relation to the late transaction at Porto Rico, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Long, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of salt.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gatlay offered the following, which lies one day by rule:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House what terms were offered by applicants for the stock created by the act of 24th of May last past, and by whom such terms were offered.

Mr. Forward gave notice, that, on Thursday week next, he should move to take up the bill laying a tax on sales at auction.

After a long speech from Mr. Williams, of N. C. in opposition to the bill, and a reply from Mr. Cambreleng in support of the sufferers, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the House went into committee on the bill further to amend the act authorising payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Wright.

Mr. Williams rose in opposition to the bill. He contended against the idea that the act of 1817 was intended to enlarge and confirm the provisions of the act of 1816; asserting that it was intended to limit the powers of the Commissioner appointed under the former act. The President had suspended the powers of this commission; and he read an extract from the message which the President (Madison) had sent to the House on the subject. This message was referred to the committee of claims, and that committee had reported that the commission had given too enlarged a construction to the law. The bill introduced in 1817 was therefore intended to restrict the commissioner; in consequence of his adjudication of the adjudication of the commissioner in favor of Messrs. Ringgold and Carroll. How then is it possible, that the gentleman from New York should consider the act of 1817 as enlarging the powers of the act of 1816? He fortified his opinion on this point by references to the act of 1816.—The law of 1817 could not contemplate the covering of the claims which were not covered by the act of 1816, because the claims of Ringgold and Carroll were reported favorably upon by the commissioner, consequently no enlargement of the powers of that act was requisite to cover these claims. The gentleman from New York, if the present should pass, would, by "one fell swoop," remove all possible doubts on the subject. According to that gentleman's opinion, if a house had been occupied but a month, in the commencement of the war, and had been subsequently destroyed, a claim against the United States would be sustainable for the value of the same. The meaning of Congress was, that the House must be permanently occupied as a barrack, to constitute a just claim for recompense. It was now advanced that if a house was occupied the first day of the war, and destroyed on the last, a compensation must be given, because the destruction resulted from the act of the government, and the government was responsible for its acts. The best writers on this subject were all opposed to this principle. He contended that the destruction of property in the maritime frontier was to be considered as a sacrifice on the part of its proprietor, which should be regarded in the same view as the taxes borne by the men of the interior, and the privations or perils the latter had to encounter in marching to the frontier; and that the former was no more entitled to legislative compensation than the latter. He argued that every loss or casualty growing out of the war was to be borne by the individuals upon whom it fell. Such was the opinion of the best writers. Our country is very assailable on its maritime frontier; our enemy, in case of war, might possess a naval superiority; and if this mode of recompensing private losses should come into practice, our enemy might confine his aggressions to the destruction of private property altogether. Every man should defend his own property; but should this bill pass, it would induce an indisposition to defend individual property by its owner, as it would take away the great stimulus to defence.

As to the doctrine of retaliation, he denied its applicability to the present case.—He denied the position of the gentleman from New York, that our conduct in the destruction of Newark, devolved upon the enemy the right of retaliation. The enemy had, in every instance, shown a disposition to cruelty and devastation throughout the whole war. He adverted to several instances in the Revolutionary war, of the ravages committed by the British troops, and made extracts from history to sustain his assertion that they had uniformly acted on a system of pillage and desolation. He adduced the march of Cornwallis, the attack on New London, the destruction on board the prison ships, &c. to show the spirit of vindictiveness and dastardly revenge, which had actuated the enemy at that time. In the late war, also, he quoted from the same historian, the character & conduct of Admiral Cochrane, the disposition which he displayed in the Chesapeake, in February, 1813. It was in 1813, that this Admiral acted so as to justify the censure of the historian, by the attack on Frenchtown, the destruction of houses all along the bay, the burning of Havre de Grace, the destruction of Georgetown and Fredericktown, &c. &c. He asserted that, after these acts, perpetrated in the early part of the year 1813, the destruction of Newark, in the December of the same year, by our troops, was entirely justifiable. Nay, if the American troops had destroyed every place on the British side of the Canadian frontier, they would have been justified. But our government disavowed the destruction of Newark; and this alone took away the right of the enemy to retaliate. General M'Clure stated that the destruction of Newark was necessary; but he gave sufficient notice to the inhabitants to save themselves before it took place, and to remove their effects. The enemy had acted with no such moderation. He laid waste without hesitation or remorse. He (Mr. W.) could not speak of the conduct of the enemy at that time in terms of moderation. It was brutal and savage. He put the case of a house occupied by the military in this city. If that house was destroyed by the firing of red hot shot into the city, in common with other dwellings, he denied that any claim could be made out against the United States, unless the occupation of the said house was the cause of its destruction. He resisted the idea that the government was bound to give recompense to the citizens on the Niagara frontier. No payment had yet been made for losses incurred during the late war. Our merchants had sustained heavy losses under the Berlin and Milan decrees, yet no restitution had been made. He denied, therefore, that the claimants for whose relief the present bill was intended, had any claim for relief. It was implied, that we must either make restitution for such losses as these, or gain it from the enemy. Did the gentleman intend to say, that wherever an individual had sustained the loss of a thousand, or even a million, we must take the risk of a war which might cost us a hundred millions, or refund the amount of the loss ourselves? He opposed every such doctrine.

The gentleman from New York relied on the merit of the claim of the citizens on the Niagara frontier. He denied that their sufferings had been so great as was represented. They had settled on that frontier for commercial purposes, and during the prosperity of that part of the country, they made more money than would have compensated for the loss of all their houses. The British had set up the plea of retaliation, in justification of the ravages which they had committed; but the delicacy of their motives, and the fineness of their feelings, may be appreciated by their brutal conduct in the Chesapeake. He judged of their motives from their actions; and these were evidence that their motives were vindictive, cruel, and in hostility to every noble and exalted feeling. He was of opinion that this bill ought not to pass. It would cause a heavy drain upon our treasury, and would stand as a precedent for future bills without limit.

He had always opposed the principle of the law of 1816. It was true, that in 1818, the committee of claims had reported in favor of some restitution, but it was on the ground of charity—it was a gratuity. He concluded with an apology for troubling the House.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that however he and the gentleman from North Carolina differed on many points, they at least agreed on the subject of the atrocious excesses committed by the enemy during the late war. He believed, that the only difference between them was as to the application of the principle of occupation; for, as to the principle itself, that occupation constituted a claim for compensation, they did not appear to differ. He read an extract from a letter of General Porter, to show the military character of the occupation of the houses on the Niagara frontier. In 1816, a law was passed in this House—the principle never was doubted—and in 1817, another bill was introduced on the ground that the Commissioner had carried the principle too far. He would never contend that any government was bound to pay for all the expenses incidental to the war; but he did contend that whensoever a small tract of country was occupied by the military, and, in consequence of that occupation, was destroyed, the government was bound to pay for the same. He never before knew that we had destroyed Newark on the ground of retaliation.

He always had thought the destruction of the villages on the Niagara frontier had been according to the usages of war. He did not wish to go into the laws of Europe as to the right of citizens; the situation of Europe was such as to destroy the applicability of such reference to our country. It was the hardship of the inhabitants on this frontier to have been invaded in the dead of winter; they had been left exposed to the enemy, who had rushed upon them and destroyed their villages.—Hereafter he had no apprehension that our country would be invaded. Hereafter our battles will be on the ocean. Invasion and the dread of invasion perished together on the plains of New Orleans.—He hoped the House would consider the sufferings of the people on this frontier, and pass the bill. He moved that the Committee rise.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

*Tuesday, Dec. 28.*

*Internal Improvement.*—Mr. Stewart of Penn. said, that at the last session, he had submitted a proposition, which had for its object the creation of a permanent fund for the purposes of internal improvement; but, owing to the press of other important business, it was not then disposed of. He now rose to renew that proposition.

When we advert, said Mr. S. to the flourishing condition of our national finances, as exhibited by the President, in his late message to the House. When we look to the rapid increase of our wealth & resources, the growth of our population, the increase of our internal trade and commerce, and the vast extension of our territory, it must be admitted, he thought, that the period had arrived when it would be proper to appropriate, at least, a part of the ample revenues of the country to internal improvement, connecting the distant parts of this widely extended republic; uniting and binding them together by the strong ties of interest and intercourse. Such a system, whether regarded in a commercial, political, or military point of view, was equally important, and he believed its adoption was alike demanded by national feeling and national interest. He could not better illustrate the importance of this subject, than by adopting the language of the great Father of his country, Washington, who, more than forty years ago, when recommending the adoption of measures to facilitate an intercourse between the eastern and western states, used this emphatic language: "In my judgment, this is the best, if not the only cement that can bind us together for a great length of time, and we shall be deficient in foresight and wisdom if we neglect it. Our interest is so much in unison with this measure, that nothing but that shortsighted and ill timed parsimony, and contracted way of thinking, which intermingle so much in our public councils, can counteract it." To these wise and patriotic sentiments, he thought every liberal and enlightened statesman would cheerfully and cordially respond.

Mr. S. then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report a bill pledging the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and the dividends of the United States' Bank Stock, as a permanent fund for the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the several states, according to the ratio of representation, and expended on objects to be designated by Congress within or bordering on the states respectively. The said fund with the interest thereon accruing, to be vested, annually, in United States or other productive stocks, until the same shall be required to carry into effect the objects of its appropriation.

On motion, this resolution was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

# BY THE LATE MAIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

### LOSS OF THE SHIP NESTOR.

We regret to have to state, that the ship Nestor, Peters, from Liverpool, for this port, one of the old line of packets, went ashore at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, off Hempstead, (about 22 miles from Sandy Hook,) where she bilged, and we understand will be totally lost. Fortunately the cargo was not so valuable as is usual for these ships to bring. It consisted of 100 tons lead, some salt, and from 5 to 600 packages of merchandize, in the lower hold, the most of which it is feared will be lost. A few packages between decks are saved.

The passengers, (five in number,) and all the crew are saved. The letter bag yesterday reached town.

The Nestor was of 400 tons—she was launched in Oct. 1815.

We yesterday, (says the N. Y. D. Adv. of Dec. 29) received Jamaica papers to the 7th of December. They contain no news. A considerable portion of the papers are occupied with advertisements of runaway slaves, branded and marked like bales of merchandize, viz:—"Betty, a congo, marked J. B. or E. on the right shoulder, and apparently W. A. W. on the left shoulder. Cuba, her daughter, marked W. on left shoulder. Elizabeth Francis, marked H. diamond on top on right and left shoulders. Tom, marked on right shoulder, country marks between his eyes and on temples, &c. &c. &c."

ORIGINAL STAINED

The Bill has at length passed the House of Representatives, which has been for several years on the tapis, for occupying the mouth of the Oregon, or Columbia river. It has been so amended as not to contemplate, even prospectively, a civilized territorial government. The occupation will therefore, for the present, be purely military. The aboriginal name of the river, Oregon, will be restored to it, if this bill passes the Senate in its present shape, and we are glad of it. It is a euphonous word, and significant—the meaning of it being, when translated, The Savageiest runs to the West.—*Nat. Int.*

*From the Boston Patriot, Dec. 21.*

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

"A penny saved is two pence earned."

The season of fires has arrived, and brought with it a full cargo of matches, & a variety of other combustibles for the kindling of fires. It is, therefore, the proper time to examine your policies of insurance—you that have been wise enough to provide yourselves with these useful pieces of parchment—and, if out, renew them. To those who have not insured their property we would put a few questions. Why do you go to the expense of locks for your doors, iron chests for your treasure, and shutters and bars for your windows? To secure your property you reply—property for which you have toiled hard—from the midnight robber and the ruthless incendiary. This is well; but you forget that your neighbor's, nay, your own house is on fire! Is it insured? Alack! alas! I forgot that! My all is lost, and I am a beggar. My friend draw up a subscription paper, and call on the charitable citizens to reinstate me—to build me a house—my wife and children are left without home or home, running about from neighbor to neighbor. If your friend answers you in a proper manner, he will reply: If you had given four or five dollars a year for insurance, you would now have had the value of your property in your pocket. This sum you could have saved from the many dollars thrown away upon articles of extravagance and superfluities. No, my friend, I cannot comply with your request. It is not charity to reinstate you, any more than it would be to reinstate one who has lost his all in ill-advised speculation, or culpable idleness. You should have had your property insured.

WORCESTER, DEC. 29.

FIRES.

On Wednesday evening last, a fire broke out in the brewery in this town, but by the prompt and energetic exertions of the citizens, that extensive and valuable establishment was preserved from destruction. The fire was communicated from the heated bricks of the chimney to the wood work of the roof.

On Friday night, between the hours of nine and ten, a large dwelling house belonging to Stephen Salisbury Esq. then & for a long time previous, untenanted, was discovered to be on fire. Such was the combustible state of the materials and the rapid progress of the flames, that it soon became impossible to preserve the building. The most zealous exertions of the fire wardens and the imploring efforts of the engines, could alone have saved the neighboring houses from the conflagration. The destruction is supposed to have been occasioned by an incendiary. It is hoped that the public spirit, will aid in bringing to justice, the wretch who could so wantonly endanger the property of others. Had the accident occurred at a later period of the night, or had the direction given to the flames by the wind been different, it would probably have terminated in the ruin of a large portion of our beautiful village.

The wide spreading light of the blaze was seen in the neighboring towns, and many persons with the most praise worthy readiness, repaired to the spot of the conflagration, to assist in rescuing the property exposed from destruction.

Mr. Salisbury has offered 500 dollars reward for the detection of the incendiary.

DONCASTER, OCT. 29.

*Thousand Guinea Match.*—The great foot race for 1000 guineas, between Capt. Parker, and Metcalf, the pedestrian, was run this day a little after one o'clock, on the footpath from Bennetthorpe to the Blue Bell, over the south road at Doncaster. The Captain received 40 yards at starting out of a mile. Before they had run three hundred yards, Metcalf had gained the 40 yards given, and passed the Captain, when he had it all his own way running backwards and walking); his opponent gave in after he had run about three parts of the distance. The winner did 1080 yards in five minutes and twenty-six seconds. Several sporting men were present, and money to a very considerable amount was bet; immediately before starting, six to four on Metcalf. The Captain was dressed in tight blue silk jacket, white cap, and half shoes; Metcalf in pink.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1825.

*The Season.*—The Southern papers mention that the weather, during the month of December, has been uncommonly mild and pleasant. The Savannah papers state that ripe mulberries had been brought to market, and one of the Editors had been presented with a fine nutmeg-peach of the second crop. At Darien, on the 14th ult. the trees were yielding ripe fruit—dumson plums were abundant. At Washington City, on the 25th ult. the weather was so warm that the citizens dined with their windows open.——In common with our Southern neighbors, we have been peculiarly blessed in these regions. The past month has been characterised with the mildness of April, and be it remembered, that our river, until the 3d of January, has, with the exception of a day or two, been as free from ice as it was in June: but on Sabbath morning last we were visited with a cold chilly and a snow storm from the North-West, which slightly covered the earth with her white mantle and proclaimed, for a time, an embargo on the operations of our part.

BILL OF MORTALITY.

The whole number of deaths in Chelsea, for the year 1824, is *seventy-four*—71 white and 3 colored—34 males and 40 females—18 under the age of one year—22 between one and ten—5 between ten and twenty—8 between twenty and thirty—3 between thirty and forty—3 between forty and fifty—2 between fifty and sixty—3 between sixty and seventy—3 between seventy & eighty—and 1 between ninety and a hundred——5 died in January—4 in February—4 in March—6 in April—3 in May—6 in June—1 in July—13 in August—18 in September—5 in October—2 in November—and 5 in December.——8 may be said to have died with old age—12 with consumptions and liver complaints—3 with fevers—21 with dysentery—6 with rattles and complaints of the throat—6 with hooping-cough—1 with dissesis—4 with fits—1 with apoplexy—2 with complaints of the head—3 with cancer & kingsevil—1 with insanity—1 by drowning—1 by scalding—1 by intoxication—and 3 with natural disease.

The population of Chelsea may be computed at 2500, making three deaths to every 100 inhabitants.

The President of the United States has ordered Commodore Porter to repair to Washington City without delay, that there may be a full investigation of all the circumstances connected with the affair at Fayyaffo.

SAVINGS SOCIETY.

The Norwich Savings Society has been in operation 5 months—since which there has been deposited $3000, by 73 individuals. And on Monday last a dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

The London Globe & Traveller of the 22d Nov. (received at New-York,) says, "It appears by letters which have this day been received from Vienna, that negotiations are really going on for recognizing the independence of the Greeks, and that the three Great Powers, England, France and Russia, are perfectly agreed as to the principle upon which it should be proposed, whilst Austria is exerting all her influence to prevent it. It is said in the letters, that this principle is understood in Vienna to be an annual sum to be paid by Greece to Turkey, or a sum at once paid down, to which no opposition is expected on the part of Greece, although it is certain that several Turkish provinces are ready to throw of the yoke. The interposition of the Allied Powers, is stated to be dictated by a wish to prevent the entire destruction of the Turkish Empire as to give independence to the Greek nation.

The last Christian Secretary contains several accounts of revivals.

The Rev. Asher Miner, Pastor of the 2d Baptist church in North Stonington, Conn. states in a letter, that on a visit which he made to Hanford, Mass. in November last, the presence of God, by his Holy Spirit was evident. In the beginning of that month, an awakening commenced, and meetings a greater part of the time were attended by Mr. Miner, from once to thrice a day from that time to Dec. 16. He had baptised 17 on a profession of their faith in Christ. At the water side, crowded assemblies were as solemn as if attending the last obsequies of a friend. Dec. 11, more than 20 baptised believers came forward, and entered into covenant with God and each other. The next day they celebrated the Lord's supper.

A letter also from Ashford, dated Dec. 13, mentions that in the revival there, probably 100 have become subjects of grace.

*Painted Tea.*—A London paper says common Bohea Tea, worth about three or four shillings the pound, is sifted, and the largest reserved for painting, as it is called. Dutch pink and Prussian blue is finely powdered together, which forms a fine green powder; the tea and the color are put together into a long leathern bag, and gently shook backward and forward by two persons, until the tea becomes charged with sufficient color to assume the appearance of fine bloom Hyson, and is then sold for eight or ten shillings the pound: occasionally the leaves of the black currant tree are rolled, dried, and broken into fine pieces, and which imparts a peculiar and agreeable flavor.

There is a ship of the line and a frigate on the stocks at present in Philadelphia. These vessels are building on a plan lately adopted by the British Navy Board. The sterns are made round, and planked in a similar manner to the bows, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, & gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a squared stern. The ship of line now building will be the largest vessel of war in the world. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will mount 140.

ALEXANDER SMYTH SEVEN YEARS DEVOTED TO THE SCRIPTURES.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of this work, says:

"The humble pamphlet of Mr. Alexander Smyth of Wythe, of H. R. has as might be expected, excited much sensation here as well as elsewhere. The subscription paper is rapidly filling, and if Mr. S. does not make converts, it will not be assuredly for want of readers.

Mr. S. is an able man, and for twenty years has been devoting his researches to the scriptures.

That he will write a book that is worth reading—that it will be marked by originality as well as by ability, we have not only the assurance which his character as a man of talents gives us, but the opinion of one gentleman at least who has seen the MS."

Alexander Kerr, Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, has caused a suit to be instituted against Peter Force, Esq. the Editor of the National Journal, for a libel, in consequence of an allegation in that print, not long since, that Mr. Kerr had altered a promissory note, drawn by Mrs. Mary G. Monroe, and endorsed by John Quincy Adams, Esq.

The President of Mexico has published by order, a decree of the Sovereign Congress, authorising him to receive proposals for opening a communication between the two oceans, by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and for rendering several of the rivers navigable. The day when the Pacific and Atlantic will be united, by a canal, is perhaps not far distant.

By the Annual report of the Postmaster general, the total amount of the receipts for postage, for the three quarters ending on the 30th of June last, was 578,366 dollars, and the amount of expenditures during the same period, was 366,121 dollars, leaving a balance in favor of the government of more than 10,000 dollars.

A city meeting in New-Haven has voted to appropriate 600 dollars for the purpose of purchasing, laying out and levelling a new public square in the eastern part of the city. Eleven hundred dollars have been subscribed for the same object.

*Fine Arts.*—The New-Haven Journal states that Mr. Hezekiah Augur of that city, has executed a Bust of Apollo in marble, which it is believed will find no rival in the United States.

Peter Anthony, a black man, convicted of the murder of Theodore Stoddard, on the high seas, was executed at Boston, on Tuesday 21st ult.

EXTRAORDINARY FRESH.

The Choraw papers mention that the river Pee Dee, in South-Carolina, rose on the 19th ult. 45 feet above its ordinary height.

*Whiskey.*—This pleasant and healthful beverage is now selling at Baltimore at the rate of *ninetem cents per gallon.*

Richard I. Manning was, on the 30 ult. elected Governor of the state of S. Carolina, vice J. L. Wilson, who was no longer eligible, by reason of having served out the term limited by the Constitution.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sabbath evening last, by Rev. D. N. Bentley, Mr. FRANCIS F. COOLEY, of Springfield, Mass to Miss ESTHER ROSE, daughter of Mr. Paley Rose.

In this city, by the Rev. Wm. Palmer, Mr. GEO. OLIN, to Miss SUSAN CONNING.

In this city, on Friday evening last, Mr. DANIEL A. CAREW, to Miss RACHEL T. WOOD.

DIED.

In Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. HARRIET S. BROWN, aged 19, wife of Mr. Thomas W. Brown, and daughter of Capt. James Day, formerly of this city.

*From the National Journal*

DIED, at his lodgings at Tennison's, on Thursday night last, at about 12 o'clock, in his sixtieth year, PUSH-MA-TA-HA, one of the Choctaw Delegation, now at Washington, on business with the government. The best attendance and the best medical skill were employed to save him, but in vain. He died of the croup and was ill but a day. He was buried on Saturday with military honors, which were formed by the Marine Corps, by the directions of the Hon. the Secretary of the navy, assisted by Captain Marro's and Capt. Dyer's companies of volunteers: Christian ceremonies by the Rev. Mr. Hawley. The procession was large, at least two thousand, and highly respectable. General Jackson, who knew and appreciated the services of this chief, paid his last respects to his memory, as did also many members of both Houses of Congress and members of the government, some of whom attended him, though so distant, to the grave.

Push-ma-ta-ha was an extraordinary man. He was one of the three great chiefs of his nation, and had attained that distinction by his powers of oratory, and military prowess. Nature had impressed him with the stamp of greatness—and he was himself even in death. "I am cold," said he, (in his native tongue, for he spoke no English,) "that I am better. It is a mistake. I shall die, and at about 12 o'clock to night. It has always been in my heart that I should die in the land of strangers." He then gave some directions respecting his family, and the disposition of his effects, and concluding saying "While I am dead, let the big guns be fired over me." His request was complied. He had been the high distinction, by his uniform attachment to the people and cause of the United States, and by the more than repeated, and the blood he had shed of exercising our power on our borders, when it was exerted, to save our citizens from the hostile of his own race, and the consequent hostility of the enemy with them, and especially in the interest. He often foiled Tecumseh, though not with the sword. He saw his opportunity, and seized it; he knew his means, and he employed them. He triumphed over that master-spirit, broke the spell in which he was attempting to bind his nation, and turned the sword of his people upon our enemies. *It was by the powers of his oratory.* Every arm fell when Push-ma-ta-ha had spoken. Every hostile spirit was hushed—and the Choctaw nation, powerful as it was, were united to a man. He put himself at the head of 500 warriors, and entered our service—was in twenty-four battles—served under the eye of General Jackson in his Pensacola campaign, and won the admiration of even this veteran. Push-ma-ta-ha remembered his leader even in death. "I want," said he "to see General Jackson." But it was late at night, and the knowledge of this wish was not conveyed. To the writer of this hasty notice, General Jackson said, when informed of it the next day—"I deeply regret it. Had it been midnight, I would have risen and gone to see him."

Push-ma-ta-ha, though uneducated himself, saw the necessity of improving his people, and demonstrated his attachment to civilization, by giving $3,000 of his annuity, for 15 years, towards the support of the school system.

## ORATORIO.

The public are informed that the

**UNION SOCIETY**

will perform an Oratorio, on Wednesday evening the 25th Jan. at the Presbyterian Meeting-House, Chelsea. Among the pieces to be performed are

| | |
|---|---|
| Sound an Alarm | *Handel.* |
| O Give Thanks | *Clark.* |
| How Beautiful | *Hastings.* |
| Deep is the Sleep | *Do.* |
| Double Chorus——He gave thee hail-stones for rain, | *Handel.* |
| Millennium | *Shaw.* |

The Interpretation—An Oratorio *King.*

A complete *Order* will be given next week.

The performance will be accompanied by the celebrated *Mr. OLIVER SHAW* of Providence, upon the Organ—who will also sing several songs & take part in some duetts.

Doors open at 6 o'clock—performance commences at half past 6. *Jan. 4.*

A. F. GILMAN, *Secretary.*

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea-Landing, January 1, 1825.*

JOHN ANTHONY, Andromache Avery, Nathan Ayres, Alphonso Armington, Nat. Bradford *Montville.* Chas. Bowen, Josiah Barrows, Priscella Billings, Sophia Brewster, Robert Barker, Sarah Bowen, Caleb Bishop *Lisbon*, Harvey Burton, Lucy Champlin, Ebenezer Crowell, Harvey Cook, Daniel Cutler, David Chase, Parson P. Case, Doct. Geo. Downer *Preston*, Daniel Donovan, Frederica Ferguson, George B. Gilbert, Andrew Griswold, Isaiah Gray, George Giddings, Phillip Gray, John A. Gifford, Lovel Glover, Eliab Hyde, Levi Huntington, Matthia Hubbell, Tho. Kinney, Sar'l D. King, Caroline H. King, Isaac Loyd, Ebenezer Latham, Normand Lyman, George Lewis, Mary C. Meech, James Moore, Charlotte Mallary, John Noyes *Montville*, Olive Peters, Emily Richards, Peter O. Richmond *Windham*, James Ross *Groton*, Augustus Roath, Jedediah Smith, Prentis P. Smith *Groton*, William Sayres, Olcott Sherman, Robert Stoddard *Groton*, Benj. Smith *Montville*, Hannah Smith, Daniel Thomas *Groton*, James Tyler, Luke Wheeler *Preston.*

10 C. KINNEY, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. on the first day of Jan. A. D. 1825.*

MINER A. ALLYN, John E. Bacon, Harris W. Bates, Daniel Baylies, Charles Bishop, Desthmony Burr, Joseph L. Davis, Samuel Grace, Horace Hill, Lucy L. Huntington, Ebenezer Kelly, Thomas Larrabee, Prudence Miner, Abner Norcross, Linrah Quy, Joseph Potter, Samuel Riley, Olcott Sherman, James Stedman, Daniel P. Stanton, Gardner Thurston, Col. Tracy, E. Tracy, *Norwich.* Oliver Avery, *Bozrah.*——Nathan Lord, Deborah Nett, *Franklin.*—John Barrett, Sally Davis, Martin Galdin, *Lisbon.*

40 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, January 1, 1825.*

NATHAN BURGIS, Silas Bailey jun. Wm. Bingham, Eliza C. Baker, Tho. H. Babcock, Julia Ann Cone, Anna Card, John F. Cook, Commissioners on the Estate of Ira Case, Lois K. Cone, John Dow, John Dunlap, Nicholas Douglas, David Davis, George Dizon, Nath'l Eddy, Elisha Fanham, Aseneth French, Mary Gardner, Simeon Jones, John Martin, John Oswell, Cynthia Peck, Edmund Shepard, Aurelia Stowell, Samuel K. Spalding, Geo. Shay, Susannah M. Taylor, Chas. T. Thompson, Amos Witter, Alexander Williams, John Webb, *of Plainfield.*—Henry H. Tanner, Nathaniel Newton, *of Voluntown.*

40 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, January 1, 1825.*

MARY ALLEN, Margaret Bailey, John Browning, Jonathan Branch, George Button, Joseph Fitzsimy, Ezmer Benjamin, John Copswell, Thadeus Cook, Edward Combs, Sarah Cook, Charles Davis, Jonathan Dewey, Esther Fanning, Richard Fanning, Edwin Fitch, Nehemiah H. Gray, Jeremiah S. Halsey, Jeremiah Halsey, Lydia Kinney, Pierpont Kinney, Lot Kinney, Cyrus Latham, Sarah Maples (2,) Israel P. Morgan, Jacob Newton, James & Amos Witter, Ephraim Wheeler, Wm. Wilkinson, William P. Witter, Oliver Swan, Alexander Stewart, Jr.

40 S. M. DOWNER, P. M.

MASONIC.

The annual meeting of Franklin Council of R. & S. Masters, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday 14th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

F. PRENTICE, *Recorder.*

Norwich, Jan 4, 1825. 2w40

Mantuamaker.

Miss H. Ames,

RECENTLY from NORWICH, would inform the people of JEWETT-CITY & its vicinity, that she has taken a residence at *Mrs. Ames'*, where she will continue to work at Mantuamaking.

*Jewett C. 1, 1825.* 40—

LOOKING GLASSES, PATENT SOFAS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

*Elegant Looking Glasses,*

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

*Also just completed, a variety of*

Patent Spring Seat SOFAS.

WHICH, together with a handsome assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, & CHAIRS of every description, are offered for sale by HORACE COLTON,

*At his Cabinet & Chair Warehouse,*

*3 doors south of the Bank*

Also for sale—25,000 feet Cherry Lumber. Every article in his line will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Having a Painter who is competent to do nice Painting and Gilding of every description, any orders in this line will be punctually attended to.

*Jan. 4.* 3w—40

New BOOKS.

JOURNALS of the Conversations of Lord Byron, during a residence with his Lordship at Pisa, in the years 1821 and 1822, by Tho. Medwin Esq.

TALES of MOTHERS, translated from the French of J. N. Bouilly.

The VALLY of SHENANDOAH, or Memoirs of the Grayons.

The complete Works of the Right Honorable Lord Byron, in 8 vols.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeck, Lake of the Woods, &c performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, Major, U. S. T. E.

For sale by

Robinson & Dunham.

65 bls. superfine Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.

A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 5, 1825. 8w40—

WANTED,

40 or 50 fat hogs,

weighing from 300 to 400, for which Cash, and a fair price, will be given by PRENTICE & LORD

*Norwich, Jan 5, 1825.* 40—

The Subscriber

WILL pay CASH on delivery for two hundred WELL FATTED HOGS, and 200 Bushel BEANS.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, Jan. 5th.* —40

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. William W. Hopkins*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, that said estate is likely to be insolvent——said Court has ordered that said Administrator give public notice to all interested in said estate to appear before said Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the second Tuesday of January 1825, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners thereon.

J. O. HOPKINS, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich, Dec. 24, 1824* 1w

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the stated meeting of the Stockholders of the Connecticut River Steam-Boat Company, for the choice of officers and any other ordinary business, will be held at Morgan's Coffee House, in Hartford, on Wednesday the 19th January, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. HOSMER, *Secretary*

*Hartford, Jan 3, 1825.* 3w40

A CONSIGNMENT of Western Cherry Boards, (and a fine lot,) is for sale, on approved credit, by

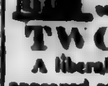
*Jan. 4.*—40 S. HUBBARD.

WILLIMANTIC *Cotton Factory.*

Will be sold at Auction,

ON the 16th day of February next, the Willimantic Cotton Factory, situated in Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, on a never failing stream of water—containing

ONE SPINDLE,



together with five Dwelling Houses, one Store, Blacksmith's shop, Machine shop,

TWO FARMS, &c.

A liberal credit will be given, with approved security, for the whole or a part if requested.——Distance from Hartford, 24 miles, & from Norwich, 22 miles. The sale will be on the premises. ROBER TAINTOR,

*Trustee of the Proprietors.*

*Hampton, Jan. 1, 1825* 115thf60

Look at This!!

ON the 14th day of Feb. 1825, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be sold at auction (unless previously sold at private sale) that valuable farm which has for many years been owned and improved by Mr. Asa Smith, of Preston. Said farm is situated one half mile north of the first society meeting house, on the road direct from Preston city to Jewett city, containing 140 acres of land, well watered and wooded, with a fine thrifty young orchard. The dwelling house is large and commodious, and suited to two families.

For terms of sale and payment, apply to the subscribers.

STEPHEN MEECH,
SILAS JONES,
ADMRS.

*Preston, Jan. 4, 1825.* 3w40—

Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12w39

REGISTERS.

*Just published and for sale by*

Robinson & Dunham,

in large or small quantities, the annual *Connecticut Register and United States Calendar* for 1825—Containing, beside the usual matter, the TARIFF, or rate of duty, conformably to the existing laws, on the 1st of July, 1824

*December 29, 1824.*

COTTON,

98 bales prime Georgia and North-Carolina Cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*December 28.* 39—

WANTED, 3 or 4 Journeymen COOPERS—None need apply unless well recommended.

A small family can be accommodated with a House. Inquire of

JOSEPH LUMBARD.

*Lebanon, Dec. 20, 1824.* 3w38

WANTED,

AT the Central Mills in Plainfield, two or three *Turners & Fitters.* Inquire as above.

RICHARDS & TENNER.

*Plainfield, Jan. 3, 1825.* 2w40

Leicester MachineCards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st inst. an indented boy by the name of *John Garrison*, aged 17 years, of a small size and light complexion. All persons are forbid trusting or harboring said boy. Whoever will return him shall receive *five mills* reward but no charges or thanks.

JOSEPH BAILEY.

*Bozrah, Jan. 3, 1825.* 3w40—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

SONG

Written by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, for the 204th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and sung by Mr. Brown, of Bridgewater.

The *Pilgrim Fathers*—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray
As they break along the shore:
Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day
When the *May-Flower* moored below,
When the sea around was black with storms,
And white the shore with snow.
*Chorus*—Still roll in the bay, as they rolled that day, &c.

The mists, that wraped the Pilgrim's sleep,
Still brood upon the tide;
And his rocks yet keep their watch by the deep,
To stay its waves of pride.
But the snow-white sail, that he gave to the gale
When the heaven's looked dark, is gone;—
As an Angel's wing, through an opening cloud,
Is seen and then withdrawn.
*Chorus*—It is gone from the bay where it spread that day, &c.

The Pilgrim Exile—sainted name!
The hill, whose icy brow
Rejoiced, when he came, in the morning's flame,
In the morning's flame burns now.
And the moon's cold light, as it lay that night
On the hill-side and the sea,
Still lies where he laid his houseless head;—
But the Pilgrim—where is he?
*Chorus*—He is not in the bay, as he was that day, &c.

The Pilgrim fathers are at rest:
When Summer's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure drest,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie.
The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast;
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,
Looks kindly on that spot last.
*Chorus*—Not such was the ray that he shed that day, &c.

The Pilgrim *spirit* has not fled:
It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With the holy stars by night,
It watches the bed of the brave who have bled,
And shall guard this ice-bound shore,
Till the waves of the bay, where the *May-Flower* lay,
Shall foam and freeze no more.
*Chorus*—It watches the bed of the brave who have bled, &c.

HAPPINESS.

Tell me, ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of Natures wide domains
Can bliss for man be found?

The wild birds carrolled over head,
The breeze around me blew,
And Nature's awful chorus said—
No bliss for man she knew.

I questioned Love, whose early ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid genius say
His light was dimmed by tears.

I questioned Friendship: Friendship sighed,
And thus her answer gave:
The few whom fortune never turned,
Were wither'd in the grave?

I asked if Vice could bliss bestow?
Vice boasted loud and well,
But fading from her withered brow
The borrow'd roses fell.

I sought of Feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast,
And found her mourning, faint and still,
For others' woes distress'd.

I questioned Virtue: Virtue sigh'd
No boon could she dispense;
Not Virtue was her name, she cried,
But humble Penitence.

I questioned Death: the grisly shade
Relax'd his brow severe;
And 'I am Happiness,' he said,
'If Virtue guide thee here.'

THANKSGIVING.
*By Mrs. Barbauld.*

"Praise to God, immortal praise,
For the love that crowns our days;
Bounteous source of every joy!
Let thy praise our tongues employ.

For the blessings of the field;
For the stores the gardens yield;
For the vines exalted juice;
For the generous olive's use;

Flocks that whiten all the plain;
Yellow sheaves of ripened grain;
Clouds that drop their fattening dews;
Suns that temp'rate warmth diffuse.

All that Spring, with bounteous hand,
Scatters o'er the smiling land;
All that liberal Autumn pours,
From her rich o'erflowing stores:

These to thee, our God! we owe,
Source whence all our blessings flow!
And for these, our souls shall raise
Grateful vows and solemn praise."

## JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, done on the most liberal terms, at this Office.

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THE
**THAMES COMPANY**

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

## *Winter Goods;*

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan
**PLAID,**
Camblets—Plain & fig'd blk. & col'd
**BOMBAZETTES,**
Circassians—Plain & fig'd Ratinett, HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN, Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,*
**LADIES CLOTH,**
**PELISSE CLOTH.**
*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings*
Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c &c. ——ALSO——
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
India & French Levantine very heay, Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete, Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.
Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings,
Ticks, &c. at very low prices.
*Norwich, Dec. 21, 1824.* 38—

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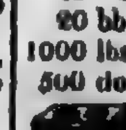
## WILLIS GRAY & Co.
**OFFER FOR SALE,**
## *Cheap for Cash,*
## 300 bbls. Canal

**FLOUR,** *celebrated brands for Family use,*
200 do. Baltimore and New York Flour,
140 do. Cider Brandy,
8 hhds. do. do. very high proof,
25 do. New Rum, very *old,*
8 bbls. Country Gin,
1 pipe Old Holland,
5 do. French Brandy,
12 hhds. 3d proof St. Croix Rum, pure and good,
8 do. West India Rum,
1 hhd. Old Jamaica Spirits,
25 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, and Malaga Wine,
20 hhds. New Orleans and West India Molasses,—superior for retail,
7 boxes White Havana Sugar,
40 do. Brown do.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
1000 lbs. Philadelphia Lump do.
500 do. New York do.



15 chests Hyson Skin
**TEA,**
3 do. Young Hyson do.
5 do. Bohea do.
30 bags good COFFEE,
5 boxes Chocolate,
175 bbls. and half bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Boston Inspected Mackerel,
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
30 do. Cut Nails,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt,
500 do. Eastern do.
100 do. Rock do.
75 boxes Window Glass,
30 kegs Ginger,
10 bags Pimento,
10 do. Pepper,
20 do. Cloves,
50 mats Cassia,
1000 lbs. Mayland's and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff,
1000 do. Pearl Ashes,
10 casks Smyrna Raisins,
50 bags Shot,
Together with every article usually found in a retail Store.
December 29. 39—

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**NORWICH**
## Dying Establishment.
**CHARLES WARBURTON,**

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and
Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth,
Clothes, & Silk Goods,
of every description,
*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—
warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.
*November 16, 1824.* tf38—

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THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity, that he carries on the
*Blacksmithing Business,*
in all its various branches, at the shop about 30 rods west of the Court-house in Norwich, where all kinds of Smith work may be had at short notice, and in the neatest manner.
CHARLES DEWEY.
*Norwich, Dec. 18, 1824.* 37—

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## Wood Workmen attend.

WANTED, by WM. & THOS. J. HIRRS, at Norwich-Falls, one or two good Wood Workmen at Machinery. *Dec. 22, 1824.* 3w38

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**Huntington & Ripley**
HAVE OPENED THE LAST WEEK,
*An assortment of*
## Seasonable
**FANCY & STAPLE**
## DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
SUPERFINE AND LOW PRICED
**Cloths and Cassimeres,**
*(A large assortment,)*
Bombazetts and Rattinets,
Blue and Fancy Print Calicoes,
Rich Fancy SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rich Fashionable Silks,
Blue Camblets & Scotch Plaids,
Plain and Ombra Plushes,
Plain and Figured Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkfs.
6-4 Figured Cashmere Shawls,
Bordered Cassimere do.
India Levantine, Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Linen and Cotton Floss,
Spool Thread; Cotton Wadding,
Black & White Worsted Hose,
Bombazines and Norwich Crapes,
Black and Green Worsted Fringe for Rugge,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Gloves, Buckskin Mittens,
Oil Leather, Socks, Bonnet Reeds, &c.
*Dec. 15.* 37—

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NORWICH
Shoe Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality.* Among which are to be found

**GENTLEMEN'S**
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,——————do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES
**LADIES'**
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,
Northampton and Hartford
**Sole Leather.**
Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins, Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior.)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.
Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Nov. 1824.* 31—

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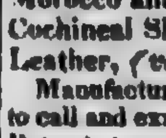

## 150 barrels
and half barrels No. 1, 2, and 3, MACKEREL, Boston Inspection.
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
50 bbls. Rochester and Baltimore Flour, fresh,
20 do. and half do. Buck Wheat, free from grit,
5 do. and half do. Neats' Tongues,
50 do. Hartford Gin,
10 do. Western Whiskey,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 do. Boston Rum,
20 do. St. Croix and Antigua do. *Warranted as imported,*
20 do. Molasses, by next Packet,
10 chests Skin Tea, fresh quality,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 sacks fine Salt,
300 bush. T. I. & Eastern do.
70 bbls. Winter, Fall, & Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
2 tierces Rice,
50 half boxes Window Glass,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco.

AT RETAIL,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gun Powder, | Cordials, |
| Hyson, | Martinique do. |
| Young Hyson, | *in Bottles,* |
| Souchong, and | English Mustard, |
| Bohea TEA. | India Cayenne |
| Madeira, | PEPPER, |
| Lisbon, | Bloom, Muscatel, |
| Port, | & Drum Raisins, |
| Malaga, & | Citron, |
| Currant WINE. | Pepper Sauce, |
| Old Spirits, | COFFEE, |
| French Brandy, | Loaf and Lump |
| Holland Gin, | Sugar, Spanish |
| Whiskey, | Segars, Indigo, &c. |

The above goods, with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap, and on as good terms, as they can be purchased in this city.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Dec. 22.* 38—

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## NORWICH
## AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings,* on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 28—

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## Last from New-York.
DECEMBER 22, 1824.
**JOHN KENNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large assortment* of FASHIONABLE

## Dry Goods,

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.
White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black
**SATINS,**
Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*
Blue, Black, Green, and other color
**GYMPS,**
Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue
## Italian Crapes,
A large assortment of Velveteen, Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs. Silk and Cotton Flagg Do.
Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do. Black and colored Silk and Tabby
**VELVETS,**
Bombazettes and Circassians
*of all colors,*
Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown
**VESTINGS,**
Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE——Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.
*Also—on hand,*
A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—

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## C. F. & G. C. LESTER
Have just received, & now offer,
*AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,*

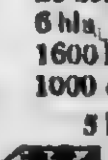
20 hogsheads St. Croix, Antigua, and Demarara
**RUM,**
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,
☞ *Signette Brand.*
1 do. Old HOLLAND GIN,
50 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
20 do. Hartford GIN,
10 hhds. first quality NEW RUM,
1 barrel Jamaica Spirits,
☞ *for Medicinal uses, 10 years old,* ☜

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 qr. casks Old Madeira<br>2 do. Madeira good qual.<br>5 qr. casks Teneriffe,<br>5 do. Lisbon,<br>2 pipes & 2 quarter casks Malaga and Samos,<br>3 qr. casks Colmana, | **Wines,** |

CORDIALS——an assortment,

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 bls. prime St. Croix,<br>20 boxes brown Havana<br>6 hls. Muscovado,<br>1600 lbs. Philad. Lump,<br>1000 do. N. York do. | **SUGAR** |

5 hhds. MOLASSES,



10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
4 do. 20 lbs. box, Souchong.
**good! cheap!!**
*Teas at retail*——Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea.
Demijohns and Covered Bottles in great variety.
## Snuff & Tobacco
*in general variety——Lorillard's agents sell at his prices.*
10 kegs Richmond prime Tobacco,
5 do. W. J. Harris' brand,
5 do. Ch. Lynchburg, do.
Also—Pigtail and Roll Tobacco & kegs of pound and half pound rolls

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 lbs Nutmegs, | 100 lbs Cassia, |
| 500 do. Pimento, | 600 do. Pepper. |
| Mace, | 50 do. Cloves, |
| Tamarinds, good, | Jars of Ginger. |

½ ton PEARLASHES, *first sort,*
1 ton POTASHES, extra strong,
1 tierce excellent Honey,
20 bls Summer, 13 do. Winter & Fall strained **SPERM OIL,**
90 bls. Strong & Co's. and N. York
## FLOUR,
30 sacks FINE SALT,
500 bushels Turks Island do.
300 do. Eastern do.
50 barrels and half bls. Mackerel,
2 kegs refined SALT-PETRE,
3 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 casks assorted NAILS,
30 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
10 kegs pure Ginger—20 bags assorted Shot—Rifle and common Powder, &c. &c. &c.
Cash paid for Flax Seed, Oats, Beans, Rye, Corn, & Red Oak Hogshead Staves.

## STOVES in general and of all kinds.
Orders for Castings received, and attended to.
## Hollow-ware
*at Wholesale and Retail,* in quantity on hand.
*(Agents for Stafford Furnace Co.)*
Nov 23, 1824. tf34—

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## *Winter Apples.*
RUSSETS AND GREENINGS, *Picked by hand, from young & thrifty trees,* for sale by
SAMUEL AVERY.
*Norwich, Dec. 21.* 5w38

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## Cheap Goods.
**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**
IS THIS DAY OPENING
*A NEW SUPPLY OF*
## WINTER
## DRY GOODS.
*Among them are a variety of*
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
[*VERY CHEAP*]
Tartan Plaids: Black Figured Gro de Naples: Long Cashmere Shawls: 7 and 8-9 Merino and Cassimere do.: Mazarin Blue, Black, and light colored Gimps: Daisy Buttons: Elegant Fancy Hdkfs: Flag do.: Large Shell and Mock Shell Combs: London Chintzes and Calicoes: Russia Diaper: Elegant Ostrich Feathers: Silk Velvets and Plushes, for Trimmings—with a variety of other goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold very low for Cash.
*Dec. 15.* 37—

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## C. F. & G. C. Lester
OFFER FOR SALE,
**125** bbls. Le Roy & Co & N. Y.
**FLOUR,**
50 barrels Cider Brandy,
16 do A. Morgan & Co's. GIN,
30 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel,
**30 sacks Fine Salt,**
20 hhds. West-India Rum,
5 do. New-England do
*25 hhds. prime Molasses.*
20 boxes Brown and White Havana
**SUGAR,**
8 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
*Dec. 14, 1824.* tf37—

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## "British Oil Stone,"

FOR sharpening edge Tools, equal to the Turkey Oil Stone, & far superior to any other now in use, & are particularly recommended to Mechanics, as producing a fine, smooth edge. For sale by
JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.
NORWICH.

Certificates from respectable Mechanics and other persons who have used these Stones, it is believed, are sufficient to establish their superiority.
*Dec. 20, 1824.* 4w38—

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## WEAVING.

THE subscriber has a quantity of Cotton Yarn on hand which he wishes to get wove—for which a fair price will be paid.
GURDON ROBINSON.
*Windham, (Scotland Society.)*
*Dec. 20, 1824.* 3w38—

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☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

*A saving of three dollars to a barrel of Hams.*

## 'ECONOMY IS WEALTH.'

A valuable discovery for smoking Beef & Hams by the application of the
## Pyroligneous Acid,
OR ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

THE unparalleled and universal approbation the Pyroligneous Acid has obtained from an enlightened community, where it has been properly applied, is sufficient evidence that it has properties which render it a complete substitute for the usual method of smoking beef and hams, with this advantage, that it lessens all the expense necessarily attached to the common method of smoking—saves the shrinkage and damage to the outside, and gives a finer flavor to the bacon than when cured with smoke in its natural or gaseous state. By this process, the barrel, or vessel where the hams are put in brine for salting, becomes the smoke-house, and all the trouble attendant on the usual mode is entirely laid aside. After immersing hams in brine, ONE QUART OF THIS ESSENCE WILL SMOKE 200 POUNDS.

The following gentlemen, from different parts of New England, who have made a fair experiment with the Pyroligneous Acid, in smoking beef and hams, inform the public that it is the least expensive, least trouble, and producing the best ham.

*Oliver Wolcott,* Governor of Connecticut; *Lyman Beecher, D. D.; James C. Wadsworth; Stephen Deming; B. Silliman,* Professor, Yale College; *Hon. John T. Peters; Richard E. Goodwin; Gen. D. Deming; Daniel Metcalf; Socrates Balcomb; Dr. Elisha Edwards; Dr. Wm. Porter; Gen. Jacob Bliss; Dr. Allyn Hyde; A. Butler; Josiah Goodhue; William T. Williams; Amasa Dutton; Daniel Hutchinson; James Buell; Hubbard Dutton; John Robinson; George F. Ely; John Hayward; Ariel Loomis; Russell Clark; Oliver Pettis; S. D. Tylden; Jonathan Hatch; Dwight Ripley,* Druggist; *Joseph C. Huntington,* Druggist; *Charles Coit; Samuel Tyler,* Druggist; *Samuel Buckingham.*

*A Word to a candid community.*

Some individuals are indefatigable in their exertions to injure the credit of the Pyroligneous Acid, by their bad use of it in not putting sufficient salt to preserve their hams through the warm season of the year, but the general demand for the article the present season, accompanied by undoubted recommendations, do prove that there is too much intelligence in the public mind to be swayed by error and false report, respecting an improvement which proffers so much advantage to the world.

*The above Acid is for sale at the principal stores in New-England.*
Lebanon, December 22.

---

**50** Barrels Baltimore Flour,
Just landed from schr. La Fayette.
For sale by JOSEPH BREED.

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## New Goods.
**DEC. 1, 1824.**
## Erastus Coit,

HAS just received a variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and INDIA
**DRY GOODS,**
which with those before received, makes his assortment as extensive as any to be found in the state.

Merchants and others will find it for their interest to call and purchase. *He offers a large assortment of SUPERFINE & LOW PRICED*
**BROADCLOTHS**
**and Cassimeres,**
*Which will be sold unusually cheap.*
35—

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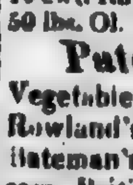
## C. F. & G. C. LESTER
OFFER, AT
*Wholesale or Retail,*
5 tons Prime Campeachy
**LOGWOOD,**
2 do. do. Fustic—3 do Nicaragua,
20 bls ground Camwood, *(pure,)*
30 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt. ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS,
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in utls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Crystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals. Alcohol,
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks.
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. **COCHINEAL,**
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 lbs. Chrome Yellow<br>20 lbs. Prussian Blue, | No. 1. |

20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink, (English,)
1 bale Sponge.
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.
——ALSO——



1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succo Liquorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

## Patent Medicines.
Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlæm Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,
## Swaim's Panacea.
**SUNDRIES.**
Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.
Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.
Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, not to be undersold, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.
*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

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## Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1444.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1825. No. 41.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

**Cheap Goods.**
**H. P. BUCKINGHAM,**
IS THIS DAY OPENING
*A NEW SUPPLY OF*
**WINTER**
**DRY GOODS.**
*Among them a good variety of*
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
[VERY CHEAP.]
Tartan Plaids; Black Figured Gro de Naples; Long Cashmere Shawls; 7 and 8-9 Merino and Cassimere do; Mazarin Blue, Black and light colored Gimps; Daisy Buttons; Elegant Fancy Hdkfs.; Flag do.; Large Shell and Mock Shell Combs; London Chintzes and Callicoes; Russia Diaper; Elegant Ostrich Feathers; Silk Velvets and Plushes, for Trimmings—with a variety of other goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold very low for Cash.
Dec 15. 37—

**LOOKING GLASSES, PATENT SOFAS, &C.**
HAS RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF
*Elegant Looking Glasses,* OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
*Also just completed, a variety of*
**Patent Spring Seat SOFAS,**
WHICH, together with a handsome assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, & CHAIRS of every description, are offered for sale by HORACE COLTON, *At his Cabinet & Chair Warehouse, A door north of the Bank.*
Also for sale—25,000 feet Cherry Lumber. Every article in his line will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.
☞ Having a Painter who is competent to do nice Painting and Gilding of every description, any orders in this line will be punctually attended to.
Jan. 4. 3w—40

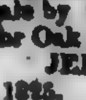
**65 bls superfine Howard st. & Brandywine Flour:**
25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.
A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Jan. 5. 1825. 8w40—

**150barrels and half barrels No.** 1, 2, and 3, MACKEREL, Boston Inspection,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
40 bbls. Rochester and Baltimore Flour, fresh,
20 do. and half do. Buck Wheat, free from grit,
5 do. and half do. Neats' Tongues,
10 do. Hartford Gin,
10 do. Western Whiskey,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 do. Boston Rum,
20 do. St. Croix and Antigua do. *Warranted as imported,*
20 do. Molasses, by next Packet,
10 chests Skin Tea, fresh quality,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 sacks fine Salt,
300 bush. T. I. & Eastern do.
70 bbls. Winter, Fall, & Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
2 tierces Rice,
50 half boxes Window Glass,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco.
AT RETAIL,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gun Powder, | Cordials, |
| Hyson, | Martinique do. in Bottles, |
| Young Hyson, | English Mustard, |
| Souchong, and | India Cayenne |
| Bohea TEA. | PEPPER, |
| Madeira, | Bloom, Muscatel, |
| Lisbon, | & Drum Raisins, |
| Port, | Citron, |
| Malaga, & | Pepper Sauce, |
| Currant WINE. | COFFEE, |
| Old Spirits, | Loaf and Lump |
| French Brandy, | Sugar, Spanish |
| Holland Gin, | Segars, Indigo, &c. |
| Whiskey. | |

The above goods, with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap and on as good terms, as they can be purchased in this city.
JOHN LATHROP.
Dec. 22. 38—

**Last from New-York.**
DECEMBER 22, 1824.
**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**
HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment of* FASHIONABLE
**Dry Goods,**
which they are now opening and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.
White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black
**SATINS,**
Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*
Blue, Black, Green, and other color
[illegible]
Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue
**Italian Crapes,**
A large assortment of Velveteen Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs.
Silk and Cotton Flagg Do.
Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do.
Black and colored Silk and Tabb
**VELVETS,**
Bombazettes and Circassians
*of all colors,*
Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown VESTINGS,
Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE——Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.
*Also—on hand,*
A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—

**WILLIS GRAY & Co.**
OFFER FOR SALE,
***Cheap for Cash,***
**300 bbls. Canal FLOUR,** *celebrated brands for Family use,*
200 do. Baltimore and New York Flour,
140 do. Cider Brandy,
8 hhds. do. do. very high proof.
25 do. New Rum, very *old,*
8 bbls. Country Gin,
1 pipe Old Holland,
5 do. French Brandy,
12 hhds. 3d proof St. Croix Rum, pure and good,
8 do West India Rum,
1 hhd. Old Jamaica Spirits,
25 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Colmanar, and Malaga Wine,
20 hhds. New Orleans and West India Molasses,—superior for retail,
7 boxes White Havana Sugar,
40 do. Brown do.
20 bbls. Muscovado do.
1000 lbs. Philadelphia Lump do.
500 do. New York do.

25 chests Hyson Skin **TEA,**
3 do. Young Hyson do.
5 do. Bohea do.
30 bags good COFFEE,
5 boxes Chocolate,
175 bbls. and half bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Boston Inspected Mackerel,
1000 lbs. Sole Leather,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
30 do. Cut Nails,
1000 bushels St. Ubes Salt,
500 do. Eastern do.
100 do. Rock do
75 boxes Window Glass,
30 kegs Ginger,
10 bags Pimento,
10 do. Pepper,
20 do. Cloves,
50 mats Cassia,
1000 lbs. Mayland's and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff,
1000 do. Pearl Ashes,
10 casks Smyrna Raisins,
20 bags Shot,
Together with every article usually found in a retail Store.
DECEMBER 29. 39—

**WANTED,**
**40 or 50 fat hogs,**
weighing from 300 to 400, for which cash, and a fair price, will be given by PRENTICE & LORD.
*Norwich, Jan 5, 1825.* 40—

**The Subscriber**
WILL pay CASH on delivery for two hundred WELL FATTED HOGS, and 200 Bushel BEANS.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, Jan. 5th.* —40

**Cold Spring Gin,**
IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

**Huntington & Ripley**
HAVE OPENED THE LAST WEEK,
*An assortment of*
**Seasonable**
**FANCY & STAPLE**
**DRY GOODS,**
CONSISTING IN PART OF
SUPERFINE AND LOW PRICED
**Cloths and Cassimeres,**
*(A large assortment.)*
Bombazetts and Sattinets,
Blue and Fancy Print Calicoes,
Rich Fancy SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rich Fashionable Silks,
Blue Camblets & Scotch Plaids,
Plain and Ombra Plushes,
Plain and Figured Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkfs.
6-4 Figured Cashmere Shawls,
Bordered Cassimere do.
India Levantine, Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Linen and Cotton Floss,
Spool Thread; Cotton Wadding,
Black & White Worsted Hose,
Bombazines and Norwich Crapes,
Black and Green Worsted Fringe for Flaggs,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Gloves, Buckskin Mittens,
Oil Leather, Socks, Bonnet Reeds, &c.
Dec. 15 37—

THE
**THAMES COMPANY**
HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of
***Winter Goods;***
They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan
**PLAID,**
Camblets—Plain & fig'd silk. & col'd.
**BOMBAZETTES,**
Circassians—Plain & fig'd Sattinett,
HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN,
Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of BROADCLOTHS,
**LADIES CLOTH,**
**PELISSE CLOTH,**
*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,*
Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Waddings, Battings, &c. &c &c.
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
India & French Levantine very [illegible], Black and colored fig'd Gros de Na., Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.
Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, &c. at very low prices.
*Norwich, Dec. 1, 1824.* 35

JUST received at said Store, (1st door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found
GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin, ———— do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.
LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO.
Northampton and Hartford
**Sole Leather.**
Neats do. Calf, Back & Lining Skins, Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior.)*
Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.
Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c —all which will be sold Cheap for CASH by
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Nov. 1824. 31—

**Leicester Machine Cards.**
WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4—

## RELIGIOUS.

### CHRISTMAS.

This is a day on which a large portion of the Christian World commemorate the Advent of the great "Author and Finisher of their Faith"—the LORD JESUS CHRIST. No prophecy that was ever uttered by the voice of inspiration has been more strictly fulfilled, than that which proclaimed the birth of the Messiah to be the harbinger of "*good will to men.*" Such it has been in the most exalted degree. No person at all acquainted with the condition of the world before the birth of the Saviour, and who at the same time examines into the circumstances of a large portion of it at the present time, but must be deeply impressed with the justice of the above remark.

At the commencement of the Christian era, the Roman empire had extended its sway over a great portion of the habitable globe. Governed by ambition and a love of dominion, the Romans ransacked the most distant regions for new nations to conquer, and to bring under their yoke.—That yoke was severe. A military despotism was established over nations the most remote, and whole communities groaned under its tyranny. Heathenism in its worst forms pervaded almost all the earth, and the blackness of darkness was fast gathering upon the miserable children of men, when "the Son of Righteousness arose with healing in his wings." How astonishing the change that has been wrought in a large portion of the nations! The progress of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge, the extension of commerce, the advancement of science, the improvement in the arts, the establishment of independent governments, especially those formed on the representative system and for the benefit of the great body of the people, the invention of printing, the discovery of America with all its astonishing effects and consequences; and above all the dissemination of a pure and divine religion, inculcating the most sublime moral precepts, the most elevated hopes and prospects to its followers, and denouncing the most awful and tremendous penalties upon those who reject its offers, and refuse its promises—these are among the effects of that great event which this DAY is intended to commemorate.

But, in this country, the Advent of the Saviour ought to be recollected with the most sincere and reverential gratitude, as well as with the liveliest joy. This wonderful event was announced by a celestial messenger, who in the most sublime and [illegible] this lower world, declared it to be "Glad tidings of great joy to all people;" and as the best of reasons, added—"For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour who is Christ the Lord"—"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, glory to God in the highest—peace on earth and good will to men."

In these United States we enjoy the distinguished privilege of free, just, and equitable civil governments, as well as absolute religious freedom—here we are familiarly acquainted with that pure and perfect system of theology which came down from Heaven—with its hopes, its fears, its promises, and its rewards—from it we derive all our comfort and consolation as we pass through this vale of tears, and all our prospects of felicity in the world to come. Surely, then, it becomes us to remember, and to acknowledge with the most devout and fervent gratitude the birth of a Saviour—He who was declared in prophetic language to be—"Wonderful counsellor, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

### RELIGION.

You must always remember that Religion is a benevolent and useful thing; & that wherever it takes place it makes men better than they were before. It consists not in empty show; but in solid virtue and substantial goodness. It does not essentially consist in little niceties and trifling distinctions, which neither influence the heart nor concern the practice; nor in the observance or rejection of particular rites and forms, which a man may use or disuse without prejudice of real virtue in himself or others; nor in a zealous attachment, to, or abhorrence of this sect, or that church; in which, as in most other fields, there are some tares and some wheat; but in something more excellent and divine. That, in a word, is true Religion, which makes a good man—which renders one pious towards his God, conformed to the pattern of his Saviour—benevolent to his fellow men—humble in his temper and manners—peaceable in society—just in his treatment of all—condescending in cases of difference—strict in the government of himself—patient in adversity—and attentive to his duty in all conditions and relations of life. When you see such a character, you may believe that Religion is there. When you find this to be your character, you may believe that wisdom has entered into your heart.—*Dr. Lathrop.*

*Conversion of the Jews.*—It is a very common opinion that, when the Jews are converted, the Millennium will commence, and the world hasten rapidly to its close. Such, it would appear, was the impression of a certain old lady in this town, who, finding fault with her daughter for attending the meeting lately held here in behalf of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. "What is this you have been about, now?" said she, "Converting the Jews!—a fine story, indeed! If you go on at this rate, the world will be at an end before we know what we are about." The objection is somewhat singular.—*Manchester Gazette.*

## MISCELLANY.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

### THE LAST HERRING.

"Hust away despair!
Never yield to sorrow—
The blackest sky may wear
A sunny face to-morrow."

It was Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine Cottage sat by her blazing faggots, with her five tattered children at her side, endeavoring, by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a long year, her own feeble hands had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporter; she thought of no friend, in all the wide, unfriendly world around. But that mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted.—It was now, too, midwinter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through all the surrounding forests, while storms still seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared through the bending pines, and rocked her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her; it was the only article of food she possessed; and no wonder if her desolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother, when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to rise, even though she knew that He whose promise is to the widow and to the orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had, many years before, taken from her her eldest son, who went from his forest home to try his fortune on the seas, since which she had heard no note or tidings of him; and in later times had, by the hand of death, deprived her of the companion and staff of her worldly pilgrimage, in the person of her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne; she had not only been able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost one opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and the destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain a sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of want; his affections are not wounded, his heart not wrung. The most desolate in populous cities, may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and heart and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children—far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. And such an one was the widow of the Pine Cottage; but as she bent over the fire and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, and Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled across her mind—

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace—
Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face.

The smoking herring was scarcely laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and the loud barking of the dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently indifferent health, entered, and begged a lodging, and a mouthful of food—"for," said he, "it is now twenty four hours since I tasted bread." The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distresses; for her sympathies lingered not round her fireside. She hesitated not even now; rest and a share of all she had she proffered to the stranger. "We shall not be forsaken," said she, "or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the board—but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes towards heaven in astonishment—"And is this all your store?" said he—"and a share of this do you offer to one you know not?—then never saw I charity before! But, madam," said he, continuing, "do not you wrong your children by giving part of their last mouthful to a stranger?" "Ah," said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, "I have a boy, a darling son, somewhere on the face of the wide world, unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you as I would that others should act towards him. God, who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did for Israel—and how should I, this night, offend him, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and He should have provided for him a home even poor as this—were I to turn you unrelieved away."

The widow ended and the stranger, springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms—"God has indeed provided just such a home for your wandering son—and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—My mother! oh my mother!"

It was her long lost son; returned to her bosom, from the Indies, abounding in riches. He had chosen that disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. That humble residence in the forest was exchanged for one, comfortable, and indeed beautiful, in the valley; and the widow lived long with her dutiful son, in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, and in the delightful employments of virtue; and at this day the passer by is often pointed to the luxuriant willow that spreads its branches, broad and green above her grave, while he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.

*From the Clarksburgh Intelligencer.*

### CURIOUS EPITAPH.

A country farmer, by the name of Kensel, residing in the state of Ohio, being desirous to have his epitaph prepared before his death, though in good health, sent a message to a celebrated Indian poet then passing through that part of the country, requesting him to come and tarry all night with him to compose his epitaph—for which he proferred to give the Indian his supper, breakfast, and his bitters; to these proposals he very readily agreed.

Supper was no sooner over, and things somewhat adjusted, than Kensel began to urge the poet for his epitaph, as he was anxious to hear what it would be. The Indian replied that he would pay up as he went—he had now got his supper and drink, and would make one half of the epitaph. Thus he began:

"There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impatient wait,
With outstretched arms and wings of love,
To waft him to the realms above."

Kensel was so well pleased with this part that he sent off next morning to collect some of his neighbors, that they might hear his beautiful epitaph when finished; making no doubt that the latter would terminate as happily for him as the preceding seemed so clearly to forbode. The cunning poet having got his breakfast and bitters, shouldered his knapsack and put himself in a posture for starting, pretending to have forgotten all about the epitaph; however, Kensel soon reminded him of his duty. It was now a matter of great importance to him to have his epitaph finished, as the poet had almost raised him up to the arms of angels, and only wanted such another impulse to land him in the state of felicity, beyond the reach of his enemies. His neighbors too, were waiting with great impatience, to hear the beautiful inscription. Aye, sure enough, said the sum-delinquent, I had like to have entirely forgotten your epitaph, Mr. Kensel. Well, since your neighbors have not heard any part of it, as yet, perhaps I had as well repeat the first part over again. Do so if you please replied Kensel, with anxious expectation. Well then, said the Indian poet, standing in the door, and leaning on his staff:

"There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impatient wait,
With outstretched arms and wings of love,
To waft him to the realms above—

But while they disputed for the prize,
Still hovering around the lower skies,
In slipt the Devil like a weasel,
And down to hell he kick'd old Kensel."

Thus finished he took to his heels, and old Kensel close after him with his cane, but being unable to overtake the Indian, he returned to share the sympathy of his neighbors, who were all in a roar of laughter.

### PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

Flourishing cities, Dr. Paley observes, have been raised and supported by trading in tobacco; populous towns subsist by the manufacture of ribbons. A watch may be a very unnecessary appendage to the dress of a peasant; yet, if the peasant will till the ground in order to obtain a watch, the true design of commerce is answered; and the watchmaker, while he polishes the cases and files the wheels of his ingenious machine, is contributing to the production of corn, as effectually, tho' not so directly, as if he handled the plough or the spade. The use of tobacco is an acknowledged superfluity; but if the fisherman will ply his nets, and the mariner fetch rice from foreign countries, in order to procure to himself this indulgence, the market is supplied with two important articles of provision by the instrumentality of a merchandise which has no other apparent use than the gratification of a vitiated appetite." This reasoning cannot be controverted; and it is decisive of the productiveness of those who are so improperly called unproductive laborers. Suppose we were to substitute the words opera or theatre for tobacco in the previous quotation, it would not make the slightest difference in the result. The taste for theatrical exhibitions has exactly the same effect on national wealth, as a taste for tea, tobacco or champagne. To gratify it, there must, generally speaking, be an increase of industry. And it is thus undeniably certain, that the opera dancer, the grace and dexterity of whose movements attract a crowd of admiring spectators, is, by exciting their industry, adding just as effectually to the national wealth as if she was employed in a cotton mill.—*Statesman.*

### FAMILY OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette has one son and two daughters; the son, George Washington La Fayette, is now in this country; the daughters are Madame Maubourg, and Madame Lasteynie.

Mrs. Maubourg has three daughters—Mrs. Brigode, Misses Louise and Jenny Maubourg.

Mrs. Lasteynie has three daughters—named Paulina, Melanie and Octavia—& one son, named Jules.

George Washington La Fayette has three daughters, named Natalia, Matilda, and Clementine—and two sons, named Oscar, and Edmond.

Mrs. Brigode has two daughters, Georgiana and Gabriella.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and, we are informed, are dependant for their support on the limited income of that farm.

### ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

What is the diameter of the top and bottom of a tub, which is 12 inches deep, it will contain 13 gallons, beer measure? The top and bottom to be in the proportion of 5 and 3. A. W.

## GEN. LA FAYETTE.

A friend, (says the N. Y. Statesman,) has handed us for publication, the following synopsis of a debate in the British Parliament, in the year 1784, on a motion to petition his Majesty, to intercede with his ally, the king of Prussia, in behalf of La Fayette, then confined in the dungeons of Olmutz. The violence of Mr. Burke's remarks, in opposition to the motion, are particularly worthy of notice, and present a melancholy picture of the influence of governmental favors, upon the mind of that able statesman. He had just been converted, and on that occasion seems to have manifested all the zeal of a new partizan. Our readers will call to mind the political elogy of Churchill on Burke's acceptance of a pension, and the sudden change of his conduct, from the loftiest sentiments of freedom and patriotism, to the most abject sycophancy. In reply to the assertion that "no nation claimed La Fayette," we might now answer, *America claims him, and will cherish him as her favorite friend and distinguished benefactor:*

Gen. Fitzpatrick rose and said, that whatever may be the present affairs of France, and the system now followed there, he would venture to ask what was the general feeling of the people of this country, (England) on hearing of the destruction of the Bastile in Paris. To this destruction La Fayette had contributed; and although it was attended with some popular excesses, he did all he could to prevent them; and for so doing he was now confined in one of the Bastiles of the King of Prussia. He could hardly suppose (said Gen. Fitzpatrick) that the conduct of La Fayette, in America could be an objection to this motion. In entering into it, he had only done his duty to his King and his country. A generous and brave enemy ought to forget and forgive enemies, when the contest was over. The illustrious President of the United States of America had, he understood, designed to make an application in favor of his unhappy fellow citizen. That illustrious character saw with regret the fate of his companion in arms, *into whose mind he had instilled his principles!* but it was to be feared that his (Washington's) interference would have no great weight with the King of Prussia.

Col. Tarleton seconded the motion. The rigor, the severity, the cruelty, that has been exercised towards that unfortunate person, were such as might well be said to draw the tear of pity down *Pluto's iron cheek!* He hoped (said the Colonel,) that his Majesty's Minister's would lose no time to wipe away this stain which *blurs the crown of royalty.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, on the simple ground of the impropriety of adopting a measure unusual and so extraordinary!

Mr. Fox said, that if there ever existed a man who, in a great and arduous situation, amid the conflict of opinion, carried on either side to extremes, and could claim the merit of having steered a temperate & middle course, uninfluenced by the violence of the moment, and directed by free conceived opinion, M. Lafayette was that man.

Mr. Burke said, that he believed La Fayette to be the cause of all their misfortunes, and of all the misfortunes that had befallen France! And therefore, however much other gentlemen might pity him, he was not the object of his compassion. Did France claim La Fayette? Yes, as a traitor whom the rabble, that had been the instrument in elevating to power, were desirous of sacrificing! No nation claimed him. His conduct, in our contest with the Americans, we were required to forget and he was very much disposed to do so, as on a contrary principle, wars would be eternal. But his behaviour, in entering as a volunteer into the American service, should not entitle him to any extraordinary favor; and as to his fondness for military glory, what could be said, but, that he who wishes to live by the sword, must likewise run the risk of dying by the sword. He trusted his downfall would be a lesson to mankind how they attempted to overturn the fabric of civilized society! I would not (concluded Mr. B.) *debauch my humanity by supporting an application like the present for such a horrid ruffian!*

Mr. Gray said that he never heard a speech with a greater degree of pain, than that of the honorable gentleman who had just sat down. This adding insult to injury was too distressing; and he was the last man, whom he could have supposed capable of such conduct. He had said that if La Fayette returned to France he would be treated as a traitor. Most sincerely did he (Mr. Gray) think, that it was an eulogium upon his character, instead of a stigma.

Mr. Courtney said, that the French revolution, which La Fayette was charged with having brought about, was a circumstance that afforded universal pleasure, and that at the taking of the Bastile, he and an honorable gentleman near him, (Mr. Burke) were then in Paris, and his honorable friend declared that he was highly pleased with that event! It was now the fashion to reprobate every thing that sounded like liberty; while every thing done by despots was admired and extolled, just as if kings alone had any exclusive privilege to commit crimes. He (Mr. C.) declared that he would rather be tossed about in the wildest blasts and tempests of democracy, than breathe for an hour the still and pestilential breath of despotism.

The House then divided. For the motion 48—against it 153. Majority 107.

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*Extracts from the Message of Gov. Clinton, communicated to the Legislature of New-York, on the 4th inst.*

After giving a general view of our national prosperity, he thus proceeds with the affairs of the State:

The excitements and animosities which have hitherto rent us asunder, degraded our character, and impaired our ability for doing good, are yielding to a spirit of moderation and conciliation. And it is to be hoped that in future the great subject of competition, and the great prize of ambition will be confined to a distinguished career of public spirit, unalloyed by the debasing influence of factions, which, in seeking its own gratification, by the elevation of a part generally overlooks the prosperity of the whole. Our civil and political institutions are derived from the wisdom, and exist in the will, of the people, the source of all rightful authority, and of all legislative sovereignty. Conceiving it to be the moral duty of public servants, entrusted with power and authority by the people, to consult the wishes as well as the interests of their constituents, it is my earnest desire, and shall be my favorite object, to recommend that course, and to pursue that policy which may prove the most gratifying to the community, and the most auspicious to the great interests of the state. And in selecting persons for offices of power, trust, and emolument, it will be my aim to look for capacity, integrity, patriotic zeal and public services. The times are auspicious to the healing of those dissentions which have so long interfered with our general happiness, & so greatly diminished the just consideration of the state in the councils of the nation. As far as in my power, I shall be happy to embrace this auspicious occasion, and make every proper effort to promote internal peace & tranquility. Having been elected to office not by a party, but by the people, it is my ardent wish to cast myself upon their candor and judgment, to meet their scrutiny, to consult their will, and to promote their happiness. And I shall always be solicitous to cultivate a good understanding with the co-ordinate authorities, and to produce an harmonious union of effort for the public good.

To establish a just responsibility in the executive, as has been done in the legislative department, it appears to me that provision ought to be made for the publication of the journals of the senate, in relation to their executive functions. The people ought, in all cases, to know the official acts of their agents; and as the appointing power is at all times an important trust, & liable to great abuse, there ought to be no veil drawn over its exercise; but the nominations of the governor, and the vote of each senator on the acceptance or rejection of such nomination, should be distinctly understood by the people.

In 1820, while administering the government, I solicited the attention of the legislature to the importance of passing a law by which the people could exercise their suffrages in the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. The whole body of events connected with the subject speak an admonitory language, and demonstrate that the enaction of such a law is anxiously desired by the people, and that it is enjoined by a just regard for their rights, and by the dictates of true policy. Whenever the people can enjoy the direct exercise of power themselves, no intermediate bodies should be interposed; and an unnecessary resort to delegated authority, too frequently leads to an abuse of power, a prostration of principle, and a total disregard of the public will. It is sincerely to be desired that the constitution of the United States could be so altered as to provide for a uniform mode of choosing electors throughout the Union. In such case the system by districts would no doubt be most judicious. But while the mode is not uniform, sound policy seems to require that the choice should be left to the people by general ticket, and in the most simple and popular shape. When the right of suffrage is generally diffused, and those who exercise the elective franchise vote by a general ticket, and the greatest or highest number of constituents in election, power is brought to the people in the most gratifying and unexceptionable manner. Ever since the political existence of this state, all our elections have been conducted on the principle of the highest number of votes, in the whole state, for governor & lieutenant governor; in districts, for senators and representatives in congress; in counties, for members of assembly, and now, for sheriffs and clerks; and in towns, for supervisors, assessors, clerks, collectors, and constables; and no inconvenience has resulted. I therefore earnestly, and respectfully recommend the passing of a law committing the choice of electors to the people by a general ticket, and by the greatest number of votes, as a proceeding required by the sovereign authority of the state, and by every consideration which ought to govern the conduct of its legislature. The statute recently passed, submitting the mode of choice to the sense of the community, at the next annual election, does not interfere essentially with this measure; & if it did, it ought not to retard or prevent its immediate consummation. The voice of the people on this subject has been audibly expressed, and it was certainly a work of supererogation to resort to this process, the tendency of which will be to perplex a question sufficiently plain and universally understood, to postpone a due atonement to the violated majesty of the people, and to exclude you from the merit of performing this great duty.

In attending to the election of the chief magistrate of the nation, let us not overlook subjects of subordinate consideration, but certainly of great consequence to the welfare and good order of society.

By the constitution a complex mode of choosing justices of the peace, through the instrumentality of the supervisors of towns and judges of the county courts, is established. As this system has been found inexpedient in its operation, and exceptionable in all its important bearings, I recommend such an alteration, through the forms of the constitution, as shall bring the choice of these magistrates directly home to the people in their primary assemblies. They are certainly much better judges of the claims and qualifications of their local magistrates, than persons at a distance, and they have stronger inducements to make good selections.

It is also submitted to your consideration whether it would not render the other courts more respectable and promote good order, if the respective towns were authorized in their discretion to provide buildings for their sittings.

As connected generally with these important topics, permit me to request your attention to a more accurate definition, a more liberal extension and a more secure enjoyment of the elective franchise. Without the right of suffrage liberty cannot exist. It is the vital principle of representative government, and it ought therefore, to be effectually fortified against accident, design, or corruption.—The qualifications prescribed by the constitution, for the exercise of the elective franchise, are full age, citizenship, residence for designated time, payment of an assessed tax, to the state or county, or exemption from taxation, or performance of militia duty within the year, armed and equipped according to law, or assessment within the year to labor upon the public highways, and performance of the labor or payment of an equivalent.—This arrangement excludes a great body of citizens from the elective franchise.—And a few simple illustrations will show its complexity and its liability to fraud and injustice.

In 1818, the state tax was two mills on the dollar—Since that time it has been reduced to half a mill on the dollar, and in a short period there will probably be no necessity for any general tax. If this should be the case, and the finances of all or any of the counties be equally prosperous, there would evidently be a disfranchisement of all those who were not taxed, unless they had performed military duty or wrought on the roads. In the same manner, householders and freeholders may be deprived of the right of suffrage, even although citizens, residents, and of full age. The rights of a citizen ought not to be held at the pleasure of others, but should be fixed and unchangeable. But in both these cases if the assessor should not assess, the collector not receive, the militia not be called out, or the road-master neglect his duty, there would be a deprivation of the elective franchise. The labor of a day on the highway, or the payment of a petty commutation; the attendance of a day at a military parade, or the payment of a tax, however meritorious in themselves, certainly do not furnish such high evidences of public services by the agents, as to justify a monopoly of the elective franchise; and such I am persuaded is not the wish of that respectable portion of the community—I therefore submit to your consideration, whether the constitution ought not to be so modified as to render citizenship, full age, and competent residence the only requisite qualifications.

In thus improving our social institutions, it is pleasing to contemplate their benign influence on individual happiness and general prosperity; and to feel assured that a republican government may be transmitted in full purity and vigor to the remotest period of time. Even the troubled democracies of Greece and Italy, with all their deprecated vices, were preferable to the hateful tyrannies that surrounded them. The former were sometimes relieved by ennobling virtues; but the latter were always engulphed in hopeless debasement. Now that the representative system is well understood and its capacity to unite liberty and power by federal combinations has been successfully tried, and it will be our own fault if its duration prove not as permanent as it blessings are inestimable. In all governments whether republican or monarchial, free or despotic, cupidity and ambition will address themselves to the sovereign authority for gratification. In free states, these applications will of course be made to the people, who confer either directly or indirectly the honors and emoluments of office; and hence the excitements which arise from the operation of these passions as well as from real differences of opinion. But with all these evils, republics still exhibit a decided superiority. Their agitations and attendant mischiefs are more diffused and more feeble. And the people who feel their influence, have, generally speaking, no inducement to act wrong. It is their interest as well as their duty to select meritorious officers, and to establish a wholesome administration. The vices of faction, intrigue, falsehood, dissimulation, and corruption, are rendered more intensely profligate by their concentration round the person of the monarch. His interest and that of his favorites too often becomes distinct from that of the community, and the general welfare is merged in personal gratifications. A republican government is certainly most congenial with the nature, most propitious to the welfare, and most conducive to the dignity of our species. Man becomes degraded in proportion as he loses the right of self-government. Every effort ought therefore to be made to fortify our free institutions; and the great bulwark of security is to be found in education—the culture of the heart and the head—the diffusion of knowledge, piety and morality. A virtuous and enlightened man can never submit to degradation; and a virtuous and enlightened people will never breathe in the atmosphere of slavery. Upon education we must therefore rely for the purity, the preservation, and the perpetuation of republican government. In this sacred cause we cannot exercise too much liberality. It is identified with our best interests in this world, and with our best destinies in the world to come. Much indeed has been done, and we have only to cast our eyes over the state, and rejoice in the harvest which it has already yielded. But much more remains and ought to be done—and the following statement is exhibited with a view to animate you to greater exertions.

The number of children taught in our common schools during the last year exceeds 400,000, and is probably more than one fourth of our whole population. Ten thousand three hundred and eighty-three have been instructed in the Free and Charity schools in the city of New York, a number by no means proportioned to the wants of its population. The students in the incorporated academies amount to about 2,683, and in the colleges to 755.

The fund for the Common Schools may be stated at upwards of 1,739,000 dollars; and its annual income at 96,000 dollars, to which may be added the interest on the future sales of lands and on the disposal of escheated property, the proceeds of which latter item may be added to the capital.

However imposing this fund may appear, it is sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This state is capable of supporting fourteen millions of inhabitants. Thi appropriation will therefore soon be found far behind the progress of population and the requisitions for instruction.

Deeply impressed with the momentous nature of the department of social policy to the cardinal interests of the state, I cannot withhold one important fact derived from past experience. Of the many thousands who have been instructed in our Free Schools in the city of New York there is not a solitary instance known of any one having been convicted of crimes. In furtherance of this invaluable system, I recommend to your consideration the education of competent teachers on the monitorial plan—its more general introduction, and the distribution of useful books.

While our primary schools cannot be too numerous, our highest seminaries ought to be very limited in number. The creation of a college imposes the duty of endowing it. We have now four colleges for literary and scientific instruction and two for medical education. They are all under the superintendence of highly gifted and enlightened men, and are eminently entitled to your liberal patronage. But until the government shall see fit to augment the funds of existing institutions to the full extent of their wants, I am persuaded that there ought to be no increase; and not even then unless peremptorily required by the exigencies of education.—Perhaps indeed in a case of so much importance, the authority of the Regents of the University ought to be only recommendatory, and the incorporating power exclusively vested in the legislature, as a more safe depository than a single body, as a source from whence munificent endowments must emanate, and as most conformable to the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution.

The Erie canal, which is the longest in the world, and which in conjunction with the Champlain canal, and the contemplated communications with lake Ontario & the minor lakes, will produce the most extensive and important inland navigation ever witnessed, would have been finished last season, had it not been for the intervention of unexpected impediments. It is, however, so near to its completion as to render it necessary to form a permanent system for the preservation of the canals, for the collection of the revenue, for the extinguishment of the debt, and for a vigilant superintendance both of their particular concerns and of their general interests. A plan ought to be adopted, combining economy with efficiency, and having regard to future as well as present operations. I consider these works, as but the first, in a series of great undertakings. We must, however, pursue our objects with prudence as well as with energy, in every stage of our progress looking for support in the wisdom and patriotism of the people. And it is a source of high felicitation to know that the debt may be speedily satisfied without resorting to taxation, without discontinuing our efforts for similar improvements, and without staying the dispensing hand of government in favor of the great departments of education, literature and science, or the cardinal interests of productive industry.

A board for the promotion of internal improvements, composed of well informed citizens, ought to be constituted, with authority to consider and report on all subjects relative to the establishment of communications by land and by water, by roads, railways, canals, bridges and water courses, and with a general superintending power over their construction. All applications and proposals on such subjects would of course, receive the full consideration of the board before they were accepted by the legislature; and would be carried into execution in accordance with the exigency of the case; the importance of the object, and the ability of the state. The field of operation is immense, and the harvest of honor and profit is unbounded: and if our resources are wisely applied & forcibly directed, all proper demands for important avenues of communication, may be answered in due time, and an ample extent.

The primary design of our artificial navigation is to open a route by canals between the atlantic ocean and the great lakes. Erie and Champlain canals will in a great measure accomplish this object; but it will not be fully realized until the waters of Lake Ontario shall be connected with the Erie canal and lake Champlain. The importance of this design will be duly appreciated, when it is understood that the lake coast, not only of this state, but of the United States, is more extensive than the sea coast.

The next leading object is to unite the minor lakes, and the secondary rivers with the canals; to form a junction between important rivers, and to produce such a connection between the bays on the sea coast, as will insure the safety of our boat navigation in time of peace against the tempest of the ocean, and in time of war against the depredations of an enemy.

A canal between St. Lawrence river & lake Champlain, would be attended with important benefits, by opening a valuable market within our own territory, and by affording an equivalent for the privation of a free use of that river. Duties have been imposed on our productions sent to Canada; and it is believed that the British government have declined a negociation respecting the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. That we have by the law of nations a right of free transit to the ocean through that river I entertain no doubt: and I am inclined to believe that we are entitled to an entrepot or place of safe deposit for our commodities destined to the ocean through that channel.

Although these points are not properly within the sphere of our deliberations, yet they ought to be known, because they affect the rights and interests of our fellow citizens; and in knowing them we may apply for redress to the Constitutional organ. How far it may be adviseable for the United States, in case a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made, to impose countervailing duties on the products of Canada on their transit through our territory, down the St. Lawrence, is a subject on which the national government will undoubtedly bestow wise consideration.

A connection too is desirable between the Delaware and the Hudson; between the upper waters of the Allegany, Susquehannah, and Genessee rivers; between the Erie canal and the Susquehannah along the valley of the Chenango river; between the Susquehannah and the Seneca lake; between the Erie canal at Batavia, and the Allegany river at its confluence with Conewango creek; between Black river and the Erie Canal; and between Gravesend bay, Jamaica bay great south bay, Southampton bay, and across canoe place to south-hold bay, on Long-Island. Other eligible communications might be indicated; but these are sufficient to evince the expediency of constituting a board with general powers, in relation to internal improvements.

The debt due on account of the canals and the subsidiary works, is $7,467,770 of which $4,524,270 98 bear an interest of 5 per cent. and the residue an interest of 6 per cent. making an aggregate annual interest of $375,823 55. The revenue from the tolls the present year, will exceed $310,000, and the duties on salt, $100,000 which, with the other sources of income belonging to the canal fund, will, in all probability, produce an excess of revenue above the interest of the canal debt, of near $300,000. Should any discrepancy appear between this statement & the annual report of the comptroller, it will be only apparent, his having reference to the fiscal, and this to the natural year.

It is believed that next year the revenue will be nearly doubled, if the Erie canal arrives to the Lake in due season, and its progressive expansion will be commensurate with the prosperity of the state and the growth of our country. From the data a just estimate may be made of the rapid operation of a judicious sinking fund in extinguishing the whole debt, and of the prospective fiscal resources of the state.

It is estimated that ten thousand boats have passed at the junction of the Erie & Champlain Canals, within the last season. Boat with commodities, proceed at the rate of 55 miles in 24 hours; and boats with passengers near 100 miles in the same time. As late as the 15th December a boat laden with merchandize, arrived at Utica from Albany.

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## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### DISTRESSING.

On Monday 27th inst. while Mr. Eleazer Avery, of Colchester, was killing his Hogs, one or two of the hands were called into the house for the purpose of removing from the fire a large kettle of boiling water, intended for scalding. It being found necessary to lighten the burden, a few pails were forthwith removed therefrom and set in one corner of the room. At the moment of removing the vessel from the fire, the crane on which it was suspended drawing the bolts from the jambs, gave way, emptying the boiling liquid on the floor, scalding the feet and other parts of those who were present, particularly a child of Mr. Avery, aged three years, who unfortunately was passing by at the moment. But what makes our blood recoil within us is to have to record the shocking end of our narrative. The sister of the child, as we are credibly informed, who was not present, but near by, hearing the screams of the little innocent, ran to its relief, caught it in her arms, and proceeding direct to the water, which she supposed was cold, and had been deposited there in order to moderate the boiling, [as was natural to suppose,] plunged the child therein, which immediately ended its existence.

In Lebanon, a few days since, while a child of Mr Albert Gardener, was amusing itself by the fire, at school, in the intermission, its clothes took fire, and so shocking was it burnt, that it expired, as we learn, in about four hours.

*New-London Advocate.*

### DREADFUL FIRE.

Another dreadful fire had taken place at Edinburgh, near to the spot where so many houses were destroyed about four months ago. The fire in the present case commenced on the 15th November, and continued for three days. The flames first appeared in a house in the High-st. and spread with terrible fury for several hours, destroying a number of lofty tenements. The efforts of the firemen had so far succeeded in arresting the flames, but on the following day they burst out with renewed violence, and communicated to the spire of the Tron Church, which being partly of wood was soon reduced to ashes. The building was saved. Next day, the conflagration was discovered to have extended to the Parliament square, where the whole east side was consumed by the devouring element. Two persons were killed and about 20 dangerously wounded. The following additional particulars of this disaster, are given in the Edinburgh papers of the 30th November.

*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

"Along the front of the High-street there are destroyed four lands of six stories each, besides the sunk stories; from these down towards the Cowgate, by Con's Close, two wooden lands; in the Old Assembly Close, four lands of six or seven stories; six smaller tenements in Bothwick's and four lands of six stories in the Old Fishmarket Close. Downwards, nearly as far as the Cowgate, nothing is to be seen but frightful heaps of ruin, to which all approach is rendered highly dangerous by the walls which are still left standing in different places, but in an extremely tottering condition. Along the front of the Parliament square, four double lands, of from seven to eleven stories each have been destroyed, great parts of the walls of which have fallen; other parts are still standing, but in such a shattered condition that they threatened destruction to the remaining houses near them, in consequence of which it was on Friday judged expedient to order their being pulled down. It is difficult to estimate the number of families that have been rendered homeless by the present calamity. But when we consider the height of some of the buildings, and the density of the population in this quarter, six or seven families being sometimes crowded together into one door, the number cannot fall short of two hundred and fifty; indeed, we have little doubt, that if an accurate calculation could be made, they would be found to exceed that number. Such a scene of calamity as this is seldom parralleled in the annals of domestic life."

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Mr. Wm. Burnham of East-Hartford, Con. aged 20, was killed on the 27th ult. by one of the wheels of his loaded cart passing over his neck and severing his head from his body. It is supposed he attempted to jump on the tongue of his cart, while the oxen were going, and fell under the wheel on the other side.

*From the National Journal, Jan.*

*The New Year.*—On Saturday last, being the first day of the year, the doors of the President's House were thrown open, in conformity with long established custom, for the reception of all classes of persons who desired to avail themselves of the opportunity of offering their compliments to our venerable and most excellent Chief Magistrate. On no similar occasion have we witnessed such an express of citizens and distinguished strangers, all anxious to get a last shake of the hand, or a last look at the furrowed and care-worn cheeks of our last Revolutionary President. The visitors began to assemble at twelve o'clock, and from that hour until after three, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain descending during the whole time in torrents, there was a constant succession of new arrivals. The display of the beauty and fashion, of the wit and wisdom of the nation, the mixture of plain republican simplicity, with the courtly elegance of royal and imperial representatives, formed altogether one of the most interesting exhibitions we have ever witnessed. The President, we rejoice to say, seems to be in excellent health and spirits, which we fervently pray may be long continued to him.

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## DINNER TO GEN. LA FAYETTE.

According to invitation, Gen. La Fayette dined with the Members of both Houses of Congress, at Williamson's Hotel, in this city, on Saturday last.

At half past 4 o'clock, the front rooms of Williamson's range of buildings, now occupied by private families, were thrown open for the company, having been politely tendered for that purpose. In about half an hour afterwards, the President of the United States, (who had accepted an invitation to honor the company with his presence,) entered the room, accompanied by his Secretaries. At half past 5, Gen. La Fayette arrived, attended by his son, Mr. George Washington La Fayette, and his Secretary, M. La Vasseur: and at 6 o'clock, the company (which, including the invited guests, amounted to about 200,) sat down to dinner. Mr Gaillard, the President, protem. of the Senate, and Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided. On the right of Mr. Gaillard, sat the President of the United States, and on his left, Gen. La Fayette, supported by his revolutionary brethren. On the right of Mr. Clay, sat the Secretary of State, and on his left, the Secretary of War.

During the dinner, the Marine Band performed a variety of national and favorite airs; and after the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day: which exhibits the Patriarch of Liberty surrounded by his brethren in the midst of his children.

2. The Memory of Washington.

3. The President of the United States: Our respectability abroad, and prosperity at home, are the best eulogy of his administration.

When this toast was announced, the whole company *rose with one accord.*—Evidently and deeply affected, with this sudden and simultaneous tribute of respect the President rose, and, with much feeling, addressed the company as follows:

"I cannot but be deeply affected by the generous sentiments which you have expressed in favor of my conduct, in the high trust which I have so long held from my country. In our respectability abroad, and prosperity at home, no one can take a more profound interest than I do. It is to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow-citizens that we owe this success; and I see in it the most decisive proof of the excellence and stability of our republican institutions. That I have exerted my best faculties, in a long course of public service, to support these institutions, and to promote the welfare and happiness of our Union, is most certain. To receive this public acknowledgment, from so distinguished an assembly, on an occasion so highly interesting and honorable to the nation, affords me a gratification which I shall for ever cherish."

4. The Statesmen who proclaimed, and the Heroes who achieved our Independence: Unspeakable gratitude for unspeakable benefits.

5. A Nation's Gratitude: The tribute of the heart, which millions of freemen are paying to one of the most generous of their benefactors.

6. The Constitution of the United States: The happy result of mental energy and moral excellence.

7. The Union of the States; cemented by the blood of our martyrs: Endeared to us alike by the trophies of war and the blessing of peace, it rests on the immutable basis of our common glories and interests.

8. Gen. La Fayette, the great Apostle of rational liberty. Unawed by the frowns of tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of wealth, and unseduced by popular applause; the same in the Castle of Olmutz as in the active scence of his labor, and the height of his renown.

After this toast was drank, General La Fayette rose, and thus expressed himself:

"Gentlemen of both Houses: I want words to express the respectful, grateful sense I have of all the favors and kindnesses you are pleased to confer upon me. I hope you will do justice to the warm feelings of an American heart, and I beg leave to propose the following toast:

Perpetual union among the United States—it has saved us in our times of danger—it will save the world.

9. The Army of the United States: New Orleans, Bridgewater and Chippowa—appropriate continuations of the history of Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, and York Town.

10. The Navy of the United States: It has nobly won the garlands that adorn it. May it flourish, like its own oak, in invincible strength and perpetual verdure.

11. The People the only legitimate source of political power: While rulers are responsible agents, they can never long abuse their authority, or be unfaithful to their trust.

12. Public Opinion and a Free Press: The cherubim and flaming sword "which keep the way of the Tree" of Liberty.

13. The memory of Kosciusko and Pulaski, Pulaski and De Kalb—illustrious compatriots of our illustrious guest.

14. The Republics of South America and Mexico: Instructed by our example, may they participate in our success.

15. Greece: May the glories of antiquity be rekindled amidst her desolate groves and broken altars, and Athens and Sparta be retouched into life with fresh associations of splendor and renown.

16. Woman: Her virtues are at once the highest reward and the best security for our own.

Mr. Gaillard, the President of the Senate, then rose, and offered the following toast:

May every generous and gallant defender of a nation's rights, meet with the noblest reward that can be received by man—a nation's admiration, gratitude, and affection.

Mr. Clay then rose to propose a volunteer toast—

General Bolivar—The Washington of South America, and the Republic of Colombia.

After which, the President and General La Fayette retired, and the company soon after dispersed.

The Committee of Arrangements were, Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, on the part of the Senate; and Major Hamilton, of South Carolina, Gen. Van Rensselaer, of New York, and Gen. M'Arthur, of Ohio, on the part of the House of Representatives.

The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, on this most interesting occasion; and, on the whole, the feast was one of the finest displays of generous and ardent feeling which has ever been witnessed.

It was another one added to the many proud days which public gratitude has marked in the calendar of La Fayette; and it was distinguished by circumstances which give to it a new and striking character. It was placing the top-stone to the pillar of striking regard which the nation had already reared to its illustrious guest: and the representatives from every State contributed to the work. At the same time that it exhibited the greetings of every State, through its Representatives, to our distinguished visitor, it also displayed the deep regard with which our venerable President is contemplated by the Legislative branches of the government; and the anxiety, in which all participated, to offer him an unusual tribute of esteem.

Altogether, it may be considered as one of the proudest days in the annals of our country; a day to which the attention of our own times will be rivetted, and which will be told with high satisfaction to our remote posterity.

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1825.

### SAVINGS SOCIETY.

The amount of the deposits made and the doings of this valuable Institution, we briefly noticed last week, but we need not now crave pardon for calling the attention of the public to a Society established for so laudable and disinterested a purpose as that of rolling up wealth for others, without pay, or other reward, than that of being conscious of rendering a valuable service to their fellow creatures.

The amount of the deposits which have been made, are perhaps as great as the most sanguine friends of the Institution could reasonably have anticipated; but we are aware that there are still many individuals who can, who ought, and who it is believed, would, if they did but know and were to duly appreciate the advantages of this Society, gladly improve the privilege of depositing a portion of their earnings, where, without any trouble to themselves, it would be safe, and at the same time be drawing a greater interest than many of our monied men are at this time able to get for theirs. We should, therefore, conscious of the great advantages that this Institution may be to a large class of our citizens, be pleased to see it become extremely popular; and in particular should we rejoice to know that an emulation was excited on this subject, among the journeymen, apprentices and youth, in this vicinity. These sentiments of Franklin we cannot be too often reminded of; and had all kept them in their mind's eye, we should now have but little use for an alms-house.

"Get what you can, and what you get hold,
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold."

"For age and want, save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day."

But we cannot better illustrate the advantages of saving, than by shewing the astonishing increase of money, at even 5 per cent. the rate usually allowed by Savings Societies.

One dollar saved each week will amount in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | year to | $52 97 |
| 2 | years to | 108 54 |
| 3 | do. | 166 92 |
| 4 | do. | 228 23 |
| 5 | do. | 292 60 |
| 10 | do. | 666 06 |

### CLINTON'S MESSAGE.

We regret our necessity for omitting any part of this interesting state paper, but the limits of our columns would not allow of its entire insertion without excluding most other matter. It occupies 9 closely printed columns in the N. Y. Daily Adv. We have, however, extracted that which we deem of the most general interest, which we have no doubt will be read with great satisfaction. It promulgates sound republican principles, and contains more valuable information than we recollect to have seen comprised in any similar document.

### MERITED REPROOF.

On the subject of the late grant to Gen. La Fayette, one of our delegation from Litchfield County voted in the negative. On hearing of this vote 25 farmers from that district collected, and after discussing the subject, unanimously passed the following resolve:

Resolved! That we abjure, and hold in the greatest contempt the opinion and vote given by our said delegate in this case.

At the annual meeting of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, on Wednesday last, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Charles P. Huntington, Isaac Thompson, Cushing Eells, J. G. W. Trumbull, J. L. Buswell, G. L. Perkins, J. B. Gurley, Wm. C. Gilman, Joseph Williams, *Directors.*

The Directors have since chosen John L. Buswell, Esq. President, in the place of C. P. Huntington, Esq. resigned.

The following are the officers of the Mutual Assurance Company of the city of Norwich, for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Shipman, Samuel Tyler, John Lathrop, Benjamin Coit, James Stedman, Bela Peck, John L. Buswell, Charles Rockwell, Edward Whiting, *Directors.* Eben. Huntington, *Treasurer;* Joseph Williams, *Secretary.* Jacob B. Gurley, Anthony Thatcher, John P. Trott, *Agents at New London.*

*Congress.*—We this week omit our usual quantity of Congressional matter; which will, however, be but little loss to our readers, as, during the holydays, little or no business of interest, either Legislative or Caucus wise, has been transacted at Washington.

As several men were employed under a building erecting for a paper mill at the canal in South Hadley on the 22d ult. a large stone of about half a ton weight began to slide down a slippery passage with such violence as threatened all below with instant death. They however escaped, except a Mr. Moses Gaylord, whose head was literally crushed to pieces in an instant.

The ship Connecticut, of *this port*, was at Warhoo, Sandwich Islands, in April last, with 1850 bbls of oil. Crew all well.

There is a considerable stir among the Militia of Maine, from a determination to have a new system. Some propose to have the arms found by the state, and the Militia paid for training. A general Military Convention is to be held at Portland.

*Suffocation.*—A Mrs. Muir, of Niagara is said to have lately fallen a victim to an act of carelessness or ignorance, in placing in her bed-room a pan of live coals, & then lying down to sleep. This ought to serve as a warning against a too prevalent practice.—Noah's Adv.

### GEORGIA.

The Legislature of this state rose the 18th ult. The Resolution introduced into the House for the purpose of instructing their Representatives in Congress to vote for General Jackson for President, provided Mr. Crawford's chance of election was defeated, was lost 69 to 36; and a motion to reconsider the vote was negatived by a large majority. A bill has passed the two houses to prohibit the selling of free Negroes who may come to the State.

The Paris Journal contains a report of the trial and conviction at Versailles of a man charged with the horrid crime of murdering a girl of 12 years of age, and eating her flesh and heart. The man confessed the crime, and declared that he was forced to commit it from an irresistible thirst for human blood. It appeared on the trial, that he had indulged this cannibal appetite in the most barbarous and shocking manner.

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to defray the expense of the visit of Gen. La Fayette to the capital of that State.

It will be seen by the official act which we publish below, that the amount granted to Gen. La Fayette is to be paid out of the Treasury, and not in stock as proposed in the bill, which originated in the Senate.

AN ACT concerning Gen. La Fayette.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That, in consideration of the services and sacrifices of Gen. La Fayette, in the War of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorised to pay to him the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be granted to the said Gen. La Fayette and his heirs, one township of Land; to be laid out, and located under the authority of the President, or any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington. Approved, Dec. 28, 1824.
JAMES MONROE.

### MARRIED,

In Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 9th, Mr. Wm. Root, of Brunswick, to Miss Catharine Ann Huntington, of this city.

In Colchester, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Salmon Cone, Ammerst D. Scovell, Attorney at Law, to Miss Rebecca C. Coggeshall: On the 5th inst. by the same, Mr. Frederick A. Watrous, to Miss Maria F. Wheeler.

### DIED,

At Franklin, 3d inst. Henry F. Young, son of Simeon Backus, aged 1 year.

At Lisbon, 4th inst. much lamented, Mrs. Nancy Lee, aged 37, wife of Mr. Wm. Lee, and daughter of Capt. John Bingham.

☞ The North American Review and Missionary Herald, for January, 1825, are received for subscribers, by Robinson & Dunham. A few more subscribers can be accommodated with the January number of either of the above works.


## MASONIC.

AN adjourned Communication of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next. *Jan. 12.* JOHN H. GRACE, *Sec'y.*

## NEW EDITION.

JUST published and for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM, the public

STATUTE LAWS

of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly, in May 1821. With the ACTS of the THREE SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS incorporated; to which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States & the State of Connecticut.

FOR SALE BY
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
*The Statutes of Connecticut,*
NEW EDITION.
The Connecticut Register,
FOR 1825.

*constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of*

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books, Paper, &c. Wholesale and Retail.

A general assortment of Blanks, Paper Hangings & Borders, in great variety.

☞ Subscriptions received for the American Sunday School Magazine, published at Philadelphia, price $1, 50 per annum.

*Jan. 12, 1825.* 3w41—

## *Book-Binding.*

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R Hubbard,* where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.
*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* 41—

## LOST,

ON Saturday afternoon last, between Thomas's and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red Morocco Wallet, containing

150 DOLLARS,

and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner.

$20 reward will be paid on receipt of the money and papers, or ten dollars for either.

The finder is requested to inquire at the office of the Courier, or at Thomas's Hotel.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.
*Norwich, Jan. 8, 1824.* 41—

## NOTICE.

IF the person into whose sleigh TWO BOOKS were put, last Wednesday, (through mistake) will return them to Mr. Palmer, at the Toll Bridge, he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

*Norwich, Jan. 11.* 41—

## WILL BE SOLD

ACCORDING to law, at the sign post in Griswold, on the 4th of April, 1825, so much of the real estate of William Justin, a resident of the town of Griswold, as will pay and satisfy his state and town taxes on levy 1822 and 1823, together with all necessary expences. Likewise on the same day, so much of the real estate of Henry Kinney, a resident of said town, as will pay his town and state tax on levy 1823, together with all cost arising therefrom.

DWIGHT R. TYLER,
*Collector of state and town tax on Levy 1822 and 1823.*
*Griswold, Jan 11, 1825.* 41—

## FLOUR.

100 barrels Baltimore Howard-street and Susquehannah Flour,
30 half bbls. Howard-street do. for sale by
*Jan. 11.* JOS. BREED.

## RYE STRAW.

WANTED by JOSEPH BREED, 15 tons Rye Straw. *Jan. 11.*

# ORATORIO.

## *The public are informed that the* UNION SOCIETY

will perform an Oratorio, on Friday evening, 28th Jan. at the Presbyterian Meeting-House, Chelsea—In two parts.

### PART FIRST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OVERTURE | Instrumental | *C. F. Abel.* |
| | Old Hundred | *Luther.* |
| ANTHEM | Christian Warrior | *Shaw.* |
| DUET | Now raise the exulting strains | *Shaw.* |
| ANTHEM | Strike the Cymbal | *Pucitta.* |
| ANTHEM | I waited patiently | *Chapple.* |
| DUO. & CHORUS | Deep is the sleep of the Hero | *Hastings.* |
| ANTHEM | Hear my prayer | *Kent.* |
| ANTHEM { *Chorus* | 'Tis by thy strength | *Shaw.* |
| ANTHEM { *Duet* | The morning light | *Do.* |
| ANTHEM { *Chorus* | Those wand'ring cisterns | *Do.* |
| AIR | Nothing true but Heaven | *Do.* |
| | Miriam's Song | *Avison.* |
| ANTHEM { *Chorus* | O give thanks | *Clark.* |
| ANTHEM { *Recitative* | Who smote Egypt | *Do.* |
| ANTHEM { *Chorus* | But as for Pharaoh and his host | *Do.* |

### PART SECOND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OVERTURE | Instrumental | *Shaw.* |
| VOICE OF PEACE | Sweet as the Shepherd's tuneful reed | |
| AIR | Sound an Alarm | *Handel.* |
| CHORUS | We hear the pleasing dreadful call | *Handel.* |
| | Psalm 88th | *Stephens.* |
| DUET | The Bird let loose | *Shaw.* |
| SACRED SONG | So grant me God from every care | *Shaw.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Recitative* | O scenes surpassing fable | *Shaw.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Chorus* | Rivers of gladness water all the earth | *Do.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Duet* | The fruitful fields | *Do.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Chorus* | The various seasons woven into one | *Do.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Trio* | The Lion and the Leopard | *Do.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Recitative* | All creatures worship man | *Do.* |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM { *Chorus* | Worthy is the Lamb | *Do.* |
| AIR | To Jesus the crown of my hope | *Do.* |
| ANTHEM | How beautiful | *Hastings.* |
| SHREWSBURY | To thee in each bright morning | *Haydn.* |

### INTERCESSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AN ORATORIO { *Recitative* | Father thy word is past | *M. P. King.* |
| *Air* | I for his sake | |
| *Recitative* | But he shall rise victorious | |
| *Chorus* | The multitude of angels | |
| *Recitative* | Thus they in heaven | |
| *Solo* | Why comes not death | |
| *Recitative* | The great Archangel | |
| *Air* | Must I leave thee Paradise | |
| *Semi Chorus* | Lament not Eve | |
| *Duet* | With sighs the air frequenting | |
| *Semi Chorus* | Thus they in lowest plight | |
| *Air* | See Father | |
| *Semi Chorus* | The Heavenly Choir | |
| *Chorus* | Hallelujah Amen | |
| AIR | Begin my soul rejoicing | *Fiorello.* |
| DOUBLE CHORUS | He gave them hail stones for rain, fire mingled with the hail | *Handel.* |

The performance will be accompanied by the celebrated *Mr. OLIVER SHAW,* of Providence, upon the Organ—He will also take part in singing several sacred songs and duets. TICKETS may be had at *Messrs. Kinney's & Bolles' Hotels,* and at *R. Hubbard's* and *Robinson & Dunham's Book-Stores*—25 cents each. Doors will be open at 6 o'clock—Performance will commence precisely half past 6.

A. F. GILMAN, *Secretary*

## HATS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices. *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

## Morgan's Axes.

THE celebrated Axes made by CHARLES MORGAN, Somers, [Conn.] ground ready for use, and warranted genuine, are for sale by

Willis Gray & Co.

At Chelsea Landing in the town of Norwich.

The above Axes are much preferable to those in common use, being of more perfect shape, and having a liberal portion of steel. Among Wood-choppers they are extensively known, and have a very high reputation. On the superiority of these Axes, full reliance may be safely placed, every one of them being carefully made, and tempered, by Mr. Morgan himself, who confines his attention wholly to the Axe-making business, doing no other work whatever. Although skill in tempering an Axe is of great importance, its goodness depends very much on the steel of which it is made, and these Axes are recommended to the public with greater confidence, as the steel used in making them, is of first rate quality, having been procured expressly for Axes.

All the genuine Morgan Axes have stamped on them, "C. MORGAN," and are warranted good; if any fail, and are returned within 30 days from date of purchase, having received careful use, a new one will be given in exchange.

*Norwich, Jan. 11th.* 41—


*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.*
Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Safford,* late of Canterbury in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hezekiah Kingsley Esq. of Canterbury, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executor is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 12th day of January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 3w41—


## For New-York,

SLOOP CONSOLATION, Capt. Williams, will sail from Shantupville about 15th instant. For freight or passage apply to JOS BREED. *Jan. 11*


*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.*
Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Jeremiah Green,* late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Green & Freelove Green, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.*
Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Trepp,* late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Trepp, of said Plainfield, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Elizabeth is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day of Jan. 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.*
Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.

THEN the Administrators on the estate of *James Douglas,* late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of Commissioners. Thereupon this Court orders said Administrators to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up the same in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1825.

41 Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*


## JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, done on the most liberal terms, at this Office.

## NEW Cash Store.

THE TEAMES COMPANY,

HAVING made large additions to their stock, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street,* now offer for sale a very extensive assortment of *European, India, and American* PIECE GOODS, all purchased with CASH, and will be sold on the lowest terms, at

Wholesale or Retail.

Among them are a great variety of Superfine, Fine, and Common

BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Sattinets, Camblets, Plaids and Bombazett—Bombazine—Rattinets—Ginghams Muslins—Vestings—Calicoes—Linens—Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c.

Merino & Cashmere Shawls.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

RICH SILK GOODS,

Viz.—White and Colored Figured Gros de Ete Black and Colored Gros de Naples—India and French Levantine, very heavy—Figured Levantine—Sinchews, Sarsnets, Florences, Satins, Plushes, Crapes, Silk Handk'fs Gauze, Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, &c &c.

Also—Domestic Plaids, Stripes Checks, Ticking, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Pelisse Wadding, Cotton Bats, &c.

*Jan 12, 1825.* 41—

## *House Wanted.*

A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire or purchase a convenient Dwelling House pleasantly situated. Any person having one to let or for sale, will please to give notice within a few days, to

WM. P. GREENE, or
WM. C. GILMAN.

*Jan. 12.* 41—

## PINE LUMBER.

Joseph H Strong

OFFERS for sale on the lowest terms 100,000 feet Pine Lumber, consisting of

PLANK,
CLAP BOARDS,
*BOARDS & JOIST,*

of the first quality, part of which is in store and well seasoned. *Jan. 12.* 3w41

## New BOOKS.

JOURNALS of the Conversations of Lord Byron, during a residence with his Lordship at Pisa, in the years 1821 and 1822, by Tho. Medwin Esq.

TALES of MOTHERS, translated from the French of J. N. Bouilly.

The VALLY of SHENANDOAH, or Memoirs of the Grayons

The complete Works of the Right Honorable Lord Byron, in 8 vols.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St Peter's River, Lake Winnepeck, Lake of the Woods, &c. performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, Major, U. S. T. E.

For sale by
Robinson & Dunham.

## Winter Establishment.

N. YORK & BOSTON
ACCOMMODATION
STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1824.* 9w39

## $3 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, last evening, a Blue Tight Bodied Coat and a pair of Boots.

Whoever will return the same, with the thief, shall have the above reward. The thief's name is Arnold Eddy. WM. STONE.

*Griswold, Jan. 11. 1825* 41—

The Editor of the Manufacturer's and Farmers' Journal, Providence, is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his bill to the subscriber, at Jewett City, Connecticut.

## BLANKS,

A complete assortment
*for sale by Robinson & Dunham,*

## POETRY.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

We love to watch the dawning light
Till morning on the hills is bright—
We love to see the breath of Spring
Its mantle o'er the forest fling—
We love to see the budding rose
Woo the bright morn and drink its dews,
Then blushing like a bride, disclose
The queen of flowers in Heaven's own hues—
We love to see the shades of even
Flung softly down from pensive Heaven,
As mothers with benignent breast
Wrap the light veil o'er infant rest—
We love to see the rainbow throwing
Its streaks on the tempest shroud
Till aloft its arch is glowing
God's signet upon the cloud!
But I with deeper feeling fraught
Survey you prattler's face,
And mark the bursting buds of thought
Bright blooming o'er her face.
It is not that the mould is fine.—
'Tis not perchance that she is mine—
'Tis not if I may touch a string
Unwont to breathe aloud its sadness,
Yet round my hidden heart doth fling
Its mingled melody and madness—
'Tis not that you light laughter's bloom
Recalls her mother from the tomb
By loved resemblances that pour
Through every smile and lip and tear.
Why such emotion then—why these
Deep throbbing thoughts which on me seize,
When on that face I fix my ken,
And mark the late infantile brow,
So soft—so mindless—heedless then,
So full of thought and feeling now?
It is that immortality
Is waked within that bright blue eye!

T.

### A WINTER'S NIGHT.

A Winter's Night's the time of glee,
When round the glowing flame we sit,
When golden moments glitt'ring flee,
And social love unites with wit;
Some lovely Sylph in magic light,
Skim's lightly o'er the floor,
And warm'd by rays of pleasure bright,
Heeds not the wint'ry roar;
Delighted, excited,
To see her lover's face,
Not caring, nor fearing,
Displays each lightsome grace.

Respected age, with silvery hair,
Reviv'd in youthful flow,
Forget their sorrows and their care,
Nor mind their former woe;
The Mother smiles to see her child
Move in the circling dance,
With eager look and visage mild,
Exulting in her glance:
Expressing her blessing,
She almost cries aloud,
Oh! Heav'n, this even,
Protect a harmless crowd.

## MEDLEY.

Charles the second, in a gay moment, asked Rochester to write his Epitaph;—which he did immediately, as follows:

Here lies the mutton-eating King,
Whose word no man relied on;
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one.

Charles, who could always relish a joke, on being shown this epitaph, wrote the following comment upon it:

If death could speak, the king would say,
In justice to his crown,
His *acts* they were the Minister's,
His words they were his own.

A gentleman, well known for his parsimonious habits, having billetted himself on his acquaintances in Endinburgh during the royal visit, was talking to a friend, on his return, of the great expense of his living—"How much now do you suppose I spent in Edinburgh?" I do not know, replied his friend, I should suppose about a *fortnight*.

A Dutchman coming to town, and inquiring the meaning of many things that appeared strange to him, took particular notice of a Sign, on which be read as follows: "Here are horses and chairs to let. Anno Domini, 1799."—"Well," said he, "if there be horses and chairs enough for 1799 Dominies at one tavern, how many must there be in the whole town?"

A German literatus has discovered that the word in Hebrew which is commonly translated *rib*—more properly signifies *tongue*, and consequently that Eve was taken out of Adam's *tongue*.

Two Paddies met one morning, one of which, the night before, had lost his wife: "O Jammy," said he, "how hard are the dealings of Providence towards me, in taking away my *dare* wife by death; yours is left to comfort you—but mine, alas! is no more!" "Hold, hold," replied Jammy, "don't break your poor heart about that, *dare* honey, I'll *swap* even wid ye now, an you will."

An Irishman observing a pair of enormous long legged hose hanging in a hosier's window, stepped in and inquired who they were made for—to which the clerk replied, for no body in particular.—Arrah, dear honey, says Paddy, I thought the were made for Mr. No-Body *in particular*; for who but he could have such long legs as them.

In all societies it is advisable to associate, if possible, with the highest; not that the highest are always the best but because, if disgusted there, we can at any time descend; but if we begin with the lowest to ascend is impossible. In the grand theatre of human life a *box ticket* takes us thro' the house

INSIDE OF THE WORLD.

John Cleves Symmes, in a letter recently published, expresses full confidence in the opinions he has so long and so obstinately maintained, and is anxious to have Mr. Gray, of Boston, or Mr. Gerard, of Philadelphia, fit out an expedition to explore the inside of the earth. He thinks a ship properly directed might enter the earth in a high south latitude, and sail along northwardly on the under side of the upper crust of the globe, to a country opposite the exterior tropical region, where the seas would be calm, tropical productions abundant, &c.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea-Landing, January 1, 1825.*

JOHN ANTHONY, Andromache Avery, Nathan Ayres Alphonso Armington, Nat. Bradford *Montville*, Chas. Bowen, Josiah Barrows, Priscella Billings, Sophia Brewster, Robert Barker, Sarah Bowen, Caleb Bishop *Lisbon*, Harvey Burton, Lucy Champlin, Ebenezer Crowell, Harvey Cook, Daniel Cutler, David Chase, Purdon P. Case, Doct. Geo. Downer *Preston*, Daniel Donovan, Frederica Furguson, George B. Gilbert, Andrew Griswold, Isaiah Gray, George Geldings, Phillip Gray, John A. Gifford, Lovel Glover, Eliab Hyde, Levi Huntington, Matthias Hunbell, Tho. Kinney, Sam'l D. King, Caroline H. King, Isaac Loyd, Ebenezer Latham, Normand Lyman, George Lewis, Mary C. Meech, James Moore, Charlotte Mallary, John Noyes *Montville*, Olive Peters, Emily Richards, Perez O. Richmond *Windham*, James Rose *Groton*, Augustus Roath, Jedediah Smith, Prentis P. Smith *Groton*, William Sayres, Olcott Sherman, Robert Stoddard *Groton*, Benj. Smith *Montville*, Hannah Smith, Daniel Thomas *Groton*, Junius Tyler, Luke Wheeler *Preston*.

40 C. KINNEY, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. on the first day of Jan. A. D. 1825.*

MINER A. ALLYN, John E. Bacon, Harris W. Bates, Daniel Baylies, Charles Bishop, Destimony Burr, Joseph L. Davis, Samuel Grace, Horace Hill, Lucy L. Huntington, Ebenezer Kelly, Thomas Larrabee, Prudence Miner, Abner Norcross, Lionah Quy, Joseph Potter, Samuel Riley, Olcott Sherman, James Stedman, Daniel P. Stanton, Gardner Thurston, Col. Tracy, E. Tracy, *Norwich*. Oliver Avery, *Bozrah*.——Nathan Lord Deborah Nott, *Franklin*.—John Barrett. Sally Davis, Martin Galdin, *Lisbon*.

40 J. HYDE, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, January 1, 1825.*

NATHAN BURGIS, Silas Bailey jun. Wm. Bingham, Eliza C. Baker, Tho. H. Babcock, Julia Ann Cone, Anna Card, John P. Cook, Commissioners on the Estate of Ira Case, Loisa K. Cone, John Dow, John Dunlap, Nicholas Douglas, David Davis, George Dixon, Nath'l Eddy, Elisha Farnham, Asenath French, Mary Gardner, Simeon Jones, John Martin, John Oswell, Cynthia Peck, Edmund Shepard, Aurelia Stowell, Samuel K. Spalding, Geo. Shay, Susanah M. Taylor, Chas. T. Thompson, Amos Witter, Alexander Williams, John Webb, *of Plainfield*.—Henry H. Tanner, Nathaniel Newton, *of Voluntown*.

40 E. C. EATON, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, January 1, 1825.*

MARY ALLEN, Margaret Bailey, John Browning, Jonathan Branch, George Button, Joseph Bromley, Eames Benjimin, John Cogswell, Thadeus Cook, Edward Combs, Sarah Cook, Clarisa Davis, Jonathan Dowey, Esther Fanning; Richard Fanning, Edwin Fitch, Nehemiah H. Gray, Jeremiah S. Halsey, Jeremiah Halsey, Lydia Kinney, Pierpont Kinney, Lot Kinney, Cyrus Latham, Sarah Maples (2,) Israel F. Morgan, Jacob Newton, Jonas & Amos Witter, Ephraim Wheeler, Wm. Wilkinson, William P. Witter, Oliver Swan, Alexander Stewart, Jr.

40 S. M. DOWNER, P. M.

NEW-LONDON ss. In the Superior Court, *Oct. Term A. D.* 1824

UPON the petition of Mary Anne Sands, of Norwich, in New-London County, shewing to this Court that on the first day of January A. D. 1819, she was lawfully joined in marriage to James Sands of said Norwich, with whom she lived until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1824, when the said James committed the crime of adultery, &c.—praying this Court to grant her a Bill of Divorce, as by petition on file, dated July 4th, A. D. 1824.—This Court orders said petition to be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in & for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of January, A. D. 1825, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the Newspapers in this State, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court. 36 *Charles Larrabee, Clerk.*

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the Administrator upon the estate of *Mr. William W. Hopkins*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, that said estate is likely to be insolvent——said Court has ordered that said Administrator give public notice to all interested in said estate to appear before said Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the second Tuesday of January 1825, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners thereon

J. O. HOPKINS, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich, Dec. 24, 1824.* 1w

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the stated meeting of the Stockholders of the Connecticut River Steam-boat Company, for the choice of officers and any other ordinary business, will be held at Morgan's Coffee House, in Hartford, on Wednesday the 19th January, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. HOSMER, *Secretary.*

*Hartford, Jan 3, 1825.* 3w40

### FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

## WILLIMANTIC *Cotton Factory.*

**Will be sold at Auction,**

ON the 10th day of February next the Willimantic Cotton Factory, situated in Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, on a never failing stream of water—containing

**960 SPINDLES,**

together with five Dwelling Houses, one Store, Blacksmith's shop, Machine shop,

**TWO FARMS, &c.**

A liberal credit will be given, with approved security, for the whole or a part if requested.——Distance from Hartford, 28 miles, & from Norwich, 22 miles. The sale will be on the premises. ROGER TAINTOR,

*Trustee of the Proprietors*

*Hampton, Jan. 1, 1825.* t15th40

## Look at This!!

ON the 14th day of Feb. 1825, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be sold at auction (unless previously sold at private sale) that valuable farm which has for many years been owned and improved by Mr. Asa Smith, of Preston. Said farm is situated one half mile north of the first society meeting house, on the road direct from Preston city to Jewett city, containing 140 acres of land, well watered and wooded, with a fine thrifty young orchard The dwelling house is large and commodious, and suited to two families.

For terms of sale and payment apply to the subscribers.

STEPHEN MEECH,
SILAS JONES,
AGENTS.

*Preston, Jan. 4, 1825.* 3w40—

**For sale——a Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Uncasbeckasy pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824.* tf 103—

**For Sale,**

THAT convenient and pleasantly situated dwelling-house, owned by Captain *Daniel Havens*, on the west side of the main street, in the first Society, in Norwich, near the Town Clerk's corner, with about an acre of excellent Land adjoining. For terms, apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

*Attorney to said Havens*

*Dec. 28, 1824.* 3w39—

**For sale——a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD

*Huntington Sept 5 1824.* tf25—

FOR SALE, the following described

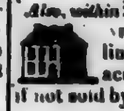
**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*



an elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

——*ALSO,*——

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—18 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

For further particulars, inquire of ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

## MASONIC.

The annual meeting of *Franklin Council of R. & S. Masters*, will be holden at the masonic Hall, on Wednesday, 12th instant, at 6 o'clock. P M

F PRENTICE, *Recorder*

*Norwich, Jan 4, 1825.* 2w40

**Latest Fashions.**

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec. 28.* tf39

## Mantuamaker.

**Miss H. Ames,**

RECENTLY from NORWICH, would inform the people of JEWETT-CITY & its vicinity, that she has taken a residence at *Mrs Ames'*, where she will continue to work at Mantuamaking.

*January 1, 1825.* 40—

## REGISTERS.

*Just published and for sale by*

**Robinson & Dunham,**

in large or small quantities, the annual *Connecticut Register and United States Calendar* for **1825**—Containing, beside the usual matter, the TARIFF, or rate of duty, conformably to the existing laws, on the 1st of July, 1824.

*December 20, 1824.*

**COTTON,**

93 bales prime Georgia and North-Carolina cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*December 23.* 39—

## NORWICH Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

**Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,**

of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 16, 1824.* tf33—

**"British Oil Stone,"**

FOR sharpening edge Tools, equal to the Turkey Oil Stone, & far superior to any other now in use, & are particularly recommended to Mechanics, as producing a fine, smooth edge For sale by

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON.

NORWICH.

Certificates from respectable Mechanics and other persons who have used these Stones, it is believed, are sufficient to establish their superiority

*Dec 20, 1824.* 4w38—

## WANTED,

AT the Central Mills in Plainfield, two or three *Turners & Fitters.* Inquire as above.

RICHARDS & FENNER.

*Plainfield, Jan. 3, 1825.* 3w40

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a state TAX of one cent on the dollar, on levy 1823, and will meet them to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz. on the 6th day of Jan. 1825, at widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12—at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.—and on the 7th at Col Paul Harvey's, from 9 A M. to 12—at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector, must expect to pay a fee for travel—and those that are in arrears for Taxes, must make payment soon, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, Dec 28, 1824.* 39—

**Runaway**

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st inst. an indented boy by the name of *John Harrison*, aged 17 years, of a small size and light complexion. All persons are forbid trusting or harboring said boy. Whoever will return him shall receive *five mills* reward but no charges or thanks.

JOSEPH BAILEY,

*Bozrah, Jan. 3, 1825.* 3w40—

A CONSIGNMENT of Western Cherry Boards, (and a fine lot,) for sale, on approved credit, by

*Jan. 4.*—40 S. HUBBARD.

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

OFFER, AT

*Wholesale or Retail,*

**6 tons Prime Campeachy**

**LOGWOOD,**

2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua.
20 bls. ground Lanwood, (pure.)
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM.
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs. GALLS.
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in tts.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE.
**10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,**
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3.
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol.
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals Alcohol.
**1 Case GUM SHELLAC,**
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
**20 lbs. COCHINEAL,**
500 lbs. Verdigris, in sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge,
**4 packs GOLD LEAF,**
2 do SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Sualts, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do Folio Senna.
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Succ Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.

**Swaim's Panacea.**

SUNDRIES.

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market.

*Nov. 22, 1824.* 34—

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct. 12.* 28—

## Notice.

THE Subscriber being in want of a little *Cash*, is therefore under the necessity of calling on all indebted to him, to settle their accounts previous to the first of January.

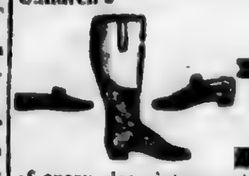
GEO. W. BATES.

N. B. Horse & Ox shoeing done in the most faithful manner, at short notice, and at the lowest possible price for CASH.

*Chelsea, Dec. 14th.* 37—

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, Rasp and Channel Beakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

## Valuable Medicine

FOR

*Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burlonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.*

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, and by most Druggists in the State.

GARVIN 30—

## Mr. Palmer's

EVENING SCHOOL is yet open for the reception of scholars.

*Dec. 14.* tf 37—

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL XXVII.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.—WHOLE NO. 1445.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1825. No. 42.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.


LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Chelsea-Landing, January 1, 1825.*

JOHN ANTHONY, Andromache Avery, Nathan Ayres Alphonso Armington, Nat. Bradford *Montville*, Chas. Bowen, Josiah Barrows, Priscella Billings, Sophia Brewster, Robert Barker, Sarah Bowen, Caleb Bishop *Lisbon*, Harvey Burton, Lucy Champlin, Ebenezer Crowell, Harvey Cook, Daniel Cutler, David Chase, Pardon P. Case, Doct. Geo. Downer *Preston*, Daniel Dunoran, Frederick Farguson, George B. Gilbert, Andrew Griswold, Isaiah Gray, George Giddings, Phillip Gray, John A. Gifford, Lovel Glover, Eliab Hyde Levi Huntington, Matthias Hubbell, Tho. Kinney, Sam'l D. King, Caroline H. King, Isaac Loyd, Ebenezor Latham, Normand Lyman, George Lewis, Mary C. Meech, James Moore, Charlotte Mallary, John Noyes *Montville*, Olive Peters, Emily Richards, Peres O. Richmond *Windham*, James Rose *Groton*, Augustus Roath, Jedediah Smith, Prentis P. Smith *Groton*, William Sayres, Olcott Sherman, Robert Stoddard *Groton*, Benj. Smith *Montville*, Hannah Smith, Daniel Thomas *Groton*, Junius Tyler, Luke Wheeler *Preston*.

40 C. KINNEY, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Norwich, Ct. on the first day of Jan. A. D. 1825.*

MINER A. ALLYN, John E. Bacon, Harris W. Bates, Daniel Bayliss, Charles Bishop, Destimony Burr, Joseph L. Davis, Samuel Grace, Horace Hill, Lucy L. Huntington, Ebenezer Kelly, Thomas Larrabee, Prudence Miner, Abner Norcross, Linnah Quy, Joseph Potter, Samuel Riley, Olcott Sherman, James Stedman, Daniel P. Stanton, Gardner Thurston, Col. Tracy, E. Tracy, *Norwich*. Oliver Avery, *Bozrah*,—Nathan Lord, Deborah Nott, *Franklin*.—John Barrett, Sally Davis, Martin Geddin, *Lisbon*.

40 J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, January 1, 1825.*

NATHAN BURGIS, Silas Bailey jun. Wm. Bingham, Eliza C. Baker, Tho. H. Babcock, Julia Ann Cone, Anna Card, John P. Cook, Commissioners on the Estate of Ira Case, Loisa K. Cone, John Dow, John Dunlap, Nicholas Douglas, David Davis, George Dixon, Nath'l Eddy, Elisha Farnham, Asenath French, Mary Gardner, Simeon Jones, John Martin, John Oswell, Cynthia Peck, Edmund Shepard, Aurelia Stowell, Samuel K. Spalding, Geo. Shay, Susannah M. Taylor, Chas. T. Thompson, Amos Witter, Alexander Williams, John Webb, *of Plainfield*.—Henry H. Tanner, Nathaniel Newton, *of Voluntown*.

40 E. C. EATON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, January 1, 1825.*

MARY ALLEN, Margaret Bailey, John Browning, Jonathan Branch, George Button, Joseph Bromley, Ennes Benjamin, John Cogswell, Thaddeus Cook, Edward Coombe, Sarah Cook, Clarisa Davis, Jonathan Dewey, Esther Fanning, Richard Fanning, Edwin Fitch, Nehemiah H. Gray, Jeremiah S. Halsey, Jeremiah Halsey, Lydia Kinney, Pierpont Kinney, Lot Kinney, Cyrus Latham, Sarah Maples (2,) Israel F. Morgan, Jacob Newton, Jonas & Amos Witter, Ephraim Wheeler, Wm. Wilkinson, William P. Witter, Oliver Swan, Alexander Stewart, Jr.

40 S. M. DOW[illegible] P. M.

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.* Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

THEN the Administrators on the estate of *James Douglas*, late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of Commissioners. Thereupon this Court orders said Administrators to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up the same in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1825.

41 Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.* Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Trepp*, late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Trepp, of said Plainfield, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Elizabeth is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day of Jan. 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

## FLOUR.

100 Barrels Baltimore Howard-street and Susquehannah Flour,

20 half bbls. Howard-street do. for sale by

Jan. 11. JOS. BREED.

## Morgan's Axes.

THE celebrated Axes made by CHARLES MORGAN, Somers, [Conn.] ground ready for use, and warranted genuine, are for sale by

**Willis Gray & Co.**

At Chelsea Landing in the town of Norwich.

The above Axes are much preferable to those in common use, being of more perfect shape, and having a liberal portion of steel. Among Wood-choppers they are extensively known, and have a very high reputation. On the superiority of these Axes, full reliance may be safely placed, every one of them being carefully made, and tempered, by Mr. Morgan himself, who confines his attention wholly to the Axe-making business, doing no other work whatever. Although skill in tempering an Axe is of great importance, its goodness depends very much on the steel of which it is made, and these Axes are recommended to the public with greater confidence, as the steel used in making them, is of first rate quality having been procured expressly for Axes.

All the genuine Morgan Axes have stamped on them, "C. MORGAN," and are warranted good; if any fail, and are returned within 30 days from date of purchase, having received careful use, a new one will be given in exchange.

*Norwich, Jan. 11th.* 41—

## 65 bls. superfine

**Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.**

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.

A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 5. 1825. 8w40—

**Latest Fashions.**

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made, that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec. 28.* tf39

## Mantuamaker.

**Miss H. Ames,**

RECENTLY from NORWICH, would inform the people of JEWETT-CITY & its vicinity, that she has taken a residence at *Mrs Ames'*, where she will continue to work at Mantuamaking.

*January 1. 1825.* 40—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.* Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Jeremiah Green*, late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Green & Freelove Green, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.* Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Safford*, late of Canterbury in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hezekiah Kingsley Esq. of Canterbury, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executor is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 12th day of January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 3w41—

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT the stated meeting of the Stockholders of the Connecticut River Steam-Boat Company, for the choice of officers and any other ordinary business, will be held at Morgan's Coffee House, in Hartford, on Wednesday the 19th January, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. B. HOSMER, *Secretary*

*Hartford, Jan 3. 1825* 3w40

## The Subscriber

WILL pay CASH on delivery for two hundred WELL FATTED HOGS, and 200 Bushel BEANS.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, Jan. 5th.* —40

## LOST,

ON Saturday afternoon last, between Thomas's and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red Morocco Wallet, containing

**160 DOLLARS,**

and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner

**$20** reward will be paid on receipt of the money and papers or ten dollars for either.

The finder is requested to inquire at the office of the Courier, or at Thomas's Hotel.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

*Norwich, Jan 8, 1824* 41—

## $3 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, last evening, a Blue Tight Bodied Coat and a pair of Boots.

Whoever will return the same, with the thief, shall have the above reward. The thief's name is Arnold Eddy. WM STONE.

*Griswold, Jan 11. 1825* 41

The Editor of the Manufacturer's and Farmers' Journal, Providence, is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his bill to the subscriber, at Jewett City, Connecticut.

## NOTICE.

IF the person into whose sleigh **TWO BOOKS** were put last Wednesday, (through mistake) will return them to Mr. Palmer, at the Toll Bridge, he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

*Norwich, Jan 11.* 41—

## WILL BE SOLD

ACCORDING to law, at the sign post in Griswold, on the 4th of April, 1825, so much of the real estate of William Justin, a resident of the town of Griswold, as will pay and satisfy his state and town taxes on levy 1822 and 1823, together with all necessary expences. Likewise on the same day, so much of the real estate of Henry Kinney, a resident of said town, as will pay his town and state tax on levy 1823, together with all cost arising therefrom.

DWIGHT R. TYLER,

*Collector of state and town tax on Levy 1822 and 1823.*

*Griswold, Jan. 11, 1825.* 41—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, a state TAX of one cent on the dollar, on levy 1823, and will meet them to receive the same, at the following times and places, viz. on the 6th day of Jan 1825, at widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12—at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.—and on the 7th at Col Paul Harvey's, from 9 A. M. to 12—at Samuel M. Downer's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector, must expect to pay a fee for travel—and those that are in arrear for Taxes, must make payment soon or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector*

*Preston, Dec. 28, 1824.* 39—

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

oam[illegible]ly23—

## WANTED,

## 40 or 50 fat hogs,

weighing from 300 to 400, for which Cash, and a fair price, will be given by PRENTICE & LORD.

*Norwich, Jan. 5, 1825.* 40—

## WANTED,

AT the Central Mills in Plainfield, two or three *Turners & Filers.* Inquire as above

RICHARDS & FENNER.

*Plainfield, Jan. 3, 1825.* 3w

**JOB PRINTING,**

Of every description, done on the most liberal terms, at this Office.

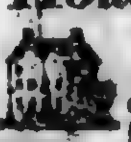
**NEW EDITION.**

JUST published and for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM, the public

**STATUTE LAWS**

of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly, in May 1821. With the ACTS of the THREE SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS incorporated; to which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States & the State of Connecticut.

## *House Wanted.*



A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire or purchase a convenient Dwelling House, pleasantly situated. Any person having one to let or for sale, will please to give notice within a few days to

WM. P. GREENE, or
WM. C. GILMAN.

*Jan. 12.* 41—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—*ALSO,*—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—13 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

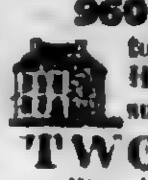
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

## WILLIMANTIC
## *Cotton Factory.*

**Will be sold at Auction,**

ON the 8th day of February next, the Willimantic Cotton Factory, situated in Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, on a never failing stream of water—containing

**960 SPINDLES,**



together with five Dwelling Houses, one Store, Blacksmith's shop, Machine shop,

**TWO FARMS, &c.**

A liberal credit will be given, with approved security, for the whole or a part if requested.—Distance from Hartford, 22 miles, & from Norwich, 3 miles. The sale will be on the premises. ROGER TAINTOR,

*Trustee of the Proprietors*

*Hampton, Jan. 1, 1825.* 115th[illegible]

## Look at This ! !

ON the 14th day of Feb. 1825, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be sold at auction (unless previously sold at private sale) that valuable farm which has for many years been owned and improved by Mr. Asa Smith, of Preston. Said farm is situated one half mile north of the first society meeting house, on the road direct from Preston city to Jewett city, containing 140 acres of land, well watered and wooded, with a fine thrifty young orchard. The dwelling house is large and commodious, and suited to two families.

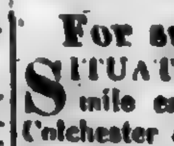
For terms of sale and payment, apply to the subscribers.

STEPHEN MEECH,
SILAS JONES,
AGENTS.

*Preston, Jan. 4, 1825.* 3w40—

**For sale—A Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing



**15 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23, 1824,* tf 102—

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL.

*From the Christian Watchman, Jan. 8.*

**Glorious Revival at the Ceylon Stations.**

We are credibly informed, that a letter has been received in this city from the Rev. Miron Winslow, Missionary at Ceylon, stating that a work of the Spirit of God has commenced at the Six Missionary Stations at Ceylon, principally in the Schools there established, and that about eighty persons are believed to have become the subjects of regenerating grace. From this highly interesting intelligence, we may receive additional encouragement that God is determined to display, in a signal manner, his holy approbation of Missionary exertions. Infidels and merely nominal Christians, have long been asking, with their eyes closed against all evidence, Where is the proof of the beneficial tendency of Missions? We have given such testimony of their utility as was in our power; and have observed that duty was ours, and success to our labours in the hands of God: he has commanded us to plant and water, and to wait on him for the blessing and the increase. We have waited, believing that he was a faithful God, and that his command was not in vain. And now to those, who still continue in unbelief, we say, *Behold, ye despisers, and wonder!* we will not say, "*and perish;*" but God grant that ye may now believe, and give glory to his name.

ROBBERY OF TIME.

I presume that at the commencement of the present year, many of your serious readers feel a deep concern to redeem the time, and resolve to avoid, as much as possible, those impediments to its improvement, which they formerly experienced. Now, sir, among the various occurrences of life by which our precious hours are wasted, there is one, less regarded, but not less mischievous than others more generally noticed—I mean *trifling visits.* The following passage from the late Bishop Horne's Sermon on the Redemption of Time, appears to me worthy of consideration:

"Cut off, as much as may be, unnecessary visits, of all thieves, they are the worst who rob us of our time, because for that no amends can ever be made us.—And there are in every place some, who being idle themselves, do their best endeavors to make others so; in which work, partly through a disposition to cause others to be made so, and partly through a false fear and shame, which hinders them from fraying away such birds of prey, they are too often suffered to succeed.—An assembly of such persons can be compared to nothing but a slaughter house, where the precious hours, and oftentimes the character of all their friends and acquaintance are butchered without mercy. And perhaps there are few maxims that have more truth in them, than one laid down by a great master in the art of Holy Living, 'No man can be provident of his time, who is not prudent in the choice of his company.'—*London Evan. Mag.*

GOOD RULES AND MAXIMS

GIVEN BY A SCHOOL-MASTER TO HIS PUPILS.

1. When in company, the conversation turns on an absent person, and you are called upon to express an opinion—always fancy, that *very* person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

2. As far as possible, when you come to be your own masters, avoid contracting debts—try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, & when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it. Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand with the world.

3. Set a high value on your word in all things—be sure you never make a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform. The highest compliment your neighbors can bestow on you will be to say—"his word is as good as his bond; you may place implicit faith in what he says."

4. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, and without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige, see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will ever be ready to oblige you in turn.

5. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it.—Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

6. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model.—This will save you much trouble, and rebound in the end greatly to your advantage.

MISCELLANY.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

LORD BYRON.

To those who like the poetry and dislike the poet, the little incident in this man's life, which is copied below, may be gratifying; for all who have observed his occasional touches of "sweet and pathetic morality," while they acknowledge his strength & regret its misdirection, should be very glad in finding themselves somewhat mistaken in their estimate of his character. It is surely gratifying to find that in the time of trouble, the real feelings of that man's heart were brought forth, and that he rendered tribute where tribute was due, without the immediate influence of fear, and certainly without that cant of hypocrisy which deceives its vendor more than its customer. He has been brought naked before the world—every thing he has said in private conversation has found its way to the English Journals—every action of his life has been "set in a note book," and "learn'd and conn'd by rote," and the delicate sensibilities of such a heart have been printed in pica, and corrected by a proof reader.—He has been flattered—that may be some excuse for his folly, if he had any. He has been abused—that may account for his anger, if it does not apologize for it.—He has been before the minutest criticism of the world, and the better his works were, the more narrowly would the public look to the author.

*From a Narrative of Lord Byron's voyage to Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia, in the year 1821.*

LORD BYRON IN A STORM.

Sailors say, that a calm always precedes a storm; and we had reason to give into such presentiments for the next morning the wind which had blown from the south west, with a light gale, suddenly changed to the opposite point of the compass, and came down with sweeping vengeance.

We close-reefed our sails, and made all snug; the captain and Captain F——n declaring we should have to encounter a strong "Levanter," all our efforts were strained to double the head-land, and get into the gulf of St. Florenzo, but in vain; so that a whole day was spent in tacking and veering to close in with the land, to no purpose.

Sea sickness now laid all our ladies and gentlemen "on their beam ends;" Count P——, Mr. Densell, and the amiable orphan St. F——, were also overcome, and the whole were bedridden. The sun set angrily, and the wind, veering more to the westward, brought us upon a lee shore to our utter dismay.

We reduced our sails to a few yards of canvass, and lowered the yards on deck. The sky appeared as an extensive sheet of lightning, and peals of thunder overhead appeared as if ready to depart the vessel and us in the waves which rolled over the vessel with irresistible force. His Lordship, with Captain F——, Dr. Peto, and Percy S——, kept the deck, and the hatches were battened down over the rest of our company; a tremendous sea carried away the boat which was hoisted up at the stern, and broke in all the bulk-heads of the quarters. For our own safety, all hands, after being revived with a dram, began to throw overboard the guns. Lord Byron himself assisting in this painful duty; the long boat was soon released from her lashings, and as we wished, the waves soon swept her from the deck; our two cows and goats shared the same fate, as well as one of the horses; the others were in the hold, and to that they owed their preservation. The two large anchors were cut from the bows, and the vessel thus eased of a heavy top-load, danced more lightly over the tremendous billows, and inspired us with fresh hopes. The crew were all ordered to the after part of the deck, and again refreshed with liquor. A light was seen apparently in the clouds, which shone from some mountaineer's cottage; it gleamed with a sickly hue thro' the storm, and the sailors, with true Italian superstition, pronounced it St. Peter's watch-light" to show us to the grave; indeed, we were all inclined to think it foreboded no good, as the captain (Benson) informed us that there was no light-house on that part of the coast, and we must be very near the land to see a light so plainly. We soon saw the high mountains, and would have been

"Happy to bribe with India's richest ore
A safe accession to that barren shore."

The captain, who had been anxiously looking out, acquainted us, so as not to be heard by the crew, that he saw breakers nearly ahead, and had no hopes of being able to weather them. Captain F——n coincided in this opinion, to which his Lordship said, "Well, we are all born to die—I shall go with regret, but certainly not with fear." Dr. Peto counted his rosary and kissed his crucifix with fervent devotion on his knees.

Percy S——, who heretofore made no secret of his infidelity, and whose spirits we thought no danger could ever appal, appeared to have lost all energy, and the horrors of approaching death made him weep like a child. Those names which he never before pronounced but in ridicule, he now called upon in moving accents of serious prayer, and implored the protection of that Being whose existence he affected to disbelieve.

The breakers were now visible to all the crew, to whom his Lordship gave his advice to lash themselves to the yards, which they did. Capt. F——n and Capt. Benson took the helm; his Lordship descended to the cabin, where all were too much afraid to be sensible of their danger, nor could they be roused by any exertion of his; he came up with a scent box in his hand, which he placed by his side, and sat down; he had not sat long when he asked, "Is there any chance?" to which he was answered "none whatever."—"Then," said he, rising, "it is every man's duty to endeavor to preserve the life God has given him; so I advise you all to strip; swimming, indeed, can be of little use in these billows, but as children, when tired with crying, sink placidly to repose; we, when exhausted with struggling, shall die the easier, and with God's blessing shall soon be at rest."

His Lordship then threw off every thing but his trousers, and binding his silk

neck-both round his form, he sat down and folded his arms across his chest, waiting, in tranquil resignation, his fate.—Percy S—— lay at his feet in a state of insensibility. His Lordship looked down upon him, and ejaculated "Poor fellow!" Dr. Peto had covered his head with his cloak, and was stretched at full length groaning in bitter anguish.

Capt. F——n was removing some dollars from his coat into the pocket of his small-clothes, when his Lordship observing, smiled and said, "F——n, do you mean that as a ballast to sink you sooner, or as a bribe to Neptune to give you a good birth in his watery palace?" The sun was now nearly an hour high, but all like the the twilight of the grave. The sea was long and heavy, and as it broke upon the rocks the crash struck the ear as tho' a forest of lofty oaks were falling by a whirlwind. The countenance of his Lordship never changed while the person who writes this had power to view it.

The breakers now were not a quarter of a mile distant on the lee bow, when Capt. Benson remarked to his Lordship. "Our only chance is to put away a point before the wind, or we are sure to go broadside into the surf and perish at once." "As you like," said his Lordship, raising his head and looking upon the danger; he then resumed his former position.

A heavy surge now swept the vessel fore and aft, and carried overboard the doctor, who instantly sunk to rise no more.

His Lordship exclaimed, "Good God!" and at that moment the vessel rose upon a mountain billow to a tremendous height, from whose summit she descended with the velocity of lightning, as if she was going to bury herself in the remorseless deep. By this rapid movement she was precipitated forward beyond the reach of the breakers that rolled behind her stern, and burst in impotence as if incensed at the loss of their destined prey. "We are safe," exclaimed Captains F——n and Benson; "jump, men, from the yards, and make sail." This they did with tumultuous joy, which his Lordship checked, and told them, "Whilst you are working, silently thank God for your miraculous preservation." Percy S—— was removed in a state of stupor to his bed; his Lordship comforted those below with assurances of safety, and the vessel was laid to, under "snug canvass," in the mouth of the gulf of St. Florenso, with every part of which the captain was well acquainted. The sea upon which the vessel rose was the means of her preservation; probably there was not, if the sea had been calm, a depth of two feet water on the rocks over which she passed; but the sea carried her safe over at a moment when every hope, but that of immortality, was gone.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Monday, January 10.*

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the various memorials on the subject of piracy, made the following report, accompanied by "a bill for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies;" which was twice read and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

"The committee on Foreign Relations submit a report on so much of the President's Message as relates to piracies:

That our commerce, for years, has been harrassed, and the lives of citizens destroyed, by pirates issuing from the colonies of Spain, in the West Indies, is a fact derived not only from the Message of the President, but is of universal notoriety. These outrages have been so long and so often repeated, and marked with such atrocious circumstances, that a detail of the particular cases would be as impracticable as unnecessary. Our government, with a view to protect our citizens, has resorted to the means within their power, by stationing a naval force near the places where the pirates resort—a measure also pursued by other powers. Every effort, heretofore, has been unavailing, to put an end to these atrocities. The desperadoes, acquiring confidence from impunity, becoming more ferocious from habit, and multiplying by recruits from the most abandoned of other nations, threaten the most disastrous mischiefs, justly alarming to that highly valuable and most respectable portion of our fellow citizens whose pursuits are on the high seas. It is manifest, as well from facts derived from other sources, as from the message of the President, that the continuance of the evil is ascribable to the asylum afforded the banditti in the colonies of Spain. The government of the United States, cherishing the most amiable disposition towards Spain, has presented the subject with great earnestness to the Spanish government, demanding reparation for the past and security for the future. To these reiterated remonstrances, no answer was returned till very recently, and to this day, all that has been obtained is a *promise* of a satisfactory answer to the applications of the government of the United States; although Spain has been solemnly warned that, if she did not promptly acquit herself of her obligation to us on this subject, our government would be constrained, from the nature of the outrages, to become its own avenger, and, availing itself of its own resources, protect the commerce and lives of the American citizens from destruction. In the same spirit of conciliation, an appeal has been made to the local authorities, accompanied with a request, that if, from weakness, they were unable to exterminate the hordes of banditti who took shelter from pursuit within their territories, that permission might be given to our forces to pursue them on land.

This has been denied, on the vain punctilio of national dignity. The posture in which Spain now stands, is that of connivance in these injuries, or incapacity to prevent them. "A sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made of the damage caused by his subject, or to punish the guilty, or, in short, to deliver him up, renders himself an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it." If the committee were of opinion that the refusal, on the part of Spain, was wilful, and not the result of inability, they would, with a full view of all the consequences which the measure involves, at once recommend an appeal to the last resort of nations against Spain, and all her dependencies. But, believing, as they do, that courtesy requires that her refusal to do us justice should be placed on the ground of inability—an inability resulting from causes which the committee intentionally forbear to enumerate, they content themselves with recommending only such measures as are believed to be indispensable effectually to reach the mischief. And hence they beg leave to present a bill with suitable provisions for the end designed.

[The bill reported proposes the building of an additional number of sloops of war, not exceeding ten. That the commanders and crews of United States vessels be authorised to land at any of the islands of Spain, whenever it may be necessary to secure the pirates, there to capture them, and deliver them to the authority of the Island, or bring them to the United States for trial, according to the instructions they may act under from the President. That if any of the pirates escape from our cruisers and find refuge in any of the cities or ports of Cuba, or other Spanish Islands, the President, on being informed of the fact, shall be authorised to blockade and invest such port by a naval force until the pirates shall have been secured and punished. That armed merchant vessels be authorised to recapture any vessels and cargo taken by pirates; and the crews of such armed merchant vessels who may be wounded in engagements with pirates, be placed on the pension list, and if killed, that their families be provided for in the same manner as if they were seamen in the service of the United States.]

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, January 10.*

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, laid on the table & ordered to be printed.

"To the House of Representatives:

I should hasten to communicate to you the documents called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst. relating to the conduct of the officers of the Navy of the United States, on the Pacific Ocean, and of the public agents in South America, if such a communication might now be made, consistently with the public interest, or with justice to the parties concerned. In consequence of several charges which have been alleged against Commodore Stewart, touching his conduct while commanding the squadron of the United States, on that sea, it has been deemed proper to suspend him from duty, and to subject him to trial, on those charges. It appearing, also, that some of those charges have been communicated to the Department by Mr. Prevost, political agent, at this time, of the United States at Peru, and heretofore at Buenos Ayres and Chili, and apparently with his sanction, and that charges have likewise been made against him, by citizens of the United States engaged in commerce in that quarter, it has been thought equally just and proper that he should attend here, as well to furnish the evidence in his possession, applicable to the charges exhibited against Commodore Stewart, as to answer such as have been exhibited against himself. In this stage, the publication of these documents might tend to excite prejudices which might operate to the injury of both. It is important that the public servants, in every station should perform their duties with fidelity, according to the injunctions of the law, and the order of the Executive in fulfilment thereof. It is peculiarly so that this should be done by the commanders of our squadrons, especially on distant seas, and by political agents who represent the United States with foreign powers, and for reasons that are obvious, in both instances. It is due to their right, and to the character of the government, that they be not censured without just cause, which cannot be ascertained, until, on a view of the charges, they are heard in their defence, and after a thorough and impartial investigation of their conduct. Under these circumstances, it is thought that a communication at this time, of these documents, would not comport with the public interest, nor with what is due to the parties concerned. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 10th Jan. 1825."

Mr. Hamilton waived the intention which he had intimated some days since, to call up to-day the Massachusetts Claims. He would not press that question until the Judiciary bill, now before the House, & the Georgia Claims, should be disposed of.

Mr. Forsyth, after acknowledging the courtesy of the gentleman of South Carolina, stated that the members from Georgia had come to a determination to present the subject of their claims to the House, whenever the appropriation bill should come under discussion.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of crimes, &c. Mr. Condict in the chair.

Mr. P. P. Barbour rose to suggest some modification to the present bill. He took a view of the existing powers of the judicial department of the government; and of the difficulty which involved the expressions "admiralty and maritime jurisdiction." He referred to the opinion given by Judge Story, given in an important case, in which the honorable chairman of the Judiciary Committee bore a part. Without going into the exact definition of this phrase, he thought it would be sufficient to make this bill so as to reach crimes beyond the jurisdiction of the states. He considered the jurisdiction of a state co-extensive with its territorial limits. He wished to avoid any collision of jurisdiction, and thought that to do this, the various provisions of the bill should be so modified as to insert, after the words "the high seas," "or in places beyond the jurisdiction of the several states." Thus, if murder be committed on the Hudson river, the offence would come within the cognizance of the state judiciary; but if it was out of the limits of the state, within the province of the Federal Courts. He hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would adopt this phraseology, and put an end to the difficulties which would otherwise ensue.

Mr. Webster stated that the provisions of the bill were intended to extend to the high seas, in bays, creeks, &c. out of the jurisdiction of particular states. He explained that the offences punishable by this bill were offences against the commerce of the United States, and ought to be punished by the United States. Again, these offences were the most heinous in their character, and most mischievous in their effects, when committed against the United States. There is nothing to prevent our court judicatures from punishing a variety of crimes which he mentioned, but he contended that the more perfect definition of the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and a clearer code on the subject, were necessary to remove the doubt and expense which questions of this character devolved upon the Federal Courts. He quoted the Constitution to show that Congress possessed the power to punish crimes on the high seas. He suspected that the Congress possessed more power in this respect than it had seen fit to exercise. Congress had refrained from giving these specific powers to courts which the Constitution had given the general government the power to bestow. He adverted to the process by which revenue cases became the subjects of admiralty jurisdiction, as a most extraordinary occurrence in the judicial history of this nation. This had become the fact, in contradiction to the very principles which we had opposed when in a state of colonization; so that it appeared that our real cause of complaint at that time was, that the admiralty judge was appointed by a foreign power. He read from the opinion of the chief justice an extract to show that he considered that the power of unlimited jurisdiction on the high seas resided in Congress, and that Congress might pass such laws as it might think necessary to exercise that power. If he saw any danger of collision between the state and federal governments, he would refrain from doing any thing to produce it. We might live, and halt as we had been accustomed to do. Many a murder might escape punishment, as many a murder has done. He did not, however, fear such a result.

Mr. Barbour replied, that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction embraced civil and criminal matters. In civil cases, he believed, the locality of jurisdiction was sufficiently defined; but the difficulty arose, in criminal cases, as to what point its locality extended. It was with a view to avoid this difficulty, that he suggested his modification. It was to be presumed, that the states would punish any offence within their jurisdiction. He did not make a specific motion, as a single motion would not embrace all his views.

On motion of Mr. Webster, a verbal amendment was made, in the 8th section, by striking out the words "take away," so that the section may read, "if any person or persons shall plunder, steal, or destroy any money, &c.

Mr. Webster briefly explained the 9th section, which relates to the forcing any seaman on shore, or leaving him behind.

On the reading of the 13th section, Mr. Webster stated that the last clause which read thus, was incorrect:

"And the trial of all offences which shall be committed upon the sea, or elsewhere, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may be first brought."

He moved to strike out the words "sea, or elsewhere, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdictions of the U. States," and substitute the words "high seas;" which amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 15th section, as it stood in the printed bill, was stricken out.

On the suggestion of Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. Webster moved to amend the 16th section, by inserting the word "President," so that it will read "any person employed as a President, Cashier, Clerk, or servant, in the Bank of the United States," which was adopted.

The amendment introduced by Mr. Webster in the 18th section was agreed to.

In the additional section, numbered the 19th, which relates to the forgery of transfers of stock, &c. Mr. Storrs moved to amend the phraseology, by inserting "or on the capital stock of the President, Directors, & Co. of the Bank of the United States," and by making corresponding amendments in the other part of the same section; which modifications were acceded to by Mr. Webster, and adopted by the House.

The 20th, 21st, and 22d sections were then agreed to, without objection.

Mr. Webster stated that, in the House, he should move a new section, to bring under the provisions of the bill, such persons as might embezzle any property belonging to the United States.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, with its amendments.

On Thursday last, the House of Representatives of the United States, received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private Secretary, the following MESSAGE.

*To the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.*

As the term of my service in this high trust will expire at the end of the present session of Congress, I think it proper to invite your attention to an object, very interesting to me, and which, in the movement of our government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a control over the public monies, to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance as I have believed it to be in many and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish, that all matters of account and claims, between my country and myself, be settled, with that strict regard to justice, which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should be now examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I could certainly sanction none in my favor. While here, I can furnish testimony, applicable to any case, in both views, which a full investigation may require, and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due consideration, of all matters relating thereto.

Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by Congress, and before the public. The cause of the delay in presenting these claims, will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent, that it was inevitable—that, from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress alone could decide on it—and that, from considerations of delicacy, it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress, at an earlier period than that which is now proposed, the expiration of my term in this high trust.

Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force, in favor of the measure which I now propose. A citizen, who has long served his country, in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility and peace, in his retirement. This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made, in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

JAMES MONROE.

*Washington, January 5th, 1825.*

The Message was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed, Mr. Ingham for that purpose waving a motion, which he had made, to refer it to a select committee. And then

The House adjourned.

On the subject of this Message, the editor of the National Journal thus remarks:

"There is a Spartan-like dignity and simplicity in this document, which must exact the homage of admiration from every mind capable of appreciating human worth. The chief of a free and mighty empire, infirm and bending under the double weight of time and trouble, invites the assembled representatives of his fellow-citizens to scrutinize a life dedicated, almost from adolescence, to their service. He neither asks applause, nor fears censure: all he requires is, that his pecuniary transactions between him and his country may be adjusted before he retires from public life, in order that the remnant of his days may be passed in quiet. "A citizen," says he, "who has long served his country in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and peace in his retirement." Would to heaven it were consonant with the spirit of our institutions to cheer, with all the comforts that can spring from affluence, the declining days of the fathers of our country. The idea, that one who has presided over the destinies of the American republic and enjoyed the highest honors which man can render to man, should in the evening of his life be harassed by pecuniary embarrassments, or perhaps be exposed to the slanderous insinuations of some pretended patriot, has something in it revolting to our feelings. Perhaps we are wrong in supposing that this Message may have originated in a slight feeling of reproach against a part, though a very unimportant part, of the body to whom it is addressed:—but, let that be as it may, we wish that some of the members of Congress could be brought to reflect, that an insult offered to the First Magistrate of our country would be an insult to the people, by whose unanimous suffrages he occupies his exalted station, and that to spend their time in seeking for flaws in *his* conduct, would be paying but a poor compliment to *their* judgment.—Mr. Monroe certainly has enemies; but we suspect that there are few or none among them who are not equally the enemies of all that is noble and excellent; and we sincerely hope that any impression which he may have been led to entertain, that any act of his long and prosperous administration has given cause of dissatisfaction to the great body of his fellow-citizens, will be effaced by the truth, which he will soon hear reiterated from all quarters, that not one of of his predecessors with the exception, perhaps, of the immortal founder of our country's freedom, ever carried into retirement with him so large a portion of their esteem and good will, as will accompany him.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

The President of the Mexican United States, has adopted the truly republican practice of giving public audiences to the citizens. An official notice in a Mexican paper, that he will receive in person, complaints, petitions, &c. every day in the week except Wednesday, Saturday, and the festival days, (which include the Sabbath,) between the hours of one and half past two. It is added that the departure of the couriers, or mails, on Wednesday & Saturday, prevents his attending on those days.

We may form some idea of the state of manners and government in the Mexican territory, from the following list of offences and crimes committed in the capital, which we find successively reported in several of the latest papers we have received.

Oct. 20. A man and a woman were carried to prison wounded; and another man and woman to the hospital of San Andres, having been wounded by the first who intended to rob them. Another man was arrested for attempting to stab an officer with a dagger. Another man was arrested for entering a house and beating a woman.

Oct. 21. A man was carried to the hospital wounded, who did not know the person that had attacked him.

Oct. 24. A man was taken to prison for wounding another, and two wounded women were carried to the hospital.

Oct. 25. A corpse was found in the street, and a wounded man lying near it, who was taken to prison, having been attacked by an artilleryman.

Oct. 26. Two men were committed to prison, one for striking a sentinel with his fist, and the other for wounding a man.

These are specimens of the daily police reports in Mexico; so that the accounts we have often received less officially of the frequency of murders in that country, have too much foundation. It is to be sincerely hoped that the new government will exert themselves to extend that security to the lives of their citizens which the world has a right to expect from them. If they intend to introduce the arts and improvements of more civilized countries, by encouraging foreigners to live among them, after the example of Columbia, they will find it necessary to offer some better guarantee to their persons and property, than such daily reports as the above, or they cannot expect a very free emigration.

### "PLEASE TO EXCHANGE."

A proposition is before Congress, to alter the present law regarding the free postage of exchange papers, so that the number should be limited to fifty. Never was there a more unlucky proposition.—In every point of view, it is absurd and preposterous. We hope that all the presses in the country, from the *Aurora Borealis* Intelligencer in the north east corner of Maine, to the Pacific Advertiser and Columbian Observer, at the mouth of Oregon river, will open their batteries upon the Vandal that would interfere with the diffusion of the knowledge, political & true, cheap & scientific, sublime & ridiculous, that is to be found in a newspaper. What would become of the speeches of our members of congress if they were not printed in a newspaper? Instead of being corrected in their spelling—rectified in their grammar, and embellished with the varieties of the type setter, they would go, not to the world, but to their constituents, in the first writing of the speaker himself; and if he should ever again inquire of them the road to Washington, he would get the sailing orders of the Flying Dutchman, that could not find his port, or the misleading directions of Peter Rugg, on his long lost way to Boston. In short, a member of congress who should make a speech without the assistance of a newspaper, would never be sent to Washington again. As to the objection which these gentlemen have to burthening the public mail, let them commence the reformation in the proper spot—let them send fewer of their everlasting documents home—write fewer letters upon poorer paper, and with less sealing wax and cheaper quills. The worthy gentlemen at Washington can make greater savings in such wise, than by making reports & amendments of bills at the rate of, we know not how many dollars a day. One western member, it is said, took advantage of his frank, and sent home his blue breeches to be mended, with a card of gingerbread for his second child; but to have a newspaper go free, would, in the estimation of such a man, be cheating the revenue. What in the name of intelligence will the poor country papers do for news? A daily paper in New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Charleston, or Savannah, cannot exchange with but fifty papers. So they must exchange with each other, and the inland traffic in news will be peddled out with all the simplicity of two centuries ago. Mercantile news will go by letters, and unfair speculation will be the consequence. Politics must go post paid, and none but post-masters can afford to understand them. The danger of stopping the free circulation of printer's ink, in the veins of the body politic, is such that all the friction of steam boats and canals would not restore the paralysis, and we hope the last gasp of each newspaper that languishes and dies for want of its customary sustenance, may be thought of by those who vote upon this most unfair and ill-advised bill. The cheapness in the price of newspapers ought, in charity, to save publishers from additional expences; and if congress would pass a law, ensuring payment, even to the papermakers, they would come nearer the objects for which they are congregated—namely, to do the best they can for their constituents.—*Conn. Mirror.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

N. Haven, (Yale College,) Jan. 8, 1825.

Sir—A uniform dress has been adopted and passed into a law by the Faculty of Yale College, of the following description. The whole dress is of blue; the coat is a common frock, having a straight standing collar, bound with braid, and a figure upon each side to designate the classes. For the Freshman class, one star made of four loops of braid; for the Sophomore, two; for the Junior, three; for the Senior, four. The loops on each side are connected by a single braid passing through the centre of the collar and meeting behind. The vest has a standing collar; the pantaloons cut in the prevailing fashion; the hat black; the cravat plain black or white. The summer dress differs from the above only in the adoption of a black thin coat, and black or white pantaloons. The students are allowed by law to wear out the clothes which they may have; but no one is at liberty to appear with a new garment unless in the uniform prescribed. The dress is already very generally worn.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, Jan. 14.*

### A NEW KIND OF TRAFFIC.

Yesterday, a tall, grave looking fellow, from the land of steady habits, made application in the way of business to the keeper of Potters-field, for the purchase of two human subjects for dissection. He said he was induced by some Doctors in Connecticut, to enter into the speculation, and expected it was a good one. The keeper did not exactly feel himself authorized to trade with Jonathan, so he told him he would introduce him to somebody who better understood such business and with whom he could drive his bargain to the best advantage, and accordingly took him to the police office. He soon, however, discovered from the interrogatories put to him by the justices, that there were doubts about his being able to accomplish his object; and that he had come on an awkward errand, which might perchance involve him in serious difficulty. In short he was given to understand, that although this was a great trading metropolis, where all kinds of goods and wares could be bought & sold yet no one presumed to deal in dead human flesh. He then became excessively alarmed, begged pardon, and promised if they would let him go, he never would engage in such another speculation. In consideration of his ignorance and apparent simplicity, he was accordingly permitted to depart, and made off with all possible haste towards his native state.

### ACCIDENT.

A large crowd of spectators assembled at Cortlandt-street dock about 12 o'clock this day, under the expectation of witnessing the landing of the pirates, which arrived here yesterday in the British brig Rifleman. A boat, with the U. S. Marshall, was seen to put off from the brig, in the North river, with a number of persons in her, and pulled in for the dock. The crowd, anxious to see the pirates, pressed forward on to the bridge or stairs which leads up from the water on to the dock, & just as the Marshall and the boat's crew stepped out of the boat on to the stairs, down the whole went in a moment and precipitated upwards of fifty persons into the river where the water was over their heads. Assistance being ready at hand, all, it is believed, were saved, though there were two or three hats recovered which they cannot yet find owners for.

*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

### "A DEED WITHOUT A NAME."

A diabolical attempt was made yesterday, (says the N. Y. Spectator, of January 10.) to poison a family in Laurens-st. consisting of a man, his wife, and five children. We have not been able to collect many of the circumstances connected with the attempt of this damning deed. It appears, however, that the family is quite poor; and on going to the door in the course of the morning, one of the children came running in, delighted at having found on the door steps, a basket of cakes, tarts, pies, &c. richly frosted with sugar. With thankful hearts for what they considered a present from some humane family acquainted with their circumstances, the delicacies were distributed by the parents among themselves and little ones, & eaten. It was not long, however, before all were taken violently sick, and on calling medical aid, it was soon found that the supposed angel of mercy which had visited their humble dwelling, was none other than a demon. The frosting of the cakes had been mingled with arsenic, and without the timely medical assistance which was called in, the whole family would have slept in death before the dawn of another day! An investigation is now going on at the Police Office; and we are happy to learn that the family are all in a fair way of recovery. But they will be sick for several days—they are poor, and the weather is inclement. Let their necessities be instantly inquired into and relieved!


## THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1825.


*The Oratorio.*—A year since, we were anticipating much pleasure from the performances at a Concert of Sacred Music, then in prospect, and we are now happy to say that, on that occasion, our highest anticipations were fully realized—which we believe to have been the case with a large audience. But to the point—By our paper it will be seen that, on Friday evening the 28th inst. an Oratorio, under the direction of Mr. Salmon Phelps, will be performed in the Presbyterian Meeting-House in this city. We regret that many unforeseen events have occurred to retard the progress of this Society, but should the performance take place as contemplated, this will be the first Oratorio ever performed in this State, or at least east of Connecticut River; and on this occasion, we hope to see a crowded house.

For the exertions, which the members composing the "Union Society," in this place, have made to promote the science of Music, they deserve our warmest applause and a full remuneration from our citizens & the lovers of harmony in general, for all their disbursements—more can hardly be expected—from the necessarily great expenses which have already accrued and which they will yet be at, in procuring several distinguished Masters of this science from abroad.

Against the low price for which the tickets are offered, for this occasion, we must demur—to the amateurs in music this will be a rich treat, worthy at least a handsome admission fee, and then we might have anticipated a reward more substantial than that of *honor* to *him* who has long labored among us to cultivate a correct taste for sacred melody.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—"We have just seen (says the New-York Spectator) the signatures, upon a sheet of parchment, of one hundred members of the New-York Bar, including all the leading counsellors and practitioners, each pledging his professional services gratis to liberate debtors from goal during the year 1825, should hard-hearted creditors and griping poverty combine to render such services necessary.

### MANUFACTURES.

One hundred and sixty-one Manufacturing companies have been incorporated in Massachusetts, with capitals from 20 to 650,000 dollars: and making an aggregate of capital invested in Manufactures, in this state alone, [illegible]1,485,000 dollars.

☞ Our advertising customers will confer a favor by handing in their notices previous to 10 o'clock, on Tuesdays.

*Trial for Murder.*—On Wednesday last, came on the trial of Adonijah Bailey aged 30 years, for the murder of Jeremiah W. Pollock, at the Superior Court, holden at Brooklyn—Judges Peters and Brainard presiding. The jury retired about 20 minutes, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

We understand that the counsel for the prisoner have in arrest of judgment on the ground of one of the jurors not being a freeholder, and petitioned for a new trial on account of the misdirection of the Judge.

*Quick Work.*—A negro, a few days since, was taken in Hartford, charged with breaking open Messrs. Huntington and Swift's Stores, in Windham, some time since.—He was brought to Windham, examined on Monday, carried to Brooklyn and tried on Tuesday, and committed to Newgate on Wednesday.

On Tuesday last (says the New-Haven Herald) the steam-boat U States, Captain Boocher, gave notice that she would take passengers to and from N. York for ONE DOLLAR each—dinner and wine gratis. This circumstance arose in consequence of the steam boat Linnæus, Capt. Peck, reducing the regular fare, $3, to $1 50.—A number of our citizens who had never passed Hell Gate, improved the opportunity to visit the "great Emporium." We learn that they all *got through*.

*Canals.*—The great Erie Canal, in New York, is 365 miles long, "which," says De Witt Clinton, "when completed, will be the longest in the world."

The Imperial Canal, of China, from Pekin to Canton, runs in a continuous line 500 miles, and with the exception of a few miles land carriage, is 1000 miles long.

We learn, that on Friday evening the 7th inst. the Liberty Cotton Factory, together with the other buildings connected with it, and their contents situated in West Greenwich, and owned by Wm. C. Manchester, and others, were entirely consumed by fire. Loss estimated at seven thousand dollars. No insurance.

[Necessarily omitted last week for want of room.]

*Messrs. Editors*—On the return of the season, I will again have to thank you for the means of offering some sentiments and opinions deemed highly interesting, as relevant to the public welfare at this crisis. Permit me to add that I should have been still further obliged, had you heretofore been equally ready to continue your indulgencies to what I judged necessary to sustain part the position—*That at this crisis, the safety of our present systems depended upon the election of the Man of Orleans to the Presidency.* With what of ability the argument was supported, it will not of me be expected to speak, however strong my convictions of its truth. But, ere the die is cast, I am thankful that one more pertinent opportunity offers to oppose the fallacious arguments of an host of puny wielders of the goose quill & parrot tongues, now leagued (though in a vain attempt) to counteract the *moral influence* of the SALVATORY SWORD. Although from the rapidity with which every thing advances in this country, both of good and of evil, it may be apprehended that we shall soon be, yet it is not supposable that we are yet *fully ripe*, & therefore not probable that the effects of *self-instrumentality*, that God often maketh use of for a people's destruction, is now to be realized by the sacrificing to the demon faction, his country's acknowledged salvator. If we assent to the position that it may so happen that by the sacrifice of one (altho' innocent) a nation may be preserved—and readily consent to the maxim of Caiaphas, yet, we must beware of the mistake his nation fell into in the application; *for it must be remembered that the vague fears and doubts of lesser men, necessarily lead to conduct that often produces as much or more of evil than that apprehended by themselves.*

That this vast country (a glance of the mind over which, connected with its future destinies, necessarily produces a grandeur of thought) is to be, or can long be ruled by a nest of jugglers at Washington, who, under the blanket of darkness, fight their puppet Punchinello for their own benefit, is not to be supposed. The maxim, *that to none but the* GREATEST *should the greatest gift be bestowed, must* prevail, and the whole of this petty machinery must be annihilated, or we, as a people, will have soon to mourn our lost institutions; for true it is, that the truly great *are necessarily good*, and that it is through the crafty workings of the *base* in connecting themselves with the great to effect their own corrupt designs, that the real and intelligent patriot experiences the greatest obstacles to his beneficent intentions, and here nations find their surest bane—and so it has been, even to this day, from the time when in the anguish of his heart, the SALVATOR OF MEN uttered this lamentation—*How often would I have gathered thee as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings! but ye would not.*

The following preliminary observations from the chair, and toasts drank at this house on the 8th inst. you, Messrs. Editors, will please give in your next. P. B. P.

*Phenix House, Jan. 10, 1825.*

On the anniversary of the splendid and important victory that we, for the third time, have now met to commemorate with a special view to extend its benign influences to the latest posterity, the feelings of the patriot are most intensely excited while reflecting on the dangers to which his country is exposed through the blind fatuity (if not corruption) of a part of the people's intermediate agents, by neglecting to secure the reasonably anticipated and nearly completed victory of wisdom and gratitude, longed in virtue & valor's cause, against intrigue and corruption, and suffering the decision of the Presidential Question, to devolve upon the House of Representatives, at this highly unpropitious period for such reference, when they as a body unhappily are not in possession of the nation's unlimited confidence. The dangers of the crisis will be duly appreciated, when it is considered that to the result of their deliberations, or *machinations*, it will be determined whether victory shall crown the fell purpose of the demons discord and faction, who, with their multitudinous agents, under cover of the insidious though less terrifying appellation of *adroit managers*, have now concentrated their forces, for the purpose of ejecting from her lofty seat the Genius of Fredonia, (who from her proud eminence pleading for safety, *may* in vain point to the moral contained in her multiplying & concentrating streets,)—or, whether confounded before the *stern* countenance of the real patriots in that assembly, *they*, in dismay, shall fly the capital, thereby restoring to its inhabitants, then freed from their noxious influences, the great boon of again first enjoying the salutary inhabitations of the pure principles of 1801,—(those golden days of GOOD KING TOM, who was as *wise as good; and none so good as he.*) on the recurrence and adherence to which principles the preservation of the Union alone depends.

But although we *tremble*, while looking upon the slender thread by which the happiness of the nation is suspended, yet it is *hoped*, that in Congress, there is still sufficient virtue left to counteract the machinations of the selfish intriguers, bargainers, and salesmen, who like greedy cormorants infest that body, and reckless of consequences, are ready to sacrifice the nation's good to their corrupt designs—that among them, there are those who take *nature* for their guide, nor sillily think that "on ceasing to follow her, she fain will turn and follow them"—*those* who will never depend on a northern light (Aurora Borealis) nor on a Magellan cloud, to enlighten this extensive continent—who, though admitting that in the former, to a limited extent, there may be light sufficient to render *darkness visible*, and in the latter a faint director to southern realms, yet to the sun alone they look for such result,—in him confide for heat to make their vines and fig trees grow,—and light to guide the feet to their protecting shade.

But to drop metaphor—It is trusted that in that body there are those, *and those not a few*, who each in himself an host, himself convinced, will carry conviction to every heart of this important truth—*That the gleamings of an Hero's sword, pervadeth nations, and penetrates the souls of men, to a degree that no other services can equal*, as the history of nations, from Joshua's time to the present, abundantly proves; the cause of which is no wave mysterious, but finds an easy solution in a recurrence to the first law of nature, viz. *self-preservation*, in pursuance of which omnipotent law, *all* look to the mighty for protection, and when thus shielded, under their respective vines and fig trees, *all* with confidence repose. Here rests the *seeming* mystery connected with the overwhelming influences of those few presents that enlisted in virtue and valor's cause. And truly, when the extensive districts are considered to which no means extended of bringing him before the people the issue of their vote is astonishing, and carries conviction "strong as holy writ," that but for the murky intriguers of the time, *he would now have been the President elect.*

1st. Major General Andrew Jackson—A sun, undeviating in his course, splendid and beneficent, retiring from before his intense rays, may the noxious mists that intercepted a nation's view, find no resting place within the ten mile district.

2d. The glorious 8th of January, 1815—May the benign and extensive influence derivable therefrom, not be lost to our country in a moment of folly, by the sacrifice of its illustrious Hero at the shrine of faction.

3d. The House of Representatives—May its members be aware that in addition to all that gave solemnity to the ballots of 1801, there now rests on them the vast responsibility of deciding, whether our future Cæsars shall *even hesitate* at the passages of the Rubicon.

4th. The second Wednesday of February next—Although the bell-gambler may imagine he has got the old General into the *nine holes* where honors count *nothing*, and his sole dependance is on the *odd trick*, may the event of that day demonstrate that at Washington honors still count—*something*.

5th. John Caldwell Calhoun—Our Vice President elect, now in the legitimate road to, and in reserve for his country's highest honors, may he be sufficiently endued with restraining grace to spurn the syren whisper "we will have no President."

6th. *Is he honest? Is he capable?*—A proper inquiry for a President when a just apportionment of office exists, but never the duty one of the people when the favorers of adverse creeds are candidates for high trust or honors.

7th. The friends of General Jackson in the East—Who, when denied the use of the press to bring their favorite before the people, resolved, of two evils to choose *neither*.

*Just in principle, first in integrity*, and *growing in numbers*, may they in the making up of the grand numerical list, be justly estimated, *and with reference to their disadvantages.*

MARRIED,

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David Austin, Mr. JOHN KINNEY, Merchant, to Miss LAURA STORY, daughter of Capt. Samuel Story.

At Preston, on the 13th ult. Mr. NATHAN COOK, to Miss LUCY A. AVERY.

At Franklin, by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. LEMUEL BECKWITH to Miss LUCY CROCKER. By the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. ALFRED KINGSLEY, jr. to Mrs. JERUSHA G. HYDE. Mr. AZARIAH LATHROP to Miss TABITHA HUNTINGTON—Mr. ZIBA HUNTINGTON to Miss NABBY A. ELLIS. Capt. JOSHUA TRACY to Mrs. MARTHA HASTEDT.

DIED,

In this city, on Friday last, Mrs. SARAH P. DUNHAM, wife of Mr. Thomas Dunham jun. aged 26 years. Amiable in life, she will long be lamented in death, by all who were acquainted with her unobtrusive virtues.

At Franklin, on the 1st inst. Capt. EBENEZER HARTSHORN, aged 83.—A child of Mr. Simeon Backus.


WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

*RECENTLY PUBLISHED,*

A SYSTEM of Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern—on the principles of Comparison and Classification; accompanied by an Atlas on an improved plan—Embracing eight Maps, two Charts, and ten quarto pages of Tables, Questions, &c. Designed for the use of the higher classes in Academies and Schools.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

*By Wm. C. Woodbridge, A. M.—late Instructor in the "American Asylum."*

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

As connected with Chronology & preparatory to the study of Ancient History,

*By Emma Willard, Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy.*

The following brief extracts from reviews and notices of this work, will shew, in some degree, its CHARACTER & ADVANTAGES.

*From the American Journal of Science and Arts, conducted by Benj. Silliman, Professor, of Chemistry, Mineralogy, etc. in Yale College.*

The principle object of the authors, in preparing this work, was, to give Geography that scientific arrangement which has been so successfully applied to other branches of study. Most works on this subject have presented little more than a collection of facts, grouped by an imperfect method, and so little connected by any associating principle, as to overload the memory and fatigue the mind. Little or no use has hitherto been made, by the greater number of writers, of the important principles of classification, in reducing geography to the form of a science, and thus increasing the facility of acquiring and retaining its details. Under the two first heads, (Physical and Political Geography,) is contained much valuable information—much that is new, and found in no other geography, though properly belonging to the science. The style is perspicuous and concise, and the matter is so much compressed as to occupy but one volume of moderate size. The work is accompanied by an Atlas on a new plan, exhibiting in connexion with the outlines of countries, their climate and productions, their prevailing Religion, forms of Government, & degrees of Civilization, with the comparative size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains. The plan is ingenious—and the information thus communicated through the medium of the eye will make a much stronger and more durable impression on the mind than that received by mere description, while it is also acquired with more interest and pleasure. We think Mr. Woodbridge has succeeded well in his design, and deserves the thanks and the patronage of the community.

*From the Christian Spectator for September, 1824, conducted by an Association of gentlemen, published at New-Haven.*

Let real improvements be made in elementary treatises for the instruction of the young, and they have our cordial approbation. Of this character we consider Mr. Woodbridge's publication most undoubtedly to be. We can only express, in general terms, our conviction of their worth, and fitness to answer the purposes in view.—The praise of originality in the plan, and of a novel method of exhibiting and teaching the science, must be awarded to him. The principle of comparison and classification which he has adorted, strikes us as being peculiarly favorable, in general, both to a comprehension of the subject treated of, and to their retention in the memory. It affords, we think, as to mental discipline, that precise advantage, which a system of geography should be designed to produce. Scattered and unconnected facts, however, well remembered, on so many different subjects as geography presents to us, are far less important than *distinct impressions* correctly arranged and happily associated in the mind. Besides, that such a principle agrees with the method of science, and the law by which the mind should be regulated in the acquisition of knowledge, it is, in the highest degree, entertaining to the youthful learner. We would say, in one word, concerning the contrivances by means of maps, charts, engravings, and copies statistical tables, to exhibit information not usually communicated in geographies, that they are most happily adapted to *gratify and instruct the learner.*

*From the "North-American Review," for October.*

The work has been drawn up with immense industry and good success.—Considering the great number and variety of topics introduced, the author's method is clear and judicious.—We doubt whether in any other work so great a mass of facts, on such a multiplicity of subjects, can be found compressed within so small a compass. He that succeeds in condensing the important branches of knowledge, so as to diminish the time and labor of acquisition, is a benefactor to society, and deserves the approbation and patronage of a generous public.—In this light we are disposed to view the efforts of Mr. Woodbridge and to recommend his work at least to the experiment of Teachers, and also to the occasional use of such persons as would review the knowledge of some of the chief traits of physical nature at as small expense of time and means as possible. The tables in which many particulars are brought together and classified, are ingeniously composed, and calculated to aid the learner in acquiring and retaining the most essential facts.

Mrs. Willard's part of the work, on Ancient Geography, is perspicuous and executed with good judgement. The preface is well written, and proves the author to have thought philosophically on the principles and the practical means of education.

*From the Port Folio, published at Philad.*

The plan of the work combines the attractions of novelty and ingenuity; & in the facilities it affords for acquiring useful information on the subjects which it embraces, it evidently decided advantage over that which is generally in use. The author appears to have consulted the standard works on geography, and the various admirable dissertations which have been published from time to time, in most of our authoritative journals. We can therefore recommend it without hesitation to parents and conductors of seminaries for the instruction of youth; and this judgement we are happy to find, is corroborated by the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, a teacher of long experience, and a scholar of the first order, who, after dwelling upon the copiousness of its illustrations, the perspicuity of its arrangement, and the variety of its knowledge, does not hesitate in assigning to it the first place among the text books which have come under his notice.

*From his Excellency De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New-York.*

I have examined the "System of Universal Geography on the principles of Comparison and Classification," and I consider it due to the authors to express the high opinion which I entertain of this excellent work.

The plan is judicious, and the execution evinces laborious research and great ability: and it is not too much to say that I know of no book of a similar character that contains more useful, better arranged and more condensed information.

Albany, 9th Sept. 1824.

The above work comprises 456 large duodecimo pages, and by attenuated compression embraces *more than double the quantity of matter found in any other School Geography now in use.* By means of this compression, the comparative expense of the book has been greatly reduced, and a complete system of Universal Geography, embracing all the subject properly belonging to the science, is brought within the means of every individual, and at a much less expense than heretofore.

*Also, recently published, the 4th edition of*

Woodbridge's Rudiments of Geography.

And the SCHOOL ATLAS to accompany the same on an improved plan.

*For the use of common schools, and those who are just commencing the study of Geography.*

This work, on the same general plan with the larger Geography, has received the approbation of gentlemen of science & of teachers of *intelligence* who have made use of it. A peculiar advantage resulting from the plan adopted in this work is, to excite the *interest* of the learner by the principle of comparison, and association, which is constantly brought into view; & thus, also, to render aid to the memory. It is allowed that this book, in the hands of the intelligent teacher, with the usual application of the student, will produce *distinct impressions*, and a *perfect comprehension* of the subjects treated which can never be effaced from the mind.

Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D. late President of Princeton College, remarks—The plan is ingenious, and cannot fail to arrest and fix the attention—the study of Geography will no longer prove an irksome task to perplex the mind and burden the memory, but will become a delightful exercise, a sort of mental recreation which will constantly cheer and enliven the pupil's exertion, and prompt him forward almost unconsciously to the attainment of one of the most difficult branches of education.

*Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.*

I have no doubt one month's trial of it will satisfy the father of a family, and the *intelligent* master of a school, that it combines advantages which render it superior to any book of the kind.

*Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric in Yale College.*

"The system of classification which peculiarly distinguishes your work, is excellently adapted to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, and to impress it on the memory."

FOR SALE BY

ROBINSON & DUNHAM, *Agents.*

Winter Establishment.

N. YORK & BOSTON

ACCOMMODATION

STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to, D. RAYMOND

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1824.* 9w39

Masonic.

AN adjourned communication of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT. ☞ A general attendance is particularly solicited. J. H. GRACE, *Secy*

*Jan. 19, 1825.*

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Channel Co. will be held on Monday the 31st of January instant, at Kinney's Hotel, at 6 o'clock P. M.

JESSE BREED, Secretary.

Norwich, Jan. 19 1825. 4t—

To Manufacturers.

JOS. BREED, has on hand a Lot of WOOL, which he wishes to have manufactured into Broad Cloths.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 4t—

LOST, on Wednesday last, a GOLD BREAST PIN. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office. *Jan. 19.* 4t

THE REAL ESTATE

IN LEBANON, lately owned by Col. James Clark, Jr. advertised by us for sale at auction on Friday 21st inst. is sold.

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Jan. 18, 1825.*

ORATORIO.

*The public are informed that the*

UNION SOCIETY

will perform an Oratorio, on Friday evening, 28th Jan. at the Presbyterian Meeting-House, Chelsea—In two parts.

PART FIRST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OVERTURE | | Instrumental | C. F. Abel. |
| | | Old Hundred | *Luther.* |
| ANTHEM | | Christian Warrior | Shaw. |
| DUET | | Now raise the exulting strains | Shaw. |
| ANTHEM | | Strike the cymbal | *Pucitta.* |
| ANTHEM | | I waited patiently | *Chapple.* |
| DUO. & CHORUS | | Deep is the sleep of the Hero | *Hastings.* |
| ANTHEM | | Hear my prayer | *Rhet.* |
| ANTHEM | *Chorus* | 'Tis by thy strength | Shaw. |
| | *Duet* | The morning light | *Do.* |
| | *Chorus* | Those wand'ring cisterns | *Do.* |
| AIR | | Nothing true but Heaven | *Do.* |
| | | Miriam's Song | *Avison.* |
| ANTHEM | *Chorus* | O give thanks | *Clark.* |
| | *Recitative* | Who smote Egypt | *Do.* |
| | *Chorus* | But as for Pharaoh and his host | *Do.* |

PART SECOND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OVERTURE | | Instrumental | Shaw. |
| VOICE OF PEACE | | Sweet as the Shepherd's tuneful reed | |
| AIR | | Sound an Alarm | *Handel.* |
| CHORUS | | We hear the pleasing dreadful call | *Handel.* |
| | | Psalm 88th | *Stephens.* |
| DUET | | The Bird let loose | |
| SACRED SONG | | So grant me God from every care | Shaw. |
| MILLENNIUM ANTHEM | *Recitative* | O scenes surpassing fable | Shaw. |
| | *Chorus* | Rivers of gladness water all the earth | *Do.* |
| | *Duet* | The fruitful fields | *Do.* |
| | *Chorus* | The various seasons woven into one | *Do.* |
| | *Trio* | The Lion and the Leopard | *Do.* |
| | *Recitative* | All creatures worship man | *Do.* |
| | *Chorus* | Worthy is the Lamb | *Do.* |
| AIR | | To Jesus the crown of my hope | *Do.* |
| ANTHEM | | How beautiful | *Hastings.* |
| SHREWSBURY | | To thee in each bright morning | *Haydn.* |

INTERCESSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANTHEM | *Recitative* | Father thy word is past | *A. P. King.* |
| | *Air* | I for his sake | |
| | *Recitative* | But he shall rise victorious | |
| | *Chorus* | The multitude of angels | |
| | *Recitative* | Thus they in heaven | |
| | *Solo* | Why comes not death | |
| | *Recitative* | The great Archangel | |
| | *Air* | Must I leave thee Paradise | |
| | *Semi Chorus* | Lament not Eve | |
| | *Duet* | With sighs the air frequenting | |
| | *Semi Chorus* | Thus they in lowliest plight | |
| | *Air* | See Father | |
| | *Semi Chorus* | The Heavenly Choir | |
| | *Chorus* | Hallelujah Amen | |
| AIR | | Begin my soul rejoicing | *Florello.* |
| DOUBLE CHORUS | | He gave them hail stones for rain, fire mingled with the hail | *Handel.* |

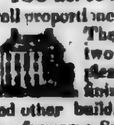
The performance will be accompanied by the celebrated *Mr. OLIVER SHAW*, of Providence, upon the Organ—He will also take part in singing several sacred songs and duets. TICKETS may be had at *Messrs. Kinney's & Butler's Hotels*, and at *R. Hubbard's* and *Robinson & Dunham's Book-Stores*—25 cents each. Doors will be open at 6 o'clock—Performance will commence precisely half past 6. A. P. GILMAN, *Secretary.*

For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c.



There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of ELIHU THOMAS, CHARLES H. THOMAS, and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825.* 4t

For sale——a good Farm,

SITUATED in Preston, one mile from the Meeting-House in the 1st Society in said town,

containing 200 acres,

Dwelling-House, Barn, & other Buildings, almost new——well Wooded and Watered—a most excellent Dairy Farm, as well as for grain. To be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. Inquire of CHARLES MEACH.

*Jan. 18, 1825.* 3w42

*Commissioners Notice.*

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the estate of *Mr. Wm. W. Hopkins*, late of Norwich, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from the 11th day of January, 1825, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us; or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

We give notice that we shall meet at the store of Epaphras Porter, in said Norwich, on the first Monday of March & July next, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

*EPAPHRAS PORTER,* } Com'rs.
*JOHN CASE,*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 3w42

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Potter Smith*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and said Court having allowed six months from this date for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Bradford Williams in said Norwich, on the first Mondays of April & July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH W. TRACY. } Commissioners.
BURREL LATHROP.

*Norwich, Jan. 17, 1825.* 4t—

PLANK.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a quantity of White Oak Plank.

*Jan. 19.* SAMUEL STORY.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or book account now due, *are requested to make* IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

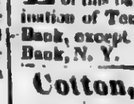
RIPLEY & WALDO.

*January 19, 1825.* 4t—

Of the 150 dolls.

LOST, and advertised in another part of this paper, all were of the denomination of Ten Dollars of the Springfield Bank, except two Fives, of the Genesee Bank, N. Y. *Alexander M'Beth.*

Cotton, Molasses, etc.

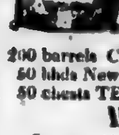


40 bales Georgia upland COTTON
15 do. Sea Island do.
55 hhds retailing Molasses,
200 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
50 hhds New and West India RUM,
50 chests TEAS, assorted, for sale by

Ripley & Waldo.

*January 18, 1825.* 4t

Cotton.



30 bales Georgia Upland
12 do. very prime N. Orleans } Cotton.
just received, and for sale by

JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 4t—

CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs,*

by Raymond & Smith.

Joseph Breed

WILL pay Cash for Corn, Rye, White Oak Barrel Staves & heading, and dry Oak & Chestnut Wood.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 4t—

500 pounds

SIENE TWINE, Siene Ropes & Fish-Lines of every description—for sale at the Rope-Walk in West Chelsea, or at the store of

JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 4t—

A NEW MILCH COW and CALF, for sale, or to exchange for one that will calve in the spring.

JOEL HYDE.

*Lisbon, Jan. 18.* 4t—

*Wanted Immediately,*

A STEADY, industrious Lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Art of Printing. None need apply without producing indisputable recommendations of character and education.

Inquire at the COURIER OFFICE.

# POETRY.

*From the Massachusetts Yeoman.*

THE PAST YEAR.

Departed Year! there is a tone
Of silent eloquence in thee,
That tells of [illegible] pleasures flown,
Like [illegible] swelling sea,
That [illegible] moment there,
And [illegible] in empty air.

Time [illegible] untiring wings
Are [illegible]ing on their noiseless way,
And Earth, with all its glorious things,
Speaks but of changes and decay:
Yes! all that dwells on our dark sphere
Is like to thee, thou faded year!

When smiling Nature hail'd the birth
Of her young daughter, rosy Spring,
And breathing flowers were on the earth,
And loving birds were on the wing;
When every zephyr bore along
The voice of melody and song—

How many young, and fair, and gay,
Whose buoyant steps danc'd free and light,
On pleasure's soft and sunny way,
While life was beautiful and bright;
How many, ere the season fled,
Were faded like its flowers, and dead.

And when thy sun, proud Summer, rode
Along its blazing pathway high,
How oft has Youth, whose passions glow'd
Like thy own deep and burning sky,
Who walk'd in beauty, strength and pride,
Quick as thy lightning flashes, died.

And noble manhood fades away,
Autumn! like thy leaf, wan and sear,
When Earth is mantled with decay,
And winds weep o'er the dying year;
While Winter's tempest shrill and loud,
Weaves for Old Age the snowy shroud.

Time, then, may hurry on his flight,
And Death still whisper, "dust to dust!"
But, rob'd in undecaying light,
The sainted spirits of the just
Shall mount on wings of faith sublime,
And triumph over Death and Time.

Departed Year! there is a tone
Of silent eloquence in thee,
That tells of hopes and pleasures flown,
Like bubbles on the swelling sea,
That glitter one short moment there,
And then are lost in empty air. E.

---

*From the Washington Republican.*

The lovers of smoking will be pleased with the eulogy on their favorite amusement, contained in the ensuing stanzas; and, it is believed, there are none of your readers but will admire the ingenuity which could adorn *so fumid* a subject with so beautiful a moral. These stanzas were originally published in the Boston Gazette. X.

TO MY SEGAR.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love thy fragrant, misty spell,
I love thy calm delight.

What if they tell, with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply, with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last!

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art
A monitor, though still;
Thou speak'st a lesson to my heart
Above the preacher's skill.

When, in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er hist'ry's varied page I pore,
Man's fate in thine I see:—

Awhile, like thee, the hero burns,
And smokes, and fumes around,
And then, like thee, to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground!

Thou'rt like the man of worth who gives
To goodness every day;
The fragrance of whose virtue lives
When he has pass'd away.

Oft, when thy snowy column grows
And breaks and falls away,
I trace how mighty realms *thus* rose,
*Then* tumbled to decay!

From beggar's frieze to monarch's robe,
One common doom is pass'd;
Sweet Nature's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last!

And what is he who smokes thee now?
A little moving heap,
That soon, like thee, to fate must bow,
Like thee, in dust, must sleep!

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
'Tis thus, methinks, my soul shall fly!
Thus leave my *body* low!

---

When a young man has acquired a love of reading, and of course a relish for intellectual pleasures, he has one of the best preventives against dissipation. A fondness for low company, and noisy and intemperate pleasures, is generally the consequence of ignorance and want of taste.

---

Ill-nature is the most silly thing in the world; it plagues none as much as it torments ourselves. I've heard it said that he who goes to bed angry has the devil for his bed-fellow—and it might have been added that he who gets up angry shares his breakfast with the same companion. Nothing cures ill-nature sooner than to see it in others—a man is not incommoded with a dirty face, until he sees it in a looking glass.

---

Two Dutchmen, travelling together, took up camp at night. Being much wearied by the fatigue of the day, they fell asleep. After they had slept for some time, one of them was awakened by a thunder storm. He got up much affrighted and called on his companion to rouse, as the day of judgment had come. "Lie down, lie down, [illegible] (said the other) do you think as how de day of shudgment vould come in de night?

---

THE

THAMES COMPANY

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

## *Winter Goods;*

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Circassian, Caronne and Tartan

**PLAID,**

Camblets—Plain & fig'd silk. & col'd.

**BOMBAZETTES,**

Circassians—Plain & fig'd Rattinett. HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN, Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,*

**LADIES CLOTH,**

**PELISSE CLOTH,**

*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,* Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets. Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c &c.

—ALSO—

Merino and Cashmere Shawls, India & French Levantine very heavy. Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete sinchews, Sarsnetts. Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.

Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, &c. at very low prices.

*Norwich, Dec. 21, 1824.* 38

---

**LOOKING GLASSES, PATENT SOFAS, &C.**

JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

*Elegant Looking Glasses,*

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

*Also just completed, a variety of*

**Patent Spring Seat SOFAS,**

WHICH, together with a handsome assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, & CHAIRS of every description, are offered for sale by HORACE COLTON, *At his Cabinet & Chair Warehouse, 3 doors south of the Bank.*

Also for sale—**25,000** feet Cherry Lumber. Every article in his line will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Having a Painter who is competent to do nice Painting and Gilding of every description, any orders in this line will be punctually attended to.

*Jan 4.* 3w—40

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**NORWICH**

**Dying Establishment.**

**CHARLES WARBURTON,**

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feel a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 16, 1824.* tf38—

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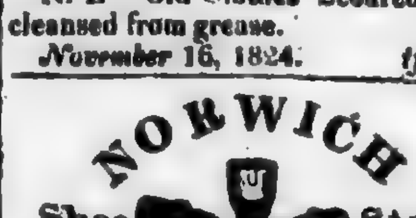
NORWICH



Shoe Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin, ———— do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & extra [illegible] OVER SHOES

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO.

Northampton and Hartford **Sole Leather.**

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather. *(very superior)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c—all which will be sold cheap for *Cash!!*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

---

A CONSIGNMENT of [illegible] Western [illegible] Boards, (and a fine lot.) on sale, on approved credit, by

*Jan. 4.*—40 S. HUBBARD.

---

**Cheap Goods.**

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM,**

*Is this day opening a new supply of*

**WINTER DRY GOODS.**

*Among them are a variety of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

[*VERY CHEAP*]

Tartan Plaids: Black Figured Gro de Naples: Long Cashmere Shawls: 7 and 6-9 Merino and Cassimere do.: Mazarin Blue, Black, and light colored Gimps: Daisy Buttons: Elegant Fancy Hdkfs: Flag do.: Large Shell and Mock Shell Combs: London Chintzes and Calicoes: Russia Diaper: Elegant Ostrich Feathers: Silk Velvets and Plushes, for Trimmings—with a variety of other goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold very low for Cash.

*Dec 15.* 37—

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**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*

6 tons Prime Campeachy

**LOGWOOD,**

2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua
20 bls ground Camwood, *(pure.)*
30 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls MADDER—10 cwt ALUM.
1 ton English Copperas,
10 lbs Grain Tin, 100 lbs GALLS.
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
4 carboys English Vitriol & [illegible]
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
700 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE.
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
300 lbs. Corn Emery, No 1, 2, & 3.
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol.
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals Alcohol
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Cabinet's Jacks
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. COCHINEAL,
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
3 tons London White Lead, dry.
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil.
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior.
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion.
50 lbs Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
10 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink, (English,)
1 bale Sponge.
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do Folio senna.
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Vaterian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap. 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green.
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac.
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Liquor or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil. Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial. Harlaem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.

**Swaim's Panacea.**

SUNDRIES.

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pesties, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Case Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments. Common do.

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and common ditto.

Abress' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market. 34—

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**Huntington & Ripley**

HAVE OPENED THE LAST WEEK,

*An assortment of*

**Seasonable FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SUPERFINE AND LOW PRICED

**Cloths and Cassimeres,**

*(A large assortment.)*

Bombazetts and Rattinets,
Blue and Fancy Print Calicoes,
Rich Fancy SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rich Fashionable Silks,
Blue Camblets & Scotch Plaids,
Plain and Ombra Plushes,
Plain and Figured Book Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkfs.
6-4 Figured Cashmere Shawls,
Bordered Cassimere do.
India Levantine, Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Linen and Cotton Floss,
Spool Thread; Cotton Wadding.
Black & White Worsted Hose,
Bombazines and Norwich Crapes,
Black and Green Worsted Fringe for Rugs,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Gloves, Buckskin Mittens,
Oil Leather, Socks, Bonnet Reeds, &c

*Dec 15.* 37—

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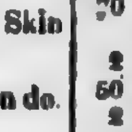
**WILLIS GRAY & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE.

*Cheap for Cash,*

**300 bbls. Canal FLOUR,** *celebrated brands for Family use,*

200 do Baltimore and New York Flour,
140 do. Cider Brandy,
8 hhds. do. do. very high proof.
25 do New Rum, very *old,*
8 bbls. Country Gin,
1 pipe Old Holland,
6 do French Brandy,
12 hhds. 3d proof St. Croix Rum, pure and good,
8 do. West India Rum,
1 hhd. Old Jamaica Spirits,
25 quarter casks Teneriffe, Lisbon Colmanar, and Malaga Wine,
20 hhds. New Orleans and West India Molasses,—superior for retail,
7 boxes White Havana Sugar,
40 do. Brown do.
20 hhds. Muscovado do.
1000 lbs. Philadelphia Lump do.
500 do. New York do.



15 chests Hyson Skin

**TEA,**

3 do. Young Hyson do.
5 do. Bohea do.
30 bags good COFFEE,
5 boxes Chocolate,
175 bbls. and half bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Boston Inspected Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Sole Leather,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
30 do. Cut Nails,
1200 bushels St Ubes Salt,
500 do. Eastern do.
100 do. Rock do.
75 boxes Window Glass
50 kegs Ginger,
10 bags Pimento,
10 do. Pepper,
20 do. Cloves,
50 mats Cassia,
1000 lbs. Mayland's and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff,
1000 do Pearl Ashes,
10 casks Smyrna Raisins,
50 bags Shot,

Together with every article usually found in a retail Store.

DECEMBER 29. 39—

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber being in want of a little *Cash,* is therefore under the necessity of calling on all indebted to him, to settle their accounts previous to the first of January.

GEO. W. BATES.

N. B. Horse & Ox shoeing done in the most faithful manner, at short notice, and at the lowest possible price for CASH.

*Chelsea, Dec. 14th.* —37

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**PINE LUMBER.**

**Joseph H. Strong**

OFFERS for sale on the lowest terms 100,000 feet Pine Lumber, consisting of

**PLANK, CLAP BOARDS,** *BOARDS & JOIST,*

of the first quality, part of which is in store and well seasoned. *Jan. 12.* 3w41

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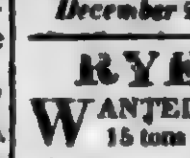

**COTTON,**

93 bales prime Georgia and North-Carolina Cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED

*December 28.* 39—

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**RYE STRAW.**

WANTED by JOSEPH BREED 15 tons Rye Straw. *Jan. 11.*

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**Cold Spring Gin.**

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

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**Last from New-York.**

DECEMBER 22, 1824.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New York with a *New and large assortment* of FASHIONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black

**SATINS,**

Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,

*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*

Blue, Black, Green, and other color

**GYMPS,**

Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue

**Italian Crapes,**

A large assortment of Velveteen. Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs. Silk and Cotton Flagg Do. Children's Flagg Do; Bandanna do. Black and colored Silk and Tabb.

**VELVETS,**

Bombazettes and Circassians *of all colors.*

Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown VESTINGS,

Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE—Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.

*Also—on hand,*

A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38

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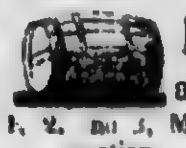

**150 barrels** and half barrels No. 1, 2, and 3, MACKEREL, Boston Inspection,

100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
50 bbls. Rochester and Baltimore Flour fresh,
20 do. and half do. Buck Wheat, free from grit.
5 do. and half do. Neats' Tongues,
50 do. Hartford Gin,
10 do. Western Whiskey,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 do. Boston Rum,
20 do. St. Croix and Antigua do. *Warranted as imported.*
20 do. Molasses, by next Packet,
10 chests Skin Tea, fresh quality,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 sacks fine Salt,
300 bush. T. I. & Eastern do.
70 bbls. Winter, Fall, & Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
2 tierces Rice,
50 half boxes Window Glass,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco.

AT RETAIL,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gun Powder, | Cordials, |
| Hyson, | Martinique do. in *Bottles,* |
| Young Hyson, | English Mustard, |
| Souchong, and Bohea TEA. | India Cayenne PEPPER, |
| Madeira, | Bloom, Muscatel, & Drum Raisins, |
| Lisbon, | Citron, |
| Port, | Pepper Sauce, |
| Malaga, & Currant WINE. | COFFEE. |
| Old Spirits, | Loaf and Lump Sugar. Spanish |
| French Brandy, | Segars, Indigo, &c |
| Holland Gin, | |
| Whiskey, | |

The above goods, with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap, and on as good terms, as they can be purchased in this city.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Dec. 22.* 38—

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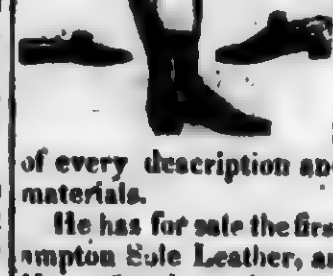
**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

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**REGISTERS.**

*Just published and for sale by*

**Robinson & Dunham,**

in large or small quantities, the annual *Connecticut Register and United States Calendar* for **1825**—containing, beside the usual matter the TARIFF, or rate of duty, conformable to the existing laws, on the 1st of July, 1824.

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FOR SALE BY

**RUSSELL HUBBARD,**

*The Statutes of Connecticut,*

NEW EDITION.

The Connecticut Register,

**FOR 1825.**

*Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of*

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books, Paper, &c. Wholesale and Retail.

A general assortment of Blanks, Paper Hangings & Borders, in great variety.

☞ Subscriptions received for the American Sunday School Magazine, published at Philadelphia, price $1, 50 per annum.

*Jan. 19, 1825.* 3w41—

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**HATS,**

**BUFFALO ROBES, etc**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

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## *Book-Binding.*

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R. Hubbard,* where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich Jan. 19 1825* 41—

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**Shinn's Panacea.**

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50—or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

**CERTIFICATES.**

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist. Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

*** Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

*September 4, 1824.* 1tmoy—

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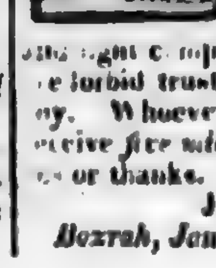
**Ranaway**



FROM [illegible] subsciber, on the 1st [illegible] an indented boy by the name of *John Morrison,* aged 17 years, of a small size and light complexion. All persons are forbid trusting or harboring said boy. Whoever will return him shall receive *five mills* reward but no charges or thanks.

JOSEPH BAILEY.

*Bozrah, Jan. 5, 1825.* 3w40—

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO 14[illegible]

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1825. No 43.



TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

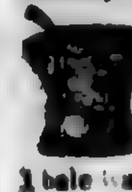


**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*

6 tons Prime Campeachy **LOGWOOD,**
6 do. do. Fustic—2 do Nicaragua,
20 bls. ground Camwood, (pure,)
20 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain Tin, 100 lbs GALLS,
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in btls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs English & Swiss GLUE.
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Crystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argul,
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals Alcohol.
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks.
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. **COCHINEAL,**
500 lbs. Verdigris, in sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry.
200 cwt do. ditto, in Oil.
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
2 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
20 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue. }
20 lbs. Mineral Green.
20 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge,
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE.
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—



1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do Folia Senna.
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 100 lbs refi'd. Borax.
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv Jalap. 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium.
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi.
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac.
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol Amygd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil.
Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial. Harlem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dyspeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.

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SUNDRIES.

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Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Pruf Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market. 34—

**THE REAL ESTATE**

IN LEBANON lately owned by Col James Clark, Jr. advertised heretofore sale at auction on Friday [illegible]

HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Jan. 18, 1825*

**Last from New-York.**

DECEMBER 22, 1824.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment of* FASHIONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black **SATINS,**

Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,

*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*

Blue, Black, Green, and other color **GYMPS,**

Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue

**Italian Crapes,**

A large assortment of Velveteen Silk, Cotton, and ros de Ete Hdkfs Silk and Cotton Flagg Do. Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do Black and colored Silk and Tabby

**VELVETS,**

Bombazettes and Circassians *of all colors,*

Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown VESTINGS,

Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE—Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.

*Also—on hand,*

A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices 38—

**150 barrels** and half barrels No. 1, 2, and 3, MACKEREL, Boston Inspection.
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
50 bbls. Rochester and Baltimore Flour, fresh,
20 do. and half do. Buck Wheat, free from grit,
5 do. and half do. Neats' Tongues,
50 do. Hartford Gin,
10 do. Western Whiskey,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls. Cider Brandy,
20 do. Boston Rum,
20 do. St. Croix and Antigua do. *Warranted as imported,*
20 do. Molasses, by next Packet,
10 chests Skin Tea, fresh quality,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 sacks fine Salt,
300 bush. T. I. & Eastern do.
70 bbls. Winter, Fall, & Summer pressed Sperm Oil,
2 tierces Rice,
50 half boxes Window Glass,
2 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco.

AT RETAIL,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gun Powder, | Cordials, |
| Hyson, | Martinique do. |
| Young Hyson, | *in Bottles,* |
| Souchong, and | English Mustard, |
| Bohea TEA. | India Cayenne |
| Madeira, | PEPPER, |
| Lisbon, | Bloom, Muscatel, |
| Port, | & Drum Raisins, |
| Malaga, & | Citron, |
| Currant WINE. | Pepper Sauce, |
| Old Spirits, | COFFEE, |
| French Brandy, | Loaf and Lump |
| Holland Gin, | Sugar, Spanish |
| Whiskey, | Segars, Indigo, &c |

The above goods, with many other articles not enumerated, will be sold as cheap, and on as good terms, as they can be purchased in this city.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Dec. 22.* 38—

**65 bls. superfine Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.**

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards plank and joist of best quality.

A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 5. 1825. 8w40—

**500 pounds**

SEINE TWINE, Seine Ropes & Fish-Lines, of every description—for sale at the Rope-Walk in West Chelsea, or at the store of JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

**PINE LUMBER.**

**Joseph H. Strong**

OFFERS for sale on the lowest terms 100,000 feet Pine Lumber, consisting of

**PLANK,**
**CLAP BOARDS,**
*BOARDS & JOIST,*

of the first quality, part of which is in store and well seasoned. *Jan. 12.* 3w41

**THE THAMES COMPANY**

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

***Winter Goods;***

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF Circassian, Caroline and Tartan

**PLAID,**

Camblets—Plain & fig'd blk. & col'd.

**BOMBAZETTES,**

Circassians—Plain & fig'd Satinets
HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN
Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,*

**LADIES CLOTH,**
**PELISSE CLOTH,**

*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,*

Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets Worsted Shirts and Drawers. Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c &c. &c. —ALSO—

**Merino and Cashmere Shawls,**

India & French Levantine very heavy Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.

Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, &c. at very low prices.

*Norwich, Dec. 21, 1824.* 38—

**NEW EDITION.**

JUST published and for sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM, the public

**STATUTE LAWS**

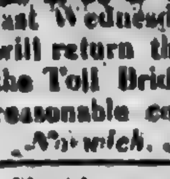
of the State of Connecticut, as revised and enacted by the General Assembly, in May 1821. With the ACTS of the THREE SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS incorporated; to which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States & the State of Connecticut.

**NOTICE.**

IF the person into whose sleigh **TWO BOOKS** were put, last Wednesday, (through mistake) will return them to Mr. Palmer, at the Toll Bridge, he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

*Norwich, Jan. 11.* 41—

**Cotton, Molasses, etc.**

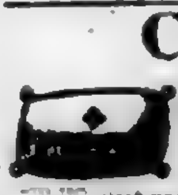


40 bales Georgia upland COTTON
15 do. Sea Island do.
55 hhds retailing Molasses,
200 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
50 hhds New and West India RUM,
50 chests TEAS, assorted, for sale by

**Ripley & Waldo.**

*January 18, 1825.* 42

**Cotton.**



30 bales Georgia Upland } Cotton.
12 do. very prime N. Orleans }
just received, and for sale by JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

**NORWICH AIR FURNACE.**

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an **AIR FURNACE** at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings,* on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct. 12.* 28—

**REGISTERS.**

*Just published and for sale by*

**Robinson & Dunham,**

in large or small quantities, the annual *Connecticut Register and United States Calendar* for **1825**—Containing, beside the usual matter, the TARIFF, or rate of duty, conformably to the existing laws, on the 1st of July, 1824.

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

eo4fly43—

**RYE STRAW.**

WANTED by JOSEPH BREED 15 tons Rye Straw. *Jan. 11.*


## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

*From the Christian Spectator.*

### THE EPIDEMIC.

I am aware, Mr. Editor, that there is no medical department in your excellent Miscellany; and shall be not at all surprised to read on the last page of your next number, W. H. O. *is inadmissible.*—Still, I am not without some hopes, that you will for once open your pages to a son of *Esculapius.* In the part of the country where I now reside, there is and has been ever since my acquaintance with it, a kind of intermittent or periodical epidemic, which I do not remember ever to have seen particularly described, in any of the books of medical journals; and the nature of which is such, that no account of it will, in all probability, ever find its way to the public through the ordinary channels. This disease is not so strongly marked as many others; nor am I quite certain, that it has as yet found a place in the most approved vocabularies of the profession. Indeed this epidemic, strange as it may seem, is no particular disease.—This is evident from its putting forth the symptoms, now of one, and then of another; and varying continually, according to the habits and constitutions of different patients. Hardly any two cases are exactly alike, except in one or two particulars. It is periodical: and whatever may be the symptoms, there is a remarkable regularity in the *time* of their appearance. The disease is no way very troublesome, more than one day in a week; and what is singular indeed, is that that day is almost invariably the *Sabbath.* Intermittents, I know, are common; but this I believe is the only one which returns so seldom as every seventh day. I am not aware, that the cause has ever been satisfactorily explained by the Faculty, and I shall not have the presumption, with the little skill I possess, to hazard a theory; but shall confine myself to a simple statement of symptoms and facts. So far as I have had opportunity to observe, the patient very rarely experiences a very sudden and violent attack. The complaint begins with a slight indisposition, which at first is hardly regarded. By the middle of the week the patient begins perhaps to complain of a slight head-ache, or want of appetite. Or as the week draws to a close, he finds that a cold which had been rather inconvenient, (though not sufficient to lay him up,) is becoming quite serious. By Saturday night, it has increased so much, that he concludes something must be done. He accordingly bathes his feet; goes to bed early; takes *thorough-wort* and *water-gruel,* and employs other means to bring on a perspiration. In most cases, this mode of treatment proves successful. The patient sleeps comfortably, and as he has no business which calls him abroad on the Sabbath, he keeps by a good warm fire, and by Monday, finds himself able to pursue his occupation as usual.

In some cases, however, this seventh day epidemic proves more obstinate.—Water-gruel does not answer the purpose. The patient feels that he must have an emetic; and what so convenient day is there as the Sabbath, for taking it? Accordingly, the boy is sent to the apothecary's for the potion, and is charged to get a few pills also. Or the patient is still worse. His "whole head is sick—his whole heart is faint." His pulse is quick and feverish. He must be bled. The physician is called, and upon inquiry finds, that the man had been drooping and complaining most of the week; but never gave out till Saturday night. The lancet is used; medicine is given, and strange to tell, so happy is the effect of this prompt Sabbath day treatment, that the sick man finds himself almost restored by Monday morning. The disease is either thrown off entirely, or lies tolerably quiet in the system till the next Sabbath.

How long this epidemic has prevailed here, I cannot positively say. I found it when I came. By what I can learn, it began with the settlement of the town; and I verily believe, that hundreds of cases like the above, have occurred within the last three years. Nor is it confined to this town, or region of country. It prevailed, I think, to as great an extent and degree, where I formerly resided. I have heard of it from almost every part of the country, and am inclined to think that no one is entirely free from the seventh day fever.

Now, Mr. Editor, will not you, or some of your learned correspondents, investigate this alarming disease, and propose a remedy. I know it is not generally accounted dangerous; but surely it must gradually undermine the system, and lead to fatal consequences. Nor is this all; it is a disease which greatly interferes with the duties of christian worship. It keeps hundreds and thousands in our land from the sanctuary every Sabbath. It proves extremely embarrassing to such physicians, as wish to attend public worship, by doubling their calls and professional labors on the Lord's day; and in short, Mr. Editor, it is very much to be dreaded in every point of view in which it can be contemplated by the Christian Spectator.

W. H. O.

*Extract from Chalmer's Sermon on the "Observance of the Sabbath."*

"We never, in the whole course of our recollection, met with a Christian friend, who bore upon his character every other evidence of the spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath-day and keep it holy. We appeal to the memory of all the worthies who are now lying in their graves, that, eminent as they were in every other grace and accomplishment of the new creature, the religiousness of their Sabbath-day shone with an equal lustre amid the fine assemblage of virtues which adorned them. In every christian household it will be found, that the discipline of a well ordered Sabbath is never forgotten among the other lessons of a Christian education; and we appeal to every individual who now hears us, and who carries the remembrance in his bosom of a father's worth, and a father's piety, if, on the coming round of the seventh day, an air of peculiar sacredness did not spread itself over that mansion, where he drew his first breath, and was taught to repeat his infant hymn, and lisp his infant prayer. Rest assured, that a Christian, having the love of God written in his heart and denying the sabbath a place in its affections, is an anomaly that is no where to be found. Every Sabbath image, and every Sabbath circumstance, is dear to him. He loves the quietness of that hallowed morn. He loves the church-bell sound that summons him to the house of prayer. He loves to join the chorus of devotion, & to sit and listen to that voice of persuasion which is lifted in the hearing of an assembled multitude. He loves the retirement of this day from the din of worldly business, and the inroads of worldly men. He loves the leisure it brings along with it; and sweet to his soul is the exercise of that hallowed hour, where there is no eye to witness him but the eye of Heaven; and when in solemn audience with the Father, who seeth him in secret, he can, on the wings of celestial contemplation, leave all the cares, and all the vexations, and all the secularities of an alienated world behind him.

### STATE OF THE GREEK CHURCH.

The ceremonies of the Greek church are tawdry and irrational. The priests, though they possess considerable influence, do not appear to have the same preponderating sway over their flocks that is exercised in some Catholic countries. This may be attributed to their poverty, and to the counteraction of the Mahomedan religion. Where toleration and a variety of religions prevail, there the power of the priests must be subdued, except within the pale of the established state creed. The Greek priests were greatly instrumental in bringing about the glorious revolution. They traversed the country and enlisted their votaries in the honorable plot; they fought in the ranks of the noble insurgents, and many of them are permanently engaged as soldiers, and some as captains. During the period of their military service they are suspended from the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions. This rule does not extend to peaceful employments. The Vice President of the Legislative Body and the Minister of the Interior are of the Celestial order. The priests are industrious. Most of them are engaged in agriculture and other useful labors. The dress of the pastors, when not on duty, in the country, is like that of the peasantry, and they are only distinguished from them by their beard. I every where found both the people and the clergy most anxious to receive the scriptures in their native tongue. This I consider a matter of importance, because the first step towards the knowledge of any subject must be a right exposition and understanding of the same. By this means the people will gradually become enlightened; the priests will loose the power of plotting, enslaving and plundering; superstition will give way; and the dictates of religion will coincide with those of utility.

## MISCELLANY.

### MARRIAGES.

A neat, dapper little gentleman, with smiling looks, handed me a slip of paper, on which a marriage was written. "Please Sir," said I, "write your name on the back, as a reference; we do this to prevent impositions." "He! he! vell there can be no impositions," said he, "because I am the appy man myself." "O, I give you much joy, sir. Twenty-five cents, sir." "Vell for vat you don't charge nothing for putting this ere marriage in the news? all the ladies like to read em." "Probably; but we have agreed, among the printers, to charge that sum for an insertion." "O, you turn out for igher vages." "Not exactly so; but we must receive an equivalent for our heavy expenses. But in the midst of your happiness, are you unwilling to pay 25 cents to give it publicity?" "Vell, I don't know. Hi paid two dollars to the parson, and one dollar for ack-ire—two dollars to the play, and ten shillings for a little supper, and now two shillings more. "Vell, I don't complain—ere it is—I vishes you a very good night, sir."

"Thus runs the world away." If there is an article of necessity, it is a newspaper. How men grumble—how the wife fidgets if the paper is not served up with the morning's coffee. The merchant runs his eye over the arrivals, and is greeted with the name of his ship, safely moored—the speculator finds an object on which he makes thousands—the man of letters finds something to amuse—the artist learns where encouragement is to be had—the politician discovers the rise and fall of parties, and the broker the rise and fall of stocks. The only one who escapes a thought in the crowd, is the printer. He must get on as well as he can. Every thing is carried to the newspaper, and few things are expected to be paid for. He is at the expense of thousands, and the labor of night and day, to cater for the public, and yet two shillings is reluctantly given to him to insert a marriage. If others will not think of the printer, should he not think of himself?—*Noah's Advocate.*

### ANECDOTE.

You have all heard of the great preacher, Whitefield. A set of roving boys, who were drinking rosy wine from flowing goblets, had a negro boy to wait on them, noted for his powers of mimickry, by which he used to create much amusement. "Come Cato," said the President of the club, "give us a touch of Whitefield; you have heard him." Looking very seriously, he said, "I am afraid to."—"Poh! nonsense—out with it—come boy." On this, the negro boy stood up, and in a solemn manner said "I speak the truth in Christ—I lie not—unless you repent, you will all be damned." The wine-bibbers choked—the wine seemed to freeze in their throats—the meeting dispersed; and the mimickry of Cato sent more than one from the club-room to the altar.

As queen Anne, wife of Henry VIII, & mother of Queen Elizabeth, was going to be beheaded in the tower, seeing a gentleman there of the king's privy chamber, she called him to her, and with a cheerful countenance, and soul undaunted at approaching death said to him, "Remember me to the king, and tell him he is constant in advancing me to the greatest honors. From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness; from that decree made me a queen; and now, because he can raise me no higher in this world, he is translating me to heaven to wear a crown of martyrdom in eternal glory."

### INTEMPERANCE.

It is the peculiar characteristic of the vice of intemperance, that it marks for its prey all that is valuable in man. It enervates the body, palsies the intellect, and hardens the heart. It blunts the moral & social affections, renders its victim regardless of reputation, clothes him in the habiliments of poverty, stamps upon every feature the aspect of misery, and having shorn him of present enjoyment and blasted the hope of future bliss, sends him to an untimely grave.

*From an English Paper.*

### CURIOUS LEGAL ANECDOTE.

We do not recollect a more striking instance than the following, of unscrupulousness, (if we may use such a word) assurance, and ingenuity in an advocate.

About seventy years ago the celebrated Counsellor Costello was in his zenith, at the Irish bar, where he was unrivalled for wit, acuteness and propensity of brogue. His practice lay considerably in the criminal courts, where by his ingenuity he enabled many deserving culprits to evade the well earned punishment of the law.—He was one day summoned to Newgate in a great hurry, and in a case of great emergency. The safe or strong box of the bank of Glendowr & Co. had been plundered to an immense amount. Suspicion had fallen upon the deputy cashier, who was in consequence arrested and sent to prison, inside of the walls of which he had not been ten minutes before he was advised by his fellow prisoner to send for Counsellor Costello who would if any man could, save his life. It was in obedience to his summons that the Counsellor repaired to Newgate.

"I am told you are committed for purloining 10,000 guineas, my dear?" said the Counsellor as he entered the cell.

"I am."

"Are you guilty?"

"Sir!"

"Have you the *arogium sheese?*"

"I don't understand you."

"Did you do the thing?"

"Sir, you insult me by your suspicions!"

"Then you'll be hanged"—and the Counsellor took his hat.

"Hold, sir," said the prisoner—who after a little hesitation confessed that he was *able to pay* the Counsellor a thousand guineas, if he should procure his acquittal. The bargain was struck, and the Counsellor took his leave.

Costello immediately repaired to the Crown Office, as it was then called, in Dublin, from which his client had been committed. The sitting Magistrate was still on the Bench.

"Good morrow, Mr. Alderman" said the Counsellor, as he entered, "is there any thing new to-day—any thing stirring in my way?"

"Yes, a most extraordinary case has occurred. One of Glendowr's clerks has abstracted from the strong box of the bank ten bags, each containing 1000 guineas in gold. He was arrested this morning; some of the property was found on him, and has been sworn to. I sent him to Newgate about half an hour since, and he'll certainly swing after the next commission," (Old Bailey Sessions.)

"The property sworn to! Why sounds how can that be? One guinea is like another, and"—

"True, true; but with the guineas the fellow stole some foreign gold coins—one of which, a broad Dutch piece, was found on him when he was arrested—it has been identified by the chief cashier; so you will admit he has no chance of escape.—Here it is"—and he handed the coin to the counsellor.

Costello took the piece of money into his hands, looked at it most attentively, turned it in his hand, and, after considering it with the air of a virtuoso, returned it to the Alderman, with "Upon my conscience as clear a case as ever I met."—After some unimportant conversation he withdrew, went home, and by the packet which sailed that night, he despatched a trusty messenger to Amsterdam, with certain instructions, and a strict injunction to be back in Dublin within three weeks, at the end of which the commission of Oyer and Terminer was to commence.—The man succeeded in the object of his mission, and returned to Dublin on the very morning of the day appointed for the trial of his master's client.

The prisoner was put upon trial. The principal Cashier of Glendowr & Co. pro-

and the circumstance of the robbery as narrated by the Alderman to Costello, adding that the robber (who could be none but the prisoner) had substituted the bags of half pieces for those of gold, which he had stolen. The Dutch piece was then handed to the witness by the counsel for the prosecution; he unhesitatingly identified it as the property of his employers. This evidence was deemed conclusive—the prisoner's countenance changed; the jury indicated by their gestures that they were satisfied; the witness was descending from the table when Costello exclaimed—

"Stop, young man, a word with you.—I will thank you for that gold piece, Mr. ——." (to the counsel for the prosecution, who handed it to him.) He looked at it, rubbed it on the sleeve of his well worn coat, and then turning to the witness, said, holding the piece of money in his fingers—"and you positively swear this is the identical piece of gold which was in the strong box of Glendower & Co.?"

"I do."

"Have a care young man, look at it again," said Costello, offering it to the witness, but letting it fall into his hat, which lay before him on the table. "I beg your pardon," said he, taking it up and handing the coin to the witness—"You are sure that this is the identical piece of money?"

"I am."

"You are positive? Look at it again."

"I do; and swear it is the identical piece."

"And *this?*" said the Counsellor, taking another and a similar one from his hat.

The witness was petrified.

Costello had at the Crown Office impressed upon his mind the date and effigies of the gold piece shown him, and it was to procure some similar coins that he had sent to Holland.

"And *this?*" continued he—"and this? and this?" taking a fresh piece from his hat at each question.

The witness was struck dumb. The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Spectator, Jan. 18.*

*Execution of Mr. Fauntleroy.*

Mr Fauntleroy was executed pursuant to his sentence, on the 30th of November. He met his fate with firmness and composure. Mr. F. was in the 41st year of his age; of middle stature; rather inclined to stoutness. His complexion was pale, & his hair quite grey—being short sighted he constantly wore glasses. By all accounts he was tranquil and resigned. It is said that it required 16,000 pounds annually, to pay the interest on the amount of his forgeries. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the undertaker employed by the family of the unfortunate gentleman, arrived at Newgate to demand the body of Mr. Fauntleroy of the Governor. It was immediately delivered over to him in the shell in which it had been placed when removed from the scaffold. It was dressed, and the features appeared not to have undergone the least change. It was deposited in a leaden coffin, and then in a superb case. The funeral was expected to be very private.

LONDON, NOV. 27.

*Mr. Fauntleroy.*—This morning Mrs. Fauntleroy determined, notwithstanding the very serious state of her health, and the entreaties of her friends, to bid a last adieu to her husband. At half past 10 o'clock she arrived at the prison in a carriage with her son. The Rev. Mr. Springett had prepared Mr. Fauntleroy for the meeting, and it required no slight degree of firmness on the part of the unfortunate man to stand the shock. He had made up his mind never to see her more, and had, through the medium of a friend, communicated his view of the necessity, for both their sakes, to part forever without the dreadful ceremony of meeting for that purpose. Mrs. Fauntleroy, however, could not consent to a final separation under such circumstances, and desired her son to tell him that she could never have a moment's peace without bidding him an eternal farewell. He prepared to meet her, and the meeting was afflicting in the extreme. Mrs. Fauntleroy dropped almost senseless into his arms upon entering his apartment, and some minutes elapsed before either could address a word to the other. Their son roused them from this condition, and then all the language which affection could dictate, was uttered. At a little after 12 o'clock it was thought necessary to separate them. The struggle was most painful. Mrs. Fauntleroy was taken from his embraces, in a condition bordering upon frenzy. Some time elapsed before the unfortunate convict became tranquil, and that tranquility was effected by turning to the Scriptures, and a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Springett.

The prisoner continues to evince as resigned a state of mind as his most anxious friends could wish. He is fully conscious of his guilt, and expresses as much, adding, that he is now only desirous that his scene in this world should close.

He avoids interviews with those who call to see him, whenever he can do so with any propriety to the feelings of the parties themselves and his own.

This morning he expressed great concern at having to attend the Chapel tomorrow, according to the usual custom, to hear the sermon to the condemned. He shrunk from being again exposed to the public gaze; he said he was fully alive to the consolations to be derived from attention to religious duties; indeed, the promises of the Scriptures alone sustained him now; but he declared that the thought of having to appear in the Chapel, where there would be so many eyes fixed on him, quite unfitted his mind for such solemn proceedings. He made it a request to the Sheriffs that, if it were not inconsistent with their duties, they would dispense with his attendance in the Chapel on Sunday morning. To be relieved from such a duty would free him from many pangs. He was informed, in answer, that such attendance could not be dispensed with; that it was a part of the proceedings which the Sheriffs felt themselves bound to see performed; but that every further attention should be paid to the communication, within the view of affording all possible relief to the prisoner's mind.

The following particulars are from the Morning papers.

It has been already stated, that the female (she seems to be scarcely twenty years old) who lived with Mr. Fauntleroy had been obtained from continuing to visit him in Newgate, in consequence of his having, by the advice of his friends, written to her, pointed out the inexpediency of her coming, since his repeated interviews with Mrs. Fauntleroy. She has therefore, seen him once only during the last three weeks: it was naturally expected that he should be anxious, before he left the world, to bid a long adieu to her & his children, and yesterday was appointed for carrying into effect this painful purpose. About eleven o'clock Mrs. Forbes arrived at Newgate, dressed in the deepest mourning, bringing with her two lovely babes, both girls, of the ages of eighteen months and three months, both of them also in mourning. Passing thro' the long and dreary passages of the prison, she entered the apartment where Mr. Fauntleroy is confined, who, on seeing her, appeared afflicted with the deepest anguish. He embraced her and his children with most affectionate ardour; his feelings were evidently wrought up to the highest pitch of intense agony. After remaining with him about an hour, the distressing moment of separation arrived, which it is impossible to describe. After Mrs. Forbes had quitted him, as she supposed forever, and had reached an adjoining room, Mr. Fauntleroy came out three different times again to bid her farewell & at last, addressing her in a most solemn & impassioned manner, said, "Maria, you must expect that the circumstances in which you are placed will expose you to the observation and scoffs of the world—regard them not; but place your confidence in Almighty God; and I charge you to bring up these dear children in his fear. Recollect that these are the words of a dying man. Oh! do not neglect them." He then sunk on a seat which which was near, evidently overpowered by the acutest anguish. Mrs. Forbes fell into a violent hysterical paroxism, in which he continued a long time.

*From the Dublin Star, Nov. 15.*

ELOPEMENT.

Perhaps the whole history of crime in this country furnishes no parallel to the iniquitous case we now lay before our readers.—The criminal is Mr. J. J. Pim, a young man about 23 years of age; a connection of one of the most wealthy, and distinguished mercantile houses in the kingdom; a house in whose very name even so much respectability centres, that he who bears it finds it not only a passport into any society, but a letter of credit throughout the commercial world. On Thursday afternoon, the absence of Mr. Pim first excited fears that he was a party in the elopement of a neighbor's wife, a beautiful woman, the mother of three children, the youngest of which is only a few weeks old! On Tuesday night, it seems the guilty pair hired a job carriage, and filled it with trunks containing money plate, and other valuables. The lady, Mrs. Mowldi, had not long been seated with her paramour, when, according to the driver's account, she burst into a flood of tears, and upbraided him with his and her own crime. They took a route which inclines their respective friends to believe that they have gone to Waterford, there to take shipping for America. The distraction of the husband of the unfortunate young lady, mocks the force of language: he left Dublin yesterday morning, accompanied by some friends in pursuit—and other parties are also in quest of the offenders in various directions. But the conduct of Mr. Pim to the wife of his confiding friend is but one division of his enormous guilt! He has not only robbed a most respectable and once happy man of his beautiful and accomplished partner, and a nursery of children of their mother, but he has availed himself of his connexion with one of the first mercantile families of Dublin to obtain large sums from almost every merchant with whom he had been intimate! Nay, he has induced the lady, not only to dishonor her husband, but to rob him of his money, plate and other property. On the day they absconded, Mr. Pim borrowed of the man who was that night to be the victim of his perfidy, a sum of £170. The bank of Ireland was a few days previously taken in to the amount of £700. The respectable house of George Thompson & Co. of Temple-lane, wine-merchants, have been defrauded of £600. Other houses lost equal or much greater sums. A house in Leicester street, that of Deane, loses nearly £300. We understand several Irish merchants will each give £100 for Mr. Pim's apprehension.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Jan. 21.*

DANGEROUS PLOT IN THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

By the brig Monroe, from St. Thomas, we have received papers to the 25th of December, and a letter from our correspondent, from which we translate the following:

"ST. THOMAS, DEC. 30, 1824.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser—

On the 15th of this month, a plot was discovered here among the negroes and mulattoes, who had laid their plans for capturing a schooner which was to sail for Baltimore with between 25 and 30,000 dollars in specie, and another schooner bound to Porto Cabello, loaded with dry goods to the value of more than 50,000 dollars.

Out of 84 wretches who were concerned in the plot, three had embarked on board the schooner for Porto Cabello, in the quality of passengers; and a privateer sloop, with 25 men, had sailed out to wait for it. The schooner was to sail the next day; and the plan was, that when the sloop should come up with her, the passengers should rise, the white men should be murdered and the vessel taken by the blacks, and supplied with more arms and men to pursue the American schooner, which was likewise to be captured.

Beside this, the plot extended to the city; and it was arranged that on Christmas night, the town should be set on fire in five or six places. The conspirators were to meet at the same time, with all the other negroes and mulattoes they could collect, to massacre the whites, rob their houses, and obtain possession of the island.

It happened however most fortunately, that on the night before the sloop sailed, the conspirators assembled in a secret place, to consult on their plans; and a lady overhearing their conversation, made a report on the following morning, and they were immediately arrested. The three men on board the schooner were imprisoned; and one of his Danish Majesty's brigs was sent out in pursuit of the sloop, with such success that it was captured and brought in, and the 25 men of the crew put in irons, who will doubtless suffer the punishment of death."

STORM AT BREST.

In the night of Nov. 23d, four transport vessels filled with troops for the colonies, suffered dreadfully in the Brest roads from a violent tempest. The Amiable Eugenie which had the 18th regiment of light troops, was driven on shore, but, as it is believed, lost only one man. The Jupiter, the Habitant du Mole and the Deux Freres, each containing a detachment from the same regiment, were driven from their anchorage, entirely dismasted, and blown out to sea. The troops were all landed as soon as the weather would permit.—During the whole night it was impossible to send out boats to these vessels, on account of the violence of the sea. The same storm began on the coast of England the next day at noon.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid in a late paper remarks, that the penalty imposed on Spaniards who refuse to comply with the decree of the King requiring them to exhibit their books for inspection, is nothing less than death and confiscation. It is proposed to banish from the capital every person who left the city with the king when he was carried to Seville; but it is added, that such a measure would leave Madrid almost deserted. The policy of the government is such, that the officers seem to rival each other in working the ruin of Spain. Among other things, the cultivation of the waste lands, which the constitutionalists had granted to soldiers, &c. has been prohibited.

By the arrival of the Savannah, Capt. Paine, from Omoa and Balize, via Havana, we have received the following intelligence from a gentleman at Balize, Honduras, the authenticity of which, we presume, may be relied on. We are not aware of any more recent information upon this subject, having reached this country.

*Providence Journal.*

"BALIZE, HONDURAS, DEC. 10.

A serious disturbance has taken place in the seaport town of Truxillo, in the Confederated States of Central America; caused as it is said, by the arrival of a new commandant, (of color) who abets the inhabitants, (for the most part black Caribs) in exiling all those who held any authority under the royalist government—the whole of whom, with their families have arrived in that town. This disturbance will put the reins of government completely in the hands of the blacks, there being no troops to overawe them. Omoa, I have no doubt, will shortly follow their example. It is in fact approaching very rapidly to the same crisis. Those provinces are in a miserably disturbed state. In the province of Leon, the people are in a miserable condition. These incendiaries have burnt the Church, and murdered several of the white inhabitants."

*From the Philadelphia Aurora.*

*Important and latest from Peru.*

General Cortez, who came passenger in the schr. Lewis from Alvarado, has kindly favored us with the following authentic intelligence from Peru: Mr. Santamaria, the Columbian Minister resident in Mexico, had received accounts from Callao of the third of November, brought to Acapulco by the brig Pallas, Captain Henry Bermond, from Guanchaco, a port in the province of Trujillo. Bolivar's head-quarters were at Andaguailas, on the road to Cusco, on the 16th of October, having defeated Canterac in Guamanga & Rio Pampas. Of six thousand men that composed Canterac's army, eighteen hundred had united, and were retreating towards Cuzco, to join the remains of La Serna's forces, who had been defeated in the neighborhood of Charcas by the army of Buenos Ayres. This army had taken possession of the province of Potosi, Cochabamba Orudo, Puno and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Bolivar himself writes to Mr. Santamaria, assuring him of the speedy termination of the Campaign, as a Chilian army was marching from Arica to join that of Peru and Buenos Ayres. The reinforcements from Carthagena, St. Martha and Puerto Cabello had arrived at Guacho from Panama; whence also had been shipped a million and a half of dollars for the army in Peru. Lima was occupied by the patriots, and Callao was blockaded by sea and by land, by the combined land and naval forces, the latter being under the command of Commodore Blanco, of the Chilian service.

The Spanish ship Asia and brig of war Achilles had made an attempt to escape from Callao, but being pursued by the Peruvian and Chilian squadron, returned to port, which so exasperated the Commandant of Callao, that he opened a fire on them from the batteries, wishing to force them to a decisive engagement.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Boston Commercial Gazette.*

SWANICK, VT. DEC. 28, 1824.

*Dear Sir*—Agreeably to your request I submit to you the general plan and organization of the Seminary which I propose opening at Middletown, in Connecticut, next summer, which is as follows:

1st. The organization and discipline will be strictly Military.

2d. A general course of Military Science and Instruction, will constitute an appendage to the education of each pupil.

3d. The course of Classical and Scientific Instruction will be as full and perfect as at any Seminary in the United States.

4th. The cadets will be subjected to a regular and full course of practical Military Duty and Exercise, performing, in rotation, the various duties of privates, non-commissioned officers, officers, officers of the day, and of the guard, &c.

5th. All, whose parents or guardians may desire it, will be instructed in Fencing, Dancing, Music, the French and Spanish Languages, &c.

6th. The cadets will perform a march each year, and will also be frequently taken into the country on practical scientific excursions, which will conduce equally to their health and improvement.

7th. Agriculture, theoretical and practical Gardening, &c. will constitute appendages to their education.

8th. Their attention will be frequently directed to those great and important subjects of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—to the Science of Government generally, and especially to the principles and practice of our own government—all of which will be explained and illustrated by familiar explanatory lectures.

9th. Party politics will be utterly discountenanced; but a due attention to political science will be encouraged.

10th. Sectarianism in religion will be discarded, and no means will be used or permitted, which shall have the most distant tendency to bias the minds of the pupils in favor of any particular sect or denomination.

11th. Religious worship, on the Sabbath, will be regularly and strictly attended, and the reading and study of the holy scriptures will be earnestly enjoined on all.

12th. No cadet will be permitted to have any money in possession, except furnished him by the Superintendent, under penalty of immediate dismission.

13th. No cadet will be permitted to purchase any articles, contract any debts, or trade in any manner whatever, without permission in writing from the Superintendent, under penalty of immediate dismission.

14th. Every cadet will be required to wear at all times the uniform of the institution. No other clothing will be allowed.

15th. The amount of clothing, (and also of every other article, when the nature of the case will possibly admit) which each cadet is to have in a year, will be specified by regulation, and no one will be permitted to exceed it.

16th. There will be regular military inspections, at stated times, of the clothing, books, arms, equipments, &c. of the cadets—the whole to be conducted agreeably to strict military usage.

17th. Youths of ten years of age will be admitted as members, when it is intended they shall finish their education at the institution.

18th. The younger class of cadets will be kept in their instruction rooms, under the immediate inspection of their instructors, from six to eight hours of each day. The elder class will be allowed to study at their rooms, except during the time necessarily devoted to recitation.

19th. No cadet will be permitted to go beyond the limits of the academic enclosure without permission.

20th. No idle time will be allowed the cadets. When not engaged in study and recitation, they will be occupied either in their military or other exercises, or in attending lectures on the various branches above specified. For a more specified understanding of the division of time and arrangement of duties, reference may be had to my lecture on education.

21st. The qualifications necessary for admission will be, that the candidate be able to read and spell correctly, to write a fair hand, and understand the ground rules of arithmetic—also that he be of good moral character.

22d. No youth will be admitted a member from any other Seminary who cannot exhibit the most satisfactory recommendations of good moral character and correct conduct from the executive authority of such Seminary.

23d. The Parents or Guardians of the Cadets will be at liberty to select such branches of study as they may wish their wards to pursue, in case they do not wish them to complete a full course.

24th. Each Cadet will be permitted to progress as rapidly as he can, with a thorough understanding of the branches to which he attends.

The foregoing are some of the most prominent traits in the system that will be adopted. I should be pleased to have the great body of my pupils enter young and grow up under my system. At this early age they would have acquired few if any bad habits, and their morals might easily be preserved. Their minds as well as bodies are also more susceptible of improvement than at a more advanced age.

Middletown possesses many advantages for the location of such a Seminary. For health and pleasantness of situation it is second to no place in New England, if in the United States. The population is moral and refined. It is very near the Geographical centre of the State, and equidistant from Boston and New York. It has a direct and ready communication with both of these cities by means of steam boats, and also a similar communication with the interior, in almost every direction, by means of stages and excellent roads. Living is cheap, and its proximity to Yale and Washington Colleges (at New Haven and Hartford) may be considered an important advantage. The quarters for the Cadets, as well as the other buildings, are constructing of free stone, and will be spacious, airy and pleasant—they will accommodate 250. They are located on the high grounds west of the city, and command an extensive and most beautiful view of the Connecticut, the city, and the circumjacent country. The situation is believed to be as healthy as any in the United States. It is expected the Institution will be opened under my immediate direction and superintendence in the month of July next.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant. A. PARTRIDGE.

SAM'L L. KNAPP, ESQ.

We learn from Baltimore, that a vessel had arrived there from Gibraltar, after a passage of 4 days, and that Commodore M'Donough was in feeble health. Midshipman Carr or Kerr had been shot in a duel, and there was said to be a disagreement among the officers of our squadron.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

*A Revolutionary Heroine.*—A petition is before the legislature of Pennsylvania, from Phoebe Anderson. The petitioner states that she is ninety-three years old; that she accompanied her husband, who, at an early period, enlisted in the continental army, and continued throughout the whole war, and was present and participated in most of the conspicuous actions of that eventful period; that, among other novel employments for a lady, she assisted in picking up balls thrown from the enemies' cannon, in order that, to use her own expression, "the enemy might get as good as he sent." She states that she has been the mother of twenty-three children, all of whom were dead.

*Pros. Inquirer.*

FIRE.

On Saturday morning week, (says the Manufacturers Journal) about 6 o'clock, the stone building in Bristol, owned and occupied by the Freeman's Bank was discovered to be in flames. The walls being of solid stone, the fire was confined within them by the exertions of the citizens and of the strangers in town, and no damage was done to any other property. The vault containing the papers and effects of the bank, received no damage, and their property was entirely preserved. We are informed the bank will immediately resume its operations in a room near the Commercial Bank, where they will redeem their paper, and transact business as usual, so that the public will experience no inconvenience from this occurrence. A part of the building was also occupied as a grocery store, by Greenwood Reynolds, Esq. Sheriff of the county, and as a counting room by Mr. John Smith; the papers and goods belonging to which, we are happy to state, were all saved from the flames. The ancient records belonging to the Episcopal church in Bristol, were unfortunately destroyed, and some of the books of the Savings Bank, kept in the building, were partially injured. The loss on the building is estimated at about one thousand dollars. His Excellency the Governor, and the members of the Assembly, at that time convened in Bristol, turned out on the alarm, and exerted themselves in checking the progress of the flames. His Excellency rendered every assistance in his power, and was busily engaged in giving directions, and in aiding in conveying water to the engines, of which there are three in the town of Bristol. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

It is gratifying to those who are anxious for the prosperity & welfare of their country, to find that a general disposition seems to prevail, in order to encourage and foster domestic manufactures; and that the legislatures of the different states are convinced that in protecting and granting them every facility to extend their operations, they are adding to the national welfare. From an advertisement in your paper, we perceive that the legislature of New-Jersey have incorporated a Company with a capital of $150,000, for the purpose of bleaching, printing and dying, and on the most liberal terms. The books of this Company are opened, and we have little doubt in ascertaining, from the respectability of the names appointed to receive subscriptions, John Flack, and Benj. Armstage, Esqrs. that this stock will be universally sought after, and in a short time be equal to any in the city. It is contemplated, we understand, to locate the works of the Company at Patterson, and to use every exertion to bring the printing business to perfection, which is really much wanted at present in this country.—*New York Spectator.*

AFFECTING RECOGNITION.

A few years ago, in working to establish a communication between two shafts of a mine at Fahlun, the capital of Dalecarlia, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitrolic water. It was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could indentify the body; it was merely remembered that the accident by which he had been buried in the bosom of the earth, had taken place about 50 years ago. All inquiries about the name of the sufferer had already ceased, when a decrepid old woman, supported on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corpse, and knew it to be that of a young man to whom she had been promised in marriage more than half a century ago. She threw herself on the corpse, which had all the appearance of a bronze statue, bathed it in tears, and fainted with joy, at having once more beheld the object of her affections. It is easier to conceive than trace the singular contrast afforded by the couple; the one buried fifty years ago, still retaining the appearance of youth: while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervor of youthful love.

*Cheap and Expeditious Travelling.*—The stages between Boston and this place which are at present propelled by the steam of competition, performed the distance on Saturday last, including stoppings, in four hours and a half. The fare is reduced to two dollars.—*Providence Journal.*

*Hemp and Stationary.*—In the Worcester Spy of the 12th inst. is the following:

"By late accounts from the south, it appears that *Hemp* is declining and *Stationary* is on the rise and in demand."

From the acquaintance we have with the editor of that paper, we are inclined to give this interpretation to his symbol—that Jackson's political horizon begins to look hazy, while that of Adams is brightening into a pure cerulean. Though we do not altogether approve of Mr. Earle's figure, we hope our interpretation will be verified; and as much confidence may be placed in his political calculations, we think our hope will be realized.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

*From the Savannah Georgian, Jan. 28.*

PIRATES.

The ship Louisa, Capt. Hopkins, arrived yesterday, was found from Providence to New-Orleans, but put into this port, under the following circumstances. When off the Holes-in-the-Wall, (Abaco) in company with the brigs Commodore Preble and Florida, both from Kennebec bound to New-Orleans, fell in with a suspicious schooner, with an American ensign and pennant flying, with four guns and apparently 12 men on deck. On coming up, the schooner fired two guns to bring to the ship and brigs, and afterwards fired a shotted gun directly across the bows of the Louisa. The schooner continued to sail round the vessel, her commander asking numerous questions respecting the latitude, the course they intended to pursue, &c. Capt. Hopkins disliking her appearance, hailed the brigs, and after supplying them with ammunition, of which they were in want, it was agreed to ascertain before dark, the intentions of their consort.

The Louisa and the two brigs then wore and stood for the schooner, which made all sail to escape. The Florida fired the only piece she had on board, and cut away her foresail haulyards. The Louisa then fired five guns, some of which took effect on the rigging of the schooner. The latter then signified that she had struck. Capt. Bowen, of the Florida, sent his boat and brought the Captain and another man, both Spaniards, on board the Louisa. They appeared to be perfectly unconcerned, and made no complaint of the treatment they had received. After detaining them until two o'clock A. M. the captains of the brigs decided upon discharging them, and they were returned to their vessel. Next day, being nearly calm, discovered the schooner, having repaired damages, still following. At night, when the latter was about four miles from the land, a block sloop of about twenty five tons, put off towing a large launch, which was despatched full of men to the schooner, when she immediately stood for the brigs, then about three quarters of a mile off. A breeze coming up, as soon as it was dark, the Louisa made all sail and stood for Savannah.

Captain H. is of opinion, from every circumstance, that she could have been nothing but a pirate; but having only ten souls on board, it was impossible to retain possession of her without the co-operation of the Captains of his two consorts, which they declined giving. Captain H. fears that unless they were fortunate enough, like him, to escape in the night, they have both been plundered, if nothing worse has occurred to them. The schr. was a long low vessel, pilot boat built, of about 40 tons burthen, with "Fame, of Philadelphia," on her stern. The Captain called himself Jacob Silbert, and said he was from Philadelphia, bound to Alvarado, out 15 days. The Louisa is armed with two twelve and two eighteen pounders. The brigs with one gun each.

On reference to the Philadelphia papers, we find that the schooner "Fame, Silbert," was cleared from that port for Alvarado, on the 17th Dec. by J. Boyle & Co. The account given of himself, by the alledged pirate, therefore, is so far correct. The persons by whom the vessel was cleared, can perhaps furnish some information.

*Massachusetts Canal.*—It is proposed to extend the Eri Canal to Boston by a direct route; and the attention of the Legislature, and of their constituents, is solicited, while the practicability and immense advantages of such a project are demonstrated, and the superiority of the route made clear over any other that has been brought before the public. I request the reader to lay before him a map of the New-England States, while he peruses my observations. He will perceive that the distance from Troy to Boston, is about 15 or 20 miles nearer than from the former city to New-York, and as he traces the route now to be described, he will perceive that its course is not more serpentine than is the Hudson river. My route is from Boston up Charles river to Stoney Brook, two miles above the Waltham Factory; up this brook to Stow Brook; up this brook, in a direct line to the northern branch of the Nashua river at Lancaster; thence up the Nashua, and over to Miller's river in Athol; pursue this river until we come to what we call the Plains; from whence we continue in a strait line to, or near Deerfield, whence the river Connecticut will be crossed; proceed up Deerfield river to the clove or gap in the Green Mountains, on passing which we come to the town of Adams; descending this stream, through Williamstown, and proceeding to Prestonkill, which empties into the Hudson near Troy, and the route will end directly opposite the great Western or Erie Canal.—*Bost. Centinel.*

The following remarkable and providential escape from instant death, (says the Cooperstown Watch-Tower,) occurred in Plainfield, in this county, on the 4th inst. At the funeral of a child of Mr. Othaniel Gardner, the sleigh conveying the mourners was passing over the bridge at the forks of the Unadilla, when the horses from some cause took fright, jumped off the bridge, and four persons of the six who were in the sleigh, were precipitated from a height of twenty or twenty-five feet. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, and two others whose names are not recollected, together with the horses and the sleigh, broke through the ice, and sunk immediately to the bottom, in water seven feet deep. By a great miracle the whole was extricated, and with little injury. It is also a very singular circumstance, that Dr. E. Lewis of Brookfield, who was in the sleigh at the time, sprang out, and catching hold of the bridge in his fall, there hung suspended by his fingers, till he was drawn from his peril by some gentlemen following in the funeral procession. Mr. Gardner, after he had himself recovered from the water, dove again to the bottom, rescuing his wife from impending death, and in his arms bore her to the shore.

The Western boundary of the U. States, established by our treaty with Spain, has been recognized by the government of Mexico as the true boundary between the United States and Mexico.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1825.


*National Representation.*—A few weeks hence (first Monday in April) and the electors of this State will be called upon to make choice of six Representatives to the Nineteenth Congress, and as the Hon. James Lanman's term will expire on the third day of March next, our Legislature, at its next session, will be required agreeable to the Constitution, to elect a United States' Senator for the ensuing six years.

At a *Caucus*, composed of the members of the Legislature, holden at New-Haven in May last, a ticket was made out and promulgated, nominating six individuals for Representatives to Congress. That ticket we then published, but it is believed that there are many Republicans who have serious objections to same on the nomination, and (dissembling nothing) particularly to the gentleman selected to represent this County. Personally, we are no wise inimical to either of the gentlemen in nomination, but as men, neighbors, & citizens, we highly respect them and cherish a high regard for their many virtues; we are, however, among those who feel that they have long enough been *negatively* represented, & that it is time we should begin to look for those to fill these important stations whose talents are commanding and respectable.

Here we would remark that we have no particular persons in view, for whom we have any particular predilection, but we take this early opportunity to bring this subject before the public, for the sole purpose of giving the people ample time to select and to devise the most efficient means to select the ablest representation

But ere we leave this subject, we would, however, suggest a few considerations which will apply with peculiar force, and which we desire may be duly reflected upon by all before voting for National Representatives. Connecticut, at the close of our war for Independence, was the fifth or sixth State in the Union in point of population, business, and revenue. And held the foremost rank among her sister States in intellectual wealth and power, and for a long time after, her representation commanded a respectable influence in our National Councils. But the times have changed, & we have changed with them. Owing to the early settlement & limited bounds of this state on the one hand, and to the extensive limits and rapid advances of *others* on the other hand, we do not now rank higher than the thirteenth or fourteenth in point of population or resources, and from the operation of causes entirely beyond our control, are destined to be continually and rapidly falling lower and lower. But even now many of her enterprising sons, who have migrated to other States, have been elected to Congress, and are at this day leading in important debates, while many equally meritorious, who remain at home, must console themselves in solitude by plodding over their Coke and Bacon before their midnight lamps, till their heads are hoar with many winters, and the fire of youth shall burn dim, and the vigor of their intellectual powers begin to wane, before their "turns will arrive," amid the hundred aspirants who are far less qualified than they.

We have however one source yet left—we have that valuable mine of *intellectual wealth*, from which we can constantly draw a rich supply. Our Shermans, our Ellsworths, and our Barlows, have not all "gone to their long homes"—every age produces their equals, provided they are brought forth and pass the refiner's crucible. Shall we then set down satisfied with the loss of our relative rank, and quietly resign all that weight and influence which might be so beneficially exercised in the affairs of the nation; or shall we improve the blessing so kindly bestowed upon us by heaven, and when selecting for such offices, make a wise and judicious choice of such men as are noted for their high intellectual endowments, probity and virtue, whereby we should be sure to command our due proportion of influence and respect.

That "knowledge is power," is a maxim no less true than familiar, and it is well known that the members of Congress are composed of two classes,—*those who lead*, and *those who are led*; and that the former bare but a small proportion to the latter. It therefore lies with us whether we will choose from the former class, whose talents will be prized, and who would cause the influence of the state to be felt and respected; or whether we will select from the latter, who would sit day after day unnoticed and unknown, except when the yeas and nays are called, and even then, perhaps, parrot-like, repeat the yea or the nay agreeable to the beck of some ambitious leader. And when their term of service may have expired, will return home, and like countless others who have preceded them, sink down into their native insignificance unknowing and unknown.

Whoever we may deem proper to choose for our state, county, and town officers, it matters little; but let us be wise, and imitate Virginia and other states in our choice of men to represent us in Congress. Our state certainly as well as Virginia, requires the talents of our ablest men.—Let us then follow her example, and forego all minor considerations, either local or personal, and let all be merged in our paramount regard for public good.*

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On this subject, the reports from the Capital are many and contradictory. But from the best information we can get, we are sanguine in the opinion that John Q. Adams will be our next President. And that on the ninth day of February, the votes will stand as follows, thirteen being necessary for a choice:

On the first ballot—for Adams, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois & Mississippi, 10 votes, and probably Rhode-Island, she having two Representatives, one of whom is known to be opposed to him, and the other to be in his favor. For Jackson, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina, S. Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Lousiana and Indiana, 9 votes. For Crawford, Delaware, Virginia, Georgia Missouri.

On the second ballot, the Crawford States will probably go for Adams, except Georgia, which will probably be a blank vote. New-Jersey & Maryland might with propriety be set down to Adams, as the plurality of votes in both of these states was for him—but without that the result will be as follows:

Adams 14—Jackson 9—Blank 1—

## CONGRESS.

A bill passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst. by a vote of 85 to 82, authorising a subscription on the part of the government to 1500 shares of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal stock. The subscription amounts to 300,000 dollars.

Mr. Livingston, offered a resolution to instruct the committee on Roads & Canals to enquire into the expediency of causing an experiment to be made at the seat of government, on a small scale, of the most approved mode of constructing roads on the plan practiced under the direction of Mr. M'Adam in England, and of railways under the patent granted to John Stevens, of Hoboken in New-Jersey.

In Senate, on the 17th, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was read, and on the question of its passage considerable debate arose, and it was rejected 20 to 23.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara Frontier during the late war, was passed on the 19th inst. in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 123 to 69.

There has been no other business of importance transacted in either House, during the past week.

To the Hon. James Lanman we are indebted for the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also for many other public documents which he has heretofore politely forward to us.

By official documents laid before Congress, it appears, that the whole number of the militia of the United States as enrolled, amounts to one million fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven men—for the arming of which, fifteen thousand stand of arms were last year apportioned. It appears by the same evidence, that the United States now support thirteen thousand and thirty-four revolutionary pensioners; that their pensions amount to one million eight hundred and sixteen dollars. We have likewise three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six on the invalid pension-list, whose pensions amount to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. Amongst the Indian tribes thirty-two schools have been established, which enrol the names of nine hundred and thirteen pupils and so much encouraged is our government on this subject, that they express well grounded hopes that an entire reformation in the course of the present generation, may be effected amongst the tribes bordering on our settlements.

*Accident.*—The sloop Mary, Capt. Jacob Allen, late of this port, run foul of the Gold Huntress packet, from Providence, off Cornfield Point, (Saybrook) on Sunday night. She stove her bows in, and immediately sunk in a few feet water. Mr. Shields, the owner, and two ladies from New London, who were in the cabin, were drowned. Crew saved.

*New way of hoisting a Judge.*

The Legislature of Kentucky passed a law inviting Judge Sebastian to accept a pension and retire from the Bench. The Judge accepted the pension and resigned. At the next session the Legislature repealed the law giving the pension, and his honour was out of office and without pay—Was this honest?

The Rev. JOSHUA FLAGG will preach in the Universalist Meeting House, in this city, the next Sabbath.

A pamphlet of sixteen pages containing the order of exercise and the words to the tunes to be performed at the Oratorio on Friday evening next, has just been published.—Each purchaser of Tickets will be accommodated with a copy.

A letter to a gentleman in Savannah from Macon, states that the Branch Bank of Darien, in that town, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. the money and papers were destroyed, including 7000 dollars in collection notes—$130,000 in money of the Bank, and 5 or 6000 of the Hamburg Bank, on deposit. The fire is supposed to have been communicated accidentally.

The Columbia or Oregon river is supposed to be navigable for vessels of 300 tons, as high as Vancouver's Point, about 90 miles from its mouth. Like most other large rivers, it has a shifting bar at its entrance into the sea. The post on this river is of the greatest importance to our North West Company.

Nathaniel Perkins, of Newburyport, has made a pair of scissors, highly finished, three tenths of an inch in length, & weighing less than half a grain. This exceeds the scissors of Rogers the celebrated Sheffield cutler.

The Philadelphia Gazette of last evening states that the United States Bank on Tuesday, invested one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, 4½ per cent stock, on account of General La Fayette

## WHAT NEXT?

The public will be gratified to learn, (says the Columbian Centinel,) that a machine for drilling rocks, has been invented by Cyrus Alden, Esq. of Roxbury, by which a boy can drill as much in one day, as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machinery is exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grindstone, and is done in a similar manner.

A dreadful earthquake occurred in Persia in the month of April. Kazroon, a city between Aborkoh, and Shiras, was swallowed up, with the whole of its inhabitants. All the mountains surrounding Kazroon, were levelled by it, and no trace remains of them.

*Masonic.*—The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina has voted $500 dollars towards erecting a Monument at the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon. A similar grant, it will be recollected, was made by the Grand Lodge of N. Hampshire, and that of Tennessee.

*Naval Intelligence.*—The North Carolina got under way at Hampton Roads, on Tuesday 11th inst. but meeting a strong Northeaster and thick weather, returned to her anchorage. The schooner Shark, Lieut. Gallagher, went to sea the night before.

## ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.

There is a street 30 feet wide, and two houses standing opposite, the one 25 and the other 30 feet high to the eaves; now it is required to find the length of a ladder which shall be placed in a certain spot between the houses, that will reach to the eaves of one house, and without moving the foot, will reach likewise just to the eaves of the other house.

A man bequeathed his property to his four sons—after they had received it, A says to the other three, give me one half of your money, and I shall have $200—B says give me one third, and I shall have $200—C says give me one fourth, and I shall have $200, and D says give me one fifth of your money, and I shall have $200. How much was the portion of each? W. J.

SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION
*in the Courier of the 12th instant.*

Cubic inches in one ale gallon $=282\times13=3666$ contents in cubic inches. $3666\div12=305.5$=area of the mean diameter. $305,5\times1,2732=388,9626$ square of the mean diameter. And $\sqrt{388,9626}=19,7221\times$inches= mean diameter. Again $5\times3=15+1.3333+,7854+1,2732\ \sqrt{}=4,04+$ mean of 5 and 3.

Then as

4,04:5::19,7221:24,4085 inch. top dia

4,04:3::19,7221:14,6451 in. bottom di

Answer: I. M. L.

To this question, two answers were received—the one we omit, varies from the one inserted eight-tenths of a gallon.

## MARRIED,

In this city, on the 16th inst. by Rev. D. N. Bentley, Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, to Miss BETSEY CARTER.

At Lebanon, on the 20th instant, Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, to Miss ABBY L. STEWART, both of this city.

At Hampton, by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. DAVID SPENCER, to Miss AMELIA MARTIN.

Mr. AUSTEN PRESTON, to Miss HARRIET BURNHAM.

In Hartford, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Croswell, CHARLES BENJAMIN, Esq. of the British colony of Demerara, to Miss LUCY HARVEY, of Colchester.

In Hartford, by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, Mr. PENFIELD B. GOODSELL, publisher of the Mirror, to Miss ELIZA BULL, daughter of Thomas Bull, Esq.

P eace be within your house, and care
B e far away. Let love be there:
G o on—to fear and sorrow strangers,
O n—through the chances and the dangers
O f this short life, 'till at its close
D elivered from its thousand woes,
S afe from its follies and its fears,—
E spous'd to smiles—divorc'd from tears,
L ike laborer when the day is gone,
L ife lays its well borne burden down.

## DIED,

In Baltimore, the Honorable ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, in the 60th year of his age.

The American readers need not to be informed of the distinguished rank which the deceased sustained as a Statesman, Civilian, and Patriot Soldier; nor of the eloquence, spirit, and independence with which he maintained for years the best interests of his beloved country, and defended her glorious Constitution, in the Councils of the Nation. His private munificence was equalled only by his noble spirit. His death, like that of his fellow countryman, Pinkney, was sudden. Some time previous to his death, he had been engaged in an important cause before the Circuit Court of the United States, and on Thursday the 13th inst. concluded a speech, commenced the day before, which, for strength and eloquence, was said to have been superior to any one he had ever before made, and the next morning, after having breakfasted with his family, and while standing before the fire, reading the newspaper, he fell back on the floor, and expired without uttering a word or a groan.

## OBITUARY.

The following notice of the Rev. Dr. Sumner late of Shrewsbury in Massachusetts, is from a sermon preached on the occasion of his death. It will be read with interest by many in Connecticut who knew Dr. Sumner, and by others who were acquainted with one or both of his colleagues.

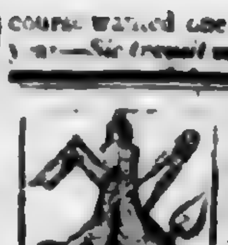
The Rev. Joseph Sumner was born of respectable parents in the town of Pomfret, Connecticut, January 1740. In 1759 he graduated at Yale College. In June 1762 he was ordained Pastor of the Church in Shrewsbury. He was endowed with an ingenious mind, & his disposition was mild and amiable. He blended the cheerfulness of a companion, with the seriousness of a minister, the purity of a christian and the respectability of a man. His constitution was vigorous, and through life, he enjoyed unusual health. His punctuality was remarkable, and he was ever prompt at the call of duty. During the period of 62 years he was never absent from the stated communion of his church; and till the infirmities of age rendered him unable to officiate, about the sixtieth year of his age, the public exercises of the Sabbath were suspended only seven Sundays on account of his indisposition or in consequence of his absence in journeying.

Dr. Sumner's method of preaching was evangelical; he dwelt not on controversy, but well instructed in the essential truths of revelation, he kept back nothing that was profitable to the people of his charge. He made himself acquainted with the families and individuals of his parish, learned their views and feelings, and adapted his discourses to their respective ages & conditions. He piously observed the dispensations of Providence, and from these drew lessons of wisdom for his people. He was catholic, discountenanced an exclusive spirit, and was always disposed to hold fellowship with those who made it manifest that they loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth. His prayers were appropriate and fervent and piety appeared to dwell in his heart as a sentiment. He ever cared for the welfare of his parishioners. He rejoiced at their prosperity and was in sorrow when they were afflicted. He was at the bed of sickness, tenderly to direct the minds of the careless to the moral purpose of chastisement, to encourage the penitent, to invigorate the spirits of those who were ready to despond, and to support the dying christian by the hope of a blessed immortality thro' Jesus Christ. The bereaved family heard from him the soothing voice of sympathy, and mourners were comforted by the consolations of the gospel.

But it was not in the walks of private life, nor in the offices of a parish minister alone, that Dr. Sumner was known and esteemed. He rose to public distinction, and was often called to give advice and counsel, where controversies and divisions existed in churches. His influence in every association was salutary. An advocate for christian liberty, and supporting the protestant principle of the sufficiency of the Scripture, he endeavored to promote the true interests of the church by inspiring christian brethren with unity of spirit, and binding them together in the bonds of peace.

The last days of our venerable friend were favorable. His decline was gradual and was not attended with great suffering. He brought forth fruit in old age. In him patience had its perfect work. His equanimity never failed, and though confessing a consciousness of weakness and infirmity, he expressed a confidence in divine mercy, and an unwavering hope of divine acceptance at the judgment seat of Christ. My work, he observed, is done, the grave is ready for me, and I am ready for the grave. In this disposition he gave up the ghost and was gathered to his people Dec. 9, 1824, in the 63d year of his ministry and at the close of the 85th of his life.

N. B. The church in Shrewsbury was gathered and their first minister, Rev. Mr. Cushing ordained Dec. 1723. The ministry of Mr. Cushing and Dr. Sumner filled the period of 101 years. Only one man survived Dr. Sumner of those who invited him to become their minister.—Two colleague pastors, who were inducted into office after Dr. Sumner was incapacitated by age, were removed by death, when their united official labors completed one year, viz: the Rev. Samuel B. Ingersoll, who was ordained June 14, 1820, and officiated subsequently but one Sabbath; and the Rev. Edwards Whipple, installed Sept. 20, 1821, whose official course wanted one Sabbath to complete a year.—*Sic transit* [illegible]



THE annual meeting of Somerset Lodge No. 34, will be holden at Masonic hall on Friday evening next. Open at 6 o'clock precisely.

A general attendance is requested.
JOHN H. GRACE, Secretary.
Jan. 26.

# Oratorio.

TICKETS for the Oratorio, on Friday evening the 28th instant, may be had at Robinson & Dunham's, & R. Hubbard's Bookstores, and N. Kinney's, & R. Rolles' Hotels, at 25 cents each.—Doors opened at six o'clock, P. M. and the performances to commence at half past

## PROSPECTUS
## *To a New Weekly PAPER,*
TO BE PUBLISHED IN
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscribers having it in contemplation to establish a new Paper in Norwich, embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public of their intention, hoping it will meet their approbation and patronage. The rapid growth and increase of population and wealth, in this enterprising city, warrants them in the opinion, that an additional and well conducted Newspaper will meet with an ample degree of encouragement and support. The Subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make such a publication useful, entertaining and instructive, as far as their talents, industry and zeal, in such an undertaking are concerned; they are aware of the many difficulties that will have to be encountered, in such an arduous and responsible office, as conductors of a public Journal; but the experience they have had, gives them a confidence in asserting that there will be no failure on their part.

The paper will be devoted to the encouragement of Commerce, Domestic Manufactures, and Agriculture; knowing that on these, the prosperity of our country chiefly depends. The Miscellaneous department, we flatter ourselves, will be conducted in such a manner as to make it both amusing and instructing. Our columns will be open to any well written article, provided it may tend to promote the public good; more especially, such religious and moral communications as will have a tendency to further the cause of Christianity.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to warrant the publication.

CONDITIONS.

The paper will be handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, and will be published weekly, at two dollars a year.

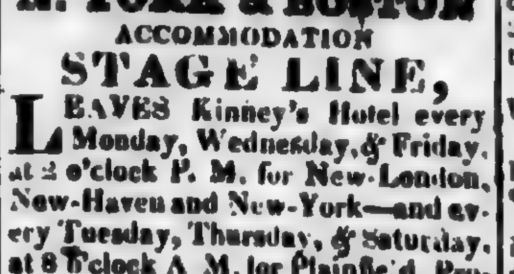
JAMES G. EDWARDS,
WILLIAM P. BROWN.
Jan. 26.

## WAGON MAKING.

THE Wheelwright and Wagon Making Business is now carried on, in its various branches, by the subscriber, at the old stand formerly occupied by *Wm. Potter*, where all kinds of work in his line of business may be had on short notice—warranted to be made of the best materials, and the work done in the best manner.—All spokes warranted not to become loose in the hub.

*Best kind of Spoke Timber,* White Oak and Ash Plank, White Wood, Bass Wood & Poplar Boards wanted. *Also*—A Lad from 15 to 17 years of age, that can come well recommended, as an apprentice to the business. ELISHA P. POTTER
*Lisbon, Jan. 25, 1825.* 3w43—

## Winter Establishment



N. YORK & BOSTON
ACCOMMODATION
## STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to D RAYMOND
*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1824.* 9.r 39

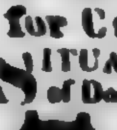
WE the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of *Mrs. Deborah Butts*, late of Canterbury, deceased, give notice, that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the Creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims at the Dwelling-House of David Butts, in said Canterbury, on the first Mondays of April and June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

RUFUS ADAMS, ABIJAH DEWING, } Com'rs.
*Canterbury, Jan. 12, 1825.* 43—

WANTED, one or two *Journeymen* to work at Cabinet and Chair Making, to whom good wages will be given. None need apply, except such as are well qualified in one or both of the above named branches.

JOSEPH LATHROP.
*Plainfield, Jan 21.* w43—

## A BARGAIN.
*For sale, that well known Stand*
**for Carriage Making,**



SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah, or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.
Jan 24, 1825. 43—

## A GOOD SITE
FOR A
*Manufacturing Establishment*

MAY be had in Preston four miles and a half from Norwich Port, near the road leading to Jewett's City, the water may be taken from Quinebaug River by ditch, and carried to a convenient spot for building Factories and Dwellings. Stone & Timber for building is convenient to said spot, a good Saw-mill is attached to the premises. For examination call on the subscriber living near the premises

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

N. B. The premises have been viewed & a level taken by a good artist, & pronounced worthy of attention.

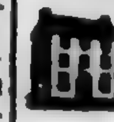
*Preston, Jan 7, 1825.* 3w42—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 27th instant, at the sign-post in Chelsea, at 9 o'clock A. M. the residue of the personal estate of the late *Gen. Stephen B. Allyn*, consisting of a variety of

**Elegant Furniture,**
**Mahogany, Boards, Plank, &c.**

Also—On Thursday of the next week, certain Real Estate, situated in Norwich, being the whole or a part



of the Dwelling House of said deceased—and on Saturday the 5th of February, will be sold, all the right, title, interest, &c. said Estate has in or to a certain House and Lands situated in Groton, and formerly improved by Capt. Rufus Allyn.

ASA BOOTH, *Administrator of estate of Gen. S. B. Allyn, deceas'd.*
Jan. 24, 1825. 42—

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*
*Connecticut State Lottery,*
FIFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
TO BE DRAWN IN FEB. NEXT.
SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Prizes of | $1,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 3 | ........ | 200 | ... | 600 |
| 2 | ........ | 150 | ... | 300 |
| 25 | ........ | 100 | ... | 2,500 |
| 25 | ........ | 20 | ... | 500 |
| 200 | ........ | 12 | ... | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | ........ | 6 | ... | 9,000 |
| 1,760 | Prizes, } | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 | Blanks, } | | | |
| 4,060 | | | | $20,300 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in the above Scheme, 30 numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel, and five of them will be drawn; and those Tickets having on them, as a combination, the 1st, 2d, & 3d, 1st, 2d, & 4th, 1st, 2d, & 5th, 1st, 3d, & 4th, 1st, 3d, & 5th, will be entitled (each) to $1,000.

Those tickets having on them the 1st, 4th, & 5th, 2d, 3d, & 4th, 2d, 3d, & 5th, will be entitled (each) to $200.

Those having on them the 2d, 4th, and 5th, and the 3d, 4th, & 5th, will be entitled to $150 each.

Those having on them the 1st & 2d drawn numbers, (being 25 tickets,) will be entitled to a prize of $100 each.

Those having on them the 3d & 4th drawn numbers, (being 25 tickets,) will be entitled to a prize of $20 each.

Those having on them any other of the two drawn numbers, will be entitled to a prize of $12 each.

Those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, (being 1,500 in all,) or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to a prize of $6.

Those having none of the drawn numbers on them will be blanks.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 tickets, each of which is warranted to draw 30 Dollars.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchasers, for sale at

**SAMUEL TYLER'S**
*Fortunate Lottery Office.*

Sold by said Tyler in the last Class, 2 Prizes of $100 each, and in former Classes one of $1,000, and 5 of $500, and a large number of $100, $50, &c. &c.
Jan. 19. 42—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 24th day of January A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

THIS court orders and directs Brewster Lee, administrator on the goods and estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased; to give notice to all concerned, that his administration account will be exhibited for settlement at said Judge's office, in said Windham, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and by posting up notice in some public place in said Lebanon, on or before the 1st day of February next. By order of Court.

Attest, *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

# POETRY.

*From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

LORD BYRON'S LATEST VERSES.

[We are indebted to a London paper for the following verses of Lord Byron, the last he ever composed. Four of the lines have already appeared in an article in the Westminster Review.]

MISSOLONGHI, January 22, 1824.

*"On this day I complete my 36th year."*

'Tis time this heart should be unmoved,
Since others it hath ceased to move;
Yet, though I cannot be beloved,
Still let me love.

My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone.

The fire that in my bosom preys
Is like to some volcanic isle,
No torch is kindled at its blaze:
A funeral pile.

The hope, the fears, the jealous care,
Th' exalted portion of the pain,
And power of love, I cannot share,
But wear the chain.

But 'tis not here—it is not here—
Such thoughts should shake my soul; nor now—
Where glory seals the hero's bier,
Or binds his brow.

The sword, the banner, and the field,
Glory and Greece around us see;
The Spartan borne upon his shield,
Was not more free.

Awake! not Greece—she is awake!
Awake, my spirit—think through whom
My life blood tastes its parent lake—
And then strike home!

I tread reviving passions down,
Unworthy Manhood—unto thee,
Indifferent should the smile or frown
Of beauty be.

If thou regret thy youth—why live?
The land of honorable death
Is here—up to the field, and give
Away thy breath!

Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best.
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.

FRIENDS.

*By Mr. Montgomery.*

Friend after friend departs:
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end;
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath;
Nor life's affections trancient fire,
Whose sparks fly upwards and expire!

There is a world above
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines
Till all are past away;
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

Star that bringest home the bee,
And sett'st the weary laborer free!
If any star shed peace, 'tis thou,
That send'st it from above,
Appearing when Heaven's breath and brow
Are sweet as her's we love.

Come to the luxuriant skies,
Whilst the landscape's odours rise,
Whilst far-off lowing herds are heard,
And songs, when toil is done,
From cottages whose smoke unstirr'd
Curls yellow in the sun.

Star of love's soft interviews,
Parted lovers on thee muse;
Their remembrancer in Heaven
Of thrilling vows thou art,
Too delicious to be riven
By absence from the heart.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

SLANDER.

Who can with Slander's wiles contend?
Hell cannot boast a fouler fiend,
Nor man deplore so fell a foe;
She o'er the land at noon-day stalks,
And in the midst of darkness walks,
Engend'ring virtue's overthrow.

She with the basilisk is bred,
And snaky tresses deck her head,
As was of fam'd Medusa sung;
Vainly may we her arts oppose—
On every hand at random flows
The aspish venom from her tongue.

The wretch oppress'd with thousand ills,
Who all my hoarded treasure steals,
Does but purloin a sordid ore;
But he, who dares with impious aim
To blast my fair, my spotless name,
Takes what no labor can restore.

The demon, who delights to spread
His venom round fair virtue's head,
Should ne'er with men or angels dwell;
Away then, Slander, impious fiend!
To kindred shades of night descend,
And seek thy dark, infernal cell.

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## To Manufacturers.

JOS. BREED has ... a l... WOOL, which ... to be manufactured into Broad Cloths.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

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## For sale——A Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

### *150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c.

There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of ELIHU THOMAS, CHARLES H. THOMAS, and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825.* 42

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## For sale——a good Farm,

SITUATED in Preston, one mile from the Meeting-House in the 1st Society in said town,

### containing 200 acres,

Dwelling-House, Barn, & other Buildings, almost new——well Wooded and Watered—a most excellent Dairy Farm, as well as for grain. To be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. Inquire of CHARLES MEECH.

*Jan. 18, 1825.* 3w42

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## *Commissioners Notice.*

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the estate of *Mr. Wm. W. Hopkins*, late of Norwich, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from the 11th day of January, 1825, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

We give notice that we shall meet at the store of Epaphras Porter, in said Norwich, on the first Monday of March & July next, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

*EPAPHRAS PORTER,* } Com'rs.
*JOHN CASE,* }

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825. 3w42

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THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Potter Smith*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and said Court having allowed six months from this date for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Bradford Williams in said Norwich, on the first Mondays of April & July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH W. TRACY. } Commis-
BURREL LATHROP. } sioners.

*Norwich, Jan. 17, 1825.* 42—

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*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

WHEN the Administrators on the estate of *James Douglas*, late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of Commissioners. Thereupon this Court orders said Administrators to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up the same in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1825.

41 Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Safford*, late of Canterbury in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hezekiah Kingsley Esq. of Canterbury Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said executor is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury, on the 12th day of January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 3w41—

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*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Jeremiah Green*, late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Green & Freelove Green, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

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*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Trepp*, late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Trepp, of said Plainfield, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Elizabeth is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day of Jan. 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

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PLANK.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a quantity of White Oak Plank.

*Jan. 18.* SAMUEL STORY.

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# WILLIMANTIC *Cotton Factory.*

## Will be sold at Auction,

ON the 16th day of February next, the Willimantic Cotton Factory, situated in Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, on a never failing stream of water—containing

### 960 SPINDLES

together with five Dwelling Houses, one Store, Blacksmith's shop, Machine shop,

### TWO BARNS, &c.

A liberal credit will be given, with approved security, for the whole or a part if requested.——Distance from Hartford, 22 miles, & from Norwich, 22 miles. The sale will be on the premises. ROGER TAINTOR,

*Trustee of the Proprietors*

*Hampton, Jan. 1, 1825.* t15thf4

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## For sale——A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

### 45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

### GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksebocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824,* tf 103—

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*FOR SALE, the following described*

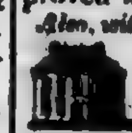
## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

### 55 acres of Land,

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*



An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

——*ALSO,*——

### 28 acres of Wood-Land,

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

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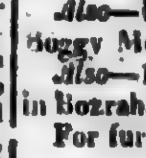
## *House Wanted.*



A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire or purchase a convenient Dwelling House, pleasantly situated. Any person having one to let or for sale, will please to give notice within a few days, to

WM. P. GREENE, or
WM. C. GILMAN.

*Jan. 12.* 41—

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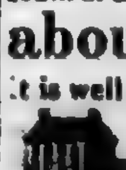
## For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

### about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—and



has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

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## WILL BE SOLD

ACCORDING to law, at the sign post in Griswold, on the 4th of April, 1825, so much of the real estate of William Justin, a resident of the town of Griswold, as will pay and satisfy his state and town taxes on levy 1822 and 1823, together with all necessary expences. Likewise on the same day, so much of the real estate of Henry Kinney, a resident of said town, as will pay his town and state tax on levy 1823, together with all cost arising therefrom.

DWIGHT R. TYLER,

*Collector of state and town tax on Levy 1822 and 1823.*

*Griswold, Jan. 11, 1825.* 41—

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THE annual meeting of the Norwich Channel Co. will be held on Monday the 31st of January instant, at Kinney's Hotel, at 6 o'clock P. M.

JESSE BREED, Secretary.

Norwich, Jan. 19, 1825. 42—

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## Valuable Medicine

FOR

## *Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October,* 1823.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, and by most Druggists in the State.

AFFVIM3o0—

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## Morgan's Axes.

THE celebrated Axes made by CHARLES MORGAN, Somers, [Conn.] ground ready for use, and warranted genuine, are for sale by

### Willis Gray & Co.

At Chelsea Landing in the town of Norwich.

The above Axes are much preferable to those in common use, being of more perfect shape, and having a liberal portion of steel. Among Wood-choppers they are extensively known, and have a very high reputation. On the superiority of these Axes, full reliance may be safely placed, every one of them being carefully made, and tempered, by Mr. Morgan himself, who confines his attention wholly to the Axe-making business, doing no other work whatever. Although skill in tempering an Axe is of great importance, its goodness depends very much on the steel of which it is made, and these Axes are recommended to the public with greater confidence, as the steel used in making them, is of first rate quality, having been procured expressly for Axes.

All the genuine Morgan Axes have stamped on them, "C. MORGAN," and are warranted good; if any fail, and are returned within 30 days from date of purchase, having received careful use, a new one will be given in exchange.

*Norwich, Jan. 11th.* 41—

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## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Now

*Windham, March 23, 1824* [12mo'4—

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## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or book account now due, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

RIPLEY & WALDO.

*January 19, 1825.* 42—

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## LOST,

ON Saturday afternoon last, between Thomas's and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red Morocco Wallet, containing

### 160 DOLLARS,

and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner.

**$20 reward will be paid** on receipt of the money and papers, or ten dollars for either.

All the bills were Ten Dollars of the Springfield Bank, except two Fives, of the Geneva Bank, N. Y.

The finder is requested to inquire at the office of the Courier, or at Thomas's Hotel.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

*Norwich, Jan 8, 1824* 41—

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## Latest Fashions.

### A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment *Dec. 28.* tf39

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## NORWICH Shoe Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,———— do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & extra fine OVER SHOES.

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing* ALSO.

Northampton and Hartford Sole Leather.

Neats do. Calf, Back & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, (*very superior*)

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for CASH

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

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## *Book-Binding.*

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* 41—

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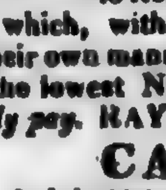
## HATS,

### BUFFALO ROBES, etc



THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

### CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

### *all kinds of Furs,*

*Norwich, Jan. 12. 1825.* 41—

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## $3 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, last evening, a Blue Tight Bodied Coat and a pair of Boots.

Whoever will return the same, with the thief, shall have the above reward. The thief's name is Arnold Eddy. WM. STONE.

*Griswold, Jan. 11, 1825.* 41—

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LOST, on Wednesday last, a GOLD BREAST PIN. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office. *Jan. 19.* 42

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FOR SALE BY

## RUSSELL HUBBARD,

*The Statutes of Connecticut,*

NEW EDITION.

The Connecticut Register,

FOR 1825.

*Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of*

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books, Paper, &c. Wholesale and Retail.

A general assortment of Blanks, Paper Hangings & Borders, in great variety.

☞ Subscriptions received for the American Sunday School Magazine, published at Philadelphia, price $1, 50 per annum.

*Jan. 12, 1825.* 3w41—

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## LOOKING GLASSES, PATENT SOFAS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

*Elegant Looking Glasses,*

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

*Also just completed, a variety of*

Patent Spring Seat

## SOFAS,

WHICH, together with a handsome assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, & CHAIRS of every description, are offered for sale by HORACE COLTON, *At his Cabinet & Chair Warehouse, 3 doors south of the Bank.*

Also for sale—25,000 feet Cherry Lumber. Every article in his line will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ Having a Painter who is competent to do nice Painting and Gilding of every description, any orders in this line will be punctually attended to.

*Jan 4.* 3—40

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## NORWICH

## Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage

N B —Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 16, 1824.* tf33—

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## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

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## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

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## Joseph Breed

WILL pay Cash for Corn, Rye, White Oak Barrel Staves & heading, and dry Oak & Chesnut Wood.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 46—

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A NEW MILCH COW and CALF, for sale, or to exchange for one that will calve in the spring.

JOEL HYDE.

*Lisbon, Jan. 18.* 42—

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## FLOUR.

100 barrels Baltimore Howard-street and Susquehannah Flour,
30 half bbls. Howard-street do. for sale by

*Jan. 11.* JOS. BREED.

FEB

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1447.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1825. No. 44.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## House Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire or purchase a convenient Dwelling House, pleasantly situated. Any person having one to let or for sale, will please to give notice within a few days, to

WM. P. GREENE, or
WM. C. GILMAN.

Jan. 18. 41—

## A GOOD SITE
FOR A
*Manufacturing Establishment*

MAY be had in Preston, four miles and a half from Norwich Port, near the road leading to Jewett's City, the water may be taken from Quinebaug River by ditch, and carried to a convenient spot for building Factories and Dwellings. Stone & Timber for building is convenient to said spot, a good Saw-mill is attached to the premises. For examination call on the subscriber living near the premises.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

N. B. The premises have been viewed by a level taker by a good architect, & pronounced worthy of attention.

Preston, Jan. 7, 1825. 3w43—

## For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm of Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simeon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824. 1f35—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

## BEAR ESTATE.

AT Bear-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 50 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

——*ALSO,*——

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of ABA H. BIRCHARD.

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, round Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Neat Cord and Welting, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

## For sale——A Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c.

There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of ELIHU THOMAS,
CHARLES H. THOMAS,
and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825. 4?

## For sale——a good Farm,

SITUATED in Preston, one mile from the Meeting-House in the 1st Society in said town,

**containing 200 acres,**

Dwelling-House, Barn, & other Buildings, almost new——well Wooded and Watered——a most excellent Dairy Farm, as well as for grain. To be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. Inquire of CHARLES MEECH.

Jan. 18, 1825. 3w42

## WILLIMANTIC *Cotton Factory.*

**Will be sold at Auction,**

ON the 16th day of February next, the Willimantic Cotton Factory, situated in Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, on a never failing stream of water—containing

**960 SPINDLES,**

together with five Dwelling Houses, one Store, Blacksmith's shop, Machine shop,

**TWO BARNS, &c.**

A liberal credit will be given, with approved security, for the whole or a part if requested.——Distance from Hartford, 22 miles, & from Norwich, 22 miles. The sale will be on the premises. ROGER TAINTOR,
*Trustee of the Proprietors.*

Hampton, Jan. 1, 1825. 115thf40

## For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockseookesy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

March 23, 1824. tf 103—

## A BARGAIN.
*For sale, that well known Stand*
**for Carriage Making,**

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Dect. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah, or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

Jan. 24, 1825. 43—

## WAGON MAKING.

THE Wheelwright and Wagon Making Business is now carried on, in its various branches, by the subscriber, at the old stand formerly occupied by *Wm. Potter*, where all kinds of work in his line of business may be had on short notice—warranted to be made of the best materials, and the work done in the best manner.—All spokes warranted not to become loose in the hub.

*Best kind of Spoke Timber,*
White Oak and Ash Plank, White Wood, Bass Wood & Poplar Boards, wanted. *Also*—A Lad from 15 to 17 years of age, that can come well recommended, as an apprentice to the business. ELISHA P. POTTER.

Lisbon, Jan. 25, 1825. 3w43—

A NEW MILCH COW and CALF, for sale, or to exchange for one that will calve in the spring.

JOEL HYDE.

Lisbon, Jan. 18. 42—

PLANK.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a quantity of White Oak Plank.

Jan. 12. SAMUEL STORY.


## *MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.*

### INDUSTRY.

"The Jews are said, during some periods, at least, of their existence as a people, to have educated their children, universally, in active business; and to have adopted, proverbially, this aphorism, that *he, who does not bring up his child to useful industry, brings him up to be a beggar and a nuisance.* It is to be fervently wished, that all Christian parents would adopt the same maxim, and thus prepare their children to become blessings both to themselves and mankind. It has been repeatedly observed in these discourses, that Industry and Economy are not natural to man, and can only be established by habituation. These habits must both be begun in the morning of life; or there is danger, that they will never be begun successfully. As no man, consistently with his plain duty, can be excused from being industrious and economical, himself; so no man can be justified for a moment, who does not effectually communicate both Industry and Economy to his children. He, who, at the first, made labor the employment of mankind; and who afterwards commanded to gather up the fragments, that nothing might be lost; will admit no excuse for the neglect of these duties, whether they respect ourselves, or our offspring. In this subject, parents and children of both sexes are equally concerned. Both parents are bound to teach their children; and their children, of both sexes are bound to learn, to be industrious, and to be economical; to fill up their time with useful employments; to methodize it, that it may be thus filled up; and to feel that the loss of time, the neglect of talents, and the waste of property, are all serious violations of their duty to God. The parents are bound to inspire, and the children to imbibe, a contempt, an abhorrence, for that silly, worthless frivolity, to which so many children, of fashionable parents especially, are trained; that sinful waste of the golden hours of life; that sickly devotion to amusement; that shameful, pitiable dependence on trifling, to help them along, even tolerably, through their present, tedious, dragging existence. Few persons are more to be pitied, as certainly few are more to be blamed, than those who find their enjoyment only in diversions; and cling to a ride, a dance, a visit, a play, or a novel, to keep them from sinking into gloom and despondence. Industrious persons, who spend their time in useful pursuits, are the only persons whose minds are serene, contented and cheerful. If we wish happiness for our children, then; we shall carefully educate them to an industrious life.—*Dwight's Sermons.*

When neighbors dwell together in peace, visit in friendship, adverse for useful improvement or harmless amusement, take part in each other's prosperity and adversity, concur in the government of their families, are candid to excuse each other's trivial or accidental failings, studious to reform real and dangerous faults; when all abide in their calling, and quietly perform their own business, and meddle not with the temporal concerns of others, a blessing will attend their designs. Their intercourse will be easy, pleasing and virtuous, and a foundation will be laid for the happiness of succeeding generations. But if each is bound up within himself, and looks with unfeeling indifference on all around him, or beholds his inferior with contempt, and his superior with envy; if every meeting is filled with impertinent and angry controversy, and every visit employed in tattling and backbiting; if neighbor defames neighbor, and each watches for advantage against the other; if an acquaintance receives you with feigned smiles of pleasure and friendly greetings, but debases your character when your back is turned; if every brother will endeavor to supplant, and every neighbor will walk in slanders, one had better flee to the solitary mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

## *AGRICULTURAL.*

*From the New-England Farmer.*

MR. EDITOR.

The following is founded on fact, and with a little variation, is literally true.

Mr. A. and Mr. B. are two farmers living only eighty rods distant from each other. Their farms each contain about one hundred and twenty acres of land, being of about equal value.

Mr. A. manages his farm so as to winter and winter twenty head of cattle, and keep them well, and always has a ton or two of good hay left in the spring. He raises two hundred bushels of corn in a year and about the same quantity of English grain. He and his two sons, the one twenty and the other fourteen years of age, perform all the work on the farm, as they hold it a fundamental principle not to hire any labor, unless something special and unforeseen should render it absolutely necessary. This work is always done in season, and much time is gained, which is spent in building stone wall and making other valuable improvements on the farm. He never makes any bluster about his business, but always keeps a steady course, beginning early in the morning and finishing his work in season at night. He says he chooses to do his own work rather than to hire it done, for if he does it himself it will be done as he wishes to have it, but if he hires it done he will have it to pay for; and there is the expense of boarding, which is something.

He says he is obliged to study economy that he may keep along and gain a little. He will not run into debt, unless pecuniarily compelled has so to do, as he thinks it is better for him to do without things that would be convenient, but can be dispensed with, than to buy them on trust, and by and by be under the necessity of selling a yoke of oxen, or a piece of land, to pay his debts. He and his sons drink no ardent spirits on any occasion whatever, for they have learned by experience that they can perform more work and be more robust and hearty without spirit than with it, and by abstaining from the use of it, they save enough at least to pay all their taxes, beside the hazard of consequences arising from the danger and force of habit. Thus by prudence and economy he is able to meet all his demands, contribute liberally to the various benevolent objects of the day, and add something to his permanent fund besides.

Mr. B. conducts business in a very different manner. He has as much help of his own as Mr. A., yet his work is always driving him so that he is compelled to hire much extra labor, in order to keep business along. He raises no more grain nor cuts so much hay, nor gets done haying so soon as Mr. A. He makes no essential improvements on his farm, for he says that he can make more by working out with his team than he can to build stone wall or subdue his rough land. He is considered a temperate man, yet it costs him more for ardent spirits than it does to pay his taxes. He says he cannot work in hot weather, nor does he want his men to work without rum. He is some in debt, and says he cannot bring both ends of the year together, yet he will not deprive himself or his family of the conveniences of life on that account. If himself or his family want any thing which they have not he will buy it and pay for it when he can; so that instead of lessening his debts he is continually adding thereto, and according to the course of things he will sooner or later be obliged to sell a part of his farm to satisfy the demands of his creditors. W.

## *MISCELLANEOUS.*

### OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

To give you an account of all the success, which has attended the exertion of the human mind, would indeed require the recital of the whole history of science. Men in the first age of the world possessed but very limited views. They knew the names of a few objects around them, & how to employ the simplest means of self preservation. They knew not how to till the soil, to navigate the seas, to work metals, to erect buildings, or to fabricate their clothing. All the discoveries and improvements, which have since been made in the various departments of learning, are so many trophies of mental labor. Many illustrious individuals have contributed much to promote the happiness of their fellow-men and to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by consecrating all their talents to scientific pursuits. We have time to mention a few only out of many such benefactors to the human family.

The first that we shall name is Solomon. Though he was, when he wrote to enlarge the canon of Scripture, was guided by the Spirit of inspiration, yet his attainments in natural science, were not the result of miraculous aid. He probably had reference to his own experience, when he said, "Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom." He was indefatigable in his researches into physiology. He knew that much study is a weariness of the flesh, and of making books there is no end. How many manuscripts of his have gone down to oblivion, we are not informed. A sacred writer has furnished us with a Summary of the subjects on which he wrote. "And Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt. And he spake three thousand proverbs: & his songs were a thousand and five. And he spake of trees, from the cedar-tree, that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beast, and of fowl, and of creeping things and of fishes." This is a noble proof of the successful application of his extraordinary powers: What an invaluable treasure would the learned now possess, had these works been faithfully transmitted to the present generation! Moses was not only mighty in words, and in deeds; but he was, at an early age, learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, a nation distinguished for their knowledge in the sciences, especially in astronomy and natural philosophy. Why was Paul so conspicuous a character wherever he moved? how did he maintain such influence over society? It was not simply because his native powers were so exalted nor because they were aided by the immediate agency of the Holy Spirit; but also because he had been a laborious scholar at the feet of Gamaliel, and had consecrated the discipline and the furniture of his mind, which he there acquired, to the service of the church.

I need not relate to the classic scholar the incomparable merit of the Athenian Orator, and the incessant pains which he took to correct not only his stammer and shrug; but also to expand his chest and invigorate his lungs. When the victories of the Macedonian army threatened the subjugation of Greece, he mounted the rostrum, and by the fire and power of his eloquence, he rekindled the spirit of war, and his countrymen, losing sight of all the considerations of blood and treasure, flew to their arms with enthusiastic determination to fall in battle, or to emancipate their independence. No wonder that the tongue of this man conveyed more terror even to the throne of Philip, than all the legions of Greece. Such was the incomparable excellency of his orations, that Tully, when asked which of them was the best, replied, "the longest."

The master of Roman eloquence early made the praises of oratory his supreme object of pursuit. To secure this, he employed all his intellectual powers——spent his time with books and learned men, and, aware that his success depended upon the continuance of his health, became temperate in his habits, and regular in all his exercises. Soon the conspiracy of Cataline called into action all the resources of his gigantic mind, and gave him an occasion to display that power of oratory, which procured him the honors of a triumph, and the title of the Saviour of his country, and the second Founder of Rome.

Cadmus, prince of Phenice, in his youth became master of all the sciences, taught among his enlightened nation.—When he left his native country and settled among the Grecians, he instructed them in the use of the alphabet, and in the knowledge of commerce, astronomy and navigation. It was this introduction of the sciences, among the Greeks, which exalted them so highly above the surrounding nations, and gave them the first rank in the literary world.

Corpernicus, by bending all the powers of his mind to astronomical studies, overthrew the Ptolemaic scheme of the heavenly bodies. He first demonstrated what Pythagoras had long before asserted, that the sun is placed in the centre of nature, where he sheds his light and warmth and controling power over all the planets of the solar system.

Sir Isaac Newton, whose renown has gone abroad over the earth, hath informed us that he owed his celebrity more to the continued application of his mind to hard study, than to the superiority of his mental powers.——He transcribed, with his own hand, his famous work on cronology, no less than thirteen times. "He gave his silent hours to the labours of the midnight oil, and plied that wearied task, to which the charm of lofty contemplation had insured him, till he discovered the mechanism of the planetary system,—the composition of light,—and the cause of those alternate movements, which take place on the waters of the ocean.—These form his actual and visible achievements. These are what the world look at as the monuments of his greatness." Yet after all, he has with wonderful modesty said, "If I have done the public any service it is due to nothing but industry and patient thought."

Sir William Jones, before he was forty-eight, became master of twenty-four different languages, in most of which he was critically versed. Besides his classical learning, and his acquaintance with the whole range of oriental literature, his legal knowledge was such as to elevate him to the office of chief Judge in the supreme court of Calcutta. This distinguished scholar did not prostitute the rich treasures of his mind to the support of infidelity, but they were made subservient to the cause of christianity. In one of his works he has supported the validity of the Mosaic history of the creation in a manner, more satisfactory, and more convincing, than any other writer. But my friends, the time would fail me to speak of a small portion only of those men of eminent science, who have shone as lights in the literary firmament, both in ancient and modern times. Nor need I inform you that men, distinguished for their achievments in knowledge, are men equally distinguished for their close thinking and untiring research. We know that some have set up the opinion that neglect in study, irregularity in habits, and a contempt of classical rules, are sure indications of a lofty genius. But this preposterous sentiment gotten up it seems, to secure a license for sloth and dissipation, has long since been exploded, and now the scholar, who sits long at his studies, and digs hard to reach the mines of knowledge, is no longer viewed as a plodding spirit, but as one who gives the brightest presages of his future supremacy. DR. CHAPIN.

*Extract from "Letters from the East."*

### MOUNT SINAI.

The Israelites, during their wanderings of forty years in these deserts, must have lived but insipidly, even with manna and quails, having nothing but water to drink, after a cold night's encampment, or amidst the burning heats of the day. You feel careless what you eat in such a region, but to be debarred coffee, tea, or now & then a little lime-juice, would be misery; without the former, it is certain the Arabs would not endure existence: they are satisfied with a little coarse bread or unleavened cake twice a day, but coffee is more than manna to them.

A few hours more we got sight of the mountains round Sinai. Their appearance was magnificent; when we drew nearer and emerged out of a deep pass, the scenery was infinitely striking, and on the right extended a vast range of mountains as far as the eye could reach, from the vicinity of Sinai down to Tor. They were perfectly bare, but of grand and singular form. We had hoped to reach the convent by daylight, but the moon had risen some time, when we entered the mouth of a narrow pass, where our conductors advised us to dismount. A gentle yet perpetual ascent, led on mile after mile, up this mournful valley, whose aspect was terrific, yet ever varying. It was not above two hundred yards in width, and the mountains rose to an immense height on each side. The road wound at their feet along the edge of a precipice, and amidst masses of rock that had fallen from above. It was a toilsome path, generally over stones, placed like steps, probably by the Arabs, and the moonlight was of little service to us in this deep valley, as it only peeped on the towering summits above.—Where is mount Sinai? was the enquiry of every one. The Arabs pointed before to Gabel Mousa, the Mount of Moses, as it is called, but we could not distinguish it. Again, and again, point after point was turned and we saw but the same stern scenery. But what had the softness and beauty of Nature to do here? Mount Sinai required an approach like this, where all seemed to proclaim the land of miracles, and to have been visited by the terrors of the Lord. The scenes as you gazed around, had an unearthly character, suited to the sound of the fearful trumpet that was once heard there. We entered at last on the more open valley, about half a mile wide, & drew near this famous mountain. Sinai is not so lofty as some of the mountains around it, and in its forms there is nothing graceful or peculiar to distinguish it from others. Near midnight we reached the convent of St. Catharine, at the foot of the mountain, and surrounded by a high wall, to guard against the Arabs. Jouann was lying fast asleep at its foot, wrapped in his cloak, beside the embers of his fire, but he instantly rose and welcomed us. Michel was safely housed in the convent. After calling loudly for some time, a window was opened at the top of the wall, and a rope thrown down; fastening this round the body, and grasping it fast, we were drawn up one after another by the monks, and received in through the window, which was the only place of entrance. Our baggage came up afterwards, and then we were conducted up several flights of steps and passages to our chambers. Michel, who spoke modern Greek like a native, and who was our only interpreter with these monks, had allotted a room for Mr. C. and myself, and another for Mr. W. and his servant.—These apartments are very small, and covered with a handsome carpet and cushions, with part of the floor raised in the eastern style, and a neat lamp was suspended from the ceiling and already lighted. There was real voluptuousness in all this to our feelings, after the passage through the desert. After all, happiness is in a great measure derived from the contrast of situations; and is, in this respect, perhaps, not unlike eastern scenery——plains & valleys blooming like Paradise, amidst naked mountains and wilds. No calm, comfortable, luxurious life in England could ever afford those vivid and transporting feelings which were ours during those journies in the East. These recluses are of the Greek church, and about twenty in number, are mostly elderly men. The convent was founded by Justinian, fourteen hundred years ago. It is large and always kept remarkably clean. They brought us a frugal supper and some brandy, made out of dates, and we then walked in the corridor without, situated in the loftiest part of the convent. The precipices of Sinai encircled and hung over the convent, and the moonlight now rested on them.—The next morning we heard the voices of the monks at their prayers, very early, and they invited us to breakfast with them in the refectory at nine o'clock. This meal is the only one they have during the day; though, if any one is much in want afterwards, he is allowed a little bread and cheese in his own cell about sunset. The breakfast consisted of a small loaf of fine white bread, a dish of pea, or barley-soup a few radishes, and a small glass of brandy to each person.—for they never eat animal food. The refectory is a long, and very good room, with a large picture of Hell and Paradise at the higher end, that they may not indulge too much in the good things of this world at breakfast. The damned are writhing in all sorts of grotesque postures, and the righteous rejoicing at the very edge of the flames. In a small pulpit near the door stood a monk, who read out of the gospels all the time of the repast, and there were many occasional crossings and cessations of eating among the good fathers at different periods of the lecture. Now the dish of soup was so substantial, that it really required a day's journey through the desert to get on with it at all; but the spoons of the good fathers never ceased solemnly going, till all was devoured, and the loaf & salad bore company with it. They then rose & turned to the altar, and after sundry gesticulations, we all adjourned to the corridor without, where coffee was handed around, two cups to each monk. These fathers are an exceeding harmless set of men, and in general very ignorant. Many of them had lived here a long time, & though nearly bent double, bore witness to the uncommon healthiness of the climate; as their cheeks were florid, and their look cheerful and vigorous. One is surprised to find here a large and elegant church, with a floor of beautiful marble, and a pulpit profusely adorned with gold. This edifice has three lofty aisles. You pass from one into a small apartment, where, beneath a little niche adorned with filigree work of gold, and lighted dimly by three small lamps, is shown the spot where once stood the burning bush. Pictures of the Virgin and her son and many saints were placed round the sides of this singular spot. In a recess in another part of the church is the tomb of St. Catharine, the patroness of the monastery; it is of white marble, emits a most agreeable perfume, and is covered with rich silk, and placed beneath a canopy supported by pillars. The monks confessed it was not the real body of St. Catharine that was inclosed in the tomb, but only an image of wax that was a good resemblance of her.

A part of one of the walls of the church consisted of many exquisite and various sorts of marble, sent as a present from St. Sophia at Constantinople. The great altar is very beautiful, being inlaid, as well as the pillars which support it, with pieces of mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell. The superior is a man of very dignified appearance and polite manners, and seems to know the world; he was very inquisi-

tive about the affairs of Greece, in which he took a deep interest. After breakfast he invited us to his apartments, where he produced some fruit and a bottle of excellent wine. He said that in their library, about a century ago, was a curious manuscript that had remained there for ages, till the Grand Signor sent from Constantinople to have it delivered up to him.—Mohammed, in his troubles and wanderings, had sometimes found shelter in the convent of Sinai, and out of gratitude had given to the convent an assurance of his and his followers' protection, which being unable to write himself, having dipped his hand in ink, he had stamped it with the impression. It is certain the monks of Mount Sinai are regarded with peculiar respect by the Turks; and those of other Greek convents, when travelling in different parts of the East, or in hazardous situations, say they belong to the convent of Sinai. The life led by these recluses is a most dreary and monotonous one; they never dare to venture into the desert for fear of the Arabs, who bear a deadly hatred to them, and would enjoy as much pleasure in putting them out of the world as they would so many wild beasts. About six years ago these fellows climbed up the precipices that overhang the convent, and firing down, shot two of the fathers who happened to be at the door of their apartments. The monks enter their gardens only by a subterraneous passage, which is secured at the end by a very strong door. The garden, which is surrounded by a high wall, is a rich and beautiful spot, created entirely by the great industry of these people. You see there the palm, the cypress, and poplar, with a profusion of vegetables, and vines bending with large bunches of grapes, in a more forward state even than they were at Cairo. The cultivating this garden is the only resource of amusement they have. During Bonaparte's residence at Cairo he ordered the convent wall to be built higher, and sent two pieces of cannon for its defence; but these men of peace never use them, although one discharge would send the Arabs over the desert in a moment; but these fellows know very well they keep excellent white bread in the convent, so they come and fire their muskets at the walls with loud threats, till the fathers open the windows at the top, and throw out a quantity of cakes of bread to the Arabs, who gather them up with avidity, and depart. The convent is supplied with rice and flour by the Greek monastery at Cairo; and the Bedouins allow these supplies to pass safely, knowing it will be the best way to demand their contributions subsequently. Among the few luxuries here, were excellent almonds and dates, and good cheese, which they had improved out of the course article used in Egypt.

## THE ENGLISHMAN & THE SKUNK.

[The English Traveller, who has published an interesting account of his "Excursion" in the U. States, thus describes his rencounter with a Skunk which he met with in a western prairie. These "beautiful little animals" are not found in Europe, but are peculiar to the American continent.]

"About forty miles from Carmi, I had a most curious adventure, and that caused me for some time after a great deal of vexation.—While crossing a small prairie, I observed coming towards me, in the middle of the path, a beautiful little animal, about two feet long, of a dark color, with longitudinal white stripes down the back, a bushy tail, and very short legs.

Intending to catch it, I immediately galloped forward to prevent its escape. To my astonishment, however, it did not attempt to run away, but stopped in the middle of the road, as if it had been tame.

I came close up to it, so that my horse's fore-feet almost touched it, when it drew up its back, and looked at me, but still did not offer to escape.—I first intended to dismount and catch it; but considering that I could do nothing with it, and that perhaps it might bite me, I determined to leave it alone, and content myself with admiring it. "It would have been well for me if I had done so; but after having finished looking at it, a spirit of mischief, (I can attribute it to nothing else) promoted me to lean forward on my horse, and strike it over the back with a small whip I had in my hand. Scarcely had the whip touched the animal's back, when turning its posteriors towards me, and lifting up its hind leg, it discharged a Stygian liquor, the odour of which I shall recollect to my dying day.

In an instant, the whole Prairie seemed to be filled with a stench, that is beyond all description. It was so powerful, pungent, and sickening, that at first it nearly made me faint, and I galloped away from the brute with all possible expedition.

"I had previously supposed, that I had, in the course of my life, smelt very bad odors; but they were all perfumes compared to this. No one who has not experienced it can form any idea of such a horrid stench. Most fortunately, from the position in which I was, my horse had recieved the whole of this infernal water on his breast, and none of it had touched my clothes.—If it had, I should have been obliged to destroy them; for I was afterwards informed that no process, or length of time, would remove the smell from woollen cloth.

"This adventure happened early in the morning, and made me so sick that I could not eat any breakfast. Indeed, I was ashamed to go into any house, well knowing how offensive both I and my horse must be. I rode my horse into the rivers, had him washed with soap and water, &c. &c.: but nothing would do. For a week afterwards I could never get upon him, without perceiving, in a most disagreeable degree, the stench of my little enemy. The man of the house, at which I stopped in the evening, immediately observed the offensive odor with which I was infected. When I told him my adventure, and how I intended to have got off my horse to catch the animal, he laughed most heartily; and informed me that it was caled the skunk, and was common in that part of the country."

*Military Ball.*—We learn that a splendid ball is in contemplation, to be given at the Park Theatre on the birth day of Washington, Feb. 22d, which will equal the celebrated *Greek Ball.*—*Nat. Adv.*

## DISTRICTING.

Many of our readers will be pleased to find by the following, that their friends on the East side of the River are ready to engage in the good work of Districting the State for the choice of State Senators and Members of Congress.—*N. H. Register.*

FROM THE STONINGTON YANKEE.

*Mr. Storer*—In a late number of your paper, I read an article copied from the New-Haven Register, which suggested the propriety of discussing the subject of Districting this State, through the medium of the newspapers. Although this measure had been so often a subject of discussion, and was so well understood by the people of this state, that but little remained to be urged for or against it; yet it was not presumed that, under existing circumstances, the invitations of the editors would so long have been neglected by the political correspondents of our gazettes, and thus have authorized a presumption that the measure was no longer interesting to the people of this state. Though unused to political disquisition, I am impelled by the importance of the exigence, to avail myself of your proposition, in offering, through your paper, a few crude remarks upon this subject.

The propriety of awarding to the several sections of the state, an equitable share in the representation of the people in the Congress of the United States, and in the Senate of our state, I shall presume as conceded, even by those who have opposed districting the state for their election. The practice of the republicans, since their ascendancy, has established and confirmed a precedent in this case, without objection from any quarter. The question, if any, is controversy, is, whether the election to these offices shall be made by general ticket, as is now the case, or be confined to the particular district intended to be represented. The electors of a number of towns in this county have within a few years at the meeting for the choice of their representatives, voted unanimously, to instruct those representatives to use their exertions to procure such an amendment of our constitution & laws, as would change the mode of election. It is believed that similar efforts on the part of the people, have been made in other parts of the state: at any rate, it has been demonstrated in the proceedings of our legislature on the subject that a very large majority of the people of the state were in favor of a change; yet it has heretofore been *managed* by a few of their representatives, who were professed advocates of the measure, to defeat it by exciting divisions on the details of a law to effect it.

It is true that some very shrewd politicians have urged the inexpediency of the measure, on the ground that a *certain management* was necessary for the preservation of the republican ascendancy in this state, and that district elections would subvert the whole system—the people not being competent to control the operations of the political machine; and by this reasoning, many honest republicans have been influenced by their fears, to question the propriety of the measure. These pretexts are losing their efficacy: the people are getting to be uneasy in the leading strings of the managers; and the recent discussions which the Presidential election has produced, have satisfied most of us, who required new evidence on this subject, that the rights as well as the principles of the people may be safe in our own keeping; and that due vigilance is necessary, to preserve them from the direct encroachments of those who claim the right to manage for us.

By the article alluded to, it appears that reasons are yet required, to establish the propriety and expediency of this measure, and that evidence is now wanted, to prove that the people yet require its adoption. If you, Mr. Editor, will permit me to occupy a short space in a few of your successive numbers, I will offer a few reasons why it ought to be done; endeavor to point out the real difficulties that heretofore intervened to prevent its accomplishment; and suggest a remedy by which the Republican electors may overcome them hereafter, and secure to themselves those rights of which they have so long been unjustly deprived. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 27.*

### FROM HAVRE.

The packet ship Howard arrived here last evening, bringing Paris papers to the 15th and Havre of the 16th ult. containing London dates of the 11th.

### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 2d December, state that Count Digeon was to depart that day with the remainder of the French troops. The barracks were to be occupied by the Swiss, who, however, are said, in other accounts, to have refused to to enter the service of Spain. Letters from Bayonne, also of the 2d ult. say that all the French troops had arrived on the banks of the Ebro. This statement seems to be premature. It is added that the French head quarters were to be established at Vittoria. Orders had been given by Ferdinand, to arm two frigates, lately built at Ferrol, for the purpose of assisting the royalists in Peru. The recent successes of Bolivar, have rendered this assistance entirely unavailing. Some troops destined for Havana, are also stated to have embarked. Their ultimate destination is St. Juan de Ulloa. A decree was about to be issued, recalling the emigrants who had left Spain, under the pain of perpetual banishment and confiscation of property.

The "Holy Alliance" is said to have peremtorily demanded of the cabinet of Stockholm, certain changes in the constitution of that country which shall render it conformable to the principals of monarchy.

An account of La Fayette's visit to the United States has been published in Paris in a volume of some size.

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

The latest accounts from Greece seem to warrant the opinion that all naval operations had been suspended for the winter should another campaign be opened, every thing indicates a favorable termination for the Patriots. The old story is again revived, that the Porte had given orders for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia; and it was reported that Great Britain was about to submit a project to the Allied Sovereigns for preventing the dismemberment of Turkey, and guaranteeing the independence of Greece.

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. Jan. 28.*

### Further translations from our Paris Papers.

### THE GREAT HURRICANE.

The storm of the night of November 18th and 19th, when considered in its whole extent, presents one of the greatest phenomena in all the physical history of Europe. The following is the direction in which it appears to have proceeded:—It began on the shores of England and Holland; and after agitating the North Sea and causing numerous wrecks on the nothern coast of Jutland, it passed over to Gotenburgh and Stockholm, inclining more and more to the direction of south-west and north-east. In passing over Sweden it rooted up whole forests; but, along the Baltic, it must have caused the greatest ravages, as its force was still unexhausted. It immediately forced the waters of the Baltic into the gulf of Finland, which, as it terminates at a point towards the east, must neccessarily have experienced a sudden and terrible flood. This course, which forms a double bend, produced by two ranges of high land, presents on the map an extent of 370 or 400 leagues passed over in a few minutes—perhaps in a single one—for the precise accounts have not yet been received.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 21.

The greatest consternation has been spread throughout our city by a terrible catastrophe. An inundation took place yesterday produced by a violent gale of wind from the south-west. The storm began at 2 o'clock at night, and drove up the waters of the Neva against the current with such force, that at nine the next morning it had risen to the level of the parapets, along the river and the canals. The wind then grew stronger, and the river soon bursting through every obstacle, inundated the city, and tore away or damaged the greater part of the bridges over the canals and the river. Vessels of the largest size and loaded with all sorts of goods, were carried over quays and wrecked in the streets in the midst of the city. The parapets along the banks, which were built of granite, and seemed strong enough to resist every thing, were broken in several places, and the fragments removed to a distance. The new pier which had just been finished at great expense and with great magnificence, for a bridge to the summer garden, and which the Emperor had just visited, was entirely destroyed: the garden is devastated and many of the trees rooted up.

The waters continued to rise with terrible rapidity; and at one o'clock in the day they had covered the ground stories of all the houses in the lower streets, and threatened to rise still higher. It was not until three that the wind began to lose its force, and fortunately changing its direction, the water began to subside. At five the streets were left clear. It was impossible however to light the city, and the night passed in the greatest inquietude.

This morning the capital presents in all its quarters a vast field of devastation. The losses are immense; but the greatest injuries must fall on the inferior classes who inhabit the lowest stories of the buildings. The magazines of provisions for the people are also generally formed under ground; particularly those of the bakers. Much flour and grain have been damaged, and it is difficult to obtain food. As the winter is so near the effects of this calamity must be long felt. The ruins of all sorts which float by on the river prove that the inundation was very extensive, & that the losses in the country may be more extensive than in the city. The country for many leagues round is perfectly flat, & offers no refuge in such circumstances. With regard to the markets, it is known that all the cattle have perished; and in some places horses were saved only by lifting them to the upper stories of houses by main force.

Waggons with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away.—The bodies of *seven thousand* persons have been found in houses, and *eight thousand* persons are still missing.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that the effect of the hurricane was awfully felt at Catharenchof, were nothing remained but the fragments of some country houses, from which the inhabitants escaped with great difficulty. Many person in that town lost their lives.

The hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital, in Gottenburgh, Vibough, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings, and roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely blocked up with trees, that travelling was stopped. Twenty five vessels near the bridge of Munkbren were carried away with the bridge, and all of them much damaged.

Professor Gruithuison, of Munich, attempts to account for the extraordinary weather, by new spots on the disk of the sun.

The whole regiment of imperial guards with their horses perished. A vessel of 100 guns has disappeared. All the imperial vessels in the harbor of Constadt are said to have been lost. The burial places were washed away, and the dead bodies were floating in the street.

### FROM PERU.

We have seen a letter from an American gentleman, at Lima, dated 18th September, which mentions that Lima and Callao were then in the hands of the Royalists; but that all the valuable public and private property had been removed from Lima to the strong hold at Callao! that there was no doubt Lima would soon change masters; that the bloody war in that region was evidently drawing to a close, and that the Royalists could only escape destruction by flight before the Patriot army.

Letters from Callao to the 8th October, make no mention of the fall of Lima! and a letter from Valparaiso, (no date,) received at Norfolk, states that a battle was fought on the 31st (30th) Sept. between Bolivar and Canterac; the two armies amounting to about 17000; that the slaughter was prodigious; from 3 to 5000 men being left dead upon the field, two-thirds of whom were royalists, and that victory decided in favor of Bolivar.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### IN SENATE.

*Friday, Jan. 21.*

### SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Mr. Tazewell rose, and moved to strike from the bill the third section thereof, which is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That if any of the said pirates should escape from the fresh pursuit of the commanding officers and crews of any armed vessel of the United States, and find refuge in any of the cities or ports of the said Island of Cuba, or other islands aforesaid, the President of the United States, on being informed of the fact, in a manner satisfactory to him, of its authenticity, shall be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to declare the said port or city to be in a state of blockade, and shall cause the same to be invested by the naval force of the United State, till the said pirates shall have been secured and punished by the authorities of the said island, or until satisfaction shall otherwise have been made, whereupon he shall deem it just and expedient to discontinue the said blockade."

Mr. Tazewell followed his motion with a speech in support of it, of nearly two hours length; and Mr. Barbour replied to Mr. T. at considerable length, in defence of the third section; when, on motion of Mr. Mills, the bill was postponed to Monday.

Mr. Smith laid on the table the following, which he stated to the Senate he should propose as additional sections to the bill:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the Collectors of the several ports of the United States be, and they are hereby, authorized to pay to the owner or owners of any merchant vessel of the United States which shall clear out for, and bona fide be bound to, any island in the West-Indies, north & west of the island of St. Thomas, or any port in the Gulf of Mexico north of the state of Colombia, the sum of —— dollars, for every gun, of a calibre not less than 4 pounds, which may be mounted on board such vessel; provided that the owner or owners shall have furnished for each gun, at least thirty rounds of ammunition, ten boarding pikes, and ten muskets, with at least thirty-six cartridges for each musket, and shall have furnished three men at least for each gun so mounted; and provided, further, that such payment shall only be made on the report of the Surveyor of the port being produced to the said Collector, that such armament is actually on board such vessel, and such number of men had been engaged for the voyage.

"*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorised to purchase a steam boat of the largest size, and arm and man the same in such manner as he may deem proper: and also to cause to be built four barges or launches, each to mount a gun on the bow, of a calibre to carry a shot not less than six pounds, and capable of carrying 30 men."

Mr. Lloyd of Mass. also laid the following section on the table, which he should take a proper opportunity of moving to insert in the bill, viz:

"*And be it further enacted*, That, for every pirate, who shall be captured by the officers or crews, or any part of them, of vessels belonging to the United States, and brought into the United States, and who shall be convicted of the crime of piracy by any competent tribunal, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to the owners, officers, and crews of the vessels capturing such pirates, or to their agents, the sum of one hundred dollars, for each and every pirate captured and condemned as aforesaid, to be divided among the parties receiving the same in like manner as is provided in the 5th section of the act for the distribution of property captured from pirates: & that the sum of ten thousand dollars, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the object aforesaid."

Both of these sections were ordered to be printed; and then

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, Jan. 18.*

Mr. Wright's resolution, proposing a Committee to appoint rules to be observed by the House in choosing the next President, was agreed to, and the following committee appointed, viz. Messrs. Reynolds, Cambreleng, Blair, Trimble, Moore, Hayward, and Ellis.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, of N. Y. it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Colonel Lawrence Schoolcraft, of New-York, one section of the public lands, in full compensation for services rendered and losses sustained by him during the Revolutionary war.

### NIAGARA SUFFERERS.

The bill authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the service of the United States, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed, 123 to 60

On motion of Mr. Call, of Florida, it was, Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of opening a Canal across the peninsula of Florida, to connect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with those of the Atlantic.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the engrossed bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal; and the question being, Shall the bill pass? The debate was resumed and continued till about three o'clock; when

The question was taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 113, Nays 74. So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

*Friday, Jan. 21.*

CONTINUATION OF CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The engrossed bill to continue the Cumberland Road was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. expressed his regret that he had not been present when the yeas and nays were taken on passing the bill to a third reading, that he might have had the pleasure of recording his vote, as he should vote upon the present question in the affirmative.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, demanding the yeas and nays, they were taken accordingly; and were, yeas 97, Nays 72.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On Wednesday last, the Senate, by a large majority, passed to a third reading the bill authorizing a road to be marked out from Missouri to Mexico.

In the House, the bill for the punishment of crimes against the United States was, after being amended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### CHOICE OF PRESIDENT.

The Committee appointed by the House to prepare and report such rules as, in their opinion, may be proper to be observed in the choice of a President of the United States, reported that the "following rules be observed by the House, in case the choice shall constitutionally devolve upon the House."

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates, and counting the votes given by the Electors of the several states for President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the journals of the House:

2d. The roll of the House shall then be called, and, on its appearing that a member or members, from two-thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a President from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; & in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until a President be chosen.

3d. The doors of the Hall shall be closed during the ballotting, excepting against members of the Senate and the officers of the House; and the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the Delegation of any one State.

4th. From the commencement of the ballotting until an election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received, unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another State; and the question shall be decided by States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House.

5th. [Describes the manner of receiving and declaring the ballots, for which we have not room.]

6th. All questions arising after the ballotings commence, requiring the decisions of the House, which shall be decided by the House voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States without debate; and, in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall have received the majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected President of the U. States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by message, and a committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect, of said election.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Post Office.*—It is gratifying to learn that the complaints of men of business relative to the mail between this place and Boston, have at length been heard, and that the Postmaster Geneal, with his usual prompt attetion to the interests and accommodations of this department, has directed that the Boston mail shall hereafter close as formerly, at half past 7 in the morning, & arrive at 2, P.M.—*Providence Journal.*

### GEN. LA FAYETTE.

We learn, from Washington letters, that General La Fayette will be present at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the 17th of June next, and that Mr. Webster has accepted the invitation to deliver an Address on that occasion. The illustrious Guest of the Nation, we also learn, will celebrate the next aniversary of American Independence, with his respected fellow citizens of Boston. He contemplates, we further learn, to visit the whole twenty-four States of the Union before his return to France; that he will set out on his southern and western tour early in February; and visit New-Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, in his summer tour to the North.—*Boston Cent.*

### PITKIN'S SKETCHES.

We perceive by the N. York papers that a work is shortly to issue from the press, from the pen of the Hon. Timothy Pitkin of this state,—entitled Sketches of the political and civil history of the United States, to the close of President Washington's administration.

We have seen some extracts from these "Sketches," published in one of the New-York papers,—but have not seen enough to enable us to form an opinion of the intended publication. Mr. Pitkin is a man of great industry and research, and it will certainly put in requisition both, to give a faithful delineation of the civil and political history of our country down to the period named. We have seen an extract, in which the author examines the validity of the Beaumarchais claim, which we see so often presented for the consideration of Congress, and as often rejected. He is decidedly of the opinion that this claim never ought to be allowed by the government of the United States,—and fortifies his opinion by a mass of facts, the selection of which must have required much labor and discrimination. Coming as this work is, from the pen of a citizen of our own state, it may naturally be supposed that it will be viewed with more interest here than abroad.—*New-Haven Register.*

*Patent Bellows.*—This is an age of invention, from steam boats and double spectacles, down to cork screws and patent corn rubbers. Among all these inventions however, nobody could have anticipated any thing new in the way of *puffing.* We have been expecting every day to hear of an importation of the famous Philadelphia stoves, which are to warm our rooms at an expense of four cents per day for Leigh coal, but we never anticipated any improvement in the construction of those appendages of the chimney corner which in the progress of the arts of domestic life have been substituted for an apron or an old hat in giving the caloric impulse to our fires. And yet an ingenious mechanic of this town, Mr. Daniel Russell, has surprised us to day by the exhibition of a beautiful pair of Bellows, on a new plan, and depending on some principles in pneumatics which we have not time to explain at present. This puffing machine consists, of a double pair of bellows of the common form, having an external and an internal valve, by the joint operations of which a constant expulsion of wind is carried on without subjecting the operator to those asthmatic and interrupted expirations which are so afflicting in the common Bellows. They are now in full operation at our office, and we understand the inventor intends applying for a patent. Every body may readily perceive these remarks are not designed as a *puff*, a matter we leave entirely to the bellows themselves, they being expressly designed for that purpose.—*Providence Journal.*

*Accident.*—On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, as Mr. Plympton, musician, was passing the corner of Union and Ann streets, he was knocked down by one of the Eastern mail-stages, and the stage passed over him, breaking one of his arms and one of his legs; he was taken up by the watchmen and conveyed home.

*Boston Courier.*

*The Vermonters.*—On Sunday between 20 and 30 carts, most of them drawn by two yoke of oxen, accompanied by the Green mountain boys of Vermont, to which state they belong, passed through Westchester for this city, for the purpose it appears of carting dirt to fill up the meadows near Corlears Hook. These enterprising mountaineers, who are stated to have travelled 300 miles, and to have been 20 days on their journey, remind us of the annual peregrenations of the Highlanders of Scotland, who regularly descend to the low lands, reap the grain; then proceed to their former habitations to enjoy during the winter, the fruites of their labour.

*N. York Evening Post.*

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The letter from which the following extracts are made is from a responsible and highly respectable source.

"*Washington, Jan. 21, 1825.*

"DEAR SIR—Our session is now advancing, & the important 9th of *February*, is so near, that the nation begins to manifest an unusual anxiety about the event of that day. Knowing that you have the feelings and spirit of a legitimate son of New-England, I am certain you feel it due to the honor of our State, and no less so, of the nation, to elevate to the high office of President, a man so pre-eminent to his competitors as MR. ADAMS. It will therefore give you pleasure to hear, that the uncertainty begins to dissipate, and the opinion has gained ground rapidly for several days that Mr. A. will be elected by a decisive majority, and that without any violent *convulsion* or extraordinary effort.—MR. CRAWFORD's friends are fast adopting a second candidate. Mr. CLAY's have probably already taken the same course. Those of Mr. ADAMS have only to stand firmly upon the ground already occupied, and they are nearly certain of success. Gen. JACKSON's friends, have generally acted a manly part. If he is defeated, they will act with magnanimity I trust. If they should be successful also, the nation has less to fear, in my opinion, than many supposed. Yet I think the example dangerous—to elect a man to that high office, without any experience whatever, merely because he has fought several successful battles."—*Bost. Centinel.*

*Ornamenting the Capitol.*—The Commissioner for Public Buildings at Washington, offers a premium of $500, for the best design to be offered on or before the 1st of May next, for ornamenting the Tympanum of the Pediment of the East Portico to the Capitol. The Pediment is supported by eight Corinthian Columns on an Arcade, the Cornice about 70 feet above the ground. The base of the Tympanum is 64 feet, and the height in the centre 12 feet. We agree with the National Intelligencer that "aside from pecuniary considerations, the object is one well worthy of exciting among artists a generous competition."—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

HALLOWELL, JAN. 22.

### BANKS.

We learn that the committee on Banks has reported in favor of granting eight new charters, viz. For two banks in Portland, with capitals of one hundred thousand dollars each, one in Hallowell with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and for banks in Vassalborough, Brunswick, Belfast, Thomaston, and at Skowhegan Falls, with capitals of fifty thousand dollars.

If a Lottery is established in this State to keep money in it, we hope the proceeds will be appropriated to making a CANAL to CONNECTICUT RIVER, so that the purchaser of a ticket may know that he is serving the general interest, while he adventures to promote his own—He would be conscious of doing some good although he drew a blank. It would be a species of voluntary contribution that might raise a handsome sum.

*Boston Palladium.*

HARTFORD, JAN. 2[illegible].

### IMPORTANT ROAD.

We understand that measures are taking to open a road leading from this city to Albany through the towns of Simsbury and Hartland, and to intersect the [illegible] Turnpike at or near Otis, in the state of Massachusetts. Report says that the

make all be much less obstructed by hills than the present travelled road, and will, moreover, save from seven to ten miles in the distance. If so, the project is of public utility, and will, without doubt, be encouraged. In these days of improvements, we are happy to see OUR citizens turning their attention to the construction of good, and so far as the face of the country will permit, level roads.

*From the National Advocate.*

CASE OF SEDUCTION.

*Circuit Court, Jan. 11.*
*Sarah Maurran vs. William Dawes.*

This was an action in the case brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for having seduced her daughter and thereby incurred the loss of her services in consequence of that seduction.

Mr. Sampson opened the case to the jury, and began by stating the enormity of the offence which the defendant had committed against the plaintiff in destroying the peace and happiness of herself & family. Although the technicality of the law only permitted the distressed mother to come before a jury of her country in pursuit of damages for the loss of her once fair and unsullied daughter's services, yet the wisdom of the same law warranted the jury to inflict a heavy penalty upon the rude intruder of family peace—the enjoyer of a lovely young woman, who, till his arts had succeeded, was as pure as the monarch's rose, and as unsullied as the lily of the valley. They were permitted a full and a wide scope, and allowed to judge not only of the loss of strict service, but also of the loss of happiness, the destruction of family peace and joy, the total annihilation to a fond mother of her lovely daughter's maiden honor. The learned gentleman went on to show the history of the parties prior to the unfortunate calamity which had befallen a virtuous and accomplished maiden. Mr. Dawes was intimate with the family for several years previous to 1823, in the month of May of which year, he accomplished his vile purpose upon Jane Maurran, the daughter of the plaintiff. During the life of the elder Mr. Maurran, the father of the young lady in question, and the husband of the plaintiff, he had professed the greatest friendship, and after his death continued the same intimacy with the family down to several months subsequent to the vile deed, when the mother becoming acquainted with it he was forbid the house. Mr. Dawes, the jury would perceive in the course of this trial, was a man of property, and possessed a fair name and respectable character in the world. In the early part of his life he had been a sea captain, but subsequently had followed the business of a wine merchant. The learned gentleman then went on to state something about promises of marriage which the defendant had made to the young lady, but on objection of the opposite counsel that such matters were irrevelant to the present suit, the court directed the opening counsel to confine himself to the present action alone. The learned counsel then said that as he was not permitted to go further into the train of thought which had risen in his mind, he would relate an anecdote of antiquity which he believed was applicable to the present dilemma. Accordingly he told a story about seeds, and willows, and whistling winds and prevailing truth, the point of which we could not exactly understand. After some further words on the character of the parties, the circumstances of the case, and his anticipations of the defendant's defence, the learned gentleman closed an opening of great eloquence, length, and pathos, by calling upon the testimony upon which the case rested.

The examination of the witnesses produced by both parties, occupied the court the whole of this day to a late hour in the evening. Jane Maurran, the daughter of the plaintiff, testified to the seduction, the particulars of which are unfit for a public print. Several witnesses were also produced on the part of the defence, showing the unspotted character of the plaintiff & family, which was met on their part by about sixteen witnesses of the first respectability in the city, testifying to the good name and unsullied reputation of Mrs. Maurran, daughter and family.

Mr. Maxwell commenced by drawing the attention of the jury to a very singular circumstance which had occurred in the progress of the examination of the witnesses on the previous evening. When the two female witnesses, who were admitted by the defendant to have been a couple of the lowest women in town, approached the chair to give their testimony on the side of the defendant in that cause, one of the most respectable of their counsel withdrew from the court, and had not since made his appearance there. Since that another had disappeared, and the remaining counsel had to apologize for the absence of both. The learned counsel then went on to state the objections raised against the testimony of Jane Maurran, and answered them in the same order they had been made, and with great force and ingenuity turned aside all exceptions which had been taken to that part of the evidence. He then continued by stating the aggravated crime of the defendant, in bursting through the ties of the most intimate friendship which he had possessed for that family; and, with the heart of a demon and face of an angel, deliberately destroying their happiness, carrying desolation into the sanctuary of peace and joy, and harrying a widowed mother to the solitude of the grave. He recited the fable of the wolf and lamb to the jury, and exclaimed that the wolf, Dawes, had exceeded the malignity, the villanies, the ferocity of the lowest of the brute creation; for not only had he committed a violent crime upon the daughter of the widowed plaintiff, but he had sent messengers thro' the lowest brothels of New-York, for the purpose of hunting out evidence to bring disgrace and dishonor on the whole family of the Maurrans. But this vile attempt was frustrated. The two miserable wretches who had testified, with the utmost audacity and impudence, against the reputation of these young ladies, had added to their other crimes that of perjury, which Dawes, the defendant, would have to answer for some day at the bar of an offended God. The learned gentleman continued for a considerable length of time in a strain of the most commanding eloquence, which made the tears glisten from many an eye in an extremely crowded court. The address of Mr. Maxwell was one of the most powerful appeals which we have heard for a long time.

His Honor, Judge Edwards, then delivered his charge to the jury. He stated the law and the evidence in a very full & clear manner. If the jury believed from the testimony that the allegation laid in the declaration was fully made out, the next for their consideration was the amount of the damages. On this point the judge stated the enormity of the offence committed, and if true as averred, the impossibility of even gold being capable of binding up the bleeding heart of an injured and widowed mother. The charge was of some length, and distinctly on the side of the plaintiff.

The jury retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $9,000 damages against the defendant. This is believed to be the largest damages ever awarded in this country, for seduction.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1825.

*The Oratorio.*—This rational and pleasing performance took place on Friday evening last in this city, as contemplated.—The great concourse of people which had collected in front of the house, ready for an ingress when the doors should be opened, was ominous of the high expectations of the public on the occasion; and before the hour of performance had arrived, more than *nine hundred* persons, comprising the principal part of the beauty and fashion of the place and all the country around, had crowded within the walls, and such was the attention and pleasure evinced by every countenance as bespoke that too much had not been anticipated.

The pieces selected for the occasion were from the most distinguished masters and of the highest grade of harmony.—The performance of several of the solos and duetts were highly extolled by many amateurs present, but amid the general excellencies of the performances of the whole choir, we should perhaps do injustice to discriminate particular pieces, were we competent to the task. To the assistance, however, of the celebrated Mr. OLIVER SHAW, and other gentlemen from Providence, we were indebted for much excellent vocal and instrumental music, and in particular would we notice the ease and accuracy of the performance of Master Shaw on the Organ—a lad of about eleven years of age.

But, before dismissing this subject, we would remark, that while one American is gracing the Rotundo of our Capitol with the master productions of his pencil, another is astonishing all Europe with his experiments on the power of Steam, and another amusing the public with his projected voyage of discovery to the imaginary regions of an internal world, we have yet another, who is wrapt in the "hidden soul of harmony," and whose talents as a composer of music will tend greatly to elevate the American character in that exalted science. We allude to Mr. Shaw, whose many songs & airs have gained him a distinguished rank among the celebrated writers of music. Of the pieces performed on that evening, seven or eight were of his production, and amid their great excellence we shall hazard little by particularizing the "Millennium Anthem, Nothing true but heaven," and a Duett, "Now raise the exulting strains to Heaven," as the most happy efforts of his genius and as those which without any other would long win him the applause of the greatest amateurs.

*Lamps.*—The Chelsea Lamp Committee, being without Oil in their Lamps or Money in their pockets, give notice, that, unless a *new Committee* shall relieve them of their burthen, or some mode be immediately devised for keeping the Streets lighted during another year, they shall remove the Lamps, for safe keeping, to the garret of Buswell's Row.

"Mr. Pratt, of Aurora, the present season, (says the N. York Spectator,) killed a swine weighing, after dressed, 612 lbs. being the largest, we presume, ever killed in Erie County."

*Old Connecticut yet!!!*—Mr. George Philips, of Preston, in this county, fatted, the present season, *four Hogs, of a small bone, short frame and small ears*, which, when dressed and sold to Colonel Charles Coit, of this city, weighed as follows—568, 577, 595, & 614 lbs.—total 2348 lbs.

*Gross Weight.*—In Providence and in several of the cities of the United States, the merchants have agreed to abandon the custom of buying and selling goods by the gross weight. And at a meeting of the merchants in Middletown, they adopted the standard of selling 100 lbs. instead of 112 for the hundred, and 2000 instead of 2240 for the ton. Would it not be advisable for our merchants to conform to the prevailing custom of our neighbors?

*Amherst College.*—The dissensions growing out of this subject have occupied the House of Representatives from Tuesday until Saturday, when the final question on concurring with the Senate was taken, and a Charter was granted. Yeas 114. Nays 96.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Tally-ho, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, have received London papers to the 2d of December.

Extract of a letter received in London dated Madrid, December 7.

"In my last I mentioned the American minister having sent off his secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree revoking the cession of the Floridas."

The ship Diamond, Capt. Macy, from New-York to Liverpool, was totally lost on the coast of Wales, and all on board, except a boy, perished. There were 12 cabin and 15 steerage passengers on board.

Letters have been received in N. York stating that the Diamond sunk in five or six fathoms water, and that the life boat had been sent for to proceed to the wreck to take off 5 or six persons that were holding on the rigging.

LEBANON, JANUARY 26, 1825.

*Messrs. Editors*—By publishing the following remarks, which have been suggested at the request of several of your readers, you will much oblige a subscriber.

No subject excites a deeper interest in the bosom of the patriot, than the lameness and docility which is felt by our otherwise independent electors respecting candidates for office. Too long has a spirit been going abroad among us, whose very object has been to destroy that freedom and independence of thought, sentiment and action, on the universal prevalence of which, connected with intelligence, the liberties of this country must ultimately depend. It is hard to say which have exhibited the greater degree of degradation, the authors by their audacity in exciting and exerting, or the people by their tame and supine submission to its influence.

"Our political institutions are derived from the wisdom, and exist in the will of the people." To independence and intelligence alone, (which are inseparably connected with freedom of elections,) must we then look for the security and maintenance of those blessings which are derived from our free constitution. It is not only the privilege, but the imperative duty of every man, so to exercise his elective franchise, as to transmit, unimpaired, to the millions who shall succeed him, that happy form of government achieved by the valor and reared by the perseverance, talents and wisdom of a small but faithful band of patriots.—Every motive which could induce a Cincinnatus to desert his plough, a Brutus to sacrifice his sons, now call as loudly upon us to exercise with discretion and independence our elective franchise. A system has been put into operation at the seat of government, whose influence throughout the United States has been powerful, & in some places, perhaps, commensurate with its exertions; but fortunately for the people, principle has once triumphed over faction. But our enemy, if vanquished, is not destroyed, and we fear, unless by an united effort of the people this unhallowed conspiracy against the liberties of man be crushed in its embryo, that like the fabulous monster of antiquity, it will acquire renewed strength and vigour, and continue to raise its hydra head with all the pride of superiority, in contempt of the feeble & impotent attacks of its assailants. When we look at the result of the late election through the United States, we cannot but hope that the cloud, so ominous to our liberty has been dissipated and that a clearer sky may succeed one so awfully portentious. But if we look nearer home and consider the situation of our own State, we have but little reason for exultation. That very instrument which has been heretofore used so propitiously with respect to the general government, has been here applied with renewed success. And even now, in despite of their late discomfiture (as by a spirit of prophecy) are we told who shall be our Representatives in the next Congress. If faction be not forced to retire by an united exertion of our electors, this prediction is undoubtedly correct. The influence of our Representatives, as individuals, attaches but little credit to their nominations; it is their influence as legislators which had obtained for them such an overwhelming majority. So that they virtually act both in the capacity of makers and executors of the law. The total distinction of which branch is recognized by every government not absolutely despotic. If we wish our government to be respectable abroad and useful at home, let the minds of our electors be no longer debased by the influences of faction, nor our elections governed by caucus dictation. The times are auspicious to the healing of those dissentions which have rent us asunder & diminished our consideration with the general government. And it is hoped that a spirit of moderation and conciliation will succeed that which, to our disgrace, has been so universally prevalent among us. Too long has there been a distinction of parties, which now exist only in name, by which means many of our best citizens have been separated from each other and forbidden to shake in the honors of the public.—The only question with respect to a candidate for office should now be—"*is he honest? is he capable.*" If then we wish to promote the triumph of principle—if we wish to secure the enjoyment of our free institutions—if we wish our government to be respectable abroad and at home, let us no longer be duped by the influence of faction, but exercise a suitable decision and independence; let us go to the polls, as our Olympia, to award the prize of honor to I. ity and a distinguished career of public spirit.—While the despotic governments of Europe boast of their Holy Alliance in favor of liberty, with equal exultation may our free and independent government rejoice that we have freed the people of an egregious burden, having provided the means of electing our officers without their intervention. Let us not trifle so much with the terms Freedom and Independence, as to consider ourselves possessed of them while subject to a domination & tyranny in our opinions far more severe and cruel than that exercised by the most absolute master over the person of his servants. Let us not excite the scorn and derision of the world by styling ourselves independent electors, whilest subject to an influence equally domineering and tyrannical with that exercised by the Great Infernal. The cause of the people and of principle we would strenuously contend for, and trust that we may expect its triumph with a confidence equal to that we have of its merits. OLD DEMOCRAT

GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

If the radius of a circle be 5, what will be the length of a side of a pentagon inscribed in that circle?

Supposing a cord, 100 rods in length, be wound around a fixed cylindrical stake, two inches in diameter, how far must a person travel to unwind the cord from the stake, keeping at the extremity of the cord?

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS IN OUR LAST.

*Ans. to Quest. 1st.*—The length of the ladder is 31. 75+feet, and the distance it must be placed from the highest house is 10. 4166 or 10.5 12 feet.

*Ans. to Quest. 2d.*—The first had $5, 41+ the second 102, 70—the third 135, 13—the fourth 151, 35.

SAVINGS SOCIETY.

CHARLES ROCKWELL Esq. President,
F. A. PERKINS Treasurer.

Days of deposit—first and third Mondays of each month, from 10 to 12 at noon.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. JOSEPH LEDYARD to Miss LYDIA ROBINSON.

In Killingly, by the Rev. Roswell Whitman, Mr. PERLEY KINNEY, of Pennsylvania to Miss SALLY HUTCHINS, of the former place.

DIED,

At Canterbury, Miss JULETTA BRADFORD aged 12.

At Windham, (Scotland So.) Mrs. NANCY BINGHAM, wife of Mr. John Bingham.

## Masonic.

AN adjourned meeting of Somerset Lodge, No. 34. will be holden at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN H. GRACE, Secretary.
Feb. 2, 1825.

## Notice.

MR. SAMUEL HYDE, of Lebanon, who hired from our Circulating Library the 1st and 2d volume of Tom Jones in 1820, is requested to call and take the 3d and 4th.

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

P. S.—No other names will be published at present, but those who have kept books an unusual length of time, will do well to return them immediately.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment without further invitation.

JED. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Feb. 2. 3w44—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Benabel Fuller, late of Lebanon in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Chester Fuller and Thomas Fuller of said Lebanon, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 1st day of February, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

## Auction.

AT the store of the subscriber, will be sold on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a variety of articles, among which are

2 Spy Glasses, 1 excellent Ship Compass, 1 Speaking Trumpet, 1 Background-board, Porter & Cider in Bottles, Water-Casks, Oil-Casks, Lanterns, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Soap, Measures, Baskets, &c. &c. JED. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 2d. 44—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises, on Thursday of the next week, certain Real Estate, situated in in Norwich, being the whole or a part of the Dwelling House of said deceased—and on Saturday the 5th of February, will be sold, all the right, title, interest, &c. said Estate has in or to a certain House and Lands situated in Groton, and formerly improved by Capt. Rufus Allyn.

ASA ROATH, *Administrator of the Late of Gen. S. B. Allyn, dec'd*
Jan 24, 1825. 4t—

## For Sale,

### A good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 260 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 4t—

## Cheaper than Cheap.

## A Farm for sale,

IN Preston, about two miles from Poquetanuck, and three miles from Norwich Landing, known by the name of the Shapley Morgan Farm, containing about

## 150 Acres,

with good buildings thereon, well proportioned for mowing, pasturing, plowing & woodland, & well watered. This property is so situated that a great bargain will be given to the purchaser, & a liberal credit allowed for the main part of the purchase money if sold soon.

Apply to
RUSSELL GALLUP, of Groton or
HENRY PALMER, of Preston.
*Preston, Jan. 27, 1825.* 3w44—

## The Subscribers

WOULD inform their friends & customers that a dissolution in their business will take place on the 1st of April next. We *request* those who have unsettled accounts with us to call and settle previous to the time here specified. There is a certain class of people (and we hope our customers are all like these) who can *find time* to settle and pay whenever requested. And there is another class, who, in relation to pay, are properly called afternoon customers, we fear such will call to settle after the 1st of April, when the door of lenity will be shut. And it is to be regretted that there should still be another set of customers who have no disposition to either settle or pay, we hope we have but few like these, though we thus speak.—All persons having any demands against us, are requested to call & receive their pay previous to the time of our dissolution in business.

PACKER & LESTER.
*Canterbury, Jan. 20, 1825.* 6w44—

## Winter Establishment

N. YORK & BOSTON
ACCOMMODATION
STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND.

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1824.* 3w 39

## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the Inhabitants of the town of Lebanon at the following times and places to receive a State Tax of one Cent on the dollar, on Levy 1823, in his hands for collection. Viz. on the 14th day of February inst. at the house of Capt. Denison Wattles, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 15th, at the store of Mr. Ichabod Ward, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 16th, at Mr. Caleb Stark's, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 17th at Mr. Eliphalet Abell's, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Those who do not attend will be liable to pay fees.

HUBBARD DUTTON, Collector.
*Lebanon, Feb. 1st.* 4t—

## Notice.

THE young man who took from our counter on Saturday evening a Miniature, russet bound Common Prayer Book, will avoid the unpleasant consequence of being waited upon by a Sheriff, by calling in person upon us, and making suitable reparation for the theft.

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

## Hitchcock's

### Newly Invented Snuff,

(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dimness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Ache, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial checks of Palsy: especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of external snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiased trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

Begin with a small pinch when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Dent. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* eo3w fly44—

## CLAY'S Stomach Bitters.

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues.—They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of pints.—Price 25 cents per box.

## CLAY'S *Itch Ointment.*

FOR pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instances it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms tetters, grubs, morphews, and, indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents.

For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, Robinson & Dunham, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly44—

*For sale by the Subscriber*

ONE new leather top chaise finished in the first rate Boston style, with plate bands joints, &c.
1 do. Canvas top with Boston springs.
1 do. Cloth top with Jack Springs.

JOHN LATHROP,

WANTED.

150 bush. Yellow Corn.
100 do. Rye.

For which Cash will be paid on delivery.
Norwich, Feb. 3, 1825. 4t—

## Notice.

BY order of the honorable Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at public auction on the 3d day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M at the late dwelling house of the deceased, so much of the personal and real estate of Polly Loomis, late of Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of four hundred and twenty-four dollars, fifty cents, with cost of sale.

ISAIAH LOOMIS, 2d. Ex'r.
Lebanon, Jan. 31, 1825. 3w44—

## *Notice*

IS hereby given that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the second Thursday of February, 1825, as will raise the sum of $1177 96 cents. Sale to be at the dwelling-house in said Franklin, where the deceased last dwelt, at 12 o'clock A. M.

DEBORAH LADD, Adm'x.
GRANT LADD, Adm'r.
Franklin, Jan. 31st, 1825. 4t—

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the honorable Superior Court at their session at Norwich, within and for the county of New London, on the 4th Tuesday of January, 1825, commissioners to grant the relief of the Insolvent act to Major *Jamie Gordon*, of Norwich aforesaid, by said court adjudged an insolvent debtor, give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde in said Norwich, to receive the claims against said insolvent debtor on the first Wednesday of March, April and August next.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
ASA ROATH, }
Norwich, Jan. 21, 1825. 3w44—

# POETICAL.

*From the 9th number of Irish Melodies,*
BY MOORE.
*Air—The Humors of Balmagairy or Old Langolee.*

"Sing! sing! music was given,
To brighten the gay, and kindle the living,
Souls here, like planets in heaven,
By harmony's laws alone are kept moving.
Beauty may boast of her eyes & her cheeks,
But love from the lips his true archery wings;
And she who but feathers the dart when she speaks,
At once sends it home to the heart when she sings!
Then sing! sing! music was given,
To brighten the gay, and kindle the living,
Souls here, like planets in heaven,
By harmony's laws alone are kept moving.

When love, rock'd by his mother,
Lay slumbering as calm as a slumber could make him;
"Hush, hush," said Venus, no other
Sweet voice but his own is worthy to wake him.
Dreaming of music, he slumbered the while,
Till, faint from his lip, a soft melody broke;
And Venus, enchanted, looked on with a smile,
While love to his own sweet singing awoke!
Then sing! sing! music was given,
To brighten the gay, and kindle the living;
Souls here, like planets in heaven,
By harmony's laws alone keep moving.

*From the Rockingham Gazette.*

Oh! sacred star of evening tell,
In what unseen celestial sphere,
Those spirits of the perfect dwell,
Too pure to rest in sadness here?

Roam they the chrystal fields of light,
O'er paths alone by angels trod?
Their robes with heavenly lustre bright,
Their home—the paradise of God?

Soul of the just! and canst thou soar,
Amidst those radiant spheres sublime,
Where countless hosts of heaven adore,
Thro' the unbounded fields of time?

And canst thou join the sacred choir,
Thro' heaven's high dome the song to raise,
Where seraphs strike the golden lyre,
In ever during notes of praise?

Oh who would heed the chilling blast,
That blooms o'er time's eventful sea,
If doom'd to hail, it perils past,
The bright wave of eternity.

And who the sorrows would not bear,
Of such a transient world as this,
When hope displays beyond its care,
So bright an entrance into bliss 1818.

FROM THE U. S. LITERARY GAZETTE.
JUAN FERNANDEZ.
*"O that the desert were my dwelling place,*
*With some fair spirit for my minister!"*

There's an island afar in the blue western sea,
Where spring smiles forever for you, love, and me;
The winds breathing fragrance will waft away care,
And sorrow & envy can never come there.

The sun, when he sets on the fountains and flowers,
Will leave not a bower so delicious as ours;
And the moon, rising pale on that island of green,
Will shed her calm light over souls as serene.

To solitude lovely, then hasten with me,
Where Paradise blooms in the isle of the sea:—
O! I shall not regret the lost Eden of bliss
With a being like you, in an island like this.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

*A true story.*—In this growing town where arts and trade flourish, it is surprising that so little attention is paid to the essential of all arts, that of improving time. To pass time pleasantly and profitably is, or should be, the object of all—and yet how few, either from indolence or ignorance, are in the right way of doing so. I have for several years, been an *experimenter* (if I may be allowed the expression) upon time. I have tried theatres, routs, card parties, talking parties—whiskey punch and rum toddy—all answered for a while, but all left a vacuum, and most a head-ache—and some worse still, a heart ache. It was to cure the last, that I stept into a book-store to search for an amusing book, which I purchased and took home. For a while time seemed to lag—after a while time moved on a little better, and soon became a traveller at a quick pace—but my method was too expensive—as I had just begun on my new business, I had no stock in trade—in fact I had no books, and to buy as fast as I read, was out of my power—I tried to borrow—and on asking my friend for a book that would amuse me, I was astonished to find, that, although a great reader, he did not own one!—"I am a single man, said he, and it would be throwing away money to buy books till I have a place to keep them in"—"Indeed! then how do you manage?" "I have for ten years past been a subscriber to *Robinson's* circulating library—and for 7 dollars a year, am supplied with every work I want!"—I followed my friend's example, and now never want a book, or am at a loss for a pleasant and profitable way of spending time.

He can never speak well, that can never hold his tongue. It is one thing to speak much, and another to speak pertinently. Much tongue and much judgement seldom go together: for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties; and there is commonly more depth, where there is less noise.

Good temper is a natural politeness, which, to all reasonable persons, is more acceptable than that which is artificial: as, on the contrary, the politeness of an ill-natured man is shocking, for it is hypocrisy superadded to malignity.

## PROSPECTUS
*To a New Weekly PAPER,*
TO BE PUBLISHED IN
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscribers having it in contemplation to establish a new Paper in Norwich, embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public of their intention, hoping it will meet their approbation and patronage. The rapid growth and increase of population and wealth, in this enterprising city, warrants them in the opinion, that an additional and well conducted Newspaper will meet with an ample degree of encouragement and support. The Subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make such a publication useful, entertaining and instructive, as far as their talents, industry and zeal, in such an undertaking are concerned; they are aware of the many difficulties that will have to be encountered, in such an arduous and responsible office, as conductors of a public Journal; but the experience they have had, gives them a confidence in asserting that there will be no failure on their part.

The paper will be devoted to the encouragement of Commerce, Domestic Manufactures, and Agriculture; knowing that on these, the prosperity of our country chiefly depends. The Miscellaneous department, we flatter ourselves, will be conducted in such a manner as to make it both amusing and instructing. Our columns will be open to any well written article, provided it may tend to promote the public good; more especially, such religious and moral communications as will have a tendency to further the cause of Christianity.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to warrant the publication.

CONDITIONS.

The paper will be handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, and will be published weekly, at two dollars a year.

JAMES G. EDWARDS,
WILLIAM P. BROWN.

*Jan. 26.*

*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*
*Connecticut State Lottery,*
FIFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
TO BE DRAWN IN FEB. NEXT.
SCHEME,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Prizes of $1,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 3 | ......... 200 | ... | 600 |
| 2 | ......... 150 | ... | 300 |
| 25 | ......... 100 | ... | 2,500 |
| 25 | ......... 20 | ... | 500 |
| 200 | ......... 12 | ... | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | ......... 6 | ... | 9,000 |
| 1,760 | Prizes, } | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 | Blanks, } | | |
| 4,060 | | | $20,300 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in the above Scheme, 30 numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel, and five of them will be drawn; and those Tickets having on them, as a combination, the 1st, 2d, & 3d, 1st, 2d, & 4th, 1st, 2d, & 5th, 1st, 3d, & 4th, 1st, 3d, & 5th, will be entitled (each) to $1,000.

Those tickets having on them the 1st, 4th, & 5th, 2d, 3d, & 4th, 2d, 3d, & 5th, will be entitled (each) to $200.

Those having on them the 2d, 4th, and 5th, and the 3d, 4th, & 5th, will be entitled to $150 each.

Those having on them the 1st & 2d drawn numbers, (being 25 tickets,) will be entitled to a prize of $100 each.

Those having on them the 3d & 4th drawn numbers, (being 25 tickets,) will be entitled to a prize of $20 each.

Those having on them any other of the two drawn numbers, will be entitled to a prize of $12 each.

Those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, (being 1,500 in all,) or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to a prize of $6.

Those having none of the drawn numbers on them will be blanks.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 tickets, each of which is warranted to draw 30 Dollars.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchasers, for sale at

## SAMUEL TYLER'S
*Fortunate Lottery Office.*

Sold by said Tyler in the last Class, 2 Prizes of $400 each, and in former Classes one of $1,000, and 5 of $500, and a large number of $100, $50, &c. &c.

*Jan. 19.* 40—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 24th day of January A. D.* 1825.

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

THIS court orders and directs Brewster Lee, administrator on the goods and estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased; to give notice to all concerned, that his administration account will be exhibited for settlement at said Judge's office, in said Windham, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and by posting up notice in some public place in said Lebanon, on or before the 1st day of February next. By order of Court.

Attest, *John Baldwin, Jr.* Clerk.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the estate of *Mr. Wm. W. Hopkins*, late of Norwich, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from the 11th day of January, 1825, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

We give notice that we shall meet at the store of Epaphras Porter, in said Norwich, on the first Monday of March & July next, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

*EPAPHRAS PORTER,* } *Com'rs.*
*JOHN CASE,* }
Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825. 3w43—

# Morgan's Axes.

THE celebrated Axes made by CHARLES MORGAN, Somers, (Conn.) ground ready for use, and warranted genuine, are for sale by

## Willis Gray & Co.

At Chelsea Landing in the town of Norwich.

**The above Axes are much** preferable to those in common use, being of more perfect shape, and having a liberal portion of steel. Among Wood-choppers they are extensively known, and have a very high reputation. On the superiority of these Axes, full reliance may be safely placed, every one of them being carefully made, and tempered, by Mr. Morgan himself, who confines his attention wholly to the Axe-making business, doing no other work whatever. Although skill in tempering an Axe is of great importance, its goodness depends very much on the steel of which it is made, and these Axes are recommended to the public with greater confidence, as the steel used in making them, is of first rate quality, having been procured expressly for Axes.

**All the genuine Morgan Axes** have stamped on them, "C. MORGAN," and are warranted good; if any fail, and are returned within 30 days from date of purchase, having received careful use, a new one will be given in exchange.

*Norwich, Jan. 11th.* 41—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Trepp*, late of Plainfield, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Trepp, of said Plainfield, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Elizabeth is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day of Jan. 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the estate of *Jeremiah Green*, late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Green & Freelove Green, Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 12th day January, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 41—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

THEN the Administrators on the estate of *James Douglas*, late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of Commissioners. Thereupon this Court orders said Administrators to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, at the house of Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Said notice to be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up the same in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1825.

41 Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. Potter Smith*, late of said Norwich, deceased, and said Court having allowed six months from this date for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Bradford Williams in said Norwich, on the first Mondays of April & July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH W. TRACY. } Commis-
BURREL LATHROP. } sioners.
*Norwich, Jan.* 17. 1825. 42—

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of *Mrs. Deborah Butts*, late of Canterbury, deceased, give notice, that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the Creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims at the Dwelling-House of David Butts, in said Canterbury, on the first Mondays of April and June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

RUFUS ADAMS, } *Com'rs.*
ABIJAH DEWING, }
*Canterbury, Jan.* 12, 1825. 43—

WANTED, one or to *Journeymen* to work at Cabinet and Chair Making, to whom good wages will be given. None need apply, except such as are well qualified in one or both of the above named branches.

JOSEPH LATHROP.
*Plainfield, Jan* 24. 3w43—

## $3 Reward.

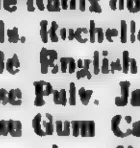
STOLEN from the subscriber, last evening, a Blue Tight Bodied Coat and a pair of Boots.

Whoever will return the same, with the thief, shall have the above reward. The thief's name is Arnold Eddy. WM. STONE.

*Griswold, Jan.* 11, 1825. 41—

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER
*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*
6 tons Prime Campeachy
LOGWOOD,
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do Nicaragua,
20 bls. ground Camwood, *(pure.)*
30 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM.
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS,
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in utls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
300 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals. Alcohol,
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks.
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
160 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. COCHINEAL,
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry.
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil.
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
3 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge.
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—



1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burguandy,
100 lbs Succ Licorice.
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap. 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Succ Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

## Patent Medicines.

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Gordial, Harlem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,

## Swaim's Panacea.

SUNDRIES.

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Speci Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses,
and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market 34—

## 65 bls. superfine
## Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.

A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.
*Jan.* 5, 1825. 8w40—

## Joseph Breed

WILL pay Cash for Corn, Rye, White Oak Barrel Staves & heading, and dry Oak & Chesnut Wood.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

LOST, on Wednesday last, a GOLD BREAST PIN. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office. *Jan.* 19. 42

THE
## THAMES COMPANY

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

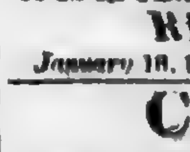
*Winter Goods;*

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan
PLAID,
Camblets—Plain & fig'd blk. & col'd.
BOMBAZETTES,
Circassians—Plain & fig'd Ratinett.
HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN.
Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*,
LADIES CLOTH,
PELISSE CLOTH,
*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,*
Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets. Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
India & French Levantine very heavy. Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete. Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c
Domestic Shootings, Shirtings, Ticks, &c. at very low prices.

*Norwich, Dec.* 21, 1824. 38

## Cotton, Molasses, etc.

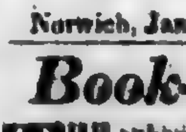


40 bales Georgia upland COTTON,
15 do. Sea Island do.
55 hhds retailing Molasses,
200 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
50 hhds New and West India RUM,
50 chests TEAS, assorted, for sale by

**Ripley & Waldo.**

*January* 18, 1825. 42

## Cotton.



30 bales Georgia Upland } Cotton.
12 do. very prime N. Orleans }
just received, and for sale by
JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

## *Book-Binding.*

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. H Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.
*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

## NORWICH
## Dying Establishment.
CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth,
Clothes, & Silk Goods,
of every description,

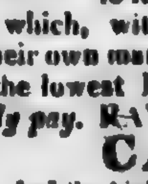
*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November* 16 1824. tf35—

## HATS,
## BUFFALO ROBES, etc



THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH

CASH,
And the highest price, paid for
*all kinds of Furs,*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

## Latest Fashions.
## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec.* 22. tf39

## To Manufacturers.

JOS. BREED has on hand a Lot of WOOL, which he wishes to have manufactured into Broad Cloths.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

## RYE STRAW.

WANTED by JOSEPH BREED 15 tons Rye Straw. *Jan.* 21.

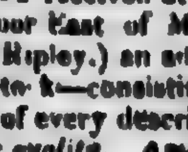
## Last from New-York.
DECEMBER 22, 1824.
JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment* of FASHIONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black
SATINS,
Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombre Plushes,*
Blue, Black, Green, and other color
GYMPS,
Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue
Italian Crapes,
large assortment of Velveteens, Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs. Silk and Cotton Flagg Do. Childrens's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do. Black and colored Silk and Tabby
VELVETS,
Bombazettes and Circassians
*of all colors,*
Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown
VESTINGS,
Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & TartanPlaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls.—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss.—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE—Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.
*Also—on hand.*
A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—

NORWICH
Shoe  Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,———do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & extra fine OVER SHOES.
LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes,
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,
Northampton and Hartford
Sole Leather.
Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers—Belt and Thong Leather. *(very superior.)*

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Nov.* 1824. 31—

## LOST,

ON Saturday afternoon last, between Thomas's and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red Morocco Wallet, containing

**180 DOLLARS,**

and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner

**$20** reward will be paid on receipt of the money, and papers, or ten dollars for either.

All the bills were Ten Dollars of the Springfield Bank, except two Fives, of the Geneva Bank, N. Y.

The finder is requested to inquire at the office of the Courier, or at Thomas's Hotel.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.
*Norwich, Jan.* 6. 1824. 41—

## 500 pounds

SIENE TWINE, Siene Ropes & Fish Lines of every description—for sale at the Rope-Walk in West Chelsea, or at the store of
JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or book account now due, *are requested to make* IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

RIPLEY & WALDO.
*January* 19, 1825. 42—

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Channel Co. will be held on Monday the 31st of January instant, at Kinney's Hotel, at 6 o'clock P. M.

JESSE BREED, Secretary.
Norwich, Jan. 19, 1825. 42—

## Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO 1447.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1825. No 45.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.


## Last from New-York.
DECEMBER 22, 1824.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment* of FASHIONABLE

## Dry Goods,

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black

**SATINS,**

Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombra Plushes*,
Blue, Black, Green, and other color

**GYMPS,**

Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue

**Italian Crapes,**

A large assortment of Velveteen, Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs. Silk and Cotton Flagg Do.
Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do. Black and colored Silk and Tabby

**VELVETS,**

Bombazettes and Circassians *of all colors*.
Valencia, Tallinette, & Swansdown VESTINGS,
Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss.—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE——Whips. Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.
*Also—on hand*,
A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—

NORWICH Shoe Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality*. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

**Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,**
**Buck-Skin,————do.**
**Seal and Morocco Pumps,**
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES

LADIES'

**Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,**
**Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,**
[Very fashionable.]
**Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.**
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
**Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.**
INFANT'S
**Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.**
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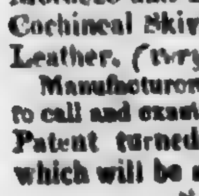
Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding do. Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather. (*very superior*)
Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.
Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH*
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Nov.* 1824. 31—

## Cotton, Molasses, etc.


40 bales Georgia upland COTTON
15 do. Sea Island do.
85 hhds retailing Molasses,
200 barrels CIDER BRANDY.
50 hhds New and West India RUM,
50 chests TEAS, assorted, for sale by
**Ripley & Waldo.**
*January* 18, 1825. 42

## 65 bls. superfine
**Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.**

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.
A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.
JED. HUNTINGTON.
Jan. 5. 1825. 9w40—

THE
**THAMES COMPANY**

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

## *Winter Goods;*

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan

**PLAID,**

Camblets—Plain & fig'd blk. & col'd.

**BOMBAZETTES,**

Circassians—Plain & fig'd Satinett. HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN. Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*,

**LADIES CLOTH,**
**PELISSE CLOTH.**

*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,*
Flannels, Baizes. Rose Blankets, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
**Merino and Cashmere Shawls,**
India & French Levantine very heavy, Black and colord fig'd Gros de Etr. Sinchews, Saranetta, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c
**Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings,**
Ticks, &c. at very low prices.
*Norwich, Dec.* 21, 1824. 38—

## Valuable Medicine
FOR
## *Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing: and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abscess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.
*Bartonville, Province of Lower Canada, October*, 1823.

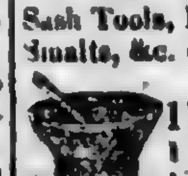
FOR SALE BY
J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, and by most Druggists in the State.
APPVIM3o0—

*For sale by the Subscriber*

ONE new leather top chaise finished in the first rate Boston style, with plate bands joints, &c.
1 do. Canvas top with Boston springs.
1 do. Cloth top with Jack Springs.
JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.
150 bush. Yellow Corn.
100 do. Rye.
For which Cash will be paid on delivery.
Norwich, Feb. 3. 1825. 44—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**
*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*
5 tons Prime Campeachy
**LOGWOOD,**
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do Nicaragua.
20 bls. ground Camwood, (*pure.*)
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM.
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs. Grain TIN, 100 lbs. GALLS
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo.**
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in oils
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
300 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argo
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals Alcohol
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks.
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
**20 lbs. COCHINEAL,**
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
300 cwt do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green.
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge.
**4 packs GOLD LEAF,**
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.
—ALSO—



**1 bale Cham. Flowers,**
1 do. Folio Senna.
1 case Pix Burgundy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Crem Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
10 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac.
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
600 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

## Patent Medicines.

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial. Harlem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.

## Swaim's Panacea.

SUNDRIES.

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.
Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.
Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market. 34—

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.
WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct.* 13. 28—

PLANK.

WANTED, by the subscriber, a quantity of White Oak Plank.
*Jan.* 19. SAMUEL STORY.


## MEDLEY.

*Anecdote*—After the dinner on the late anniversary, a gentleman who had probably drunk, at least, as much wine as his neighbors, stopped into the barber's shop, and, after seating himself in a chair, said "Well, Mr. Barber, here I am, but d—n me if I can tell what I came for—whether it was to get my hair cut or to be shaved.' The barber in his usual dry manner observed, 'I suspect you came to have your hair cut, for you appear to be pretty well *shaved* already.'—*Plymouth Memorial.*

*Benefit of taking Newspapers.*

Being on a journey in the stage, a short time since, in company with several passengers, and among them a Dutch glass blower—on passing in the vicinity of a glass furnace, a house with broken windows, and some half a dozen of small heads, with old rags and hats filled up the gashes—the Dutchman exclaimed, "I would not tink dey use dat kind of glass so near de glass-house." A printer, one of the company, observed, that at least they might take the newspapers; for the old rags in the windows would nearly pay a year's subscription, and after being read might be neatly pasted on as a substitute, thus by letting *light* into the house, they might enlighten their minds, and improve their outward appearance.

Never did an Irishman utter a better bull, than did an honest Pat, who being asked by a friend, "Has your sister got a son or a daughter?" He answered "Upon my soul, I do not know whether I am an uncle or an aunt."

"Were you ever at Cork, Mr. Foote?" said an Irishman to him. "No, I never was at Cork, but I have seen a great many *drawings* of it."

*Foresight*—The overthrow of some person's fortunes, and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection: consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar without saying to him—"Friend, think of me if you happen to become a Minister, a Director, or a Deputy.

*Industry*—Be diligent in your particular calling, in obedience to God's command: for the same God who said, "Be fervent in prayer," hath also said, "Be not slothful in business." That, therefore, which puts a good man upon praying in his closet, calls him out again—even submission to God.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the New-England Farmer.*

*Pauper Farm.*—The farm owned by the town of Ipswich, on which the paupers are supported, contains about 300 acres. In 1818 the produce of it was very small. It has been nealy double in each successive year, since that time. It now produces 70 tons of hay in a season. There are kept upon it 48 head of cattle, 25 sheep and 8 swine. It yields bread stuff and other materials sufficient for the feeding & clothing of 50 paupers. Most of the labor is done by them, and thus they nearly earn their living. Without doubt, in a few years, under judicious management, these paupers will cause no other expense to the town, than the interest of the money paid for the farm. Similar establishments, calculated on a plan for the paupers to earn their own support, are in successful operation in the towns of Salem and Danvers. This is a project worthy of the attention of every town burthened with a tax for the support of paupers. Reason and justice require, that those who throw themselves on the charity of the public, as a consequence of their own idleness and vices, should be compelled to labor for their support.

*Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society,*
ON AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Austin Bryant, of Cummington, in the county of Hampshire, is entitled to the Society's premium of twenty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of spring wheat, being thirty-four bushels & twenty-five quarts on one acre. Mr. B's description of his culture is as follows:—"The lot on which the wheat grew is a gravelly loam, situated on an eastern declivity, and containing, by estimation, one acre and a half. In September, 1822, it was broken up: previous to that time, it was in a worn out state, producing but little hay. In the spring of 1823, it was ploughed twice, manured with 44 cart-loads of manure, and planted with Indian corn—the crop was rather ordinary, not exceeding 50 bushels. In April of the present year, the land was again ploughed, harrowed, and cross-ploughed. Previous to the last ploughing seven loads of barn manure were spread on about sixty rods of ground. On the remainder of the piece I spread twelve loads of leached ashes, and harrowed them in on the surface. On the 30th of April I sowed three bushels of wheat; the wheat, before sowing, was washed in clear water, and rolled in lime; after sowing, the ground was harrowed twice, and rolled. About the first of September I employed a surveyor to measure and stake of an acre, being the part manured with ashes, the part on which was spread the barn manure being much inferior in quality. The acre was reaped and threshed by itself. When measured, the produce was found to be thirty-four bushels and twenty-five quarts; the wheat was harvested on the 1st and 2d of September. Its weight is sixty-four pounds and a half to the bushel. The expense of cultivation was seventeen dollars and fifty cents.—*Worcester paper.*

"Though far higher obligation under which an independent farmer lies, than that of a strict, moral, religious attention to his labours. To understand the nature of this, he must first know that he himself is not to be ignorant, for an ignorant man can teach no one. Intellectual pleasures best secure a man against the pleasures of vice.

The standard of knowledge among our laboring people is low, compared with what it should be. It would be quite contemptible to suppose that the farmers are to study Latin and Greek. But it is desirable that they should be well versed in all the knowledge that belongs to their occupation. There is time enough for it. A laboring husbandman, who is reading and studying what belongs to his art, is pursuing the most interesting of all knowledge. It is the mystery of nature, in the soil, the plant, the fruit, the seed, the elements.

Why should not our children be taught it, and why should not the laboring man have the books, which give him this knowledge? But the time, the time, who has it? No husbandman has it in the season of hurry and harvest, for the harvest knows no hours, and a man must then work, till ten o'clock at night if safety to his crop requires it. Let him save five dollars out of his gin and rum, and cider brandy, and buy that amount of good books this year, and as many the next, and so on, and then let him read them in the long winter evenings, that pass from October to March, when he is neither sowing nor planting, nor attending to his cattle, and when he would otherwise be dawdling about, drinking ginger and cider, and doing nothing. He will find there is time enough: he will increase his capital with the least disbursement; he will give dignity to his occupation, and best secure himself against temptations to intemperance."—*Sedgwick's Address.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Boston Telegraph.*
ON EVIL SPEAKING.

Evil speaking is a vice every where spoken against. The law regards the slanderer as a criminal, the pulpit denounces the calumniator as no christian, and even the theatre has furnished a lively satire on the fondness of the fashionable world for scandal.

Still, evil speaking is not banished from society. On the contrary it is improved and refined upon. It assumes the disguise of candor, and pretends to compassionate and correct, while it blasts and destroys. It borrows the aid of wit and sacrifices a character for the sake of a smart conversational turn, or to round a period in an epistle.

People often think it necessary to comment on the failings of their neighbors in order to show their own moral discernment.

When I hear some young lady censuring her acquaintances' fondness for parade and show I cannot help fancying I hear her say, I am attached to domestic pleasures and calm retirement; I am sometimes reluctantly forced into the circles of fashion, but my heart is never there.' If I hear her censure the affectation of another, she seems to me to say, 'Pray observe how easy and natural my own manners and conversation are.' If she inveighs with considerable bitterness against the worldliness and indifference to religion which she cannot help remarking among her neighbors of the same christian community, she says to my understanding, 'Behold my zeal for the Lord.' I would not have one indifferent to the characters of those with whom daily intercourse is necessary. There is a spurious charity, which praises all without discrimination, and which would dispense with every thing like the exercise of moral discernment. It is not necessary to be, or to pretend to be, blind to the faults of others. But I would have one sparing in censure, and as tender of the reputation of others as his own.

Christians of former times appear to have been very scrupulous on this head. I recollect to have seen in some excellent old treatise on practical religion, a whole chapter against the utterance of "uncharitable truth." Would to heaven all would be prevailed on to act upon the truly christian principles which they inculcate.

*From the Connecticut Journal.*
CHURCH MUSIC.

MR. EDITOR—I love to go to church now and then, to pass away an idle hour, to see the new fashions, and particularly to hear the music; and I cannot but remark how wonderfully improved we are of late in church music, especially in the choice of our tunes. You can't tell how delighted I was last Sunday, (as I passed by one of the churches, deliberating whether I should go in or not,) when I heard the organ and choir singing in full glee, one of my favorite old Scotch airs, called "*Auld lang syne.*" Sure, thought I, there is some real *fun* going on in church. I'll go in and see what is the matter. I arrived just in time to join in the latter part of the tune; and being much animated, I sung out with a pretty loud voice

"We'll tak' a cup o'kindness yet
For Auld lang syne!"

I found the people near me began to stare, and one of my friends whispered to me that I had not got the words of the tune; I begged his pardon, and assured him that I knew "*Auld lang syne*;" "*Should auld acquaintance be forgot*," says I.—But you are mistaken my friend, it is not "*Auld lang syne*," it has been converted into a Psalm tune lately, and it is now called *Rochdale*. *Converted*, says I, I have heard of converting sinners and converting the heathen, but really I never heard of converting tunes before.

Full of "auld lang syne," I went home & began to think of the matter. A real good plan thought I, may it be carried on, and our churches will be really jolly places. I thought there might be other tunes as well as "*Auld lang syne*," that might be converted, and take christian names with little pains; but what was my astonishment when I found that "*Green grow the rashes O!*" would go in L. M. without any alteration, (especially if it were christianized by calling it *Dragon*, in honor of our neighboring town,) and what is of more importance, our old national song of "*Yankee Doodle*," is fitted exactly to C. M. Many other tunes, such as "*John Anderson my Jo John*," "*Sandy & Jenny*," and "*The Old Maid's lament*," all might become right regular, and decently behaved Psalm tunes, with very little discipline. But the advantages of having "*Yankee Doodle*" thus converted are very great. First, Every body knows it, & could therefore join in singing it. Second. Every one might put such words as he pleased to the tune, either the hymn, or the original words, and this would be more in accordance with the rights of conscience than making a man sing just such words as the minister chooses. Perhaps some may object to "*Yankee Doodle*," that if it were sung in church, strangers loitering near the churches, not hearing the words of the Psalm, might mistake the church for a ball room; to this it would be sufficient to answer, not more than if they sung "*Auld lang syne.*" But I have a better answer; is it not obvious, that if these loiterers hear such tunes, they will be induced to go into the church just where we wish to get them; and that these tunes are like *cheese in a mouse trap* to bait these vermin? Again, it may be said, that all our associations with "*Yankee Doodle*," are of the light and frivolous kind, and that hearing it in church would only excite the same kind of feelings, by a natural association of ideas, and that the *tune being so merry*, and the *words of the Psalm so solemn*, there would be a disagreeable inconstancy. To the former objections, I answer, that "*it is a poor rule that won't work both ways*," and if the association of ideas has any thing to do with it, it is just as likely we shall have solemn ideas when we hear "*Yankee Doodle*" in a ball room, from having heard it in church as the contrary. As to the latter objections, I say analogy is against it, we all know that that most delicious beverage called *Punch* owes its chief excellence to the union of contraries, of weak and strong and sweet and sour: now I contend that a solemn Psalm sung to "*Yankee Doodle*" is calculated, on this very principle of contrariety, to produce a delightful effect, & the more solemn the word, and the quicker the time of the tune, the more perfect will be this effect.

While on this subject, I would observe, that there is a practice among the singers in our churches which I wish were universally adopted. It is that of entertaining the congregation, after the blessing has been given, with some of those merry jigs called anthems. How delightful it is, after one has been listening to a serious solemn sermon, for half an hour, till one feels dull and melancholy, and begins to think of repentance, and salvation, and a great many other gloomy things, how delightful, I say, it is to see all the choir squat down in their places, and to hear the busy note of preparation for a *jig*—I mean *anthem*—at the first *wheeze* of the pitch-pipe, "*dull care*," begins to be gone, and by the time they have sung over the tenth or twelfth repeat of "*forever and ever*," every gloomy thought has fled, and one feels as blythe and cheerful as when he first came to church. My favourite song on these occasions is one *Amesbury* (this is the christian name, what its heathen name was I don't know) this tune has a peculiar effect on me; it is said "the memory of past pain is pleasure;" it is on this principle that I account for my pleasurable feelings, when I hear *Amesbury*. I am, at times, much afflicted with the cholic, and I never hear Amesbury, but every groan and contortion is brought fresh to my mind and on the contrary, I never had the cholic, but I think of Amesbury. I would suggest that *Paddy Whack*, *Corporal Casey*, and *Judy O'Flanagan*, with many other excellent Irish favorites if they could be converted, would add richly to the list of *entertaining anthems.*

I am glad to find, that the true end of church music, viz. to neutralize, by a little seasonable gaiety and sprightliness, the great excess of seriousness in the other performances of public worship, is at length discovered, and so successfully put in practice. I also rejoice that Handel, and Hayden, and Pleyel, and such old fashioned composers, are likely soon to go completely out of fashion, and that they are to be succeeded by those charming, plaintive little love ditties, and popular songs from the theatres, so easily converted and adapted with good christian names. I hope that those melancholy old tunes, Old Hundred, St. Martins, and Mear, will never be heard again, unless it is perhaps to give grace to a Cotillion or a Hornpipe.

CROCHET.

FEMALE HEROISM.

In the year 1750, Henry and Emily, a newly married pair, and the children of wealthy parents in Boston, left their paternal abode, determined to effect a permanent settlement at a place called D——, Mass. Emily had brought up in the midst of affluence, and was acquainted with distress and poverty only in the abstract.—Though her character was made up of all those qualities which we most admire in her sex, yet no one would have suspected the presence of those, which her subsequent life so abundantly evinced.

After a lapse of five years, their house and farm presented the appearance of

[illegible] and confident: and except being sometimes startled from the slumbers of midnight, by the yell of the savage, or the howl of the wolf, they had themselves suffered no molestation. The prospect from the house was bounded on all sides by forests, except, in one direction, where there was a deep valley from which the wood had been cleared to open a communication with an adjoining town. The rays of the setting sun, shooting almost horizontally into this valley, enabled the eye to reach to a great distance, and formed a striking contrast to the deep gloom that bounded both sides of the way. It was through this opening that Henry might be frequently seen at the close of the day returning from labor in a distant field. It was here too, that the eye of affection and hope first caught a view of its beloved object.

One evening, about the end of June, Henry was seen half way up the valley on the way home. At this instant, a tall stout Indian leaped from the adjoining wood—seized upon the unprotected and unsuspicious Henry, and appeared to be in the act of taking his scalp. The forest around rung with savage yells; and four Indians were seen bounding over the fields towards the house. In an instant, the tender & dependent Emily was transformed into the bold—the intrepid heroine. She deliberately fastened the doors. Removed her two sleeping children into the cellar, and with her husband's rifle, stationed herself before the window, facing the Indians. The foremost Indian had just then disappeared behind a small hillock; but as he rose to view, he fell in the grasp of death. She hastily re-loaded, and anxiously waited the approach of the three remaining Indians, who appeared to be exhausted by running. Two of these met with a fate similar to that of their companion; but the third succeeded in reaching the door, and commenced cutting it down with his hatchet. Our heroine, with admirable presence of mind, recollecting that she had a kettle of boiling water above stairs, took and poured it down on this son of the forest; who that instant looking up, received the whole contents, hot as they were, into his face & eyes. Blinded and scalded by the water, and rendered desperate by being outwitted by a woman, (which of all things a savage most abhors,) he ran furiously round the corner of the house, and stumbled into a deep well.

Freed from immediate personal danger she became deeply anxious to know the fate of her husband. On looking towards the spot, where he had been first siezed upon by the Indian, she beheld him, not only alive, but struggling with fearful odds against his foe, both covered with blood. She immediately hastened to his relief; & unperceived, deliberately despatched a ball through the head of his adversary. On the discharge of her gun, both fell; the one in the convulsions of death, the other by exhaustion; the one was restored to his mother earth; the other to the arms of an affectionate and truly heroic wife.

## DISTRICTING.

FROM THE STONINGTON TANKEE.

It is not to be expected, that on a subject which has been so frequently and so ably discussed, as that of districting this State, any new reasons can be offered at this time, in favor of the measure. A few of the prominent arguments urged by its advocates, and which have as yet been uncontroverted, will serve the present purpose. In the first place, in electing Senators from the several counties by *general ticket*, they are necessarily constituted independent of, and irresponsible to their *nominal* constituents. It is known that it is not to the electors of his county that the Senator owes his election; indeed, if *regularly nominated*, he feels as confident of his election, with the almost unanimous voice of his county averse to him, as he would were they equally unanimous in his favor. It is true that a Senator has his residence among us, and may be supposed to have a common interest with his neighbors in all matters of legislation. This may be generally a correct assumption: but it is liable to exceptions, like other general rules. We know that it is frequently otherwise; and it is inconsistent with our Republican institutions that this *rotten borough* system should be virtually imposed upon us, by having our representatives in the superior branch of the Legislature annually selected from among us, without recurrence to the wishes or opinions of the electors of the county he pretends to represent.

Secondly. It is impossible that the electors generally should be acquainted with the qualifications of the candidates announced for their suffrages on a general ticket. Some one or more seats in the Senate are annually vacated; and but a few days before elector's meeting, the names of the new candidates are proposed to the people. With some of these candidates nine-tenths of the electors must necessarily be unacquainted, and they have no guarantee that they may not sometimes be made the instruments of elevating to a seat among the *conscript fathers* of the enlightened Republican State of Connecticut, some man of questionable abilities & principles, or what is worse, of positive bad qualities; and, who may be both unprincipled and illiterate. Without presuming to inquire into the character of past or present nominations, does not our experience justify considerable solicitude on this subject, among those republicans who regard the reputation of their party, as well as that of the state? Every elector should be at least able to solve the queries of the illustrious Jefferson, when called upon for their suffrages for this important office, "*Is he capable? Is he honest?*"

Thirdly. While it is proper that the representative should owe his election, and be responsible for his official conduct to the people whom he represents, it is equally expedient that he should be independent of, and irresponsible to any other branch of the government, or combination of its citizens, not recognized by our constitution or laws. A *general ticket* must be formed with the concurrent approbation of the people of the different sections of the state, to insure it even a probability of success. As it has been found impracticable or inexpedient to consult the people themselves on this subject, they resort to the election, their representatives to the popular branches of the Assembly, the lower house and its lobby, (for Connecticut Legislators has this appendage, as well as New-York,) have been appealed to, ostensibly as a medium for an expression of public sentiment on the selection of the several candidates. In this way, the members of the house of representatives, and through them its lobby, are furnished with the means of exercising an undue influence over the members of the other branch of the Legislature. Will it be pretended, disclaiming an allusion to precedents, that the independence of the Senate may not be seriously affected, by a system which has made the approbation of the members of the other branch the tenure by which these Senators shall continue to hold their seats. Under the operation of this influence, may not the dependent branch soon become an useless and inefficient appendage to our Legislature, not contemplated by our constitution, and which will be equally inconsistent with sound policy and the rights of the people.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

*Tuesday, Jan. 25.*

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill "allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp."—The question pending, "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

Mr. Edwards, of Conn. then addressed the Senate in substance as follows:

I am in favor of encouraging manufactures, but there is a limit in this respect. In encouraging manufactures, the utmost care ought to be taken that discouragement is not given to other branches of industry. Agriculture ought certainly to be the first object of our care and attention; this class of people ought to be protected and encouraged. The manufacturer, the agriculturalist, & the merchant, are all entitled to consideration; and the interest of neither ought to be promoted to the exclusion or detriment of the other. There is, in fact, no opposition of interest in these different characters—their interests are connected—neither can exist without the others, and a proper equilibrium between them ought to be the object and aim of the politician. They are to each other what the different parts of the human body are; and if either part becomes feeble or diseased, the whole must be affected.

The truth of this general proposition will not be questioned; the difficulty lies in deciding where our encouragement should begin, and where it shall end. This principle of drawback, has not, as yet, been carried to any considerable extent in this country; there are but few articles on which it is allowed, and these are of a peculiar character. It is allowed on salt, on molasses on being made into rum, on sugar when refined; and, by the bill of the last session, a drawback is allowed on silk goods after they have been stamped. The raw materials, in all these cases, are such as the country will not produce, or rather, could not at the time these laws were made, in sufficient quantity to supply the country, much less afford an article for exportation. We did not possess Louisiana or Florida at the time the drawback on refined sugar and rum distilled from molasses were allowed. The honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) tells us that it was with great difficulty, & after many efforts, that these allowances were eventually obtained: and, sir, if the state of the country had been then what it now is, it is extremely questionable whether they ever would have been obtained.

The English government is much older than ours; their revenue system is, of course, much more extensive and complicated than ours; the variety of articles on which a drawback is allowed is much greater; but it will be found they have in no one instance gone the length which this bill proposes. They have, in no instance, allowed a drawback on articles manufactured from a raw material of foreign production, when their own country produces or consistently with good policy can be made to produce, the raw material in sufficient quantity. They have, in fact, been very backward in granting this privilege, even when the raw material could not be produced in their own country. As a proof of this, I need only advert to the course they took with respect to articles manufactured from Cotton. Such was their caution and jealousy, that the manufacture of cotton, at first, was actually discouraged, because it was supposed to interfere with the woolen manufacture.—They supposed that cotton to a certain extent would take the place of wool; that the wool growers would thereby be injured—this they eventually discovered was bad policy: but it serves to evince their caution on this subject. What is the situation of the United States, with respect to hemp? Our country is capable of producing the article to an unlimited extent; & no longer ago than the last session, the duty on hemp was raised, to encourage its production in this country. It is said this country does not produce enough for our want; this is true, and it is for this reason the law of last session was made. We are now called on to undo with one hand what we have been doing with the other. If measures of this kind are adopted, our country never will produce enough.

That this country can produce hemp enough for our own consumption, will not be questioned; but it is said there is some difficulty in rotting it. Indeed it was said at the last session that there was not water enough in Kentucky to water rot the hemp that is produced there. If this be the fact in Kentucky, it is not the case in every part of the Union. There are other parts of our country in which hemp, in almost any quantity, may be produced, where there is no want of water. But it is said the rotting is a disagreeable business, in which our people will not willingly engage. If this be the fact, the probability is, that the attention of our citizens will be turned to the discovery of some method by which the process may be accomplished, that is free from the objection to that method; & in that event, I should calculate there was a chance, at least, of its being accomplished. It appears there is in hemp a glutinous substance, by which the fibres are held together, and by which they are attached to the wood. This substance is destroyed by that process called rotting. There is also in it a coloring matter which is destroyed, in a great measure by the same process. It is thought, and I think there is reason to hope, that some chemical process will be discovered by which their effects will be produced in a less objectionable, and not more expensive way. It is, in fact, with a view to overcome difficulties, if any exist, that encouragement is given by law. The skill of the politician consists in selecting articles proper to engage the attention of the community, and by suitable encouragement drawing attention to them. The talents and ingenuity of the country are thus put into requisition, and if difficulties exist, some way will be devised by which they may be overcome.

The manufacturers themselves, I believe, I am warranted in saying, do not wish this act to pass. I infer the fact from what is said in the documents before us. It would be much better for them if the raw material was produced in this country. And let us wait—let us give the present state of things a fair experiment. Success, I am confident, is within the reach of our citizens. Neither physical nor moral causes present any obstacle but may be surmounted. Nothing but a moderate exercise of industry and ingenuity are necessary, and for them I rely, with the utmost confidence on our countrymen. They have, hitherto, indicated no deficiency in these particulars, on any emergency. If, after a fair trial, a fair experiment, it is found the article is not produced, it will then look as if some physical or moral cause existed, which makes success impracticable; but until this experiment is fairly made, let us persevere—let us not at one session, commence the encouragement of an agricultural product, and abandon it before the seasons have produced *one* revolution.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to third reading, & determined in the negative—yeas 18—nays 24.

On Thursday the bill authorising the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out between the Western Frontier of Missouri and the Internal Provinces of Mexico, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

*Friday, January 28.*

Mr. Lanman presented the memorial of Hezekiah Smith, in Connecticut, on the subject of certain atrocities committed on the coast of Cuba by pirates; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

*Thursday, Jan. 27.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the House of Representatives of the U.S.*

Being deeply impressed with the opinion, that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several States and Territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of the tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude, to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bounds to extinguish Indian titles to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. In the fulfilment of this compact, I have thought that the U. States should act with a generous spirit, that they should omit nothing which should comport with a liberal construction of the instrument, and likewise be in accordance with the just rights of those tribes. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied that, in the discharge of these important duties, in regard to both parties alluded to, the U. States will have to encounter no conflicting interests with either. On the contrary, that the removal of the tribes from the territory which they now inhabit, to that which was designated in the message at the commencement of the session, which would accomplish the object for Georgia, under a well digested plan for their government and civilization, which should be agreeable to themselves, would not only shield them from impending ruin, but promote their welfare and happiness. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that, in their present state, it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also demonstrated, with equal certainty, that, without a timely anticipation of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult if not impossible to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable.

The great object to be accomplished is the removal of those tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves, and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land, to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there a system of internal government, which shall protect their property from invasion, and, by the regular progress of improvement and civilization, prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from one to the other state.

I transmit, herewith, a report from the Secretary of War, which presents the best estimate that can be formed, from the documents in that Department, of the number of Indians within our States and Territories, and of the amount of lands held by the several tribes within each: of the state of the country lying northward and westward thereof within our acknowledged boundaries; of the parts to which the Indian title has already been extinguished, and of the conditions on which other parts, in an amount, which may be adequate to the object contemplated, may be obtained. By this report, it appears that the Indian title has already been extinguished to extensive tracts in that quarter, and that other portions may be acquired, to the extent desired, on very moderate conditions. Satisfied I also am, that the removal proposed is not only practicable, but that the advantages affording it to the Indians may be made so apparent to them, that all the tribes, even those most opposed, may be induced to accede to it at no very distant day.

The digest of such a Government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated; to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property, to teach them, by regular instructions, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated. It is not doubted that this arrangement will present considerations of sufficient force to surmount all their prejudices in favor of the soil of their nativity, however strong they may be. Their elders have sufficient intelligence to discern the certain progress of events in the present train, and sufficient virtue, by yielding to momentary sacrifices, to protect their families and posterity from inevitable destruction. They will also perceive, that they may thus attain an elevation to which, as communities, they could not otherwise aspire.

To the U. States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effect be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory, to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended.

With a view to this important object, I recommend it to congress to adopt, by solemn declaration, certain fundamental principles, in accord with those above suggested, as the basis of such arrangement as may be entered into with the several tribes, to the strict observance of which, the faith of the nation shall be pledged. I recommend it also to Congress to provide by law for the appointment of a suitable number of commissioners, who shall, under the directions of the President, be authorized to visit & explain to the several tribes the objects of the Government, and to make with them, according to their instructions, such arrangements as shall be best calculated to carry those objects into effect.

A negotiation is now depending with the Creek nation, for the cession of lands held by it, within the limits of Georgia, and with a reasonable prospect of success. It is presumed, however, that the result will not be known during the present session of Congress. To give effect to this negotiation, and to the negotiations which it is proposed to hold with all the other tribes within the limits of the several states and territories, on the principles and for the purposes stated, it is recommended that an adequate appropriation be now made by Congress

JAMES MONROE.

*Friday, Jan. 28.*

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill regulating the Post Office Department.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. moved to strike out one section, and substitute another, which went in effect to restore the law as it now stands, which allows each printer to exchange one paper with every other printer of a newspaper in the U. States, free of postage. Mr. S. supported the amendment by a few observations on the unfavorable effect which such a restriction as was proposed would have upon the editors of papers in the country, who are all in the habit of drawing much of the matter in their papers from the great Atlantic cities, and such other large towns as are the foci of political and other intelligence, and who, from the limited circulation of their papers, cannot afford to pay postage.

The question was taken thereupon, and it was agreed to.

So the limitation to fifty exchanges was expunged from the bill.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Maysville (Ken.) Eagle.*

### HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The following statement has just been detailed by Mr. Vincent A. Bogue, who has escaped, by a miraculous interference of Providence, from the death which awaited him, by a predetermined blow.

Mr. Bogue is a gentlemen well known in Pittsburgh, where he wrote in the prothonotary's office several years, and has lately become a resident of N. Orleans. He left Pittsburgh in September last, in a small flat boat, loaded with groceries and dry goods, on a trading voyage. He took into his employment there a young man named William Wilson, Jr. but whose real name is believed to be Robert Whitaker, and who appears to have formerly lived in Lycoming county, Penn. With Wilson, Mr. B. states, he was much pleased, and that he placed much confidence in him; so much as to entrust him with selling goods and receiving money, in many instances. All the way down, till they reached Maysville, which was December 19th, there were generally boats near them, sometimes in company, and sometimes trading along side. They stopped at Lewisa, a town below Maysville, Dec. 19th, and as most of the goods had been sold out, Mr. B. mentioned to Wilson that he would float to Cincinnati the next day, and then wind up the concern and close the voyage. Mr. B. had at this time in his trunk, 3500 or 4000 dollars, & about 3 or 400 dollars worth of goods on hand, and here it was that Wilson determined upon executing his bloody and murderous purpose. At 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, Dec. 19, Mr. B. went to bed, he being astern, and while sound asleep Wilson approached the birth with a lighted candle in one hand, and a loaded pistol in the other, and discharged it into his breast. Mr. B. aroused by the report, sprang—the bed clothes being set on fire by the powder—and was encountered by Wilson, who told him that the boat had been attacked by thieves; and while Mr. B. hurried to the bow of the boat, Wilson struck him down senseless with a club, and then cut his throat with a razor from ear to ear, in a most horrid manner, by three several cuts! From loss of blood, or by the intercession of an overruling destiny, Mr. B. again recovered his senses and rose, and, after a struggle with Wilson, grasped a fowling-piece, which had been generally kept loaded with shot for killing small game on their way down. With the feeble strength he could exert, he cocked the gun, and aimed at Wilson threatening to shoot him if he did not row the boat ashore, and call for assistance to save his life—(for by this time he had discovered that the boat was floating down the stream)—Wilson, terrified or overawed, was compelled to row the boat ashore, Mr. B. at the same time having the gun extended with one arm, and the other pressing a blanket into the cuts on his throat, to staunch the blood. As the boat came near the shore, which was below Augusta, Wilson sprung out and fastened it to a tree. Mr. B. cut loose and drifted down. Being faint with loss of blood, he hailed a flat boat in sight, and implored for assistance to a murdered man; but no attention being paid to his solicitations, he dropped again into his birth, and there lay weltering in his blood until an hour or two before day-break, when the boat drifted between two trees, at the town of Neville 14 miles below Augusta. At day-break he crawled up into town, gave the alarm and medical aid was called in immediately. Every thing about him was a mass of clotted blood, and his appearance truly frightful. His physicians say he will yet recover.

From a variety of circumstances it appears that Wilson's plan was to have sunk his victim in the river as soon as he murdered him, and then to have taken possession of the boat, goods and money, disposed of the remainder of the goods, and made off with his booty. It also appears that the pistol bullet rolled out of the muzzle before it was discharged; and thus Mr. B's life was preserved. Mr. B. has lost a pocket-book containing $500 dollars in notes of the United States bank, principly of the Orleans branch, three notes of $50 each, and the rest 20's and 10's—and a bank book containing $55.

Wilson has been in custody since the crime was committed, but escaped yesterday from the persons who were taking him to Georgetown jail, Brown county. It is supposed he is making his way to Canada. He is between 21 and 24 years old, grey eyes, fresh complexion, well proportioned, about five feet ten inches high, has lost two teeth from his upper jaw; one on the right and one on the left; prominent nose; when he laughs the inner skin of his upper lip appears. A reward of $100 dollars is offered for his apprehension by Mr. Bogue.

BRIDGEPORT, FEBRUARY 2, 1825.

A serious and inhuman quarrel lately took place in New Fairfield, between a Mr. James Brush and his son. From what we have heard, it appears that both were addicted to intemperance, and frequently had disputes. On the day the affray, we are noticing, took place, Brush had armed himself with a loaded gun, a butcher knife, and a stick with spikes in each end, and then sent his daughter into the house to invite his son to the combat. The son went to the door, when the father attempted to shoot him, but the gun missed fire—he drew back to try again, when the son turned the muzzle of the gun, and seized upon his father. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the old man got the advantage, threw his son on the ground and awfully goaded him with the spike plunging it two or three inches into his body, groin, &c. It was thought the son could not live.

### SMALL POX.

This frightful malady made its appearance about five weeks ago, in the south-east part of the town of Douglas, about 30 miles from this town. A young daughter of Mr. John Aldrich, residing in an obscure neighborhood, and who had never been exposed to any contagious disease, was the first person attacked—and was pronounced by her physicians to be affected with only measles or chicken pox! her symptoms became alarming, Dr. Willard, of Uxbridge, was consulted, who pronounced the disease Varioloid or Small Pox, and recommended immediate vaccination—which, however, was not resorted to. About fifteen days after, the parents of the girl, with four others of the family, and a number of their neighbors who had been exposed, were attacked with the same symptoms, in a manner that created alarm. Dr. Thurber, of Mendon, who had formerly been conversant with the appearances and treatment of Small Pox, was then requested to visit these persons. He found the father of the girl first attacked (John Aldrich) dead, and carried into a corn-house; his wife and whole family covered with Small Pox of the most malignant kind, and a number of their neighbors (fourteen in the whole) in a similar condition. There were four other large families who had all been exposed to take the horrible disease more than a week before—none of whom, nor any in the vicinity, Dr. T. was informed, had either been vaccinated or had the small pox.

The disease having been mistaken in the first instance by the physicians, great numbers, prompted by curiosity, visited the infected persons, and hundreds, it is thought, have contracted the disease so long since, that neither vaccination nor inoculation can counteract its baneful effects. The Selectmen of Douglas, in anticipation of the spread of the disease, have provided houses for the accommodation of the sick. The inhabitants are represented as being "in the most distressed condition." The last accounts state, that Mr. Joseph Aldrich, brother of the above John, had also died of Small Pox, and that several others were considered as dangerously sick.

Cases of Small Pox are stated to exist in Uxbridge and Burrillville. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the disease may become extensively prevalent in this County—the inhabitants, with comparatively few exceptions, being without any protection against the disease.—Vaccination, which, when skillfully performed, is an effectual preventative of the Small Pox, should be immediately resorted to by all who are liable to infection.

*Pros. American.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

By the Francis, from New-Orleans, we have received papers to the 14th of January. The 8th was celebrated with usual parade. The military were out, and several addresses were delivered, both in English and French. In the evening says the Advertiser, "all the world were dancing, save and excepting the few who were at prayers. At the theatre in Orleans-street, there was a masquerade ball. At the St. Philip's Theatre, a full dress ball. The police had their hands full; a party unexpectedly presented themselves, at least they were not invited, into the house of a Mr. Thompson, St. Philip, near Levee-st. Sixteen gentlemen and thirteen misses' and madames, of somewhat dingy hues, were keeping up the 8th with a wonderful display of kicking and jumping. Here too were masks and maskers, hiding their ebony and displaying their *ivory*; some under the grenadier's lofty cap, others with the dragoon's laced jacket; and all most marvellously fine. Alas! their joy is turned into sadness; six and twenty of the gentry, being *slaves*, had to pillow their heads on the soft stones of the Calabooz; and they are, perhaps, while we are now writing, destined to display their nameless graces on the ladder that stretches them for a whip they will not forget this fortnight. The three *free* ones will be dismissed with a fine, and Mr. Thompson will be dealt with as the law directs.

*N. Y. Spectator.*

*Shocking Catastrophe.*—Miss. Roxana Sisson, daughter of Mr. Peleg Sisson, of this town, aged 19 years, was on a visit last week, at the house of her brother in Westerly R. I. On Saturday night, after the family had retired to rest, while she was sitting or standing by the fire, her clothes took fire, and she being alarmed, rushed into the open air.—This only tended to increase the flames, which raged with such violence that in a few minutes her clothes were intirely burnt off. Miss S. was completely burnt to a blister, from head to foot; and she lingered in the most excruciating agony till Monday evening, when she expired.—*Connecticut Yankee.*

*Governor Clinton.*—The folowing paragraph we copy from the London Traveller of Dec. 1st.

"We are most happy in learning, by the N. York papers, received this morning, that Mr. De Witt Clinton, has been again elected to the office of Governor of that state. The estimation in which this great and good man is held by his fellow citizens, may be appreciated, by the fact of his return being sanctioned by a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes!"

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

*French Fleet off St. Domingo.*—Capt. Crane, of the Criterion, states that he saw in a Jamaica paper of 27th ult. a paragraph, stating that the schooner George, Capt. Jones, which had arrived at Kingston, from this port, had been spoken by the Colombian —, Capt. Anderson, and informed that a French fleet of considerable force was off St. Domingo, and that he had been chased by a Spanish frigate. Captain C. states, in confirmation of the correctness of this intelligence, that upon mentioning the fact to the Collector at Crooked Island, he informed him that information corroborating it had been received there.

*Norfolk Beacon.*

*From the Baltimore Federal Gaz. Jan. 31.*

*Commercial.*—The recent storms in Europe, and other causes, which have so materially effected the markets, must operate favorable on the prices of our grain and flour. The prices of breadstuffs in England are said to have advanced in consequence of the storms and wet weather. In Egypt, the waters of the Nile not having risen to their usual height, a scarcity of grain was anticipated, and the exportation of it was prohibited; and in addition to these circumstances, which we should think ought to have effect on the market, we should think ought to have effect on the market, we state it from good authority contained in a letter dated Monte Video the 1st of November, that the country about Buenos Ayres was swarming with large locusts, and apprehensions were entertained that the crops in that country would be destroyed by them.

*Ship Jerome Maximilian.*—We are pleased to learn that all the passengers and crew of the ship Jerome Maximilian, which sailed from this port, with emigrants to Hayti, and which vessel was wrecked on Silver Keys, had arrived in safety at Port au Platt, in the ships boats. The emigrants were to proceed to Port au Prince in the schr Unity, which arrived on the 8th of December, with 100 emigrants from Philadelphia.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

Extract of a letter received by this morning mail, dated Washington, 28th, Jan. 1825.

Com. Porter had been ordered upon the expedition to Pensacola before the late order of recall was given; and therefore the Department cannot tell precisely when he will return. I presume, however, as soon as he receives his order to that effect through Capt. Warrington.

*New-York Evening Post.*

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 29.

*Southern Snow Storm.*—The fall of snow on Saturday and Sunday week, has been greater to the South than we could have supposed. The Richmond Enquirer and Petersburg Republican, both agree that it averaged 18 inches in depth; & the Fredericksburg Herald declares it to be the deepest that had been experienced there for many years. Here it did not exceed four inches on the fields, and there is now scarcely a vestige of it left.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1825.


A meeting of Merchants & others, of this city, will be holden on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock P. M. at Kinney's Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of abandoning the custom of buying and selling by the *Gross Weight*.

*Conviction.*—In noticing the trial of Adonijah Bailey, at Brooklyn, for murder—we stated on information derived from "Limbs of the Law" present at the trial, that, in consequence of the disqualification of one of the jurors, and misdirection or improper charge of the Judge, a motion *in arrest of judgment was filed in said case.* But by a note received from the District Attorney, we are requested to state that no such *motion in arrest was made* & that so far as it relates to the *Jurors* they were all *unexceptionable.*

## THE PRESIDENCY.

The National Journal publishes a table showing the number of electors that each candidate would have been entitled to, had the election been held throughout the Union by districts, and had each candidate received electoral votes proportionate to the votes he received from the people.—Thus, in Maine, Mr. Adams received from the people 6870 votes, and Mr. Crawford 2380. Now if these votes had given to each, electors proportioned to their numbers, Mr. Adams would have had 620, & Mr. Crawford 220. As it is, however, Mr. Adams receives the whole nine.—This calculation, when carried through the Union, giving to each candidate the number of electors to which he is entitled by his proportion of votes, where the electors are chosen by the legislature the votes are proportioned in the same manner,—produces the following result: and proves what we have all along said, viz:—That Mr. Adams received more votes, and was the choice of a greater proportion of the people, than any other candidate.

Electoral votes proportioned to each candidate according to the votes he received by the people, omitting fractions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Adams | 98 | Gen. Jackson | 86 |
| Mr. Crawford | 47 | Mr. Clay | 28 |

### *Presidential Election Items.*

Extracts of a letter received in New-York from Washington.

"WASHINGTON, JAN. 27.

It is certain, that Mr. Clay and all his friends have formally gone over to the Adams standard. Since Mr. Clay has announced his intention to support Mr. A. for the Chair, he appears unusually cheerful, talks much, and to the purpose, and has the air of a man relieved from a burden." This is strong evidence of a consciousness of having discarded undue prejudices, and of right conduct.

The Washington letters say, "The States which will most probably vote for Mr. Adams at the first ballot, will be those of the six New-England States, N. York, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri; which will give him the election at the first ballot."

The Richmond Enquirer makes great pretensions to old-fashioned *republicanism*, yet it talks very gravely at the just *indignation* of General Jackson and his friends, against Mr. Clay and his friends, and also against Mr. Adams, because, forsooth, Mr. Clay and his friends, in the exercise of a sound discretion in a case imposed upon them by the Constitution, have preferred an experienced Civilian to a successful Soldier, to fill a high civil office.

The following is a specimen of the mercury of the Enquirer, on the late appearances in Washington:

"RICHMOND, JAN. 29.

Amid the variety of reports which reach us from Washington—touching the union of Mr. Clay and some of his friends with the interest of Mr. Adams—and their abandonment both of Crawford and of Jackson, we know of but one course of honor and of duty, which the friends of Mr. Crawford can pursue. Let them have "no lot nor part" in this matter. If we are to have Adams or Jackson for our President, let not the sin be at our door. If Mr. Adams is to be made the President by such expedients as have been rumored, let the consequences be on his head & of those who make him so. We will not share the gain—we will not share the disgrace—and the people of this country, who detest all bargainings, all barters, all covenants, for the benefit of the parties interested, at their expense, will hold the parties concerned, to a dread responsibility. We state these rumors with a degree of pain which we cannot express. It is impossible we should think, that Mr. Clay would assist in making Mr. Adams President at all—Surely he will not do so first, then become Secretary of State under him. We will not believe it, until we see it. Though accounts pour in upon us from so many quarters, we are still persuaded that there must be some mistake in this matter. Of all the candidates before Congress, Mr. A. is the very last man whom we had supposed Mr. Clay would prefer. We are satisfied, that Mr. Crawford is the man whom Mr. Clay would select. Why then abandon him? If he says that Kentucky is not for him, why does he, then, take Mr. Adams? These rumors must be false. We will not believe them, until all doubt is dissipated."

*Duel.*—A report was current in New-York on Saturday, and found its way into the newspapers, that Mr. Clay had fallen in a duel with Dr. Darlington, a member of the late Congress from Pennsylvania. It was said that Dr. D. had owned himself to be the author of the article which appeared in a Philadelphia paper, and which had provoked Mr. Clay to write his card. The report was contradicted on Monday, but our readers may be lead to apprehend another from the complexion of the cards.

The "vile paper" the Columbian Observer, which has unfortunately been somewhat brought into notice by Mr. Clay's card, contains the following editorial article accompanied by a pretended letter from a member of the Pennsylvania Delegation. If the letter be not a forgery, as is asserted, it is an ineffable disgrace to the intelligence & understanding of the members from Pennsylvania, and those who are innocent of having perpetrated it ought at once to clear themselves from all imputation. Its absurd grammatical construction and negro dialect are sufficiently ridiculous to authorise the supposition that if it did proceed from a Pennsylvania member of Congress, it must have been the *Kream* of the literary efforts of a distinguished Dutch linguist, who has all along supported General Jackson with the utmost vehemence.—*Providence Journal.*

*From the Columbian Observer, Jan. 26.*

### ANTHONY AND CÆSAR

"*Thrice he offered him the Crown!*" Brutus.

It appears, that Mr. Clay our present *Anthony*, has at last ratified his corrupt bargain with John Quincy Adams, the *Cæsar* of the day, in respect to his ambition, and any thing but a Cæsar in regard to skill and prowess in war. The barefaced profligacy with which this *second* Burr sells himself and attempts to dispose of the People of the West, like a drove of swine, has excited *contempt* as well as abhorrence and disgust; for without the means of doing any good for Mr Adams, or any injury to Gen. Jackson, he has shewn the depraved will of his heart, and procured hatred for the attempt, without a possibility of enjoying the fruits of his political turpitude. The idea of Mr. Clay having any influence sufficient to turn the West from their honour and interest to their shame, detriment, and degradation, is preposterous—and still more so, that he can cause the Democracy of the country, to hurl execrations on the principles which have predominated in this Republic for a *quarter of a century*, by the election of such a mere scrivenger as John Quincy Adams, the object of deadly hatred to three-fourths of the people, & of laughter and contempt to a large portion of the remainder. Mr. Clay only desires, it seems to be *Secretary of State* under somebody he cares not whom, and he is content. He has sold himself to Mr. Adams, because no body else would buy him; yet he says, *if Jackson will give him the same office he will support him!!!*—What wonderful patriotism! what Roman virtue! what prodigious purity! but to return to the possibility of the West & South supporting the Hartford Convention in the person of their toy candidate! Will they do it? Will they now agree to blast the late glorious war, and thus sanctify the treasons of that iniquitous body? will they agree to strike the manacles from their slaves, and lay open their necks to the *knife of the revolted Negro?* For this is the question at issue! Make Adams President and see how long your slave property will remain in your hands! No—No!—When that shall happen—which it never can—

"Chaos is come again!"

The people are up. They have spoken! Jackson is their choice. Let us see this unholy compact of discordant materials, attempt to wrest the sceptre of Sovereignty from the grasp of the people. We have no doubt which party will be victors in the fight.

The following letter is from a member of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania. Let the people read it, & prepare *to right themselves.*

### TO THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25, 1825.

Dear Sir—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the Republican Ranks. Would you believe that men professing *Democracy*, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of Liberty? Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction, would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the *Burr conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the states who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred *like the planter does his negroes*, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the Republic was safe. The nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end to liberty."

The following "Card" from Mr. Clay, we may hope, will put an end, at least to the *anonymous* calumnies against him, which have been so ingeniously devised to destroy, *if* possible, the influence which it is naturally supposed his determination, with regard to the Presidency, will have on his friends in the House of Representatives. Those who hope to deter Mr. Clay, by menace or abuse, from acting according to the dictates of a judgment independently and deliberately formed, only prove their ignorance of *his* character, and the corruption of *their* own principles:—*Nat. Journal.*

### A CARD.

I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th inst. In that number is inserted a letter purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th inst. by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor

H. CLAY.

January 31st, 1825.

### "ANOTHER CARD."

"George Kremer, of the house of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honourable "H. Clay," and informs him that by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of the letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay:" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay."—Being a representative of the people, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privilege are at stake."

### GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Some inquiry having been made as to the manner in which Gen. La Fayette has invested the sum recently voted him by Congress, the National Gazette answers:

"The beloved guest wished the national gift to be invested in the national funds, so as to connect his fortunes, as they have been heretofore connected, with the whole Union, and therefore asked the opinion of the President of the Bank of the United States as to the best mode of accomplishing that object. The latter gentleman, aware of the loss which would attend the purchase of stock at its advanced price, consulted the board of Directors, who, immediately and unanimously, agreed to offer to the General, *at par*, the amount which he should desire of the recent four and a half per cent. loan, and also, to remit his dividends to France, every quarter, without any charge for agency. The proposal has been accepted by him, & the result is, that he is enable to invest his funds on much better terms than he could obtain by any other purchase of national stocks at their present rates."

*United States Senator.*—The Albany Daily Advertiser of last Monday, says, that a formal meeting of members of the legislature was had at the Assembly Chamber on Friday evening, to compare ideas as to a successor to Mr. King in the U. States Senate. The late Chief Justice Spencer received 89 ballots, Lt. Governor Tallmadge 5, James Kent 1, Albert H. Tracy 1, and there was one blank. We understand Lt. Governor Tallmage is not a candidate for that office.

The delay of Gen. Smythe's book on the Revelation has been occasioned by the necessity of enlarging the edition, on account of the demand for the book.

A new Militia bill is now before the Legislature of Maine. By the terms of this bill, the Militia are to be called out twice a year, once in May, for the purpose of reviewing, and once for the purpose of encamping in the field, and remaining on duty two days. Persons between the ages of forty and forty-five, are to pay two dollars to the Treasurers of their respective towns, and men attached to Fire-Engines, three dollars, annually, to be appropriated to the purchase of equipments for poor soldiers.

*Important Invention.*—The editor of the N. Y. Evening Post has recieved from a correspondent in London, an engraving with the discription of a new Printing Machine, invented by Mr. John Miller, of Bridge street, London. It is set in motion by the power of one man, who with the attendance of four boys, two to remove the paper, can work off 2000 impressions per hour.

A correspondent at Sag-Harbour (Long-Island,) writes, that on the 31st December, the Shore Whalemen, took a large *Whale* about a mile from the beach at South-Hampton, which produced 43 barrels of oil, and 470 lbs. of bone.

*Wolves.*—By a report of the comptroller of New-York, showing the amount of money which has been paid out of the treasury of that state, for the destruction of wolves, since the year 1815, it appears to have amounted to the sum of $38,714,15.

The valuable flour mills of John B. Cooles, Esq at Dosoris, L. I. was destroyed by fire on Friday last, together with 10,000 bushels of wheat. The property was insured for $30,000.

A Great Military Ball is to be given at Washington this evening,—the eve of the Presidential election. Twenty officers are named as managers. Will all feel like dancing?

*A large Tree.*—The Lexington (Ky.) Public Advertiser, says that "there now stands on the banks of the Ohio river, in the state of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 75 long paces to go round its trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a 14 foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

### QUESTION.

A has a farm 1 mile in length—B has one laid out in a square, which contains just as many acres as A's. The side of B's subtracted from the length of A's leaves the width of A's. What is the length of the side of B's, and how many acres does each contain.

A. B. W.

To the first question in our last, two answers were received—one worked geometrically, making the pentagon 8 inches 90 hundreths, & the other arithmetically, making it 5 inches 80 hundreths.

### SAVINGS SOCIETY.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. President,
F. A. PERKINS Treasurer.

Days of deposit—first and third Mondays of each month, from 10 to 12 at noon.

### MARRIED,

In this city, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Beatley, Mr. JAMES BREWSTER, of Preston to Miss NANCY CHAPMAN, of Groton.

At Preston by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. JAMES BAILEY of North Stonington, to Miss EMILY GREEN, of Voluntown.

At Killingly, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Whitmore, Capt. JOHN GALLUP, of Sterling, to Miss MARGARETT GALLUP, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Gallup, of Plainfield.

At North Stonington, on the 6th inst. Mr. DAVID MAIN, to Miss PHILENA SAWYER, of Windham.

### DIED,

In this city, on Saturday last, PHILIP HUNTINGTON, Esq. Clerk of the Town of Norwich, aged 54 years.

In Bozrah, on the 28th ult. Col. JEHIAL JOHNSON, aged 62 years.

In Canterbury, Mr. EBENEZER WALDO, aged 75 years.


**Cotton Mill at Auction!**

THE sale of the WILLIMANTIC COTTON FACTORY, advertised in another part of this paper, will take place on the premises, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

Feb 9, 1825. 1w—

**A School Master**

WANTED, to teach a District School. Enquire of ROGER HUNTINGTON, Con.

Feb 7, 1825. 45—3

**Pine Wood Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. JED. HUNTINGTON.

Feb. 9, 1825. 35—

**JOB PRINTING,**

Of every description, done on the most liberal terms, at this Office.

**JOHN GRAY**

*Wants Lots real Wide-awakes!*

NINE large families Children for Cotton & Woolen Factory.

Two Carders, 2 Male Spinners, 1 Overseer Spinner, 2 Machine Makers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Finisher for fine Satinetts in *Trumbull & Breed style*—Carder, Rope Spinners, or one or more to take the making of Satinetts by the job, stock found.

ALSO—

10,000 feet White Oak Plank, 1½ a 3½ inches, 24 a 30 feet long. Junk Timber, White Oak Knees, Common Oak & Chesnut Timber of different shapes and kind

Six very large sound White Oak Sticks, 40 a 50 feet long,—for all which Cash will be paid, OR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware, "*all those sort of things,*"

an assortment (to be in fashion should say, "*among which are,*") a-hem—100 pa. real *super super* Black, Blue, Green and Red Broad Cloths—100 pa. Calico and 10,000 pa. of *Every Thing Else!* but are too modest for such wholesale puffing, as we see not one thousand miles from Norwich—the fact is, our location at Lisbon, so near Norwich, compels us to SILENTLY UNDERSELL THEM ALL!!! to prevent customers going by. *We only WHISPER this to an intelligent community*—☞ A word to the Wise!—VERY CHEAP—

10 sacks live Geese Feathers.

Feb 8 6w45 K. P.

**For sale—a farm,**

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

113 ACRES,

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb. 1, 1825.* 45

**Cabinet and Chair FURNITURE.**

**NOYES SISSON**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Cabinet and Chair Furniture, of the latest fashions and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this State, at the shop near the Presbyterian Meeting-House in Bozrah, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

*Bozrah, Feb. 8, 1825.* 3w45

**HOWRY'S Warranted Cast Steel AXES,**

SUPPOSED to be superior to any ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many have been tried—none have been known to fail, but all have proved very superior, so far as they have been heard from.—For sale by

*Bozrah Manufacturing Co.*
*Mr. Joseph C. Huntington,*
*and Mr. John Lathrop, Norwich.*

Bozrahville, Feb. 4, 1825. 3w45

**Notice.**

THE subscriber, being about to remove from the town and give up the mercantile business, calls upon all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those who refuse to hear this call must settle their accounts with an Attorney. Those having demands against the subscriber are requested to call and receive their pay. ASA PRENTICE

*Norwich, Feb. 5, 1825.* 4w—45

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr James Douglass*, late of Voluntown, deceased, give notice that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the Creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet, to receive and examine said claims, at the Dwelling House of Samuel Robins, in said Voluntown, on the first Mondays of April and July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

AMOS TREAT, } Com'rs.
LOT LARKHAM, }

*Voluntown, Feb 1, 1825.* 45

*For Sale, by the Subscriber,*

ONE yoke of Oxen, 14 Ewe Sheep, 1 two year old Bull, & 1 Cart. Inquire of JOSEPH W. RICHARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 8, 1825.* 45—

**Robinson & Dunham**

HAVE just received a large addition to their former stock of Books, among which are the following.

**New Books.**

The Human Heart—A few days at Athens, by Miss Wright, author of "A view of Society and Manners in America"—Theodoric, a Domestic Tale, and other Poems, by Thomas Campbell—Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, by R. C. Dallas Esq.—Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his Poetry & Letters, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his Great Contemporaries, with autographs, by James Prior, Esq.—Missionary Journal and Memoir of the Rev Joseph Wolf, Missionary to the Jews—The Retrospect, or Review of Providential Mercies—A View of All Religions, and the Religious Ceremonies of the present day, &c.

**RELIGIOUS.**

Village Hymns for Social Worship by Rev. Asahel Nettleton—The Theological Works of Thos Scott, D.D.—Mc Laurin's Sermons—A new arrangement of Watts' Psalms and Hymns, by Rev. James M. Winchell—An Essay on the Most Important Subjects in Religion, by Thos Scott, D.D.—Irving's Four Orations, on the Oracles of God—Buck's Theological Works, &c

**MISCELLANY.**

The Works of Wm. Paley, D. D. a new & cheap miniature edition—Plutarch's Lives—Sporting Anecdotes—Lalla Rookh—Young's Night Thoughts, variety of bindings—Franklin's Works—Blair's Grammar of Chemistry—Sanford & Merton—Wreath—Rokby—Thomson's Seasons—Cowper's Poems, do Task—Homer's Iliad—Pilgrims Progress—Glover's Leonidas—Rhyming Dictionary—Pope's Works—Telemachus—Mrs. Chapon's Letters—Gregory's Legacy and Mrs Pennington's Advice—The Spectator, a good edition and *cheap*—Irving's Catechisms—Watts' Logic, &c.

**MEDICAL.**

Hall's Essay on Disorders of the Digestive Organs & General Health—Good's Study of Medicine—The Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, F. R. S.—Pharmacopœia of the United States—Bigelow's Sequel to do.—Ure's Chemical Dictionary—Wilson on Fevers—Hooper's Medical Dictionary—Fordyce on Fevers—Cooper's Series of Lectures on Surgery—Mackie's Manual of Chirurgical Pharmacy—Armstrong on Typhus Fevers—Richerand's Physiology—Thomas' Practice—Francis' Denman's Midwifery—Paris' Pharmacologia, &c.

**BIBLES AND PSALMS,**

in a great variety of sizes, qualities and bindings

**STATIONARY.**

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common-Place Books, Memorandum Books, Embossed Paper, Colored Paper, Wafers, Quills, India Rubber, Sand, &c

**PERIODICALS.**

The Christian Spectator and the Missionary Herald, for February, & the first number of the 14th volume of the New-England Medical Journal, are received for subscribers.

*Norwich February 9, 1825.*

**Winter Establishment**

**N. YORK & BOSTON**

ACCOMMODATION

**STAGE LINE,**

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York—and every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Plainfield, Providence, and Boston. For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND.

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1824.* 9w 39

**Notice.**

A MEETING of such gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, as are favorable to the establishment of a Debating Society, in Chelsea, is requested at Mr. L'Hommedieu's School House, on Friday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

*Norwich, Feb. 8, 1825.* 1w—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 4w—

## POETICAL.

The following beautiful ode was written by J. B. Boys, and sung on the 25th ult. before the New-York Burns Club, at their celebration on the anniversary of the birth of James Burns, the Scottish Bard.

BURNS.

Oh! breath his name with rev'rence deep,
And never mar his matchless song;
And hail him in your dreaming sleep
Where glory leads his shade along!
Oh! keep the sweetest flowers for him,
That spread in summer's transient ray;
To deck the goblet's sparkling brim,
To soothe his spirit far away!

For him no useless tablet raise,—
With Nature's self his fame shall bloom;
The tongues of earth out his praise,
The wide world be his glorious tomb!
He lives where Freedom wakes the fight—
He lives where Love & Feeling plead
Around the hea[illegible]ch soul is bright,
To gild the wreath to him decreed.

On winding Ayr's green, hallowed side,
Though Scotia's genius proudly roams,
Creation hails the man with pride—
The god has a thousand homes,
While time his blessed name endears,
While nature to his memory turns,
His ruin'd Harp, bedeck'd with tears,
Should be the epitaph of—Burns!

*From the Belfast Gazette.*

ANIMAL SHOW.

*"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."*

This world is all a Cattle Show,
Though it as we Farmers go,
Through its joy and through its wo,
Let us not despair.

Heaven is on the Farmer's side;
Heaven's the honest Farmer's guide;
The Farmer is his country's pride,
And his country's care.

When Adam was in Eden plac'd,
By sin unstain'd and undisgrac'd,
'Twas that the garden might be drest,
And kept by his own hand.

And when ere long he 'gan to moan,
That 'twas not good to be alone,
"Flesh of his flesh and bone of bone,"
Eve rose by Heaven's command.

Long as they kept the industrious way,
Their bliss was perfect night and day,
But soon as Eve from home did stray,
From innocence she fell.

The serpent met her and beguil'd,
She on her loving husband smil'd,
Both ate forbidden fruit—thus wild
'Gainst Heaven they did rebel.

Then thorns and thistles grew amain,
With care and sweat and toilsome pain
Their bread they were condemn'd to gain—
And all their offspring too.

But still of occupations all,
Ever followed since the fatal fall,
The industrious Farmer's we may call
The worthiest to pursue.

The Manufacturer next we trace,
Who, to protect our fallen race,
Supplies the ancient figleaf's grace
With more substantial gear.

Mechanics next our praise shall share,
Who make our tools, build and repair
Our shelters from the inclement air
Of the still varying year.

But while we love and praise our own,
Let us for our pride atone,
Confessing that not ours alone
Are useful to the state.

Other callings we must have,
To direct, defend and save,
Of the learn'd, the wise, the brave,
The pious and the great.

May Legislators ever make
Laws, which they would scorn to break;
Undue advantage may none take
These laws to execute;

May all Electors such select,
As will our laws and rights protect,
And all the candidates reject,
Found basely in pursuit.

Sailors and Soldiers be well drill'd
Physicians in their art well skill'd,
Lawyers with honesty well fill'd,
And Judges firm and pure.

May traders never overreach,
Teachers of youth be "apt to teach,"
And Preachers practice what they preach
And make their "calling sure."

Lastly, may our lovely Fair,
Justly claim our kindest care,
And raise of the fall repair,
In part, by works of theirs.

May they, at any time to come,
If they should feel inclined to roam,
Think of Eve, and stay at home,
And mind their own affairs.

FIDELITY.

*(From the Spanish.)*

One eve of beauty, when the sun
Was on the streams of Guadalquiver,
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripples of the mighty river;
Beside me on the bank was seated,
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair!

She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, small, shining hand,
I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing.
Her words were three, and not one more,
What could Diana's motto be?
The Syren wrote upon the shore—
'Death, not inconstancy!'

And then her two large languid eyes
So turned on mine, that, devil take me,
I set the air on fire with sighs,
And was the fool she chose to make me.
Saint Francis would have been deceived
With such an eye and such a hand;
But one week more, and I believed
As much the woman as the sand.


## Auction.

AT the store of the subscriber, will be sold on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a variety of articles, among which are

2 Spy Glasses, 1 excellent Ship Compass, 1 Speaking Trumpet, 1 Backgammon-board, Porter & Cider in Bottles, Water-Casks, Oil-Casks, Lanterns, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Soap, Measures, Baskets, &c. &c. JED. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 2d. 44—

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the premises, on Thursday 10th inst. at 2 P. M. certain Real Estate, situated in in Norwich, being the whole or a part

of the Dwelling House of said deceased—and on Saturday the 21th instant, will be sold, all the right, title, interest, *&c.* said Estate has in or to a certain House and Lands situated in Groton, and formerly improved by Capt. Rufus Allyn.

If said days should be stormy, the sales will be on the first fair days.

ASA ROATH, *Administrator of estate of Gen. S. B. Allyn, dec'd*

*Feb.* 9, 1825. 42—

## Cheaper than Cheap.

## A Farm for sale,

IN Preston, about two miles from Poquetannuck, and three miles from Norwich Landing, known by the name of the Shapley Morgan Farm, containing about

## 150 Acres,

with good buildings thereon, well proportioned for mowing, pasturing, plowing & woodland, & well watered. This property is so situated that a great bargain will be given to the purchaser, & a liberal credit allowed for the main part of the purchase money if sold soon.

Apply to
RUSSELL GALLUP, of Groton, or
HENRY PALMER, of Preston.

*Preston, Jan.* 27, 1825. 3w44—

## For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a

barn, has good fence, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 260 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

## For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c.

There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large Barn and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For farther particulars inquire of ELIHU THOMAS, CHARLES H. THOMAS, and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan.* 11, 1825. 42

## For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

## 45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

## GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23 1824, tf 103—

## A BARGAIN.

*For sale, that well known Stand*

## for Carriage Making,

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of

a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah,
or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

*Jan.* 24, 1825. 43—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment without further invitation. JED. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, Feb. 2. 3w44—

## Cold Spring Gin,

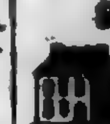
IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

## WILLIMANTIC Cotton Factory.

## Will be sold at Auction,

ON the 16th day of February next, the Willimantic Cotton Factory, situated in Mansfield, Windham County, Connecticut, on a never failing stream of water—containing

## 960 SPINDLES,



together with five Dwelling Houses, one Store, Blacksmith's shop, Machine shop,

## TWO BARNS, &c.

A liberal credit will be given, with approved security, for the whole or a part if requested.—Distance from Hartford, 22 miles, & from Norwich, 22 miles. The sale will be on the premises. ROGER TAINTOR,

*Trustee of the Proprietors.*

*Hampton, Jan.* 1, 1825. t15thf40

## A GOOD SITE

FOR A

*Manufacturing Establishment*

MAY be had in Preston, four miles and a half from Norwich Port, near the road leading to Jewett's City, the water may be taken from Quinebaug River by ditch, and carried to a convenient spot for building Factories and Dwellings. Stone & Timber for building is convenient to said spot, a good Saw-mill is attached to the premises. For examination call on the subscriber living near the premises.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

N. B. The premises have been viewed & a level taken by a good artist, & pronounced worthy of attention.

*Preston, Jan.* 7. 1825. 3w45—

## For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

## about 200 Acres.

It is well fenced and watered—and

has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail,

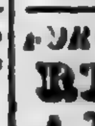
HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824

FOR SALE, *the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

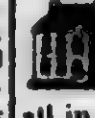
AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,



## 55 acres of Land,

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*



an elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

—*ALSO,*—

## 28 acres of Wood-Land,

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For farther particulars, inquire of ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824

## LOST,

ON Saturday afternoon last, between Thomas's and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red Morocco Wallet, containing

## 150 DOLLARS,

and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner.

**$20** reward will be paid on receipt of the money and papers, or ten dollars for either.

All the bills were Ten Dollars of the Springfield Bank, except two Fives, of the Geneva Bank, N. Y.

The finder is requested to inquire at the office of the Courier, or at Thomas's Hotel.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

*Norwich, Jan.* 3, 1824. 41—

WANTED, one or to *Journeymen* to work at Cabinet and Chair Making, to whom good wages will be given. None need apply, except such as are well qualified in one or both of the above named branches.

JOSEPH LATHROP.

*Plainfield, Jan.* 24. 3w45—

## Cotton.

30 bales Georgia Upland
12 do. very prime N. Orleans } Cotton.

just received, and for sale by JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

## The Subscribers

WOULD inform their friends & customers that a dissolution in their business will take place on the 1st of April next. We request those who have unsettled accounts with us to call and settle previous to the time here specified. There is a certain class of people (and we hope our customers are all like those) who can *find time* to settle and pay whenever requested. And there is another class, who, in relation to pay, are properly called afternoon customers, we fear such will call to settle after the 1st of April, when the door of lenity will be shut. And it is to be regretted that there should still be another set of customers who have no disposition to either settle or pay, we hope we have but few like these, though we thus speak.—All persons having any demands against us, are requested to call & receive their pay previous to the time of our dissolution in business.

PACKER & LESTER.

*Canterbury, Jan.* 20, 1825. 6w44—


## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the Inhabitants of the town of Lebanon at the following times and places to receive a State Tax of one Cent on the dollar, on Levy 1823, in his hands for collection. Viz. on the 14th day of February inst. at the house of Capt. Denison Wattles, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 15th, at the store of Mr. Ichabod Ward, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 16th, at Mr. Caleb Stark's, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 17th at Mr. Eliphalet Abell's, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Those who do not attend will be liable to pay fees.

HUBBARD DUTTON, Collector.

*Lebanon, Feb.* 1st. 44—

## Notice.

BY order of the honorable Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at public auction on the 3d day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M at the late dwelling house of the deceased, so much of the personal and real estate of Polly Loomis, late of Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of four hundred and twenty four dollars, fifty cents, with cost of sale.

ISAIAH LOOMIS, 2d. Ex'r.

Lebanon, Jan. 31, 1825. 3w44—

## *Notice*

IS hereby given that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the second Thursday of February, 1825, as will raise the sum of $1177 96 cents. Sale to be at the dwelling-house in said Franklin, where the deceased last dwelt, at 12 o'clock A. M.

DEBORAH LADD, Adm'x.
GRANT LADD, Adm'r.

Franklin, Jan. 31st, 1825. 44—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 25th day of January, A. D.* 1825.

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Bezabul Fuller, late of Lebanon in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Chester Fuller and Thomas Fuller of said Lebanon, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 1st day of February, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the honorable Superior Court at their session at Norwich, within and for the county of New-London, on the 4th Tuesday of January, 1825, commissioners to grant the relief of the insolvent act to Major *James Gordon*, of Norwich aforesaid, by said court adjudged an insolvent debtor, give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde in said Norwich, to receive the claims against said insolvent debtor on the first Wednesday of March, April and August next.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
ASA ROATH. }

*Norwich, Jan.* 31, 1825. 3w44—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, on the estate of *Mr. Wm. W. Hopkins*, late of Norwich, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from the 11th day of January, 1825, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

We give notice that we shall meet at the store of Epaphras Porter, in said Norwich, on the first Monday of March & July next, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

*EPAPHRAS PORTER,* } *Com'rs.*
*JOHN CASE,* }

Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825. 3w43—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 24th day of January A. D.* 1825.

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

THIS court orders and directs Brewster Lee, administrator on the goods and estate of Mrs. ANNA LEE, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased; to give notice to all concerned, that his administration account will be exhibited for settlement at said Judge's office, in said Windham, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1825, at 2 o'clock P. M. by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and by posting up notice in some public place in said Lebanon, on or before the 1st day of February next. By order of Court.

Attest, *John Baldwin, Jr.* Clerk.


*By Authority of the State of Connecticut.*

*Connecticut State Lottery,*

FIFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO BE DRAWN IN FEB. NEXT.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Prizes of | $1,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 3 | ......... | 200 | ... | 600 |
| 2 | ......... | 150 | ... | 300 |
| 25 | ......... | 100 | ... | 2,500 |
| 25 | ......... | 20 | ... | 500 |
| 200 | ......... | 12 | ... | 2,400 |
| 1,500 | ......... | 6 | ... | 9,000 |
| 1,760 | Prizes, | | | $20,300 |
| 2,300 | Blanks, | | | |
| 4,060 | | | | $20,300 |

To determine the fate of all the Tickets in the above Scheme, 30 numbers, from 1 to 30 inclusive, will severally be put into a wheel, and five of them will be drawn; and those Tickets having on them, as a combination, the 1st, 2d, & 3d, 1st, 2d, & 4th, 1st, 2d, & 5th, 1st, 3d, & 4th, 1st, 3d, & 5th, will be entitled (each) to $1,000.

Those tickets having on them the 1st, 4th, & 5th, 2d, 3d, & 4th, 2d, 3d, & 5th, will be entitled (each) to $200.

Those having on them the 2d, 4th, and 5th, and the 3d, 4th, & 5th, will be entitled to $150 each.

Those having on them the 1st & 2d drawn numbers, (being 25 tickets,) will be entitled to a prize of $100 each.

Those having on them the 3d & 4th drawn numbers, (being 25 tickets,) will be entitled to a prize of $20 each.

Those having on them any other of the two drawn numbers, will be entitled to a prize of $12 each.

Those tickets having on them one of the drawn numbers, (being 1,500 in all,) or 300 for each drawn number, will be entitled to a prize of $6.

Those having none of the drawn numbers on them will be blanks.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable quantity of the tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 10 tickets, each of which is warranted to draw 30 Dollars.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchasers, for sale at

## SAMUEL TYLER'S

*Fortunate Lottery Office.*

Sold by said Tyler in the last Class, 2 Prizes of $400 each, and in former Classes one of $1,000, and 5 of $500, and a large number of $100, $50, &c. &c.

*Jan.* 19. 42—


## PROSPECTUS

*To a New Weekly PAPER,*

TO BE PUBLISHED IN

NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscribers having it in contemplation to establish a new Paper in Norwich, embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public of their intention, hoping it will meet their approbation and patronage. The rapid growth and increase of population and wealth, in this enterprising city, warrants them in the opinion, that an additional and well conducted Newspaper will meet with an ample degree of encouragement and support. The Subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make such a publication useful, entertaining and instructive, so far as their talents, industry and zeal, in such an undertaking are concerned; they are aware of the many difficulties that will have to be encountered, in such an arduous and responsible office, as conductors of a public Journal; but the experience they have had, gives them a confidence in asserting that there will be no failure on their part.

The paper will be devoted to the encouragement of Commerce, Domestic Manufactures, and Agriculture; knowing that on these, the prosperity of our country chiefly depends. The Miscellaneous department, we flatter ourselves, will be conducted in such a manner as to make it both amusing and instructing. Our columns will be open to any well written article, provided it may tend to promote the public good; more especially, such religious and moral communications as will have a tendency to further the cause of Christianity.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to warrant the publication.

CONDITIONS.

The paper will be handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, and will be published weekly, at two dollars a year.

JAMES G. EDWARDS,
WILLIAM P. BROWN.

*Jan.* 28.

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of *Mrs. Deborah Butts*, late of Canterbury, deceased give notice, that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims at the Dwelling-House of David Butts, in said Canterbury, on the first Mondays of April and June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

RUFUS ADAMS, } Com'rs.
ABIJAH DEWING, }

*Canterbury, Jan.* 12, 1825. 43—

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or book account now due, *are requested to make* IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

RIPLEY & WALDO.

*January* 19, 1825. 42—


## 500 pounds

SIENE TWINE, Siene Ropes & Fish lines of every description—for sale at the Rope-Walk in West Chelsea, or at the store of JOS. BREED.

Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

## HATS, BUFFALO ROBES, etc

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

## CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

## *all kinds of Furs,*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

## Latest Fashions.

## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec.* 28. tf39

## NORWICH Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November* 16, 1824. tf38—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Welbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich. Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39

## WAGON MAKING.

THE Wheelwright and Wagon Making Business is now carried on, in its various branches, by the subscriber, at the old stand formerly occupied by *Wm. Potter*, where all kinds of work in his line of business may be had on short notice—warranted to be made of the best materials, and the work done in the best manner.—All spokes warranted not to become loose in the hub

*Best kind of Spoke Timber,*

White Oak and Ash Plank, White Wood, Bass Wood & Poplar Boards, wanted. *Also*—A Lad from 15 to 17 years of age, that can come well recommended, as an apprentice to the business. ELISHA P. POTTER.

*Lisbon, Jan.* 25, 1825. 3w43—

## *Book-Binding.*

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. T. Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

## Leicester MachineCards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March* 23, 1824.—[1ymo'4

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO 1119.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1825. No 46.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

**Cheaper than Cheap.**

**A Farm for sale,**

IN Preston, about two miles from Poquetanuck, and three miles from Norwich Landing, known by the name of the Shapley Morgan Farm, containing about

**150 Acres,**

with good buildings thereon, well proportioned for mowing, pasturing, plowing & woodland, & well watered. This property is so situated that a great bargain will be given to the purchaser, & a liberal credit allowed for the main part of the purchase money if sold soon.

Apply to
RUSSELL GALLUP, of Groton, or
HENRY PALMER, of Preston.
*Preston, Jan. 27, 1825.* 3w44—

**For sale—A Farm,**

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c. There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of
ELIHU THOMAS,
CHARLES H. THOMAS,
and ERASTUS OSGOOD.
*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825.* 42

**For sale—a farm,**

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

**113 ACRES,**

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb 1, 1825.* 45

**A BARGAIN.**

*For sale, that well known Stand* **for Carriage Making,**

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to
THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah, or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.
*Jan. 24, 1825.* 43—

**For sale—A Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling-House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobeckay pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.
HENRY MINARD.
*March 23 1824.* tf 103—

**For Sale—a good Farm**

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security
CHRISTOPHER STARR.
ALSO.

**The excellent Farm where** the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 200 acres.
Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1824. 44—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.
HEZEKIAH RUDD
*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1844* tf25—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—*ALSO*,—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

For further particulars, inquire of
ASA H. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, Nov. 23. 1824* tf34

**Shinn's Panacea.**

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50—or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

**CERTIFICATES.**

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.
*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

*,* Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.
*November 8, 1824.* eamoy—

*For Sale, by the Subscriber,*

ONE yoke of Oxen, 14 Ewe Sheep, 1 two year old Bull, & 1 Cart
Inquire of JOSEPH W. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 8, 1825.* 45—

**Robinson & Dunham**

HAVE just received a large addition to their former stock of Books, among which are the following,

**New Books.**

The Human Heart—A few days at Athens, by Miss Wright, author of "A view of Society and Manners in America"—Theodoric, a Domestic Tale, and other Poems, by Thomas Campbell—Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, by R. C. Dallas Esq.—Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his Poetry & Letters, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his Great Cotemporaries, with autographs, by James Prior, Esq.—Missionary Journal and Memoir of the Rev. Joseph Wolf, Missionary to the Jews—The Retrospect, or Review of Providential Mercies—A View of All Religions, and the Religious Ceremonies of the present day, &c.

**RELIGIOUS.**

Village Hymns for Social Worship by Rev. Asahel Nettleton—The Theological Works of Thos. Scott, D.D—Mc Laurin's Sermons—A new arrangement of Watts' Psalms and Hymns, by Rev. James M. Winchell—An Essay on the Most Important Subjects in Religion, by Thos. Scott, D.D.—Irving's Four Orations, on the Oracles of God—Buck's Theological Works, &c

**MISCELLANY.**

The Works of Wm. Paley, D. D. a new & cheap miniature edition—Plutarch's Lives—Sporting Anecdotes—Lalla Rookh—Young's Night Thoughts, variety of bindings—Franklin's Works—Blair's Grammar of Chemistry—Sanford & Merton—Wreath—Rokby—Thomson's Seasons—Cowper's Poems, do. Task—Homer's Iliad—Pilgrims Progress—Glover's Leonidas—Rhyming Dictionary—Pope's Works—Telemachus—Mrs. Chapon's Letters—Gregory's Legacy and Mrs. Pennington's Advice—The Spectator, a good edition and *cheap*—Irving's Catechisms—Watts' Logic, &c.

**MEDICAL.**

Hall's Essay on Disorders of the Digestive Organs & General Health—Good's Study of Medicine—The Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, F. R. S—Pharmacopœia of the United States—Bigelow's Sequel to do—Ure's Chemical Dictionary—Wilson on Fevers—Hooper's Medical Dictionary—Fordyce on Fevers—Cooper's Series of Lectures on Surgery—Meade's Manual of Chirurgical Pharmacy—Armstrong on Typhus Fevers—Richerand's Physiology—Thomas' Practice—Francis' Denman's Midwifery—Paris' Pharmacologia, &c.

**BIBLES AND PSALMS,**

in a great variety of sizes, qualities and bindings.

**STATIONARY.**

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common-Place Books, Memorandum Books, Embossed Paper, Colored Paper, Wafers, Quills, India Rubber, Black Sand, &c.

**PERIODICALS.**

The Christian Spectator and the Missionary Herald, for February, & the first number of the 14th volume of the New-England Medical Journal, are received for subscribers.
*Norwich, February 9, 1825.*

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
eawf1y25—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1825.* 46—

## RELIGIOUS.

*From Cunningham's Morning Thoughts.*

"Chap. iii. 16,—'And lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him.'

"When the Holy Spirit descended upon the son of God, he borrowed the semblance, not of a bird of prey, but of the mourning and tender 'dove.' And thus, when he now descends to stamp his sacred image on the soul, the impression which he leaves is not that of fierceness and intolerance, but of gentleness, and tenderness, and love. He is the Spirit, not of contention, but of order, and of a sound mind, and of the charity which 'never faileth'—the Spirit which 'maketh men to be of one mind in an house.' Shall not those, therefore, who profess to follow his guidance, be 'harmless as doves?' Shall they not cultivate the tenderness and gentleness of Him to whom the Spirit was given without measure? Shall they not put on that 'charity' which is the 'bond of perfectness?' Shall they not remember they are 'brethren,' and see that they 'fall not out by the way?' To those who are thus cherishing the graces of the Spirit, the 'Sanctifier' will become a 'Comforter.' As the dove brought to Noah the intelligence of the subsiding of the waters, so will the Heavenly Dove convey to the soul the glad tidings that the tempest of eternal wrath no longer sweeps over her path. Oh, may he bring us the olive-branch of hope and peace! May He 'bear witness with our Spirit, that we are the children of God!' May He shake from his 'wings' of 'silver' every gift and blessing which the soul desires or needs! And may all men see that He is with us, by the seal of the Spirit impressed on our lives and tempers! Almost every object or individual, brought under some new and powerful influence, discovers by a corresponding change, the force of the instruments to which it is subjected. The desert awakes to life and beauty under the beams of the sun. The heavenly bodies obey the law of gravity, and move on in uninterrupted harmony and unclouded lustre. The poor wandering prodigal softens under the influence of a mother's love. The slave discovers a thousand new energies and sympathies and powers as his chains fall from him. And thus, in the case of every man really brought under the influence of the Spirit, the desert of the mind is clothed with new verdure; the wandering heart is brought back again to God; the slave to his corruptions (of corruption) breaks from his terrible bondage, and walks abroad in all the glorious liberty of the children of God. The moral change, figuratively described by the Prophet, is accomplished: 'The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing; for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert.' A new man, in fact, arises under this new and sanctifying influence, clothed in the righteousness and reflecting the image of his Redeemer.

"Celestial Visitant, herald of peace,
Who com'st when the waters of trouble decrease,
O say to my heart that the tempest of wrath
No longer o'erhangs and endangers my path.
Oh! come with the olive-branch, Spirit of love;
With thy train of sweet graces descend from above;
Bring with thee the purity, concord, repose,
Thy peaceful and permanent presence bestows.
Let thy heart-soothing melody charm me again,
In the days of 'clear shining' that follow the rain;
In tenderness visit this sorrowing breast,
And make it forever the seat of thy rest."

FROM THE SAME.

"Swift the tempest strips the wood,
Swift the sun dries up the flood;
Trophied domes and aisles decay,
Tribes and empires melt away,
Like the wreath of mountain snow,
When Summer-breeze begins to blow.

"Error, like the flimsy sail
Rent by every passing gale,
Floats her moment on the stream,
Glitters in the morning beam,
Dares the breath of heaven to brave,
And founders in the foaming wave.

"Even the little garden flower,
Once the joy of all the bower,
Fondly watch'd from day to day,
From its stem is swept away;
Yester morn, what bower so bright?
But ah! how desolate to-night!

"Nought endures but Thou, O Lord;
Thou, the Everlasting Word;
Thou, the first, the midst, the end:
Thou, the deathless, changeless Friend:
Grant us, Lord, beyond the skies,
Flowers whose fragrance never dies."

*Virtue*—Needs no outward pomp: her very countenance is so full of majesty, that the proudest pay her respect, and the profanest are awed by her presence.

*Interest*—Speaks all manner of languages, and acts all sorts of parts. Virtues are lost in interest, as rivers in the sea.

*Dissimulation.*—There are lying looks, as well as lying words; dissembling smiles, deceiving signs, and even a lying silence.

*Law & Equity* are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

### "LET WELL ALONE."

"I was well—I wanted to be better, & here I am." *Italian Epitaph.*

A disposition to be satisfied with any attainment or possession, is not among the distinguished characteristics of humanity—comparatively few of this, like the pupil of Gamaliel, can say that we have determined "in whatsoever situation we are, therewith to be content," and this is the more to be lamented as, in numberless instances, it leads us into the most grievous errors; into dangerous experiments, which put at hazard our fortunes; into enterprises on the success of which is suspended our happiness, perhaps our character. There is no limit within which the active and aspiring mind will pause in its pursuit of happiness, though every step beset with danger, and a single error may prove ruinous. We are apt to venture on and on in pursuit of something yet unobtained, until having left behind us many a pleasant and peaceful spot on the sunny side of the hill of life—we pass the summit and descend into the shade.

I see from my window the ruins of a large and costly mill, which a neighbor of mine erected some years ago. He was a thriving farmer, and put money out at interest every year; lived easily, affluently, and, I believe, happily; but he got into his head that the stream which meandered through the meadows afforded a mill seat: he must build; he borrowed money, and finished the work with great cost and infinite pains, but the water failed, hard times came on, the value of land depreciated. He was well off in the world; he wanted to be better off; & he is now a laborer for his daily bread.

Another with great care and labor, had gathered money to buy a fine plantation; he was a good farmer, a good economist, had an industrious, frugal family, and, one would have supposed, would have set himself contentedly down, to enjoy the fruits of his toil. Not so—he fancied the western country held out great prospects for making a fortune. He traded with a speculator, and got a deed for a tract nearly ten times as large as that he lived on, and removed to Ohio. The title, however, proved bad, and on his return the rogue he traded with, had sold out and gone off. The man's all was lost. He is poor to this day.

Instances of this general kind, are by no means unfrequent in the world, and will never be less frequent while the desire to *better* than *well*, is common and prevalent. Nor is this mischief confined exclusively to the money making part of the community, or those whose main pursuit in life is the accumulation of wealth. It is very possible for men to mistake in matters of ambition. The desire to be *great* has ruined the *respectability* of some. All the qualities that constitute fine talents are sometimes to be seen embarked in a crusade against happiness; and men whose lives might be useful, prosperous and happy, withdraw from the peace and retirement of the vale, to occupy those loftier places which court the contentious storms that beat incessantly around the most elevated spheres. There was something certainly of truth, in that saying attributed to Roger Ascham "men grow tired of contentedness."

The first step of a wise man is to graduate all his desires and labors, with a reference to another state of being—not to set too high a value on things in this world, & to be contented with the measure of prosperity allowed to him. But while he should cherish none of these inordinate desires which arise from a mistaken view of life; he should not, on the other hand, settle down, at any time, in a sluggish, indifferent state. If our great object in the accumulation of wealth, and the acquirement of power, was to benefit our fellow-beings, simply, we should not very often be found hazarding the loss of our present means of usefulness to gain greater. The truth is the love of power and distinction, of honor and wealth, have too generally, nothing of disinterestedness in them.

The plain and simple maxim I have quoted at the beginning, ought often to be recurred to—If your farm affords you a good living, take care how you speculate in a way that will put it in danger—and consider long and thoroughly before you abandon it to try your fortune in another occupation, or a new country. If you are a mechanic in tolerable business, and by industry can get along well, be sure you have an opportunity of doing better before you leave off trade—I say be absolutely sure of it. Apply the rule, "*Let well alone*," to every purpose before you proceed to action, and see whether your plan consists with prudence.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

### INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

The following circumstance is related as having occurred at Paris at the conclusion of the war:—

"On the reduction of the army, an officer of considerable merit having received his discharge, & being possessed of no private fortune, became exceedingly distressed in his pecuniary affairs: he determined to make application to one of the Ministers of State, with whom he had a slight acquaintance, for the purpose of soliciting some employment. The Minister behaved with much kindness, promised to think of him, and politely invited him to stay and take his dinner, which the officer did. At table the Minister took from his pocket a small gold snuff box of very beautiful workmanship and great value, which was much admired, and passed from hand to hand—After some time, the Minister was desirous of taking a pinch of snuff, but could not find his box, nor could he remember who had restored it to him after it had gone round the table. It was evident that the Minister was much disconcerted at missing an article which he highly valued, and all the company felt very uneasy. One of the guests suggested that it was possible some gentleman might inadvertently have put the box into his pocket, and advised that each should ascertain whether such was the fact; this was complied with by all, but without effect. At length another of the guests said, that really as the honor of the whole party was at stake, it was absolutely indispensible that the box should be found, and advised each person should stand up and openly turn out his pockets. This proposition was acceded to by every one, but the poor officer, who positively refused to comply with it. In vain was he told that his refusal to follow the general example would render him suspected; he persisted in his determination, declaring, that he had passed through life with unsullied honor, that his word had never hitherto been doubted, and that he disdained submitting to the proposed degradation. The consequence was, that all looked upon him as the thief, and he was of course, treated with indignity; this he bore with much patience, and soon left the room. In the course of the evening, the box was found by the valet of the Minister, when undressing his master, it having fallen in a remarkable manner in a part of his clothes. The Minister was delighted at the discovery, and early the next morning sent for the officer, to whom he gave a hearty welcome, told him the manner in which the box had been recovered, and begged him to explain his motives for not suffering himself to be searched.—"As we are alone," said the officer, "I have no hesitation in making you acquainted with the reason, but yesterday, fear of shame induced me rather to appear dishonest than poor; when I waited on you I could not suppose that I should have the honor of being invited to your table, and I had purchased a sausage for my dinner, which was in my pocket; had I submitted myself to examination, I should have exposed my distressed situation, and subjected myself to the ridicule of the company, and the story would have gone abroad to my great annoyance."—The minister kindly sympathizing with his wounded feelings, promised that he would be his friend. He very shortly after invited the same individuals who had been present on the occasion referred to; when they were all assembled, he took the officer by the hand and entered the room; every person was astonished; but the minister showing the snuff box related the way in which it had been found; and informed the company, that however mysterious the conduct of the officer might have appeared, the motives by which he was then actuated had been satisfactorily explained, and he begged to introduce him as a man of honor whom the King was about shortly to reward."—*N. Y. American.*

### THE WORTHY SOLDIER.

A French soldier, one of those whom Voltaire pleasantly calls 'the Alexanders of a great a day,' had obtained a furlough to see his friends. One evening he was trudging along with his knapsack on his back, rich in honor and with courage, but with a pocket of the lightest; notwithstanding which he sung his old songs with that heart of gaiety and ease, which under the most penurious circumstances, is peculiar to his thoughtless countrymen

In this merry mood he met a clergyman, who he soon conjectured to be the clergyman of some village, and whom he instantly conceived to be a good man. Nor was he mistaken; there was an air of benignity in this clergyman that bespoke an excellent heart; and a careless frankness in our honest soldier, that prepossessed one in favor of his. The conversation (for two Frenchmen are never at a loss for conversation) turned at first on the military profession, and the good vicar was delighted [with] the animation and loyalty which appeared in every gesture and every speech of the gallant veteran. At length, on the point of parting, the soldier said, "How happy is your reverence! you do not seem to be thirsty; while I—I am absolutely choked; I have travelled so many miles to day." "If your way lies through my village, I will give you some refreshment, I have some tolerable good wine; and there to the left, between those trees, stands my snug little parsonage." "I thank you sir, for all your civilities; but I am obliged to take a direct contrary way; I must be at my journey's end as soon as possible. However, I will not conceal it, some good wine would rejoice my eyes exceedingly. And why should I be ashamed to confess it? You seem to be a worthy clergyman; our pay is so very poor! Ah, please your reverence, a shilling would make me as rich as Crœsus." The vicar, smiling, put the shilling into his hands. "There my honest friend; I give it with pleasure; drink my health with it." "Heaven bless your reverence! On the faith of a grenadier, you are more generous than a king. Adieu, sir, good night, and a thousand, thousand thanks."

The Vicar felt the most sensible pleasure in this adventure. He admired the blunt frankness and apparent sensibility of the soldier; and, on a sudden, he took the resolution to rejoin him. "Comrade, said he, as he came near him, "return me that shilling." "What! your reverence, do you repent of having made a poor devil happy? But, here it is, I did not extort it." The vicar received it and giving him a crown piece in its stead, "I beg your pardon" said he, "this trifle was not worth having; I have thought better of it." "A crown, your reverence! a crown! Do you mean to tempt me? I assure you that shilling was sufficient." "But it

ORIGINAL STAINED

was not sufficient for me," replied the good-natured Vicar; "pray accept this bride, and you will greatly oblige me."

The soldier then parted and made a considerable progress on his journey, when at last he perceived that the village where he had proposed to lodge that night, was still so very distant, that after all, it would be much better to turn towards his benefactor's village. Attentive at this moment to economy, he entered a wretched ale-house. "Comrade," said he, "bring me a pint of wine, and hark ye, let it be the best. I am tolerable thirsty." "The landlord placed him at the same table where three honest peasants were conversing with volubility." "Sit down here," said one of the peasants; "you will not be in much: we love gentlemen of your cloth; they serve the king, and fight for us." Then turning to his companions, "I tell you, Claude, he is the jewel of men! Did you observe with what good judgement he judged in that there affair of Gaffer Matthew?" "& you, Nicholas, do you remember what care he took of the poor family of Robert that's dead and gone, and how he cried over them?" "Ah," said Christopher, "he is one that does as he says, and so I *get* his sermons almost by heart." "My good friends," interrupted the soldier, tossing off a bumper of wine, "you are praising some honest fellow; may I know who he is?" "Mr. officer, it is our Vicar." "Your Vicar! Here, boy, bring us another pint. Your Vicar—and all that you say is true?"—"True! why we can't yet said half enough. There is'nt his fellow on earth. Hark ye, would you believe it, we an't had a single law-suit since he has been in the parish! he is the best creature in the world!" 'My good friends,' again interrupted the soldier, 'give me your hand.—Do you know what pleasure you have just given me? You praise a man who has obliged me like a prince. And I—I would put to death the man that could only think of hurting him. He then related, and could scarce refrain from tears, how good the Vicar had been to him. 'Had you seen him,' said he, 'turn back to me a crown. Here it is, I won't carry it away. Comrades, we will sup together on condition we all drink his health.'

He instantly orders the landlord to spread a supper on the table; and the conversation continues. 'Hark ye, my friends, I have just thought of it. I cannot leave this place without having visited my good vicar. I am not satisfied with myself; I have not thanked him enough. But it is now too late. I shall sleep here to-night; and to-morrow morning early, I will go and see him.' 'And why not this evening, Mr. Soldier? The visits of such brave fellows as you are always acceptable. I'll answer for it, he will give you both supper and lodging with all his soul. Poor man! he has some rascals of nephews that torment him, and who are for getting whatsoever they can from him.' 'They torment him! let him turn them over to me; I'll manage them. I'll go then this instant to the good Vicar; but I scarce know my way.' The three peasants, with one voice, offer to be his guides—a reckoning is discharged, and they all set out; the conversation on the way turning continually on the excellent character and actions of their common benefactor.

They arrived at the door of the parsonage house; they knock, and knock again. No answer is returned, nor the slightest noise is heard.—'What,' said one of the peasants, 'what can be the meaning of this? I don't half like it.'——They now knock with greater violence; but all is silent still; and even the great dog is not heard to bark. Their fears increase—'This is very singular; he is always at home at this hour; we must absolutely make somebody hear.' 'They won't open it my friends. I know an excellent way to enter: we must burst open the door.' The soldier instantly applied to his work; the door soon yielded to his efforts: he enters the first—with what an object is he struck! A man hanging upon a beam; he runs to him; he recollects the good Vicar: it is impossible to express his agitation: he perceived some signs of life; he cuts the rope; he takes him in his arms; he revives him—'I hear some noise,' said he, 'shut the door; take care of this good man, and I will do justice to the wretches that have treated him thus.' He perceives the dog killed; he goes up stairs into the Vicar's apartment, and he there finds three wretches endeavoring to conceal themselves. Finding they were discovered, they took the resolution to fall upon the soldier, with daggers in their hands—'Wretches,' said he undaunted by numbers, 'and is it thus you have treated the good Vicar!'—With these words he lost no time; he killed one of the assassins; he seized the two others, after severely wounding one of them & he brought them below. The good Vicar was by this time recovered. 'My nephews!' he exclaimed, 'and oh, my good deliverer!'—'Your nephews! the monsters! I will instantly deliver them over to the marchausee.' In vain the forgiving uncle implored compassion in his guilty nephews; the whole village had now gathered to the spot; the assassins were delivered over to the hands of justice, and suffered the punishment due to their atrocious crimes.

The Vicar would not permit his deliverer to leave him. 'My gratitude,' says he 'is inexpressible. You are my friend, my relation, my all. My whole life is yours. You have secured me from death, and we will never part.' The good man hastened to purchase the discharge of the worthy soldier, and they ever after lived together. The Vicar never recollected this happy meeting with him, without adoring the superintending providence of God; and the soldier released from the hard fare of the military life, had the satisfaction of seeing a thousand good actions, that endeared to him still more and more, the best of men, the virtuous Vicar of ———

## PERKIN'S STEAM ENGINE.

A gentleman lately arrived from England, has furnished us with a description of a steamboat constructed by Mr Perkins, to exhibit the powers of his engine. Its form is long and narrow, to accommodate it to the Regent's canal, where it is kept and frequently worked for exhibition. It is 71 feet in length, 7 feet in breadth, & carries 22 tons; it has an iron paddle at the stern, 7 feet in diameter, with wings 18 inches broad at the ends; the generator contains 3 gallons of water, and the furnace half a bushel of coals; the heat is usually raised in 15 minutes; the piston has 13 inches stroke, and the whole engine occupies only one fifth the space of one of Watt & Bolton's, and weighs only one fifth as much.

Our informant saw the first experiment with the boat, early in November, and states, that although the temperature was raised to only one half its proper number of atmospheres, it moved at the rate of 6 miles an hour.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

## DISTRICTING.

FROM THE STONINGTON TANKEE.

Another, and perhaps not the least important, objection to elections by general ticket, is the apparent necessity it imposes upon the members of our Legislature, to originate nominations of candidates for the suffrages of the people. Was our state districted, our Legislators would be relieved from this disagreeable imposition, and be permitted to attend to the proper duties of their appointment, unmolested by the crowd of hungry applicants for patronage, who annually infest the vicinity, of our Legislative Hall, to beg or barter for places for themselves or friends. The lobby representation would disappear, and state caucuses be discontinued; and is there one Republican of honorable feelings, who will hesitate to acknowledge that they ought to be discontinued, whenever the security of the republican party will justify their abandonment? The advocates of a general ticket and legislative caucuses have supported them only on the ground of necessity or expediency; and it is admitted that there has been a period in our political history, when they *were* justly considered indispensible, or *politically* necessary.

When the Republican and Federal parties were contending for supremacy in this state, and while the latter continued formidable by its union & numerical strength, it was necessary that measures should be adopted to insure a concerted and united vote of the Republicans, against their vigilant and well organised opponents. Personal objections, & local dissentions, were merged in the great conflict of party. The unfitness of certain candidates was overlooked, and few if any republicans hesitated to unite in a system so essential to the establishment of their principles, and the permanent reform of our state politics.

But do these facts prove that under a change of circumstances, a legislative nomination of district officers should be perpetuated? Have not the people intimated their wishes to have the right of selection of their representatives restored to them, by those to whom they had temporarily surrendered it for reasons which no longer exist? And is it reasonable to meet their claim with a pretext that the party is still subject to opposition? As well might it be claimed, that because in a state of rebellion or invasion, the writ of habeas corpus might be temporarily suspended, it would be proper to continue the suspension after the enemy were repelled or the rebellion effectually quelled, on the ground that a renewal of hostilities might be anticipated. The republicans of our state can at this time with propriety urge, that their political enemies are dispersed, and reduced to a harmless minority, and now claim to be placed on a *peace establishment*. The fact is, that more danger to the party is to be apprehended from a pertinacious adherence to the policy, than from its abandonment.

For the same reasons that our Republican electors feel a greater interest, and are more vigilant in the choice of Representatives to the Assembly, than in voting for state Senators or Representatives to Congress, it may be inferred that they would act more efficiently in contesting the election of one of the latter for a particular district, than in voting for a general ticket, for the success of which they feel no responsibility, and for the fate of which they feel little solicitude.

There is not a county in our state at this time, without a decided republican majority. And may not these Republicans be trusted with the nomination and election of their representatives? If they should disagree, in one or more districts, on a choice of candidates, the safety of the Republican party of the state would not be jeopardized, as it must be in a serious disagreement on the present plan. And is it doubted that such a disagreement is inevitable under existing circumstances?——Those who believe that a Legislative nomination will always command the undivided support of the party, must wrongly estimate the independence, intelligence and integrity of the people of Connecticut.

Republicans have nothing to apprehend from the remnant of the Federal party, only in the event of divisions among themselves; yet the Federalists are waiting, with firm confidence, for the certain consequences of a continuance of these legislative usurpations, the organisation of a republican opposition, and the division of the party into its and outs, or into ministerial and opposition parties.—Any dismemberment of the republican party, would be acceptable to them, and might subserve their views.

We know that the disaffected are annually increasing, not only by the accession of the numerous claimants for nomination who are passed by from necessity, expediency or convenience, at the seat of government, and who, again and again, are compelled to return home disappointed & dissatisfied with a system that comports not with their notions of policy; but by the disgust created among that more respectable class of Republicans, who prefer rather "*to be well ruled than to rule*," and who are more anxious for the reputation of their county, of their state, and of their party, than for their private political interests, by the frequent injudicious selections of candidates, necessarily resulting from the present mode of nomination. But on this part of the subject, the writer is aware that the discipline of party has prohibited animadversion; and it is not necessary to his present purpose to trespass further upon precedent. It is sufficient to have proved that a change of the mode of nomination and election, is both reasonable and expedient. In another number, the difficulties that hitherto have intervened, and may be expected to defeat the measure in future legislation upon the subject will be considered. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. Feb. 8.*

The House of Representatives of the United States, by a vote of 135 to 69, have referred the subject of Mr. Speaker Clay's communication to a committee of seven, viz. Mr. Barbour of Vir. Mr. Webster of Mass. Mr. McLane of Del. Mr. Taylor of N. Y. Mr. Forsyth of Geo. Mr. Saunders of N. C. & Mr. Rankin of Miss. This committee was chosen by ballot, after a long and earnest debate, in which an unusual number of members were engaged. We regret that we have not room to publish it at length; but the discussion occupies much more room than we can devote to it, that on Friday alone filling no less than eight large columns in the Washington Journal of Saturday. We can do little more than give the names of the different speakers on the occasion.

Mr. Archer, of Vir. was opposed to the reference. The charge against Mr. Clay was extra-official, and not specific; the author of it referring only to rumors. If they should prove true, what would the committee do? They could only report—the House could not convict. If the House ought to go into the inquiry, it should not be until after the act had been consummated. The charge was not that the Speaker had actually done the wrong alluded to, but merely that he intended to do it. Mr. Wood of N. Y. agreed generally with Mr. Archer. The power of the House extended to cases of impeachment, and contempt. This case could not be the object of either. The subject of inquiry was a newspaper rumor; and did not form an official act—and was not within the objects on which the power of the House could operate. Mr. Forsyth of Geo. said it was impossible to know what the charges are, until they were examined into. The Speaker is charged with having acted corruptly.—If it proves to be well founded, will any one say this is not a serious charge, one which the House is not competent to punish?—Would the House punish any person who was guilty of corrupt bargaining to pollute their floor? There seems to be a difficulty in determining between the intention and the act. But a corrupt bargain is stated to have been made; & on proof, the House have the power of expulsion. The charge here is, that the Speaker has consented to give his influence to a certain candidate, and is to receive for it a place of profit and power. If true, he must be expelled—if false, the accuser will be obnoxious to punishment. Mr. Tucker of Vir. said the House ought not to hesitate about its course—and, as a precedent, quoted the case of Mr. Ninian Edwards and the Secretary of the Treasury at the last session. A committee was appointed in that case, and a report made. The character of the House is the property of the nation; and when a member asks for an investigation of charges made against him, he did not understand how they could refuse. Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, said the time was one of general excitement when the House should be cool, and devote their undivided attention to the decision of the great national question which would be before them. He thought it their duty to keep back subjects of this character. It was personal, not national. He thought it inconsistent with the character of the nation and the House to permit an inquiry at this time. He moved to lay the motion for a committee on the table.—[Negatived.] Mr. Wright of Ohio, said the motion for inquiry was opposed on the ground that there was no specific charge against the Speaker. If gentlemen would examine, they would find that there was a charge of a direct and positive act committed by him. If a corrupt bargain has been entered into by a member, shall the House wait until it is completed, or shall they expel him before it is effected? He thought they should examine and decide, before the measure can be effected. The charge is, that Mr Clay has transferred his friends to Mr. Adams' interest, for which he is to be appointed Secretary of State. Mr. M'Duffie, of S. C. thought if the course suggested were to be pursued, it would inflict on the character of the House, a deeper injury than it had yet sustained. Before they adopted that course, they ought to ascertain that there is some constitutional act that they can do as the result. Has the House the power to expel? No charge has been made against the Speaker—it amounts to nothing but belief. But he had a stronger objection to the inquiry—it cannot be prosecuted with a view to consummation, without violating the highest privilege of the people. By the Sedition Law if the President, &c. were libelled, they should call on a jury to decide; and if the charges were false, the libeller was to be punished. Against this the nation rose indignant, & the law was repealed. We are now to declare the law, and inflict the punishment by the same act. A mere publication in a newspaper cannot be considered a contempt of the House—that cannot be considered a contempt, which is merely against individuals. If any breach of privilege is to be inquired after, it is contained in Mr. Clay's "card"—a public challenge to a member of the House. Yet, after this, the house is called upon to decide upon the matter. Mr. Fuller, of Mass. said, had the charges been confined to newspapers, he would not vote for the inquiry; but when they were reiterated by a member of the house, he thought they were bound to inquire. If proved, the House can apply the remedy—they can expel the person upon whom the stain of corruption is found. Mr. Livermore, of N. Hampshire, supported the same side of the question. Mr. Rankin, of Miss. tho't the committee ought not to be appointed. He preferred that the parties should go before the public through another channel—the tribunals of justice. The case of the minister to Mexico was not analogous to this. Mr. Storrs, of N. Y. regarded the subject 1. in relation to the character of the individual; 2. to the character of the House. It was stated in the public prints that a corrupt effort had been made, by bargain and sale, to transfer the votes of members of that House, and he adds, it is now ascertained that the transfer has been made; and it is directly upon H. Clay, for which he was to receive the office of Secretary of State. If an officer of the House is charged with bribery and corruption, have we not the power to displace him? If the charge should be substantiated, would any member degrade himself by continuing to sit under the Speaker? Again, would the people suffer us to sit here? The charge strikes at their confidence in those who have been honored with a transcendant trust. Here is a charge brought before us, and we are bound to investigate it.

Several members replied and explained; and the question on Mr. Archer's motion to lay the matter on the table was taken, and lost—Ayes 63, noes 144. Mr. Forsyth called for the ayes and noes on the question for a committee. Mr. Ingham, of Penn. gave his reasons for voting against a reference. It would have a curious effect to see a member summoned before a committee to state what conversation he may have had. If placed in such a situation himself, he would defy the power of the House, and stand mute. The constitutional power of the House and the liberty of the press should not be violated in his person. Rather than submit to such tyranny, he would go to dungeons & chains.

He was followed by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Foot, of Con. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. M'Duffie, and Mr. Randolph, of Va. The latter begged the House to consider what it was about to do. If he understood the proposition, it is to do that which it would be derogatory to an individual of the House to do. He moved the indefinite postponement of the subject. This motion was negatived, ayes 77, noes 127.

The question was finally taken on Mr. Forsyth's motion to refer the matter to a select committee, and carried as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Bailey, Baylies, Barber of Conn. P. P. Barbour, Bartley, Bassett, Beecher, Bradley, Brock, Brent, Buckner, Burleigh, Call, Campbell, of S. C. Campbell, of Ohio, Cassedy, Cocke, Condict, Conner, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Crowninghield, Culpeper, Cushman, Durfree, Dwight, Eddy, Foot, of Conn, Forsyth, Forward, Fuller, Garrison, Gatlin, Gist, Gurley, Hall, Harvey, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Herkimer, Hobart, Isacks, Jenkins, Jennings, Johnson of Vir. J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Leftwich, Letcher, Little, Livermore, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McArthur, McCoy, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLean of Ohio, Mangum, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Mason, Mercer, Metcalfe, Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Olin, Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Reed, Reynolds, Rives, Roane, Ross, Saunders, Scott, Sharpe, Arthur Smith, Spence, A. Stephenson, J. Stephenson, Storrs, Swan, Tallafero, Taylor, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Ken. Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Vance, of N. C. Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, Williams, of N. Y. Williams, of Va. Woods, & Wright.—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Ten. Allison, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Blair, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Cady, Cambreleng, Carter, Cary, Clark, Collins, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, of N. C. Ellis, Farrelly, Findlay, Floyd, Foote, of N. Y. Gazlay, Govan, Hamilton, Harris, Hayward, Holcombe, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Lincoln, Litchfield, McDuffie, McKean, McKee, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Moore, of Alabama, Outlaw, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Richards, Ross, Sanford, Shane, William Smith, Spraight, Standifer, Sterling, Tattnall, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Georgia, Wayne, Whitman, Williams, of N. C. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of S. C. Wilson, of Ohio, Wolfe, Wood.—69.

## MESSRS. CLAY AND ADAMS.

*From the National Journal, Feb. 8.*

Notwithstanding the clamour which has been raised against Mr. Clay, by intemperate and persecuting partisans, in consequence of the course which he has taken in relation to the Presidential election, yet every honest enlightened member of the community, who is uninfluenced by prejudice, is convinced that in the adoption of that course Mr. Clay has been actuated by the most honorable and patriotic motives. Has not the whole tenor of his political career been such as to place his principles above the slightest suspicion of a susceptibility to the influence of selfishness or corruption? Have we not seen him, upon more than one occasion, in obedience to the honest convictions of his judgment, stemming the popular current with an independence and an energy which proved him a stranger to the feelings which his disappointed and infuriated enemies now ascribe to him? If an unholy ambition had ruled his breast—if motives of self-aggrandisement had bowed down his mind in subjection to their ignoble dominion, would he not upon those occasions have thrown himself upon the popular tide; and, instead of dissenting from the measures of a powerful dominant party, have enlisted his mighty eloquence on the side of an administration basking in the sunshine of public favor?

It seems to be admitted, even by those who are now vociferous in their abuse of Mr. Clay, that, until the avowal of his determination to support the cause of Mr. Adams, his political character was elevated, dignified, and free from every species of degrading suspicion. What then are the circumstances which have so suddenly wrought such a momentous change in their opinions concerning him? Did he ever manifest any attachment to the political character of Gen. Jackson? Did he ever, upon any occasion, either by word or deed, intimate a disposition to contribute his exertions to the election of Gen. Jackson? Had he not, on the other hand, by arrangement of Gen. Jackson's conduct in relation to the Seminole war, shown that his opinion of the General was such that there existed no probability that he could ever be prevailed upon under any circumstances, to support the General's claims to the Presidency? What reason, therefore, have the General's friends even to complain of Mr. Clay's conduct on this occasion? But we are not told that he had, until lately, manifested a preference for Mr. Crawford. This may have been the case—and it may not. On this point we have no evidence on which to found a positive opinion. But we will admit, as we think probable, that this was the fact.—What then? Mr. Clay, with thousands of others, foresaw the improbability, we think we might say the impossibility, of Mr. Crawford's election. Mr. Clay's choice, then, being confined to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, the question for his decision was, which of these candidates, under all existing circumstances, it would most comport with the interests of the nation for him to support. He could not, he did not, we feel assured, hesitate to decide in favor of Mr. Adams: and, lo! all the sluices of Billingsgate invective are opened upon his untarnished reputation! And what are the causes alleged in justification of this factious, this defamatory, attack? Why, forsooth, it happens that there is an unsettled controversy between Messrs. Adams and Clay in relation to certain diplomatic transactions at Ghent! Mr. Adams had made representations concerning them in which Mr. Clay believed "there were some errors (!) NO DOUBT UNINTENTIONAL"—Mr. Clay's own words on the subject. These Mr. Clay had expressed his intention, at some future day, to point out; *not that this was "necessary to the present or future security* of any of the nation," but as it was "interesting as appertaining to its past history."

Now because of this difference of opinion between the parties, and because Mr. Clay has not yet made his statement in relation to what he conceived to be the *unintentional* errors of Mr. Adams; it seems according to the presses and fiery partisans of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay cannot, without a sacrifice of consistency, and without affording evidence of corrupt motives, sustain the pretentions of Mr. Adams to the Presidency! Has it, indeed, come to this in our republican—our enlightened nation—that one distinguished statesman cannot give his suffrage to another distinguished statesman for a high office, because the latter holds views and opinions on some particular subjects, which are not in accordance with the views and opinions of the former, without being publicly charged with having surrendered the independence and purity of his principles! Admit that Mr. Clay, in reviewing the qualifications of Mr. Adams for the Presidency, saw points in his political character which he thought objectionable: does it follow thence, that Mr. Clay could not prefer Mr. Adams to his competitor, without affording grounds for suspecting that he was acting under the influence of corrupt motives? The suspicion could never enter the mind of any man who was not capable of acting thus ignobly himself. It is the character of little, illiberal, dishonorable souls to suspect others of yielding to the same pitiful feelings which actuate themselves. They are the creatures of prejudice and selfishness. The span of their conception is too contracted to embrace the wide extent of such a soul as swells and animates the magnanimous bosom of Henry Clay. His mind is too capacious; too noble, to permit a difference of opinion on some points of political controversy—or even a personal coolness, if such existed—to interfere with the decisions of his judgment in a question of great national import. He understands too well the nature of man not to know that infallibility is not one of his characteristics. He beheld in Mr. Adams a concentration of splendid talents, acquirements, and virtues, united with vast experience in the affairs of government, both domestic and foreign, and a never-tiring industry in the performance of the most complicated and laborious duties:—And he saw in him the faithful public servant, whose wisdom and whose integrity had been tested in the crucible of nearly a forty year's servitude—a public servant, too, who had enjoyed, in high responsible stations, the confidence of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe!—And it is for avowing himself the champion of this man's claims to the gratitude of his country that Henry Clay, the profound statesman—the splendid orator—the lofty-minded, unbending patriot, is stigmatized as a corrupt bargainer for office!

The imputation is as irrational as it is contemptible & flagitious. A DEMOCRAT.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Sparta (Tenn.) Review,*

THE BURNING WELL.—Our readers will recollect that about a year ago, we mentioned the burning gas on the surface of the little river Calf Killer, which meanders the north and west borders of our little village. At the salt well of Mr. Simpson, three miles above this, and a short distance below Mr Denton's well, where the gas made its appearances last year, this singular effect of nature is again presented to our view with additional brilliancy and beauty, which if ever equalled, has not been surpassed in America. We know ourselves incompetent to the task of giving a proper discription of the natural cause, the transcendant, beautiful and interesting operations of this work of mysterious nature; we shall not attempt to go further than a description of the well from whence the gas issues, and its luminous effects on the surrounding mountain, &c.

The well is on the margin of the river; a hole of three inches in diameter is perforated in a limestone rock to the depth of four hundred feet; at the top of this rock a wooden tube is inserted, of fifty feet in length, which stands erect; at the top of which, a copper tube, eight feet in length, is inserted to prevent the flame from burning the timbers below; at the distance of about forty-five feet above the surface of the rock, a copper faucet is inserted into the wooden tube and then into another of the same kind, which stand two feet from the first one. The Salt water is forced by the Gas, up through the hole in the rock, into the first mentioned tube and continues to ascend until it arrives at the copper faucet, which conducts the water into the second tube, where it descends about twenty-five feet into a Conductor that conveys the water into a Cistern, which holds about twenty thousand gallons. The water making its escape from the first to the second tube, by means of the faucet, the gas has then an uninterrupted passage to the top of the first tube, here the gas makes its escape, mixes with the atmospheric air, &, by the application of a burning candle, instantly flashes into a flame that ascends to the height of twenty or thirty feet in the air, which, while it fills the beholder with a pleasing admiration of the beauty and solemnity of the "prospect before him," naturally, and imperceptibly, conveys the mind into reflections on the moving cause which is productive of the hidden mystery, and to adore, whilst it admires the wisdom of Him who is the great first cause of all things, and who is continually giving us new proofs of his greatness and goodness, from which it would seem, as if he intended continually, to remind us of our present and future dependance upon Him.

When the shades of night begin to close in, surrounding objects faintly show the reflection of the flame, which gradually increases, until complete darkness overspreads the earth. It is then, that the surrounding country, which is encircled by high Mountains on nearly three sides, exhibits the most pleasing, grand, and sublime appearance, as Amphitheatre, brilliantly illuminated, but vastly more extensive, and consequently more imposing, and opens a much wider field for pleasing contemplation to the philosophic and inquiring mind. A person may see, distinctly, to read the finest print at the distance of eighty yards, by the light from the Gas. A flickering glare is seen at the distance of five or six miles which resembles distant lightning. The benighted traveller, who is not informed of the phenomenon, when he reaches the western verge of Cumberland Mountain, & beholds the illuminated scenery in the valley below suddenly bursting on his view, is struck with awe and astonishment; and almost concludes himself in the Infernal Regions, or that the general conflagration is at hand, & is ready to 'call to the mountains and rocks to fall on, and hide him,' but a few moments reflection, proves his first impressions to be erroneous—he then discovers that, which at first view, had filled his mind with sensations of fear and horror, is the operation of those secret and hidden mysteries in Nature, which an overruling Providence, never intended for the mind of man fully to comprehend.

## PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The National Gazette contains a letter from an officer of the U. S. schr. Grampus, dated Port-au-Prince, Dec. 29, 1824, who had embraced the opportunity, on his arrival, to make enquiries relative to the situation of the emigrants from the U. States, and the prospects of the Haitien government. He landed on the 23d, and on the 24th of December, took a ramble in the country. It being the day preceding the anniversary of our Saviour's Nativity, the inhabitants were flocking to the city with the products of the soil, & in consequence, he states that he had a better opportunity of judging of their situation than he could have enjoyed on most other occasions.—He remarks "I could not avoid feeling the highest gratification at observing not only the neat appearance of the population, both in persons and houses, but also in their correct deportment." After describing the productiveness of the land and the various fruits which are raised, he says—"In my ramble I met several parties of emigrants, and was pleased at finding them contented with their present situation, and anticipating with pleasure their future prospects." The only discontented he met with, were among those who wanted to be raised at once to Colonels, and Generals, and Politicians, and who appeared to think they had been sent there to wield the destinies of the nation. The writer is firmly of opinion that the Hatien government will fully and efficiently comply with the terms upon which they have received the emigrants, and those persons who are willing to work will have a better opportunity of acquiring the comforts of life, with fewer drawbacks than at any other place. During his stay, he viewed a parade at which 8000 troops were assembled, all regulars, uniformed, armed and equipped—whose appearance was that of veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 9.

Yesterday about 8 o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed at the office of Mr. Benson, the Broker, South Third Street. A fellow entered the office, and asked Mr. Benson to change him a ten dollar note. While he was in the act of counting the silver for the note a second fellow entered, and struck Mr. Benson several blows with a large bludgeon. Leaving Mr. Benson completely lifeless for the moment, the robber commenced rifling the notes and other money from the counter. Mr. Lamb, the President of the Mechanics' bank, stopping in at this moment, was also assaulted by the robber, and received one or two blows from him with his bludgeon, and was threatened with his dirk which the fellow drew upon him. In the scuffle Mr. Lamb kicked the hat aside into which the robber had put some of the money, and thus saved that portion of it. The fellow then retreated but before the alarm could be given he had succeeded in getting out of sight. The police were in active search, on this last night, and it is hoped will succeed in capturing him. Mr. Benson was seriously injured in person, and has lost a very considerable amount of money in New Hope notes.—*Aurora.*

## PIRACY AND MURDER.

Capt. Beaton, of Boston, at Beaufort, N. C. from Matanzas, which place he left on the 10th of January, states that on the 7th, a sailor arrived there by the name of *Collins*, who sailed from Wiscasset in the brig Betsey, Capt. *Hatton*. When about 21 days out, she struck on the N. E. range of Double Head Shot Keys, and went to pieces. All hands took to the long-boat, and arrived at a small inlet near the Cuba shore; when they were bargaining with some fishermen to carry them to Matanzas, an open boat came in with 10 Pirates, who in cold blood MURDERED ALL the Betsey's crew, except the above named Collins, who escaped to the woods, and by concealing himself in trees part of the time and travelling in the night, arrived safe in Matanzas. The Betsey was loaded with lumber from Wiscasset, bound to Matanzas.—*New-York paper.*

*Movements of Indians*—It appears from letters just received from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, that a great council of the Cherokees, Delawares, Shawanoes, Weas, Kickapoos, Pinkashaws, and Pearias, residing west of the Mississippi, has been held; at which it was agreed to receive their Red Brethren from the east, and to invite them to come among them as soon as possible. This subject has been in agitation for about two years; meanwhile wampum has been exchanged in great abundance between the tribes east and west of the Mississippi, until, at last, the object of both has been agreed upon, and a deputation is now on its way to Washington, lead by Col. P. Menard, to conclude an arrangement with the President of the United States for the removal of those Indians residing on the east of the Mississippi. If the arrangement is made, it is not unlikely but it may embrace the tribes in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, except the Ottawas, and a few others, who it is probable, would prefer to join their friends west of Lake Michigan.

Those Indians consider the step they have taken as a very important one to them—and look upon its completion essential to their prosperity and happiness. They were very agreeably surprised on learning what the President had said on the subject in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session:—"Our Great Father" said they to Gen. Clarke, "must have been inspired by the Great Spirit, or have studied well our miserable situation, with a view to our future happiness, to have enabled him to speak to the great council so exactly in agreement with the wishes of the Indians, as he has in his talk to Congress."

Thus it would seem a movement is begun upon the plan now before Congress, for bettering the condition of our Indians, by *Indians themselves*—This certainly augurs favorably to its ultimate completion. There can be little doubt, from the nature of the plan, and its beneficial tendency upon the Indians, but they will embrace it just in proportion as they may be enlightened to perceive its natural and happy effects upon their race.—*Nat. Journal.*

*Building materials.*—Brick houses cannot be built without brick, any more than "brick made without straw." The buildings already commenced and going up in this city, and the preparations which are making to commence pulling down on Mayday, old decayed wooden tenements and to erect in their places stately brick buildings, are far greater than in any former year. Real estate and rents have advanced in price beyond all calculations and many a good speculation has been made by many of our friends. So great is the demand for brick now, that they readily commanded ten dollars a thousand. Brick makers in the country would do well to notice this fact, & be prepared at the opening of the rivers in the Spring, to take advantage of the probable high price. Indeed it may be safely calculated upon, that all materials connected with building, will command a handsome profit.
*N. Y. Evening Post.*

IMPORTANT.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, the 8th inst. announces from an authentic source, that "the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, through our Minister at London, the interesting information, that the Government has come to the determination to recognize the independence of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Colombia, reserving a declaration as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed: & that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers."

This intelligence was probably received at Washington by Mr. Appleton, who lately arrived at that city, having passed through London on his way from Madrid, and bearing despatches for our government. Such a determination as is now manifested by the British government, has long been anticipated from the indications of public sentiment in England, as well as from the fiscal and commercial negotiations of the country with the South American States. The proposed recognition will have an important bearing upon the political relations of those governments & of Spain. We suppose that Ferdinand, as a matter of course, will protest against the recognition, threatening the British government as stoutly as he has threatened the American.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

*False and Slanderous Report.*

Sir—I have recently been informed, that there is a report, in extensive circulation in this and the neighboring States, that one of my nigh neighbors has been killed in attempting to rob a traveller. Whence the report originated I am not able to tell, but cannot but feel indignant at the wretch who has thus wickedly excited the fears and suspicions of the community, and endeavored to tarnish the character of a worthy and industrious citizen. There has been no instance of robbery or murder in this place, nor any attempt to commit either of those crimes, which has come to my knowledge during my residence here, which is a period of sixteen years—and it is presumed that travellers may pass through this town with as much safety, and experience as kind and hospitable treatment at our public houses, and be as safe in their persons and property as in any town in the Commonwealth.

D. HOLMAN, P. M.
*Douglas, Feb. 4, 1825.*

SMALL POX.

This loathsome and fatal disease, which appeared a few weeks since, in Douglas, is spreading in the neighboring towns, and, not improbably, will ere long find victims in our own village. It has already reached Grafton, an adjoining town.
*Mass. Yeoman.*

*To Mechanics.*—We are warranted in saying, that next summer, more houses, store, &c. will be built in this city, than was ever known to be erected in one season. Some large works are already commenced and even now masons and stone cutters are in demand. We have no doubt that ten thousand mechanics, in addition to those located here, would find full employment & high wages.—*N. York paper.*

*Connecticut River.*—A company has been formed at Hartford, for opening a good boat navigation from the head waters of the Connecticut river, passing through four rich and flourishing States, and communicating with Long-Island Sound.—That it is perfectly practicable to render the Connecticut river navigable, for upwards of two hundred miles from its mouth, and at no very heavy expense, for steamboats and other craft, we have not had, for a long time, one particle of doubt. This river passes through a fertile country, with handsome villages, within short distances, situated on its banks, for upwards of three hundred miles, until it connects with a lake which extends many miles into Canada. From several of the eminences, particularly Wadsworth Tower, near Hartford, & Mount Holyoke, in the vicinity of North-Hampton, the windings of the river & the numerous towns and spires of churches, may be seen for fifty miles around. The ease and expedition by which they can be approached by means of steam navigation, makes their inhabitants our near neighbors. Besides, a more delightful and pleasant sail up this pure stream of water, through the valleys, cannot be found in the United States.—When the contemplated work is completed, passengers and goods may be transported from this city to Norwich, Vt. and to Hanover, N. H. with ease, in eight and forty hours. The vast benefit that would accrue to New-York, from such an improvement, cannot be well calculated. All or nearly all the produce of the states, through which this noble river runs, would find its way to our market, and the benefit would be reciprocal. The inhabitants of these states, besides finding a ready cash market for all their produce, would be enabled to supply themselves with goods of every description and from every climate, on as good terms, to say no more, as from any other sea port in the United States, & at a trifling expense of transportation, compared with the present rates, either to or from market. It is calculated that on the freight of one single article, Salt, nearly seventy thousand dollars might be annually saved. The present price of transporting a bushel to White River Falls, a little this side of Norwich, is eighty cents;—when the navigation is made good, the price will not exceed thirty cents—and such will be the proportion in the reduction of the freight on all articles. The company have issued a circular, and propose to all who take an interest in this great work, to meet at Windsor, Vt. on the 16th of this month, to adopt measures for carrying the plan into immediate effect. Delegates, we perceive, have already been chosen in many towns in the different states, bordering on the river; and we should imagine there are none who will not consider it their interest to be represented in the convention.

Nearly all the produce of these states, particularly Vermont and New Hampshire for the last ten or fifteen years, has found its way to the Boston market in waggons, which is a very tedious and expensive mode of transportation. With a Grand canal connecting with the Hudson on the north, and the natural stream of the Connecticut on the east, emptying into Long Island Sound, what advantages may not the city of New-York promise herself in a few years. We hope to see the work entered upon with spirit. All the capital necessary for its completion, we have no doubt, might, if wanted, be raised in this city in twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8

A great number of strangers have been attracted to the city by the interest of the approaching crisis, and many more are expected. Lodgings have already become scarce, and, by to-morrow's eve, there will not be a bed to be had in the city, for love or money,

At the Theatre, last night, there was a numerous and splended audience for Mr. Cooper's benefit—among whom were the President of the United States, Mr. Secretary Adams, Mr. Secretary Crawford, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Lafayette, and a host of distinguished publick and private men.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1825

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

of Massachusetts, was on Wednesday last elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March next, when the present term of Mr. Monroe's administration will have expired.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

of South-Carolina, has been duly elected, by the Electoral votes, to be VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, for four years.

As we had anticipated, an election of President was effected by the House of Representatives *at the first balloting.*—Mr. ADAMS having received the votes of thirteen States—Gen. JACKSON those of seven—and Mr. CRAWFORD the votes of four States.

Thus amicably, and we trust happily for the whole nation, has terminated this long and, in too many cases, bitter struggle.—On the announciation of this pleasing intelligence our field ordnance was caused to make the hills and the valleys echoe grand National Salute.

The following States voted for Mr. Adams, viz:—Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana.—For Jackson, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana.—For Crawford, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia.

His Excellency, the Governor, has appointed the Hon. James Lanman, to be a Senator of this State in the Senate of the United States, from the third of March next, when his present term of service will expire, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

*Gross Weight.*—At a meeting of the Merchants of Chelsea, holden on Friday evening last, at Kinney's Hotel, it was unanimously voted that from and after the 1st day of March next, they will buy and sell all goods, wares and merchandize usually bought or sold by the gross weight, at the rate of 100 pounds to cwt. and 2000 pounds to the ton.

*Mr. Kremer.*—This gentleman, it seems, notwithstanding his avowal, in the House, of his readiness to meet a committee of investigation, and of his ability to establish the truth of the charges against Mr. Clay, contained in the letter referred to in the Speaker's appeal to the House, refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Committee to question him, or to appear before them! The most abject apology that could be made could hardly be regarded as stronger evidence of the calumny of the charges, than this tacit acknowledgement of Mr. Kremer that he is unable to support them.
*National Journal.*

*Mourning.*—The Columbian Observer of Philadelphia, has appeared in a full suit of mourning in consequence of the late election of a Chief Magistrate from among the worthy men returned to the House by millions of free and intelligent people.

Extract of a letter from Havanna dated, January 13.

"We have nothing new, but acts of piracy every day. The brig Edward, of Bordeaux for this place, with a valuable cargo, has been cap'd and carried off, and the captain murdered; the crew and supercargo, while they were below escaped in a boat."

We are informed (says the New Haven Herald,) that the quarter-deck of the sloop Mary, run down and sunk in the Sound, has been found ashore on Long-Island. The trunk of Capt. Allen, which contained upwards of $400 in cash, was also found with the wreck, but rifled of its contents.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is mentioned in the London papers, that the subscriptions in St. Petersburgh, Russia, for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations amounted to eleven millions of rubles.——It is calculated that it will require five years labour to replace the huge masses of stones which were forced from their places on the Breakwater, at Plymouth, Eng. by the late Hurricane.

A treaty is said to have been made between France and Spain, which is at present kept secret.——Twenty slave ships under French colours, had made their appearance at Bonny, Africa, in the course of last summer.——Ferdinand is said to have refused his assent to the re-establishment of the Inquisition.——Accounts from Lisbon mention that the efforts of the British Minister to induce the Portuguese Court to recognize the Independence of Brazil, have been thwarted by the intrigues of the Spanish and Russian Ministers. The former minister is supposed to be governed by France, and that the policy of the latter exhibits the jealousy which Russia entertains of the commerce and influence of England.

A locksmith, of the small village of Philipsberg, in Pomerania, has just invented a most extraordinary lock. Through an admirable mechanism, by turning three times a key three pistols are loaded, which would infallibly kill any one who attempted to introduce an improper key.

*Messrs. Editors*—The following is an answer to the question in your last:

Length of the side of B's farm 197 rods 77 hundredths——Area of each farm in acres 244 acres 1 qr. 23 rods.

Answer to the second question in the Courier of the 2d inst.—3084 miles and 660 yards.

QUESTION.

If 3 and 1, when cubed, make 28, what other two numbers, when cubed, will make the same?

"Old Democrat" is received and shall be attended to.

The meetings of the "Norwich Debating Society" are holden at Mr. L'Hommedieu's School-House. The question to be discussed next Monday evening, is——"Ought our government to interfere, if the Powers of Europe attempt to subjugate the Independent Nations of South-America."

CONGRESSIONAL.

*House of Representatives, Feb. 9.*

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House adopted the following order for the choice of a President:—"That a message be sent to the Senate that this House is now ready to receive them in pursuance of the resolution of the two Houses, of yesterday, to the end that the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, may open the certificates of the votes of the Electors of the several States on the choice of President & Vice-President of the U. S. & that the same may be counted; and that the Clerk do go with said message."

At 12 o'clock the Senate entered the Hall, and took the seats on the right of the chair, which had been vacated——the President of the Senate taking the chair which had been placed by the side of the Speaker.

The President of the Senate then addressed the two Houses, stating that he had received two sets of certificates; one containing the appointment and the other the votes of the Electors of the U. States, for President and Vice-President; one by the hands of the Electoral Messengers, & one through the Post-Office.——These certificates would now be given to the Tellers on the part of both Houses. The President of the Senate then handed to the Tellers of the two Houses the certificates of the appointment of Electors and of the votes of New-Hampshire, and so went on through the different States, declaring the result. The total of which was as follows:

| *For President.* | | *For Vice-President.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Jackson | 99 | J. C. Calhoun | 182 |
| John Q. Adams | 84 | Andrew Jackson | 12 |
| W. H. Crawford | 41 | Nath'l. Macon | 2 |
| Henry Clay | 37 | Henry Clay | 2 |
| | | N. Sandford | 30 |
| | | Van Buren | 9 |
| | | Blank Vote | 1 |

The Speaker then addressed the House, stating that contingencies having occurred which devolved on the House the duty of electing a President, the Clerk would proceed, in conformity with the rules which had been adopted, to call over the roll of the members by States. The Serjeant at Arms was directed to order the Doorkeeper to clear the House of all persons who, by the rules aforesaid, had not been privileged to remain. The roll was then called, and the members, as their names were read over, took their seats by States, to the right of the Chair, beginning with Maine, and so going on according to the order in which petitions are called.

The Clerk having reported that there is but one absentee, the Speaker announced to the House that they were sufficient to proceed to the performance of the duty which had devolved upon them, to elect one of the three highest candidates presented to them, to be the President of the United States, and requested of them to prepare their ballots accordingly.

In reply to a question by Mr. Taylor, the Speaker stated, that the states would appoint their own tellers.

The ballot boxes were then presented to each state, and each state having deposited its ballots, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take two ballot boxes, and present them to the tellers of each state, as the states were called over, to receive the duplicates of the votes of each state.

The President of the Senate then, in pursuance of the resolution, announced the state of the votes for President and Vice-President, to the two Houses of Congress, and after the annunciation, continued—"It thus appears, that no person has obtained a majority of votes of the electors for the office of President of the United States, and that the three highest on the list are Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and William H. Crawford, of Georgia, and that the duty of electing devolves on the House of Representatives.

"I do further declare that John Caldwell Calhoun, having received a majority of the votes of the electors for the office of Vice-President of the United States, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years from the fourth of March next."

The Senate then retired.

The following gentlemen were then appointed tellers on the part of the different states:—Messrs. Cushman, Livermore, Webster, Eddy, Tomlinson, Buck, Taylor, Condict, Ingham, M'Lane, Kent, Randolph, Hooks, Campbell, Forsyth, Trimble, Allen, Sloane, Livingston, Jennings, Rankin, Cook, Owen, and Scott.

The Tellers having examined the votes announced the following result:

For John Quincy Adams 13 states.
Andrew Jackson 7
Wm. H. Crawford 4

The Speaker then announced this result to the house, and declared John Quincy Adams to be duly elected President of the United States, for 4 years from the 4th of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a committee was ordered to be appointed to wait on the President elect, to announce to them the result of the election; and Messrs. Webster, Vance, of Ohio, and Archer, were appointed.

A message was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, to be sent to the Senate, to announce the result.

And then, on motion of Mr. Webster, the House adjourned.

MARRIED,

In Groton, Captain TIMOTHY SWAN to Miss HANNAH WELLS: Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN to Miss BETSEY SPICER: Mr. HIRAM PECKHAM to Miss RHODA ALLEN; Mr. JONATHAN ROGERS to Miss MARY CULVER: Mr. BILLINGS LAMB, of Voluntown, to Miss SALLY CHAPMAN: Capt. ISAAC W. GEERE to Miss ASENETH WILLIAMS: Mr. CEASAR WAIT to Miss BETSEY SQUIER.

DIED,

In this city, Mrs. CATHERINE BARKER, aged 42, wife of Capt. Wm. Barker.

At Washington, on the 6th inst. Miss SALLY SMITH BOOTH, in the 24th year of her age, youngest daughter of Mordecai Booth, Esq. Never has it fallen to the lot of those who were privileged to be with her during her last moments, to witness a death as triumphant as was her's, or so much to be desired.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like her's."—*National Journal.*

BOSTON, Feb. 7th.

His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, Governor and Commander in Chief of this Commonwealth, departed this life yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, at the seventy-fifth year of his age. He has been in public life for half a century, commencing his career at Cambridge in 1775, as a surgeon in the American army. In this capacity he served during the whole war, and acquired an influence in the army beyond any man in the country similarly situated. In 1787, he was appointed surgeon general to Lincoln's forces, raised to suppress Shay's insurrection and was surgeon, adviser and warrior during the campaign. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, he has been generally employed in public life. He has represented Boston in the Legislature of this Commonwealth for several years: then was sent to Congress from the district of Suffolk—has been Foreign Minister, Secretary at War, Representative of Norfolk, & has been twice elected to the office in which he died, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

His Excellency has been distinguished for frankness of disposition and decision of character. In the staff he discovered the spirit of a soldier, and never was satisfied with the duties of private life. His acts in his high office as Governor have been marked with no violence of character, but in all cases he has heard patiently and decided fearlessly. The duties of Chief Magistrate now devolve on His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Marcus Morton, a gentleman in the prime of life, a man enlightened, courteous, independent and eminently acquainted with every form of office.—The heroes of the Revolution are falling around us, as the last leaves of the tree in the autumnal blast.


**Masonic.**

THE Annual Meeting of Franklin Chapter, R. A. Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested.
FRED. PRENTICE, Secretary.
*February 16, 1825.*

**The Co-partnership of HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY**

IS this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Accounts and Notes of the firm are in the hands of *William D. Ripley*, who is duly authorized to settle and collect the same.
FELIX A. HUNTINGTON.
WM. D. RIPLEY.
The business will be continued at the old Stand by
WM. D. RIPLEY.
*Norwich, Feb 8, 1825.* 46

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them without delay.
FELIX A. HUNTINGTON.
*Norwich, Feb. 14, 1825.* 46—

**Mr. Fuller**

HAS already commenced in giving lessons in Dancing in this place. His days of Tuition next week will be Monday and Tuesday.
*Norwich, Feb 15th, 1825.* 46—

**Exchange Bank.**

THE subscriber will purchase a few Hundred Dollars of *Jacob Barker's* Exchange Bank Notes, at 50 cents on the dollar, if offered soon
J. W. KINNEY
*Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

**Wanted,**

STOCK in the Norwich Fire Insurance Company. Inquire of
J. WILLIAMS.
*Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w46—

FOR NEW-YORK.

SLOOP CONSOLATION, Capt. Williams, will sail from Shantupville, on Thursday, 17th inst. For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH BREED.
Feb. 15. 46—

THE undersigned requests all persons indebted to him, to pay the same to Joseph Williams, his attorney, & any persons having claims or demands against me, will please to call on said Williams for settlement.
DANIEL HAVENS.
*Norwich, Feb 15, 1825.* 46—


*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1825—*

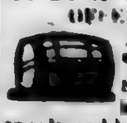
Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Col. Jehiel Johnson*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Asa Fitch, Esq.* the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
Attest. *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.* 46


**Wanted Immediately.**

FIVE or six first rate Water Loom Weavers, to whom Cash and a fair price will be given apply. At Central Factory, in Plainfield.
RICHARDS & FENNER.
*Plainfield, Feb. 11.* 4w46—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**
OFFER FOR SALE,



50 barrels Cider BRANDY, pure.
80 bbls. Flour, various brands.
30 bbls and half bbls. Mackerel No. 1 and 2
25 hhds superior Antigua Molasses.
10 do. St. Croix Rum.
5 do. New-England do.
8 kegs Richmond Tobacco, No. 1.
6 chests Hyson Skin TEA.
20 sacks Fine SALT.
*Feb 15, 1825.* 3w46—

**For Sale,**

A good house and barn, with about 12 acres of land, on which is an excellent orchard, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Shetucket river, about 30 rods south of the Toll Bridge, commonly known by the name of the Tallman place; together with a wood lot containing about 4 Acres. Inquire of
JAMES N. BROWN.
*Norwich, Feb 15th.* 3w46—

**To Let, a Farm,**

CONTAINING about 120 ACRES, adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of
ELIZABETH CLEMENT,
or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.
*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

**To be sold**

AT Public Auction, on the 10th day of March, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Elijah Brewster, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1401 10 cents, with incidental charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Sale to be at the House of Mrs. Polly Brewster on the premises.
POLLY BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY.
Administrators.
*Preston, Feb. 14, 1825.* 46—

**A dark red**

Yearling Bull is now in the possession of the subscriber, the owner not known. For particulars enquire of
JACOB M'CALL.
*Lebanon, (Goshen Sc.) Jan 29th, 1825.* 46—

**2 barrels first quality**
Neat's Foot Oil,
20 boxes and half boxes Bunch, Muscatel, and Bloom RAISINS,
For sale by J. LATHROP.
*Feb. 15, 1825.* 45—


*At a Court of Probate, held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 21st day of January, 1825—*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon Hobart Mc Call*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Jacob M'Call, Henry M'Call and Cereheppus McCall, all of said Lebanon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in a News-paper printed in Norwich, & put up a true copy in some public place in said Town of Lebanon, on or before the 29th day of Jan 1825.
Attest, JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by
JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

*Probate Office, Norwich, Conn. Feb 14th 1825.*

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Jabez P. Whiting, late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Capt. Edward Whiting, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery—said Administrator giving notice of this order by publishing in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in Chelsea.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk.*

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1825*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of Mr. Elijah Griswold, late of Franklin, deceased, are directed to give public notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear before this court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 28th day of February inst at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of their account of the Administration with the estate of said deceased.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk.*

# POETICAL.

### THERMOPYLÆ.

BY THE REVEREND G. W. DOANE.

'Twas an hour of fearful issues,
When the bold three hundred stood,
For their love of holy freedom,
By that old Thessalian flood;
When lifting high each sword of flame,
They called on every sacred name,
And swore beside those dashing waves,
They never, never would be slaves!

And oh! that oath was nobly kept—
From morn to setting sun,
Did desperation urge the fight
Which valor had begun;
Till torrent-like, the stream of blood
Ran down and mingled with the flood,
And all, from mountain cliff to wave,
Was freedom's, Valor's, Glory's grave.

Oh, yes, that oath was nobly kept,
Which nobly had been sworn,
And proudly did each gallant heart
The foeman's fetters spurn:
And firmly was the fight maintain'd,
And amply was the triumph gained;
They fought, fair Liberty, for thee:
They fell—*to die is to be free.*

### THE DEVIL'S WALK.

BY PROFESSOR PORSON.

From his brimstone bed at the break of day,
A walking the Devil has gone,
To visit his snug little farm of the earth,
And see how his stock goes on.

And over the hill and over the dale,
As he rambled over the plain,
And backward and forward he switch'd his long tail,
As a gentleman switches his cane.

And pr'ythee, friend, how was the devil drest?
Oh! he was in his Sunday's best:
His coat was red—his breeches blue,
With a hole behind, which his tail went through.

He saw a lawyer killing a Viper,
On a dunghill near his own stable:
The devil was tickled, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel.

He saw an Apothecary on a white horse,
Ride by on his vocation;
And the devil was pleased, for he thought he beheld
His friend Death in the Revelation.

He saw a cottage with a double coach house,
A cottage of gentility;
And the devil he smil'd; for his darling vice
Is pride, that apes humility.

He went to a rich bookseller's shop;
Says he "We're both of one college;
For I myself sat, like a cormorant once,
Hard by the tree of knowledge."

As he pass'd thro' Cold-bath fields he saw
A solitary cell:
The devil he paused, for it gave him a hint
For improving the prisons of hell.

Down the river did glide, with wind & tide,
A pig with vast celerity;
And the devil he grinn'd, for he saw all the while
How it cut its own throat, and thought with a smile,
On England's commercial property.

He saw General Gascoigne's burning face,
Which filled him with consternation;
And back to hell his way he did make,
For the devil he tho't (by a slight mistak)
'Twas the GENERAL CONFLAGRATION!

*Influence of Mothers in forming the Characters of Children.*

We have always been among those who hold it as an axiom that no wise man ever had a silly mother. It is true, nature, by her mysterious laws, does much to constitute the elementary principles of mental capacity, but the moral law, perhaps, has much more to do in the formation of character than is generally believed. The earliest lessons of wisdom are the most important and who can teach them but a mother? A high-minded and ambitious woman is constantly dwelling on the welfare of her children; and all her lessons are to make them good, wise and conspicuous; she casts a horoscope for her child, and seldom, indeed, is a wicked demon allowed to throw a shadow to cross the lines of good fortune. The man is happy who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery too often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It may be true, that there have been men who have overcome a bad infant education—but they have been few—this was the esoteric meaning of the fable of Hercules strangling the Python, in the cradle. The tales of the nursery, prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents, they reach the heart and brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever. To overcome these evils is worthy an Apotheosis. The minstrels of every age have sung the powers, the charms and the character of women——

"Firm on the scaffold she stood
Besprinkled with a martyr's blood:
Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd,
Her spirit glow'd on battle field;
Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom
The captive, brooding o'er his doom;
Her faith the fallen monarch sav'd,
Her love the tyrant's fury brav'd;"

—But it is only the moral and christian philosopher who places her as a divinity in the nursery.—*Boston Gazette.*

He that can enjoy the intimacy of the great, & on no occasion disgust them with familiarity, or disgrace himself by servility, proves that he is as perfect a gentleman by nature, as his companions are by rank.

He whose first emotion on the view of an excellent production, is to undervalue it, will never have one to show.

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## The Subscribers

WOULD inform their friends & customers that a dissolution in their business will take place on the 1st of April next. We request those who have unsettled accounts with us to call and settle previous to the time here specified. There is a certain class of people (and we hope our customers are all like these) who can *find time* to settle and pay whenever requested. And there is another class, who, in relation to pay, are properly called afternoon customers, we fear such will call to settle after the 1st of April, when the door of lenity will be shut. And it is to be regretted that there should still be another set of people who have no disposition to either settle or pay, we hope we have but few like these, though we thus speak.—All persons having any demands against us, are requested to call & receive their pay previous to the time of our dissolution in business.

PACKER & LESTER.
*Canterbury, Jan. 20, 1825.* 6w44—

## Notice.

THE subscriber, being about to remove from the town and give up the mercantile business, calls upon all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those who refuse to hear this call must settle their accounts with an Attorney. Those having demands against the subscriber are requested to call and receive their pay. ASA PRENTICE.
*Norwich, Feb. 5, 1825.* 4w-45

## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the Inhabitants of the town of Lebanon at the following times and places to receive a State Tax of one Cent on the dollar, on Levy 1823, in his hands for collection. Viz. on the 14th day of February inst. at the house of Capt. Denison Wattles, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 15th, at the store of Mr. Ichabod Ward, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 16th, at Mr. Caleb Stark's, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and on the 17th at Mr. Eliphalet Abell's, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Those who do not attend will be liable to pay fees.

HUBBARD DUTTON, Collector.
*Lebanon, Feb. 1st.* 44—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Bezabul Fuller, late of Lebanon in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Chester Fuller and Thomas Fuller of said Lebanon, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 1st day of February, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy examined by JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the honorable Superior Court at their session at Norwich, within and for the county of New-London, on the 4th Tuesday of January, 1825, commissioners to grant the relief of the insolvent act to Major *James Gordon*, of Norwich aforesaid, by said court adjudged an insolvent debtor, give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde in said Norwich, to receive the claims against said insolvent debtor on the first Wednesday of March, April and August next.

JOHN HYDE, } Commis-
ASA ROATH. } sioners.
*Norwich, Jan. 31, 1825.* 3w44—

## Notice

IS hereby given that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Benajah Ladd, late of Franklin, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the second Thursday of February, 1825, as will raise the sum of $1177 96 cents. Sale to be at the dwelling-house in said Franklin, where the deceased last dwelt, at 12 o'clock A. M.

DEBORAH LADD, Adm'x.
GRANT LADD, Adm'r.
Franklin, Jan. 31st, 1825. 44—

BY order of the honorable Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at public auction on the 3d day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M at the late dwelling house of the deceased, so much of the personal and real estate of Polly Loomis, late of Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of four hundred and twenty-four dollars, fifty cents, with cost of sale.

ISAIAH LOOMIS, 2d. Ex'r.
Lebanon, Jan. 31, 1825. 3w44—

## Pine Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. JED. HUNTINGTON.
*Feb. 9, 1825.* 55—

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or book account now due, *are requested to make* IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

RIPLEY & WALDO.
*January 19, 1825.* 42—

JOB PRINTING,
DONE IN THE NEATEST STYLE,
and on the most reasonable terms,
*AT THIS OFFICE.*

---

## JOHN GRAY

*Wants Lots real Wide-awakes!*

NINE large families Children for Cotton & Woolen Factory.

Two Carders, 2 Mule Spinners, 1 Overseer Spinner, 2 Machine Makers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Finisher for fine Satinetts in *Trumbull & Breed style*—Carder, Rope Spinners, or one or more to take the making of Satinetts by the job, stock found.

—ALSO—

10,000 feet White Oak Plank,
1½ a 3½ inches, 24 a 30 feet long.
Junk Timber, White Oak Knees,
Common Oak & Chesnut Timber of different shapes and kind.

Six very large sound White Oak Sticks, 40 a 50 feet long, —for all which Cash will be paid, OR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,
"*all those sort of things,*"

an assortment (to be in fashion should say, "*among which are,*") a-hem—100 ps. real *super super* Black, Blue, Green and Red Broad Cloths—100 ps. Calico and 10,000 ps. of *Every Thing Else!* but are too modest for such wholesale puffing, as we see not one thousand miles from Norwich—The fact is, our location at Lisbon, so *near* Norwich, compels us to SILENTLY UNDERSELL THEM ALL!!! to prevent customers going by. *We only WHISPER this to an intelligent community*—☞A word to the Wise!—VERY CHEAP—

10 sacks live Geese Feathers.
*Feb. 8.* 6w45 *E. B*

## 65 bls· superfine Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.

A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist, Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.
Jan. 5. 1825. 8w40—

## MOWRY'S Warranted Cast Steel AXES,

SUPPOSED to be superior to any ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many have been tried—none have been known to fail, but all have proved very superior, so far as they have been heard from.—For sale by

*Bozrah Manufacturing Co.*
*Mr. Joseph C. Huntington,*
*and Mr. John Lathrop, Norwich.*
Bozrahville, Feb. 4, 1825. 3w45

## *Book-Binding.*

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R. Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.
LEWIS EDWARDS.
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

NORWICH
## Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON,

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,
of every description,
*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—

warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.
*November 16, 1824.* tf33—

## Latest Fashions.
## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice—in the neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec. 28.* tf39

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment without further invitation. JED. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Feb. 2. 3w44—

## Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

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## Cotton, Molasses, etc.

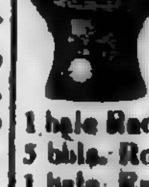
40 bales Georgia upland COTTON
15 do. Sea Island do.
55 hhds retailing Molasses,
200 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
50 hhds New and West India RUM,
50 chests TEAS, assorted, for sale by

Ripley & Waldo.
*January 18, 1825.* 42

## C. F. & G. C. LESTER

*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*
5 tons Prime Campeachy
LOGWOOD,
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua,
20 bls. ground Camwood, *(pure,)*
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt. ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS,
100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in btls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals. Alcohol,
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
20 lbs. COCHINEAL,
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry.
500 cwt. do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink, (English,)
1 bale Sponge.
4 packs GOLD LEAF,
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—



1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burgeandy,
100 lbs. Sacc Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

### Patent Medicines.

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.

### Swaim's Panacea.

SUNDRIES.

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market. 34—

## 500 pounds

SIENE TWINE, Siene Ropes & Fish-Lines of every description—for sale at the Rope-Walk in West Chelsea, or at the store of
JOS. BREED.
Norwich, Jan. 18. 42—

## Leicester MachineCards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 23, 1824.*—[12mo's

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THE
## THAMES COMPANY

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

## *Winter Goods;*

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for Cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan
PLAID,
Camblets—Plain & fig'd blk. & col'd.
BOMBAZETTES,
Circassians—Plain & fig'd Ratinett,
HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN,
Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,*
LADIES CLOTH,
PELISSE CLOTH,
*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,*
Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
India & French Levantine very heay, Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete, Sinchews, Sarsnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.
Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings,
Ticks, &c. at very low prices.
*Norwich, Dec. 21, 1824.* 38—

NORWICH Shoe Store.

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality*. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,——————do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.

LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,
Northampton and Hartford
Sole Leather.

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding ——do. Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, *(very superior)*

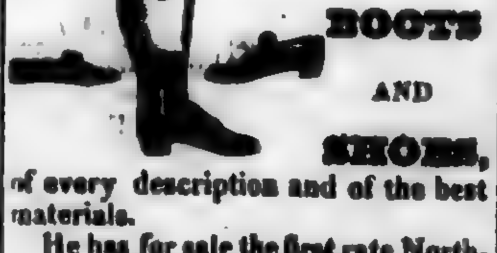
Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH*.

S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Nov. 1824.* 31—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. James Douglass*, late of Voluntown, deceased, give notice that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the Creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims, at the Dwelling House of Samuel Robins, in said Voluntown, on the first Mondays of April and July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

AMOS TREAT, } Com'rs.
LOT LARKHAM, }
*Voluntown, Feb. 1, 1825.* 45

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## Last from New-York.

DECEMBER 22, 1824.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment* of FASHIONABLE

## Dry Goods,

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black
SATINS,
Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*
Blue, Black, Green, and other color
GYMPS,
Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue
Italian Crapes,

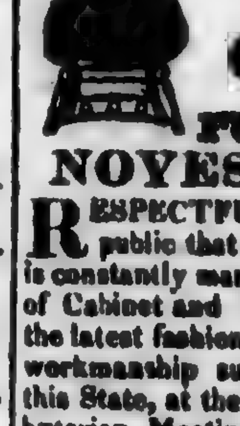
A large assortment of Velveteen, Silk, Cotton, and Gros de Ete Hdkfs. Silk and Cotton Flagg Do. Children's Flagg Do.; Bandanna do. Black and colored Silk and Tabby

VELVETS,
Bombazettes and Circassians
*of all colors,*
Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown
VESTINGS,

Fig'd & plain Silk do.—Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE——Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.

*Also—on hand,*

A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—



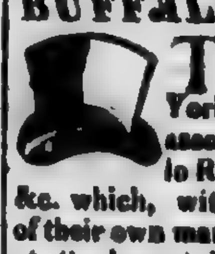
Cabinet and Chair FURNITURE.

## NOYES SISSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Cabinet and Chair Furniture, of the latest fashions and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this State, at the shop near the Presbyterian Meeting-House in Bozrah, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

*Bozrah, Feb. 3, 1825.* 3w43

## HATS, BUFFALO ROBES, etc



THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Cape, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,
And the highest price, paid for
*all kinds of Furs,*
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

## LOST,

ON Saturday afternoon last, between Thomas's and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red Morocco Wallet, containing

150 DOLLARS,

and sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner.

$20 reward will be paid on receipt of the money and papers, or ten dollars for either.

All the bills were Ten Dollars of the Springfield Bank, except two Fives, of the Geneva Bank, N. Y.

The finder is requested to inquire at the office of the Courier, or at Thomas's Hotel.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.
*Norwich, Jan. 8, 1824.* 41—

*For sale by the Subscriber*

ONE new leather top chaise finished in the first rate Boston style, with plate bands joints, &c.

1 do. Canvas top with Boston springs.
1 do. Cloth top with Jack Springs.
JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.
150 bush. Yellow Corn.
100 do. Rye.
For which Cash will be paid on delivery.
Norwich, Feb. 3. 1825. 44—

## *A School Master*

WANTED, to teach a District School. Enquire of
ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Com.*
*Feb. 7, 1825.* 45—3

## NORWICH AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*
*Oct. 12.* 28—

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1350.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1825. No 47.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



**The Co-partnership of**
**HUNTINGTON & RIPLEY**

IS this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Accounts and Notes of the firm are in the hands of *William D. Ripley*, who is duly authorized to settle and collect the same.

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON.
WM. D. RIPLEY.

The business will be continued at the old Stand by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Feb 8. 1825.* 46

THE
**THAMES COMPANY**

HAVE just received, (at the Blue Store, Shetucket-street,) an additional supply of

***Winter Goods;***

They now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Circassian, Caroline and Tartan
**PLAID,**
Camblets—Plain & fig'd blk & col'd.
**BOMBAZETTES,**
Circassians—Plain & fig'd Ratinett.
HOSIERY—GLOVES—MUSLIN,
Cambricks—Umbrellas—Thread and Bobinett LACES—An extensive assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*,
**LADIES CLOTH,**
**FRENCH CLOTH,**
*Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,*
Flannels, Baizes, Rose Blankets.
Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Wadding for Pelisses, &c. &c. &c

——ALSO——

**Merino and Cashmere Shawls,**
India & French Levantine very heavy, Black and colord fig'd Gros de Ete, Sinchews, Barnetts, Black & colored Satins, &c. &c.
**Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings,**
Ticks, &c. at very low prices.

*Norwich, Dec. 21, 1824.* 38—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**
OFFER FOR SALE.

50 barrels Cider BRANDY, pure.
80 bbls. Flour, various brands.
30 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel No 1 and 2
25 hhds. superior Antigua Molasses.
10 do. St. Croix Rum.
5 do. New-England do.
8 kegs Richmond Tobacco, No. 1.
6 chests Hyson Skin TEA.
20 sacks Fine SALT.

*Feb 15, 1825.* 3w46—

**JOHN GRAY**
*Wants Lots real Wide-awakes!*

NINE large families Children for Cotton & Woolen Factory.

Two Carders, 2 Mule Spinners, 1 Overseer Spinner, 2 Machine Makers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Finisher for fine Satinetts in *Trumbull & Breed style*—Carder, Rope Spinners, or one or more to take the making of Satinetts by the job, stock found.

——ALSO——

**10,000 feet White Oak Plank,**
1½ a 3½ inches, 24 a 30 feet long.
Junk Timber, White Oak Knees,
Common Oak & Chesnut Timber of different shapes and kind.

Six very large sound White Oak Sticks, 40 a 50 feet long.——for all which Cash will be paid, OR

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,**
*"all those sort of things,"*

an assortment (to be in fashion should say, "*among which are,*") a-hem—100 ps. real *super super* Black, Blue, Green and Red Broad Cloths—100 ps. Calico and 10,000 ps. of *Every Thing Else!* but are too modest for such wholesale puffing, as we see not one thousand miles from Norwich. The fact is, our location at Lisbon, so near Norwich, compels us to SILENTLY UNDERSELL THEM ALL!!! to prevent customers going by. *We only WHISPER this to an intelligent community*——☞ A word to the Wise!—VERY CHEAP——

10 sacks live Geese Feathers.

*Feb 8.* 6w45 *E. I.*

**Wanted Immediately.**

FIVE or six first rate Water Loom Weavers, to whom Cash and a fair price will be given apply. At Central Factory, in Plainfield.

RICHARDS & FENNER

*Plainfield, Feb. 11.* 4w46—

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**
*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*

5 tons Prime Campeachy
**LOGWOOD,**
2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua.
20 bls. ground Camwood, *(pure.)*
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt ALUM.
**1 ton English Copperas,**
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GALLS.
**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo.**
4 carboys English Vitriol, & in btls
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
500 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE.
**10,000 Teazles, growth 1824.**
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol
100 lbs Annatto. 150 gals Alcohol
**1 Case GUM SHELLAC,**
1 case Clothier's Jacks.
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,
**20 lbs. COCHINEAL,**
500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry.
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil.
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge,
**4 packs GOLD LEAF,**
2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burguandy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian.
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Red Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brimstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

**Patent Medicines.**

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlæm Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops,

**Swaim's Panacea.**

SUNDRIES.

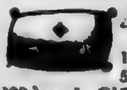
Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specia Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do

**Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses,**
and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market

**Cotton, Molasses, etc.**



40 bales Georgia upland COTTON
15 do. Sea Island do.
55 hhds retailing Molasses,
200 barrels CIDER BRANDY,
50 hhds New and West India RUM,
50 chests TEAS, assorted, for sale by

**Ripley & Waldo.**

*January 18, 1825.* 42

**Cold Spring Gin.**

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by JOS. BREED.

**Last from New-York.**
DECEMBER 22, 1824.
**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *New and large Assortment* of FASHIONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

which they are now opening, and offering for sale at the lowest Cash Prices.

White, Pink, Scarlet, and Black
**SATINS,**
Elegant figured Silks, for Pelisses,
*Plain and Ombra Plushes,*
Blue, Black, Green, and other colors
**GYMPS,**
Green, White, Black, Pink and Blue
**Italian Crapes,**
A large assortment of Velveteen Silk, Cotton, and ros de Ete Hdkfs.
Silk and Cotton Flagg Do.
Children's Flagg Do. Bandanna do
Black and colored Silk and Tabby
**VELVETS,**
Bombazettes and Circassians
*of all colors,*
Valencia, Toilinette, & Swansdown
VESTINGS,
Fig'd & plain Silk do.——Circassian & Tartan Plaids—Plaid Bombazine—Black do.—Cassimere, Cotton and Silk Shawls,—Plain and rib'd Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Blankets, Ingrain Carpetings, Linen and Cotton Floss,—Black, white, blue, pink and scarlet CRAPE LISSE——Whips, Bonnet Reeds, by the gross or dozen.

*Also—on hand,*

A few United States and New-England MAPS, at less than the subscription prices. 38—

**CLAY'S**
**Stomach Bitters.**

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues.—They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

**CLAY'S**
***Itch Ointment.***

FOR pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instances it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms tetters, grubs, morphews, and, indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents.

For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, Robinson & Dunham, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowf1y44—

*For sale by the Subscriber*

ONE new leather top chaise finished in the first rate Boston style, with plate bands joints, &c.
1 do. Canvas top with Boston springs.
1 do. Cloth top with Jack Springs.

JOHN LATHROP.

WANTED.
150 bush. Yellow Corn.
100 do. Rye.
For which Cash will be paid on delivery.

Norwich, Feb. 3. 1825. 44—

*Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against losses by fire, on buildings, merchandize, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—having for the premium of $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

ow1f1y23—

*For Sale, by the Subscriber,*

ONE yoke of Oxen, 14 Ewe Sheep, 1 two year old Bull, & 1 Cart
Inquire of JOSEPH W. BIRCHARD

*Norwich, Feb. 8, 1825.* 45—


## MIDDLEY.

### A PHILOSOPHER OUTWITTED.

A learned Doctor being very busy in his study, a little girl came to ask him for some fire. "But," says the doctor, "you have nothing to take it in." As he was going to fetch something for that purpose, the little girl stooped down at the fire-place, and taking some cold ashes on one hand, she put five embers on them with the other. The astonished Doctor threw down his books, saying "with all my learning, I should never have found out that expedient."

*Clerical Anecdote.*—A gentleman asked a country Clergyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relative of his—"I really do not know," said the Clergyman, "how to refuse you, but if the young man should preach *better than I*, my congregation will be dissatisfied with me afterwards; and if he should preach *worse*, I don't think *he's fit to preach at all.*"

### EATING AND DRINKING.

Not long since, a certain Quack was addressed by one of his patients as follows:—"Doctor, how is it, that when we eat and drink, the meat is separated from the drink." "Why, I'll tell you," replied the Quack; "in the neck there are two pipes; one of them is to receive meat the other drink: at the top of these pipes is a lid or clapper; and when we eat, this clapper shuts up the drink pipe; and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat pipe." "But, Doctor, (said the patient) it seems to me that the clapper must play plaguy sharp when we eat pudding and milk!"

An illustrious person told Chesterfield, that he had drank six bottles of Champaign—"That," said Lord Chesterfield, "is more than I can swallow."

As a large and familiar intercourse with men of different habits and dispositions never fails, in characters of any force or generosity, to dispel the prejudices with which we at first regard them, and to lower our estimate of our own superior happiness and wisdom: so a very ample and extensive course of reading in any department of letters, tends naturally to enlarge our narrow principles of judgment, and not only to cast down the idols before which we had formely abased ourselves, but to disclose to us the might and the majesty of much that we had mistaken and contemned.

### FRANKLIN'S WAGGERY.

*Extract from one of Franklin's Letters.*

"For my own part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country—he is a bird of bad moral character—he does not get his living honestly—you may have seen him perched on a tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labors of the fishing hawk—and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest, for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in a good case, but like those among men who live by sharping and robbing, he is generally very poor, and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward—the little king bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is therefore, by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Americans, who have driven all the king birds from our country—though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call chevaliers d'industrie. I am on this account not displeased that the figure is not known as a bald eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For in truth, the turkey is, in comparison, a much more respectable bird, and withal, a true original native of America.——Eagles have been found in all countries, the turkey was peculiar to ours—the first of these species seen in England, being brought to France by the Jesuits from Canada, and served up at the wedding table of Charles the IXth. He is besides, (though a little vain and silly 'tis true, but not the worse emblem for that) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who should presume to invade his farm yard with a red coat on."

## RELIGIOUS.

FROM CHALMER'S SERMONS.

And what is this world in the immensity which teems with them——and what are they who occupy it? The universe at large would suffer as little, in its splendour and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnitude of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the streams of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time, the life, which we know, by the microscope, it teems with, is extinguished; and, an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of man, and on the scale of his observation, carries in it to the myriads which people this little leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now, on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupiers of this ball, which performs its little round among the suns and the systems that astronomy has unfolded—we may feel the same littleness, and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance, that it would require the operation of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist.—The fire which rages within, may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it into one wide and wasting volcano. The sudden formation of elastic matter in the bowels of the earth—and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this—may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below, may impart a virulence to the air that is around us; it may effect the delicate proportion of its ingredients; and the whole of animated nature may wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A blazing comet may cross this fated planet in its orbit, and realize all the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate with precision the consequences of an event which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of chance and probability. It may hurry our globe towards the sun—or frag it the outer regions of the planetary system—or give it a new axis of revolution—and the effect, which I shall simply announce, without explaining it, would be to change the place of the ocean, and bring another mighty flood upon our islands and continents. These are changes which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeople it; and we who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of devouring elements, which, if let loose upon us by the hand of the Almighty, would spread solitude, and silence, and death, over the dominions of the world.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity which makes the protection of the Almighty so dear to us, and bring, with such emphasis, to every pious bosom, the holy lessons of humility and gratitude. The God who sitteth above, & presides in high authority over all worlds, is mindful of man; and, though at this moment his energy is felt in the remotest provinces of creation, we may feel the same security in his providence, as if we were the objects of his undivided care. It is not for us to bring our minds up to this mysterious agency. But, such is the incomprehensible fact, that same Being, whose eye is broad over the whole universe, gives vegetation to every blade of grass, and motion to every particle of blood which circulates through the minutest animal; that, though his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp, immensity and all its wonders, I am as much known to him as if I were the single object of his attention; that he marks all my thoughts; that he gives birth to every feeling and every movement within me; and that, with an exercise of power which I can neither describe nor comprehend, the same God who sits in the highest heaven, and reigns over the glories of the firmament, is at my right hand, to give me every breath which I draw, & every comfort which I enjoy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

MR. EDITOR,—

I am devoted to the science of medicine; and like all other professional men, expect a niche in the temple of Fame. But my prospects, for several years after my noviciate, were of a nature to damp every aspiring hope. I began to fear that the expenses of my education, and my promising talents would all prove in vain. Debts to my landlady began to assume an ominous appearance, so that I was in the habit of changing my quarters, whenever I found that I could subsist a sixpence cheaper. From the window of my office, which was in truth airy enough, for any Grub-street poet, "full'd by soft zephyrs thro' the broken pane," my melancholy visage, with a portion of my cadaverous neck and shoulders might be seen thrust forth, reconnoitering the streets, and inwardly cursing the inveterate health of the city. My principal attention was directed towards the fair sex, who being formed of finer clay, might be supposed to be more easily broken. But here my expectations were disappointed. Their "chaste armoury of dress" so repelled the elements and guarded the citadel of life, that no hope remained, save of the quiet progress of nature towards decay. You will readily perceive, Mr. Editor, that I am not speaking of the present times. I am a bachelor of some standing, yet I am still well spoken of among the ladies. I wish not, therefore, to be too definite respecting my own chronology, as I see no reason why a man should be called on, as if in a Court of Justice, to declare precisely how far his memory may happen to extend.

Suffice it for my present purpose to say, that in my youth the fairer part of the creation never appeared abroad, after the winter solstice, without feet well enclosed in moccasins, and the person enveloped in a huge muff and tippet, over which was thrown in case of an extra blast, a stout cloth coat, with a hood appertaining thereunto. I had also most discouraging assurances that flannels and woolen hose were in general use. I foresaw a race of antediluvians, and threw away my books in despair. I would have engaged as clerk to some merchant, but was ashamed of my height; and I had serious thoughts of betaking to myself the profession of a pedlar. But let me hasten from these dismal recollections. After long waiting, & as much patience as starvation could assume, a brighter era began to dawn.

It would be impossible for me, Mr. Editor, to describe to you the rapture with which I beheld the first pair of prunelle, paper-soled shoes swimming through the dissolving snows of our pavements. But my ecstacy reached its climax when I saw our most fashionable belles arrayed in their silk pelisses, which dividing at every step revealed the light drapery of summer. An interminable train of diseases swam before my delighted imagination. I went immediately and treated myself with a new suit of clothes which I sadly needed, and, to the astonishment of my tailor, they were paid for on delivery. I had previously entertained rather too sanguine hopes of the effect which the newly introduced *corsets* might produce upon the vascular system. An occasional cancer, pulmonary affection or injury to the intercostal arteries, did indeed attest their power, but these was only like "angel's visits, few and far between."

Still the complete harvest of my anticipations never arrived till the present winter. Of all the fashions which have ever aimed to make beauty a prey to the ravages of our severe climate, the wide-spreading leghorn bonnet bears the palm. The cave of Eolus could not have been better adapted to attract and imprison the blasts. Their towering plume of feathers inclining backwards, so turns the balance of density in that direction, that if a head-wind is encountered, the whole appendage flies off, and is worn like a wallet on the shoulders. Nothing could have been so well devised to patronize quinsy, tic-doloureux, and all the interesting family of spasms. Nothing could have been more decidedly in favor of our profession; and what is remarkable, Mr. Editor, we have never recognized our benefactors. We have long held a kind of communion with nurses and gossiping old women, called doctresses. Through them we have hinted some improper regimen where we wished like the lawyers for a retaining fee.—But this intercourse was always awkward and opposed by many obstacles. It seems that the *Milliners* were after all our best friends. They put money into our purses, and never ask to share our fame. I believe if the subject were philosophically investigated, they would be found to bear the same proportion to us, in the scale of creation, that we do to the sextons. Medical men are monsters of ingratitude, if they hesitate to acknowledge their obligations to these indefatigable allies. For my part I never meet one of these worthy beings upon the side-walk, though perchance loaded with a band box, but I bow twice as low to her as to any other of her sex; and if I ever vacate my chair of celibacy, it will be in favor of Miss Jenny Gimcrack, the Milliner. I shall move at our next annual medical convention, that this respectable body of coadjutors be permitted to send a delegate to consult with our committee on ways and means. The science of medicine has been sometimes compared to that of music, and the body to a complicated harp. Now as it is the sole province of us physicians to keep this harp in order, if it never got out of tune how should we exercise our benevolence? in other words, *how should we live?* Surely the authors of its discords are patrons of those who restore its harmony. I myself sometimes resort to innocent devices to promote the gain of our craft. It is my custom, on the most chilly days of winter, to take a walk on some of our most lofty hills, taking care to intrench myself in my plaid cloak and fur cap. There, if I encounter one of our fashionably dressed belles, I make it a rule to prolong conversation, especially if there be a brisk northwester directly in her face. Before the customary compliments are exhausted, a friendly blast leaves the whole cranium uncovered, and I gaze with marked admiration upon the beautiful tresses exposed to my view. Next day I am sure of being called in as physician. But I must conclude, Mr. Editor, as I am just summoned to three patients with the quinsy, and two with disorders of the facial nerves.

Yours in haste,
ESCULAPIUS KILLEM, M. D.

*From the New-York Observer.*

### CAPTURE OF A SEA-DEVIL.

Most of our readers will recollect the account which was published more than a year since of the capture of an enormous fish off Delaware Bay, by a fishing smack from this port. Its strength was such, that after the body had been penetrated by two strong and well formed gigs of the best tempered iron, the shank of one of them was broken off, and the other singularly bent, and the boat containing the fishermen was drawn through the water with such velocity as to cause a wave to rise on each side of the furrow in which it moved, several feet higher than the boat itself. The weight of the fish after death was estimated at four or five tons. Its length from the snout to the end of the tail was 14 feet, and its breadth from the extremity of one wing or pectoral fin to the other was 18 feet. The following account of the capture of a similar animal in February last, is from the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. It was furnished by Lieutenant Lamont of the 91st British Regiment, who was stationed at the time at Fort Augusta.

"The first appearance of an animal of this species, since I have been here, (about 18 months,) was about two months ago, when I was called out to the beach by some of the inhabitants, whom I found, on going there, to be assembled in great numbers, to see what they called the *Sea-Devil*. I confess my curiosity was not less excited than theirs, when I saw floating close to the surface of the water, about twenty yards from me, a great mass of living substance, of a dark color, but of the shape, & size of which, I could not, at the time, form any proper idea, it being, so very different from any thing I had ever before seen or heard of, farther than that I supposed it to have been many times the size of what I now believe it was. No time was lost in setting out in pursuit of him, with harpoons, &c.; and it was not long before he was come up with, and struck with one of the harpoons; when he made off with great velocity, towing the boat after him. As he seemed to incline chiefly to the surface of the water, six or seven more harpoons were, (with the assistance of several canoes that had come up,)

successfully plunged into him, and all the boats made fast to each other, which he was obliged to pull after him, with several people in each. Such, however was the great strength of this animal, that after being fast, in the manner I have described, for upwards of four hours, and taking in the boats out to sea attached to him, to a distance of about ten miles from the harbor, and having been pierced with so many wounds, he was still able to defy every effort to bring him in. It had now got late, and was dark, and an attempt was made to force him up near enough to get another large harpoon into him: this was no sooner done, than he darted off, and, by an almost unaccountable and seemingly convulsive effort, in a moment broke loose from all his fetters, carrying away with him eight or ten harpoons and pikes, and leaving every one staring at his neighbor in speechless astonishment, confounded at the power of an animal which could thus snatch himself from them at a time when they conceived him almost completely in their power.

"Since then, some of these animals have occasionally been heard of at a distance from the harbor; and, a few days ago, in coming over from Fort Augusta, with another gentleman, we fell in with one of them, which allowed us to get so near him that it was determined to set out the next morning to look for him. We did so; and took with us several large harpoons, muskets, pikes, &c. determined, if it were possible, to bring him in. He was descried, about eight o'clock, near Greenwich, towards the top of the harbor, as usual floating near the surface, and moving slowly about. Having allowed the boat to get close to him, he was struck with a harpoon which was thrown at him in a most dexterous manner by Lieutenant St. John, of the Royal Artillery. He immediately set out towards the mouth of the harbor, towing the boat after him with such velocity, that it could not be overtaken by any others; after going in this way for near an hour, he turned back, which enabled the other boats to lay hold; and four of them were tied, one after the other, to the one by which he was harpooned, with four or five people in each of them. By this means we hoped to tire him out the sooner. In about an hour and a half after he was first struck, a favorable opportunity offering, a large five-pointed harpoon, made fast to a very heavy staff, was thrown at him with such an elevation, that it should fall upon him with the whole weight of the weapon. This having been as well directed as the first, was lodged nearly in the middle of his back. The struggle he made at this time to get away was truly tremendous—plunging in the midst of the boats,—darting from the bottom to the surface alternately,—dashing the water and foam on every side of him,—and rolling round and round to extricate himself from the pole. This might be considered as having given him the *coup de grace*, although, at short intervals afterwards, he was struck with two more harpoons, and several musket balls were fired into him. Still he was able to set out again, taking the five boats after him, which he carried along with the greatest ease. Having gone in this way for some time, he came to a stop, & laid himself to the bottom, when, with all the lines that were attached to him, it was quite impossible to move him. All expedients were nearly beginning to fail, when it was proposed to slacken the lines, which being done had the desired effect, and he again set out. Having thus got him from the ground, inch by inch was gained upon him, till he was got near the surface, when he was struck with two large spikes. He now got rather faint; and the boats closing on him on every side, the combat became general with pikes, muskets, and every weapon we had. He was now towed ashore, being about five hours since he was first struck.—This it required all the boats to do, and then but very slowly. His appearance now showed the extraordinary tenacity of life of which this animal must be possessed, as his whole body was literally a heap of wounds, many of which were through and through, and he was not yet quite dead. This circumstance, with his great strength, is the cause of the name which has been given him by the fishermen here, as they have never been able to succeed in taking one of them, and were firmly of opinion that it was impossible to do so.

"This monster is of the flat-fish kind. On measurement, it was found to be in length and breadth nearly the same, about fifteen feet, and in depth about three to four feet. It had the appearance of having no head, as there was no prominence at its mouth; on the contrary, its exterior margin formed, as it were, the segment of a circle, with its arc towards the animal's body, and opening into a large cavity of about two feet and a half in width, without teeth, into which a man went with such ease, that I do not exaggerate when I say, that another might have done so at the same time. On each side of the mouth projected a mass of cartilaginous substance like horns about a foot and a half long, and capable of meeting before the mouth. These feelers moved about a great deal in swimming, and are probably of use in feeding. On looking on this animal as it lay on the ground with its back upwards, it might be said to be nearly of equal dimensions on every side, with the exception of the two lateral extremities, extending to a point about four feet from the body, and a tail about five feet long, four and a half inches diameter at the root, and tapering to a point. Above the root of the tail was the dorsal fin, and on each side of it a flat and flabby substance lying close to the body, of the appearance of fins. There were no other distinct fins, and its sole propelling power seemed to be its two lateral extremities, which became very flat and thin towards the point. As it shows these much in swimming, it gives a spectator an extraordinary idea of its size, as, when imperfectly seen, the conclusion, naturally is, if the breadth is so great, how much greater must the length be. Wishing to know what it fed upon, I saw the stomach opened, which was round, about eight inches in diameter, and quite empty. It was closely studded over with circular spots of a muscular substance. Under the stomach was a long bag, with transverse muscular layers from end to end, and which contained nothing but some lime and gravel. The muscular appearance of the digestive organs would lead one to suppose, that it fed upon other fish, as is the general opinion here, though its having no teeth does not support that idea. Its weight was so great that it was impossible to ascertain it at the time; but some idea may be formed of it, when I assure you, that it was with difficulty that forty men, with two lines attached to it, could drag it along the ground. Its bones were soft, & with the exception of the jaw bones, could be cut with a knife. One ridge of bone ran from the mouth to the middle of the back, where it was met by another running transversely, from the extremities of which there were two larger ones converging towards the tail."

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

*House of Representatives, February* 10.

Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported, that the committee had waited on JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and had notified to him that in the recent election of President of the United States, no person having received a majority of the votes of all the Electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved on the House of Representatives, that House, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, did, yesterday, choose him to be President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next; and that the committee had received a written answer, which he presented to the House.

Mr. ADAMS' ANSWER.

*Gentlemen*—In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the people and States of this Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the division of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow-citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services, no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own—names, closely associated with the glory of the nation; and one of them further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the People to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge; and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the Constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal:—

I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, sig-nified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow-citizens which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me; Confident in the trust that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that being "in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

GENTLEMEN: I pray you to make acceptable to the House the assurances of my profound gratitude for their confidence; and to accept, yourselves, my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*Washington, Feb. 10th, 1825.*

The following table exhibits the number of Electors each State is entitled to, and the votes of the Delegations of the States in Congress on the late ballot for President.

| Number of Electors. | The 13 States voting for Mr. Adams. | Adams | Jackson | Crawford |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Maine | 7 | 00 | 00 |
| 8 | New-Hampshire | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| 15 | Massachusetts | 12 | 1 | 00 |
| 7 | Vermont | 5 | 00 | 00 |
| 4 | Rhode-Island | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| 8 | Connecticut | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| 36 | New-York | 18 | 2 | 14 |
| 11 | Maryland | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 16 | Ohio | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | Kentucky | 8 | 4 | 00 |
| 3 | Illinois | 1 | 00 | 00 |
| 3 | Missouri | 1 | 00 | 00 |
| 5 | Louisiana | 2 | 1 | 00 |
| | The 7 States for Jackson. | | | |
| 8 | New-Jersey | 1 | 5 | 00 |
| 28 | Pennsylvania | 1 | 25 | 00 |
| 11 | South-Carolina | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| 11 | Tennessee | 00 | 9 | 00 |
| 5 | Alabama | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| 3 | Mississippi | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| 5 | Indiana | 00 | 3 | 00 |
| | The 4 States for Crawford. | | | |
| 3 | Delaware | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| 24 | Virginia } | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| 15 | North-Carolina } | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 9 | Georgia } | 00 | 00 | 7 |
| 261 | {One absent from illness. | 67 | 71 | 54 |

*New-York.*—The members from this state voted as follows:—For Mr. Adams—Messrs. Adams, Cady, Hayden, Herkimer, Lawrence, Marvin, Martindale, Rose, Sharpe, Storrs, Strong, Taylor, Tracy, Van Wyck, Van Rensselaer, Williams, Wood, and Woods—18. For Mr. Crawford,—Messrs. Cambreleng, Clark, Collins, Day, Dwinell, Eaton, Foote, Frost, Hogeboom, Jenkins, Litchfield, Richards, Ten Eyck, and Tyson—14. For General Jackson, Messrs. Craig and Morgan.

The Election of President only occupied 36 minutes.

The result of the Presidential election (says the Boston Patriot,) was first communicated to the venerable John Adams, by Mr. J. J. Jerome of Boston, who repaired to Quincy immediately on the arrival of the mail. We understand the pleasing intelligence produced no extraordinary excitement on his mind, but was received with grateful feelings and with that calm dignity and composure which have so eminently marked his demeanor in his retirement. Tho' subject to the prevailing cold, his health is comparatively good, his mind yet strong and his conversation perspicuous.

*The crisis.*—The Presidential question is now at rest, and the crisis makes a powerful appeal to the patriotism of all parties. We have one common country, one common interest. Upon the altar of that country, let us lay all personal disappointments, all personal resentments, and make of them a sacrifice to the public good.

The smoke of that sacrifice will ascend up gratefully to Heaven, as a testimony of our purity and love of country; and posterity will bless the age that had the magnanimity to make it. And who is there among us that is not capable of making it for such a country as ours?—A country manifestly called by the Almighty to a destiny which Greece and Rome, in the days of their pride, might have envied——the destiny of holding up to a benighted and struggling world the great example of the government of a people by the people themselves——the illustrious example of a *free government*:—the destiny of regenerating, by our example, a fallen world, and "restoring to man his long lost rights."—Who is there that would put aside from his country this proud destiny?

Who is there, that would forego the holy triumph of having the chains fall, throughout Europe, throughout the world, and seeing emancipated man, every where, start up in the image in which God created him? Who would be the guilty parricide to mar that triumph, by sacrificing it to the low, the grovelling purposes of party resentment and party revenge? The cause of our country is the cause of the world "This is the time that will try the souls of men." A broad line will now be drawn before the eyes of the whole nation, between the *selfish* and the *patriotic*. Professions will no longer blind us. Declamation can no longer cheat us. The tree will be known by its fruits. We shall see, by their actions, who are the *true republicans*: who are those who sincerely and cheerfully acquiesce in the sense of the nation constitutionally expressed, and who will fairly and generously put their shoulders to the wheels to help forward the proper action of the government; and who are those, on the contrary, who, with professions of acquiescence and of the public good upon their lips, still nourish their disappointments and their resentments in secret, and, in the prostituted name of their country, combine to form an opposition for the base and selfish purposes of party.

*From the National Intelligencer 18th inst.*

Congress has been likened, by political writers, in its function of electing a President, to a Polish Diet. But, in reality, nothing was ever less like any other thing. As far as our observation extended, there was manifest among the Members nothing but urbanity and correct deportment, with a cast of gravity arising from a proper sense of the importance of the duty in the discharge of which they were engaged. There was neither violence nor trick in the proceeding. There was as little disguise; for, although the voting was altogether by ballot, we do not believe that the vote of a single member from any State is unknown. After what has passed, we shall never again feel the apprehension which, when at a distance, the alternative of an election by the House of Representatives filled not only our minds, but those of a large portion of the American People. Nor have we been able to detect the exercise of any undue influence out of doors upon this Election. We do not believe there was any such. Combinations have been spoken of, which have been magnified or embellished by public rumour into something deserving great censure. We have seen no evidence to prove to our minds the existence of any combinations, by members of Congress, other than the conference, consultation and understanding, which the Constitution contemplates.—We speak of things as we see them on the surface, and without pretending to more than ordinary means of information.

If the order and dignity of the official proceedings in this case deserve commendation, not less is to be admired the personal deportment of those most seriously affected by the result. The evening of Wednesday happened to be one on which the President's mansion is open to his friends. As may well be supposed, an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartments. Mr. Adams, the President elect, was there, and so was Gen. Jackson. Never was the usual courtesy of Gen. Jackson more conspicuous, or more honorable to himself. There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted Mr. Adams, and congratulated him on the event which had that day taken place. If Mr. Crawford had been present, we have no doubt he would have done the same. A kindred spirit pervaded the whole scene. The friends of the different candidates mingled together, and conversed with a good humour and frankness, finely contrasted with the virulence and malignity which, in some parts of the country, had attended the discussion of this question, before it came to the House of Representatives.

As to the result of the controversy which has agitated the country for three years past, we have only to say, that we were not the advocate of the election of Mr. Adams; but that we have always entertained for him, personally, a profound respect. He comes into office with honor to himself, by the forms of the Constitution; and we sincerely hope his Administration will be such as to entitle it to the approbation of the people. The tone of the first act which he has been called upon to perform, relatively to his official duties, in his answer to the House of Representatives, is a favourable augury for the temper of his administration.

*From an English Review.*

John Quincy Adams is a fine scholar; a capital politician; an admirable writer; and a profound statesman. He has lived nearly all his life in the courts of Europe; and is familiar with all the trick and accomplishment of diplomacy, without having been corrupted by it.

He has written only one book; but that comes nearer to the character of a standard in its way, than any other American work, except the Federalist, which is, and very deservedly too, a sort of national boast in America.

This book, by Mr. Adams, is a series of lectures upon judicial and popular eloquence, delivered by himself at Harvard University, an American college, near Boston, Massachusetts, which, from the number and variety of its professors, and the respectability of its endowments, really deserves the name of university. It is an able and beautiful production; and will, after all, perpetuate his name and character among those who may never know of, or care for, his having been President of the United States.

*Public dinner to Gen. Jackson.*

A number of gentlemen, in Washington, from different parts of the Union, wishing to manifest their respect towards General Jackson, after the decision of the Presidential question, met together for the purpose of offering him a Public Dinner.

The following is the answer of the General to the committee of arrangements:—

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10.

*Gentlemen*: I have received your polite invitation, in behalf of yourselves and a number of citizens "in this city, from different states in the Union," to partake of a public entertainment to-morrow. For your politeness, pray accept my thanks. I cannot decline, and ought not; yet I cannot refrain from suggesting to you and my friends the propriety, perhaps necessity, of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent mark of your regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning. A decision of a matter, about which much public feeling and concern has been manifest, very lately has taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint; which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends. I would, therefore, beg leave to suggest to you, that on reflection, you may deem it proper to forbear any course to which, possibly, exception might be taken.

Please to accept my thanks, and tender them to the gentlemen respectively.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The next day after Mr. Adams' election, he earnestly solicited Mr Crawford to continue in the office of Secretary of the Treasury; and the Democratic Press says, that Mr. Crawford immediately returned an answer to Mr. Adams' note, acknowledging the kindness of Mr. A's offer, but stated that he had long determined to retire from the Treasury Department. The Press further says, that Messrs. Gallatin, R. Rush, and Cheves, are spoken of as the successors of Mr. Crawford.—*N. H. Register.*

STONINGTON BOROUGH, FEB. 14.

By the arrival of the passengers in the packet Brilliant, the citizens were gratulated in their slumbers, at 4 o'clock this morning, by the discharge of two heavy cannon, announcing the pleasing intelligence of the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to the Presidency of the United States. This gratifying news aroused the inhabitants at an early hour, and at day-light the bells were rung. At sunrise, the inhabitants of our neighboring towns were saluted with the discharge of our two eighteen pound cannon.

At 1 o'clock a salute was also fired, and another at sunset. In the evening a respectable number of gentlemen repaired to the borough hotel, and partook of an excellent supper. A number of appropriate toasts were drank, and the festive board was gladdened with unusual glee & hilarity.

At Durham also in this State, cannon were discharged on Monday the 14th, in honor of the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency.

At Boston three grand salutes of 100 guns each, at morning, noon, and sunset, were fired on Monday. This was a little too much; but the Boston folks are full of notions.

At Providence there was a spontaneous and general illumination as well as discharge of cannon. We perceive by the eastern papers that there was some public demonstration of joy on the receipt of the news of the Presidential election, in all the considerable towns.—*N. H. Reg.*

The Salem Gazette, which took sides with Mr. Pickering against Mr. Adams, speaking of the receipt of the news in that place, says, "Last evening the contagion of joy spread to our coffee-houses and other places, which were illuminated—flags were displayed—cannon fired during the day—and it is now difficult to find any citizen who does not persuade himself that he has always been a zealous friend to the election of John Quincy Adams!"

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Feb. 17.*

THE PATRIOTS TRIUMPHANT IN PERU.

"The schooner Weymouth, which arrived here yesterday, in 26 days from Carthagena, brought intelligence of the most interesting character from Peru, which will be found in the following extract of a letter to one of the principal commercial houses in this city.

*Extract from a letter dated Carthagena, Jan. 13, 1825.*

"The schooner Fame, which arrived last evening in six days from Chagres, brings the important intelligence that the Spanish army in Peru was *totally* defeated by the Colombians under Gen. Sucre, on the plains of Guamaguilla on the 9th of December last. The Viceroy and Gens. Canterac and Valdez were taken prisoners, the first severely wounded. I have seen a copy of the official account transmitted by the Secretary of Bolivar, to the Intendant of Panama, and by him sent to the Intendant of this place, which not only states the above, but also requests that the reinforcements which are on their way to Peru may be detained, as they have no longer any occasion for them. There is so little doubt of the truth of it here, that the Venezuela frigate is ordered to sail the very moment she is ready, to carry the information to England. This intelligence was brought to Panama by an Englishman, despatched by the English consul and resident at Lima, who immediately on his arrival at Chagres, chartered an American schr. to convey him to Charleston, and was to have sailed from thence four days since. He was to proceed from Charleston to England immediately."

The Evening Post of last evening, contains a Letter dated Lima, Dec. 18th, which confirms the account given above, and adds that Gen. Caratala, with several other officers, was among the prisoners. The battle of Dec. 9th, was conducted by Lt. Col. Medina, aid to Bolivar. After La Serna, the viceroy was wounded, Canterac assumed the chief command, which he held when the capitulation was made. It was expressly agreed in this capitulation that Callao should be given up to the Patriots.

Mr. Anderson with despatches from Bogota for our government, which were said to be of great importance came as passenger in the Weymouth, and has set out for Washington. It is to be presumed that they refer to this victory, which, if it prove as decisive as it is here represented, and as we sincerely hope it may, will seal the independence of Peru, and promote the improvement and happiness of the vast regions of La Plata and Columbia, as well as terminate a long and bloody war which has raged for so many years along the shores of the Pacific.

The recognition of the new government by England may now be soon expected; and if, as the last accounts from London state, France seems likely to follow her example, the list of acknowledged nations will soon be increased by the names of Mexico, Columbia, the United Provences of La Plata, Peru, and perhaps Chili; all to be arrayed against the unprincipled system adopted by the united sovreigns of Europe.

*Spain.*—Intelligence from Madrid of the 23rd December, represents the Constitutionalists as very active in organizing troops at Tangiers. They are likewise said to have 17 armed vessels on the coast of Valencia with troops on board. The royal volunteer militia of Corera had been disbanded by the French commander of that place.

*Greece.*—The accounts from Greece are still favorable. Gen. Colocotroni, was before Patras with 7000 troops, and 13 armed vessels. He had cut off all communication with the enemy and the sea, and the garrison was so much reduced that its surrender was shortly expected. But if this was prolonged, the Greeks had determined on taking it by storm. Three Turkish men of war & 30 transports are stated to have been burnt in the last naval engagement off Candia, on the 12th of Nov. Lord Guilford, as head of the Greek University at Corfu, is stated to have adopted the garb of Socrates, and to have ordered the adoption of the ancient customs among the students.

*Great Britain.*—The money market in London had considerably improved in consequence of the favorable accounts respecting South America.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Third Case.*—By intelligence from Kentucky it appears that notwithstanding the attempt to prevent the conviction of Isaac B. Desha, for the murder of Francis Baker, by changing the place of trial from the county where the offence was committed, to one where it was supposed he would have a more favourable chance of escaping the hands of justice, he has been convicted, and received the sentence due to his atrocious crime. This is honourable to the State, as well as to its court and jury; and if he now escapes the penalty of the law, it must be by the exercise of the pardoning power by the governor of the State, who is the father of the murderer. This is a matter that must necessarily be left to his conscience. The situation in which he is placed is not only deeply responsible, but must be peculiarly distressing. Whatever occurs regarding it, the justice of the State, and the integrity of the court and jury will be preserved, which is of more importance, than even the fate of the culprit himself, situated as he happens to be in relation to the chief magistrate.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*From the National Intelligencer, Feb 15.*

*Bank of the U. States.*—Under the head of "Official Document," will be found an account of the latest of the General Statements of the bank of the U. States, which were elicited by the motion of Mr. Cambreleng calling for them. This statement shows the Bank to be in a prosperous condition, and doing a good business, as is apparent from the fact that the institution, with its capital stock of thirty-five millions of dollars, is recieving interest upon $50,258,823, 37, of which, perhaps 40 millions carry an interest of six per cent. This is exclusive of the item of "mortgages," and of others stated as doubtful, and of the interest, if any received, on debts due from the State Banks.

The amount of specie on hand is large, and the amount of notes in circulation small, viz: $6,091,799, as is ascertained by deducting the amount of "notes on hand" from the amount of notes issued." The amount of "dividends unclaimed" appears large, from the circumstance of the semi-annual dividend, having been declared the moment before the date of the Statement.

From the Statement of February 3, 1824, and that of January 6, 1825, we ascertain the following facts, by a comparison of which we shall arrive at results which will still better enable us to judge of the condition of the institution:

| | In Feb. 1824. | In Jan. 1825. |
|---|---|---|
| Funded debt, | 10,774,014 | 18,422,027 |
| Notes issued, | 11,671,387 | 13,234,84[illegible] |
| Notes on hand, | 6,669,215 | 7,193,040 |
| Profit & loss & cont. int. | 271,790 | 709,759 |

With these great advantages of the present time over that of a year past, the amount of discounted bills, of all sorts, is not lessened two millions of dollars.

*From New-Orleans.*—Our papers and price Currents, by the Florean are to the 29th ult inclusive. Gen. Lafayette had addressed a letter to the Mayor and Corporation of New-Orleans, informing them that he would visit that city in the spring, intending to go through the Carolinas and Georgia, and intermediate states between them and Louisiana, and to ascend through the western States, in order to be at Boston, by the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Charles Provost, who was guilty of the murder of S. Mills, Esq. had been executed at Natchitoches.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*Literary.*—We have learnt (says the Boston Gaz.) that Gen. Armstrong, former Minister in France, and afterwards Secretary of War, is engaged in writing a history of the Revolutionary contest. He is well qualified for this task both as an actor in that contest and a skilful writer.—The light in which he may view some characters and events, will not, perhaps, be as satisfactory as the texture of his book.

It is said that Mr. Cooper, the famous novelist, has undertaken a history of the American Navy. His "Pilot" proves his peculiar fitness for this enterprise. A complete, well digested history is much wanted. It may be endued with the interest of romance without a deviation from fact, or extravagant coloring.

*Nat. Gaz.*

The fifth volume of the Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, is just published. This volume contains sketches of the character of Thos. Lynch, Jr. Matthew Thornton, William Whipple, John Witherspoon, and Robert Morris, with plates.

☞ *Jacob Barker's Bills.*—We are requested to state, for the benefit of those who have these bills in their possession, that there is a prospect of their being redeemed at *par* in a short time.

*N York Paper.*

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Monday the 14th inst. a communication was received from Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice President of the United States, desying that any balance is due to Thomas Constantine for supplying the Senate Chamber and Committee rooms with furniture. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1825, was engrossed for a third reading. The Military appropriation bill was passed. The bill for the support of government for 1825 was amended in a few items, and engrossed for a third reading. The President of the U. States transmitted a report from the Secretary at War, with a report to him of the Chief Engineer, of the examination of the Board of Engineers for internal improvement of the country between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, between the Ohio and Lake Erie, between the Allegany and Schuylkill rivers, the Delaware and the Raritan, between Buzzards & Barnstable Bays, and the Naragansett Roads and Boston harbor, with explanatory observations of each route. Mr. Monroe says—"Of the right of Congress to promote these great results, by the appropriation of the publick money, in harmony with the states to be affected by them, having already communicated my sentiments, fully and on mature consideration, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge at this time." The Board of Engineers are decidedly of opinion that a communication between the waters of the Potomac and the head of steam boat navigation of Ohio, and between Ohio and Lake Erie, is practicable. Their information, however, does not yet enable them to state which of the several routes proposed deserves a preference.

In further execution of orders, the Board repaired to the State of Massachusetts, and viewed the ground between Buzzard's and Barnstable bays, where the isthmus of Cape Cod is not only narrow, but so low, compared with the adjacent country, as to have attracted public attention to this improvement, at an early period. Aided by the maps and reports heretofore made of this ground, at the public expense, and by maps and investigations which had been made more recently at private expense, the board are of opinion this canal might be opened at least as deep as low water mark, at no extraordinary cost. The tide rising from eight to ten feet on the Barnstable side, this depth of water might be carried through the canal. The locks on the Barnstable side to be protected by a break-water or pier.

The Board also made a reconnoissance of the ground between Narragansett Bay and Boston harbor—likewise with the advantage of knowing the result of previous surveys, under the authority of the state government, whence they infer, that further investigation may show this communication to be practicable.

The board have also examined the proposed canal from the Allegheny to the Schuylkill, and are inclined to believe in the possibility of the work, but think further investigations are necessary before a definitive answer can be given.

The co-operation of the board with the Commissioners of the State of N. Jersey, resulted in a strong conviction of the practicability of a canal communication between the Delaware and the Raritan, by leading the water of the former from about 26 miles above the city of Trenton, to the summit ground between Trenton and Brunswick; and that the abundance of the water of the Delaware, will supply a canal of dimensions adapted to the vessels navigating the great rivers and bays of the sea coast. The board are, however of opinion that previous to fixing the exact route of the canal, lines should be run from the vicinity of Bordentown across the summit, to the lowest point on the Raritan to which a canal can, with due economy, be extended, with a view to avoid as much of the difficult tide navigation of the two rivers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Authur Livermore, a representative from New-Hampshire, communicated to Congress his resignation.

Mr. M'Lane, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing an additional drawback on sugar &c.

Sold in the United States, with export of Woollens; which was read twice, and committed and ordered to be printed.

The House took up the report of the committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the Georgia Military Claims. Mr. Tatnall explained these claims. In 1792, '93 and '94, the Georgia militia were called out by the Governor of the state for the purpose of defending the frontier against the incursions of the Indians, the expense of which the State asks the General Government to pay.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1825.

*Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!*—This electrifying cry was reiterated throughout our city, on Thursday night last, to the no small discomfort of those over whom Morpheus had proclaimed his quiet reign; but, fortunately, no further damage was sustained than that of the destruction of a Blacksmith's Shop, near the Falls. And as "all partial evil is universal good," this may serve to warn our citizens, that without great precaution, their frail wooden tenements may all be seen smoking in one general ruin. Many complaints were made the next morning that several dwelling houses were without *fire-buckets*. Is this the fact? and if so, have our Fire Wardens done their duty?

*Massachusetts.*—At a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, they voted to support the Hon. Levi Lincoln for Governor, and the Hon. Marcus Morton for Lieut. Governor. At a similar meeting of Federalists, from all parts of the State, they unanimously concurred in the same nomination.

This union of men and measures does honor to the enlightened and liberal views of the people of Massachusetts. The candidate for the first honors of that State, is a man now in the prime of life, of unquestionable integrity, of pleasing address, and of superior natural and acquired abilities.

APPEAL OF THE SPEAKER.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the appeal of the Speaker, (Mr. Clay,) against the slanderous charges of Mr. Kremer, have reported that they have addressed a letter to the Hon. Geo. Kremer, informing him that they would be ready at a certain time to receive any evidence or explanation touching the charges referred to by the Speaker. To which Mr. Kremer replied, by a lengthy letter, that he could not acknowledge their authority, or that of the House, to take cognizance of this private out-door affair, and, that out of respect to himself and his constituents, he could not appear before them either as an accuser or a witness.

"Should I (says Mr. K.) yield to such authority, I would be made amenable to a tribunal which, thus constituted, has no prescribed limitation to its rules of proceeding, and which is alike unlimited in the nature and extent of the punishment it may inflict. Nor can I be ignorant of the fact, that this body, thus unlimited in its rules, and in the extent of its powers, is at all times, but more especially at a crisis like the present, subject, by its very constitution, and the nature of its functions, to be acted upon by some of the most powerful passions that actuate the human breast, which unfit it to perform, in that cool and deliberate manner, the duties which properly belong to a court & jury. If it should be considered as proper that members be held responsible here for the communication of their opinions out of this House, on public men and public affairs, it would be much more safe that they should be placed at once under the operation of the sedition law; and so far as the members of the House are concerned, the repeal of that famous law might be considered as a calamity rather than a blessing. Thus regarding the constitutional power of the House, and the nature of that which is proposed to be exercised in my case, I have determined, under a deep sense of duty to myself and my constituents, not to submit to a procedure fraught with such dangerous consequences. I, therefore, protest most solemnly against the assumption of any jurisdiction, either by the Committee or the House of Representatives, that shall jeopardize my right to communicate freely to my constituents whatever I may believe necessary for the public good.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
GEORGE KREMER.
*Washington, Feb. 8, 1825.*

In this posture of the case, the Committee reported that they could take no further steps. Thus we trust will calmly sleep this violent whirlwind.

NEW CABINET.

To fill the three vacant Departments numerous candidates have been named by conjecture.—Among them are Messrs. Clay, Webster, Dewitt Clinton, Gov. Van Ness, Gov. Wolcott, Mr. M'Lean, Post-master General, Mr. Lloyd, and Gen. Eaton, of Tennessee, &c. The appointments will be made immediately after the inauguration, which will be on the 4th March.

LEBANON, FEBRUARY 11, 1825.

*Messrs. Editors*—A continuation of the Old Democrat having been requested, I have been induced to offer the following suggestions:

The people of the United States collectively have few or no settled traits of national character. The manners, feelings, and opinions, of different sections of the country are, however, more peculiarly marked. Whatever causes then, whether physical or moral, have concurred in effecting this diversity, it must be conceded that the influence of any individual State upon the character of that section to which it more particularly belongs, is by no means inconsiderable. We are therefore responsible, not only for the effects of our conduct at home, but for the influence which it indirectly exerts upon the character, & the policy of the neighboring states. Connecticut was ever distinguished for her talent in the national representation, and its concomitant influence upon the sister states. This she maintained for a series of years, independent in sentiment and unshackled in feeling—respected abroad, & useful at home—until time, with its unexpected events, produced a prodigy, whose touch, like that of the ancient Harpies,

"Diripiuntque dapes, contractuque omnia fœdant
Immundo: tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem."†

has corrupted our government, and whose contagious influence among the people, has debased and degraded, if not utterly destroyed that independence of sentiment, & feeling, which with a becoming pride, we might once claim as almost peculiarly ours. "That word of independence first uttered in 1776, does not imply a mere absence of foreign jurisdiction. If it did, it were hardly worth asserting. In every true and noble acceptation, it implies an" independence of sentiment, thought, feeling, and of action. That slavery which is satisfied with the personal services or confinement of its subject; which exacts its daily task with unmerciful severity, and shows no other regard for the feelings of the subjected, than a moderation regulated by its own interest, is perfect freedom to the thraldom to which the minds of the people of Connecticut are enslaved, and by means of which they are rendered odious in the eyes of their neighbors, and of the world. As much as mind is superior to matter, so much the more degrading and debasing, is the slavery of the former, than that of the latter. It is therefore to no physical causes, to no necessary constitution of things, to no irresistible destiny, that our present declension must be attributed. For we can trace the different stages of our progress, we can see the measures which have been pursued, and distinctly mark the effects of their operation. To causes wholly artificial, must we then look as the immediate authors of our present degradation. There is no natural obstacle to overcome, no moral impossibility to be removed, no questions of awful uncertainty to be solved, to remove the causes which are secretly undermining our liberties, to elevate our character as a state, and increase its consideration with the general government. It requires but a firm and united exertion of the men of all parties, who regard the interest and respectability of the state. This exertion the irresistible energy of popular feeling will lead us to expect at the ensuing election. The causes (if any) which have led to our divisions and distractions, no longer predominate. Still are we subject to a petty aristocracy, to a political combination, which, instead of rendering the State a scene of incessant convulsions, has been, reptile-like, submitted to by our independent yeomanry.—The only standard of political orthodxy has been, and now is, personal gratification by the assumption of a particular name. But if these exertions have been tamely and blindly yielded to by the great body of the people, they have only made our offices the victims of political machinations and the rewards of a zeal almost as universally triumphant as its movements have been extensive. As the people regard the effects of example, their own interest and respectability, it becomes them to despise the "mere trammels of names, & obnoxious combinations," to rise in the majesty of their united strength, and show by their representation and policy the benefits and effects of an independent and disenthralled suffrage.—While other states can boast of their numbers, territory, subterranean wealth, revenues of millions, must Connecticut, in all the lowliness of inferiority, rest contented with her scanty numbers, contracted territory, limited resources, and empty treasury? "Is there no hook left to hang a hope on?" She can acquire no distinction from her extent or resources. But there is a distinction more honorable than this. It is that arising from the steady march of intellect, and a firm adherence, and close attachment to the principles of our government, which are secretly interwoven with the finer feelings of the heart. From what we have been, let us look forward to what, with the united exertions of the good men of all parties, we may be. Respectable at home, and useful (by our example) abroad—influential by our national representation, and doubly so by our triumphant career, in the march of free principles and the cause of the people. For talent and ability need only the excitement of an honorable competition, and our ancient influence is restored. Soon shall we be called upon to decide by our suffrages, whether free principles or a domestic tyranny shall predominate in Connecticut.—Soon is our national representation to be elected which shall either elevate or depress us in the consideration of the nation. And while we view, with a regret bordering on indignation, our present condition, we still look forward & anticipate the time when Connecticut shall be independent, and disenthralled.

OLD DEMOCRAT.

† *Who prey upon our banquet, and defile every thing with their impure touch; at the same time, together with a rank and noisome smell, they emit hideous screams.* Edit.

REMARKS.

"*They'll have me whipped for speaking true;*
"*Thou'lt have me whipped for lying;*
"*Sometimes I'm whipped for holding my peace,*
"*And sometimes I'm whipped for crying.*"

But as we should prefer being whipped (if at all) for the first offence, we will remark, that no individuals can deplore more than we do the miserable policy of sending men of ordinary talents as Representatives to Congress. It is a fact, well known by our readers, that the States which have always, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had the greatest influence at Washington, uniformly practised selecting their most learned and influential men as their National Legislators. And it is a fact too, as you all know and as we have before said, that our Congress is made up of two classes only—those who *lead* and those who are *led*—and, therefore, those who have a pride in having their State respected, should use every fair and honorable measure to send Representatives to Congress who will command respect.—However humiliating the fact, it cannot be denied, but that Virginia and Massachusetts, where talents are the main road to preferment, can boast of having more exalted talents in Congress than any other two States. There we see their Tazewell, their Webster, their Randolph and their Barbours taking the lead and carrying important measures as by force, (that is, by force of talent,) while hundreds of others are looking on in mute astonishment, as mere drones in the hive—whose greatest use and main object is to distribute the Nation's funds.

But to the remarks of our correspondent "Old Democrat"—(we wish *he had signed "Old Federalist," as we hate disguise.*) Allowing the Representatives from this State, in times gone by, to have been men of the most exalted characters and of the most sterling worth, it would, now, for them be as useless to moan, as it was for Adam and Eve, when they looked back & beheld their once happy paradise "waved over by that flaming brand." These occasional overthrows of party are only the happy effects of the spread of civil liberty.—None can deny but that the revolution in this State has been fraught with many beneficial consequences, and with little or no ill effects, except the one of which we now complain. And it is certainly useless, yea, worse than useless, to use so severe & harsh language as our correspondent has indulged himself in, against the gentlemen who now have the honor to represent this State. Such a course is ill-calculated to remedy the evil, as men are more easily *led* than *drove*, and the sooner all put their shoulders to the wheel with a view to roll it steadily forward, forgetting what we have been, and only looking forward to what, with united exertions, we may still be, the sooner will be accomplished this grand desideratum. The party distinctions which have so long divided our republic, and in too many cases, seriously affected the best interest of our country, are now kept up only by the illiberal and narrow-minded politicians, who ought to have little or no influence among the great body of the people. They, we trust, will look for example and be influenced by such able and enlightened statesmen as Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and other worthies, who might be mentioned, whose many recent acts do honor to their heads and hearts.—With them, no other requisite is required to hold a responsible office than that required by Jefferson, many years ago, and which ought to be inscribed in letters of gold—"*Is he honest? Is he capable?*"

The National Journal informs us, that the Board of Engineers has awarded to Mr. John Bruce, of Kentucky, the premium of 1000 dollars for the best invention for the removal of the sawyers, &c. in the Mississippi.

QUESTION.

Supposing there is a glass cone, nine inches deep & five inches diameter at the top, filled three fifths full of water, and a cannon ball, 4 inches diameter, put into the top of the cone; how much would it raise the water, and how much of the ball will be under water?

An attempt (says the N. Y. Daily Adv.) was made, on Wednesday last, to collect together the citizens of Philadelphia, to express their disapprobation of Mr. Adams' election; but it proved, as was to be expected from the good sense and sobriety of character which the inhabitants of that city sustain, completely abortive.—Indeed, the circumstances which attended the meeting were in a high degree ludicrous. The unfortunate mover of the measure, whose name is continually concealed from the public, could not obtain the consent of a single individual to act as chairman, tho' he named several who were present, and afterwards left the meeting, waiting to be organized, and went abroad in the city, in hopes of finding one that would answer the purpose. In the course of the exhibition, many laughable occurrences happened, much good humor prevailed, a strong spirit of ridicule ran thro' the congregation; and eventually the defeated & mortified wight who had brought them together, had the satisfaction of seeing them depart without appointing either a chairman or secretary.

The gun provided at New-York to announce the result of the Presidential Election, was taken from Spain by France—from France by England—and from England by America. Both at New-York and in Boston the people were hoaxed with the firing of one gun, which was to announce the election of General Jackson, and for several hours remained under that impression before the trick was detected.

*An Excellent Plan.*—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland, to restrain the practice of drunkenness. It authorises the appointment by the County Courts, of two trustees, who shall have the care and management of the real and personal estate of each person, who shall be found by an inquest to be an habitual drunkard; the trustees to appropriate each part of the estate as is necessary to the support of the drunkard and his family.

A resolution has passed the Ohio Legislature to construct a canal from the mouth of the Scioto river to lake Erie, the whole length of which when completed, will be 312 miles. The State has assumed the whole charge and responsibilities.

The Washington National Journal of Friday, says—"The Senate will meet on the 4th of March next, for the despatch of public business. It is summoned by a Circular Letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the several Members, including those who are understood to have been already appointed to supply vacancies occurring in that body, on that day.

*Connecticut State Lottery.*—The fifth class was drawn on the 15th inst. The following were the numbers drawn:

17—18—5—8—24.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The question to be discussed before the Society on Monday evening next, will be the following:

"After the measures which our government have pursued for the suppression of Piracy, would they not be justified in taking immediate possession of the Island of Cuba.

MARRIED,

At Woodstock, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. BYRAM WILLIAMS, of Pomfret, to Miss NANCY JOHNSON, formerly of Coventry, R. I.

At Mansfield, Mr. AMASA R. COBB, formerly of East-Haddam, to Mrs. HANNAH G. DIMMOCK, of the former place.

At Franklin on the 20th inst. Mr. HARRIS ROBINSON, to Miss CLARISSA LADD;—On the 21st Mr. RICHARD JILLSON, of Norwich, to Miss LYDIA ROBINSON, daughter of Mr. Patrick Robinson.

At Canterbury, by the Rev. Thomas J. Murdock, Mr. SAMUEL CHAPIN, Jr. of Wilbraham, Mass. to Miss SALLY BUTTS.

DIED,

In this city, on the 20th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL TISDALE, aged 82 years, relict of the late Elkanah Tisdale Esq.

In Brooklyn, Mrs. ALATHEA SEARLS, aged 39 years, wife of Mr. Phineas Searls.

In Pomfret, on the 13th inst. of a Paralytical affection, Mr. DAVID WEST, late of Boston, aged 35 years.

At Woodstock, EBENEZER SMITH Esq. aged 68 years.

At Barton, Vermont, on the 14th of January, Mr. ELIAS BURNHAM, aged 60 years, formerly of Windham, Con.—A revolutionary pensioner.

In Preston, Mr. ASA SPICER, aged 81 years.

In Bridgewater, Miss OLIVE KEITH, aged 23. The circumstances of this death, which were very afflicting, were as follows. She was troubled with the tooth ache, on an evening when a young man (a lodger) was staid at her father's. After the young man had gone to bed, she was urged by her mother to wet some cotton with the essence of peppermint; not finding that, she took what she called the essence of tansy, but by mistake the oil of tansy. She wet the cotton so much, that a drop of it escaped and she swallowed it. She was immediately in the greatest pain until her death. The body was opened and the intestines were found to be destroyed. This is a caution to persons to be careful in using these things.

*Plymouth Mem.*

ELEGANT Lace Long Shawls, Lace Veils, Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c. &c. just received by

JOHN KINNEY & CO.

*Who have on hand a large stock of all kinds of*

Dry Goods,

adapted to the Season, which they are desirous to dispose of at about the cost, before the coming Spring.

Purchasers, as usual, are requested to call.

*Feb.* 23, 1825. 47—

Masonic.

THE regular Monthly Communication of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

*Feb.* 23, 1825.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to A. & A. GAY, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of March, as all accounts not paid at that time, will be left with an Attorney for collection

*Feb.* 22, 1825. 3w47—

Mechanic Society.

THE quarterly meeting of the "Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich" will be holden at the District School House, in Chelsea, on Wednesday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

*Feb.* 23, 1825.

For New-York.

THE Sloop MARIA, Capt. Colt, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Saturday the 26th inst at 2 o'clock P. M.

*For New-York,*

THE sloop Exchange, B. Hedge, Master, will sail on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, or the Master on board.

*Feb.* 22, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE owners of the Packet Venus propose meeting at Mr. Jedediah Huntington's store, on Monday the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M.—All bills due the Venus are at present in the possession of Calvin Tyler, after the above date they will go into other hands for collection.

*Norwich, Feb.* 23, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having received from the select-men of the town of Lisbon, a rate bill to collect of the inhabitants of said town, a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable into the Treasury on the 1st day of March next, will attend at the store of Brown & Baldwin, and at the dwelling-house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, on Monday the 14th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. to receive said tax.

All persons not attending to this call, may expect to pay fees according to law.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY,
EZRA BINGHAM,
*Collectors.*

*Lisbon, Feb.* 21, 1825. 3w47—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of *Mary Ayer*, late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

BAILEY AYER, *Administrator.*

*Franklin, Feb.* 16, 1825. 47—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret, on the estate of Mr. George Seagrave, late of Woodstock, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from this date to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims at the new dwelling-house of Doct. Joseph Seagrave, in said Woodstock, on the last Monday of March, and on Monday the 15th day of August next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Asa Lyon, in said Woodstock, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ELEAZER LITCHFIELD,
THOMAS CHANDLER,
JOHN PAINE,
*Commissioners.*

*Woodstock, Feb.* 12, 1825. 3w47—

Lionel Lincoln,

BEING the first of a series of legends of the Thirteen Republics. By the author of the Spy, Pioneers, &c. Received by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

*Feb.* 22. 47—

MORGAN'S AXES.

A NEW recruit just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Chelsea, Feb.* 23, 1825. 47—

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between *I. P. Whiting & G. L. Perkins*, under the firm of J. P. WHITING & Co. is by the death of the former dissolved: The affairs of the Co-Partnership will be adjusted by the undersigned; who requests all persons having open accounts with the late firm to call and settle them without unnecessary delay.

To close the concern, he offers for sale the following property, viz:—The Store, now occupied for Earthen Ware, together with the stock of goods on hand, consisting of a good assortment of

*China, Glass, & Earthen Ware,*

which will be sold low to a person purchasing the whole.

If not sold at private sale before the first of April next, they will be sold at Auction.

THE POTTERY

*and House adjoining,*

on the West side of the River. This is the best establishment of the kind in the State, and the buildings and Kiln are in good repair.

Possession given the first of May next.

A small Lot in the rear of the Store. *Also,*

A Gig, and three well made new one horse Waggons.

G. L. PERKINS.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825. 47—

New Co-Partnership.

JAMES BREWSTER,

THAT he may better supply his numerous customers, has taken *Wm. Wilby and Richard Beach* into partnership, (Mr. Wilby having served his time with one of the most approved Coach-Makers in London, and Mr. Beach having had superior advantages in this country, and both first rate workmen,)—

Would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of this arrangement, (as Messrs. W. & B. will directly superintend the mechanical department,) he is enabled to render his establishment the *most extensive in New England*, and not inferior to any in this country. With the superior advantages which he before possessed, and which are now greatly increased, he can supply his friends and the public with

Coaches and Carriages

of every description, and warranted of superior workmanship.

They will keep constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages, and all orders for any part of the country or foreign market will be attended to, and supplied with the greatest dispatch.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

*James Brewster & Co.*

*New-Haven, Feb.* 15, 1825. 3m47

TO LET,

*And possession given 1st April next,*

THE west part of the Bradford House, so called, now occupied by Mr. J. Dunham.

The house in West-Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wilbur.

A small Farm in Preston with a good dwelling-house and barn, now occupied by Reuben Cook.

A small dwelling-house with one acre of land at Shantupville.

The house now occupied by Simon Fairman, situated next east of the Baptist Church. Apply to

JOSEPH BREED.

*Feb.* 23, 1825. 47—

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belonging to the estate of Deacon John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

230 ACRES,

suitably proportioned for plowing, mowing, pasturage, and wood-land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. thereon. Said Farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to

JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or
to H. SABINE.

*Plainfield, Feb.* 22, 1825. 3w47—

FOR SALE,

AN excellent Farm, on which is a good house, barn and other buildings, containing

150 ACRES

of good land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing, with a good Orchard,—lying in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, about one mile east of the Meeting-house. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and look for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER ———
*Lebanon, (E. S.) Feb.* 22. 47—

## POETICAL.

It gives us pleasure to find that our townsman, Mr. Wells, is a second time the successful competitor for prize poetry. Papers from New-Orleans, received in this city on Wednesday, announce that the prize of Fifty Dollars, offered by the Managers of the American Theatre, for the best poem on the battle of the 8th Jan. 1815, has been awarded to the production of Mr. Wells' muse. The poem, which we subjoin, needs not our praise, it is sufficient to mention that it was deemed the best of fifty six offered, embracing probably the labors of some of our most eminent poets.—*Boston Patriot.*

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Chill was the breeze,—nor yet the herald light
Had clos'd the lingering shadows of the night;
O'er still expanse of lake and marshy bed,
Gloomy and dense the mantling vapors spread:
But soon the battle-flash that darkness broke,
And soon, that dread repose the peal awoke
Of loud artillery, and the dire alarms
Of mingling conflict, and the clash of arms.

Fate gave the word! and now, by Veterans led,
In pride of chivalry, to conquest bred,
The foe advanced—intrenched, the champion band
Of Freemen stood, the bulwark of the land:
Fearless their stars unfurled, and, as the rock,
Storm-proof, they stood, impervious to the shock;
Their patriot *Chief*—with patriot ardour fired—
Nerved every hand, and every heart inspired;
Himself, in peril's trying hour, a host,
A nation's rescue and a nation's boast.

As near the bastion'd wall the Invader drew,
A storm of iron hail, to greet him flew;
On Havoc's wing the missioned vengeance rode,
And whole platoons the scythe of Ruin mow'd;
Through paths of blood, o'er undistinguished slain,
Unyoked, the hungry war-dogs scoured the plain;
Borne on the blast, the scattering besom kept
Its course, and ranks on ranks promiscuous swept:
The trophied *Lion* fell,—while o'er his foes
Unscathed, in arms supreme, the towering *Eagle* rose.

Sublime in majesty; matchless in might;
*Columbia* stood, unshaken in the fight;
From lips of adamant, 'midst volumed smoke
And cataracts of fire, her thunder spoke
In triumph to the skies, from shore to shore
Old Mississippi shook, and echoed to the roar.

High on his sceptered perch, our mountain bird,
Amidst the din the shout of Victory heard;
Exulting heard, and from his eyry came
Through clouds of rolling dun, and sheets of flame;
Renown's immortal meed he bore, and spread
His ample pinions o'er the conqueror's head—
THE HERO OF THE WEST,—to him assigned
The glorious palm, and round his brows the guerdon twined.

———

*From the Conn. Mirror.*

WRITTEN IN A COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

See to your book young lady, let it be
An index to your life—each page be pure,
By vanity uncoloured, and by vice
Unspotted. Cheerful be each modest leaf,
Not rude; and pious be each written page.
Without hypocrasy be it devout.
Without moroseness be it serious.
If sportive—innocent. And if a tear
Blot its white margin, let it drop for those
Whose wickedness needs pity more than hate.
Hate no one—hate their vices, not themselves.
Spare many leaves for charity—that flower
That better than the rose's first white bud
Becomes a woman's bosom. There we seek
And there we find it first. Such be your book,
And such, young lady, always may you be.

---

NOVEL SUPERSCRIPTION.

The following superscription appeared on a letter which passed through the Post-Office in Portland, a few days since:—

Swift as the dove your course pursue,
Let nought your speed restrain,
Until you reach Miss LUCY DREW,
In *Ninefield, State of Maine.*

---

*A tender wife.*—Dr. Mounsey, of Chelsea college, was apt to quarrel with his wife. Returning from Fulham he was overtaken by a terrible storm—a return hearse offered, going to Chelsea. Any port in a storm. The doctor crept in with the pall and plumes for his companion.—The hearse stopped at the door; his lady looked out;—'Who have you got there, coachman?' 'The doctor, ma'am.'—'Thank heaven,' says she, 'he's safe at last.' 'Thank you, my love,' says the doctor, (getting out of the hearse,) 'for your kind anxiety for my safety.'

He that is proud of riches is a fool. For if he be exalted above his neighbours, because he hath more gold, how much inferior is he to a gold mine? How much is he to give place to a chain of pearl, or a knot of diamonds?

---

# To be sold

AT Public Auction, on the 10th day of March, 1825, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Elijah Brewster, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1401 10 cents, with incidental charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Sale to be at the House of Mrs. Polly Brewster on the premises.

POLLY BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY.
Administrators.

*Preston, Feb.* 14, 1825. 46—

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# Masonic.

THE Annual Meeting of Franklin Chapter, R. A. Masons, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested.

F. PRENTICE, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825.

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*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of February, A. D.* 1825—

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Col. Jehiel Johnson*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Asa Fitch, Esq.* the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest. *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.* 46

---

*Probate Office, Norwich, Conn. Feb. 14th* 1825.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Jabez P. Whiting, late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Capt. Edward Whiting, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery—said Administrator giving notice of this order by publishing in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in Chelsea.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk.*

---

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of February, A. D.* 1825.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of Mr. Elijah Griswold late of Franklin, deceased, are directed to give public notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear before this court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 28th day of February inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of their account of the Administration with the estate of said deceased.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clk*

---

*At a Court of Probate, held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 31st day of January.* 1825—

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon Hobart Mc Call*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Jacob M'Call, Henry M'Call and Cercheppus Mc Call, all of said Lebanon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in a News-paper printed in Norwich, & put up a true copy in some public place in said Town of Lebanon, on or before the 29th day of Jan. 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by
JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

---

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, Commissioners on the estate of *Mr. James Douglass*, late of Voluntown, deceased, give notice that six months from this date are allowed by said Court to the Creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims, at the Dwelling House of Samuel Robins, in said Voluntown, on the first Mondays of April and July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

AMOS TREAT, } Com'rs.
LOT LARKHAM, }

*Voluntown, Feb.* 1, 1825. 45

---

Exchange Bank.

THE subscriber will purchase a few Hundred Dollars of *Jacob Barker's* Exchange Bank Notes, at 50 cents on the dollar, if offered soon

J. W. KINNEY.

*Feb.* 15, 1825. 46—

---

Latest Fashions.

A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the latest Fashions from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at shortest notice—in the neatest manner, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec.* 28. tf39

---

# Book-Binding.

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R. Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

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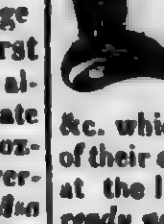
HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, etc



THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps. Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs,*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

---

NORWICH
Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth,
Clothes, & Silk Goods,
of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November* 16, 1824. tf33—

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Cabinet and Chair

FURNITURE.

NOYES SISSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Cabinet and Chair Furniture, of the latest fashions and in a style of workmanship surpassed by none in this State, at the shop near the Presbyterian Meeting-House in Bozrah, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

*Bozrah, Feb.* 3, 1825. 3w45

---

ROWLEY'S
Warranted Cast Steel
AXES,

SUPPOSED to be superior to any ever offered for sale in this vicinity. Many have been tried—none have been known to fail, but all have proved very superior, so far as they have been heard from.—For sale by

*Bozrah Manufacturing Co.*
*Mr. Joseph C. Huntington,*
*and Mr. John Lathrop, Norwich.*

Bozrahville, Feb. 4, 1825. 3w45

---

NORWICH
AIR FURNACE.

THE *THAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY* having erected an AIR FURNACE at Norwich Falls, will receive and execute orders for *Iron Castings*, on reasonable terms.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Agent.*

*Oct.* 12. 28—

---

THE undersigned requests all persons indebted to him, to pay the same to Joseph Williams, his attorney, & any persons having claims or demands against me, will please to call on said Williams for settlement.

DANIEL HAVENS.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825. 46—

---

Wanted,

STOCK in the Norwich Fire Insurance Company. Inquire of

J. WILLIAMS.

*Feb.* 15, 1825. 3w46—

---

# For Sale,

A good house and barn, with about 10 acres of land, on which is an excellent orchard, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Shetucket river, about 30 rods south of the Toll Bridge, commonly known by the name of the Tallman place; together with a wood lot containing about 4 Acres. Inquire of

JAMES N. BROWN.

*Norwich, Feb. 15th.* 3w46—

---

For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c. There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

ELIHU THOMAS,
CHARLES H. THOMAS,
and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan.* 11, 1825. 42

---

To Let, a Farm,

CONTAINING about 180 ACRES,

adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT,
or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825. 46—

---

A BARGAIN.

*For sale, that well known Stand*
for Carriage Making,

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah.
or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

*Jan.* 24, 1825. 43—

---

For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the [illegible] road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

45 Acres,

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

GRIST MILL,

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobucksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23 1824, tf 103—

---

For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

about 200 Acres.

it is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain J. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824. tf25—

---

*FOR SALE, the following described*

REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

55 acres of Land,

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two Barns, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

—*ALSO,*—

28 acres of Wood-Land,

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

For farther particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. tf3—

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For sale—a farm,

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

113 ACRES,

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb.* 1, 1825. 45

---

For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 260 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

---

The Subscribers

WOULD inform their friends & customers that a dissolution in their business will take place on the 1st of April next. We *request* those who have unsettled accounts with us to call and settle privious to the time here specified. There is a certain class of people (and we hope our customers are all like these) who can *find time* to settle and pay whenever requested. And there is another class, who, in relation to pay, are properly called afternoon customers, we fear such will call to settle after the 1st of April, when the door of lenity will be shut. And it is to be regretted that there should still be another set of people who have no disposition to either settle or pay, we hope we have but few like these, though we thus speak.—All persons having any demands against us, are requested to call & receive their pay previous to the time of our dissolution in business.

PACKER & LESTER.

*Canterbury, Jan.* 20, 1825. 6w44—

---

A dark red Yearling Bull is now in the possession of the subscriber, the owner not known. For particulars enquire of

JACOB M'CALL.

*Lebanon, (Goshen So.) Jan* 29*th.* 1825. 46—

---

Notice.

THE subscriber, being about to remove from the town and give up the mercantile business, calls upon all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those who refuse to hear this call must settle their accounts with an Attorney. Those having demands against the subscriber are requested to call and receive their pay. ASA PRENTICE.

*Norwich, Feb.* 5, 1825. 4w–45

---

Pine Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb.* 9, 1825. 55—

---

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or book account now due, *are requested to make* IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

RIPLEY & WALDO.

*January* 19, 1825. 42—

---

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them without delay.

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, Feb.* 14, 1825. 46—

---

Mr. Fuller

HAS already commenced in giving lessons in Dancing in this place. His days of Tuition next week will be Monday and Tuesday.

*Norwich. Feb* 15*th.* 1825. 46—

---

65 bls. superfine
Howard st. & Brandywine Flour.

25 do. do. Extra White Wheat do.
30 Half Barrels do. do. do.
150 Casks Providence & Thomastown Lime.
10,000 feet Seasoned Cherry Boards, plank and joist of best quality.

A large supply, all kinds, Pine Plank, Boards, Clapboards, Joist. Lath & Shingles, for sale by the subscriber, who will pay cash for Oak and Chesnut Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 5. 1825. 8w40—

---

Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March* 23, 1824.—[12mo'4

---

Hitchcock's
Newly Invented Snuff,
(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsy; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

Begin with a small pinch when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb.* 1825. oi3wf1y44—

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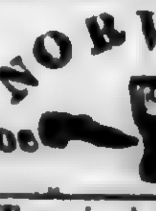
NORWICH
Shoe Store.



JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of *superior quality.* Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin,————do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES.

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANT'S

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,

Northampton and Hartford
Sole Leather.

Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins.
Morocco and Binding: do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, (*very superior*)

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, *&c. &c.*—all which will be sold Cheap for *CASH.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Nov.* 1824. 31—

---

Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29. 1824. 19m39

---

*A School Master*

WANTED, to teach a District School. Enquire of

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Com.*

*Feb.* 7, 1825. 43—3

---

2 barrels first quality
Neat's Foot OIL,
20 boxes and half boxes Bunch, Muscatel, and Bloom RAISINS,

For sale by J. LATHROP.

*Feb.* 15, 1825. 45—

MAR

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII.——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO 1451.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1825. No 48.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail. To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

ELEGANT Lace Long Shawls, Lace Veils, Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c. &c. just received by

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

*Who have on hand a large stock of all kinds of*

**Dry Goods,**

adapted to the Season, which they are desirous to dispose of at about the cost, before the coming Spring.

Purchasers, as usual, are requested to call.

Feb. 23, 1825. 47—

**The Co-partnership of [illegible] & [illegible]**

IS this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Accounts and Notes of the firm are in the hands of *William D. Ripley*, who is duly authorised to settle and collect the same.

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON
WM. D. RIPLEY.

The business will be continued at the old stand by

WM. D. RIPLEY

*Norwich, Feb 8, 1825.* 46

**New Co-Partnership.**
**JAMES BREWSTER,**

THAT he may better supply his numerous customers, has taken *Wm. Wilby and Richard Beach* into partnership, (Mr. Wilby having served his time with one of the most approved Coach-Makers in London, and Mr. Beach having had superior advantages in this country, and both first-rate workmen,)—

Would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of this arrangement, (as Messrs. W. & B. will directly superintend the mechanical department,) he is enabled to render his establishment the *most extensive in New England*, and not inferior to any in this country. With the superior advantages which he before possessed, and which are now greatly increased, he can supply his friends and the public with

**Coaches and Carriages**

of every description, and warranted of superior workmanship.

They will keep constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages, and all orders for any part of the country or foreign market will be attended to, and supplied with the greatest dispatch.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

*James Brewster & Co.*

*New-Haven, Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w47

**NORWICH Shoe Store.**

JUST received at said Store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S
Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,
Buck-Skin, ——do.
Seal and Morocco Pumps,
Slippers & *extra fine* OVER SHOES
LADIES'
Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,
Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,
[Very fashionable.]
Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.
MISSES & CHILDREN'S
Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.
INFANT'S
Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.
*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,
Northampton and Hartford
**Sole Leather.**
Neats do. Calf, Buck & Lining Skins.
Morocco and Binding do.
Cochineal Skivers.—Belt and Thong Leather, (*very superior.*)

Manufacturers are particularly invited to call and examine this article.

Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

Nov. 1824. 51—

**MORGAN'S AXES.**

A NEW recruit just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Chelsea, Feb. 23, 1825.* 47—

**C. B. & G. C. LESTER**
OFFER FOR SALE,

50 barrels Cider BRANDY, pure
80 bbls. Flour, various brands.
30 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel No 1 and 2.
20 hhds. superior Antigua Molasses.
10 do. St. Croix Rum.
5 do. New-England do.
8 kegs Richmond Tobacco, No. 1.
6 chests Hyson Skin TEA.
20 sacks Fine SALT.

*Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w46—

**JOHN GRAY**
*Wants Lots and Wide-awakes!*

NINE large families Children for Cotton & Woolen Factory.

Two Carders, 2 Mule Spinners, 1 Overseer Spinner, 2 Machine Makers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Finisher for fine Satinetts in *Trumbull & Brewster style*—Carder, Rope Spinners, or one or more to take the making of Satinetts by the job, stock found.

—ALSO—

10,000 feet White Oak Plank,
1½ a 3½ inches, 24 a 30 feet long.
Junk Timber. White Oak Knees, Common Oak & Chesnut Timber of different shapes and kind.

Six very large sound White Oak sticks, 40 a 50 feet long.—for all which Cash will be paid, OR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,
"*all those sort of things,*"

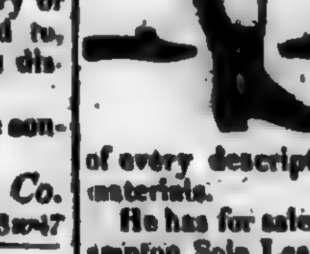
an assortment (to be in fashion should say, "*among which are,*") a-hem—100 ps. real *super super* Black, Blue, Green and Red Broad Cloths—100 ps. Calico and 10,000 ps. of *Every Thing Else!* but are too modest for such wholesale puffing, as we are not one thousand miles from Norwich—The fact is, our location at Lisbon, so near Norwich, compels us to SILENTLY UNDERSELL THEM ALL!!! to prevent customers going by. *We only WHISPER this to an intelligent community*—☞A word to the Wise!—VERY CHEAP—

10 sacks live Geese Feathers.

*Feb. 8.* 3w46 E.S

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



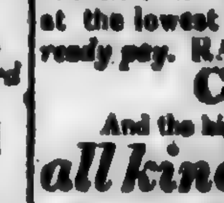
BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Card and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 19m39

**HATS,**
**BUFFALO ROBES, etc**



THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

And the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs,***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

**Wanted Immediately.**

FIVE or six first rate Water Loom Weavers, to whom Cash and a fair price will be given. Apply At Central Factory, in Plainfield.

RICHARDS & FENNER.

*Plainfield, Feb. 11.* 4w46—

**2 barrels first quality**
Neat's Foot OIL,
20 boxes and half boxes Bunch, Muscatel, and Bloom RAISINS.
For sale by J. LATHROP.
*Feb. 15, 1825.* 45—

## MEDLEY.

*Good Humor.*—It is much more easy to observe than to define the presence of good humor. Though, of itself, not forming the perfect character, and though when existing, not always noticed, we deeply lament its absence. Though many qualities are more useful, none is more interesting;—we may be soon dazzled by the blaze of beauty; we may be soon wearied by the exercise of talents but the mind is never wearied, never dazzled by the light of good nature—a light

"Whose clear, unclouded ray
Will make to-morrow cheerful as to-day."

'Tis the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute, in a full concert of instruments, sound, not at first discovered by the ear, but filling up the breaks in the concord with its bewitching melody.

*Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.*—A gentleman who had visited Mr. Jefferson many years since, wrote thus to his correspondent,—"I wish I had time to detail to you all the topics of conversation, but I must not omit an anecdote he told me of Dr. Franklin. Mr. Jefferson and the Doctor were some time together in Paris. They dined one day, with a large party, consisting of many distinguished characters of France and several Americans. The Abbe Raynal and Dr. Franklin, the two celebrated philosophers, had much conversation: among other things the Abbe observed, that in America all animals degenerated; and he made many learned and profound observations, especially to show this effect of the climate on the people, although so recently from a European stock. The Doctor listened with his usual patience and attention, and after the Abbe had finished, pleasantly remarked, that where a difference of opinion existed it was the custom in deliberate assemblies to divide the house; he therefore proposed that the Europeans should go to one side of the room, and the Americans to the other, that the question might be fairly taken. It was accordingly done. It happened that all the Americans present were stout men, full of life, health and vigor, while all the Europeans were small, meagre and dwarfish.—The Dr. cast his eye along the lines, and with a smile proclaimed his victory to the mortified Abbe, whose theory was so completely overthrown by the demonstration before him which he had the candor to acknowledge on the spot.

### CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

Some time ago a poor woman laboring under temporary derangement, hung herself in her own house. As soon as her husband was aware of her situation, he set off in search of a medical man, leaving his unfortunate wife suspended by the neck, and giving strict injunctions that she should not be meddled with till he returned. A number of persons collected in consequence of the alarm, among whom was a man who had tasted the "barley-bree," who bawled out—"Why don't you cut the woman down?" When several females immediately replied—"Ye drunken brute, wou'd you put a finger on her, when her gude man's awa' for a doctor." They nevertheless cut her down, but too late to save her life.

*Robert Palmer.*—The late Robert Palmer was in the early part of his life *a bill sticker*, which circumstance was pretty generally known to the performers. One evening dressed for *Sir Brilliant Fashion*, he strutted into the green-room, with sparkling buckles on his shoes and at his knees, and a brilliant ring on his finger; one of the company inquired if they were real. "I wear *nothing but diamonds*," replied Palmer. "I congratulate you," said John Bannister, "for I remember when you wore *nothing but paste*." This occasioned a war, which was heightened by Mrs. Jordan crying out, "*Stick him against the wall, Bob—stick him against the wall Bob.*—*London Paper.*

Said a Dutchman to a Yankee, as they were walking on the banks of the Hudson, "How did dat man, we read of in the Bible, make iron swim?" 'It was through faith,' answered his comrade 'and' rejoined he, 'if you can but have faith too, you may make your axe swim.' After repeated assurances, the Dutchman said, 'Vel I do have faith vonce,' and deliberately casting it into the river, saw it go to the bottom. When turning to his laughing comrade, he hastily exclaimed, 'dare now, I *knew* it would sink.' 'That's the very reason,' said the Yankee, 'you did not believe.' 'Now I see it so plain as day,' said the Dutchman, 'but it was one right yankee trick.'

### NOBLE REVENGE.

When I was a small boy, there was a black boy in the neighborhood, by the name of Jim Dick. Myself and a number of my play-fellows were one evening collected together in our sports and began tormenting the poor black, by calling him Negro, Blackamoor, & other degrading epithets; the poor fellow appeared excessively grieved at our conduct, and soon left us. We soon after made an appointment to go a skating in the neighborhood, and on the day of the appointment I had the misfortune to break my skates, and I could not go without borrowing Jim's skates. I went to him and asked him for them: O yes, John, you may have them in welcome, was his answer. When I went to return them I found Jim sitting by the fire in the kitchen reading the bible—I told him I had returned his skates and was under great obligations to him for his kindness. He looked at me as he took the skates, and with tears in his eyes, said to me, John, don't never call me blackamoor again, and immediately left the room. The words pierced my heart, and I burst into tears, and from that time resolved not to abuse a poor black in future.

*A Theatrical abuse.*—On a benefit night, at a Provincial Theatre, many of the actor's friends were admitted by a private entrance before the doors were opened. An Irishman, who, on getting in at the usual hour, found all the best seats taken, exclaimed in great wrath—"It is a shame that they should fill the house in this manner *before any body gets in.*"—*London Pa.*

## RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Extract from President Nott's Address to the candidates for the Baccalaureate, at the Anniversary Commencement of Union College.*

"Never does haughty egotism, captious animadversion, and acrimonious rebuke, appear so unsightly as in a minister, charged from the meek and lowly Jesus with an embassy of peace. And yet, alas! unsightly as these appear, we are sometimes compelled with regret and sorrow to behold them. A particular profession or pursuit does not alter the nature of the human passions, but only gives them a different direction. The wrath of Paul was as deadly as that of Herod. The one assassinated out of complaisance to a giddy girl, the other persecuted for conscience sake.—This circumstance, however, made no difference to the wretched victims whom his malignant zeal pursued to death. Under the cover of religion, men, perhaps, more frequently indulge the bitterness of passion without compunction, than in any other situation. The wretch who, wantonly & without some "salve to his conscience," attacks private character, feels self-condemned. But the sour, sanctimonious, grace-hardened bigot, embarks all his pride, gratifies all his revenge, and empties his corroded bosom of its gall; and having done so, smoothes over the distorted features of a countenance, on which sits the smile of Judas, and says, and, half believes, that *he has done God service!* The proud, ambitious, arrogant clergyman takes his stand in the church with the same views that the proud, arrogant and ambitious statesman takes his in the world.—Is self-aggrandizement the motives of the latter? So it is of the former. And this is to be sought in pursuits and studies which ought, above all others, to sweeten the temper and humble the pride of man. But these studies and pursuits, where grace is not interposed, do not alter human nature. The arch casuist soon, indeed, acquires a zeal for religion, but it is cruel: he learns to contend for the faith; but he contends with acrimony; and even the *Cross*, the sacred symbol of his Saviour's sufferings, is borne about with him as an ostentatious emblem of his own humility. His own creed is the standard of doctrine; his own church the exclusive asylum of faith. He fancies that he possesses, solus in solo, all the orthodoxy, all the erudition, all the taste of the nation; and swaggering, like Jupiter on the top of Olimpus, he seats himself as sole umpire in all matters of faith, of fact, of science. If any one dares to pass the boundaries he has fixed, or to adopt a mode of expression he has not authorized, he brands him with the appellation of *heretic*, and instantly hurls at his devoted head a thunderbolt. If an individual stands in his way, and particularly if that individual possesses an influence which he envies, or fills a place which he covets he marks him as his victim. The sacrifice, however, must be orthodoxy performed, and attended with all the external forms of sanctity. To prepare the way for this, disingenuous insinuations are thrown out against the hated object. His sentiments are mis-stated, his language is perverted, and his performances are dissected and combined anew, and held up in opposition to sound doctrine, in order to awaken jealousies, to weaken the confidence & steal away the affections of his christian friends. In the mean time, the more effectually to consult the ultimate design, the sacred names of friendship, of sincerity, of candour, are flung around the devoted individual, like the garlands with which the Pagans covered the victim they had selected for the altar. Profession swells on profession; a sense of duty, a love of truth, and even thy glory, God of mercy, is declared, by the insatiate executioner, to govern him, while he dips his pen in the venom of the damned. The assault is indeed conducted under the banner of Jesus Christ. But it is immaterial whether it be under the banner of Jesus or Mahomet. A proud, haughty, persecuting spirit, whenever, and in whomsoever found, would transform the mild accents of heavenly grace into execrations, and steep as soon the Evangelists as the Alcoran in blood. To the victim who is sacrificed to pride or arrogance, it matters not whether the ceremony be performed on the scaffold or at the altar. In the church, as in the world, you will form your own character; nor can your enemies prevent it. There calumny will injure you less than you imagine. The theological calumniator, however, muffled up in the habiliments of piety; and notwithstanding all the parade he may make of candor, impartiality, and a sense of duty, will be more successful in deceiving himself than in deceiving the world. No matter how loudly he vociferates the glory of God, while his movements evince that he is seeking exclusively his own. However disguised, the real temper of his heart will discover itself; his insiduous calumny will be referred to the proper motive, and his wounded pride will be seen scowling vengeance from behind the tattered mantle of hypocrisy which is interposed to cover it. Community will not be brow-beaten into a surrender of their independence to the insolent pretensions of an individual. And the self-puffing censor, who aims at being universal umpire, has the mortification to see that public, on whom he looks down with supercilious contempt, instead of placing implicit confidence in his decrees, examining and deciding for themselves. He will have the mortification to see the very individuals whom he has denounced and marked for the grave, still living unhurt in the midst of execrations, which produce no effect, except to burn and blister the lips that utter them. And, though it were more in character for such an intellectual Goliah, to curse his opponents in the name of Dagon than in that of Jesus, yet should he adopt the latter, making the gospel the vehicle of scandal, and seasoning the doctrines of grace with malice, still remember, "that you have not so learned Christ," who forbids you "to give place to the devil," and commands you, "putting away lying, to speak every man truth to his neighbor." Let not the subtilty of an adversary beguile you into the spirit of the world, or the rudeness of his attack provoke you to use in your defence the weapons of the world. These ill befit the Christian; these are not the armory. It was Abishia, not David, who proposed to go over and take off the head of Shimei, that cursed him."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the London Eclectic Review.*

EARLY NOTICES OF EDMUND BURKE.

This extraordinary man was born at Dublin, in 1730. From his ill state of health, he was kept longer than usual under the paternal roof. At the classical academy of Ballitore, about twenty-eight miles from Dublin, where at the age of twelve, he was placed under the care of Mr. Shackelton, he laid the foundation of the vast acquirements which he displayed in maturer life. His genius appeared to be promising from the first; he was not very far advanced when he came to school, but soon evinced great aptitude to learn, and on many occasions, a soundness and manliness of mind, and ripeness of judgement beyond his years. He read much while a boy, accumulated a great variety of knowledge, and delighted in exercising and occasionally exhibiting to his companions, superior powers of memory, particularly in what is called *capping* Latin verses. An inquisitive and speculative cast of mind were not the least distinguishing of his peculiarities; he devoted much time to the eager perusal of history and poetry; the study of classics seemed to be more his diversion than his business. He was of an affectionate disposition, rather fond of being alone, less lively and bustling than other boys of the same age, but good natured, communicative of what he knew, and always willing to teach or to learn.

Few anecdotes of him, while at school, are preserved. It is recorded, however, that seeing a poor man pulling down his own hut near the village, and hearing that it was done by order of a great gentleman in a gold laced hat (the parish conservator of the roads) upon the plea of being too near the highway, the young philanthropist, his bosom swelling with indignation, exclaimed, that were he a man and possessed of authority the poor should not thus be oppressed. Little things in children often tend to indicate, as well as to form, the mind of the future man; there was no characteristic of his subsequent life more marked, than a hatred of oppression in any form, or from any quarter.

In 1744, he quitted school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, as pensioner.—Dr. Leland, who was then a fellow of the college, used to say, that Burke was known as a young man of superior but unpretending talents and more anxious to acquire knowledge than display it.

Mr. Burke was not called to the bar. Whether he thought the practice of the bar unfavorable to a naturally weak state of health, which had been rendered still more infirm by incessant application, or whether literature, as it frequently happens, weaned her brilliant proselyte from the severer studies of the profession, it is certain that his views in this respect underwent a sudden change.

His first avowed work, "the Vindication of Natural Society," which came out in the spring of 1756, may in fact be termed a piece of philosophical criticism concealed under the guise of serious irony. It originated in an opinion generally expressed in literary society, of the style of Lord Bolingbroke, being not only the best of that time, but in itself wholly inimitable; and in the approbation expressed by some persons of what were called his philosophical opinions, which had then been recently published.

The design of Mr. Burke was to produce a covert mimicry both of his style and principles; and particularly, by pushing the latter to their inevitable conclusion, to force conviction of their unsoundness, by showing that the arguments employed by the poor against religion, applied as strongly against every other institution of civilized man.

This admirable piece of literary banter did not fall still-born from the press. It attracted considerable notice; and perhaps it is the most exquisite specimen of literary imitation that is to be found in any language.

In the same year appeared the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful; a book quite original in execution and design, and written in a style equally perspicuous and elegant. It was considered by Dr. Johnson to be a model of philosophical criticism.

One copy of it he sent to his father, who had not been pleased with his deserting the law, and he received a present of £100 in return.

He was now a married man, having espoused the daughter of Dr. Nugent, of Bath, and an increasing family in a short time, stimulated them to considerable exertion. In 1757, eight sheets of the work, which he entitled an Essay towards an Abridgement of English History, were printed off; but it was discontinued; from what cause we cannot conjecture. It is written in the true philosophical spirit of history.

### FIRST LOVE.

Talk of first love as the world may, we never experience in a second any thing half so sweet. The object beloved a second time may be more amiable—may be more deserving of affection, but in the first there is a novelty of circumstances and feeling—an untasted cup of joy, which in a repetition falls short of its original flavor. We are, in a second affection, going over a path already trodden; in the first, we explore a new track covered with wild roses and spontaneous luxuriance, that diffuses odors, which lose much of their freshness on being again exhaled. We always know we are in love a second time, from our former experience. The first time we are novices, and receive our maiden impressions gilded by brighter hopes and hallowed by a sanctity that casts almost a religious holiness over them. Repetition of love grows more and more sensual; it is in youth's first affection only, that a love like that of angels, is exchanged—etherial, unstained, lucid with heavenly purity. First love is like youth, full of generous impulses and exalted feeling.

In successive visitations it becomes corrupted, as in advancing years we get more and more the creatures of circumstance, interests, and the world's custom. Youth is infinitely nearer the optimism contemplated by moralists and philosophers than manhood. "Love," too, it has been observed wisely, "is always nearer allied to melancholy than to jollity or mirth." The instances recorded of the purest and most exalted passion, are among the sedate temperaments. The souls that feed upon themselves, that keep back from the multitude, that cannot put up with common place, but aspire to idealities and creations of their own—these have generally the earliest, the most durable, and the deepest impressions from love.

*Origin of Vulgar Sayings.—Athenæum.*

"JEMMY DAWSON."

Shenstone's pathetic and affecting ballad of Jemmy Dawson is founded in truth, & was taken from a narrative first published in *The Parrot* of the 2d of August 1746, three days after the transaction it records. It is given in the form of a letter, and it is as follows:—

"A young lady of a good family and handsome fortune had for some time extremely loved, and was equally beloved by Mr. James Dawson, one of those unhappy gentlemen who suffered on Wednesday last, at Kensington Common, for high treason; and had he either been acquitted, or have found the Royal mercy after condemnation, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of their marriage.

"I will not prolong the narrative by any repetition of what she suffered on sentence being passed on him; none excepting those utterly incapable of feeling any soft or generous emotions, but may easily conceive her agonies; beside, the sad catastrophe will be sufficient to convince you of their sincerity.

"Not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution; she was determined to see the last of a person so dear to her, and accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney coach, accompanied by a gentleman nearly related to her, and one female friend. She got near enough to see the fire kindled which was to consume the heart she knew was so much devoted to her, and all the other dreadful preparations for his fate, without betraying any of those emotions her friends apprehended; but when all was over, and she found that he was no more, she threw her head back into the coach, and ejaculating, 'My dear, I follow thee! I follow thee! Lord Jesus! receive both our souls together,' fell upon the neck of her companion, and expired the very moment she had done speaking.

"The excessive grief which the force of her resolution had kept smothered within her breast, is thought to have put a stop to the vital motion, and suffocated at once all the animal spirits."

*From the Athenæum.*

"JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE."

Every one is familiar with the name & situation of this celebrated building, but few Southrons are acquainted with its origin. Its history is interesting:—

"John O'Groat's House is a memorable place, in the parish of Canisbay, in Caithness, in Scotland, which, perhaps, owes its fame less to the circumstances of its local situation, at the northern extremity of the island, than to an event which it may not be improper to relate, as it inculcates an useful lesson of morality. In the reign of James IV. of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat, supposed to have been originally from Holland, arrived in Caithness, with a letter from that Prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving subjects in the County of Caithness. These brothers purchased some land near Dungisbyhead, and in a short time by the increase of their families, eight different proprietors by the name of Groat possessed these lands in equal divisions. These

tight [illegible] have lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, established an annual meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on the coast. In the course of the festivity on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, and such points of precedency, each contending for the seniority and chieftainship, which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal in its consequences, had not John de Groat, who appears to have acquired great knowledge of mankind, interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had heretofore enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had subsisted among them; he assured them that as soon as they appeared to quarrel, their neighbors, who had till then treated them with respect, would fall upon them and expel them the country. He therefore earnestly requested them, by the ties of blood and their mutual safety, to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedency, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at their future anniversary meetings; they all acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room distinct from all other houses, in an octagon figure, with eight doors, and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle; when the next meeting took place, he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he himself occupying the last. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humor of the company was restored. The building was then named John O'Groat's House; and though nothing remains but the foundation of the building, the place still retains the name, and deserves to be remembered for the intentions and good sense which gave it origin.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

*Senate.......Thursday, Feb. 17.*

The President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States during the year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1824. From this statement it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1824, have amounted to $80,549,007, of which amount $75,365,054 were imported in American vessels, & $5,283,953 in Foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $75,986,657, of which $50,649,500 were Domestic, & $25,337,157 dollars were Foreign Articles; that of the Domestic Articles, $43,444,619 were exported in American vessels, & $7,204,881 in Foreign vessels; and, of the Foreign Articles, $23,967,087 were exported in American vessels, and $1,370,070 in Foreign vessels; that 850,033 tons of American shipping entered, and 919,373 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 102,367 tons of Foreign shipping entered, and 102,552 cleared from the ports of the United States during the same period. The letter was read, and, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, it was ordered that 1000 copies thereof, with the documents accompanying it, be printed for the use of the Senate.

*Friday, Feb. 18.*

The bill appropriating money for the purchase of Peale's picture of Washington, now exhibiting in the Rotunda, was under consideration. A proposition to appropriate $5,000 for this object was advocated by Mr. Mills. Mr. Holmes moved to fill the blank with $4000, and took occasion to animadvert on the inferior execution, & high price of Col. Trumbull's four pictures which had cost the nation $32,000. Both of these propositions were negatived: Finally, after an ineffectual motion to insert $3000, the bill was rejected. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

*House......Wednesday, Feb. 16.*

The House refused to take up the bill providing for the Massachusetts Militia Claims.

*Thursday, Feb. 17.*

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Antonio Meucci, offering his services to paint a picture, representing the meeting of the French and American troops immediately preceding the siege of York Town, to be placed in the Rotundo of the Capitol, at the same price as that received by Col. Trumbull. The letter was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Tomlinson, from a Select Committee, to whom was referred the message of the President on that subject, reported a bill carrying into effect the resolutions of Congress, for erecting monuments to the memories of the late Generals Wooster & Davidson, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cook moved to take up the bill granting a certain quantity of land to the state of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the river Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. The motion was carried—ayes 65, noes 63.

*Friday, Feb. 18.*

A report was communicated from the Secretary of State, containing the information asked for, relative to the capture and detention of American fishermen during the last season, which was ordered to be printed.

The House was chiefly engaged, in committee, on the bill to exempt boats, employed in canal navigation, from tonnage duty. A debate on this subject took place between Messrs. Storrs, Newton, Tomlinson, Cambreleng, Webster, P. P. Barbour, Foot, (of Con.) Marvin, and Martindale, when, an amendment submitted by the former, with a view to guard against the inference that the United States possess the right to levy toll on boats navigating exclusively, within the States, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

*Saturday, Feb. 19.*

The Canal Boat bill was taken up for its third reading. Mr. Martindale, of N. Y. moved a recommitment, for the purpose of introducing certain amendments, (tending to exempt canal boats more fully from the operation of the revenue laws) as he could not vote for it as it then stood. Mr. Storrs, of N. Y. was against a recommitment: he thought such an amendment might open a door for smuggling. Mr. Webster was of opinion that the bill was altogether unnecessary; and saw no necessity for passing any law on the subject, because an officer of the Treasury had raised some difficulties in the execution of the present law. Mr. Mallary, of Vt. was of a similar opinion. Mr. Martindale again urged a recommitment of the bill, & the necessity of embodying the amendment —Mr. McLane, of Delaware, thought the Comptroller right in his opinion, in relation to canal tonnage, therefore rendering the passage of the bill necessary. The motion to recommit was put, and lost; and after some further remarks on the bill, from Messrs. Martindale and Webster, it was, on motion of the latter, laid on the table.

*Senate.......Monday, Feb. 20.*

After the presentation of many private bills, the committee of the whole took up the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1825. The amendments reported by the Finance committee were as follows. The first amendment allows for a fort at Beaufort, N. Carolina, 30,000 dollars; and for forts at Cape Fear, 50,000 dollars. The whole cost of the former work is estimated at $175,000 & of the latter at $251,000. Another amendment was to insert at the end of the clause, making provision for the preservation of the islands in Boston harbor, these words: "Provided that the right of soil of said islands shall be first vested in the U. States." A letter was read from the Sec. of War showing the importance of the appropriation, from which it appears that George's Island and Nantasket Head, in the harbor of Boston, have been constantly diminishing and are in danger of being entirely swept away by the violence of the sea, if not immediately secured, and thus depriving that harbor of two important sides for fortifications for protection to shipping anchoring in Nantasket Rodes. The cost for a sea wall on George's Island is estimated at $25,083,64 cts. and for that on Nantasket Head $27,888,91 cents. The amendment was agreed to. The last amendment is for a school of practice for Light Artillery, at Fortress Monroe estimated at $9,940. This amendment was also agreed to, and the bill with amendments ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Talbot, from the Judiciary committee to whom was recommitted the bill further to amend the Judicial system of the U. States, and to provide for three additional Circuit Courts, reported the same with amendments.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. M'Call reported a bill to grant a certain quantity of land to Indiana for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie. Read twice and committed.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### SPAIN.

An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers of that place to the 30th of December, by which it appears that Spain was in a most deplorable condition—those having the reigns of government being divided among themselves, and the people every where showing symptoms of revolt. The guerrillas, as was anticipated, had availed themselves of the opportunity given by the return of part of the French army, to re-organize themselves, & the risings of the people of Arragon were so great that General Espagne, the commandant, had applied to the Minister of War for more troops to restrain them.—These indications of hostility to the violent measures pursued by Ferdinand, had not however, induced him to change his policy; for, notwithstanding all that has been said about his opposition to the inquisition, it is stated to be placed beyond all doubt that this infernal tribunal was to be immediately restored by a decree which only waited the king's signature. The bishops, by this document, will each, in their character of inquisitors, have a junta, in their respective dioceses, composed of ecclesiastics noted for their devotedness to the cause of the throne, who will pronounce on the offences committed against religion. There will also be, in the capital, a Central, Inquisitorial Junta, at the head of which, it is said, will be the archbishops of Toledo & Santiago. The former will send to the latter an account of the trials before them, and the judgments pronounced by them, which will not be carried into execution until the supreme Junta has expressed its approbation. It is also stated that all the ex-political chiefs in the power of the government were to be brought to trial; or, in other words, to the scaffold. Every day some of the inhabitants of Madrid were arrested on charges of uttering seditious cries, and tried by Courts Martial. The prisons are represented to be full, notwithstanding these Courts "pursue their labors with extraordinary activity." A great number of persons had been arrested at Vich, and there being no permanent commission, a court martial of Royalist Officers, few of whom could read, was formed. This court without hearing the witnesses in defence, condemned all the prisoners to the gallies. An appeal from this decision, "which had plunged two hundred of the principal families in Vich into mourning," had been forwarded to the Captain General.

In the midst of these sanguinary proceedings, and the disputes of the ministers, the utmost embarrassment was occasioned by the want of money, and to relieve the treasury it was contemplated to sell part of the property belonging to the Convents. The king and his family had arrived at Madrid, and another expedition was talked of for the purpose of proceeding against South America. A letter from Havana, dated the 2d inst. published in the Charleston papers, states, that the convoy with troops, which sailed from Ferrol on the 12th November, was to touch at the Canaries, and receive 1000 additional men, and then stop at Porto Rico, previous to going to Havana. The late successes of the patriots in Peru will have sadly disconcerted the plans of Ferdinand for the subjugation of his former colonies.

*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The mortality at Thompson's Island has recently been very great.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, Feb. 25.*

The following correspondence will be read with no small satisfaction. It contains, on the part of the Governor of Cuba, the most explicit approbation of Com. Porter's whole conduct while commanding of the American squadron in that quarter, including his spirited and noble conduct in rescuing two of his officers from the hands of the Spanish authorities of Porto Rico, & vindicating the honor of the American flag, for which it seems he has incurred the unaccountable displeasure of his own government.

## COM. PORTER & GEN. VIVES.

A friend in the West-India Squadron has favored the Editors of the National Intelligencer with the following copies of a letter addressed by Com. Porter to the Governor of Cuba, on the eve of his departure from that station, with the Governor's reply. The tone of this reply does not indicate any unfavorable impression on the mind of Gen. Vives, produced by the affair of Faxardo, which must have been well known by him at the time of writing the reply:

U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull,
HAVANA, January 20th, 1825.

Your Excellency.

Expecting soon to return to the United States, and intending to retire from the command of the United States vessels on this station, I embrace this opportunity to offer to your Excellency, on the part of my government, my sincere thanks for the many facilities and accommodations, the good understanding and co-operation, I have found, through your means, among the authorities on every part of the Coast of Cuba in effecting the suppression of Piracy, and in bringing to punishment those enemies of the human race who have so long infested those seas.

Permit me, also, on my own part, to express to you the satisfaction I have enjoyed, in acting in conjunction with the authorities of Cuba, to effect this common object; and to offer to your Excellency assurances of the highest respect and consideration. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. PORTER.

To His Excellency Don Dionisio Vives, Captain General of the Island of Cuba, &c.

HAVANA, Jan. 22d 1825.

I have been very much gratified by the reception of your favor of the 20th instant, thanking me, in the name of your government, for the assistance, good understanding and co-operation that you have met with, on the part of the local authorities of this Island, in giving aid to the suppression of piracy by means of my orders, and bringing to condign punishment the enemies of every civilized nation.

As a principle which governs me, and at the same time, as a duty which I owe to the reiterated orders of my government, which are in strict accordance with the laws of nature and the rights of man, I have not ceased, nor will I cease, until I fulfil every order on so important an object, as far as depends on my abilities.

I regret, very sensibly, that you are about to retire from the command of the United States forces in these seas, not only from the able manner in which you have discharged the important duties which have been confided to you, but from the just considerations with which you have always respected the territorial rights of the Island of Cuba. Permit me, sir, to offer you my acknowledgments, and to avail myself of this occasion to confirm the assurances of my high consideration and esteem. God preserve you many years.

D. VIVES.

To Com. David Porter.

### FROM ENGLAND.

The Br. ship Corsair, Petrie, has arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th January.

A London paper of the 4th Jan. contains the following: Mr. Canning communicated to all the Foreign Ministers, in the afternoon of Saturday last, at the Foreign Office, that the Cabinet of His Britannic Majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the independence of Mexico and Colombia. Commissioners would be sent to those States, charged with full powers to conclude Treaties of Commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition.

Col. Campbell and Mr. Ward had received their final instructions from Mr. Canning, and were about to sail from Plymouth for Colombia and Mexico, where they are to reside permanently They are charged with full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty of commerce with the states in question.

Letters from Liverpool of the 9th, state that expresses had been despatched to every part of the world where cotton is produced, with information of the stock on hand in England, at the close of the year, and the consequent advance in prices in that country.

The New-York ship Leeds, which got ashore on the 5th ult. coming out of Liverpool, had returned, and endeavoring to get into the King's Dock, filled with water, and it was supposed would lie entirely lost.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*U. S. Schr. Ferret.*—This vessel left Matanzas on the 4th of February for Havana and Key West. The same afternoon she was struck with a white squall and capsized. The officers and crew succeeded in getting on the weather side of the wreck, with the exception of the steward, John Gregory, who was asleep below, and was drowned. Orders were given to cut away the masts, but the axes were to leeward and could not be got. The smallest boat was cleared, when acting Lieut. Glynn, Midshipman Aldert, and two men volunteered to proceed to Canaceas to procure assistance, which place they reached at the risk of their lives. No assistance could be procured there, when Lieut. Glynn obtained a horse and guide, and reached Matanzas at 2 o'clock in the morning, and made known the situation of the Ferret to Lieut. Com. M'Keever who instantly dispatched the Jackall in search of the wreck, which was discovered at 11 A. M. and all the officers and crew were rescued except five men, who were drowned, viz.—John Gregory, Peter Wheeling, and George Gordon, orderly seaman; Stephen O'Connor, landsman, and Joseph Campbell, seaman. The Ferret, shortly afterwards went down. As soon as [illegible] could be raised on the Sea Gull she followed the Jackall to the wreck and took on board the rescued persons, where they received the professional attendance of Dr. Dubarry, which they stood in need of, as they were nearly exhausted, having been 21 hours on the wreck. The crew of the Ferret consisted of five officers and 23 men, together with a sick gentleman, a passenger, bound to Key west.

The Sea Gull had taken the Ferret's crew to Key West, where Capt. Warrington had arrived & taken command. Com. Porter was soon expected to return to the U. States. The Terrier was at Matanzas giving convoy.

A Spanish merchantman of 20 guns had captured the armed Colombian schooner Clara and carried her to Havana.

A good deal of *buzzing* was to be heard in our streets, and at the Coffee House yesterday, in consequence of a paragraph in one of the Philadelphia papers of the preceding day, that orders had been received from Washington to finish all the United States vessels building at that port, and to put two more on the stocks. It was also said that similar orders had been received here. The first inquiry, allowing the report to be well founded, was, whether we were going to war; and if so, with whom? We know nothing further about the orders than what has been stated above. But that they indicate war, we cannot be persuaded. We have no disputes with any European power, as far as we are acquainted; nor have we observed that any confidential message has been sent to Congress during the present session, which required the houses to go into conclave.—Piracy is the only subject that we can think of that would require any additional naval force and it is hardly to be supposed that *all* our 74s, and some new ones, would be required to blockade Cuba. Indeed it would be strange if Mr. Monroe, just at the moment of surrendering the Chief magistracy, into the hands of a successor already appointed, would close his public career by bequeathing a war as his last legacy to the country. We also conclude that there can be no important news recently received from Europe, as there has been no late arrival from that quarter of the world.

*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

*The Influenza.*—This complaint, which is stated to prevail in Boston and its neighborhood, and is noticed in different parts of Vermont, as affecting the population to so great a degree that the schools are discontinued in many places, has raged for some weeks in this city, and kept in constant and active requisition the physicians, from whose reports it is calculated from 40 to 50,000 of our citizens are suffering with it. We do not recollect the time when it has been so generally prevalent. The resident editor has been severely afflicted with it for some days.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Quite the fashion.*—Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas in this city was occupied by a suit of seduction, loss of service, nursing expenses, &c. brought by the father of a *dingy* lass against a white gentleman with a family. The *delicate* investigation and pleadings continued till the evening, when the jury were charged, and after being out all night returned this morning with a verdict for the defendant. We understand that the plaintiff and his daughter are indicted for a conspiracy in the case.

*N. Y. Statesman.*

*British Depredations.*—It has been made known to the constituted authorities of this State and Maine, that depredations have been, and are continually making by British subjects, upon lands in the State of Maine, owned jointly by this Commonwealth and that State. These depredations consist in the cutting and carrying away of immense quantities of timber by British subjects, who act under licences from the British Government. It is even said that the British Government intend sending a large number of families to settle on these lands, and to keep possession of the same. Decisive measures we learn, are to be adopted by this State & Maine to protect and preserve the joint property of the two States.—*Boston Statesman.*

*From the Boston Courier, Feb. 18.*

*Police Court.*—Yesterday a young man by the name of Boyd, was brought up by Thomas Carter, constable of the watch. Mr. Carter stated he found Boyd in the street last night very drunk, and as he became sober he grew very saucy—that he did not know the young man, & would not swear that he was a common drunkard. The Judge asked Boyd how he came to be in that situation—"I acknowledge I was a little over the bay." How much liquor had you taken? "I drank three glasses in the place on my own account, and soon after three more on account of the election of John Quincy Adams." Well, you do not appear to be sober now? "No, Sir I'am not quite sober, but am getting over it." Which of the three glasses do you think operates on you now? "Why, I think the three that I drank on account of John Quincy Adams, tript up my heels." No evidence of his being a common drunkard appearing, the defendant was discharged.

*Post Office Accuracy.*—In 1795, a letter, containing a one pound note of the British Linen Company's Bank, was addressed by a man in this town to J. M'Donald, private, light company, 78th regiment, then in England. Before the letter arrived at its destination, however, M'Donald sailed for India, and the letter followed him. From India it followed him through the various routs of his company; and came back again to Iverness about ten years ago. Shortly before then, M'Donald came home and died at Douchfour.

There was therefore no claimant for the letter, and it was returned to the General Post Office. From that Office it was again sent after the 78th regiment, followed it, and about ten days ago was sent back after M'Donald to Iverness, still containing the identical one pound note. It is now claimed by the person who despatched it, who is still living. *Iverness Cour.*

*From the Washington National Journal.*

The Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to examine what business should be acted upon during the present Session, have reported, that there are about fifty bills, upon which it is considered important that the House should act; and as there are but about eleven days remaining in which Congress can transact business, much more than ordinary despatch will be necessary. The bills on the subject of Piracy are, perhaps, the only ones which will lead to protracted discussion. It is however, highly important that some measures, in relation to this subject, should be authorised by Congress, in order to protect the commerce of the United States from those depredations to which it has been so long subjected.

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

*Monday, February 14.*

In the House, a petition was presented from the Onondago Presbytery, consisting of 34 churches and congregations, praying that instructions may be sent to our delegates in Congress to endeavor to obtain the passage of a law to prevent the carrying of the Mail on Sunday; that the Legislature take into consideration the propriety of preventing Steam-Boats from running on Sunday, and that the Canal Locks may be closed on Sunday. The petition was referred to the Committee on charitable and religious incorporations.

A bill has been passed by the N. York Legislature, providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by *districts*. It passed the Senate unanimously, and the House with four negative votes.

It is distressing to see, from time to time, the many instances of death caused by the clothes of females taking fire. The universal female dress being of cotton, it is almost as combustible as gun-powder, and when women and children find their clothes in flames, it too often deprives them of all presence of mind, and they fly for relief and for safety, until overpowered by the heat, when they fall, and become victims to a most painful calamity.

It should be inculcated throughout the country, and enforced upon every female mind, that at the moment when her clothes have caught fire, instead of running for help, she should instantly lie down upon the floor, and if necessary from the progress the flames have made roll over once or twice, it would in a great proportion of instances immediately extinguish them. While standing erect, the fire will ascend with great rapidity just as a sheet of paper held by one corner, and lighted at the bottom, will be consumed in a moment; but if cotton garments are laid horizontally, it will proceed much more slowly, as will be the case with a sheet of paper laid upon the floor. Running very much increases the flames, by quickening the current of air. Many lives might be saved by attending to this simple mode of checking and extinguishing fire; and if parents would instill it into the minds of their children it might prove, at some time or other, the means of preserving lives extremely dear to them.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Savannah papers to the 12th inst. are received by the ship Savannah. A New-York pilot boat arrived off Tybee on the 6th inst. having a board nailed over her name on the stern; she put a passenger on board a Savannah pilot boat, and immediately stood to the southward, in the direction of N. Orleans. Next day Cotton to the amount of $200,000 was bought up by one house, and in two days after the news from Liverpool by the Canada, was received. The price of Cotton immediately advanced about 4 cents per lb. Rice had risen half a dollar.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

*Exhibition of Manufactures.*—We learn with much pleasure, that twenty-five packages of cloths, cassimeres, flannels, laces, mull muslins, calicoes, prints, and a variety of other articles of ingenious and excellent workmanship, have reached this city on their way to Washington. These articles are the production of manufacturers of the eastern section of our country, who, with there usual industry, have, in the short time which has been allowed them, made great exertions to render the proposed exhibition at the metropolis of the Union, worthy of the distinguished patronage which it no doubt will recieve.

*Philadelphia paper.*

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, of this city, were yesterday elected Printers to the House of Representatives for the Nineteenth Congress. Messrs. G. & S. and Mr. Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, were the only persons, we believe, from whom applications for the appointment were received, though a few votes were given for Davis & Force, and two for Mr. Jonathan Elliot. When the term for which the present incumbents are chosen shall have expired, they will have held undisturbed possession of the situation for *eight years.*—Believing ourselves, however, to be, at least as competent in every respect as they are to execute the printing of Congress, it is our determination at the next election to enter the lists with them.—*Nat. Jour.*

*Canal.*—The Ohio Canal Commissioners have published their report of the several routes which they have examined, and the probable expense of each. The Commissioners recommend the route from the mouth of Scioto river to the Licking summit, and thence to the head waters of the Muskingum, in Coshocton county, as the most preferable. from that point to Lake Erie several routes have been submitted, but have not, as yet, been acted upon. It is, however, believed that the canal will terminate at Cleaveland. The route from the mouth of the Scioto by way of Kilbuck and Black river including feeders, is 339 miles, and will require 1069 feet of lockage—its cost is estimated at $3,131,420. By Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, 322 miles, 1185 feet of lockage, expense calculated at $2,801,700. By way of Kilbuck, Chippewa, and Cuyahoga, 336 miles, lockage calculated at 1185 feet, and expense at $3,141,420. It is supposed that a suitable harbor, either at Black river or Cleaveland, cannot be erected for less than five thousand dollars.

*New-York Daily Adv.*

## THE MURDERER, DESHA.

The Lexington Kentucky Monitor, of the 5th inst. gives the grounds on which a new trial has been granted in the case of Isaac B. Desha, for the murder of Francis Baker, Esq. The trial closed on Saturday evening, and there appearing no probability that the jury would agree that night, the Court adjourned over to Monday, at which time the Court met, when the foreman, Mr. Charles Kelso, was requested by the Clerk to step forward and look upon the prisoner, and say whether he was guilty or not guilty. He pronounced the verdict of the jury to be that the prisoner was guilty. The counsel for the prisoner required the jury to be polled, when they all answered guilty until they came to Joshua Jones, who answered that he was satisfied in his own mind, from the evidence that the prisoner was guilty; but he thought there was a possibility of his innocence and room for doubt. On being asked if he thought there was room for a reasonable doubt, he answered in the affirmative.

The prisoner's counsel now insisted that the jury had not agreed. After some pause, the Court asked Mr. Jones whether he agreed to the verdict of his fellow jurors. He replied that he did agree to it. The Court then directed the Clerk to record the verdict, and discharged the jury. The court now enquired of the counsel whether they had any motions to make. The Attorney of the Commonwealth replied he had none to make at that time. Col. Brown for the prisoner, requested the court to give him till 12 o'clock, when he would be prepared to give the court an answer, whereupon the court remanded the prisoner to jail, and adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, when the prisoner's counsel submitted the following grounds for a new trial, 1st, because the jury permitted other persons to converse with them—2d, a written communication was found in the room containing certain threats—3d, some of the jurymen absented themselves from the room without leave—4th, that the Sheriff who had charge of them, slept in their room at night—5th, that Dr. Fraser was admitted into the jury room and conversed with the jury. The Sheriff and his deputy were then sworn. The paper picked up in the jury room, was in substance as follows, "If it may not be considered presumption to dictate to such a respectable jury, I would suggest that if the jury do not hang Desha, the jurymen will be hung up in effigy." The deputy sheriff said he considered it his duty to sleep in the jury room for several reasons—one was because plays were performed in the third story of the Court House during the trial, and as people were going in and out of the Theatre during the night it was necessary to be with them to prevent intrusions—another reason was that the lock on the door was not very secure. He further stated that the Court had given him orders not to permit any persons to talk to the jury unless it was on business and in his presence. He was next examined as to persons being in the room. Dr. Fraser had been there to see his brother who was on the jury and was sick. The doctor barely spoke to him about his complaint and retired. Mr. Rankin came into the room for his chairs, but him the Sheriff put out immediately. The servants came into the room to bring victuals—two deputy Sheriffs were there occasionally attending to the jury. With respect to the threatening letter, the jury treated it with contempt and ordered it to be burnt, and pronounced the writer a rascal. One of the jurymen being sworn admitted two ladies to have been in the room, who were invited to take seats by the fire. They were the wives of two of the jurors, but no conversation was held with them except what related to domestic affairs. The Sheriff was present and conducted the ladies into the room. A Mr. Moore was sworn who testified that he saw the jurymen in the scenery room of the Theatre, and the Sheriff in the passage near the door. The jury were all interrogated on the subject of the threatening letter, and they all testified that they treated it with contempt. The jury were also examined as to their leaving the room, but no absence was proved unless accompanied with the Sheriff, except the following. One of the jurymen stated that Mr. White stepped across the street for water. Mr. White rose & addressed the court as follows—"As to going across the street to Rankin's, I stept over to get some water. Seeing two men through the window in the front room of the tavern playing cards on the floor, I called for captain Hall, and nobody answered. I returned to the jury room, and I will swear on a thousand bibles, that I never did converse with any person about this trial until to day, since we were discharged."

[Here the testimony closed, which was followed by arguments of counsel, and authorities read. Col. Brown for the prisoner opened, Mr. Wall, attorney for the commonwealth, replied, and Mr. Barry closed.]

The editor of the National Gazette thinks "the accused will be rescued from the law in one way or other:" and in this opinion he is not alone, notwithstanding the prisoner has been fully convicted of as foul a murder as was ever perpetrated in the country. God save the Commonwealth of Kentucky!

A letter from Charleston of the 10th inst. says—"Cotton is up, and no one knows where it will stop—18 1-2 cents paid to-day for parcels for the French market, bought by those who have unlimited orders. Such qualities as sold last fall at 11, are now worth 16 1-2 cents. Freights are advancing, 1 penny is asked and given for Liverpool; Rice, 60s per ton, and 11-4 to New-York".—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

PENSACOLA, Jan. 29.

*Florida Mahogany.*—We have been much gratified by the appearance of some articles of furniture, manufactured, by Messrs. M'Rie & Staples at Choctawhatchie, out of the red bay wood, one of the most abundant products of our soil. The articles will not suffer by comparison with the real mahogany, and are very elegant pieces of furniture.

At an Adams dinner, given at Trenton, N. J. the centre of the table was graced with a *pumpkin-pie*, measuring four feet by two.

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

## THE JUDICIARY.

That George III. made the Judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries, was one mighty grievance complained of in the Declaration of Independence. And if now that we are a free nation, the judges of our courts can, in times of popular excitement, be hurled from the bench by a legislative act, may we not say with Patrick Henry, "when I see this last barrier, the independence of the Judges impaired, I am persuaded I see the prostration of all our rights." The Judges of a sister state declared their stop-laws, as they are termed, unconstitutional, and the legislature have removed them. We had also laws, which the United States Bench have declared unconstitutional, and the good sense of the community has acquiesced in the decision. The laws of both states were similar in effect and in the same way impaired the obligation of contracts. No excitement exists here; but in Kentucky, such was the excitement, that the Judges were dismissed by a legislative act, which they have refused to obey. By a letter from that state, we hear that county meetings have been held, approving the conduct of the judges, which were attended by great numbers of the most respectable citizens. It is said, no magistrate in the county could be found to swear the new judges into office, & most serious consequences were apprehended from the result of this contest.

The Judges have written a calm, able & unanswerable defence, from the conclusion of which we extract a short detail of the history of this controversy:

"A Circuit Judge, no doubt led by his firm conviction, decided against the law in question, and from his decision, an appeal was taken to our court. Pending this appeal, he was arraigned and tried, although his decision could form no precedent beyond his own courts: by which we were seriously admonished, that our fate was fixed, if we dared to affirm his decision. Thus we were placed in a situation most delicate indeed, liable to have our reputations assailed, as being afraid of legislative power, if we reversed, and our offices were endangered if we affirmed his decision. Thus, legislative influence upon the court was attempted to be exercised by acts, which spoke a language not to be misunderstood. We had but one path before us; that was, to investigate the matter thoroughly, and to express our firm convictions, regardless of the consequences. This we did, and the Governor then in office, for which in the preamble he is applauded, sounded the alarm, and united the force of the executive department with the legislative, against the judicial. The famous preamble and resolutions of last session, now styled "appropriate," but filled with excitable matter, calculated to bias and mislead the public—laying upon our shoulders, without color of justice, the errors of the Supreme Court—the destruction of the occupying claimant law—insinuating that we, by "consentaneous impulse," had concerted with that Court the destruction of the rights of the state, were the result. All this was done without a hearing on our part, and was calculated to shake public and private confidence in the court, to prostrate the whole judicial corps, not consisting of the number of three alone, but also every circuit judge and justice of the peace, to nearly the number of one thousand, at the feet of the legislative department—and to cause every one to keep his eye fixed intensely upon the nod of co-ordinate officers. During all this storm we have been compelled, from respect to our offices, and by the arduous duties of our station, to keep the "noiseless tenor" of our way, and by the lamp of midnight to investigate and decide the contests of our fellow-citizens. Now we are told that the trial is over, and the verdict rendered against us, and that the legislature, instead of *trying us*, have only to pass our sentence without *delay or relief*—and thus we are left to infer, that our triers have already expressed their opinion—that a permission to us to resist, and thus our response, are all mere matters of form—and that our sentence has already become irreversable, and our fate is sealed. Now we are charged with *defying & resisting* the public will—and it is made a charge that we have not resigned our offices. It is true, under the united pressure of the powers of the legislature and the head of the executive department, standing as three solitary individuals, without the purse or sword of the country, or the weight of executive patronage at command, we might have been pardoned, if our firmness had forsaken us, and we had deserted our posts. Our offices with their present emoluments, are not worth a struggle, and we are vain enough of our acquirements, to suppose we could live in more abundance without them. But, appealing to heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, and the sincerity of the convictions that guided us in our decisions, we do not view ourselves as having a deep interest of money or character in the contest. We say with firmness, that we believe, that the contest is not only an attempt by one department of the government to control and swallow up the powers of another, confided by the people, but also to occupy the consecrated ground reserved by, and to the people themselves, & to absorb those powers which the people have retained, and have not confided to either of the departments—and that if the principles, now contended for in the preamble, are carried out, they must eventuate in a serious war between the legislature and the people themselves, and the freedom and prosperity of the latter, with all the sacred principles of their government, must fall in common ruin at last. Placed then as we are, at the head of one of the three ramparts of the constitution, now severely assailed by both the others, we have deemed it due to our consciences, our reputation, our country, & our posterity, not to desert, but to remain on the forlorn hope, to the last hour of our official existence. In such a tempest, however frail our vessel may be, and however near sinking, while the rights of our fellow-citizens and their beloved constitution are aboard, we cannot consent to give up the ship, and if we are lost, we must leave to the arbitrament of other times, to do justice to our conduct and reputation."

*Robber detected.*—A young man named Freeman Richow, was arrested by our Police on Tuesday, on information from Philadelphia. We understand that he confessed he was the person who committed the robbery in the office of Mr. Benson, broker, at Philadelphia. Upwards of $2000 in bills of the description stolen from Mr. B. were found in his possession. It is stated he had no concern in the robbery of Mr. Gasner's office in the city.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1825.


## THE NEW CABINET.

By the latest intelligence from Washington, we learn that Mr. Clay will be Secretary of State, Mr. Rush Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Barbour Secretary of War, Mr. Southard Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Wirt Attorney General.

John Randolph, of Virginia, is said to have challenged Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says Mr. Adams has offered to Mr. Clinton the post of Minister to the Court of St. James.

Hon. William Marks, Speaker of the Senate, has been appointed a Senator of the U. States for Pennsylvania for six years from and including the 4th March next, vice Lowrie. The number of Ballots by the Legislature before this result was obtained, was nearly forty.

*U. S. Senator.*—Another unsuccessful attempt has been made in the Legislature of New-York to appoint a Senator to Congress. The resolution of the Senate occasioned a warm debate in the House.

*Chemical Bank of New-York.*

The trial of Mr. Morrison, who was the principal agent in getting up the Chemical Bank, and who was rendered so conspicuous at Albany not long since by the charges against him by William J. Caldwell, recently held at Albany before the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the Albany circuit. Mr. M. was acquitted by the court without summing up the evidence. He was tried on charges of bribery, which were made by the State's Attorney in consequence of Cadwell's statements before the Legislative Committee last fall.

*Speculation.*—The Savannah Republican, states that John W. Crowell has openly avowed that he was instrumental in exciting the Creek Indians to oppose the ratification of the treaty with the U. States Commissioners. His motive as avowed, was to make as much money as he could, out of his agency.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) Democrat says the effigy of Mr. Clay had been burnt in that city, and the Western Monitor mentions that a gallows had been erected across the road in Harrison county, Kentucky, and the effigy suspended to it of the Judge who presided at the trial of the murderer, Desha.

General La Fayette, his Son, and Secretary, left Washington City on the 23d ult. on his tour through the Southern and Western States.

Gen. La Fayette, (says the Boston Patriot,) in company with Judge Marshall, Mr. Clay, and Gen. Jackson, was to partake of a dinner, in Alexandria, on the 21st inst. by invitation of the Masonic fraternity of that place. He is to be received in the very Lodge over which the "Father of his Country" presided for many years, and where are still preserved the badges and jewels worn by him.

*Domestic Economy.*—It is not known to every housekeeper, we believe, that *snow* is an excellent substitute for *eggs*, either in *pudding* or *pancakes*.—Two large spoonsful will supply the place of one egg, and the article it is used in will be equally good. The snow may be taken up from any clean spot before it is wanted, and will not lose its virtue—though the sooner it is used the better. This may be not an unacceptable piece of information to many, as snow usually falls at a season when eggs are dearest. Fresh small beer will likewise serve in many cases instead of eggs.

Late intelligence from Rio, mentions the arrival there of the Cutter William, and the Rover, from London, each with $500,000 in silver, and the latter with one million sterling, loaned by Rothchild to the Brazilian Government. The British frigate Aurora, from Lima and Valparaiso, bound to England with nearly three millions of dollars on board, arrived at Rio Nov. 10th.

John Smith, convicted of stealing a handkerchief of the value of *seventy-five cents*, has been sentenced to the N. York penitentiary for nine months. William Peck, for throwing a stone at a gentleman, was sent to the tread-mill for six months.

Thursday, the 7th of April, will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in Maine and Massachusetts.

The Director of the United States Mint, in his official report, says—"Of the gold coined within the year, about 5 per cent was received from North-Carolina, thirty-five from Africa, and fifty from South-America and the West Indies. The remainder, about ten per cent. is of uncertain origin."

Mr. Crawford's furniture has been sold.—His health is said to have been nearly restored. The cause assigned by him for declining to accept a re-appointment, is said to be the incompetency of the salary to support his family in Washington.

*Small Pox.*—From authentic account it appears that *thirteen* persons have died of this awful disorder in *Douglass*, Mass. within the short space of twenty days; and that thirty-five are now sick.

LEBANON, FEB. 26, 1825.

*Messrs. Editors*—The following remarks have been suggested in continuation of the Old Democrat.

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidu."

That there can be no limitation but his own discretion, to any individual of these United States, in dispassionately canvassing public measures, and the conduct of public men, is a question which, to be solved, needs only be proposed. And whether this be expedient, or not, the individual must, from the necessity of the case, be himself the judge; neither can he be justly chargeable with any offence for such candid and dispassionate examination. This is an authority, the exercise of which has never been delegated to any particular body, and therefore by the very principles of our government remains inherent in, and exercisable only, by the great body of the people. This right (tho' it may not be peculiar to our own country) may justly be considered as our principal safe-guard of our liberties, and in its consequences necessarily involves another, of no less importance, that our representatives be accountable only to their constituents; both of which, together constitute that mutual bond, and that mutual dependance, between the Representative and the people, which has been very justly deemed a great desideratum in politics. In some of our previous remarks we have taken occasion to animadvert upon a system (vulgularly termed Caucus) whose efforts, in this state, have been very successful, as well as persevering, and in the extension of whose operations, personal interest and political subserviency have been combined; and however blinded may have been our zeal, and however undeserved our censures, we trust, that with an intelligent people, the cause in defence of which they were made, will be an ample atonement for the severity. And if by bare implication any thing can be inferred from our remarks, in derogation of our present representation in Congress, we can only say, in apology, that they were elicited by such a zeal for the interest and respectability of the State, as the crisis seemed to demand. And whatever abuse or effusions of malice may hereafter be poured upon us, nothing shall change a determination, which has been deliberately formed to remain unshaken in our purpose. If evils are thought to exist, nothing can be more necessary for their extinction than a knowledge of their origin; and nothing more important in the application of a remedy, than a knowledge of their consequences. These remarks may, perhaps, not improperly be applied to the evil (if such it may be styled) which we would now have removed. This system, as is doubtless well known, originated in the restless, selfish and ambitious spirits of a few, who, not willing to expose their talents and acquirements in the market of a fair and honorable competition for fear of suffering from inferiority, were more inclined to lead, than to be led. Who rather than sacrifice on the altar of our country's interest their own selfish and interested feelings, would willingly win the prize of honor, from more distinguished merit, and more extensive acquirements. If such be its origin, what ought to be the feelings of a people, where talents and acquirements which do not bear the appellation of a particular party, are neglected and despised, and where their offices, which ought to be the rewards of distinguished merit, are conferred upon the less enlightened and the less deserving.—Whatever policy it may be, for the encouragement of virtuous principles at home, to consider our offices the prizes of virtue and talent (to say nothing of our present rulers,) other motives, equally strong, might be adduced in support of the same policy—such as our interest and respectability abroad. But what have been the consequences of the system of which we are speaking, may, in some measure, be inferred from the preceding remarks. But public opinion has not yet become so firmly established in their favor, that a revolution need be despaired. The only effectual remedy which can be prescribed, is a firm and united exertion of the good men of all parties, which we yet anticipate, from that spirit of moderation and conciliation which every day witnesses in different sections of our country. That diversity of sentiment with respect to measures which formed the grand distinction of parties soon after the formation of our government, now no longer exist, and as to these we may now say (in the language of a distinguished statesman) "there is but one party on the subject—an immense people." The only difficulty which now remains to be overcome, is that tenacious regard for mere names and distinctions, which has no foundation in principle, and has been the means of separating men who differ from each other only in their political appellation.

While other states are pursuing this policy, and convinced of its necessity to maintain their influence in the national councils, & while others are there striving for a preponderance, we hope that *that* electrifying spirit, which has been so prevalent and so powerful in its effects abroad, may here be felt in all its mighty energy. We advocate this measure not only from a conviction of its propriety and justice, but from a strong persuasion that it is the best mean which can be adopted, for the support of our own interest and respectability both at home and abroad. From this and our former communications, the public may be enabled to form some opinion of our political principles; and unless they think them deserving of a different appellation, (as with us it is a matter of perfect indifference,) shall continue to subscribe them

OLD DEMOCRAT.

A CARD.

What the ladies, in many places have done by their joint exertions, to honor their Pastors, and to extend their sphere of usefulness, by making them members of the *American Tract Society*, one *alone* hath accomplished in Franklin. Her liberality is gratefully acknowledged, and hopes are entertained that her wealthy sisters in other places, stimulated by her example, will go and do likewise.

SAMUEL NOTT.

### MARRIED,

In this city, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. HENRY C. AMES, of Preston, to Miss ELIZABETH MOORE.

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Daniel Waldo, Mr. LEWIS FREEMAN, of Hebron, to Miss RUBY HILLS, of the former place.

In Franklin, Mr. SANFORD BROWN, of Stonington, to Miss PARMELIA PARKS.

In Millford, Ohio, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARK, Merchant, in Hampton, to Miss LUCRETIA M. RIPLEY.

### DIED,

In New-Haven, on the 21st ult. CORNELIUS TUTHILL Esq. in the 30th year of his age—Clerk of the Superior and County Courts, and late a Representative from that town, in the General Assembly.—While quite young, Mr. T. became a professor of religion, and his life and conversation have eminently evinced the sincerity of his profession. He was educated & licensed as a clergyman, a profession which he had early selected—but his ill health obliged him reluctantly to abandon it. Subsequently, he conducted with great ability, the editorial department of the Christian Spectator, a valuable periodical publication—but this was too laborious for his declining health, and he was obliged to devote himself to other pursuits. In whatever station he was placed, he was correct and exemplary.—*Register.*

In New-Haven, on the 22d ult. DAVID C. DE FOREST Esq. aged 51, late Consul General from the Republic of Buenos Ayres to this Government. Mr. De Forest was a native of Connecticut, but had resided a number of years in Buenos Ayres & become an adopted citizen of that country. He was there during most of its important political revolutions, in all of which he took a lively interest—and he had the satisfaction of living to see the liberal principles, on which was reared the Republic of Buenos Ayres, expanding themselves throughout the whole of Spanish America. After the independence of his adopted country had been firmly secured, Mr. De Forest returned to the United States in the capacity of Consul General from the new Republic, and became a resident of New-Haven. He was an enterprizing, public spirited citizen—hospitable to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and kind and benevolent to the poor—who have frequently partaken of his bounty during his residence among us.—*Register.*

In New-York, on the 22 ult. Rev. JOHN B. ROMEYN, aged about 50.

A large assortment of English, French, & American Dry Goods, amounting to 2000 dollars, will be sold at Auction in this city, on Saturday next. For particulars, see handbills.

☞The Mechanic Society will meet at the District School House, in Chelsea, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

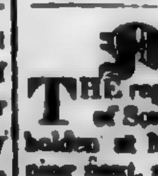
## Masonic.

THE regular Monthly Communication of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

*March 2, 1825.*

## For New-York.



SLOOP MARIA, Wm. W. Coit, master, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Tuesday the 8th inst. for N. York, wind and weather permitting.

*Norwich, Feb. 24.*


## Woollen Goods.

TRUMBULL & REED

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

BROADCLOTHS, KERSEYMERES

AND

SATINETTS,

Of their own manufacture, which are offered for sale on favorable terms.

If not disposed of in a few days, they will be sent to another market. Retailers are invited to look at them.

A constant supply at the Manufactory, in Griswold, Jewett-City.

*Chelsea-Landing, March 2.* 3wins48

## Wm. & D. B Tucker

HAVE on hand, and expect a regular supply of Cotton Yarn to put out to

Hand Loom Weavers

to weave, for which a fair price will be given, and good pay made.

*They have also on hand*

100,000 first quality

warranted chesnut shingles, cedar shingles, pine clapboards, oak boards, chesnut lath & pine joist, which they offer to sell on very favorable terms.

All persons who have accounts with them of more than one years standing are requested to close them by payment or note without delay.

*Griswold, Feb 28th, 1825.* 6w48

## Tickets

IN the 6th Class State Lottery New Series, for sale at

SAMUEL TYLER'S

*LOTTERY OFFICE.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of $6000 | | 26 prizes of | 200 |
| 1 do. | 1000 | 23 do. | 100 |
| 1 do. | 688 | 35 do. | 25 |
| 1 do. | 500 | 196 do. | 12 |

1890 prizes of 6 dollars.

Packages of 11 tickets warranted to draw $30. Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchaser.

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 48—

## Notice

IS hereby given, that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 24th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P M at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, so much of the Real Estate of *Mrs. Anna Lee*, late of Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of $172, 74cts. with incidental charges of sale.

BREWSTER LEE, *Administr for*

*Lebanon, Feb. 24, 1825.* 3w48

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBEN YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Stephen Baker*, late of the town of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus L. Dimick, of Canterbury in the district aforesaid, administrator on the Goods, Chattels, Credits and Estate in said district, belonging to said *Stephen Baker*, dec'd or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury on the 2d day of March, 1825

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 48

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of February, A. D 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq Administrator upon the Estate of *Doct. George Tisdale*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, thereupon

Ordered, that said Administrator give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting at two or more public places in said Norwich for all interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Attest. *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk*

## Families Wanted.

WANTED, at the Shetucket Manufactory in Windham, 5 or 6 good experienced families to work in a cotton factory, a good proportion of spinners would be preferred, to whom liberal wages and all cash will be given by

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, Agent.

*Windham, March 1, 1825.* 6w48

## Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, three good Coopers. Enquire of

AMOS TREAT.

*Voluntown, Feb. 25, 1825.* 49—

## Just received

AND now opening by E. COLTON an elegant assortment of

Looking Glasses

which, with those before on hand, make the assortment the most extensive of any in this place.

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 3w48

## To be sold at Auction,

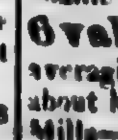
ON the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by order of the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, 10 Cows, one yoke of Oxen, 2 Horses, 10 Sheep, 1 Waggon and Harness, one Ox Cart, Ploughs, Hay, 30 bushels Barley, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.—Being part of the Personal Estate of Mr. Aaron Culver, late of Groton, deceased.

Sales to be at the Dwelling-House of the widow Aaron D. Culver. If the weather should prove stormy, the first fair day following.

JOHN BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*

*Groton, Feb 28, 1825* 3w48

## FOR SALE,



THE House, Barn and Garden, opposite Hubbard's Hotel, Chelsea. The premises front on two streets, and is a valuable location for a Merchant or Mechanic. *Also,*

6 valuable lots of Land,

averaging about 6 acres each, laying about half a mile west of Hubbard's Mills—are well watered, and enclosed principally with Stone Wall—The Lands have been improved for Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage, and on one of the Lots there is probably about 200 loads of Wood. For persons living at or near the Falls these lots must be desirable, both for fuel and improvement. They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

*ALSO—FOR RENT,*

A small House and Garden on the Bank of Shetucket River, near Lathrop's Bridge. For terms apply to

CUSHING EELLS.

*Norwich, Feb 28, 1825.* 3w48

## Notice.

*The Bozrah Manufacturing Co.*

HAVING sold their establishment, are desirous to close their accounts without delay. Those who have demands against the Company are requested to present them to the Agent, especially those who are to receive goods in payment are desired to call at their store immediately & receive their pay. All persons indebted who neglect to settle their accounts, must not complain if they shortly find them in an Attorney's hands.

They have a variety of articles which they will sell at very reduced prices. Among which are some superior Mill-Stones, a quantity of machinery of various kinds, second hand Fly-Bob, Fly shuttle looms, Waggons, Sleigh, Harnesses, Tools, Stoves and Pipes, &c. &c.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, Feb. 26, 1825.* w348—

## To be Let,

A LARGE two story dwelling-house commodiously constructed for two or more families, about 20 minutes walk from the Factory-street, with an excellent garden; and a never failing well of water within half a rod of the house. Enquire of the subscriber JOHN TURNER

*Norwich, Feb 1825* 46—

80 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,

20 bbls. pure Winter Strain'd Oil.

For sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*March, 2d 1825* 48—

## Cash

PAID for Green Calf-skins, by WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*March 2, 1825.* 48—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 26th day of Feb. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Samuel Gross*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Tuell, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 9th day of March, 1825

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN, Jr Clk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *John Baldwin, Jr Clerk.* 3w48—

40 hogsheads Molasses,

first quality—equal to any ever sold in this market—for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 2, 1825.* 48

## POETICAL.

The following is an extract from the Prize Poem pronounced at the Theatre, in Boston, on Washington's Birth-Night.

### TRIUMPHS OF LIBERTY.

BY EBENEZER BAILEY.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM, hail!
Whether thy steps are in the sunny vale,
Where peace and happiness reside
With innocence and thee, or glide
To caverns deep & secret fountains,
Mid the stern solitude of mountains,
Where airy voices still prolong
From cliff to cliff thy jocund song,—
We won thy presence: then wilt smile upon
The full heart's tribute to thy fav'rite SON,
Who held conversation with thee, & unfur'ld
In light, thy sacred charter to the world.

We feel thy influence, Power divine,
When angel smile can make the desert shine;
For thee we left thy mountain's brow,
And art with men no stranger now.
Where'er thy joyous train is seen
Disporting with the merry hours,
Nature laughs out in brighter green,
And wreaths her brow with fairer flowers;
Pleasure waves her rosy wand,—
Plenty opens wide her hand,—
On Rapture's wings,
To heaven the choral anthem springs,—
And all around, above, below,
Exult and mingle as they glow,
In such harmonious ecstacies as play'd,
When earth was new, in Eden's light and shade.

But not in peaceful scenes alone
Thy steps appear,—thy power is known.
Hark! the trump! its thrilling sound
Echoes on every wind,
And man awakes, for ages bound
In leaden lethargy of mind:
He wakes to life!—earth's teeming plains
Rejoice in his control;
He wakes to strength! & bursts the chains
Whose rust was in his soul;
He wakes to Liberty!—and walks abroad
All disenthrall'd, the image of his GOD.

See on the Andes' fronts of snow
The battle-fires of Freedom glow,
Where triumph hails the children of the sun
Beneath the banner of their WASHINGTON.
Go on, victorious BOLIVAR!
Oh! fail not—faint not—in the war
Waged for the Liberty of nations!
Go on, resistless as the earthquake's shock,
When all your everlasting mountains rock
Upon their deep foundations.

And Greece,—the golden clime of light & song,
Where infant genius first awoke
To arts and arms and godlike story,—
Weep for her fallen sons in bondage long:
She weeps no more;—Those sons have broke
Their fetters,—spurn the slavish yoke,
And emulate their father's glory.
The Crescent wanes before the car
Of Liberty's ascending Star,
And Freedom's banners wave upon
The ruins of the Parthenon.
The clash of arms rings in the air,
As first it rung at Marathon;—
Let songs of triumph echo there!
Be free! ye Greeks, or failing, die
In the last trench of Liberty.
To hail the name of WASHINGTON: pursue
The path of glory he has mark'd for you.
But should your recreant limbs submit once more
To hug the soil, your fathers rul'd before
Like gods on earth,—if o'er their hallow'd graves
Again their craven sons shall creep as slaves,
When shall another BYRON sing & bleed
For you!—oh, when for you, another WEBSTER plead!

And they will rise, who lowly kneel,
Crush'd by oppression's iron heel,
They yet will rise,—in such a change as sweeps
The face of nature, when the lightning leaps
From the dark cloud of night,
While heaven's eternal pillars reel afar,
As o'er them, rolls the Thunderer's flaming car,—
And in the majesty and might [thee
That Freedom gives, my country, follow
In thy career of strength & glorious liberty.

Immortal WASHINGTON! to thee they pour
A grateful tribute on thy natal hour.
Who strike the lyre to Liberty, & twine
Wreaths for her triumphs,—for they all are thine.
Won'd by thy virtues to the haunts of men,
From mountain precipice and rugged glen,
She bade thee vindicate the rights of man,
And in her peerless march, 'twas thine to lead the van.

Though no imperial Mausoleum rise,
To point the stranger where the heroes,
He sleeps in glory. To his humble tomb,—
The shrine of freedom, pious pilgrims come
To pay the heart-felt homage, and to share
The sacred influence that reposes there.
Say, ye blest spirits of the good and brave,
Were tears of holier feeling ever shed
On the proud marble of the regal dead,
Than gush'd at *Vernon's* rude and lonely grave,
When, from your starry thrones, ye saw the *Son*
He lov'd and honor'd, weep for WASHINGTON!

As fade the rainbow hues of day,
Earth's gorgeous pageants pass away:
Its temples, arches, monuments, must fall;
For Time's oblivious hand is on them all.
The proudest kings will end their toil,
To slumber with the humble dead,—
Earth's conquerers mingle with the soil,
That groan'd beneath their iron tread,
And all the trophies of their power & guilt,
Sink to oblivion with the blood they spilt.
But still the everlasting voice of Fame
Shall swell, in anthems to THE PATRIOT'S name,
Who toil'd—who liv'd—to bless mankind, and hurl'd
Oppression from the throne,
Where long she sway'd, remorseless and alone,
Her scorpion sceptre o'er a shrinking world.

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## FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gen. Douglass Farm, and now belonging to the estate of Deacon John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**230 ACRES,**

suitably proportioned for plowing, mowing, pasturage, and wood-land, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. thereon. Said Farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to

JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or to H. SABIN.

*Plainfield, Feb.* 22. 1825. 3w47—

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## For sale——A Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c. There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of ELIHU THOMAS, CHARLES H. THOMAS, and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan.* 11, 1825. 42

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## For sale——a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO,

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 260 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

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## TO LET,

*And possession given 1st April next,*

THE west part of the Bradford House, so called, now occupied by Mr. J. Dunham.

The house in West-Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wilcur.

A small Farm in Preston with a good dwelling-house and barn, now occupied by Reuben Cook.

A small dwelling-house with one acre of land at Shantupville.

The house now occupied by Simon Fairman, situated next east of the Baptist Church. Apply to

JOSEPH BREED.

*Feb.* 22, 1825. 47—

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## For sale—a farm,

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

**113 ACRES,**

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House——a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb.* 1, 1825. 45

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*FOR SALE, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

——*ALSO,*——

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—18 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. tf34

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## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to A. & A. GAY, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of March, as all accounts not paid at that time, will be left with an Attorney for collection

*Feb.* 22, 1825. 3w47—

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## The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between *J. P. Whiting & G. L. Perkins*, under the firm of J. P. WHITING & Co. is by the death of the former dissolved: The affairs of the Co-Partnership will be adjusted by the undersigned; who requests *all* persons having open accounts with the late firm to call and settle them without unnecessary delay.

To close the concern, he offers for sale the following property, viz:—The Store, now occupied for Earthen Ware, together with the stock of goods on hand, consisting of a good assortment of

*China, Glass, & Earthen Ware,*

which will be sold low to a person purchasing the whole.

If not sold at private sale before the first of April next, they will be sold at Auction.

**THE POTTERY**

*and House adjoining,* on the West side of the River. This is the best establishment of the kind in the State, and the buildings and Kiln are in good repair.

Possession given the first of May next.

A small Lot in the rear of the Store. *Also,*

A Gig, and three well made new one horse Waggons.

G. L. PERKINS.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825. 47—

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## A BARGAIN.

*For sale, that well known Stand*

**for Carriage Making,**

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah, or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

*Jan.* 24, 1825. 45—

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## For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept.* 5, 1824. tf25—

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## For sale——a Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March* 23. 1824. tf 103—

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## To Let, a Farm,

CONTAINING about **150 ACRES,** adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT, or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825. 46—

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## For Sale,

A good house and barn, with about 12 acres of land, on which is an excellent orchard, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Shetucket river, about 30 rods south of the Toll Bridge, commonly known by the name of the Tallmadge place; together with a wood lot containing about 4 Acres. Inquire of

JAMES N. BROWN.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15th. 3w46—

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## Wanted,

STOCK in the Norwich Fire Insurance Company. Inquire of

J. WILLIAMS.

*Feb.* 15, 1825. 3w46—

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## U. P. & G. G. LESTER

*Offer at Wholesale or Retail,*

6 tons Prime Campeachy

**LOGWOOD,**

2 do. do. Fustic—2 do. Nicaragua,
20 bls. ground Camwood, *(pure,)*
50 do. ground Logwood & Nicaragua
4 bls. MADDER—10 cwt. ALUM,
1 ton English Copperas,
100 lbs Grain TIN, 100 lbs GOLD,

**100 lbs. Bengal Indigo,**

4 carboys English Vitriol, 6 in btls.
2 do. Muriatic Acid, do.
200 lbs. BLUE VITRIOL,
300 lbs. English & Swiss GLUE,
10,000 Teazles, growth 1824,
500 lbs. Corn Emery, No. 1, 2, & 3,
100 lbs Cystals Tartar, 100 lbs Argol,
100 lbs Annatto, 150 gals. Alcohol,
1 Case GUM SHELLAC,
1 case Clothier's Jacks,
10 M. TENTER HOOKS,
100 lbs ground CURCUMA,

**20 lbs. COCHINEAL,**

500 lbs. Verdigris, in Sacks,
100 do. do. ground in Oil,
2 tons London White Lead, dry,
500 cwt do. ditto, in Oil,
5 bls. Venetian Red, prime quality,
8 do. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Spirits Turpentine,
1 ton PARIS WHITE, superior,
10 bls. Linseed Oil, pure,
4 tons English Whiting,
1 cask Stone Yellow,
1 do. Spruce do. 20 lbs Vermillion,
50 lbs. Chrome Yellow } No. 1.
20 lbs. Prussian Blue, }
20 lbs. Mineral Green,
50 lbs. Rose Pink. (English,)
1 bale Sponge,

**4 packs GOLD LEAF,**

2 do. SILVER do.
2 do. BRONZE,
10 gross Camel's Hair Pencils,
2 do. Swan's Quill ditto,
5 do. assorted Paint Brushes, (ground and common,)
2 dozen Dust Brushes,
6 do. Shoe and Horse do.
Sash Tools, Paint Knives, Strewing Smalts, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

1 bale Cham. Flowers,
1 do. Folio Senna,
1 case Pix Burguandy,
100 lbs. Succ Licorice,
1 bale Radix do. 200 lbs refi'd. Borax,
5 bbls. Rochelle & Glauber Salts,
1 bale English Valerian,
1 case Pulv. Jalap, 1 bale Gentian,
1 case Gum Camphor, refined,
1 do. do. Opium,
100 lbs. Sacc Saturni,
50 do. Rubigo Ferri,
50 do. Sem Anisi,
100 do. Pulv. Cum Tartar,
1 case Gum Arabic Opt.
40 gross assorted Phials, white and green,
50 lbs Rad Columbo, 20 lbs Pulv. Ipecac,
20 " Tart Emetic, 50 " Calomel, Ppt.
50 " Magnesia Lump, 10 " Magnesia Calc.
500 " Flo. Sulphur, 1 tierce American
10 cwt. Rl. Brunstone, CASTOR OIL,
50 lbs. Ol. Amyg'd. Dulc. &c. &c. &c.

### Patent Medicines.

Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Hooper's Pills, Anderson's do. Lee's N. London & Windham do. Tyler's ditto. Houches' do. James' Anti-Dispeptic do. Anderson's Cough Drops.

### Swaim's Panacea.

FUMIGATING.

Soda and Rochelle Powders, Court Plaister, Cologne Water, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, Mortars & Pestles, Ground Stop'd and Specd. Mouth'd Glass Bottles, assorted sizes, Brass Scales, Paine's Teeth Instruments, Common do.

Hull's Patent Hinge Trusses, and Common ditto.

Abcess' Lancets, Evans & Co's. do. Spring Lancet Fleams, Phial & Bottle Corks, Proof Phials, Graduate Measures, &c. &c. &c.

We hereby invite the patronage of those who may not have favored us with it, and render our thanks to those who have—assuring the public in general that it is our maxim, *not to be undersold*, FOR A PRIME ARTICLE, by any person in market. 34—

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## Exchange Bank.

THE subscriber will purchase a few Hundred Dollars of *Jacob Barker's* Exchange Bank Notes, at 50 cents on the dollar, if offered soon.

J. W. KINNEY.

*Feb.* 15, 1825. 46—

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## Pine Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. J&D. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb.* 9, 1825. 55—

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## A dark red

Yearling Bull is now in the possession of the subscriber the owner not known. For particulars enquire of

JACOB M'CALL.

*Lebanon, (Goshen So.) Jan* 29th, 1825. 46—

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## Latest Fashions.

## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the latest Fashions from New-York, and will answer those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at short notice—in the neatest manner, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec.* 28. tf39

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## The Subscribers

WOULD inform their friends & customers that a dissolution in their business will take place on the 1st of April next. We request those who have unsettled accounts with us to call and settle previous to the time here specified. There is a certain class of people (and we hope our customers are all like these) who can *find time* to settle and pay whenever requested. And there is another class, who, in relation to pay, are properly called afternoon customers, we fear such will call to settle after the 1st of April, when the door of hearty will be shut. And it is to be regreted that there should still be another set of people who have no disposition to either settle or pay, we hope we have but few like these, though we thus speak.—All persons having any demands against us, are requested to call & receive their pay previous to the time of our dissolution in business.

PACKER & LESTER.

*Canterbury, Jan.* 20, 1825. 6w44—

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## Notice.

THE subscriber, being about to remove from the town and give up the mercantile business, calls upon all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those who refuse to hear this call must settle their accounts with an Attorney. Those having demands against the subscriber are requested to call and receive their pay. ASA PRENTICE.

*Norwich, Feb.* 5, 1825. 4w45

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## To be sold

AT Public Auction, on the 10th day of March, 1825, at 10 o clock in the forenoon, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Elijah Brewster, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1401 10 cents, with incidental charges of sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Sale to be at the House of Mrs. Polly Brewster on the premises.

POLLY BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY.
Administrators.

*Preston, Feb.* 14, 1825. 46—

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## Book-Binding.

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. E. Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

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NORWICH

## Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November* 16, 1824. tf19—

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## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having received from the select-men of the town of Lisbon, a rate bill to collect of the inhabitants of said town, a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable into the Treasury on the 1st day of March next, will attend at the store of Brown & Baldwin, and at the dwelling-house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, on Monday the 14th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. to receive said tax.

All persons not attending to this call, may expect to pay fees according to law.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY,
EZRA BINGHAM,
*Collectors.*

*Lisbon, Feb.* 21, 1825. 3w47—

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THE undersigned requests all persons indebted to him, to pay the same to Joseph Williams, his attorney, & any persons having claims or demands against me, will please to call on said Williams for settlement.

DANIEL HAVENS.

*Norwich, Feb.* 15, 1825. 46—

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## Mr. Fuller

HAS already commenced in giving lessons in Dancing in this place. His days of Tuition next week will be Monday and Tuesday.

*Norwich, Feb* 15th, 1825. 46—

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber, are requested to present them without delay.

FELIX A. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, Feb.* 14, 1825. 46—

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*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of February, A. D.* 1825—

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Col Jabez Johnson*, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to *Asa Pitch, Esq.* the Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.* 46

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SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of *Mary Ayer*, late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

BAILEY AYER, *Administrator.*

*Franklin, Feb.* 16, 1825. 47—

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*Probate Office, Norwich, Conn Feb.* 14th 1825.

SIX months from this date are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Jabez P. Whiting, late of said Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Capt. Edward Whiting, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery—said Administrator giving notice of this order by publishing in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in Chelsea.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

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*At a Court of Probate, held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 31st day of January,* 1825—

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Deacon Hubert Mc Call*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Jacob M'Call, Henry M'Call and Cornelius Mc Call, all of said Lebanon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in a News-paper printed in Norwich, & put up a true copy in some public place in said Town of Lebanon, on or before the 29th day of Jan. 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by

JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. *Clerk.*

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THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret, on the estate of Mr. George Seagrave, late of Woodstock, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from this date to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims at the now dwelling-house of Inct. Joseph Seagrave, in said Woodstock, on the last Monday of March, and on Monday the 15th day of August next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Asa Lyon, in said Woodstock, at 1 o' clock P. M. on each of said days.

ELEAZER LITCHFIELD,
THOMAS CHANDLER,
JOHN PAINE,
*Commissioners.*

*Woodstock, Feb.* 23, 1825. 3w47—

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*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of February, A. D.* 1825.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of Mr. Elijah Griswold, late of Franklin, deceased, are directed to give public notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, to all interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear before this court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 28th day of February inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of their account of the Administration with the estate of said deceased.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clk.

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## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.

*Windham, March* 25, 1824.—[12mo'4

# NORWICH COURIER.

Vol. [illegible]——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & [illegible], AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1452.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1825. No. 48.



[illegible] ... the option of the [illegible].

**The Co-Partnership**

HERETOFORE existing between *E. P. Whiting & G. L. Perkins*, under the firm of *E. P. WHITING & Co.* is by the death of the former dissolved. The affairs of the Co-Partnership will be adjusted by the undersigned; who requests all persons having open accounts with the late firm to call and settle them without unnecessary delay.

To close the concern he offers for sale the following property. The Store, now occupied for Earthen Ware, together with the stock of goods on hand, consisting of a good assortment of

*China, Glass, & Earthen Ware,*

which will be sold low to a person purchasing the whole.

If not sold at private sale before the first of April next, they will be sold at Auction.

**THE POTTERY**

*and House adjoining,* on the West side of the River. This is the best establishment of the kind in the State, and the buildings and Kiln are in good repair.

Possession given the first of May next.

A small Lot in the rear of the Store. *Also,*

A Gig, and three well made new one horse Waggons.

G. L. PERKINS.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 47—

**A BARGAIN.**

*For sale, that well known Stand for Carriage Making,*

SITUATED half a mile north-west of [illegible] Meeting-House [illegible] in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and [illegible] acres of Land. [illegible] by the first of [illegible] will be to let.—[illegible]

[illegible] apply to [illegible] BALDWIN, Bozrah, or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

[illegible], 1825. 46—

**FOR SALE,**

THE House, Barn, and Garden, opposite Hubbard's Hotel, Chelsea. The premises front on two streets, and is a valuable location for a Merchant or Mechanic. *Also,*

**6 valuable lots of Land,**

averaging about 6 acres each, laying about half a mile west of Hubbard's Mills—are well watered, and enclosed principally with Stone Wall.—The Lands have been improved for Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage. and on one of the Lots there is probably [illegible] loads of Wood. For persons living at or near the Falls these lots must be desirable, both for [illegible] and improvement. They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

*ALSO—FOR RENT,*

A small House and Garden on the Bank of Shetucket River, near Lathrop's Bridge. For terms apply to

CUSHING EELLS.

*Norwich, Feb. 25, 1825.* 3w48

**FOR SALE,**

THAT well known FARM, formerly the Gov. Douglass Farm, and now belonging to the estate of Deacon John Douglass, late of Plainfield, deceased, situated one mile south of Plainfield Stone Meeting-House on the turnpike leading to Norwich, and is one of the pleasantest situations in the vicinity, containing about

**200 ACRES,**

suitably proportioned for plowing, mowing, pasturage, and [illegible], with a Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. thereon. Said Farm is one of the most productive farms in Plainfield, and must be sold, and will be to some fortunate purchaser. Possession given the 1st of April. A greater part of the purchase money can be waited on a length of time. For further information apply to

JOSEPH EATON, Esq. or to H. SABIN.

*Plainfield, Feb. 22, 1825.* 3w47—

**To Let, a Farm,**

CONTAINING about **100 ACRES,**

adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT, or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in Lebanon, [illegible] a good [illegible] two story Dwelling-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by Capt. Elihu Thomas, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c. There is on said farm, a large two story Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large Barn and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

ELIHU THOMAS,
CHARLES H. THOMAS,
and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825.* 40

**For Sale—a good Farm.**

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 260 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

**TO LET,**

*And possession given 1st April next,*

THE west part of the Bradford House, so called, now occupied by Mr. J. Dunham.

The house in West-Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wilbur.

A small Farm in Preston with a good dwelling-house and barn, now occupied by Reuben Cook.

A small dwelling-house with one acre of land at Shantupville.

The house now occupied by Simon Fairman, situated next east of the Baptist Church. Apply to

JOSEPH BREED.

*Feb. 22, 1825.* 47—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and [illegible] miles from [illegible], containing

**40 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobechey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23 1824.* tf 103—

**For sale—a farm,**

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

**113 ACRES,**

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb. 1, 1825.* 45

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 8, 1824.* tf25—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,* An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land: To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—ALSO,—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—13 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

**Valuable Medicine**

FOR

*Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a sealed Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.*

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.

APRIL [illegible]—


## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

*From the Spirit of the English Magazines.*

THE NEW STOMACH PUMP.

It is gratifying to witness the success of any new invention for the preservation of human life. A surgeon of Shrewsbury has employed the new stomach pump in extracting some oxalic acid from the stomach of a young woman, who, in a fit of insanity, had taken a dose of this violent poison. Why is oxalic acid allowed to be commonly sold by druggists? It is of no utility in medicine, and is so very easily mistaken for Epsom salts. An order from the Apothecaries' Company would probably be sufficient to prevent these fatal results.

INVENTIONS.—THE TELESCOPE.

In or about the year 1590, was the invention of the telescope, or spying-glass, discovered, being justly esteemed one of the most useful and excellent discoveries of modern times; though it was, it seems, produced by mere chance. The common account is, that two children of one Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middleburg, in Zealand, being at play in their father's shop, and looking through two pieces of glass between their fingers, which were at some small distance from each other, the weather-cock of the church steeple appeared to them unusually large, and much nearer. Of this they instantly told their father, who, surprised also at first, made the brass circles or cylinders, so as they might be placed nearer or farther, at pleasure. Jansen very soon improved this discovery so much, that he presented a telescope, twelve inches long, to Prince Maurice, and another to the Archduke Albert. Prince Maurice, it is also said, conjecturing the discovery might be of great use in war, desired the secret might be concealed; and had nearly deprived Jansen of the honor of inventing it; the great Des Cartes attributing the invention to one Metius, of Alcmaer.

None of the first Telescopes, however, appear to have been properly framed for astronomical observations, until Galileo, astronomer to the Grand duke of Tuscany, hearing of this discovery for bringing objects nearer, made such great improvements thereon as gained him, in the opinion of many, the honor of the invention itself, by giving the invention the appellation of Galileo's tube.

Sir Isaac Newton was the inventor of the reflecting telescope; which is considered as much more exact and useful than the common or refracting ones. He completed two small ones in the year 1672.

The achromatic telescope, which destroys the colors and gives a more perfect image, was the invention of Mr. Peter Dollond.

SHIP BUILDING WITHOUT RIBS.

The *City of Rochester* East Indiaman, of about 600 tons burthen, lately launched from the yard of Messrs. Brindley & Co. at Rochester, but built by Messrs. Macqueen and Palmer, has her bottom and sides consisting *wholly of planks*, in separate thicknesses, worked fore and aft; the planks of one thickness covering the joints or seams of the other, alternately. Under the last coating or outside planking, hoop-ribs of iron are let in, at proper distances, crossing at right angles the planking of the bottom, sides and deck; and these hoops, being firmly secured inside the ship by screwnuts, the whole is combined in the strongest manner possible.

MAGNETIC CURIOSITY.

A singular fact in Geology has been lately disclosed, while boring for soft water, at the foundry of Messrs. Cawood & Leeds. For the first thirty yards, the boring irons were not affected in any manner out of the usual way; beyond that point they became possessed of a highly magnetic power, which continued till the irons had penetrated to the depth of sixty yards; afterwards the attraction ceased and the boring is now proceeding without any effect being produced upon the iron out of the ordinary way.

*Why the eyes of a portrait, which look directly at a spectator in front, do so also in any other position,* has remained without an explanation until lately. Doctor Wollaston after considering the matter, observes, when two objects are seen on the ground at different distances from us, in the same direction, one appears, and must be represented to a picture, as exactly above the other, so that a vertical plane from the eye would pass through them; & since such line will be seen upright, however far we move to one side, it follows that the same object will still seem to be in a line with us, exactly as in the front view—seeming, as we move, to turn from their first direction.

In portraits, the permanence of direction, with reference to the spectator, depends on the same principles. So the nose, drawn in front with its central line upright, continues directed to the spectator, though viewed obliquely; or, if the right side of the nose is represented, it must appear directed to the right of the spectator, in all situations.

*When to leave off Drinking.*—When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off; you have had enough.

When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off; you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last dozen years, leave the company; you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth rug, or lurch on your neighbor's shoulder, go to bed; you are drunk.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES WEALTH.

Frank Clermont inherited an estate of twenty thousand a year; having, besides, fifty thousand pounds in the funds which were left to him by a great uncle.

The ready money was disposed of before he was of age, and ten years after his income was reduced to five thousand per annum. He could not make it less, one-fourth of his property being so entailed that it was virtually impossible for him to get rid of it. He nevertheless considered himself to be reduced to absolute beggary, and became more discontented, perhaps, than if he had been without the common means of subsistence.

He is persecuted by duns from morning till night. His equipage is shabby, and he is looked upon in his own circle as a ruined man, and of course treated as one. By his friends, who have not entirely forsaken him, he is usually invited to help off with the fragments of feasts which have the day before been given to his former titled companions; and his own entertainments are attended by those only with whom a short time ago he would have deemed it a degradation to associate.

At first he thought of retrieving his circumstances by marriage, and commenced fortune hunter; but being unsuccessful in an overture which he made to a lady whose reputed fortune was two hundred thousand pounds, he gave up the pursuit in despair, and has since taken so immoderately to drink, that he is fast hurrying himself to the grave; so that, literally, he may be said to be dying of want, though he is in the receipt of five thousand a year!

P——— began the world without a shilling; but by unceasing industry, by watching for and taking advantage of every opportunity by which money was to be made, and, when made, by using it most parsimoniously, he has at last succeeded in realizing a plum:—the ultimatum of his worldly desire, the object which he had in view from boyhood—the hope of attaining which caused his most arduous exertions to be "Labor absque labore."

He never even allowed himself the indulgence of a hackney coach, or ride on horseback, till he was worth £50,000; but soon after this sum was realized, his ideas became more expanded, and he absolutely began to think that he could afford to marry a widow with ten thousand pounds, towards whom he had long felt rather tenderly. He made the state of his heart known, and as the lady deemed it a prudent connexion too, there was not much hesitation on her part. Never were a couple united whose ideas were more entirely alike. Wealth was the grand object which they both kept constantly in view, nor did they cease living with their ancient parsimony till the plum was doubled: but as soon as it was, they launched out, and now they sport one of the most splendid equipages in the city. Their entertainments are first-rate in their line. They have an elegant country villa at Richmond, and in fact revel in all the luxuries of wealth, and are regarded by every one as people of consequence; yet I will venture to say that they spend within two-thirds of an income which is not more ample than Frank Clermont's, who finds the whole of his to be insufficient to procure him the common necessaries of life.

What constitutes wealth? is not an unamusing speculation—perhaps no two people have ideas alike on the subject.—A poor man, who is obliged to support a wife and a large family on a pound a week, imagines that a hundred a year would procure every luxury that his heart could desire; while a hundred a year with gentility attached to it, is considered to be a most miserable pittance.

Yet there are those who can be "Passing rich with forty pounds a year," or even less, but then they possess that "wealth of the mind," that true independence, which makes riches or poverty alike a matter of indifference to them. Mr. ———, a man of profound erudition, was lately employed by some literary friend to write a work of great research, which was likely to occupy him at least for a year. As he was completely without resources of his own, they asked him what remuneration he would require for so much time and labor. He replied, that half a guinea a week would amply supply all his wants! And I have somewhere read of another man of learning, though I cannot vouch for the fact, who supported himself comfortably on a halfpenny a day! But I fear few are capable of arriving at such an enviable state of refinement.

Though ——— had realized a million long before he died, he was often heard to say that he should not consider himself to be a rich man till he had doubled his capital; but yet, where his own interest was not concerned, his ideas of "What constitutes wealth" were narrow enough:—he thought, for instance, that he amply provided for his four maiden sisters by leaving them five hundred pounds each; and even inserted in his will, that if they were not able to live on this sum, they were not fit to live at all, and that more would only leave them a prey to fortune hunters.

Many a rich man deems a guinea, drawn from "his pocket's avaricious nook," to be an inexhaustible sum. L———, who can command many thousands a year, lately visited an old school-fellow on the brink of ruin, from recent extensive losses in trade. All his latent feelings of sympathy were roused by witnessing the sufferings of his old friend, (who till within the last month had been a rich man;) and in the most soothing tone he offered assistance. Poor B.'s countenance beamed with gratitude. He saw himself at once saved from bankruptcy, and again estab-lished ... [illegible] ... to his [illegible].

*From the American Monthly Magazine.*

LUCY CARR—A TALE.

It was in one of those rambles abroad that I met with an adventure which made a singular impression on my mind—because it seems to illustrate human life from its beginning to its end in a very quiet bringing the Lights and Shades of our existence into a compass that could be embraced by a single glance. It lingers in my memory still, a living scene, though most of the actors have gone beyond mortal vision. It was a fine summer afternoon, but towards sun-set, a dark cloud swept the heavens became enveloped in gloom, and a full charged thunder-cloud forced me to take refuge in a lonely Hermitage that stood some distance from the road, embowered amid the flowing shrubbery. I was here introduced into a room full of company; it appeared to me made up of singular materials. One elegant, lovely, and beautiful girl sat in the centre of a ring formed by about a dozen gay young gentlemen. It was easy to read that they were suitors, for the fact was imprinted on these countenances. There, then, sat Lucy Carr the queen of this devoted circle, dealing out her smiles on all around, with that equal and steady manner which showed her to be well versed in the science of government. Never reigned monarch with sway more absolute; perhaps no sovereign was ever more deserving of power.

For the moment there seemed something inexplicable in this; I had seen, as I thought, much of the world, and mingled much in society—I had seen beauty attracting the gaze of many, the flattery of some, and the devoted attachment of few; but never beheld so many satellites attracted to a single one. True she was bright and most bewitching in the rude blossoms of youthful charms and her mind, apart from a little tincture of vanity, was worthy its lovely dwelling; but even then the thought stole curiously into my head, perhaps she has other charms than those which play round her person and mind. It had no business there at such a time, but it spoke out the reality. A peevish and half suppressed voice in an adjoining room, informed us that sickness was an inmate of the residence, and, before I left the house, an inquisitive, and no less communicative old dame, gratuitously told me that Miss Lucy would doubtless soon be the possessor of the ample and rich estate of the Wellford family, the last heir of which lay consuming with a hectic fever; and the whole having been willed to the young lady, in case of the failure of the natural heirs. I could not suppress a sigh as I pressed her hand at parting, to think that, with all her loveliness, gay and enchanting as she was, she probably had not, in all that throng of flatterers, one single disinterested lover; one, who would live for herself alone, and cherish so much beauty and worth as the best gift of Heaven.

Yet thus far all was light compared to the shadows which fell over her destiny at last. I went my way, and six years passed before I visited that neighborhood again. My first inquiry was after Lucy Carr. "She is dead—she died eighteen months ago," said the landlord of the Leopard Inn, as he carelessly smoked his pipe. "And what has become of the widow Wellford," I asked, "who lay at the point of death six years ago?" This question brought from the adjoining breakfast-room, the well-remembered face of the worthy dame I had seen at the Hermitage, at the time of which I spoke, who, having heard the conversation, in her anxiety to gratify my curiosity herself, seized me by the arm, and led me to a seat at the table. The widow, I now learned, had recovered—was married, and blest with a progeny which, long before her decease, cut off all the prospects of the young lady. "Poor Lucy, (said she,) her sun set early—but a long dim twilight preceded it. Flattered and worshipped by the gay and gallant throughout the country, while her splendid inheritance was looked on as secure—no sooner did the scene change, and the blight of her fortune come on, than her admirers dropped away. Neglected and unnoticed, she retired to the residence of a favorite relative, and pined away a sick plant, until she fell to ruin. She died in the season of flowers; but there was not one among all who had paid her homage in her days of prosperity, found to plant a lily on her grave." I forgot the meal that was before me, and left the table when my informer had finished, to spend a melancholy hour beside her forsaken house of clay, plucking the rank & poisonous weeds, that grew tall and luxuriant around her tomb-stone.

ANECDOTE.

Louis XVI. like Louis XV. was fond of the mechanical arts, and particularly the higher branches of practicable mechanics. Janvier, mechanician and astronomical watch-maker, was a great favorite with his Majesty, and was admitted to his private cabinet certain days in the week. The king used to remain several hours, shut up with the artist, occupied with these amusements, and in the latter years of his life they served to momentarily banish the melancholy ideas which the tide of events poured into his mind. It was at this period that Janvier, one day entering the Cabinet, and perceiving the second-hand of one of his astronomical time-pieces on the ground, replaced it without any observation: the next day he again found the hand on the ground, replaced it with care and in silence, the king not appearing to pay any attention to what

himself, he said, "Sire, I have some secret enemy who wishes to ruin me in the opinion of your Majesty; thrice have I found the second-hand of this time-piece on the floor, which was impossible to happen without the hand of an enemy." "My poor Janvier, (said the king, laying his hand on the artist's arm,) be not alarmed, you have no enemy here; it was I who did it; the moments fly so quick, and so few of them must be mine, that I could not bear to see them marked so rapidly—I took off the hand, do not replace it."

## INAUGURATION.

*From the National Journal, March 4.*

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the President elect, accompanied by the President of the United States, escorted by a considerable body of gentlemen, composed of strangers and citizens, and the Military of the District, repaired to the Capitol, where he was received by the Committee of Arrangement of the Senate, and conducted into the Senate Chamber; from whence he proceeded, with the Senate, to the Hall of the House of Representatives, attended by the Heads of Departments, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the gentlemen selected as his associates, for the officers of the day, and the Mayors of the three Corporations of the District.

The President of the Senate, with the Secretary of the Senate were placed on the right of the Chair; the Ex-President on his right, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Clerk of that House on his left; the Heads of Departments were seated on the right, and the Foreign Ministers, with their suits, on the left of the Chair.

The Judges of the Supreme Court occupied a table in front of the Chair.

The Senate filled the seats immediately in front; Members of Congress, including the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with their officers, and such persons as, by the standing rules of Congress, admitted to seats within the Chambers, occupied seats on the floor.—Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, were also admitted in the lobbies and upon the floor of the Hall.

## Inaugural Address
DELIVERED BY
### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

*On being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1825.*

In compliance with an usage, coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of a religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me, in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the People of this Union, in their successive generations.—Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men, who contributed to its formation through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation.—It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country, so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this People. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labours, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations, to Foreign affairs, to the Revenue and Expenditures, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the Laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution. Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve. A territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea. New States have been admitted into the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation. Treaties of Peace, Amity and Commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth. The people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens & blessings. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen—the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean. The dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists. Liberty & Law have marched hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a Constitution founded upon the Republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissentions among ourselves—dissentions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have more than once appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissentions have been various, founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions, which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification & encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders.—Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary Wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the Nation was involved in War, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial, embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of Government or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the People, is the source, and the happiness of the People, the end of all legitimate Government upon Earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Governments of the Union, and the separate Governments of the States, are all Sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters, uncontroled within their respective spheres, uncontrolable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of peace, is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the Press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—That the policy of our Country is peace, and the ark of our salvation, union, are articles of faith upon which we are all agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated Representative Democracy were a Government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty Nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies, to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign Nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the Nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancour against each other; and of embracing, as countrymen and friends; and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on Geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore, perhaps, more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once Federal and National. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve, alike, & with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual state in its own Government, and the rights of the whole Nation, in that of the Union. Whatever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federate fraternity, or of foreign Powers, is, of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments is the inviolable duty of that of the Union: the Government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed by the composition and functions of the Great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our Country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the Nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this Metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty, in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate Predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honour of our Country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—To cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war—To yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—To cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed—To discharge, with all possible promptitude, the National debt—To reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force—To improve the organization and discipline of the army—To provide and sustain a school of military science—To extend equal protection to all the great interests of the Nation—To promote the civilization of the Indian Tribes, and—To proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the Constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged, provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent, among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditures of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific ocean; the Independence of the Southern nations of this hemisphere, has been recognised, and recommended, by example and by counsel, to the Potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications and the increase of the navy—towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves—in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind—in exploring the interior regions of the Union, and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inaguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendour of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousand of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high & solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright & pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervant supplications for his favour, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, & the future destinies of my country.

As soon as the address was concluded, which occupied about half an hour in the delivery, the Oath prescribed by the Constitution, was administered by the Chief Justice, who was attended by the other Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Adams then received the congratulations of his friends; after which, he left the Hall, & returned in the same order to his house.

On this interesting occasion, Mr. Adams acquitted himself so as to command the respect of all.—Clothed in a complete suit of Domestic Manufactures, his appearance was such as the imagination would conceive of the Chief Magistrate of a Republic just beginning to feel the extent of its own resources, and the importance of its own character. In the delivery of his address he was visibly and considerably agitated; while the emphatic distinctness and propriety of his manner, produced a powerful effect upon his auditors. His compliment to the wise administration of Mr. Monroe was as just as it was eloquent. That virtuous citizen retires from his high office followed by the love and gratitude of a nation, to whose prosperity he has so greatly contributed. The mantle of his wisdom will fall on his successor: and may he also fulfil the high duties of this important station so as, like him, to promote the public good; and, like him, to merit and receive the public gratitude!

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. March 4.*

### PERU.

By the schooner Tobacco Plant, arrived at Norfolk from Carthagena, we have received papers from that place to the 29th of January, which contain official letters fully confirming the accounts we have already published, of the surrender of the Spanish forces in that country, together with the articles of capitulation. Bolivar has proclaimed his intention of resigning to the Peruvian Congress the Dictatorship with which they invested him. This measure on his part will be greeted with the highest pleasure by the friends of South America, & indeed by the friends of mankind, in all parts of the world. By his enemies he has been often called ambitious & designing; fond of power, and without any real love to his country or the cause he has espoused; and now he is about to take a measure which must put them to the blush and silence their clamour forever. If he thus voluntarily resigns the unlimited power which has been placed in his hands, preferring the peace and happiness of his country to the power and splendour which he might assume, he will merit the great & lasting name of the deliverer and father of Peru as well as of Colombia.

The peace and prosperity of those extensive regions have long been ardently wished for by the people of the United States; and the accounts we have recently received of the prosperity of their affairs both at home and abroad, will be regarded with high interest as the guarantee of their happiness. War, and the alarms of war, seem now to have been finally hushed; and while the enjoyments of peace begin to appear and extend among them, it is to be hoped that nothing within our power will be omitted which may add to their happiness, accelerate their national improvement, and erase the traces of anarchy and bloodshed.

Lieut. Campbell, of the U. States navy, came passenger in the Tobacco Plant, with despatches from the American Minister and from Com. Hull, the consignees of the vessel having sent her to Norfolk with the utmost expedition, in order that the interesting intelligence might reach Washington before the close of the session of Congress. A letter received in this city states, that the Governor of Carthagena gave orders to facilitate the departure of the vessel, dispensing with the ordinary rules of the Custom House, and giving orders for all the boats under command of the government, to be employed in discharging and reloading her.

### PROCLAMATION.

Peruvians! The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skilful Gen. Sucre, has at once put an end to the war of Peru, and of the American Continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world.—Yes! The army has fulfilled the promise I made you in its name, to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

Peruvians! The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you to divest myself of the Dictatorship on the day that victory would seal your destiny. The Congress of Peru will be assembled on the 10th of February, [proximo] being the anniversary of the Decree by which was confided to me this Supreme authority, and which I will then return to the Legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

Peruvians! Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it, occupied the free provinces of the North, and carried war against the Congress. The navy obeyed no longer the commands of the government. The ex-president Riva Aguero by turns a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies. The auxiliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection, deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those of Buenos Ayres, having revolted in Callao against their Chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy. The President Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capitol, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent, and personal interests, had spread their bane thro' every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the Congress appointed me a Dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy, and the valor of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate government, & have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops who protected them, have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho.—Factions have disappeared from the soil of Peru. This capital has recovered forever its sweet liberty. Callao is invested and must be given up by capitulation.

Peruvians! Peace has succeeded to War! Union to Discord! Order to Anarchy! & Happiness to Misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that for these blessings you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho.

Peruvians! The day on which your Congress will meet will be a day of glory! the day that will consummate the most fervent wishes of my ambition—Do not ask more!

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

*Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Lima, Wednesday, 22d Dec. 1824.*

### FRANCE vs. COLOMBIA.

*Important.*—A letter from St. Barts, to a respectable house in this city, under date of Feb. 8th, states that the French Government has made a demand on the Venezuelian Government of Porto Cavello, for the amount of property captured, & carried into that port, and condemned, under their flag. That place is declared in a state of blockade, (to continue until satisfaction be obtained) by a frigate, two brigs and a schooner. Neutrals permitted to depart, but not suffered to go in. A 74 was waiting the result at St. Pierres, where all Colombian property, in the meantime, was detained. In case of refusal, compulsory measures would be resorted to. This news was brought by a Colombian privateer, which arrived at St. Barts on the 5th ult. from Laguira.

*N. Y. Gaz.*

### COLOMBIA AND HAITI.

The negociations which had been carried on between a Commissioner from Haiti and the Colombian government, on the subject of a treaty offensive and defensive, were brought to a conclusion in July last, by a letter from the Secretary of State and foreign relations at Bogota, in which the most friendly feelings are expressed towards the Haitian republic, but the proposition is declined on the ground that such a treaty might be regarded as a hostile act by powers with whom Colombia is on terms of correspondence. A recognition by France is spoken of by the Colombian Secretary as a probable event, with which such a treaty might interfere; but he says that when received among the family of nations, the influence of his government shall be directed to promote the happiness of Haiti. He adds that an assembly of Plenipotentiaries from all the late Spanish countries of America may perhaps be called together the present year at Panama; and that his government will avail themselves of that opportunity to determine on what system of relations they shall enter into with the other states in this hemisphere, when, it is hoped, measures will be adopted which will gratify the wishes of Haiti.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

### *Great Fire at St. Thomas.*

Capt. Lane, arrived yesterday, furnishes the following account of a destructive fire at St. Thomas:—"On the 12th February, a fire at St. Thomas laid about 400 or 500 houses in ashes, and about 100 stores of all descriptions, in the west part of the town. Property to a large amount was destroyed, and hundreds who arose in the morning rich and independent, were, before noon, destitute, the fire being so rapid, with a strong gale, that little property was saved from its fury. The markets were, however, but little affected by the fire, there being such a large stock of provisions, &c. on hand in the part of the town that remained uninjured, and on board the numerous vessels in port. Not one of the American houses in the place sustained any injury, they being all located in that part of the town which escaped the fire. The Governor had issued an order prohibiting the rise of any provisions or rent in consequence of the fire, and of any advantage being taken of the unfortunate sufferers. Flour was selling at $8½; white pine Lumber $20; Shingles $4; Fish $2 a 2½ per box; Mackerel $3½ a 4; and almost every article of provision in proportion."

A letter from St. Thomas dated 16th February, states that from 1200 to 1300 houses were destroyed by the above fire.

*Extract of another letter.*

"17th Feb. The alarm and terror that all the whites felt, when the fire was raging, you can hardly form an idea of. At the signal to arms, the fire was left to the care of the fire companies, mostly, & to the crews of the vessels in the harbor. Martial law still exists, and to-night I must again patrol the streets."

Other letters mention, that about one half of the town was destroyed, and 500 families rendered houseless. The destruction was arrested by the spirited exertions of the officers & crew of the U. S. schooner, Grampus; and the Americans in the port. It was ascertained that the calamity was occasioned by a silly trick of a superstitious old woman, to detect a theft. The law martial was about to be repealed.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*A Murderer Escaped.*

A letter from a gentleman in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Mifflintown, Penn. states that DESHA, the murderer of Mr. Baker, has broken jail and escaped, since his trial. It is to be hoped that an accurate description may be given of him and that an extra vigilance will be exercised throughout our country to arrest so foul a monster.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

### ARRIVAL OF COM. PORTER.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Dallas, from Key West bound to Washington City, with Commodore Porter on board, anchored in Lynnhaven Bay on Saturday last, and the wind being ahead, came up into Hampton Roads the next evening, when an exchange of salutes took place between her and the North Carolina, 74, lying in the Roads.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

*Progress of Refinement in Pennsylvania.*—A few contemptible wretches and whiskey boys at Pittsburg and Carlisle, Penn. have burned the effigy of Henry Clay.—In the latter place it was suspended by the neck over a fired tar barrel. Profanity was added to depravity. In the procession was "a Chaplain," who had the daring wickedness to read aloud certain selected portions of Holy Writ. The approbation of such scoundrels would be the greatest disgrace that could befal an honorable man.

*Manufacturers Journal.*

Some expressions of Mr. Webster's at the close of the last session, were considered by Mr. Randolph as an impeachment of his veracity, and the words having remained unexplained, a message was, a few days since, sent from Mr. Randolph, by Mr. Benton, to Mr. Webster; and some apprehensions were entertained that it would have resulted in a duel. We are gratified to learn from Washington, that the interference of judicious friends, has issued in the establishment, between the gentlemen, of a perfect good understanding.—*Dem Press.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

On Saturday morning, the 26th inst. the President of the United States presented, in presence of a number of gentlemen assembled at his house, the residue of the Medals voted by Congress to certain military officers, in testimony of the sense entertained by the nation of their services during the late War. The President, who was attended by the Heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments, accompanied the presentation in each case with an appropriate address, which was followed by a reply on the part of the individual by whom the medal was received. The whole ceremony was interesting and impressive, not only from the manner in which it was performed, but from the subjects of national interest which it called to recollection. The medals were presented in the following order:

Major General Brown.
Major General Scott.
Major General Macomb.
General Jesup, for Major General Harrison. Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, for Major General Gaines.
Mr. Marvin, of New-York, for Major General Porter.
Mr. Webster, of Mass. for Brig. Gen. Miller. It was a subject of regret, that Major Gen. Gaines, who has been, for several days expected in the city, was prevented by indisposition from being present at the ceremony. The three other officers, whose medals were received by proxy, were not expected to attend in person.

*High Life Below Stairs.*—The fashion of servants aping their masters and mistresses, is becoming very prevalent—it is true, they do not all use Miss St. Angelo's liquid rouge, because it is too dear, but they make great personal sacrifices to purchase a hat and feathers, and other becoming ornaments. The colored folks are dipping deep in these bon ton touches, and they, like their betters, have their coteries and conversationes.

A gentleman in Mercer-street being aroused from his slumbers about two in the morning, by a low murmuring, whispering sound, and supposing that thieves had broken into his house, sprang from his bed, en chemise, and groping his way towards the kitchen, saw a light streaming through the key hole, and placing his eye there, perceived a roaring fire, a table with cups, saucers, toast and butter, chipped meat, &c. &c. and several strapping black gentlemen and ladies, together with the cook of the family, who was entertaining her guests. The gentleman, considering it rather a late hour for a party, and without his knowledge or consent, determined to break in upon their revels—accordingly, throwing open the door he rushed in the centre of them, and with his shirt and white night-cap, was taken instantly for a ghost, and the guest set up a scream so loud and shrill, as to awaken the watch. Several escaped, but two or three failing to make good their retreat, were carried to the Watch House, to finish the evening's entertainments.—*Noah's Advocate.*

### LONGEVITY.

WALTER and JOHN DEAN, came from England, County of Somersetshire, and town of Taunton, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, about the year 1641, on one of the banks of Taunton Great River,

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

in a main street in the town now called Dean Street.

Walter Dean's children were Ezra and others.

Deat. Ezra Dean's (son of Ezra) children were—Ezra, deceased, at the age of 80 years; Theodora, dec. 100; Abijah, dec. 88; Bethiah, dec. 96; Nehemiah, dec. 90; James, dec. 90; Seth, dec. 89; Solomon, dec. 61; Elkanah, dec. 97; William, now living, 94; George, dec. 88; Elisha, dec. 83; Nathaniel dec. 85; Esther, now living, 92; Prudence, dec. 80; Stephen, dec. 51.

Eleven of the family lived more than a thousand years; two of whom are still living.—Theodora Dean lived to see her children to the 5th generation, and was mother of the late Doct. Job Godfrey, who was eminent in his profession for more than half a century.—*Taunton Reporter.*

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Mr. KEAN, the tragedian, at the last dates, had shifted his scene of acting, from Drury Lane to a Judicial Court, in a Tragic-Comedy, called *Cox. Cox.* The author of the piece is *Robert A. Cox*, with whose Lady, the Tragedian, it would appear, had played many parts. The representation afforded much amusement to the family of Mr. BULL.—A number of letters sent by Mr. Kean to Mrs. Cox, were read, in the course of the piece, some of which are signed "Little Breeches," and of course produced loud laughter. One of them contained the following *original* ditty to his "dearest love."

"Doubt that the stars are fire;
"Doubt that the sun doth move;
"Doubt truth to be a liar;
"But never doubt—I love."

One of the letters to his charmer informs her that of his earnings in America, he was remitting nearly five thousand dollars a month to England; and hopes she will not *forget* him.—Damages given by the jury was £800; about a third of the sum they laid at. *Boston Centinel.*

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## EVILS OF TIGHT LACING.

If intemperance, that vice which destroys and brings ruin upon so many families, is almost peculiar to men, women are chargeable with fault, which from its consequences to them and to their children, is hardly less to be deplored. There was a time—it was in the days of our respected grandmothers—when the frame of our fair was unconfined by whale-bone and bodice, their minds untainted by the mania of suffocating themselves with stay-tape and buckram, and a long life of health and beauty richly compensated the wealthy and wise for their wisdom and independence.—But alas! those halcyon days we fear have departed forever, and but few beauties are now found for adoration & love, but such as resemble the banked monks of St. Bernard. Palpitations of the heart, from other causes than love; short breathings, without amorous sighs; consumptions without colds; rickety children without attention, and funerals without number are the daily results of the prevailing habit of following the milliner's contracted patterns, & bowing at the shrine of fashion. The cook braces her waist with a leathern strap, and the chamber-maid wears a busk to be genteel; the latter apes the manners of her mistress' daughters, whose mother girts them up in brocaded stomachers to keep them in shape; and madam wears all sorts of anti-respiratory, for the sake of being in fashion.

The degree of ill-health, bodily distortion, and ultimately death among females, solely originating in tight lacing, is incalculable; and still the custom is pursued with the most unaccountable pertinacity; but when revolving fashion and the good sense of the most interesting portion of society begin to consult propriety and bodily ease, young women may entertain hopes they cannot now indulge of living to a good old age, bringing up a family of healthy children, and being blest with "angels' visits" from their physicians.—*Medical Intelligencer*

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We have received by a packet, from Liverpool, London papers to the 20th of January. They do not afford any political news, excepting a report, that Holland had followed the lead of England in the recognition of the Independence of the South-American States. *N. Y. paper.*

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*Important Discovery.*—Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, has discoved a chemical process by which hog's lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow, without any additional expense.—When prepared according to this plan it is equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it to burn with superior light, resembling a flame of the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell, and emit no smoke. They burn by many minutes longer than any other candle of the same weight, and with a change of process only in preparing, they can be either of a beautiful golden yellow, or of a snow white color, which the effects of light or time cannot alter.—*N. Y. Pa.*

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The red cabbage stewed in veal broth is accounted upon the continent a specific cure against pulmonary complaints, and what is here called consumption. For this purpose red cabbage is especially cultivated in French kitchen gardens; to which, in the cooking, pistachios and calf's lights are added. This reminds us of an anecdote which passed current at the time we heard it. A young Roman Catholic clergyman, rector of a country parish, was called upon to preach a sermon upon a grand solemnity, at which the bishop of the diocese, a cardinal, appeared in the Roman purple, surrounded by the clergy in their white surplices. The preacher performed his task to the approbation of every one. After the ceremony, his eminence, meeting him, seemed to wonder at his not having been abashed when in the presence of a cardinal in the full blaze of his red paraphernalia. The simple and honest clergyman replied: 'Your eminence will cease to wonder, when you know that I learnt my discourse by heart in my garden, and used to practice declamation before a plot of white cabbages, in the centre of which was a red one.'—A preferment was the reward of this witty answer.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1825.


*Inaugural Address.*—By some exertion, and by the exclusion of much matter previously prepared, we are enabled to present our readers with this highly interesting address entire.

In honor of the day, on which the new President took his seat, many splendid feasts, balls, bonfires and illuminations were made. In the *festival line* the "*Bon-en-folks*" excelled.

On the summit of Mount Adams (late Wachuset,) at Princeton, about fifty miles N. West of Boston, a *bonfire* was made which might be seen in four or five of the adjacent States. The top of the mountain is about three thousand feet above the level of the sea. The pile contained forty or fifty cords of wood, besides other combustible matter.

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The small Cotton Factory in Montville belonging to Elder Reuben Palmer, was consumed by fire on Monday night. *No Insurance.*

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*The Judiciary.*—The last Hartford Mercury contains an essay signed 'LYCURGUS,' proposing a radical reform in our Judiciary system.—One proposition is to abolish the County Courts—another is, to have a Supreme Court of Errors, independent of the Superior Court, consisting of three Judges; and that the business now done in the Superior and County Courts, be transferred to three Circuit Judges, one of whom, to hold a Court the same as the Judges of our present Superior Court now do. This subject and that of districting the State for the choice of state Senators and members of Congress, may be considered as two important items of business which should occupy the attention of our next Legislature.

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*Great Steam Boat Case decided.*—On the 29th ult. Chief Justice Savage delivered the opinion of the Court of Errors of the State of New-York, in an able and perspicuous manner, confirming the decision of the Chancellor. By this decision, the North River is thrown open to the free navigation by fire or steam—or, in other words, annuls the exclusive right granted to Livingston and Fulton.

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*A singular fact.*—Of the five Presidents, viz. WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE, *one only* ever had a *son*,—who is now the sixth President of the United States—and that during the life-time of his father.

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Suppose a piece of Land to be in form of a right angled triangle, whose sides are 50, 40, and 30 rods, it is required to dig a ditch all round, within said piece, of equal depth and width, that if the dirt taken out be thrown on the land within, it will raise the ground 2 feet on a level. What is the depth and width of said ditch?

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*BY HIS EXCELLENCY,*
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut,

### A PROCLAMATION.

*The existence of a Supreme Creator, and of a Divine Superintendence, being certain; & the invariable connections which He has ordained between order and virtue, justice and prosperity, duty and happiness, in the relations of nations, states, communities and individuals, being clearly revealed, and also demonstrable by universal experience:*

I have thought proper to appoint *Friday, the first day of April next*, to be a day of public FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, throughout this State. And I hereby invite the Ministers and Teachers, of all denominations, with all the good people thereof, to repair, on said day, to the places appointed for their public worship, then and there to present their humble, devout and contrite supplications to Almighty God, that He would graciously pardon all our sins, and enable us, by sincere repentance, to conform, in future, to the requirements of His will, and especially to endeavor to imitate the perfect & divine example of His Son, the Saviour & Judge of mankind.

Also, to implore divine blessing on our country; that He would still foster and extend the vine, which he has here planted; that He would guide, direct, & bless the President of the United States, and all others, who are entrusted with public concerns; that He would illuminate their minds, with wisdom and prudence; guard them from errors and dissentions; confirm and perpetuate our union; prosper the lawful industry of His people; and confound and avert from us and our posterity, every device, which has been formed for our annoyance.

Also, to entreat His blessing on all mankind; that he would cause justice to prevail; that despotism, fraud, hypocrisy, and superstition may cease; that Christianity, science and liberty may be universally diffused; and the earth be filled with His glory.

All servile labor and vain recreations, on said day, are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at Litchfield, this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-ninth.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*By his Excellency's command,*
Thomas Day, Secretary.

### MARRIED,

At East-Hartford, Mr. RUSSELL HOLLISTER, of Berlin, to Miss JERUSHA PORTER.

At New-Haven, Mr. CHARLES WILCOX, of Derby, to Miss LOUIS LINES.

At East-Hampton, Mass. Mr. MILTON LLOYD, of Bl—ford, to Miss LUCY CLAPP.

In Griswold, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. BILLINGS BROWN, of Preston, to Miss MARY A. TYLER, daughter of John B. Tyler Esq. of the former place.

### DIED,

In Bozrah, on the 22d ult. Mr. STEPHEN BULLOCK, of Halifax, Vt. aged 32 years: On the 26th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH ABEL, aged 91 years, consort of the late Mr. Samuel Abel.

In Medford, Mass. on the 1st inst. the Hon. JOHN BROOKS, aged 73 years, formerly Governor of that State.

In Middletown, on the 28th ult. Mrs. LUCIA HOSMER, wife of the Hon. Stephen T. Hosmer, aged 60 years: On the 27th Mr. ELIZUR BARNS aged 45 years: Mrs. ANNA ARNOLD, aged 91: Mr. EBENEZER BUTLER, aged 54.

At Windsor, on the 16th February, Lieut. ABEL WILSON, aged 72; a pensioner and Revolutionary Officer.

In Hartford, Mrs. ELIZABETH WINSLOW aged 40: Miss MARY GAINS, aged 57 years.

At North-Branford, February 21st Rev. CHARLES ATWATER, in the 36th year of his age, and near the completion of the 16th year of his ministry.

In Newton, on the 19th inst. Mr. EBEN TERREL, aged 43.

In Fairfield, at his residence near Bridgeport, on Sunday last, the Rev. PHILO SHELTON, aged 70.

In Trumbull, Mr. DAVID EDWARDS Jr. aged about 70,—His death, it is said, was occasioned by a fall on the ice.

In Lisbon, on the 24th ult. Mrs. EUNICE CUTLER, aged 74 years, wife of Mr. Samuel Cutler.


SAVINGS SOCIETY.

CHARLES ROCKWELL Esq. President,
F. A. PERKINS Treasurer.

Days of deposit—first and third Mondays of each month, from 10 to 12 at noon.

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The Churchman's

REASONS for his profession, set forth in a discourse by an "old fashioned christian," is in Press, and will be for sale next week at the Book-store of

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
*March 9th.*

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Notice.

THE public are reminded that the large Auction sale of Dry Goods (see handbills) will commence this morning at Kinney's Hotel, and will be continued until all sold.

March 9th.

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The Savings Bank

HAVE 1000 or 1500 dollars to loan on good security.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
*March 9th.* 49—

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For New-York

THE superior and fast sailing slp. Exchange, B. Hedge, Master, will sail on Friday the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to Capt. E. Davison, Jas. N. Brown, Henry Ward, Prentice & Lord, G & H. B. Buckingham, Isaac Storr, Jed. Huntington, or the master on board, at Huntington's wharf.

*March 9th.*

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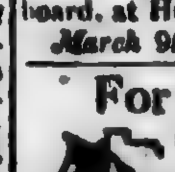
For Providence,



THE packet Albion will commence running on Saturday next For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to

Capt. WM. BARKER,
JAS. N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON,
*March 9th 1825.*

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Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Doct. George Tisdale, are requested to call at the office of John A. Rockwell and make immediate payment. Suits will be commenced against those who do not soon comply with this notice.

CHARLES ROCKWELL,
Administrator.
*Norwich, March 8th.* 3w48—

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NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at public vendue, all the real estate of Shubael Strong, late of Lebanon, in said district, dec'd, under the encumbrance of the widow's dower therein, on Thursday the 31st day of March inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of said deceased.

GORDON BAILEY,
*Administrator on said estate.*
Lebanon, March 5. 1825. 3w49—

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*Village Hymns,*

FOR Social Worship, selected & original, by Asahel Nettleton

Zion's Harp, or a new collection of Music designed as a companion of the Village Hymns.

For sale by the dozen or single, by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
March 7th. 3w49—

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New Goods.
A. & A. GAY

HAVE just returned from New-York, with an elegant assortment of goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they sell at low prices for cash. Purchasers are requested to call and examine them. The particulars will be given next week.

*March 9th, 1825.*

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New Books,
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. HUBBARD'S
*BOOK-STORE*——viz:

THE Refugee, a Romance, by Capt. Matthew Murgatroyd, of the Ninth Continentals in the Revolutionary War.

John Bull in America; or the new Munchausen.

Lionel Lincoln, or the Leaguer of Boston, by the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

ALSO,
*A great variety of*
STATIONARY.
*March 9th.* 3w—

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New Books.

THE Refugee, a Romance, founded during our Revolutionary War.

Memoir of Catharine Brown, a Christian Indian of the Cherokee nation.

The Excellence and Influence of the Female Character, a sermon, by Gardiner Spring.

Greece, in 1823 and 1824, being a Series of Letters and other documents of the Greek Revolution, written during a visit to that country by the honorable Colonel Leicester Stanhope.

Colombia, in its present state, by Col. Francis Hall—Hydrographer in the service of Colombia.

*Received by*
Robinson & Dunham.

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Packer & Lester

HAVE eleven bales prime Upland Cotton in Mr. Jed. Huntington's store, which they offer for sale. For further information, inquire of

Mr. HUNTINGTON.
*March 7, 1825.* 3w49

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For Sale.

THE three story dwelling in upper street, nearly in rear of the Hotel, now occupied by Maj. James Gorden. *Enquire of*

JAMES N. BROWN, or
SAMUEL TYLER.
March 8th. 49—

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To be Let,

A LARGE two story dwelling-house, commodiously constructed for two or more families, about 20 minutes walk from the Factory-street with an excellent garden, and a never failing well of water within a rod of the house. Enquire of the subscriber. JOHN TURNER.

*Norwich, Feb. 1825.* 46—

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Quaker Garden Seeds.
*A full assortment,*

ALSO. Herds Grass,
Clover,
Furze Top,
Blue Top &
Red Top.

All warranted to be of the last year's growth. *for sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, March 9. 1825.* 49—

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*Hatters Wanted.*

BY the first of April the subscriber is wishing to employ two or more hat makers, at his shop in Griswold.

WILLIAM DABURG.
March 1st, 1825. 49—

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CASH

PAID for Green Calfskins, by
CHARLES COIT.
*March 8th.* 49—

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To Machine Makers.

THREE or four good iron workmen are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company. Apply to the subscriber at Norwich Falls.

WM. HINES.
*March 9th.* 49—

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Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Sterling at the following times and places, to receive a Town Tax of five cents on the dollar, on levy 1824, in his hands for collection, (viz.) on the first Monday of April 1825, at the house Wm. Fenner, and on the first Tuesday, at the Store of Horatio G. Hudson from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M. and on the same day at the Sabin Factory, from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. Those who do not attend to the above call, must pay travel fees without favor.

HARRIS ARNOLD, Collector
*Sterling, March 5, 1825.* 3w49

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*Connecticut State Lottery.*
6th CLASS, NEW SERIES.
☞ (*To be drawn in one month.*)
SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | | $6000 |
| 1 | .. | 1000 |
| 1 | .. | 688 |
| 1 | .. | 500 |
| 1 | .. | 200 |
| 28 | .. | 100 |
| 56 | .. | 25 |
| 196 | .. | 12 |
| 1890 | .. | 6 |

TICKETS
*FOR SALE AT*
BREWSTER'S
LOTTERY OFFICE,
(*A few rods west of the Bank,*)

Where, it is unnecessary to say, has been sold numerous high prizes

*** Present price of Tickets $6—Halves, Quarters, & Eights, in proportion.

☞ Persons wishing to exchange $6 for $6000 (less 15 per cent.) will do well to call soon.

Orders enclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to

S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, March 9th.* tf49

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Auctions.

Speculators! Attention.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday the 4th day of April next at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Reuben Barber, of Griswold, (Pachog Society,) a variety of *Notes* of hand, Executors balances, due on book, &c. to the number of about one hundred, against persons residents of Griswold.

*ALSO.*

At Capt. Samuel Robbins' in Voluntown, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, a like quantity of Notes & Accounts, to the number of about one hundred. All the property of the estate of Mr. Jonas Hewett, late of Griswold, deceased.

THOMAS H. HEWETT, *Adm'r.*
*Griswold, March 7th,* 1825. 49—

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AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be offered for sale, at the house of the subscriber, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Iron Ware, and every other article necessary for a House, together with Farming Tools, Hay, Rye, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, with a variety of Books—*Also*—Cows, Young Cattle, Horse & Waggon, *&c. &c. &c.* If the day should prove very stormy, the first fair day. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

*Franklin, March 5, 1825.* 2w49

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Providence & Boston

ACCOMMODATION
STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Allen's Hotel, New-London every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, for Norwich, Plainfield, and Providence, and returning leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.

For Seats, apply to
D. RAYMOND.
*Norwich, March 6th.* 1825. 49

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 1st day of March, A. D.* 1825—

Present, Ebenezer Young Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of *Seeris Harris*, late of Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Capt. Lemuel Woodward*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 9th day of March, 1825. Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon. Clerk.* 49—

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Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, three good Coopers. Enquire of
AMOS TREAT.
*Voluntown, Feb.* 25. 1825 48—

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MORGAN'S AXES.

A NEW recruit just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Chelsea. Feb.* 23, 1825 47—

---

FRESH IMPORTED
SPRING GOODS.
WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

*British, French, India, German and Italian Fashionable*
FANCY AND STAPLE
*Dry Goods,*

most of which are entirely new style, by the latest arrivals—consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths & fashionable Mixed, Black and Coronation Rib'd Cassimeres.
Superfine two blue and blue & white Calicoes Low pric'd Fancy Print do. (*a great variety.*)
3-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed Cambricks and Muslins.
3-8 & 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.
Heavy black figured Gros De Naples SILKS.
Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.
Rich Ombra figured Silks, (various colors.) Shaded & Plain Satins.
Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style,)
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
Superfine Furniture Chintz, (rich patterns and new style,)
Low priced figured do. do.
French Ginghams. Cotepally Hdkfs.
Patent Black and Green Crape.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers.
Very fine Cambric Dimoty.
Drab & white Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, (*a new article.*)
Olive Florentines. Brown Drilling.
Striped Grandurelle.
Men's & Women's, English, Silk & Cotton Hose.
" German Cotton & Thread Hose.
" Women's Gloves (great variety.)
Russia and Irish Diapers.
Plain and Figured Cotton Laces.
Pink, blue, black and white, Crape Lisse. Colored Pipings.
1 box Scio Ribbons, (a rich article.)
Waist and Bracelet Ribbons.
German white & blk. Pins. Hair do.
*Bobinet Lace Veils & Scarfs.*
French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings.
Plain & Figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings.
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces.

1 CASE
☞☞☞☞ SUPERIOR QUALITY
Leghorn Hats,

white and smooth, of the last importation. *Norwich, March 8.* 49

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Miss Mansfield

OFFERS for sale a handsome assortment of Leghorn Gipseys very low. *March 8th* 3w49—

---

1 yoke six years old

CATTLE, of good size, orderly, well matched, stout, kind in the yoke, in all respects sound, & in excellent working order, for sale by
C. EELLS.
*Norwich, March 8th.* 3w49—

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VILLAGE HYMNS &C.

VILLAGE Hymns for social Worship, by Asahel Nettleton.

Memoirs of Catharine Brown, a Christian Indian of the Cherokee Nation.

Sermons for Children, by Samuel Nott, Jun. 2 vols. For sale at
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-store.*
*March 9.* 3w49—

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Notice.

THE subscriber, having received from the Select-Men of the town of Canterbury a Rate Bill, to collect of the inhabitants in the first society of said town, a Town Tax of three cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable into the Treasury on the 1st day of March, instant, will attend at the house of Capt. Chauncy Bacon, on the 30th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to receive said Tax. All persons not attending to this call, may expect to pay fees according to law.

JOHN KINGSLEY, *Collector.*
*Canterbury, March 1, 1825* 3w49

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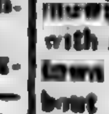
FOR SALE,



AN excellent Farm, on which is a good house, barn and other buildings, containing

250 ACRES

of good land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing, with a good Orchard, lying in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, about one mile east of the Meeting-house. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and look for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER ———
*Lebanon, (E. S.) Feb. 22.* 47—

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40 hogsheads Molasses,

first quality—equal to any ever sold in this market—for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
*March 2, 1825.* 49


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETICAL.

The succeeding Stanzas are the first effusions of a Lad, now absent, to his young companion in this city, and as such, we with pleasure give them a place in our poetic corner. The sentiment and style would do no discredit to a person of riper years.

TO M***** W****.

In our journey through life, oh! how oft we find
Those bosoms are false which we thought most kind:
Friends smile in bright hours, but when life's overcast,
How few, oh! how few, remain true to the last.

Yet, bosoms there are that no time can estrange—
That no distance can chill—no adversities change—
Which are cast in unfading Integrity's mould;
And when tried, bear the furnace like purified gold.

Such a bosom is thine, my dear M..... and this bosom
Oft turns, with warm thrill, to its friend in the East;
And Hope hails the time when that friend it shall greet,
And attachment, by absence, be rendered more sweet.

'Tis not the warm grasp, nor the smile on the cheek,
Nor the accents of friendship that thy lips may speak—
Oh! it is not all these, tho' they specious may seem,
That attract our regard, or retain our esteem.

'Tis worth, like thine own, proved in boyhood and youth;
'Tis an unfading honor, an unsullied truth;
'Tis a warm heart, like thine, which in life makes amends
For an enemy's hate, or the treason of friends.

Oh! soon may I greet thee, thou friend of my heart;
And yet from thine home may'st thou never depart?
O! oft may'st thou brighten with Friendship's pure ray,
The circle that mourns for the one far away. DIME.

*New-York, February 15, 1825.*

SEAMAN'S MORALITY.

FROM THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE.

With Wisdom at the helm. to steer,
Unerringly, through life's career,
With Fortitude and Patience blest,
Is difficult and hard, at best!
But when the gates of passion rise,
And Folly flits before our eyes,
Along this rapid stream to roll,
And keep a calm and constant soul,
To hold, as 'gainst the tide we go,
The mind in equilibrio,
Assail'd with every tempting breeze,
That speeds its way o'er summer seas,
Or, lur'd by syren instigation—
Is fearful, dang'rous navigation!

But is there no directing star
To guide the weary mariner?
To no known chart can men resort
To bring their bark secure to port?
Yes, there is one, a certain rule,
For both philosopher and fool.—
'Tis *Conscience!* &, when seas o'erwhelm,
Let her but hold a steady helm,
Amidst the uproar you will hear,
The active pilot piping clear:
"Courage, my lads, your helm a lee;
Bear off from shore and stand to sea;
All hands on deck, your sails a-back,
And try it on the other tack."

BILL BOBSTAY.

MOORE'S MELODIES.

*From his New Work just published.*

I.

She sung of Love—while o'er her lyre
The rosy rays of evening fell,
As if to feed with their soft fire,
The soul within that trembling shell.
The same rich light hung o'er her cheek,
And play'd around those lips that sung
And spoke as flowers would sing and speak,
If Love could lend their leaves a tongue.

II.

But soon the West no longer burn'd,
Each rosy ray from heav'n withdrew;
And, when to gaze again I turn'd,
The minstrel's form seem'd fading too.
As if her light and heav'n's were one,
The glory all had left that frame;
And from her glimmering lips the tone,
As from a parting spirit, came.

III.

Who ever lov'd, but had the thought,
That he and all he lov'd must part?
Fill'd with this fear, I flew and caught
That fading image to my heart—
And cried, "O Love! is this thy doom!
Oh light of youth's resplendent day!
Must ye then lose your golden bloom,
And thus, like sunshine, die away?"

*Personal Security.*—"Will you do me a favour?" says young George Brooks, to his wealthy friend, Simon Hanson: "what is it George?" says Hanson. "I wish you to lend me a hundred pounds, Sir," replies George. "Call at my counting-house," rejoined Hanson. George was not long in paying his respects. "What security can you give me, young gentleman?" "My own personal security, Sir." "Very well, get in here," says Hanson, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest. "Get in there!" exclaimed George in astonishment; "What for?" "Why, that is the place where I always keep my securities."

A negro, who had learned to read, wishing to give some of his countrymen, who had never seen a book, some idea of it, said, "reading is the power of hearing with the eyes instead of the ears."

## Woollen Goods.

[illegible] ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

BROADCLOTHS, KERSEYMERES AND SATINETTS,

Of their own manufacture, which are offered for sale on favorable terms.

If not disposed of in a few days, they will be sent to another market. Retailers are invited to look at them.

A constant supply at the Manufactory, in Griswold, Jewett-City.

*Chelsea-Landing, March 2.* 3wins48

## Notice.

*The Bozrah Manufacturing Co.*

HAVING sold their establishment, are desirous to close their accounts without delay. Those who have demands against the Company are requested to present them to the Agent, especially those who are to receive goods in payment are desired to call at their store immediately & receive their pay. All persons indebted who neglect to settle their accounts, must not complain if they shortly find them in an Attorney's hands.

They have a variety of articles which they will sell at very reduced prices. Among which are some superior Mill-Stones, a quantity of machinery of various kinds, second hand Fly-Bob, Fly-shuttle Looms, Waggons, Sleighs, Harnesses, Tools, Stoves and Pipes, &c. &c.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, Feb. 26, 1825.* 3w48—

## Tickets

IN the 6th Class State Lottery, New Series, for sale at

SAMUEL TYLER'S

*LOTTERY OFFICE.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 prize of $6000 | 6 prizes of 200 |
| 1 do. 1000 | 23 do. 100 |
| 1 do. 688 | 56 do. 25 |
| 1 do. 500 | 196 do. 12 |

1890 prizes of 6 dollars.

Packages of 11 tickets warranted to draw $30. Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchaser.

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 48—

NORWICH

## Dying Establishment.

CHARLES WARBURTON

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 16, 1824.* tf38—

## Book-Binding.

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R. Hubbard;* where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

## Latest Fashions.

A. H. WASHBURN

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec. 22.* tf39

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having received from the select-men of the town of Lisbon, a rate bill to collect of the inhabitants of said town, a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable into the Treasury on the 1st day of March next, will attend at the store of Brown & Baldwin, and at the dwelling-house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, on Monday the 14th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. to receive said tax.

All persons not attending to this call, may expect to pay fees according to law.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY,
EZRA BINGHAM,
*Collectors.*

*Lisbon, Feb. 21, 1825.* 3w47—

Just received

AND now opening by H. COLTON, an elegant assortment of

*Looking Glasses*

which, with those before on hand, makes his assortment the most extensive of any in this place.

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 3w48

## JOHN GRAY

*Wants Lots real Wide-awakes!*

NINE large families-Children for Cotton & Woolen Factory.

Two Carders, 2 Mule Spinners, 1 Overseer Spinner, 2 Machine Makers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Finisher for fine Satinetts in *Trumbull & Breed style*—Carder, Rope Spinners, or one or more to take the making of Satinetts by the job, stock found.

—ALSO—

10,000 feet White Oak Plank,

1½ a 3½ inches, 24 a 30 feet long.

Junk Timber, White Oak Knees, Common Oak & Chesnut Timber of different shapes and kind.

Six very large sound White Oak Sticks, 40 a 50 feet long, —for all which Cash will be paid, OR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,

"*all those sort of things,*"

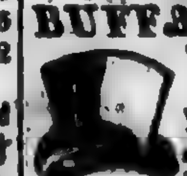
an assortment (to be in fashion should say, "*among which are,*") a-hem—100 ps. real *super super* Black, Blue, Green and Red Broad Cloths—100 ps. Calico and 10,000 ps. of *Every Thing Else!* but are too modest for such wholesale puffing, as we see not one thousand miles from Norwich—The fact is, our location at Lisbon, so *near* Norwich, compels us to SILENTLY UNDERSELL THEM ALL!!! to prevent customers going by. *We only WHISPER this to an intelligent community*—☞A word to the Wise!—VERY CHEAP—

10 sacks live Geese Feathers.

*Feb. 8.* 6w45 *E. B.*

## HATS,

BUFFALO ROBES, etc.



THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs,*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Stakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

## The Subscribers

WOULD inform their friends & customers that a dissolution in their business will take place on the 1st of April next. We request those who have unsettled accounts with us to call and settle previous to the time here specified. There is a certain class of people (and we hope our customers are all like these) who can *find* time to settle and pay whenever requested. And there is another class, who, in relation to pay, are properly called afternoon customers, we fear such will call to settle after the 1st of April, when the door of lenity will be shut. And it is to be regretted that there should still be another set of people who have no disposition to either settle or pay, we hope we have but few like these, though we thus speak.—All persons having any demands against us, are requested to call & receive their pay previous to the time of our dissolution in business.

PACKER & LESTER.

*Canterbury, Jan. 20, 1825.* 6w44—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to A. & A. GAY, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of March, as all accounts not paid at that time, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

*Feb. 22, 1825.* 3w47—

ELEGANT Lace Long Shawls, Lace Veils, Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c. &c. just received by JOHN KENNEY & CO. *Who have on hand a large stock of all kinds of*

## Dry Goods,

adapted to the Season, which they are desirous to dispose of at about the cost, before the coming Spring.

Purchasers, as usual, are requested to call.

*Feb. 23, 1825.* 47—

## Wm. & D. B. Tucker

HAVE on hand, and expect a regular supply of Cotton Yarn to put out to

Hand Loom Weavers

to weave, for which a fair price will be given, and good pay made.

*They have also on hand*

100,000 first quality

warranted chesnut shingles, cedar shingles, pine clapboards, oak boards, chesnut lath & pine joist, which they offer to sell on very favorable terms.

All persons who have accounts with them of more than one years standing are requested to close them by payment or note without delay.

*Griswold, Feb. 28th, 1825.* 6w48

## CLAY'S Stomach Bitters,

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues.—They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

## CLAY'S Itch Ointment.

FOR pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instances it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms tetters, grubs, morphews, and, indeed all defoedations of the skin.—Price 33 cents.

For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, Robinson & Dunham, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly44—

## Hitchcock's Newly Invented Snuff,

(*SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING.*)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsy; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiased trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

Begin with a small pinch when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* eo3wfly44—

## *Families Wanted.*

WANTED, at the Shetucket Manufactory in Windham, 5 or 6 good experienced families to work in a cotton factory, a good proportion of spinners would be preferred, to whom liberal wages and all cash will be given by

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, Agent.

*Windham, March 1, 1825.* 6w48

## Cash

PAID for green Calf-Skins, by WILLIS GRAY, & Co

*March 4, 1825.* 48—

## New Co-Partnership.

JAMES BREWSTER,

THAT he may better supply his numerous customers, has taken *Wm. Willy and Richard Beach* into partnership, (Mr. Willy having served his time with one of the most approved Coach-Makers in London, and Mr. Beach having had superior advantages in this country, and both first rate workmen,)—

Would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of this arrangement, (as Messrs. W. & B. will directly superintend the mechanical department,) he is enabled to render his establishment the most extensive in *New England*, and not inferior to any in this country. With the superior advantages which he before possessed, and which are now greatly increased, he can supply his friends and the public with

Coaches and Carriages

of every description, and warranted of superior workmanship.

They will keep constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages, and all orders for any part of the country or foreign market will be attended to, and supplied with the greatest dispatch.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

*James Brewster & Co.*

*New-Haven, Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w47

## Notice

IS hereby given, that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 24th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, so much of the Real Estate of *Mrs. Anne Lee;* late of Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of $172, 74cts. with incidental charges of sale.

BREWSTER LEE, *Administrator.*

*Lebanon, Feb. 24, 1825.* 3w48

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. Administrator upon the Estate of *Doct. George Tisdale*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent. thereupon

Ordered, that said Administrator give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting at two or more public places in said Norwich, for all interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Attest. *Burrel Lathrop. Clerk.*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBEN. YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Stephen Baker*, late of the town of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus L. Dimick, of Canterbury in the district aforesaid, administrator on the Goods, Chattels, Credits and Estate in said district, belonging to said *Stephen Baker*, dec'd. or be debarred a recovery according to law.—And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury on the 2d day of March, 1825.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* —48

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 26th day of Feb. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Samuel Gross*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Buell, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 9th day of March, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. Clk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.* 3w48—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed, by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of *Mary Ayer*, late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

BAILEY AYER, *Administrator.*

*Franklin, Feb. 16, 1825.* 47—

## To be sold at Auction,

ON the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, 10 Cows, one yoke of Oxen, 2 Horses, 10 Sheep, 1 Waggon and Harness, one Ox Cart, Ploughs, Hay, 30 bushels Barley, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.—Being part of the Personal Estate of Mr. Aaron Culver, late of Groton, deceased.

Sales to be at the Dwelling-House of the widow Caron D. Culver. If the weather should prove stormy, the first fair day following.

JOHN BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*

*Groton, Feb. 22, 1825.* 3w48

NORWICH Shoe Store.

JUST received at said store, (one door East of Messrs. Huntington & Ripley,) an addition to its former Stock—consisting of Boots and Shoes of every description, and of superior quality. Among which are to be found

GENTLEMEN'S

Calf-Skin Boots and Shoes,

Buck-Skin, ——— do.

Seal and Morocco Pumps,

Slippers & extra fine OVER SHOES.

LADIES'

Denmark Satin—Double Prunello and Dress Shoes,

Grecian Tie Shoes & Boots,

(Very fashionable.)

Morocco, Kid, & Calf Shoes.

MISSES & CHILDREN'S

Morocco, Kid, & Leather, do.

INFANTS

Boots, Shoes & Ancle-Ties.

*Shoe Thread & Horns—Boot Cord and Webbing.* ALSO,

Northampton and Hartford Sole Leather.

Neats do. Calf, Bark & Lining Skins. Morocco and Binding [illegible] Cochineal Skivers—Belt and Thong Leather, (*very superior.*)

Manufacturers [illegible] particularly invited to call and examine the article. Patent turned Lasts, &c. &c.—all which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

S. BREWSTER Jr.

*Nov. 1824.* 31—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Court of Probate for the district of Pomfret, on the estate of Mr. George Seagrave, late of Woodstock, deceased, and said Court having limited and allowed six months from this date to the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims against said estate to us, properly attested, and that we shall meet to receive and examine said claims at the now dwelling-house of Dea. Joseph Seagrave, in said Woodstock, on the last Monday of March, and on Monday the 15th day of August next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Asa Lyon, in said Woodstock, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ELEAZER LITCHFIELD,
THOMAS CHANDLER,
JOHN PAINE,
*Commissioners.*

*Woodstock, Feb. 28, 1825.* 3w47—

## *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company, with a fast capital of one hundred thousand dollars, continue to insure, against loss by fire, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, machinery, mills, and vessels while in port or on the stocks. It cannot be forgotten that this office, during the first year of their business, and on the first policy issued, promptly paid the largest loss by fire ever paid in this state,—Having for the premium $40, paid $7000, besides giving up all the goods saved. Their capital is still unimpaired, and Risks will be taken as low as at any office in the United States.

Office adjoining the new banking-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

eowfly28—

80 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,

10 bbls. pure Winter Strain'd Oil.

*For sale by*

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*March, 2d 1825.* 48—

## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & Son.

*Windham, March 28, 1825.*—[12md*]

## Pine Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 2, 1825.* 33—

## Cold Spring Gin,

IN hogsheads and barrels, for sale by [illegible] GREEN.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1453.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1825. No. 50.



TERMS—Two Dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



**FRESH IMPORTED SPRING GOODS.**

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just returned from New-York, with an extensive assortment of

*British, French, India, German and Italian Fashionable*

**FANCY AND STAPLE**

***Dry Goods,***

most of which are entirely new style, by the latest arrivals—consisting of Superfine Broad Cloths & fashionable Mixed, Black and Coronation Rib'd Cassimeres.

Superfine two blue and blue & white Calicoes. Low priced Fancy Print do (*a great variety.*)

5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed Cambricks and Muslins.

5-8 & 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.

Heavy black figured Gros De Naples SILKS.

Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.

Rich Ombra figured Silks, (various colors.) Shaded & Plain Satins.

Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style.)

Elegant Fancy Silk do.

Superfine Furniture Chintz, (rich patterns and new style.)

Low priced figured do. do.

French Ginghams. Cotepally Hdkfs.

Patent Black and Green Crape.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers.

Very fine Cambric Dimoty.

Drab & white Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, (*a new article.*)

Olive Florentines. Brown Drilling

Striped Granderelle.

Men's & Women's, English, Silk & Cotton Hose.

" German Cotton & Thread Hose

" Women's Gloves (great variety.)

Russia and Irish Diapers.

Plain and Figured Cotton Laces.

Pink, blue, black and white, Crape Lisse. Colored Pipings.

1 box Sole Ribbons, (a rich article.)

Waist and Bracelet Ribbons.

German white & silk Pins. Hair do.

*Bobinet Lace Veils & Scarfs.*

French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings.

Plain & Figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings.

4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces.

1 CASE

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

**Leghorn Hats,**

white and smooth, of the last importation. *Norwich, March 8.* 49



**Notice.**

*The Bozrah Manufacturing Co.*

HAVING sold their establishment, are desirous to close their accounts without delay. Those who have demands against the Company are requested to present them to the Agent, especially those who are to receive goods in payment are desired to call at their store immediately & receive their pay. All persons indebted who neglect to settle their accounts, must not complain if they shortly find them in an Attorney's hands.

They have a variety of articles which they will sell at very reduced prices. Among which are some superior Mill-Stones, a quantity of machinery of various kinds, second hand Fly-Bob, Fly-shuttle Looms, Waggons, Sleighs, Harnesses, Tools, Stoves and Pipes, &c. &c.

D. L. DOUGL, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, Feb. 26, 1825.* 3w48—



**VILLAGE HYMNS &c.**

VILLAGE Hymns for social Worship, by Asahel Nettleton.

Memoirs of Catharine Brown, a Christian Indian of the Cherokee Nation.

Sermons for Children, by Samuel Nott, Jun. 2 vols. For sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-store.*

*March 9.* 3w49—



**Miss Mansfield**

OFFERS for sale a handsome assortment of Leghorn Gipseys very low. *March 8th* 3w49—



**MORGAN'S AXES.**

A NEW recruit just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Chelsea, Feb. 23, 1825.* 47—



ELEGANT Lace Long Shawls, Lace Veils, Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c. &c. just received by

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

*Who have on hand a large stock of all kinds of*

**Dry Goods,**

adapted to the Season, which they are desirous to dispose of at about the cost before the coming Spring.

Purchasers, as usual, are requested to call.

*Feb. 23, 1825.* 47—



**New Goods.**

**A. & A. GAY**

HAVE just returned from New-York with an elegant assortment of goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they sell at low prices for cash. Purchasers are requested to call and examine them. The particulars will be given next week.

*March 9th, 1825.*



**New Books,**

JUST RECEIVED AT

**R. HUBBARD'S**

*BOOK-STORE——six:*

THE Refugee, a Romance, by Capt. Matthew Murgatroyd, of the Ninth Continentals in the Revolutionary War.

John Bull in America; or the new Munchausen.

Lionel Lincoln, or the Leaguer of Boston, by the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

ALSO,

*A great variety of*

**STATIONARY.**

*March 9th* 3w—



**Wm. & D. B. Tucker**

HAVE on hand, and expect a regular supply of Cotton Yarn to put out to

**Hand Loom Weavers**

to weave, for which a fair price will be given, and good pay made.

*They have also on hand*

**100,000** first quality warranted chesnut shingles, cedar shingles, pine clapboards, oak boards, chesnut lath & pine joist, which they offer to sell on very favorable terms.

All persons who have accounts with them of more than one years standing are requested to close them by payment or note without delay.

*Griswold, Feb. 28th, 1825.* 6w48



**Latest Fashions.**

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS just received the *latest Fashions* from New-York, and will assure those wanting Garments made that their work will be done at *shortest notice*—in the *neatest manner*, and agreeable to the latest style.

N. B.—All persons indebted will confer a favor by making immediate payment. *Dec. 29.* tf39



NORWICH

**Dying Establishment.**

CHARLES WARBURTON

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description.

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 16, 1824.* tf33—



***Book-Binding.***

THE subscriber has taken a room over the *Book-Store of Mr. R. Hubbard*, where he intends carrying on the Book-Binding Business, should sufficient encouragement be offered to support such an establishment. He believes he shall be able to execute any style of work in his line in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom. Particular attention will be paid to the Binding of Periodical Works.

Wanted 1000 Sheep Skins.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—



**JOHN GRAY**

*Wants Lots real Wide-makes!*

NINE large families Children for Cotton & Woolen Factory.

Two Carders, 2 Mule Spinners, 1 Overseer Spinner, 2 Machine Makers, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Finisher for fine Satinetts in *Trumbull & Brex style*—Carder, Rope Spinners, or one or more to take the making of Satinetts by the job, stock found.

——ALSO——

**10,000 feet White Oak Plank,**

1½ a 3½ inches, 24 a 30 feet long. Junk Timber, White Oak Knees, Common Oak & Chesnut Timber of different shapes and kind.

Six very large sound White Oak sticks, 40 a 50 feet long,——for all which Cash will be paid, OR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,

"*all those sort of things,*"

an assortment (to be in fashion should say, "*among which are,*") a-hem—100 pa. real *super super* Black, Blue, Green and Red Broad Cloths—100 pa. Calico and 10,000 pa. of *Every Thing Else!* but are too modest for such wholesale puffing, as we see not one thousand miles from Norwich—The fact is, our location at Lisbon, so *near* Norwich, compels us to SILENTLY UNDERSELL THEM ALL!!! to prevent customers going by. *We only WHISPER this to an intelligent community*—☞ A word to the Wise!—VERY CHEAP——

10 sacks live Goose Feathers.

*Feb. 3.* 6w45 *E.E*



**Just received**

AND now opening by H. COLTON, an elegant assortment of

***Looking Glasses***

which, with those before on hand, makes his assortment the most extensive of any in this place

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 3w48



**HATS,**

**BUFFALO ROBES, etc**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

And the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs,***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—



***Families Wanted.***

WANTED, at the Shetucket Manufactory in Windham, 5 or 6 good experienced families to work in a cotton factory, a good proportion of spinners would be preferred, to whom liberal wages and all cash will be given by

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, Agent.

*Windham, March 1, 1825.* 6w48



**Packer & Lester**

HAVE eleven bales prime Upland Cotton in Mr. Jed. Huntington's store, which they offer for sale. For further information, inquire of

Mr. HUNTINGTON.

*March 7, 1825.* 3w49



**Quaker Garden Seeds.**

*A full assortment,*

ALSO. Herds Grass, Clover, Furse Top, Blue Top & Red Top.

All warranted to be of the last year's growth. *for sale by*

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, March 9, 1825.* 49—



**1 yoke six years old**

CATTLE, of good size, orderly, well matched, stout, kind in the yoke, in all respects sound, & in excellent working order, for sale by

C. ELLS.

*Norwich, March 8th.* 3w49—



***Village Hymns,***

FOR Social Worship, selected & original, by Asahel Nettleton

Zion's Harp, or a new collection of Music designed as a companion of the Village Hymns.

For sale by the dozen or single, by

ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

March 7th. 3w49—


## MEDLEY.

A certain minister lately paid a visit to a lady of his acquaintance, who was newly married, and who was attired in the modern indecent fashion. After the usual compliments, he familiarly said, "I hope you have got a good husband, madam." "Yes, sir," replied she, "and a good man, too." "I don't know what to say about his goodness," added the minister, rather bluntly, "for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife; but he lets you go half-naked!"

MEDICAL POLICE.—An apothecary at Paris has recently been condemned to pay a fine of 3000 francs, for having sold half an ounce of arsenic, without taking, as the law directs, the name and residence of the purchaser, as well as the use intended to be made of the arsenic. On the trial, it appeared that no bad use had been made of the article, yet the Judge declared that the law was imperative.

Foote was one day invited to dine at the Merchant Tailor's Hall, and so well pleased was he with the entertainment, that he sat till the chief part of the company had left the Hall. At length rising, he said; "Gentlemen I wish you both very good night."—"*Both?*" exclaimed one of the company, "why you must be drunk. Foote, here are twenty of us." I have been counting you, and there are just eighteen, and as nine tailors make a man I am right. I wish *both* very good night."

### INDUSTRY.

Man must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a brier or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion.

The body and the mind improved by the toil that fatigues them; that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar; no wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

*Anecdote of Washington.*—President Washington was the most punctual man in his observances ever known to the writer. He delivered his communications to Congress, at the opening of each session, in person. He always appointed the hour of twelve, at noon, for this purpose; and he never failed to enter the Hall of Congress while the State House clock was striking that hour. His invitations to dinner were always given for 4 o'clock, P. M. He allowed five minutes for the variation of time pieces; and he waited no longer for any one. Certain lagging members of Congress sometimes came in when dinner was nearly half over. The writer has heard the President say to them, with a smile, "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you; I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come."

### A LIVING CLOCK.

Dr. Willis mentions an idiot, who was accustomed to repeat the strokes of a clock near which he lived, with a loud voice. Afterwards having been removed into a parish where there was no church clock, he continued as before to call the hours successively; and this with so great accuracy, both as to the number of tolls which he pretended to count, and as to the length of the intervening hours, that the family where he boarded conducted all their business by his proclamation of time.

### ABUSE OF WORDS.

Correctness and good taste are most grievously offended every now and then in our worthy city of Gotham, as well as in some other worthy cities, by the misapplication of certain favorite words for the time being, which are even interlarded in the conversation of what is called the better classes of society. The word elegant was the reigning epithet some time ago;—every thing that was much liked was *elegant;* there was *elegant* rhubarb, *elegant* potatoes, and an *elegant* shoulder of mutton. Now every thing is splendid: *splendid* beef steaks; *splendid* fish; *splendid* scissors are actually advertised in our newspapers, and so are "6 *splendid* gentlemen's writing desks." This piece of ridiculous folly ought to be laughed out of countenance.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from their conduct, one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and *one* eye; for those talk the most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing who have seen nothing.

An Apothecary having refused to resign his seat to an officer's lady, the officer feeling himself much insulted, sent him a challenge—the Apothecary was punctual at the meeting; but observed, that having never been accustomed to fire, he had to propose a new way of settling the dispute. He then drew from his pocket a pill-box, and taking thence two pills, thus addressed his antagonist—"As a man of honour, you certainly would not wish to fight me on unequal terms. Now here are two pills, one composed of the most deadly poison, the other perfectly harmless—we are therefore, on equal ground, if we each swallow one—take your choice." It is needless to add, that the affair was settled by a hearty laugh.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Athenæum.*

### TALE OF THE GREEN TAPER.

"Among the unfortunate families of Spanish Moriscoes who were forced to quit Spain in 1610, there was one of a very rich farmer who owned the house we speak of. As the object of the government was to hurry the Moriscoes out of the country without allowing them time to remove their property, many buried their money and jewels, in hopes of returning from Africa at a future period. Muley Hassem, according to our popular tradition, had contrived a vault under the large Zaguan, or close-porch of his house. Distrusting his Christian neighbors, he had there accumulated great quantities of gold and pearls, which, upon his quitting the country, were laid under a spell by another Moriscoe, deeply versed in the secret arts.

"The jealousy of the Spaniards, and the severe penalties enacted against such of the exiles as should return, precluded Muley Hassem from all opportunities of recovering his treasure. He died, intrusting the secret to an only daughter, who, having grown up at Seville, was perfectly acquainted with the spot under the charm. Fatima married, and was soon left a widow, with a daughter whom she taught Spanish, hoping to make her pass for a native of our country. Urged by the approach of poverty, which sharpened the desire to make use of the secret trusted to her, Fatima, with her daughter Zuleima, embarked on board a corsair, and were landed secretly in a cove near Huelva. Dressed in the costume of the peasantry, and having assumed christian names, both mother and daughter made their way to Seville on foot, or by any occasional conveyance which offered on the road. To avoid suspicion, they gave out that they were returning from the performance of a vow to a celebrated image of the Virgin, near Moguer. I will not tire you with details as to the means by which Fatima obtained a place for herself and daughter in the family then occupying her own paternal house. Fatima's constant endeavors to please her master and mistress succeeded to the utmost of her wishes: the beauty and innocence of Zuleima, then only fourteen, needed no studied efforts to obtain the affection of the whole family.

"When Fatima thought the time was come, she prepared her daughter for the important and awful task of recovering the concealed treasure, of which she had constantly talked to her since the child could understand her meaning. The winter came on; the family moved to the first floor as usual, and Fatima asked to be allowed one of the ground floor rooms for herself and Zuleima. About the middle of December, when the periodical rains threatened to make the Guadalquivir overflow its banks, and scarcely a soul stirred out after sunset, Fatima, provided with a rope and a basket, anxiously awaited the hour of midnight to commence her incantation. Her daughter stood trembling by her side in the porch, to which they had groped their way in the dark. The large bell of the cathedral clock, whose sound, you are well aware, has a most startling effect in the dead silence of the night, tolled the hour; and the melancholy peal of supplication (*Plegaria*) followed for about two minutes. All now was still, except the wind and rain. Fatima, unlocking, with some difficulty the cold hands of her daughter out of hers, struck a flint, and lighted a green taper not more than an inch long, which she carefully sheltered from the wind in a pocket lantern. The light had scarcely glimmered on the ground, when the pavement yawned close by the feet of the two females. 'Now, Zuleima, my child, the only care of my life, (said Fatima,) were you strong enough to draw me out of the vault where our treasure lies, I would not intreat you to hasten down by these small perpendicular steps, which you here see. Fear not, my love, there is nothing below but the gold and jewels deposited by my father.'—'Mother, (answered the tremulous girl,) I will not break the promise I have made you, though I feel as if my breathing would stop the moment I enter that horrible vault.—Dear mother, tie the rope round my waist—my hands want strength—you must support the whole weight of my body. Merciful Allah! my feet slips! Oh, mother, leave me not in the dark!'

"The vault was not much deeper than the girl's length; and upon her slipping from one of the projecting stones, the chink of coins scattered by her feet, restored the the failing courage of the mother. 'There, take the basket, child, quick! fill it up with gold,—feel for the jewels,—I must not move the lantern.—Well done, my love! Another basketful and no more. I would not expose you, my only child, for . . . . yet the candle is long enough: fear not, it will burn five minutes . . . . Heavens! the wick begins to float in the melted wax: cut Zuleima! . . . . the rope! the rope! The steps are on this side!'

"A faint groan was heard. Zuleima had dropped in a swoon over the remaining gold. At this moment all was dark again: the distracted mother searched for the chasm, but it was closed. She beat the ground with her feet; and her agony became downright madness on hearing the hollow sound returned from below. She now struck the flints of the pavement till her hands were shapless with wounds. Lying on the ground a short time, and having for a moment recovered the power of conscious suffering, she heard her daughter repeat the words, 'Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark!' The thick vault, through which the words were heard, gave the voice a heart-freezing, thin, distant, yet silvery tone. Fatima for one instant motionless on the flints; then raising herself upon her knees, dashed her head, with something like supernatural strength, against the stones. There she was found lifeless in the morning.

"On a certain night in the month of December, the few who, ignorant that the house is haunted, have incautiously been on the spot at midnight, report that Fatima is seen between two black figures, who, in spite of her violent struggles to avoid the place where her daughter is buried alive, force her to sit over the vault, with a basket full of gold at her feet. The efforts by which she now and then attempts to stop her ears, are supposed to indicate that, for an hour, she is compelled to hear the unfortunate Zuleima crying, 'Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark!'"

### THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

*By Miss Jane Taylor.*

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped.

Upon this, the dial-plate (if we may credit the fable) changed countenance with alarm; the hands made an ineffectual effort to continue their course; the wheels remained motionless with surprise; the weights hung speechless; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagnation; when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice protested their innocence. But now a faint tick was heard below, from the pendulum, who thus spoke:

"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage; and am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is, that I am tired of ticking." Upon hearing this, the old clock became so enraged that it was on the point of striking.

"Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its hands.

"Very good!" replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me,—it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness! You, who have had nothing to do all the days of your life but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and wag backwards and forwards, year after year, as I do."

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house on purpose for you to look through?

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark here; and although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, to look out. Besides, I am really weary of my way of life; and if you please I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my employment. This morning I happened to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the course only of the next twenty-four hours: perhaps some of you, above there, can give me the exact sum."

The minute hand, being *quick at figures*, instantly replied, "eighty-six thousand four hundred times."

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum; "well, I appeal to you all, if the thought of this was not enough to fatigue one? and when I began to multiply the strokes of one day by those of months and years, really it is no wonder if I felt discouraged at the prospect: so after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation, thinks I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but, resuming its gravity, thus replied:—

"Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful, industrious person as yourself should have been overcome by this sudden suggestion. It is true you have done a great deal of work in your time. So we have all, and are likely to do; and, although this may fatigue us to *think of*, the question is whether it will fatigue us to *do*: would you now, do me the favor to give about half a dozen strokes, to illustrate my argument."

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times at its usual pace. "Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to inquire, if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"

"Not in the least," replied the pendulum:—"it is not of six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of *millions.*"

"Very good," replied the dial, "but recollect that although you may *think* of a million strokes in an instant, you are required to *execute* but one; and that however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."

"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial-plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty; *for* the maids will lie in bed till noon if we stand idling thus."

Upon this, the weights, who had never been accused of *light* conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed: when, as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to swag, and, to its credit, ticked as loud as ever; while a beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen shutter, shining full upon the dial-plate, it brightened up as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock, he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

MORAL.

It is said by a celebrated modern writer, "take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves." This is an admirable hint; and might be very seasonably recollected when we begin to be "weary in well-doing," from the thought


ORIGINAL STAINED

...e all we have to manage: the past is irrecoverable; the future is uncertain; nor is it fair to burden one moment with the weight of the next. Sufficient unto the *moment* is the trouble thereof. If we had to walk a hundred miles, we still need not fear one step at a time, and this process continued would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and is always increased by calculating in a minute the exertion of hours.

Thus, in looking forward to future life, let us recollect that we have not to sustain all its toil, to endure all its sufferings, or encounter all its crosses at once. One moment comes laden with its own little burden, flies, and is succeeded by another no heavier than the last; if *one* could be sustained, so can another, and another.

Even in looking forward to a single day, the spirit may sometimes faint from an anticipation of the duties, the labors, the trials to temper and patience that may be expected. Now this is unjustly laying the burden of many thousand moments upon *one*. Let any one resolve to do right *now*, leaving *then* to do as it can, and if he were to live to the age of Methuselah he would never err. But the common error is, to resolve to act right *to-morrow*, or *next time*, but *now*, just *this* once, we must go on the same as ever.

It seems easier to do right to-morrow than to-day, merely because we forget that when to-morrow comes, *then* will be *now*. Thus life passes, with many, in resolutions for the future, which the present never fulfils.

It is not thus with those, who "by *patient continuance in well doing*," seek for glory, honor and immortality;"—day by day, minute by minute, they execute the appointed task, to which the requisite measure of time and strength is proportioned: and thus, having worked while it was called day, they at length rest from their labours, and "their works follow them."

Let us then, "whatever our hands find to do, do it with all our might," recollecting that *now* is the proper & the accepted time.

## THE METHODIST AND QUAKER.

The following anecdote is from the memoir of Mr. H. Langdon.

"One summer's day, when sitting in my house, after dinner, looking out of the window, I saw a person at a distance, seated upon a log of wood, looking attentively toward the house. I was a little surprised; and looking again presently, I saw him in the same position. Thinking it was a person in distress, I went to him to make some inquiries, and found he was one of the Society of Friends, who believed he had a call to visit me, and was waiting there for a further opening. I gladly received him into my house. As he sat some time in silence, I concluded he had no special message to me, and ventured to break the silence, by asking him, how he thought we could best spend an hour to our mutual edification. He said, "perhaps thou hast a plan to propose." "I have been thinking," I replied, "that if we could tell each other with good temper and sufficient freedom, what appears to us to be the leading defects in Quakerism and Methodism, we might learn something of importance."

"Perhaps thou wilt begin the first," he said; which I did, and continued for some time declaring my undissembled sentiments. When I had finished, and he heard me patiently without any reply, he began with the same freedom, as follows: "I have frequently observed when thy people go to worship, they talk about buying and selling, or any other worldly project, till they arrive at the very threshold of the meeting; but when thou seest a Friend going to meeting, he walks in silence, inattentive to all he sees and hears; seeking a preparation in the temple of his heart, to wait upon God, who is a spirit. When thy people come out of meeting, it is like the disturbing of a beehive—every one has his calls to make, his messages to deliver, or instructions to receive. When all this is ended, some friend is waiting for him according to appointment, to enquire how he liked the preacher, &c. The reply probably is, 'He is an excellent preacher! what a flow of language! how zealous he is! this is one of the best sermons I ever heard,' &c. Whereas, if thou wert to see the Friends, when they come out of meeting, thou wouldst remark, each retires in silence; for tho' he is not in the meeting-house, he is conscious of the presence of that Being who filleth immensity, and who maketh the heart of the contrite his habitation. And if remarks be made on a speaker among us, they are of this kind—'I think friend ——has been favoured to-day: ascribing all the praise to him to whom it justly belongs.' I exclaimed 'Guilty, Guilty, the naked truth! I am the man! & by the grace of God, I hope I shall be benefitted by what I have heard.' I only knew of one thing more to make this a Christian meeting, and that was uniting in humble, hearty prayer to God for his blessing upon our conversation. But the mention of prayer made him very uneasy, and he remonstrated against it, lest their people hearing of it should reprehend him.—At length, after I had promised secrecy, he consented—While we were thus engaged with God, we were much affected, melted & blessed; & we parted rejoicing that we met in the name of the Lord. Ever since my interview with this Friend, his remarks have their proper influence on my conduct. Soon after I took a sitting in a pew down stairs, that I might retire as soon as service was concluded, without uttering one word, if it could be avoided. Some of my brethren may have thought me reserved and singular, when going to the house of God, and returning from it; but they knew not what this pious Quaker had said to me, and the consequent conviction which yet habitually remains upon my mind; and which I hope will continue to influence my conduct to my life's end."

A Hirouche has been exhibited in Washington, attached to which is a simple apparatus for instantly releasing restive or frightened horses from a carriage.

The National Tract Society is formed; to be located in New-York—$12,300 were subscribed to its funds on the spot.

## GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

*To the editor of the N. Y. Nat. Advocate*

SIR—The following letter was received by me, a few days since, and although a private communication, & not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views, & noble conduct of its distinguished author, that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

*Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.*

MY DEAR SIR,—

Yesterday I received your communication, adverting to to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a Military Chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary—such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimonial with which I have been honored by ninety-nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "Military Chieftain," has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but, the vote with which I have been honored by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that in early life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free Government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of Militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the West, when three thousand went with me to the field to support her Eaglet. If this constitutes me a "Military Chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the Western People and an indulgent Providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety and glory of our country. Does this constitute the character of "a Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains," and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardor of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril;—with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high-handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of "a Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the West, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course "his conscience" assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard, be held up as a "Military Chieftain." Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit, it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay—but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefitted, I rather prefer it even with the approbrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him thank God I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess. By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of President; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice, no one beheld me seeking through art of management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me;—no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim, which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who through management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past, done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; & have seen some men too making the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office nor power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am a "Military Chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed)
ANDREW JACKSON.

TO SAM'L. SWARTWOUT, New-York.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

### FRANCE.

The Etoile, a Paris ministerial paper, on the 28th of January, stated as positive news, that Austria, Russia, Prussia and France, were united in a resolution not to recognize the independence of Mexico and Colombia. The true interest is opposite to that of the allies, but her ministry being too blind to discover it, or too selfish not to prefer their own, resolutely persist in adhering to the Alliance. Their conduct begins to assume the appearance of what is sometimes called consistency—a devotion to principle. France has plighted her honor to the Allies, and cannot disgrace herself by withdrawing, or even by protesting against their measures. She has grown very scrupulous since she forfeited her promises to Europe, or rather to the world, with regard to her treatment of Spain; but if she were disposed to acknowledge the truth, she might find more powerful reasons for withdrawing from the Holy Alliance, than for prolonging the occupation of Spain. But if we may credit the suggestions of the liberal papers, matters have now proceeded to such a length that France looks upon her allies with some dread and apprehension;—if, as the Constitutionnel remarks, she refuses to join them in attacking England, she must fight them on the Rhine.

The situation of France is indeed peculiar. She has consented to be the tool of the Alliance, and has embarked so far in their schemes as to waste her own strength, and not to have obtained the object of her sacrifices. She has been so much occupied and hampered with Spain, that she has left England to reap all the advantages of an early declaration for South America; and yet dare not withdraw for fear both of the sovereigns & of the Spaniards. The opposition papers declaim against the policy which the government are pursuing as contrary to the prosperity of France, and calculated only to ruin her. They represent her interests as distinct from those of the other continental powers, so that while she adheres to their system and executes their designs she is dealing fresh injuries to herself. The opposition however, makes at present a very insignificant figure in the national legislature, and there is no probability of its doctrines being listened to. Indeed every thing seems to indicate a fixed resolution in the government to maintain the course they have hitherto pursued; and the fleet lately arrived at Havana, must be considered as under her sanction and by her assistance, for that government which of itself could not endure for an instant, is enabled by her support, to send two or three thousand troops against Colombia or Mexico.

With regard to those countries there seems to be little to fear. Bolivar will be at home again, and might be despatched to any part of the coast, or even to the neighboring country, to oppose once more the enemies of his own. Besides, in the words of Mr. Canning, too much English property is vested in the new republics, to allow them to be objects of indifference to Great-Britain.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

ANOTHER MURDER, it is reported, took place a few days since, in or near Ogdensburgh, in St. Lawrence county, attended with very aggravated and extraordinary circumstances. We have not heard the names of the parties; the leading facts, according to the reports in circulation, are these: A man in that vicinity, shortly after receiving $[illegible] in cash, went with his wife to visit some distant friends, leaving his house and family in charge of his daughter about 18 years of age, and a hired girl not much older. During his absence, a traveller put up, one evening, at a tavern on the opposite side of the road, where, after supper, he overheard some conversation which excited his suspicions that a plan was on foot for robbing him. He accordingly left the tavern and went over to the neighboring house, and introducing himself to the daughter as the friend of her absent father, solicited lodging. The young women objected, but at length consented upon condition that they might lock him up in his chamber. Not satisfied however, with this precaution, before they retired they stepped over to the tavern and invited the landlord's daughter to sleep with them. She came, and slept with the hired girl below stairs, while the young lady of the house occupied a room in the second story, adjoining the stranger's chamber. About 1 o'clock in the morning the daughter was awakened by her guest, who requested to be released. She declined opening the door until convinced of his honorable intentions, & alarmed by noises from below, which the stranger said were indicative of robbery and murder. She silently followed him to the foot of the stairs, where they heard, in a voice recognised as the landlord's, the appalling exclamation, "*I have killed my own daughter.*" At that instant the speaker came out of the girls' bed room, and as he approached, the stranger, with a pistol, shot him through the heart. The report, in a moment, brought a second robber to the spot, who shared the same fate; a third one, who had just filled his pockets with the $3000, then approached with an iron bludgeon, and aimed a blow at the head of the stranger. He evaded it, and closing in with the robber soon brought him to the floor, and with the aid of the young lady succeeded in tying him very securely. They then hastened to the bedroom, where a dreadful spectacle presented itself. The two girls were weltering in their blood, and were dead; and the fire was so scattered and kindled about the room, that in a few moments it would have been all in a blaze.—*N. Y. paper.*

*From the Vermont Aurora.*

### IRON.

The article of Iron has risen from 40 to 60 dollars a ton for pigs, and the demand is constantly increasing. The reason of this, is the general use which is made of it in England for buildings, machinery, &c. The railways they now have in contemplation are to be constructed entirely of Iron; for the building of which, nine millions of dollars were subscribed at Birmingham in the course of a day.

Should the United States improve this branch of manufacturing [Iron] to the extent of their means, it would support the commerce, multiply the wealth, and protect the industry of the country. On comparison, it will be found that no state or country possesses materials more abundant, and valuable, and situations more commodious and extensive, than the northern parts of Vermont and New-York. Iron Ores, of different kinds and of the best quality, are found in inexhaustible quantities, in all parts bordering upon Lake Champlain; and the Iron that has been manufactured is judged to be equal, if not superior, to the best that ever was imported.

A large number of iron works have been put in operation in Peru, and several of the adjoining towns in New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Feb. 23.

### HAIL STORM.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening there came up suddenly from the west a heavy black cloud, attended with vivid lightning and high wind, from which descended, for the space of eight or ten minutes, the heaviest shower of hail which has been known here for many years. Nearly every house in the city, having a western exposure, suffered more or less from the breaking of glass—many having 30 or 40 squares broken. The ground was thickly covered with hail stones, many of which were of the size of pigeon's eggs, and some weighing two ounces. A very heavy shower of rain, however, soon followed, which melted it away. Amongst the hail stones which fell in a balcony in Broad-street, was a pebble-stone, equal in size to the largest marble.

COTTON.—The market continues in a state of inactivity—scarcely any sales have been effected. Prices are nominally the same—buyers and sellers await with much interest further advices from Europe to govern them in future operations.

### SAVINGS BANKS.

We find, by the London Quarterly Review, that the interest to be procured by vesting money in Savings Banks, is so much beyond what could be had in the general money market, that a very strong temptation is presented for placing in these institutions, sums which are neither small savings, nor at all the savings of the poor and industrious classes. The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, are authorised to allow, for the deposits of Savings Banks, an interest of £4 11 3 per cent per annum; whilst no other Government Security can be had which will yield £4 per cent; and Consols, which are considered as the best criterion of the value of *permanent* securities, do not yield more than £3 6 0.—*Boston Palladium.*

STUFF.—*From the Nat. Intelligencer.*

A curious and interesting spectacle was, on Friday, witnessed, by several gentlemen, from the top of the Capitol, during the ceremony of the inauguration of President Adams. No less than four large Eagles were seen poising themselves directly over the Capitol for about ten minutes, when one of them, apparently larger than the rest, began to descend, & after making a number of circles around the centre dome, arose in graceful spirals, and they all wheeled off to the West.

Was their attention attracted by the immense concourse of people about the place? or was this the parent eagle which before made her appearance, in almost the same place, when our last venerable Chief Magistrate was inducted into office, now sent by our guardian spirit, with her brood, from their mountain eyry, to augur continued and increasing prosperity to our happy country?

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.

We were amused a day or two ago on witnessing a counter-current in emigration up the Ohio. It consisted of that peculiar people, the Harmonists. This singular society, which has abjured the rights and the powerful incentive of private property, and rejected the fond allurements of the married state, is removing to Pennsylvania from their possessions on the Wabash.

### MORE PIRATES.

Capt. Morrison arrived at Philadelphia from Maracaibo, states, that on the 4th he landed at Fort St. Carlos, and was informed by the Commandant, that the captain of a Dutch schooner from Curacoa, had reported that a few days before sailing, Feb. 1, a suspicious looking schr. in company with a brig, had been seen passing the harbor, and that on the next day, fourteen dead bodies with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The Commandant had no doubt the schooner was a pirate.

NANTUCKET, FEB. 26.

*Who has sailed over 670,000 miles?*—Capt. BENJAMIN WORTH sailed from this port in the year 1793, and has continued in various maritime employments till the year 1824, being 41 years; seven only of which he has passed at home. During this period (34 years) he has made the following voyages:

One to London,
Four to the Coast of Guinea,
Five to the Brazils and Africa,
Eight to the Pacific Ocean,
One to the West Indies,
One to the Grand Bank,
One to the N. W. Coast and Canton;

In accomplishing which, he has sailed by computation, 670,960 miles! He has passed Cape Horn 16 times; the Cape of Good Hope twice; circumnavigated the globe twice; visited nearly all the ports on the coasts of Chili and Peru; the N. W. Coast of America, New-Holland, New Zealand, Canton, and more than forty islands in the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; obtained fifteen thousand barrels of spermaceti oil, and four thousand barrels whale oil—never having had a man killed on board his vessel, nor a bone of one of his men broken by a whale.

This veteran of the sea, who is still vigorous and active, has travelled at the average rate of three miles per hour, night and day, for thirty-four years!—*Inquirer.*

*Domestick manufactures.*—A meeting of artisans & manufacturers from numerous states, was held in Washington the 26th ult. William Tilleston, Esq. of Boston, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Redwood Fisher, Secretary. The meeting resolved to hold an exhibition of manufactures and productions of the mechanick arts, in Washington, in November next; and appointed Col. Amos Binsty of Massachusetts, John R. Watkinson, of Connecticut, Peter H. Schenck, of New-York, Redwood Fisher, of Pennsylvania, David Wilkinson, of Rhode-Island, Wm. Meteer, of Maryland, Wm. R. Dickinson, of Ohio, John Traverse of New-Jersey, and Edgar Patterson of Washington, to recommend to the artists and manufacturers to co-operate in the measure.

We have heard with pleasure, that the manufacturers present at Washington, presented to Mr. Monroe a suit, from a fine piece of American cloth, as a small token of their approbation and respect.

*Manufactures Journal*

It was rumored in London, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the Emperor Alexander had been attacked with a severe indisposition of a *mental character.* Accounts from Petersburg to the 12th February state, that scarcely a trace of the late inundations of that capital was to be seen. The shops and ware-houses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleared, and every thing had resumed its wonted appearance.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The National Gazette contains a letter from a respectable source at Tunis, giving a list of eighty-nine Greeks who were there in a deplorable state of slavery, and enumerating the vessels in which they had been brought—of which two were English, one French, two Austrian, one Sardinian, one Swedish, and but one Tunisian, and she under French colors, and convoyed by a French man of war. It is to the honor of our commerce that no American vessel was engaged in this white slave trade. The Greeks were principally those of the Island of Scios, who escaped death to endure a worse fate, and that through the instrumentality of their brother christians. The writer states that they had indeed been demanded, but not effected, by a British squadron; and that this interference had tended to aggravate their suffering; the arrival of the squadron becoming a signal for the slave owners, who then exercised the most inhuman cruelties upon these unhappy Greeks, both males and females, in order to force them into Mahometanism, and thus prevent their being given up to the British!

*N. Y. American.*

The U. S. schooner Beagle, Lieut. Comd't. Charles T. Platt, from St. Thomas, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst. Lieut. Platt and Lieut. R. Ritchie, who have arrived in the B. are the officers whose maltreatment at Faxardo, caused the visit of Commodore Porter to that place. They have returned to the U. S. preparatory to the investigation of the affair by government. Lieut. Ritchie computes the loss by the recent fire at St. Thomas at between two and three millions of dollars. The houses consumed amounted to 1339—and six thousand persons were deprived of a shelter. The U. S. vessels the Shark, Grampus and Beagle, had not lost a man since they sailed from the U. States.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

*From the Ontario (N. Y.) Freeman.*

*Fire without Wood, and light without Candles.*—In the course of the past week, many citizens of this village have visited the house and farm of Mr. Allen Loomis, of Middlesex. On a declivity west of a hill, about three miles east of the east margin of the Canandaigua Lake, and twelve miles distant from this village, for several years past, places on this farm have been noticed from whence emanated an exhalation, which, on the application of a lighted torch, suddenly took fire, and continued to burn for some length of time. These spots, marked by a want of vegetation, and a blackness on the surface of the earth, are comprised within an area of four acres. Between this site and the lake, there are some other places of a similar appearance. When this land was first cleared about thirty years ago, it resembled a quagmire; and since its improvement and exposure to the sun, the earth has become more compact. The surface is a light mould, and under that rests a black clay to the depth of seven or eight feet.

In one of these places, whence infammable air issues, the proprietors have sunk a well of the depth of about eight feet. This air constantly rises through water at the bottom of it, and has been confined at top by planks and earth. In the centre of these planks has been fitted a section of a hollow tree, to the height of three or four feet, and secured in such a manner as to form a peat stock. From this peat stock the air has been conducted in pump logs, of one and a half inch calibre, to the house, distant twenty-seven rods. By the side of the house is raised another peat stock, and into its side, at the height of about six feet, is inserted the nozzle of a gun-barrel. This gun-barrel conveys the gas two or three feet into his kitchen, and through the proper aperture in the side of the barrel there issues a stream of air, when burning, to produce a flame of fourteen inches in height. On removing the wooden breech-pin, the flame issues from the end thereof, and rises about four feet before the combustion is complete. The logs are continued under the house; and from them another gun-barrel of three-fourth inch calibre, conducts it into a culinary stove, through its bottom plate. On lighting this current of air, diffused by a tin, perforated in the shape of an inverted cullender bottom, sufficient heat is created to warm a stove for the purposes of baking and cooking. Next the apertures whence the air issues, it burns with a blue flame for the distance of two or three inches, and the remainder assumes ordinary appearances. By night, in the blue flame you frequently observe light scintillations. On extinguishing the flame, and letting the air escape, the room is shortly filled with an air unfit for respiration. Persons experience a sense of suffocation by breathing it freely. The stoppage of the apertures, or the combustion of this air, renders the atmosphere of the room salubrious. On filling the stove with this air and relighting it, it is so mixed with atmospheric air as to cause a slight explosion, sufficient to force open the doors of the stove, and then burns steadily. On the sides of the stove and apertures, there collects a beautiful oily lamp-black.

This natural curiosity, thus improved and managed by art, excites the attention of people, and the number of visitants is so great as to interrupt the ordinary domestic concerns of the family.—Therefore, for self-protection they have commenced tavern-keeping. The novelty of warming and lighting this house, and the mode of cooking practised, induce the learned and the unlearned, idle and curious, beaux and belles, to visit this place of resort.—Perhaps not more than one twentieth part of the air capable of being collected and applied to use, is concentrated by this rude apparatus. The disclosure of these facts furnish a suitable subject for the naturalist and philosopher. This air is denominated carburetted hydrogen gas.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1825.


*Fire!*—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night last, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of *fire*, which proved to be in the dwelling-house of Francis Asher Perkins, Esq. So far had it advanced when first discovered, that almost instantly the whole upper part of the house was wrapt in one volume of flame, giving the family but barely time to escape. Such, however, was the spirited exertions of our citizens, that this destructive element was checked in its progress, without the loss of any other building than that of the house in which it originated, though situated amid high wooden houses, but eight or ten feet distant from either side. Much fear was had while the flying cinders were falling upon and firing buildings more distant, but fortunately they were immediately quenched.

Mr. Perkins had an insurance on his house and furniture, consequently his loss will be inconsiderable; but, unhappily, that was not the case with some of his contiguous neighbors, whose valuable furniture and other property was seriously injured.

This house being in "*the heart*" of our Wooden Village, fortunate for us, was it, that the night was calm; had the wind blown fresh from either quarter, one half of our town would now, probably, be smoking in ruins.

Great credit is due to the Ladies, for their prompt assistance in rescuing goods and passing buckets, on this occasion; as is particularly so to those gentlemen who, amid excessive heat, continued to persevere in quenching the fire from the roof of the house over which the flames were constantly beating.—*Nor* ought we to withhold our thanks for the signal benefits we received from our friends at the Falls, for their prompt and substantial aid. But our best wish is that they may never want us to return the like good office.

*General Jackson.*—We have placed on record, in our paper, the recent much talked of letter of Gen. Jackson against Mr. Clay.—We will barely remark that its spirit ill accords with the equanimity & good feeling which, until now, has been manifested by the unsuccessful candidates, and that he harps quite too much on this expression of Mr. Clay, that he (Jackson) is "a Military Chieftain."—He well knows that *that* is the *rock* on which all former *Republicks* have split, and fortunate will our country be if always blessed with such pilots as Henry Clay.

The Senate, having completed the Executive business for which they were called together, adjourned on the 9th instant, *sine die.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

## REPUBLICAN TICKET

*For the first Monday in April, 1825*

At a General Meeting of Republicans from various parts of the State, held at New-Haven, in May, 1824, whereof the Hon. John Ross, of Hartford County, was Chairman, and Benjamin Isaacs, Esq. of Fairfield County, was Secretary—it was resolved to recommend to the Electors the following gentlemen, as candidates for the offices annexed to their names respectively, viz.—

*FOR GOVERNOR,*
**OLIVER WOLCOTT.**
*FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,*
**DAVID PLANT.**
ISAAC SPENCER, *for Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *for Secretary.*
*FOR SENATORS,*
LUTHER LOOMIS, NATHAN JOHNSON, } *Hartford Co.*
NOYES DARLING, *New-Haven Co.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. *N. London Co.*
DAVID HILL, ROB'T FAIRCHILD, } *Fairfield, Co.*
EBENEZER YOUNG, EBEN'R STODDARD, } *Windham Co.*
JOHN WELCH, SAMUEL CHURCH, } *Litchfield Co.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex Co.*
BENNING MANN, *Tolland County.*
*FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.*
ELISHA PHELPS, *Hartford County.*
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, *N. Haven Co.*
*NOYES BARBER, *New-London Co.*
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Fairfield Co.*
JOHN BALDWIN, *Windham County.*
ORANGE MERWIN, *Litchfield County.*

*ELISHA TRACY, Esq. *N. London Co.*

We have received letters (says the New Haven "Register") from several Republicans, of the first standing, in different parts of the State, requesting us to insert the name of Colonel Tracy, as the gentleman who is fairly entitled to the Congressional nomination, in place of Mr. Barber. About thirty leading Republicans in New-London County, several of whom were members of Assembly last May, and nearly all the others members during former sessions, or at present holding some public office, have also requested us, in the following words, to insert the name of Col. Tracy:—

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of the "County of New-London, considering that "Elisha Tracy, Esq. of Norwich, in said "County, was fairly nominated by the Re-"publicans at their County Caucus in N. "Haven, in May last, as a member of Con-"gress from this State, do recommend that "his name be inserted in the nomination "about to be published, and recommend "that he be supported by the Electors, at "the next election."

About twenty Republicans in Windham and Tolland Counties, most of whom are known to us as gentlemen of the first standing, have likewise forwarded to us a similar request.

The reasons assigned by those who urge the insertion of Mr. T's name, are, that in the first meeting of the N. London County members last May, for the purpose of making the Congressional nomination, Mr. Tracy received a majority over Mr. Hubbard, of Stonington, who was the only competitor. At this meeting Mr. Barber did not receive any votes. Having held a seat in Congress two terms, (4 years) he was not considered a candidate by the meeting. But the nomination of Mr. Tracy not meeting the views of some persons, they urged the calling of the County members together again at which meeting it was proposed to abandon both the candidates of the former meeting, and take up a third candidate; and a bare majority over Mr. Tracy was finally obtained in favor of Mr. Barber.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Tracy's friends claim that he is fairly entitled to the nomination—that he was excluded by improper management—That whilst they respect Mr. Barber as a Republican and as gentleman, they are free to express their opinion that he ought now to give place to Mr. T. who is an old Republican, having faithfully aided in fighting our political battles in the worst of times—was a member of the Legislature in the memorable session of October, 1816, when the federalists passed the famous Appropriation Act, and has continued to represent the town of Norwich in the Legislature at almost every subsequent session.—That he is well qualified to represent the State in the National Legislature, and is highly deserving the suffrages of the freemen.

*From the Hartford Times.*

The time is near at hand, when the Electors will be called upon to give their votes for Representatives of this State in the next Congress of the United States.

It is of great importance that they should make a selection of men possessing talents and abilities adequate to the high responsibility of their station.

The Republicans in the Eastern part of the State, claim, that

ELISHA TRACY, Esq.

was the Candidate fairly nominated by the Republican Members of New-London County at New-Haven in May last.

Mr. Tracy is a man of superior talents, an old standard Republican; and is justly entitled to the support of every person who wishes to see the State re-assume the rank it formerly held in the councils of the Nation.

AN AMERICAN.

## OPPOSITION TICKET.

Anonymous handbills have been put in circulation in this State, recommending an opposition ticket for State Officers & Members of Congress. No one knows where these handbills came from, nor by whom they were issued; but, from the similarity of the type, it is conjectured they were printed at the Office of the "Courier" in Bridgeport. The following is the Ticket:

*No Caucus, but the People's Ticket.*

*FOR GOVERNOR.*
**NATHAN SMITH.**
*FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,*
**DAVID PLANT.**
ISAAC SPENCER, *for Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *for Secretary.*
*FOR SENATORS,*
LUTHER LOOMIS, MARTIN WELLS, } *Hartford County.*
RUFUS HITCHCOCK, *New-Haven Co.*
MOSES WARREN, *New-London Co.*
DAVID HILL, ZALMON WILDMAN, } *Fairfield Co.*
JOHN BALDWIN, JOHN NICHOLS, Jr. } *Windham Co.*
DANIEL BACON, LANCELOT PHELPS, } *Litchfield Co.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex County.*
I. W. CRAWFORD, *Tolland County.*
*CONGRESS,*
ELISHA PHELPS, *Hartford County.*
SAM'L A. FOOT, *New-Haven County.*
ELISHA TRACY, *New-London County.*
ROBERT FAIRCHILD, *Fairfield Co.*
SAMUEL CHURCH, *Litchfield County.*
CALVIN WILLEY, *Windham County.*

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

THE SEASON—This season and its diseases might form a subject for volumes.—Every body knows what is meant by *March weather*, and we have had but little else than March weather this winter. The consequence has been that lung fevers and affections of the throat have been more numerous than we have ever known them. Scarcely a house in the city, but one, two, and still more generally every individual, is confined to the parlor, chamber, or bed, with what is called the "prevailing cold," but which is, in fact, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, throat, and lungs, attended with considerable fever. Among aged persons, in particular, the shafs of death have never before fallen so thickly;* and no age or constitution has been a thorough protection against them. This complaint is, if possible, more prevalent in the surrounding country towns than in this city, which we attribute to the want of side-walks; for it seems, in a vast majority of cases, to have originated in wet or cold feet. To avoid it then, we advise our friends to take unsparing pains to keep the feet warm and dry; for which purpose nothing is so admirably adapted as *India-rubber over shoes*—an article which, tho' but lately known among us, could not have been introduced at a more appropriate period.

To cure this disease, which we fear, will not cease to prevail for many weeks, little else is requisite than confinement to a comfortably warm room for a week, occasionally a gentle laxative, and sipping every half hour a beverage made by sufficiently diluting sulphuric acid, and sweetening it well with loaf sugar. Where nausea or much fever exist at the commencement, the course we have recommended should be preceded by an emetic. In very severe cases, the treatment should of course partake of a proportionate degree of severity—but this must be left to the judgement of the attending physician.

* The editor of the Intelligencer illustrates the truth of this remark, by publishing a list of recent deaths in the neighbourhood, 31 in number, the oldest of whom was 100, and the youngest 60 years of age.

## CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

The New-England Farmer contains a letter from B. Peabody of Salem, on the subject of a disease common among oxen, which is produced by severe beating on the head, in a manner very intelligible to every one acquainted with the anatomy of these animals.—"There is, in each cheek bone of the ox, a large irregular cavity, above the range of the teeth, sufficiently capacious to contain half a pint. The external portion of bone, covering this cavity, is about two lines, or two tenths of an inch in thickness. The internal bones are also thin. This cavity, in a healthy state, is empty."

A blow of no great violence may easily break the bone over this cavity, and a slow but fatal disease is the almost inevitable consequence. Even if the bone is only injured, the animal is in danger of suffering seriously from it. Swellings, tumors, &c. usually denote an injury in that part; and if they do not appear until two or three weeks after the blow has been inflicted, the probability is still greater that they will end fatally.

Such a statement as this should be borne in mind by those who have the management of oxen; and it is probable that numerous similar warnings might be given by scientific men, calculated to alarm those who practice cruelty on other kinds of useful and abused animals.

We learn from a highly respectable source, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that since the Liberator BOLIVAR arrived in Peru, a deputation from the kings of France and Spain has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the Supreme Command in South-America, & to put on a Crown—those Powers promising to support him in such a measure, & probably pledging the aid of all the governments composing the Holy Alliance.—It is needless to add that the proposition was treated in a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars.

During the fire at St. Thomas, many persons both residents and strangers, made great exertions to arrest the progress of the flames, and we observe in the Governor's circular, an expression of thanks to Capt. Sloat, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, and many others of our countrymen who distinguished themselves on the occasion. Governor Van Scholten is well known for his hospitality and attention to Americans visiting St. Thomas, and it is a gratifying circumstance that they were able to render such valuable assistance at so important a juncture.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The National Intelligencer states that the Senate have confirmed the nominations of Mr. Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, James Barbour, Secretary of War, and Alexander H. Everett, Minister to Spain. Mr. Poinsett has been nominated Minister to Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, has been appointed to be Adjutant General of the army of the U. States.

Alexander Wolcott, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the port and district of Middletown for the ensuing four years.

The report of the resignation of Chief Justice Marshall proves to be untrue.

The following was the vote in the Senate on the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, of Me. Johnston, of Louisiana, Kane, King, of Ala. Knight, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd of Ms. Mills, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, Van Dyke—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Berrian, Branch, Cobb, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, McIlvaine, Macon, Marks, Tazewell, Thomas, Williams,

*U. S. Navy.*—The following promotions have been made in the Navy by the advice and consent of the Senate. To be Captains: Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Chs. C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, George C. Read, and Henry E. Ballard. To be Masters Commandant: Lawrence Kearney, Foxat Parker, Edward R. M'Call, Daniel Turner, David Conner, John Gallagher, and Thomas H. Stevens.

The French authorities have laid an embargo on *two million* bottles of Champaigne, at Rheims, for the gratification of the court and the visitors at the ensuing coronation.

The King of France has granted a pension of two thousand francs to the descendants of the great Corneille.

The Hon. Samuel Lathrop expressly declined being considered a candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, the ensuing year.

Mr. Clay, it will be observed, has taken his final leave of the House of Representatives—the Chair of which Body he has filled, with but few intervals, for about fourteen years—during which period, in no one instance, has his decision as Speaker been reversed by the House.

*Trials.*—Mr. J. Dugan, of the house of Savage & Dugan, of Philadelphia, drew the $18,000 prize in the Union Canal Lottery, and Mr. Henry Lentz, of do. the $18,000. Both, it is reported, are reconciled to their fate.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Fanny Mosely, of Fort Covington, New-York, was shot dead while asleep in bed, by a young man whom she refused to marry.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, of N. York, who was at Rome, on the 1st of January, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, was materially better at the above date. He had preached several times at Rome.

The Members of Congress, at the close of the late session, were paid off in gold coin from the American mint, in order that the benefits resulting from that institution may be diffused throughout the country.

*Fatal Accident.*—On Monday last, the Powder-Mill in Middletown, owned by Mr. Daniel Rand, blew up and killed one man and wounded another, who is likely to recover.

*New-Hampshire.*—The annual election took place on Tuesday last. His Excellency Governor Morrill has been re-elected without opposition. Mr. Brown is elected to Congress, to supply the place of Gen. Miller; and it is probable Mr. Healy is elected to fill the other vacancy.

A CARD.

Capt. BENJAMIN W. BOOTH, of the United States Navy, feeling the liveliest sense of gratitude for the prompt and energetic exertions of his friends and fellow-citizens, and to the Ladies in particular, for the distinguished example set by them, in rescuing his property from the impending conflagration which threatened it, requests them, in the name of himself and family, to accept their most sincere thanks.

A CARD.

Those Persons who assisted me in removing my goods from exposure to the alarming Fire, and those who were engaged in preventing the extension of the flames, will please receive for their laudable and spirited exertions, my gratitude and thanks. ERASTUS COIT.

A CARD.

WM. CALLYHAN tenders his grateful thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who, by their spirited exertions, succeeded in rescuing his property from "the devouring element," on Friday night.

A CARD.

F. A. PERKINS thanks his neighbours for their exertions in assisting him at the fire on Friday night last, and would also take this opportunity, of acknowledging the promptitude of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, in paying him Twelve Hundred Dollars for the loss of his Library and Furniture.

March 15, 1825.

MARRIED,

In Franklin, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. THOMAS B. TILDEN, of Lebanon, to Miss ABIGAIL H. HYDE.

In Hartford, Mr. HORACE CANFIELD, Printer, to Miss JULIA EVERETT.

At East-Hartford, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, Mr. ASSEEL OLMSTED, to Miss DELIA BELDEN.

At Montville, Mr. JOHN MANWARRING, to Miss ELIZA CHURCH.

DIED,

In this city, on the 10th inst. Mrs. NANCY DANIELS, wife of Mr. George Daniels, aged 29 years. On the 12th inst. Mr. JEREMIAH GRIFFIN, aged 54 years.

At Woodstock, on the 8th inst. Mrs. THEADORAH BUGBEE, wife of Mr. Asa Bugbee.

In Griswold, on the 10th inst. Mrs REBECCA BRANCH, aged 55, wife of Capt Moses Branch. In Bozrah, Mrs. WATERMAN, relict of the late Nehemiah Waterman, aged 87 years.

At Pomfret Mrs. BETSEY DAY, wife of Col. Calvin Day, 38.


## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

## Fire Insurance.

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company continue to insure against loss by fire, on buildings, furniture, merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*

## For New-York,

THE Packet VENUS will commence running on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply to H N. Tracy, Master, on board, or in his absence to
JED. HUNTINGTON.
*March 16, 1825.* 3w50—

## For Boston,

SCHR. Dorcas Hawes, *I. Scudder, Master.* will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Brown's Wharf.
*Norwich, March, 15, 1825.*

## For New-York.

THE sloop Paragon, Capt. Elliot, will run regularly between Norwich and New-York during the Season. She will sail on Friday or Saturday next for New-York. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
Capt JAMES N. BROWN.

## Prentice & Lord

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which they are selling very low for Cash or Country Produce.
*March 16, 1825.* 50—

## Seed, Seed, &c. &c.

FOR sale at the store of the subscriber, in Plainfield, a quantity of Herds Grass & Clover Seed, of superior quality, at a very low price.

ALSO, a quantity of Scotch and Maccaboy & Cut Tobacco, received from New-York to sell on commission, at the New-York prices.

The subscriber will soon receive from New-York an assortment of English, French, and India

*Spring Goods,*

which will be sold at a very small advance. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to wait until the above mentioned arrives.
JOSEPH S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, March 14.* 3w50—

## *Woollen Goods.*

TRUMBULL & BREED
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
BROAD CLOTHS,
KERSEYMERES
AND
SATINETTS,
of their own manufacture, which are offered for sale on favorable terms.

If not disposed of in a few days, they will be sent to another market. Retailers are invited to look at them.

A constant supply at the Manufactory, in Griswold, Jewett-City.
*Chelsea-Landing, March 2.* 3wine48

## Letters & Papers

OF the late Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D. never before published, with occasional observations. by John Scott, A. M.

Watts' Psalms, Hymns, & Spiritual Songs, to which are added Select Hymns from other authors, and directions for musical expressions, by Samuel Worcester, D. D.

Received for sale by
ROBINSON & DUNHAM.
*Norwich, March 16.* 50—

## *Connecticut State Lottery.*

6th CLASS, NEW SERIES.
☞ *(To be drawn in one month.)*

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize | $6000 |
| 1 | " | 1000 |
| 1 | " | 688 |
| 1 | " | 500 |
| 1 | " | 200 |
| 28 | " | 100 |
| 56 | " | 25 |
| 196 | " | 12 |
| 1890 | " | 6 |

TICKETS
*FOR SALE AT*
BREWSTER'S
*LOTTERY OFFICE,*
*(A few rods west of the Bank,)*

Where, it is unnecessary to say, has been sold numerous high prizes

*** Present price of Tickets $6—Halves, Quarters, & Eights, in proportion

☞ Persons wishing to exchange $6 for $6000 (less 15 per cent.) will do well to call soon.

Orders enclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, March 8th.* tf49—

## Blank Books.

Robinson & Dunham

HAVE recently received, & will keep constantly for sale a large assortment of the first quality of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY-BOOKS, COMMON PLACE BOOKS, and MEMORANDUM BOOKS, of various sizes.
*Norwich, March 16.* tf50—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of Doct. *George Tisdale*, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams, Esq.* at said Norwich, on the third Mondays in April, July and August, at 9 o'clock, A. M on each of said days—six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims.
C. P HUNTINGTON, } *Commissioners*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, }
*Norwich, March 14, 1825.* 50—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book-account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next.
SIMON MAFFIT.
*Killingly, March 4th.* 50—

## For Sale.

A valuable lot of land

ADJOINING the garden of Capt. Edward Whiting and the Mill Cove, containing about three acres. ALSO

A part of the uninclosed lot on Wewacus Hill, a few rods north of the Hayscales, containing about six acres, and a small piece of land on the wharf in the rear of Capt. Cushing Eells' store, now occupied by Messrs. C. F. & G. C. Lester.

For terms apply to
SAMUEL TYLER, or
LYMAN BREWER.
*Norwich, March 16th.* 50—

## TO LET,

A CONVENIENT dwelling house with a good garden, (pleasantly situated on Third-street,) at present occupied by *Mrs. Palmer.* Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms, please apply to
ERASTUS COIT.
*Chelsea, March 15.* 50—

## Garden to let.

THE subscriber is desirous to let, during the coming season, his excellent GARDEN, situated on the north side Main-street, Chelsea, in which is a choice collection of

FRUIT TREES.

F. A. PERKINS.
*March 15* 50—

## Real Estate, Stock, &c.
AT AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock A M will be offered for sale at Auction, on the premises,—The Farm which for a number of years past has been owned and improved by Deacon JOSEPH LOOMIS—is situated in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) one mile east of Goshen Meeting House; said Farm contains one hundred and fifty-eight acres of excellent Land, is well fenced, watered, and wooded There is on the premises a good two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and other out buildings, all in good repair.

At the same time and place will be sold two yoke of Oxen, eight Cows, one 2 year old Bull, 2 yearling do., three likely Horses, twenty four Sheep, 1-2 and 3-4 Merino, fifteen Swine, together with a number of articles of Household Furniture—Farming Implements, a great variety—Also, a quantity of Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, Hay, &c. &c. Terms of payment made known on the day of sale.

N. B. Should said day of sale be stormy, the Auction will be the first fair day after.
ARIEL LOOMIS, }
OLIVER PETTIS, } *Assignees.*
*Lebanon, March 14.* 2w50—

## TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April, the large three story Brick House, next door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, for several years it has been occupied for a tavern. For further particulars enquire of
JOHN LATHROP, Agent.
*Norwich, March 16, 1825* 50—

## CASH,

AND the highest price, paid for Green CALF SKINS, by
PRENTICE & LORD.
*March 16, 1825.* 50—

## Providence & Boston

ACCOMMODATION
STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 8 o' clock for Plainfield and Providence, and returning leaves Providence every, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.

For Seats, apply to
D. RAYMOND.
*Norwich, March 8th. 1825.* 49


## Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed commissioners upon the estate of Erastus Tucker, of Griswold, in New-London County, adjudged an insolvent debtor by the Hon. Superior Court, January term, 1825, for the County of New-London, give notice that we shall meet at the office of Ralph Gilbert, Esq. in Hebron, on the 23d of May, on the 27th day of June, & on the 16th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, for the purpose of receiving & adjusting the debts due and owing from said insolvent debtor, and no claim will be received after said last meeting.
SAMUEL A. PETERS, }
GEORGE GILLET, } Commissioners.
*Hebron, March 2, 1825.* 3w50

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETICAL.

*From the Boston Palladium.*

At the Dinner at Faneuil Hall, on Friday last, in honor of the president of the U. States, three original Odes, written for the occasion by Mr. Sprague, Mr. Percival and Mr. Wells, were sung.

ADAMS ODE.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Fill high!—fill high the festive bowl
 To HIM, on whom the mantle falls;
And let the lofty chorus roll
 Around these consecrated walls.
  Thou! the CHOSEN—grace the helm;
  ADAMS! *rule*—and serve the realm.

Children of WASHINGTON! bend round!—
 Pure be the Festival ye keep;
Let nought unholy here be found,
 Hush every ancient feud to sleep.
  O, our FATHER! throned in light,
  Warm our hearts, and bless our rite.

Lo! where the SAGE, to Freedom dear,
 Sinks slowly to his honoured rest;—
One last, glad echo fills his ear,
 One last, proud transport swells his breast.
  Hark! COLUMBIA'S sacred voice—
  *Another* ADAMS is her choice!

And THOU! on whom *His* robes descend,
 Rise, and redeem the glorious trust;
Each foe convert, confirm each friend,
 And win the plaudits of the Just.
  Serve the realm with stedfast soul,
  Live, the ruler of the *Whole.*

We raise no minion's heartless song,
 Our's is the anthem of the Free;
No tyrant's reeking car we throng—
 The PEOPLE'S CHOICE we hail, in Thee.
  Thee, we welcome—grace the Chair;
  Worth and Wisdom greet thee there.

The Great and Good around thee draw,
 The Champion spirits of the land;
Bright Guards of Liberty and Law—
 Bid *them* on every watch-tower stand.
  Then a grateful realm shall raise
  One undying shout of praise.

Fair Land! thy green, eternal heights,
 Young Freedom's banner first adorned;
There first he set his beacon lights,
 And burst the darkness that he scorned.
  There thy Patriots first unfurled
  His proud CHARTER to the World.

For You, ye Brave, of every clime,
 Those beacons flash, that banner waves;
To You that CHARTER speaks sublime—
 '*Shake off the leprosy of slaves.*'
  Rouse!—ye Nations—spurn the chain,
  MAN his own proud LORD shall reign.

Fill high! fill high the joyful bowl,
 To HIM, on whom his Country calls;
And let the lofty chorus roll
 Around these consecrated walls.
  ADAMS—rise! and grace the helm;
  Serve the *Race* and *rule* the *Realm.*

LINES—BY PERCIVAL.

I saw the fair one pass away,
In her earliest beauty's bright array,
In the glow of hope and the flush of pride,
And the innocent joy of a virgin bride;
When her heart, yet pure as the first fallen snow,
Gave loose to its feeling's fullest flow,
And her cheek as rich as the crimson flower
That opens in India's sunny bower,
Was hung with curls, that danced & flew,
As the wind of the morning lightly blew,
And swelled the sail of the bark, that bore
The bride from that loved & lovely shore—
O! thus in her maiden beauty gay
I saw the fair one pass away.

I saw that faded fair return
With heart as chill as a marble urn,
And cheek of as pale and wan a hue,
As a blossom wet by the poison dew
That falls from the leaves of the funeral yew;
Her eye had lost its glancing fire,
Her cheek the glow of young desire,
And as she gazed on the home of her tender years
With a look too cold for smiles or tears,
But a look that told how her peace had flown,
And how she was left in her grief alone—
Thus pale and still to the shore she drew,
As the wind of the morning lightly blew,
O! how unlike to the joyous day,
When she passed in her beauty's pride away.    *Boston Spectator.*

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*Prediction from Moore's Almanack.*—"I flatter myself that the ladies will not be displeased at my informing them, that Venus will be the prevailing plannet in the spring and summer months of 1825; which circumstance is calculated to occasion no small number of marriages; and even some ladies who were not reckoned on the list, because their charms were on the decline, may have occasion to remember, with pleasure, the result of the year 1825. Such is the voice of the stars."

*Chivalrous Heroine.*—The most singular combat by which arms were ever gained, was one which happened in the family of Hotot. The family of Dubley, in Northamptonshire, bears for a crest a woman's head, with a helmet; her hair dishevelled & her throat-latch loose. The occasion of this crest was singular. In the year 1390, Hotot having a dispute with one Rinsdale, about the title to a piece of land, they agreed to meet on the disputed ground, and decide it by combat. On the day appointed Hotot was laid with the gout; rather than he should suffer in his honor, or loose his land, his daughter Agnes armed herself cap-a-pee, mounted her father's steed, and went to meet Rinsdale at the time appointed. After a stubborn fight, she dismounted him, and when he was on the ground, she loosened her throat-latch, lifted up her helmet, and letting down her hair upon her shoulders, discovered her sex. Agnes afterwards married into the Dubley family; and in honor of this heroic action, her descendents have always used the above crest, with the motto *Galea spes salutis.*

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## New Co-Partnership.

JAMES BREWSTER,

THAT he may better supply his numerous customers, has taken *Wm. Wilby and Richard Beach* into partnership, (Mr. Wilby having served his time with one of the most approved Coach-Makers in London, and Mr. Beach having had superior advantages in this country, and both first rate workmen,)—

Would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of this arrangement, (as Messrs. W. & B. will directly superintend the mechanical department,) he is enabled to render his establishment the *most extensive in New England*, and not inferior to any in this country. With the superior advantages which he before possessed, and which are now greatly increased, he can supply his friends and the public with

**Coaches and Carriages**

of every description, and warranted of superior workmanship.

They will keep constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages, and all orders for any part of the country or foreign market will be attended to, and supplied with the greatest dispatch.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

*James Brewster & Co.*

*New-Haven, Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w47

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*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. Administrator upon the Estate of *Doct. George Tisdale*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, thereupon

Ordered, that said Administrator give notice by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting at two or more public places in said Norwich, for all interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate. Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

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## Notice

IS hereby given, that by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 24th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, so much of the Real Estate of *Mrs. Anna Lee*, late of Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of $172, 74cts. with incidental charges of sale.

BREWSTER LEE, *Administrator.*

*Lebanon, Feb. 24, 1825.* 3w48

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1825—*

Present, Ebenezer Young Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of *Seeris Harris*, late of Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Capt. Lemuel Woodward*, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 9th day of March, 1825. Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon. Clerk.* 49—

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## NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at public vendue, all the real estate of Shubael Strong, late of Lebanon, in said district, dec'd, under the encumbrance of the widow's dower therein, on Thursday the 31st day of March inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of said deceased.

GORDON BAILEY,
*Administrator on said estate.*

Lebanon, March 5. 1825. 3w49—

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## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Doct. George Tisdale, are requested to call at the office of John A. Rockwell and make immediate payment. Suits will be commenced against those who do not soon comply with this notice.

CHARLES ROCKWELL,
Administrator.

*Norwich, March 8th.* 3w48—

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## Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality. PETER WEBB & SON.

*Windham, March 23, 1824.*—[12mo'4

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## The Savings Bank

HAVE 1000 or 1500 dollars to loan on good security.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

*March 9th.* 49—

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## For Providence.

THE packet Albion will commence running on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to

Capt. WM. BARKER,
JAS. N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.

*March 9th 1825.*

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## AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be offered for sale, at the house of the subscriber, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Iron Ware, and every other article necessary for a House, together with Farming Tools, Hay, Rye, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, with a variety of Books—*Also*—Cows, Young Cattle, Horse & Waggon, &c. &c. &c. If the day should prove very stormy, the first fair day. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

*Franklin, March 5, 1825.* 2w49

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## Auctions.

**Speculators! Attention.**

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday the 4th day of April next at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Reuben Barber, of Griswold, (Pachog Society,) a variety of *Notes* of hand, Executors balances, due on book, &c. to the number of about one hundred, against persons residents of Griswold.

*ALSO.*

At Capt. Samuel Robbins' in Voluntown, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, a like quantity of Notes & Accounts, to the number of about one hundred. All the property of the estate of Mr. Jonas Hewett, late of Griswold, deceased.

THOMAS H. HEWETT, *Adm'r.*

*Griswold, March 7th, 1825.* 49—

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## To be sold at Auction,

ON the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, 10 Cows, one yoke of Oxen, 2 Horses, 10 Sheep, 1 Waggon and Harness, one Ox Cart, Ploughs, Hay, 30 bushels Barley, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.—Being part of the Personal Estate of Mr. Aaron Culver, late of Groton, deceased.

Sales to be at the Dwelling-House of the widow Caron D. Culver. If the weather should prove stormy, the first fair day following.

JOHN BREWSTER, *Adm'r.*

*Groton, Feb. 28, 1825.* 3w48

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## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Sterling at the following times and places, to receive a Town Tax of five cents on the dollar, on levy 1824, in his hands for collection, (viz.) on the first Monday of April 1825, at the house Wm. Fenner, and on the first Tuesday, at the Store of Horatio G. Hudson from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M. and on the same day at the Sabin Factory, from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. Those who do not attend to the above call, must pay travel fees without favor.

HARRIS ARNOLD, *Collector.*

*Sterling, March 5, 1825.* 3w49

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## Notice.

THE subscriber, having received from the Select-Men of the town of Canterbury a Rate Bill, to collect of the inhabitants in the first society of said town, a Town Tax of three cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable into the Treasury on the 1st day of March, instant, will attend at the house of Capt. Chauncy Bacon, on the 30th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M to receive said Tax. All persons not attending to this call, may expect to pay fees according to law.

JOHN KINGSLEY, *Collector.*

*Canterbury, March 1, 1825.* 3w49

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*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBEN. YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Stephen Baker*, late of the town of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus L. Dimick, of Canterbury in the district aforesaid, administrator on the Goods, Chattels, Credits and Estate in said district, belonging to said *Stephen Baker*, dec'd. or be debarred a recovery according to law.—And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury on the 2d day of March, 1825.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* —4

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## 40 hogsheads Molasses.

first quality—equal to any ever sold in this market—for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*March 2, 1825.* 48

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*FOR SALE, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—*ALSO,*—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

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## For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

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## For sale—a farm,

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

**113 ACRES,**

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb. 1, 1825.* 45

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## For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksenbocksy pond, from which issues a never failing stream

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

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*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 26th day of Feb. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Samuel Gross*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Buell, administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 9th day of March, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. Clk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.* 3w48—

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## CASH

PAID for Green Calfskins, by CHARLES COIT.

*March 8th.* 49—

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## ☞To Machine Makers.

THREE or four good iron work men are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company. Apply to the subscriber at Norwich Falls.

WM. HINES.

*March 9th.* 49—

---

## For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded. It is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 200 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

---

## TO LET,

*And possession given 1st April next,*

THE west part of the Bradford House, so called, now occupied by Mr. J Dunham

The house in West-Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wilbur.

A small Farm in Preston with a good dwelling-house and barn, now occupied by Reuben Cook.

A small dwelling-house with one acre of land at Shantupvill.

The house now occupied by Simon Fairman, situated next east of the Baptist Church. Apply to

JOSEPH BREED.

*Feb 23. 1825.* 47—

---

## For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c. There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

ELIHU THOMAS,
CHARLES H. THOMAS,
and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825.* 42

---

## To Let, a Farm,

CONTAINING about

**180 ACRES,**

adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT,
or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

---

## FOR SALE,

THE House, Barn, and Garden, opposite Hubbard's Hotel, Chelsea. The premises front on two streets, and is a valuable location for a Merchant or Mechanic. *Also,*

**6 valuable lots of Land,**

averaging about 6 acres each, laying about half a mile west of Hubbard's Mills—are well watered, and enclosed principally with Stone Wall.—The Lands have been improved for Ploughing, Mowing and Pasturage and on one of the Lots there is probably about 300 loads of Wood. For persons living at or near the Falls these lots must be desirable, both for fuel and improvement. They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser

*ALSO—FOR RENT.*

A small House and Garden on the bank of Shetucket River, near Lathrop's Bridge. For terms apply to

CUSHING EELLS.

*Norwich, Feb 28, 1825.* 3w48

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## A BARGAIN.

*For sale, that well known Stand*

**for Carriage Making,**

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land If not sold by the first of March, then it will be rented.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah,
or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

*Jan. 24, 1825.* 43—

---

## FOR SALE,

AN excellent Farm, on which is a good house, barn and other buildings, containing

**150 ACRES**

of good land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing, with a good Orchard, lying in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, about one mile east of the Meeting-house. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and look for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER ———

*Lebanon, (E. S.) Feb. 2d.* 47—

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## Pine Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 9, 1825.* 55—

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## The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between *I. P. Whiting & G. L. Perkins*, under the firm of I. P. WHITING & Co is by the death of the former dissolved: The affairs of the Co-Partnership will be adjusted by the undersigned; who requests *all* persons having open accounts with the late firm to call and settle them without unnecessary delay.

To close the concern, he offers for sale the following property, viz:—The Store, now occupied for Earthen Ware, together with the stock of goods on hand, consisting of a good assortment of

*China, Glass, & Earthen Ware,*

which will be sold low to a person purchasing the whole.

If not sold at private sale before the first of April next, they will be sold at Auction.

**THE POTTERY**

*and House adjoining,*

on the West side of the River. This is the best establishment of the kind in the State, and the buildings and Kiln are in good repair.

Possession given the first of May next.

A small Lot in the rear of the Store. *Also,*

A Gig, and three well made new one horse Waggons.

G. L. PERKINS.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 47—

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## To be Let,

A LARGE two story dwelling-house, commodiously constructed for two or more families, about 20 minutes walk from the Factory-street, with an excellent garden, and a never failing well of water within half a rod of the house. Enquire of the subscriber. JOHN TURNER.

*Norwich, Feb. 1825.* 46—

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## For Sale.

THE three story dwelling in upper street, nearly in rear of the Hotel, now occupied by Maj. James Gerden. *Enquire of*

JAMES N. BROWN, or
SAMUEL TYLER.

March 8th. 49—

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## Tickets

IN the 6th Class State Lottery, New Series, for sale at

**SAMUEL TYLER'S**

*LOTTERY OFFICE.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $6000 | | 6 prizes of | | 200 |
| 1 do. | 1000 | | 28 | do. | 100 |
| 1 do. | 688 | | 56 | do. | 25 |
| 1 do. | 500 | | 196 | do. | 12 |

1890 prizes of 6 dollars.

Packages of 11 tickets warranted to draw $30. Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchaser.

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 48—

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*Connecticut State Lottery.*

6th CLASS, NEW SERIES.

☞(*To be drawn in one month.*)

**SCHEME.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize | $6000 |
| 1 | .. | 1000 |
| 1 | .. | 688 |
| 1 | .. | 500 |
| 1 | .. | 200 |
| 28 | .. | 100 |
| 56 | .. | 25 |
| 196 | .. | 12 |
| 1890 | .. | 6 |

**TICKETS**

*FOR SALE AT*

**BREWSTER'S**

*LOTTERY OFFICE,*

(*A few rods west of the Bank,*)

Where, it is unnecessary to say, has been sold numerous high prizes.

*** Present price of Tickets $6—Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, in proportion

☞Persons wishing to exchange $6 for $6000 (less 15 per cent.) will do well to call soon.

Orders enclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Norwich, March 8th.* 1f49—

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## Hatters Wanted.

BY the first of April the subscriber is wishing to employ two or more hat makers, at his shop in Griswold.

WILLIAM DARBEY.

March 1st. 1825. 49—

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## Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, three good Coopers. Enquire of

AMOS TREAT.

*Voluntown, Feb. 25. 1825.* 49—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO 1451.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1825. No. 51.


TERMS.—Two dollars per annum to subscribers in the city and by mail.
To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance, and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

**For sale——A Farm,**

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ockseobockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

**For Sale.**

**A valuable lot of land**

ADJOINING the garden of Capt. Edward Whiting, and the Mill Cove, containing about three acres. ALSO

A part of the uninclosed lot on Wawecus Hill, a few rods north of the Hayscales, containing about six acres, and a small piece of land on the wharf in the rear of Capt. Cushing Eells' store, now occupied by Messrs. C. F. & G. C. Lester.

For terms apply to
SAMUEL TYLER, or
LYMAN BREWER.

*Norwich, March 16th.* 50—

**For sale—a farm,**

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

**223 ACRES,**

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb. 1, 1825.* 45

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT dwelling house with a good garden, (pleasantly situated on Third-street,) at present occupied by *Mrs. Palmer*. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms, please apply to

ERASTUS COIT.

*Chelsea, March 15.* 50—

**For sale—a Farm,**

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 24 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars. inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm : Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it :—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

**A BARGAIN.**

*For sale, that well known Stand* **for Carriage Making,**

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah
or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich

*Jan. 24, 1825.* 43—

**For Sale—a good Farm**

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above; both containing about 280 acres.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

**For sale——A Farm,**

SITUATED in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) about half a mile west of Goshen Meeting-House—it being the Farm lately owned and improved by *Capt. Elihu Thomas*, deceased; and contains about

*150 acres of excellent Land,*

well proportioned for mowing, plowing, &c.

There is on said farm, a large two story DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and well finished. Also, a large BARN and other buildings, very convenient for the farmer. Said property will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy for the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

ELIHU THOMAS,
CHARLES H. THOMAS,
and ERASTUS OSGOOD.

*Lebanon, (Goshen,) Jan. 11, 1825.* 42

**TO LET,**

*And possession given 1st April next,*

THE west part of the Bradford House, so called, now occupied by Mr J. Dunham.

The house in West-Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wilbur.

A small Farm in Preston with a good dwelling-house and barn, now occupied by Reuben Cook.

A small dwelling-house with one acre of land at Shantupville

The house now occupied by Simon Fairman, situated next east of the Baptist Church. Apply to

JOSEPH BREED.

*Feb. 22, 1825.* 47—

*FOR SALE, the following described*

**REAL ESTATE.**

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses. all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling-House. Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—*ALSO*,—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

**FOR SALE,**

AN excellent Farm, on which is a good house, barn and other buildings, containing

**150 ACRES**

of good land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing and pasturing, with a good Orchard, lying in the town of Lebanon, Exeter Society, about one mile east of the Meeting-house. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and look for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER ——

*Lebanon, (E. S.) Feb. 22.* 47—

**To Let, a Farm,**

CONTAINING about **180 ACRES,** adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT,
or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

**TO LET,**

AND possession given on the first day of April, the large three story Brick House, next door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House. For several years it has been occupied for a tavern. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN LATHROP, Agent.

*Norwich, March 16, 1825.* 50—

**The Co-Partnership**

HERETOFORE existing between *J. P. Whiting & G. L. Perkins*, under the firm of J. P. WHITING & Co. is by the death of the former dissolved: The affairs of the Co-Partnership will be adjusted by the undersigned; who requests *all* persons having open accounts with the late firm to call and settle them without unnecessary delay.

To close the concern, he offers for sale the following property, viz:—The Store, now occupied for Earthen Ware, together with the stock of goods on hand, consisting of a good assortment of

*China, Glass, & Earthen Ware,*

which will be sold low to a person purchasing the whole.

If not sold at private sale before the first of April next, they will be sold at Auction.

**THE POTTERY** *and House adjoining*, on the West side of the River. This is the best establishment of the kind in the State, and the buildings and Kiln are in good repair.

Possession given the first of May next.

A small Lot in the rear of the Store. *Also,*

A Gig, and three well made new one horse Waggons.

G. L. PERKINS.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 47—

**Garden to let.**

THE subscriber is desirous to let, during the coming season, his excellent GARDEN, situated on the north side Main-street, Chelsea, in which is a choice collection of

**FRUIT TREES.**

F. A. PERKINS.

*March 15.* 50—

**To be Let,**

A LARGE two story dwelling-house, commodiously constructed for two or more families, about 20 minutes walk from the Factory-street, with an excellent garden, and a never failing well of water within half a rod of the house. Enquire of the subscriber. JOHN TURNER.

*Norwich, Feb. 1825.* 46—

**For Sale.**

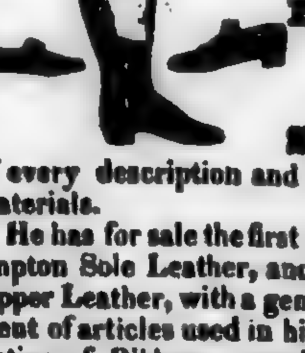
THE three story dwelling in upper street, nearly in rear of the Hotel, now occupied by Maj. James Gorden. *Enquire of*

JAMES N. BROWN, or
SAMUEL TYLER.

March 8th. 49—

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

**Pine Wood Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to contract for from 100 to 150 cords Pine Wood, quartered from timber of good size, to be delivered this Winter or early in the Spring, for which Cash will be paid. JED. HUNTINGTON.

*Feb. 9, 1825.* 55—

**A yoke six years old**

CATTLE, of good size, orderly, well matched, stout, kind in the yoke, in all respects sound, & in excellent working order, for sale by

C. EELLS.

*Norwich, March 8th.* 3tc49—

## ARTS AND SCIENCES

*Welding thin Plate Iron.*—Mr. Siebe, in describing the manner in which he performs this operation, directs borax to be melted in an earthen vessel or pot, (not a metallic one, particularly if made of brass or copper.) when the borax is melted, add one-tenth of its weight of sal ammoniac, which must be pounded. When the two substances are well incorporated together over the fire, the mixture is to be poured out upon an iron plate and allowed to cool; it will then resemble glass—it is now to be well pounded and mixed with an equal quantity of unslacked lime—in which state it is fit for use.

In performing the operation of welding, the iron or steel must be brought to a red heat, and then the pounded mixture scattered over the surface, which will melt and flow over it like wax.

The iron or steel is now again to be introduced into the fire, and raised to a heat considerably below the common welding heat, (which proves itself by the cast steel,) when it is to be taken out, and immediately beaten with a hammer until the surfaces are properly welded together. Mr. Siebe welds two pieces of cast steel together, of iron and cast steel, or two of thin sheet iron, and at a temperature very little above a red heat.

*London Mechanics' Weekly Journal.*

### ON BLASTING ROCKS.

The principal danger attendant upon blasting, does not consist in stemming upon the charge of powder, but in the subsequent operation of drawing the iron rod, called the picker, which makes the channel for the priming straw: for it frequently happens that the friction of the lowest part of the picker against the rock fires the powder, and an explosion is produced which places the life of the workmen in the utmost danger.

To obviate this danger, Mr. Fisher of Dalton, proposes an improvement, which consists in the use of a copper rod, or picker, instead of one of iron. Upwards of three years have elapsed since this improvement was adopted in a very extensive work, where accidents were frequent before, and as no accidental explosion has since taken place at the end of stemming, Mr. F. considers the invention as most infallible.

Mr. Fisher thinks that the use of sand in blasting is preferable in deep holes; but that it is more liable to be blown out than stemming.—He also considers it as the most advantageous mode of working in driving levels and blasting in firm rock, to use strong charges of powder, that the stone may be sufficiently broken by the explosion to be removed without much assistance from the hammer, the pick, or the lever.

### EXTRAORDINARY OPERATION.

An extraordinary operation was lately performed at Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and which has been attended with the happiest results. A patient was received some time since with a very bad case of diseased liver: after some time the case assumed the worst possible appearance, and it was resolved, as the only chance of preserving life, *to tap the liver.* The operation was ably performed by Mr. Fitch, senior surgeon of that institution, in the presence of other gentlemen of the faculty connected with the establishment. Upon the liver being touched, upwards of five pints of diseased matter immediately flowed from the wound. A tube, nine inches in length, was *then introduced and retained in the wound*, through which a pint of the fluid was daily evacuated for a week.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE MITTEN.

She who has trifled with the feelings, after having excited the warm glow of a longing fancy; after having led the ardent youth by winning smiles into her captivating snares, and brought every passion to its proper height, and entrapped him fairly into the net of adoration, then to coquet in order to gratify her vanity, and place him upon the rack of torture, will well know the full meaning, & sometimes smile at the mention of "the mitten;" while in others it will call to mind the opportunities that have been slighted, while they who have been the object of them have gone forth successively in the world, and left them to mourn their folly in a state of "single blessedness." From the last class, the substance of the following brief tale is gleaned:

"Will you accept of my arm and company?" said a young man to a girl of fifteen, after they had been spending the evening together at a party: "No," was the laconic answer. He cast his eyes on her, but spoke not; there was a glance of contempt in them, that exceeded the powers of utterance, and yet there was a smile of pity, that blended together, produced an expression of countenance that I shall long remember for its animated appearance.

Henry E. was a mechanic, entered on the stage of business, but without what the world calls the necessary recommendations of property. With a character without a blemish, he was relying upon his own industry for support, and went on gleaning from various sources the means to satisfy a just ambition; the way growing easier as he advanced, he was attaining the sure reward of industry and economy.

Eliza K. was a merchant's daughter, possessing all the proud feelings she had imbibed from her father; her mind not having expanded to the light of truth and reason, had never held empire within her heart. She was called a beauty, and flattery was strewed around, and the world appeared before her filled with roses, which were forever to bloom, and the pathway clothed with verdure; it was to be one continual sunshine of joy, and not a cloud was ever to cover the horizon.—Under such impressions she mingled in the youthful circle, and moved in the splendor of fashion. She received the homage of all, and considered adoration as her due, until vanity took possession of her heart, and she was carried away by the torrent.—Beauty ever commands the tribute of admiration, but it is ever dangerous to be the possessor; for soon flatteries crowd around, and soon it is that flattery only suits the ear. They are learnt to know that they are handsome, and think that accomplishments and beauty are ever connected. All, in their progress onward have opportunities, but they are waiting for something more brilliant; they are, too, in the hey day, and their song is, that beauty will continue, that admirers will still throng around: and they shield themselves under its smiles, and forget that "beauty is a charm; but soon that charm must pass"—until they are awakened from the delightful reverie to behold the sad reality; one after another of those had disappeared whom they had once counted in the circle of their admirers, until they are left alone; the horizon had become clouded, the roses had all withered, and the verdure was seared. Then the scene is changed, and if there is ever a ray of sunshine to light up the prospect, it is when an old gallant comes to ogle a few moments away; it gives them pleasure, because it creates a gleam of hope.

Thus were the parties situated when I left the village, and occasionally I received a letter which served as a link to bind together many fond ideas in the chain of remembrance—to keep warm the feelings and direct them in a proper channel, where they might revel and feast by the powers of retrospection, and grow dearer and still more dear, as I viewed more and more the cold selfishness of man—finally one arrived containing the marriage of Henry; it was the last I received.

Several years after, one bright summer day, when nature was all calm and serene, and the landscape all quiet as I rode down the main road to the village, a noble mansion commanded my attention. Around it hung all the richness of the season—it was delightfully situated, all spreading before the eye its noble view, and presenting the neatness of careful husbandry, combined with the influence of beauty, & the regularity of prudence. The scenes of my nativity had almost vanished; the village had risen by the magic of industry, and nought was left but the village-green on which the school-boy was sporting in all the jollity of youth. I inquired for Henry; he was the resident of the noble mansion. I found him still the same prudent economist, although he had his thousands at interest. Neatness characterised the outer appearance of the dwelling, while simplicity dwelt within; and there appeared to me an elder maiden lady, around whom the faded appearance of youthful beauty still lingered; it was Eliza K. who was the tutoress of his children.

Thus time which had wrought changes in the village, had also had effect upon its families, and she who had once sported in the hey day of fashion, and basked in the smiles of fortune, had become tutoress in a family, to the head of which she had once given "the mitten." Ladies, take care; if you are possessed of beauty, use it prudently—reject not too many opportunities—for remember what poor Richard said, "No morning sun will last a whole day."

### THE EAGLE.

Pedro Mexico, in his Treasury of Inventions, folio. 1613, lets us into a new view as to this bird. "As the eagle, who, in her life-time, is victorious over all birds or fowls; so likewise, after death, her feather, being put among others, devoureth and consumeth them." Then he goes to skins: The skin of a lion, he says, "spoileth the skins of other beasts; and the skin of a wolf eateth and consumeth the skin of a lamb!" Cumberland is a county of eagles. A curious anecdote is recorded by Mr. Gilpin: "An eagle was seen at a distance to pounce upon its prey, which it carried, in a perpendicular ascent, aloft into the air; and, hanging dubious for some time, it was at length observed to descend in the same direct line, and its fall, as it approached, seemed attended with an odd tumbling motion. The cause was soon discovered: It fell stone dead on the ground; and a weasel, which it had carried up, and which had had the address to kill its adversary in the air, being now at liberty, ran away."

### COLOMBIA.

Extracts from Col. Hall's "Colombia in its present state."

*Population.*—Under the Spanish government, the political distinctions which separated these various classes of inhabitants were almost as numerous, and infinitely more odious than, their physical varieties of features and complexion. By the laws of the Indies, the Indians were not only cut off from every civil employment or distinction, but were even denied the dignity of rational beings, being held in a state of perpetual pupillage, under the authority, principally, of their curates, who would hardly permit them to hold any intercourse with the rest of the inhabitants; the people of colour were little better treated; besides being rigidly excluded from every employment of honour or consideration in the state, they were subjected to personal distinctions, the more painful, because they could have no other object than that of gratifying the vanity of the privileged class at the expense of their unfortunate brethren. Such was the law prohibiting the women of colour from wearing the manta, or black-dress used at church, or from wearing any ornament of gold or silver; custom, besides, prohibited them the use of the *alfombra*, or carpet at their devotions, and that of an umbrella to skreen them from the sun in the streets; all these distinctions are now happily abolished; the law of the republic sees none but citizens in every class of inhabitants, whatever may be their origin or the tinge of their complexions; the justice of this policy has been rewarded by the exertions of the people of colour, in aid of the independence of the country, of which they have been the firmest supporters, and Colombia reckons among her best and bravest officers, men, whom Spanish pride and tyranny, deemed unworthy to sit at a white man's table. If any lingering prejudices still remain they are happily confined to female coteries, or an occasional explosion in a ball-room: even these last embers of irritated and childish pride, it is the interest of the republic to see extinguished.

Slavery is an acknowledged evil, which the government of the republic has taken the most efficacious measures to abolish, by a law passed at Cucuta, the 21st of July, 1821. The offspring of all slaves born since this date are free; their services, until the age of eighteen, being due to their owners in lieu of their maintenance; the exportation and importation of slaves are absolutely forbidden, and a fund is established in the form of a Legacy-tax, for manumission without injury to the present owners. Circumstances have powerfully aided the operation of these measures; the number of slaves never was very great: in the province of Caracas, where they were most numerous, it was estimated at 60,000, but this number was probably reduced to one-third during the war, when each party received them into its ranks, and the disturbed state of the times every where facilitated their desertion.

It cannot escape notice, that the foregoing population is extremely disproportioned to the territory of the republic: in the time of its greatest prosperity the country was comparatively a desert, but this desolation has been fearfully augmented during the revolutionary war. The fertile provinces of Guyana, Cumana, and Barcelona, are almost abandoned, and the flourishing towns, and villages of the plains reduced to grass-grown wretchedness, which scarcely leave room to conjecture their former prosperity. Could twenty millions of inhabitants be transferred from Europe, they could find land to cultivate, and abundance to recompence their labour.

*Commerce & Revenue.*—The difficulties which stifle and fetter the commerce of Colombia may be reduced under the following heads:—want of population—want of industry—want of capital—want of knowledge—and want of internal communications. The necessary consequence of a *Want of Population* is the dearness & scarcity of labor—a disadvantage trebly augmented by the feeble and inert disposition of the people. The Creole laborer will perform *badly* in a week, a piece of work which an European would do *well* in a day. Idleness is, in fact, the predominant propensity of all classes: in the rich it is caused by the want of moral stimulus, in the poor it is cherished by the facility of subsistence. The love of labor is not natural to man: he must have a motive, and a powerful one, to overcome the tendency to inaction, to which all animals are subject, when excited neither by appetite nor passion. In countries where the social system has made considerable progress, stimuli are never wanting: artificial necessities, as well as artificial enjoyments, are so multiplied, as to include every individual in a vortex of restless activity. In Colombia, the little which exists of social luxury is confined to Caracas, & two or three sea-port towns. Throughout the whole of the interior, the comforts and even the decencies of life are unvalued because unknown. The man who can eat beef and plantains, and smoke segars as he swings in his hammock, is possessed of almost every thing his habits qualify him to enjoy, or to which his ambition prompts him to attain—the poor have little less, the rich scarcely covet more.

*Want of Capital* is another considerable impediment to commercial improvements. Among the merchants, the principal capitalists were European Spaniards, who have generally emigrated; but at no time did any commercial capital exist in this country, which could enter into competition with those of the third or fourth class in England. The business of a Creole merchant is more strictly that of a first-rate shop-keeper, than of what would be called a merchant in Europe; neither are the landed proprietors relatively richer: few possess estates of £5,000 per annum; 5000 dollars is a handsome income. As there are neither public funds, nor banks, nor speculations, wealth is accumulated by saving only, a method admirably in unison with the unenterprising and economical habits of the landed gentry of the country, but little calculated to promote its commercial prosperity.

The *Want of Knowledge* may be considered as having a two fold operation.—First, it operates *negatively*, by leaving the country utterly destitute of all those mechanical and agricultural improvements by which labor is abridged, and the advantages of the soil are best discovered & brought into action. It operates *positively*, by producing injurious political regulations. There can be no doubt of the good intentions of the Government with respect to commerce, and yet the worst enemies of the country could scarcely have devised worse methods to improve it. The beacon light which of all others should direct the political career of Colombia, 

ORIGINAL STAINED

that of FREEDOM, UNLIMITED FREEDOM OF COMMERCE WITH ALL NATIONS; and yet so difficult is it to get rid of narrow views and absolute prejudices, that almost every new commercial regulation has been in hostility with this fundamental principle. During the last year, the Vice President, urged on most probably by the Creole merchants, issued a decree prohibiting foreigners from trading in the country on their own account, and compelling them to consign themselves to the natives. This is worthy of the worst times of the Spanish Government, especially when it is remembered, that it is to *foreign* merchants and to *foreign* arms, Colombia is at this moment indebted for political existence.

*Arts.*—To form an adequate idea of the small progress the most necessary *Arts of Life* have made in Colombia, we must transport ourselves, I was about to say, to the Saxon period of European civilization, but though this comparison might be apt in some points, it would be doing our ancestors injustice in others, since the public edifices of that remote period, in many instances possess a grandeur and solidity, which it would be vain to look for in the buildings of this country.

Houses of all classes are built of mud, sometimes mixed with stones, sometimes plastered on wattles, but always equally unsubstantial; in fact, when the means are compared with the end, it is wonderful any one has the courage to set about building a large house. The application of labor is neither aided by machinery, wheel-carriages, or even by a wheel-barrow: the earth dug from the foundation, or collected to make the walls, is carried in trays on men's heads, or on an hide dragged along the ground, while a string of asses may be seen with small panniers full of bits of stones, or dragging each two small sticks of timber—altogether presenting such a picture of lazy imbecility as would disgrace any thing but a community of sloths. The finishing is equally defective: it would be vain to look for a right angle, or a straight line in the walls, or for a beam or rafter squared or planed; the doors and windows would be inadmissible in an English stable. The consequence of all this is, that whoever desires to build according to European ideas of decency, must send to the colonies for workmen of every description, or import his house ready made. The same observations apply to every branch of handicraft: furniture, clothes, shoes and boots, saddlery, in short, every thing used or worn, must be sought from abroad. When the most necessary arts of life have made so little progress, the *fine arts* must be in a state of proportionable infancy. *Architecture*, which in most Roman Catholic countries receives an extraordinary impulse from ecclesiastical wealth and influence, has here raised no monument worthy of the traveller's attention. The facades of several of the churches of Caracas were tasteful, but their crumbling materials yielded to the earthquake. Thro' the whole of the interior there is no edifice worth mentioning, except in Bogota. The Cathedral here is of yellow stone, & though somewhat fantastical and irregular in its style, is, on the whole, an imposing structure. The other churches and convents, 29 in number, differ only in the greater or less quantity of gilding and barbarous decorations with which they are overloaded. Other public works there are none, architecturally speaking, except the fortifications of Carthagena and Puerto Cabello. There are some few bridges little worthy of notice, except that of Capitanejo over the rapid Sogamoso, a useful tho' inelegant structure; and that of Valoncia, neatly built by Morillo, who employed for this purpose the patriot prisoners, several of whom were English officers. *Painting* is said to be cultivated with some success in Quito, and Bogota boasts the native genius of Vasques, whose portraits certainly have merit, but the difficulties, with which this, like every other liberal art, had to struggle beneath the Spanish yoke, may be estimated by the following anecdote:

A painter in Bogota, of the name of Antonio Garcia, had two paintings from which he used to study—a Hercules spinning by the side of Omphale, and Endymion sleeping on the breast of Diana: the Commissary of the Inquisition was informed of the circumstance, and on the ground that the pictures were indecent, searched his cabinet, and had them cut in pieces, which the owner *was allowed to keep.*'

*Diseases of the Climate.*—The diseases of the mountainous and temperate districts are few and simple, nor require a treatment different from that which is commonly known and pursued in the north of Europe. There is, however, one exception to this rule: this is the malady known by the name of *papos* in this country, and that of *goitre* in Switzerland: it appears in the shape of a swelling on the throat, which rapidly increases, so as often to become larger than the head itself. Besides the peculiar deformity of this malady it is observed to be a radical sign of constitutional weakness, that the children of goitred parents are commonly deaf or dumb, and in the succeeding generation become entirely idiots. This disease exists to an alarming extent through the whole of the mountainous region of the interior; villages are to be met with, in which there is scarcely an individual but bears this unseemly excrescence. The cause of it has been much disputed on, and with little success; the prevailing opinion attributes it to the waters, although the great distance in which it is to be met with, through tracts of country watered by streams of all descriptions, renders this improbable. The plant *barachera* has also had the reputation of causing it, by infecting the waters near which it grows: a more probable cause seems to be constitutional debility, whatever may be its origin; in proof of which we may observe, that goitres prevail in those parts of the country, the inhabitants of which are noted for feebleness both moral and physical; that, among those, women and men of sedentary and inactive habits are chiefly attacked by it; and, finally, that such as are engaged in constant exercise, the boatmen of the Magdalena, for example, escape altogether. With respect to the cure, no panacea has yet been discovered: in its earliest stages, however, the tumour may be cut away without danger, and a change of climate seldom fails to disperse it; burnt sponge has also been used with success; but, when the complaint has made great progress, it would be unsafe to operate surgically, and the case may be considered as remediless. The government has honestly invited the attention of medical men to this subject.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*From the N. Y. D. Advertiser, March 16.*

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Columbia, Capt. Lee, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 16th of February. By this arrival, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of February 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th.

The papers contain but little political intelligence of importance. Parliament were engaged in discussing the state of Ireland, with a particular reference to the Catholic Association. The debate in the House of Commons had been continued through two days, and was adjourned to a third. It was extremely animated, and called forth a great proportion of the talents of the House. By the numbers on subordinate questions, there appears to be a very large majority in favour of the ministerialists, and for putting down the Catholic Association.

Accounts from Greece are as usual, very contradictory, some of them representing Colocotroni's faction as suppressed, and himself as having submitted to the government, and others as being still at the head of a considerable force.

At a meeting of the "Ship Owners' Society," in London, Mr. Canning, in addressing the Society, referred to the removal of the restictions on commerce, among others, made the following remarks—"The seat of our prosperity is to be found in the indistructible energies of the British people, and in that spirit of enterprise which is beyond all control, extending their commerce to the end of the world, and exciting the surprise of all mankind. Here are the elements from which our prosperity springs, and therefore we feel an interest in widening the sphere of their operation. But this would be a sordid interest, if it ended with our own aggrandisement. We are anxious that other countries should share the advantages with our own, satisfied that in every new field of enterprise, the British flag will triumphantly wave while commerce is to be pursued, or where, should necessity ever require it, naval valour & superiority might be exhibited."

The new Greek loan was brought into the English market on the 12th of February. Its amount is 2,000,000, contracted by Mr. Ricardo. The Scrip bore a premium of 1 to 1¼ per cent.

It was reported in the Paris papers that Spain would form a new alliance with Russia, and declare war against Great Britain.

*Translated for the N. Y. Daily Adv.*

MADRID, Feb. 3.

*Extract from a private Letter.*

The King has been very ill for several days, and still continues so. The gout changed to his breast, & his ignorant physicians insisted that it was only the consequence of a cold.—The malady continued to encrease, until Mr. Castello was called in, who had been dismissed from the king's chamber for being a liberal.—He talked with his majesty with all the freedom his situation required, and succeeded in removing the gout back to his right foot, where it had been before. The king however has been seized with a deep melancholy, occasioned by the continual trials he suffers from being surrounded by intrigues. He has forbidden his ministers to approach him; the first time that they have been treated with so much disdain. It is not doubted that they will soon be dismissed; but it would be still more useful to remove the Duke del Infantado, whose influence in Spanish affairs has been so hurtful. He is continually exerting himself to form a new ministry which would accomplish the unhappiness of the nation.

Serious troubles have taken place at Grenada. The populace determined to disperse a constitutional meeting by main force, and the soldiers, instead of interfering, united with them. Gen. Quesada sent a courier to Madrid to inform the government.

The rising of the tide in the Channel, which produced such devastation in the Low Countries, extended along the coast of France, and effected considerable injury at Calais, Boulogne, &c.

By the rupture of the Dyke at Oostezand, a hundred manufactories and mills were destroyed, men, women, and children, are arriving every moment at Amsterdam, in the most shocking condition. All the lodgings, barracks, orphan houses and charitable institutions, are crowded with unhappy people, who have saved themselves on the roofs of their habitations.

*African Colony.*—Despatches have been received from the Colony at Liberia in Africa, which are said to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Besides public buildings and improvements, one store, about a dozen frame houses and nearly 40 log buildings have lately been built, all covered with shingles. Two houses of of worship are building, one by the Methodists and the other by the Baptists.—There is also a school for boys, one for girls, and an evening school for adults. The population of the colony is about 280 persons, three fourths of whom are grown persons. An Indigenous coffee had been discovered, which promised to be of interest to the colony, and the culture of Indigo was extending.

We learn from the Sandwich Islands, that a war had broken out at Atui. The legitimate successor to the throne had been supplanted by the son of Pitt. His Royal Majesty, it would appear, was determined not to submit to this, and in revenge he had shot Pitt's confidential adviser. This circumstance had caused a general rising, and about 1000 men from Owyhee, Mowee & Wahoo had proceeded to Atui to quell disturbances. The brig Tamamaah, Capt. Meak, had arrived at the Sandwich Islands, in 113 days from this port.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

As far as the Inaugural Address of Mr. ADAMS has reached, a single sentiment almost universally prevails on the subject of its entire fitness for the occasion. Every one looked for a finished composition; but there is in it something beyond purity of style and felicity of phrase—there is a political unexceptionability, (if we may be allowed the word,) running throughout, which, while it has surpassed the expectations of many of the friends of Mr. ADAMS, has literally bewildered his enemies. Those who were standing on tip-toe to catch some thing like a cue for exception—something which might serve as a text to be treasured up for future commentary, have been compelled to relinquish the vain hope, and to admit the peculiar pertinence and purity which distinguish it. The happiest compliment which has been paid to this Address, is that which has been extorted from the political antagonists of Mr. ADAMS, who are every where exclaiming—"if he acts up to the principles contained in his Address, his Administration will not want support." We accept the condition cheerfully and confidently. There will be no inconsistency in the course of Mr. Adams. In the path which he has marked out he will be found steadily and indefatigably seeking the public good. His best reward will be in the continued prosperity of his country, and the growing security of her institutions; and here, pure and bright will his name be visible when the transitory mists of party jealousy, and conflicting opinion, shall have passed away.

*National Journal.*

*From the Providence Journal.*

*President Monroe's Accounts.*—Among the papers communicated to the committee of Congress, to whom was referred the President's message relative to his accounts, was a document containing a detailed statement of his transactions with the Government from the commencement of his public life. This expose shows satisfactorily to our minds that Mr. Monroe has just claims on the Government; and we have no doubt but those claims will be promptly and properly attended to. The document takes up seven columns and a half of the National Intelligencer, and is therefore too long for our columns at the present moment. In the mean time we make the following extract to show the unceremonious manner in which the feelings of Mr. Monroe have been handled.

*Extract from the statement of President Monroe to the Committee.*

Having presented, above, a view of my claims on the government, in my several missions to Europe, I have now to invite a like view of any which the government may have on me, which I do from the same period, that of 1794, to the present time. I wish every transaction of my life, in which the public have any interest, to be investigated, & with the utmost rigour. There is no occurrence which may not be traced to the bottom, by authentic and original documents, or by living testimony. Let both be appealed to. All my books and papers, bank and others, are open to your inspection, and in questions of doubt, if there be any, let those of the opposite party be referred to.

I am induced to invite this inquiry by reasons which appear to me to be conclusive. During the two last sessions of Congress, Committees were appointed to investigate the sale of public lots in this city, by Col. Lane, late superintendant of Public Buildings, to whom that business had been committed. The Chairman of those committees, occupied himself, in each session, by an investigation of my conduct, not as a purchaser of public lots, for I had never purchased any, but in the disbursement of the furniture fund, and in other transactions of a private nature, to which the power of the committee did not extend. Although apprised of this irregular proceeding, and of its object, I nevertheless disregarded it. I was aware that erroneous impressions might be formed, and suspicions excited by it, to my prejudice, but still this was a mortification which I could not avoid, and was doomed to suffer. Knowing the ground on which I stood, in the discharge of my public duties, & to intention at least, I consoled myself with the reflection that it could only be temporary. A message was at length sent to me by the chairman of the committee, to inquire whether I would attend the committee to give such explanations as might be required on those points: or, if I should decline the invitation to attend, whether I would give the explanations, in writing, in answer to a letter which he might address to me, for the purpose. My reply was explicit, that I would neither attend the committee, nor answer any letter which he might address to me, on the points to which he had extended his investigation; that if the committee wished explanation, touching any part of my public conduct, they must seek it through Congress, and before the nation, where I was willing & prepared to meet them. With what afterwards occurred you are well acquainted. It is for these reasons that I invite your attention to this subject, and that I wish your inquiry to be extended to every trust that I have held from my country, that I may have an opportunity, before my retirement, to give all the explanations which any case may require.

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser.*

*Steam Boats.*—Since the late decision of the court of errors, steam boats on our river have become as "thick as blackberries" The Henry Eckford, Bristol, Chief Justice Marshall, Olive-Branch, and how many more we cannot tell, together with the boats of the old line, are now in successful operation, or nearly so. The fare now is four dollars, but before the season is over we expect to have the opportunity of going to New-York for nothing, and our meals and wine as the bargain, which, algebraically speaking, is for less than nothing.

The Troy boat, the Chief Justice Marshall, on Sunday, took most of the members of the legislature, and all the lobby, on a jaunt to Troy, where dinners were provided for them at the expence of the Trojans. There need be no apprehension that a law will pass this session to close the canal locks on the Sabbath.

*A gang of Rogues detected.*—It will be recollected, that during the last autumn, numerous depredations and thefts were committed in the town of Weston and its vicinity, among the farmers, and that several valuable horses were stolen; also a gig & harness from a Mr. Raymond, at Stratfield, about the same time. And it is with pleasure we can now add that it is owing to the laudable vigilance of Mr. Raymond, in opening an extensive correspondence with the Police magistrates in various parts of the country, that the discovery has been made. Mr. Raymond we learn had received a letter from the Police of Philadelphia requesting a particular description of the Chaise which he had lost, as they had recently apprehended a gang of splendid rascals, who had been cutting a great dash with hirses and Carriages & possible his might be identified & recovered. Mr. Raymond and Mr. J. Silliman, of Weston immediately proceeded to Philadelphia, where one found his gig, and the other his horse. We are informed the rogues are to be removed to this county for trial.

*Bridgeport Courier.*

*Remedy for Burns.*—The frequency of deaths occasioned by burns and scalds, renders it desirable that the following remedy should be generally known to the public:

As soon as possible after the burn, procure a fresh skin, just taken from some animal, and apply the flesh side (while it is yet warm) to the burn. Let the skin touch every part of the wound, if possible.

A child in this borough was badly scalded on the arm and hand, the other day; and by the application of a fresh cat skin, the pain immediately ceased, the fire was extracted, and the hand, which otherwise would undoubtedly have been lost, is now getting well.

A man belonging to one of the South Sea vessels from this port, was so badly burnt, while lying at the Shetlands, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He lingered until the next morning, when a number of Penguins were procured; the man was wrapped in the skins of these birds, and soon recovered.

A remedy so simple, and at the same time so efficacious should be made as public as possible.—*Ston. Yankee.*

*Melting Iron by Steam.*—It is said that Mr. STEPHEN P. CONN, of Georgetown, Columbia, has really discovered the practicability of *melting iron with steam only;* and he has so far succeded as to bring the iron down to welding heat by this process.

Mr. Gideon Davis, who accurately describes Mr. Conn's method of generating steam, says—

I have no doubt that a steam generator can be made, on the principle of this improvement, that a man could take up under his arm and carry, that would generate steam sufficient, to work an engine of 10 to 20 horse power.

Invidious observations have been indulged in some quarters concerning Mr. Webster's mode of answering Mr. Randolph's challenge. Col. Benton, who bore the challenge, has been heard to remark, that much as he respected and admired Mr. Webster before, this gentleman's conduct on the occasion was such as to exalt him in his estimation. No testimony, more impressive, could be adduced. The member from Massachusetts acted as became a man of the soundest sense and feeling; with as much calm resolution as good temper and pure frankness.

*National Gazette.*

By the brig Columbia, Captain Bradford, we have received Mobile papers to the 1st of March. The news of the election of President had just reached that place, and appears to have been received with satisfaction. Captain Bradford states that upon the intelligence being received it was marked on the bales of cotton, with which the steam boats were freighted.

*Manufacturers Journal.*

[Extract from the report of the N. York Canal Commissioners.]

The increasing use of the canals will be perceived by the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1820, the tolls on 94 miles of the Erie canal, were, | $5,437 34 |
| In 1821, on 94 miles, | 23,000 00 |
| In 1822, on 116 miles, | 57,160 39 |
| In 1823, on 160 miles, | 105,037 05 |
| In 1824, on 280 miles, | 204,546 62 |

The debt which has been incurred in constructing the canals, including what will be required to complete the work & pay the damages, will, at the close of the present year, amount to about $7,700,000, which will be chargeable with an annual interest of about $420,000. In reference to the payment of the interest and the extinguishment of the principal of this debt, the following calculation is submitted:

The income of the canal fund during the year 1826, by a very moderate computation, may be estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From duties on salt, | $145,000 |
| From steam-boat tax, | 5,000 |
| From duties on sales at auction, | 200,000 |
| From canal tolls, | 500,000 |
| Total, | $850,000 |

Considering the probable amount of expenditures in repairs, improvements and superintendence, which will be necessary in 1825, and in 1826, it may be estimated that, for these purposes, there will be required, for each year thereafter, for nine years, the sum of $100,000
Add the interest one year, 420,000
520,000

Which, deducted from the receipt of 1829, leaves an excess of $330,000

This yearly excess will be augmented by the avails of the canal fund, but principally from the increasing amount of tolls, at an average of $75,000 a year, for the next nine years; and will, at the end of that period, raise the annual income to $1,525,000.

If these yearly balances should be regularly and annually invested in stocks or securities, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. together with the interest accruing thereon, they would in ten years amount to a sum which would exceed the whole of the canal debt; and would, if this debt were then redeemable, extinguish the same, and leave an annual and increasing revenue of $1,525,000.

*Rich Tribute of Respect.*

The Merchants of Pearl-street, New-York, have presented to Governor CLINTON of that State, two magnificent SILVER VASES, of the most celebrated antique form, and rare workmanship, finished by Messrs. FLETCHER & GARDNER, artists, of Philadelphia. They are 24 inches in height, twenty-one between the extremities of the handles, and 14½ diameter in the body—weighing 400 ounces each. Inscriptions;—

*On one*—"To the Honorable DE WITT CLINTON, who has developed the resources of the State of New-York and ennobled her character, the merchants of Pearl-street offer this testimony of their gratitude and respect."

*On the other*—"To the Honorable DE WITT CLINTON whose claim to the proud title of public benefactor is founded on these magnificient works, the northern and western canals."

They are covered with finely executed classical, historical, and appropriate devices, tablets, groups, and Public Improvements; and form an offering worthy of the recipient and the donors.

A Committee was appointed, of which ISAAC S. HONE, is Chairman, to present the vases to his Excellency, at Albany; and the North River Steam-Boat Company promptly gave orders to the Captains of their respective boats, to convey the Committee to and from Albany, free of expense. The offer was accepted and the Committee embarked on board the Chancelor Livingston on Wednesday last.

*Boston Centinel.*

The immediate cause of the proposition to increase the army of Great Britian, appears to have excited, in an unusual degree, the curiosity of the London prints, some of which indulge in a very free discussion of the subject. The King's speech assigned, as we understood it, two reasons for the measure—one was, the continuance of the wars carried on by the native governments of the East Indies against the British establishments there; the other, the unsettled state of affairs in Ireland. The London Morning Chronicle, attributes it rather to the possibility of an expected rupture with the Continental Powers of Europe, in consequence of the recognition by England of the Independence of South-America. *National Journal.*

The following is a copy of Mr. Clinton's letter to the President declining the station of Minister to the Court of St. James:

*Albany, 25th February, 1825.*

Sir: I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me by your communication of the 18th inst. and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a corresponding spirit: But having recently accepted from the people of this state the highest office in their power, I cannot, consistent with my sense of duty, retire from it, until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you, Sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant.

DE WITT CLINTON;

The Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Washington.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1825.

## THE ELECTION.

Ten days hence, and the first Monday in April will be at hand, when, agreeable to the Constitution of their adoption, the freemen will not only have the power but it will become their duty to designate, by their vote, suitable persons for State Executive Officers, Representatives and Members of Congress.

Happy is that nation, the genius of whose government is such that the *elections* frequently return to the people, who have all an equal and independent voice in choosing their Rulers, and where, at short intervals they can chastise, in the most effectual, dignified, and becoming manner, all unfaithfulness or weakness in their public servants, by barely allowing them to retire to the pleasures of domestic life, on the succeeding election. Happier still is that country, where such power emanates from men whose views are enlightened, liberal, and patriotic; who keep in mind that noble sentiment, that "*a difference in opinion* is not always *a difference in principle.*"

This is a sentiment which we earnestly desire to enforce, and which we hope will be kept in constant remembrance by all at the coming election.

That we should all have the same opinions or views relative to certain men and measures, is neither to be expected nor desired in a Legislative Government.—Opposition is the soul of correct legislation, and is one of our greatest securities for a strict observance of the constitution. In our elections more, much more, art and intrigue is probably immagined than actually used, and no evil, in popular elections, can be more regretted than that of having friends of rival candidates harbor jealous and inimical feelings towards each other—such feelings are highly pernicious to the well being of society and ill becomes the liberal and enlightened character of an American. The pleasing result of the Presidential question is a bright example for those to follow who allow themselves to harbor piques or jealousies against their neighbors and friends who may chance to differ from them in opinion. Three months have hardly elapsed since this country was apparently shaken from its centre to its surface & from one extremity to the other, by the agitation of that question; but now all is peace and quiet, all cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority—all are Adamites—all are as they should be, *Americans!*

*From the Columbian Register.*

### REPUBLICAN TICKET

*For the first Monday in April, 1825.*

At a General Meeting of Republicans from various parts of the State, held at New-Haven, in May, 1824, whereof the Hon. John Russ, of Hartford County, was Chairman, and Benjamin Isaacs, Esq. of Fairfield County, was Secretary—it was resolved to recommend to the Electors the following gentlemen, as candidates for the offices annexed to their names respectively, viz:

*FOR GOVERNOR,*
**OLIVER WOLCOTT.**
*FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,*
**DAVID PLANT.**
ISAAC SPENCER, *for Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *for Secretary.*
*FOR SENATORS,*
LUTHER LOOMIS, NATHAN JOHNSON, } *Hartford Co.*
NOYES DARLING, *New-Haven Co.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr *N. London Co.*
DAVID HILL, ROBT FAIRCHILD, } *Fairfield, Co.*
EBENEZER YOUNG, EBEN'R STODDARD, } *Windham Co.*
JOHN WELCH, SAMUEL CHURCH, } *Litchfield Co.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex Co.*
BENNING MANN, *Tolland County.*
*FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.*
ELISHA PHELPS, *Hartford County.*
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, *N. Haven Co.*
*NOYES BARBER, *New-London Co.*
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Fairfield Co.*
JOHN BALDWIN, *Windham County.*
ORANGE MERWIN, *Litchfield County.*

*I notice in the last Register the name of ELISHA TRACY Esq. offered to the electors of Connecticut, as a candidate for Congress, in lieu of Noyes Barber Esq. The claims of Mr. Tracy to this honor, are such as will justify his friends in giving him their support, without their being charged with intending the least disrespect to Mr. Barber, who all admit to be an inflexible republican, unwavering in his political principles, and firm in his political faith.

The friends of Mr. Tracy claim, that he fairly received the nomination as a candidate for Congress, the last Spring, and that his name should be substituted for that of Mr. Barber. At the first convention of the republican members of the Legislature for the County of New-London last May, to nominate a candidate for Congress, the names of Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hubbard were the only ones brought forward. At that time, Mr. Barber was not thought of as a candidate. Mr. Tracy then fairly received a majority of votes, & it was agreed to support him. Subsequent to this, a second convention was called by some of those members who had opposed the nomination of Mr. Tracy. At this second convention, when some of the supporters of Mr. Tracy were not present, it was proposed to drop both Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hubbard, and support Mr. Barber, who at the first convention, when Mr. Tracy was nominated, had not received a single vote. A ballot being taken at this second convention, Mr. Barber received a majority over Mr. Tracy. Under these circumstances, the friends of Mr. Tracy, consider that they are justified in giving him their support in preference to Mr. Barber.

Mr. Tracy has long been known throughout the State, as the asserter of republican principles and the advocate of equal rights. In the political warfare which has been carried on in the State, from the first organization of parties, he has ever been found in the Republican ranks.

The friends of Mr. Tracy, in supporting him, do not oppose the principle of regular nominations. They claim that he was fairly nominated, and that he should be considered as the regular nominated candidate. Nor do they intend any disrespect to Mr. Barber. They admit him to be a firm republican. They have heretofore supported him, and were the claims of Mr. Tracy removed, they would again give him their support—But under present circumstances, it is conceived that the claims of Mr. Tracy are stronger than those of Mr. Barber, and that at the coming election, he should receive the votes of the Republicans of the State.

The fact is within the knowledge of many, that the republican members of the Assembly last May, very generally expressed their regret that Mr. Tracy had been unfairly deprived of the nomination, and as generally declared their determination to support him at the polls in April next.

AN ELECTOR.

*The editor of the Columbian Register.*

The subscriber being a member of the General Assembly in May last, from the town of Norwich and County of New-London, deems it due to the cause of truth to correct the statement in your paper of the 12th inst. in which you state that Elisha Tracy, Esq. of Norwich, in New-London County, was fairly nominated by the republicans at their County Caucus in New-Haven in May last, as a member of Congress from this state.

At the instance of Col. Tracy, and under circumstances disapproved by a majority of the Rebublicans from the County, Col. Tracy called a meeting at his quarters, composed of both political parties. Several Republicans being absent, and the thing being novel that Federal gentlemen should be called to aid in a Rebublican Caucus, indeced the subscriber, and he believes others of the Rebublican members present, to withhold their votes—at which meeting Col. Tracy presided, and from those of the members present, Col. Tracy obtained a majority of the votes.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Under the circumstances in which this nomination was obtained, it was unanimously agreed that it should not be reported to the Grand Caucus till after another meeting; notwithstanding which, before the next meeting the nomination found its way to the Grand Caucus, and was there offered for their concurrence—but being met at the Grand Caucus on a statement of facts, the subject was recommitted to the County Caucus, and at a subsequent meeting of Republicans, specially called, Noyes Barber, Esq. received ten votes, Col. Tracy five votes, and Mr. Hubbard, of Stonington, one vote. Mr. Barber's name being reported to the Grand Caucus, a motion was made to erase his name and substitute that of Col. Tracy. This motion was negatived by a large majority, and Mr. Barber's nomination accepted. The subscriber in giving his support to Mr. Barber in preference to Col. Tracy, acted from a firm belief that Mr. Tracy would not be an acceptable candidate to the Republican Electors of the County of New-London. DAVID TRACY.

Norwich, March 16th, 1825.

*To the Editors of the Courier.*

Since writing the above, I have seen one of the Federal members who attended the County meeting at which Col. Tracy was nominated, and was informed by him that he attended said meeting by the special invitation of Col. Elisha Tracy.

We the subscribers, members of the General Assembly, holden at New-Haven in May 1824, were acquainted with the facts above stated, and know them to be true.

CHESTER SMITH.
DENISON PALMER.
WILLIAM KIMBALL.

NOTE.

Readers—We do not doubt the correct intention of Mr. David Tracy, or the gentlemen who have since signed his statement, but we fear that in the warmth of their zeal to do good, that their statements may convey erroneous impressions. The plain matter of fact is, that at the County Caucus at New-Haven last Spring, twenty members were present, three of whom were federalists. From one of whom we have seen a certificate, stating that he was invited by a *particular friend* of Noyes Barber, Esq. The other two we know not certainly by whose invitation they went to the meeting, *but as it is a matter of great consequence to the public, we may obtain further information before our next.* Two of whom, we have the most unequivocal authority for saying, voted against Col. Elisha Tracy. How the other voted is yet unknown to us. EDITORS.

In the "Republican Nomination" for State Officers for the coming year we cheerfully acquiesce, but against the insertion of the name of Noyes Barber Esq. instead of that of Elisha Tracy Esq. for Representative to Congress we must demur. In the first place we claim that if we are to be governed by Caucus laws he comes justly before the public. That the Caucus at which he was nominated was legally called, at a seasonable hour, that all the county members had a notice of the meeting, as is proved by the fact that the friends of Mr. Barber as well as those of Mr. Tracy, gave notice to and invited the Federal members to attend—that this Caucus, at which Mr. Tracy received a majority of the votes, (exclusive of the Federal members,) was larger than that of the second Caucus, in which he was dropped and Mr. Barbour taken up.

*Secondly*—We object to the mode in which Mr. Barber was nominated, on the ground that in Republics the majority ought to govern.—That the sanctioning of the doings of a second Caucus, called by the disaffected, is contrary to all rules, and that if we allow such precedents we might have Caucus ad-infinitum.

*Thirdly*—We are in favor of Mr. Tracy because we believe his qualifications superior to Mr. Barber's, to represent the true interest of the people of New-England. However highly we may regard the personal character of Mr. B. we believe he would do himself and the State more credit, to remain at home—he has, to say the least, been in Congress long enough, as a butt for the wags to shoot at.

*Fourthly.*—Because he is an old and faithful Republican, and fought their battles in times that tried men's souls.

*Fifthly.*—Because when our manufactories were in their infancy, he became their warm friend and advocate—he not only rendered them essential aid by purchasing largely of their goods, but exerted himself to instill the spirit which he felt to be the great interest of New-England into others, by writing several able articles in their favor, which was then inserted in the Courier, and which was copied into most of the respectable papers in the quarter of the Union.

*Fortifications.*—We learn (says the Newport Mercury) that Lieut. Col. Totten, of the Engineer Corps, will superintend the works now constructing at Fort Adams (Brenton's Point) and that arrangements are making for employing a great number of labourers on the works. The sum of $60,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress for this fortification.

*Early.*—A Shad was sold yesterday in Faneuil Hall Market, by Mr. Kendrick, to Col. Hamilton, of the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, for $1.

CONVENTION TICKET.
*No Caucus, but the People's Ticket.*
*FOR GOVERNOR.*
**NATHAN SMITH.**
*FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.*
**DAVID PLANT.**
ISAAC SPENCER, *for Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *for Secretary.*
*FOR SENATORS,*
LUTHER LOOMIS, MARTIN WELLS, } *Hartford County.*
RUFUS HITCHCOCK, *New-Haven Co.*
MOSES WARREN, *New-London Co.*
DAVID HILL, ZALMON WILDMAN, } *Fairfield Co.*
JOHN BALDWIN, JOHN NICHOLS, Jr. } *Windham Co.*
DANIEL BACON, LANCELOT PHELPS, } *Litchfield Co.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex County.*
I. W. CRAWFORD, *Tolland County.*
*CONGRESS,*
ELISHA PHELPS, *Hartford County.*
SAM'L A. FOOT, *New-Haven County.*
ELISHA TRACY, *New-London County.*
ROBERT FAIRCHILD, *Fairfield Co.*
SAMUEL CHURCH, *Litchfield County.*
CALVIN WILLEY, *Windham County.*

At a Convention of Republican Delegates, holden at the County House in Tolland, on the 10th day of March, 1825, previous notice having been duly given to all the towns in the county of the time and place of holding said Convention for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a candidate whose names hould be placed on the State Senatorial Ticket, for the approaching election, on the first Monday in April next, for the County of Tolland.

The Convention made choice of *Abner Hendee, Esq.* of Hebron, for Chairman, & *William Field, Esq.* of Stafford, for Clerk.

The Convention then proceeded by ballot to elect a candidate, and made choice of INGOLDSBY W. CRAWFORD Esq.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Clerk and published in the several Republican papers in this State.

ABNER HENDEE, *Chairman.*
WM. FIELD, *Clerk.*

*Thunder gusts.*—On the evening of the 17th a severe thunder gust passed over the City of New-York. The storm was short but accompanied with heavy thunder and piercing lightning together with hail stones in some parts of the city, some of which weighed two ounces. The same evening a cloud highly charged with electric fluid passed over Boston. One of the discharges passed down the chimney of a house, and did some damage to the building. One man was knocked down by the shock, and another stunned, but neither materially injured. About the same time a slight discharge of lightning accompanied with a few thunder claps was experienced in this place.

*New-Hampshire election.*—Gov. Morrill has been nearly unanimously re-elected. Messrs. Brown and Healy are said to be chosen to fill the two vacancies in the Representation to the 19th Congress—the latter in opposition to Ezekiel Webster, Esq. Some changes have been made in the Senate; and more than half the House of Representatives will be new Members.

A distressing accident occured at Newburyport last week. The wife of Capt. Lawrence Brown, who was sitting by the fire, with an infant a month old in her arms, fainted, during the absence of the nurse, and fell with the child into the fire.—They were both burnt in a most shocking manner, so that the child's life is despared of, and the mother is languishing in great agony.

A Resolution has passed the Senate of New-York, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to elect Justices of the Peace by the people.

*Support of the Poor.*—In consequence of the success of the measures adopted in Salem, for the support of the Poor, the town's expenses the last year were lessened over $4000. In former years the expense of maintaining the poor in Salem amounted to from 10 to 12,000—The last year to 64 dollars 85 cents!

A Providence paper mentions, that it is the intention of The President to remain on the seat of government for several months, unless the state of his Father's health should very urgently require his presence at the North.

*Accident.*—The Hartford Times of Thursday morning states that Gen. Dearborn was at the City Hotel in that place, having fractured one of his legs while on his passage from New-York, in the steamboat Oliver Ellsworth.

The report that the murderer Dodge had escaped from jail turns out to be incorrect: he is still in confinement awaiting a new trial to evade the operations of the laws.

A new company is forming in France for the establishment of vessels on Canals to be propelled by an air pump, which acts on a wheel, capable of producing an impulse equal to the power of forty horses, although it requires but one person to keep it in motion. What next!

*Messrs. Editors—*

Gentlemen, I have witnessed with pleasure the name of ELISHA TRACY, brought before the public as a candidate for member of Congress, from this State, because I think his talents, information, and extensive knowledge of both our domestic and foreign relations, qualify him, in a peculiar manner to represent the true interests of the people; which *must* become, and is fast approaching to a great manufacturing community.

He has always been friendly to Manufacturers, and ready, to lend his aid and assistance for their promotion, as far as their true interests required. The interests of the Agriculturalists will be safe in his charge, as he is a great landholder himself.

Much has been published, of late, in favor of electing men of talents and information to represent us in Congress, and reasons given that I think must operate on the local pride of the Electors, to turn their attention to the subject; and that, in all instances, due and proper regard has not been had, in making up our nominations to the true interest of the State, will be admitted by all.

It is no disparagement to the gentlemen who have had the honor to represent us to say that our delegation in Congress, in point of talents, has fallen far short of what the Electors had a right to expect, and what our true interest required.

Our sister States have been represented by men of the first talents, (in some instances, emigrants from this State,) while old Connecticut has sent men altogether their inferiors. AN AMERICAN.

*Messrs. Robinson & Dunham,*

Gentlemen—The members of *Norwich Fire Engine Company, No. 1,* regret extremely the omission of their Card in your last Courier. They now wish, through the medium of your paper, to express their most sincere thanks for the important assistance rendered them by the gentlemen from the Falls, and other good citizens; also, to those gentlemen who kindly and promptly supplied them with refreshments during and after the efforts to extinguish the alarming conflagration, on the 11th inst. which kind attentions, together with the *marked approbation* of their fellow citizens, will stimulate them to equal exertions whenever necessity call them to a performance of similar duties.

*Norwich, March 21, 1825.*

*Copy of a letter from the Mayor of this city, to Captain Nathan Babcock, commanding Engine No. 1, dated March 21st*

Sir—It gives me much satisfaction to be made the organ of communication of the enclosed vote, to you, and the officers and men under your command.

This city has been, formerly, terribly scourged by fire—but calamities are soon forgotten, and a long period of exemption from its ravages had lulled us into a dangerous repose.—The laws having been unfavorable to recruiting Fire Companies, those in this city had too long been neglected.—The late organization of your Company has contributed much, not only to the preservation of the city, but to satisfy the public of the indispensible necessity of maintaining them in such an organization as will always produce such happy results, as we have lately experienced.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of witnessing as complete an organization of a Company in the other Ward of the city, with an Engine as effective as yours.

I inclose, herewith, your Commission & those of the officers of the Company.—My own personal observations, at the late fire, enables me to add that I am satisfied that they could not be placed in better hands.

With sentiments of respect,
I am, sir, your Ob't. Serv't.
CALVIN GODDARD.

*The following is the Vote of the Court of Common Council:*

At a Court of Common Council of the City of Norwich, held in said City, on the 21st day of March, 1825:

*Voted*, that the Mayor be & is hereby requested to present the thanks of the Court of Common Council, to the Officers and men belonging to the fire Company in the second Ward, in this City, for their spirited, persevering, & successful exertions at the late fire in the centre of that Ward, which threatened the destruction of many buildings, which were saved by means of those exertions and the co-operation of the citizens generally.

A true Copy of Record.
Attest, JAMES STEDMAN, Clerk.

A CARD.

A. & A. Gay tender their sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the Engine Society in Chelsea, for their spirited and successful exertions in arresting the progress of the flames at the fire of the 11th inst. & in particular would they return their thanks to those Ladies & Gentlemen who so kindly assisted them in removing their goods from danger.

On the 29th of January, Mr. Robert Wraith, an engineer, while at work on board the steam boat Sciota, at Cincinnati, was caught in the machinery and killed.

MARRIED,

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. Charles Dillisy, to Miss Harriet Darby.

In New-York, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. Erastus Jones, of this city, to Miss Cornelia R. Houston, of the former place.

In Windham, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. C. B. Everest, Doct. Chester Hunt, to Miss Lucretia Lathrop, daughter of the late Capt. John Lathop.

DIED,

In this city, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Mary Perkins, wife of Capt. Erastus Perkins, aged 64 years.

In Griswold (Jewett City.) on the 15th inst. Miss Mary Johnson, aged 20, daughter of Mr. Nathan Johnson.

In this city, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Sarah Carew, relict of Mr. Palmer Carew, aged 86 years.

In Lebanon, on the 12th inst. Mr. John Maxwell, aged 71 years.

At New-London, Col. William Richards 82.

In Windham, (Scotland Society) on the 19th of march, Mr. Asahel Allen, aged 82 years, in belief of the Faith in Christ which he has professed for more than 60 years.

In Hartford, Mr. Woodbridge Seymour, aged 45: Mrs Christian Neyles, aged 75.

At Middletown, Miss Sarah Ann Hobby 16, daughter of Mr. William J. Hobby, of Augusta, Geo.: Mrs. Priscilla White, 40: Miss Submit Hubbard, 84

In Hartford, on the 7th inst. Reverend Abel Flint, D. D. aged 60. His funeral was attended on the 10th, and an appropriate and interesting sermon delivered, to a numerous audience, by the Rev Thomas Robbins, of East Windsor.

COMMUNICATED.

Died suddenly and much lamented, in this city, on the 20th inst. Capt. Silas Goodell, a worthy and meritorious officer of the Revolutionary Army. The deceased was one of the first who embarked in the cause of his country. He rose by merit from an Ensign to be a Captain, and was one of the last who left the service at the close of the war, was in almost all the sanguinary battles of that eventful period. When he first entered the service, he had considerable property—when he retired, he had spent all, and was dismissed with a bundle of *Commutation Certificates*, which he was compelled to sell at forty-two cents on the pound. He has since brought up a very worthy family by his own industry and economy, and in the year 1818 was placed on the pension list, but was soon after stricken off, because he had accumulated some little property since he left the army, and until his last he lamented the ingratitude of all Republics, and especially that of his country to him.


**The Churchman's REASONS** for his profession, set forth in a discourse, by an old fashioned Christian. Price 12½ cents. For sale by ROBINSON & DUNHAM.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

ALL those that are indebted to the subscriber for Newspapers, are requested to make payment *immediately.* ☞ Punctuality is the life of business JOEL DAVISON.
*March 15, 1825.* 50

DESPATCH LINE.
**New Arrangement.**

PACKET Exchange, Capt. Hedge, of the Despatch Line, will leave Norwich for New-York on his regular trip, Thursday, 24th instant, at 12 o'clock *precisely.*

The superior Packet Exchange can yet accommodate four more cabin passengers, and freight additional to burthen, fifty barrels, if application is made soon. Apply to Capt. Hedge, on board, at Despatch-Line Wharf, or to Capt. E. Davison, Prentice & Lord, James N. Brown, Henry Ward Wm. Belcher, G. & H. B. Buckingham.

CARD.

Captain Hedge, of the Despatch Packet Line Exchange, and Owners, beg leave to tender their acknowledgments to the public, for the decided preference generously bestowed on their Packet at this early period of the season, and with submission, hope for a continuance, in future, of their patronage.
*Norwich, March 21, 1825.*

**For New-York,**
**No Puff,**

THE superior packet MARIA, Captain Coit, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.
*Norwich, March 23d*

**Notice.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN H. BROWNING, LATHAM HALL and THOMAS BROWNING, under the firm of

**J. H. Browning & Co.**

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against the company are requested to call and receive their pay. All persons indebted, who neglect to settle their accounts, must not complain if they shortly find them in an Attorney's hands.

JOHN H. BROWNING.
LATHAM HALL.
THOMAS BROWNING.
*N. Stonington, March 19, 1825.* 50

**NEW GOODS!**
**Jabez Huntington**

IS now opening his Spring importation of

**Hard Ware Goods,**

fresh from the manufactories—Particulars next week.
*Norwich, March 22, 1825.* 51—

**For Sale,**
*An assortment of*
**Quaker Garden Seeds,**
Herds Gross, Clover, | Furze Top, Red Top & Long-Island Flax-Seed.
*All of the last year's growth.*
CHARLES COIT.
*Norwich, March 23d.* 51—

**Hollow Ware.**

JUST received by the subscribers, a general assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, which will be sold *very low.*

*Also*, 200 bushels Rock Salt, suitable for dairies.

PRENTICE & LORD.
*March 22d 1825.* 51—

**For Sale,**

DELIVERABLE after the 20th July, 100,000 Merchantable Brick, warranted to be as perfect in shape as brick that comes from Hartford, and to be made from as good clay, and as well made.

Enquire of
JOHN LATHROP.
*Who has for sale,*
200 bush. Herds Grass, Furze Top, Blue Top, Red Top, and L. I. Flax-Seed, & Spring Rye.

Expected next week, 300 bushels Seed Oats, Barley and Spring Wheat,
*Norwich, March 23, 1825.* 51—

*Connecticut State Lottery.*
6th CLASS. NEW SERIES.
☞ *(To be drawn in one month.)*

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize | $6000 |
| 1 | .. | 1000 |
| 1 | .. | 688 |
| 1 | .. | 500 |
| 6 | .. | 200 |
| 28 | .. | 100 |
| 56 | .. | 25 |
| 196 | .. | 12 |
| 1890 | .. | 6 |

TICKETS
*FOR SALE AT*
**BREWSTER'S**
*LOTTERY OFFICE,*
*(A few rods west of the Bank.)*

Where, it is unnecessary to say, has been sold numerous high prizes

*** Present price of Tickets $6—Halves, Quarters, & Eights, in proportion.

☞ Persons wishing to exchange $6 for $6000 (less 15 per cent.) will do well to call soon.

Orders enclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to

S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, March 8th.* tf49—

**Providence & Boston**

ACCOMMODATION
**STAGE LINE,**

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock for Plainfield and Providence, and returning, leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.

For Seats, apply to
D. RAYMOND.
*Norwich, March 8th. 1825.* 49

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indented boy, by the name of *Lyman Davis* aged 15 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy.—Whoever will return him shall receive One Mill reward, but no charges or thanks. JOHN TYLER, Jr
*Griswold, March 17, 1825.* 3w50

SIX months, from the date hereof, are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr Manasseh Prentice*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
*Adm'r. with the will annexed*
*Griswold, March 16, 1825.* 51—

**Carpeting.**
**WM. D. RIPLEY**

*Has on hand a large assortment of*
Scotch and English Ingrain,
Brussels and Venetian
**CARPETING,**
which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.

*Also, just received,*
1 bale 5-4 Dover Sheetings,
☞ a superior article.
1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.
200 pieces French Paper Hangings.
8-4 square Mantle Bordered & Long
**MERINO SHAWLS.**
Figured real India
**Mull Mull Muslins.**
Black and Colored LEVANTINES,
Do. SATIN LEVANTINES.
**FRENCH**
Spool and Hank Working Cotton, Linen Floss, Pearl Edge, &c. &c.
*Norwich, March 23, 1825.* 50—

***Seminary***
**For Young Ladies.**

A NEW term of Mrs. Hayden's and Miss Benham's School will commence on Monday, April 10th.

Books used are Walker's Dictionary, Woodbridge's Geography, Russell's Grammar, Daboll's Arithmetick, Tytler's History, Blair's Rhetorick, Comstock's Chemistry, Irving's Botany and Mythology.——Price of tuition for the above branches of education with the addition of penmanship $3; Drawing maps shading with crayons and making wax flowers $4; Embroidery, Painting on velvet, silk, &c. $6.

A class of small girls will be taught Orthography, Reading, Cummings' small Geography, and various kinds of needle work, for $2. Young ladies wishing to obtain board can be accommodated in the family with Mrs. Hayden.
*March 23d.* 51—

**The Pews**

IN the Baptist meeting-house will be sold on Tuesday evening next. Sales to commence at half past 6 o'clock at the meeting-house.
March 23d. 51—

***The Annual***

MEETING of the New-London county Medical Society, will be holden in New-London on Monday the 18th of April, at Prentice's Hotel. RICHARD P. TRACY, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, March 21st.* 3w51—

**To Let—a Farm,**

OF about ninety acres.—Also, a House & Garden. Likewise—The Slaughter House improved by Ebenezer Wilson, and lots adjoining. For particulars, enquire of JOHN L. BUSWELL.
*Norwich, March 23d.* 3w51—

**Potatoes.**

THE subscriber will pay Cash for a few hundred bushels good Potatoes if delivered soon—blue ones will be preferred.
JED. HUNTINTON.
March 22. 1w—

**Notice.**

THE subscriber has received a Rate Bill of three cent tax on a dollar on assessment list 1824, to collect against Polls and Rateable Estate against all liable to pay taxes in the town of Plainfield. I hereby give notice that I will be at *Elkanah C Eaton's* on Saturday the 16th day of April next from one o'clock until 6, P. M. to receive said tax. All persons neglecting to pay according to the above notice, must expect to pay travelling fees.

CHALES HARRIS, *Collector.*
*Plainfield, March 15, 1825.* 3w50

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Jeremiah Griffing*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law

JAMES GRIFFING, *Executor.*

N. B.—In my absence, claims may be left with my mother, at the Dwelling-house lately occupied by my father. JAMES GRIFFING.
*Norwich, March 17, 1825.* 51—

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife Betsey, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

CEAZAR WAIT.
*Groton, March 15, 1825.* 50—

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed AT THIS OFFICE


ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

LINES ON THE LOSS OF A SHIP.

Her mighty sails the breezes swell,
And fast she leaves the lessening land,
And from the shores the last farewell
Is waved by many a snowy hand;
And weeping eyes are on the main,
Until its verge she wanders o'er;
But, from the hour of parting pain,
That bark was never heard of more.

In her was many a mother's joy,
And love of many a weeping fair;
For her was wafted, in its sigh,
The lonely heart's unceasing prayer;
And, oh! the thousand hopes untold
Of ardent youth, that vessel bore;
Say, were they quenched in waters cold?
For she was never heard of more!

When on her wide and trackless path
Of desolation, doomed to flee,
Say, sank she 'midst the blending wrath
Of racking cloud and rolling sea?
Or, where the land but mocks the eye,
Went drifting on a fatal shore?
Vain guesses all—her destiny
Is dark—she ne'er was heard off more!

The moon hath twelve times changed her form,
From glowing orb to crescent wan:
Mild skies of calm, and scowl of storm,
Since from her port that ship hath gone:
But ocean keeps its secret well,
And though we know that all is o'er,
No eye hath seen—no tongue can tell
Her fate—she ne'er was heard of more!

Oh! were her tale of sorrow known,
'Twere something to the broken-heart,
The pangs of doubt would then be gone,
And Fancy's endless dreams depart:
It may not be!—there is no ray
By which her doom we may explore:
We only know she sailed away,
And ne'er was seen or heard of more!

SONG.

It is not for your eagle eye,
Though bright its glance may be—
It is not for your sunny smile,
That, *Ulric*, I love thee.

It is not for your marble brow,
Nor for your raven hair:
It is not that you ride the ring,
And wear my colours there.

It is not for your gifts of gold,
Not for your lute's sweet chords;
It is not for your lordly birth,
Not for your honied words:—

But it is that I deem your heart
Is given quite to me:
You love me, and can I do less,
Dear *Ulric*, than love thee?

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.

If you intend marrying for love, pay your addresses to the lady herself, if for legacies, court those who are to leave them; and if for connexion, court her family.

If you know not what to do with yourself, marry the handsomest lady that you can, upon the shortest acquaintance; and if you do not find it out, she will teach you.

A lady who takes no care of her own person before marriage, will take as little of her household after.

If your lady is fond of play, you must submit to two losses—your own money and her temper.

If you wish to have a dirty and uncomfortable house, marry a lady whom all the world praises for her talents.

Second marriages are not always like second thoughts.

If your wife is continually telling you that she is miserable, and must leave you, affect to leave her, and she will follow you to the world's end.

SYMPTOMS OF VANITY.

To place £100 at a banker's, in order to give a cheque, sometimes for £2.

To go to Calais, return the next day, and afterwards talk of a continental tour.

To go into a coffee-house, ask in a loud tone if the Champagne be good, and in a low voice, order a bottle of soda-water.

OF FORESIGHT.

To give up a debt of £100 in order to avoid a law-suit.

To dine before visiting an author.

To burn a MS. in lieu of placing it in the hands of a bookseller.

OF ECCENTRICITY.

To pay ten shillings for a bottle of Port at ——'s Hotel.

To eat beef at Paris, and omelets in London.

A man of sensibility is always either in the attic of ecstacies, or the cellar of sorrow; either jumping with joy, or groaning with grief. But pleasure and pain are like a cucumber,—the extremes are good for nothing. I once heard a late minister compared to the same vegetable; "For," said the punster, "his *ends* are bad."

That the style of such writings as are intended to attract the public eye be more elevated than that of private letters, is as requisite as it is for the pulpit of a preacher to be somewhat above the level of his auditors.

By too constant association, the sincerest friendship may be estranged, or rather obliterated; as the richest coins are defaced by the friction of each other.

Different periods of time, when their order has failed from the memory, seem all consolidated into one; as the distant horizon appears to mingle with the sky.

An open countenance is like the face of a dial,—showing clearly what passes within.

If perfection were ever once beheld, we should be so fully convinced of the impossibility of equalling it, as to give up all attempts at imitation.

Anger is most fearful when unaccompanied by tears: it is lightning without rain.


FRESH IMPORTED SPRING GOODS.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

*British, French, India, German and Italian Fashionable*

FANCY AND STAPLE

*Dry Goods,*

most of which are entirely new style, by the latest arrivals—consisting of Superfine Broad Cloths & fashionable Mixed, Black and Coronation Rib'd Cassimeres.
Superfine two blue and blue & white Calicoes. Low pric'd Fancy Print do. *(a great variety.)*
5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed Cambricks and Muslins.
5-8 & 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.
Heavy black figured Gros De Naples SILKS.
Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.
Rich Ombra figured Silks, (various colors.) Shaded & Plain Satins.
Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style.)
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
Superfine Furniture Chintz, (rich patterns and new style.)
Low prized figured do. do.
French Ginghams. Cotepally Hdkfs.
Patent Black and Green Crape.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers.
Very fine Cambric Dimoty.
Drab & white Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, *(a new article.)*
Olive Florentines. Brown Drilling
Striped Grandurella.
Men's & Women's, English, Silk & Cotton Hose.
" German Cotton & Thread Hose.
" Women's Gloves (great variety.)
Russia and Irish Diapers.
Plain and Figured Cotton Laces
Pink, blue, black and white, Crape Lisse. Colored Pipings.
1 box Scio Ribbons, (a rich article.)
Waist and Bracelet Ribbons.
German white & silk Pins Hair do.
*Bobinet Lace Veils & Scarfs.*
French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings.
Plain & Figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings.
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces.

1 CASE

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ SUPERIOR QUALITY

Leghorn Hats,

white and smooth, of the last importation. *Norwich, March 8.* 49

Seed, Seed, &c. &c.

FOR sale at the store of the subscriber, in Plainfield, a quantity of Herds Grass & Clover Seed of superior quality, at a very low price.

ALSO, a quantity of Scotch and Maccaboy & Cut Tobacco, received from New-York to sail on commission, at the New-York prices.

The subscriber will soon receive from New-York an assortment of English, French, and India

*Spring Goods,*

which will be sold at a very small advance. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to wait until the above mentioned arrives.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, March 14.* 3w50—

VILLAGE HYMNS &C.

VILLAGE Hymns for social Worship, by Asahel Nettleton.

Memoirs of Catharine Brown, a Christian Indian of the Cherokee Nation.

Sermons for Children, by Samuel Nott, Jun. 2 vols. For sale at
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-store.*
*March 9.* 3w49—

Just received

AND now opening by H. COLTON, an elegant assortment of

*Looking Glasses*

which, with those before on hand makes his assortment the most extensive of any in this place.
*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 3w48

Quaker Garden Seeds.

*A full assortment,*
ALSO. Herds Grass,
Clover,
Furze Top,
Blue Top &
Red Top.

All warranted to be of the last year's growth. *for sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, March 9, 1825.* 49—

*Families Wanted.*

WANTED, at the Shetucket Manufactory in Windham, 5 or 6 good experienced families to work in a cotton factory, a good proportion of spinners would be preferred, to whom liberal wages and all cash will be given by
PEREZ O. RICHMOND, Agent.
*Windham, March 1, 1825.* 6w48

ELEGANT Lace Long Shawls, Lace Veils, Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c. &c. just received by

JOHN KINNEY & CO.

*Who have on hand a large stock of all kinds of*

Dry Goods,

adapted to the Season, which they are desirous to dispose of at about the cost, before the coming Spring.

Purchasers, as usual, are requested to call.
*Feb. 25, 1825.* 47—

Wm. & D. B. Tucker

HAVE on hand, and expect a regular supply of Cotton Yarn to put out to

Hand Loom Weavers

to weave, for which a fair price will be given, and good pay made.

*They have also on hand*

100,000 first quality warranted chesnut shingles, cedar shingles, pine clapboards, oak boards, chesnut lath & pine joist, which they offer to sell on very favorable terms.

All persons who have accounts with them of more than one years standing are requested to close them by payment or note without delay.
*Griswold, Feb. 28th, 1825.* 6w48

NORWICH
Dying Establishment.
CHARLES WARBURTON

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.
*November 16, 1824.* tf33—

HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, etc

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs,*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. 41—

New Co-Partnership.
JAMES BREWSTER,

THAT he may better supply his numerous customers, has taken *Wm. Wilby and Richard Beach* into partnership, (Mr. Wilby having served his time with one of the most approved Coach-Makers in London and Mr. Beach having had superior advantages in this country, and both first rate workmen,)—

Would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of this arrangement, (as Messrs. W. & B. will directly superintend the mechanical department,) he is enabled to render his establishment the *most extensive in New England,* and not inferior to any in this country. With the superior advantages which he before possessed, and which are now greatly increased, he can supply his friends and the public with

Coaches and Carriages

of every description, and warranted of superior workmanship.

They will keep constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages, and all orders for any part of the country or foreign market will be attended to, and supplied with the greatest dispatch.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

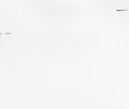
*James Brewster & Co.*
*New-Haven, Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w47

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book-account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next.

SIMON MAFFIT.
*Killingly, March 4th.* 50—

Packer & Lester



HAVE eleven bales prime Upland Cotton in Mr. Jed. Huntington's store, which they offer for sale. For further information, inquire of
Mr. HUNTINGTON.
*March 7, 1825.* 3w49

New Goods.
A. & A. GAY

HAVE just returned from New-York with an elegant assortment of goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they sell at low prices for cash. Purchasers are requested to call and examine them. The particulars will be given next week.
*March 9th, 1825.*


Tickets

IN the 6th Class State Lottery, New Series, for sale at

SAMUEL TYLER'S
*LOTTERY OFFICE.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of $6000 | | 6 prizes of 200 | |
| 1 do. | 1000 | 23 do. | 100 |
| 1 do. | 688 | 56 do. | 25 |
| 1 do. | 500 | 196 do. | 12 |

1890 prizes of 6 dollars.

Packages of 11 tickets warranted to draw $30. Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchaser.
*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 48—

Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed commissioners upon the estate of Erastus Tucker, of Griswold, in New-London County, adjudged an insolvent debtor by the Hon. Superior Court, January term 1825, for the County of New-London, give notice that we shall meet at the office of Ralph Gilbert, Esq. in Hebron, on the 23d of May, on the 27th day of June, & on the 16th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, for the purpose of receiving & adjusting the debts due and owing from said insolvent debtor, and no claim will be received after said last meeting.

SAMUEL A. PETERS, } Commissioners.
GEORGE GILLET, }
*Hebron, March 2, 1825.* 3w50

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of Doct. *George Tisdale,* late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams, Esq.* at said Norwich, on the third Mondays in April, July and August, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days—six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, }
*Norwich, March 14, 1825.* 50—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBEN. YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Stephen Baker,* late of the town of New Paltz, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus L. Dimick, of Canterbury in the district aforesaid, administrator on the Goods, Chattels, Credits and Estate in said district, belonging to said *Stephen Baker,* dec'd. or be debarred a recovery according to law.—And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up in true copy in some public place in said town of Canterbury on the 2d day of March, 1825.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* —48

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 1st day of March. A. D. 1825—*

Present, Ebenezer Young Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of *Seeris Harris,* late of Plainfield, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Capt. Lemuel Woodward,* Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 9th day of March, 1825. Attest, J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon. Clerk.* 49—

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at public vendue, all the real estate of Shubael Strong, late of Lebanon, in said district, dec'd, under the encumbrance of the widow's dower therein, on Thursday the 31st day of March inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of said deceased.

GORDON BAILEY,
*Administrator on said estate.*
Lebanon, March 5 1825. 3w 9.

CASH

PAID for Green Calfskins, by
CHARLES COIT.
*March 8th.* 49—


New Books,
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. HUBBARD'S
*BOOK-STORE*——viz:

THE Refugee, a Romance, by Capt. Matthew Murgatroyd, of the Ninth Continentals in the Revolutionary War.

John Bull in America; or the new Munchausen.

Lionel Lincoln, or the Leaguer of Boston, by the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

ALSO,
*A great variety of*
STATIONARY.
*March 9th.* 3w—

Real Estate, Stock, &c.
AT AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th inst at 9 o'clock A. M. will be offered for sale at Auction, on the premises,—The Farm which for a number of years past has been owned and improved by Deacon JOSIAH LOOMIS—is situated in Lebanon, (Goshen Society,) one mile east of Goshen Meeting House; said Farm contains one hundred and fifty-eight acres of excellent Land, is well fenced, watered, and wooded. There is on the premises a good two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and other out buildings, all in good repair.

At the same time and place will be sold two yoke of Oxen, eight Cows, one 2 year old Bull, 2 yearling do. three likely Horses, twenty four Sheep, 1-2 and 3-4 Merino, fifteen Swine, together with a number of articles of Household Furniture—Farming Implements, a great variety—Also, a quantity of Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, Hay, &c. &c. Terms of payment made known on the day of sale.

N. B. Should said day of sale be stormy, the Auction will be the first fair day after.

ARIEL LOOMIS, } *Assignees.*
OLIVER PETTIS, }
*Lebanon, March 14.* 2w50—

Auctions.

Speculators! Attention.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday the 4th day of April next at 9 o'clock A. M at the Inn of Reuben Barber, of Griswold, (Pachog Society,) a variety of *Notes* of hand, Executors balances, due on book, &c. to the number of about one hundred, against persons residents of Griswold.

*ALSO.*

At Capt. Samuel Robbins' in Voluntown, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, a like quantity of Notes & Accounts, to the number of about one hundred. All the property of the estate of Mr. Jonas Hewett, late of Griswold, deceased.

THOMAS H. HEWETT, *Adm'r.*
*Griswold, March 7th* 1825 49—

Notice.

THE subscriber, having received from the Select-Men of the town of Canterbury a Rate Bill, to collect of the inhabitants in the first society of said town, a Town Tax of three cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable into the Treasury on the 1st day of March, instant, will attend at the house of Capt. Chauncy Bacon, on the 30th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M to receive said Tax. All persons not attending to this call, may expect to pay fees according to law.

JOHN KINGSLEY, *Collector.*
*Canterbury, March 1, 1825.* 3w49

Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Sterling at the following times and places, to receive a Town Tax of five cents on the dollar, on levy 1824, in his hands for collection, (viz.) on the first Monday of April 1825, at the house Wm. Fenner, and on the first Tuesday, at the Store of Horatio G. Hudson from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M. and on the same day at the Sabin Factory, from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. Those who do not attend to the above call, must pay travel fees without favor.

HARRIS ARNOLD, *Collector*
*Sterling, March 5, 1825.* 3w49

Prentice & Lord

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which they are selling very low for Cash or Country Produce.
*March 16, 1825.* 50—

*Hatters Wanted.*

BY the first of April the subscriber is wishing to employ two or more hat makers, at his shop in Griswold.

WILLIAM DABNEY.
March 1st. 1825. 49—

The Savings Bank

HAVE 1000 or 1500 dollars to loan on good security.
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
*March 9th.* 49—

For Providence,

THE packet Albion will commence running on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to Capt. WM. BARKER,
JAS. N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.
*March 9th 1825.*

For New-York.

THE Packet VENUS will commence running on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply to H. N. Tracy, Master, on board, or in his absence to
JED. HUNTINGTON.
*March 16, 1825.* 3w50—

Valuable Medicine
FOR
*Coughs & Consumptions.*

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing: and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast, which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abscess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs. JOSHUA BLODGET.
*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.*

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.
PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.
*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY
J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & O. C. LESTER, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich. Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.
APPY1w50—

Miss Mansfield

OFFERS for sale a handsome assortment of Leghorn Gipseys very low. *March 8th* 3w49—

To Machine Makers.

THREE or four good iron workmen are wanted by the Thames Manufacturing Company. Apply to the subscriber at Norwich Falls.
WM. HINES.
*March 9th.* 49—

CASH,

AND the highest price, paid for Green CALF SKINS, by
PRENTICE & LORD.
*March 16, 1825.* 50—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

VOL. XXVII——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY ROBINSON & DUNHAM, AT THEIR OFFICE IN CHELSEA.——WHOLE NO. 1455.

New series, Vol. III. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1825. No. 52.

[illegible] per annum to [illegible] in the city and by mail.

To companies of twenty or more, who pay in advance and receive their papers at the office, a liberal discount will be made.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors.



## Carpeting.
**WM. D. RIPLEY**
*Has on hand a large assortment of*
Scotch and English Ingrain,
Brussels and Venetian
CARPETING,
which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.
*Also, just received,*
2 bales 5-4 Dover Sheetings,
☞ a superior article.
1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.
200 pieces French Paper Hangings.
8-4 square Mantle Bordered & Long
MERINO SHAWLS.
[illegible] real India
Mull Mull Muslins.
Black and Colored LEVANTINES,
Do. SATIN LEVANTINES.
FRENCH
Spool and Hank Working Cotton,
Linen Floss, Pearl Edge, &c. &c.
*Norwich, March 23, 1825.* 50—

## New Goods.
**A. & A. GAY**
HAVE just returned from New-York with an elegant assortment of goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which they sell at low prices for cash. Purchasers are requested to call and examine them. The particulars will be given next week.
*March 9th, 1825.*

## Wm. & D. B. Tucker
HAVE on hand, and expect a regular supply of Cotton Yarn to put out to
Hand Loom Weavers
to weave, for which a fair price will be given, and good pay made.
[illegible]
200,000 first quality
[illegible] chesnut shingles, cedar shingles, pine clapboards, oak boards, chesnut lath & pine joist, which they offer to sell on very favorable terms.
All persons who have accounts with them of more than one years standing are requested to close them by payment or note without delay.
*Griswold, Feb. 28th, 1825.* 6w43

## Seed, Seed, &c. &c.
FOR sale at the store of the subscriber, in Plainfield, a quantity of Herds Grass & Clover Seed, of superior quality, at a very low price.
ALSO, a quantity of Scotch and Maccaboy & Cut Tobacco, received from New-York to sell on commission, at the New-York prices.
The subscriber will soon receive from New-York an assortment of English, French, and India
*Spring Goods,*
which will be sold at a very small advance. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to wait until the above mentioned arrives.
JOSEPH S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, March 14.* 3w50—

## Notice.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN H. BROWNING, LATHAM HALL and THOMAS BROWNING, under the firm of
**J. H. Browning & Co.**
is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against the company are requested to call and receive their pay. All persons indebted, who neglect to settle their accounts, must not complain if they shortly find them in an Attorney's hands.
JOHN H. BROWNING.
LATHAM HALL.
THOMAS BROWNING.
*N. Stonington, March 10, 1825.* 50

## For Sale,
*An assortment of*
Quaker Garden Seeds,
Herds Grass, Clover, | Furze Top, Red Top &
Long-Island Flax-Seed.
*All of the last year's growth.*
CHARLES COIT.
*Norwich, March 29th.* 51—

ELEGANT Lace Long Shawls, Lace Veils, Thread & Bobbinett Laces, &c. &c. just received by
JOHN KINNEY & CO.
*Who have on hand a large stock of all kinds of*
**Dry Goods,**
adapted to the Season, which they are desirous to dispose of at about the cost, before the coming Spring.
Purchasers, as usual, are requested to call.
*Feb. 23, 1825.* 47—

## NEW GOODS!
**Jabez Huntington**
IS now opening his Spring importation of
Hard Ware Goods,
fresh from the manufactories.
*Norwich, March 22, 1825.* 51—

## FRESH IMPORTED SPRING GOODS.
**WM. D. RIPLEY**
HAS just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of
*British, French, India, German and Italian Fashionable*
FANCY AND STAPLE
*Dry Goods,*
most of which are entirely new style, by the latest arrivals—consisting of
Superfine Broad Cloths & fashionable Mixed, Black and Coronation Rib'd Cassimeres.
Superfine two blue and blue & white alicoes. Low pric'd Fancy Print do. *(a great variety.)*
5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed Cambricks and Muslins.
5-8 & 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.
Heavy black figured Gros De Naples SILKS.
Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.
Rich Ombre figured Silks, (various colors.) Shaded & Plain Satins.
Barrege Handkerchiefs, (new style.)
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
Superfine Furniture Chintz, (rich patterns and new style.)
Low prized figured do. do.
French Ginghams. Cotepally Hdkfs.
Patent Black and Green Crape.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers.
Very fine Cambric Dimoty.
Drab & white Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, *(a new article.)*
Olive Florentines. Brown Drilling.
Striped Granderells.
Men's & Women's, English, Silk & Cotton Hose.
" German Cotton & Thread Hose
" Women's Gloves (great variety.)
Russia and Irish Diapers.
Plain and Figured Cotton Laces.
Pink, blue, black and white, Crape Lisse. Colored Pipings.
1 box Scio Ribbons, (a rich article.)
Waist and Bracelet Ribbons.
German white & blk Pins. Hair do.
*Bobinet Lace Veils & Scarfs.*
French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings.
Plain & Figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings.
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces.
**1 CASE**
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ SUPERIOR QUALITY
Leghorn Hats,
white and smooth, of the last importation. *Norwich, March 8.* 49

## Prentice & Lord
HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which they are selling very low for Cash or Country Produce.
*March 16, 1825.* 50—

## *Fire Insurance.*
THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting Insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, and on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.* RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1825.* 46—

## Fire Insurance.
THE Norwich Fire Insurance Company continue to insure against loss by fire, on buildings, furniture, merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## Hitchcock's
**Newly Invented Snuff,**
*(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING.)*
FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.
It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsy; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.
*Directions for using.*
Begin with a small pinch when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.
For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.
*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wf1y44—

## CLAY'S
## Stomach Bitters,
THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues.—They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

## CLAY'S
## *Itch Ointment.*
FOR pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instances it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms tetters, grubs, morphews, and, indeed all defedations of the skin.—Price 33 cents.
For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, Robinson & Dunham, and at most of the principal stores in the State.
*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowf1y44—

*Connecticut State Lottery.*
6th CLASS, NEW SERIES.
☞ *(To be drawn in one month.)*
**SCHEME.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | | $6000 |
| 1 | .. | 1000 |
| 1 | .. | 688 |
| 1 | .. | 500 |
| 6 | .. | 200 |
| 28 | .. | 100 |
| 56 | .. | 25 |
| 196 | .. | 12 |
| 1890 | .. | 6 |

**TICKETS**
*FOR SALE AT*
BREWSTER'S
*LOTTERY OFFICE,*
*(A few rods west of the Bank,)*
Where, it is unnecessary to say, has been sold numerous high prizes.
*** Present price of Tickets $6—Halves, Quarters, & Eights, in proportion.
☞ Persons wishing to exchange $6 for $6000 (less 13 per cent.) will do well to call soon.
Orders enclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, March 8th.* 1f49—


## MISCELLANEOUS.

We do not envy the susceptibility of his mind, who can read the following article without feeling the keen reproof which it conveys to all of us. It is from the pen of the late *Jane Taylor*, author of "*Display; a Tale for Young People*," and is one of a series of papers first published in a Magazine, and afterwards collected and published together.—"*The Discontented Pendulum*," one of the same series, we published three weeks since, which was probably generally read, and as generally admired.

### HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

In a remote period of antiquity, when the supernatural and the marvellous obtained a readier credence than now, it was fabled that a stranger of extraordinary appearance was observed pacing the streets of one of the magnificent cities of the East, remarking with an eye of intelligent curiosity every surrounding object. Several individuals gathering around him, questioned him concerning his country and his business; but they presently perceived that he was unacquainted with their language, and he soon discovered himself to be equally ignorant of the most common usages of society. At the same time, the dignity and intelligence of his air and demeanor forbade the idea of his being either a barbarian or a lunatic.—When at length he understood by their signs, that they wished to be informed whence he came, he pointed, with great significance to the sky; upon which the crowd, concluding him to be one of their deities, were proceeding to pay him divine honors—but he no sooner comprehended their design, than he rejected it with horror; and, bending his knees and raising his hands towards heaven in the attitude of prayer, gave them to understand that he also was a worshipper of the powers above.

After a time, it is said that the mysterious stranger accepted the hospitalities of one of the nobles of the city; under whose roof he applied himself with great diligence to the acquirement of the language in which he made such surprising proficiency that in a few days he was able to hold intelligent intercourse with those around him. The noble host now resolved to take an early opportunity of satisfying his curiosity respecting the country and quality of his guest; and, upon his expressing this desire, the stranger assured him that he would answer his inquiries that evening after sun-set. Accordingly as night approached, he led him forth upon the balconies of the palace, which overlooked the wealthy and populous city.—Innumerable lights from its busy streets and splendid palaces were now reflected in the dark bosom of its noble river; where stately vessels, laden with rich merchandise from all parts of the known world, lay anchored in the port. This was a city in which the voice of the harp and the viol, and the sound of the mill-stone were continually heard—and craftsmen of all kinds of craft were there—and the light of a candle was seen in every dwelling—and the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride were heard there. The stranger mused awhile upon the glittering scene, and listened to the confused murmur of mingling sounds. Then suddenly raising his eyes to the starry firmament, he fixed them with an expressive gaze on the beautiful evening star which was just sinking behind a dark grove that surrounded one of the principal temples of the city. 'Marvel not,' said he to his host, 'that I am wont to gaze with fond affection on yonder silvery star. That was my home—yes, I was lately an inhabitant of that tranquil planet, from whence a vain curiosity has tempted me to wander. Often had I beheld, with wondering admiration, this brilliant world of yours, even one of the brightest gems of our firmament—and the ardent desire I had long felt to know something of its condition, was at length unexpectedly gratified. I received permission and power from above, to traverse the mighty void, and to direct my course to this distant sphere. To that permission, however, one condition was annexed, to which my eagerness for the enterprize induced me hastily to consent—namely, that I must thenceforth remain an inhabitant of this strange earth, and undergo all the vicissitudes to which its natives are subject. Tell me, therefore, I pray you, what is the lot of man—and explain to me more fully than I yet understand, all that I hear and see around me.'

"Truly sir," replied the astonished noble, "although I am altogether unacquainted with the manners and customs, products and privileges of your country, yet, methinks, I cannot but congratulate you on your arrival in our world; especially since it has been your good fortune to alight on a part of it affording such various sources of enjoyment as this our opulent and luxuriant city. And be assured it will be my pride and pleasure to introduce you to all that is most worthy the attention of such a distinguished foreigner."

Our adventurer, accordingly, was presently initiated in those arts of luxury and pleasure which were there well understood. He was introduced by his obliging host to their public games and festivals—to their theatrical diversions and convivial assemblies; and in a short time he began to feel some relish for amusements, the meaning of which, at first, he could scarcely comprehend. The next lesson which it became desirable to impart to him, was the necessity of acquiring wealth, as the only means of obtaining pleasure. A fact which was no sooner understood by the stranger, than he gratefully accepted the offer of his friendly host to place him in a situation in which he might amass riches. To this object he began to apply himself with diligence; and was becoming in some measure reconciled to the manners and customs of our planet, strangely as they differed from those of his own, when an incident occurred which gave an entirely new direction to his energies.

It was but a few weeks after his arrival on our earth, when, walking in the cool of the day with his friend, in the outskirts of the city, his attention was arrested by the appearance of a spacious enclosure near which they passed.—He inquired the use to which it was appropriated.

"It is," replied the nobleman, "a place of public interment."

'I do not understand you,' said the stranger.

"It is the place," repeated his friend, "where we bury our dead."

'Excuse me sir,' replied his companion with some embarrassment, 'I must trouble you to explain yourself yet further.'

The nobleman repeated the information in still plainer terms.

'I am still at a loss to comprehend you perfectly,' said the stranger, turning deadly pale. 'This must relate to something of which I was not only totally ignorant in my own world, but of which I have, as yet, had no intimation in yours. I pray you, therefore, to satisfy my curiosity;—for if I have any clue to your meaning, this, surely, is a matter of more mighty concernment than any to which you have hitherto directed me.'

"My good friend," replied the nobleman, "you must be indeed a novice among us, if you have yet to learn that we must all, sooner or later, submit to take our place in these dismal abodes—nor will I deny that it is one of the least desirable of the circumstances which appertain to our condition; for which reason it is a matter rarely referred to in polished society; and this accounts for your being hitherto uninformed on the subject. But truly, sir, if the inhabitants of the place whence you came are not liable to any similar misfortune, I advise you to betake yourself back again with all speed; for be assured there is no escape here—nor could I guarantee your safety for a single hour."

'Alas,' replied the adventurer, 'I must submit to the conditions of my enterprise, of which, till now, I little understood the import. But explain to me, I beseech you, something more of the nature and consequence of this wondrous metamorphosis, and tell me at what period it commonly happens to man.'

While he thus spoke, his voice faltered, and his whole frame shook violently; his countenance was as pale as death, and a cold dew stood in large drops upon his forehead.

By this time his companion, finding the discourse becoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to the priests for further information, this subject being very much out of his province.

'How!' exclaimed the stranger, 'then I cannot have understood you. Do the priests only die? are not you to die also?'

His friend, evading these questions, hastily conducted his importunate companion to one of their magnificent temples, where he gladly consigned him to the instructions of the priesthood.

The emotion which the stranger had betrayed, when he received the first idea of death, was yet slight in comparison with that which he experienced as soon as he gathered, from the discourses of the priests, some notion of immortality, and of the alternative of happiness or misery in a future state. But this agony of mind was exchanged for transport, when he learned, that, by the performance of certain conditions before death, the state of happiness might be secured. His eagerness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surprise and even the contempt of his sacred teachers. They advised him to remain satisfied for the present with the instructions he had received, and to defer the remainder of the discussion till to-morrow.

'How!' exclaimed the novice, 'say ye not that death may come at any hour?—may it not then come this hour? and what if it should come before I have performed these conditions? O! withhold not the excellent knowledge from me a single moment!'

The Priests, suppressing a smile at his simplicity, then proceeded to explain their theology to their attentive auditor: but who shall describe the ecstacy of his happiness, when he was given to understand, that the required conditions were, generally, of easy and pleasant performance, & that the occasional difficulties or inconveniences which might attend them, would entirely cease with the short term of his earthly existence. 'If, then, I understand you rightly,' said he to his instructors, 'this event which you call death, & which seems in itself strangely terrible, is most desirable and blissful. What a favor is this which is granted to me, in being sent to inhabit a planet in which I can die!'—The priests again exchanged smiles with each other; but their ridicule was wholly lost upon the enraptured stranger.

When the first transports of his emotion had subsided, he began to reflect with sore uneasiness on the time he had already lost since his arrival.

'Alas, what have I been doing?' exclaimed he. 'This gold which I have been collecting, tell me, reverend priests, will it avail me any thing when the thirty or forty years are expired which, you say, I may possibly sojourn in your planet?'

"Nay," replied the priests, "but verily you will find it of excellent use so long as you remain in it."

'A very little of it shall suffice me,' replied he; 'for consider how soon this period will be past. What avails it what my condition may be for so short a season? I will betake myself, from this hour, to the grand concerns of which you have charitably informed me.'

Accordingly from that period, continues the legend, the stranger devoted himself to the performance of those conditions on which, he was told, his future welfare depended—but, in so doing, he had an opposition to encounter wholly unexpected, & for which he was even at a loss to account. By thus devoting his chief attention to his chief interests, he excited the surprise, the contempt, & even the enmity of most of the inhabitants of the city; and they rarely mentioned him but with a term of reproach, which has been variously rendered in all the modern languages.

Nothing could equal the stranger's surprise at this circumstance; as well as that of his fellow-citizens appearing, generally, so extremely indifferent as they did to their own interests. That they should have so little prudence and forethought as to provide only for their necessities and pleasures for that short part of their existence in which they were to remain in this planet, he could consider only as the effect of disordered intellect; so that he even returned their incivilities to himself with affectionate expostulation, accompanied by lively emotions of compassion and amazement.

If ever he was tempted for a moment to violate any of the conditions of his future happiness, he bewailed his own madness with agonizing emotions; and to all the invitations he received from others to do any thing inconsistent with his real interests, he had but one answer—'Oh,' he would say, 'I am to die—I am to die.'

*From the Philadelphia Recorder.*

TO THE HON. ALEXANDER SMYTH, M. C.

*Sir,*

When I saw announced in our papers a publication, purporting to be an explanation of the Apocalypse, or revelation of St. John, from one of the members of Congress, I must confess I partook of the general surprise. My surprise, however, is not occasioned by any prevailing impression upon my mind, that there may not be many members in that honourable body, to which you belong, who could throw light upon this or any other subject which they might choose to investigate; but from the belief, that to collect information upon such subjects as that which you have undertaken to discuss, is foreign from their pursuits. After the first emotions of surprise had subsided, I took up your performance, under the expectation that it was the well-meant endeavour of a pious man, who conceived the idea that he had fallen upon an interpretation of that obscure & difficult portion of sacred scripture, more satisfactory than any which had hitherto been furnished by his predecessors. In this case, although I might have supposed him entirely mistaken in his views, and unsuccessful in his attempt, I should have commended his motive, and bestowed due praise upon the merits of the performance. How far this reasonable anticipation, with which I commenced the perusal of your dissertation has been disappointed, I leave you to judge. There is an asperity in some expressions you have indulged, which would seem to indicate a spirit of hostility to religion and its ministers. This I could have wished you to avoid. If you wrote with the single view of discovering the truth, and purifying the sacred volume from spurious pieces, and adulterating mixtures, your undertaking might have been applauded, and the more so, as you were careful to abstain from all acrimonious language against those whom you conceived to be hostile to your purpose. It is from my respect for you as a member of that high and honourable body, upon the deliberations and counsels of which depend the fortunes of this great nation, for those constituents who have appointed you to that important post, and who may be influenced by your opinions and views, and for the people at large to whom you have now made an appeal by your publication, that I now take leave to address to you a few observations in regard to the topic discussed in your work.

You have attempted in very few words to decide questions which have greatly puzzled the learned and ingenious, and about which, after much expenditure of erudition and argument, they have found themselves unable to arrive at definite conclusions; volumes after volumes have been written, in order to discuss the topic which you expect to settle in a few pages. I do not mention this as an objection to your theory; it would rather afford a presumption in its favour. Nature delights in simplicity, and the word of God always corresponds to his works. If ever a key shall be furnished to the Apocalypse, I doubt not it will be found to be a very simple one. It is not my intention to enter into a learned controversy with you in reference to the genuineness and authenticity of the Apocalypse. This would extend my communication greatly beyond the limits at present contemplated to be assigned to it. And I am willing candidly to allow that after a careful perusal and attentive study of several of the most approved works, in which an explanation of the Revelations has been attempted, I have found little or no satisfaction. Sometimes the application of the prophecies to events which have occurred has appeared ingenious, and carried the signs of truth and probability. But, of all the repeated attempts of this nature which I have witnessed, the work, in my estimation, still remains a sealed and incomprehensible volume.—Nothing can be more rich & sublime, than the imagery, with which it shadows forth the events to which it alludes; and if it could be clearly shown to be a supposititious piece, and not entitled to its rank in the canon of scripture, we should wish it to be preserved as a store-house, from which the poet and the orator might draw his colours. Thus much I can truly af-

ORIGINAL STAINED

how about the unsatisfactory nature of all the attempts which have been made to unfold the sublime mysteries of this singular book. To you must excuse me when I avow, that of all the interpretations which I have ever been attempted of the Apocalypse, yours is to me the least satisfactory. I do not deny that you have discovered some ingenuity, and some knowledge of the subject and of the history of the times to which those prophecies relate. It does appear to me however, that if you had extended your reading and research upon this subject a little farther, your views would have been rendered more clear, and probably your opinions changed. I shall now proceed to state to you as briefly as I am able, my objections to your theory, in the sincere hope that they may convince you that the ground you have assumed is untenable, and the arguments by which you have sustained your system fallacious.

I shall pass very rapidly over what I chose to state as the first proposition maintained in your treatise, viz. that Ireneus, the good bishop of Lyons, was the author of the Apocalypse. In this opinion I am told you are supported by some German Theologians. Now your opinion upon this point, and that of some German Theologians to the contrary notwithstanding, I must be allowed to say, that of all the authors to whom this work has been ascribed, Ireneus appears to me to be the one who has the least claim to that honour. We know that the sentiments of writers about this matter have been various. Some ascribed it to John the presbyter, others to Cerinthus the heretic, and the church, after mature deliberation upon the subject, and it is here thought upon the most satisfactory reasons, at last agreed in the general opinion, that it was written by St. John the Apostle, and accordingly introduced it into the sacred volume. I am a little surprised that in your search for a parent for this intellectual offspring, if you desired, as is evident you did, to brand it with infamy and expose it to utter contempt, you did not hit upon old Cerinthus. Perhaps, however, as it entered into your plan to represent it as the fruit of revenge and diabolical malignity, you had too much sympathy and regard for this venerable opposer of the true doctrine, to be willing to think so ill of him. However this may be, it is certain that in fixing upon bishop Ireneus as the author, you have departed from the opinions of the most approved writers, and that too, without assigning any reason for your dissent. This is rather uncivil treatment of the learned. Some say that this work was written in the time of the Roman Emperor Claudius. Newton places it in the time of Nero; Lardner and others, as appears to the writer of this address with the greatest reason, in the times of Domitian. Whatever difficulties may be found in proving by sufficient arguments, that it was written at any one of these periods, it is certain that these difficulties are increased in a ten-fold degree, by removing its publication to the time of Ireneus. I could go into a full detail of the objections to this opinion, but the limits of this address do not allow me. I will mention only one, which, with every man of sense, I should think ought to be conclusive. St. John died in the year 100, at the advanced age of 94, and Ireneus in 202. Nearly a century had passed between the death of the one and that of the other. Ireneus was the disciple of Polycarp, and Polycarp of St. John. Papias and Ignatius were also disciples of St. John. At the same time were living Justin, together with the bishops and clergy who immediately succeeded the Apostles and their fellow-laborers. Now, under these circumstances, do you not perceive the extreme difficulty which Ireneus would have to encounter, if he undertook to write a work like that of the Apocalypse, and palm it upon the christian world as the genuine production of St. John the Apostle. Polycarp, as the attempt was made in his time, could have said to him, where is this book which you profess to derive from my inspired teacher. It is strange that I, who have the honor to be his immediate disciple, never heard of it before. I am not to be misled by any such idle pretence. The same answer might have been given by Ignatius, and by Papias, and a similar objection presented by Justin and the contemporary clergy generally. Instead of finding these writers or their successors urging any objections of this kind against the Apocalypse at its first appearance, we see them making direct or indirect allusions to it, as a book extant, and descending to them from the hands of the beloved Apostle. These indirect and direct mentions of it, however, appear to be unsatisfactory to your mind, as proofs of its existence at that time. In this incredulity you are somewhat singular. But what do you think of this argument? Dionysius of Alexandria, who lived in the middle of the third century, about 40 years after the death of Ireneus, having warmly opposed to the millenarian doctrine, which had been broached by Papias and gained some ground in the church, thought he discovered countenance given to this error in the Revelations, and therefore set himself to work to doctrify it. Now, had he been able to use such an argument against its genuineness and authenticity as that from the time of St. John to nearly his own, it had never been heard of in the church, & therefore it was a recent production, the case would have been determined at once. Such a proof could not have been resisted, and the amiable bishop would have gained an easy victory. But instead of instituting this summary process, by which to detect what he deemed a forgery, he can only conjecture that the piece was foisted into the catalogue of sacred books as some thought, by Cerinthus, or perhaps by John the presbyter. Now, Cerinthus and John were contemporaries of the Apostle. They who opposed the genuineness and authenticity of the Apocalypse, therefore, give confirmation to the fact of its early origin. They did not doubt that it came to them from the Apostolic days. I leave these observations to your serious consideration, as to the writer of that sacred book. I proceed to exhibit to you my objections to your hypothesis. You suppose that the Apocalypse, instead of being a prediction of future events, is only an enigmatical representation of past ones. You limit the events which are exhibited, to the period which passed between the reign of Commodus to that of Carcalla. This conjecture is entirely new, and very singular. If there be any merit in giving it birth, I believe you have a clear and indisputable claim to it. You have some examples of perverse your predecessors, who have endeavored to weaken the force of the evidence which christianity derives in her support from the fulfilment of prophecy, by alleging that the prophecy was penned after the event had taken place.—Porphyry pretended that the remarkable prophecy of Daniel's 70 weeks, was of this kind; but, I believe, it is now universally admitted that he never made good his point, and Daniel's prophetic spirit remains unimpeached. But let us take into distinct consideration your opinion that the Apocalypse is not a prediction of future events, but an enigmatical representation of the past, or those events which took place immediately before the time of the writer, Ireneus. Let us then take this idea with us; when we open the book of Revelation, we find in the first sentence the declaration that this book is "the Revelation of Jesus Christ which God gave unto him, to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass, and he sent and signified it by his Angel to his servant John." Now, according to your exposition, this book is not a representation or disclosure of things to come, but a revelation or prophecy of things which are past. This is a rare species of revelation or prophecy indeed, & would amount to what Irishmen might denominate a *retrospect of the future*, or a *prospective vision of the past*. But Ireneus, you will say, only made use of this mode of representation, in order the more successfully to cloak his real design, and obtrude the piece upon the christian world as the genuine work of St. John. Be it so; but what conceivable motive could have induced him to engage in the singular undertaking of adumbrating past events, which must have been known to every body, by such dark and and ambiguous symbols? We are told in the last page of your work, "to gratify an insatiable revenge." Indeed! then this must be allowed to be one of the most extraordinary expedients ever resorted to by malice and revenge, to give themselves vent. Ireneus, the good bishop of Lyons, sets down, in order to vent his animosity against the Pagans & persecutors of Christianity, writes a sublime but incomprehensible book, in which events are so darkly shadowed out, that every person from his time to the present, has taken it as a symbolical representation of the future fortunes of the church.—Never was there a revenge displayed before or since, so blind and bootless.—Would that all avengers of their own injuries would content themselves with this mode of retaliation! Mankind might hurl this kind of weapons, consisting in dark images, and enigmatical symbols against each other, until dooms day, without producing the effect of a single bullet. It is impossible for me to conceive of any idea upon this subject more futile and visionary.

Again, upon your hypothesis, the events intended to be symbolized in the Apocalypse, are comprised in the short period of a few years. How does this conception strip the performance of all its majesty and sublimity!—I have heard of a philosophy which maintains that all the matter which is contained in the universe might be comprised within the space of a nut-shell. Your scheme sinks the Apocalypse into a diminution and insignificance something like that which is here supposed of the universe. It would appear to me that no one can take up the book of Revelation and read it with an unprejudiced mind, who does not perceive that there is a wide and noble scheme embraced in it. It exhibits the machinery of an awful, mysterious sublime drama, having a beginning, middle and splendid catastrophe.

Again—In regard to your applications of the several prophecies, I must be allowed to say you discover some shrewdness and ingenuity, but without profoundness of views, or largeness of comprehension. Your solutions are often forced, and in a high degree improbable. I will mention a few of your applications of the prophecies, in order that the discrepancy between the sign and the thing signified may be made manifest. "And the Heavens departed as a scroll when it is rolled together." This relates, say you, to Pertinax, who sold all the apparatus of luxury of his predecessors; the statues, pictures, rich furniture, gold and silver plate, horses and carriages. Could we imagine a more complete instance of what might be justly called the profoundest pathos in the art of interpretation? It is, indeed, a villainous exposition.

Another instance—"There fell a great star from Heaven, burning, as it were, a lamp, and the name of that star is called wormwood." Hear your interpretation. "This blazing star is Tatian, who taught an austere doctrine, or possibly Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium." This is too sublime—I am afraid we shall be obliged to look beyond our member of Congress for a good interpreter of the Revelations. But to finish these quotations, as I need not be prolix—"Such are the events you say, for which the christians of that age sung hallelujah. And Caracalla, who attempted to murder his father; who murdered his brother in the arms of his mother; who put to death 20,000 persons for being his brother's friends; who massacred the people of Alexandria during a festival, and whose cruelty no rank, age or sex escaped: he is the Lamb of the Apocalypse!" Now what shall we say to this interpretation? Ireneus, the pious bishop of Lyons, applies that epithet which John the Baptist had originally given to his Saviour, and which is again and again repeated in this very book, as applicable to Christ, and the most endearing one which could be invented, to one of the greatest monsters that ever lived!! This is as preposterous an absurdity in the science of theology, as any that could be mentioned in mathematics.

From the foregoing view of the subject, I hope you will perceive that there has not yet been exhibited sufficient reason, according to your proposal, for expunging the Apocalypse from the canon of faith as a "forged book, a pious forgery, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge." Your knowledge of this subject must be more limited than it should have been, before you ventured upon your publication, or you could never have been guilty of so great a mistake as to assert, that the Christian church has received the Revelation of St. John as genuine, for three hundred centuries, if you accept to maintain that she has done so ignorantly, or without a full knowledge of all the difficulties implicated in the case. I have yet to perceive, how, considering the Revelation of St. John as a genuine & authentic work, it can have any connection with the "ignorance and mental debasement of mankind, or with their progress in improvement," or in what manner detecting it to be a forgery, can contribute to the "unbounded freedom of the human mind." We have heard a great deal of late, indeed, about the *march of the human mind*, and if it be only a quaint mode of asserting what the good old writers of a century ago would call the progress of science, letters and the arts, I agree with those who speak in this way, that our race is making continual advances in those respects, and I fervently hope will continue to advance; although I am sadly afraid that its progress towards perfection will be greatly impeded by the *counter-march of body*. I presume you expect, that in this *march of mind* towards perfection, it will sweep away, as useless rubbish, all such ancient and decayed monuments as the Apocalypse, and perhaps, after this, the other parts of that old fashioned document, vulgarly denominated the Bible. For I must be allowed to think that you have ulterior views, beyond those which you have yet thought proper to disclose, and this inference I draw, from some expressions in your piece hostile to religion. I suppose, like an able General, you are commencing an attack against what you regard as the weak and decayed fortifications and defences of christianity, in order to test your strength, knowing, that should you succeed in the first attack, you can make regular advances towards the demolition of the rest. However this may be, or whether I be right or wrong in this conjecture, I am willing to be deceived in it. I think you do the clergy great injustice when you assert, that "it clearly appears, Priests have never possessed a holy spirit, by which they could distinguish truth from falsehood." This is a hard saying. Your proof of its justness is, that they have been for sixteen centuries in the belief that the Apocalypse is a divine work, which you have shown to be a forgery. The Priests might take exception to the soundness of your inference from your given premises. But fortunately for them, they can deny even your premises. For this very work which you represent them as receiving with such weak credulity, has cost them much labor of the brain, and engaged them in many controversies. These very clergy whom you represent as not knowing what to believe themselves, and therefore having no right to prescribe a creed to others, were examining this affair on all sides from the middle of the third century until ages of complete darkness, and then again reviving the dispute at the reformation. For my part, I consider it as a circumstance which should greatly confirm our belief in the truth of our religion, that we find the early church discovering so much solicitude not to admit any spurious pieces into the sacred volume, but taking care to sift and scrutinise every proposal of that nature with her utmost perspicacity & diligence. I must contend, on this account, that your charge against the Priesthood could never have been less appositely brought forward, than in reference to this point. More especially is there force in the observation too, when it is recollected that the Priests can fortify themselves in this matter, with the sacred authority of Newton, who has not only thought it worth his while to direct his almost superhuman genius to the interpretation of prophecy, but who expressly asserts of the book of Revelation, that "he did not, indeed, find any other book in the New Testament so strongly attested, or commented upon so early as this." I am not sure, indeed, that this illustrious man is right in the opinion which he here advances, since the strongest proofs which we can have, that any one of the pieces constituting the canon of scripture, is genuine and authentic, undoubtedly are the earliest admission into the sacred catalogue, and undisputed possession of its authority throughout all ages. But one thing upon this topic we may regard as perfectly certain, and this is, that the Priesthood in this affair, have displayed the most sterling integrity, as well as purity and good sense in the vigilance with which they have guarded the oracles of God, and the unremitted exertions they have made to save from contamination, these holy fountains of divine truth.

Your concluding observations are very singular—"Let not a difference of opinion in religion, any longer excite discord, or cause division among us. Let us regard with marked disapprobation, those who, with exclusive zeal, inculcate anti-social principles. For belief and unbelief are equally involuntary; and as the one can deserve no censure, so the other can merit no applause." I can scarcely form a conjecture of your intent in this part of your essay. I had fondly hoped that our condition in these United States, both as it regards our civil and religious freedom, was in the highest degree desirable and happy. That the various denominations of christians should be animated with exclusive zeal, and exert themselves to promote the progress of their own systems of doctrine and modes of worship, is naturally to be expected, and so far from being censurable, is worthy of the highest commendation—while every person enjoys freedom of opinion, and can worship his God under whatever outward forms or inward principles, are most accordant to his feelings and views of things, and is confident that he remains in perfect security, that these inestimable privileges shall be continued to him, what more enviable condition can we desire as a people? It is hoped that there are no denominations of christians justly liable to the charge which you prefer against them of inculcating anti-social principles. If there are any of this description, or any who are disposed to excite discord, or cause division among us, certainly they are deserving of severe censure. But, with the utmost perspicacity I can summon to my aid, I cannot conceive how your contemplated excision in expunging the Apocalypse from the sacred volume, could contribute to remedy such evils.—

There is no new doctrine inculcated in the Revelations, but merely a picturesque display of those which are held in the books which precede it. The only exception to this observation, is in the doctrine of the millennium, which is there supposed to be contained, although it is so dimly shadowed out, that it is impossible, even at this day, to decide about it. But when you assert in the last place, "that belief & unbelief are equally involuntary; and as the one can deserve no censure, so the other can merit no applause;" you will allow me to say, that these are extraordinary assertions for a statesman, a moralist, and an interpreter of prophecy.—What! is it perfectly a matter of indifference, and implying no moral guilt or censurable imperfection of character, that a man should believe that there is no God, no future state, no distinction between right and wrong, innocence and guilt, or that he should really conceive that the government of Turkey at Constantinople, is as good a one, and as favorable to human happiness, as that of the United States?—Such extreme latitudinarianism carries its own refutation along with it.

To conclude a communication which, I assure you, is written with a true christian spirit, if I can be a judge in the matter, & with a feeling of unfeigned respect & good will, I honor you as a member of the grand council of my country. He who can obtain the votes of so large a number of his fellow-citizens to place him in such a post, ought to be deemed worthy of courtesy & respectful consideration. I request you to take the matters I have suggested into your serious consideration. Extend your reading and study upon this subject, and I shall not despair of finding you agree with me in thinking, that when the subject is weighed on all sides, there is the best reason to believe that the book of Revelations has been dispensed to us by the sacred hands of St. John himself, is a fountain of awful and sublime mysteries, and like the other productions comprised in the sacred volume, bears all the marks of divine truth.

WARBURTON.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

The following *general order* of Commodore Rodgers, will we have no doubt, have a salutary effect. Our Navy has suffered much, and lost some of its brightest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of some of the best and bravest men in the service, by a practice that may without loss of honour, be entirely dispensed with. If our officers fall in battle they fall in defence of their country; and while we mourn their loss we tell of their deeds of valour, and speak proudly of their honourable death. But how is it when they fall, not in the defence of their country—nor by the hands of an enemy, but in a contest where an American arm is raised to shed American blood, where two who have together braved the battle and the tempest—and who have, side by side, and under the same flag, sustained each other in the hour of danger—when these meet, and one falls by the hands of the other, what are our feelings then?—*Nat. Jour.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

U. S. ship North Carolina,
off Cape Henry, 12th January, 1825.

Sir; The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the Navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insidiously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice by them and others of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversion, at tavern tables, in stage coaches, steam boats, and other public places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calculated to produce immediate reform and to save the character of the service, as well as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have in consequence, to require of all officers who are now, or shall hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey, themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the Navy of the United States. As I am determined from this date not to permit the slightest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted, to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not on any account to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and commanding officer of the U. S. Navy.

CHAS. W. MORGAN, Esq.
Capt. of the U. S. ship North Carolina.

At Marlborough-street, a poor infirm old woman, was charged with being dissatisfied at the work house and refractory. She fell on her knees, on being placed at the bar, and said she had been deprived of of snuff, at the workhouse, or she would have behaved well.—Mr. Dyer said he would take care that snuff should be provided for her. The poor old woman said, God bless your Worship: I can put up with shortness of victuals, but to be kept without a pinch of snuff is unbearable.

*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

## DINNER IN HONOR OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On Monday, a public dinner was given at the City Hotel, in celebration of the final triumph of the Patriot arms in South America, a triumph which has restored to liberty and independence the brave people of that country.—Gen. Swift presided, assisted by J. Rathbone, Jr. J. Verplanck, S. Swartwout, and T. L. Smith, Esq. as vice presidents. The company consisted of about one hundred gentlemen, besides a number of guests; among the latter, were observed Mr. Obregon, from Mexico, Mr. J. Alvarado, from Guamaquilla, and several other Spanish gentlemen; the Hon. Judge Van Ness, Judge Deer, Mr. Buchanan, the British consul; Commodore Chauncey; Captains Ridgely, Ballard, and Rogers, and Lieut. Sands, of the U. S. navy; and Col. Smith, of the marine corps.—The room was handsomely decorated with the portraits of Columbus, Washington and Bolivar, encircled with the beautiful new colors of the ship Washington, and the flags of the republics of the new world. The dinner table was loaded with the delicacies of the season, served up with great taste, and the evening passed off with much good feeling and harmony. The following are the regular toasts drank on the occasion which were interspersed with a number of patriotic songs.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Columbus—he gave a new world to liberty.
2. George Washington.
3. Boliver and his fellow patriots.
4. The events we celebrate—practical triumphs of the rights of man.
5. The Holy Alliance of America—its object *freedom* not *tyranny*.
6. General Sucre—second to Boliver, but first in the fields of Ayacucho.
7. The people of Spain—may they take a lesson on the science of government from their American children.

It was stated from the chair, that letters had also been addressed to Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, to which no answers had yet been received by the committee.

Gen. Jackson, J. C. Calhoun W. H. Crawford & Governor Clinton were invited but declined.

The following toasts were then drank:

By Mr. Obregon.—The independence of Cuba, so interesting and important to the United States.

By J. Alvarado.—The memory of the immortal Washington—He broke the galling chains of North America, and marked out the path of freedom to his worthy imitator Bolivar, and to the other deliverers of South America.

By Judge Duer.—The President of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, being called on for a toast, rose and addressed the President in the following words:

Permit me to observe, Sir, that I deem the honour of being a guest upon this occasion, among one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with my official station. Much has been stated as to revolutions and their happy consequences in this assembly this evening, but there is another I cannot omit this opportunity to notice, which even a few years back seemed more unlikely and less expected by many than these great changes we are thus happily met to celebrate, and permit me to add one, in which the prosperity of both is deeply interested.—Need I mention the revolution in sentiment and feelings, which I rejoice to hear my testimony to, as having arisen between our respective governments, which is fast spreading among all classes, and which I earnestly hope may settle down in permanent friendship. It may be asked, what has the growth of good feelings between England and the United States, to do with the celebration of the recent victories which have brought us thus together? I will not say, go ask at Madrid, at Paris, at Vienna, or at St. Petersburg, though there their importance might be discovered, but I would direct any inquirer to go to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, pass along the Andes, on to Cape Horn, thence from the Oronoco to Colombia—and who are they within these vast limits, that do not see in the friendship of the Lion of Old England and the Eagle of these United States, a shield to guard their struggle for the firm establishment of their independence? Yes, Sir, who does not perceive the force of the observation attributed to Mr. Canning, when adverting to the happy consequences of these good feelings, at a dinner at Liverpool, "Mother and Daughter against the world!"

From whence, sir, has this proud eminence of "Mother and Daughter" arisen, and wherein does it consist?

Certainly not from superior powers of body or mind, or from personal courage, patient endurance of toil, or superiority of climate; no, sir; for who surpasses France in arts, science, and military fame? what people more endued with chivalrous bravery than the Spaniard?—what people brave death in the field with more unmoved courage than the German? what Russian ever received his death wound in his back? What then sir, is it? Sir, it is in the predominence of religious and commercial liberty. I would just add, that it is my earnest hope that Mother and Daughter may ere long exhibit a perfect example to the new empire in the south, in these fundamental pillars of National Independence, prosperity and glory. With this expression of my feelings upon this glorious occasion, I beg leave to give:

The Mother and Daughter.—Oblivion to the past, with increase and perpetuity of harmony for the future.

The Hon. Mr. Cambreleng made an appropriate reference to the liberal remarks of the British Consul, and gave;

Magna Charta—The first charter of Human Freedom.

By Mr. Blunt—That Freedom, which man holds by the charter of his Creator.

By Capt. Ridgely—General Miller of the Army of Peru—a gallant Englishman fighting for the liberties of South America.

By Mr. Morris—The Independent Government of South America and Mexico.—May the wisdom of their institutions perpetuate among them the blessings of religious and civil freedom.

By Capt. Rogers—Our Sister Republics of the South—great is the march of freedom.

By Mr. Tucker.—South America.—May her liberty be as permanently established as her Andes and pure as the snow on their summit.

By Lieut. Col. H. Bouvier—John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

By Mr. Phelps.—The sword of Boliver, like the flaming sword of old—may it continue to guard the gates of the South American Eden.

By Mr. J. Verplank—The President and his Administration—Shame them who can.

By Mr. Burnham.—Public Sentiment and public feeling, when unequivocally expressed, may the representatives of the people be taught to respect it.

The following, composed by Mr. Carter, is one among a number of songs written for the occasion, and which was given with great effect:

BATTLE OF GUAMAQUILLA.
Tune—*Bruce's Address.*

Hark! in southern climes afar,
Like the earthquake's sullen jar,
Rolls the mingled din of war,
Strife and rivalry.

On the heary Andes high,
Streaming to the winter sky,
Lo! the Patriot banners fly,
Scorning royalty.

Soon the gath'ring hosts of Spain
Darken *Guamaquilla's* plain,
Daring to the fight again
Freedom's chivalry.

Now conflicting squadrons pour;
Louder swell's the battle's roar;
Redder grows the field with gore,
Mid the revelry.

Clash of armour rends the air,
Horse and horseman welter there
Drum and bugle drown despair,
"Onward!" is the cry.

Hovering in the battle cloud,
Wreathe of smoke the vulture shroud
As aloft he screams aloud
O'er his destined prey.

Peering through the storm of war,
Lo! the bright Columbian star!
Millions shout for BOLIVAR
And for victory!

Hail fair Freedom's favorite son!
Hail thou second WASHINGTON!
Thy triumphant sword hath won
Immortality!

North and South thy deeds proclaim!
Distant nations bless thy name,
Precious—endless is thy fame,
Son of Liberty!

*Credulity.*—On Thursday, at a village not 100 miles from Cheltenham (the name we forbear mentioning out of compassion to its inhabitants,) one of the most complete hoaxes was played off by a fellow who styled himself the *Emperor of all the Conjurors*, that we have heard of for a long time. He hired a room at the village alehouse for the evening, when, through the attractions held out in his bill, of which the following is a copy, the room was literally crammed; and five minutes before the exhibition was to have commenced, he decamped with the money received at the door (probably jumped down his own throat,) and has not since been heard of. Three fellows accompanied the Conjuror when he hired the room, who, most likely, shared the plunder so easily filched from the unsuspecting dupes.

*Cheltenham Journal.*

"FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

"Felix *Doumjumpthroatum*, the Emperor of all the Conjurors, begs leave to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and inhabitants, that he has just arrived with five *Arabian Conjurors*, which he intends to exhibit for this night only. Any attempt to describe their extraordinary performances must be needless, as the proprietor flatters himself that they must be seen to be believed. They are all brothers by the same father: their names, *Muley, Benassar, Abdallah, Mustapha*, and *Suckes*. At the conclusion of their never-yet-equalled feats of slight of hand, legerdemain, &c. &c. they will take each a lighted torch in either hand, when lo! incredible to relate! *Suckes*, with the burning torches, will jump clean down *Mustapha's* throat, who in an instant, with equal dexterity, will pass down the throat of *Abdallah*, then *Abdallah* will jump down that of *Benassar*, and *Benassar* down his brother *Muley's*; who lastly, notwithstanding he is encumbered with his four brothers and their four torches, will throw a flip-flap somerset down his own throat, and leave the audience in total darkness!!—*Prodatum est.*"

*Extract of a letter dated New-York, March 18, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"The Commissioners of the Morris Canal met Monday last at Morristown for the purpose of opening the Books—when it was discovered that their notice had not been conformable to law, and they adjourned to meet for the same object at Powles' Hook on Wednesday next.

"The scene at Morristown is described as novel in the extreme, for that part of the world. The town was thronged at an early hour with people from this city as well as from all parts of the state—all eager to get as much of the stock as possible—their faces sparkling with hope—and all crowding to be foremost; when lo! notice was given of the informality of the proceeding, and every countenance, elated by the prospect of so happy an investment, suddenly changed to a per centage much below par.

"It was calculated that more than four times the amount would have been subscribed—and it is now judged that a much greater competition will be felt at Jersey city.

*North Carolina Gold.*—The Cheraw Intelligencer of the 11th inst. states that "an immense deal of pure Gold has within a short time back, been found in the countries of Cabarrous, Montgomery and Anson, North Carolina. In Montgomery, a new mine has been discovered different from any we have mentioned. The Gold is abstracted from large masses of rock, which indicate the existence of rich and extensive mines, and strongly resemble

ORIGINAL STAINED

thia of Peru. We understand a poor man, on whose land the mine in Montgomery was discovered, has within a few weeks obtained about half a bushel of Gold, amounting to 20,000 dollars. It is said that this extraordinary good fortune has partially deranged him.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

We understand that several Spaniards have recently arrived here from Cuba, in consequence of the establishment of a Military Commission in that island, after the plan of those lately formed in Spain, for the detection and punishment of all persons suspected of liberal principles. Many of the arrests, imprisonments, &c. which have taken place in that country for some months past, have been effected by assemblies of this description, and similar scenes may be expected in Cuba. Governor Vives has heretofore been considered a man of moderation and liberality; but in submitting to be the instrument for effecting the unprincipled designs of Ferdinand, he appears to have lost his claim to such a character.

*N. York Daily Adv.*

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser.*

*Newspapers in Schools.*—Newspapers have been introduced as a part of the regular exercise of the scholars, in the academy at Plattsburgh. This cannot but have a most beneficial effect on the minds of the scholars, and we have long wondered that the practice has not generally obtained in our seminaries of education.—It certainly must be as profitable to our youth, to be informed of events of the day both in our own country and in foreign lands, as it is to spend their time in reading the accounts of quarrels of the gods and loves of the goddesses of heathen mythology.

Mr. Prescott, the teacher of the Plattsburgh academy, deserves and will undoubtedly receive the warm thanks of the parents of children committed to his care.

TURN OUT.—Yesterday the wharves were thronged with crowds of labourers standing out for higher wages. Nearly all the ships in port were deserted by their men, to join in the general combination; several vessels nearly ready for sea are delayed for want of hands. Two very active & noisy individuals who employed themselves in going about and preventing those disposed to work from doing so, were taken up and committed to Bridewell.

*New York Daily Advertiser.*

*From the Providence Journal.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor—*Sir*—The proper education of youth, especially under our republican institutions, is a subject of such deep and universal interest, that the public attention can scarcely be too often directed to it.—And it is peculiarly pleasing to notice the improvements recently made in our country, in the method of communicating instruction to the young.

Indeed, the variety and the respectability of the institutions now established among us, render it difficult to speak with adequate delicacy and justice of their respective merits. Having recently however attended an examination of Westminster Academy in this town, under the charge of Mr. R. C. Smith, I trust I may, without invidiousness, say, that the exhibition was to me extremely gratifying.—The perfect decorum and order that prevailed, together with the high degree of proficiency an intelligence manifested by the pupils, was highly creditable to all concerned.

It was particularly interesting to observe that many of the pupils, while acquiring an acquaintance with those elements of mathematical science, and classical literature which are necessary in order to a creditable admission at the universities, had not neglected at the same time, to lay a foundation and form a taste for that geographical and historical knowledge, which is so indispensable to the rising generation, who are destined soon to sustain the weighty concerns and cares of our mighty and extending republic. An object of such primary importance ought never to be overlooked in this country, especially when it is remembered that those persons who have not acquired a relish for it, at a very early period of life, have seldom been known to do it afterwards; particularly at the present day, when an injudicious partially for "*the fiction romance, and lascivious lyrics*" of the old world, has too often led our young republicans to relieve their severer studies with little else than the effeminate fictions of Moore and of Scott, to the utter neglect of the more interesting, though sober realities of Tacitus and Marshall.

The infinite disparity between the mere pedant, and the man of truly enlightened erudition, need scarcely be remarked.—Equally striking is the contrast between the masculine efforts of a mind at once strengthened and chastened by appropriate and simultaneous exercise and culture; and the morbid and nerveless productions of a petty, literary dandyism; the too sure result of a mistaken education, which enervates under pretence of refining. On the present generation devolves much of the responsibility which will attach to the transactions of the next, and by a judicious selection and a liberal support of the present means of education, American parents may now furnish their children with the means of giving to the world a better practical illustration than has yet been furnished, of the truth and magnitude of the maxim, that "knowledge is power."

A SPECTATOR.

*Pedestrian Feat.*—Townshend, the pedestrian, accomplished another surprising feat, in which he engaged to run seven miles, to drive a hoop seven miles, and also to run a wheel-barrow the same distance, making in all 21 miles, in three successive hours, which he performed six minutes within the given time. The piece of ground which was selected for this task, was on a half mile of the road leading from this town to Bishop's Hull. It being a holyday, the pedestrian was [illegible] in his arduous task by the [illegible] of [illegible] spectators, which the delightfulness of the weather and the novelty of the feat had assembled.—*Taunton Courier.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1825.

With the present number we complete the third volume of the Courier, and with it the Senior Editor ends his labors, as one of its conductors and proprietors—having disposed of his right and title in this paper to his partner.

When we revert back to the engagements which we made with the public; and review the progress and result of our various duties for the last three years, we confidently trust we have forfeited no pledge which we then gave to our readers. An increased and increasing patronage is to our minds the best evidence that the public are, in some degree, satisfied with the measures we have pursued and with the exertions which we have made for the general good. But knowing that the views, the feelings, and the wants of mankind are as varied as are the physical structure of their faces, their occupations and the situations for which the God of nature designed them, we therefore neither expected or attempted to please all, but if at any time we have wounded the feelings of any individuals, they may be assured that it was from no, personal pique or sinister motive, but from a conscious belief that the public good required the course we pursued. In this, however, we may have erred, but if so, we have the satisfaction to know it was only an error of the head and not of the heart.

Among the important events which have occurred during this time, we revert, with pleasure, to the election of President, in which all points of our Federal Constitution, bearing upon this subject, have been strongly tested. On this question, we took an early and decided stand, and we feel gratified, in common, we presume, with the great body of our readers, that the result has justified our preference.

In regard to the approaching election, which seems to wax rather warm between the partisans of two of the candidates for a seat in the Nineteenth Congress, we have but little interest—they both profess the same political creed, being both substantial republicans. Like most men, however we have our preferences, but being aware that their cause will soon be tried by a large and impartial jury of enlightened and independent electors, we, like all good republicans, will cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority. And, for the honor of our State, we should be pleased to see the unsuccessful candidate imitate the patriotic and magnanimous Spartan, Pedaretus, who, having missed the honor of being chosen one of the three hundred who had a rank of distinction in the city, went home extremely pleased & satisfied—saying "he was overjoyed that there were three hundred men in Sparta more honorable and worthy than himself."

The Senior Editor is aware that custom has made it a duty incumbent upon those of his profession, before leaving their post, to make a respectful bow and thank their patrons for their past liberal patronage, & with this custom he now cheerfully complies. At the same time, he would prefer his petition for a continuance of this patronage to the Junior Editor, who is to continue to publish the Courier. And he hopes that the public may so appreciate the exertions of Mr. Dunham, to give satisfaction, that their increasing patronage may remunerate him for the greatly increased expenditures which must necessarily accrue in consequence of issuing the Courier on an *imperial sheet*, as he hereafter intends.

*Fire.*—The barn belonging to the estate of Messrs. J. & S. Breed was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with a quantity of hay. It was unquestionably the foul deed of an incendiary who it is to be hoped will soon be detected and suffer the severest penalties of the Law. The Beanhill and Town Engine Companies, merit, and we are happy to know that they have the warmest thanks of the citizens of Chelsea for their extremely prompt assistance on that occasion.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. Israel Gurley Rose was ordained to the ministry in the 2d Church and Society, in Canterbury, on the 9th inst. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Chauncy Booth, of Coventry—Sermon by Rev. Orin Fowler, of Plainfield—Consecrating prayer by Rev. Jesse Fisher, of Scotland—Charge by Rev. Levi Nelson, of Lisbon—Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Thomas J. Murdock, of Canterbury—Concluding prayer by Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, of Hampton.

The concourse of people assembled on this solemn and interesting occasion was large, and the Music very good.

The subscription for the Bunker Hill monument, from 18 towns in Mass. amounted to $24,287 82, upwards of $20,000 was subscribed in Boston.

The quantity of coal annually consumed in London, is estimated to be 40,000,000, chaldrons.

*Pirates pardoned.*—President Monroe recently pardoned John White, Robert Vasele, Solomon Ludwick, George Tucker, Pierre Mercer, John Lloyd, and Thomas Hobson, who had been convicted of Piracy and sentenced to be executed. The condition of the pardon is that these men shall leave the United States never to return. The prisoners have been in jail at Savannah since 1821.

*New Post Office Law.*—The law passed at the last session of Congress contains the following provision. "The publisher of a newspaper may send a *printed* or *written* notice to a subscriber, stating the amount due on his subscription, which notice shall be attached to the *margin of the newspaper*, and the postmaster who delivers the paper shall charge for such notice *the same postage as for a newspaper.*" Among the new provisions, members of Congress are allowed the privilege of franking for sixty days preceding and following each session of Congress. A fine of fifty dollars is imposed for detaining any newspaper from its owner.

*Mexico.*—Accounts from Mexico to the 20th Jan. state that the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, who are also said to have defeated Gen. St. Anna, in Yucatan, and re-established the constitutional government there. Gen. Mora had gone to supersede St. Anna. The latter had issued a proclamation, directing an inquiry as to the rumors of a supposed design of separating Yucatan from the Mexican confederation.

Two Spanish brigs were lately chased ashore at Orange Harbor, Cuba, by the Eagle Colombian cruiser, one of which was wrecked, but the other got afloat again and escaped.

An Albany paper says, we have never known so mild a winter; our coldest weather happened about the middle of Nov. A great portion of the winter has been so mild as to render a fire unnecessary. What has been wanting in cold has been made in wet, or in loftier language, "the deficiency of hybernal frigidity has been most abundantly compensated by excessive imbrications of the aqueous element."

Richard S. Thomas, Judge of the Circuit Court for the fourth Judicial District, was lately tried, before the Senate of Missouri on articles of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives found guilty, and ordered to be removed from office.

A Mr. Grandison advertises in the Darien Gazette, hearing that his cook, purchased on credit, cautioning all persons against giving his cook, himself, or any other person connected with him, *credit* on his account—as his debts are now more than he can conveniently liquidate.

*Gen. La Fayette.*—The Raleigh Register of Friday last says, that while Gen. La Fayette was passing from Camden to Columbia, the horses attached to his carriage took fright and ran until completely exhausted—fortunately, they kept the road, and the General escaped injury, except being considerable bruised by the rapid and uneasy motion of the vehicle.

*Mexico.*—The augmentation of duties, contemplated by the Mexican government on American cotton maufactures, is said to have been abandoned in consequence of a representation by the Consul of the U. States at Alvarado.

We have received the first and second numbers of the "New-York Courier," published every Sunday morning, by James G. Edwards. It is a neatly printed paper, on an imperial sheet, and it bids fair to be an interesting and valuable publication.

*New paper.*—The Hon. Samuel Randal, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Rhode-Island, has commenced the publication in Warren, of a weekly newspaper—entitled "The Telegraph."

*Warning.*—Children are in the habit of chewing India-Rubber. It perhaps is not generally known that quick silver is brought in this article, and it may be considered rank poison.

Catharine Stanley, of Frederick Co. Maryland, has recovered three thousand dollars of Charles Burkhart for breach of promise of marriage.

MARRIED,

In Rhode-Island, on the 2d inst. Mr. Wm. Smith Jun. of Preston, to Miss Eunice Palmer, of North Stonington.

In Groton, on the 23d inst. Mr. Reuben B. Dewy of North Stonington, to Miss Sally Whitney of the former place.

DIED,

In Plainfield, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Mary Phillips, wife of Mr. Palmerly Phillips, aged 32 years.

At Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) on the 19th inst. Capt. Peleg Tracy, aged 56 years, formerly of this city.

*From the Columbian Register.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

*For the first Monday in April, 1825*

At a General Meeting of Republicans from various parts of the State, held at New-Haven, in May, 1824, whereof the Hon. John [illegible], of Hartford County, was Chairman, and Benjamin [illegible], Esq. of Fairfield County, was Secretary—it was resolved to recommend to the Electors the following gentlemen, as candidates for the offices annexed to their names respectively, viz:

*FOR GOVERNOR.*

**OLIVER WOLCOTT.**

*FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,*

**DAVID PLANT.**

ISAAC SPENCER, *for Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *for Secretary.*

*FOR SENATORS,*

LUTHER LOOMIS, NATHAN JOHNSON, } *Hartford Co.*
NOYES DARLING, *New-Haven Co.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. *N. London Co.*
DAVID HILL, ROBT FAIRCHILD, } *Fairfield, Co.*
EBENEZER YOUNG, EBENR STODDARD, } *Windham Co.*
JOHN WELCH, SAMUEL CHURCH, } *Litchfield Co.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex Co.*
BENNING MANN, *Tolland County.*

*FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.*

ELISHA PHELPS, *Hartford County.*
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, *N. Haven Co.*
*NOYES BARBER, *New-London Co.*
GIDEON TOMLINSON, *Fairfield Co.*
JOHN BALDWIN, *Windham County.*
ORANGE MERWIN, *Litchfield County.*

* Or ELISHA TRACY, Esq.

OPPOSITION TICKET.

*No Caucus, but the People's Ticket.*

*FOR GOVERNOR,*

**NATHAN SMITH.**

*FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,*

**DAVID PLANT.**

ISAAC SPENCER, *for Treasurer.*
THOMAS DAY, *for Secretary.*

*FOR SENATORS,*

LUTHER LOOMIS, MARTIN WELLS, } *Hartford County.*
RUFUS HITCHCOCK, *New-Haven Co.*
MOSES WARREN, *New-London Co.*
DAVID HILL, ZALMON WILDMAN, } *Fairfield Co.*
JOHN BALDWIN, JOHN NICHOLS, Jr. } *Windham Co.*
DANIEL BACON, LANCELOT PHELPS, } *Litchfield Co.*
AUSTIN OLCOTT, *Middlesex County.*
I. W. CRAWFORD, *Tolland County.*

*CONGRESS.*

ELISHA PHELPS, *Hartford County.*
SAM'L A. FOOT, *New-Haven County.*
ELISHA TRACY, *New-London County.*
ROBERT FAIRCHILD, *Fairfield Co.*
SAMUEL CHURCH, *Litchfield County.*
CALVIN WILLEY, *Windham County.*

The above is a list of names in nomination for State Officers & Members of Congress; which we submit to the consideration of an enlightened body of freemen, charging them to decide their several elections with a single eye to the honor and happiness of our State.

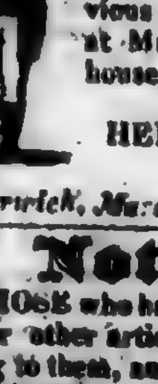
A CARD.

Doctor Tisdale & Shubael Breed tender thanks to their fellow citizens, for zealous and successful exertions in removing their Furniture and checking the progress of the late destructive Fire.


## Masonic.

THE regular monthly communication of Somerset Lodge No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next.

J. DUNHAM, Secretary.
*March 30, 1825.* 59—



## Attention.

DRILL meetings for the 2d. Rifle Company, will be held every Wednesday evening previous to the first of May, at Mr. Palmer's school-house in Chelsea.

*By order of*
HENRY L. LORD, Sergeant.
*Norwich, March 29.* 59—

## Notice.

THOSE who have Pails, Buckets, or other articles which do not belong to them, and which were lost in consequence of the recent fires, are requested to leave them with Mr. E. H. Mansfield, that the owners may receive their property.

*By Request.*

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 19th day of March, 1825.*

Present, John Baldwin, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. John Maxwell, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Eunice Maxwell, & Solomon Maxwell, of said Lebanon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 29th day of March, 1825. Attest,

John Baldwin Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin Jr. Clerk.*

## Auction.

IN consequence of the Public Fast, the sale of China, Glass, & Earthern Ware, advertised under date of the 15th Feb. last, to be sold at auction on the 1st of April, to close the concern of the late firm of J. P. Whiting & Co. is postponed until Friday the 8th of April next.

*March 30* 52—

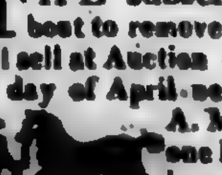
## Furniture and Books.

FOR sale at auction, on Saturday the 9th April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. near Capt. James N. Brown's wharf, Second hand furniture—Case Drawers—Tables—Chairs, &c. &c.

Also, the remains of a Clergyman's Library, consisting of several valuable books (viz.) Latin, Greek, Hebrew & English, Pamphlets, Sermons, &c. in Lots.

## Auction.

THE subscriber being about to remove from this State, will sell at Auction on Saturday the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock



A. M two mares, two one horse waggons & harness, two saddles and bridles, timber and boards, household furniture of every description, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Will be sold at the same time & place, a quantity of Groceries, to close a concern.

Should said day be stormy, the sale will be adjourned to the Tuesday following.

GEORGE DOWNER.
*Preston, (Poquetannuck,) March 28th, 1825.* 2w52—

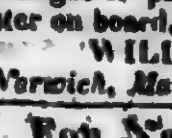
## Pay your honest debts.

THIS is the duty, & ought to be the first object with every man, considering that the subscriber is indebted to the Printers & to others, and that the present time is the best to settle accounts, pay debts, & fulfil contracts, therefore, he once more calls on all those indebted to him for Newspapers, and earnestly requests that they would furnish him immediately with funds, to enable him to pay his debts, & to fill the blank spaces on the credit side of his account book, and thus prevent the necessity of filling out blanks of another description.

The subscriber having distributed the Norwich Courier for the term of eight years, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his customers for all past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. PETER PETTIS.

*March 30, 1825.* 52—

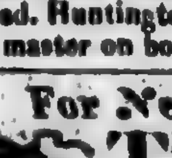
## For New-York.



THE new packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler Master, will sail from Mr. Jed'h. Huntington's wharf this day, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

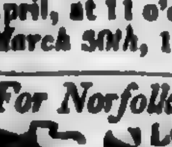
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*Norwich, March 30. 1825.* 52—

## For New-York,



SLOOP VENUS will sail on Tuesday, 5th of April at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, or to H. N. Tracy, master on board. *March 30.*

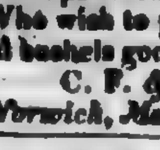
## For New-York.



THE regular Packet MARIA, Wm. W. Coit, master, will sail from Mr. Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Tuesday morning, 5th of April, at 11 o'clock.

*March 30th, 1825.*

## For Norfolk & Baltimore.



SLOOP Favorite, Capt. Stoddard, will leave this port for Norfolk and Baltimore on the 9th of April. For freight or passage apply to C. F. & G. C. Lester, at their wharf, or to Capt. Stoddard on board.

Who wish to purchase a few hundred bushels good Potatoes, assorted

C. F. & G. C. LESTER.
*Norwich, March 28th.* 2w52—

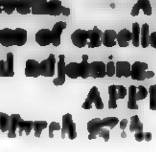
## Publishers Notice.

THOSE indebted to the publishers of the Courier are requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts against *Robinson & Dunham* are requested to present them for settlement. The bills against city subscribers will be immediately presented.

*March 30th*

## To Let,

*And possession given the 1st of April.*



THE pleasantly situated HOUSE & GARDEN on the east road leading from Chelsea to Town. recently occupied by Capt. Clement Stevens. ALSO, if desired, six acres of excellent mowing & plough land adjoining. *Enquire of*

APPLETON MERCH.
*March 27th.* 52—

*The 6th Class State Lottery*

WILL be drawn the 14th April next. Part of the prizes are

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | $6000 | 1 of | $500 |
| 1 of | 1000 | 6 of | 200 |
| 1 of | 686 | 20 of | 100 |

and other prizes.

Adventurers in Lotteries wishing to get the valuable prize of $6000 will do well by calling at

**S. TYLER'S**
*Fortunate Lottery Office,*

and make their selections before the last prizes are sold.

Halves, Quarters & Eighths, to accommodate the purchaser. Said Tyler has sold in former classes, 1 prize of $1000, 5 of 500, 2 of 400, 2 of 300, and a large number of $100, $50, $40, &c. &c.

*March, 30th.* 52—

## $200 Reward.

BY and with the advice & consent of the Court of Common Council, of the City of Norwich, a reward of **200 DOLLARS** is hereby offered, to whoever will discover, detect, & cause to be brought to justice, any person or persons who were concerned in setting fire to the barn of Mr. Joseph Breed, on the evening of the 25th instant, to be paid by said City, on conviction of the offenders.

By order of the Court of Common Council,

CALVIN GODDARD *Mayor.*
*City of Norwich, March 28th, 1825.* 3w52—

## *Coal & Sizing.*

Wanted Immediately,

HARD Coal & Sizing, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*March 30.* 3w52—

MARCH 30, 1825.

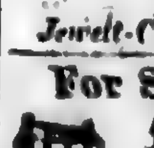
## Warranted Cast Steel,

in round and flat bars.

*ANVILS, VICES, FILES.*

500 gross Wood Screws.
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18—Brass Wire No. 12, to 20.
*Brass Kettles, Sadirons, Frying Pans* No. 4, 4½, 5 lb Pans. 5 and 6 inch Hollow Pipes, Corn & Flour Emery No. 3 to 4.
Best English Shovels, No. 1, 2, 3,
Scotch Braces with 18, 24, 36, bitts.
W. C. old patent & silver eyed Needles.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned Sadlery.
Commode Knobs & Rings, in great variety.
Brass, japanned, & bright Thumblatches.
Cast Iron Butts from 1 to 4 inches.
2 feet Rules, Gunter's Scales, Dividers,
Mathematical Instruments in setts.
Hindostan and Missouri Oil Stones.
Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
Timber Tenons and veneering Saws.
Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, &c. &c.
For sale by JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

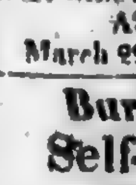
## To Let.



THE Boarding-House belonging to the Griswold Manufacturing Company—*Application must be made within a very few days to*

DANIEL WIGHT.
*Jewett-City, March 30, 1825* 52

## For Sale or to Let.



A SMALL dwelling-house situated on the west side of the river in Chelsea, now owned by J. T. Olney

ASA CHILD, Attorney.
March 29th

## Burgen's Patent Self-Sharpening PLOUGH.

THE subscriber has for sale the above-mentioned ploughs, which are considered to be far superior to any other now in use by those that have used them, not merely on account of the self-sharpening principle, but on account of other properties which it possesses that other ploughs have not, which render it far preferable to any other plough.—It may seem strange to some people how it should sharpen itself, but this is done by reversing the point and share which may be done a number of times and the plough perform as well each time.

Those persons wishing to purchase living in Windham county, and in the towns of Norwich, Colchester, Lebanon & Franklin are respectfully invited to call and examine them for themselves.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH.
*Lebanon, March 28th.* 3w52—

## *Notice*

IS hereby given to all concerned that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, on the 1st Wednesday of May, A. D. 1825.

Praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the Act regulating fisheries, as to authorise the erection of dams on the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, for the purpose of improving the waters of said rivers for Manufacturing purposes.

In behalf of the petitioners.
JOHN BREED Agent.
*Norwich, March 24, 1825.* 5w52


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### 'TIS WOMAN RULES.

Mankind a[illegible] boast,
Full claim a right to roam;
But very often blust'ring blades
Are Jerry Sneaks at home.

The hero who in battle fierce
Has bravely risked his life,
The din of strife—domestic fears,
And crouches to his wife.

The lawyer, who by pleadings keen,
In courts has gain'd renown,
Still finds, when drest in humble bob,
His wife will take him down.

The statesman great, in senate bred,
In politics' wise school,
Beat by a casting vote at home,
His own house cannot rule.

By diff'rent methods ladies fair
Usurp supreme command;
The force of tongue's the common way,
And sometimes force of hand.

When ladies long for pretty toys,
And husband's keep the purse,
Hysteric fits are potent spells
To conquer the perverse.

With sweeter dispositions blessed,
Some choose a gentler plan;
And each contrives, with bonds of love,
To lead her own good man.

Look round the world, through all degrees,
These truths will stand confessed—
That women rule, and married men
Are Jerry Sneaks at best.

### SAPPHO'S SONG.

*From the Improvisatrice, by L. E. L.*

Farewell, my lute!—and would that I
Had never waked thy burning chords!
Poison has been upon thy sigh,
And fever has breathed in thy words.
Yet wherefore, wherefore should I blame
Thy power, thy spell, my gentlest lute?
I should have been the wretch I am,
Had every chord of thine been mute.

It was my evil star above,
Not my sweet lute, that wrought me wrong;
It was not song that taught me love,
But it was love that taught me song.

If song be past, and hope undone,
And pulse, and head, and heart, are flame;
It is thy work, thou faithless one!
But no!—I will not name thy name!

Sun-god, lute, wreath, are vowed to thee!
Long be their light upon my grave—
My glorious grave—yon deep blue sea:
I shall sleep calm beneath its wave.

### THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

When marshall'd on the nightly plain,
The glittering hosts bestud the sky;
One star alone, of all the train,
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks,
From every host, from every gem;
But one alone the Saviour speaks,
It is the Star of Bethlehem.

Once on the raging seas I rode,
The storm was loud,—the night was dark,
The ocean yawn'd—and rudely blow'd
The wind that toss'd my foundering bark.

Deep horror then my vitals froze,
Death struck, I ceas'd the tide to stem;
When suddenly a star arose,
It was the Star of Bethlehem.

It was my guide, my light, my all,
It bade my dark forebodings cease;
And through the storm and dangers' thrall,
It led me to the port of peace.

Now safely moor'd—my perils o'er,
I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
For ever and forever more,
The star, the Star of Bethlehem.

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To-morrow, and to-morrow, & to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.

In a wise improvement of time consists the art of living well. Time is wealth, and on its use depends our happiness or wretchedness here and hereafter. It is a sacred principle and trust of the Deity, committed to our care, of which the interest is demanded hereafter. It is the day-star of eternity, which lights and conducts our sublunary way over the rugged steeps and diversified scenery of life's uneven path. Every hour is big with momentous interests and concerns. Like a swift river, the stream of life is rapidly hastening to the interminable bourne of vast eternity. To the sanguine expectation, lively fancy, and eager hopes, of youth, Time seems rich in promise and vast in fruition; it is, however, a commodity as uncertain in its duration as it is valuable in its nature; the present is all we dare to call our own:—more valuable than gold; we should, therefore, expend no moment but in purchase of its worth. Life misspent, is a vapour, and its light and tinsel enjoyments, frail as the flower, and fleeting as the gale. Hast thou not seen, in early spring, the blushing rose expanding its beauties to the morning sun, and perfuming the air with its fragrance? Gay, sweet, and beautiful, it was the pride and ornament of the garden:—passing again, thou hast found it pale and withered, and the falling leaves scattered on the ground. Frail rose, how short thy life! how evanescent thy fragrance! how transient thy beauty!

The beautiful, the gay, the accomplished Clarena, was the pride and happiness of her parents, the soul of society, and the admiration of her acquaintances.

All who knew, envied; yet in envy, lov'd.

I saw her at an assembly, all life and happiness; the rose of health bloomed upon her cheek; her fine dark eyes sparkled with animation; her conversation was enchantment; her voice, melody; and every action grace. But in one short week this fair rose of beauty was no more. I saw her pale, cold, and lifeless, surrounded by her weeping and disconsolate relatives and friends.

Fair reader, in thy more serious moments of reflection, think of the untimely fate of the enchanting Clarena, and the transient beauty & existence of the blushing rose.

Go tell lays,
Tell her whose youthful heart beats high
To future days
That now so fair in prospect lie,
How soon our dearest prospects die.
Tell her whose cheek
The blush of conscious treasure wears,
That they who seek
To find delight unmix'd with cares,
Shall own the fond deceit in tears.

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## Seminary
### For Young Ladies.

A NEW term of Mrs. Hayden's and Miss Benham's School will commence on Monday, April 10th.

Books used are Walker's Dictionary, Woodbridge's Geography, Russell's Grammar, Dabell's Arithmetick, Tytler's History, Blair's Rhetorick, Comstock's Chemistry, Irving's Botany and Mythology.——Price of tuition for the above branches of education with the addition of penmanship $3; Drawing maps shading with crayons and making wax flowers $4; Embroidery, Painting on velvet, silk, &c. $6

A class of small girls will be taught Orthography, Reading, Cummings' small Geography, and various kinds of needle work, for $2. Young ladies wishing to obtain board can be accommodated in the family with Mrs. Hayden.

*March 23d.* 51—

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## The Annual

MEETING of the New-London county Medical Society, will be holden in New-London on Monday the 18th of April, at Prentice's Hotel. RICHARD P. TRACY, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, March 21st.* 3w51—

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### New Co-Partnership.
### JAMES BREWSTER,

THAT he may better supply his numerous customers, has taken *Wm. Wilby and Richard Beach* into partnership, (Mr. Wilby having served his time with one of the most approved Coach-Makers in London, and Mr. Beach having had superior advantages in this country, and both first rate workmen,)—

Would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of this arrangement, (as Messrs. W. & B. will directly superintend the mechanical department,) he is enabled to render his establishment the *most extensive in New England*, and not inferior to any in this country. With the superior advantages which he before possessed, and which are now greatly increased, he can supply his friends and the public with

### Coaches and Carriages

of every description, and warranted of superior workmanship.

They will keep constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages, and all orders for any part of the country or foreign market will be attended to, and supplied with the greatest dispatch.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

*James Brewster & Co.*

*New-Haven, Feb. 15, 1825.* 3w47

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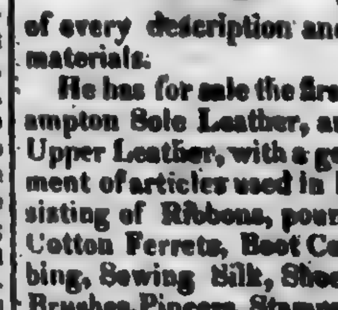
### Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39

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### The Savings Bank

HAVE 1000 or 1500 dollars to loan on good security.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

*March 9th.* 49—

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## A BARGAIN.

*For sale, that well known Stand for Carriage Making,*

SITUATED half a mile north-west of Doct. Strong's Meeting-House in Norwich, consisting of a Dwelling-House, a Barn and seven acres of Land. If not sold by the first of March, then it will be to let.—Possession given first of April. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS BALDWIN, Bozrah,
or JOSEPH W. TRACY, Norwich.

*Jan. 24, 1825.* 45—

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### The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between *J. P. Whiting & G. L. Perkins*, under the firm of J. P. WHITING & Co. is by the death of the former dissolved: The affairs of the Co-Partnership will be adjusted by the undersigned; who requests *all* persons having open accounts with the late firm to call and settle them without unnecessary delay.

To close the concern, he offers for sale the following property, viz:—The Store, now occupied for Earthen Ware, together with the stock of goods on hand, consisting of a good assortment of

*China, Glass, & Earthen Ware*, which will be sold low to a person purchasing the whole.

If not sold at private sale before the first of April next, they will be sold at Auction.

THE POTTERY *and House adjoining*, on the West side of the River. This is the best establishment of the kind in the State, and the buildings and Kiln are in good repair.

Possession given the first of May next.

A small Lot in the rear of the Store. *Also,*

A Gig, and three well made new one horse Waggons.

G. L. PERKINS.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 47—

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*FOR SALE, the following described*

### REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a DWELLING-HOUSE, two BARNS, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a Tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,* An elegant two story Dwelling-House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—*ALSO,*—

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, and half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34

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### For sale—a Farm,

SITUATED in the town of Windham, Scotland Society, 2 miles south of the meeting-house, containing

**about 200 Acres.**

It is well fenced and watered—and has on it a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and various other buildings.—Any one who is wishing to purchase a good farm, may by applying soon, obtain one to suit him for much less than its value.

For particulars, inquire of Captain D. Tracy, on the farm: Captain William Rudd, 100 rods north of it:—Simon T. Rudd, in Norwich, or the subscriber in Huntington, Conn. who will promptly attend to any communications by mail.

HEZEKIAH RUDD.

*Huntington, Sept. 5, 1824.* tf25—

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## TO LET,

*And possession given 1st April next,*

THE west part of the Bradford House, so called, now occupied by Mr. J. Dunham.

The house in West-Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Daniel Wilbur.

A small Farm in Preston with a good dwelling-house and barn, now occupied by Reuben Cook.

A small dwelling-house with one acre of land at Shantupville.

The house now occupied by Simon Fairman, situated next east of the Baptist Church. Apply to

JOSEPH BREED.

*Feb. 23, 1825.* 47—

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ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife Betsey, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

CEAZAR WAIT.

*Groton, March 15, 1825.* 50—

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### To Let—a Farm,

OF about ninety acres.—Also, a House & Garden. Likewise—The Slaughter House improved by Ebenezer Wilson, and lots adjoining. For particulars, enquire of JOHN L. BUSWELL.

*Norwich, March 23d.* 3w51—

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### For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a house and a barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded, it is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

ALSO.

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above, both containing about 260 acres.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

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## For sale—a farm,

SITUATED in Hampton, about 2 miles northwest of the Meeting-House, containing

**113 ACRES,**

has on it a good two story Dwelling-House—a good Barn, two new Sheds, Cider-Mill & Wagon-House. Also, a Lot within half a mile of said Farm, containing forty-six acres, which will be sold with said Farm, if that should best suit the purchaser. Also, two Lots within a mile of said Farm, containing thirty acres which will be sold with the said farm or separately.—For further particulars inquire of *Capt. Roswell Burnham*, in Ashford, or *William Bennett*, in Hampton.

If said Land should not be sold by the first of April next it will then be rented. *Hampton, Feb. 1, 1825.* 45

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## For Sale.

### A valuable lot of land

ADJOINING the garden of Capt. Edward Whiting, and the Mill Cove, containing about three acres. ALSO.

A part of the uninclosed lot on Wewacus Hill, a few rods north of the Hayscales, containing about six acres, and a small piece of land on the wharf in the rear of Capt. Cushing Eells' store, now occupied by Messrs. C. F. & G. C. Lester.

For terms apply to
SAMUEL TYLER, or
LYMAN BREWER.

*Norwich, March 16th.* 50—

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### For sale—A Farm,

SITUATED in Montville, half a mile east of the old road, from Colchester to, and ten miles from New-London, containing

**45 Acres,**

with a Dwelling House and Barn, and a great number of Apple and other fruit trees thereon; and a

**GRIST MILL,**

standing at the out-let of the Ocksobockey pond, from which issues a never failing stream.

Possession given when sold.

Any gentleman desirous to engage in any manufacturing or mechanical business, requiring a steady and plentiful supply of water, is invited to call and view the premises.

HENRY MINARD.

*March 23. 1824,* tf 103—

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## TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April, the large three story Brick House, next door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, for several years it has been occupied for a tavern. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN LATHROP, Agent.

*Norwich, March 16, 1825.* 50—

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### To Let, a Farm,

CONTAINING about **180 ACRES,** adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT,
or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.

*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

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### Garden to let.

THE subscriber is desirous to let, during the coming season, his excellent GARDEN, situated on the north side Main-street, Chelsea, in which is a choice collection of

**FRUIT TREES.**

F. A. PERKINS.

*March 15.* 50—

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## To be Let,

A LARGE two story dwelling-house, commodiously constructed for two or more families, about 20 minutes walk from the Factory-street, with an excellent garden, and a never failing well of water within half a rod of the house. Enquire of the subscriber. JOHN TURNER.

*Norwich, Feb. 1825.* 46—

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## For Sale.

THE three story dwelling in upper street, nearly in rear of the Hotel, now occupied by Maj. James Gordon. *Enquire of*

JAMES N. BROWN, or
SAMUEL TYLER.

March 8th. 49—

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## TO LET,

A CONVENIENT dwelling house with a good garden, (pleasantly situated on Third-street,) at present occupied by *Mrs. Palmer.* Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms, please apply to

ERASTUS COIT.

*Chelsea, March 15.* 50—

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## Notice.

THE subscriber has received a Rate Bill of three cent tax on a dollar on assessment list 1824, to collect against Polls and Rateable Estate against all liable to pay taxes in the town of Plainfield. I hereby give notice that I will be at *Elkanah C. Eaton's* on Saturday the 16th day of April next from one o'clock until 6, P. M. to receive said tax. All persons neglecting to pay according to the above notice, must expect to pay travelling fees.

CHALES HARRIS, *Collector.*

*Plainfield, March 15, 1825.* 3w50

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SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Jeremiah Griffing*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JAMES GRIFFING, *Executor.*

N. B.—In my absence, claims may be left with my mother, at the Dwelling-house lately occupied by my father. JAMES GRIFFING.

*Norwich, March 17, 1825.* 51—

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## Notice.

THE subscribers being appointed commissioners upon the estate of Erastus Tucker, of Griswold, in New-London County, adjudged an insolvent debtor by the Hon. Superior Court, January term, 1825, for the County of New-London, give notice that we shall meet at the office of Ralph Gilbert, Esq. in Hebron, on the 23d of May, on the 27th day of June, & on the 16th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, for the purpose of receiving & adjusting the debts due and owing from said insolvent debtor, and no claim will be received after said last meeting.

SAMUEL A. PETERS, } Commis-
GEORGE GILLET, } sioners.

*Hebron, March 2, 1825.* 3w50

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THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of Doct. *George Tisdale*, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams, Esq.* at said Norwich, on the third Mondays in April, July and August, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days—six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Commis-*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *sioners.*

*Norwich, March 14, 1825.* 50—

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SIX months, from the date hereof, are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Manasseh Prentice*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
*Adm'r. with the will annexed*

*Griswold, March 16, 1825.* 51—

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### Families Wanted.

WANTED, at the Shetucket Manufactory in Windham, 5 or 6 good experienced families to work in a cotton factory, a good proportion of spinners would be preferred, to whom liberal wages and all cash will be given by

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, Agent.

*Windham, March 1, 1825.* 6w48

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## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book-account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next.

SIMON MAFFIT.

*Killingly, March 4th.* 50—

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RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indented boy, by the name of *Lyman Davis*, aged 15 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy.—Whoever will return him shall receive One Mill reward, but no charges or thanks. JOHN TYLER, Jr

*Griswold, March 17, 1825.* 3w50

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### For Providence,

THE packet Albion will commence running on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to

Capt. WM BARKER,
JAS. N. BROWN,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.

*March 9th 1825.*

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### For New-York,

THE Packet VENUS will commence running on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply to H. N. Tracy, Master, on board, or in his absence to

JED. HUNTINGTON.

*March 16, 1825.* 3w50—

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## Tickets

IN the 6th Class State Lottery, New Series, for sale at

### SAMUEL TYLER'S
*LOTTERY OFFICE.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of $6000 | | 6 prizes of | 200 |
| 1 do. | 1000 | 25 do. | 100 |
| 1 do. | 688 | 36 do. | 25 |
| 1 do. | 500 | 196 do. | 12 |

1890 prizes of 6 dollars.

Packages of 11 tickets warranted to draw $30. Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, to accommodate the purchaser,

*Norwich, March 1, 1825.* 48—

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NORWICH

### Dying Establishment.
CHARLES WARBURTON

HAVING removed his Dying materials to the building on the east end of the Wharf-Bridge, in Norwich, is now ready to receive and

Color Cotton Yarn, Cloth, Clothes, & Silk Goods,

of every description,

*Indigo Blue or Fancy Colors*—warranted equal to the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

From the long experience he has had in the coloring business, he feels a confidence in offering his services to the public, and solicits a share of patronage.

N. B.—Old Clothes Scoured and cleansed from grease.

*November 10, 1824.* tf33—

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## Hatters Wanted.

BY the first of April the subscriber is wishing to employ two or more hat makers, at his shop in Griswold.

WILLIAM DABNEY.

March 1st, 1825. 49—

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## Hollow Ware.

JUST received by the subscribers, a general assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, which will be sold very low.

*Also*, 300 bushels Rock Salt, suitable for dairies.

PRENTICE & LORD.

*March 22d. 1825.* 51—

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### For Sale,

DELIVERABLE after the 20th July, 100.000 Merchantable Brick, warranted to be as perfect in shape as brick that comes from Hartford, and to be made from as good clay, and as well made.

*Enquire of*
JOHN LATHROP.
*Who has for sale,*

200 bush. Herds Grass, Furze Top, Blue Top, Red Top, and L. I. Flax-Seed, & Spring Rye.

Expected next week, 300 bushels Seed Oats, Barley and Spring Wheat,

*Norwich, March 23, 1825.* 51—

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## HATS,
### BUFFALO ROBES, etc

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps. Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

### CASH,

And the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs,***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* 41—

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### Quaker Garden Seeds.

*A full assortment,*

ALSO. Herds Grass,
Clover,
Furze Top,
Blue Top &
Red Top.

All warranted to be of the last year's growth. *for sale by*

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, March 9, 1825.* 49—

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### The Churchman's

REASONS for his profession, set forth in a discourse, by an old fashioned Christian. Price 12½ cents. *For sale by*

ROBINSON & DUNHAM

ORIGINAL STAINED

APR

# NORWICH COURIER.

[illegible]ED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.......................PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.......................AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[illegible] Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 1. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1825. Vol. [illegible]....Whole No. 1505.

## RELIGIOUS.

*From the Columbian Star.*

SABBATH A DAY OF SPIRITUAL REST.

[illegible] Christians are apt to make the [illegible] day, a day of bodily, and not of spiritual [illegible]. They are often marked by their neglect [illegible] duties, and by their slothful behav[illegible] in its performance, that they regard [illegible] cessation from worldly labours for the [illegible] of indolence and many kinds of self[illegible]. The prevalent custom of rising [illegible] on that day than on others, and of [illegible] greater portion of the time to no val[illegible] is contrary to the notion of the rest [illegible] to be observed on the Christian [illegible]. [illegible] it is incumbent on us to [illegible] that day of our lives, and to [illegible] in conformity to his [illegible] the [illegible] particularly concern[illegible] spiritual [illegible] the spiritual [illegible] of the Sabbath? [illegible] a relie[illegible] of all our worldly [illegible] and employ[illegible] the dedication of our [illegible] time [illegible] to spiritual things. We can [illegible] imagine that such services [illegible] not [illegible] being performed in a slothful [illegible] that they comport with the laws of [illegible] diligence. We are not to exclude [illegible] of charity and mercy from the du[illegible] of this sacred day, but allow them [illegible] place.—The instruction of the ignorant [illegible] ways of God and salvation, and in the [illegible] of useful knowledge, by means of [illegible] Schools, or otherwise when they do not [illegible] advantages, may come under this [illegible]. We have the example of our [illegible] to enforce our attendance also to the [illegible] of sickness and distress. This day fur[illegible] a happy opportunity for diligently [illegible] the Scriptures. We are not to [illegible] that merely a cursory reading of these [illegible] too often the case on other days, will [illegible]; but we must make them the subject [illegible] study, that we may derive comfort [illegible] their truths, be established in the faith, [illegible] able to give a reason of the [illegible] that is [illegible] us. We are enabled, [illegible], to [illegible] on the glorious perfections of the [illegible], the works of creation and provi[illegible], and the preserving goodness of God; [illegible] him for mercies past, and to suppli[illegible] for those to come. Nor can the wonders [illegible] love be contemplated at a more [illegible], than that which the Saviour [illegible] consecrated by his resurrection [illegible] the dead, when the stupendous plan of our [illegible] was consummated. The Sabbath [illegible] be prayer and the enjoyment of [illegible] communion with God. Our Saviour, [illegible] crucifixion, repeatedly showed him[illegible] to his disciples, "on the first day of the [illegible]," and after his ascension, bestowed on [illegible] the gifts and graces of the Holy Ghost. [illegible] was in the spirit on the Lord's day. [illegible] of the present age may expect sim[illegible] in waiting upon God, on a day [illegible] as in times of old, and [illegible] "Peace be unto you."

On this day, the primitive saints assembled [illegible] public worship: in this, we ought to imitate [illegible] example, and be scrupulously regular [illegible] our attendance at the house of God. Those [illegible] are neglectful of this part of duty, deprive [illegible] of the most glorious of privileges: [illegible] nothing has a tendency to elevate the soul [illegible] give it a foretaste of heaven, like that [illegible] of heart and tongue which reigns [illegible] an assembly engaged in the worship and [illegible] of God. The excuses which are render[illegible] by professing Christians, for absenting [illegible] from public worship, are nugato[illegible], and show that they regard the pleasures [illegible] more than those which flow from [illegible] right hand. They not unfrequently [illegible] trifling recreations, or perhaps, the grat[illegible] of their appetites, to keep them from [illegible] sanctuary; or if they attend, much of the [illegible] is spent in slumbers; and thus, while [illegible] feed the body, they starve the soul.—We want no better evidence of a man's dis[illegible] for spiritual things, than to see him so much engrossed by other matters, that he cannot regularly fill his place at the house of prayer. His heart is fixed on objects which, with [illegible], claim and receive a prior attention.

This day is peculiarly suited to remind us of that holy and eternal Sabbath that remains for the people of God; for that is a rest which does not essentially differ from it. Here sin and sorrow may interrupt that heavenly calm which the service of God is calculated to inspire; but our enjoyments are of the same [illegible] of just men made perfect, though not in the same degree. "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

> *How sweet a Sabbath thus to spend,*
> *In hope of one that ne'er shall end.*

A stupid manner of observing the Christian Sabbath, lulls the soul, and instead of imparting spiritual rest, leads to a state of spiritual death. In our worldly affairs we are not accustomed to be negligent, and our activity is excited in proportion as the objects of our calling are important. But among all our urgent concerns here below, what can we class with the importance of serving God! A relief from bodily toil, during one day in seven, is well adapted to advance the comfort both of man and beast; and while we thus promote our health of body, we are, in a spiritual way, required to attend to the well being of our souls. Any thing like apathy with respect to this weighty consideration, is inconsistent with the notion of keeping the Sabbath holy unto the Lord. ADONIRAM.

### EARLY RISING.

To rise early is so truly the one thing needful above all—to all who are candidates [illegible] either of those capital prizes—Health, Wealth, or Wisdom, that it is the only sure foundation for securing any chance of obtaining either of them.

> "He that would thrive
> Must rise by Five;
> He that has thriven
> May lie till Seven."

Instances [illegible] (but very seldom) of persons who [illegible] into becoming wealthy but they have [illegible] for it the unwise price of their health.—[illegible] cannot remember one solitary example of a sluggard having ever obtained one of these blessings of life.—"Shake off dull [illegible], and early rise."—There is no [illegible] which inconsid[illegible] in a [illegible] between sleep[illegible]. He who is awake may be [illegible]; he who is asleep is receiv[illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]lumbering are wasted, without either pleasure or profit.—The sooner you leave your bed the sooner you will be inclined to it. When old people have been examined in order to ascertain the cause of their longevity, they have uniformly agreed in one thing only, that they 'all went to bed early and all rose early.'

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the Middletown Sentinel.*

### FLAX.

To raise flax, it is necessary that you sow good land, and if you mean to make it profitable, have your land well prepared. A loamy soil is the best, but clay will do very well, provided the land is rich or has been well manured the year preceding, as it will not do so well to put on manure the same spring that you sow the flax; for the weeds in this case are apt to be troublesome. Flax may be weeded when young, but I had rather have no weeds, if possible. If you had potatoes on the land the year preceding, and did not let the weeds go to seed, it will do well; or if the land is ploughed early, and let the weeds start up, and then plough them in, it will be found very useful. I do not like to sow flax as early as we do barley, summer wheat, rye, or oats, because weeds will grow much faster than flax in cold weather, so that the flax would be checked in its growth. About the middle of April is the proper time to sow, provided the land is pulverized fine, and is dry enough; if not, you may wait even till the first of May: but if sown much after this time it will not have so good a coat. Dry sandy land is not so good, but the flax may be helped by putting Gypsum or Plaster of Paris on it when young, as it helps to keep it moist, and makes it grow taller and produce more seed and better flax. Do not regard the moon, for its being either new or old makes no more difference than a white faced ox would standing on a mountain in view. Neither regard the wind, unless it be to sow it in a still time because you can sow it more even. Some flax was sown on my farm when the wind was southerly, one of my hired men said that it would be good for nothing; but it yielded three pounds to a rod, and the crop, including the seed, was worth more than fifty dollars per acre, which was far better than to raise only 100 lbs. of poor short flax, that will require nearly as much expense. My flax was sown on land that had corn on the year before, but the stalks were pulled up and put in the hog's pen, and the land well pulverized. The quantity of seed per acre depends much on the richness of the soil—you may sow from one to two bushels, for it is better to have but one seed to a hart, if the land is rich enough to have it sown thick. If you sow poor land thick, the flax will not be worth pulling.

A FARMER.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

There is no way of improvements in farming, but by experience. If the farmer is [illegible] better method of culture or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiment; and if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country, and honorable to himself.

Perhaps it would be well if some institution was devised and supported at the expense of the state which should be so organized as would tend most effectually to produce a due degree of emulation among farmers, by rewards and honorary distinctions conferred on those who, by their successful experimental efforts and improvements should render themselves duly entitled to them. It might also be advisable to have two or three experimental farms in different parts of the State, under the direction of suitable superintendants, who should have the profits of the farms to themselves, and who should be excited to a degree of emulation, by a reward given yearly to that superintendant who should be found the best entitled by his superior culture, and by the success of his experiments when duly authenticated, and published yearly for the benefit of the community. Something like this might cost considerable at first, but might eventually be made the means of greatly enriching the State by improving its agriculture.

*Vermont Aurora.*

### ON THE PRESERVATION OF POSTS.

*To the Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 2, 1825.

*Dear Sir*—In accordance with my desire to promote the interests of agriculture, and with your request, to communicate my experience of the benefit to be derived from the application of salt in the preservation of posts, without entering upon the theory, I will give you the result of twenty years experience, & the mode which has fully realized my most sanguine expectations. In 1803 I planted four gate posts of Delaware oak, of very inferior quality; a two inch auger hole was bored through them, which was filled with salt, and plugged at both ends. As they were to support highly finished gates, they were cased with boards, and some salt was put inside of their case near the ground. The posts are now as sound as when put down, and bid fair to last for some generations to come.—This experiment was tried under the most unfavorable circumstances, as the posts were so much worm-eaten, that my carpenters were averse to finish them, under the belief that they would not last five years.

I have since applied salt to the posts of rail fences, by boring an inch auger hole about four inches above the ground diagonally across the post, so as to reach about two or three inches under ground; the hole is filled with salt, and closed with cedar or chesnut plugs. With the result I am well satisfied, as I have not found any decay among them, although I have several thousands so prepared.

It has been observed, by some who have seen them, that the salt would in time dissolve, and by leaving a hollow in the [illegible] to retain the moisture, cause its decay. I have not found that the salt diminishes [illegible] extent; and if it should, it must penetrate the wood, & thereby prevent decay. But to obviate such apprehensions, nothing is easier than to draw the plugs, and fill them again with salt at the expiration of the eight or ten years, or when required, which would be at a very distant period. This can be done at less than a cent a post, exclusive of salt, which must be admitted is preferable to planting them anew. I have usually paid the workmen a cent a post for boring, filling and [illegible], they generally earn two dollars a day. A judicious far[illegible] [illegible] on viewing my posts, observed he could see no reason why salt should not preserve wood, when it preserved so perishable a vegetable as cabbage during many years.

If I have been prolix, be pleased to attribute it to my zeal in my most favorite pursuit; and with much esteem, I remain yours,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### "TO ANY BODY."

"Lend me your paper, if you please."

"Yes, Sir, if you will return it soon, as I have not perused it."

Pleased or not pleased, perused or not perused, it must be lent, or I must be called a stingy fellow; we who pay for the paper have no more good of it than those who borrow. For my part, I hate to deny a neighbor the use of a newspaper, it is so trifling an accommodation; so trifling, that I should think every man of spirit, however poor in purse, might contrive to take one paper at least for his information, especially if he has a family of children.

Printers must live on something besides ink and paper; and while they press for the people, they ought not to be pressed by the people. I am sensible that a printing establishment [illegible] an expensive and laborious undertaking without the aid of a liberal subscription list; but if every subscriber lends his paper to six or eight borrowers, the printer cannot have many good subscribers on his list. For my part I take an extra paper, which I send to a poor relation of mine in the country, and I think a great many of us who can afford to take one paper, can afford to take two; then we can have the satisfaction of helping our printer, of lending a paper to a poor neighbor, and then sending it to a distant relation, and by this means much useful information may be diffused at the expense of smoking one or two segars the less per week, or of not filling our snuff boxes or wine glasses so often. I have long been in the habit of filing my papers, but found it very troublesome when I was obliged to lend: therefore I thought best to take an extra paper to accommodate my poor neighbors. By the bye, some of my poor neighbors are much better off than myself. I asked one of them the other day, why he [illegible] or (stopped) taking the paper.

"Because," said he, "that communication ran afoul of me, and I don't want any more of his papers."

"Ah! and why do you want to read mine?"

"Because, I only want to see what they have got in it to day that takes me off."

"Very well, Squire, then you like to see squibs, but dont like to pay for the powder; now, Squire, I consider a newspaper as useful as every stable or a tavern is, to accommodate the public, and if we don't get the [illegible] it is not the fault of our [illegible] fare as [illegible] to us for our encouragement, and I think a newspaper a very useful public accommodation, as much as any thing that comes between black and white; and if our thick skulls cannot comprehend the true meaning of every paragraph or communication, without stopping the paper, why, I think it would be cheaper for the printer not to admit such into his columns, unless he has a strong reinforcement of sensible subscribers, who have independence and courage enough (with all their ingenuity) to stand the shock of newspaper bulletins." *N. Y. Paper.*

FROM THE N. Y. AMERICAN.

*"Let no man be in a hurry to get a reputation."*

As modesty is the usual accompaniment of true merit, so there is no other garb in which it can appear to so much advantage. Vain pretension and industrious show, may indeed take the wings of the morning, and promise well for a while: but they are soon swept away like the dew—while the retiring and unurged claims of worth and talent will grow stronger and stronger, coveting the blaze of noon-day, and sure of a plentiful harvest of unsolicited reward and honor at the last.

There is no greater folly among men than false pretension to talents, consequence, or literature. Of what avail is it to obtain at an early or middle age the reputation of being learned or gifted in any manner above ordinary men, by the assumption of what belongs to others, or by setting forth claims to distinction and admiration which cannot long be sustained? Doubtless some men have been hurried by circumstances unthought of and unwished for, into a reputation which their modesty would have blushed to aspire to, and which they have found to their cost, laid thereupon to exactions they could not meet, and to expectations they were never designed to fulfill. But where one man has been thus unfortunately belittled, hundreds of others have debased themselves by crowding forward into places where they were not wanted, and by forcing their characters, before their natural spring time, into the gaze of the public, and to the test of their foundation. Young men begin to grow wise when they are about sixteen, and if before they are twenty-five they do not learn that they are, or at least have been fools, they are generally so intolerably *knowing*, as to preclude all hope of their ever improving any more. The wise man has very aptly said, "seest thou a man wise in his own conceit: there is more hope of a fool than of him."

There are some professions in which success depends very much upon reputation, as those of the physician and the lawyer, and to these may be added another, not the growth of this country, but an exotic, which flourishes surprisingly in our soil! it is the *political* profession—a profession which, in the corruptions and cunning of the times, it seems necessary for even honest men and patriots to study; for it is now boldly set forth, that a man may be a statesman learned and able, and it shall avail him and his country nothing, unless he be also a politician.—When, therefore, a young man has finished his studies, (and most young men do make a *finish* of study as soon as they can,) and commences his professional career, he is greatly liable to set out in immediate chase of reputation, neglecting, in his hurry to secure the prize, all those means which can afford him reasonable expectation of gaining the object of his ambition. To all such coursers, reputation is not merely a 'bubble,' but a phantom. To all men it is a timid thing, eluding the grasp of *professed* followers, and won only by careless merit and uncourtly industry. Instead of waiting until called from the walks of business and the retirement of his [illegible] study by the [illegible] voice of his fellow citizens, the [illegible] aspirant [illegible] seeks [illegible] station in the public [illegible] and pushes his [illegible] notes in the [illegible] ear. Instead of pursuing his calling [illegible] with becoming [illegible], he aspires to lead where it is expected he shall follow; to be heard in advice, when it is expected his voice shall not be heard, or [illegible] heard, that he will [illegible]. Thus do young men very often retard the growth of their "building honors," and give to their reputation a sickly and a feeble frame, which many years of salutary [illegible] & careful industry can scarcely overcome.

Few things are so unseemly and disgusting as a forward young man. When youth stands up in the place of years, and inexperience takes the authority of wisdom, the world has a right to laugh and to cast reproaches, for "[illegible]."—Our young men have quite [illegible] to do with making our governors and affecting to lead in our elections. Influence—useful influence, is a too precious commodity, and too slowly secured, for a [illegible] than to [illegible] it [illegible] until [illegible] it is [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] public assemblies, and through them in [illegible] nation, men of talents, matured character, and skilful eloquence, have a command and power of vast importance; but an unfledged stripling cannot select a more unfortunate theatre for display—for of all diseases, the speechifying mania is the most destructive to a weak mind.

A due reverance for years will soon chasten the impetuous fires of youth. It is a reverence which should be cultivated early and habitually; for no virtue is more beautiful than respect for age—that age which has virtue for its consolation, and wisdom for its crown. When the philanthropist Howard, himself one of the most modest, as he was one of the most worthy of men, visited the Pope, Pius [illegible] that dignified but unfortunate prince at [illegible] his hand upon his *heretical* visitor [illegible] same time good humouredly observed, "I know you Englishmen do not mind these things, but *the blessing of an old man can do you no harm.*" FERGUS.

[illegible]

On [illegible] sobriety be a [illegible] which many deficiencies may be supplied; without it many excellences may not only be buried, but rendered prejudicial. [illegible] sobriety to almost every [illegible]; for a drunkard, may, a person only a little addicted to drinking, can never render you happy.

Next, let every virtue be examined in order, and let the lowest in rank of these be preferred to the highest personal endowment [illegible]. Never seek for those [illegible] favor they acquire, they inspire vanity, and render a man haughty, imperious, and self-sufficient: which I think next to drunkenness is the most to be avoided.

Let an *obliging* disposition be much regarded. I do not mean the temper which is in general called by this name, and which consists in affected complaisance and unmeaning officiousness—under which is commonly concealed the most insufferable pride; but that disposition which, without ostentation, finds pleasure in giving pleasure; thinks the opportunity of doing a good office a sufficient reward for the trouble attending it; and is never so happy as when employed in doing good.

You see how little stress I lay upon the qualifications of body or mind, which carry to the generality of each sex the most bewitching attractions. I have learned to regulate my own conduct by other rules, and to aim at other attainments; and perhaps, both in myself and others, I make too little account of these admired qualities. In short I lay no stress at all upon them, but rather the contrary: and, were I to marry a woman at a short warning, I would rather choose one of whom no one took any notice, than one who was the admiration of every body. But good *sense*, I own, has great attractions for me, & I think for you also: but a very great mistake is often committed in that particular. You remark I put the epithet *good* to it; that will form a hint of what I mean; namely, a tolerable share of sense applied to its proper use. I have often been in company with people of noted sense, who have been the most insufferable creatures living. A certain air of superiority infects their whole conduct: a positiveness in assertion, an impatience of contradiction, a peremptory tone, a deciding vote, are their characteristics. These you would avoid as a pestilence. A person much inferior in parts and education may far surpass them in good sense. You may be able to converse with one inferior in knowledge with tolerable satisfaction; but you never can with him who thinks himself superior in so absolute a manner, as not to allow you to know any thing. A real ignorance and an imagined knowledge often have the same effects; that is, produce obstinacy, which is the bane of every thing good and desirable. Let the person then you choose, in this particular, possess useful knowledge; but, whether he knows more or less, let him never think he knows enough: if he does, wo to his wife—except she know nothing. In my judgment, nothing can render a man more desirable than a certain diffidence of himself; a feeling that he is liable to mistake, and that his knowledge, how extensive soever, may receive additions. Such a person will ever listen to reasons given; and will never quarrel with one who happens to think otherwise than he does: and you know how desirable such a quality is.

In regard to external *circumstances*, a prudent foresight is necessary in every rank of life: though riches are not happiness, poverty is distress, especially to those who have not been used to it. Here look out for frugality, industry, application, and activity. Whatever station a man is born in, on himself in a great measure depends his future fortune; &, though it may not be practicable for a man to raise himself from indigence to affluence, yet it is hardly ever out of a man's power, who possesses the qualities I have mentioned, to advance himself to a comfortable independence: while, on the other hand, no advantages of fortune secure the imprudent prodigal from sinking into poverty and distress.

[illegible] upon the whole, I [illegible] sobriety to every thing; virtue to the gifts of nature: that man whom others [illegible] notice, to him whom each female views and [illegible]

### ENIGMA.

The [illegible] enigma, supposed to be written by Dr. S. E. Hunter, of Tarborough, N. C. was handed to the Editor of the Raleigh [illegible], by a gentleman of that place for publication.

It was known to the Almighty before the creation of the earth, and constitutes a portion of all his judgments and his mercies. It was with Abraham, when about to offer up his son Isaac, and composed a part of the burnt offering, which was received as a substitute. It was possessed by Solomon, though unknown to his father David, and was used in the Temple at Jerusalem, though it entered not into the composition of gold or silver, or iron, or brass; neither was it found in the quarries of Zaradatha, or the forests of Lebanon. It was on the mount with Moses, though it was not engraved upon the sacred tables, and yet it formed a part of every commandment. It was not at the tribunal of Pilate, nor ever among the Jews, who thirsted for the blood of Jesus, and yet it travelled with Simon of Cyrene, who bore his cross, and was with the Redeemer, in the agony of death. It was with the malefactor, who prayed to be remembered, and yet it entered not into Paradise.—It was seen with the woman who sold Doris, & yet was recognized by the officiating priests. It formed a part of the Saviour's vestments, and yet when they cast lots, it was not divided. It dwelt in Rome, but was unknown to the Caesars, and was at Patmos, though not mentioned by St. John the Evangelist. It was at Bethlehem in the manger, but was not with Joseph in his flight to Egypt. It was with Columbus when he discovered America, unknown to Ferdinand or Isabella. It was also at Mecklenburgh in N. C. and formed a part of the committee, who first declared themselves free and independent; and yet it never was suspected by George III. nor even understood by General Washington.—It was with the unfortunate British Major, who was executed as a spy, though unperceived by the traitor Arnold. It was in the American army, but was not at the battle of Lexington, nor at the siege of Little York, when Cornwallis surrendered, but it has lately visited the United States, on board of the Cadmus, amidst the acclamations of millions of freemen, and will accompany the marquis La Fayette, at the commemoration of the great and glorious event, on the 19th of October next. It was in the company with Ambrister, without the knowledge of Arbuthnot, and was among the Seminoles, undiscovered by Jackson. It formed a part of the late memorial to Congress, unknown to Ninian Edwards, and undiscovered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but without it there could be no Minister to Mexico. It was at the battle of Baltimore, but not at the capture of the Federal City, but it came up the Potomac, unknown to Cockburn the incendiary. It was at Thermopylae, without the knowledge of Leonidas or Xerxes, and with Themistocles at Salamis and Marathon. It belongs to every mason, though it never entered a lodge, but cannot be found in any Christian church, except during the administration of the Sacrament, but it was with the encampment of Knight Templars at New-York with our national guest, unknown to his son or secretary.

It fell with Packenham before the hero of New-Orleans, and was sent home with his remains, in a hogshead of rum. It was with Mc'Donough and Macomb on Lake Champlain, but was not with the gallant Perry at the victory of Erie.

It forms a part of the pleasures of the imagination and memory, but enters not into the delusions of hope. It partakes of the emotions of the human mind, but enters not into the passions or affections or the heart. It constitutes a part of the Roman costume, though unknown to Canova, and cannot be found in the statue of Washington, though the last and greatest production of that celebrated artist. Without it there could be no melody in music or harmony in numbers, and yet it forms no part of any poetical stanza.—It is known to every chemist, though it has never been discovered by analysis to be found in the earth, air, fire, or water.

It soared with Mongolphier, the inventor of air balloons, but descended not with Spalding, the constructor of diving bells. It murmurs in every stream, though it never flowed to the ocean, and howls in storms and tempests, though it never was seen in a flash of lightning nor heard in a peal of thunder: neither does it belong to rain, hail, wind or snow. It is found in the pure light of the moon, but constitutes no part of the radiance of the sun. It is in every mathematical problem, but was unknown to Pythagoras or Euclid. It was at all the ancient tournaments, though not mentioned in chivalry or heraldry. I once saw it in the smiles of a bridegroom, but never in the blushes of a bride. It is a part of all sorts of machinery, and yet it enters not into the principle of the lever, the wedge, the pully nor the screw. It is in every simile and metaphor, and yet belongs to no figure of rhetoric. It was with Sterne's Maria when she entered Moulins, and was with Corporal Trim, without the knowledge of my uncle Toby. Where and what is it? It was with me in the dreams of my early life, and I sometimes see it in the gloom of midnight, when my mind is inclined to melancholy meditation; but is not to be found among friends or relations in joy or in sorrow. Like all other perishable objects it will be consigned to the tomb, but it will be heard in the sound of the last trump, and make its appearance in the day of judgment, and yet will not be seen in eternity.

IRON RAIL ROADS, AND THE STEAM COACH.

When the steam coach is brought fully into use, practice will teach us many things respecting it, of which theory leaves us ignorant. [illegible] which it will afford, however, [illegible] present extreme rate of travelling, doubling [illegible] that they be carried at the rate of 400 miles a day, with all the ease we now enjoy in the steam boat, but without the annoyance of sea-sickness, or the danger of being burned or drowned. It is impossible to anticipate the effects of such an extraordinary facility of communication, when generally introduced. From Calais to Petersburg or Constantinople, for instance, would be a journey of five days; and the tour of Europe might be accomplished in a shorter time than our grand-fathers took to travel to London and home again.—The Americans, with their characteristic ardor for improvements, are now collecting information about rail ways and locomotive machines in England. And to them these inventions will prove of inestimable value. Some persons doubt, for instance, whether it is possible to keep so vast a territory as theirs united under one Government. But it is forgotten, that extent of the territory is a bar to political union only as it renders communications slow and difficult, and that with the rapid and easy means of intercourse which the rail way affords, New-York, New-Orleans, and Colombia river, though distant respectively from two thousand to three thousand miles, will be politically and morally nearer to one another than London and Edinburgh were a century ago. Free Governments in ancient times were necessarily small, because they depended on union of sentiment in the mass of the people; and one citizen would not then know the opinion of another at thirty miles distance. But the post, the press, and the stage coach have made it easier to unite twenty millions of men in a common cause in our days, than it was to unite the fiftieth part of the number in the days of Philip of Macedon. And with the means of communication we are likely soon to possess we think, the one hundred and fifty millions who will inhabit North America, next century, will be more completely one *people*, than the inhabitants of France or Britain at this day. It is pleasing indeed to think that at the moment when the gigantic republics of the new world are starting into existence, the inventive genius of man is creating new moral and mechanical powers to cement, and bind their vast and distant members together, and to give the human race the benefits of a more extended and perfect civilization. But we ought not to overlook the additional security which an opulent and highly improved country will in future derive from the facility of its internal means of communication. Were a foreign enemy, for instance, to invade England, 500 steam wagons could convey 50,000 armed men in one day to the point assailed; and within one week, it would be easy by the same means, to collect two or three hundred thousand men to one spot, all quite fresh and fit for action.—*Scotsman.*

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

### THE PHYSICIAN.

*Of Colds, Coughs, and Catarrhal Complaints.*

This is the period of the year when few persons are exempt from colds, and when you hear [illegible] ing. Obstructions & coughs annoy the heads and chests of the majority of our fellow citizens and the conclusion of the present winter confirms the observation of Sydenham, that cough sometimes rages like a contagious disease.—Both these complaints, however, are peculiarly fortunate, inasmuch as people are much better satisfied with them than with many others of inferior consequence. A person must have an obstinate cough, and of long standing, before he can resolve to apply for medical advice respecting it. He rather keeps it up by saccharine & oleaginious domestic medicines, and is the more pleased [illegible] more he expectorates. I have no wish to disturb this tranquillity of my readers, which occasions them so many restless nights. I might indeed easily alarm them, by merely quoting Pringle, who says, that the mildest catarrh is a slight inflammation of the lungs, which, without great care, is liable to produce dangerous disorders of the chest, or even consumption. But I am not such an enemy to peace as to frighten my readers without the most urgent necessity. It is certain, that an ordinary recent cough is, in many cases, attended with very little danger, and that the domestic applications usually employed against it are extremely innocent.

We should not be so liable to take cold, if we were not to keep ourselves too warm and to overheat some parts of the body in proportion to others. Look at the postilion, who drives for whole days together in all weathers, with the wind pouring right into the aperture of the ear, which he never thinks of covering. Another would severely feel the ill-effects of that from which he sustains not the least inconvenience. How often do you see labouring men working till they perspire again, while their feet are as wet as the mud, mixed, perhaps, with snow and ice, in which they [illegible] standing: nevertheless they scarcely know what it is to have colds or coughs. When these people have amassed money by their industry, and are enabled to indulge themselves: when they can bask by the fire side and muffle themselves up in warm clothing; they soon become as subject to colds as their superiors, and then first learn from experience what coughs, catarrhs, and fluxions are. Our error therefore lies in this, that by our very solicitude to guard against colds, we render it almost impossible to avoid them.

Are we, then, it may be asked, to throw off our clothes and to sit without fire in winter? By no means. We will not run from one extreme to the other. We are sufficiently punished for the one; who knows what the other might bring upon us? But it would not be unwise to follow Hoffmann's advice, to wear in all seasons the same kind of apparel, which should be of such a nature as not to be too hot for us in warm weather, or too cool in the cold. This rule is a very rational one, and unattended with danger. It preserves us from effeminacy, it hardens the constitution and relieves us from the troublesome attention of changing our dress according to weather—a practice by which alone the health of many has been ruined. Were I to add any thing to the above recommendation, it should be this, not to heat rooms which you make your usual abode, too hot; and above all, to habituate children in their infancy to all weathers, and to clothe them as lightly as is compatible with reason, and with their comfort. By attention to these directions every thing may be accomplished. By means of such a system the gipsies go half-naked in winter; and the inhabitants of the countries contiguous to Hudson's Bay brave the most intense cold with bare shoulders, though the rest of the body is covered with furs, and even account [illegible]

[illegible] objection, [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

complaints, which it is easy to learn. But are those who entertain this notion aware, that a cough, how slight soever at first, may lead to spitting of blood, consumption, and death; and that there are catarrhs which terminate in paralysis? Hildanus relates, that a man became blind with violent sneezing, and Haller made the same observation, respecting females who sneezed immoderately. It is, moreover, but too well known, that severe and neglected colds may occasion apoplexy and death.

*John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen.*

A work has recently made its appearance under the above title, understood to be from the pen of Mr. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy Board at Washington. The object of this production is by caricaturing the descriptions of British tourists in our country, to show their absurdity and improbability.—The book is represented to be the result of the travels, adventures and observations of one of these Munchausen tourists in our country, a real John Bull, whose gross vanity and self-sufficiency, and egregious blunders, and downright falsehoods and ridiculous adventures, are pourtrayed with a master's hand. It is indeed a most happy and well timed piece of satire, which we recommend to the perusal of all who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh at the expense of poor John Bull.—We subjoin an extract as a specimen of the work.

On the 17th day from losing sight of Old England, we made land at Cape Hatteras, which forms the eastern point of Boston Bay, which we entered just before sun-set; and being favoured with a fine fair wind from the north, came up to the wharf in about two hours from entering the Capes. Coming up we saw the famous sea serpent, but was nothing to those I had seen in the Serpentine, so called from its abounding in these articles. Being very anxious to go on shore, I desired one of the sailors to call a hack, which very soon arriving I ordered the fellow to drive me to the best hotel, in the place; accordingly he put me down at the mansion house hotel, kept by William Renshaw, a place of great reputation throughout the United States. The fellow charged me a quarter of a dollar, which is twice as much as I should have paid in London! Being determined not to be imposed upon, I appealed to the landlord, who assured me it was right—so I paid him, after giving himself and his horse a hearty malediction.

The first thing that struck me, was the vast disproportion of negroes, in the streets and every where else. I may affirm, with perfect veracity, that nearly one half the inhabitants of Boston are black. Each of these poor creatures has a white man standing over him, with a large club about the thickness of a man's arm, with which he beats the poor slave for his amusement. I assure you I have seen, I may say, a thousand instances of this kind of a morning. There is hardly a slave here that has not his head covered with scars, and bound up with a handkerchief, and almost every step you take, you perceive the stains of blood upon the pavement, which, I am assured by governor Hancock himself is that of the negroes.—I have seen a lady of the first distinction here, walking the Mall, as it is called, with a stout black fellow behind her, and occasionly amusing herself with turning round and scratching his face till it was covered with blood. This Mall is a place of about half an acre, covered with dust, with a few rotten elms, and a puddle in the centre. Even the little children here are initiated into human blood almost as soon as they are able to walk; and the common amusement of young persons is to stick pins in the black attendants, while every boy has a little negro, of about his own age, to torture for his pastime.

The blacks here, as I was assured by his excellency the Governor, whose name is Hancock, have but one meal a day, which is principally potatoes, & fare little better than the miserable Irish or English peasantry at home. The Governor told me a story of a man, who tied his black servant naked to a stake, in one of the neighboring cane-brakes, near the city, which abound with a race of moschettoes that bite through a boot. Here he was left one night, in the month of December, which is a spring month in this climate, and next morning was found stone dead, without a drop of blood found in his body. I asked if this brutal tyrant was not brought to justice?—The Governor shrugged up his shoulders and replied that he was now a member of Congress!

To an Englishman, who is only accustomed to see white men in a state of slavery and want, it is shocking to see black ones in a similar situation. My heart bled with sympathy for the wrongs of this injured race, and I could not sufficiently admire the philanthropy of the members of the Holy Alliance, who have lately displayed such a laudible compassion for the blacks.

Next to the continual recurrence of these disgusting exhibitions of cruelty, the most common objects seen in the streets of Boston, are drunken men, women and children. I was assured by the Mayor, Mr. Philips, one of the most charitable and philanthropic men in the State of Maine, that on an average every third person was drunk every day, by nine o'clock in the morning. The women however don't get fuddled, he tells me till after they have cleared the breakfast table and put the rooms to rights, when they set to and make merry with the young children, not one in a hundred of whom ever see the inside of a school, or a church. The consequences of this mode of life are that the whole of the people exhibit a ruddy complexion, & what appears at first sight to be strong muscular figures; but on a close examination the roses will be found to be nothing more than what is called grog-blossoms, and the muscular appearance only bloated intemperance.

Religion is if possible in a worse state than literature, manners or morals. There is not a single church in Boston, nor any religious exercises on Sunday, except in a few school rooms. I am assured it is the custom all over New-England, as well as in the states of Newburyport and Pasquotank, to spend the Sabbath like every other day in the week, except that they put on clean clothes, a thing never thought of, even among the most fashionable ladies, except on that occasion.

Boston is a terrible place for fevers and agues. Every one of the inhabitants, except the slaves, is afflicted with them in the spring and autumn, as sure as the leaves appear in the former, and fall in the latter. The consequence is, that they look like so many ghosts, without flesh or blood, and if you go into the shops, you may hear the money jingling in the pockets of the shop-keepers, by the mere force of habit, even if the poor man should happen, at that moment, to be free from the ague, or "shake," as they call it.

Besides this, they have earthquakes and inundations, three times a week if not more. After the earthquake generally comes an inundation, which destroys all the crops for hundreds of miles round, and covers the country so, that the tops of trees and chimneys just appear above the water. This is succeeded by a fog so thick, that many persons are lost in the streets of Boston, and wander about several days, without being able to find any of their houses. This is the origin of the phrase "I guess," so universal in New-England; for these fogs are so common, that one half of the time, people are obliged to "guess" at what they are about. Hence, too, the half pint of whiskey which every one takes in the morning the first thing he does after getting up, is called an anti-fogmatic.

## MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

*Mr. Clay's address to the people of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Clarke, in Kentucky.*

The relations of your representative and of your neighbor, in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion of taking (I hope a temporary) leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favors, and to assure you that I shall cherish a fond and unceasing recollection of them. The extraordinary circumstances in which, during the late session of Congress, I have been placed, and the unceasing and unmerited animadversions which I have brought upon myself, for an honest and faithful discharge of my public duty, form an additional motive for this appeal to your candor & justice. If, in the office which I have just left, I have abused your confidence & betrayed your interests, I cannot deserve your support in that on the duties of which I have now entered. On the contrary, should it appear that I have been assailed without just cause, and that misguided zeal & interested passions have singled me out as a victim, I cannot doubt that I shall continue to find, in the enlightened tribunal of the public, that cheering countenance & impartial judgment, without which a public servant cannot possibly discharge with advantage the trust confided to him.

It is known to you that my name had been presented, by the respectable states of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Missouri, for the office of President, to the consideration of the American public, and that it had attracted some attention in other quarters of the Union. When, early in November last, I took my departure from the district to repair to this city, the issue of the Presidential election before the people was unknown. Events however, had then so far transpired as to render it highly probable that there would be no election by the people, and that I should be excluded from the House of Representatives. It became, therefore, my duty to consider, and to make up an opinion on the respective pretensions of the three gentlemen that might be returned, and at that early period I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the Professors in the Medical School of Transylvania University—and to John J. Crittenden Esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. I wrote to Charles Hammond Esq. of Cincinnati, about the same time, and mentioned certain objections to the election of Mr. Crawford, (among which was that of his continued ill health,) that appeared to me almost insuperable. During my journey hither, and up to near Christmas, it remained uncertain whether Mr. Crawford or I would be returned to the House of Representatives. Up to near Christmas, all our information made it highly probable that the vote of Louisiana would be given to me, and that I should consequently be returned, to the exclusion of Mr. Crawford. And whilst that probability was strong, I communicated to Mr. Senator Johnson, from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the House, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an election in the House of Representatives.

During the month of December, and the greater part of January, strong professions of high consideration, and of unbounded admiration of me, were made to my friends, in the greatest profusion, by some of the active friends of all the returned candidates. Every body professed to regret, after I was excluded from the House, that I had not been returned to it. I seemed to be the favorite of every body. Describing my situation to a distant friend, I said to him, "I was enjoying while alive, the posthumous honors which are usually awarded to the venerated dead." A person not acquainted with human nature would have been surprized, in listening to these praises, that the object of them had not been elected by general acclamation. None made more or warmer manifestations of these sentiments of esteem and admiration, than some of the friends of Gen. Jackson. None were so reserved as those of Mr. Adams; under an opinion, (as I have learnt since the election,) which they early imbibed, that the western vote would be only influenced by its own sense of public duty; and that if its judgment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams, nothing they could do would secure it to him. These professions and manifestations were taken by me for what they were worth. I knew that the sunbeams would quickly disappear, after my opinion should be ascertained, and that they would be succeeded by a storm; although I did not foresee exactly how it would burst upon my poor head. I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people, into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partisans of the respective candidates suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believed that the new relation, in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an obligation to pay some respect to delicacy and decorum.

Meanwhile that very reserve supplied aliment to newspaper criticism. The critics could not comprehend how a man, standing as I had stood towards the other gentlemen, should be restrained by a sense of propriety from instantly fighting under the banners of one of them, against the others. Letters were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption. These letters imputed to "Mr. Clay and his friends a mysterious air, a portentous silence," &c. From dark and distant hints the progress was easy to open and bitter denunciation. Anonymous letters, full of menance and abuse, were almost daily poured in on me. Personal threats were communicated to me, through friendly organs, & I was kindly apprised of all the glories of village effigies which awaited me. A systematic attack was simultaneously commenced upon me from Boston to Charleston, with an object, present and future, which it was impossible to mistake. No man but myself could know the nature, extent, and variety of means which were employed to awe and influence me. I bore them, I trust, as your representative ought to have borne them, and as became me. Then followed the letter, afterwards adopted as his own by Mr. Kremer, to the Columbian Observer. With its character and contents you are well acquainted. When I saw that letter, alleged to be written by a member of the very house over which I was presiding, who was so far designated as to be described as belonging to a particular delegation, by name, a member with whom I might be daily exchanging, at least, on my part, friendly salutations, and who was possibly receiving from me constantly acts of courtesy and kindness, I felt that I could no longer remain silent. A crisis appeared to me to have arisen in my public life. I issued my card. I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because, although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue, was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice. Condemned as it must be by the judgment & philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, although we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription.

A few days after the publication of my Card, "Another Card," under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer.—The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, & the Biographer of General Jackson (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and an half) was closeted for some time with him. Mr. Kremer is entitled to great credit for having overcome all the disadvantages, incident to his early life and want of education, and forced himself to the honorable station of a member of the House of Representatives. Ardent in his attachment to the cause which he had espoused, Gen. Jackson is his idol, and of his blind zeal others have availed themselves, & have made him their dupe and their instrument. I do not pretend to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact, as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care and no little art, and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he declared that he was not the author of that letter. In his Card, he draws a clear line of separation between my friends and me, acquitting them, and undertaking to make good his charges, in that letter, only so far as I was concerned. The purpose of this discrimination is obvious. At that time the election was undecided, and it was therefore as important to abstain from imputations against my friends as it was politic to fix them upon me. If they could be made to believe that I had been perfidious, in the transport of their indignation, they might have been carried to the support of Gen. Jackson. I received the National Intelligencer, containing Mr. Kremer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of its distribution,) in the morning of its publication. As soon as I read the card, I took my resolution. The terms of it clearly implied that it had not entered into his conception to have a personal affair with me; and I should have justly exposed myself to universal ridicule, if I had sought one with *him*. I determined to lay the matter before the House and respectfully to invite an investigation of my conduct. I accordingly made a communication to the House on the same day, the motives for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in his place, and, when I sat down, rose and stated that he was prepared, and willing to substantiate his charges against me. This was his voluntary declaration, unprompted by his aiders and abettors, who had no opportunity of previous consultation with him on that point. Here was an issue publicly and solemnly joined, in which the accused invoked an inquiry into serious charges against him, and the accuser, professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued, on the next day, which occupied the greater part of it, during which Mr. Kremer declared to Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to Mr. Little, of Maryland, a friend of General Jackson, as they have certified, "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge *against Mr. Clay*; and that his letter was never intended to convey the idea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city has certified to the same declarations of Mr Kremer.

A message was also conveyed to me, during the discussion, through a member of the House, to ascertain if I would be satisfied with an explanation which was put on paper and shown me, and which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing, in his place, to make. I replied, that the matter was in the possession of the House. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, put it in his pocket, and that he advised Mr. Kremer to take no step without the approbation of his friends. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an adjournment of the House, on information which he received of the probability of Mr. K's. making a satisfactory attonement on the next day, for the injury which he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made, if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty. The House decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until the next day, to appoint it by ballot.—In the mean time, Mr. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of *his friends*, and I heard no more of the apology. A committee was appointed of seven gentlemen, of whom not one was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I received no summons or notification from the committee from its first organization to its final dissolution, but Mr. Kremer was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment be pleased to stop here and contemplate his posture, his relation to the House and to me, and the high obligations under which he had voluntary placed himself. He was a member of one of the most august assemblies upon earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patriot bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. He had chosen, in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehended delegations from several highly respectable states. If true, that presiding officer merited not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled the House. He challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boldly accepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation. The committee, appointed by the House itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to execute his pledge, publicly given in his proper place, and also previously given in the public prints. Here is the theatre of the alleged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if there were any. Here all the proofs were concentrated.—Mr. Kremer was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action; by consistency of character; by duty to his constituents—to his country; by that of redeeming his solemn pledge—by his anxious wish for the success of his favourite, whose interests could not fail to be advanced by supporting his atrocious charges.—But Mr. Kremer had now the benefit of the advice of his *friends*. He had no proofs, for the plainest of all reasons, because there was no truth in his charges. They saw that to attempt to establish them, and to fail, as he must fail, in the attempt, might leave them to an exposure of the conspiracy, of what he was the organ. They advised therefore that he should make a retreat, and their adroitness suggested that, in an objection to that jurisdiction of the House, which had been admitted, and in the popular topics of the freedom of the press, his duty to his constituents, & the inequality in the condition of the Speaker of the House and a member on the floor, plausible means might be found to deceive the ignorant, and conceal his disgrace. A laboured communication was accordingly prepared by them, in Mr. Kremer's name, and transmitted to the committee, founded upon these suggestions.—Thus the valiant champion, who had boldly stepped forward, and promised, as a Representative of THE people, to "cry aloud and spare not," forgot all his gratuitous gallantry and boasted patriotism, and sunk at once into profound silence.

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave in the Presidential election. The first inquiry which it behoved me to make was as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the House, from the colleges. General Jackson obtained 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what, weight?—If the Constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the Constitution would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the House of Representatives. The Constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall *choose* immediately, by ballot, a President." Thus, a discretion is necessarily invested in the House; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment. The fact, therefore, that one of the three persons was the highest returned, not being, by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the House, it still remains to determine what is the true degree of weight belonging to it? It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that in this form it should control the judgment of the House. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different but more imposing shape. Let me analize it. There are certain States, the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicates their wish that he should be their President. Their votes amount in number to 99, out of the 261 electoral votes of the whole *Union*. These 99, the only and [illegible] the President. If the fact of particular states giving 99 votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine of instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint. The States, therefore, who gave those 99 votes may, in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed their representatives in the House to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed in the choice of a President.—But most clearly the representatives coming from other states, which gave no part of those 99 votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the States which gave the 99 votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have a right to instruct the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were, nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North-Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges, were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted. And yet the argument combatted requires that the delegation from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North-Carolina, nor Maryland, should be instructed by and give an effect to, the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, those delegations felt themselves authorised to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and feel themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments, disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate representatives themselves feel it their duty to make?

Is the fact, then, of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. Here are twenty-four communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard and kindly regarded by the others; but it cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of 99, out of 261 electors is entitled to very great attention, but that will cannot be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors, who have manifested, a different will. To give it such controlling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the Republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162, nor any one of the 162 electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion, addressed to all, and to each fo them, but it is binding and obligatory upon none. It follows, then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the House was called upon to weigh, in making up judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been regulated by the extent of the plurality. As between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the General and Mr. Crawford it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made that, upon the supposition of equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Statesman, March 30.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Lancaster, Capt. West, arrived yesterday, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 19th of February. The selections furnished by the Philadelphia and National Gazette, are chiefly interesting to the commercial community.

In the House of Commons, after four days discussion, Mr. Gouldburn's motion for leave to bring in a "bill to amend the existing laws relative to unlawful associations in Ireland," was carried at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th. The principal object is the suppression of the Catholic Association. The votes were 278 in support, and 123 against the motion. Majority, *one hundred and fifty-five* in favor of the ministers. The Courier, of course, rejoices at the result, while the opposition prints contend that the measure is absurd and will prove inefficacious. The London papers contain little else than the full length reports of the debate—twelve columns a day.

Additional accounts from Holland, furnish particulars of still more serious disasters by the inundation. Many dikes were broken; whole houses, with all they contained, were swept off, and a great number of persons perished.

A Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle puts forth an idle report, that France and Russia had agreed on the dismemberment of Spain "by way of reprisals for the English recognition of South-American Independence." Strange that the editors of respectable papers in London, should give place to such a foolish suggestion, especially, when accompanied by the fact, that the Ministers of France had authorised the belief, by their speeches in the Chamber of Deputies, that the recognition of the South-American States by England, was a measure anticipated by the French Government.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 5th of February, gives a report, that Sweden had determined on following the example of England in the recognition of the South American states; and that M. de Hanswolf, who, four months before, had left Stockholm for Colombia, would be entrusted with the negotiation of treaties with the republic.

Madrid accounts of February 8th, state that Ferdinand was recovering from an indisposition which had confined him to his room for several days.

The latest Paris papers anticipate that the important measure of indemnity to the emigrants, though attended with infinite difficulties, would be carried through. Mr. Casimir Perrier strongly objected to a demand of *a thousand millions* to indemnify the emigrants, before any documents were presented to afford proof of the ability of France to support such an extravagant expenditure.

The Levant Company, after listening to an address from Lord Greaville, their governor, in favor of free trade, have agreed to surrender their charter into the hands of government, agreeably to the request made to them by his Majesty's Ministers.

*France.*—Letters from Marseilles inform, that "the French government have lately imposed an additional duty on the importation of Wool, in consequence of which, and the increased demand for woollen fabricks, fine woollens had risen 30 per cent. in the month of January."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 16.

*Melancholy Shipwreck.*—By a gentleman from St. Mary's we learn the following melancholy particulars of the loss of the schr. Florida, White. She sailed from St. Augustine for Havana about the first inst. with a number of passengers, and 20 negroes in the hold; on the 3d, at 8 at night, she was unfortunately capsized, and driven on Florida reef. The boats were immediately got out, when the captain, three passengers and all the crew, (six in number) except the cook, got on board and soon after cut from the schooner. Of the passengers saved, Mr. Travers, of St. A. is one. At the time she capsized and filled, all the persons below were drowned; among these were the mother and wife of Mr. Travers, and their two children; a widow lady & two daughters; Mr. Jos. M. Arredondo, of St. A.; Mr. Fontene, a Spanish gentleman, and four others, were left on the wreck, where they must have perished, unless assisted by some vessel. Capt. W. had arrived at St. Mary's.

*Polar Regions.*—We have noticed the arrival in New-York from England of Capt. Franklin of the British Navy, bound on the third of what we have long considered hopeless expeditions. We, nevertheless, copy from the New-York Albion, the following additional information:—"Capt. F. will proceed through Canada to the mouth of M'Kenzie's river, there resume the canoe-navigation and sail westwardly towards Icy Cape. Should they not be so fortunate as to meet with Capt. Parry, the Blossom, of 28 guns, (which has lately sailed from England for the South seas) will be found, as Capt. Franklin has kindly informed us, waiting in Behring's Straits, in the event of the expedition reaching that point. It is intended, on reaching M'Kenzie's river, that a party under Dr. Richardson and Lt. Kendall, shall proceed eastward, and explore the line of coast between that and Coppermine river. A detachment of the expedition has gone by way of Hudson's Bay, but the officers are now in this city. They consist of Capt. Franklin, the Commander; Lt. Kendall, Astronomer, (he was on board the Griper during her late disastrous attempt to reach Repulse Bay,) Dr. Richardson, who rendered such eminent services on the former occasion, Surgeon and Naturalist; Lt. Back, who also distinguished himself so highly, will make the surveys, and continue throughout the voyage with Capt. Franklin; Mr. Drummond, Botanist. They will set out for York, Upper Canada, in a few days, and the whole party will assemble at Bear Lake; and in the spring of 1826 will descend M'Kenzie's river, and again embark on the polar sea, in July of the same year. God speed them."

The last Albion contains a Map of the Polar Sea and Recent Discoveries, from the original map of Capt. Lyon. *Boston Centinel.*

The art of printing Cotton or Calico is bro't to great perfection in this country.—An extensive establishment for this purpose has recently been put in operation at Taunton, Mas. We observed yesterday at Messrs. Motts, in Pine-street, some cases of prints from that factory which will not suffer in comparison with the best fabrics of Europe.—*N. Y. paper.*

STONINGTON, Conn. [...]

*Distressing Occurrence.*—A [...] accident has recently occurred [...] which has awakened the liveli[...] of every feeling heart, in the [...] of Joseph W. [...] son of Capt. [...]ton, aged 12 years. The circu[...] as follows:—

On Thursday morning, [...] went into the store of Mr. R. [...] a few steps from his father's [...] of *Spirits of Wine*, which was [...] counter, suddenly burst, and [...] was spilt on the clothes of the boy [...] of woollen, Mr. B. stepped out [...] a few minutes and Mr. Joseph [...] happened to be in the store at th[...] up stairs, leaving only the boy [...] Mr. Cutler had scarcely reac[...] the stairs, when he heard the boy [...] immediately returned to the sta[...] the boy completely enveloped in [...] soon as possible, Mr. C. strip[...] his clothes, and endeavoured [...] fire—which he succeeded in accomplishing—though not till [...] fully burned. From his knees to [...] little sufferer presented a most [...]tacle—the fire having penetrated [...] his flesh. He was immediately [...] and every assistance which [...] devise, was rendered; but in vain [...] skins were applied, and he [...] thought with good effect [...] supposed, to his having [...] his mouth, and that [...] fort could stay the [...] death [...] ed in the most excruciating agony [...] day night, when he expired.

Accounts have lately reached [...] that the Creek Indians are in a [...], in consequence of the [...] It is stated that Chelly Mc Intosh [...] stabbed by the Indians, and that [...] father, Gen. Mc Intosh, is thou[...] his own home. It has been also [...] that the Indians have seized upon [...] of Gen. Mc Intosh, and fears are [...] if the treaty should be ratified, th[...] be a civil war among the Creeks.

OUR TRADE WITH BUENO[...]

A letter published in the Charl[...] has an intimation that the law [...] government of Buenos Ayres pro[...] importation of American Flour, w[...] at the instigation of the British [...] It further states that—

"The English have not been c[...] this, they have had a meeting, a[...] resolutions in due form to adopt suc[...] measures to put down the Americ[...] brown cotton Goods, which from th[...] of c[...] requisite to manufactu[...] English goods of the same descrip[...] come in competition with ours; th[...] have marked out to pursue, is, [...] the government to lay on a heavy [...] would be equal to a prohibition, [...] tence that their manufactures [...] country stand in need of protection [...] our Cotton goods they can afford to [...] cheaper than we can. If they succ[...] ing the law passed, our commerce [...] pletely ruined in this quarter—the [...] part of the American cargoes hav[...] latterly of Flour and these unbleach[...] There were imported into this city [...] past, about 3000 bales of America[...] and shirtings containing about 1,50[...] which generally sells from 18¼ a 2[...] yard. There has been imported [...] length of time, about 70,000 bbls [...]

We can offer no comment [...] the above, but hope that the U. S[...] may be enabled to counteract any [...] formed, injurious to our interest, [...] true that in many instances the [...] trade to Buenos Ayres in the artic[...] has been unprofitable, and shutti[...] article at this time may not prove [...] injury, but the exclusion of our dom[...] ton goods is a matter which cannot b[...] ted to quietly, should any other nat[...] on a footing more favourable. Ho[...] every view of the question, it becom[...] ty of the United States government [...] the agency of this country, in all [...] states of America, is active, intelli[...] efficient.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

*From the National Journal, Mar[...]*

James Monroe, late President of [...]ted States, left the city yesterday, esc[...] Major Andrews' Dragoons, and acc[...] by the President, the principal offic[...] government, and a number of our [...] who had paid him a visit in the mor[...] an evidence of their continued res[...] to bid him farewell. Among the [...] peculiar to our Republic, this, [...] as it may appear to those at a distance [...] the least interesting. Mr. Monroe, [...] short time since was the Chief Mag[...] the Union, and who had for eight y[...] guided the helm of State, was now, [...] operation of our laws, retiring from [...] second in dignity to none in the [...] mix again with his fellow-citizens, a[...] come once more one of the people. [...] was neither pomp nor show on the [...] He was mounted on horseback, an[...] in his usual plain attire; and as th[...] cavalcade passed along, he receive[...] turned the salutations of many who [...] themselves of this last opportunity of [...] ing their regard and esteem for one [...] so long, so honorably, and so faithfully [...] the public.

*From the N. Y. Statesman, Mar[...]*

The U. S. ship North-Carolina, [...] dore Rodgers, Charles W. Morg[...] Commander, was expected to sail fro[...] ton Roads on Thursday, destined for th[...] iterranean. The Commodore goes [...] a heavy cannonade from the Press, fo[...] order respecting the relaxation of d[...] among the under officers of the Navy. [...] order of the Commodore should be [...] into effect, it would be well, but as [...] the superior officers engage in duel[...] selves, act as seconds for each other, [...] private citizens, it cannot be expec[...] subordinates will submit to a restrai[...] der which deprives them of the ple[...] killing each other in *an honorable* [...] Preaching and practice must go toge[...] the former is of little use.

The U. S. schr. Fox, Lt. Com. J[...] Cook, bound to the West Indies, w[...] from Norfolk in a few days.

VOLCANO.

The Essex county (N. Y.) Republ[...] March 12, says, "that on Sunday last, [...] 2 o'clock in the morning, a shock was [...] this town, supposed to [...] earthq[...] Some thought it to [...] thunder, others [...] at the same moment that it was the [...] of waggons on the frozen ground, and [...] thought it to be the cracking of the [...] Lake Champlain. In Brookfield the [...] was much more severe. But we hav[...] heard from the town of Lewis, that it [...] to have been a volcano. We [...] there is a mountain there, where [...] stones and earth, have been thrown [...] the depth of *a hundred feet*, and the[...]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...to have from the centre for three ...wards. It is reported that a simi... ...tion took place there several years ...we conclude therefore, that it is a gen... ...hoax.

BOSTON, MARCH 30.

**NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD MINES.**

...remarks on the Gold Mines of North-Carolina have been published by Professor Olmsted, which establishes their existence beyond controversy. He says, that "Masses of gold weighing four, five and six hundred pennyweights have been found, and one mass ...weighed, in its *crude state*, twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois. But these are ...re. The owners of the soil permit it to ...worked at various rents;" and the Professor ...ds, that "such is the delusive nature of ...employment, that the average product, in favorable situations, does not exceed ...cents a day for each laborer." The grains ...are bought up by traders at 90 or 91 ...cts a pennyweight. Almost every man in ...mining districts carries one goose-quill or ...of gold grains and a pair of scales. The ..., as in patriarchal times, is ascertained ...weight. I have seen a pint of whiskey ...for by weighing off three and a half grains ... It is not easy to obtain the precise ...which has been hitherto collected.—...portion has been used by Jewellers ...and the Southern cities; a considerable quantity has ... in the Southern banks ... and a portion is circulating as the ...of exchange. Prior to the year 1820 ...quantity amounting to $13,689, had been ...ed at the mint of the United States."

The laboring classes in ... find much ...r mines on the wharves and building ..., than these.—*Centinel.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1825.

The first number of the Courier under its present proprietor, is this week presented to its patrons upon an imperial sheet. The spirit of public improvement which at the present time pervades our city, has induced us to make this enlargement of our paper.—Whether we shall make the *quality* of the matter in our columns as excellent as we shall hereby render its quantity abundant, is left for the future decision of our readers.

Of the close attention, sound judgment, and correct taste, necessary to the proper management of a newspaper, we are fully aware.—To obtain the approbation of men of sense, and at the same time avoid the cavils of the ignorant, is a task for which men the most competent find themselves insufficient. The diversity of sentiment and variety of tastes which exist among the readers of a newspaper, render it impossible to please all. But although we may not, therefore, be able to comply with the exalted claims of the learned, or to avoid the frivolous objections of the captious, we still hope to satisfy the more moderate and reasonable demands of the great mass of our readers.

On political subjects we shall not yield to an ... we wish to have it distinctly understood that the character of this paper is, as that of its editor always has been, Republican—Republican, too, in the original and appropriate meaning of that epithet, rather than according to its present indefinite and indeterminate use. Self nominations, as well as all those dishonest & disgraceful intrigues which sometimes attend our elections, we most heartily condemn. We believe there is such a thing as *correct political principle*;—this principle we shall adopt and endeavor uniformly to pursue.

We shall use every exertion to collect and forward to our readers whatever there is of news, as soon, after received, as possible.

In our religious selections we shall abstain from all sectarian controversy. The principal object of this department our paper, will be to promote the extension of piety and morality—in pursuing this, however, as the primary object, we shall still not be inattentive to the literary character of the pieces to be inserted.

Agriculture, Manufactures & the Mechanic Arts we shall endeavor as far as in our power, to promote—as we deem them of prime importance to the prosperity and real independence of our country. We shall accordingly devote a portion of our paper to such communications and selections, whether of a scientific or practical nature, as relate to these branches.

In selecting from works of taste, we shall regard more the merit than the novelty of the pieces chosen, and shall be as copious as the various departments of our paper will allow.

All short, temperate, well written, and *post paid* communications will be thankfully received—we shall however claim the right of admitting or rejecting them, as we may deem advisable.

—o—

Owing to the want of punctuality on the part of some of our subscribers & advertising customers, we find, on looking over our accounts for the three years past, that the Courier has afforded little or no profit.—Prudence, therefore, compels the present proprietor, hereafter, to demand payment in advance from all those who receive their papers by mail.—All Probate notices and other advertisements, (where no special contract is made,) must be paid for within 6 weeks from the first insertion.

—o—

We insert this week a part of Mr. Clay's vindication of his conduct in relation to the Presidential contest; for such it is, in truth, intended to be, although particularly addressed to the electors of his Congressional district.—From the exalted talents and ability of that gentleman, we presume our readers will peruse it, not only with pleasure, but with eagerness. The great length of this document precludes the possibility of our publishing it entire, this week—our readers must therefore wait patiently, until our next for the remainder.

The following is the result of the Election as far as heard from—

*Norwich*, Roger Huntington, Necomb Kinney
*Franklin*, Burrill Woodworth.
*Bozrah*, James Lamb.
*Lisbon*, Samuel Peckham.
*Griswold*, Samuel C. Morgan.
*Preston*, James Cook, Allen Chapman.
*N. Stonington*, Sands Cole, Stanton Hewitt.
*S. Stonington*, Wm. Randall.
*Voluntown*, ——— Gallup.
*Plainfield*, Sessions Lester, Wm. Kinney.
*Canterbury*, Andrew T. Judson, James Cary.
*Windham*, Alfred Young, Jonah Lincoln.
*New-London*, David Frink.
*New-Haven*, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Denison Kimberly.

The following is a statement of the votes in this town, for Governor—Oliver Wolcott 112, Nathan Smith 13, Scattering 13.

For Lieutenant Governor—David Plant 82, Scattering 5.

For Treasurer—Isaac Spencer 52, Thomas Day 2.

For Secretary—Thomas Day 66—Henry Seymour 26.

For State Senators—Luther Loomis 108, Nathan Johnson 107, Noyes Darling 103, Alexander Stewart 80, David Hill 111, Robert Fairchild 102, Ebenezer Young 105, John Welch 99, Ebenezer Stoddard 99, Samuel Church 103, Austin Olcott 78, Benning Mann 68, Benjamin Hurd 32.

For Members of Congress—Ralph I. Ingersoll 157, Gideon Tomlinson 163, Elisha Tracy 117, Orange Merwin 136, Noyes Barber 54, John Baldwin 84, Elisha Phelps 144.

—o—

*American Glass.*—The Baltimore American mentions a curious and elegant specimen of American industry and talent from the glass making establishment of Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, at Pittsburg. It consists of cut glass tumblers, in the bottom of each of which, by a very ingenious process, is imbedded an excellent likeness of some distinguished American citizen, as Adams, Jackson, La Fayette, &c. The likeness is formed of a composition having the appearance of silver, and although presented in bold relief, every part of it is enclosed in the solid glass, and is consequently indelible.

—o—

The Senate of the State of New-York has passed a resolution, eighteen to ten, nominating General James Tallmadge, the Lieutenant-Governor, as Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years. It was sent to the House for concurrence, where its fate is uncertain.

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During a fire which broke out in a store at Sandbornton, (N. H.) on the 15th ult. a man rushed into the middle of the flames, & brought out a barrel of gun-powder which was under the counter; the outside of the barrel was actually on *fire*.

—o—

*Fire.*—On the 18th ult. the gin house, screw and about 45,000 pounds of cotton, at the plantation of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, in Abbeville District, S. C. were consumed by fire, occasioned by the friction of a machine which had ...

—o—

The construction of the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal is progressing with great rapidity. Twelve hundred people are now employed upon the work, and the number is to be increased to *several thousands*. In 1827, the Canal will be navigable.

**MARRIED,**

At Killingly, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brooket, Mr. John St..., Merchant, to Miss CAROLINE E. E..., daughter of Jared Elliott Esq.

**DIED,**

In this city, on the 28th ult. Miss LUCRETIA TRACY, aged 77 years.

At Lebanon, on the 3d inst. Mrs. EMILY T. WETMORE, wife of Mr. Augustus Wetmore, and daughter of Dea. Dyar T. Hinckley, aged 36 years.

In Killingly, on the 14th ult. Mrs. MARY HUTCHINS, wife of Dr. Penuel Hutchins, aged 61.

At Voluntown, on the 24th inst. Mrs. JOANNA BLY, in the 84th year of her age. Being alone in her room, her clothes (although woolen,) caught fire and burned her to a degree shocking to relate. She survived the accident about 40 hours in the greatest distress.

☞ The Auction sales of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, advertised on the fourth page of this paper, will commence at 10 o'clock on Friday morning next.

**The Co-partnership**

HERETOFORE existing between *Thomas Robinson & John Dunham*, under the firm of ROBINSON & DUNHAM, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts of the said firm are in the hands of *Thomas Robinson*, who is duly authorised to settle the same. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement—and all indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS ROBINSON.
JOHN DUNHAM.

*Norwich, April 2, 1825.* 1—

The Bookselling business will hereafter be conducted by THOMAS ROBINSON—who respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders punctually attended to.—Any book, not on hand, will be ordered at short notice, and without extra expense to the purchaser. Library Companies supplied on liberal terms.

**Sabbath School Union**

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Sabbath School Union will be held at the Conference room of the Rev. Mr. Mitchel's Church, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the reports of the several schools in connexion with the Society will be presented.

Sabbath School Teachers in this and the neighboring towns, and the friends of the institution generally, are respectfully invited to attend. RUFUS K. GILMAN, *Sec'y.*

April 6th

**FOR SALE**

SEVERAL valuable building lots on the plain, south of the house of Jabez Huntington Esq. belonging to William Leffingwell Esq. Enquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to said Leffingwell.*

Norwich April 1st. 1825.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

*Remaining in the Chelsea Landing Post office April 1st 1825.*

John Avery, 2. John M. Allyn, Wm. C. Abell, Elias Burdick, Thos. Beckwith, Wm. Barns, Anna O. Baker, (*Montville*,) Abisha. A. Baker, (*Montville*,) Judah Brewster, (*Preston*,) John E. Bacon, Simeon Chapman, Uriah Corning, John Cory, Emma O. Fitch, (*Preston*,) Thos. T. Fanning, Lucy J. Fitch, Joseph Gardner, Silas Goodell, Wm. J. Hubbard, Samuel M. Hill, Lucretia R. Herrick, Wm. Hillhouse, (*Montville*,) Nathaniel Herrick, Elenor Hall, Widow Lucy Kimball, Eleazer Kingsley, Freeman Lovell, Thomas Leach, 2. Samuel Leffingwell, (*Bozrah*,) Joseph Lancaster, Asa Manning, James S. Moore, Peter Nichols, George Phillips, Lydia Pitcher, Warner Peck, Fanny Paine, 2. Asa Pitcher, Esther Rogers, Elisha Rogers, Chester Robinson, Horatio Robinson, Charles Skinner, Ebenezar Smith, (*Montville*,) Charles E. Smith, Edmond Smith, Erastus Smith, William Smith, Chas. E. Thompson, (*Lisbon*,) John Wright, William T. Watties, John Whiting.

CHAS. KINNEY, P. M.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Norwich, Conn. on the first day of April, 1825.*

H. LOUISA COOLIDGE, Asa Ladd, Joseph Marsh, R. L. Pell, Asher Pitcher, Abial Roath, Miner Robins, Mary Sheldon, Christopher Starr, Chester Strong, Titsworth & Beers, Edward Tracy, James Whipple, Bradford Williams, R. L. De Zeng, *Norwich*. John Gardner, *Bozrah*. Sally Davis, Daniel Downing, Martin Galden, *Lisbon*.

J. HYDE, P. M.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1825.*

JAMES H. BOYDEN, Nathaniel Cole, ... Cleveland, ... Caswell, James A. ..., George Dixon, Jared Davenport, ... B. Dunham, Alexander Dorrence, Jared Fuller, Vincent Hinckley, Ralph Hutchinson, Frances B. Johnson, William Kinney, Stephen S. Lock, Darius P. Lawton, Jared Main Junr. John Martin, Artimicia Mason, Smith Olney, Rowland Peckham, Apama Pierce, Eunice Picket, George Robins, Lyman Spalding, Charles Spalding, Aaron Starkweather, William Stones, John Sales, Samuel Vial, Joseph Whipple, Amos Witter, Lemuel Woodward, *of Plainfield*.

James Alexander, William Gordon, John Casey, John Lawton, Thomas Seranton, *of Voluntown*. E. C. EATON, P. M.

# For New-York,

*The Steam-Boat New-London,*
**CHARLES DAVISON MASTER,**

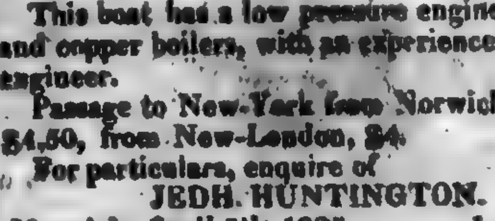
BUILT and fitted up in the most superior style, will leave this city for New-York on Thursday the 7th instant at 3 o'clock P. M. She will also leave this city at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday next, and from New-London on the same day, at 6 o'clock. Will leave New-York for New-London and Norwich, taking passengers for Boston & Providence, Saturday the 9th, and on Tuesday the 12th of April, at 4 o'clock P. M.

This boat has a low pressure engine, and copper boilers, with an experienced engineer.

Passage to New-York from Norwich, $4,50, from New-London, $4.

For particulars, enquire of
JEDH. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, April 5th. 1825.* 1—



EXPEDITIOUS
**MAIL STAGE LINE**
FROM NORWICH TO PROVIDENCE,
☞ *Through in 6½ hours.*

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel for Providence every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock at noon, & arrives in Providence in 6½ hours.

Leaves Providence every Mondy, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Norwich by 10 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking seats in the Mail Stage on the same mornings, in Boston, New-Bedford, or Taunton, will arrive in Providence in time to take this line for Norwich the same day—passing from Boston to Norwich in 11½ hours. Extra Coaches furnished at short notice.

The Proprietors of this line, having provided Horses and elegant new Post-Coaches, excelled by none, and careful Drivers, solicit the patronage of the public in general, and in particular, the citizens of Norwich.—They flatter themselves that the citizens will feel an interest to support the Mail Coach in preference to an opposition line of stages, & there by prevent the Mail from being conveyed in the former style, in wagons.

For Seats apply, to S. Moory, at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and make a contract, as it is intended that this shall be the cheapest and most expeditious route from Norwich to Providence.

JOEL WHITE & Others, *Proprietors.*
*Norwich, April 2, 1825.* 3w1

**Providence and Boston**
**ACCOMMODATION**
# STAGE LINE,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock for Plainfield and Providence, and returning, leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning. *Fare through $2.*
For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND.
*Norwich, March 8th. 1825.* 49

**The Thames Company**

ARE now Opening at the Blue store in shetucket street a handsome assortment of new and fashionable goods, just Received from New York, which are offered very low for Cash.
*Norwich April 4th 1825.*

**FANCY & STAPLE**
# GOODS,
**New and Fashionable.**
**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received a large and rich assortment of
**Spring & Summer Goods,**
which he offers on his usual low terms for Cash. His assortment is composed of almost every article which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Good Store in the State.
*April 6, 1825.*

# Bozrahville Store.
*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*

HAVING taken the Store at Bozrahville, are now offering an entire Stock of well selected Goods, just purchased in New-York, consisting of a general assortment of

**PIECE GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**Crockery & Glass Ware,**
**Cutlery and Hard Ware,**
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**
**BAR IRON, STEEL,**
**NAILS, BRADS, &c. &c.**

all of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods.

The ... Company will pay Cash for any articles they may wish to purchase at the above store—Lumber, of various kinds, is now wanted.
*April 6.* 1—

*Connecticut State Lottery.*
6th CLASS, NEW SERIES.
☞ *Only six days before the drawing*

**SCHEME.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | | $6000 |
| 1 | .. | 1000 |
| 1 | .. | 688 |
| 1 | .. | 500 |
| 6 | .. | 200 |
| 28 | .. | 100 |
| 56 | .. | 25 |
| 196 | .. | 12 |
| 1890 | .. | 6 |

**TICKETS**
FOR SALE AT
**BREWSTER'S**
**LOTTERY OFFICE,**
*(A few rods west of the Bank.)*

Where, it is unnecessary to say, has been sold numerous high prizes.

*_* Present price of Tickets $6—halves, quarters, & eights, in proportion.

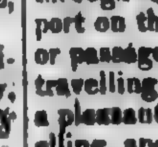
☞ Persons wishing to exchange $6 for $6000 (less 15 per cent.) will do well to call soon.

Orders enclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to
S. BREWSTER, Jr.

# Lottery Tickets
For sale by THO ROBINSON.

**For Albany,**

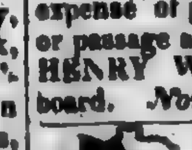
THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6. 1825.* tf1



**FOR NEW-YORK.**

THE sloop MARIA, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday the 8th inst. at 1 o'clock.

**For Boston.**



THE regular packet Avon, Freeman Lovell Master, will sail on Tuesday next; for freight or passage apply on board at Brown's wharf, or to WILLIS GRAY & Co.

**For sale on board,**

20 hhds. Boston Rum,
10 boxes Oranges & Lemons
20 do, Herring,
10 do No. 1 Soap.
Apply as above. Norwich, April 6.

*Collector's Notice.*

THE residents and non-residents of the 2d, (or New Roxbury) Society of the town of Woodstock, liable to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on levy 1824—and for receiving the same, will attend at the house of Chauncy Kibbe, Inn-holder, in said Woodstock, on Thursday the 28th day of April instant, from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to pay fees according to law.
SAMUEL WILKINSON, Collector.
Woodstock, April 5. 1825. 3w1

*To Country Merchants & Farmers.*
# SALT.
**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

HAVE just received and offer for sale **1500** bushels heavy Dry Turks Island Salt, suitable for grinding.
*Norwich, April 6.* tf1—

**FRESH IMPORTED**
**Spring Goods.**
**WM. D. RIPLEY**
*Has recently Received from New-York with*
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
**FASHIONABLE**
**FANCY & STAPLE**
# *DRY GOODS,*
☞ *most of which are new style and of late importations.——Among them are*

**Superfine Broad Cloths,**
Fashionable mixed, black and coronation
**KIND CASSIMERES,**
Superfine two blue and blue and white
**CALICOES,**
Low pric'd fancy print do. *great variety.*
5-8 and 7-8 Super. Rich Printed
*CAMBRICKS AND MUSLINS,*
5-8 and 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.
Heavy black figured Gros De Naples
**SATINS,**
Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.
*COLORED LEVANTINES,*
Rich Ombre Figur'd Silks, various colors
Shaded and Plain Satins.
Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style,)
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
*Superfine Furniture Chintz,*
☞ rich patterns and new style.
Low prized Figured do.
French Ginghams, Cotepally Handkfs.
Patent black and green Crape,
Irish Linens and Long Lawns,
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers,
Very fine Cambrick Dimoty,
Drab and White Silk Stripe Drilling
for gentlemen's wear, (a new article,)
Olive Florences, Brown Drilling,
Striped Granduvells,
Men's & Women's English Silk & Cotton
**HOSE,**
» German Cotton & Thread Hose.
» Women's Gloves, (great variety,)
*RUSSIA & IRISH DIAPERS,*
Pink, blue, black and white Crape Lisse,
Colored Pipings, Waist & Bracelet Ribbons——*Figured and real India*
**MULL MULL MUSLINS,**
6-4 square Mantle Bordered and Long
**MERINO SHAWLS.**
Bobinet Lace Veils and Scarfs,
French and English Thread Edgings and
Insertings—Plain and figured Bobinet
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces,
French Spool & Hank Working Cotton,
Linen Floss, Pearl Edge.
**1 CASE**
SUPERIOR QUALITY
**LEGHORN HATS,**
*WHITE AND SMOOTH.*
Scotch and English Ingrain,
**Brussels, and Venetian**
**CARPETING,**
which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.——ALSO,
American two blue and blue and white
CALICOES,
**1 bale 5-4 Dover Sheeting,**
☞ a superior article.
1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.
200 pieces French Paper Hangings.
*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 1—

**REMOVAL.**
**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE removed their Goods to the store in the west end of the Brick Building one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, where they offer for sale an extensive assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
cheap for Cash.
*April 5th, 1825.* 1—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 21st day of March 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order for the Creditors to the Estate of *Mr. Joseph Congdon*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Congdon of said Lebanon, & Samuel Perry of said Windham, Executors of the last Will & Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 6th day of March, 1825.

Attest. JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy, examined by John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk. 1

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of April 1825.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Capt. Silas Goodell*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Mr. Epaphras Porter, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest *Burrell Lathrop, Clerk.* 1

# Notice

IS hereby given that I the subscriber having contracted with the Town of Lebanon to support the poor of said Town for one year from the 1st day of April inst. and having provided accommodations for said poor at my own dwelling-house, hereby forbid all persons from harboring or supporting any paupers of the above description on my account, as no expences of any kind will be paid, unless by special contract.

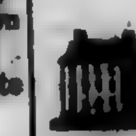
WILLIAM CHAMPLIN.
*Lebanon, April 1st. 1825.* 3w1—

**Building Lots at Auction.**

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Wednesday the 13th day of April inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the public sign post in Chelsea, two valuable lots of land, lying in said city, on the east road, the one containing about 4 acres, opposite the house lately occupied by Lieut. C. Steyens, the other containing about 8 acres, nearly opposite the dwelling-house of Chas. Perkins Esq. *A liberal credit will be given.*

HENRY STRONG.
*Norwich, April 6. 1825.* ins.2w1

**TO LET.**



A HOUSE & garden late the property of Dr. George Tisdale, deceased, situated near the Gin Distillery of Mr. Joseph Breed.

ALSO. Four lots of land in the neighborhood of said house, being the same land formerly bought of Henry Munsell and Henry Munsell Jr.

ALSO. A house and four lots situated on or near the Shetucket river, one of which lots is an orchard containing a great number of excellent fruit trees.

Part of the above property will be let for the term of one year, the rest for a shorter period. Possession given immediatly. For further information enquire of CHARLES ROCKWELL, *Administrator of estate of Geo. Tisdale.*
April 6 1—

**FOR SALE.**

SEVERAL building lots in Chelsea, between the house occupied by Mr. Elijah Ames and the Mumford place, so called, belonging to Thomas Coit Esq. of Canterbury. Enquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to said Coit.*

Norwich April 1st. 1825.

**FOR SALE,**

ALL the Personal Estate of the late *Doct. George Tisdale*—consisting of a great variety of Household Furniture, Medical and other Books—Also, Sheeps Wool, Timber, Boards, and various other articles, too numerous to be specified. Such articles as are not sold at private sale, before that time, will be sold at public auction, at the sign-post in Chelsea, on Friday the 15th day of April, 1825, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, *Adm'r. of Estate of George Tisdale.*
*April 6.* 1—

**Notice.**

THE accounts of the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, will be left a short time with *David L. Dodge*, at Bozrahville, who will take the charge of the Company's business for the present, and communications may be made to him.—Those who have not paid their Notes and accounts must not expect much longer indulgence.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*
*Bozrahville, March 30 1825.* 3w1

**REMOVAL.**
**Spalding & Allen**

HAVE removed to the room under Mr. Kinney's Hotel, formerly occupied by the Bank, where they have on hand several articles of Cabinet Furniture, and a few Chairs, which will be sold low. Furniture made to order, all of which will be thankfully received.
*Norwich, April 5 h* 3w1—

**WANTED.**

**15** or **20,000** feet of Oak Floor Board that are now sawed, by Spalding & Allen, who will receive proposals if offered soon, for furnishing a frame to a Brick Building, 70 feet long, and 36 feet deep.
*Norwich, April 5th, 1825.* 3w1—

**A. H. WASHBURN**
OFFERS FOR SALE
**Elegant Vestings, and Trimmings**
for all kinds of garments

He has just returned from Philadelphia and New-York with the most fashionable Pattens for Coats, Pantaloons, vests, &c. &c. April 5th 1825.

**Notice.**

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Bozrah at the following times and places, to receive a Town Tax of two cents on the dollar, on list 1824, in his hands for collection, viz. on Tuesday the third day of May 1825, at the house of Roderick Gardner, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.—on the same day, at Loomis' Inn, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. & at the Bozrah Factory Store on the same day, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M. All who do not attend to the above call, may calculate to pay travel fees, (without respect to persons.) according to law.

O. JOHNSON, *Collector.*
*Bozrah, April 4. 1825* 3w1

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an indented boy, by the name of *Lyman Davis*, aged 15 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy.—Whoever will return him shall receive One Mill reward, but no charges or thanks.

JOHN TYLER, Jr
*Griswold, March 17, 1825.* 3w50—

6 Tierces Peas.
0 do. Herds Grass Seed.
80 bushels Seed Oats,
20 do. Spring Wheat,
10,000 feet Clap boards,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum.
Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

**Sabbath Schools**

A MEETING of the Sabbath Schools in this Town, will be held in the village of Norwich Falls, next Sabbath afternoon, if the weather is favourable, at 4 o'clock, precisely.—The friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. April 6th.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM BURNS' POEMS.

### MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

When chill November's surly blast
Made fields and forests bare,
One evening, as I wander'd forth
Along the banks of Ayr,
I spy'd a man, whose aged step
Seem'd weary, worn with care;
His face was furrowed o'er with years,
And hoary was his hair.

Young stranger, whither wand'rest thou?
Began the rev'rend sage,
Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain
Or youthful pleasures rage?
Or, haply, prest with cares and woes,
Too soon thou hast began
To wander forth, with me to mourn
The miseries of Man.

The Sun, that overhangs yon moors
Outspreading far and wide,
Where hundreds labor to support
A haughty lordling's pride;
I've seen yon weary winter Sun
Twice forty times return,
And every time has added proofs
That Man was made to mourn.

O man! while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Mis-spending all thy precious hours,
Thy glorious, youthful prime;
Alternate follies take the sway,
Licentious passions burn,
Which tenfold force gives Nature's law,
That Man was made to mourn.

Look not alone on youthful prime,
Or manhood's active might,
Man then is useful to his kind,
Supported is his right.
But see him on the edge of life,
With cares and sorrows worn,
Then age and want, oh! ill match'd pair,
Show Man was made to mourn.

A few seem favorites of Fate,
In Pleasure's lap carest,
Yet think not all the rich and great
Are likewise truly blest.
But, oh! what crowds, in every land,
All wretched and forlorn,
Thro' weary life this lesson learn,
That man was made to mourn.

Many and sharp the num'rous ills
Inwoven with our frame!
More painful still we make ourselves,
Regret, Remorse, and Shame!
And man, whose heav'n-erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to Man,
Makes countless thousands mourn!

See yonder poor o'er labor'd wight,
So abject, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil.
And see his lordly fellow-worm
The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife
And helpless offspring mourn.

If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave,
By Nature's law design'd,
Why was an independent wish
E'er planted in my mind?
If not—why am I subject to
His cruelty, or scorn?
Or why has Man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn?

Yet let not this too much, my son,
Disturb thy youthful breast;
This partial view of human kind
Is surely not the best.
The poor oppressed honest man
Had never sure been born
Had there not been some recompence
To comfort those that mourn.

O Death! the poor Man's dearest friend,
The kindest and the best!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
Are laid with thee at rest!
The great, the wealthy fear thy blow,
From pomp and pleasure torn,
But, oh! a blest relief to those
That weary laden mourn!

### VIRTUE,—A SKETCH.

"*The only unwithering flower on earth is virtue; The only lasting treasure, truth.*"

When the amiable and accomplished Lady Jane Grey was confined in the tower, previous to her execution, she wrote to her friend Dr. Almer a letter containing the following beautiful passage:—"There is an eternity for all that belongs to virtue, and what we have done for her will advance even to the sea, however small the rivulet may have been during our life."

How expressly true!—the pure and unsullied stream of virtue will ever meander through life's chequered course to the boundless ocean of eternity and happiness. Cynthia may reflect the borrowed light—the sun may revolve in his diurnal rotation, and his satellites irradiate our world with their splendour—yet the season will arrive when the voice that called Chaos into symmetrical existence, will consign these created luminaries into the abyss of their former darkness and oblivion. But virtue will live beyond the abodes of the tomb—she will soar beyond the bounds of creation, and be hallowed by the holy seraphim.

Without virtue no man can be truly happy. There is no temporal pursuit, no pleasurable vocation in life unaccompanied by vicissitudes and disappointments. Every idle pleasure has its consequent sorrow. The foundation of actual happiness cannot be laid in a heart that engenders vice and immorality. Its basis is a good conscience; and a pure conscience is the infallible concomitant of virtue and religion alone. The wine cup that exhilarates the senses for a short lived moment, not only brings the melancholy reflections of cooler judgment—but when indulged in licentiousness, it is the bane of every valuable and social blessing that belongs to the sanctity of character. Vice in every shape is illusory and pernicious; virtue is the only amaranth. It is a gem that never ceases to sparkle—it is an attribute amiable to man and sacred to GOD.

*Study.*—He who begins his fortune by study, will certainly confirm it by perseverance. The love of books damps the passion for pleasure, and when the passion is once extinguished, life is then cheaply supported—thus a man, being possessed of more than he wants, can never be subject to great disappointments, and avoids all those meannesses which indigence sometimes unavoidably produces.

An Irishman went into a refreshment house one day, and asked what the charge was for dinner. "Eighteen pence," was the reply.—"And what for supper?" "A shilling," replied the host. "Then sure," said Pat, "I'll just take supper."

## Auction.

IN consequence of the Public Fast, the sale of China, Glass, and Earthern Ware, advertised under date of the 18th Feb. last, to be sold at auction on the 1st of April, to close the concern of the late firm of J. P. Whiting & Co. is postponed until Friday the 8th of April next.
*March 30.* 52—

### Furniture and Books.

FOR sale at auction, on Saturday the 9th April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. near Capt. James N. Brown's wharf,—

*Second hand Furniture,*

Case Drawers—Tables—Chairs, &c. &c.

Also, the remains of a Clergyman's Library, consisting of several valuable books (viz.) Latin, Greek, Hebrew & English, Pamphlets, Sermons &c. in Lots.

## $200 Reward.

BY and with the advice and consent of the Court of Common Council, of the City of Norwich, a reward of **200 DOLLARS** is hereby offered, to whoever will discover, detect, & cause to be brought to justice, any person or persons who were concerned in setting fire to the barn of Mr. Joseph Breed, on the evening of the 25th instant, to be paid by said City, on conviction of the offenders.

By order of the Court of Common Council.
CALVIN GODDARD *Mayor.*
*City of Norwich, March 28, 1825.* 3-52

## *Notice*

IS hereby given to all concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford, on the 1st Wednesday of May, A. D 1825.

Praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the Act regulating fisheries, as to authorise the erection of dams on the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, for the purpose of improving the waters of said rivers for Manufacturing purposes.

In behalf of the petitioners.
JOHN BREED Agent.
*Norwich, March 24, 1825.* 6w52—

## *Seminary*

### For Young Ladies.

A NEW term of Mrs. Hayden's and Miss Benham's School will commence on Monday, April 10th.

Books used are Walker's Dictionary, Woodbridge's Geography, Russell's Grammar, Daboll's Arithmetick, Tytler's History, Blair's Rhetorick, Mrs. B——'s Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Baker's Moral Philosophy, Comstock's Chemistry, Irving's Botany and Mythology.——Price of tuition for the above branches of education with the addition of penmanship $3; Drawing maps shading with crayons and making wax flowers $4; Embroidery, Painting on velvet, silk, &c. $6.

A class of small girls will be taught Orthography, Reading, Cummings' small geography, and various kinds of needle work, for $2. Young ladies wishing to obtain board can be accommodated in the family with Mrs. Hayden.
*March 23d.* 51—

## Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN H. BROWNING, LATHAM HULL & THOMAS BROWNING, under the firm of

**J. H. Browning & Co.**

is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against the company are requested to call & receive their pay. All persons indebted, who neglect to settle their accounts, must not complain if they shortly find them in an Attorney's hands.

JOHN H. BROWNING,
LATHAM HULL,
THOMAS BROWNING.
*N. Stonington, March 19, 1825.* 50

## *Attention.*

### Drill Meetings

FOR the 2d. Rifle Company, will be held every Wednesday evening, previous to the first of May, at Mr. Palmer's school-house in Chelsea.

*By order of*
HENRY L. LORD,
Sergeant.
*Norwich, March 29.* 52—

## *The Annual*

MEETING of the New-London county Medical Society, will be holden in New-London on Monday the 18th of April, at Prentice's Hotel.

RICHARD P. TRACY, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, March 21st.* 3w51—

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

### Leicester Machine Cards.

WOOL and COTTON Machine Cards for sale at the Leicester prices, and warranted of the best quality.

PETER WEBB & Son.
*Windham, March 23, 1824.*—[12mo'4—

*For Sale, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,** with a Dwelling-House, two Barns, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

——*ALSO,*——

**28 acres of Wood-Land,** one mile from said Court-house, & half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For farther particulars, inquire of
ASA H. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, Nov. 25, 1824.* tf34—

### To Let.

THE Boarding-House belonging to the Griswold Manufacturing Company—*Application must be made within a very few days* to DANIEL WIGHT.
*Jewett-City, March 30, 1825.* 52—

## FOR SALE

*A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND*

ADJOINING the garden of Capt. Edward Whiting and the Mill Cove, containing about three acres.

**ALSO.**

A part of the uninclosed lot on Wewacus Hill, a few rods north of the Hayscales, containing about six acres, and a small piece of land on the wharf in the rear of Capt. Cushing Eells' store, now occupied by Messrs. C. F. & G. C. Lester.

For terms apply to
SAMUEL TYLER, or
LYMAN BREWER.
*Norwich, March 16th.* 50—

### For Sale or to Let.

A SMALL dwelling-house situated on the west side of the river in Chelsea, now owned by J. T. Olney.

ASA CHILD, Attorney,
March 29th. 52—

### To Let—a Farm,

CONTAINING about **130 ACRES,** adjoining Shetucket River, at Lovet's Bridge. There is on the farm a good Dwelling-House, two Barns, Cheese House, &c. Enquire of

ELIZABETH CLEMENT,
or NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.
*Norwich, Feb. 15, 1825.* 46—

### For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London,

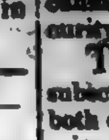
on which stands a House and a Barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded. It is a pleasant situation; and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

ALSO,

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above—both containing about 260 acres.

CHRISTOPHER STAHR.
Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

### To Let—a Farm,

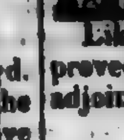


OF about ninety acres.—Also—a House & Garden. Likewise—The Slaughter House improved by Ebenezer Wilson, and Lots adjoining. For particulars, enquire of

JOHN L. BUSWELL.
*Norwich, March 23d.* 3w51—

## TO LET,

*And possession given immediately,*



THE pleasantly situated HOUSE & GARDEN on the east road leading from Chelsea to Town, recently occupied by Capt. Clement Stevens.

*ALSO,*

If desired, six acres of excellent mowing & plough land adjoining.

*Enquire of*
APPLETON MERCH.
*March 27th.* 52—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Jeremiah Griffing,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JAMES GRIFFING, *Executor.*

N. B.—In my absence, claims may be left with my mother, at the Dwelling-house lately occupied by my father.

JAMES GRIFFING.
*Norwich, March 17, 1825.* 51—

SIX months, from the date hereof, are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Manasseh Prentice,* late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
*Adm'r. with the will annexed.*
*Griswold, March 16, 1825.* 51—

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife Betsey, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

CEAZAR WAIT.
*Groton, March 15, 1825.* 50—

*The 6th Class State Lottery*
Will be drawn on the 12th April.

PART OF THE PRIZES ARE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | $5000 | 1 of | $500 |
| 1 of | 1000 | 6 of | 200 |
| 1 of | 688 | 28 of | 100 |

and other prizes.

Adventurers in Lotteries wishing to get the valuable prize of $5000, will do well by calling at

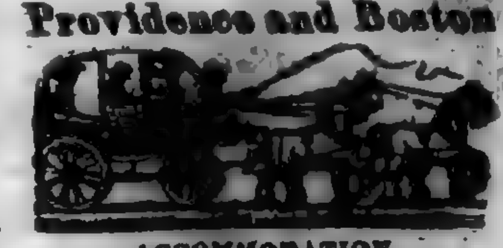
## S. TYLER'S

### Fortunate Lottery Office,

and make their selections before the last prizes are sold.—

Halves, Quarters, and Eighths to accommodate the purchaser. Said Tyler has sold in former classes, 1 prize of $1000, 5 of 500, 2 of 400, 3 of 300, and a large number of $100, $50, $40, &c. &c.
*March, 30th.* 52—

### Providence and Boston



ACCOMMODATION

## Stage Line,

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock for Plainfield and Providence, and returning, leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning. For Seats apply to

D. RAYMOND.
*Norwich, March 8th, 1825* 49

## *Robert Johnson,*

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole-Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Fites, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

### For Sale,

DELIVERABLE after the 20th July, 100,000 Merchantable Brick, warranted to be as perfect in shape as brick that comes from Hartford, and to be made from as good clay, and as well made.

Enquire of
JOHN LATHROP,
*Who has for sale,*

200 bush. Herds Grass, Furze Top, Blue Top, Red Top, and L. I. Flax-Seed, & Spring Rye.

Expected next week, 300 bushels Seed Oats, Barley and Spring Wheat.
*Norwich, March 23, 1825.* 51—

### Burgen's Patent

## *Self-Sharpening*

## PLOUGH.

THE subscriber has for sale the above-mentioned ploughs, which are considered to be far superior to any other now in use by those that have used them, not merely on account of the self-sharpening principle, but on account of other properties which it possesses that other ploughs have not, which render it far preferable to any other plough. —It may seem strange to some people how it should sharpen itself, but this is done by reversing the point and share which may be done a number of times & the plough perform as well each time.

Those persons wishing to purchase, living in Windham county, and in the towns of Norwich, Colchester, Lebanon and Franklin are respectfully invited to call and examine them for themselves.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH.
*Lebanon, March 28th.* 3w52—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 19th day of March,* 1825. Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. John Maxwell, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Eunice Maxwell, & Solomon Maxwell, of said Lebanon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 26th day of March, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin Jr.* Clerk. 52

## CASH,

AND the highest price, paid for green CALF SKINS, by
PRENTICE & LORD.
*March 16, 1825.* 50—

## MARCH 30, 1825.

### Warranted Cast Steel,

in round and flat bars.

**ANVILS, VICES, FILES,**

500 gross Wood Screws,

Iron Wire from [illegible]. to 18—Brass Wire No. 1½ to 20.

**BRASS KETTLES,**

SADIRONS—FRYING-PANS,

No. 4, 4½, 5 lb Pins—5 & 6 inch Bellows. Pipes—Corn & Flour Emery No. 3 to 4, *Best English Shovels No.* 1, 2, 3. Scotch Braces with 18, 24, 36 bitts. W. C. old patent & silver eyed Needles Plated, japanned & bright Thumblatches. Cast Iron Butts from 1 to 4 inches. 2 feet Rules, Gunter's Scales, Dividers. *Mathematical Instruments in sets.* Hindostan and Missouri Oil Stones. Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws. Timber Tenon and veneering Saws. Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, &c. For sale by JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

### For sale, an assortment of

## Quaker Garden Seeds,

HERDS GRASS, FURZE TOP,
CLOVER, RED TOP, &
LONG-ISLAND FLAX SEED,
☞ *All of the last year's growth.* ☜

CHARLES COIT.
*Norwich, March 23d.* 51—

## *Coal and Sizing.*

### Wanted Immediately,

HARD Coal and Sizing, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*March 30.* 3w52—

### Valuable Medicine for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovry, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered, and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.
*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October,* 1823.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.
*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.

APPVIM300—

## Families Wanted.

WANTED, at the Shetucket Manufactory in Windham, 5 or 6 good experienced families to work in a cotton factory, a good proportion of spinners would be preferred, to whom liberal wages & all cash will be given by

PEREZ O. RICHMOND, Agent.
*Windham, March 1, 1825.* 6w48—

## POSTSCRIPT.

ALL those that are indebted to the subscriber for Newspapers, are requested to make payment *immediately.* ☞ Punctuality is the life of business.

JOEL DAVISON.
*March 15, 1825.* 50

## Carpeti[ng]

WM. D. RIP[LEY]

HAS ON HAND A LARGE AS[SORTMENT]

Scotch and English

Brussels and V[enetian]

## CARPET[ING]

which he offers as low as can [be bought in] Boston or New-York.

*Also*——*just rece[ived]*

1 bale 5-4 Dover [illegible]

☞ a superior [illegible]

1 ditto; METHUEN [illegible]

200 pieces French Paper [illegible]

8-4 square Mantle Border[s]

MERINO SHA[WLS]

*Fig'd real India Mull [illegible]*

Black and Colored LEVA[NTINE]

Do. SATIN LEVANT[INE]

FRENC[H] [illegible]

Spool and Head Working [illegible] Floss, Pearl Edge, &c. &c.

*Norwich, March 23, 1[825.]*

Wm. & D. R. [illegible]

HAVE on hand, [illegible] supply of Cotton Yarn [illegible]

*Hand Loom We[avers]*

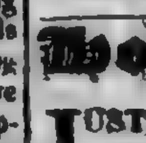
to weave, for which a fair [price will be] given, and good pay made.

*They have also on h[and]*

[illegible]0,000 *first quality* [illegible] Chesnut Shingles, Cedar Sh[illegible] Clapboards, Oak Boards, Ch[illegible] and Pine Joist, which they [illegible] on very favorable terms.

All persons who have [illegible] with them of more than one [year stand]ing, are requested to close the[ir accounts by] ment or note without delay.

*Griswold, Feb. 28th. 18[25.]*



HAT[S]

Buffalo Ro[bes]

THE subscribers have re[ceived from] New-York and elsewh[ere a general as]sortment of Hats, Buffalo R[obes,] Trimings, &c. which, with a la[rge assort]ment of their own manufactu[re, will be] sold at the lowest New-York [prices for] ready pay. RAYMOND [illegible]

CASH,

and the highest price [paid for]

*all kinds of F[urs.]*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.*

Hollow Wa[re]

JUST received by the sub[scribers a] general assortment of [Hollow] Ware, which will be sold [illegible]

——ALSO——

200 bushels Roc[k Salt]

☞ suitable for Dairies.

PRENTICE & [LORD.]
*March 23d. 1825.*

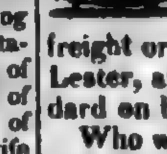
Pay your honest [illegible]

THIS is the duty, & [illegible] be the first object [of every] man, considering that the sub[scriber is] indebted to the Printers & to o[thers,] that the present time is the b[est to settle] the accounts, pay debts, & fo[rm con]tracts, therefore, he once more [requests] all those indebted to him for [newspa]pers, and earnestly requests t[hat they] would furnish him immediate[ly with] funds, to enable him to pay his [debts and] to fill the blank spaces on the [credit] side of his account book, and [to pre]vent the necessity of filling out [accounts of] another description.

The subscriber having [publi]shed the Norwich Courier for [the term] of eight years, takes this op[portunity] to return his sincere thanks [to his cus]tomers for all past favors, and [solicits] a continuance of their patron[age.]

PETER PE[illegible]
*March 30, 1825.*

*For Norfolk & Baltim[ore]*



SLOOP Favorite, [illegible] Stoddard, will le[ave this] port for Norfolk & B[altimore] on the 9th of Ap[ril. For] freight or passage apply to C. F. [& G. C.] Lester, at their wharf, or to Cap[t. Stod]dard on board.

Who wish to purchase a few [illegible] bushels good Potatoes, assorted.

C. F. & G. C. LES[TER.]
*Norwich, March 28th.*

*Norwich Fire Insurance [illegible]*

THE Norwich Fire Insuranc[e Com]pany, with a fast capital [of one] hundred thousand dollars, cont[inue to] insure, against losses by fire, [dwell]ings, merchandize, furniture, ma[illegible] mills, and vessels while in port [or on] the stocks. It cannot be forgott[en that] this office, during the first year [of its] business, and on the first policy [issued,] promptly paid the largest loss by [fire ev]er paid in this state,—having [received a] premium of $40, paid $7000, [without] giving up all the goods saved. [Its] capital is still unimpaired, and [risks] will be taken as low as at any [office in] the United States.

Office adjoining the new b[ank]ing-house of the Norwich Bank.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secr[etary.]*

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Executed with neatness and despatch
AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series...Vol. IV...No. 2 NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1825. Vol. XXVIII...Whole No 1506.


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

MORTALITY ON THE FLIGHT OF TIME:
*By Samuel Graham, L. L. D.*

The natural advantages which arise from the position of the earth which we inhabit with respect to the other planets, afford much employment to mathematical speculation, by which it has been discovered, that no other conformation of the system could have given such commodious distributions of light & heat, or imparted fertility and pleasure to so great a part of a revolving sphere.

It may be perhaps observed by the moralist, with equal reason, that our globe seems particularly fitted for the residence of a being, placed here only for a short time, whose task is to advance himself to a higher & happier state of existence, by unremitted vigilance of caution, and activity of virtue.

The duties required of man are such as human nature does not willingly perform, & such as those are inclined to delay who yet intend some time to fulfil them. It was therefore necessary that this universal reluctance should be counteracted, and the drowsiness of hesitation wakened into resolve; that the danger of procrastination should be always in view, & the fallacies of security be hourly detected.

To this end all the appearances of nature uniformly conspire. Whatever we see on every side reminds us of the lapse of time and the flux of life. The day and night succeed each other, the rotation of seasons diversifies the year, the sun rises, attains the meridian, declines, and sets; and the moon every night changes its form.

The day has been considered as an image of the year, and the year as the representation of life. The morning answers to the spring, and the spring to childhood and youth; the noon corresponds to the summer, and the summer to the strength of manhood. The evening is an emblem of autumn, and autumn of declining life. The night with its silence and darkness shews the winter, in which all the powers of vegetation are benumbed; and the inter points out the time when life shall cease, with its hopes and pleasures.

He that is carried forward however swiftly, by a motion equable and easy, perceives not the change of place but by the variation of objects. If the wheel of life, which rolls thus silently along, passed on through undistinguishable uniformity, we should never mark its approaches to the end of the course. If one hour were like another; if the passage of the sun did not show that the day is wasting; if the change of seasons did not impress upon us the flight of the year; quantities of duration equal to days and years would glide unobserved. If the parts of time were not variously coloured, we should never discern their departure or succession, but should live thoughtless of the past, and careless of the future, without will, and perhaps without power, to compute the periods of life, or to compare the time which is already lost with that which may probably remain.

But the course of time is so visibly marked, that it is observed even by the birds of passage, and by nations who have raised their minds very little above animal instinct: there are human beings whose language does not supply them with words by which they can number five, but I have read of none that have not names for day and night, for summer and winter.

Yet it is certain, that these admonitions of nature, however forcible, however importunate, are too often vain; and that many who mark with each accuracy the course of time, appear to have little sensibility of the decline of life. Every man has something to do which he neglects; every man has faults to conquer which he delays to combat.

So little do we accustom ourselves to consider the effects of time, that things necessary and certain often surprise us like unexpected contingencies. We leave the beauty in her bloom, and, after an absence of twenty years, wonder, at our return, to find her faded. We meet those whom we left children, and can scarcely persuade ourselves to treat them as men. The traveller visits in age those countries through which he rambled in his youth, and hopes for merriment at the old place. The man of business, wearied with unsatisfactory prosperity, retires to the town of his nativity, and expects to play away the last years with the companions of his childhood, and recover youth in the fields where he once was young.

From this inattention, so general and so mischievous, let it be every man's study to exempt himself. Let him that desires to see others happy make haste to give while his gift can be enjoyed, and remember that every moment of delay takes away something from the value of his benefaction. And let him, who purposes his own happiness, reflect, that while he forms his purpose the day rolls on, and *the night cometh when no man can work.*

*Extract from Dr. Swift's Sermons.*

Let us proceed to examine the disadvantages that the rich and the great lie under, with respect to the happiness of the present life. First, then,

While health, as we have said, is the general portion of the lower sort, the gout, the dropsy, the stone, the cholic, and all other diseases, are continually haunting the palaces of the rich and the great, as the natural attendants upon luxury and luxury. Neither does the rich man eat his sumptuous fare with half the appetite and relish, that even the beggars do the crumbs which fall from his table; but, on the contrary, he is full of loathing and disgust, or at best of indifference, in the midst of plenty. Thus their intemperance shortens their lives, without pleasing their appetites.

Business, fear, guilt, design, anguish, and vexation, are continually buzzing about the curtains of the rich and the powerful, and will hardly suffer them to close their eyes, unless when they are dazed with the fumes of strong liquors.

It is a great mistake to imagine, that the rich want but few things; their wants are more numerous, more craving, and urgent, than those of poorer men; for these endeavor only at the necessaries of life, which make them happy, and they think no farther; but the desire of power and wealth is endless, and therefore impossible to be satisfied with any acquisitions.

If riches were so great a blessing as they are commonly thought, they would at least have this advantage, to give their owners cheerful hearts and countenances; they would often stir them up to express their thankfulness to God, and discover their satisfaction to the world. But, in fact, the contrary to all this is true. For, where are there more cloudy brows, more melancholy hearts, or more ingratitude to their great benefactor, than among those who abound in wealth? And indeed, it is natural that it should be so, because those men, who covet things that are hard to be got, must be hard to please; whereas a small thing maketh a poor man happy; & great losses cannot befal him.

It is likewise worth considering, how few among the rich, have procured their wealth by just measures; how many owe their fortunes to the sins of their parents, how many more to their own? If men's titles were to be tried before a true court of conscience, where false swearing, and a thousand vile artifices, (that are well known, and can hardly be avoided in human courts of justice,) would avail nothing; how many would be ejected with infamy and disgrace? How many grow considerable by breach of trust, by bribery & corruption? how many have sold their religion, with the rights and liberties of themselves and others, for power & employments?

And it is a mistake to think that the most hardened sinner, who oweth his possessions or titles to any such wicked arts of thieving, can have true peace of mind, under the reproaches of a guilty conscience, and amid the cries of ruined widows and orphans.

I know not one real advantage that the rich have over the poor, except the power of doing good to others; but this is an advantage which God hath not given wicked men the grace to make use of. The wealth acquired by evil means, was never employed to good ends; for that would be to divide the kingdom of Satan against itself. Whatever hath been gained by fraud, avarice, oppression, and the like, must be preserved and increased by the same methods.

I shall add but one thing more upon this head, which I hope will convince you, that God (whose thoughts are not as our thoughts) never intended riches or power to be necessary for the happiness of mankind in this life; because it is certain, that there is not one single good quality of the mind absolutely necessary to obtain them, where men are resolved to be rich at any rate; neither honor, justice, temperance, wisdom, religion, truth nor learning: for a slight acquaintance with the world will inform us, that there have been instances of men in all ages, who have arrived at great possessions and great dignities, by cunning, fraud, or flattery, without any of these, or any other virtues that can be named. Now, if riches and greatness were such blessings, that good men without them could not have their share of happiness in this life; how cometh it to pass, that God should suffer them to be often dealt to the worst, and most profligate of mankind; that they should be generally procured by the most abominable means, and applied to the basest and most wicked uses?—This ought not to be conceived of a just, a merciful, a wise, and almighty Being. We must therefore conclude, that wealth & power are in their own nature, at best, but things indifferent, and that a good man may be equally happy without them; provided that he hath a sufficiency of the common blessings of human life to answer all the reasonable and virtuous demands of nature, which his industry will provide, and sobriety will prevent his wanting.

Agur's prayer, with the reasons of it, are full to this purpose: "Give me neither poverty nor riches. Feed me with food convenient for me; lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, & steal, & take the name of my God in vain."

## LITERARY.

FROM BUTLER'S REMINISCENCES.

In France there occasionally came to the aid of the venerable cure, under the name of missionaries, a certain number of secular or regular priests, employed by the bishop of the diocese to perform, what was termed a mission, within a particular precinct. They generally remained in it about ten or fourteen days, at the expense of the bishop, or their own; and were wholly employed, from a very early to a very late hour of the day, in preaching and instructing the flock; in withdrawing them from idleness and irregularity, and exciting them to industry and piety, by every means that religion suggested to them.

"If," says cardinal Maury, "there remain among us any trace of the ancient and nervous eloquence, which is nothing else than the first cry of nature imitated, or repeated by art, it is in the missions among the villagers, that we must seek for examples of it. There, we shall find truly apostolical men, and real orators, gifted with a strong and bold imagination, acknowledging no other success than the conversions of repenting sinners; no other applause than their tears. Occasionally they fail in taste, and descend into too familiar details: I admit it, but they open a breach; but they force their way; but they place themselves in the midst of conscience; but they inflame the imagination; but they forcibly strike the senses; but the multitude follows, and listens to them with enthusiasm, & many of them have sublime passages.

"The missionary orator, most renowned in our days, was M. Bridaine. Highly gifted with popular eloquence, full of animation, abounding in figure and pathos, no one possessed, in an equal degree, the rare talent of commanding an assembled multitude. The organ of his voice was so powerful and happy, as to render credible what ancient history relates of the declamation of the ancients; he made himself as well heard in open air, to an assembly of 10,000 persons, as if he spoke under the vault of the most sonorous temple.—In all he said, there might be discovered that natural eloquence, which originates from genius; that bound of natural vigor, which is superior to any imitation. His bold metaphors; his quick and vivid turns of thought & expression, equally surprised, affected, and delighted. His eloquence was always simple, but it was always noble in its simplicity. With these endowments, he never failed to raise and preserve the attention of the people; they were never tired of listening to him."

In 1751, he preached in the church of St. Sulpice, at Paris. His renown had preceded him, and the temple was filled with the highest dignitaries of the church and state, decorated with the various insignia of their ranks & orders. The venerable man ascended the pulpit, cast a look of indignation and pity on his audience, remained in silence for some moments, and then began his sermon in these words:—"In the presence of an audience of a kind so new to me, it might, my brethren, be thought, that I should not open my mouth, without entreating your indulgence to a poor missionary, who does not possess any one of the talents, which you are pleased to require from those, who address you on the salvation of your souls. My feelings are very different.—May God forbid, that any minister of the Gospel shall ever think he owes an apology for preaching Gospel truths to you; for, whoever you are, you, like myself, are sinners, in the judgment of God. Till this day, I have published the judgments of the Most High in temples roofed with straw: I have preached the rigours of penance to an audience, most of whom wanted bread. I have proclaimed, to the simple inhabitants of the villages, the most terrible truths of religion—Unhappy man!—what have I done?—I have afflicted the poor, the best friends of my God. I have carried consternation and woe into simple and honest bosoms, which I ought rather to have soothed and comforted.

"But here!—where my eyes fall on the great, on the rich, on the oppressors of suffering humanity, or on bold and hardened sinners; it is here,—in the midst of these scandals,—that I ought to make the holy word resound in all its thunders, and place on one side of me, death, that threatens you, and the great God, who is to judge us all. Tremble before me, ye proud, disdainful men, who listen to me! Tremble! for the abuse of favors of every kind, which God has heaped on you! Think on the certainty of death; the uncertainty of its hour: how terrible it will be to you! Think on final impenitence,—on the last judgment,—on the small number of the elect, and, above all, think on eternity!—These are the subjects upon which I shall discourse to you, and which, with the feelings I have mentioned, I ought to unfold to you all in all their terrors."

"Who," exclaims cardinal Maury, "does not feel, both while he reads, and after he has read such an exordium, how much this eloquence of the soul is beyond the cold pretensions of the elegant men, with which our pulpits are now filled? Ye orators, who attend only to your own reputation, acknowledge here your master! Fall at the feet of this apostolic man, and learn, from a missionary priest, what is true eloquence."

## MASONIC.

*From the National Ægis.*

There is no principle connected with the subject of morality, the end and object of which is the cultivation of the mind and improvement of the heart, that can boast of more simplicity in its form, and consistency in its doctrines, than that which has its origin in nature, & is never found repugnant to the dictates of philosophy. Such is speculative Masonry. The Masonic is the only religious institution, which the world has witnessed, under whose laws and regulations the supporters of opposite and contradictory articles of religious faith could meet in peace and act in harmony with each other. Its fundamental doctrines are few and simple. These are illustrated in such a manner by reference to objects of nature, that in whatever condition we are placed, we are constantly reminded of those moral and religious obligations we are under to each other, and of the manner in which we should conduct ourselves whenever the wants of our fellow beings shall require our aid, their distresses our succour, or their improvement our friendly admonition. Its principles are founded in nature, and their immutability constitutes the strongest proof of the stability and perpetuity of the institution. Its meek and unoffending character will, as it ever has among civilized nations render it an object with governments to advance rather than retard its interests and welfare. The narrow policy of Ferdinand and the bigoted and intolerant views of Alexander, may for a season deprive a section of the universe of the benefits and blessings of an institution which has become venerable for its antiquity and sacred for the ends it is intended to accomplish; but while the public mind is not hostile to liberal sentiments, and the doctrines of christianity are understood and practised, Masonry will never want for supporters.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the Albany Argus.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERY TO FARMERS.

For several years, great exertions have been made in various parts of Europe and in this country, to discover a perfect method of dressing flax in the straw, without either dew rotting or water steeping, or exposing it to any chemical action. Large sums of money have been expended by Mr. Bundy, and others, in England, and by several persons in N. York and Philadelphia, and all, it is understood, without furnishing the desired result. The old process, and which is still universally followed, of exposing flax to the action of the atmosphere or of water, for the purpose of decomposing the glutinous quality, and liberating the fibre from it, is not only attended with great waste, but the fibre of which the dressed flax is composed is very much weakened by it. The natural consequence is, that these disadvantages attending the production of flax have permitted the less substantial articles which come out of cotton fabrics, to supersede, in a great measure, the use of linnen, and thus a valuable agricultural staple which might be produced to a great extent in the Nothern States, is gradually disappearing, and leaving us in a very unprofitable tributary position to the cotton growing States.

Whitney's cotton gin gave to that raw material of the Southern States, a value of more consequence to their industry, than the discovery of gold mines, would have done; and it is obvious that any ingenious discovery, which liberates flax from the obstacles which are gradually preventing its cultivation, and which restores it as a profitable item among the productions of the soil, would be invaluable to the agricultural interest. And it may be reasonably said, that if flax, proper for spinning thread, could be furnished at the same price as cotton for that purpose, that the obvious difference in the strength and durability of these two productions, would create an instant demand for flax, and restore it to its place in husbandry, as one of its most profitable branches.

This great and much desired result, it is now said, has been produced, and what is very satisfactory, it has been discovered in this country. Mr. Roumage, a French gentleman, respectably known here, has by a very simple combination of means, succeeded in cleansing flax from the state in which it is drawn out of the ground, to that proper for spinning, preserving it in all its natural strength. It is impossible for any specimens to be more beautiful or more satisfactory than those which he exhibited, and which have been shown to Governor Clinton and many gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Legislature. But what particularly strengthens the confidence which his specimens inspire, is the avowed object of his journey here, so different from that of many who resort to Albany during the session of the Legislature. His object is simply to make this discovery generally known; to encourage the farmers in the cultivation of flax; and to consult with others as to his choice of an establishment in this State; a choice which ought to be governed by the fertility of the district, as essential to the cultivation of flax, and by manufacturing facilities, and those of navigation. Mr. Roumage finds it difficult to procure flax. We understand that he requires it to be drawn from the ground just when the seed is beginning to change colour, to be dried a little in the sheaf, and delivered to him when thrashed, in the straw or hay state without any rotting.—We learn also that he offers twenty dollars a ton for it in this state, which persons conversant with the subject say is a very remunerating price.

## ARTS & SCIENCES.

### RAIL-WAYS.

The strong feeling of interest and curiosity which this subject is now exciting in the public mind; the variety of companies which are daily forming, to connect, by means of rail-ways, the most important mercantile & manufacturing stations in the kingdom; the secret opposition which is now vigorously exerting itself on the part of interested bodies, with any object in view but the public good; seem to point out the propriety of setting before the public a general view of the advantages which rail-ways are likely to furnish, and to direct their attention to the quarters whence opposition may be expected.

On a well made road a horse will draw one ton, in a cart weighing about 7 cwt., or about 2000lb. at a rate of two miles an hour. On a rail-way of the best construction he will draw, at the same rate of travelling, about 15 tons; let us call this 30,000lb. for the convenience of having round numbers; and on a canal he will draw about 30 tons in a boat weighing 15 tons, or about 90,000lb. Hence, on a rail-way, the draught of a horse *is ten times*, and on a canal *thirty times*, as great as on a well made road. Now a rail-way costs about *three times*, and a canal about *nine times*, as much as a good road; and it is probable that the expense of keeping them in repair, is in proportion to the original outlay. It is obvious, therefore, if rail-ways should come into general use, that the expense of transporting commodities will be about two-thirds less than on the best roads.

With respect to the advantages of a rail-way over a canal, which is the question here principally at issue, we may observe, in the first place, that if a horse power effect three times as much on a canal as on a rail-way, the original cost and subsequent repairs of a canal are about three times as great; consequently, a canal will require about the same rates or dues to repay the proprietors as a rail-way. It must next be observed, that this comparison relates entirely to the transporting of goods *at two miles an hour*. Now it is easy to show, that as long as horse power is employed on canals, and they are not sufficiently deep and broad to admit the application of steam, this rate of transporting goods cannot be increased without an increase of freight, which would entirely destroy their superiority over roads. We have seen that a horse will draw about 90,000lb. at the rate of two miles an hour. If we increase the velocity of the boat, the resistance will also be increased, and with amazing rapidity. The *resistance of a fluid increases as the square of the velocity.* Since 90,000lb., therefore, is drawn at the rate of two miles an hour by one horse; at 4 miles an hour it would require 4, at 6 do. 9, at 8 do. 16, at 12 do. 36. Or, at 4 miles an hour, the draught of 1 horse will be about 22,000lb. 6 do. 10,000. 8 do. 5000. 12 do. 2000. In this computation it is assumed that the draught of a horse is the same at two, four, six, and eight miles an hour. In fact, however, its draught diminishes very rapidly as its velocity increases, a great portion of its strength being exhausted in supporting its velocity. If 100lb. measure the force of traction of a horse, when travelling at the rate of two miles an hour, then will this power be reduced to 64lb. when he travels at the rate of four miles an hour; and for higher rates of travelling it diminishes still more rapidly. Hence the draught of a horse on a canal, at the rate of four miles an hour, is little more than 12,000lb. It is needless to push this inquiry any farther; it is quite clear that goods can never be transported on a canal at a rate exceeding two or two and a half miles an hour.—Let us see now what will be the effect of an increased rate of travelling on a rail-way. And here we shall arrive at a series of conclusions diametrically opposite to those we have deduced for canals. The resistance to communication of motion on a rail-way arises from the friction and the resistance of the air. For any rate of travelling which is likely to be adopted, 8, 10, or 12 miles an hour, the resistance arising from the atmosphere is very trifling compared with that due to the friction. We shall, therefore, altogether neglect its consideration. *The resistance due to the friction is proportional only to the pressure. It is entirely independent of the velocity.* This is the grand circumstance which distinguishes a rail-way from a canal, and which gives the former such an immense advantage over the latter. On a canal, by increasing the velocity of the boat, we increase the resistance to its motion at a very rapid rate; by increasing the velocity on a rail-way, the resistance is not at all increased; it is, if any thing, rather diminished. Abstracting from consideration the resistance of the air, the very force which impels a body at two miles an hour, may, by very simple contrivances, be made to impel it at ten or twelve miles an hour. If we apply to the body to be moved on a rail-way, a force just equal to the resistance due to the friction, it will not move; it will be exactly in a state of equilibrium. But the smallest increase of force will put it in motion. If this small increase of force be a constantly acting force, like that due to steam, its motion will be continually accelerated, and would, ultimately, become greater than any assignable limit. Here we see the advantage of steam power; animal power could never be so applied as to produce this effect; because, as the velocity of the vehicle increases, the draught of animal power is diminished, becoming small indeed when it reaches the velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour. When the vehicle has attained any proposed velocity, whether that velocity be generated in the first instance by the continued action of the impelling force, or by any other means, it is merely necessary, in order that it should retain that velocity, that there should be an impelling force just sufficient to overcome the friction and the resistance to the air. Hence, *on a rail-way, the expenditure of force due to a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour, is very little more than that due to a velocity of two miles an hour.* This is the grand mechanical advantage which a rail-road possesses over a canal. But it is on the application of steam, and on a consequent capacity of maintaining a constant action, however great the velocity of the vehicle, that this advantage depends. Without steam a rail-way would be of no use; it would possess no superiority over a canal. Animal power could not have been applied with any advantageous effect, because its draught diminishes so rapidly with an increase of velocity.

Another point in which a rail-road is very superior to a canal consists in this—that being subject to none of the difficulties which occur in the construction of canals, it can always be made in a direct line, and will commonly be the shortest distance between two given stations. Between Liverpool and Manchester, for instance, the distance by the three lines of water conveyance is upwards of 50 miles; by a rail-road it will only be 33 miles: thus one-third of the entire distance is saved, a circumstance which will be found to be nearly true of all the principal lines of road and canal in the kingdom.—The conveyance on canals too is frequently obstructed in summer from an imperfect supply of water, and in winter from being frozen up. Again, goods transported on a rail-way are free from all the risks and damages incident to water conveyance. This is no imaginary evil. On the canals between Liverpool and Manchester, goods are exposed to the most violent storms and adverse winds, during a passage of 18 miles in the tideway of the Mersey. For days together, when the wind blows strong from the north and south, these vessels cannot move against it. Packages of goods intended for exportation are frequently very materially damaged, but they are polished up previous to shipment, and pass inspection. On being opened in a foreign market, the secret is discovered, and an average is the consequence; and the underwriters are called upon to pay a loss against which they never insured, for which they received no premium.

It is asserted by some that a few hours gained in speed is of no importance. The establishment of vans on all the principal roads in the kingdom within a very short period of time is a practical answer to this, better than a thousand arguments. It is not equally certain that for no other reason than dispatch & certainty of delivery, spinners and dealers are constantly in the habit of carting both raw & manufactured produce to a very great extent, at an expense four or five times what it would be on a rail-way; and, after all, at a considerable slower pace.

A canal can be employed only in conveying goods; a rail-way is equally applicable to the conveyance of passengers and goods. Their establishment will enable us to travel at least one third more rapidly than we can by any existing conveyance, and at one half the expense. We can travel now, for instance from London to York, a distance of 200 miles, in about four or five and twenty hours, at an expense of five guineas; the establishment of a rail-road from London to Edinburgh, which would pass not very far from York, would enable us to accomplish the same distance in 15 or 16 hours, at an expense of little more than two guineas.

Great, however, and manifest as are the advantages presented by this mode of conveyance, it is not to be expected that rail-ways will meet no opposition. There always are a set of people whose interest it is that things should remain as they are. Canal & Coach proprietors are evidently among this class in the present instance; and we shall doubtless hear from these quarters a great deal about vested rights. These parties will infallibly join and exert whatever influence they possess to stop this growing evil. Improvements must always injure some class or other of individuals, and it is in human nature that they should deprecate & oppose the progress of such improvements. *Spirit of English Magazines.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From an English Journal*

PROJECTS AND PROJECTORS.

There are few persons who are more obnoxious to general ridicule than Projectors. The world seems ever well disposed to enjoy a broad grin at the schemes, and a hearty laugh at the failures, of those who, having the sphere of their vision extended a few yards farther from their nasal organ than their prosing, plodding consociates, are enterprising enough to venture beyond the pale of tangabilities, and seek honor and renown in the boundless field of unachieved discovery.—"*That is impossible,*" is a favorite phrase of the vulgar. Such folks have a microcosm of their own, which they people with realities, collected from the narrow circle of individual observation; and whether its limits are confined to a yard, or extend to a mile, they hold all without its circle to be fiction, like the islanders of whom we read, who deem their petty spot of earth to comprise the universe, and all beyond it to be sky and ocean. And yet, let me ask these sappers and miners of aerial castles,—Whose hobby-horses have done as much service to mankind? Where would have been our gas-lights and steam-engines; our navigable canals and iron railways, our machines and inventions, the magic potency of which gives wings to the winds and impetus to the waves, binds the elements in subjection, and places the powers of nature at the disposal of man; had that glorious spirit of research, which animates the bosoms of the speculative, been quenched by the sarcasms of ignorance? . . . . . The comforts, the conveniences, the elegances of life—all that gives zest to enjoyment, and charms to existence, are attributable to that spirit, which, in despite of the clamours of prejudice, and the sneers of the knowing, marches onwards with unconquerable perseverance, in full conviction of triumphant success. But for such minds, the world would have remained in its primitive barbarism; science would never have exceeded its nonage; knowledge, confined by the leaden gravity of ignorance, would never have emerged from its prison-house; the arts of civilized life would have yet been undiscovered; and that "godlike spring of action," the human intellect, would for awe of grovelled beneath the iron sway of bigotry and superstition. Out upon the heartless merriment that would crush by its ridicule, the longings after hidden knowledge, which lead to such glorious results! Had man ever been content with "things as they are," plodding the mere dull road with monotonous satisfaction, Time would have grown grey in ignorance; dead, blind and stupid, he would never have raised his eyes to Heaven, to discover the glorious phenomena of the stars, nor directed them to the Earth, to develope the latent treasures concealed in her bosom; the caves of the ocean would have yet remained unfathomed, the mysteries of the deep unexplored; and each petty aborigine, in quiescent barbarism, would have formed no wish for intercourse beyond his own paltry community. Man would have felt no care for aught but "meat, clothes and fire;" thus remaining a fit companion for the brutes by which he was surrounded; and holding all in common with them, but the profitless prerogative of speech.

Every attempter at a new discovery, however apparently or really absurd, is, in a degree, the benefactor of his species. Had the ancients been incited to search after the Philosopher's stone, or the Infallible Elixir, our knowledge of chemistry, on which we now pride ourselves, would centuries back have been discovered, and the aggregate of universal amelioration, arising from the extension of knowledge, astonishingly augmented. Time has evinced the achievement of apparent impossibilities. The Marquis of Worcester was laughed at for his Century of Inventions, yet every day furnishes fresh proof of their feasibility. Who is there that does not remember the jokes and sarcasms leveled at Winsor, when he first promulgated his scheme of lighting London with gas? Yet who that indulged in thus ridiculing what he could not comprehend, does not blush at the recollection? Time, I repeat, has proved, & is ever proving, that what appeared physically impossible to the narrow capacity of the million, receives that complexion merely from their ignorance of principles. It is daily controverting all our prejudices, and driving us from one strong hold of scepticism to another; reconciling apparent contradictions; compassing assumed impossibilities; and evincing the presumption of our judgment.

*From the Richmond Whig, March 23.*

The attention of the citizens about the market, was on Friday morning last, arrested by the appearance of a robust, but comely female, parade on its pavement, with a cowskin of immoderate length, in her hand, evidently in a temper to apply it with a hearty good will, to some one who had provoked her ire.

On inquiry, it appeared, that some two or three weeks since, she had entered into an engagement to be married to a certain dashing buck of her neighborhood, and that the preceding evening had been fixed on for the consummation of the nuptials.

At the appointed hour the minister and guests had assembled; an elegant and ample supper had been prepared, and the lady herself, her face wreathed in smiles, and her person adorned with many a frill and furbelow, impatiently awaited the moment which was to make her a bride! The moment came, and passed!—hour after hour lingered on, and finally the evening expired—But the bridegroom came not.

At first, the neglected fair one bore her disappointment with a sort of pensive gloom, or meditative sullenness:—this state of feeling, however, presently gave way to anger, and this soon became tempestuous and uncontrollable!—and in the morning she sallied forth, prepared as we have described, to avenge her own grievances, in contempt of Doctors' Commons, Judge and Jury.

The truant lover suspecting, probably, that there was a rod in pickle for him, prudently kept himself incog. and in the back ground. He seemed to be, (to use a sporting phrase) "a cock that would neither show nor fight;" and it was not until after long and diligent search, that he was discovered concealed, not far from the spot, where was exhibited the unusual appearance we have described.

The incensed female, forthwith, and without remorse, or the smallest mitigation of powers, began to apply the cowskin to the shoulders of her craven bridegroom, and the application she continued with so much pungency and perseverance that flesh and blood could no longer endure it, but bolting forth he fled with might and main down the street, pursued by the enraged amazon, and accompanied by an hundred or two of the gentry and mobility about the market.

"The beau he fled with utmost speed,
And sad and anxious looks,
For why, he felt the whip indeed
Was at his back, gadzooks!"

## MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

*[Continued from our last.]*

With those views of the relative state of the votes, with which the three returned candidates entered the House, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the House, with only 4 votes more than one candidate not returned, & upon whose case, therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality, operated with strong though not decisive force, I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a solemn public duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only consulted. It appeared to me that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends, in all their regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature which would have deserved examination, if, happily, in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced. He had been ill near eighteen months; and although I am aware that his actual condition was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw on board. Hetway, and I earnestly hope, will recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the Executive administration of the great Republic on the doubtful contingency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously affected. Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that if the votes of the Western States given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract in the House the decision of the contest, to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and possibly to defeat an election altogether—the very worst

ORIGINAL STAINED

result, I thought, that could happen. It appeared to me then, that sooner or later we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and I thought the earlier we got there, the better for the country and for the House.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a Western President; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism and magnanimity displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did and this brings me to the most important consideration which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment.—In speaking of General Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. I could not do it if I were capable of making the attempt; but I shall nevertheless speak of him as becomes me, with truth. I did not believe him so competent to discharge the various, intricate and complex duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But to be qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a STATESMAN.

An *individual* may be a gallant and successful general, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist; and doubtless the union of all these characters in the person of a Chief Magistrate would be desirable; but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be President, unless he superadds that indispensible requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation, to the Chief Magistracy, of any person, that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualifications; I only intend to say that, whatever may be the success or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualifications be *only* military, that is an objection, and I think a decisive objection to his election. If General Jackson has exhibited, either in the Councils of the Union, or in those of his own state, or in those of any other State or Territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation. It would be as painful as it is unnecessary to recapitulate some of the incidents, which must be fresh in your recollection, of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was, in that extraordinary person, united, a serenity of mind, a cool & collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and throughout his whole life, a familiarity & acquaintance with business and civil transactions, which rarely characterize any human being. No man was ever more deeply penetrated than he was, with profound respect for the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I hope I do no injustice to General Jackson, when I say, that I could not recognize, in his public conduct, those attainments for both civil government and military command, which cotemporaries and posterity have alike unanimously concurred in awarding as yet only to the father of his country.—I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards General Jackson for his brilliant military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controlled, it appeared to me, by reason & discretion, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to the hazardous indulgence of a feeling, however amiable and excellent that feeling may be when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, General Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that he should be placed in a situation where neither his fame nor the public interests would be advanced. General Jackson himself would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place, for which he thought him unfit. I felt myself sustained by his own reasoning in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which, speaking of the qualifications of our venerable Shelby for the Department of War, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of that Department, I therefore hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character." Such was my opinion of General Jackson, in reference to the Presidency. His convictions of Governor Shelby's unfitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of Secretary of War, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a President of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought, I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent; and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly there are other & many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry, but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent.

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a President, if I had been left freely to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty; but I was circumscribed, in the selection I had to make, to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had thought proper to present to the House of Representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to his competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, & long and greatly experienced in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service, extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information, which is to be acquired neither from books nor tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs; discreet and sagacious: he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw in his election the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office with which he was to be transferred.

A collateral consideration of much weight was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of the during the progress of the session, made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, and they were communicated to me. They said, "Ohio supported the candidate who was the choice of Kentucky. We failed in our common exertions to secure his election. Now, among those returned, we have a decided preference, and we think you ought to make some sacrifice to gratify us." Was not much due to our neighbor & friend?

I considered, with the greatest respect, the resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, requesting the delegation to vote for General Jackson. That resolution, it is true, placed us in a peculiar situation. Whilst every other delegation, from every other State in the Union, was left by its Legislature entirely free to examine the pretentions of all the candidates, and to form its unbiassed judgment, the General Assembly of Kentucky thought proper to interpose and to request the delegation to give its vote to one of the candidates, whom they were pleased to designate. I felt a sincere desire to comply with a request emanating from a source so respectable, if I could have done so consistently with those paramount duties which I owed to you and to the country. But, after full and anxious consideration, I found it incompatible with my best judgment of those duties to conform to the request of the General Assembly. The resolution asserts, that it was the wish of the people of Kentucky, that their delegation should vote for the General. It did not inform me by what means that body had arrived at a knowledge of the wish of the people. I knew that its members had repaired to Frankfort before I departed from home for Washington. I knew their attention was fixed on important local concerns, well entitled, by their magnitude, exclusively to engross it. No election, no general expression of the popular sentiment had occurred since that in November, when electors were chosen, and at that, the people, by an overwhelming majority, had decided against General Jackson. I could not see how such an expression against him, could be interpreted into that of a desire for his election. If, as is true, the candidate whom they preferred, were not returned to the House, it is equally true, that the state of the contest as it presented itself here to me, had never been considered, discussed, and decided by the people of Kentucky, in their collective capacity. What would have been their decision on this new state of the question, I might have undertaken to conjecture but the certainty of any conclusion of fact, as to their opinion, at which I could arrive, was by no means equal to that certainty of conviction of my duty to which I was carried by the exertion of my best and most deliberate reflections.—The letters from home, which some of the delegation received, expressed the most opposite opinions, and there were not wanting instances of letters from some of the very members who had voted for the resolution, advising a different course. I received from a highly respectable portion of my constituents a paper, instructing me as follows: "We, the undersigned voters in the congressional district, having viewed the instruction or request of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, with regret, and the said request or instruction to our Representative in Congress from this district, being without our knowledge or consent; we, for many reasons known to ourselves, connected with so momentous an occasion, hereby instruct our Representative in Congress to vote on this occasion agreeable to his own judgment, by the best lights he may have on the subject, with, or without, the consent of the Legislature of Kentucky." This instruction came both unexpected and unsolicited by me, and it was accompanied by letters assuring me, that it expressed the opinion of a majority of my constituents. I could not therefore regard the resolution as conclusive evidence of your wishes.

Viewed as a mere request, as it purported to be, the General Assembly doubtless had the power to make it. But then, with great deference, I think it was worthy of serious consideration whether the dignity of the General Assembly ought not to have induced it to forebear addressing itself, not to another Legislative body, but to a small part of it, and requesting the members who composed that part, in a case which the Constitution had confined to them, to vote according to the wishes of the General Assembly, whether those wishes did or did not confirm to their sense of duty. I could not regard the resolution as an instruction; for, from the origin of our State, its Legislature has never assumed nor exercised the right to instruct the Representatives in Congress. I did not recognize the right, therefore, of the Legislature to instruct me.—I recognized that right only when exerted by you. That the portion of the public servants who made up the General Assembly have no right to instruct that portion of them who constituted the Kentucky delegation in the House of Representatives, is a proposition too clear to be argued. The members of the General Assembly would have been the first to behold as a presumptuous interposition, any instruction, if the Kentucky delegaton could have committed the absurdity to issue, from this place, any instruction, to them to vote in a particular manner on any of the interesting subjects which lately engaged their attention at Frankfort. And although nothing is further from my intention than to impute either absurdity or presumption to the General Assembly, in the adoption of the resolution referred to, I must say that the difference between an instruction emanating from them to the delegation, and from the delegation to them, is not in principle, but is to be found only in the degree of superior importance which belongs to the General Assembly.

Entertaining those views of the election on which it was made my duty to vote, I felt myself bound, in the exercise of my best judgment, to prefer Mr. Adams; and I accordingly voted for him. I should have been highly gratified if it had not been my duty to vote on the occasion; but that was not my situation, and I did not choose to shrink from any responsibility which appertained to your Representative. Shortly after the election, it was rumored that Mr. Kremer was preparing a publication, and the preparations for it which were making, excited much expectation. Accordingly, on the 26th of February, the address, under his name, to the "Electors of the ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania," made its appearance in the Washington City Gazette. No member of the House, I am persuaded, believed that Mr. Kremer wrote one paragraph of that address, or of the plea, which was presented to the committee, to the jurisdiction of the House. Those who counselled him, and composed both papers, and their purposes, were just as well known as the author of any report from a committee to the House. The first observation which is called for by the address is the place of its publication. That place was in this city, remote from the centre of Pennsylvania, near which Mr. Kremer's district is situated, and in a paper having but a very limited, if any, circulation in it. The time is also remarkable. The fact that the President intended to nominate me to the Senate for the office which I now hold, in the course of a few days, was then well known; and the publication of the address was, no doubt, made here with an intention to communicate information to the ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, then to affect the decision of the Senate on the intended nomination. Of the character & contents of the address of Messrs. George Kremer & Co. made up, as it is, of assertion without proof & without premises, and of careless, jocose, and quizzing conversations of some of my friends, to which I was no party, and of which I had never heard, it is not my intention to say much. It carried its own refutation, and the parties concerned saw its abortive effects the next day in the indignant countenance of every unprejudiced & honorable member. In his card, Mr. Kremer had been made to say, that he held himself ready "to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course of the conduct of H. Clay." The object for excluding my friends from this pledge has been noticed. But now the election was decided, and there no longer existed a motive for discriminating between them and me. Hence the only statements that are made, in the address, having the semblance of proof, relate rather to them than to me; and the design was by establishing something like facts upon them, to make those facts re-act upon me.

Of the few topics of the address upon which I shall remark, the first is, the accusation, brought forward against me, of violating instructions. If the accusation were true, who was the party offended, and to whom was I amenable? If I violated any instructions, they must have been yours, since you only had the right to give them and to you alone was I responsible. Without allowing hardly time for you to hear of my vote without waiting to know what your judgment was of my conduct, George Kremer & Co. chose to arraign me before the American public as the violater of instructions which I was bound to obey. It, instead of being, as you are, and I hope always will be, vigilant observers of the conduct of your public agents, jealous of your rights, and competent to defend them, you have been ignorant and culpably confiding, the gratuitous interposition, as your advocate, of the honorable George Kremer, of the ninth Congressional district in Pennsylvania, would have merited your most grateful acknowledgments. Even upon that supposition, his arraignment of me would have required for its support one small circumstance, which happens not to exist, and that is, the *fact* of your having actually instructed me to vote according to his pleasure.

The relations in which I stood to Mr. Adams constitute the next theme of the address, which I shall notice. I am described as having assumed "a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams," and expressions towards him are attributed to me, which I never used. I am made also responsible for "pamphlets and essays of great ability," published by my friends in Kentucky in the course of the canvass. The injustice of the principle of holding me thus answerable, may be tested by applying it to the case of General Jackson, in reference to publications issued, for example, from the Columbian Observer. That I was not in favor of the election of Mr. Adams, when the contest was before the people, is most certain. Neither was I in favor of that of Mr. Crawford or Gen. Jackson. That I ever did any thing against Mr. Adams, or either of the other gentlemen, inconsistent with a fair and honorable competition, I utterly deny. My relations to Mr. Adams have been the subject of much misconception, if not misrepresentation. I have been stated to be under a public pledge to expose some nefarious conduct of that gentleman, during the negotiation at Ghent, which would prove him to be entirely unworthy of public confidence; and that, with a knowledge of his perfidy, I nevertheless voted for him. If these imputations are well founded, I should, indeed, be a fit object for public censure; but if on the contrary, it shall be found that others, inimical both to him and to me, have substituted their own interested wishes for my public promises, I trust that the indignation, which they would excite, will be turned from me. My letter, addressed to the Editors of the Intelligencer, under date of the 15th Nov. 1822, is made the occasion for ascribing to me the promise and the pledge to make those treasonable disclosures on Mr. Adams. Let that letter speak for itself, and it will be seen how little justification there is for such an assertion. It adverts to the controversy which had arisen between Messrs. Adams & Russell, and then proceeds to state that "in the course of several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and, particularly, in the appendix to a pamphlet which had been recently published by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, I think there are some errors (no doubt unintentional) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the Fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured"—"An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negotiation at Ghent, on those two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history.—With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have, on more reflection, thought it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some future period, more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, & when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions, as I understood them."

From even a careless perusal of that letter, it is apparent, that the only two subjects of the negotiations at Ghent to which it refers, were the navigation of the Mississippi & certain fishing liberties; that the errors, which I had supposed were committed, applied to both Mr. Russell and Mr. Adams, though more particularly to the appendix of the latter; that they were unintentional; that they affected myself principally; that I deemed them of no public importance, as connected with the then, or future security of any of the rights of the nation, but only interesting to its past history; that I doubted the necessity of my offering to the public any account of those transactions; and that the narrative which I promised was to be presented at a season of more calm, and when there could be no misinterpretation of motives. Altho' Mr. Adams believes otherwise, I yet think there are some unintentional errors, in the controversial papers between him and Mr. Russell. But I have reserved to myself an exclusive right of judging when I shall execute the promise which I have made, and I shall be neither quickened nor retarded in its performance, by the friendly solicitude of any colleague or opponent.

If injury accrue to any one by the delay in publishing the narrative, the public will not suffer by it. It is already known by the publication of the British and American projets, the protocols, and the correspondence between the respective plenipotentiaries, that the British government made at Ghent a demand of the navigation of the Mississippi, by an article in their project nearly in the same words as those which were employed in the treaty of 1783; that a majority of the American commissioners was in favor of acceding to that demand, upon the condition that the British government would concede to us the same fishing liberties, within their jurisdiction, as were secured to us by the same treaty of 1783; & that both demands were finally abandoned.—The fact of these mutual propositions was communicated by me to the American public in a speech which I delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 29th day of January, 1816. Mr. Hopkinson had arraigned the terms of the treaty of peace, and charged upon the War and the Administration, the loss of the fishing liberties, within the British jurisdiction, which we enjoyed prior to the war. In vindicating, in my reply to him, the course of the government and the conditions of the peace, I stated:—

"When the British Commissioners demanded in their projet, a renewal to Great Britain of the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, secured by the treaty of 1783, a bare majority of the American Commissioners offered to renew it, upon the condition that the liberties in question were renewed to us. He was not one of that majority. He would not trouble the committee with his reasons for being opposed to the offer. A majority of his colleagues, actuated to believed by the best motives, made, however, the offer, and it was refused by the British Commissioners."
[See Daily National Intelligencer of the 21st March, 1816.]

And what I thought of my colleagues of the majority, appears from the same extract.—The spring after the termination of the negotiations at Ghent, I went to London, & there entered upon a new and highly important negotiation with two of them, (Messrs. Adams & Gallatin,) which resulted, on the 3d July, 1815, in the Commercial Convention, which has been since made the basis of most of our arrangements with foreign powers. Now, if I had discovered at Ghent, as has been asserted, that either of them was false and faithless to his country, would I have voluntarily commenced with them another negotiation? Further: there never has been a period, during our whole acquaintance, that Mr. Adams and I have not exchanged when we have met, friendly salutations, and the courtesies and hospitalities of social intercourse.

The address proceeds to characterize the support which I gave to Mr. Adams as unnatural. The authors of the address have not stated why it is unnatural, and we are therefore left to conjecture their meaning.—Is it because Mr. Adams is from New-England, and I am a citizen of the West? If it be unnatural in the Western States to support a citizen of New-England, it must be equally unnatural in the New-England States to support a citizen of the West. And, on the same principle, the New-England States ought to be restrained from concurring in the election of a citizen in the Southern States, or the Southern States from co-operating in the election of a citizen from New-England. And, consequently, the support which the last three Presidents have derived from New-England, and that which the Vice-President recently received, has been most unnaturally given. The tendency of such reasoning would be to denationalize us, and to contract every part of the Union within the narrow selfish limits of its own section. It would be still worse: it would lead to the destruction of the Union itself. For if it be unnatural in one section to support a citizen in another, the Union itself must be unnatural; all our ties; all our glories; all that is animating in the past; all that is bright and cheering in the future, must be unnatural. Happily, such is the admirable texture of our Union, that the interests of all its parts are closely interwoven. If there are strong points of affinity between the South and the West, there are interests of not less, if not greater, strength & vigor, binding the West, and the North, and the East.

Before I close this address, it is my duty, which I proceed to perform with great regret, on account of the occasion which calls for it, to invite your attention to a letter addressed by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Swartwout, on the 23d February last. The names of both the General and myself had been before the American public, for its highest office. We had both been unsuccessful. The unfortunate have usually some sympathy for each other. For myself, I claim no merit for the cheerful acquiescence which I have given in a result by which I was excluded from the House. I have believed that the decision by the constituted authorities, in favor of others, has been founded upon a conviction of the superiority of their pretensions. It has been my habit, when an election is once decided, to forget, as soon as possible, all the irritating circumstances which attended the preceding canvass. If one be successful, he should be content with his success. If he have lost it, raiting will do no good. I never gave Gen. Jackson nor his friends any reason to believe that I would, in any contingency, support him. He had, as I thought, no public claim, and I will now add no personal claims, if these ought to be ever considered, to my support. No one, therefore, ought to have been disappointed or chagrined that I did not vote for him. No more than I was neither surprised nor disappointed, that he did not, on a more recent occasion, feel it to be his duty to vote for me. After commenting upon a particular phrase used in my letter to Judge Brooke, a calm reconsideration of which will, I think, satisfy any person that it was not employed in an offensiveness, the General, in his letter to Mr. Swartwout, proceeds to remark, "No one beheld me seeking through art or management to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in a manner before the people or Congress interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit." I am not aware that this defence of himself was rendered necessary by any charges brought forward against the General.—Certainly I never made any such charges against him. I will not suppose that in the passages cited, he intended to impute to me the misconduct which he describes; and yet, taking the whole content of this letter together, and coupling it with Mr. Kremer's address, it cannot be disguised that others may suppose he intended to refer to me. I am quite sure that if he did, he could not have formed those unfavorable opinions of me upon any personal observation of my conduct made by himself; for, a supposition that they were founded upon his own knowledge, would imply that my lodgings and my person had been subjected to a system of espionage wholly incompatible with the open, manly, and honorable conduct of a gallant soldier. If he designed any insinuations against me, I must believe that he made them upon the information of others, of whom I can only say, that they have deceived his credulity, and are entirely unworthy of all credit. I entered into no cabals; I held no secret conclaves; I imposed no man to violate pledges given or instructions received. The members from Ohio and from the other Western States, with whom I voted, were all of them as competent as I was to form an opinion on the pending election. The M'Arthurs and the Metcalfs, and the other gentlemen from the West (some of whom have, if I have not, bravely "made an effort to repel an invading foe") as as incapable of dishonor as any men breathing; as disinterested, as unambitious, as exclusively devoted to the best interests of their country. It was quite as likely that I should be influenced by them, as that I could control their votes. Our object was not to impair, but to preserve from all danger, the purity of our republican institutions. And how I prostrated the maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will, I am entirely at a loss to comprehend. The illusions of the General's imagination deceive him. The people of the United States had never decided the election in his favor. If the people had willed his election, he would have been elected. It was because they had not willed his election, nor that of any other candidate, that the duty of making a choice devolved on the House of Representatives.

The General remarks: "Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe: *of course* his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory." The logic of this conclusion is not very striking. Gen. Jackson fights better than he reasons.—When have I failed to concur in awarding appropriate honors to those who on the sea or on the land have sustained the glory of our arms, if I could not always approve of the acts of some of them? It is true, that it has been my misfortune never to have repelled an invading foe, nor to have led my countrymen to victory. If I had, I should have left to others to proclaim and appreciate the deed. The General's destiny and mine have led us in different directions. In the civil employments of my country, to which I have been confined, I regret that the little service which I have been able to render it, falls far short of my wishes. But why this denunciation of those who have not repelled an invading foe, or led our armies to victory? At the very moment when he is inveighing against an objection to the election to the Presidency founded upon the exclusive military nature of his merits, does he not perceive that he is establishing its validity by proscribing every man who has not successfully fought the public enemy? And that, by such a general proscription, and the requirement of successful military service as the only condition of civil preferment, the inevitable effect would be the ultimate establishment of a Military Government.

If the contents of the letter to Mr. Swartwout were such as justly to excite surprise, there were other circumstances not calculated to diminish it. Of all the citizens of the United States, that gentleman is one of the last to whom it was necessary to address any vindication of General Jackson. He had given abundant evidence of his entire devotion to the cause of the General. He was here after the election, and was one of a committee who invited the General to a public dinner, proposed to be given to him in this place. My letter to Judge Brooke was published in the papers of this City on the 12th of February. The General's note declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout & others was published on the 14th in the National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he did not leave this City until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the General, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New-York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not as a "private communication," and not for the "public eye," as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication in New-York, on the 4th March, was then made, like Mr. Kremer's address, with the view to its arrival in this City in time to affect my nomination to the Senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the Senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct, and leave it to the candor and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigor, of the late assaults upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form.—During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local & general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in the most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befal me.—That I have often misconceived your true interests is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandisement I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude.

Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

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We understand the Lynn Mechanic's Bank was broken open Thursday night. The villains entered by getting into the cellar and thence into the Banking room, where they succeeded in tearing of the small securities till they came to Perkins' Patent Lock which stopped their progress. Finding their efforts vain to penetrate the vault, they departed without further injury.—*Boston Centinel.*

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## FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Daily Adv. April 7.*

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday, the Packet-ship Cortes, Captain De Cost, and the ship Marcus, Captain Cole, arrived at the port from Liverpool, and the ship Crisis, Captain M'Manus, from London. The Cortes, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of February, the Marcus on the 26th, and the Crisis from London on the 3d of March, and from Cowes on the 7th. By the two first mentioned vessels, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, received their regular files of London papers to the 22d of February, and Liverpool to the 24th, and have been favoured by the Editors of the Statesman, with files of London papers to the 3d of March.

On the 28th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer disclosed his budget, in a long and able speech on the "Ways and Means," which was received with very warm and general approbation. His proposition to relieve the poorer classes of various taxes, small in amount, but very burdensome to those who paid them, was loudly applauded. Some complaint was made on the part of the West India Colonists, but the speech was almost universally approved.

Boxing, that favourite amusement of the people of England, stands some chance of being frowned upon in future, in consequence of the fatal issue of a "*set to*" between two school boys, at the celebrated Eton School, one a son of Lord Shaftsbury, and the other a near relative of some other distinguished family. These pugilists began to fight on Sunday, but after awhile postponed their amusement until the next day; when the school generally appeared on the ground, and the battle took place. After 60 rounds, Cooper, son of the abovementioned nobleman received his death-blow, and expired in about four hours. Wood, the other combatant, and several others, upon the verdict of the coroner's jury, charging them with manslaughter, were taken into custody, to await their trial. The fight was proved to have been *fair*, so that there was nothing in it but simple, fair manslaughter.

The intelligence brought by the Crisis, relative to the markets, is of the most interesting nature. The Cotton market, which by recent arrivals had greatly improved, suddenly advanced, and as our latest letter states, had reached 16d, for Upland; which, if true, is a most extraordinary rise of 4d stg. per lb. An improvement in Rice, Naval Stores, and Ashes, had also been realized. No advance in the Grain market appears to have been felt up to the 26th, but from that date to the 1st of March Grain had improved. In Colonial produce both Sugar and Coffee had advanced; the latter, it is said, twenty shillings per cwt. Brandy has also been active, at improved rates.

We are indebted to a friend for the loan of a private Letter dated London, the 4th March—the latest Liverpool advices we have seen.

"Our Cotton market continues to improve. Fine Uplands have reached 16d. in Liverpool, and other descriptions in proportion. Ashes are very much up in this place. Tobacco is now in the hands of speculators. Wood, of every description, is improving.

The rise of Spices in England is said to arise from a plan of the Dutch, who are taking measures to create a monopoly in this article, and they are likely to succeed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed very considerable reduction of duties and excise in England, owing to the surplus revenue of last year, which is stated at one and a half million sterling. The whole excise on wine is repealed, which was equal to about 6 shillings sterling per gallon on French wines—the duty on coffee and hemp is also to be reduced one half. The chancellor calculates on a constant excess, notwithstanding these reductions for the ensuing two years of income over expenditure.

Sir Francis Burdett had introduced various resolutions into the House of Commons in favor of repealing the test laws against Catholics, but without success. A great meeting of Catholics had been held in London, at which the Duke of Norfolk presided, to petition the House of Lords not to pass the bill from the Commons for the suppression of the Catholic association and others.

*Greece and Turkey.*—The Journal of Commerce, of the 28th of February, states, on the authority of accounts from Augsburg and Nuremburg, that the insurrection of Colocotrani had been completely suppressed, and the Greeks were vigorously following up the blockade of Patras.

The British government is stated to have made arrangements for immediately sending out 2,000 Irish emigrants to Canada.

Mr. Wilberforce, the philanthropic advocate of the abolition of slavery, is, owing to declining health, about to retire from Parliament, after sitting forty-five years.

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*Still Later from Europe.*—By the arrival on the 10th inst. of the Packet Ship Meteor from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool papers to the 8th of March, all inclusive.

Their Liverpool Correspondent, under date of the 8th of March, says "Five thousand nine hundred and ten bales of Egyptian Cotton were reported at our Custom House yesterday."

An insurrection was about breaking out in Constantinople.

The Holy Allies, it is stated, have determined not to interfere with the affairs of the transatlantic states.

The East India ship Kent was fallen in with at sea on the 1st of March, on fire, by the British brig Cambrian, which vessel took from her 500 souls, but was compelled to leave about 100 on board, who are supposed to have perished.

The Dutch papers in giving an account of the late floods in Holland, state that in the province of Overyssel, 250 persons lost their lives; 14000 oxen were drowned, and in 90,000 acres overflown, 1500 houses fell in.

Cotton.—The avidity of speculation, instead of being damped by the extraordinary extent of previous operations, and the rapid advance that followed appeared at the commencement of the week wholly uncontrolled, and continued to increase during the three first days; and on Wednesday at noon, the enhancement on the previous currency was fully 2d per lb on all descriptions, except East India, which were about 1d per lb dearer.—Fine Florida and Orleans had realized 16d; Alabamas and Mobile 15½d; Pernams 17d Maranhams & Egyptian 16d per lb. This overstrained rate of currency began towards the close of Change on Wednesday to excite considerable apprehensions as to its continuance, and indeed some of the importers and speculators to attempt sales at the ruling prices, but without effect; and on Thursday a reduction was submitted to of ½d per lb, and a like reduction was generally experienced on Friday.

On Saturday there appeared a revivalent confidence, and many buyers came forward at an advance of ½d to ¾d per lb but the business done was not considerable.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

NEW-YORK APRIL 5 h.

A fire broke out in this city last night, about 9 o'clock, in Middle Lane, between State street and Maiden Lane, which raged with fury for more than an hour, and threatened great destruction. It originated in a warehouse, on the west side of Maiden Lane, stored with tobacco stems, occupied by Kilne & Gott, directly opposite their factory, and destroyed all the buildings, principally stables, on that side of the lane, except Mr. Backus' corner, on State street, and the late Mrs. Chinn's house on the corner of Maiden Lane. The wooden tobacco factory on the east side of the lane, and the large fire-proof store adjoining, and immediately in the rear of Rockwell's Mansion House in Market st. were also destroyed, together with a great number of out houses. The damage sustained is said to be great—but how great, or whether the loss will fall upon the owners, or some insurance companies, I am not informed.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 9d. inst.*—A letter from an officer of the United States' ship Peacock, dated at Callao, November 6, says, "I yesterday attended the funeral of the English Consul-General, who was shot on his way from Callao to Lima, by a Patriot sentinel. The Consul was passing by the guard in the night, in his carriage, attended by his daughter. He was hailed by the sentinel, and immediately got out of his carriage, and jumped upon his servant's horse. His dress so much resembled that of a Spanish General, that the sentinel, without waiting for him to speak, fired at him. The ball passed through the horse's neck, and the body of the Consul. He survived three days."

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

We have examined a number of pieces of flannel of American manufacture, at the store of Mr. Samuel Marsh, in pearl-street, which, as far as we are able to judge, are superior to any goods of the kind that we have ever met with. We understand that they were manufactured by the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Co. in the town of Amesbury, Mas; & were intended for the late exhibition at Washington, but did not reach there in time. They have been examined by many of the most respectable importers and retailers, who pronounce them equal in all respects, if not superior, to any they have ever seen of European manufacture. The wool of which they were made was in the fleece only fifteen days before the goods were delivered in Boston, 30 miles from the manufactory. They are finished in a superior style, and the colours, which are crimson, scarlet, green and yellow, are warranted to be lasting. This manufactory is the largest of the kind in the United States, and the stock is principally owned by a few capitalists of Boston, who were the original proprietors, and whose object has been from the commencement not so much immediate gain, as the formation of a respectable establishment, that will be creditable in a national point of view, and secure to themselves a permanent and safe investment of their capital. *N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

*The Allied Banks.*—We stated a week or two since on the authority of the Boston papers, that five of the Banks of the city had formed an alliance offensive and defensive to run upon distant Banks. It was said they had agreed to take "foreign money" at par with a view of sweeping the specie from the vaults of foreign banks. The first account we have of the commencement of hostilities is from the Bath Inquirer of the 26th inst. which says, "the allied forces made their second attack upon the banks on the Kennebec, a few days since, and took from them, we are informed, *fifty or sixty thousand dollars* in specie; so far the war has been carried on exclusively by the allies, and in a manner that discovers more of zeal than discretion." The Inquirer thinks the war in the end will prove disadvantageous to the Boston folks as it will have a tendency to drive the Kennebec people from their market. It states that already more of the commercial business of the Kennebec is transacted in New-York than Boston, and the persons interested in the Banks can send three fourths of the residue to New-York, if they chose. If this is the case, it is quite possible that the biter may be bit, after all.—*Portland Argus.*

The subscription Books to the Mechanics' Bank and Farmington Canal, were opened on Wednesday last—and at evening, on footing the books, it appeared that something over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed to the bank, being two hundred & fifty thousand more than was required for the bank capital. This bank, it will be remembered, is to take, when required by the Canal Commissioners, two hundred thousand dollars in stock of the canal. The new canal subscriptions were also at the same time very liberal, amounting as we understand to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the old subscriptions were about 150,000 dollars more. The subscribers to the bank in almost every instance became subscribers to the canal. Thus it will be seen that the Canal is now provided for; and we have no doubt that measures will be immediately taken to commence the work. Much as we have formerly hoped on this subject, we must confess we were not till quite lately, prepared to expect such a flattering result.

*New-Haven Register.*

*To Farmers.*—Our farmers, in this part of the country, are considerably interested in the culture of Flax. The process of rotting it, is always critical; and the manual labour of preparing it for the spinner, after it has been successfully cured, is tedious and unpleasant. Mr. Franklin Kelsey, an ingenious Mechanic of this town, has invented a valuable improvement upon the old mode of dressing Flax and Hemp. His Machine is simple, it makes a great saving of materials in the operation, it breaks and dresses Flax rotted or unrotted, in a manner altogether superior to the usual method, and renders it soft and silky. Our agricultural friends may convince themselves that our description is correct by calling and viewing the Machine now in full operation, at Wilcox's Mill, on the Middletown and Berlin Turnpike Road. Specimens of thread made from Flax dressed by this Machine, may be be seen at the Post-Office.

*Middletown Centinel.*

*Steam Navigation.*—The legislature of Lower Canada has passed a resolution, authorising the payment of five hundred pounds sterling, to any person who shall within three years cause a steam boat of 500 tons or upwards to be regularly navigated between Quebec and Halifax.

*Buenos Ayres.*—It is stated in letters received at Boston, that the representatives in the National Congress of Buenos Ayres had agreed to serve without pay. Don Carlos Alvear, late minister plenipotentiary near the United States of America, has been appointed in the same capacity near the Republic of Colombia.


## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13 1825.


### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We rejoice to see the attention of the public so generally directed to the subject of Sabbath Schools. For, whatever difference of opinion there may be with respect to other institutions, whether of a religious or moral nature, however much individuals may disagree in regard to Bible, Tract, or Missionary Societies, we conceive that there can be no diversity of sentiment in relation to this important institution. There is no individual who does not consider the observance of the Sabbath and the instruction of the young a matter of vast political importance. In a government, too, like ours, where the administration is entirely in the hands of the people, the general diffusion of education, and the early inculcation of good moral principles and correct habits, is of the highest importance. But there is another consideration of a more local nature, to which we would, at present, more particularly allude. We are in the centre of numerous extensive and increasing manufacturing establishments.—These establishments have been, generally, found to originate vicious principles, & promote vicious practices. In foreign nations, the profligacy of their manufacturers is immense, and is an universal source of regret. The children employed are as respects any mental or moral cultivation, little better than the machine which they tend. They are nurtured in vice, and brought up in iniquity, and when they arrive at manhood, they are fitted only for private plunder or public devastation.

But, although the number of persons employed in our factories has, for some time past, been very considerable, we rejoice to say that these evils have not, as yet, made their appearance among us, and we seize, with pleasure, an opportunity of bearing our testimony to the intelligence and respectability, the good moral character and orderly deportment of the manufacturers in our vicinity. That they possess these qualifications, is owing to their having been well educated:—And the object and tendency of Sabbath Schools is to continue and extend this system of education, and to communicate such moral and religious instruction as is calculated to make them more valuable citizens, and wiser and better men. This is a subject in which every individual of the community is interested. We hope, therefore, that there will be a union of effort and a cordial co-operation of all religious denominations, and all persons, of whatever situation or station in life, for the advancement of this highly important and valuable institution.

### THE ELECTION.

We have received returns from a number of towns since our last, and we are happy to find that the character of the persons chosen is generally highly respectable. As soon as we can procure an entire list of returns, we shall lay it before our readers.

With respect to State Senators and Members of Congress, we think there is no doubt of the success of the regularly nominated candidates. We think it inexpedient to burthen our columns with a list of the votes, until we can give them entire and officially.

### GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.

It is our melancholy duty to record (says the Centinel,) one of the most destructive fires which has occurred in this city for many years. About half past 10 o'clock on Thursday night, fire was discovered in a store occupied by the Inspector-General of Fish, in Doane, near State-street, which being an old wooden building, became immediately ignited, and communicated the fire to some shops of Mechanics adjacent. In a very short time the destructive element spread in various directions with a fury which appeared to defy all efforts to contract it; and penetrated through many partition walls of the best built brick stores.

The wind, at North, was not very strong, but owing to the narrowness of the avenues in that commercial part of the city—the continuity of the buildings, the intensity of the heat of the combustibles in several of the shops & stores which first took fire, a scantiness of water, and other causes, all exertions of the citizens who were early at the fire, to arrest the destruction, were for a long time completely baffled, and the principal part of the elegant stores in Central-st. many on the east side of Kilby-st. and on Liberty-square to the Commercial Coffee-House, including five on State, and four on Broad-street, were wholly destroyed. Many of the occupants of the stores relying on the fire proof of their buildings, were not in haste to remove their property, till too late to effect it in safety. Much, however was saved, and the efforts made in its preservation by the trucks, carts, &c. which in some instances blocked up the streets, very considerably retarded the operations, and interrupted the arrangements of the firewards and enginemen to prescribe limits to the destruction. The streets, courts, and houses for a considerable distance around the scene of conflagration, were filled with valuable goods, foreign products, and American manufactures; and a number of the military corps, with praiseworthy alacrity, assembled in arms, to guard the preserved property of the suffering fellow citizens. The extent of the loss by this calamity has not been ascertained.—Calculations on such losses are frequently wild. Those most to be relied on, do not make them exceed 500,000 dollars, including the buildings. It is thought that such improvement may be made in a new allotment of the vacant land, as to realize to the owners a larger sum than they valued it at, buildings and all. Many of the sufferers were fully insured, and others partially so; the claims on the Insurance Offices, it is said, will amount to $200,000. Many of the Stores were considerably gutted before the fire took them.

After the fire had raged nearly five hours, the utmost efforts of the firemen, almost at the hazard of life, were necessary to prevent the fire from passing *Kilby-street*; the Stores on the west side being frequently on fire; and the wind carrying the flames directly towards them. The east wall of Store, No. 83, in State-street, owned by Mr. Farley, under Providence, stopped the progress of the flames in that direction. This wall presented a barrier of solid masonry, extending 70 feet from State to Doane-street, being two and a half bricks thick; and built, as we learn, many years since by that most faithful mason, Mr. *Henry Blaney*. Had the fire passed westerly of this point, it would have been hardly possible to save Kilby-street; in which case we shudder to think of the additional extent the calamity must have had.

The real estate destroyed was estimated in the last tax valuation at over 300,000 dollars;

The number of buildings burnt were in State-st. 5, Kilby-st. 6, Liberty-square and rear 13, Broad-street 4, Central-street 19, Doane-street 6.—53

We have received one number of the Museum, a periodical work, published by E. Little & Co. Philadelphia. It consists exclusively of selections from Foreign Reviews and Literary Journals. If we can form an opinion from the number received, we should pronounce it a work of very great merit. It contains whatever is valuable or interesting in those publications, without tiring us with the disgusting abuse, by which their pages are rendered so unacceptable to Americans.

The above work is published monthly, and contains 104 octavo pages.—Subscriptions will be received at this Office.—Terms $6 per annum, in advance.

*Spunk.*—We learn, says the Connecticut Herald, that at the late election, the freemen of the town of Washington assembled at the usual hour, 9 o'clock, for the transaction of business, and that, not agreeing in their candidates for town representatives, they continued to vote until 12 o'clock at night, when 34 ballots had been taken, and they separated without effecting a choice. The town is, consequently, not represented,—and has lost all its votes for State Officers, &c. This may be called a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," but they pulled at both ends of the rope.

*The Markets.*—We learn from the New-York Daily Advertiser of the 9th, that 35,000 and perhaps 40,000 bags of Cotton have changed hands the preceding week. This amount it is said is seldom equalled in the Liverpool market the great focus of the cotton business. It is estimated that at an average price of 25 cents, probably below the real sales, the amount of the transactions during this period in New-York, would be equal to three millions and a half of dollars! Prices since the arrival of the Crisis—Uplands, 22 to 26; Alabamas, do; and New-Orleans, 26 to 31. Coffee has also taken a sudden rise; advance upwards of 3 cents. *Domestic goods* have advanced very considerably, both from the extent of the regular business and the speculative demand. Flour and grain, dull. Foreign Iron has risen full $10 per ton, within two weeks. Molasses is considered from 1 to 2 cents higher than the last quotations. Sperm Oil, a very considerable advance, say 5 cents.

The House of assembly of New-York, have rejected the nomination by the Senate, of Lieutenant Governor Tallmadge. They seem determined to adhere to Judge Spencer.

The drawing of the Literature Lottery took place in New-York on Wednesday.

The following are the numbers drawn. 20, 17, 42, 37, 8, 54, 56, 39, 25.

### MARRIED

In Montville, Mr. Nathan Wheeler to Miss Esther Baker.

At Sterling, by the Rev. George W. Appleton, Mr. George Kenyon 2nd, to Miss Lucinda Westcott.

At Voluntown, on the 10th inst. Joseph Wylie, Merchant, to Miss. Diantha R. Treat, daughter of Amos Treat, Esq.

### DIED

In this city, on the 6th instant, Eliza H. daughter of Mr. Elisha H. Mansfield, aged 1 year.

In this city, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Sally P. wife of Mr. Daniel Driscoll aged 29 years.

In Lebanon, on the 26th ult. Mr. Ezekiel Smith, aged 69 years.—A respectable, good member of society.

In Jewett City, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Harriet Goodale, wife of Mr. Oliver Goodale.

In New-London, on the 6th inst. Gilbert Saltinstall, aged 4 years, son of Samuel Green, Esq. Editor of the New-London Gazette.—The death of this interesting child was occasioned by falling with a stick in his mouth, which opened a blood vessel, and caused his death in half an hour.

☞ The Rev. Zalotes Fuller will preach at the Universalist Meeting House, in this city, on the next Sabbath. *April 12.*


## Paper Hangings.

AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at R. HUBBARD'S

*Book-Store & Circulating Library,*

April 12. *Buswell's Row.*

## TRACTS.

THE Norwich Tract Depository, at the Book-Store of T. ROBINSON, has just been replenished from the General Depository of the American Tract Society, with a complete assortment of their publications. Auxiliary Societies supplied on the same terms as at the General Depository.

*April 13.* 3w2

## Paper Hangings.

### T. ROBINSON

has just opened the most extensive assortment *Paper Hangings & Bordering* ever offered for sale in this market. Many of them from the LATEST FRENCH PATTERNS.

Persons wanting this article are invited to call and examine for themselves.

*April 12, 1825.* 3w

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, April 1st, A. D. 1825.*

EBENEZER AVERY (3,) Joseph Ames, Clarissa Brewster, Erastus Brewster, Elam Benjamin, Susan K. Bromly, Coddington Brown, Eunice Brown, Jona. Branch, Avery Bernes, Asa Benjamin, Elias B. Corning, Winthrop Campbell, Thaddeus Cook, Helina Fewn, Daniel Congdon, Mary Grant, John Grant, Ichabod Johnson, John Law, Levi Meech, Denison Palmer (2,) William Palmer, Benjamin F. Park, Joseph Peckham, M. T. Richards, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Charles Whiting, Amos Witter, Jonah Witter, (2.) S. M. DOWNER, P. M. 2

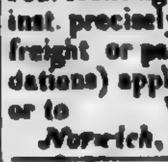
### Notice.

THE sale of the property lately advertised in this paper, by Thomas H. Hewitt to be sold at Capt. Samuel Robins in Voluntown, on the 4th instant, is postponed to the 16th instant, at the Store of Amos Treat, Esq. in said Voluntown, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Cedar and Chesnut Shingles, some Dry Goods, &c. exposed for sale at same time of the above

By order of Court of Probate.

THOMAS H. HEWITT, *Adm'r.*

*Voluntown, April 8. 1825.* 1—



### No Mistake

THE new, fast sailing, and commodious Packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler, Master, will sail from Mr Jed. Huntington's Wharf on Friday 15th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock. P. M. For freight or passage (superior accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or to WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*Norwich, April 12, 1825.*

### For New-York.

THE Dispatch Line Packet EXCHANGE. Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock. A. M. April 13. 1825


### CITY LAW.

A By-Law to prevent the making of Bonfires, and for other purposes.

§ 1 BE *it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen Common Council & Freemen of the City of Norwich*, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, enkindle any bonfire, or be aiding or assisting therein, at any time between the setting and rising of the sun; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

§ 2. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, beat or play upon any drum, at any time between the setting and rising of the sun; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each & every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

§ 3. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within said city, at a less distance than fifty rods from any dwelling house, or public highway, or street, fire any swivel, musket, fowling piece, pistol, or other gun of any description, without written permission from the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of said city; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar.

*Provided, however*, That nothing in this, or the preceding section, contained, shall be construed to extend to any military company under the command of its proper officer, nor to prevent the firing of any gun or guns, within said city, for the destruction of any noxious birds or animals, by any person or persons upon his or their own premises.

§ 4. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall fire any rocket or rockets, cracker or crackers, into, or within, the limits of said city; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar.

§ 5. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within said city, sell, or offer to sell, or have for sale, or give, or distribute to any person or persons whatever, any rocket or rockets, fire cracker or crackers; nor shall any person or persons give or sell any gun powder to any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless by the written order of his Parent, Master or Guardian; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten, nor less than five dollars.

§ 6. *And be it further ordained*, That the penalties aforesaid shall be and belong one half to him or them that shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the city; or in case prosecution shall be therefor instituted by the City Attorney, then the penalties therein recovered shall be & belong wholly to said city treasury.

§ 7. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person offending against any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, the penalty, in such case provided, shall be recoverable, either of said minor, or his or her parents, guardian or master, according as the person prosecuting therefor shall elect to proceed against the one or the other.

Passed in Court of Common Council on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1825.

*Attest*, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*

Approved in City Meeting, March 21, 1825.

3w *Attest*, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*


SIX months from the date hereof are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of *Mrs. Mehitabel Prentice*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, *Adm.*

*Griswold, April 6, 1825.* 3w2

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th ult. an indented boy by the name of *Justus Knight Watson*, aged about 15 years Whoever will return him shall receive one Mill, but no charges or thanks. DANIEL WHEELER.

*Plainfield, April 11, 1825,* 6w2

## New Dry Goods Store.

### Wolcott Huntington

HAS taken the store lately occupied by Wm. Rogers, and is now opening a full and handsome assortment of

### NEW GOODS,

of the latest importations, and which are offered for sale on as good terms as at any other store in town. He invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

*Chelsea-Landing, April 13, 1825.* 2

## NEW Spring Goods.

### The Thames Company

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street*, a handsome assortment of

### FASHIONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.

*Norwich, April 12, 1825.* 1—

## New Book Bindery.

### Lewis Edwards,

At the room over R. Hubbard's Book-store,

MANUFACTURES Blank Books of every description, to order, in any style of binding, and of superior materials.

Periodical Works & Old Books will be bound on the most reasonable terms, either in calf or sheep, plain or gilt—Cash paid for Sheep Skins.

Wanted immediately, an apprentice to the above business, about 15 years of age. April 12. 3w2—

### Building Lots at Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Wednesday the 13th day of April inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. at the public sign post in Chelsea, two valuable lots of land, lying in said city, on the east road, the one containing about 4 acres, opposite the house lately occupied by Lieut. C. Stevens, the other containing about 2 acres, nearly opposite the dwelling-house of Chas. Perkins Esq. *A liberal credit will be given.*

HENRY STRONG.

*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* ins.2w1

*THE MANUFACTURERS'*

### INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

THIS Company having been established for the express purpose of *Insuring against Fire*, with a Capital of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, now offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unfortunate moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty & distress,) at such moderate rates as cannot fail to induce the public to secure themselves against this description of loss. The Company are in no manner restricted as to the kinds of risks, but will name premiums in all cases, however hazardous, on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company, will attend to any applications made to him for Insurance. JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

3w2 *Norwich*

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the district of Pomfret, Commissioners on the estate of Leonard Mason, late of Woodstock, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Chauncey Kibbe, in said Woodstock, on the 2d Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock on each of said days, six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOHN FOX,
ABRAM W. PAINE.
Commissioners.

Woodstock, April 13, 1825. 3w2

### Collector's Notice.

THE residents and non-residents of the town of Franklin, liable to pay Taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a Town Tax of five cents and a half on the dollar, on list 1824. And for collecting the same, I will meet them at the Dwelling-House of Capt. Oliver Johnson, Jun'r. in said Franklin, on Wednesday the 4th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. Those who do not comply with this notice must calculate to pay travel fees, without respect to persons, immediately after the above day.

AMASA HYDE, *Collector.*

*Franklin, April 11, 1825.* 3—

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has hired the Blacksmith's Shop formerly occupied by *Jedediah Barstow, Esq.* & intends commencing on the 20th inst. the making of Scythes, Axes, Hoes, and country work generally, in his line. All Tools made by him will be ground fit for use for such as pay cash, free of expense.

THADDEUS PRENTICE.

*Griswold. Jewitt-City, April 11, 1825*

### FOR SALE,

A FEW tons of first quality HAY, and one ton ROWEN. Apply to SAMUEL AVERY.

*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 3w2

## Military Goods.

### Wm. D. Ripley

HAS on hand and offers at low prices, Mix'd & Blue Broad Cloths, Scarlet Cloths and Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Buff and White Vestings, Plated & Gilt, Flat & Ball Buttons, &c. &c April 13, 1825. 6—

### COME AGAIN AND SEE MORE NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, and is now opening, at his Store in Plainfield, a very rich and splendid assortment of

## GOODS,

*(Bought, principally, at Auction.)* which he offers for sale at very small advance——*Among them are*

Black, blue, brown, green and mixed

### BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Ribbed and plain Prime Bang-up Cord, Denmark Satin—Linen Drilling, Florentine and Washington Stripes for Pantaloons, Figured Velvet, Valencia, Marseilles & *SILK VESTINGS,* Bombazine, Parissian, Syrian, Safflown, Bronge ground, and striped Fancy Prints & Printed Muslins, *FOR LADIES' DRESSES.* Rainbow & Common Furniture Chintzes. Elegant printed lace, muslin, plain Jacknet and Book Muslin *ROBES with Flounces and Borders.* CASHMERE & IMITATION

### LONG SHAWLS,

☞ very low.

Barage Velveteen, Gro de Nap, Gro de Ta, Gauze & figured Silk, Fancy Hdkfs. German & Cotton Flagg & other Hdkfs. Brown Linen for Bonnets, Lafayette & White Muslin Cravats, Canton & English Crape Dresses—Blue, white & pink Crape Lisses—Domestic & Russia Diapers—Plain and figured Book and Leno Muslins—Cambricks—Irish Linens—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Gimps—Silk and Cotton Hose—Silk, Kid & Leather Gloves—Gilt, Silk & Camlet Buttons—Bleached & Brown Sheeting & Shirting, Cotton Counterpins, Bed Tick, & many other articles in the Dry Goods line, with

A GENRAL ASSORTMENT OF

### GROCERIES,

Hard, Cutlery and Hollow Ware, Crockery, Medicines, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS, Elastic Water Proof Hats, New-York style—all of which will be sold low.

Customers are invited to call and see for themselves, as nothing will be charged for looking—the proof of the pudding is in eating the bag

JOSEPH S. GLADDING.

*Plainfield, April 6, 1825.* 4w2—

## New Spring Goods.

### H. B. Buckingham.

HAS just returned from New-York with a large assortment of New & Fashionable English, French, & India

### DRY GOODS,

Which have been selected from the New-York market within a few days, and will be sold low for Cash.

1 Case beautiful Leghorn Hats.

Norwich, April 13, 1825. 2—

### Plainfield Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on *Thursday* the 14th inst. under the Preceptorship of John Witter, A. M.

All the branches, taught in any similar seminary in this country, will be taught here. Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the Trustees believe that the present flourishing condition of the Institution will warrant them in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

*Plainfield, Conn. April 5, 1825.*

By order of the Trustees,

2 ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District Windham, on the 6th day of April, 1825—*

Present, John Baldwin, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Ezekiel Smith*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Eunice Smith & Eliphalet Huntington*, of said Lebanon, Administrators on the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 13th day of April, 1825. Attest, John Baldwin Jr. *Clerk.* The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EUNICE SMITH, } Adm'rs.
ELIPHALET HUNTINGTON, }

### ☞ FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

### NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ, under penalty of the law, *John Weaver*, an indented apprentice, who has absconded from the service of the subscriber.

ASHER L. SMITH.

*Lebanon, April 7, 1825.* 3w


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE MUSEUM——A MOTHER.

O say what joy her heart can prove,
 When to a mother's care is given
To rear the pledge of virtuous love,
 Beneath the favoring smiles of Heaven!
When Hope, with a prophetic power,
 Bids many a fair illusion rise,
To brighten Sorrow's dreariest hour,
 Like sunshine o'er the wintry skies.

When sings the linnet from the tree,
 The sky-lark from the dewy air,
Beside her kindly pillowing knee,
 The infant cons his evening prayer—
A prayer, to her delighted breast,
 Refreshing as the dews of even,
That lulls each worldly care to rest,
 And steals her tho'ts from earth to heaven.

If pale Disease untimely shed
 Its blight on childhood's blooming rose,
How shall she watch his weary bed,
 And sorrow o'er his secret woes!
How shall she pour her lovely wail,
 While slumber wraps a world around,
And, by the taper glimmering pale,
 Start at the clock's foreboding sound!

If Death, with unexpected doom,
 Should tear the little one away—
The human bud, of fairest bloom,
 That rose to cheer her mortal day—
As gathering meets the solemn crowd,
 As strikes the dead-bell's pausing toll,
Ah! who can think upon the shroud
 That wraps in gloom a mother's soul!

O, thou who takest to thy breast
 A partner of thy cares below!
To thee, that partner turns for rest,
 And claims thine aid in every wo:
Is she the mother of thy child,
 Wrapt in his cheerless bed of clay?
Then share that mother's anguish wild,
 And chase her mournful thoughts away.

O thou, who, in the field of dead,
 Hast rais'd a father's early tomb,
And see'st around a mother's head
 The deepening shades of sorrow gloom!
Think, think of cares unwearying paid
 To thee through many a helpless year,
And tender thy consoling aid
 To wipe away a mother's tear!

## MEDLEY.

*Extract from the Memoirs of the Court of Louis the 16th, by Madam Champan.*

Franklin appeared at Court in the dress of an American Cultivator: his smooth hair without powder—his round hat, his plain brown dress, formed a striking contrast with the embroidered coats—curled, powdered, and scented heads of the Courtiers of Versailles. This singular simplicity charmed all, particularly the ladies. Elegant fetes were given to Dr. Franklin, who to his renown as a philosopher, added all the virtues of that tempted benign patriotism, so becoming the noble *roll* of this venerable apostle of liberty. I assisted at one of those *fetes*, when the most beautiful among three hundred women was selected to kiss the American philosopher, and place on his white locks a crown of lawrel. At the very doors of the palace, at the exhibition of the porcelain of Sevres, under the eyes of the King, were sold medallions of Franklin, bearing this inscription: "*Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.*" The Countess Diane, a woman celebrated for her wit, partook with such great warmth of this enthusiasm, that Louis the 16th, to rediculo her extravagance, in this particular, sent her a "*pot de chambre*" from the manufacture of Sevres, at the bottom of which was the medallion of Franklin with the legend so much in vogue.

*Charity.*—"Charity," says an old writer, "is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands. Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the essence of virtue. A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being charitable, and may be charitable when he is not able to bestow any thing. Charity is, therefore a habit of good will or benevolence in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it. The poor man, who has this excellent frame of mind is no less entitled to the reward of this virtue, than the man who founds a college."

The chameleon, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, has of all animals the nimblest tongue.

I never heard of a finer piece of satire against lawyers, than that of astrologers, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff, or defendant; thus making the matter depend entirely upon the influence of the stars, without the least regard to the merits of the cause.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices; so climbing is performed in the same posture with creeping.

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth: so people come faster out of a church when it is almost empty, than when a crowd is at the door.

Venus, a beautiful good natured lady, was the goddess of love; Juno, a terrible shrew, the goddess of marriage: and they were always mortal enemies.

Old men and comets have been reverenced for the same reason; their long beards, and pretences to foretel events.

That was excellently observed, say I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. When we differ, there I pronounce him to be mistaken.

"He who does not provide for his own house," St. Paul says, "is worse than an infidel." And I think, he who provides only for his own house, is just equal with an infidel.

Religion is designed for our consolation, it is true, but it is also intended for our guidance and restraint; for the enlargement and direction of our views, and the progressive purification and exaltation of our natures.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a block he will stumble at a straw.

## LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Chelsea Landing Post office April 1st 1825.*

John Avery, 2. John M Allyn, Wm. C. Abell, Elias Burdick, Thos. Beckwoth, Wm. Boren, Anna O. Baker, (*Montville*,) Abisha A. Baker, (*Montville*,) Judah Brewster, (*Preston*,) John E. Bacon, Simeon Chapman, Uriah Corning, John Cory, Emma C. Fitch, (*Preston*,) Thos. T. Fanning, Lucy J. Fitch, Joseph Gardner, Silas Goodell, Wm. J. Hubbard, Samuel M. Hill, Lucretia R. Herrick, Wm. Hillhouse, (*Montrille*,) Nathaniel Herrick, Elenor Hall, Widow Lucy Kimball, Eleaser Kingsley, Freeman Lovell, Thomas Leech, 2. Samuel Leffingwell, (*Bozrah*,) Joseph Lancaster, Asa Manning, James S. Moore, Peter Nichols, George Phillips, Lydia Pitcher, Warner Peck, Fanny Paine, 2. Asa Pitcher, Esther Rogers, Elisha Rogers, Chester Robinson, Horatio Robinson, Charles Skinner, Ebenezar Smith, (*Montville*,) Charles E. Smith, Edmond Smith, Erastus Smith, William Smith, Chas. E. Thompson, (*Lisbon*,) John Wright, William T. Watties, John Whiting,

CHAS. KINNEY, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Norwich, Conn. on the first day of April, 1825.*

H. LOUISA COOLIDGE, Asa Ladd, Joseph Marsh, R. L. Pell, Asher Pitcher, Abial Roath, Miner Robins, Mary Sheldon, Christopher Starr, Chester Strong, Titsworth & Beers, Edward Tracy, James Whipple, Bradford Williams, R. L. De Zeng, *Norwich*. John Gardner, *Bozrah*. Sally Davis, Daniel Downing, Martin Galden, *Lisbon*.

J. HYDE, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1825.*

JAMES H. BOYDEN, Nathaniel Cole, Bathabra Cleveland, Ezra Caswell, James A. Crary, George Dixon, Jared Davenport, Lewis B. Dunham, Alexander Dorrence, Jared Fuller, Vincent Hinckley, Ralph Hutchinson, Frances B. Johnson, William Kinney, Stephen S. Lock, Darius P. Lawton, Jared Main Junr. John Martin, Arthmicia Mason, Smith Olney, Rowland Peckham, Apama Pierce, Eunice Picket, George Robins, Lyman Spalding, Charles Spalding, Aaron Starkweather, William Stones, John Sales, Samuel Vial, Joseph Whipple, Amos Witter, Lemuel Woodward, *of Plainfield*.

James Alexander, William Gordon, John Casey, John Lawton, Thomas Scranton, *of Voluntown*. E. C. EATON, P. M.

## The Co-partnership

HERETOFORE existing between *Thomas Robinson & John Dunham*, under the firm of ROBINSON & DUNHAM, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts of the said firm are in the hands of *Thomas Robinson*, who is duly authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement—and all indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS ROBINSON.
JOHN DUNHAM.

*Norwich, April 2, 1825.* 1—

The Bookselling business will hereafter be conducted by THOMAS ROBINSON—who respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders punctually attended to.—Any book, not on hand, will be ordered at short notice and without extra expense to the purchaser. Library Companies supplied on liberal terms.

## Notice

IS hereby given that I the subscriber having contracted with the Town of Lebanon to support the poor of said Town for one year from the 1st day of April inst. and having provided accommodations for said poor at my own dwelling-house, hereby forbid all persons from harboring or supporting any paupers of the above description on my account, as no expences of any kind will be paid, unless by special contract

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN.

*Lebanon, April 1st. 1825* 3w1—

## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Bozrah at the following times and places, to receive a Town Tax of two cents on the dollar, on list 1824, in his hands for collection, viz. on Tuesday the third day of May 1825, at the house of Roderick Gardner, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.—on the same day, at Lewis' Inn, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. & at the Bozrah Factory Store on the same day, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M. All who do not attend to the above call, may calculate to pay travel fees, (without respect to persons,) according to law.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector*.

*Bozrah. April 4, 1825.* 3w1

## *Collector's Notice.*

THE residents and non-residents of the 2d, (or New Roxbury) Society of the town of Woodstock, liable to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on levy 1824—and for receiving the same, will attend at the house of Chauncy Kibbe, Inn-holder, in said Woodstock, on Thursday the 28th day of April instant, from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to pay fees according to law.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Collector.

Woodstock, April 5, 1825. 3w1

## *Notice*

IS hereby given to all concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford, on the 1st Wednesday of May, A. D 1825.

Praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the Act regulating fisheries, as to authorize the erection of dams on the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, for the purpose of improving the waters of said rivers for Manufacturing purposes.

In behalf of the petitioners.

JOHN BREED Agent.

*Norwich, March 24, 1825.* 6w52—

## Lottery Tickets

*For sale by* THO. ROBINSON,

EXPEDITIOUS
## MAIL STAGE LINE
FROM NORWICH TO PROVIDENCE,

☞ *Through in 6½ hours.*

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel for Providence every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock at noon, & arrives in Providence in 6½ hours.

Leaves Providence every Mondy, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Norwich by 10 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking seats in the Mail Stage on the same mornings, in Boston, New-Bedford, or Taunton, will arrive in Providence in time to take this line for Norwich the same day—passing from Boston to Norwich in 11½ hours. Extra Coaches furnished at short notice.

The Proprietors of this line, having provided Horses and elegant new Post-Coaches, excelled by none, and careful Drivers, solicit the patronage of the public in general, and in particular, the citizens of Norwich.—They flatter themselves that the citizens will feel an interest to support the Mail Coach in preference to an opposition line of stages, & thereby prevent the Mail from being conveyed in the former style, in wagons.

For Seats apply, to S. Moory, at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and make a contract, as it is intended that this shall be the cheapest and most expeditious route from Norwich to Providence.

JOEL WHITE & Others, *Proprietors*

*Norwich, April 2, 1825* 3w1

## For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of April 1825*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Capt. Silas Goodell*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Mr. Epaphras Porter, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest *Burrell Lathrop, Clerk.* 1

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 21st day of March. 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Mr. Joseph Congdon*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Congdon of said Lebanon, & Samuel Perry of said Windham, Executors of the last Will & Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 6th day of March, 1825.

Attest. JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk. 1

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 19th day of March, 1825.*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. John Maxwell, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Eunice Maxwell, & Solomon Maxwell, of said Lebanon, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 26th day of March, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *John Baldwin Jr.* Clerk. 52

## Notice.

THE accounts of the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, will be left a short time with *David S. Dodge*, at Bozrahville, who will take the charge of the Company's business for the present, and communications may be made to him—Those who have not paid their Notes and accounts must not expect much longer indulgence.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent*.

*Bozrahville, March 30, 1825.* 3w1

## $200 Reward.

BY and with the advice and consent of the Court of Common Council, of the City of Norwich, a reward of **200** DOLLARS is hereby offered, to whoever will discover, detect, & cause to be brought to justice, any person or persons who were concerned in setting fire to the barn of Mr. Joseph Breed, on the evening of the 25th instant, to be paid by said City, on conviction of the offenders.

By order of the Court of Common Council.

CALVIN GODDARD *Mayor*

*City of Norwich, March 28, 1825.* 5-52

## REMOVAL.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE removed their Goods to the store in the west end of the Brick Building one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, where they offer for sale an extensive assortment of

## Dry Goods,

cheap for Cash.

*April 5th.* 1825. 1—

## REMOVAL.
## Spalding & Allen

HAVE removed to the room under Mr. Kinney's Hotel, formerly occupied by the Bank, where they have on hand several articles of Cabinet Furniture, and a few Chairs, which will be sold low. Furniture made to order, all of which will be thankfully received.

*Norwich, April 5th* 3w1—

## FOR SALE,

ALL the Personal Estate of the late *Doct. George Tisdale*—consisting of a great variety of Household Furniture, Medical and other Books—Also, Sheep, Wool, Timber, Boards, and various other articles, too numerous to be specified. Such articles as are not sold at private sale, before that time, will be sold at public auction, at the sign-post in Chelsea, on Friday the 15th day of April, 1825, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon

CHARLES ROCKWELL, *Adm'r of Estate of George Tisdale.*

*April 6.* 1—

## FOR SALE.

SEVERAL building lots in Chelsea between the house occupied by Mr Elijah Ames and the Mumford place, so called, belonging to Thomas Coit Esq of Canterbury. Enquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to said Coit.*

Norwich April 1st 1825.

## FOR SALE

SEVERAL valuable building lots on the plain, south of the house of Janez Huntington Esq. belonging to William Leffingwell Esq. Enquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to said Leffingwell.*

Norwich April 1st. 1825.

## *Self-Sharpening*
## PLOUGH.

THE subscriber has for sale the above-mentioned ploughs, which are considered to be far superior to any other now in use by those that have used them, not merely on account of the self-sharpening principle, but on account of other properties which it possesses that other ploughs have not, which render it far preferable to any other plough—It may seem strange to some people how it should sharpen itself, but this is done by reversing the point and share which may be done a number of times & the plough perform as well each time

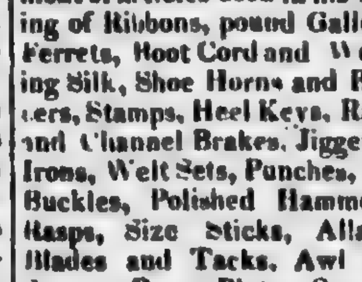
These persons wishing to purchase, living in Windham county, and in the towns of Norwich, Colchester, Lebanon and Franklin are respectfully invited to call and examine them for themselves.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH.

*Lebanon, March 28th.* 3w52—

## *Robert Johnson,*

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

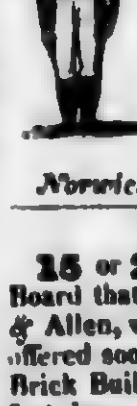


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes. Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rap Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824* 12m39—



## *Attention.*
## Drill Meetings

FOR the 2d. Rifle Company, will be held every Wednesday evening, previous to the first of May, at Mr. Palmer's school-house in Chelsea.

*By order of*
HENRY L. LORD,
Sergeant.

*Norwich, March 29* 52—

## WANTED,

**15** or **20,000** feet of Oak Floor Board that are now sawed, by Spalding & Allen, who will receive proposals if offered soon, for furnishing a frame to a Brick Building, 70 feet long, and 36 feet deep.

*Norwich, April 5th, 1825.* 3w1—

## A. H. WASHBURN
OFFERS FOR SALE

Elegant Vestings, and Trimmings for all kinds of garments.

He has just returned from Philadelphia and New-York with the most fashionable Pattens for Coats, Pantaloons, vests, &c, &c. April 5th 1825.

## TO LET.

A HOUSE & garden late the property of Dr. George Tisdale, deceased, situated near the Gin Distillery of Mr Joseph Breed.

ALSO. Four lots of land in the neighborhood of said house, being the same land formerly bought of Henry Munsell and Henry Munsell Jr.

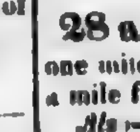
ALSO. A house and four lots situated on or near the Shetucket river, on of which lots is an orchard containing a great number of excellent fruit trees.

Part of the above property will be let for the term of one year, the rest for a shorter period. Possession given immediatly. For further information enquire of CHARLES ROCKWELL. *Administrator of estate of Geo. Tisdale*

April 6 1—

## TO LET,

*And possession given immediately,*



THE pleasantly situated HOUSE & GARDEN on the east road leading from Chelsea to Town, recently occupied by Capt. Clement Stevens.

*ALSO,*

If desired, six acres of excellent mowing & plough land adjoining.

*Enquire of*
APPLETON MEECH.

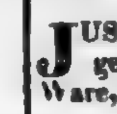
*March 27th* 52—

*For Sale, the following described*
## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich.

**55 acres of Land,** with a Dwelling-House, two Barns, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*



An elegant two story Dwelling House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next

*—ALSO,—*

**28 acres of Wood-Land,** one mile from said Court-house, & half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land

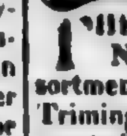
For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD

*Norwich, Nov 23, 1824.* tf34—

## For Sale----a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London



on which stands a House and a Barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded. It is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security

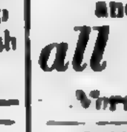
ALSO,

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above—both containing about 260 acres.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

## For Sale or to Let.



A SMALL dwelling-house situated on the west side of the river in Chelsea, now owned by J. T. Olney.

ASA CHILD, Attorney.

March 29th 5—

## Hollow Ware.

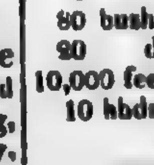
JUST received by the subscribers, a general assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, which will be sold *very low*.

—ALSO—

**200 bushels Rock Salt,** suitable for Dairies

PRENTICE & LORD

*March 22d* 1825. 51—



## HATS,
## Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

## CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

## *all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf41—

6 Tierces Peas.
6 do. Herds Grass Seed.
80 bushels Seed Oats,
20 do. Spring Wheat,
10,000 feet Clap boards,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum.

Received and for sale by
JOHN LATHROP

## For Sale,

DELIVERABLE after the 20th July, 100,000 Merchantable Brick, warranted to be as perfect in shape as brick that comes from Hartford, and to be made from as good clay, and as well made.

Enquire of
JOHN LATHROP.
*Who has for sale,*

200 bush. Herds Grass, Furze Top, Blue Top, Red Top, and L. I. Flax-Seed, & Spring Rye.

Expected next week, 500 bushels Seed Oats, Barley and Spring Wheat.

*Norwich, March 28, 1825.* 51—

## CASH,

AND the highest price, paid for green CALF SKINS, by

PRENTICE & LORD.

*March 16, 1825.* 50—

## FRESH IMPORTED
## Spring Goods.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

*Has recently returned from New-York with*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE
## FANCY & STAPLE
## *DRY GOODS,*

*most of which are new style and of late importations.——Among them are*

**Superfine Broad Cloths,**
Fashionable mixed, black and coronation
RIB'D CASSIMERES,
Superfine two blue and blue and white
**CALICOES,**
Low pric'd fancy print do. *great variety.*
5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed
*CAMBRICKS AND MUSLINS,*
5-8 and 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.
Heavy black figured Gros De Naples
**Silks,**
Do do SATIN LEVANTINE,
*COLORED LEVANTINES,*
Rich Umbra Figur'd Silks, various colors
Shaded and Plain Satins.
Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style,)
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
*Superfine Furniture Chintz,*
Rich patterns and new style.
Low prized Figured do.
French Ginghams, Cotepally Handkfs.
Patent black and green Crape.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns,
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers,
Very fine Cambrick Dimoty,
Drab and White Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, (a new article,)
Olive Florences, Brown Drilling,
Striped Grandurells,
Men's & Women's English Silk & Cotton
**HOSE,**
" German Cotton & Thread Hose,
" Women's Gloves, (great variety.)
*RUSSIA & IRISH DIAPERS,*
Pink, blue, black and white Crape Lisse,
Colored Pipings, Waist & Bracelet Ribbons——*Figured and real India*
**MULL MULL MUSLINS,**
and square Mantle Bordered and Long
**MERINO SHAWLS,**
Bobinet Lace Veils and Scarfs,
French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings—Plain and figured Bobinet
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces,
French Spool & Hank Working Cotton,
Linen Floss, Pearl Edge.

**1 CASE**
SUPERIOR QUALITY
## LEGHORN HATS,
*WHITE AND SMOOTH.*
Scotch and English Ingrain,
**Brussels and Venetian**
## CARPETING,
which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York —ALSO,
American two blue and blue and white
CALICOES,
**1 bale 5-4 Cover Sheeting,**
Ex a superior article.
1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.
200 pieces French Paper Hangings.

*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 1—

## FANCY & STAPLE
## GOODS,
**New and Fashionable.**
ERASTUS COIT

HAS just received a large and rich assortment of

**Spring & Summer Goods,**

which he offers on his usual low terms for Cash. His assortment is composed of almost every article which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Good Store in the State.

*April 6, 1825.*

## Bozrahville Store.

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*

HAVING taken the Store at Bozrahville, are now opening an entire New stock of well selected Goods, just purchased in New-York, consisting, of a general assortment of

PIECE GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Cutlery and Hard Ware,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
BAR IRON, STEEL,
NAILS, BRADS, &c. &c.

all of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods.

N B.—The Company will pay Cash for any articles they may wish to purchase at the above store—Lumber, of various kinds, is now wanted.

*April 6.* 1—

*To Country Merchants & Farmers.*
## SALT.

**C. F. & G. C. LESTER**

HAVE just received and offer for sale **1500** bushels heavy Dry Turks-Island Salt, suitable for grinding.

*Norwich, April 6.* tf1—

## *Coal and Sizing.*
**Wanted Immediatley,**

HARD Coal and Sizing, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*March 30.* 3w52—

PRINTING,
OF MOST DESCRIPTIONS, DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 3. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No. 1507



## New Dry Goods Store.

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS taken the store lately occupied by Wm. Rogers, and is now opening a full and handsome assortment of

**NEW GOODS,**

of the latest importations, and which are offered for sale on as good terms as at any other store in town. He invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

*Chelsea-Landing, April 13, 1825.* 2

## Military Goods.

***Wm. D. Ripley***

HAS on hand and offers at low prices, Mix'd & Blue Broad Cloths, Scarlet Cloths and Cassimeres, White Bottinet, Buff and White Vestings, Plated & Gilt, Flat & Ball Buttons, &c. &c. April 13, 1825. 2—

## New Spring Goods.

**H. B. Buckingham.**

HAS just returned from New-York with a large assortment of New & Fashionable English, French, & India

**DRY GOODS,**

Which have been selected from the New-York market within a few days, and will be sold low for Cash.

1 Case beautiful Leghorn Hats.

*Norwich, April 13, 1825.* 2—

## COME AGAIN

*AND SEE MORE NEW GOODS!*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, and is now opening, at his Store in Plainfield, a very rich and splendid assortment of

**GOODS,**

*(Bought, principally, at Auction,)*

which he offers for sale at very small advance——*Among them are*

Black, blue, brown, green and mixed

**BROAD CLOTHS**

AND

**CASSIMERES,**

Ribbed and plain Prime Bang-up Cord, Denmark Satin—Linen Drilling, Florentine and Washington Stripes for Pantaloons,

Figured Velvet, Valencia, Marseilles & *SILK VESTINGS,*

Bombazine, Parisian, Syrian, Safflown, Orange ground, and striped Fancy Prints & Printed Muslins,

*FOR LADIES' DRESSES.*

Rainbow & Common Furniture Chintzes. Elegant printed lace, muslin, plain Jacknet and Book Muslin

*ROBES with Flounces and Borders.*

CASHMERE & IMITATION

**LONG SHAWLS,**

☞ very low.

Barage Velveteen, Gro de Nap, Gro de Ta, Gauze & figured Silk, Fancy Hdkfs German & Cotton Flagg & other Hdkfs. Brown Linen for Bonnets, Lafayette & White Muslin Cravats, Canton & English Crape Dresses—Blue, white & pink Crape Lisses—Domestic & Russia Diapers—Plain and figured Book and Leno Muslins—Cambricks—Irish Linens—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Gimps—Silk and Cotton Hose—Silk, Kid & Leather Gloves—Gilt, Silk & Camlet Buttons—Bleached & Brown Sheeting & Shirting, Cotton Counterpins, Bed Tick, & many other articles in the Dry Goods line, with

A GENRAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES,**

Hard, Cutlery and Hollow Ware,

Crockery, Medicines,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Elastic Water Proof Hats, New-York style—all of which will be sold low.

Customers are invited to call and see for themselves, as nothing will be charged for looking—the proof of the pudding is in eating the bag

JOSEPH S. GLADDING.

*Plainfield, April 6 1825.* 4w—

## New Book Bindery.

**Lewis Edwards,**

At the room over R. Hubbard's Book-store,

MANUFACTURES Blank Books of every description, to order, in any style of binding, and of superior materials

**Periodical Works & Old Books** will be bound on the most reasonable terms, either in calf or sheep, plain or gilt.—Cash paid for Sheep Skins.

Wanted Immediately, an apprentice to the above business, about 15 years of age. April 12. 3w2—

## Notice.

THE accounts of the Bozrah Manufacturing Company, will be left a short time with *David S. Dodge*, at Bozrahville, who will take the charge of the Company's business for the present, and communications may be made to him.—Those who have not paid their Notes and accounts must not expect much longer indulgence.

D. L. DODGE, *Agent.*

*Bozrahville, March 24, 1825.* 3w1

## COTTON.

28 Bales good Upland Cotton. For sale by JOS. BREED.

## FRESH IMPORTED Spring Goods.

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

*Has recently returned from New-York with*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE

***DRY GOODS,***

☞ *most of which are new style and of late importations.——Among them are*

**Superfine Broad Cloths,**

Fashionable mixed, black and coronation

BIRD CASSIMERES,

Superfine two blue and blue and white

**CALICOES,**

Low pric'd fancy print do. *great variety.*

5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed

*CAMBRICKS AND MUSLINS,*

5-8 and 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.

Heavy black figured Gros De Naples

**Silks,**

Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.

*COLORED LEVANTINES,*

Rich Ombra Figur'd Silks, various colors Shaded and Plain Satins.

Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style,)

Elegant Fancy Silk do.

*Superfine Furniture Chintz,*

☞ rich patterns and new style.

Low prized Figured do.

French Ginghams, Cotepally Handkfs.

Patent black and green Crape,

Irish Linens and Long Lawns,

6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers,

Very fine Cambrick Dimety,

Drab and White Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, (a new article,)

Olive Florences, Brown Drilling,

Striped Granderells,

Men's & Women's English Silk & Cotton

**HOSE,**

" German Cotton & Thread Hose,

" Women's Gloves, (great variety,)

*RUSSIA & IRISH DIAPERS,*

Pink, blue, black and white Crape Lisse, Colored Pipings, Waist & Bracelet Ribbons——*Figured and real India*

**MULL MULL MUSLINS,**

8-4 square Mantle Bordered and Long

**MERINO SHAWLS,**

Bobinet Lace Veils and Scarfs,

French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings—Plain and figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings,

4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces,

French Spool & Hank Working Cotton,

Linen Floss, Pearl Edge.

1 CASE

SUPERIOR QUALITY

**LEGHORN HATS,**

*WHITE AND SMOOTH.*

Scotch and English Ingrain,

Brussels and Venetian

**CARPETING,**

which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.——ALSO,

American two blue and blue and white

CALICOES,

1 bale 5-4 Dover Sheeting,

☞ a superior article.

1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.

200 pieces French Paper Hangings.

*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 1—

## Bozrahville Store.

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*

HAVING taken the Store at Bozrahville, are now opening an entire New stock of well selected Goods, just purchased in New-York, consisting of a general assortment of

**PIECE GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Cutlery and Hard Ware,

**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**

**BAR IRON, STEEL,**

**NAILS, BRADS, &c. &c.**

all of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the quality and prices of their Goods.

N. B.—The Company will pay Cash for any articles they may wish to purchase at the above store—Lumber, of various kinds, is now wanted.

*April 6.* 1—

## *Attention.*

**Drill Meetings**

FOR the 2d. Rifle Company, will be held every Wednesday evening, previous to the first of May, at Mr. Palmer's school-house in Chelsea.

*By order of*

HENRY L. LORD,

Sergeant.

## WANTED,

25 or 30,000 feet of Oak Floor Board that are now sawed, by Spalding & Allen, who will receive proposals if offered soon, for furnishing a frame to a Brick Building, 70 feet long, and 36 feet deep.

*Norwich, April 5th, 1825.* 3w1—

## Wanted.

200 live Hogs, and 1 yoke heavy Oxen, by JOSEPH BREED.

## FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

**New and Fashionable.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received a large and rich assortment of

**Spring & Summer Goods,**

which he offers on his usual low terms for Cash. His assortment is composed of almost every article which is to be found in the most extensive Dry Good Store in the State.

*April 6. 1825.*

## NEW Spring Goods.

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street*, a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE

FANCY AND STAPLE

**GOODS,**

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.

*Norwich, April 12. 1825* 1—

## REMOVAL.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE removed their Goods to the store in the west end of the Brick Building one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, where they offer for sale an extensive assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

cheap for Cash.

*April 5th. 1825.* 1—

## New Goods, *Cheap Goods.*

**MARCH 30, 1825.**

**Warranted Cast Steel,**

in round and square bars.

**ANVILS, VICES, FILES,**

500 gross Wood Screws,

Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18—Brass Wire No. 12 to 20.

**BRASS KETTLES,**

SADIRONS—FRYING-PANS,

No. 4, 4½, 5 lb Pins—5 & 6 inch Bellows Pipes—Corn & Flour Emery No. 0 to 4

*Best English Shovels No. 1, 2, 3.*

[illegible]

W. C. old patent & silver eyed Needles

Plated, japanned & bright Thumblatches

Cast Iron Butts from 1 to 4 inches.

2 feet Rules, Gunter's Scales, Dividers.

*Mathematical Instruments in sets.*

Hindostan and Missouri Oil Stones.

Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.

Timber Tenon and veneering Saws,

Plated, Brass and Iron Candlesticks.

Elegant **TEA TRAYS**, *very cheap.*

Plated, Potted, & Japanned

**SADLERY**

and Harness Trimmings.

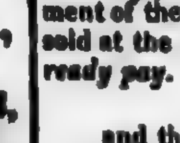
A fine assortment

**Bureau Trimmings**

*Of every description.*

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, &c.

All which, with every other article in his line, he offers at uncommonly low prices. JABEZ HUNTINGTON



## HATS,

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12. 1825.* tf41—

## Paper Hangings.

AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at R. HUBBARD'S

*Book-Store & Circulating Library,*

April 12. *Buswell's Row.*

## TRACTS.

THE Norwich Tract Depository, at the Book-Store of T. ROBINSON, has just been replenished from the General Depository of the American Tract Society, with a complete assortment of their publications. Auxiliary Societies supplied on the same terms as at the General Depository.

*April 13.* 3m2

*To Country Merchants & Farmers.*

## SALT.

**G. P. & G. C. LESTER**

HAVE just received and offer for sale 1500 bushels heavy Dry Turks-Island Salt, suitable for grinding.

*Norwich, April 6* tf—

8 Tierces Peas.

5 do. Herds Grass Seed.

80 bushels Seed Oats,

20 do. Spring Wheat,

10,000 feet Clap boards,

10 hhds. N. E. Rum.

Received and for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

*From Chalmer's Sermons.*

When a kind mother closes the eyes of her expiring babe, she is thrown into a flood of sensibility, and soothing to her heart are the sympathy and the prayers of an attending minister. When a gathering neighborhood assemble to the funeral of an acquaintance, one pervading sense of regret and tenderness sits on the face of the company; and the deep silence, broken only by the solemn utterance of the man of God, carries a kind of pleasing religiousness along with it. The sacredness of the hallowed day, and the decencies of its observation, may engage the affections of him who loves to walk in the foot-steps of his father; and every recurring Sabbath may bring to his bosom, the charm of its regularity and its quietness. Religion has its accompaniments; and in these, there may be something to soothe, and to fascinate, even in the absence of the appropriate influences of religion. The deep and tender impression of a family-bereavement, is not religion. The charm of all that sentimentalism which is associated with many of its solemn and affecting services, is not religion. They may form the distinct folds of its accustomed drapery; but they do not, any, or all of them put together, make up the substance of the thing itself. A mother's tenderness may flow most gracefully over the tomb of her departed little one; and she may talk the while of that heaven whither its spirit has ascended. The man whom death had widowed of his friend, may abandon himself to the movements of that grief, which for a time will claim an ascendency over him; and, amongst the multitude of his other reveries, may love to hear of the eternity, where sorrow and separation are alike unknown. He who has been trained, from his infant days, to remember the Sabbath, may love the holiness of its aspect; and associate himself with all its observances; and take a delighted share in the mechanism of its forms. But, let not these think, because the tastes and the sensibilities which engross them, may be blended with religion, that they indicate either its strength or its existence within them.

Now, tell me whether the whole of this effect upon the feelings, may not be formed without the presence of religion. Tell me whether there might not be such a constitution of mind, that it may both want altogether that principle in virtue of which the doctrines of Christianity are admitted into the belief, and the duties of Christianity are admitted into a government over the practice—and yet, at the very same time, it may have the faculty of looking abroad over some scene of magnificence, and of being wrought up to ecstacy with the sense of all these glories among which it is expatiating. I want you to see clearly the distinction between these two attributes of the human character. They are, in truth, as different the one from the other, as a taste for the grand and the graceful of scenery differs from the appetite of hunger; and the one may both exist and have a most intense operation within the bosom of that very individual who entirely disowns, and is entirely disgusted with the other. What! must a man be converted, ere from the most elevated peak of some Alpine wilderness, he become capable of feeling the force and the majesty of those great lineaments which the hand of nature has thrown around him, in the varied forms of precipice, and mountain, and the wave of mighty forests, and the rush of sounding waterfalls, and distant glimpses of human territory, and pinnacles of everlasting snow, and the sweep of that circling horizon, which folds in its ample embrace the whole of this noble amphitheatre? Tell me whether, without the aid of Christianity, or without a particle of reverence for the only name given under heaven whereby men can be saved, a man may not kindle at such a perspective as this, into all the raptures, and into all the movements of a poetic elevation; and be able to render into the language of poetry, the whole of that sublime and beauteous imagery which adorns it: aye, and as if he were treading on the confines of a sanctuary which he has not entered, may he not mix up with the power and the enchantment of his description, such allusions to the presiding genius of the scene; or to the still but animating spirit of the solitude; or to the speaking silence of some mysterious character which reigns throughout the landscape; or, in fine, to that eternal Spirit, who sits behind the elements he has formed, and combines them into all the varieties of a wide and a wonderous creation; might not all this be said and sung with an emphasis so moving, as to spread the colouring of piety over the pages of him who performs thus well upon his instrument; and yet, the performer himself have a conscience unmoved by a single warning of God's actual communication, and still have the judgment unconvinced.

### THE GRAVE.

Nature appeared desolate and mournful; the clouds passed heavily on, shrouding all things in their gloom. The winds sighed sadly through the dark boughs that waved among the tombs: these stood around, like the ghosts of the evening, pale, silent & motionless. Beneath the cold, but speaking marble, lay the bodies of the departed, crumbling to their primitive dust; bodies which were once among us, in all the joy of life—our relations and friends. Where are they now? Wrapped in the damp clay! emaciated and haggard as when sickness and death tore them from us. My soul was melancholy! I thought upon the scenes of former times, when those who now lie buried were with us. They were once dear to us, but now they are alone, and cold, beneath the earth. On the ground the fallen leaves were scattered, the emblems of man's mortality, killed by the frosts of winter, and torn from their parent stems; so does death, fell and merciless, sweep from us all that we hold dear.—But the shadows of evening approached, and all was cold, dreary, and comfortless!—The sepulchral arches and upright monuments of the dead, were losing themselves in the uncertainty of the gloom.—Do the ghosts of the departed now stalk abroad? Have they burst from their cemeteries to walk amidst these shades? I beheld a figure gliding silently across the mounds: peacefully it stole among the graves, like the wandering spectre of the night. It approached—it was a beautiful spirit! The raven tresses were luxuriantly blown by the chill breath of Winter, and his frigid hand was upon her ivory neck, but the sweet spirit was regardless of it. Her white drapery flowed loosely around, as she leaned in sorrow over a tomb, which marked the repose of innocence. She spoke not; but the unutterable meaning of the look she cast to Heaven, and the deep sighs she heaved, betrayed—the mother.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### GARDENING.

Gardening is the most productive and advantageous mode of occupying the surface of the soil. It also produces the most refined & luxurious articles of human food.

It is truly astonishing in this enlightened age, an age characterized by so many useful establishments, that Horticulture should have been so remarkably neglected, and by that class of citizens, too, who are most interested in its advancement; we mean the agriculturalists; while so productive a source of comfort, profit, and economy lies so completely within the compass of their operations. The garden has, or ought to have, many attractions. It is the household farm.—It is always under the eye—it may be made the companion and the friend of many a leisure hour; it furnishes a spot, where, at chance intervals of severer labor, every man, even the humblest in the community, who has a garden, may benefit himself, and take a pleasure in his labor. The cultivation of a garden furnishes a pleasant and rational amusement. At a small expense, and a little labor, it presents to you a great variety of the beauties of nature, and it may be made to supply most families with a moiety of their sustenance. To be sure there is no great profit in cash arising to the farmer from gardening beyond the limits of 20 miles from a great town—but when men arrive to the degree of comfort which our farmers generally enjoy, they ought to seek innocent luxuries.

A kitchen garden, well stored with vegetables, is highly important to the Farmer, as the use of these supercede the necessity of consuming much meat; a practice equally inconsistent with economy and good health.—But the great mass of citizens do certainly deprive themselves of much convenience, saving and perhaps health, by not possessing a liberal supply of vegetables from their own gardens.

We do not invite the husbandman from the utility of his farm to the *pleasures* of a garden; we do not wish him to sacrifice his grain fields to the culture of a tulip bed; but we wish to call his attention to the utility, convenience, and economy that can be found in the culture of a substantial kitchen garden, from which his healthful family can draw many of those really innocent luxuries, which a bountiful Providence has spread around him.

Many persons, sensible of the utility, are often dissuaded from constant attempts in cultivating a kitchen garden, because they have experienced some failures in particular plants. But there will never be a failure of vegetables enough for a family's use, if the following requisites be well regarded:—Richness of soil; due care in the selection of seeds; proper cultivation, and a sufficient variety of vegetables, that if one kind fails, another may be a substitute.—*Farmer's Guide.*

## ARTS & SCIENCES.

FROM THE TECHNICAL REPOSITORY.

*On strengthening or weakening the Springs of Gun-Locks, &c. at pleasure.* By Mr. Ezekiel Baker.

SIR—

In taking leave to request you will lay before the Society the accompanying model of an improvement in gun-locks, I trust the merit of the invention will induce the Society duly to appreciate its advantages; and I shall consider the labor and expense as amply compensated by their approbation. The following explanation is necessary, for clearly comprehending the advantages to be derived from its adoption.

It is well known, that the main-springs of all locks lose their strength, either from wear or from the effects of climate; as, also, that the flints become thick from use; either of which are, of themselves, sufficient to cause the locks to miss fire. This was, perhaps, more particularly exemplified by the volunteer regiments, on field-days, when embodied during the late war; and the fact has been corroborated by many veteran soldiers, as having occurred too frequently, on the field of battle.

Now, Sir, my invention will remove all this. It consists in a regulating screw-pin, which is placed behind the hammer, through the solid piece of the lock-plate. This pin, when screwed down by the soldier with the common turnscrew (which, it is well known, he invariably carries, to put in his flint, &c.) acts upon the short end of the main-spring; by forcing which, its strength is increased, & more fire is consequently drawn from the hammer; so that, in either of the instances alluded to, fire is produced, when it would otherwise fail. On the other hand, when a new flint is introduced, the power of the main-spring may be lessened, by turning the screw-pin backwards: by which means the flint is prevented from breaking; as frequently happens, when put into a lock upon the present construction.

Having alluded to the more important consideration of rendering musket-locks perfect in the field of battle, I have now to state, that the same improvement will apply to the guns of gentlemen-sportsmen, and will prevent the locks from missing fire, when an experienced shot would, otherwise, have made sure of bagging his game. I have, for many months, experienced its advantages; and have the satisfaction of testimonials from some of the most experienced game-keepers, whose whole lives have been devoted to the sports of the field. Those of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Petre, and Sir Thomas Leonard, are, of themselves, sufficient; but I have many others, equally favorable to my improvement.

I should remark, that, to all new locks, the invention can be applied *without any additional expense*; but to old locks, in most instances, it will be necessary to have a new main-spring, as the stud which holds it steady on the plate is usually placed on the middle of the short end of the spring; and consequently, the regulating screw, if applied to these, might chance either to break itself, or break the main-spring: whereas, in a new lock, I place the stud on the bend of the spring, which enables it to play freely, without fear of injuring either the one or the other. I also make the hole in the eye of the spring, oblong; so as to enable it to play more easily up or down, as occasion may require, than the round hole permits.

This invention may be applied, with equal benefit, to the locks of doors, and spring-bolts, of every description; when, from weakness, or any other cause, the springs lose their power: and the great advantage is, that my improvement may be adopted at a very trifling expense.

Having explained the uses with which my invention may be applied, I will not take up more of your valuable time; but shall be happy to wait on the Society, at their convenience, and furnish every information which may be required, for a clearer elucidation than I may be able to convey on paper.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

EZEKIEL BAKER.

A. Aikin, Esq. Sec. &c. &c.

### ROMAN POLISH.

Having frequently visited the Vatican during my stay at Rome, in the winter of 1818, I was much struck with the brilliant polish of their mahogany book-cases; and as the then Pope Pius the Seventh was adding to the library, and putting up additional book-cases, that were made equally brilliant, upon the spot, I not only watched the progress, but asked one of the workmen how it was done. Perhaps you would not object to a receipt for a Roman Polish, which has the advantage of requiring no varnish, and is very much at your service.

Brick dust, sifted very fine; olive oil mixed with it, just to give it the dampness of flour: this is rubbed by a pumice stone upon the wood till perfectly smooth; then add spirits of wine, and continue rubbing it till you have the required polish, which is beautiful, and more durable than any other.—*Athenæum.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ON GIVING ADVICE.

The disposition, impulse, instinct, propensity, or what you will, towards giving advice, is so universal among men, that, with the sole exception of those who *sell* it, no class in the community is exempt from the failing.—*They*, indeed, who live by the trade, are cautious enough how they scatter their pearls to swine. The doctor, who, to the travelling question of "what would you advise me to take," answered, "Take advice"—is the type and model of the whole tribe. Law and physic are equally sententious and oracular; & they both hem in their assertions with such phalanxes of "ifs" and "buts," as seldom fail to leave the consultor in greater doubt than before. Yet, strange to say, this bought advice is almost the only species that is implicitly followed. So much, indeed, does the virtue of all counsel lie in the fee, that the best opinion is held to be useless, if gratuitously imparted; no man esteeming that worth having, which another does not hesitate to part withal. In this, therefore, the clergy are guilty of an egregious error, that they do not retail their opinions by the piece, but accept of a yearly stipend, and, doling out their weekly lucubrations gratis, "vex the dull ear of the drowsy hearer," by not first fixing his attention through an application to his pocket. Without this key, it would be difficult to understand the little use which is made of all the good advice which church and state procure to be administered to his Majesty's lieges, but which possesses so strikingly the singular property of "going in at one ear and out of the other."

Notwithstanding all that is said, we find the mania of giving advice "free, gratis, for nothing at all," attaches so closely to every cast & character, every age, sex and temperament, that man might be defined an advising animal; a definition much the more appropriate than even the far-famed "*cooking animal*," because man only cooks his victuals when he wants to eat, whereas he is at all times, "in season and out of season," ready to "*give his verdict*," & will preach to you, for the hour together, by all the clocks between this and Shrewsbury, and at any hour you please of the whole four-and-twenty.

It seems, however, not altogether improbable, that the eagerness for giving advice may arise in no inconsiderable degree from a fixed conviction that it will never be taken; for it is never so earnestly pressed as when the giver is "certain sure" that it is absolutely impracticable. For this hypothesis many good reasons might be assigned; but we will confine ourselves to this one: that the rejection of advice is the best pretext for abandoning a friend in his adversity; and that there is no better answer to that most impertinent and provoking "Lend me an 100 pounds," than, "No, Sir, if you had taken my advice," or "It's all your own affair," or "You know you would have your own way," "As you brew, so you may bake;" which are all unanswerable formulæ,—intrenched passes, through which the enemy can never penetrate to your pocket.

But, alas! *hinc illæ lacrymæ!* nobody likes *taking* advice; and those dislike taking it the most, who are the freest in offering it to their neighbors. Hence the propriety of never asking a friend's opinion, till the thing in question is irrevocably decided. This want of *reciprocity* (as Mr. Pitt would have called it) is the cause why free states make despotic masters of colonies; and it explains, too, why the Bourbons, who have been proverbial for learning nothing and forgetting nothing, should be the first and most active in forcing advice on others, and should disgust all Europe by their atrocious attempt at reading the Spaniards a political lecture. May every arm of man be lifted against them, and every human sigh that is breathed to Heaven, go laden with a curse on their unholy enterprise!

Among the endless varieties of human caprice, instances are not wanting of persons who find pleasure in taking physic; but tho' many have found a malicious delight in asking advice, merely that they may treat it with contempt, it is unknown that man ever took it with satisfaction. The position is too humiliating; nor could we endure to listen patiently to our best *friend's* prosing, were we not upheld by a conscious liberty and a decided volition to reject his counsel. What else could sustain a *minister* through a course of Mr. Hume's nightly inflictions, or what could maintain unbroken the life-ending connexion of man and wife, and carry mankind through that never-ending still-beginning curtain-lecture, which "rerum mutabilis unda" has endured, and will endure.—*Museum.*

### AUGUSTUS CLARE.

"Thus merrily laugh, and merrily sing
And drive dull care away."

There are as great a variety of temperaments and dispositions in this world as there are countenances. Some are born to be merry, and some to be sad; some to be gay and some to be melancholy. I have heard; and that all are born to be rogues; but if so, this is the only universal trait in the character of man.—Though not troubled over much with light spirits myself, I enjoy them when I find them elsewhere as much as any one. An


ORIGINAL STAINED

old genius, a fellow of wit, and withal, one who indulges in mirthful hilarity innocently, is rara avis in terra, not to be met with every day, and consequently more valuable when found.

Augustus Clare, was just such a one. Had sorrow been a sin against heaven, and soberness penal by the statutes of the country—he could not have refrained more religiously than he did from one or the other. On sabbath days he came the nearest to making a serious face, of any other time—but even then, the round dimples in his cheeks and every muscle of his face, showed he felt that the propensity was strong upon him.

It seldom happens that an exuberance of good nature, or even a disposition to universal levity, is attended with as many bad consequences as one of a contrary kind; but in the case of Augustus, it certainly led to more disadvantageous results than beneficial ones, in his setting out in life.—When quite a young man, he was in the habit of frequently visiting the little chit chat parties, where, as his principal business was to make merriment, he was always welcome, and always busy.—He had a wealthy uncle, whose disposition was rather of a taciturn cast, who had at one time willed him a pretty little fortune, but talking to Augustus one day, about wasting time in the company he frequented, the poor fellow burst into a fit of laughter in his face, in the very midst of his discourse, & was directed to leave the room. Nor was this all; the old gentleman, considering him an incorrigible fellow, in the whim of the moment, struck him out of the testament, and dying soon after, Augustus was disinherited.—This however, did not discourage him, he laughed more afterwards than before.

Arriving soon after at the state of manhood, on being freed from his apprenticeship, and being established by his master, who loved the disciple of Democritus, in a little shop, it was very natural that he should begin to look abroad for ways and means by which to leave that state of single blessedness, which so few seem to admire. The first thing he wanted was the consent of some fair one to put herself under his protection. The most serious difficulty he met with was, that he could not compose his muscles long enough to pop the question; no one would believe him in earnest, and of course no one would have him. At length he did succeed in fetching a pretty little bashful prudish French girl to the altar. The minister had proceeded as far as "Will you take" in the question, when Gust burst forth, and such an intolerable fit of laughter succeeded as discomposed the Reverend Gentleman, put the whole church in an uproar, and broke off the match. Here was a blowing up for you; the creature laughed now more than ever.

In the end, however, he married a widow with two thousand dollars, and a tongue that would have made itself heard among all the bells in Christendom, had they been going at one time. It was a good match. She scolded him incessantly, and he laughed at her as incessantly, until the poor woman died of a broken heart, & left her money in his hands, which did not at all tend to wean him from his jovial turn and early habits.—He increased his business—worked hard enough—laughed at every thing that was said, and when alone, talked to himself and laughed at his own wit. His business was good—he took care of his money—was honest, charitable and humane, and never owed a man more than ten days; consequently, it was fairly to be presumed that there was no probability of his ceasing to laugh soon.

But the clearest sun is often soon overclouded—the most delightful rill is regularly frozen up—the fairest flowers fade—the birds that sing the liveliest are sometimes caught in the fowler's net. Augustus died—sober—sober enough, reader, as you and I will, before long, no doubt.

A celebrated painter from the city happening to be in the country, came thirty miles to Alesbury, for the purpose of taking his portrait for the character of a laughing philosopher, and Gust agreed for a guinea to laugh two hours a day till it was completed. The last day finishing him, he broke a blood vessel, and then never laughed again.

## REMEDY FOR CANCERS.

*From the Middlesex, (Mass.) Gazette.*

DRACUT, APRIL 9, 1817.

SIR—Considering it a duty incumbent upon each individual of Society to do all in his power to promote the health, prosperity and happiness, of all his fellow citizens, I will state to you the commencement, progress and cure, of a most distressing disease, which has occurred in my family. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, I have no objection to its being made public; and it will afford me great consolation to learn that the application which wrought the cure, has had the same efficacious operation upon others in similar circumstances.

About seven years since, my wife was seized with a cancer on her ancle, which increased with considerable rapidity, and was attended with pain; it continued sorely to affect her for 9 months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the best advice from those well versed in medicine and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the application of vegetable caustics; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at times much swollen. She had in a measure lost her appetite, and her whole system seemed on the decline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure. The principal ingredient is an ever-green plant, which is to be found in all the northern states, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever-bitter-sweet, winter-green, rheumatism plant, &c. the botanical name of the plant is pyrola. We made a strong decoction, by boiling the pyrola in pure water, placed in a vessel containing a considerable quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part, and parts adjacent to it, several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ancle. She took about an ounce of common medical salts, every second day; the decoction was renewed as occasion required. We commenced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1815, and pursued it with unremitted care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from the commencement of the operation, the patient began to realize the beneficial effects of it; her appetite was restored; her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ancle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected; and we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period; we do therefore confidently hope it will never return.

Mrs. Varnum now enjoys remarkably good health for a person of her age. People may object to making a thorough experiment in cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of the simplicity and novelty of the prescription. But however simple and novel it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs. Varnum and myself, with our family, have abundant reason to rejoice, and bless the Supreme Arbitor of events, for the wonderful effect, which, through the beneficence of Divine Providence, it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the belief, that if early and undeviating experiments of the kind be made, they will prove efficacious in most, if not all cancer cases.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant J. B. VARNUM.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—You are requested to publish in the Intelligencer the enclosed letters, explanatory of the meaning which should attach to particular expressions contained in Mr. Clay's Address to his constituents.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. EATON.

WASHINGTON, 28th MARCH, 1825.

Sir: In the National Journal of this morning, over your signature, I find my name introduced with the following remarks:

"A few days after the publication of my Card, another Card under Mr. Kremer's name was published in the Intelligencer.—The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of General Jackson, was closetted for some time with him. I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care, and no little art; and he is *made* to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the editor of the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he declared he was not the author of that letter."

The imputation which your phraseology would seem to convey, is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, & acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, was not written by him, but was in fact written by me; and that by me he was *made* to avow himself, "though somewhat equivocally," the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as by fair interpretation they seem to warrant this construction, I present myself before you to require you distinctly to state whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed. If this be the idea intended to be communicated, I will not persuade myself but that at least you are possessed of facts and circumstances to fix against me the opprobrious charge of writing a letter, which, as the inference must be, I was not merely afraid to acknowledge, but which, through finesse, arrangement, and closet management, I had caused to be avowed by one, who was innocent of producing it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient, JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. Henry Clay, Sec'ry of State.

WASHINGTON, 30th MARCH, 1825.

Sir: Your letter, under date the 28th inst. was handed to me yesterday. After referring to an Address of mine to my late constituents, published in the National Journal of Monday, and from which you quote certain passages, you observe, "the imputation which your phraseology would seem to convey is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, was not written by him, but was, in fact, written by me, and that by me he was made to avow himself, though "somewhat equivocally," the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as by fair interpretation they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you to require you distinctly to state, whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed."

In the part of my Address to which you refer, having stated a particular fact respecting you, I observe, "I state the fact as it was communicated to me, & leave you to judge." I cannot, therefore, admit your right to call on me for my inferences from a fact which I have submitted to my constituents, leaving *them* to draw their *own* conclusions. But, in the spirit of frankness, which has ever guided me, I have no hesitation in stating that, in regard to the letter in the Columbian Observer, I have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion of the person who was its real author. I was satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration, that he was not the author of the letter, as made to the late Secretary of the Navy.

In the same spirit of frankness, however, it is proper for me to add, that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. K. referred to in my Address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his Card in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as in the event of such disavowal I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or publication of that Card.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. H. CLAY.

The Hon. John H. Eaton.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31, 1825.

Sir: Your letter in answer to mine, was received at 4 o'clock yesterday; from the delay, I was disposed to think you had concluded not to reply.

On reading your communication to your late constituents, I had understood you as intending to convey the idea, not "by inference from a fact," but almost by actual averment, that the letter published in the Columbian Observer was written by me: and that, to escape or avoid responsibility, by me, Mr. Kremer was made to acknowledge himself its author; your reply to my letter disavows this, and states that "you have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion of the person who was its real author, being satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration that he was not the author of the letter, as made to the late Secretary of the Navy."

Having nothing to do with this controversy, further than as I considered the introduction of my name intended personally and directly to affect myself, I might omit any notice of the concluding part of your remark as derived from Mr. Crowninshield, late Secretary of the Navy. In justice, however, to an absent individual, with whom my name has been associated, I shall not forbear the opinion, that Mr. Kremer never did use the language imputed to him. It is a mistake; any thing but the fact; and without intending to ascribe the error to you, I claim the right of saying, that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor, and to him uttered a language, at war with his public and repeated private declarations made to his friends.

The concluding paragraph of your letter expresses a belief that I "prepared, or advised, the publication of his (Mr. K's.) Card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed:" and you declare youself ready to acknowledge the mistake, if I will offer any disavowal.

If you had properly reflected as to what belonged to courtesy, you would have sought from me information about this before my name was introduced before the public, and your belief formed. You knew me sufficiently well, to believe that I would not decline candidly to answer any inquiries necessary & proper to be made. This was not done; but on the information you had received, you yielded it your confidence, and proceeded to a defence before the public. Without intending to be understood as either admitting or denying any thing respecting my imputed visit to Mr. Kremer, on the evening preceding the publication of his Card, suppose the fact to be, that I did visit him; and suppose, too, that it was as you have termed it, a "nocturnal visit:" was there any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege? or does it therefore necessarily result, that I should have been engaged in any plan against your rights, or conspiracy against you? There is no one more interested than yourself in denying the force of conclusion as derived from circumstance; and it is a little strange that while, in your own case, you should object to it, as a rule of proper application, you should at the same time claim it as rightfully entitled to operate in the cases of others.

You will excuse me from making any attempt to remove any belief, which you entertain upon this subject: it is a matter which gives me no concern. In the communication made to you, my object was to ascertain, distinctly, your meaning as to the letter published in the Columbian Observer, and to that you have frankly replied. Had you referred to me five days ago, on this subject, I should with pleasure have answered you; but having exhibited your belief and opinions to the public, I am precluded from any explanation: you have no right to ask it; nor I in justice to yourself any right to give it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. H. Clay, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, 1ST APRIL 1825.

Sir: I received yesterday your note of the 31st ultimo. With respect to mine in answer to yours of the 28th (in your reception of which you seem to think there was some delay) allow me to remark, that it was my intention to have despatched it through a friend, who, when I sent for him, happened to be out of the City, in consequence of which I despatched it through another channel; that, amidst my official engagements, I cannot mark the hours with the same precision as a gentleman can of your presumed leisure; that I received your own note, the day after it bore date; and that by your own admission, you received my note at 4 o'clock of the day succeeding that on which yours was delivered.

Whilst you disclaim having any thing to do with the controversy into which I have been most reluctantly drawn by others, under Mr. Kremer's name, you have chosen to observe, entirely in justice to that gentleman, that he never used the language to which Mr. Crowninshield testifies; "that it is a mistake; any thing but fact;" and to claim the right of saying "that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor." Why this solicitude to defend Mr. Kremer? Why question the credibility of Mr. Crowninshield? He has not claimed to be confessor of Mr. K.—a term the religeous associations with which might have suggested to you the propriety of abstaining from its use, whatever occasion he may have for the office. The American public is the best judge, whether a gentleman of Mr. Crowninshield's well known character, for honor, probity, and veracity, has falsely testified, or Mr. Kremer has been prevailed upon to avow himself the author of a letter which he never wrote.

In regard to your polite intimation, that I had not properly reflected upon what belonged to courtesy, I have two observations to make, the first of which is, that I am yet to be made sensible of any particular claim that you have upon me for an extraordinary observation of its rules; and the second is, that when I may think I shall have occasion to learn them, I shall not be tempted, even by a gratuitous offer, to renounce my indisputable right to choose my own preceptor.

I made no demand upon you for an explanation of the object of your interview with Mr. Kremer, the night preceding the publication of his Card. The privilege of any one to derive from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political, was never contested, as it never will be envied, by me. My intention was to afford you an opportunity of making an explanation of the object of your visit to him, if you chose to do so. In declining it, I acquiesce entirely in your determination.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

The Hon. John H. Eaton, &c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2d, 1825.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday is received. As there is nothing now of inquiry or argument between us, I might forbear offering a reply, but from a desire to correct some perversion given both to the meaning and expression of my last communication to you, I shall notice but one of them.

I did not assert that Mr. Kremer never used the language imputed to him by you, as derived from Mr. Crowninshield; it is given as matter of belief only.—"I cannot forbear the opinion," is the expression used, accompanied by a full and sufficient reason why that opinion could not be incorrect; and that you informant must be mistaken. It was unnecessary for you to talk of Mr. Crowninshield's honor and veracity to me. I entertain as high an opinion of them as you can; but that he is mistaken, I have no more doubt than I have that Mr. Kremer is also a correct man. His differing with you can assuredly not render him a better or worse member of society.

I admit, most cheerfully, that I have no claim on your courtesy, and to "any extraordinary observance of its rules." I have claims, in this respect, on no one; society, not me, creates the claim, and has long since established amongst her subjects, that hers are rules every where in fashion, and always to be regarded. I am a little surprised, that you should claim to enter any protest against them while you evince such warmth of regard for the Catholic principle of confession. Permit me to assure you, that, with such avowals before me, I have not the least desire to question "your indisputable right to choose your own preceptor."

For the privilege conceded by you of visiting Mr. Kremer, and of deriving "from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political," I ought to feel grateful, however I may omit to express my gratitude. Mr. Kremer is considered an honest man; he bears with him, every where, this reputation; and whilst he bears it, is fair company for any one, although he may not, like false coin, aim to assume any gloss appearance, or to pass for any thing beyond a real value.

Respectfully, your most obedient,
JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. H. Clay, Secretary of State.

The appropriations of Congress for internal improvements, the last year, exceeded half a million of dollars.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, April 15.*

## FROM ENGLAND.

On Monday evening last the ship NEW-ENGLAND of Boston, arrived here, bringing London papers to the 13th and Liverpool to the 15th ult. seven days later than those brought by the Meteor.

It is said in the Morning Chronicle, that Lord Liverpool intended to introduce a bill into the House of Lords, for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics. A motion in the House of Commons to reduce the price of tobacco, had been negatived. The West-India Merchants and Planters, in consequence of an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were sanguine that the duty on rum would be reduced proportionally with that on British spirits.

Government having disapproved of a loan to Jamaica, the idea had been abandoned.—All quarantine restrictions and charges were about to be done away in the case of vessels arriving from the Mediterranean with clean bills of health.

The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 15th ult. says "It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. John Quincy Adams has been elected President of the United States of America."

Two fast sailing vessels had been despatched from England for Batavia, to purchase all the coffee and other productions of that island. The avarage price of wheat in London on the 5th March was 66-11.

Colonel Stanhope, brother of the Earl of Stanhope, had committed suicide. He was subject to fits of insanity, occasioned by a wound he received in Spain. Colonel Sutton, brother to the Speaker of the House of Commons, died on the 5th March, in the 42d year of his age.

Lady Byron is said to have been confined to her room ever since she heard of the death of his Lordship.

While every branch of trade was flourishing in England, and cotton, tobacco, and all other produce advancing rapidly, there was one commodity which appeared to fetch very low prices. A married woman, with the appendage of a halter round her neck, was publicly offered for sale by her husband in Sheffield market, and finally knocked down at *eighteen pence*.

The Turks are said to be preparing a powerful army against Greece, and that the government of the latter country, aware of this circumstance, were adopting measures to defeat their purpose. It was again reported that Patras had surrendered.

On the 19th January, the town of Santa Maura, in the Ionian Islands, and several villages in the island of Leucadia, were destroyed by an Earthquake. About sixty persons were buried in the ruins, and a much greater number were wounded.

The object of Prince Metternick's visit to Paris, is now said to be an union with Austria and France to oppose the aggrandizement of Russia.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 11, 1825.

There has been a considerable fluctuation in our Cotton market during the present week. In our Circular of Friday last we noticed that sales had been made on that day at fully 2d. per lb. below the highest prices obtained on the Wednesday preceding. On the following morning still lower prices were, for a short time, submitted to; but, before the close of the day, a reaction took place, and confidence was so far restored, that sales were made at an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. on the prices of that morning. Throughout Monday last the demand continued very animated, and considerable business was done at within 1d. per lb. of the highest prices of last week, since then the market has been in a very dull and inactive state, and prices have again gradually declined to within ½d. to ¾d. per lb. of our last quotations. About 1,000 Brazil, 1,500 Egyptian, and 4,500 American have been taken on speculation.

The Courier of the 7th contains the following melancholy account of the destruction of the East India Company's ship Kent, by fire, in the Bay of Biscay. The Kent had on board 19 passengers, 20 military officers, 344 troops, 43 women, 66 children, 145 ship's company—total 637.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Falmouth, dated the 4th instant:—"Put back the Cambria, Cook, for Vera Cruz, having on board 547 passengers, officers, seamen, soldiers, women and children rescued by her from the Hon. Company's ship Kent, Capt. Cobb, which unfortunately took fire on the 1st inst. in lat. 47, 30, N. long. 9, 45, W. on her passage to Bengal and China. The Kent, soon after the removal of the above to the Cambria, blew up; and from the returns made since, 80 must have perished in her, or were drowned in getting into the boats, &c. of whom 64 were soldiers, 1 woman, 21 children, 1 seaman, and 3 marine boys. The Purser set off by the mail yesterday for the India House. We are happy to state that the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood have contributed every thing in their power by clothing and money to the necessities of the poor creatures, who saved nothing more than they stood in; and many, from having been taken out of their beds, were destitute of any covering whatever. The Cambria is only 200 tons burthen, and had a cargo on board, besides near 50 persons, (miners,) and from which, added to the people saved from the Kent, made a total of 600 souls huddled together for near three days. Captain Cook did every thing in his power to make them as comfortable as the circumscribed limits of his vessel would allow, particularly the women & children; and by carrying a press of sail fortunately reached this port just as a strong north wind set in."

PARIS, MARCH 8.

A private letter from Bremen of a recent date, states that the independence of Greece is the almost exclusive object of Mr. Stratford Canning's mission to St. Petersburgh. It is confidently affirmed in the same letter, that England having recognized the New States of South America, Russia claims for herself the right to interfere in the affairs of Greece according to her own views and interests; and that the approaching visit of Prince Metternich to Paris has for its special object to induce the French Government to unite with Austria in opposing the aggrandisement of Russia.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

*Earthquake in the Ionian Islands.*—Letters of a recent date were yesterday received from Corfu, stating that a shock of an earthquake had been felt there, & that just as the letters were about to be despatched, an individual had arrived there from Santa Maura, who deposed that a great portion of that island had been destroyed by a similar convulsion. Prevesa is represented also to have suffered considerably.

We perceive by our Paris papers that a Greek committee has been formed in the French metropolis to receive contributions and otherwise assist the Greek cause. It is composed of twenty persons, all of them of high rank and reputation. The *Journal des Debates* of the 28th February remarks, that the French loan to the Greeks, the objects of the committee, &c. are but indications of the national sentiment towards them, which will be shown in a more marked and efficient manner; and that great events are in preparation, such as the settlement of the policy of Europe, with regard to Greece and South-America, before the end of the present year.

*Nat. Gazette.*

A Liverpool paper of the 24th of March was yesterday afternoon received at Merchants' Hall. It contains neither political nor commercial intelligence, save the following paragraph which refers to the state of the London market on the 2[illegible]d—

"The markets present little matter for remarks.—Cotton was dull. The demand for Sugar was also suspended by the alteration in the duty of Mauritius—Jam Coffee declined 6 a 10s per cwt on Wednesday; Brazil 75 a 76."—*Boston Gazette.* 18th inst.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Novel importation.*—The brig Chinchilla, Captain Turner, arrived yesterday from Sicily, has brought a brace of *Carrier Pigeons*, said to be well trained to their occupation, and in readiness to be commissioned on errands of business or love. They have usually been employed for the latter object, on the shores of the Mediterranean, where they have been common since the days of Anacreon. The invention of steam-boats, scarcely less rapid in their flights, than these winged "couriers of the air," and the *prospective* expedition of aeronautic navigation and the art of flying, have prevented the introduction of these messengers into the United States. Dr. Percival, by poetic license and in anticipation of the improvements of the age, did indeed fledge a beautiful bird of this decription, and send it abroad through the blue void, as a herald of his fame; but we know not whether the original of the aerial being was found in this country.

Translated to a land less given to love, than the sunny and luxurious climes of Greece, Itily, and Sicily, these little adventurers to our frigid latitudes may perhaps at this season be advantageously employed on commercial or political messages, in conveying to distant parts of the country, in advance of expresses, the intelligence by the latest arrivals from Europe, and the rapid fluctuations of the state of our markets, or in announcing from Albany the fate of applications for bank charters, insurance companies, or offices of notary and commissioner. What a pity it is, that these strangers from a distant shore did not arrive before the presidency was settled as in that case they might have outstripped the tardy pace of the "Boston Express," and saved all the confusion created by the firing of Mr. Lyon's big gun! We recommend that they be put in training for the next arrival from Liverpool, or another period of excitement among our politicians, unless some heart-stricken and sighing "*Corinthian*" will put them in immediate requisition, as the bearers of billet-doux, or "woful balad made to his mistress' eyebrow."

*New York Statesman.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14.

*Forgery.*—Yesterday morning a Ticket in the last Lottery was presented at the office of Mr. P. Canfield for payment, having the combination numbers 17, 20, and 50, and purporting to be a prize of $3000. On examination, the ticket was found to have been neatly altered from a 12 dollar prize by placing a unit before the 7. The person who offered the Ticket was taken to the Police office, and after being examined was committed to prison. We understand he belongs to a neighboring town, where he has hitherto sustained a fair and respectable standing.

On Friday the 8th inst. James Hillhouse, Nathan Smith, Abraham Bishop, Abraham Heaton, Wm. J. Forbes, Wm. W. Boardman, Esquires, all of New-Haven, and David R. Lambert, Wm. B. Lawrence, and Sam'l Glover, Esqs. of N. York, were chosen Directors of the CANAL BANK. James Hillhouse, Esq. was chosen President.

*New-Haven Register.*

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, April 12.*

We have the pleasure of presenting to his numerous friends in the United States, the following brief extract of a letter from our beloved Bishop, just received by his correspondent in this city:

"ROME, 1st February, 1825.

"My health, thank God, is much improved; and this is owing to continued change of scene in travelling, and since I came to Rome, to mild and delightful weather, which admitted of constant exertion without fatigue; to the pleasant society of American friends, and above all to a mind not overburdened by duty and free from care. I am not entirely rid of my dyspeptic complaints nor bilious symptoms, but they are much alleviated."

We take this occasion to notice certain idle rumors which we have heretofore observed in several of our newspapers, respecting the circumstance of the Bishop's preaching lately at Rome, which is said to have been a very extraordinary mark of personal civility shown him especially; the truth is, there is as we are informed a particular church at Rome, & has long been so, appropriated to the Protestant form of worship.

*From the Alisbury Western Carolinian.*

## GOLD.

The Editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer is in error, and has led (no doubt unwittingly) other papers into the error, in stating that a poor man of Montgomery county had found a "half bushel" of pure gold. Mr. Matthias Barringer, from whose land the largest quantity of gold lately discovered, has been obtained, has realized, up to this time, of his own finding, and his share (one half) of what those he permits to work have found, about 8000 dollars worth—and no more: this we had from the old gentleman himself. We were at his house a few days since, and saw about fifty people at work, digging and washing for gold. They generally find about enough to pay them for their labor; but, occasionally, strike upon large lumps, or rich veins. A poor old man, who has been digging at Barringer's for some time, with little success, came, the other day, upon a solid mass of the precious metal, in the fissure of a rock, which proved to be worth about $1000.

Within a few weeks past, small quantities of gold have been found at three or four places on the East side of Yadkin river, in Montgomery county; as, also, in Davidson county, not far from the Flat-Swamp Springs. In fact, we are assured, from the best authority, that small particles of the precious metal can be detected by examining the sand or gravel in almost any of the creeks or branches within the region of country where it has hitherto been found.

Since writing the above, we have learned that small particles of Gold have been found at a number of places in Rowan county. We have seen a Mr. Troutman, living within eight or ten miles of Salisbury, who has lately found gold on his land; and has discovered such indications of there being more, that he has determined to abandon the Plough and the Hoe, and shoulder the mattock and trying-pan, and DIG and wash the earth for its mineral riches, rather than CULTIVATE it for its vegetable bounties.

## SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

A practice is very prevalent in many towns, of neglecting too much the mechanics of the place. Next to the farmers they are the most useful class of citizens, and yet a disposition is often felt to avoid employing them, if possible, and to withhold from them such encouragement as would enable them to be as useful as they might be, and as they ought to be. If a coat or other garment is to be made; if a pair of boots or shoes, or a saddle, bridle, or other articles are to be procured, which a mechanic in the place ought to make or furnish, it is no unusual thing to employ a mechanic at a distance to perform the work; or to procure the article in some way which may be nominally less expensive, which, in reality, considering the quality of the article, is considerably more so than it would be if a mechanic of the place had been called upon to manufacture it.

The practice is productive of various evils. It sends from a place the money, which should be kept in circulation at home; it introduces a silly dependance upon the fashions of other places, or leads to the use of inferior articles and a corresponding increase of expense; & by withholding such encouragement to mechanics of different kinds, and of proper qualifications, as they ought to receive, there is not a sufficient number induced to settle in a place to its necessary mending, and consequently articles are thrown away as useless, where a very small sum expended upon them would render them as serviceable as those that are new. Much more might be said, but we think that the imagination of any reader can supply arguments sufficient to convince the citizens of any place that it is a duty and their interest to support their mechanics.

*Delaware Gazette.*

*From the N. Y. Eve Post, April 12.*

## SHIP WASHINGTON.

Capt. Charles Hall, owner of the new and beautiful merchant ship Washington, (1000 tons burthen,) gave on board of her this forenoon, an elegant cold collation to a numerous party of his friends. The tables of her spacious cabin were loaded with substantial rounds and rumps of premium beef, and other choice viands, furnished in Mr. Niblo's best style; to which, and a barrel of excellent Regent's punch, and several boxes of Champaign, ample justice was done by the gentlemen whom Capt. Hall had politely invited to view his splendid ship.

Although she was built for the India trade, and will sail on her first voyage early in the next week, her cabin which is on the upper deck, and other fixtures and accommodations, in point of pleasantness and elegance, are not surpassed by any ship out of this or any other port. There are sixteen spacious state rooms in her cabin, all supported by marble pillars, with pedestals and caps of superior workmanship. The cabinet work is mahogany, inlaid, with Grecian blinds. It is not only the cabin which is finished in this superior manner, the whole ship is uniform with it. No better materials were ever worked up into a ship, or better workmanship bestowed upon one.—Those who doubt these facts, can satisfy themselves by calling on board of her. Take her all in all, she may be said to be the best merchant ship ever built in the United States.

*Newspaper Market.*—It must be marvellously gratifying to newspaper editors to be informed that in the recent rage for speculation, and the consequent rise of articles which has extended from cotton to cow's horns, and even affected the price of CANDY (which we learn has experienced an advance in our market of nearly half a cent per stick) the article in which they are most interested has not been overlooked. It is stated that the London newspapers, have advanced a half penny a day for three days and the demand greatly increased! We do not see why the rise of newspapers in England should not affect the market here as well as the rise of other stock articles, and we can assure the public they may run the risk of many a worse speculation than becoming subscribers to our Journal.

*Manufacturers' Journal.*

*Chinese method of mending China.*—Boil a piece of white flint glass in river water for five or six minutes, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins the china without rivetting, so that no art can break it again in the same place.—Observe, the composition must be ground extremely fine on a painter's slab.

*Mechanics' Register.*

A postscript to a letter received by a mercantile house in this city last Monday, dated Huntsville, (Ala.) March 23, says, "Thirteen flats laden with Cotton have sunk crossing the shoals with about 4000 bales of Cotton. A very great part of which it is supposed will be lost or very much damaged. All the particulars have not reached town."

*New York Evening Post.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated March 1st, 1825.

"I was in the House of Commons when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought out his budget. He is one of the most manly & lucid orators I have ever heard. No part of his plan having been anticipated, the effect on the House was electric. The Opposition were as loud in their cheers as the ministerial benches, and all concurred in praising what was promised, though some thought, of course, that more might have been done.

You will see that the Chancellor of the Exchequer stands pledged to proceed with the *non-restrictive system*: and in this principle he is supported by the voice of the nation.—The Parliament seem, at last, to have adopted this principle—That what is for the good *of one*, is equally good *for all*. They will proceed step by step, until the whole body of restrictive laws are abolished; and in their treaties with the South American States, this principle will form the great basis."

A question of some nicety has arisen between the Senate and House of Assembly of N. York, relative to the proper mode of proceeding in the choice of an U. States Senator. According to the constitution of the United States, the Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature. The point of difference is, whether the Senate and Assembly shall vote separately and concurrently, or collectively, and determine by a majority of the votes of the members of both branches indiscriminately. The Senate insist on an independant vote, inasmuch as if they go into a ballot conjointly with the House, they will be overpowered by numbers; while the House contend that the Senate has no right to any greater control in the matter, than that which their numerical strength will give them. Personal considerations, with regard to particular candidates, seem to have produced the difference, which, however, on other accounts is deserving of attention. The result will no doubt very much depend on the adoption of the one mode of proceeding or the other.

NATIONAL JOURNAL.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, April 20, 1825.

The Dedication of the Methodist Chapel recently erected in this city, is expected to take place on Saturday the 23d inst.—The exercises will commence at 2 o'clock—at the close of which a contribution will be taken up for the benefit of the House. It is hoped that liberal donations will be given to this afflicted society, on that occasion, as they are considerably in debt for materials used in rebuilding their house of worship.

Capt. Partridge, Principal of the Military Academy about to be opened at Middletown, passed through this city on Monday morning last, accompanied by about thirty of his pupils. We learn that he is bound to some of the Southern States on a tour of pleasure and improvement, and that it is his intention to return in season to commence his first term in Middletown on the first of August next.

### EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 22, to a gentleman in Norfolk, says—"There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six Pirates, taken by the U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com'dt. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto Rico—Lieut. S. having gone down there this morning after them.

### SHOCKING MURDER.

A gentleman from Port Deposit informs us, [says the Baltimore American,] that on Friday the 8th inst. the body of a young lady, who had been missing since the preceding Monday, was discovered lying near the road side, in the vicinity of the town of North East—her throat being dreadfully cut and her body otherwise horribly mangled. The deceased was aged about 16 years, of respectable family and connexions, and a young lady of cultivated mind, and personal beauty. It appears that she had walked from home, accompanied with the little child of a neighbor; and that she was soon after assaulted by a fiend in human shape, who first attempted the violation of chastity, and then sought to prevent a discovery of the diabolical crime by superadding to it the perpetration of murder! A person suspected of this dreadful act crossed the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, on his way, as is supposed, to Baltimore.

Our famous countryman, Capt. Symmes, after having in vain appealed to his own country, like another Columbus, is about to sail on an expedition to the North Pole, under the foreign patronage of Count Romanzoff, of Russia, who has invited him to join the expedition. We shall now soon find out whether our world is a calabash or not.

### CONCILIATION!

The Kentucky Gazette candidly acknowledges, that "the apprehensions of the West had been excited by the prospect of Mr. Adam's election, from an opinion that his views were *hostile to our interest*"—*but*, it now believes, from "the concluding and decisive weight which the West threw into his scale, his policy towards the West will be liberal and grateful; and *Mr. Clay's influence* in the Cabinet will assist in *promoting that course.*"

Such is the demand for workmen in Philadelphia in consequence of the extensive ship building now going on in that port, that the wages of journeymen carpenters have been raised to 2 1-4 dollars per day, a higher rate than was ever before known in that city, except on some emergency.

*Public Improvement.*—An appropriation of $12,000 has been made by the Legislature of New-York, to defray the expense of surveying the routes for seventeen new Canals.

*Mildness of the Season.*—Some of the European astronomers attribute the uncommon mildness of the weather during the past winter, to the fact, that the moon is at present, (as they say,) nearer to the earth than it has been before for about three hundred years. It is supposed by them, that the moon, in the course of a few months, will commence a retrograde motion; and will not again approximate so near the earth, for a period of some centuries.

Seven ships from Canton, with full cargoes of teas and silks, have arrived at Philadelphia since March 1—and most of their cargoes have been already sold—and for a greater profit than usual.—There have also been several ships at New-York and Boston from Canton.

*Manchester.*—There are about *thirty thousand* power looms in the district immediately surrounding Manchester, Eng. which give employment and subsistence to more than *two hundred thousand* persons! and these 200,000 on account of materials used, and food, &c. consumed, *directly* employ at least as many persons more.

The steam-boat Henry Eckford, left New-York on Friday the 8th inst. with two freight vessels & towed them into the Basin at Albany in 23 hours.

*Ohio.*—The Cincinnati Literary Gazette remarking on some recent attempts to depreciate the financial concerns of Ohio, says that state contains 25,000,000 of fertile acres, covered by 800,000 industrious inhabitants: that the whole debt of 4,000,000 due to the local and U. S. banks, is owing by less than 5000 individuals; and that the great mass of the people are free from debt, and are enjoying the advantages of a fertile soil, healthy climate, salutary laws, a circulating medium and great political tranquility.

By arrival at New-York, on Friday last from Liverpool, the editors of the Daily Advertiser received regular files of London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 19th March.

A letter in the London Courier of the 14th March, from Trieste, states a belief that a secret negotiation was carrying on between Sir F. Adam, and the Greek government. If this report is well founded, we shall have strong hopes that the British government have determined to interfere, & protect the Greeks against both the Turks, and the Russians, and thus secure to them that Independence for the achievement of which, they have made such heroic exertions for several years past.

The same paper states that a report still prevailed, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia would visit Milan in the month of May, and that their ministers and the Austrian minister would hold conferences at the same time and place.

A mutiny had occurred in the 47th regiment of troops, in the British E. India service.

Young Wood, who killed the Earl of Shaftesbury's son in a boxing match at Eton, had been arraigned and discharged, no witness appearing on the part of the prosecution.

We are requested to publish the following extract from the Militia Laws of this State for the benefit of all therein concerned:

"All tavern-keepers, keepers of boarding houses, persons who keep boarders, upon their being thereto required, by the commander of the militia company, within the limits of which they reside, shall give to such commander, a true account of all persons boarding or lodging with him, her, or them, and their names, if known, to the end that all such persons as are liable to do military duty, may be enrolled according to law; under the penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered of such tavern-keeper, keeper of a boarding-house, or person keeping boarders, for the use of this State. And it shall be the duty of all informing officers, to make due presentment of all breaches of this section."

*Slander Case.*—On Saturday the 9th inst. a case of slander was tried before the Circuit Court in New-York. The plaintiff was Isaac Carpenter, the defendant Thomas Brown, both of West-Chester county. After a patient investigation, the jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $600 damages.

*Desha.*—The second trial of Isaac B. Desha commenced on the 14th of March. After attempting for several days to obtain a jury, one only could be found, who had not expressed an opinion on the case, and the trial was postponed until June next.

A bill to incorporate the Dry Dock Association, in New-York city, with banking privileges, (capital $700,000,) passed the Senate of that state on Saturday last.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy was, on Monday last, re-elected Mayor of the city of Boston—having 1870 out of 1910 votes. A proud tribute to the enlightened and liberal administration of that excellent Magistrate!

*Minister to England.*—We understand, from good authority, that the Hon. Rufus King has accepted the embassy to the Court of St. James, and that he will shortly leave N. York for London.

To Correspondents.—"Windham County" is received, and under consideration.

### MARRIED

In Lebanon, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Waldo, Mr. Augustus Gay, Merchant, of this city, to Miss Ann M. Maxwell: Mr. Learned Hebard, to Miss. Persis E. Strong, daughter of Dea. Daniel Strong.

### DIED

At Baltimore, on the 27th ult. Joseph Chapman, aged 47 years, formerly of Groton, oldest son of Joseph Chapman, of Preston.

At Portland, (Maine,) on the 9th inst. Mr. Asher Perkins, formerly of this city, aged 40 years.

In Marietta, (Ohio,) on the 29th ult. Hon. Return Jonathan Meigs, formerly Governor of Ohio, and late Post-Master General of the U. States.

In Brooklyn, Miss Nancy Cleaveland, aged 12, daughter of Mr. Isaac Cleaveland.

At Sterling, Mrs. Eunice McGregor, aged 25, wife of Simeon McGregor, and daughter of John Lester Esq.

In Plainfield, Mr. Elias Woodard, aged 83 years.


New Millinery.
**Miss Mansfield**
HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.
Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.
*April 17th.* 6w3—

**Millinery.**
**Miss Mallison**
HAS just returned from New-York, with a fashionable assortment of Millinery.
*Norwich, April 17.* 3w3—

**For New-York.**
THE noted sloop Venus, H. N. Tracy, Master, will sail on Friday 22d inst. precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. For size and accommodations none superior. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Jed. Huntington, or to the Master on board.
*Norwich, April 19th, 1825.* 3—

**$7,000 Reward!!!**
THE above sum (less 15 per cent) will be paid, on application at *Brewster's Fortunate Lottery Office*, to the holder of the Ticket which may draw the Capital Prize in the
**Connecticut State Lottery**
SEVENTH CLASS:
*To be drawn in May & finished in a few minutes.*
SCHEME:
1 prize of $7,000
1 ..... 1,000
1 ..... 500
1 ..... 418
6 ..... 125
28.....100 | 196.....12
56.....20 | 1890.....6
☞ FOR TICKETS APPLY AT
**BREWSTER'S**
TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
☞ FIVE RODS WEST OF THE BANK,
Where the votaries of Fortune may, by calling soon, secure the Highest Prize.
*** Packages of 11 Tickets warranted to draw $30, with many chances for the highest prizes.
Tickets $6—Halves 3—Quarters 1,75—Eighths 75 cents.
Prize Tickets in this or other Lotteries, received in payment.
Orders, per Mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing Cash, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, April, 1825* 3—

**Grand State Lottery,**
*To be drawn in Providence 3d June next.*
*SCHEME:*
1 Prize of $10,000 | 1 Prize of $548
1 " " 5,000 | 4 " " 500
5 " " 1,000 | 8 " " 100
Besides a large number of smaller prizes.
Price of Tickets $3, 50.
*** Information respecting the above Lottery given gratis on application at
**Brewster's**
*Connecticut State Lottery Office.*

**Grand State Lottery.**
For the encouragement of Domestic Industry.
*SCHEME:*
1 prize of $10,000 | 8 prizes of $100
1 " 5,000 | 44 " 50
5 " 1,000 | 88 " 25
1 " 548 | 528 " 8
4 " 500 | 5676 " 3
6,356 prizes—13,244 blanks—19,600 tickets.
☞ This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 3d day of June next.
Tickets $3 50 each—which may be had in a variety of numbers at HOWARD'S Lottery & Exchange Office.
☞ Lottery information given gratis by T. ROBINSON, Chelsea.
*April 19, 1825.* 3—

**Connecticut State Lottery.**
*SCHEME:*
1 prize of $7000 | 1 prize of $500
1 - - - - - 1000 | 1 - - - - - 418
6 prizes of $125, etc.
Tickets $6,00—Halves 3, 00,
Quarters 1, 50—Eighths 0 75,
*For sale in a great variety of numbers at*
**T. ROBINSON'S**
*Book-Store and Lottery Office.*


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of April, 1825,* Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

COL. ASA ROATH, Administrator upon the estate of *Gen. Stephen B. Allyn*, late of Norwich, deceased, having presented his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased, to this Court for allowance—

*Thereupon ordered*, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the 26th day of April instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the same.

Attest. *Burril Lathrop. Clerk.* 3

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 11th day of April, 1825—*
Present, John Baldwin, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Ezekiel Smith*, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elijah Smith, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of April, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by John Baldwin Jr. Clerk 3w3

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1825.*
Present, John Hyde. Esq. Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr Jonas Hewitt, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased in this court for allowance and settlement,

Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the 26th day of April inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to be heard on the allowance of said account. Attest, *Burril Lathrop, Clerk.*

Public notice is hereby given.

Attest, THOMAS H. HEWITT. *Adm.*


**E. B. BUCKINGHAM**
HAS for sale one of the cheapest and most valuable selection of
**New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods**
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Superior French and London CHINTZES AND CALICOES.
FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES
Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.
*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,* [very heavy.]
LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE
**SHAWLS.**
5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze
**HANDKFS.**
*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*
Common, Scarlet and Corded
**CAMBRICS.**
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mull
**MUSLINS.**
**Muslin & Gingham Robes.**
BROWN CAMBRICS.
6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.
Cotton and Russia do.
*FINE IRISH LINENS.*
Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.
Black and White Silk Hose.
Cotton and Worsted do.
*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves* of every description.
**VESTINGS.**
White and Stripe Florentine.
Stripe Drilling, for pantaloons.
Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell COMBS—*CHEAP!!*
Ribbons—Thread, Bobinet and Thule Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.
A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF SUPERFINE
**Broad Cloths** AND **CASSIMERES.**
Gilt & Mochair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.
**LEGHORN HATS,**
☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*
Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.
*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**NOTICE.**
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of
**Ripley & Waldo,**
is this day, by mutual consent dissolved The accounts of the said firm are in the hands of DWIGHT RIPLEY, who is duly authorized to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement—and all indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
DWIGHT RIPLEY.
HORACE WALDO.
*Norwich, April 15, 1825.*
The Druggist and Grocery Business will be continued by DWIGHT RIPLEY, who will be happy to see his old friends and others, who will favor him with a call. All orders punctually attended to. 3—

**NOTICE**
THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the firm of Jonathan May & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having unsettled Accounts with said firm are requested to call on Jonathan May and adjust the same—those indebted, to make immediate payment.
WALTER PAINE.
JONATHAN MAY.
JOB WILLIAMS.
*Woodstock, April 14th, 1825.* 3w3—

TO LET.
THE House & Garden lately occupied by Daniel Wilbur, situated in West-Chelsea, about three fourths of a mile from the Wharf Bridge. Apply to JOS. BREED.
*April 18.* 3—

**AUCTION BILLS.**
ALL persons, who have not paid for the articles which they purchased at the auction on Friday and Saturday last, are informed that the accounts are drawn off, and are at the office of the subscriber where an immediate payment of them is requested.
JOHN A. ROCKWELL
*Norwich, April 20th, 1825.* 3—

**Providence and Boston ACCOMMODATION STAGE LINE,**
LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock for Plainfield and Providence, and returning, leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.
For Seats, apply to D. RAYMOND.
*Norwich, March 8th 1825.* 49


THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Griswold, late of Franklin dec. to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. COMFORT D. FILLMORE, Administrator.
*Franklin, April 19th, 1825* 3w3—


**COFFEE.**
20 bags Coffee for sale by
*April 19.* JOS. BREED.

**NEW GOODS,**
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL*
**ERASTUS COIT**
HAS received from New York the following articles, (which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash,) viz:
Black, blue, green, olive, London brown, Oxford mix'd, scarlet & other color'd
**BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**
SATINETTS & WOOLENETTS.
A handsome assortment of Vestings.
**Silks.**
Black, brown, ombra, green and brown & blue Gros de Naples.
Levantines, figured and plain.
Figured Lustrings—Satin Levantines.
Black and white Satin——Sinchews—Sarcenetts—Plain Lustring & Florence.
Italian, Nankin & Canton CRAPES.
*CRAPE SHAWLS.*
Pressed Grape—German & India Flags
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Bandanna and Barcelona do.
A great variety of Fancy Hankerchiefs & Scarfs, Thule Lace, Green Gauze &c.
**MUSLINS.**
Plain and figured India, Swiss, Scotch, Mull, Book, Cambric, Jackonet & Leno
Fine Muslin Cravats, Imitation Pocket Handkerchiefs, Muslin Dresses.
*Irish Linens, Diapers & Sheetings.*
Russia and Silesia Sheetings.
Black & white Bobinett Lace, Gauze & Crape VEILS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Ginghams, Cambric and Furniture Dimoty, Brown Cambric, Brown Linen Cambric, White and Striped Jean, White Florentine, Rib'd Denmark Satin for Gentlemen's wear—Silk Florentine, a new article for do. do.—Granderells and Wilmington Stripes—Black and color'd Sateen—Hosiery & Gloves—Furniture Calicoes—Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.—Cotton Imitation Merino do. do.—A general assortment of fashionable RIBBONS.—Blue & yellow Nankin——A large assortment of new style Prints——British and American Sheetings and Shirtings——Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and many other goods. *ONE CASK*
**Leghorn Hats,**
of an extra quality, very fine, white and smooth.
*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**Superior Blacking.**
ONE TIERCE OF REAL JAPAN
**BLACKING,**
MADE BY
**DAY & MARTIN,**
**97 High Holborn, London,**
IS just received, direct from the *Importer*, and for sale, by the dozen or single, at T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store
This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the Leather—will not soil the finest linen—is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.
*April 19* 3—

**Proposals**
WILL be received by the Norwich Channel Company, until the first of May next, for rebuilding the lower Pier, about thirty rods in length, on the river Thames. Apply to
SAMUEL TYLER,
JEDH. HUNTINGTON,
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, April 19, 1825* ins.3w3

**POEMS,**
BY JOHN T. ADAMS,
Just Published and for sale by
THOMAS ROBINSON,
price 50 cents. 3—

**Paper Hangings**
**T. ROBINSON**
has just opened the most extensive assortment
*Paper Hangings & Bordering*
ever offered for sale in this market. Many of them from the LATEST FRENCH PATTERNS.
Persons wanting this article are invited to call and examine for themselves.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Can be supplied with the above article, at wholesale on favorable terms.
*April 12, 1825.winside* 32

**FOR SALE.**
A SECOND hand English PIANO, made by Clementi. London
Enquire of the Printer.
*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

FOR NEW-YORK
THE new and commodious Packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler, Master, will sail from Mr. Huntington's wharf on Tuesday next, at precisely 2 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
WILLIS GRAY, & Co.
*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**COTTON.**
20 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—20 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
*April 19.* 3—


**Came into the enclosure**
OF the subscriber, about the 13th instant, five ewes, and five lambs—the ewes are marked with a slit in the right ear, together with some notches in both. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JARED HYDE.
*Franklin, April 19th, 1825.* 3w3—


**Latest from New-York.**
**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**
HAVE just returned from N. York with a splendid assortment of
*New, Elegant and Fashionable*
**DRY GOODS,**
Which they are now opening and offering for sale at their new store in the west end of the brick building, one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, consisting of almost every article in their line, from *Tapes* to *Broad Cloths.*
*April 12, 1825* 3—

**John Paine**
IS now opening a very extensive assortment of
**English, French and India GOODS,**
Recently purchased in New-York, which will be sold on as good terms, as at any store in the country.—*Among them are* 40 pieces calicoes, printed cambrics, & figured muslins, new style, & fashionable patterns from 16 to 50 cents per yd. mull mull, book, Leno, & figured Swiss
**MUSLINS,**
Imitation sarcenett, & common cambrics, Black, white, green, blue, straw & pink crape Lisses, & French
**CRAPES,**
Elegant Serampoore gauze, satin & crape garniture ribbons. Rich fig'd black, brown & striped GROS DE NAPLES SILK.
A beautiful assortment, Barrage, velveteen, gro de nap, gauze, fig'd silk, and zelia, fancy silk
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Ladies' & gentlemen's horse skin, Paris made kid, & beaver gloves, and a large supply broad cloths, kerseymeres & satinetts, striped sateens, silk striped florenteen & grandorells for gentlemen's wear.
ALSO.
Two crates crockery & glass ware, which together with his present stock, comprises a very large assortment, among which may be found a variety of articles, at remarkable low prices, viz. Six gross Enameled Teas, at 9d the sett, and many other articles proportionably low.
A good supply hard and cutlery ware, iron hollow ware, &c.
ALSO.
One case superior white and black Leghorn Bolivar hats, bonnets & gypseys, very low—2 cases Ives & White's first quality, fashionable N. York Hats.
One bale French paper hangings, good patterns, together with a general assortment of genuine Liquors & Groceries
Those persons who are desirous of purchasing good goods at very low prices, are respectfully solicited to call and examine his assortment, which is much larger and at less prices than he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public on any former occasion.
*Plainfield, April 20th, 1825.* 3w3—

**FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.**
**Wolcott Huntington**
Is now opening an extensive assortment of
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,**
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS:
*AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND*
Black, blue & fancy BROAD CLOTHS,
☞ *some very fine.*
Blue, drab, mix'd, coronation rib'd and scarlet CASSIMERES.
Green, red, & white Flannels, in variety.
Super two blue & blue & white Calicoes.
Fancy Print - - - do.
Printed Cambrics & Muslin, *new figures.*
Green, orange, and black Ombra and Gros de Naples SILKS.
Ombra, Barrage, Gros de Naples and Gauze HANDKFS.
Ditto Scarfs—Muslin Robes—Canton & French Crapes—Irish Linens and Diapers—Blue and white Nankeens—Silk and Mersailles Vestings—Mens, Womens, and Misses Cotton & Silk Hose and Gloves—Waist and Garniture Ribbons—Cambric, Jackonet, & Mull Mull Muslins—Bobinet and Thread Lace—Hank and Spool Cotton—Silk—Spool Twist—Ribbons, Combs, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.——An assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Articles, &c &c. &c.
Domestic Cottons, Bleached and Unbleached, Plaids, Checks, Bed Ticks, &c. Russia Sheeting, Ready made Duck Trowsers *for Summer wear*—An assortment of Silk and Sarcenett Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
*April 20, 1825.* 3—


**Collectors Notice.**
The residents & non-residents of the north society in the town of Woodstock, liable by law to pay taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on the list of 1824. He will attend at the house of Daniel Bottom, in said town, for the purpose of receiving said tax on the 9th day of May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay fees according to law
PELEG C. CHILD *Collector*
Woodstock, April 16, 1825. 3w3—


**New Books, &c.**
SEVERAL New Books, and new editions of popular Standard Works have recently been received at the Book Store of THO. ROBINSON,
*April 19.* 3—

**WANTED,**
FOUR smart Young Men, for a Sealing Voyage to the Pacific Ocean.
ENOCH BURROWS & SON.
*Stonington, April 15, 1825.* 3w3


ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

A SONG——BY MONTGOMERY.

A careless whistling lad am I,
On sky-lark wings my moments fly;
There's not a FOWLER more renown'd
In all the world—for ten miles round!
Ah! who like me can spread the net?
Or tune the merry flageolet?
Then why—O why should I repine,
Since all the roving birds are mine?

The thrush and linnet in the vale,
The sweet sequester'd nightingale,
The bullfinch, wren, and wood-lark, all
Obey my summons when I call:
O! could I form some cunning snare
To catch the coy, coquetting fair,
In Cupid's filmy web so fine,
The pretty girls should all be mine!

When all were mine—among the rest,
I'd choose the Lass I lik'd the best;
And should my charming mate be kind,
And smile, and kiss me to my mind,
With her I'd tie the nuptial knot,
Make HYMEN's cage of my poor cot,
And love away this fleeting life,
Like Robin Redbreast and his wife!

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM GAZETTE.

SPRING.

When brighter suns and milder skies
Proclaim the opening year,
What various sounds of joy arise!
What prospects bright appear!

Earth and her thousand voices give
Their thousand notes of praise;
And all that by his mercy live,
To God their offering raise.

Forth walks the laborer to his toil,
And sees the fresh array
Of verdure clothe the flowery soil
Along his careless way.

The streams all beautiful and bright
Reflect the morning sky:
And there with music in his flight
The wild bird soars on high.

Thus like the morning calm and clear
That saw the Saviour rise,
The spring of heaven's eternal year
Shall dawn on earth and skies.

No winter there, no shades of night
Profane those mansions blest,
Where in the happy fields of light
The weary are at rest.

# MEDLEY.

*Mr. Editor*—I send you what I believe to be the solution of the Enigma, contained in the Courier of the 6th inst. and the females shall have the credit of it, for it was discovered by one of the most ingenious of their sex.

The solution is neither more nor less than the wondrous Letter *M*.

The following is said to have been written by a Peer.—On being told that the Bishop of C. (Dr. Goodenough) was appointed to preach before the House of Peers—

"'Tis *well enough* that *Goodenough*
Before the Lords should preach;
For *sure enough* they're *bad enough*
He undertakes to teach."

A person whose name was Gun, complaining to a friend that his Attorney, in his bill had not *let him off easily*—That is no wonder, answered his friend, as he *charged you too high*.

On Lord Rockingham's becoming Minister during our disputes with America, a declaratory Bill being brought into the House of Commons, which was judged to be too tame a measure by the adverse party, the following distich appeared in the papers—

You had better *declare*, which you may without shocking 'em,
That the Nation's *asleep*, and the Minister *Rocking'em*.—*British Mag.*

*Law Anecdote.*—The petition of Timothy Oates, in the year 1792, public crier of the court in Wiltshire, represented to the judges:

"That your petitioner is this day 84 years of age, and was a crier in this court before either of your honors were born. That, small as his perquisites are, his wants are still smaller. He, alas! can cry no longer, but he may possibly live a little longer; and, during that small period, he implores to cry by proxy. His son, Jonathan, has a sonorous echoing voice, capable of rousing a sleeping juror or witness, to the remotest nook of the court-house: your petitioner begs that Jonathan may be accepted as his substitute; so that, of your petitioner, it may be said, when he is dead and gone, that, although he cried almost all the days of his life, yet he never shed a tear."

The bench granted, nem. con.

The Penang Gazette gives the following description of an entertainment given by a Chinese merchant to the European residents. "The bird-nest soup was admirable, as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver. We did ample justice to an excellent hash made of stewed elephant's tails, served up with the sauce of lizards' eggs.—We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present seemed to eat with particular *gout* a stewed porcupine, served up in the green fat of a turtle. The beech de mar was excellent, as well as the fish maws, served up with sea weed, there was also a dish quite new to the party, the expense of which was estimated at 200 dollars: it consisted of a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs, & was the most delicious and delicate viand we ever tasted. The dessert corresponded with the dinner. We cannot pass over without remarking the exquisite *gout* of the jellies made of the rhinoceros' hide."

*Things I never saw.*—I never saw a Printer get two thirds of his subscription money.

I never saw a subscriber praise the editor after he was sued for the paper.

*N. E. Farmer.*

A punster, observing two deputy sheriffs running after an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that it was a new editor of the "*Pursuit of Literature*," unbound, but *hot-pressed*.

Anne of Austria, mother to Louis XIV. was one of the finest women of her time; the greatest of her personal beauties, however, was her hands. The Duke of Mantua, who frequented her court, made many extravagant verses in their praise, which gave rise to the following epigram by Scarron:

"At the end of her sleeves she had
A pair of hands so white,
It sure would have made my heart glad
Had they beat me from morning till night."


## Plainfield Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on *Thursday* the 14th inst. under the Preceptership of JOHN WITTER, A. M.

All the branches, taught in any similar seminary in this country, will be taught here. Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the Trustees believe that the present flourishing condition of the Institution will warrant them in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

*Plainfield, Conn. April 5, 1825.*

By order of the Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman*

## THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

THIS Company having been established for the express purpose of *Insuring against Fire*, with a Capital of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, now offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unfortunate moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty & distress,) at such moderate rates as cannot fail to induce the public to secure themselves against this description of loss. The Company are in no manner restricted as to the kinds of risks, but will name premiums in all cases, however hazardous, on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company, will attend to any applications made to him for Insurance. JABEZ HUNTINGTON,
*Norwich*

## FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. RUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the district of Pomfret, Commissioners on the estate of Leonard Mason, late of Woodstock, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Chauncey Kibbe, in said Woodstock, on the 2d Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock on each of said days, six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOHN FOX,
ABRAM W. PAINE.
Commissioners.
Woodstock, April 13, 1825. 3w2

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 21st day of March, 1825,*
Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Mr. Joseph Congdon*, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several all claims to Elizabeth Congdon of said Lebanon, & Samuel Perry of said Windham, Executors of the last Will & Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executors are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 6th day of March, 1825.

Attest. JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy, examined by John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk. 1

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 5th day of April 1825.*
Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *Capt. Silas Goodell*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Mr. Epaphras Porter, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest *Burrell Lathrop, Clerk.* 1

## CASH,

AND the highest price, paid for green CALF SKINS, by
PRENTICE & LORD.

## TO LET,

*And possession given immediately,*

THE pleasantly situated HOUSE & GARDEN on the east road leading from Chelsea to Town, recently occupied by Capt. Clement Stevens.

*ALSO,*

If desired, six acres of excellent mowing & plough land adjoining.

*Enquire of*
APPLETON MEECH.
*March 27th.* 52—

## TO LET.

A HOUSE & garden late the property of Dr. George Tisdale, deceased, situated near the Gin Distillery of Mr. Joseph Breed.

ALSO. Four lots of land in the neighborhood of said house, being the same land formerly bought of Henry Munsell and Henry Munsell Jr.

ALSO. A house and four lots situated on or near the Shetucket river, one of which lots is an orchard containing a great number of excellent fruit trees.

Part of the above property will be let for the term of one year, the rest for a shorter period. Possession given immediatly. For further information enquire of CHARLES ROCKWELL,
*Administrator of estate of Geo. Tisdale*
April 6. 1—

## For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a House and a Barn, has good fences, and is well-watered and wooded. It is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

ALSO,

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above—both containing about 260 acres.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.
Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

*For Sale, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a Dwelling-House, two Barns, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a tavern.

*Also, within 30 rods of said Court-house,*

An elegant two story Dwelling House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

——*ALSO,*——

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, & half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of
ASA H. BIRCHARD.
*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824.* tf34—

## FOR SALE

SEVERAL valuable building lots on the plain, south of the house of Jabez Huntington Esq. belonging to William Leffingwell Esq. Enquire of
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to said Leffingwell.*
Norwich April 1st. 1825.

## FOR SALE.

SEVERAL building lots in Chelsea, between the house occupied by Mr. Elijah Ames and the Mumford place, so called, belonging to Thomas Coit Esq. of Canterbury. Enquire of
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
*Attorney to said Coit.*
Norwich April 1st. 1825.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has hired the Blacksmith's Shop formerly occupied by *Jedediah Barstow, Esq.* & intends commencing on the 20th inst. the making of Scythes, Axes, Hoes, and country work generally, in his line. All Tools made by him will be ground fit for use for such as pay cash, free of expense.

THADDEUS PRENTICE.
*Griswold. Jewitt-City, April 11, 1825*

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of *Mrs. Mehitabel Prentice*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, *Adm.*
*Griswold, April 6. 1825.* 3w2

## Notice

IS hereby given that I the subscriber having contracted with the Town of Lebanon to support the poor of said Town for one year from the 1st day of April inst. and having provided accommodations for said poor at my own dwelling-house, hereby forbid all persons from harboring or supporting any paupers of the above description on my account, as no expences of any kind will be paid, unless by special contract.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN.
*Lebanon, April 1st. 1825.* 3w1—

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of March last, an indented boy by the name of *John Stewart*, aged about 16 years, of a small size and light complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy.—Whoever will return him shall receive one Cent reward, but no charges.

CHRISTOPHER VAN HAUN.
*Lebanon, April 11, 1825.* 3w2

## Map of Palestine.

*Thomas B. Wait & Son, and Joseph W. Ingraham, Boston,*

PROPOSE to publish, by subscription, an historical Map of Palestine, or

**THE HOLY LAND,**

Exhibiting a correct and masterly delineation of the peculiar geographical features of the country, and of the places therein, connected with scripture history, INTERSPERSED WITH SIXTY-SIX VIGNETTE, illustrative of the most important and interesting circumstances, recorded in the Old and New Testaments, introduced topographically, from the best historical and geographical authorities.

The size of this beautiful Map is 45 by 30 inches. The vignettes will be found very amusing to young persons, while they serve to impress on the mind the leading points of Sacred History and Geography. Attached to the Map will be a Pamphlet, containing, in a condensed form, an able and valuable account of the principal districts, and some of the most remarkable places contained in the Map.—Into this are introduced the leading historical date relative to the Holy Land, and appropriate geographical notices of the most important spots. This is followed by "a calender of Palestine," giving, under the head of each month, an account of the climate, the state of the soil, and the progress of agriculture in the successive seasons of the year. The whole forms a very useful and interesting compend of information illustrative of the scriptures.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Ezra Backus his stand in Chelsea with all his interest in the business of a Drayman, tenders his services to the public in that capacity, & respectfully solicits their patronage.

All persons having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to settle the same immediately.

EBENEZER WILSON.
*Norwich, April 13th, 1825.* 2—

## *Collector's Notice.*

THE residents and non-residents of the town of Franklin, liable to pay Taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a Town Tax of five cents and a half on the dollar, on list 1824. And for collecting the same, I will meet them at the Dwelling-House of Capt. Oliver Johnson, Jun'r. in said Franklin, on Wednesday the 4th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. Those who do not comply with this notice must calculate to pay travel fees, without respect to persons, immediately after the above day.

AMASA HYDE, *Collector.*
*Franklin, April 11, 1825.* 2—

## Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Bozrah at the following times and places, to receive a Town Tax of two cents on the dollar, on list 1824, in his hands for collection, viz on Tuesday the third day of May 1825. at the house of Roderick Gardner, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.—on the same day, at Lewis' Inn, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. & at the Bozrah Factory Store on the same day, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M. All who do not attend to the above call, may calculate to pay travel fees, (without respect to persons,) according to law.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*
*Bozrah April 4, 1825.* 3w1

## *Collector's Notice.*

THE residents and non-residents of the 2d, (or New Roxbury) Society of the town of Woodstock, liable to pay taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on levy 1824—and for receiving the same, will attend at the house of Chauncy Kibbe, Inn-holder, in said Woodstock, on Thursday the 28th day of April instant, from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to pay fees according to law.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Collector.
Woodstock, April 5, 1825. 3w1

## *Notice*

IS hereby given to all concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford, on the 1st Wednesday of May, A. D 1825.

Praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the act regulating fisheries, as to authorize the erection of dams on the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, for the purpose of improving the waters of said rivers for Manufacturing purposes.

In behalf of the petitioners.
JOHN BREED Agent.
*Norwich, March 24, 1825.* 6w52—

## Notice

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3d day of April inst. an indented boy by the name of George Williams. Said boy is 15 years of age, thick set, and light complexion. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one cent reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

HENRY HOWARD.
*Dated at Woodstock the 7th day of April, A. D. 1825.* 3w2—

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th ult. an indented boy by the name of *Justus Knight Watson*, aged about 15 years. Whoever will return him shall receive one Mill, but no charges or thanks. DANIEL WHEELER.
*Plainfield, April 11, 1825.* 3w2

## Lottery Tickets

For sale by THO. ROBINSON.

EXPEDITION'S

## MAIL STAGE LINE

FROM NORWICH TO PROVIDENCE.
☞ *Through in 6½ hours.*

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel for Providence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock at noon, & arrives in Providence in 6½ hours

Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich by 10 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking seats in the Mail Stage on the same mornings in Boston, New-Bedford, or Taunton, will arrive in Providence in time to take this line for Norwich the same day—passing from Boston to Norwich in 11½ hours

Extra Coaches furnished at short notice

The Proprietors of this line, having provided Horses and elegant new Post-Coaches, excelled by none, and careful Drivers, solicit the patronage of the public in general, and in particular, the citizens of Norwich.—They flatter themselves that the citizens will feel an interest to support the Mail Coach in preference to an opposition line of stages, & thereby prevent the Mail from being conveyed in the former style, in wagons.

For Seats apply, to S. Moory, at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and make a contract, as it is intended that this shall be the cheapest and most expeditious route from Norwich to Providence

JOEL WHITE & Others, *Proprietors*
*Norwich, April 2, 1825.* 3w1

## New-York & Boston

*Steam-Boat Line.*

THE new, elegant and commodious steam-boat NEW-LONDON,
CHARLES DAVISON MASTER,
LEAVES New-York on Mondays & Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-London & Norwich. Leaves Norwich at 3 o'clock P. M. and New-London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays for New-York.
*Norwich, April 12, 1825.* 2—

## For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

## H. Colton

IS this day opening a Case of Elegant Looking Glasses, which, with those before on hand makes his assortment very complete.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of April.

SAMSON HOWE.
*Killingly, March 21, 1825.* 3w2

16 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
20 hhds New Rum, 10 boxes Lemons,
20 casks Dexter's Lime,
75 bbls. and half bbls Mackerel,
20 kegs prime Tobacco,
40 barrels Mess Pork——*Also,*
A new supply of the celebrated Morgan's

## AXES,

just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*April 10, 1825.* 3w2—

## For Sale,

7 tons first quality of hay,
1 close Stove and pipe,
2 three years old heifers, late the property of Mr Jeremiah Griffing dec.
Enquire of JAMES STEDMAN.
*Norwich, April 11th 1825* tf2—

## REMOVAL.

## Spalding & Allen

HAVE removed to the room under Mr. Kinney's Hotel, formerly occupied by the Bank, where they have on hand several articles of Cabinet Furniture, and a few Chairs, which will be sold low. Furniture made to order, all of which will be thankfully received.

*Norwich, April 5th.* 3w1—

## A. H. WASHBURN

OFFERS FOR SALE

Elegant Vestings, and Trimmings for all kinds of garments.

He has just returned from Philadelphia and New-York with the most fashionable Patterns for Coats, Pantaloons, vests, &c. &c. April 5th 1825.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ, under penalty of the law, *John Weaver*, an indented apprentice, who has absconded from the service of the subscriber.

ASHER L. SMITH.
*Lebanon, April 7, 1825.* 3w


## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Chelsea Landing Post office April 1st 1825.*

John Avery, 2. John M Allyn, Wm. C. Abell, Elias Burdick, Thos. Beckwith, Wm. Barns, Anna O. Baker, (*Montville.*) Abesha A. Baker, (*Montville.*) Judah Brewster, (*Preston.*) John E. Bacon, Simeon Chapman, Uriah Corning, John Cory, Emma C. Fitch, (*Preston.*) Thos. T. Fanning, Lucy J. Fitch, Joseph Gardiner, Silas Goodell, Wm. J. Hubbard, Samuel M. Hill, Lucretia R. Herrick, Wm. Hillhouse, (*Montville.*) Nathaniel Herrick, Elenor Hall, Widow Lucy Kimball, Eleanor Kingsley, Freeman Lovell, Thomas Leach, 2. Samuel Leffingwell, (*Bozrah.*) Joseph Lancaster, Asa Manning, James S. Moore, Peter Nichols, George Phillips, Lydia Pitcher, Warner Peck, Fanny Paine, 2. Asa Pitcher, Esther Rogers, Elisha Rogers, Chester Robinson, Horatio Robinson, Charles Skinner, Ebenezer Smith, (*Montville.*) Charles E. Smith, Edmund Smith, Erastus Smith, William Smith, Chas. E. Thompson, (*Lisbon.*) John Wright, William T. Wattles, John Whiting.

CHAS. KINNEY, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Norwich, Conn. on the first day of April, 1825.*

H. LOUISA COOLIDGE, Asa Ladd, Joseph Marsh, R. L. Pell, Asher Pitcher, Abial Roath, Miner Robins, Mary Sheldon, Christopher Starr, Chester Strong, Tillworth & Beers, Edward Tracy, James Whipple, Bradford Williams, R. L. De Zong, *Norwich.* John Gardner, *Bozrah.* Sally Davis, Daniel Downing, Martin Golden, *Lisbon.*

J. HYDE, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, April 1, 1825.*

JAMES H. BOYDEN, Nathaniel Cole, Bathsheba Cleveland, Ezra Caswell, James A. Crary, George Dixon, Jared Davenport, Lewis B. Dunham, Alexander Dorrance, Jared Fuller, Vincent Hinckley, Ralph Hutchinson, Frances B. Johnson, William Kinney, Stephen S. Lock, Darius P. Lawton, Jared Main Junr. John Martin, Artimicia Mason, Smith Olney, Rowland Peckham, Apama Pierce, Eunice Picket, George Robins, Lyman Spalding, Charles Spalding, Aaron Starkweather, William Stones, John Sales, Samuel Vial, Joseph Whipple, Amos Witter, Lemuel Woodward, *of Plainfield.*

James Alexander, William Gordon, John Casey, John Lawton, Thomas Scranton, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, April 1st, A. D. 1825.*

EBENEZER AVERY (3.) Joseph Ames, Clarissa Brewster, Erastus Brewster, Elam Benjamin, Susan K. Brumly, Coddington Brown, Eunice Brown, Jos. Branch, Avery Barnes, Asa Benjamin, Elias B. Corning, Winthrop Campbell, Theddeus Cook, Belina Fewn, Daniel Congdon, Mary Grant, John Grant, Ichabod Johnson, John Law, Levi Meech, Denison Palmer (2.) William Palmer, Benjamin F. Park, Joseph Peckham, M. T. Richards, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Charles Whiting, Amos Witter, Jonah Witter, (2.)

B. M. DOWNER, P. M. 2

## CITY LAW.

A By-Law to prevent the making of Bonfires, and for other purposes.

§ 1. BE *it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen & Common Council & Freemen of the City of Norwich*, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, enkindle any bonfire, or be aiding or assisting therein, at any time between the setting and rising of the sun; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

§ 2. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, beat or play upon any drum, at any time between the setting and rising of the sun; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each & every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

§ 3. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within said city, at a less distance than fifty rods from any dwelling house, or public highway, or street, fire any swivel, musket, fowling piece, pistol, or other gun of any description, without written permission from the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of said city; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar:

*Provided, however*, That nothing in this, or the preceding section, contained, shall be construed to extend to any military company under the command of its proper officer, nor to prevent the firing of any gun or guns, within said city, for the destruction of any noxious birds or animals, by any person or persons upon his or their own premises.

§ 4. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall fire any rocket or rockets, cracker or cracker, into, or within, the limits of said city; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar.

§ 5. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within said city, sell, or offer to sell, or have for sale, or give, or distribute to any person or persons whatever, any rocket or rockets, fire cracker or crackers, nor shall any person or persons give or sell any gun powder to any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless by the written order of his Parent, Master or Guardian; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten, nor less than five dollars.

§ 6. *And be it further ordained*, That the penalties aforesaid shall be and belong one half to him or them that shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the city; or in case prosecution shall be therefor instituted by the City Attorney, then the penalties therein recovered shall be & belong wholly to said city treasury.

§ 7. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person offending against any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, the penalty, in such case provided, shall be recoverable, either of said minor, or his or her parents, guardian or master, according as the person prosecuting therefor shall elect to proceed against the one or the other.

Passed in Court of Common Council on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1825.

*Attest*, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*

Approved in City Meeting, March 21, 1825.

3w *Attest*, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*

## FOR SALE,

A FEW tons of first quality HAY, and one ton ROWEN. Apply to
SAMUEL AVERY.
*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 3w2

ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW,—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 4. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1825. Vol. [illegible]....Whole No. 1308


## CITY LAW.

[illegible]

11. And be it further ordained, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of [illegible] any drum, at any [illegible] offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

12. And be it further ordained, That no person [illegible] within said city, at a late [illegible] any dwelling [illegible] or other [illegible] forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding [illegible] dollars.

[illegible]

15. And be it further ordained, That no person or persons shall, within said city, sell, or offer for sale, expose for sale, or give, or distribute to any person or persons whatever, any squibs, or rockets, fire crackers or crackers; [illegible] give or sell [illegible] to any minor under the age of [illegible] years, unless by the written order of the Parent, Master or Guardian; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten, nor less than four dollars.

16. And be it further ordained, That the penalties aforesaid shall be and belong one half to him or them that shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the city; or in case prosecution shall be [illegible] instituted by the City Attorney, then the penalties therein recovered shall be & belong wholly to said city treasury.

17. And be it further ordained, That if [illegible] shall be recoverable, either of the parent, or his or her patron, guardian or master, according to the person prosecuting therefor shall elect to proceed against the one or the other.

Passed in Court of Common Council on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1825.

Attest, JAMES STEDMAN, Clerk.

Approved in City Meeting, March 21, 1825.

3w Attest, JAMES STEDMAN Clerk.

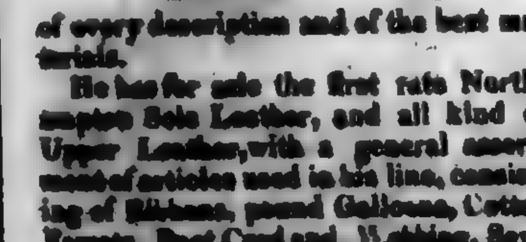
## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Franklin, April 1st, A. D. 1825.

EBENEZER AVERY (2,) Joseph Ames, Clarissa Brewster, Erastus Brewster, [illegible], Susan K. Bromly, Coddington Brown, Eunice Brown, John Branch, [illegible], Asa Benjamin, Elias B. Cornell, Winthrop Campbell, Thaddeus Cook, Esther Fenn, Daniel Congdon, Mary Grant, John Grant, Ichabod Johnson, John Law, Levi Meech, Deziner Palmer (3,) William Pillman, Stephen F. Park, Joseph Peckham, M. T. Richards, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Charles Whiting, Amos Witter, Jonah Witter, (2.) S. M. DOWNER, P. M. 3

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rau Files, Rau and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824. 19m39—

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th of March last, an indented boy by the name of John Stewart, aged about 16 years, of a small size and light complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy.—Whoever will return him shall receive one Cent reward, but no charges.

CHRISTOPHER VAN HAUN.

Lebanon, April 11, 1825. 3w2

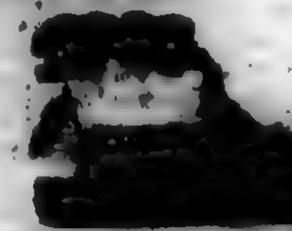
## WANTED,

FOUR smart Young Men, for a Sealing Voyage to the Pacific Ocean.

ENOCH BURROWS & SON.

Stonington, April 15, 1825. 3w3

## New-York & Boston



*Steam-Boat Line.*

THE new elegant and commodious steam-boat NEW-LONDON, [illegible], LEAVES New-York on Mondays & Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-London & Norwich. Leaves Norwich at 5 o'clock P. M. and New-London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays for New-York.

Norwich, April 14, 1825. 3—

## For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will ply between New-York and Albany, on [illegible] inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at [illegible] on the North River, where freight [illegible] offer for. People [illegible] to the Western [illegible] cheap and expeditious way [illegible] and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to [illegible] WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. Norwich, April [illegible]

## New Books, &c.

SEVERAL New Books, and new editions of popular Standard Works have recently been received at the Book Store of THO. ROBINSON.

April 19. 3—

## Collectors Notice.

The residents & non-residents of the north society in the town of Woodstock, liable by law to pay taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on the list of 1824. He will attend at the house of Daniel Bottom, in said town, for the purpose of receiving said tax on the 9th day of May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay fees according to law.

PELEG C. CHILD, Collector.

Woodstock, April 16, 1825. 3w3—

## [illegible]

THE residents and non-residents of the town of Franklin, liable to pay Taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a Town Tax of five cents and a half on the dollar, on list 1824. And for collecting the same, I will meet them at the Dwelling-House of Capt. [illegible] Johnson, Jun'r. in said Franklin, on Wednesday the 4th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. Those who do not comply with this notice must calculate to pay travel fees, without respect to persons, immediately after the above day.

AMASA HYDE, Collector.

Franklin, April 11, 1825. 3—

## Notice

IS hereby given to all concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford, on the 1st Wednesday of May, A. D 1825.

Praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the Act regulating fisheries, as to authorise the erection of dams on the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, for the purpose of improving the waters of said rivers for Manufacturing purposes.

In behalf of the petitioners.

JOHN BREED Agent.

Norwich, March 24, 1825. 6w38—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Ezra Backus his stand in Chelsea with all his interest in the business of a Drayman, tenders his services to the public in that capacity, & respectfully solicits their patronage.

All persons having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to settle the same immediately.

EBENEZER WILSON.

Norwich, April 19th, 1825 3—

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has hired the Blacksmith's Shop formerly occupied by Jedediah Berstow, Esq. & intends commencing on the 20th inst. the making of Scythes, Axes, Hoes, and country work generally, in his line. All Tools made by him will be ground fit for use for such as pay cash, free of expense.

THADDEUS PRENTICE.

Griswold, Jewitt-City, April 11, 1825

## COTTON.

80 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—40 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

April 19. 3—

## H. Colton

IS this day opening a Case of Elegant Looking Glasses, which, with those before on hand makes his assortment very complete. April 7th.

## FOR SALE

SEVERAL valuable building lots on the plain, south of the house of [illegible] Esq. belonging to William Leffingwell, Esq. Enquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Attorney to said Leffingwell.

Norwich April 1st, 1825.

## FOR SALE,

SEVERAL building lots in Chelsea between the houses occupied by Mr. Elijah Ames and the Mumford place, so called, belonging to Thomas Gott Esq. of Canterbury. Enquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Attorney to said Gott.

Norwich April 1st, 1825.

*For Sale, the following described*

## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

80 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House, [illegible]

[illegible] rods of said Court-house, An elegant two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

—ALSO—

[illegible] acres of Wood-Land, one mile from said Court-house, [illegible] a mile from Norwich Falls.

Also—9 acres on Plain-hills.

Also—Pasture and Wood-Land at Beggy Meadow.

Also—12 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1824. 1f34—

## For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London, on which stands a House and a Barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded. It is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security.

ALSO,

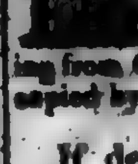
The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above—both containing about 280 acres.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

Norwich, Feb 1st, 1825. 44—

## [illegible]

*And possession given immediately.*



THE pleasantly situated HOUSE & GARDEN on the east road leading from Chelsea to Town, recently occupied by Capt. Clement Stevens.

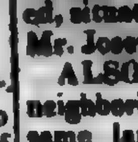
*ALSO,*

If desired, six acres of excellent mowing & plough land adjoining.

Enquire of APPLETON MERCH.

March 27th. 50—

## TO LET.



A HOUSE & garden late the property of Dr. George Tisdale, deceased, situated near the Gin Distillery of Mr. Joseph Breed.

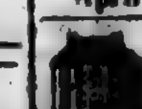
ALSO. Four lots of land in the neighborhood of said house, being the same land formerly bought of Henry Munsell and Henry Munsell Jr.

ALSO. A house and four lots situated on or near the Shetucket river, one of which lots is an orchard containing a great number of excellent fruit trees.

Part of the above property will be let for the term of one year, the rest for a shorter period. Possession given immediatly. For further information enquire of CHARLES ROCKWELL, Administrator of estate of Geo. Tisdale.

April 6. 1—

TO LET,



THE House & Garden lately occupied by Daniel Wilber, situated in West-Chelsea, about three fourths of a mile from the Wharf Bridge. Apply to JOS. BREED.

April 18 3—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of April.

SAMSON HOWE.

Killingly, March 21, 1825. 3w2

## Notice

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d day of April inst. an indented boy by the name of George Williams. Said boy is 16 years of age, thick set, and light complexion. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one cent reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

HENRY HOWARD.

Woodstock, Apr'l 7th

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th ult. an indented boy by the name of Justus Knight Watson, aged about 15 years. Whoever will return him shall receive one Mill, but no charges or thanks. DANIEL WHEELER.

Plainfield, April 11, 1825, 3w2

## [illegible]

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

[illegible] CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

## THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

THIS Company having been established for the express purpose of Insuring against Fire, with a Capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, now offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unforeseen moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty & distress,) at such [illegible] rates as cannot fail to [illegible] to secure [illegible] this description [illegible] are in no manner [illegible] to the kinds of risks, [illegible] premiums in all cases, [illegible] hazardous, on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company, will attend to any applications made to him for Insurance. JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

3w2 Norwich.

## Plainfield Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 14th inst. under the Preceptorship of JOHN WITTER, A. M.

All the branches, taught in any similar seminary in this country, will be taught here. Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the Trustees believe that the present flourishing condition of the Institution will warrant them in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

Plainfield, Conn. April 5, 1825.

By order of the Trustees,

ORIN FOWLER, Chairman.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 15th day of April, 1825.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

COL. ASA ROATH, Administrator upon the estate of [illegible], late of Norwich, deceased, having [illegible] account of Administration [illegible] in this Court for allowance—

Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the 26th day of April instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the same.

Attest Burril Lathrop, Clerk. 3

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 11th day of April, 1825—*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Ezekiel Smith, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elijah Smith, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of April, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk. 3w3

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr Jonas Hewitt, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased in this court for allowance and settlement,

Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the 26th day of April inst at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to be heard on the allowance of said account. Attest, Burril Lathrop, Clerk.

Public notice is hereby given.

Attest. THOMAS H. HEWITT, Adm.

THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Mrs Mary Griswold, late of Franklin dec. to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. COMFORT D. FILLMORE, Administrator.

Franklin. April 19th, 1825 [illegible]

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Mehitabel Prentice, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Adm.

Griswold, April 6, 1825. 3w2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*

### UGLY WOMEN.

Great is the tragedy which would probably be enacting at the present moment in every country of the world, but for the fortunate circumstance that we have no [illegible] any fixed standard of beauty, real or [illegible]. By a necessary and happy consequence, no determinate rule of [illegible] there are no such [illegible], though we still continue to [illegible] as we do of Harpies, Gorgons, and Chimeras. There is no deformity that [illegible] admirers, and no loveliness that [illegible] deemed defective—[illegible] prince, received so [illegible] a celebrated belle of [illegible] moment of tenderness, he [illegible] refrain from laying his hand on his [illegible] exclaiming, "Ah! madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would [illegible] irresistible!" And the same [illegible], when travelling among the Swiss Grotins, heard several of the men ejaculating, "How handsome she is! what a pity that she wants a goitre!" Plain women were formerly so common that they were termed *ordinary*, to signify the frequency of their occurrence; in these happier days the phrase *extra-ordinary* would be more applicable. However parsimonious, or even cruel, Nature may have been in other respects, they all cling to admiration by some solitary tenure that redeems them from the unqualified imputation of unattractiveness. One has an eye that, like Charity, covers a multitude of sins; another is a female Sampson, whose strength consists in her hair; a third holds your affections by her teeth; a fourth is a Cinderella, who wins hearts by her pretty little foot; a fifth makes an irresistible appeal from her face to her figure, and so on to the end of the catalogue. An expressive countenance may always be claimed in the absence of any definite charm; if even this be questionable, the party generally contrives to get a reputation for great cleverness; and if that be too inhumanly disputed, envy itself must allow that she is "excessively amiable."

What a blessing for these unhandsome damsels, whom we treat still more unhandsomely by our fastidious neglect, that some of us are less squeamish in our tastes and more impartial in our affections. Solomon proves the antiquity the adage—"De gustibus nil disputandum," for he compares the hair of his beloved to a flock of goats appearing from Mount Gilead, and in a strain of enamoured poetry exclaims, "Thy eyes are like the fish-pools in Heshbon, by the gate of Bathrabbim; thy nose like the tower of Lebanon looking towards Damascus." Now I deem it as becoming to see a woman standing behind a good roomy nose, as to contemplate a fair temple with a majestic portico; but it may be questioned whether a nose like the tower of Lebanon be not somewhat too elephantine, and bordering on the proboscis. The [illegible] [illegible] even the most [illegible] has its admirers—Cupid [illegible] over it though it have no bridge, and jumps through a wall eye like a harlequin. As to the latter feature, my taste may be singular, perhaps bad, but I confess that I have a penchant for that captivating cast, sometimes invidiously termed a squint. Its advantages are neither few nor unimportant. Like a bowl, its very bias makes it sure of hitting the jack, while it seems to be running out of the course; and it has, moreover, the invaluable property of doing execution without exciting suspicion, like the Irish guns with crooked barrels made for shooting round a corner. Common observers admire the sun in his common state, but philosophers find it a thousand times more interesting when suffering a partial eclipse; while the lovers of the picturesque are more smitten with its rising and setting than with its meridian splendour. Such men must be enchanted with a strabismus or squint, where they may behold the ball of sight gracefully emerging from the nasal east, or setting in its occidental depths, presenting every variety of obscuration.—With regard to teeth, also, a very erroneous taste prevails. Nothing can be more stiff & barrack-like, than that uniformity of shape & hue which is so highly vaunted; for the merest tyro in landscape will tell us that castellated and jagged outlines, with a pleasing variety of tints, are infinitely more pictorial & pleasing. Patches of bile in the face are by no means to be deprecated; they impart to it a rich mellow tone of autumnal colouring, which we should in vain seek in less gifted complexions; and I am most happy to vindicate the claims of a moderate beard upon the upper lip, which is as necessary to the perfect beauty of the mouth, as are the thorns & moss to a rose, or the leaves to a cherry. If there be any old maids still extant, while mysogonists are so rare, the fault must be attributable to themselves, and they must incur all the responsibility of their single blessedness.

In the connubial lottery, ugly women possess an advantage to which sufficient importance has not been attached. It is a common observation that husband and wife frequently resemble one another, and many ingenious theorists, attempting to solve the problem by attributing it to sympathy, contemplation of one another's features, congeniality of habits and modes of life, &c. have fallen into the very common error of substituting the cause for the effect. This mutual likeness is the occasion, not the result of marriage. Every man, like Narcissus, becomes enamoured of the reflection of himself, only choosing a substance instead of a shadow.—His love for any particular woman is self love at second hand, vanity reflected, compound egotism. When he sees himself in the mirror of a female face, he exclaims, "How intelligent, how amiable, how interesting—how admirably adapted for a wife!" and forthwith makes his proposals to the personage so expressly and literally calculated to keep him in countenance. The uglier he is, the more need he has of this consolation; he forms a romantic attachment to the "fascinating creature with the snub nose," or the "bewitching girl with the roguish leer" (Anglice—squint,) without once suspecting that he is paying his addresses to himself, and the inamorato before a looking glass. Take self-love from love, and very little remains: it is taking the flame from Hymen's torch and leaving the smoke. The same feeling extends to his progeny: he would rather see them resemble himself, particularly in his defects, than be modelled after the chubbiest Cherubs or Cupids that ever emanated from the studio of Canova. One sometimes encounters a man of a most unqualified hideousness, who obviously considers himself an Adonis; and when such a one has to seek a congenial Venus, it is evident that her value will be in the inverse ratio of her charms. Upon this principle ugly women will be converted into belles, perfect frights will become irresistible, and none need despair of conquests, if they have but the happiness to be sufficiently plain.

The best part of beauty, says Bacon, is that which a statue or painting cannot express. As to symmetry of form and superficial grace, sculpture is exquisitely perfect, but the countenance is of too subtle and intangible a character to be arrested by any modification of marble.

It is a species of moral beauty, as superior to mere charms of surface as mind is to matter. It is, in fact, visible spirit, legible intellect, diffusing itself over the features, and enabling minds to commune with each other by some secret sympathy unconnected with the senses. The heart has a silent echo in the face, which frequently carries to us a conviction diametrically opposite to the audible expressions of the mouth; and we see through the eyes, into the understanding of the man, long before it can communicate with us by utterance. This emanation of character is the light of a soul destined to the skies, shining through its tegument of clay, & irradiating the countenance, as the sun illuminates the face of nature before it rises above the earth, to commence its heavenly career. Of this indefinable charm, all women are alike susceptible; it is to them what gunpowder is to warriors, it levels all distinctions, and gives to the plain and the pretty, to the timid and the brave, an equal chance of making conquests. It is in fine, one among a thousand proofs of that system of compensation, both physical and moral, by which a Superior Power is perpetually evincing his benignity; affording to every human being a commensurate chance of happiness, and inculcating upon all, that when they turn their faces towards heaven, they should reflect the light from above, and be animated by one uniform expression of love, resignation, and gratitude.

*From the Lay Monastery.*

### THE LITERARY SPIRIT OF OUR COUNTRY.

The spirit of that day is still awake,
And spreads itself, and shall not sleep again.
*Bryant.*

I never think of my native land without a feeling of pride in my national ancestry. Our government has passed the ordeal of time, and we have among us, neither the practical atheism of a papal hierarchy, nor that dangerous system of politics, which, in the days of Cardinal Richelieu, made France the terror of Europe. The same spirit that animated our fathers in their great struggle for freedom, still directs the popular mind to honorable enterprise, and whilst

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,"

the star of mental light still beams cheerfully upon New-England. There is throughout the territories a spirit of activity, that will insure success in every honorable undertaking, and this [illegible] to [illegible] predicted from what has already been done, and as national talent, is gradually developed in the walks of literature, and unfolds itself in greater vigor and richness day after day, a national literature will be formed. Revolutions in letters are, indeed, the most gradual of all revolutions. A single day may decide the fate of an empire, the event of an hour sweep a throne from the earth, but years must elapse ere any sensible changes can be introduced in literature. And yet in this the mind can proceed surely with its reasonings, whilst in the science of politics it will be led into constant error, by the uncertainty of political innovations;—for it is a principle well founded in nature, that those reasonings are most sure, whose subjects are not influenced by individual caprice, but move only with the motion of the popular mind.

Perhaps there never was, a better field for the exercise of talent than our own country exhibits at the present day. While there are here but few great minds wholly devoted to letters, the exertions of genius will be far more conspicuous and effectual, than when a larger multitude has gathered around our literary altars. It is not when many have come forth into the ripened harvest, that we are to look for great individual pre-eminence. But it is when competition is limited to the few gifted minds, that are willing to toil in difficult and untrodden paths. Then, if ever, must appear those men, who, like Homer and Shakspeare, will have no imitators; and who, like them, will never become models, that others would think of excelling, or hope to equal. I do not say, that this would advance to any great extent our national literature, nor even so far as it would be advanced by a more moderate, but a more universal excellence in our literary men;—for high excellence in one individual brings with it, a hopelessness of success to others, and damps for a season the ardour of competition. But I venture nothing in the assertion, that the opportunity for eminent literary success, which our country now holds out to her sons, is such as can never be given them again. The rapid changes, which are every where going on in our occupations and circumstances as a nation, render this impossible. And when we observe how boldly our country is pressing on in the march of intellect, it is not too much to prophesy,—nay, the conclusion seems almost irresistible, that the nation, whose commerce is overshadowing every ocean with its sails, will ere long enlighten with its own literature, at least, the most distant places of its own territory.

If climate and natural scenery have a powerful influence in forming the intellectual character of a nation, our country has certainly much to hope from them. And that these influences are powerful, the known principles, which regulate the phenomena of mind, render sufficiently obvious. It cannot be that the eye should always rest upon sublime and beautiful scenery, and thought be always familiar with the grand features of nature, and that we should not receive from such intercourse one deep and long continued impression.

So mind takes colour from the cloud, the storm
The ocean, and the torrent: where clear skies
Brighten and purple o'er an earth, whose form
In the sweet dress of southern summer lies,
Man drinks the beauty with his gladdened eyes.
And sends it out in music:—where the strand
Sounds with the surging waves, that proudly rise
To meet the frowning clouds, the soul is made
To mingle in their wrath and be as darkly grand.
*Percival.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

It is upon the poetic [illegible] sensibility to natural beauty [illegible] than elsewhere, that the influence of [illegible] is most evident; since it is [illegible] [illegible] of fancy and feeling, the [illegible] is exerted and felt. Poetry has been [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible]; and perhaps there is nothing which [illegible] the former than the [illegible] to nature,—and nothing which [illegible] the latter, than the beautiful. [illegible] whenever national peculiarities [illegible] the civil and religious institutions of a [illegible] have introduced peculiar and appropriate [illegible] of thought, and given an individual character to their poetry, the influence of climate and natural scenery becomes eminently obvious. Thus the sunny hills and purple [illegible] of Italy and South France have [illegible] a character of delicate beauty to their poetry, and the wild scenery and severer climate [illegible] have breathed a tone of high sublimity into the writings of its bards. In our own country nature has exhibited her works upon the most beautiful and magnificent scale. And this vast theatre, where she has so finely [illegible] and varied her scenery, is the school in which the genius of our country is to be trained. As the eye scans the open volume of nature, the lessons that it reads there, pass into the mind; and thus we receive those gradual impressions, which go so far to form the mental character. The sentiments with which nature inspires us—those hallowed and [illegible] feelings—we cherish and revere through life. And it is by this intercourse and long familiarity, that our native scenery comes to exert so strong an influence upon the mind, and that the features of intellect are moulded after those of nature.

It has been often urged against the advancement of a national literature in our country, that America is not classic ground; and that we are not rich in those fine classic allusions which [illegible] the poetic mind to its most perfect beauty, and give to genius the material for [illegible] [illegible]. But this is an objection [illegible] more weight is given than in [illegible] to it. Those nations that are rich in poetic associations, are not always rich in poetic minds. The Grecian monuments, ancient as they are,—whatever enthusiasm they may have awakened, have never breathed inspiration over the lyres of modern [illegible]. And the wandering Improvisatori of Florence and Naples have done little for modern literature in classic Italy. But if the natural scenery of our country, where nature exhibits such various beauty and sublimity, can give strength and vigor to intellect, and with these unite poetic feeling, the lapse of another century will give to us those rich associations, which it is said are now wanting, and will make America in some degree a classic land. Time, indeed, has already hallowed those places of our territory where the people of an ancient race, that has long since ceased to be, have left "a record in the desert;" and the [illegible] that hold their mouldering bones, are [illegible] of those men, who once peopled our western forests. As population advances westward, the ploughshare turns up the wasted skeleton; and happy villages arise upon the sites of unknown burial-places. And when our native Indians, who are fast perishing from the earth, shall have left forever the borders of our wide lakes and rivers, and their villages have decayed within the bosoms of our western hills, the dim light of tradition will rest upon those places, which have seen the glory of their battles, and heard the voice of their eloquence [illegible] our land will become, indeed, a classic ground.

Perhaps the chief cause which has retarded the progress of poetry in America, is the want of that [illegible] which so noble a branch of [illegible] would seem to require. Few have [illegible] relying upon the exertion of poetic talent for a livelihood, and of making literature the profession of life. The [illegible] the general [illegible] the greater part of [illegible] [illegible], and poetry is made [illegible] [illegible]. This is a defect, which the hand of [illegible] patronage alone can remedy. I believe it is a remark of Roscoe, that there is no intellectual occupation, which requires such high, peculiar, and exclusive qualifications as the labours of the poet. But we fail in [illegible], though the want of a rich and [illegible] patronage. It is the fear of [illegible] [illegible] many gifted and poetic minds from coming forward into the arena, and wiping away all reproach from our literature. When the scholar can go on his way [illegible] and rejoicing, and poetry no longer holds with us a "toilsome road;" minds of the finest mould will be active to invigorate our literature, and to honour the country, which in its turn shall honour them. Added to this circumstance, so injurious to our literature, is the wide influence which English [illegible] and poetry exert within our land. The delicately finished model of English taste has always been the model by which we have fashioned our writings; and perhaps it is well, that it must for a time continue to be so. But let our admiration for the excellent literary taste of England stop in the imitation:—at least, let us not cherish it to our own injury & the neglect of our own literature. Let us not esteem our native writers the less, because they are native, nor set too high a value upon those things, whose chief value is, that they come from the classic land of England. But while we admire the effusions of foreign intellect, let us cherish more tenderly that spirit of literature, which belongs to us, and entertain a cheerful and honourable pride in having already done so much as we have done.

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PRESERVING EGGS.

In 1809, a tradesman of Paris asked permission of the prefect of the police to sell, in the market, eggs that had been preserved a year in a composition, of which he kept the secret. More than 30,000 of these eggs were sold in the open market without any complaint being made, or any notice taken of them, when the Board of Health thought proper to examine them. They were found to be perfectly fresh, and could only be distinguished from others by a calcareous stratum of [illegible] of lime, remarked by M. Cadet to [illegible] on the eggshell. This induced him to make a series of experiments, which ended in his discovering that they were preserved in [illegible] lime-water. M. Cadet suggests adding a little [illegible] muriate of lime, but gives no reason. They may also be preserved by immersing them twenty seconds in boiling water, and then keeping them well-[illegible] in fine sifted ashes: but this will give them a greyish green colour. The method of preserving them in lime-water has been long the practice of Italy; they may be kept thus for five years. This useful mode is well known in many parts of England, and cannot be too much recommended.

*Directions for raising Cabbages.*—Take from the stumps of old cabbages which you generally cut out early in the spring, the [illegible] after they have sufficiently expanded themselves, and set them out in the same mode you do your plants, and they will immediately take root and afford you a very early and luxuriant cabbage.—Those who have tried this method affirm that they are much earlier and by far superior to any that can be raised from the plants. They must be broken from the stumps, and not cut off, as their small fibres greatly facilitate their taking root.

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*Extract of a letter from Capt. Richard Macy, master of the whaling ship Maro, to Josiah Hussey Esq. of Nantucket, dated Coast of Japan, August 1, 1824.*

"Impressed with a strong belief that great numbers of sperm whales existed among the numerous islands in the Pacific, generally known as the Society, Friendly, Fejee & [illegible] Islands, I resolved to spend three months among those Islands. I steered first to the Society Islands, where I proposed to stop in order to procure wood and water. The island selected for that purpose is called Eimeo, and lies [illegible] miles West of Otaheite. I entered a harbor on the north side of the island, which is not [illegible] for access & safety, by any harbor in this ocean. I took my ship two miles [illegible] beautiful harbor (entirely landlocked) [illegible] her to an old tree. The scene that surrounded me was truly romantic. The shores were covered with all kinds of Tropical fruit, such as oranges, lemons, limes, cocoanuts, pine-apples, [illegible], & plantains. The beautiful mountains which encompass the harbor, & exhibit a lofty and majestic appearance, commence within a quarter of a mile from the shore, & gradually ascend to the height of 2500 feet, covered with trees from the bottom to the top. I found the [illegible] much more civilized than I had anticipated.

There are at Eimeo, five missionary [illegible] from England, who apparently live up to their profession. I dined or supped with them most every day during my stay; and was treated with great kindness and hospitality; but you will be surprised when I tell you there is scarcely a native in the place, but what can read or write. They have passages of scripture printed in their own language, and also hymn books, which some of them can read as well as I can ours. I lay there one Sunday, and went to their church, where I found assembled about 3 or 400 natives, all decently dressed; all the females (natives) wore bonnets of their own manufacturing. There was as much good order and regularity in their mode of worship, and particularly in singing hymns and psalms, as you will generally find in our churches.

Having procured every necessary, I weighed anchor on the 28th of December, and proceeded to the westward among the Friendly Islands. On the 3d of February, 1824, I discovered three islands, and as they are not laid down on my chart, or in any book I have on board, I believe them to be a new discovery.

Several natives of one of the Friendly Islands came along side of my ship, their only object appeared to be trade, as they never expressed any desire to get on board. As soon as they had finished their business they returned to their shores, apparently much pleased. They resembled the Sandwich Islanders in their complexion: but are in a state of nature, with the exception of a few leaves tied around them. They appeared to be very friendly, cheerful and pleasant. In this neighborhood I saw numbers of whales, but was uncommonly unfortunate. I observed several other Islands, but had no intercourse with them.

The next Island I stopped at, was near the Fejees, and known by the name of Rotumah. Several of the natives came on board to trade, and at one time I had on my main deck about 3 or 400 of them. I stretched a line across the deck, and suffered no one, except my officers and crew, to go abaft it. I placed abreast of my cabin gangway, two [illegible], which, if put in operation, would have [illegible] the whole of them in an instant [illegible] had no occasion to make any use of them. After being there four days, and being well assured of their friendly disposition, I accepted the invitation of their king to go on shore.

On landing, I was immediately surrounded by about 1000 natives, who had come together from mere curiosity. The king took me by the hand and conducted me to his palace, which was a large hut, thatched on the outside, and neatly dressed in the inside with mats.—The king introduced me to the queen, who was apparently much pleased to see me. I was seated on a clean mat and fanned by a woman on each side of me. The queen spread a table, which was a large wooden tray, and had a meal prepared for me immediately.

The tray was spread with leaves; and the meal consisted of yams, bread fruit, tarrow, fish, cocoanuts, and other dishes, which were all prepared under the immediate inspection of the queen. She handed me each dish, separately in a green leaf, taking great care not to touch her finger to either: she even handed me the cocoanut in a leaf. I never tasted a sweeter meal, and I ate quite heartily.

After dinner I lighted a segar, which much astonished them, as smoking is not practised among them. They appeared to be much surprised at my being so white, and some of them reached over three or four others to touch me with their fingers. After smoking a segar, I returned to my boat, which I found loaded with vegetables. On my way to the ship, I saw a vast number of canoes, some going to the ship and others returning to the shore. The scene reminded me of our Nantucket shearing.

These natives are remarkably clean, cheerful, friendly and hospitable: their complexion is about two shades lighter than the Sandwich Islanders. They are in a state of nudity, with the exception of a little grass, which some of them wear round their loins. They furnished me with every thing the Island afforded, viz. yams, tarrow, cocoanuts, plantains, bananas, apples, sugar canes, and fowls in great abundance—indeed it was the very best recruit I ever obtained since my going to sea."

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## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, April 20.*

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

This morning we have been favored with the following copies of letters from Liverpool, of the 24th and 25th March, received by the Corinthian, and from which it will be seen that another advance in the price of cotton had taken place.

LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR, OF MARCH 24.

The sales of cotton last week amount to 20,000 bags, of which 13,000 were chiefly Egyptian. The principal business, however, was in the early part of the week, and the market, towards its close, became heavy, tho' with little variation as to prices. Since then, a very good demand has appeared again at advancing prices, and the sales up to last night, say from the 19th to the 23d inclusive, amount to 14,000 bags of all descriptions. Of these, about 10,000 bags were taken yesterday at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d per pound in good uplands, which are the qualities chiefly sought after, & holders are keeping back.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The demand for cotton at the commencement of the week, was limited. The sales amount to 3838 bags. Yesterday the demand revived, and upwards of 5000 bags were sold, of which 4000 were uplands at 15d, and 20 bags at 15½d, making a general advance of ½d, and on uplands ¼d on the lowest depression of Monday. Speculators are at work again, & some individuals are sanguine of seeing Uplands at 2s before September next. The present stock in Liverpool is estimated at [illegible] bags of all descriptions, and holders are not offering freely. 1000 bbls. of Turpentine sold at 13s 6d. Ashes are dull without alteration in prices. Tobacco heavy; also Grain and Flour. Rice 25s a 28s. Very little doing in Dye woods.

On looking over our files by the Corinthian, we find that they contain very little political news in addition to what we gave yesterday. The accounts from Constantinople speak of plots, treasons, and executions in that city, which had caused great alarm among the inhabitants; while the cause of the Greeks continued to wear the most favorable aspect. Letters from Corfu state that the campaign had begun auspiciously, and that in a naval engagement off Rhodes, 25 transports of the Egyptian fleet, laden with troops, horses and provisions, had been captured by the Greeks.

The boats belonging to the British frigates Cambrian and Seringapatam, had captured 2 large piratical boats in the gulf of Volo, after a desperate engagement, in which the pirates, 70 in number, had been all killed or drowned except 7; the loss of the British was four killed and eleven wounded.

Ferdinand who is said to be again sick, was attacked in his carriage by an individual who cried out "Death to the King;" and on being arrested he declared that he would not retract his words, nor give up his intention of putting the monarch to death whenever he had an opportunity.

Accounts had been received in London that the Ashantee war was at an end; their army having suffered dreadfully on their return to the capital, by small pox, dysentery, [illegible] and the attacks of the Queen of Akim, [illegible] the powerful nation of the [illegible]. It was very unhealthy at Sierra Leone. [illegible] the coast [illegible] Portuguese slave [illegible].

*Ship Canal [illegible]*

A bill is now passing [illegible] Commons for the incorporation of [illegible] whose purpose is to make a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean [illegible] the narrow country which connects North with South America. The immense advantage arising from such an undertaking is apparent to every one who looks at a map of the world. The long and dangerous voyage round the vast South American continent by Cape Horn, will be thereby saved to all vessels going to the Great South Sea; while the voyage to India and China will be shortened by 9 or 10,000 miles. The plan is not however the old one of cutting straight through the Isthmus of Darien—which, even at the narrowest part, would be a work of incalculable labor and expense, and indeed would probably never accommodate any vessels larger than barges:—A line has been discovered in the new state entitled "the United Provinces of Central America," formed by rivers & lakes which will only require a canal of twelve miles long, and the clearing of a river-channel, to complete an entire water passage for large ships from one ocean to the other.—Surveys of the whole communication were found in the office of a late Spanish Minister of Marine; for the bigoted Government of Spain, in conformity with its general colonial policy, kept all information of the kind as secret as possible, lest foreigners should take advantage of it. The proposed capital of the Company is only one million, & it seems that mining in Guatemala is said to be united with the other object. It is thought that the toll which the south sea whalers alone could well afford to pay, would make the proposed [illegible] a profitable scheme. If the design [illegible] [illegible] will be one of enormous benefit, and will effect a sort of revolution in our distant and most valuable commerce. There could not certainly be a better time for trying such a speculation with the requisite spirit. There only wants now a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and then the two great desiderata for which all geographers have sighed, would be accomplished, and little of circuitous navigation left in the world!

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### COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Bogota papers to the 3d March, by the Tampico, from Carthagena, contain a correspondence between the President of the Colombian Senate and the Liberator Bolivar, by which it appears that that great man had, for the *third* time, tendered his refusal of the Presidency. The letters were submitted to Congress at a meeting convoked for the purpose on the evening of the 8th February; when, on the question being put whether the resignation should or should not be accepted, it was decided that it should not, by 21 Senators and 52 Representatives. On the result being known, the hall rang with acclamations, and the citizens, who had assembled in great numbers in the streets, expressed their approbation in a similar manner. Letters to the 31st March, by the Tampico, mention the arrival at Carthagena of a brig from London, with half a million of dollars for the Colombian government.

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### MEXICO.

The Mexican Sun, (files of which have been received via. Philadelphia to the 19th March,) announce the arrival of the British Minister, Mr. Ward, with full powers to conclude a treaty of commerce with the republic, and that the President had authorised the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs & of the Treasury to negotiate with him. This occurrence had diffused great joy throughout the country. The heads of departments had publicly congratulated each other on the auspicious event, and a day been set apart to celebrate it in a suitable manner as a national jubilee, and as a complete guarantee of the independence of the republic. The final triumphs of Bolivar in Peru, had been communicated to Congress on its first meeting, (6th March;) on which the members rose simultaneously, and shouted "Independence and Bolivar."

Several vessels had arrived at Vera Cruz & Mozambo, in the beginning of March with specie for the government; and it was expected, in consequence of a petition to that effect from the most respectable merchants in Mexico, that the existing high duties on imports would be greatly reduced.

Madam Iturbide had petitioned Congress to be permitted to reside in the United States without forfeiting her pension.

Gomez the famous bandit, had been sent under guard to Acapulco, to be thence deported to California.

An editor of a paper had been indicted for seditious publications and acquitted by the jury. "This (says the Sun) is one of those triumphs of public opinion, which clearly prove the advances which we are making." The subject of the liberty of the press was under consideration in the House of Representatives.

At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—"Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor." A high spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, & exclaiming—"Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine does from my glass,"—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprung from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him, exclaimed, "If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger."

*From Colombian papers, received at N. Y.*

The Peruvian government have conferred on the army which gained the victory over the Spaniards, the name of "Liberators of Peru;" the corps of which it is composed are to receive the title *Glorious*, and the individuals that of "*highly deserving*." A magnificent column is to be raised on the field of Ayacucho, bearing the bust of Gen. Sucre, and engraved with the names of his officers. Marks of distinction are to be [illegible] to soldiers and their families, in medals, money, &c. Gen. Sucre is raised to the office of grand marshal, with the title of "Liberator of Peru."

The fortress of Callao did not readily obey the capitulation signed by the Spanish commander. Col. Gacon, who was sent to demand possession of it, was not allowed to pass the outer posts: he then went on board the British ship Cambridge, the commander of which sent a note to the governor. This however was also ineffectual, and Bolivar published a decree declaring that the garrison were out of the reach of the law of nations, and denouncing capital punishment on all who should aid or assist them.

A bill was introduced into the Congress to make a grant of 100,000 dollars to Gen. Guerrero; but although the example of the United States and Gen. Lafayette was cited, the subject was not allowed a discussion.

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*From the Philadelphia [illegible], April [illegible]*

THE PIRATES.

The Charleston Patriot of the 11th inst. gives the following letter from an officer of the U. S. navy, embracing the particulars of the recent capture of pirates by the U. States [illegible] galliot Sea Gull. The account is confirmed by advices received at Charleston from Matanzas.

The Balize belongs to this port, and not to New-York, as supposed by the writer of the letter. She was robbed while on a voyage from this port to New-Orleans about a year ago.

KEY WEST, APRIL 4.

"By the arrival of the Sea Gull at this place I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the capture, on the 25th March, about 14 degrees to the N. and E. of Matanzas, of a piratical schooner mounting four guns, supposed to have a complement of 30 men, by the boats of the Sea Gull, Capt. M'Iver, and the British frigate Dartmouth, after an action of about ten minutes. The schooner was discovered close on shore at anchor, and the boats were immediately manned from both vessels. Upon nearing the pirate they were fired upon; the crews of the boats cheering, instantly returned the fire. The pirates then endeavoured to make the shore in their boats and by swimming; but several were shot in the water, and the remainder pursued on shore; by which means 5 were killed and 10 made prisoners, and the schooner burnt, after taking the wine out of her with which she was loaded. The Sea Gull has just landed her prisoners, 5 of them dreadfully wounded, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cutlass; he has 5 wounds. On the 26th, the day after the above affair, the boats fell in with, captured and burnt another small schooner, the crew of which were the identical men who murdered the crew of the American brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, the account of which excited so much just indignation throughout the country. The villains unhappily escaped to the mangrove bushes.

The chief officer of the port, (Villa Clara,) where the piratical vessel was fitted out, is among those taken. They state that they had a privateer's commission, and deposited $600 in the hands of the governor or commander of the above place, as security. One of the pirates taken is one of those who were reprieved at Jamaica not long since, on account of saving the life of Lieut. Hobson. The Sea Gull has on board the figure head of a vessel, found in the piratical schr: report says it belonged to the ship Balis, a trader between N. York and New-Orleans. I understand from the officers of the Sea Gull, that the bodies of thirteen unfortunate creatures were found tied to trees on shore; what vessel they belonged to has not yet been ascertained from the pirates.

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*Pirates.*—The following is an extract of a letter from Porto Rico, published in the Philadelphia Gazette:

SIR—You no doubt ere this will have heard that the crew of the United States' schooner Grampus, Capt. Sloat, fitted out a decoy sloop which fell in with a piratical sloop, (Captain of the robbers and murderers named Roberto Cofresi,) who were driven ashore at Boca de Inferno, east end of Porto Rico, with a loss of two or three killed; eleven of them with the leader were taken by the inhabitants, and on the thirteenth of March were brought to St. Johns, and they there made a full disclosure of their piracies and murders: the latter were about 400 of different nations. The Governor of Porto Rico, promised Captain Sloat that he would speedily have them all executed; a little delay he thought necessary, to see if he could not learn who were concerned with them, as the leader. Roberto petitioned the Governor for a pardon, and intimated, that, if granted, he would disclose the names of fifty or sixty persons concerned with him.

There were 6 men brought to St. Johns, on 14th of March, on suspicion of belonging to the same crew of Pirates and Cut Throats, but there was no testimony against them—and from good authority, I learned there were 25 Pirates more taken in different parts on the south side of the Island, which belonged to the same band of robbers; and there was no doubt at St. Johns, P. R. they would meet the reward the 11 at St. Johns long since merited. Much praise is due to Capt. Sloat his officers and crew of the U. S. sch. Grampus, in breaking up this den of thieves and murderers.

Captain Slager, arrived at Philadelphia confirms the above statement and expresses the great admiration for the conduct of Capt. Sloat in giving convoy through Sail Rock Passage, which has now become very dangerous. The pirate Captain said, that much consolation was afforded him by the reflection, that, among the four hundred persons murdered, there were no inhabitants of Porto Rico.

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*Caramanian Sheep.*—In the Charles & Ellen, Capt. Gerry, which arrived some weeks ago from Smyrna, was imported a Ram, a native of Caraman, in Asia Minor, taken from on board of a Turkish vessel bound to Constantinople. It was presented to Capt. G. by the Greek Admiral Tombaro, who assured him that it was a genuine native of the above place and that it would prove a great acquisition to improve the breeds in this country. Their value in the market at Constantinople, is 200 to 250 dollars; their wool is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of Camblets, and their flesh is esteemed excellent and delicate. This animal has a broad tail and the natural color of the wool is dark brown or snuff color. The fleece is supposed to weigh about twenty-five pounds, is uncommonly close and compact, and reaches nearly to the ground. The body appears to be robust and of great strength, in prime condition and sound health. The size is greater than any of the largest sheep of our country. The head is beautiful, the eyes piercing and quick in motion, the fleece beyond the ears; the head appears to project out from the fleece, having the appearance of the dark brown short fur on the deer's head. The horns are handsomely seated on the head and of the middle size. It is suggested that this extraordinary and valuable animal is taken out of this state to New Jersey.

*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

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*Fire.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, and in a few minutes it was ascertained to be of some magnitude. The wind was blowing very fresh from the north west, and fears were entertained that the destruction would be very great. The fire commenced in a three story building in Canal-street, and such was the fury of the flames that in a short time the whole building was level with the ground. In less than half an hour the fire had extended through to Leonard-street, and for some time threatened the destruction of the block between Church-street and Broadway: and, indeed, from the great distance the burning flakes were driven, it was believed it would not be arrested even at Broadway. About *forty* engines were soon in operation, and we never saw the several companies more actively engaged than they were during the fire. About 12 o'clock, and when the supply of water was nearly exhausted, the fire was fortunately subdued, but many of [illegible] [illegible] were compelled to remove [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] light the [illegible]

[illegible] *Spectator.*

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A private letter from Hayti, states, that President Boyer has found our emigrants so unmanageable and unprofitable, that he has offered to send back all who will return, at the expense of the government. This event was not unforeseen. Most of the blacks went out with unwarrantable expectations of riches and influence, and the ascendancy they had gained here rendered them unable to bear the disappointments which met their extravagant calculations.—*Freeman's Journal.*

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*Latest of Gen. Lafayette.*—For some days the good LAFAYETTE being on his passage through the Indian country, we have heard nothing of him. At length we have the following account of his first meeting with the Indians. The Georgia Journal announces his arrival at Fort Mitchel on the 31st ult. The reception the Indians gave him, was quite odd and interesting. They were waiting on the western bank of the Chatahoochie, commanded by Chilly M'Intosh, and while the General was crossing they gave several YELLS in concert. When he touched the bank, they took the horses from one of the stillions, seated the General in it, and pulled him up the hill. The Alabama escort were here, under command of Maj. Gen. Taylor, in waiting to receive the General.—They saluted him as he passed. The [illegible] then formed, and after [illegible] gave a BALL PLAY, [illegible] [illegible]. It lasted an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] well as [illegible]

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*From the Middletown Gazette, April 20th.*

On Saturday morning last, a jury of inquest was called on the body of an unknown, transient person, found drowned in the small creek, at the foot of William-st. in this city, supposed to be about 35 years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches in height, light complexion, sandy hair, & red whiskers. He was dressed in a drab Pea Jacket, blue cloth trowsers, light figured Marseilles vest, woollen stockings, shoes, cap, hat, white cotton shirt, & fancy blue silk cravat, all much worn, excepting the cravat. When found he was lying on his face, in about 2 feet of water, partly under a scow. Some of his clothes were lying on the end of a small bridge that crosses the creek, and a part of them in an adjoining field about 4 rods distant from the place where he was found. Verdict of the jury, "That he came to his death by drowning himself in a state of mental derangement." His body was taken to the Alms-house by a proper officer, and on the afternoon of the same day, was decently interred.

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Among the laws passed by the legislature of the state of Maine, at its late session we have noticed one entitled, "An act for the distribution of copies of the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, to be used in Schools." This act provides for the printing and distribution of ten thousand copies of the Constitutions, bound together in the spelling-book form; and it directs "that the selectmen of towns, and the assessors of plantations, receiving such books, shall entrust them to the instructors of the schools in the several districts in proportion to the number of scholars; and it is hereby made the duty of said instructors, to cause the said books to be used and read in their several schools, and also when and where it may be practicable from the age and advancement in study of their pupils, to cause the same to be committed to memory.

*National Journal.*

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The Canal Commissioners, accompanied by the largest stockholder from New-York, visited the line of the Canal last week from Farmington to Northampton. They return with the most pleasing intelligence. Capitalists are well persuaded of the advantages of this Canal. Large meetings were held last week at Northampton and Westfield—the whole of that section of country is awake to the subject, and the people uniformly declare that the New-York capitalists shall not have all the stock—that they will build at least half of the Massachusetts section themselves.—*N. H. Reg.*

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### HAYTI.

The Independence of this fertile, flourishing, and free nation, was celebrated on New-Year's day, with great splendor and good order; all the authorities of the island joining in the festivity. An address was delivered on the occasion by Senator Viallet; and the day closed with a brilliant display of fire-works, and a supper at the President's palace. The trade of the island is active, and principally enjoyed by the British and Americans. The Haytians have given ample proofs, that they possess the principles and means of self-government; and are able and determined to defend themselves against any invader. It strikes philosophic minds with surprise mingled with regret, that the only cause assigned for not admitting them into the great family of nations, is, that their epidermis is a few shades darker than that of some other nations.—*Bost. Cent.*

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[illegible] [illegible]

ELECTION [illegible] DISTRICTS.

The present plan of electing State [illegible] and Representatives to Congress by [illegible] Ticket, is unjust and [illegible]. [illegible] politician [illegible] perceive, that it will [illegible] or be endured. The reasons why, [illegible] are, and need not be repeated. [illegible] derstood and felt by all.

Let the members to the next General Assembly look well and early to this [illegible] and

1st. Pass a law, without [illegible] to elect members of Congress by districts.

2d. Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the State, that any [illegible] be after chosen by districts—[illegible] composed of the several [illegible] [illegible] counties to have 3 members [illegible] Middlesex and Tolland counties 2 each.

In the mean time until the proposed [illegible] tion in the Constitution can be [illegible] the number of Senators, to which each [illegible] is fairly entitled, be [illegible] by the [illegible] bers of the House of Representatives [illegible] nomination referred to the people of the [illegible] ed counties.

Depend on it, that nothing short of [illegible] measures will satisfy the citizens of Connecticut. They are determined to have [illegible] efficient and direct influence in the [illegible] their rulers, than they have hitherto [illegible] ed.

The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, [illegible] nominated by the members of the [illegible] by ballot.

These suggestions are [illegible] tion of every man who [illegible] the State, and are [illegible] tion, by a [illegible] C[illegible]

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CONCORD CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the Half-Century [illegible] [illegible] place [illegible] day was good, and the [illegible] [illegible] highly [illegible] number of Ladies and [illegible] the city. "The first [illegible] commemorate the [illegible] laid in ancient [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hon. Edward Everett [illegible] ry to antiquity [illegible] the pens of Dr. [illegible] and [illegible] Esq. were sung to the [illegible] LIBERTY!" and [illegible] the occasion, [illegible] Flint, of Salem, was sung [illegible] *Hundred!*" Nearly 600 [illegible] dinner; and there was [illegible] evening. Mr. Everett delighted [illegible] for two hours.—*Bost. Cent.*

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It has been reported that [illegible] who was pardoned by the President [illegible] ly taken again near Havana [illegible] rator; but the New-York [illegible] is now at work in the Scale [illegible] John Edwards, the man who went [illegible] Washington to obtain the pardon of [illegible] and who asserted that after "shedding floods of tears," he had prevailed on Mr. [illegible] roe to spare the life of a fellow-creature, [illegible] understand that "many [illegible] he stood before our [illegible] to obtain a commutation [illegible] THIRZA MANSFIELD, [illegible] executed in July next) to [illegible] life.—*N. H. Reg.*

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*Domestic Manufacture.*—[illegible] we were shown a box of [illegible] manufactured in [illegible] and which is intended [illegible] President Adams.—The box [illegible] complete sett of knives & forks, [illegible] handles, two [illegible] large [illegible] pair of scissors not weighing [illegible] one penknife having [illegible] which consists of [illegible] 1½ 10ths of a grain, [illegible] with [illegible] handle weighing [illegible] tion of [illegible] inches.—*Con. [illegible]*

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*From the Philadelphia National Gazette.*

A very respectable house in New-[illegible] writes, under date 9th inst. that they saw on that day a letter from a French manufacturer who has manufactured Egyptian cotton [illegible] long time in which he states that the Egyptian cotton is "very inferior" this year, and loses at least 11 per cent. in manufacturing, 5 or 6 per cent. of which is sand. We are confident that no considerable nor permanent rivalry is to be apprehended by the American cotton-grower *from* the Egyptian crop. Although our cotton purchased at the present very high prices here, may not yield a profit in the European market, yet the rates are likely to remain such in that market, that the U. States will gain considerably on the whole, by the recent advance.

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*From the New-York Statesman, [illegible]*

Savannah papers of the 16th inst. state that the news from Liverpool received here by the Crisis, reached that place on the 14th inst. by the brig Wm. Wallace, when cotton advanced to 30 cents, and six expresses were despatched for Augusta and the west, some for the purpose of speculating in cotton, and others to prevent it.

The latest account from Key West states that all the Pirates lately captured by the Sea Gull, except five too badly wounded to be removed, had sailed for Havanna, in the Shark, where they would be delivered up to the authorities of the island.—The circumstance of the bodies said to have been found tied to the trees, not sufficiently ascertained to be depended on is doubtful. The Island continued unhealthy, but the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron, were generally in good health.

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New-Orleans papers to the 8th inst. are received. There was a severe gale on the 6th, which made some breaches in the levee but did no injury to the shipping.

The steam-Boat Natchez had proceeded to Mobile, with a committee to meet and escort Gen. Lafayette to the city. "Great numbers of strangers from the adjoining states had arrived to see and pay their respects to the General.

A letter of the 7th, says—"Cotton is quick to-day—Louisiana 17 to 24; Tennessee 16 to 20. We have not 500 bales more to receive from the state of Mississippi. A large boat arrived this morning from Natchez, with 800 bales all that was then to be had. We shall not export 160,000 bales."

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Capt. Hall of the brig Exchange arrived at Norfolk, informs that seventeen pirates taken by the U. S. Schooner Grampus, had been tried and condemned to suffer death at St. Thomas, and the day appointed for their execution was Wednesday 14th inst.

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*Statue to Washington for Bunker Hill.*—Chantry, the celebrated English Sculptor, is said to be devoting himself to this work, continually keeping in view as an object of rivalry Canova's statue for the North Carolina University.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# THE COURIER.

[illegible], WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1825.

[illegible]—We have selected for the poet[ical department] of this week's Courier, an ex[tract from a] volume of poems by Mr. J. T. [illegible] of this city, lately published at New-[illegible]. This young gentleman is the fourth [illegible] within a few years, has favored the community with a publication of [illegible] works. This, within so short [a time], for a place so small as ours, is certain[ly an] uncommon number, and so uncommon [as natur]ally to lead to the inquiry, whence [arises] this remarkable exuberance of poetical [illegible]? To enter at large upon this top[ic and give] a complete answer to this question we have neither time, space, or inclina[tion; but would] observe that we think it [illegible] to part to the wild and romantic [illegible] of the scenery in our neighborhood, and [in no small] degree to the [illegible] of savage war[fare] which present themselves to us on every [side], and the tales of savage exploits to which we have listened from our childhood. The [illegible] and the active and unrestrain[ed] [illegible] of the youthful mind are [illegible] and the terrible exhibitions of [illegible] in the [illegible] of an extended [illegible] [illegible] of our country. They [illegible] in reality, which the [illegible] commonly chooses [illegible]. Their heroism and courage [illegible] fortitude in enduring [illegible] of their extraordi[nary] [illegible] paid the most [illegible] in fine, the eternal [illegible] of benefits, and the [illegible] which they inflict on their [illegible], all combine to render their charac[ter] a rich field of description, and afford an a[bundant] harvest to the labors of the poet.—[Behold]ing them, as we do, on the very battle-[grounds] of those savage tribes, seeing daily the [remnant] of one of the most celebrated of them wandering through our streets, and discovering in their rude burial-grounds traces both of warlike exploits & superstitious observances, the attention of the most indifferent must be [arrested], and his interest awakened by characters and scenes so singular. And when, to [those] who are in the sunshine of youth, (a season in which the flights of fancy and the vagaries of the imagination are more unchecked than [in the] sober [illegible] of experience,) [illegible] [illegible] it is not to be wondered that the [illegible] of fancy should be embodied in the [illegible] of the poet & the suggestions of the imagination receive "a local habitation and a name."

[illegible] [in] works of fancy, it cer[tainly] [illegible] a favored spot. The [illegible] found a resting place on the [illegible] of our [illegible]. And the Yantic, [with its] grand and beautiful scenery, seems [illegible] to inspire with poetic [illegible] who drink of its waters or ramble on its banks, and to afford the youthful poet abundant supplies of the finest imagery.

With regard to the poems which we have taken as a kind of text on which to make our comments, but to which we have not very distinctly alluded, we shall only observe that our extreme partiality for the Author & great prejudice in favor of his production, entirely unfit us for the office of critics. We shall therefore leave our readers to judge for themselves, remarking that the part which we have selected appears to be a pretty fair sample of the merit of the entire work, and hoping those who may read this volume [will find] such pleasure as we have received in the perusal of it.

PIRATES.

We rejoice to find, at last, that there is reason to believe that the piracies which have so long harrassed our citizens and infested our commerce will receive a partial check. The recent captures made by Captain Sloat and Mc Iver, and the vigilance of those other officers on the West india station, assure us that there will be no want of exertions on the part of our Navy in the extermination of those enemies of the human race. We hope, also, that no mistaken sentiment of compassion will induce the President to bestow an indiscriminate pardon upon persons deserving such severe and certain punishment. There are few crimes which deserve so little compassion, considering the heinousness of the offence and as the object of punishment is rather to deter from the commission of crime than to revenge it, there is none the punishment of which public policy requires should so speedily and certainly follow its commission. We have been sufficiently disposed to complain of the inefficiency of the Spanish government, and to ascribe the extension of piracy to that cause; while it is difficult to conceive wherein our own government have surpassed that of Spain in the use of rigorous measures. We have indeed captured a few of these free-booters, but we sincerely think it altogether more desirable that they should remain uncaught, than that they should be taken only to be again let loose upon society. Such proceedings offer a reward for the commission of crime, a premium for piracy. But we hope better things, and can but believe that there will, in future, be no necessity of further complaint of the undue exercise of the pardoning power.

The amount subscribed, last Monday to the New-York Water-works Company, exceeded nine million dollars.

FOR THE COURIER.

"Pure and undefiled religion before God & the Father, is to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep ones self unspotted from the world."

*Human nature is the same in all ages*, except when corrected by piety and true religion.—In the apostolic ages, when the poor fishermen of Gallilee went about preaching the Gospel, without any reward except the consciousness of performing a duty to their Divine Master, no attempt was made by them to acquire worldly power or attain high and lucrative political offices. Christianity was in its pure & primitive state. After a lapse of centuries, aspiring men aimed, by uniting church and state, to govern the universe; thus the See of Rome became the scourge and terror of the world. The church of England, though separated from their spiritual fathers retained the same feature of church and state united. The separation of these United States from Great Britain first led to these reflections and that reasoning which were calculated to dissolve the unnatural union, so destructive to pure & undefiled religion, and so dangerous to the rights of civil liberty. Long, however, did ambitious and aspiring men, in the State in which we reside, cling to the same means of preserving their power, that the Church of Rome and England had used; and we have seen and felt that *human nature is the same in all ages*. Newspaper essays were written, orations were delivered, speeches made, able and logical reasoning was resorted to, the powers of Rhetoric were exhausted, and language harsh & threatening indulged, to prostrate the monster of church and state, composed by [illegible] one religious denomination to the [illegible] of all others. [illegible] President of Yale College was denounced as a Pope, and all the faculties of the human mind were exerted to effect a separation of this dangerous and unnatural union, and none were more prominently engaged in the conflict than that respectable religious sect, the Methodists. After a struggle of twenty years, in which it may almost be said that *that* sect led the van to victory, when we expected to find all religious distinctions at an end, so *far* as respected the organization of civil government and the election of rulers, when every man might set under his own vine and fig-tree with none to molest or make him afraid, neither excluded from or assuming any right to political honors from his association to any particular sect of christians; lo! we again find that *human nature is the same in all ages*; that the love of power is as strong and the events of electioneering [illegible] much indulged in by that very sect of respectable christians, as they heretofore claimed it was by the Congregationalists.

Does not the reflection naturally arise from the result of the late election? Is it true that circuit ministers of the Gospel have been for months secretly organizing a religious sect for a political election? Is it true that class leaders have been instructed to carry into effect [illegible] that these class leaders came to the polls with their pockets filled with tickets containing the name of their favorite candidate, one of their own sect? Is it true that they secretly agreed with a portion of the Baptists in this part of the State to support another candidate, claiming to be a Baptist? and is it true that sentinels were posted in the different aisles and avenues to the polls to examine the tickets of the Electors, and change them if not conformable to their views? These are serious and solemn questions. It is understood that no improper participation in such measures attaches to that class of christians in several towns, especially in yours. Such a gross violation of all principle was, in many places, indignantly frowned upon. It is suggested, not without some color of truth, that this is not the first or second attempt, of the same sect, for the same political purposes. That they are a zealous and respectable class of christians, is admitted; but let me ask them—in such measures do they follow the precepts of the meek and lowly Jesus? If true, have they been governed by vital piety and pure and undefiled religion, or has a thirst for wordly power induced them to yield to their passions and appetites? Have they stood firm against the charms of applause, profit and honor? If not, the Electors of Connecticut are called upon to probe the wound, search to the bottom, and lay the ax to the root of the tree.

The religious organization of the Methodists is better adapted to a secret political influence than that of any other denomination; they therefore become more dangerous when disposed to avail themselves of such a circumstance. No man respects them more than the writer of this; few have given more proofs of confidence in them. But the crisis is alarming—once arraign the Presbyterians & Episcopalians against the Methodists and the Baptists, and you have a religious instead of a political warfare. The result of such a conflict cannot be doubtful but it would call into exercise the worst and most dangerous passions of the human mind.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

REMARKS.

In the correctness of the principles advanced by our correspondent we fully concur, but the particular and exclusive application of them to any one class of christians, we think highly unjust. The desire of all denominations of christians to arrive not only at spiritual prosperity but temporal elevation, and to make their union, as a church subservient to the attainment of political influence, is as much to be expected as it is to be deprecated; and we believe that all classes of christians are more or less chargeable with this improper conduct. As a matter then of general reproof, we think the remarks of "Windham County" pertinent and proper; but of them, as far as they are designed as a reproach, peculiarly and appropriately to any one class of christians, we highly disapprove.

While we are upon this subject we would remark that there is an evil nearly allied to it, to which we wish that "Windham County" had directed the utmost severity of reproof.—We refer to that base and abominable prostitution of principle, in relation to religious subjects, which characterizes our unprincipled office-seekers and intriguing politicians. We cannot censure too severely that man, who will exchange his religion for a vote, and sell his soul for a paltry office. Aside from the extreme abandonment of character which such conduct presupposes, we can conceive nothing more despicable than the fawning and cringing of these unrighteous politicians, and can regard only with the most unmingled contempt that man, who, without reflection and against his professed principles, abandons his religion and becomes a renegade from the faith of his fathers, from no other motive than a most contemptible ambition and an inordinate thirst for power.—EDITOR COURIER.

The Editor of the National Journal speaks in high terms of Fortress Monroe, which confronts the Rip Raps at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay. Every vessel entering the Bay, must pass within half a mile of 300 guns, which may be brought to bear directly upon it. The entire area of the Fortress is surrounded by an external wall 25 feet thick; the space between the outer and inner wall is filled with a canal 50 feet wide; and the whole of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the Castle.

His Excellency the Governor [illegible] of the Rev. Daniel Dow, of Thompson, [illegible] [illegible] Sermon, and in case of [his] failure, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, is to supply his place.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Fine Radishes and Onions, (says the Troy Sentinel,) the growth of the present season, were sold in our market on Tuesday last, the 5th inst. from the garden of Mr. Philip Heart. This is earlier by several weeks, than we recollect ever seeing them sold here before.

*Rapid Travelling.*—A Baltimore paper mentions that the steam-boat Constitution has made the passage from French Town to Baltimore, 72 miles, in 5 hours and a half. On Monday last she went in 6 hours and 3 minutes, having on board a passenger who performed the journey from New-York to Baltimore in 27 hours.

Gen. Lafayette's tour through the southern and western states, including his return to Boston, embraces a distance of 5286 miles: 2610 by water and 2676 by land—according to his arrangements it will occupy 99 days travelling, beginning Feb. 24 & ending June 3d.

*Virginia.*—From the Virginia Election, we learn that John Randolph has been re-[illegible] and that John Floyd has no opposition which can be called serious to his re-election.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The following Reverend and learned Gentlemen constitute the Faculty for Instruction and Government, under the recent charter, viz:—Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President and Professor of Theology and Intellectual Philosophy.—Rev. Nathan W. Fiske, A. M. of Weston, Prof. of Greek Language and Belles Lettres.—Rev. Jasper Adams, A. M. of Charleston, S. C. (late Prof. in Brown University,) Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. Solomon Peck, A. M. of Providence, R. I. Prof. of Hebrew and Latin Languages.—Rev. Jonas King, (now in Palestine,) Prof. of Oriental Literature.—Samuel M. Worcester, A. B. of Salem, Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory.—Jacob Abbott, Jr. A. M. of Brunswick. Me, Associate Prof. of Mathematics & Prof. of Chemistry.

A London paper of March 14, says, Gen. La Fayette has sent from America to the Committee in London, appointed to manage the subscriptions for the Foreign Refugees, the following sums; 200 dollars for natives of France, 200 dollars for Spaniards, and 200 dollars for Italians.

*Good day's work.*—On one day last week, the Legislature of New-York passed eight appropriation bills, for the endowment of Academies, &c. There seems to be no limit to the means and liberality of our sister State.

*From the New-Haven Register.*

STATE ELECTION.

*We have received from a correspondent in Hartford, the result of the canvass of Votes given on the first Monday in April, for State Officers, the substance of which is as follows:*

For Governor—OLIVER WOLCOTT, 7147
and for D. Daggett 1342, N. Smith 963, T. Pitkin 585, David Plant 318, and sixty other persons 236. 3284
*The returns from N. Fairfield, Thompson, New-Hartford, Salisbury and Killingworth, were rejected for informality.* 3963

For Lt. Governor—DAVID PLANT, 5213
and for T. Pitkin 206, John Welch 200, R. M. Sherman 121, Elias Perkins 113, and 97 other persons 416. 1056
*The returns from New-Fairfield, Newtown, Thompson, Voluntown, New-Hartford, Roxbury and Killingworth, were rejected for informality.* 4168

For SENATORS—David Hill 8212, Austin Olcott 7310, Luther Loomis 8644, Ebenezer Young 7711, Robert Fairchild 8115, John Welch 7751, Eben'r Stoddard 7591, Nathan Johnson 7553, Samuel Church 7468, Noyes Darling 7285, Benning Mann 6602, Alexander Stewart, Jun. 4231.

The above gentlemen are CHOSEN. Votes were also given for others as follows:—Ingoldsby W. Crawford 1575, Rufus Hitchcock 1292, Benjamin Hurd 951, Daniel Bacon 885, Moses Warren 791, Martin Welles 703—and 12 other gentlemen received from 300 to 500 votes each. Alexander Stewart received 2529 votes—(no doubt intended for Alexander Stewart, Jr.)

For TREASURER—Isaac Spencer 4612, Andrew Kingsbury 232, Thomas Day 96, Henry Seymour 60, nineteen other persons [illegible].

For SECRETARY—Thomas Day 4231, Henry Seymour 1360, Isaac Spencer 31, twenty-two other persons 40.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Elisha Phelps, 6234; R. I. Ingersoll, 5547; Noyes Barber, 4401; Gideon Tomlinson 6263; John Baldwin, 3953; Orange Merwin, 5518; 150 candidates in the whole.

Numbers drawn in Queen's College Lottery, 20th inst. were—4 43 27 12 18 20.

*To Correspondents.*—We have received verses from two correspondents, this week—Our reasons for not publishing them are briefly, that we do not think they possess sufficient poetic taste to merit even the slight notice which we are here obliged to give them.

MARRIED.

In Preston, Mr. ERASTUS O'BRIEN, to Mrs. NANCY NASH.

At Ashford, by the Rev. P. Judson, Mr. EZRA W. BOUTEL, to Miss PATTY SMITH.

DIED.

In Lisbon, on the 9th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL PERKINS, wife of Joshua Perkins, Esq. aged 67 years.

At Canterbury, on the 6th inst. LUCY ANN [illegible], infant daughter of Mr. Robert Kinne.

At Hampton, Mr. AMASIAH CHAPMAN, aged 92.

At Windham, Mr. ELEAZER [illegible]

At Chaplin, Mr. John [illegible] aged 60.

In New-[illegible] instant, Mr. [illegible] aged [illegible]. We have [illegible] which are due to the [illegible] Suffice it to say that he was a [illegible] citizen, justly respected and [esteemed] by all who knew him. He was for many years one of the proprietors of the Connecticut Journal. It is worthy of remark that he was a descendant from one of the first printers who established themselves in New-England; and that it was in the family of the deceased, (at Cambridge) that the illustrious Franklin received instruction in the art of printing. He was the uncle and the father of the deceased, who established the New-London Gazette, the Hartford Courant, and Journal in this city, the three oldest papers in the State.—*Register.*

PRINTERS NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted & those who have open accounts with the late firm of ROBINSON & DUNHAM, are hereby reminded that an immediate settlement is indispensable.

Masonic.

THE regular monthly communication of Somersett Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next.
J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*
*April 27, 1825.*

The Members

OF the Norwich Channel Company, [illegible] Kinney's Hotel, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. to devise such measures as may be necessary to deepen the Channel of the River Thames, to provide for a further instalment on the capital stock, to consider the expediency of appointing an Agent to superintend the Channel for the ensuing season; and transact any other business, proper to be done at said meeting.
By order of the President,
JESSE BREED, Secretary.
Norwich, April 27, 1825. 4—

THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN Chelsea Grammar School, are requested to meet at the School House on Saturday, 30th of April inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the expediency of selling the rear of the School House Lot.
D. RIPLEY,
JOHN L. BUSWELL,
JOSEPH PERKINS.
RICHARD ADAMS.
*Norwich, April 2d, 1825.* 4—

The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No 221 Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April 25, 1825* tf4—

SIX months from the 11th day of April 1825, are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Stonington, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Elias Wheeler*, late of North Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
CHESTER SMITH. Adm.
3w4—

Came into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, about the 13th instant, five ewes, and five lambs—the ewes are marked with a slit in the right ear, together with some notches in both. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JARED HYDE.
*Franklin, April 19th, 1825* 3w3—

2[illegible] hhds. N. E. Rum,
60 bbls Summer Strained Sperm Oil,
100 do. Mackerel, all numbers,
30 do. Mess Pork,
20 [illegible] do. do. do.
150 quintals Green Island Fish,
10 Chest Skin tea,
The above Articles, together with a general assortment at Retail, will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in this City. JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

Erastus Coit

HAS received this day, per steamboat, a variety of Fresh Imported SILK GOODS of extra quality. April 26.

W. Huntington

HAS received by the steam-boat this day, an additional assortment of Goods, consisting of
CALICOES,
*PRINTED MUSLINS,*
Canton Crapes,
*FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS,* &c.
which he will sell very low for cash.
April 26.

Latest from New-York.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE just returned from New-York with a *splendid* assortment of *New, Elegant and Fashionable*
DRY GOODS,
Which they are now opening and offering for sale at their store in the west end of the [illegible] building, one door east of the [store] formerly occupied by them, consisting of almost every article in [their line], from *Tapes* to *Broad Cloths*.
[illegible] 1825.

New Millinery.

MRS. HOPKINS

HAVING just returned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Capes, Ribbons, &c. &c.* of the latest fashions
Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.
N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April 26, 1825.*

Miss Palmer

HAS just returned from New-York, with the latest and most fashionable patterns, for Ladies' Hats and Dresses. *Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

Miss Meech

WOULD inform her customers that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses.
*Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

S. TYLER'S

Fortunate Lottery Office.

Valuable Prizes in State Lottery,

*VIZ.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | $7000 |
| 1 | - - | 1000 |
| 1 | - - | 500 |
| 1 | - - | 418 |
| 6 | - - | 125 |
| 25 | - - | 100 |

& 2036 other good prizes.

Adventurers in Lottery Tickets, are requested to call at S. Tyler's office, & select as they may dream; or are impressed with ideas of numbers, to get one or more at the above prizes. Call soon and secure the best of them!

The Lottery will draw at Hartford in May next Halves, Quarters & Eighths sold in same proportion as whole Tickets.

Information given in Grand State Lottery, Rhode Island, $10,000 highest Prize. Tickets sold in Providence at $34. 4—

Now make your Fortune!

$7000 *HIGHEST PRIZE.*

THE subscriber has for sale Tickets in the *Connecticut State Lottery*, 7th Class, New Series, at $5 each. *LIKEWISE,*
20 doz. Whiting's Steel Plated Hoes.
Patent Hay Forks, *very cheap,*
Leghorn Hats & Bonnets,
and a complete assortment of every thing else. J. S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April 25, 1825.* 3w4—

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A CONNECTION in business having been formed by and between Lewis Hyde and Asa Backus, Jr. business will hereafter be done in the name and under the firm of
Hyde & Backus.
We have on hand an assortment of Goods well selected, and will sell them low. To say that we will sell them at cost, or less than cost, or that we will sell them cheaper than others, would be folly, as in the one case it would be at least a matter of doubt, and in the other a hard thing to do. But to those who have been in the habit of passing by in a southerly direction we do say, that by calling on us, they will at least save time and travel which is money. Old customers are particularly requested to continue their favors.
LEWIS HYDE,
ASA BACKUS, Jr.
Norwich, April 20th, 1825. 3w4—

10 Tons

Hollow Iron Ware

directly from the Furnace, for sale wholesale and retail by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
*April 26, 1825.* 3w4—

20 Tons NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, of superior quality, just received and for sale, in the stone or ground, by JOSEPH H. STRONG.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 3w4—

HOLLOW WARE.

15 tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by
Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

WM. P. RIPLEY

HAS received, by [illegible] from New-York, [illegible] Rich Fancy [illegible] Fancy, [illegible] Brown Linen and Cotton [illegible]
7-4 and 8-4 Irish Table Diaper, Plain & figured Cambrics and [illegible] Fancy [illegible]. Ribbons, Braids, &c. &c. [illegible] GOODS *will be received* [illegible]
Norwich, Apl. 27, 1825.

[illegible] feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ and 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
[illegible],000 feet boards, do.
[illegible],000 do. Clap Boards, do.
[illegible],000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
90,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

New Advertisement.

THAT large & convenient Brick House one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.*

Auction.

FOR sale at public auction, on Saturday 30th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the valuable and convenient House and Garden on the plain, formerly the residence of Hez. Perkins, & now occupied by J. G. W. Trumbull. Terms one quarter cash, three quarters secured by mortgage, if desired by the purchaser. April 27, 1825. 1w4—

Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the 8th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a House, Barn, and 2 acres of Land, situated on Scotland road, 1½ miles north of the meeting-house, the property of the late Mr. Potter Smith.
ANNA SMITH, *Adm'x.*
*Norwich, April 26, 1825.* 3w4—

For New-York,

THE sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Tuesday the 3d of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. *April 27.*

*For New-York,*

THE New and Elegant Packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler Master, will sail on Tuesday next, (at 4 o'clock precisely,) from Mr. Huntington's wharf. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
WILLIS GRAY. & Co.
N. B. All orders for goods will be forwarded with dispatch.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

Who Wants

CARPET YARN.

170 POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by
JOHN GRAY, & Co.
☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

Mr. Palmer's

NEXT term in his school will commence on Monday 9th May.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

100 Sides Sole Leather,
70 Sacks fine Salt, for sale in lots—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

For Sale,

7 tons first quality of hay,
1 close Stove and pipe,
2 three years old heifers, late the property of Mr. Jeremiah Griffing dec.
Enquire of JAMES STEDMAN.
*Norwich, April 11th 1825.* tf—

*Special Court of Probate, ss. Stonington District, April 26th, A. D. 1825.*

THIS Court allows the term of six months from this date for the Creditors to the Estate of *Sarah Barns*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their Claims to the Administrator, he giving notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in the County of New-London, three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North-Stonington,
*By order of Court,*
GEORGE HUBBARD, Clerk.
AVERY BARNS, Adm.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the district of Pomfret, Commissioners on the estate of Leonard Mason, late of Woodstock, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Chauncey Kibbe, in said Woodstock, on the 2d Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock on each of said days, six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
JOHN FOX,
ABRAM W. PAINE.
Commissioners.
Woodstock, April 13, 1825. 3w6

FOR SALE,

A FEW tons of first quality HAY and one ton ROWEN. Apply to SAMUEL AVERY.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

The following [illegible] from a neat little volume of Poems, [illegible] Amasa, of this city, and recently published by A. H. Maltby & Co. New-Haven.

IMMORTALITY.

How doth the soul of man recoil with dread,
And sink into despondency at the thought
Of abiding Annihilation's cold embrace,
Of all her grand and glorious faculties,
With which invested as a goodly robe,
She holds preeminency above the brutes,
Vanishing as if they never had a being!
But thanks to her high origin, she knows
She is immortal, and O bliss supreme!
That the Omnipotent Spirit which gave her birth,
As if to fill the measure of his love
To overflowing, placed within her power
An immortality of blessedness.

Our life is two-fold—one part a sojourn
On Earth—one without end beyond the grave;
And at both stages of existence, souls
Which rightly aim at happiness, shall find
That original but alienable dowry.
Man cannot but believe that he was framed,
Even in this tabernacle, to taste of joy:
Else, wherefore doth his spirit drink delight
From sensible forms and properties of things?
Why saves his eye with admiration fond,
To linger on the shapes and gorgeous hues
Of sun-illumined clouds,—or on the tints
Of beauty twining round the rain-bow's arch,
Or dwell entranced on female loveliness?
Why is his ear attuned to melody of sound?
Why heeds he the delicious fragrance that exhales
From the unfolding flowers that deck his path?
Why, in the endearments of the social band,
The kindly interchange of acts of love,
The chaste and [illegible] gaiety of pure thoughts,
Doth he forget that Misery's foot hath stept
Upon his heritage to mar its bloom?
Oh why is he encompassed by all those
Mysterious "[illegible] of soul and sense,"
Like to invisible [illegible]—ministers,
Blending their potent energies to weave
A texture of enchantment round his heart?
Thus Earth, his starting place for heaven, has wherewith
To glad her guest, but yet she cannot chain
His bright anticipations, cherished hopes,
Inexplicable longings, to her sod:
E'en while he revels in enjoyment, he sighs
For something ever shunning his embrace,
Unweeting that it is his permanent home,
The undiscovered clime beyond the grave.
Tell me, my soul, where is that Paradise
Regained? In all thy intellectual range,
Canst thou not show me even one feeble ray,
That emanates from its celestial courts?
Ah whither wilt thou flit, when disengaged
From thy corporeal shackles, thou shalt take
A farewell glance at Earth and its concerns?
The luminous cloud of Glory that o'erhangs
Futurity, man's reason vainly strives,
With an ambitious and o'erweening aim,
That Disappointment never tires to pierce;
And meanwhile, Fancy plays her pageants bright,
As if to make some slight amends for what
Benighted Reason's efforts cannot find;
Winging her way from star to star, she brings
To aid her, whatsoe'er her busy hand
From beauty and Magnificence has culled;
Beneath her wand another Eden springs,
More beautifully arrayed than was the first;
Yet is the veil not rent, and Fancy's heaven
Is but the faint conception of a dream.
And man sets wisely, for his wishful gaze,
[illegible] to reach
[illegible] in the path
[illegible] of hope,
Where love eternal keeps its rapturous reign,
And full fruition lives for evermore!

## MEDLEY.

Two clergymen named Adam and Low, applied for a living, which was promised to the one who could select the best text. The following Sunday Mr. Low ascended the pulpit, and prefaced his sermon with—"*Adam, where art thou?*" This was much approved; but the next Sunday Mr. Adam preached, and chose for his text—"*Low, here am I.*" which answer was so opposite, the living was presented to him.

"Why do you not pay me that six and eightpence, Mr. Mulrooney?" said an attorney to an Irishman, who replied, "Why, faith, because I do not owe you that same." "Not owe it me, yes you do; it's for the opinion you had of me." "That's a good one indeed," rejoined Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

"General Earle being at a country play, the entertainment happened to be "The Stage Coach," which was performed so wretchedly, that it was impossible to make head or tail of it. As soon as the curtain dropped, and one of the performers, came to give out the next play, the general begged leave to ask the name of the entertainment just finished, "The Stage Coach sir," says the buskin, bowing very respectfully. "Then sir," replied the general, "will you be so good as to let me know, when you perform it again, that I may be an outside passenger."

REFLECTION.

"We shall hear those truths which the multitudes do not tell us."

It is good, my friends, often to withdraw from the world; from the hurry and tumult of its busy scenes, and devote a portion of our time to serious reflection. By these means we shall become acquainted with the delicious sweets of retirement, and, by thus occasionally abstracting ourselves from the world, and "peeping through the loopholes of retreat" at its vanities and follies, we shall often experience the internal ear to be opened for the reception of "those truths which the multitudes do not tell us." By searching into our hearts, we shall discover our own frailties and imperfection; and therefore be better prepared to discharge the duty of forgiveness toward our fellow creatures.

"Reflection is a mirror fair,
"That shows us really what we are,
"And what we ought to be."

O ye giddy and vain, instead of consuming your precious time in a routine of dissipating pleasures, let me entreat you for a moment to turn aside from the "haunts of riot," retire in secret, and contemplate your own natures, the follies and vanities of human life, and you will be gradually initiated into the knowledge of yourselves and of the world.—You will rejoice in the revelation of "those truths which the multitudes do not tell you." If this life afforded no more substantial pleasures than what are to be found in the hurry & bustle of a crowd, or in the vain and licentious scenes of Vice and immorality, how cheerless and comfortless would be the condition of man. He indeed would then be, to use the language of a solemn poet of Great Britain,

——"Lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,
"Lost to the noble sallies of the soul."

---

FRESH IMPORTED

## Spring Goods.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

*Has recently returned from New-York with*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

☞ *most of which are new style and of late importations.——Among them are*

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Fashionable mixed, black and coronation
KIDD CASSIMERES,
Superfine two blue and blue and white

CALICOES,

Cambric'd fancy print do. great variety.
[illegible] 8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed
*CAMBRICS AND MUSLINS,*
6-8 [illegible] do. do. do. French do. do.
[illegible] figured Gros De Naples

SILKS,

Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.
*COLORED LEVANTINES,*
Rich Ombra Figured [illegible], various colors
Shaded and [illegible]
Barrage Handkerchiefs [illegible]
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
*Superfine Furniture C[illegible]*
☞ rich patterns and new style.
Low priced Figured do.
French Ginghams, Cotepaily Handk[illegible]
Patent black and green Crape,
Irish Linens and Long Lawns,
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers,
Very fine Cambrick Dimoty,
Drab and White Silk Stripe Drilling
for gentlemen's wear, (a new article,)
Olive Florences, Brown Drilling,
Striped Grandarells,
Men's & Women's English Silk & Cotton

HOSE,

" German Cotton & Thread Hose,
" Women's Gloves, (great variety,)
*RUSSIA & IRISH DIAPERS,*
Pink, blue, black and white Crape Lisse,
Colored Pipings, Waist & Bracelet Ribbons——*Figured and real India*

MULL MULL MUSLINS,

8-4 square Mantle Bordered and Long

MERINO SHAWLS.

Bobinet Lace Veils and Scarfs,
French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings—Plain and figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings,
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces,
French Spool & Hank Working Cotton,
Linen Floss. Pearl Edge.

1 CASE

SUPERIOR QUALITY

LEGHORN HATS,

*WHITE AND SMOOTH.*

Scotch and English Ingrain,
Brussels and Venetian

## CARPETING,

which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.——ALSO,
American two blue and blue and white
CALICOES,
1 bale 5-4 Beaver Sheeting,
☞ a superior article.
1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.
200 pieces French Paper Hangings.
*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 1—

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## New Goods,

## *Cheap Goods.*

MARCH 30, 1825.

Warranted Cast Steel,
in round and square bars.
ANVILS, VICES, FILES,
500 gross Wood Screws,
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18—Brass Wire No. 12 to 20.

BRASS KETTLES,

SADIRONS—FRYING-PANS,
No. 4, 4½, 5 lb Pins—5 & 6 inch Bellows Pipes—Corn & Flour Emery No. 0 to 4.
*Best English Shovels No.* 1, 2, 3.
Scotch Braces with 18, 24, 36 bitts.
W. C. old patent & silver eyed Needles.
Plated, japanned & bright Thumblatches.
Cast Iron Butts from 1 to 4 inches.
2 feet Rules, Gunter's Scales, Dividers.
*Mathamatical Instruments in sets.*
Hindostan and Missouri Oil Stones.
Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
Timber Tenson and veneering Saws,
Plated, Brass and Iron Candlesticks.
Elegant TEA TRAYS, *very cheap.*
Plated, Potted, & Jappaned

SADLERY

and Harness Trimmings.
A fine assortment
Bureau Trimmings
*Of every description.*
Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, &c.
All which, with every other article in his line, he offers at uncommonly low prices. JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

---

Superior Blacking.

ONE TIERCE OF REAL JAPAN

## BLACKING,

MADE BY

DAY & MARTIN,

97 High Holborn, London,

IS just received, direct from the *Importer*, and for sale, by the dozen or single, at T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the Leather—will not soil the finest linen—is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

*April 19.* 3—

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## COTTON.

18 Bales good Upland Cotton.
For sale by JOS. BREED.

---

H. R. BUCKINGHAM

HAS for sale one of the choicest and most valuable selection of

New Fancy and Staple

## Dry Goods

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

—*AMONG THEM ARE*—

Superior French and London
CHINTZES AND CALICOES
FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES.
Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.
*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,*
[very heavy.]
LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE

SHAWLS.

5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze

HANDKFS.

*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*
Common, Scarlet and Coated

CAMBRICS.

Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mull

MUSLINS.

Muslin & Gingham Robes.
BROWN CAMBRICS.
6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.
Cotton and Russia do.
*FINE IRISH LINENS.*
Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.
Black and White Silk Hose.
Cotton and Worsted do.
*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves* of every description.

[illegible]TINGS.

White [illegible] Florentines.
Stripe [illegible]
Large and Small [illegible]

CO[illegible]

Ribbons—Thread, Bobinet, and [illegible] Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.

A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE

Broad Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES.

Gilt & Mochair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.

LEGHORN HATS,

☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*

Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.

*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

---

## $7,000 Reward!!!

THE above sum (less 15 per cent) will be paid, on application at *Brewster's Fortunate Lottery Office*, to the holder of the Ticket which may draw the Capital Prize in the

Connecticut State Lottery

SEVENTH CLASS;

*To be drawn in May & finished in a few minutes.*

SCHEME:

1 prize of $7,000
1 ..................... 1,000
1 ..................... 500
1 ..................... 418
6 ..................... 125

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 100 | 196 | 12 |
| 56 | 20 | 1890 | 6 |

☞ *FOR TICKETS APPLY AT*

BREWSTER'S

TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,

☞ *FIVE RODS WEST OF THE BANK,*

Where the votaries of Fortune may, by calling soon, secure the Highest Prize.

*** Packages of 11 Tickets warranted to draw $30, with so many chances for the highest prizes.

Tickets $6—Halves 3—Quarters 1,75—Eighths 75 cents.

Prize Tickets in this or other Lotteries, received in payment.

Orders, per Mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing Cash, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, April,* 1825. 3—

---

Grand State Lottery,

*To be drawn in Providence 3d June next.*

*SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of $10,000 | | 1 Prize of | $548 |
| 1 " " | 5,000 | 4 " " | 500 |
| 5 " " | 1,000 | 8 " " | 100 |

Besides a large number of smaller prizes.

Price of Tickets $3, 25.

*** Information respecting the above Lottery given gratis on application at

Brewster's

*Connecticut State Lottery Office.*

---

Grand State Lottery.

For the encouragement of Domestic Industry.

*SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of $10,000 | | 8 prizes of | $100 |
| 1 " | 5,000 | 44 " | 50 |
| 5 " | 1,000 | 88 " | 25 |
| 1 " | 548 | 528 " | 8 |
| 4 " | 500 | 5676 " | 3 |

6,356 prizes—13,244 blanks—19,600 tickets.

☞ This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 3d day of June next.

Tickets $3 25 each—which may be had in a variety of numbers at HOWARD'S Lottery & Exchange Office.

☞ Lottery information given gratis by T. ROBINSON, Chelsea.

*April 19, 1825.* 3—

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Connecticut State Lottery.

*SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of $7000 | | 1 prize of | $500 |
| 1 - - - - - | 1000 | 1 - - - - - | 418 |

6 prizes of $125, etc.

Tickets $6, 00—Halves 3, 00,
Quarters 1, 50—Eighths 0 75,
*For sale in a great variety of numbers at*

T. ROBINSON'S

*Book-Store and Lottery Office.*

---

FASHIONABLE

## SPRING GOODS.

Wolcott Huntington

Is now opening an extensive assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

☞ OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS:

*AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND*

Black, blue & fancy BROAD CLOTHS,
☞ some very fine.
Blue, drab, mix'd, coronation rib'd and scarlet CASSIMERES.
Green, red, & white Flanels, in variety.
Super two blue & blue & white Calicoes.
Fancy Print - - - - do.
Printed Cambrics & Muslin, *new figures.*
Green, orange, and Black Ombra and Gros de Naples SILKS.
Ombra, Barrage, Gros de Naples and Gauze HANDKFS.

Ditto Scarfs—Muslin Robes—Canton & French Crapes—Irish Linens and Diapers—Blue and white Nankeens—Silk and Marseilles Vestings—Mens, Womens, and Misses Cotton & Silk Hose and Gloves—Waist and Garniture Ribbons—Cambric, Jackonet, & Mull Mull Muslins—Bobinet and Thread Laces—Hank and Spool Cotton—Silk—Spool Twist—Ribbons, Combs, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.—An assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Articles, &c &c. &c.

Domestic Cottons, Bleached and Unbleached, Plaids, Checks, Bed Ticks, &c. Russia Sheeting, Ready made Duck Trowsers for Summer wear—An assortment of Silk and Sarcenett Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

*April 20, 1825.* 3—

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## Military Goods.

## *Wm. D. Ripley*

HAS on hand and offers at low prices, Mix'd & Blue Broad Cloths, Scarlet Cloths and Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Buff and White Vestings. Plated & Gilt, Flat & Ball Buttons, &c. &c. April 13, 1825. 2—

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## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

Ripley & Waldo,

is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts of the said firm are in the hands of DWIGHT RIPLEY, who is duly authorized to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement—and all indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

DWIGHT RIPLEY.
HORACE WALDO.

*Norwich, April 15, 1825.*

The Druggist and Grocery Business will be continued by DWIGHT RIPLEY, who will be happy to see his old friends and others, who will favor him with a call. All orders punctually attended to. 3—

---

## NOTICE

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the firm of Jonathan May & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having unsettled Accounts with said firm are requested to call on Jonathan May and adjust the same—those indebted, to make immediate payment.

WALTER PAINE
JONATHAN MAY.
JOB WILLIAMS.

*Woodstock, April 14th, 1825.* 3w3—

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New Book Bindery.

## Lewis Edwards,

At the room over R. Hubbard's Book-store,

MANUFACTURES Blank Books of every description, to order, in any style of binding, and of superior materials.

Periodical Works & Old Books will be bound on the most reasonable terms, either in calf or sheep, plain or gilt.—Cash paid for Sheep Skins.

Wanted immediately, an apprentice to the above business, about 15 years of age. April 12. 3w2—

---

## HATS,

Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

## *all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

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## Paper Hangings.

AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at R. HUBBARD'S
*Book-Store & Circulating Library,*
April 12. *Russell's Row.*

---

## TRACTS.

THE Norwich Tract Depository, at the Book-Store of T. ROBINSON, has just been replenished from the General Depository of the American Tract Society, with a complete assortment of their publications. Auxiliary Societies supplied on the same terms as at the General Depository.

*April 13.* 3w2

---

POEMS,

BY JOHN T. ADAMS,
Just Published and for sale by
THOMAS ROBINSON,
price 50 cents, 3—

---

## NEW GOODS,

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL*

ERASTUS COIT

HAS received from New-York the following articles, (which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash,) viz:

Black, blue, green, olive, London brown, Oxford mix'd, scarlet & other color'd

BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS & WOOLENETTS.

A handsome assortment of Vestings.

Silks.

Black, brown, ombra, green and brown & blue Gros de Naples.
Levantines, figured and plain.
Figured Lustrings—Satin Levantines.
Black and white Satin——Sinchews—
Sarcenetts—Plain Lustring & Florence.
Italian, Nankin & Canton CRAPES.
*CRAPE SHAWLS.*
Pressed Crape—German & India Flags.
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Bandanna and Barcelona do.
A great variety of Fancy Hankerchiefs & Scarfs, Thule Lace, Green Gauze &c.

MUSLINS.

Plain and figured India, Swiss, Scotch, Mull, Book, Cambric, Jackonet & Leno.
Fine Muslin Cravats, Imitation Pocket Handkerchiefs. Muslin Dresses.
*Irish Linens, Diapers & Sheetings.*
Russia and Silicia Sheetings.
Black & white Bobinett Lace, Gauze & Crape VEILS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.

Ginghams, Cambric and Furniture Dimoty, Brown Cambric, Brown Linen Cambric, White and [illegible] White Florentine, Rib'd Denmark Satin for Gentlemen's wear—Silk Florentine, a new article for do. do.—Grandarells and Wilmington Stripes—Black and color'd Sateen—Hosiery & Gloves—Furniture Calicoes—Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.—Cotton Imitation Merino do. do.—A general assortment of fashionable RIBBONS.—Blue & yellow Nankin——A large assortment of new style Prints——British and American Sheetings and Shirtings——Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and many other goods *ONE CASE*

## Leghorn Hats,

of an extra quality, very fine, white and smooth.

*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

---

NEW

## Spring Goods.

The Thames Company

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street,* a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE

FANCY AND STAPLE

GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.

*Norwich, April 18, 1825.* 1—

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## Map of Palestine.

*Thomas B. Wait & Son, and Joseph W. Ingraham, Boston,*

PROPOSE to publish, by subscription, an historical Map of Palestine, or,

THE HOLY LAND,

Exhibiting a correct and masterly delineation of the peculiar geographical features of the country, and of the places thereon, connected with scripture history, INTERSPERSED WITH NINETY-SIX VIGNETTS, illustrative of the most important and interesting circumstances, recorded in the Old and New Testaments, introduced topographically, from the best historical and geographical authorities.

The size of this beautiful Map is 45 by 30 inches. The vignettes will be found very amusing to young persons, while they serve to impress on the mind the leading points of Sacred History and Geography. Attached to the Map will be a Pamphlet, containing, in a condensed form, an able and valuable account of the principal districts, and some of the most remarkable places contained in the Map.—Into this are introduced the leading historical date relative to the Holy Land, and appropriate geographical notices of the most important spots. This is followed by "a calender of Palestine," giving, under the head of each month, an account of the climate, the state of the soil, and the progress of agriculture in the successive seasons of the year. The whole forms a very useful and interesting compend of information illustrative of the scriptures.

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## Proposals

WILL be received by the Norwich Channel Company, until the first of May next for rebuilding the lower Pier, about thirty rods in length, on the river Thames. Apply to

SAMUEL TYLER,
JEDH HUNTINGTON,
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, April 19* [illegible]

---

*To Country Merchants & Farmers.*

## SALT.

C. F. & G. C. LESTER

HAVE just received and offer for sale 500 bushels heavy Dry Turks Island Salt, suitable for grinding.

*Norwich, April 6.* [illegible]

---

6 Tierces Peas.
6 do. Herds Grass Seed.
80 bushels Seed Oats,
90 do. Spring Wheat,
10,000 feet Clap boards,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum.
Received and for sale by
JOHN L. THROP.

---

## Wanted.

100 live Hogs, and 1 yoke heavy Oxen, by JOSEPH BREED.

---

## John Pain[illegible]

IS now opening a very [illegible] assortment of
English, French and [illegible]

GOODS,

Recently purchased in New-[illegible] will be sold on as good terms [illegible] store in the country.—[illegible] 40 pieces calicoes, printed [illegible] figured muslins, new style, & [illegible] ble patterns from 10 to 60 cents [illegible] mull mull, book, Leno, & [illegible]

MUSLINS,

Imitation, sarcenett, & common [illegible]
Black, white, green, blue, [illegible]
crape Lisses, & French

CRAPES,

Elegant [illegible]
[illegible] & striped GROS DE NAPLES.
A beautiful assortment, [illegible] velvet, gro de naples, [illegible] aolia, fancy silk

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' & gentlemen's [illegible] made kid, & beaver gloves, and [illegible] supply broad cloths, [illegible] tinetts, striped [illegible] cotton & [illegible] water. AL[illegible]

Two crates [illegible] which together [illegible] complete [illegible] among which [illegible] found a [illegible] articles, [illegible] Six gross [illegible] Teas, at [illegible] other articles [illegible]

A good supply hard [illegible] iron hollow ware, [illegible]

AL[illegible]

One case [illegible] leghorn Bolivar [illegible] days, very low—[illegible] first quality, fashion[illegible]

One bale French [illegible] patterns, together with [illegible] ment of genuine Liquor[illegible]

Those persons who are [illegible] purchasing good goods at very [illegible] ces, are respectfully solicited to [illegible] examine his assortment, which [illegible] larger and at less prices than [illegible] er had the pleasure of offering [illegible] public on any former occasion.

*Plainfield, April* [illegible]

---

## COME AGAI[illegible]

*AND SEE MORE NEW* [illegible]

THE Subscriber has just re[illegible] from New-York, and is now [illegible] ing, at his Store in Plainfield, [illegible] rich and splendid assortment [illegible]

GOODS

*(Bought, principally, at Auction)* which he offers for sale at very [illegible] vance——*among them are*——
Black, blue, brown, green and [illegible]

BROAD CLOTHS,

AND

CASSIMERES,

Ribbed and plain [illegible]
Denmark Satin—[illegible]
Florentine and Washington [illegible]
Pantaloons,
Figured Velvet, Valencia, [illegible]
*SILK VESTINGS,*
Bombazine, Parisian, Syrian, [illegible]
Bronze ground, and striped Fancy
Prints & Printed Muslins,
*FOR LADIES' DRESSES.*
Rainbow & Common Furniture Chintz,
Elegant printed lace, muslin, plain Ja[illegible] net and Book Muslin
*ROBES with Flounces and Borders.*
CASHMERE & IMITATION
LONG SHAWLS,
☞ very low.

Barage Velveteen, Gro de Nap, [illegible] Ta, Gauze & figured Silk, Fancy [illegible] German Cotton Flagg & other [illegible] Brown Linen for Bonnets, Lafayette [illegible] White Muslin Cravats, Canton & English Crape Dresses—Blue, white & [illegible] Crape Lisses—Domestic & Russia Diapers—Plain and figured Book and Leno Muslins—Cambricks—Irish Linens—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Gimps—Silk and Cotton Hose—Silk, Kid & Leather Gloves—Gilt, Silk & Camlet Buttons—Bleeched & Brown Sheeting & Shirting, Cotton Counterpins, Bed Tick, & many other articles in the Dry Goods line, with

A GENRAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Hard, Cutlery and Hollow Ware,
Crockery, Medicines,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Elastic Water Proof Hats, New-York style—all of which will be sold low.

Customers are invited to call and see for themselves, as nothing will be charged for looking—the proof of the pudding is in eating the bag.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April 6, 1825.* 4w2—

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New Millinery.

## *Miss Mansfield*

HAS just returned from New-York, with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.

Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.

*April 17th.* 6w3—

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## Millinery.

Miss Mallison

HAS just returned from New-York, with a fashionable assortment of Millinery.

*Norwich, April 17.* 3w3—

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## COFFEE.

20 bags Coffee for sale by
*April 19.* JOS. BREED.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 4. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No 1508


## CITY LAW.

A By-Law to prevent the making of Bonfires, and for other purposes.

§1 BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen & Common Council & Freemen of the City of Norwich, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, unkindle any bonfire, or be aiding or assisting therein, at any time between the setting and rising of the sun; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

§2. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, beat or play upon any drum, at any time between the setting and rising of the sun; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each & every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of one dollar.

§3. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within said city, at a less distance than fifty rods from any dwelling house, or public highway, or street, fire any swivel, musket, fowling piece, pistol, or other gun of any description, without written permission from the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of said city; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar.

*Provided, however*, That nothing in this, or the preceding section contained, shall be construed to extend to any military company under the command of its proper officer, nor to prevent the firing of any gun or guns, within said city, for the destruction of any noxious birds or animals, by any person or persons upon his or their own premises.

§4. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall fire any rocket or rockets, cracker or crackers, into, or within, the limits of said city; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar.

§5. *And be it further ordained*, That no person or persons shall, within said city, sell, or offer to sell, or have for sale, or give, or distribute to any person or persons whatever, any rocket or rockets, fire cracker or crackers; nor shall any person or persons give or sell any gun powder to any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless by the written order of his Parent, Master or Guardian; and every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten, nor less than five dollars.

§6. *And be it further ordained*, That the penalties aforesaid shall be and belong one half to him or them that shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the city; or in case prosecution shall be therefor instituted by the City Attorney, then the penalties therein recovered shall be for belong wholly to said city treasury.

§7. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person offending against any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, the penalty, in such case provided, shall be recoverable, either of said minor, or his or her parent, guardian or master, according as the person prosecuting therefor shall elect to proceed against the one or the other.

Passed in Court of Common Council on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1825.

*Attest*, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk*.

Approved in City Meeting, March 21, 1825.

3w *Attest*, JAMES STEDMAN *Clerk*.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Preston, April 1st, A. D.* 1825.

EBENEZER AVERY (3,) Joseph Ames, Clarissa Brewster, Erastus Brewster, Elam Benjamin, Susan K. Bumly, Coddington Brown, Eunice Brown, Jona. Branch, Avery Barnes, Asa Benjamin, Elias B. Corning, Winthrop Campbell, Thaddeus Cook, Betsim Fews, Daniel Congdon, Mary Grant, John Grant, Ichabod Johnson, John Law, Levi Meech, Denison Palmer (2,) William Palmer, Benjamin F. Park, Joseph Peckham, M. T. Richards, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Charles Whiting, Amos Witter, Jonah Witter. (2.) S. M. DOWNER, P. M. 2

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Root Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39—

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of March last, an indented boy by the name of *John Stewart*, aged about 16 years, of a small size and light complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy.——Whoever will return him shall receive one Cent reward, but no charges.

CHRISTOPHER VAN HAUN.

*Lebanon, April* 11, 1825. 3w2

## WANTED,

FOUR smart Young Men, for a Sealing Voyage to the Pacific Ocean.

ENOCH BURROWS & SON.

*Stonington, April* 15, 1825. 3w3

## New-York & Boston

### *Steam-Boat Line.*

THE new, elegant and commodious steam-boat NEW-LONDON, CHARLES DAVISON MASTER, LEAVES New-York on Mondays & Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-London & Norwich. Leaves Norwich at 5 o'clock P. M. and New-London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays for New-York.

*Norwich, April* 12, 1825. 2—

## For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board *Norwich April* [illegible]

## New Books, &c.

SEVERAL New Books, and new editions of popular Standard Works have recently been received at the Book Store of THO. ROBINSON.

*April* 19. 2—

## Collectors Notice.

The residents & non-residents of the north society in the town of Woodstock, liable by law to pay taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on the list of 1824. He will attend at the house of Daniel Bottom, in said town, for the purpose of receiving said tax on the 9th day of May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay fees according to law.

PELEG C. CHILD *Collector*

Woodstock, April 16, 1825. 3w3—

## *Collector's Notice.*

THE residents and non-residents of the town of Franklin, liable to pay Taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a Town Tax of five cents and a half on the dollar, on list 1824. And for collecting the same, I will meet them at the Dwelling-House of Capt. Oliver Johnson, Jun'r. in said Franklin, on Wednesday the 4th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. Those who do not comply with this notice must calculate to pay travel fees, without respect to persons, immediately after the above day.

AMASA HYDE, *Collector.*

*Franklin, April* 11, 1825. 2—

## *Notice*

IS hereby given to all concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut to be holden at Hartford, on the 1st Wednesday of May, A. D 1825

Praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the Act regulating fisheries, as to authorise the erection of dams on the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, for the purpose of improving the waters of said rivers for Manufacturing purposes.

In behalf of the petitioners.

JOHN BREED Agent.

*Norwich, March* 24, 1825. 6w52—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Ezra Backus his stand in Chelsea with all his interest in the business of a Drayman, tenders his services to the public in that capacity, & respectfully solicits their patronage.

All persons having open accounts with the subscriber are requested to settle the same immediately.

EBENEZER WILSON.

*Norwich, April* 12th, 1825 2—

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has hired the Blacksmith's Shop formerly occupied by *Jedediah Barstow, Esq.* & intends commencing on the 20th inst. the making of Scythes, Axes, Hoes, and country work generally, in his line. All Tools made by him will be ground fit for use for such as pay cash, free of expense.

THADDEUS PRENTICE.

*Griswold, Jewitt-City, April* 11, 1825

## COTTON.

50 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—60 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

*April* 19. 3—

## H. Colton

IS this day opening a Case of Elegant Looking Glasses, which, with those before on hand makes his assortment very complete. *April 7th.*

## FOR SALE

SEVERAL valuable building lots on the plain, south of the house of Jabez Huntington Esq. belonging to William Leffingwell Esq. Enquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

*Attorney to said Leffingwell.*

Norwich April 1st. 1825.

## FOR SALE.

SEVERAL building lots in Chelsea, between the house occupied by Mr. Elijah Ames and the Mumford place, so called, belonging to Thomas Coit Esq of Canterbury. Enquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

*Attorney to said Coit.*

Norwich April 1st. 1825.

*For Sale, the following described*

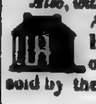
## REAL ESTATE.

AT Bean-hill, one mile west of the Court-house in Norwich,

**55 acres of Land,**

with a Dwelling-House, two Barns, and out-houses, all in good repair. It has been improved many years for a tavern.

*Also, within* 30 *rods of said Court-house*,



An elegant two story Dwelling House, Barn, and two acres of Land. To be let if not sold by the first of April next.

——*ALSO*,——

**28 acres of Wood-Land,**

one mile from said Court-house, & half a mile from Norwich Falls.

*Also*—9 acres on Plain-hills.

*Also*—Pasture and Wood-Land at Boggy Meadow.

*Also*—18 acres at Yantic Meadow in Bozrah, near Mr. John Abel's land.

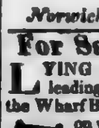
For further particulars, inquire of

ASA H. BIRCHARD.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1824. tf34—

## For Sale—a good Farm

LYING near the junction of the roads leading from the Court-House, and from the Wharf Bridge in Norwich to N. London.



on which stands a House and a Barn, has good fences, and is well watered and wooded. It is a pleasant situation, and may be had on a credit, by calling on the subscriber and giving proper security. ALSO,

The excellent Farm where the subscriber now lives, adjoining the above——both containing about 260 acres.

CHRISTOPHER STARR.

Norwich, Feb. 1st, 1825. 44—

## TO LET.

*And possession given immediately*,

THE pleasantly situated HOUSE & GARDEN on the east road leading from Chelsea to Town, recently occupied by Capt. Clement Stevens.

*ALSO*,

If desired, six acres of excellent mowing & plough land adjoining.

*Enquire of*

APPLETON MEECH.

*March 27th.* 52—

## TO LET.

A HOUSE & garden late the property of Dr. George Tisdale, deceased, situated near the Gin Distillery of Mr. Joseph Breed.

ALSO. Four lots of land in the neighborhood of said house, being the same land formerly bought of Henry Munsell and Henry Munsell Jr.

ALSO. A house and four lots situated on or near the Shetucket river, one of which lots is an orchard containing a great number of excellent fruit trees.

Part of the above property will be let for the term of one year, the rest for a shorter period. Possession given immediatly. For further information enquire of CHARLES ROCKWELL.

*Administrator of estate of Geo. Tisdale*

April 6. 1—

## TO LET,

THE House & Garden lately occupied by Daniel Wilbur, situated in West-Chelsea, about three fourths of a mile from the Wharf Bridge. Apply to JOS. BREED.

*April* 18 3—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of April.

SAMSON HOWE.

*Killingly, March* 21, 1825. 3w2

## Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d day of April inst. an indented boy by the name of George Williams. Said boy is 13 years of age, thick set, and light complexion. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one cent reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

HENRY HOWARD.

*Woodstock, April 7th.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th ult. an indented boy by the name of *Justus Knight Watson*, aged about 15 years. Whoever will return him shall receive one Mill, but no charges or thanks. DANIEL WHEELER.

*Plainfield, April* 11, 1825. 3w2

## FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*THE M. MANUFACTURERS'*

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BOSTON.

THIS Company having been established for the express purpose of *Insuring against Fire*, with a Capital of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, now offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unfortunate moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty & distress,) at such moderate rates as cannot fail to induce the public to secure themselves against this description of loss. The Company are in no manner restricted as to the kinds of risks, but will name premiums in all cases, however hazardous, on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company, will attend to any applications made to him for Insurance. JABEZ HUNTINGTON,

5w2 *Norwich.*

## Plainfield Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on *Thursday* the 14th inst. under the Preceptorship of JOHN WITTER, A. M.

All the branches, taught in any similar seminary in this country, will be taught here. Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the Trustees believe that the present flourishing condition of the Institution will warrant them in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

*Plainfield, Conn. April* 5, 1825.

By order of the Trustees,

2 ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman*

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of April*, 1825.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

COL. ASA ROATH, Administrator upon the estate of *Gen. Stephen B. Allyn*, late of Norwich, deceased, having presented his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased, to this Court for allowance—

*Thereupon ordered*, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the 26th day of April instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the same.

Attest. *Burril Lathrop, Clerk.* 3

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 11th day of April*, 1825—

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Ezekiel Smith*, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elijah Smith, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of April, 1825.

Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk. 3w3

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of April*, A. D. 1825.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr Jonas Hewitt, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited his account of Administration with the estate of said deceased in this court for allowance and settlement,

Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested in said estate to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, at the Probate Office in said Norwich, on the 26th day of April inst at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to be heard on the allowance of said account. Attest, *Burril Lathrop, Clerk.*

Public notice is hereby given.

Attest. THOMAS H. HEWITT, *Adm.*

THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Griswold, late of Franklin dec. to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. COMFORT D. FILLMORE,

Administrator.

*Franklin, April 19th, 1825.* 3w3—

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of *Mrs. Mehitabel Prentice*, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, *Adm.*

*Griswold, April* 6, 1825. 3w2

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*

### UGLY WOMEN.

Great is the tragedy which would probably be enacting at the present moment in every country of the world, but for the fortunate circumstance that we have no longer any fixed standard of beauty, real or imaginary, & by a necessary and happy consequence, no determinate rule of ugliness. In fact there are no such animals as ugly women, though we still continue to talk of them as we do of Harpies, Gorgons, and Chimeras. There is no deformity that does not find admirers, and no loveliness that is not deemed defective.—Anamaboo, the African prince, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hand on his heart, & exclaiming, "Ah! madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistable!" And the same beauty, when travelling among the Swiss Cretins, heard several of the men ejaculating, "How handsome she is! what a pity that she wants a goitre!" Plain women were formerly so common that they were termed *ordinary*, to signify the frequency of their occurrence; in these happier days the phrase *extra-ordinary* would be more applicable. However parsimonious, or even cruel, Nature may have been in other respects, they all cling to admiration by some solitary tenure that redeems them from the unqualified imputation of unattractiveness. One has an eye that, like Charity, covers a multitude of sins; another is a female Sampson, whose strength consists in her hair; a third holds your affections by her teeth; a fourth is a Cinderella, who wins hearts by her pretty little foot; a fifth makes an irresistable appeal from her face to her figure, and so on to the end of the catalogue. An expressive countenance may always be claimed in the absence of any definite charm; if even this be questionable, the party generally contrives to get a reputation for great cleverness; and if that be too inhumanly disputed, envy itself must allow that she is "excessively amiable."

What a blessing for these unhandsome damsels, whom we treat still more unhandsomely by our fastidious neglect, that some of us are less squeamish in our tastes and more impartial in our attentions. Solomon proves the antiquity the adage—"De gustibus nil disputandum," for he compares the hair of his beloved to a flock of goats appearing from Mount Gilead, and in a strain of enamoured flattery exclaims, "Thy eyes are like the fish-pools in Heshbon, by the gate of Bath-rabbim; thy nose like the tower of Lebanon looking towards Damascus." Now I deem it as becoming to see a woman standing behind a good roomy nose, as to contemplate a fair temple with a majestic portico; but it may be questioned whether a nose like the tower of Lebanon be not somewhat too elephantine, and bordering on the proboscis. The *nez retrousse* is smart and piquant; the button-nose, like all other diminutives, is endearing; and even the snub absolute has its admirers.—Cupid can get over it though it have no bridge, and jumps through a wall eye like a harlequin. As to the latter feature, my taste may be singular, perhaps bad, but I confess that I have a *penchant* for that captivating cast, sometimes invidiously termed a squint. Its advantages are neither few nor unimportant. Like a bowl, its very bias makes it sure of hitting the jack, while it seems to be running out of the course; and it has, moreover, the invaluable property of doing execution without exciting suspicion, like the Irish guns with crooked barrels made for shooting round a corner. Common observers admire the sun in his common state, but philosophers find it a thousand times more interesting when suffering a partial eclipse; while the lovers of the picturesque are more smitten with its rising and setting than with its meridian splendour. Such men must be enchanted with a strabismus or squint, where they may behold the ball of sight gracefully emerging from the nasal cast, or setting in its occidental depths, presenting every variety of obscuration.—With regard to teeth, also, a very erroneous taste prevails. Nothing can be more stiff & barrack-like, than that uniformity of shape & hue which is so highly vaunted; for the merest tyro in landscape will tell us that castellated and jagged outlines, with a pleasing variety of tints, are infinitely more pictorial & pleasing. Patches of bile in the face are by no means to be deprecated; they impart to it a rich mellow tone of autumnal colouring, which we should in vain seek in less gifted complexions; and I am most happy to vindicate the claims of a moderate beard upon the upper lip, which is as necessary to the perfect beauty of the mouth, as are the thorns & moss to a rose, or the leaves to a cherry. If there be any old maids still extant, while mysogonists are so rare, the fault must be attributable to themselves, and they must incur all the responsibility of their single blessedness.

In the connubial lottery, ugly women possess an advantage to which sufficient importance has not been attached. It is a common observation that husband and wife frequently resemble one another, and many ingenious theorists, attempting to solve the problem by attributing it to sympathy, contemplation of one another's features, congeniality of habits and modes of life, &c. have fallen into the very common error of substituting the cause for the effect. This mutual likeness is the occasion, not the result of marriage. Every man, like Narcissus, becomes enamoured of the reflection of himself, only choosing a substance instead of a shadow.—His love for any particular woman is self love at second hand, vanity reflected, compound egotism. When he sees himself in the mirror of a female face, he exclaims, "How intelligent, how amiable, how interesting!—how admirably adapted for a wife!" and forthwith makes his proposals to the personage so expressly and literally calculated to keep him in countenance. The uglier he is, the more need he has of this consolation; he forms a romantic attachment to the "fascinating creature with the snub nose," or the "bewitching girl with the roguish leer" (Anglice—squint,) without once suspecting that he is paying his addresses to himself, and the inamorato before a looking glass. Take self-love from love, and very little remains: it is taking the flame from Hymen's torch and leaving the smoke. The same feeling extends to his progeny: he would rather see them resemble himself, particularly in his defects, than be modelled after the chubbiest Cherubs or Cupids that ever emanated from the studio of Canova. One sometimes encounters a man of a most unqualified hideousness, who obviously considers himself an Adonis; and when such a one has to seek a congenial Venus, it is evident that her value will be in the inverse ratio of her charms. Upon this principle ugly women will be converted into belles, perfect frights will become irresistable, and none need despair of conquests, if they have but the happiness to be sufficiently plain.

The best part of beauty, says Bacon, is that which a statue or painting cannot express. As to symmetry of form and superficial grace, sculpture is exquisitely perfect, but the countenance is of too subtle and intangible a character to be arrested by any modification of marble.

It is a species of moral beauty, as superior to mere charms of surface as mind is to matter. It is, in fact, visible spirit, legible intellect, diffusing itself over the features, and enabling minds to commune with each other by some secret sympathy unconnected with the senses. The heart has a silent echo in the face, which frequently carries to us a conviction diametrically opposite to the audible expressions of the mouth; and we see, though the eyes, into the understanding of the man, long before it can communicate with us by utterance. This emanation of character is the light of a soul destined to the skies, shining through its tegument of clay, & irradiating the countenance, as the sun illuminates the face of nature before it rises above the earth, to commence its heavenly career. Of this indefinable charm, all women are alike susceptible: it is to them what gunpowder is to warriors, it levels all distinctions, and gives to the plain and the pretty, to the timid and the brave, an equal chance of making conquests. It is in fine, one among a thousand proofs of that system of compensation, both physical and moral, by which a Superior Power is perpetually evincing his benignity: affording to every human being a commensurate chance of happiness and inculcating upon all, that when they turn their faces towards heaven, they should reflect the light from above, and be animated by one uniform expression of love, resignation and gratitude.

*From the Lay Monastery.*

### THE LITERARY SPIRIT OF OUR COUNTRY.

The spirit of that day is still awake,
And spreads itself, and shall not sleep again.
*Byron.*

I never think of my native land without a feeling of pride in my national ancestry. Our government has passed the ordeal of time, and we have among us, neither the practical atheism of a papal hierarchy, nor that dangerous system of politics, which, in the days of Cardinal Richelieu, made France the terror of Europe. The same spirit that animated our fathers in their great struggle for freedom, still directs the popular mind to honor bloody enterprize, and whilst

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,"

the star of mental light still looks cheerfully upon New-England. There is throughout our territories a spirit of activity, that will insure success in every honorable undertaking; and this spirit has already directed itself to literature, with an energy that increases with the exercise. What will be done, may be predicted from what has already been done; and as national talent is gradually developed in the walks of literature, and unfolds itself in greater vigor and richness day after day, a national literature will be formed. Revolutions in letters are, indeed, the most gradual of all revolutions. A single day may decide the fate of an empire, the event of an hour may crop a throne from the earth, but years must elapse ere any sensible changes can be introduced in literature. And yet in this the mind can proceed surely with its reasonings, whilst in the science of politics it will be led into constant error, by the uncertainty of political combinations;—for it is a principle well founded in nature, that those reasonings are most sure, whose subjects are not influenced by individual caprice, but move only with the motions of the popular mind.

Perhaps there never was a better field for the exercise of talent than our own country exhibits at the present day. While there are here but few great minds wholly devoted to letters, the exertions of genius will be far more conspicuous and effectual, than when a larger multitude has gathered around our literary altars. It is not when many have come forth into the ripened harvest, that we are to look for great individual pre-eminence. But it is when competition is limited to the few gifted minds, that are willing to toil in difficult and untrodden paths. Then, if ever, must appear those men, who, like Homer and Shakspeare, will have no imitators; and who, like them, will never become models, that others would think of excelling, or hope to equal. I do not say, that this would advance to any great extent our national literature, nor even so far as it would be advanced by a more moderate, but a more universal excellence in our literary men;—for high excellence in one individual brings with it a hopelessness of success to others, and damps for a season the ardour of competition. But I venture nothing in the assertion, that the opportunity for eminent literary success, which our country now holds out to her sons, is such as can never be given them again. The rapid changes, which are every where going on in our occupations and circumstances as a nation, render this impossible. And when we observe how boldly our country is pressing on in the march of intellect, it is not too much to prophesy,—nay, the conclusion seems almost irresistable, that the nation, whose commerce is overshadowing every ocean with its sails, will ere long enlighten with its own literature, at least, the most distant places of its own territory.

If climate and natural scenery have a powerful influence in forming the intellectual character of a nation, our country has certainly much to hope from them. And that these influences are powerful, the known principles, which regulate the phenomena of mind, render sufficiently obvious. It cannot be that the eye should always rest upon sublime and beautiful scenery, and thought be always familiar with the grand features of nature, and that we should not receive from such intercourse one deep and long continued impression.

So mind takes colour from the cloud, the storm
The ocean, and the torrent: where clear skies
Brighten and purple o'er an earth, whose form
In the sweet dress of southern summer lies,
Man drinks the beauty with his gladdened eyes,
And sends it out in music:—where the strand
Sounds with the surging waves, that proudly rise
To meet the frowning clouds, the soul is manned
To mingle in their wrath and be as darkly grand
*Percival.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

It is upon the poetic mind, where susceptibility to natural beauty is more exquisite than elsewhere, that the influence of natural scenery is most evident: since it is through the medium of fancy and feeling, that this influence is exerted and felt. Poetry has been correctly defined the language of the imagination and the passions; and perhaps there is nothing which more awakens the former than the sublime in nature,—and nothing which more influences the latter, than the beautiful. And hence, whenever national peculiarities, and the civil and religious institutions of a people have introduced peculiar and appropriate modes of thought, and given an individual character to their poetry, the influence of climate and natural scenery become eminently obvious. Thus the sunny hills and purple vineyards of Italy and South France have given a character of delicate beauty to their poetry, and the wild scenery and severer climate of Scotland have breathed a tone of high sublimity into the writings of its bards. In our own country nature has exhibited her works upon the most beautiful and magnificent scale. And this vast theatre, where she has so finely mingled and varied her scenery, is the school in which the genius of our country is to be trained. As the eye scans the open volume of nature, the lessons that it reads there, pass into the mind; and thus we receive those gradual impressions, which go so far to form the mental character. The sentiments with which nature inspires us—those hallowed and associated feelings—we cherish and revere through life. And it is by this intercourse and long familiarity, that our native scenery comes to exert so strong an influence upon the mind, and that the features of intellect are moulded after those of nature.

It has been often urged against the advancement of a national literature in our country, that America is not classic ground; and that we are not rich in those fine classic alluvions which mould the poetic mind to its most perfect beauty, and give to genius the material, for superior exertion. But this is an objection, to which more weight is given than in reality belongs to it. Those nations that are rich in poetic associations, are not always rich in poetic minds. The Grecian monuments, ancient as they are,—whatever enthusiasm they may have awakened, have never breathed inspiration over the lyres of modern Greeks. And the wandering Improvisatori of Florence and Naples have done little for modern literature in classic Italy. But if the natural scenery of our country, where nature exhibits such various beauty and sublimity, can give strength and vigor to intellect, and with them unite poetic feeling, the lapse of another century will give to us those rich associations, which it is said are now wanting, and will make America in some degree a classic land. Time, indeed, has already hallowed those places of our territory where the people of an ancient race, that has long since ceased to be, have left "a record in the desert;" and the tumuli, that hold their mouldering bones, are mementos of those men, who once peopled our western forests. As population advances westward, the ploughshare turns up the wasted skeleton; and happy villages arise upon the sites of unknown burial-places. And when our native Indians, who are fast perishing from the earth, shall have left forever the borders of our wide lakes and rivers, and their villages have decayed within the bosoms of our western hills, the dim light of tradition will rest upon those places, which have seen the glory of their battles, and heard the voice of their eloquence;—and our land will become indeed, a classic ground.

Perhaps the chief cause which has retarded the progress of poetry in America, is the want of that exclusive cultivation, which so noble a branch of literature would seem to require. Few here think of relying upon the exertion of poetic talent for a livelihood, and of making literature the profession of life. The bar or the pulpit claims the greater part of the scholar's existence, and poetry is made its pastime. This is a defect, which the hand of honourable patronage alone can remedy. I believe it is a remark of Roscoe, that there is no intellectual occupation, which requires such high, peculiar, and exclusive qualifications as the labours of the poet. But we fail in their acquisition, through the want of a rich and abundant patronage. It is the fear of poverty that deters many gifted and poetic minds from coming forward into the arena, and wiping away all reproach from our literature. When the scholar can go on his way prosperous and rejoicing, and poetry no longer holds with us a "bootless reed;" minds of the finest mould will be active to invigorate our literature, and to honour the country, which in its turn shall honour them. Added to this circumstance, so injurious to our literature, is the wide influence which English belles-lettres and poetry exert within our land. The delicately finished model of English taste has always been the model by which we have fashioned our writings; and perhaps it is well, that it must for a time continue to be so. But let our admiration for the excellent literary taste of England stop in the imitation:—at least, let us not cherish it to our own injury & the neglect of our own literature. Let us not esteem our native writers the less, because they are native, nor set too high a value upon those things, whose chief value is, that they came from the classic land of England. But while we admire the exertions of foreign intellect, let us cherish more tenderly that spirit of literature, which belongs to us, and entertain a cheerful and honourable pride in having already done so much as we have done.

PRESERVING EGGS.

In 1820, a tradesman of Paris asked permission of the prefect of the police to sell, in the market, eggs that had been preserved a year in a composition, of which he kept the secret. More than 30,000 of these eggs were sold in the open market without any complaint being made, or any notice taken of them, when the Board of Health thought proper to examine them. They were found to be perfectly fresh, and could only be distinguished from others by a pulverous stratum of carbonate of lime, remarked by M. Cadet to be on the eggshell. This induced him to make a series of experiments, which ended in his discovering that they were preserved in highly saturated lime-water. M. Cadet suggests adding a little saturated muriate of lime, but gives no reason. They may also be preserved by immersing them twenty seconds in boiling water, and then keeping them well-dried in fine sifted ashes: but this will give them a greyish green colour. The method of preserving them in lime-water has been long the practice of Italy; they may be kept thus for two years. This useful mode is well known in many parts of England, and cannot be too much recommended.

*Directions for raising Cabbages.*—Take from the stumps of old cabbages which you generally set out early in the spring, the most prominent shoots, after they have sufficiently expanded themselves, and set them out in the same mode you do your plants, and they will immediately take root and afford you a very early and luxuriant cabbage.—Those who have tried this method affirm that they are much earlier and by far superior to any that can be raised from the plants. They must be broken from the stumps, and not cut off, as their small fibres greatly facilitate their taking root.

*Extract of a letter from Capt. Richard Macy master of the whaling ship Mars, to Josiah Hussey Esq. of Nantucket, dated Coast of Japan, August 1, 1824.*

"Impressed with a strong belief that great numbers of sperm whales existed among the numerous islands in the Pacific, generally known as the Society, Friendly, Fejee & Caroline's Islands, I resolved to spend three months among those Islands. I steered first to the Society Islands, where I proposed to stop in order to procure wood and water. The island selected for that purpose is called Eimo, and lies 20 miles West of Otaheite. I entered a harbor on the north side of the island, which is not to be surpassed for access & safety, by any harbor in this ocean. I took my ship two miles up this beautiful harbor (entirely landlocked) & tied her to an *old tree*. The scene that surrounded me was truly romantic. The shores were covered with all kinds of Tropical fruit, such as oranges, lemons, limes, cocoanuts, pine-apples, bananas, & plantains. The beautiful mountains which encompass the harbor, & exhibit a lofty and majestic appearance, commence within a quarter of a mile from the shore, & gradually ascend to the height of 2500 feet, covered with trees from the bottom to the top. I found the natives much more civilized than I had anticipated.

There are at Eimo, five missionary families from England, who apparently live up to their profession. I dined or supped with them almost every day during my stay: and was treated with great kindness and hospitality; but you will be surprised when I tell you there is scarcely a native in the place, but what can read or write. They have passages of scripture printed in their own language, and also hymn books, which some of them can read as well as I can ours. I lay there one Sunday, and went to their church, where I found assembled about 3 or 400 natives, all decently dressed; all the females (natives) wore bonnets of their own manufacturing. There was as much good order and regularity in their mode of worship, and particularly in singing hymns and psalms, as you will generally find in our churches.

Having procured every necessary, I weighed anchor on the 25th of December, and proceeded to the westward among the Friendly Islands. On the 3d of February, 1824, I discovered three islands, and as they are not laid down on my chart, or in any book I have on board, I believe them to be a new discovery.

Several natives of one of the Friendly Islands came along side of my ship, their only object appeared to be trade, as they never expressed any desire to get on board. As soon as they had finished their business they returned to their shores, apparently much pleased. They resembled the Sandwich Islanders in their complexion: but are in a state of nature, with the exception of a few leaves tied around them. They appeared to be very friendly, cheerful and pleasant. In this neighborhood I saw numbers of whales, but was uncommonly unfortunate. I observed several other Islands, but had no intercourse with them.

The next Island I stopped at, was near the Fejees, and known by the name of Rohumah. Several of the natives came on board to trade, and at one time I had on my main deck about 3 or 400 of them. I stretched a line across the deck, and suffered no one, except my officers and crew, to go abaft it. I placed abreast of my cabin gangway, two machines, which, if put in operation, would have wounded the whole of them in an instant:—however I had no occasion to make any use of them. After being there four days, and being well assured of their friendly disposition, I accepted the invitation of their king to go on shore.

On landing, I was immediately surrounded by about 1000 natives, who had come together from mere curiosity. The king took me by the hand and conducted me to his palace, which was a large hut, thatched on the outside, and neatly dressed in the inside with mats.—The king introduced me to the queen, who was apparently much pleased to see me. I was seated on a clean mat and fanned by a woman on each side of me. The queen spread a table, which was a large wooden tray, and had a meal prepared for me immediately.

The tray was spread with leaves; and the meal consisted of yams, bread fruit, tarrow, fish, cocoanuts, and other dishes, which were all prepared under the immediate inspection of the queen. She handed me each dish, separately in a green leaf, taking great care not to touch her finger to either: she even handed me the cocoanut in a leaf. I never tasted a sweeter meal, and I ate quite heartily.

After dinner I lighted a segar, which much astonished them, as smoking is not practised among them. They appeared to be much surprised at my being *so white*, and some of them reached over three or four others to touch me with their fingers. After smoking a segar, I returned to my boat, which I found loaded with vegetables. On my way to the ship, I saw a vast number of canoes, some going to the ship and others returning to the shore. The scene reminded me of our Nantucket *shewing*.

These natives are remarkably clean, cheerful, friendly and hospitable: their complexion is about two shades lighter than the Sandwich Islanders. They are in a state of nudity, with the exception of a little grass, which some of them wear round their loins. They furnished me with every thing the island afforded, viz. yams, tarrow, cocoanuts, plantains, bananas, apples, sugar canes, and fowls in great abundance—indeed it was the very best recruit I ever obtained since my going to sea."

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, April 20.*

## LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

This morning we have been favored with the following copies of letters from Liverpool of the 24th and 25th March, received by the Corinthian, and from which it will be seen that another advance in the price of cotton had taken place.

LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR, OF MARCH 24.

The sales of cotton last week amount to 29,900 bags, of which 18,000 were chiefly Egyptian. The principal business, however, was in the early part of the week, and the market, toward its close, became heavy, tho' with little variation as to prices. Since then, a very good demand has appeared again at advancing prices, and the sales up to last night, say from the 19th to the 23d inclusive, amount to 14,000 bags of all descriptions. Of these, about 10,000 bags were taken yesterday at an advance of ¼ to ½d per pound in good uplands which are the qualities chiefly sought after, & holders are keeping back.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The demand for cotton at the commencement of the week, was limited. The sales amount to 3838 bags. Yesterday the demand revived, and upwards of 8000 bags were sold, of which 4000 were uplands at 15d, and 30 bags at 15½d, making a general advance of ¼d, and on uplands ½d on the lowest depression of Monday. Speculators are at work again, & some individuals are sanguine of seeing Uplands at 2s before September next. The present stock in Liverpool is estimated at 92,000 bags of all descriptions, and holders are not offering freely. 1000 bbls. of Turpentine sold at 13s 6d. Ashes are dull without alteration in prices. Tobacco heavy; also Grain and Flour. Rice 20s a 22s. Very little doing in Dye woods.

On looking over our files by the Cadmus, we find that they contain very little political news in addition to what we gave yesterday. The accounts from Constantinople speak of plots, treasons, and executions in that city, which had caused great alarm among the inhabitants; while the cause of the Greeks continued to wear the most favorable aspect. Letters from Corfu state that the campaign had begun auspiciously, and that in a naval engagement off Rhodes, 25 transports of the Egyptian fleet, laden with troops, horses and provisions, had been captured by the Greeks.

The boats belonging to the British frigates Cambrian and Seringapatam, had captured 2 large piratical boats in the gulf of Volo, after a desperate engagement, in which the pirates 70 in number, had been all killed or drowned except 7; the loss of the British was four killed and eleven wounded.

Ferdinand who is said to be again sick, was attacked in his carriage by an individual who cried out "Death to the King;" and on being arrested he declared that he would not retract his words, nor give up his intention of putting the monarch to death whenever he had an opportunity.

Accounts had been received in London that the Ashantee war was at an end: their army having suffered dreadfully on their return to the capital, by small pox, dysentery, famine and the attacks of the Queen of Akim, who commands the powerful nation of the Bentookies. It was very unhealthy at Sierra Leone. The English vessel Maidstone released about 2000 slaves along the coast, from Portuguese slave ships.

*Ship Canal through Central America.*

A bill is now passing through the House of Commons for the incorporation of a company whose purpose is to make a passage for ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean thro' the narrow country which connects North with South America. The immense advantage arising from such an undertaking is apparent to every one who looks at a map of the world. The long and dangerous voyage round the vast South American continent by Cape Horn, will be thereby saved to all vessels going to the Great South Sea; while the voyage to India and China will be shortened by 9 or 10,000 miles. The plan is not however the old one of cutting straight through the Isthmus of Darien—which, even at the narrowest part, would be a work of inconceivable labor and expense, and indeed would probably never accommodate any vessels larger than barges:—A line has been discovered in the new state entitled "the United Provinces of Central America," formed by rivers & lakes which will only require a canal of twelve miles long, and the clearing of a river-channel, to complete an entire water passage for large ships from one ocean to the other.—Surveys of the whole communication were found in the office of a late Spanish Minister of Marine; for the bigoted Government of Spain, in conformity with its general colonial policy, kept all information of this kind as secret as possible, lest foreigners should take advantage of it. The proposed capital of the Company is only one million, & it seems that mining in Guatimala is said to be united with the other object. It is thought that the toll which the south sea whalers alone could well afford to pay, would make the proposed canal a profitable scheme. If the data upon which the plan is founded are correct, the undertaking will be one of enormous benefit, and will effect a sort of revolution in our distant and most valuable commerce. There could not certainly be a better time for trying such a speculation with the requisite spirit. There only wants now a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and then the two great *desiderata* for which all geographers have sighed, would be accomplished, and little of circuitous navigation left in the world!

## COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Bogota papers to the 3d March, by the Tampico, from Carthagena, contain a correspondence between the President of the Colombian Senate and the Liberator Bolivar, by which it appears that that great man had, for the *third* time, tendered his refusal of the Presidency. The letters were submitted to Congress at a meeting convoked for the purpose on the evening of the 8th February; when, on the question being put whether the resignation should or should not be accepted, it was decided that it should not, by 21 Senators and 52 Representatives. On the result being known, the hall rang with acclamations, and the citizens, who had assembled in great numbers in the streets, expressed their approbation in a similar manner. Letters to the 31st March, by the Tampico, mention the arrival at Carthagena of a brig from London, with half a million of dollars for the Colombian government.

## MEXICO.

The Mexican Sun, (files of which have been received via. Philadelphia to the 19th March,) announce the arrival of the British Minister, Mr. Ward, with full powers to conclude a treaty of commerce with the republic, and that the President had authorised the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs & of the Treasury to negotiate with him. This occurrence had diffused great joy throughout the country. The heads of departments had publicly congratulated each other on the auspicious event, and a day been set apart to celebrate it in a suitable manner as a national jubilee, and as a complete guarantee of the independence of the republic. The final triumphs of Bolivar in Peru, had been communicated to Congress on its first meeting, (5th March;) on which the members rose simultaneously, and shouted "Independence and Bolivar."

Several vessels had arrived at Vera Cruz & Mocambo, in the beginning of March with specie for the government; and it was expected, in consequence of a petition to that effect from the most respectable merchants in Mexico, that the existing high duties on imports would be greatly reduced.

Madam Itturbide had petitioned Congress to be permitted to reside in the United States, without forfeiting her pension.

Gomez the famous bandit, had been sent under guard to Acapulco, to be thence deported to California.

An editor of a paper had been indicted for seditious publications and acquitted by the jury. "This (says the Sun) is one of those triumphs of public opinion, which clearly prove the advances which we are making." The subject of the liberty of the press was under consideration in the House of Representatives.

At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—'Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor.' A high spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paro, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, & exclaiming—'Should Bolivar, at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine does from my glass,'—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paro, and most warmly embracing him, exclaimed, 'If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger.'"

*From Colombian papers, received at N. Y.*

The Peruvian government have conferred on the army which gained the victory over the Spaniards, the name of "Liberators of Peru:" the corps of which it is composed are to receive the title *Glorious*, and the individuals that of "*highly deserving*." A magnificent column is to be raised on the field of Ayacucho, bearing the bust of Gen. Sucre, and engraved with the names of his officers. Marks of distinction are to be dispensed to soldiers and their families, in medals, money, &c. Gen. Sucre is raised to the office of grand marshal, with the title of "Liberator of Peru."

The fortress of Callao did not readily obey the capitulation signed by the Spanish commander. Col. Cascos, who was sent to demand possession of it, was not allowed to pass the outer posts: he then went on board the British ship Cambridge, the commander of which sent a note to the governor. This however was also ineffectual, and Bolivar published a decree declaring that the garrison were out of the reach of the law of nations, and denouncing capital punishment on all who should aid or assist them.

A bill was introduced into the Congress to make a grant of 100,000 dollars to Gen. Guerrero; but although the example of the United States and Gen. Lafayette was cited, the subject was not allowed a discussion.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Philadelphia Gazette, April 19.*

## THE PIRATES.

The Charleston Patriot of the 11th inst. gives the following letter from an officer of the U. S. navy, embracing the particulars of the recent capture of pirates by the U. States steam galliot Sea Gull. The account is confirmed by advices received at Charleston from Matanzas.

The Balize belongs to this port, and not to New-York, as supposed by the writer of the letter. She was robbed while on a voyage from this port to New-Orleans about a year ago.

KEY WEST, APRIL 2.

"By the arrival of the Sea Gull at this place I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the capture, on the 25th March, about 1½ degrees to the N. and E. of Matanzas, of a piratical schooner mounting four guns, supposed to have a complement of 30 men, by the boats of the Sea Gull, Capt. M'Iver, and the British frigate Dartmouth, after an action of about ten minutes. The schooner was discovered close on shore at anchor, and the boats were immediately manned from both vessels. Upon nearing the pirate they were fired upon; the crews of the boats cheering, instantly returned the fire. The pirates then endeavored to make the shore in their boats and by swimming; but several were shot in the water, and the remainder pursued on shore; by which means 5 were killed and 19 made prisoners, and the schooner burnt, after taking the wine out of her with which she was loaded. The Sea Gull has just landed her prisoners, 5 of them dreadfully wounded, with sabre cuts, among them is the captain, who fought resolutely; he has 5 wounds. On the 28th, the day after the above affair, the boats fell in with, captured and burnt another small schooner, the crew of which were the identical men who murdered the crew of the American brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, the account of which excited so much just indignation throughout the country. The villains unhappily escaped to the mangrove bushes.

The chief officer of the port, (Villa Clara,) where the piratical vessel was fitted out, is among those taken. They state that they had a privateer's commission, and deposited $600 in the hands of the governor or commander of the above place, as security. One of the pirates taken is one of those who were reprieved at Jamaica not long since, on account of saving the life of Lieut. Hobson. The Sea Gull has on board the figure head of a vessel, found in the piratical schr: report says it belonged to the ship Balia, a trader between N. York and New-Orleans. I understand from the officers of the Sea Gull, that the bodies of thirteen unfortunate creatures were found tied to trees on shore; what vessel they belonged to has not yet been ascertained from the pirates.

*Pirates.*—The following is an extract of a letter from Porto Rico, published in the Philadelphia Gazette:

SIR—You no doubt ere this will have heard that the crew of the United States' schooner Grampus, Capt. Sloat, fitted out a decoy sloop which fell in with a piratical sloop, (Captain of the robbers and murderers named Roberto Cofresi,) who were driven ashore at Boca de Infierno, east end of Porto Rico, with a loss of two or three killed; eleven of them with the leader were taken by the inhabitants, and on the thirteenth of March were brought to St. Johns, and they there made a full disclosure of their piracies and murders: the latter were about 400 of different nations. The Governor of Porto Rico, promised Captain Sloat that he would speedily have them all executed; a little delay he thought necessary, to see if he could not learn who were concerned with them, as the leader. Roberto petitioned the Governor for a pardon, and intimated, that, if granted, he would disclose the names of fifty or sixty persons concerned with him.

There were 6 men brought to St. Johns, on 14th of March, on suspicion of belonging to the same crew of Pirates and Cut Throats, but there was no testimony against them—and from good authority, I learned there were 25 Pirates more taken in different parts on the south side of the Island, which belonged to the same band of robbers; and there was no doubt at St. Johns, P. R. they would meet the reward the 11 at St. Johns long since merited. Much praise is due to Capt. Sloat his officers and crew of the U. S. sch. Grampus, in breaking up this den of theives and murderers.

Captain Singer, arrived at Philadelphia confirms the above statement and expresses the great admiration for the conduct of Capt. Sloat in giving convoy through Sail Rock Passage, which has now become very dangerous. The pirate Captain said, that much consolation was afforded him by the reflection, that, among the four hundred persons murdered, there were no inhabitants of Porto Rico.

*Caramanian Sheep.*—In the Charles & Ellen, Capt. Gerry, which arrived some weeks ago from Smyrna, was imported a Ram, a native of Caraman, in Asia Minor, taken from on board of a Turkish vessel bound to Constantinople. It was presented to Capt. G. by the Greek Admiral Tombaro, who assured him that it was a genuine native of the above place and that it would prove a great acquisition to some other nations.—*Bost. Cour.*

improve the breeds in this country. Their value in the market at Constantinople, is 200 to 250 dollars: their wool is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of Cambrics, and their flesh is esteemed excellent and delicate. The animal has a broad tail and the natural color of the wool is dark brown or snuff color. The fleece is supposed to weigh about *twenty-five* pounds, is uncommonly close and compact, and reaches nearly to the ground. The body appears to be robust of great strength, in prime condition and sound health. The size is greater than any of the largest sheep of our country. The head is beautiful, the eyes piercing and quick in motion, no fleece beyond the ears: the head appears to project out from the fleece, having the appearance of the dark brown short fur on the deer's head. The horns are handsomely seated on the head and of the middle size. It is regretted that this extraordinary and valuable animal is taken out of this state to New Jersey.

*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

*Fire.*—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, and in a few minutes it was ascertained to be of some magnitude. The wind was blowing very fresh from the north west, and fears were entertained that the destruction would be very great. The fire commenced in a three story building in canal-street, and such was the fury of the flames that in a short time the whole building was level with the ground. In less than half an hour the fire had extended through to Lespenard-street, and for some time threatened the destruction of the block between Church-street and Broadway; and, indeed, from the great distance the burning flakes were driven, it was believed it would not be arrested even at Broadway. About *forty* engines were soon in operation, and we never saw the several companies more actively engaged than they were during the fire. About 12 o'clock, and when the supply of water was nearly exhausted, the fire was fortunately subdued, but many of the companies were compelled to remain on the ground until day light this morning

*New-York Spectator.*

A private letter from Hayti, states, that President Boyer has found our emigrants so unmanageable and unprofitable, that he has offered to send back all who will return, at the expense of the government. This event was not unforeseen. Most of the blacks went out with unwarranted expectations of riches and influence, and the ascendancy they had gained here rendered them unable to bear the disappointments which met their extravagant calculations.—*Freeman's Journal.*

*Latest of Gen. Lafayette.*—For some days the good LAFAYETTE being on his passage through the Indian country, we have heard nothing of him. At length we have the following account of his first meeting with the Indians. The Georgia Journal announces his arrival at Fort Mitchel on the 31st ult. The reception the Indians gave him, was quite odd and interesting. They were waiting on the western bank of the Chatahoochie, commanded by Chilly M'Intosh, and while the General was crossing they gave several YELLS in concert. When he touched the bank, they took the horse from one of the sulkies, seated the General in it, and pulled him up the hill. The Alabama escort were here, under command of Maj. Gen. Taylor, in waiting to receive the General.—They saluted him as he passed. The Indians then formed, and after going through some ceremonies, gave a BALL PLAY, which was very amusing. It lasted an hour, and the General appeared to be well entertained with it.

*From the Middletown Gazette, April 20th.*

On Saturday morning last, a jury of inquest was called on the body of an unknown, transient person, found drowned in the small creek, at the foot of William-st. in this city, supposed to be about 35 years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches in height, light complexion, sandy hair, & red whiskers. He was dressed in a drab Pea Jacket, blue cloth trowsers, light figured Marseilles vest, woollen stockings, shoes, napt hat, white cotton shirt, & fancy blue silk cravat, all much worn, excepting the cravat. When found he was lying on his face, in about 2 feet of water, partly under a scow. Some of his clothes were lying on the end of a small bridge that crosses the creek, and a part of them in an adjoining field about 4 rods distant from the place where he was found. Verdict of the jury, "That he came to his death by drowning himself in a state of mental derangement." His body was taken to the Alms-house by a proper officer, and on the afternoon of the same day, was decently interred.

Among the laws passed by the legislature of the state of Maine, at its late session we have noticed one entitled, "An act for the distribution of copies of the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, to be used in Schools." This act provides for the printing and distribution of ten thousand copies of the Constitutions, bound together in the spelling-book form; and it directs "that the selectmen of towns, and the assessors of plantations, receiving such books, shall entrust them to the instructors of the schools in the several districts in proportion to the number of scholars; and it is hereby made the duty of said instructors, to cause the said books to be used and read in their several schools, and also when and where it may be practicable from the age and advancement in study of their pupils, to cause the same to be committed to memory.

*National Journal.*

The Canal Commissioners, accompanied by the largest stockholder from New-York, visited the line of the Canal last week from Farmington to Northampton. They return with the most pleasing intelligence. Capitalists are well persuaded of the advantages of this Canal. Large meetings were held last week at Northampton and Westfield—the whole of that section of country is awake to the subject, and the people uniformly declare that the New-York capitalists shall not have all the stock—that they will build at least half of the Massachusetts section themselves.—*N. H. Reg.*

## HAYTI.

The Independence of this fertile, flourishing, and free nation, was celebrated on New-Year's day, with great splendor and good order; all the authorities of the island joining in the festivity. An address was delivered on the occasion by Senator Viallet; and the day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks, and a supper at the President's palace. The trade of the island is active, and principally enjoyed by the British and Americans. The Haytians have given ample proofs, that they possess the principles and means of self-government; and are able and determined to defend themselves against any invader. It strikes philosophic minds with surprise mingled with regret, that the only cause assigned for not admitting them into the great family of nations, is, that their epidermis is a few shades darker than that of some other nations.—*Bost. Cour.*

FROM THE SENTINEL.

## ELECTION BY DISTRICTS.

The present plan of choosing State Senators and Representatives to Congress by *General Ticket*, is unjust and unpopular. Every cool politician might perceive, that it will no longer be endured. The reasons why, are obvious, and need not be repeated. They are understood and felt by all.

Let the members to the next General Assembly look *well* and *early* to this subject, and

1st. Pass a law, without unnecessary delay, to elect members of Congress by districts.

2d. Propose an amendment to the Constitution of this State, that our Senators be hereafter chosen by districts—those districts to be composed of the several counties—the 6 largest counties to have 3 members each, and Middlesex and Tolland counties 2 each.

In the mean time until the proposed alteration in the Constitution can be completed, let the number of Senators, to which each county is fairly entitled, be apportioned by the members of the House of Representatives, & their *nomination referred to the people of the several counties.*

Depend on it, that nothing short of these measures will satisfy the citizens of Connecticut. They are determined to have a more efficient and direct influence in the choice of their rulers, than they have hitherto exercised.

The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, may with propriety be nominated by the members of the Legislature by ballot.

These suggestions are worthy of the attention of every man who regards the welfare of the State, and are thrown out for consideration, by a CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

## CONCORD CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the Half-Century anniversary of the memorable conflict at Concord, in 1775, took place yesterday in that town.—The day was good, and the assemblage very numerous and highly respectable. A large number of Ladies and Gentleman went from the city. The first stone of a Monument to commemorate the great event of 1775, was laid in ancient and masonic form. This ceremony was succeeded by an address by the Hon. Edward Everett. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge on this subject. Two odes, from the pens of Dr. Percival and Henry J. Finn, Esq. were sung to the tunes of "ADAMS AND LIBERTY;" and Bruce's *Address*. During the exercise of the Church, a hymn, by Dr. Flint, of Salem, was sung to the tune of "*Old Hundred*." Nearly 500 partook of a public dinner; and there was to be a ball in the evening. Mr. Everett delighted his audience for two hours.—*Bost. Cour.*

It has been reported that *Joseph Perez*, who was pardoned by the President, was lately taken again near Havana among some pirates; but the New-York papers state that he is now at work in the Scale Beam Factory of John Edwards, the man who went on to Washington to obtain the pardon of Perez, and who asserted that after "shedding many floods of tears," he had prevailed on Mr. Monroe to spare the life of a fellow-creature. We understand that "many floods of tears" are to be shed before our next legislature, in order to obtain a commutation of the punishment of THIRZA MANSFIELD, (sentenced to be executed in July next) to confinement for life.—*N. H. Reg.*

*Domestic Manufactures.*—This morning we were shown a box of miniature cutlery, manufactured in this city by Mr. S. Pooley, and which is intended to be presented to President Adams.—The box contains one complete sett of knives & forks, consisting of handles, two of a large size with pearl do. 1 pair of scissors not weighing 2-10ths of a grain, one penknife having a tortoise shell handle which consists of ten distinct pieces weighing 1⅓ 10ths of a grain, 1 penknife with a pearl handle weighing 4⅓-10ths of a grain—dimentions of case 2 3-4 inches.—*Com. Adv.*

*From the Philadelphia National Gazette.*

A very respectable house in New-York writes, under date 9th inst. that they saw on that day a letter from a French manufacturer, who has manufactured *Egyptian* cotton for a long time in which he states that the Egyptian cotton is "very inferior" this year, and loses at least 11 per cent. in manufacturing, 5 or 6 per cent. of which is sand. We are confident that no considerable nor permanent rivalry is to be apprehended by the American cotton-grower from the Egyptian crop. Although our cotton purchased at the present very high prices here, may not yield a profit in the European market, yet the rates are likely to remain such in that market, that the U. States will gain considerably on the whole, by the recent advance.

*From the New-York Statesman, April 25.*

Savannah papers of the 16th inst. state that the news from Liverpool received here by the *Crisis*, reached that place on the 14th inst. by the brig Wm. Wallace, when cotton advanced to 30 cents, and six expresses were despatched for Augusta and the west, some for the purpose of speculating in cotton, and others to prevent it.

The latest account from Key West state that all the Pirates lately captured by the Sea Gull, except five too badly wounded to be removed, had sailed for Havanna, in the *Shark*, where they would be delivered up to the authorities of the island,—The circumstance of the bodies said to have been found tied to the trees, not sufficiently ascertained to be depended on is doubtful. The Island continued unhealthy, but the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron, were generally in good health.

New-Orleans papers to the 8th inst. are received. There was a severe gale on the 6th which made some breaches in the levee but did no injury to the shipping.

The steam-Boat Natchez had proceeded to Mobile, with a committee to meet and escort Gen. Lafayette to the city. Great numbers of strangers from the adjoining states had arrived to see and pay their respects to the General.

A letter of the 7th, says—"Cotton is quick to-day—Louisiana 17 to 24; Tennessee 18 to 20. We have not 500 bales more to receive from the state of Mississippi. A large boat arrived this morning from Natchez, with 600 bales all that was then to be had. We shall not export 180,000 bales."

Capt. Hall of the brig Exchange arrived at Norfolk, informs that seventeen pirates taken by the U. S. Schooner Grampus, had been tried and condemned to suffer death at St. Thomas, and the day appointed for their execution was Wednesday 14th inst.

*Statue to Washington for Bunker Hill.*—Chantry, the celebrated English Sculptor, is said to be devoting himself to this work, continually keeping in view as an object of rivalry Canova's statue for the North Carolina University.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, April 27, 1825.

*Literary.*—We have selected for the poetical department of this week's Courier, an extract from a volume of poems by Mr. J. T. Adams, of this city, lately published at New-Haven. This young gentleman is the fourth of our citizens who, within a few years, has favored the community with a publication of their poetical works. This, within so short a time, for a place so small as ours, is certainly an uncommon number, and so uncommon as naturally to lead to the inquiry, whence arises this remarkable exuberance of poetical production? To enter at large upon this topic and return a complete answer to this question we have neither time, space, or inclination; but would observe that we think it ascribable in part to the wild and romantic features of the scenery in our neighborhood, and in an equal degree to the traces of savage warfare which present themselves to us on every side, and the tales of savage exploits to which we have listened from our childhood. The warm passions and the active and unrestrained imagination of the youthful mind are easily inflamed, and the terrible exhibitions of power which present themselves in the cataract, or the beautiful pictures of an extended and varied landscape, operating upon minds thus constituted, excite to activity those poetic thoughts and feelings which might otherwise have forever remained dormant. And there is no subject better calculated to employ the energies of such a mind than the character of the aborigines of our country. They possess those qualities in reality, which the poet in his imagination commonly chooses to deck his hero. Their heroism and courage in war, their extreme fortitude in enduring the fatigues and privations of their extraordinary life, their exultation amid the most excruciating tortures, in fine, the eternal remembrance and ready requital of benefits, and the dreadful vengeance which they inflict on their enemies, all combine to render their character a rich field of description, and afford an abundant harvest to the labors of the poet.—Residing then, as we do, on the very battle-ground of these savage tribes, seeing daily the remains of one of the most celebrated of them wandering through our streets, and discovering in their rude burial grounds traces both of warlike exploits & superstitious observances, the attention of the most indifferent must be excited and his interest awakened by characters and scenes so singular. And when, to those who are in the sunshine of youth, (a season in which the flights of fancy and the vagaries of the imagination are more heeded than in the beaten track of experience,) fuel like this is presented, it is not to be wondered that the creations of fancy should be embodied in the strains of the poet & the suggestions of the imagination receive "a local habitation and a name."

But whatever may be the cause of the great fertility of our place in works of fancy, it certainly appears to be a favored spot. The Muses seem to have found a resting place on the peaks of our precipices. And the Yantic, with its grand and beautiful scenery, seems like a second Helicon to inspire with poetic fire those who drink of its waters or ramble in its borders, and to afford the youthful poet abundant supplies of the finest imagery.

With regard to the poems which we have taken as a kind of text on which to make our comment but to which we have not very strictly adhered, we shall only observe that our extreme partiality for the author & great prejudice in favor of his production, entirely unfits us for the office of critics. We shall therefore leave our readers to judge for themselves, remarking that the part which we have selected appears to be a pretty fair sample of the merit of the entire work, and hoping those who may read this volume as much pleasure as we have received in the perusal of it.

## PIRATES.

We rejoice to find, at last, that there is reason to believe that the piracies which have so long harrassed our citizens and infested our commerce will receive a partial check. The recent captures made by Captains Sloat and Mc Iver, and the vigilance of those other officers on the West india station, assure us that there will be no want of exertions on the part of our Navy in the extermination of those enemies of the human race. We hope, also, that no mistaken sentiment of compassion will induce the President to bestow an indiscriminate pardon upon persons deserving such severe and certain punishment. There are few crimes which deserve so little compassion, considering the heinousness of the offence and as the object of punishment is rather to deter from the commission of crime than to revenge it, there is none the punishment of which public policy requires should so speedily and certainly follow its commission. We have been sufficiently disposed to complain of the inefficiency of the Spanish government, and to ascribe the extension of piracy to that cause: while it is difficult to conceive wherein our own government have surpassed that of Spain in the use of rigorous measures. We have indeed captured a few of these free-booters, but we sincerely think it altogether more desirable that they should remain uncaught, than that they should be taken only to be again let loose upon society. Such proceedings offer a reward for the commission of crime, a pension for piracy. But we hope better things, and can but believe that there will, in future, be no necessity of further complaint of the undue exercise of the pardoning power.

The amount subscribed, last Monday to the New-York Water-works Company, exceeded nine million dollars.

## For the Courier.

"Pure and undefiled religion before God & the Father, is to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep ones self unspotted from the world."

*Human nature is the same in all ages*, except when corrected by piety and true religion.—In the apostolic ages, when the poor fishermen of Gallilee went about preaching the Gospel, without any reward except the consciousness of performing a duty to their Divine Master, no attempt was made by them to acquire worldly power or attain high and lucrative political offices. Christianity was in its pure & primitive state. After a lapse of centuries, aspiring men aimed, by uniting church and state, to govern the universe; thus the See of Rome became the scourge and terror of the world. The church of England, though separated from their spiritual fathers retained the same feature of church and state united. The separation of these United States from Great Britain first led to those reflections and that reasoning which were calculated to dissolve the unnatural union, so destructive to pure & undefiled religion, and so dangerous to the rights of civil liberty. Long, however, did ambitious and aspiring men, in the State in which we reside, cling to the same means of preserving their power, that the Church of Rome and England had used; and we have seen and felt that *human nature is the same in all ages*. Newspaper essays were written, orations were delivered, speeches made, able and logical reasoning was resorted to, the powers of Rhetoric were exhausted, and language harsh & threatening indulged, to prostrate this monster of church and state, combined to aggrandize one religious denomination to the exclusion of all others. A late eminent President of Yale College was denounced as a Pope, and all the faculties of the human mind were exerted to effect a separation of this dangerous and unnatural union, and none were more prominently engaged in the conflict than that respectable religious sect, the Methodists. After a struggle of twenty years, in which it may almost be said that *that* sect led the van to victory, when we expected to find all religious distinctions at an end, so far as respected the organization of civil government and the election of rulers, when every man might set under his own vine and fig-tree with none to make . or make him afraid, neither excluded from or assuming any right to political honors from his association to any particular sect of christians; lo! we again find that *human nature is the same in all ages*; that the love of power is as strong and the sweets of exercising it as much indulged in by that very sect of respectable christians, as they heretofore claimed it was by the Congregationalists.

Does not the reflection actually arise from the result of the late election? Is it true that circuit ministers of the Gospel have been for months secretly organising a religious sect for a political election? Is it true that class leaders have been instructed to carry into effect the arrangement of their superiors? Is it true that these class leaders came to the polls with their pockets filled with tickets containing the name of their favorite candidate, one of their own sect? Is it true that they secretly agreed with a portion of the Baptists in this part of the State to support another candidate, claiming to be a Baptist? and is it true that sentinels were posted in the different aisles and avenues to the polls to examine the tickets of the Electors, and change them if not conformable to their views? These are serious and solemn questions. It is understood that no improper participation in such measures attaches to that class of christians in several towns, especially in yours. Such a gross violation of all principle was, in many places, indignantly frowned upon. It is suggested, not without some color of truth, that this is not the first or second attempt, of the same sect, for the same political purposes. That they are a zealous and respectable class of christians, is admitted; but let me ask them—in such measures do they follow the precepts of the meek and lowly Jesus? If true, have they been governed by vital piety and pure and undefiled religion, or has a thirst for worldly power induced them to yield to their passions and appetites? Have they stood firm against the charms of applause, profit and honor? If not, the Electors of Connecticut are called upon to probe the wound, search to the bottom, and lay the ax to the root of the tree.

The religious organization of the Methodists is better adapted to a secret political influence than that of any other denomination; they therefore become more dangerous when disposed to avail themselves of such a circumstance. No man respects them more than the writer of this; few have given more proofs of confidence in them. But the crisis is alarming—once arrange the Presbyterians & Episcopalians against the Methodists and the Baptists, and you have a religious instead of a political warfare. The result of such a conflict cannot be doubtful but it would call into exercise the worst and most dangerous passions of the human mind.

Windham County.

## REMARKS.

In the correctness of the principles advanced by our correspondent we fully concur, but the particular and exclusive application of them to any one class of christians, we think highly unjust. The desire of all denominations of christians to arrive not only at spiritual prosperity but temporal elevation, and to make their union, as a church subservient to the attainment of political influence, is as much to be expected as it is to be deprecated; and we believe that all classes of christians are more or less chargeable with this improper conduct. As a matter then of general reproof, we think the remarks of "Windham County" pertinent and proper; but of them, as far as they are designed as a reproach, peculiarly and appropriately to any one class of christians, we highly disapprove.

While we are upon this subject we would remark, that there is an evil nearly allied to it, to which we wish that "Windham County" had directed the utmost severity of reproof.—We refer to that base and abominable prostitution of principle, in relation to religious subjects, which characterizes our unprincipled office-seekers and intriguing politicians. We cannot censure too severely that man, who will exchange his religion for a vote, and sell his soul for a paltry office. Aside from the extreme abandonment of character which such conduct presupposes, we can conceive nothing more despicable than the fawning and cringing of these unrighteous politicians, and can regard only with the most unmingled contempt that man, who, without reflection and against his professed principles, abandons his religion and becomes a renegade from the faith of his fathers, from no other motive than a most contemptible ambition and an inordinate thirst for power.—Editor Courier.

The Editor of the National Journal speaks in high terms of Fortress Monroe, which confronts the Rip Raps at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay. Every vessel entering the Bay, must pass within half a mile of 200 guns, which may be brought to bear directly upon it. The entire area of the Fortress is surrounded by an external wall 25 feet thick; the space between the outer and inner wall is filled with a canal 50 feet wide; and the whole of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the Castle.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Rev. Daniel Dow, of Thompson, to preach the Election Sermon, and in case of his failure, the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, is to supply his place.

## EARLY VEGETABLES.

Fine Radishes and Onions, (says the Troy Sentinel,) the growth of the present season, were sold in our market on Tuesday last, the 5th inst. from the garden of Mr. Philip Heart. This is earlier by several weeks, than we recollect ever seeing them sold here before.

*Rapid Travelling.*—A Baltimore paper mentions that the steam-boat Constitution has made the passage from French Town to Baltimore, 72 miles, in 5 hours and a half. On Monday last she went in 6 hours and 3 minutes, having on board a passenger who performed the journey from New-York to Baltimore in 27 hours.

Gen. Lafayette's tour through the southern and western states, including his return to Boston, embraces a distance of 5296 miles: 2610 by water and 2676 by land—according to his arrangements it will occupy 99 days travelling, beginning Feb. 24 & ending June 3d.

*Virginia.*—From the Virginia Election, we learn that John Randolph has been re-elected, without opposition, in his district; and that John Floyd has no opposition which can be called serious to his re-election.

## AMHERST COLLEGE.

The following Reverend and learned Gentlemen constitute the Faculty for Instruction and Government, under the recent charter, viz:—Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President and Professor of Theology and Intellectual Philosophy.—Rev. Nathan W. Fiske, A. M. of Weston, Prof. of Greek Language and Belles Lettres.—Rev. Jasper Adams, A. M. of Charleston, S. C. (late Prof. in Brown University,) Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. Solomon Peck, A. M. of Providence, R. I. Prof. of Hebrew and Latin Languages.—Rev. Jonas King, (now in Palestine,) Prof. of Oriental Literature.—Samuel M. Worcester, A. B. of Salem, Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory.—Jacob Abbott, Jr. A. M. of Brunswick, Me, Associate Prof. of Mathematics & Prof. of Chemistry.

A London paper of March 14, says, Gen. La Fayette has sent from America to the Committee in London, appointed to manage the subscriptions for the Foreign Refugees, the following sums; 200 dollars for natives of France, 200 dollars for Spaniards, and 200 dollars for Italians.

*Good day's work.*—On one day last week, the Legislature of New-York passed eight appropriation bills, for the endowment of Academies, &c. There seems to be no limit to the means and liberality of our sister State.

*From the New-Haven Register.*

## STATE ELECTION.

*We have received from a correspondent in Hartford, the result of the canvass of Votes given on the first Monday in April, for State Officers, the substance of which is as follows:*

For Governor—Oliver Wolcott, 7147
and for D. Dagget 1342, N. Smith 863, T. Pitkin 525, David Plant 319, and sixty other persons 236. 3284
*The returns from N. Fairfield, Thompson, New-Hartford, Salisbury and Killingsworth, were rejected for informality.* 3863

For Lt. Governor—David Plant, 5213
and for T. Pitkin 205, John Welch 200, R. M. Sherman 121, Elias Perkins 113, and 97 other persons 416. 1055
*The returns from New-Fairfield, Newtown, Thompson, Voluntown, New-Hartford, Roxbury and Killingsworth, were rejected for informality.* 4158

For SENATORS—David Hill 8212, Austin Olcott 7310, Luther Loomis 8644, Ebenezer Young 7711, Robert Fairchild 8115, John Welch 7751, Ebenr Stoddard 7591, Nathan Johnson 7553, Samuel Church 7468, Noyes Darling 7285, Benning Mann 6592, Alexander Stewart, Jun. 4831.

The above gentlemen are CHOSEN. Votes were also given for others as follows:—Ingoldsby W. Crawford 1575, Rufus Hitchcock 1292, Benjamin Hurd 951, Daniel Bacon 885, Moses Warren 791, Martin Welles 709—and 12 other gentlemen received from 280 to 590 votes each. Alexander Stewart received 2529 votes—(no doubt intended for Alexander Stewart, Jr.)

For TREASURER—Isaac Spencer 4612, Andrew Kingsbury 222, Thomas Day 99, Henry Seymour 49, nineteen other persons 28.

For SECRETARY—Thomas Day 4231, Henry Seymour 1350, Isaac Spencer 31, twenty-two other persons 40.

Members of Congress.—Elisha Phelps, 6934; R. I. Ingersoll, 5547; Noyes Barber, 4401; Gideon Tomlinson 6263,; John Baldwin, 3653; Orange Merwin, 5518; 165 candidates in the whole.

Numbers drawn in Queen's College Lottery, 20th inst. were—4 23 37 12 18 26.

*To Correspondents.*—We have received verses from two correspondents, this week—Our reasons for not publishing them are briefly, that we do not think they possess sufficient poetic taste to merit even the slight notice which we are here obliged to give them.

## MARRIED

In Preston, Mr. Erastus O'Brien, to Mrs. Nancy Nash.

At Ashford, by the Rev. F. Judson, Mr Ezra W. Bootel, to Miss. Patty Smith.

## DIED

In Lisbon, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Abigail Perkins, wife of Joshua Perkins, Esq. aged 87 years.

At Canterbury, on the 6th inst. Lucy Ann Child, infant daughter of Mr. Robert Kinne.

At Hampton, Mr. Amasiah Chapman, aged 90.

At Windham, Mr. Eleazer Fitch, aged 70.

At Chaplin, Mr. John Hunt, aged 60.

In New-Haven, on the 20th instant, Mr. Thomas Greene, aged 60. We have not room for the remarks which are due to the memory of Mr. G. Suffice it to say that he was a worthy citizen, justly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was for many years one of the proprietors of the Connecticut Journal. It is worthy of remark that he was a descendant from one of the first printers who established themselves in New-England, and that it was in the family of the Greens, (at Cambridge) that the illustrious Franklin received instruction in the art of printing. It was the uncle and the father of the deceased, who established the New-London Gazette, the Hartford Courant, and Journal in this city, the three oldest papers in the State.—*Register.*


## PRINTERS NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted & those who have open accounts with the late firm of Robinson & Dunham, are hereby reminded that an immediate settlement is indispensable.

## Masonic.

THE regular monthly communication of Somersett Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next.

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*
*April 27, 1825.*

## The Members

OF the Norwich Channel Company are hereby warned to meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. to devise such measures as may be necessary to deepen the Channel of the River Thames, to provide for a further instalment on the capital stock, to consider the expediency of appointing an Agent to superintend the Channel for the ensuing season; and transact any other business, proper to be done at said meeting.

By order of the President,
JESSE BREED, Secretary.
Norwich, April 27, 1825. 4—

## THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN Chelsea Grammar School, are requested to meet at the School House on Saturday, 30th of April inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the expediency of selling the rear of the School House Lot.

D. RIPLEY,
JOHN L. BUSWELL,
JOSEPH PERKINS.
RICHARD ADAMS.
*Norwich, April 2d, 1825.* 4—

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No 221 Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April 25, 1825* tf4—

SIX months from the 11th day of April 1825, are allowed, by the Hon Court of Probate for the district of Stonington, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Elias Wheeler*, late of North Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

CHESTER SMITH. Adm
3w4—

## Come into the enclosure

OF the subscriber, about the 13th instant, five ewes, and five lambs—the ewes are marked with a slit in the right ear, together with some notches in both The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JARED HYDE.
*Franklin April 19th. 1825* 3w3—

20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
60 bbls Summer Strained Sperm Oil,
100 do. Mackerel, all numbers,
50 do. Mess Pork,
20 ½ do. do. do.
150 quintals Green Island Fish,
10 Chest Skin tea,

The above Articles, together with a general assortment at Retail, will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in this City. JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

## Erastus Coit

HAS received this day, per steam-boat, a variety of Fresh Imported

SILK GOODS

of extra quality April 26.

## W. Huntington

HAS received by the steam-boat this day, an additional assortment of Goods, consisting of

CALICOES,
*PRINTED MUSLINS,*
Canton Crapes,
*FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.*

which he will sell very low for cash.
April 26. 4—

## Latest from New-York

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

HAVE just returned from N. York with a *splendid* assortment of

*New, Elegant and Fashionable*
DRY GOODS,

Which they are now opening and offering for sale at their new store in the west end of the brick building, one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, consisting of almost every article in their line, from *Tapes to Broad Cloths*
*April 13, 1825.* 4

## New Millinery.

MRS. HOPKINS

HAVING just returned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Cap-Ribbons, &c. &c.* of the latest fashions Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April 26, 1825.*

## Miss Palmer

HAS just returned from New-York, with the latest and most fashionable patterns, for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses. *Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

## Miss Meech

WOULD inform her customers that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses.
*Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

## S. TYLER'S
## Fortunate Lottery Office.

Valuable Prizes in State Lottery,
*VIZ*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 PRIZE OF | | $7000 |
| 1 | - - | 1000 |
| 1 | - - | 500 |
| 1 | - - | 218 |
| 6 | - - | 125 |
| 28 | - - | 100 |

& 2086 other good prizes.

Adventurers in Lottery Tickets, are requested to call at S. Tyler's office, & select as they may *dream*; or are impressed with ideas of numbers, to get one or more of the above prizes. Call soon and secure the best of them!

The Lottery will draw at Hartford in May next Halves, Quarters & Eighths sold in same proportion as whole Tickets.

Information given in Grand State Lottery, Rhode Island, $10,000 highest Prize. Tickets sold in Providence at $54. 4—

## Now make your Fortune!

$7000 *HIGHEST PRIZE*

THE subscriber has for sale Tickets in the *Connecticut State Lottery*, 7th Class, New Series, at $5 each. *LIKEWISE*,
30 doz. Whiting's Steel Plated Hoes.
Patent Hay Forks, *very cheap*,
Leghorn Hats & Bonnets,
and a complete assortment of every thing else. J. S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April 25, 1825* 3w4—

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A CONNECTION in business having been formed by and between Lewis Hyde and Asa Backus, Jr. business will hereafter be done in the name and under the firm of

Hyde & Backus.

We have on hand an assortment of Goods well selected, and will sell them low. To say that we will sell them at cost, or less than cost, or that we will sell them cheaper than others, would be folly, as in the one case it would be at least a matter of doubt, and in the other a hard thing to do. But to those who have been in the habit of passing by in a southerly direction we do say, that by calling on us, they will at least save time and travel which is money. Old customers are particularly requested to continue their favors.

LEWIS HYDE,
ASA BACKUS, Jr.
Norwich, April 20th, 1825. 3w4—

10 Tons
## Hollow Iron Ware

directly from the Furnace, for sale wholesale and retail by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
*April 26, 1825* 3w4—

20 Tons NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, of superior quality, just received and for sale, in the stone or ground, by JOSEPH H. STRONG.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 3w4—

## HOLLOW WARE.

16 tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by
Apl. 26. JES. BREED.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS received, by Steam-Boat from New-York, a great variety of

Rich Fancy Print Colicoes,
Fancy, Silk Marseilles and Valencia
VESTINGS,
Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric,
7-4 and 8-4 Irish Table Diapers, for Bonnetts,
Plain & figured Cambrics and Muslins,
Fancy Hosiery, Ribbons, Braids, &c. &c.

☞ *MORE GOODS will be received next Boat.* Norwich, Apl. 27, 1825. 4

20,000 feet 5 inch, 4 inch, 1½ and 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles,
for sale by CHARLES ROGERS & JOHN LATHROP,
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

## New Advertisement.

THAT large & convenient Brick House one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

## Auction.

FOR sale at public auction, on Saturday 30th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the valuable and convenient House and Garden on the plain, formerly the residence of Hez Perkins, & now occupied by J. G. W. Trumbull. Terms one quarter cash, three quarters secured by mortgage, if desired by the buyer April 27, 1825. 1w4—

## Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the 8th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a House, Barn, and 3 acres of Land, situated on Scotland road, 1½ miles north of the meeting-house, the property of the late Mr. Potter Smith.

ANNA SMITH, *Adm'x.*
*Norwich, April 26, 1825.* 2w4—

## For New-York,

THE sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Tuesday the 3d of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. *April 27*

## *For New-York,*

THE New and Elegant Packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler Master, will sail on Tuesday next, (at 4 o'clock precisely,) from Mr Huntington's wharf. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

N. B. All orders for goods will be forwarded with dispatch.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

## Who Wants
## CARPET YARN.

170 POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.
☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

## Mr. Palmer's

NEXT term in his school will commence on Monday 9th May.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825* 4—

400 Sides Sole Leather,
70 Sacks fine Salt, for sale in lots—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

## For Sale,

7 tons first quality of hay,
1 close Stove and pipe,
2 three years old heifers, late the property of Mr. Jeremiah Griffing dec.
Enquire of JAMES STEDMAN.
*Norwich, April 11th 1825.* tf—


*Special Court of Probate, ss. Stonington District, April 25th, A. D. 1825.*

THIS Court allows the term of six months from this date for the Creditors to the Estate of *Sarah Barns*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their Claims to the Administrator, by giving notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in the County of New-London, three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North-Stonington.

*By order of Court,*
GEORGE HUBBARD, Clerk.
AVERY BARNS, Adm.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the district of Pomfret, Commissioners on the estate of Leonard Mason, late of Woodstock, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Chauncey Kibbe, in said Woodstock, on the 2d Mondays of May and October next, at 1 o'clock on each of said days, six months from this date being limited for the creditors to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOHN FOX,
ABRAM W. PAINE
Commissioners.
Woodstock, April 18, 1825. 3w6


## FOR SALE,

A FEW tons of first quality HAY and one ton ROWEN. Apply to SAMUEL AVERY.


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

The following lines are from a neat little volume of Poems, written by Jonn Turvill Adams, of this city, and recently published by A. H. Maltby & Co. New-Haven.

### IMMORTALITY.

How doth the soul of man recoil with dread,
And sink into despondency at the thought
Of chilling Annihilation's cold embrace!
Of all her grand and glorious faculties,
With which invested as a goodly robe,
She holds supremacy above the brutes,
Vanishing as if they never had a being!
But thanks to her high origin, she knows
She is immortal, and O bliss supreme!
That the Omnipotent Spirit which gave her birth,
As if to fill the measure of his love
To overflowing, placed within her power
An immortality of blessedness.

Our life is two-fold—one part a sojourn
On Earth—one without and beyond the grave;
And in both stages of existence, souls
Which rightly aim at happiness, shall find
That original but alienable dowry.
Man cannot but believe that he was framed,
Even in this tabernacle, to taste of joy:
Else, wherefore doth his spirit drink delight
From sensible forms and properties of things?
Why loves his eye with admiration fond,
To linger on the shapes and gorgeous hues
Of sun-illumined clouds,—or on the tints
Of beauty twining round the rain-bow's arch,
Or dwells entranced on female loveliness?
Why is his ear attuned to melody of sound?
Why heeds he the delicious fragrance that exhales
From the unfolding flowers that deck his path?
Why, in the endearments of the social band,
The kindly interchange of acts of love,
The chaste and innocent gaiety of pure thoughts,
Doth he forget that Misery's foot hath stept
Upon his heritage to mar its bloom?
O! why is he encompassed by all those
Mysterious "impulses of soul and sense,"
Like to invisible agents—ministers,
Blending their potent energies to weave
A texture of enchantment round his heart?
Thus Earth, his starting place for heaven, has wherewith
To glad her guest, but yet she cannot chain
His bright anticipations, cherished hopes,
Inexplicable longings, to her sod:
Even while he revels in enjoyment, he sighs
For something ever shunning his embrace,
Unweeting that it is his permanent home,
The undiscovered clime beyond the grave.
Tell me, my soul, where is that Paradise
Regained? In all thy intellectual range,
Canst thou not show me even one feeble ray,
That emanates from its celestial courts?
Ah whither wilt thou flit, when disengaged
From thy corporeal shackles, thou shalt take
A farewell glance at Earth and her concerns?
The luminous cloud of Glory that o'erhangs
Futurity, man's reason vainly strives,
With an ambitious and o'erweening aim,
That Disappointment never tires to pierce;
And meanwhile, Fancy plays her pageants bright,
As if to make some slight amends for what
Benighted Reason's efforts cannot find:
Winging her way from star to star, she brings
To aid her, whatsoe'er her busy hand
From beauty and Magnificence has culled;
Beneath her wand another Eden springs,
More beautifully arrayed than was the first;
Yet is the veil not rent, and Fancy's heaven
Is but the faint conception of a dream.
And man acts wisely, for his wishful gaze,
Although unsatisfied, is soothed to reach
Some indications pointing to the path
Whose goal is that bright cynosure of hope,
Where love eternal keeps his rapturous reign,
And full fruition lives for evermore!

## MEDLEY.

Two clergymen named Adam and Low, applied for a living, which was promised to the one who could select the best text. The following Sunday Mr. Low ascended the pulpit, and prefaced his sermon with—"*Adam, where art thou?*" This was much approved; but the next Sunday Mr. Adam preached, and chose for his text—"*Low, here am I.*" which answer was so opposite, the living was presented to him.

"Why do you not pay me that six and eightpence, Mr. Mulrooney?" said an attorney to an Irishman, who replied, "Why, faith, because I do not owe you that same." "Not owe it me, yes you do; it's for the opinion you had of me." That's a good one indeed," rejoined Pat, "when I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

General Earle being at a country play, the entertainment happened to be "The Stage Coach," which was performed so wretchedly, that it was impossible to make head or tail of it. As soon as the curtain dropped, and one of the performers, came to give out the next play, the general begged leave to ask the name of the entertainment just finished, "The Stage Coach sir," says the buskin, bowing very respectfully. "Then sir," replied the general, "will you be so good as to let me know, when you perform it again, that I may be an outside passenger."

### REFLECTION.

"We shall hear those truths which the multitudes do not tell us."

It is good, my friends, often to withdraw from the world; from the hurry and tumult of its busy scenes, and devote a portion of our time to serious reflection. By these means we shall become acquainted with the delicious sweets of retirement, and, by thus occasionally abstracting ourselves from the world, and "peeping through the loopholes of retreat" at its vanities and follies, we shall often experience the internal ear to be opened for the reception of "those truths which the multitudes do not tell us." By searching into our hearts, we shall discover our own frailties and imperfection; and therefore be better prepared to discharge the duty of forgiveness toward our fellow creatures.

"Reflection is a mirror fair,
"That shows us really what we are,
"And what we ought to be."

O ye giddy and vain, instead of consuming your precious time in a routine of dissipating pleasures, let me entreat you for a moment to turn aside from the "haunts of riot," retire in secret, and contemplate your own natures, the follies and vanities of human life, and you will be gradually initiated into the knowledge of yourselves and of the world.—You will rejoice in the revelation of "those truths which the multitudes do not tell you." If this life afforded no more substantial pleasures than what are to be found in the hurry & bustle of a crowd, or in the vain and licentious scenes of vice and immorality, how cheerless and comfortless would be the condition of man. He indeed would then be, to use the language of a celebrated poet of Great Britain,

——"Lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,
"Lost to the noble nature of the soul."


FRESH IMPORTED
**Spring Goods.**

**WM. D. RIPLEY**
*Has recently returned from New-York with*
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE
FANCY & STAPLE
**DRY GOODS,**
☞ *most of which are new style and of late importations.——Among them are*
**Superfine Broad Cloths,**
Fashionable mixed, black and coronation
RED CASSIMERES,
Superfine two blue and blue and white
**CALICOES,**
Low pric'd fancy print do. *great variety.*
5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed
*CAMBRICKS AND MUSLINS,*
5-8 and 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.
Heavy black figured Gros De Naples
**Silks,**
Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.
*COLORED LEVANTINES,*
Rich Ombra Figur'd Silks, various colors
Shaded and Plain Satins.
Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style,)
Elegant Fancy Silk do.
*Superfine Furniture Chintz,*
Rich patterns and new style.
Low prized Figured do.
French Ginghams, Cotepally Handkfs.
Patent black and green Crape,
Irish Linens and Long Lawns,
6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers,
Very fine Cambrick Dimoty,
Drab and White Silk Stripe Drilling
for gentlemen's wear, (a new article,)
Olive Florences, Brown Drilling,
Striped Grandurella,
Men's & Women's English Silk & Cotton
**HOSE,**
" German Cotton & Thread Hose,
" Women's Gloves, (great variety,)
*RUSSIA & IRISH DIAPERS,*
Pink, blue, black and white Crape Lisse,
Colored Pipings, Waist & Bracelet Ribbons——*Figured and real India*
MULL MULL MUSLINS,
8-4 square Mantle Bordered and Long
**MERINO SHAWLS.**
Bobinet Lace Veils and Scarfs,
French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings—Plain and figured Bobinet
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces,
French Spool & Hank Working Cotton,
Linen Floss, Pearl Edge.
**1 CASE**
SUPERIOR QUALITY
**LEGHORN HATS,**
*WHITE AND SMOOTH.*
Scotch and English Ingrain,
Brussels and Venetian
**CARPETING,**
which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.——ALSO,
American two blue and blue and white
CALICOES,
**1 bale 5-4 Dover Sheeting,**
☞ a superior article.
1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.
200 pieces French Paper Hangings.
*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 1—

**New Goods,**
***Cheap Goods.***
MARCH 30, 1825.
**Warranted Cast Steel,**
in round and square bars.
ANVILS, VICES, FILES,
500 gross Wood Screws,
Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18—Brass Wire No. 12 to 20.
**BRASS KETTLES.**
SADIRONS—FRYING-PANS,
No. 4, 4½, 5 lb Pins—5 & 6 inch Bellows Pipes—Corn & Flour Emery No. 0 to 4.
*Best English Shovels No. 1, 2, 3.*
Scotch Braces with 18, 24, 36 bitts.
W. C. old patent & silver eyed Needles.
Plated, japanned & bright Thumblatches.
Cast Iron Butts from 1 to 4 inches.
2 feet Rules, Gunter's Scales, Dividers.
*Mathamatical Instruments in sets.*
Hindostan and Missouri Oil Stones.
Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
Timber Tennon and veneering Saws,
Plated, Brass and Iron Candlesticks.
Elegant TEA TRAYS, *very cheap.*
Plated, Potted, & Japanned
**SADLERY**
and Harness Trimmings.
A fine assortment
**Bureau Trimmings**
*Of every description.*
Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, &c.
All which, with every other article in his line, he offers at uncommonly low prices. JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

**Superior Blacking.**
ONE TIERCE OF REAL JAPAN
**BLACKING,**
MADE BY
**DAY & MARTIN,**
**97 High Holborn, London,**
IS just received, direct from the *Importer*, and for sale, by the dozen or single, at T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.
This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the Leather—will not soil the finest linen—is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.
*April 19.* 3—

**COTTON.**
18 Bales good Upland Cotton.
For sale by JOS. BREED.

M. B. BUCKINGHAM
HAS for sale one of the choicest and most valuable selection of
**New Fancy and Staple**
**Dry Goods**
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Superior French and London
CHINTZES AND CALICOES.
FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES
Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.
*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,*
(very heavy.)
LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE
**SHAWLS.**
5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze
**HANDKFS.**
*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*
Common, Scarlet and Corded
**CAMBRICS.**
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mull
**MUSLINS.**
**Muslin & Gingham Robes.**
BROWN CAMBRICS.
6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.
Cotton and Russia do.
*FINE IRISH LINENS.*
Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.
Black and White Silk Hose.
Cotton and Worsted do.
*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves*
of every description.
**VESTINGS.**
White and Stripe Florentine.
Stripe Drilling, for pantaloons.
Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell
COMBS—*CHEAP!!*
Ribbons—Thread, Bobinet and Thule Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.
A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERFINE
**Broad Cloths**
AND
**CASSIMERES.**
Gilt & Mochair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.
**LEGHORN HATS,**
☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*
Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.
*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**$7,000 Reward!!!**
THE above sum (less 15 per cent) will be paid, on application at *Brewster's Fortunate Lottery Office*, to the holder of the Ticket which may draw the Capital Prize in the
**Connecticut State Lottery**
SEVENTH CLASS:
*To be drawn in May & finished in a few minutes.*
SCHEME:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $7,000 |
| 1 | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 |
| 1 | 418 |
| 6 | 125 |
| 28 ..... 100 | 196 ..... 12 |
| 56 ..... 20 | 1890 ..... 6 |

☞ *FOR TICKETS APPLY AT*
**BREWSTER'S**
TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
☞ *FIVE RODS WEST OF THE BANK,*
Where the votaries of Fortune may, by calling soon, secure the Highest Prize.
*** Packages of 11 Tickets warranted to draw $30, with so many chances for the highest prizes.
Tickets $6—Halves 3—Quarters 1,75—Eighths 75 cents.
Prize Tickets in this or other Lotteries, received in payment.
Orders, per Mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing Cash, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, April, 1825* 3—

**Grand State Lottery,**
*To be drawn in Providence 3d June next.*
*SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $10,000 | 1 Prize of | $548 |
| 1 " " | 5,000 | 4 " " | 500 |
| 5 " " | 1,000 | 8 " " | 100 |

Besides a large number of smaller prizes.
Price of Tickets $3, 25.
*** Information respecting the above Lottery given gratis on application at
**Brewster's**
*Connecticut State Lottery Office.*

**Grand State Lottery.**
For the encouragement of Domestic Industry.
*SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $10,000 | 8 prizes of | $100 |
| 1 " | 5,000 | 44 " | 50 |
| 5 " | 1,000 | 88 " | 25 |
| 1 " | 548 | 528 " | 8 |
| 4 " | 500 | 5676 " | 3 |

6,356 prizes—13,244 blanks—19,600 tickets.
☞ This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 3d day of June next.
Tickets $3 25 each—which may be had in a variety of numbers at HOWARD'S Lottery & Exchange Office.
☞ Lottery information given gratis by T. ROBINSON, Chelsea.
*April 19, 1825.* 3—

**Connecticut State Lottery.**
*SCHEME:*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 prize of $7000 | 1 prize of $500 |
| 1 - - - - - 1000 | 1 - - - - - 418 |

6 prizes of $125, etc.
Tickets $6,00—Halves 3, 00,
Quarters 1, 50—Eighths 0 75,
*For sale in a great variety of numbers at*
**T. ROBINSON'S**
*Book-Store and Lottery Office.*

FASHIONABLE
**SPRING GOODS.**
**Wolcott Huntington**
Is now opening an extensive assortment of
**FANCY & STAPLE**
**DRY GOODS,**
☞ OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
*AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND*
Black, blue & fancy BROAD CLOTHS,
☞ some very fine.
Blue, drab, mix'd, coronation rib'd and scarlet CASSIMERES.
Green, red, & white Flannels, in variety.
Super two blue & blue & white Calicoes.
Fancy Print - - - do.
Printed Cambrics & Muslin, *new figures.*
Green, orange, and lilack Ombra and Gros de Naples SILKS.
Ombra, Barrage, Gros de Naples and Gauze HANDKFS.
Ditto Scarfs—Muslin Robes—Canton & French Crapes—Irish Linens and Diapers—Blue and white Nankeens—Silk and Mersailles Vestings—Mens, Womens, and Misses Cotton & Silk Hose and Gloves—Waist and Garniture Ribbons—Cambric, Jackonet, & Mull Mull Muslins—Bobinet and Thread Lace—Hank and Spool Cotton—Silk—Spool Twist—Ribbons, Combs, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.——An assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Articles, &c &c. &c.
Domestic Cottons, Bleached and Unbleached, Plaids, Checks, Bed Ticks, &c. Russia Sheeting, Ready made Duck Trowsers *for Summer wear*—An assortment of Silk and Sarcenett Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
*April 20, 1825.* 3—

**Military Goods.**
***Wm. D. Ripley***
HAS on hand and offers at low prices, Mix'd & Blue Broad Cloths, Scarlet Cloths and Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Buff and White Vestings, Plated & Gilt, Flat & Ball Buttons, &c. &c. April 13, 1825. 2—

**NOTICE.**
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of
**Ripley & Waldo,**
is this day, by mutual consent dissolved The accounts of the said firm are in the hands of DWIGHT RIPLEY, who is duly authorized to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement—and all indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
DWIGHT RIPLEY.
HORACE WALDO.
*Norwich, April 15, 1825.*
The Druggist and Grocery Business will be continued by DWIGHT RIPLEY, who will be happy to see his old friends and others, who will favor him with a call. All orders punctually attended to. 3—

**NOTICE**
THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the firm of Jonathan May & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having unsettled Accounts with said firm are requested to call on Jonathan May and adjust the same—those indebted, to make immediate payment.
WALTER PAINE.
JONATHAN MAY.
JOB WILLIAMS.
*Woodstock, April 14th, 1825.* 3w3—

**New Book Bindery.**
**Lewis Edwards,**
At the room over Hubbard's Book-store,
MANUFACTURES Blank Books of every description, to order, in any style of binding, and of superior materials.
Periodical Works & Old Books will be bound on the most reasonable terms, either in calf or sheep, plain or gilt.—Cash paid for Sheep Skins.
Wanted immediately, an apprentice to the above business, about 15 years of age. April 12. 3w3—

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**
THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.
**CASH,**
and the highest price, paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**Paper Hangings.**
AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at R. HUBBARD'S
*Book-Store & Circulating Library,*
April 12. *Buswell's Row.*

**TRACTS.**
THE Norwich Tract Depository, at the Book-Store of T. ROBINSON, has just been replenished from the General Depository of the American Tract Society, with a complete assortment of their publications. Auxiliary Societies supplied on the same terms as at the General Depository. 3w2

**POEMS,**
BY JOHN T. ADAMS,
Just Published and for sale by
THOMAS ROBINSON,
price 50 cents. 3—

**NEW GOODS,**
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL*
**ERASTUS COIT**
HAS received from New-York the following articles, (which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash,) viz:
Black, blue, green, olive, London brown, Oxford mix'd, scarlet & other color'd
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
**CASSIMERES,**
SATINETTS & WOOLENETTS.
A handsome assortment of Vestings.
**Silks.**
Black, brown, ombra, green and brown & blue Gros de Naples.
Levantines, figured and plain.
Figured Lustrings—Satin Levantines.
Black and white Satin——Sinchews—Sarcenetts—Plain Lustring & Florence.
Italian, Naokin & Canton CRAPES.
*CRAPE SHAWLS.*
Pressed Crape—German & India Flagg
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Bandanna and Barcelona do.
A great variety of Fancy Hankerchiefs & Scarfs, Thule Lace, Green Gauze &c.
**MUSLINS.**
Plain and figured India, Swiss, Scotch, Mull, Book, Cambric, Jackonet & Leno.
Fine Muslin Cravats, Imitation Pocket Handkerchiefs, Muslin Dresses.
*Irish Linens, Diapers & Sheetings.*
Russia and Silicia Sheetings.
Black & white Bobinett Lace, Gauze & Crape VEILS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Ginghams, Cambric and Furniture Dimoty, Brown Cambric, Brown Linen Cambric, White and Striped Jean, White Florentine, Rib'd Denmark Satin for Gentlemen's wear—Silk Florentine, a new article for do. do.—Granderella and Wilmington Stripes—Black and color'd Sateen—Hosiery & Gloves—Furniture Calicoes—Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.—Cotton Imitation Merino do. do.—A general assortment of fashionable RIBBONS.—Blue & yellow Nankin——A large assortment of new style Prints——British and American Sheetings and Shirtings——Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and many other goods. *ONE CASE*
**Leghorn Hats,**
of an extra quality, very fine, white and smooth.
*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**NEW**
**Spring Goods.**
**The Thames Company**
HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street,* a handsome assortment of
FASHIONABLE
**FANCY AND STAPLE**
**GOODS,**
adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.
*Norwich, April 12, 1825.* 1—

**Map of Palestine.**
*Thomas B. Wait & Son, and Joseph W. Ingraham, Boston,*
PROPOSE to publish, by subscription, an historical Map of Palestine, or
**THE HOLY LAND,**
Exhibiting a correct and masterly delineation of the peculiar geographical features of the country, and of the places therein, connected with scripture history, INTERSPERSED WITH NINETY-SIX VIGNETTE, illustrative of the most important and interesting circumstances, recorded in the Old and New Testaments, introduced topographically, from the best historical and geographical authorities.
The size of this beautiful Map is 45 by 30 inches. The vignettes will be found very amusing to young persons, while they serve to impress on the mind the leading points of Sacred History and Geography. Attached to the Map will be a Pamphlet, containing, in a condensed form, an able and valuable account of the principal districts, and some of the most remarkable places contained in the Map.—Into this are introduced the leading historical date relative to the Holy Land, and appropriate geographical notices of the most important spots. This is followed by "a calender of Palestine," giving, under the head of each month, an account of the climate, the state of the soil, and the progress of agriculture in the successive seasons of the year. The whole forms a very useful and interesting compend of information illustrative of the scriptures.

**Proposals**
WILL be received by the Norwich Channel Company, until the first of May next, for rebuilding the lower Pier, about thirty rods in length, on the river Thames. Apply to
SAMUEL TYLER,
JEDH. HUNTINGTON,
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, April 19, 1825* ins.2w3

*To Country Merchants & Farmers.*
**SALT.**
**G. F. & G. C. LESTER**
HAVE just received and offer for sale 800 bushels heavy Dry Turks-Island Salt, suitable for grinding.
*Norwich, April 6.* tf1—

**Wanted.**
100 live Hogs, and 2 yoke heavy Oxen, by JOSEPH BREED.

**John Paine**
IS now opening a very extensive assortment of
**English, French and India**
**GOODS,**
Recently purchased in New-York, which will be sold on as good terms, as at any store in the country.—*Among them are* 40 pieces calicoes, printed cambrics, & figured muslins, new style, & fashionable patterns from 16 to 60 cents per yd. mull mull, book, Leno, & figured Swiss
**MUSLINS,**
Imitation, sarcnett, & common cambrics, Black, white, green, blue, straw & pink crape Lisses, & French
**CRAPES,**
Elegant Serampoore gauze, satin & crape garniture ribbons, Rich fig'd black, brown & striped GROSS DE NAPLES SILK, A beautiful assortment, Barrage, velveteen, gro de nap, gauze, fig'd silk, and zelia, fancy silk
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Ladies' & gentlemen's horse skin, Paris made kid, & beaver gloves, and a large supply broad cloths, kerseymeres & cottinetts, striped satteens, silk striped florentees & granderelle for gentlemen's wear.
ALSO,
Two crates crockery & glass ware, which together with his present stock, comprises a very large assortment, among which may be found a variety of articles, at remarkable low prices, viz. Six gross Enameled Teas, at 50 the setts, and many other articles proportionably low.
A good supply hard and cutlery ware, iron hollow ware, &c.
ALSO,
One case superior white and black Leghorn Bolivar hats, bonnets & gypseys, very low—2 cases Ives & White's first quality, fashionable N. York Hats.
One bale French paper hangings, good patterns, together with a general assortment of genuine Liquors & Groceries.
Those persons who are desirous of purchasing good goods at very low prices, are respectfully solicited to call and examine his assortment, which is much larger and at less prices than he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public on any former occasion.
*Plainfield, April 20th, 1825.* 3w6—

**COME AGAIN**
*AND SEE MORE NEW GOODS!*
THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, and is now opening, at his Store in Plainfield, a very rich and splendid assortment of
**GOODS,**
*(Bought, principally, at Auction,)* which he offers for sale at very small advance——*Among them are*
Black, blue, brown, green and mixed
**BROAD CLOTHS**
AND
**CASSIMERES.**
Ribbed and plain Prime Bang-up Cord, Denmark Satin—Linen Drilling, Florentine and Washington Stripes for Pantaloons,
Figured Velvet, Valencia, Marcellies &
*SILK VESTINGS.*
Bombazine, Parisian, Syrian, Italian, Bronge ground, and striped Fancy Prints & Printed Muslin
*FOR LADIES' DRESSES.*
Rainbow & Common Florentine, Chintzes, Elegant printed lace, muslin, plain Jacknet and Book Muslin
*ROBES with Flounces and Borders.*
CASHMERE & IMITATION
**LONG SHAWLS,**
☞ *very low.*
Barage Velveteen, Gro de Nap, Gro de Ta, Gauze & figured Silk, Fancy Hdkfs. German & Cotton Flagg & other Hdkfs. Brown Linen for Bonnets, Lafayette & White Muslin Cravats, Canton & English Crape Dresses—Blue, white & pink Crape Lisses—Domestic & Russia Diapers—Plain and figured Book and Leno Muslins—Cambricks—Irish Linens—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Gimps—Silk and Cotton Hose—Silk, Kid & Leather Gloves—Gilt, Silk & Camlet Buttons—Bleached & Brown Sheeting & Shirting, Cotton Counterpins, Bed Tick, & many other articles in the Dry Goods line, with
A GENRAL ASSORTMENT OF
**GROCERIES,**
Hard, Cutlery and Hollow Ware,
Crockery, Medicines,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Elastic Water Proof Hats, New-York style—all of which will be sold low.
Customers are invited to call and see for themselves, as nothing will be charged for looking—the proof of the pudding is in eating the bag.
JOSEPH S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April 6, 1825.* 4w6—

**New Millinery.**
***Miss Mansfield***
HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.
Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.
*April 17th.* 6w3—

**Millinery.**
**Miss Melissa**
HAS just returned from New-York, with a fashionable assortment of Millinery.
*Norwich, April 17* 4w4—

**COFFEE.**
20 bags Coffee for sale by
*April 19.* JOS. BREED.


ORIGINAL STAINED

MAY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 5. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No. 1509.



**E. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS for sale one of the choicest and most valuable selection of

**New Fancy and Staple**

**Dry Goods**

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Superior French and London

CHINTZES AND CALICOES.

FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES.

Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.

*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,* (very heavy.)

LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE

**SHAWLS.**

5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*

Common, Sarcenett and Corded

**CAMBRICS.**

Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mull

**MUSLINS.**

**Muslin & Gingham Robes.**

BROWN CAMBRICS.

6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.

Cotton and Russia do.

*FINE IRISH LINENS.*

Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.

Black and White Silk Hose.

Cotton and Worsted do.

*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves* of every description.

**VESTINGS.**

White and Stripe Florentine.

Stripe Drilling, for pantaloons.

Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell

**COMBS**—*CHEAP!!*

Ribbons—Thread, Bobiget and Thule Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.

A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE

**Broad Cloths**

AND

**CASSIMERES.**

Gilt & Mohair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.

**LEGHORN HATS,**

☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*

Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.

*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS received, by Steam-Boat from New-York, a great variety of

Rich Fancy Print Colicoes,

Fancy, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia

**VESTINGS,**

Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric, ☞ for Bonnets.

7-4 and 8-4 Irish Table Diapers, Plain & figured Cambrics and Muslins, Fancy Hdkfs. Ribbons, Braids, &c. &c

☞ *MORE GOODS will be received next Boat.* Norwich, Apl. 27, 1825. 4

**Erastus Coit**

HAS received this day, per steamboat, a variety of Fresh Imported

**SILK GOODS**

of extra quality April 26.

**W Huntington**

HAS received by the steam-boat this day, an additional assortment of Goods, consisting of

**CALICOES,**

*PRINTED MUSLINS,*

**Canton Crapes,**

*FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.*

which he will sell very low for *cash.*

April 26. 4—

**FASHIONABLE**

**SPRING GOODS.**

**Wolcott Huntington**

Is now opening an extensive assortment of

**FANCY & STAPLE**

**DRY GOODS,**

☞ OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND

Black, blue & fancy BROADCLOTHS, ☞ *some very fine.*

Blue, drab, mix'd, coronation rib'd and scarlet CASSIMERES.

Green, red, & white Flanels, in variety.

Super two blue & blue & white Calicoes.

Fancy Print - - - do.

Printed Cambrics & Muslin, *new figures.*

Green, orange, and lilack Ombra and Gros de Naples SILKS.

Ombra, Barrage, Gros de Naples and Gauze HANDKFS.

Ditto Scarfs—Muslin Robes—Canton & French Crapes—Irish Linens and Diapers—Blue and white Nankeens—Silk and Mersailles Vestings—Mens, Womens, and Misses Cotton & Silk Hose and Gloves—Waist and Garniture Ribbons—Cambric, Jackonet, & Mull Mull Muslins—Bobinet and Thread Lace—Hank and Spool Cotton—Silk—Spool Twist—Ribbons, Combs, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.—An assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Articles, &c &c.&c.

Domestic Cottons, Bleached and Unbleached, Plaids, Checks, Bed Ticks, &c. Russia Sheeting, Ready made Duck Trowsers *for Summer wear*—An assortment of Silk and Sarcenett Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

*April 20, 1825.* 3—

**NEW GOODS,**

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS received from New-York the following articles, (which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash,) viz:

Black, blue, green, olive, London brown, Oxford mix'd, scarlet & other color'd

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

**CASSIMERES,**

SATINETTS & WOOLENETTS.

A handsome assortment of Vestings.

**Silks.**

Black, brown, ombra, green and brown & blue Gros de Naples.

Levantines, figured and plain.

Figured Lustrings—Satin Levantines.

Black and white Satin——Sinchews—Sarcenetts—Plain Lustring & Florence.

Italian, Nankin & Canton CRAPES.

*CRAPE SHAWLS.*

Pressed Crape—German & India Flagg

*HANDKERCHIEFS.*

Bandanna and Barcelona do.

A great variety of Fancy Hankerchiefs & Scarfs. Thule Lace, Green Gauze &c.

**MUSLINS.**

Plain and figured India, Swiss, Scotch, Mull, Book, Cambric, Jackonet & Leno. Fine Muslin Cravats, Imitation Pocket Handkerchiefs, Muslin Dresses

*Irish Linens, Diapers & Sheetings.*

Russia and Silicia Sheetings.

Black & white Bobinett Lace, Gauze & Crape VEILS.

Lace Edgings and Insertings.

Ginghams, Cambric and Furniture Dimoty, Brown Cambric, Brown Linen Cambric, White and Striped Jean, White Florentine, Rib'd Denmark Satin for Gentlemen's wear—Silk Florentine, a new article for do. do.—Granderells and Wilmington Stripes—Black and color'd Sateen—Hosiery & Gloves—Furniture Calicoes—Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.—Cotton Imitation Merino do. do.—A general assortment of fashionable RIBBONS.—Blue & yellow Nankin——A large assortment of new style Prints——British and American Sheetings and Shirtings——Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and many other goods *ONE CASE*

*LEGHORN HATS,*

of an extra quality, very fine, white and smooth.

*Norwich, April 20, 1825.* 3—

**John Paine**

IS now opening a very extensive assortment of

**English, French and India**

**GOODS,**

Recently purchased in New-York, which will be sold on as good terms, as at any store in the country.—*Among them are* 40 pieces calicoes, printed cambrics, & figured muslins, new style, & fashionable patterns from 16 to 60 cents per yd. mull mull, book, Leno, & figured Swiss

**MUSLINS,**

Imitation, sarcenett, & common cambrics, black, white, green, blue, straw & pink crape Lisses, & French

**CRAPES,**

Elegant Serampoore gauze, satin & crape garniture ribbons, Rich fig'd black, brown & striped GROSS DE NAPLES SILK. A beautiful assortment, Barrage, velveteen, gro de nap, gauze, fig'd silk, and zelia, fancy silk

*HANDKERCHIEFS.*

Ladies' & gentlemen's horse skin, Paris made kid, & beaver gloves, and a large supply broad cloths, kerseymeres & sattinetts, striped sateens, silk striped florenteen & grandurella for gentlemen's wear. ALSO.

Two crates crockery & glass ware, which together with his present stock, comprises a very large assortment, among which may be found a variety of articles, at remarkable low prices, viz. Six gross Enameled Teas, at 9d the sett. and many other articles proportionably low.

A good supply hard and cutlery ware, iron hollow ware, &c.

ALSO.

One case superior white and black Leghorn Bolivar hats, bonnets & gypseys, very low—2 cases Ives & White's first quality, fashionable N. York Hats.

One bale French paper hangings, good patterns, together with a general assortment of genuine Liquors & Groceries.

Those persons who are desirous of purchasing good goods at very low prices, are respectfully solicited to call and examine his assortment, which is much larger and at less prices than he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public on any former occasion.

*Plainfield, April 20th, 1825.* 3w3—

**Paper Hangings.**

**T. ROBINSON**

has just opened the most extensive assortment

*Paper Hangings & Bordering*

ever offered for sale in this market. Many of them from the LATEST FRENCH PATTERNS.

Persons wanting this article are invited to call and examine for themselves.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can be supplied with the above article, at wholesale on favorable terms.

*April 12, 1825.wineide* 12

FRESH IMPORTED

**Spring Goods.**

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

*Has recently returned from New-York with*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE

**FANCY & STAPLE**

***DRY GOODS,***

☞ *most of which are new style and of late importations.——Among them are*

**Superfine Broad Cloths,**

Fashionable mixed, black and coronation

RIB'D CASSIMERES,

Superfine two blue and blue and white

**CALICOES,**

Low pric'd fancy print do. *great variety.*

5-8 and 7-8 Super Rich Printed

*CAMBRICKS AND MUSLINS,*

5-8 and 7-8 do. do. do. French do. do.

Heavy black figured Gros De Naples

**Silks,**

Do. do. SATIN LEVANTINE.

*COLORED LEVANTINES,*

Rich Ombra Figur'd Silks, various colors

Shaded and Plain Satins.

Barrage Handkerchiefs, (new style,)

Elegant Fancy Silk do.

*Superfine Furniture Chintz,*

☞ rich patterns and new style.

Low prized Figured do.

French Ginghams, Cotepally Handkfs.

Patent black and green Crape,

Irish Linens and Long Lawns,

6-4, 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Diapers,

Very fine Cambrick Dimoty,

Drab and White Silk Stripe Drilling for gentlemen's wear, (a new article,)

Olive Florences, Brown Drilling,

Striped Grandurelis,

Men's & Women's English Silk & Cotton

**HOSE,**

" German Cotton & Thread Hose,

" Women's Gloves, (great variety.)

*RUSSIA & IRISH DIAPERS,*

Pink, blue, black and white Crape Lisse,

Colored Pipings, Waist & Bracelet Ribbons——*Figured and real India*

**MULL MULL MUSLINS,**

8-4 square Mantle Borderd and Long

**MERINO SHAWLS.**

Bobinet Lace Veils and Scarfs,

French and English Thread Edgings and Insertings—Plain and figured Bobinet Lace Edgings and Insertings,

4-4 and 5-4 Plain Bobinet Laces,

French Spool & Hank Working Cotton,

Linen Floss, Pearl Edge.

**1 CASE**

SUPERIOR QUALITY

**LEGHORN HATS,**

*WHITE AND SMOOTH.*

Scotch and English Ingrain,

**Brussels and Venetian**

**CARPETING,**

which he offers as low as can be bought in Boston or New-York.——ALSO,

American two blue and blue and white

CALICOES.

**One bale 5-4 Dover Sheeting,**

☞ a superior article.

1 ditto, METHUEN BED TICK.

200 pieces French Paper Hangings.

*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* 1—

**New Goods,**

***Cheap Goods.***

**MARCH 30, 1825.**

**Warranted Cast Steel,**

in round and square bars.

**ANVILS, VICES, FILES,**

500 gross Wood Screws,

Iron Wire from No. 1 to 18.—Brass Wire No. 12 to 20.

**BRASS KETTLES,**

SADIRONS—FRYING-PANS,

No. 4, 4½, 5 lb Pins—5 & 6 inch Bellows

Pipes—Corn & Flour Emery No. 0 to 4.

*Best English Shovels No.* 1, 2, 3.

Scotch Braces with 18, 24, 36 bitts.

W. C. old patent & silver eyed Needles.

Plated, japanned & bright Thumblatches.

Cast Iron Butts from 1 to 4 inches.

2 feet Rules, Gunter's Scales, Dividers.

*Mathamatical Instruments in sets.*

Hindostan and Missouri Oil Stones.

Philadelphia Mill and Cross-cut Saws.

Timber Tennon and veneering Saws,

Plated, Brass and Iron Candlesticks.

Elegant **TEA TRAYS,** *very cheap.*

Plated, Potted, & Jappaned

***SADLERY,***

and Harness Trimmings.

A fine assortment

**Bureau Trimmings**

*Of every description.*

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, &c.

All which, with every other article in his line, he offers at uncommonly low prices. JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

**WANTED,**

FOUR smart Young Men, for a Sealing Voyage to the Pacific Ocean.

ENOCH BURROWS & SON.

*Stonington, April 15, 1825.* 3w3

**POEMS,**

BY JOHN T. ADAMS,

Just Published and for sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON,

price 50 cents. 3—

**COFFEE.**

**20** bags Coffee for sale by

*April 19.* JOS. BREED.

NEW

**Spring Goods.**

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street,* a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE

**FANCY AND STAPLE**

**GOODS,**

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.

*Norwich, April 12, 1825.* —1

**COME AGAIN**

*AND SEE MORE NEW GOODS!*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, and is now opening, at his Store in Plainfield, a very rich and splendid assortment of

**GOODS,**

*(Bought, principally, at Auction,)*

which he offers for sale at very small advance——*Among them are*

Black, blue, brown, green and mixed

**BROAD CLOTHS**

AND

**CASSIMERES,**

Ribbed and plain Prime Bang-up Cord,

Denmark Satin—Linen Drilling,

Florentine and Washington Stripes for Pantaloons,

Figured Velvet, Valencia, Marseilles &

*SILK VESTINGS,*

Bombazine, Parissian, Syrian, Safflown,

Bronge ground, and striped Fancy Prints & Printed Muslins,

*FOR LADIES' DRESSES.*

Rainbow & Common Furniture Chintzes.

Elegant printed lace, muslin, plain Jacknet and Book Muslin

*ROBES with Flounces and Borders.*

CASHMERE & IMITATION

**LONG SHAWLS,**

☞ *very low.*

Barage Velveteen, Gro de Nap, Gro de Ta, Gauze & figured Silk, Fancy Hdkfs. German & Cotton Flagg & other Hdkfs. Brown Linen for Bonnets, Lafayette & White Muslin Cravats, Canton & English Crape Dresses—Blue, white & pink Crape Lisses—Domestic & Russia Diapers—Plain and figured Book and Leno Muslins—Cambricks—Irish Linens—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Gimps—Silk and Cotton Hose—Silk, Kid & Leather Gloves—Gilt, Silk & Camlet Buttons—Bleeched & Brown Sheeting & Shirting, Cotton Counterpins, Bed Tick, & many other articles in the Dry Goods line, with

A GENRAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES,**

Hard, Cutlery and Hollow Ware,

**Crockery, Medicines,**

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Elastic Water Proof Hats, New-York style—all of which will be sold low.

Customers are invited to call and see for themselves, as nothing will be charged for looking—the proof of the pudding is in eating the bag.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING.

*Plainfield, April 6, 1825.* 4w2—

**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

**Wanted.**

**100** live Hogs, and **1** yoke heavy Oxen, by JOSEPH BREED.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*

### AGREEABILITY.

To describe what agreeability is—in what it consists, is next to an impossibility. It is a quality rather to be felt than understood, & far more susceptible of being enjoyed than analyzed. It is an aggregate of many particulars, differs in different subjects, and depends in some measure on the company as well as on the person himself in whom it is found.—Generally speaking, an agreeable person should not be a man of strong passions, or of deep views or feelings; he should have vanity enough to wish to please, and not sufficient to be wholly engaged with himself. There are men of the most lively and brilliant wit, with minds stored with anecdote, who are extremely wearisome in society, simply because they are not good listeners, and take no pains to make the company satisfied with themselves, to draw out each man in his turn, to return him his own thoughts in a new or a better dress, and to flatter him with the fancy that the novelty is his own. Without the aid of some one possessed of this talent, society is apt to fall into the hands of some egregious coxcomb, who has no other qualification for possessing "the general ear," than impudence and self-sufficience.

Agreeability is a much rarer and more difficultly attainable excellence among women, than with men; owing to their more circumscribed intercourse with the world, and their more defective education. We are indeed most frequently indebted to a slight dash of coquetry in females, when we pass our time agreeably in their society. Clever women are too often *tranchantes*, or too pedantic, to please; while a fool is the whole antipodes away from agreeability. But when one finds a female truly agreeable, there is nothing in the round of life so fascinating, so enjoyable! Beauty cloys; wit dazzles and fatigues; but genuine agreeability is as durable as it is exquisite. The male sex has nothing like it; nothing so winning, nothing so delightful, nothing so intoxicating. Hours, days, years under its influence," roll unperceived away;" and a long life will not suffice to exhaust its powers.

To be agreeable, the desire to please is not sufficient. Often, indeed, the very effort mars the design. Quoters, strainers after points & antitheses, are any thing on the face of the earth but agreeable: and it often occurs, that when even men of wit and celebrity are bro't together for the express purpose of "making a charming day of it," mutual apprehension & mutual effort render the society as dull as a Quaker meeting.

To be simple and natural, on the other hand, goes far; and it is not unusual to find even aged females (those synonymes for bore, among the half-witted,) extremely agreeable upon no other fund than this simplicity and a little good sense.

One source of the agreeable is sympathy. A noisy, obstreperous, story-telling, song-singing invader of ears, is deemed agreeable in the club, of which he is the centre; and a prosing, long-winded follower of the doublings of a hare, the patient historiographer of the day's labor of a pointer—are good company in the society of country-squires. To this cause we must attribute the rarity of agreeability among the cultivators of abstruse science, and among men of high-toned character, who have little in common with the mass of mankind, and whose thoughts, habitually turned inward, are incapable of external demonstration, except on great occasions.

For a somewhat similar reason, mothers of large families are uniformly deficient in the agreeable, being wholly pre-occupied with the cares and delights of maternity, and absorbed in contemplation of the great qualities of Tommy, or the budding beauties of the infant Jane.

The scarcity of agreeability exalts it in our estimation above far more important attributes. For, to be agreeable, implies, of necessity, no virtue, if it be not that of good nature; and a very agreeable creature may be a downright villain. Whatever value may be set upon the higher qualities of head or heart, we are still more intolerant of dulness than of vice, and prefer too often an agreeable companion to a true friend—

"Nil ego contulerim *jurundo* sanus amico," says Horace; and in so saying bears involuntary testimony to the triumph of the agreeable over the estimable.

The following indignant and powerful retort of Lord Thurlow upon the patrician insolence of the Duke of Grafton is copied from Butler's Reminiscences. The occasions have been rare, says the North-American Review, in which the dignity of man could appear in so imposing a light as in this Speech, and still more rare in which they have been embraced with a power so tremendous, and an effect so astounding:

"At times, Lord Thurlow was superlatively great. It was the good fortune of the Reminiscent to hear his celebrated reply to the Duke of Grafton, during the inquiry into Lord Sandwich's administration of Greenwich Hospital.—His Grace's action and delivery when he addressed the House, were singularly dignified and graceful; but his matter was not equal to his manner. He reproached Lord Thurlow with his plebian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage. Particular circumstances caused Lord Thurlow's reply to make a deep impression on the Reminiscent. His Lordship had spoken too often, and began to be heard with a civil but visible impatience. Under these circumstances, he was attacked in the manner we have mentioned. He rose from the woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place from which the Chancellor generally addresses the House; then fixing on the Duke the look of Jove when he has grasped the thunder, "I am amazed," he said in a level tone of voice, "at the attack which the noble Duke has made on me.—Yes my lords," considerably raising his voice, "I am amazed at his Grace's Speech. The noble Duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble Peer, who owes his seat in this House to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honourable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble Lords the language of the noble Duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself.—But I don't fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my Lords, I must say that the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay more, I can say and will say, that, as a Peer of Parliament; as Speaker of this right honourable House, as keeper of the great seal; as guardian of his majesty's conscience; as Lord High Chancellor of England, nay, even in that character alone, in which the noble Duke would think it an affront to be considered—but which character none can deny me—as I was, I am at this moment as respectable, I beg leave to add, I am as much respected, as the proudest Peer I now look down upon." the effect of this Speech, both within the walls of Parliament and out of them, was prodigious. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendancy in the House which no Chancellor had ever possessed; it invested him, in public opinion, with a character of independence and honour; and this, although he was ever on the unpopular side of politicks, made him always popular with the people."

We find the following anecdote of General Washington in a late English publication, & copy it (whether true or false,) as characteristic.—*Museum.*

"During his administration as President of the United States, a gentleman, the friend and the companion of the General, throughout the whole course of the revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative and very responsible office. The gentleman was at all times welcome to Washington's table; he had been, to a certain degree, necessary to the domestic repose of a man, who had for seven years fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of wielding her political energies. At all times, and in all places, Washington regarded his revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality and kindness. He was a jovial, pleasant, and unobtrusive companion. In applying for the office, it was accordingly in the full confidence of success; and his friends already cheered him on the prospect of his arrival at competency and ease. The opponent of this gentleman, was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington; he had even made himself conspicuous among the ranks of opposition. He had, however, the temerity to stand as a candidate for the office to which the friend and the favorite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favor of his pretensions, but strong integrity, promptitude, and fidelity in business, and every quality which, if called into exercise, would render service to the state. Every one considered the application of this man hopeless; no glittering testimonial of merit had he to present to the eye of Washington, he was known to be his political enemy; he was opposed by a favorite of the general's; and yet, with such fearful odds, he dared to stand candidate.—What was the result? The enemy of Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion was left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend, who interested himself in the affair, ventured to remonstrate with the President on the injustice of his appointment. 'My friend,' said he, 'I receive with a cordial welcome; he is welcome to my house, & welcome to my heart; but, with all his good qualities, he is not a man of business. His opponent is, with all his political hostility to me, a man of business; my private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States; as George Washington, I would do this man any kindness in my power; but as President of the United States, I can do nothing.'"

A curious electric phenomenon occurred within these few days under our own observation. A new feather bed was put into a cold and damp room, and a person incautiously went to sleep in it, without the precaution of having had a fire put in the room during the day, to remove the dampness. Scarcely had he been ten minutes in bed, when he fancied he saw light issuing from his eyes; for the supposition he had the best possible reason, as from the situation of the room there was not the least cranny or opening at which light could be supposed to enter, the doors and windows being completely shut and fastened. He paid no attention to this circumstance at first; he had like however, to pay dear for his temerity. Feeling rather chilly, owing to the state of the room, he put his head under the bed clothes to increase his warmth; he had not continued longer than five minutes in this situation, when on removing his head from under them, he suddenly felt, as it were, a severe blow on the shoulders, neck and head, and the pain seemed to run along the spine, and at the same moment a blue flame flashed from his eyes, and a permanent circle of lambent light appeared to irradiate their sockets. Perfectly certain that no person was in the room but himself, he sat up in bed for a moment to reflect on the cause; as the light still continued to flow from his eyes, he immediately recollected that the bed and pillows consisted of new feathers, and that they might be in a highly electric state, and that the shock he had received must have been from them. No sooner had he formed this conjecture, but he leaped upon the floor, and found it verified: the light in his eyes gradually diminished, and before five minutes had passed, it was totally gone. Having no desire to repeat the experiment that night, he went to another room for the remainder of the evening.—Some nights afterwards, when a fire had been introduced into the room where the phenomenon had took place, and matters had been more comfortably arranged, he went to bed as before, and, surprising to relate, he experienced exactly the same results. He had now no doubt of the facts, and he was convinced, that the shocks he had received were owing to the electric state of the feathers in the bed, as they were precisely similar to those he remembered having received from an electrical machine, or Leyden jar. Having thus stated the facts, we request an explanation of them from some of our physico-medical readers

*Glasgow Chronicle.*

As great serenity of weather presages a whirlwind and an earthquake; so great security of life in religion is an awful foreboding of an earthquake in the soul of trembling and astonishment of spirit. They who take up with formality, and sit down in security, shall be overtaken with terrible destruction.—Christians, who are only brought out of open profaneness into an outward profession; who have only taken down the frame of their gross iniquities to set up a superficial form of piety; who have covered their faces only with a surface of religion; such Christians are sure to fall, like the house that was built on the sand. There are none so likely to fall into the sleep of spiritual and eternal death, for while they think themselves well, they seek not to be better. Thus they slumber away their time, until the cry at midnight is heard—*behold the Bridegroom cometh.*

## BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.

NEW PALTZ, Ulster County.

*Phillis Schoonmaker* vs *Cuff Hodgeboom.*

This was an action for a breach of the marriage promise, tried before Squire De Witt, Justice of the Peace and quorum. The parties as their names indicate, are black, as philantropists would say *coloured folks.*—Counsellor Van Shaick appeared on behalf of the lady. He recapitulated the many verdicts which had been given of late in favour of injured innocence, much to the honour and gallantry of an American Jury. It was time to put an end to these faithless professions, to these cold-hearted delusions; it was time to put a curb upon the false tongues and false hearts of pretended lovers, who with honeyed accents, only wooed to ruin, and only professed to deceive. The worthy Counsellor trusted that no injurious impressions would be made on the minds of the Jury by the colour of his client.

"'Tis not a set of features,
'The texture of the skin that we admire."

She was black, it was true; so was the honoured wife of Moses, the most illustrious and inspired of prophets. Othello, the celebrated Moor of Venice, and the victorious General of her armies, was black, yet the lovely Desdemona saw "Othello's visage in his mind." In modern times we may quote his sable Majesty of Hayti, or, since that country has become a Republic, the gallant Boyer. He could also refer to Rhio Rhio, King of the Sandwich Islands, his copper-coloured Queen, and Madam Poki, so hospitably received and fed to death by their colleague, the King of England—nay, the Counsellor was well advised that the brave General Sucre, the hero of Ayachuco, was a dark mulatto. What then is colour, in estimating the griefs of a forsaken and ill-treated female? She was poor, it was true, and in an humble sphere of life; but love levels all distinctions; the blind god was no judge, and no respecter of colours; his darts penetrated deep, not skin deep; his client, though black, was flesh and blood, and possessed affections, passions, resentments, and sensibilities; and, in this case, she confidently throw herself upon the generosity of a jury of freemen—of men of the north, as the friends of the nothern President would say, of men who did not live in Missouri, and on sugar plantations, and from such men his client expected just and liberal damages.

Phillis then advanced to the bar to give her testimony. She was, as her counsel represented, truly made up of flesh and blood, being what is called a strapping wench, as black as the ace of spades. She was dressed in the Low Dutch fashion, which has not varied for a century—linsey-woolsey petticoats, very short—blue worsted stockings—leather shoes, with a thumping pair of silver buckles—bead ear-rings, her wool nicely combed and face sleek and greasy. There was no "dejected haviour of visage"—no broken heart visible in her face—she looked fat and comfortable, as if she had sustained no damage by the perfidy of her swain. Before she was sworn, the Court called the defendant, who came from among the crowd, and stood respectfully before the bench. Cuff was a good looking young fellow, with a tolerable smartish dress, and appeared as if he had been in the metropolis taking lessons of perfidious lovers—he cast one or two cutting looks at Phillis, accompanied by a significant turn up of the nose, and now and then a contemptuous ejaculation of oh! umph! ough! which did not disconcert the fair one in the least, she returning the compliment, by placing her arms a-kimbo, and surveying her lover from head to foot. The Court inquired of Cuff, whether he had council—"no Massa," he replied, "I tell you my own 'tory—you see Mass 'Squre, I know de gentleman of de jury berry well—dere is Massa Teerpenning, of Little 'Sopus—know him berry well—I plough for him—den dere is Massa Traphagan, of our town—how do do Massa—ah! dere Massa Topper, vat prints de paper at Big 'Sopus—dere is Massa Peet Steenberg—know him too—he owe me little money—I know 'em all Massa 'Squire—I did not go to get Massa Lucas to plead for me, but he gone to de Court of Errour at Albany—Massa Sam Freer, and Massa Cockburn said they come to gib me good character, but I no see 'em here."

Cuff was ordered to stand aside, and Phillis was sworn.

Plaintiff said she did not know how old she was—believed she was 16—she looked nearly 26—she lived with Hona Schoonmaker—was brought up in the family—she told her case as pathetically as possible.

"Massa Squire," said she, "I was gone up to Massa Schoonmaker's lot, on Shangum mountain, to pile brush; den Cuff, he vat stands dare, cum by vid de teem, he top his horses and say, how do do Phillis," or as she gave it, probably in Dutch, "*how guud it suit you,*" "*htill good,*" said I; den massa, den he look at me bery hard, and say Phillis, pose you meet me in the nite, ven de moon is up, near de barn, I got sumting to say—den I say, bery well Cuff I vill—he vent up de mountain, and I vent home—ven I eat my supper and milk'd de cows, I say to myself, Phillis, pose you go down to de barn, and hear vat Cuff has to say. Well, massa squire, I go, dare was Cuff sure enough—he told me heap of tings all about love—call'd me wenus and jewpeter, and other tings vat he got out of de play-house ven he vent down to de slupe to New-York, and he ax'd me if I'd marry him before de Domine, Osterhaut, he vat preaches in Milton, down neb Malbro. I say, Cuff, you make fun on me—he say no, "*by mine soul,*" I vill marry you, Phillis—den he gib me dis here as token."—Phillis here drew from her huge pocket, an immense pair of scissors, a jack-knife, and a wood pipe curiously carved, which she offered as testimony of the promise, and which was sworn to as the property of Cuff, who subsequently had refused to fulfil the contract.

Cuff admitted that he had made her a kind of promise, but it was conditional. "I told her," mean squire, "that she was a slave and a nigger, and she must wait till the year 27, ben all would be free, cording to the new Constitution—den she said, berry vell I will wait." Phillis utterly denied the period of probation—it was, she said, to take place "ben he got he new corduroy breeches from Cripplely Coon, de tailor—he owe tree and six-pence, and massa Coon went let him hab nes vilout de money—den Cuff he ran away to Varsing—I send Coon Crook, de constable, and he find un at Shandakin, and he bring before you, mean squire."

The testimony here closed. The court charged the jury, that although the testimony was not conclusive, nor the injury very apparent, yet the court was not warranted in taking the case out of the hands of the jury. A promise had evidently been made, and had been broken; some difference existed as to the period when the matrimonial contract was to have been fulfilled: and it is equally true and honorable, as the court observed, that in 1827 slavery was to cease in our State, and that fact may have warranted the defendant in the postponement; but of this there was no positive proof, and as the parties could not read nor write the present may be construed into a marriage promise. The Court could see no reason why these humble Africans should not, in imitation of their betters, appeal to a Jury for damages, in such cases, but it was advisable not to make those damages more enormous than circumstances warranted, but sufficient to act as a lesson to these coloured gentry, in their attempts to imitate fashionable infidelity.

The Jury brought in a verdict of ten dollars and costs for the plaintiff. The defendant not being able to pay, was committed to Kingston jail, where he now lies, a martyr to his own folly, and an example to all others in like cases offending.

The Court which was held at Budd's Tavern, New-Paltz, was excessively crowded. Several reporters were present.

*Noah's Advocate.*

## FIRST MODERN WRITEN CONSTITUTION.

*Letter from A. B. Woodward to President Jefferson.*

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1825.

SIR—I have the honor to inclose a facsimile copy of a letter received from President Madison.

He corrects an error into which he conceives I have fallen, in ascribing to you the first modern written constitution.

President Monroe, who carefully compared the constitution of Virginia with other documents known to have proceeded from your pen, was originally of opinion that my statement was substantially correct; being under an impression that though the draught was first offered by Mr. Mason at Williamsburgh, yet it was derived from a manuscript furnished by you, from Philadelphia. Since the perusal of the letter of President Madison, President Monroe wavers somewhat from his first sentiments.

Written constitutions are great moral levers. Those of America undoubtedly produced the revolution of France. They are emancipating the southern continent of the western hemisphere. They are even pervading the domains of ancient liberty. They will eventually, change the whole aspect of human affairs upon this globe. The first which was prepared for practical use becomes, therefore—however rude, in the progress of time, its construction might comparatively appear—an ethic phenomenon of no ordinary interest. Like the source of the Nile, which has attracted the attention of kings and nations, it is not so much the intrinsic magnificence of the object that excites the sensibility, as the contemplation of the resulting majesty and fertility.

I beg you, sir, to accept the repeated assurance of a veneration which increases with time and will end only with existence.

A. B. WOODWARD.

The Hon. President JEFFERSON,
Monticello, Virginia.

*Letter from President Jefferson to Judge Woodward.*

MONTICELLO, April 3, 1825.

DEAR SIR—Your favour of March 25, has been duly received. The fact is unquestionable, that the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of Virginia were drawn originally by George Mason, one of our really great men, and of the first order of greatness. The history of the preamble to the latter is as follows: I was then at Philadelphia with Congress, and knowing that the convention of Virginia was engaged in forming a plan of government, I turned my mind to the same subject, and drew a sketch or outline of a constitution, with a preamble, which I sent to Mr. Pendleton, president of the convention, on the mere possibility that it might suggest something worth incorporation into that before the convention. He informed me afterwards by letter, that he received it on the day on which the committee of the whole had reported to the House the plan they had agreed to; that had been so long in hand, so disputed, inch by inch, and the subject of so much altercation and debate, that they were worried with the contensions it had produced; and could not, from mere lassitude, have been induced to open the instrument again: but that, being pleased with the preamble to mine, they adopted it in the House by way of amendment to the report of the committee; and thus my preamble became tacked to the work of George Mason. The Constitution, with the preamble, was passed on the 29th of June, & the committee of Congress had, only the day before that, reported to that body the draught of the Declaration of Independence. The fact is, that that preamble was prior in composition to the Declaration; and both having the same object, of justifying our separation from Great Britain, they used necessarily the same materials of justification; and hence their similitude.

Withdrawn by age from all other public services and attentions to public things, I am closing the last scenes of life by fostering and fashioning an establishment for the instruction of those who are to come after us. I hope its influence on their virtue, freedom, fame and happiness, will be salutary and permanent.—The form and distributions of its structure are original and unique, the architecture chaste and classical, and the whole well worthy of attracting the curiosity of a visit. Should it so prove to yourself at any time, it will be a great gratification to me to see you once more at Monticello; and I pray you to be assured of my continued and high respect and esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

*The Hon. Judge Augustus B. Woodward.*

# FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Sabina, Captain Nicoll, from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondent, London papers to the 27th of March, and Liverpool to the 29th, all inclusive.

Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary from the British Government to the United States.

The Englishman, a London paper of March 27th, contains the account of Desha's trial for murder.

The state of the market for cotton appears to be favourable to the holders; a small improvement had been realized, and the sales for the eight days, ending on the evening of the 28th ult. were nearly fifty thousand bales.

*Paris, March* 24.—Letters from Leghorn of the 11th March, received at Paris to-day, announce on the authority of letters from Trieste, that a ship which arrived in 4 ds from Corfu has brought news of the surrender of Patras to the Greeks, on the 25th January (6th Feb.) by capitulation.

Reports have been current for the last two days that the mission of Mr. Stratford Canning to St. Petersburgh respecting the Greeks had been frustrated, and that he was on the point of returning home in consequence of the disagreement between the two Governments on that question. We feel much gratified on being able to give an absolute contradiction to these reports. We understand that the negociations are proceedings in the most friendly manner, and are expected to be concluded with perfect satisfaction to all the parties concerned. We suspect, that these reports formed the devious resort of the cabal who have conspired to depress the value of Greek Scrip. The general report of officers, however, must now defeat the projects of this confederacy. The confirmation of the surrender of Patras received last night in the French papers is of great importance. No rational doubt can be entertained of the establishment of the independence of Greece.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts to the 8th February, from Guayaquil, received at Baltimore and Philadelphia, via Kingston, Jamaica, agree in stating that the most active preparations were going on in ports of Colombia, to reduce the castle of in Callao. The squadron at Guayaquil had completed its repairs and was on the eve of sailing. Transports with 2200 Colombians had left that port about the 20th January. & two national corvette on the 8th February, to assist in the bombardment. A frigate of 60 guns, well manned, and a schooner of 18 guns, with ordnance and ammunition, had been ordered to take part in the same service. The Chili squadron of four sail, and two Colombian armed vessels, were off Callao, waiting the arrival of the above reinforcements to commence active operations. Bolivar is said to have determined on forcing the surrender of the castle at all hazards: it was closely blocked by his troops on land. A distressing mortality, which prevailed among the Colombian troops on their passage across the Isthmus of Panama, had reduced their original number (4000) nearly one half.

The new Congress of Peru was to convene at Lima on the 10th February, but it was supposed some change would be made in the members, owing to four fifths of their number being Padras, and not generally popular with the Liberator. Monte Gardo, who it was expected would have the Governorship of Lima, was assassinated the end of January.

*Haytien Papers.*—We have been favoured with files of the Port-au-Prince *Telegraph* and *Commercial List* to the 3d inst. They contain extracts from the American and European papers; and some well written essays on the subject of the emigrants from the United States. They contradict the report, that the President of Hayti had refused passports to those who wished to return to the United States; and add, that most part of the intelligent and industrious of them were well contented with their condition, and were making improvements on their lands; while the discontented were the idle, and those who are not contented any where. The Commercial papers contain lists of vessels at the several ports. On the 3d there were at Port-au-prince seven American, five French, (or vessels with French names, bound to Havre) four English, and three Hamburg and Bremen vessels. It appears by advertisements that the German East-India Company has an Agent at Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, APRIL 23.

## GREECE.

In the month of July last, Mr. J. P. Miller, of Vermont, communicated to the Greek Committee of Boston his desire to repair to Greece and engage in the military service of that country. Mr. Miller had been a non-commissioned officer, in the United States' army, during the late war and after its close.—He had afterwards been a member of Burlington College. Being very highly recommended from various quarters to the Committee, & personally known to one of them, they determined to appropriate a portion of their fund toward fitting him out for Greece. This was accordingly done; and in the month of August last, Mr. Miller sailed for the Mediterranean, with testimonials from the Greek Committee, and a letter of introduction to Prince Mavrocordatos. The following letter has recently been received from him, containing an account of his reception in Greece.

MISSOLONGHI, DEC. 11, 1824.

*To the Greek Committee in Boston, Mass.*

GENTLEMEN—

After being detained at Malta for nearly two months, I have at length, by the blessing of God, arrived safe at this place. I arrived at Zante, after a passage of eight days from Malta, and remained there but one day. From Zante to Missollonghi, I had a passage of two days, in a fishing boat. On my arrival, I was conducted to the seat of the provincial government of Missolonghi, which is held in the same house where Lord Byron died. I had learned Greek enough at Malta, to let them know who I was; and the officers of government sent for a Greek who could speak a little English. The officers, through this man, expressed to me the high sense of honor they entertained for the American character, and bade me welcome to Greece. At 3 o'clock dinner was announced, which to me was very welcome, as I had eaten but little for two days. We had dinner at the palace of Prince Mavrocordatos. The palace is equal in style to our best log houses. The dinner was good, and served up in European style. The Governor (Mavrocordatos) being ill, it was not thought best to disturb him, as his health is quite feeble, being slowly recovering from a dangerous illness. I therefore returned to the government house, & lay down upon a couch, after the fashion of the country. I had been here but a few minutes, when I saw a soldier enter the door hastily.—He asked me if I was an American; I answered in the affirmative. He grasped my hand in ecstacy, exclaiming at the same time, that he also had the honor to belong to that country; that his name was George Jarvis; that he was a native of the state of N. York, and being at Bordeaux in 1822, thence, by the approbation of his father, came via Marseilles to Hydra, and engaged in the Greek navy, in their glorious struggle with the Turks. He made thirteen voyages with the Hydriots, and since that time he has been employed in the army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has been in a number of engagements, and has distinguished himself as a brave officer. From him I have learned much of the state of Greece. Their success against the Turks, and the sacrifices which they have made this year for their liberty, are greater than any recorded of Greece in the days of her ancient glory. But what must be the feelings of a man, who looks with a philanthropic eye on the scenes of misfortune, to see soldiers who have been fighting the enemy all summer, now coming to their commander to beg bread to keep them alive. But such is the sight to which my eyes are every hour witness, as I have taken lodgings with Colonel Jarvis. The Europeans who have come to Greece have all of them come with sounding titles. Most of them, I am informed, instead of assisting the Greeks, have only lived upon them, until reduced by poverty, sickness and death; & there now remain but few of them in Greece. An officer here cannot expect any thing from the government of Greece, for it has nothing to pay, even the soldiers of the army; no—not enough even to provide them with bread. Yesterday I had an audience with Mavrocordatos. I was accompanied to the place by Col. Jarvis. The Prince received me with much politeness, and expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of our government, in regard to the interest it takes in the sufferings of Greece. He asked me many questions, in reference to the views which were entertained by the Americans of the character of the Greeks. To all his questions I endeavored to give as correct answers as possible. I told him that all the exertions, which the different committees were making in America, were for the liberty of Greece; and that it was my opinion that nothing further would be done by the Americans, if the Greeks should consent to accept of a foreign King. He replied that nothing but a foreign force would ever place them under a King. I told him I was willing to bear arms in Greece as long as there was a prospect of her being free, but no longer. With this reply he appeared to be well pleased; told me to make myself acquainted with the language as soon as possible; and that I should have a station of some importance in the army.

While we were consulting, a Courier arrived with news of a recent victory, gained by sea, over the Turks. There were two engagements. The first took place about the 9th of November, between the Islands of Samos and Nicaria; the second in the channel of Candia, between Candia and the Island of Caso. The fleet of the Pacha of Egypt has been entirely defeated and dispersed. Seven ships of war were burned or sunk, and twelve transports taken; most of which were under European colors. On board these transports were twelve hundred Egyptian soldiers, all of whom fell into the hands of the Greeks.—This is the 5th decided engagement, which has terminated in favor of the Greeks, this year by sea. The Turks have retired into their fortresses at Lepanto and Arta. Lepanto is about twenty miles, and Arta about fifty, from Missolonghi. I have proposed to Col. Jarvis the storming of the fortress at Lepanto; in which expedition, if it is undertaken, I shall act as a volunteer. But I fear that the want of bread will render the plan abortive. Col. Jarvis enjoins it upon me to say to the various committees, that no young man should be sent out, or that none ought to come at their own charge, whose income is not at least equal to $200 per year, as this is the least they can live and clothe themselves upon. He farther observes, that he has never received from the Greek government a single para, & that he has expended nearly $4000, which he has received from Europe, in the cause of Greece. If any young men should come from America, let them come well armed; but as for clothes, they must have the Greek costume; and tactics are all out of the question here.

Thus, gentlemen, I have endeavored to give you all the information which I have been able to gather. As to my own wants, I shall only add, that I had sixty dollars on my arrival here. I shall use all possible economy, and leave the gentlemen of the committee, from whom I have already received so many favors, to act their pleasure concerning me. My health is good. I am in the hands of God; and by his blessing I hope to do yet much for Greece. But should it be otherwise, I wish to be content.

May you, gentlemen, and my beloved country, continue to receive the smiles of heaven. Let my friends in Vermont know that I am well; and exhort the friends of liberty in America to remember Greece.

With respect, I subscribe myself, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
J. P. MILLER.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. May 2.*

## VERY LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The packet ship *William*, Capt. Coax, arrived here on Saturday evening from New-Orleans, having left that city on the evening of the 19th, and the Balize on the 20th ult.—We have received papers to the date of her sailing.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

*Steam-Boat Teche destroyed.*—About 2 o'clk. on the morning of the 14th, about 10 miles below Natchez, the boiler of the Teche burst, by which *three* men were killed and several others scalded more or less severely, and the boat set on fire, and, with her cargo of cotton, entirely consumed.

Mr. Miles of Kentucky, who had his foot scalded, had reached N. Orleans and given the following particulars:—The Teche left Natchez landing after dark on Wednesday evening, with 65 or 70 passengers, many of whom came on board at the moment of her departure, and were unknown to each other. Having proceeded about 10 miles, the night proved so dark and hazy that Capt. Campbell concluded to lay by. About two o'clock, the steam having been raised, & at the instant of getting under weigh, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion; every light on board was extinguished, and all the hatches thrown off. In the scene of confusion that ensued, a cry was made that the vessel was on fire in her bow. Mr. Miles informs that anxious to ascertain the truth of this, he pressed forward, and fell eleven feet through one of the hatchways, where his foot was scalded in the hot water, & where he should have perished from excessive heat, but for the immediate exertions of the crew who drew him out with ropes. By this time the flames began to ascend, and each one made exertions to save himself. Those who could not get on board the yawl (which made three trips to the shore) threw over cotton bales, upon which they floated until her return—and in a short time all the survivors were conveyed to the shore.

But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steam-boat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed, hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be 12 to 18 in number, their names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board her, were accidentally upset and drowned.

There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez—We cannot but feel says the Louisiana Advertiser, a deep sympathy for this last of the misfortunes of Capt. Campbell, the worthy commander and part owner of the Teche.

*Destruction of the Steam-Boat Henry Shultz.*

It is our painful duty to announce the loss, by fire, of another of the valuable steam-boats playing between this city and Augusta. By passengers, arrived yesterday in the Augusta stage, we learn, that the elegant new steam-boat Henry Shultz, Capt. Labbock, about two hours after her arrival, on Friday afternoon last, at the wharf in Augusta, was discovered, on opening the hatches, to be on fire; which spread with such rapidity as to baffle all the efforts made to arrest its progress. She had on board a very valuable cargo of merchandise, estimated at about 70 or $80,000, which, with the exception of some articles on deck, was entirely destroyed. After burning to the water's edge she sunk. It had not been ascertained how the fire originated. Capt. Labbock, and one other person were injured but not seriously. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

*Expeditious Travelling.*—The Steam Boat New-London arrived here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and landed her passengers in twelve hours from New-London seventeen from Providence, and twenty-six from Boston.—*N. Y. Daily Adv. April* 16.

*From the Hartford Times, April 25.*

## CHARTER OAK.

Much having been said in Boston & New-York respecting large trees, and a gold medal offered for a representation of the large elm in Boston, we are induced to make a few remarks respecting an oak tree which we have in this city. It goes by the name of the Charter Oak, so called, from the fact, that the charter of the colony of Connecticut was deposited under it for safe keeping, as will appear from the following extract from Trumbull's History of Connecticut:

"The assembly met, as usual, in October, and the government continued according to charter until the last of the month. About this time, Sir Edmond Andross, with his suite, and more than sixty regular troops, came to Hartford, when the Assembly were sitting, demanded the charter, and declared the government under it to be dissolved. The assembly were extremely reluctant and slow with respect to any resolve to surrender the charter, or with respect to any motion to bring it forth. The tradition is, that Governor Treat strongly represented the great expense and hardships of the colonists in planting the country; the blood and treasure which they had expended in defending it both against the savages and foreigners; to what hardships and dangers he himself had been exposed for that purpose; and that it was like giving up his life, now to surrender the patent and privileges, so dearly bought and so long enjoyed. The important affair was debated and kept in suspense until the evening, when the charter was brought and laid upon the table, where the assembly were sitting. By this time great numbers of people were assembled, and men sufficiently bold to enterprize whatever might be necessary or expedient. The lights were instantly extinguished, and one Capt. Wadsworth, of Hartford, in the most silent and secret manner, carried off the charter and secreted it in a large hollow tree, fronting the house of the Hon. Samuel Wyllys, then one of the magistrates of the Colony. The people appeared all peaceable and orderly; the candles were officiously relighted; but the patent was gone, and no discovery could be made of it, or of the person who had conveyed it away."

From the best information that we can obtain, this tree is no less than four hundred years old; it is 28 feet in circumference near the ground; and at the height of seven feet, it is seventeen feet in circumference. The height of the tree, as near as can be ascertained, is about 70 feet; some of its branches extend nearly 40 feet.

*From the National Gazette.*

In the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, the cause of C. Clark against the Corporation of Washington City, for the payment of the prize of 100,000 dollars, drawn in the last class of the National Lottery, was decided against the plaintiff. The Corporation of Washington had sold the scheme to David Gillespie, and the decision of the Court goes to relieve that body from all responsibility for the prizes drawn in the lottery, and to make Gillespie alone responsible. Mr. Clarke means to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

*Advance of the Arts in America.*—Among the pleasing evidences of the rapid progress of the useful arts, in the United States, which are continually falling in our way, we have now the pleasure to announce to our readers, that a gentleman of our acquaintance, who has long been engaged in the enterprize, has completely succeeded in producing a superior quality of that most useful and important article, CAST-STEEL. This is made by a new process, on principles discovered by our friend, and at a *much cheaper rate*, than by any process hitherto known. A specimen of this steel, of a quality as good as any ever imported, is now in our possession, and we learn that the rights of the discoverer are duly secured. Like every other *new* thing, it must struggle awhile, probably, with difficulties, especially as the inventor has not the capital necessary to put the system into actual and extensive operation. There can be no doubt, however, that this will soon be done, or that it is capable of producing such a supply of steel, from our own ores, as to put an effectual stop to all importations. We hazard nothing in saying that the gentleman who has effected this grand discovery, the result of many years' study, and experimenting, will reap a rich harvest of honours and emoluments from his labours. This is as it should be, and we rejoice at the result. *Noah's Ads.*

BOSTON, APRIL 13.

## FIRE IN THE WOODS.

On Sunday last, a fire commenced in the extensive woods in Sandwich, in Barnstable county, and owing to the extreme aridity of the season, raged furiously till Monday morning, and destroyed wood estimated at 75 cents per cord, to be worth from 10 to $15,000.—The wood had been recently purchased by a Glass house Company, for use in the vicinity, and insurance to the amount of 10 or $11 000 had been effected in this city. The light of the conflagration was distinctly seen in this city, 50 miles distant. The calamity was occasioned, it is said, by some persons violating the Sabbath, by drawing ignited coals from a pit, and not carefully watching them.

WINDSOR, VT. APRIL 25.

## MELANCHOLY EVENT.

On Tuesday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the dwelling-house & cooper's shop, of Mr. Caryl, of Croydon, N. H. was consumed by fire, with all its contents; and painful to relate, two innocent prattlers perished in the flames. The parents were absent, attending a funeral, and had left the two children in the care of a young man, an inmate of the family. After playing some time about the shop, the children became weary, & were carried by the lad to the house and laid alone in bed. A short time after he discovered the house on fire, and so far enveloped in flames as to preclude the possibility of entering to save the least article, or rescue the children, whose distressing cries were distinctly heard.

*Marriages.*—The editor of the Worcester Ægis remarks—"Every certificate of marriage under the proper hand of the bridegroom or bride, or even of any acquaintance if duly authenticated by an accompanying slice of the wedding cake, shall be printed with the fairest types that can be mustered for the melancholy occasion." We should think no requirement could be more reasonable or proper than this.

## SPRING WHEAT.

It is recommended in Bordley's Husbandry to sow a border of rye round a field of wheat to prevent its being blasted. That writer states that "Mr. Isaac Young, of Georgia, mixed rye among his seed wheat, and thus escaped the blast of his wheat. It was repeatedly tried, till he was convinced of its efficacy; and then he sowed five acres with wheat surrounded with a list (or border) 25 feet in breadth of rye; this also succeeded, & being repeated is found a certain security to wheat.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The steam boat *Oliver Ellsworth*, on her passage from Hartford, in the thick weather of Thursday night, struck on a rock, knocked a hole in her bottom, and was run ashore near Eaton's Neck, L. I. The water came over her cabin floor about 15 inches. The passengers all landed in safety, and reached town on Saturday morning, they speak in high terms of the conduct of Capt. Havens on the occasion. After remaining on shore about 12 hours, the Boat was got afloat, and arrived here on Saturday afternoon. She will be repaired in time to start for Hartford, at 2 P. M. to-morrow. She starts at that hour to accommodate passengers who wish to attend the Hartford Election.

*New-York Mercantile Adv.*

## MONUMENT AT CONCORD.

Under the corner stone of the Monument about to be erected at Concord, in commemoration of the memorable 19th April, 1775, was deposited a leden box, which enclosed specimens of the United States coins, a specimen of the *Continental* paper currency of the years 1775 & 1776; manuscript descriptions of the governments of the United States, and Massachusetts, names of the municipal officers of the town, with a description of the day's celebration; the newspapers of the day; and a plate with these inscriptions;

"Here on the 19th April, 1775, began the war of that Revolution which gave independence to America."

*on the reverse,*

"Our fathers willed it and the will was done,
"The world now admires what their valour won."

[*Bost. Pat.*

*Singular Accident.*—This morning a young lady, (Miss Sarah Ferris, of Stamford, Ct.) was shot in Chatham-street, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The particulars, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are these:—a gentleman was engaged in the third story of No. 45 Chatham-st. shewing a pistol to a friend, who not knowing it was loaded, pulled the trigger, and two balls were discharged, which entered the window of the second story of the opposite building, No. 48, occupied by Mr. Mills: several ladies were in the room, and one of the balls entered the leg of Miss Ferris, a little below the knee, and lodged, it is believed, some inches below—We called at Mr. Mill's about noon, and were informed, that although the ball had not been extracted, strong hopes are entertained that amputation will not be necessary. Miss F. is about 18 years of age.—*N. Y. paper.*

*Speculation is on tiptoe.*—The recent news from England of the rapid rise of Cotton, has set the Country in great commotion. Three expresses within the last two days have passed through this place from the North, bound Southardly. One express rode from Fayetteville to this place in 8 hours a distance of 68 miles, in doing this we understand he killed a valuable horse. The Merchants of this place, have sent their purchasers in every direction through the country, and nothing is now talked of but Cotton, Cotton, Cotton; 'where shall I buy?' 'what will you take?' 'what will you give?' 'I might easily have made a fortune' says one, 'if I had purchased as I intended'—d—n it,' says another, 'what a blockhead I was for selling at 16 cents when I could now get 30 cents'—'all the prudent men,' cries a third declined purchasing, while the hairbrained fellows lay hold of all they could get'—'that proves the old adage' says a fourth, 'the greater the fool, the greater the luck'—'there is a tide in the affairs of men, when taken at the flood leads on to fortune' says a fifth, with an important air—'its a d—nd insidious article' roars the sixth, with evident vexation—'Oh! that I had received the news a little sooner,' sighs a seventh—'I've just hit it' exclaims another with exultation, 'five thousand dollars made this morning?' Thus, you will hear self reproach and felicitation, in every quarter, as the parties have succeeded or failed in their speculations in Cotton.—A rapid rise truly! On Tuesday last 19 cts. was the highest price, to day 30 cts. was paid.—So we go.—*Cheraw Intelligencer.*

CHARLESTON, APRIL 21.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the sloop Venus from Matanzas, we are informed that the inhabitants of that place had been somewhat alarmed in consequence of the arrival of an American schr. from Mexico, and the dissemination of a circular, conveying the intelligence that an expedition was rapidly fitting out from Mexico and Colombia to attack the Island. The supercargo of the schr. was imprisoned, and the captain and crew compelled to give bonds for their good behaviour. The circulars had all been seized and destroyed.

MOBILE, APRIL 5.

*Cotton.*—The market during the last few days has been brisk at our quotations. Since the arrival of the mail yesterday, with later Liverpool dates, very little has been done—holders are backward in naming prices.

*A Naval Court of Enquiry*, to consist of Captain Isaac Chauncey, as President, Captains William M. Crane & George C. Read, as members, and Richard S. Coxe, Esq. as Judge Advocate, has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in the city of Washington, on the 2d day of May, for the purpose of investigating the causes and motives of the landing of Capt. David Porter with a military force at the town of Fazardo in the Island of Porto Rico, on the 15th of November last, and of reporting thereon. The same Court, at the request of Captain Porter, has been also ordered to inquire into the allegations which have been made against him, in relation to the employment of the force under his command in other objects than those for which it was destined, and particularly in the transportation of specie.—*Nat. Journal.*

HILLSBOROUGH, APRIL 12.

One of the gang of villains who have followed close in Gen. La Fayett's rear, picking pockets wherever an opportunity offered, was apprehended a few days ago on the borders of Alabama, and brought back for trial. He is an Englishman, who calls himself William Williams, and acknowledges he was an accomplice in purloining Major Smith's pocket-book in this place, containing $4,500—a part of the money has been recovered from him. The Superior Court for this county being in session, the culprit had no cause to complain of a delay of justice. He has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

## MANUFACTURES.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 28th inst. says, that the number of looms in that city amounted to *forty-five hundred.* About twenty-nine hundred of the weavers entered into the late combination to raise prices. Most of them had since come to an understanding with their employers. *Thirty-five million* of bricks were expected to be burned in the city this year. The price had advanced considerably.

# THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, May 4, 1825.

The Steam Boat New-London, from necessity, did not come up our river this trip. She will leave New-London this evening at 6 o'clock, and on Friday next at 2 o'clock P. M. for New-York. After this week, she will leave New-York Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for New-London & Norwich—and leave Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M. and New-London at 6 o'clock the same days, for New-York.

The whale ship Connecticut, Capt Bunker, arrived at New-London on Sunday last with a cargo of 2300 barrels of Oil.

Twenty-seven pirates, recently captured by the United States schr. Grampus, have been tried at St. Thomas, and were to be executed on Wednesday last.

We publish below a communication in reply to the "serious and solemn questions" of "*Windham County.*" We inserted that communication because we thought it alleged, as facts, conduct which was highly reprehensible, if true. For the same reasons we have admitted the one below. In neither case do we consider ourselves responsible for the statements made by the writers. We often admit articles supporting different *opinions* from what we entertain. We regard newspapers as the medium of communication with the public, and do not think that an editor promotes this object by limiting down to his own standard the opinions of the various individuals which constitute his patrons, in a word, by making himself the censor of the Press. But although we will go thus far, we do not consider ourselves bound to fill our columns with too much of such matter, and shall not therefore admit any further communications on this subject.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Mr. Editor*—In your last, an article over the signature of "*Windham County,*" that has this moment attracted my attention, seems to require a little more notice than that which you have so handsomly and as respects the application, so justly given it. "Windham County has extracted a text of scripture showing us what pure and undefiled religion is, and goes on to tell us that the lust of power, so conspicuous in unchanged human nature, has introduced corruptions; and given us a little history of the introduction of a notable one exhibited in the union of Church and State, and of the mighty efforts here to dissolve it. In this holy warfare he has been pleased, gratuitously, to give the honor of leading the van, in a general assault upon the consolidated walls of Church and State, to a sect, among whom it is believed there is not one who ever dreamed of being thus honored by "*Windham County;*" nor has it been conceived by any other than "Windham County" himself that this honor was due them. Yet however honored they may think themselves by such distinction, or gratified by his condescension in yielding them such precedence, still their modesty is burthened by the attributing to them such practices as they believe exclusively appertain to "Windham County" himself, & to "Windham County's" satellites.

To the *old* and *sage remark*, that "human nature is the same in all ages," "Windham County" asks if our reflections are not naturally drawn by the result of the late election? To which I answer, that in the conduct of "Windham County" and his ready helpers, as was easily traced for months before and during the election, it was most abundantly proved that demagouges and demagogues tools still exhibit themselves as demagogus & demagogues tools have done in every age. And although not true that circuit ministers of the gospel have been for months secretly organizing a religious sect for a political election, yet it is true that the ministers and panders, *both circuit and local*, of "Windham County" have for months past been organizing themselves, and making interest, by every base art and management imaginable, for a bold push for "*Windham County*" at the late election. Although it is not true that class leaders have been instructed to carry into effect the arrangement of their superiors, yet it is true that the drivers of "Windham County's" serfs were commanded to carry their master's orders into effect. Although it is not true that these class leaders, at the command of their superiors, came to the polls with their pockets filled with votes for a favorite candidate of their own sect, yet it is true that the drivers of "Windham County's" serfs came to the polls with a super abundance of votes for "Windham County" himself. Although it is not true that the Methodists secretly or openly agreed with the Baptists in this part of the State to support another candidate claiming to be a Baptist, yet it is true that they knew of no candidate who claimed to be a Baptist; and also true that "Windham County's" satellites were ordered to make any bargain and use every art and trick for the purpose of lessening the vote of one of the regularly nominated candidates against whom "Windham County" had pitted himself. And altho' it is not true that Methodist sentinels, nor sentinels in Methodists interests, were posted in the different aisles and avenues to the polls to examine the tickets of the electors and change them if not conformable to their views, yet it is true that sentinels in "Windham County's" interest were placed in all the avenues & aisles leading to the polls, who examined the electors and artfully changed their tickets when opportunity offered, & used every other means to augment the vote of their political Quixote. It is also true that among the arts resorted to here, and in other places also, to effect their object like valiant Squires, was that of calling out the regular ticket votes from the hands of those who had them to spare, under the false pretences of using them. And in this way, by an erasure and substitute of one name, many were deceived, and the regular ticket cheated out of a part of its legitimate strength: and by this, with other base means, the vote of "Windham County" was extended much beyond the real strength of his friends, which are confined principally to disappointed office seekers. It has never been *suggested*, with or without color of truth, that Methodists ever attempted, as a sect, to carry any vote in a political meeting; although it is *known* that the principal labor of "Windham County" & "Windham County's" drivers has for years, without intermission, been directed to get "Windham County" to the Senate of the United States, or to the House of Representatives. For the first, it is well known that in popularity he has increased from *one*, his first vote, to *six*, his last; which circumstance has so inspirited them that the unparalleled zeal & indefatigable labors of this newly invigorated and desperate club of intriguers, is not only admitted but admired. It is also true that they have been and still are governed by an inherent and unmixed love of self; that their thirst for office of honor and profit has led them to yield themselves, body and soul to the tempter.

Has "Windham County" stood firm against the charms of office in prospect? Has "Windham County's" Panders and Drivers stood firm against "Windham County's" large and profuse promises? If not, the electors of Connecticut are called upon to probe the wound, search the bottom and lay the ax at the root of all such poisonous trees.

"Windham County" says "that the religious organization of the Methodists is better adapted to a secret political influence than that of any other denomination. They therefore become more dangerous when disposed to avail themselves of such a circumstance." Now all who know "*Windham County,*" know that if this had been his conviction, he would have persisted in his hypocritical genuflections at their altar till even the elect might have been deceived, and be admitted to all the benefits of their well adapted political organization. "*Windham County*" adds, "no man respects them more than I do—*few have given more proofs of confidence in them.*" "*Windham County's*" *confidence* in Methodists has recently cost him two dollars, which with three before, makes five dollars paid in advance for votes. "*Windham County*" forgets the old proverb that "*He is a bad paymaster who pays before his work is done.*"

But the crisis is alarming, *Windham County*" says—once array the Presbyterians and Episcopalians against the Methodists and Baptists, and you have a religious instead of a political warfare." Ah! and so this is the new project of "*Windham County?*" "The result of such a conflict cannot be doubtful; but it would call into exercise the worst & most dangerous passions of the human mind." Then so much the better for "*Windham County,*" who, like the Curlew delights in the storm, where, by trimming wing, there may be some chance to dash into Goose creek and get to Washington.

A Friend to Methodists.

Mr. Editor,

Another annual Election is past and another session of our State Legislature is at hand—anticipation is feeding on her original nothingness; and the reality *may be* a less delicious repast to our senses;—but we have reason to hope, from the respectability and talents of the gentlemen returned, the approaching session will prove to be, to this part of our political Jerusalem "a feast of fat things."—What finally will be the result, is impossible to premise; but trust all sectional interest will be discarded, and that wisdom and candor will direct them in all their deliberations.

I hope I shall not be considered arrogant or self-assuming should I offer a few reflections on a subject which will necessarily come before them, viz. the location of the seat of justice in Windham County. This is as common as the annual session of our Legislature, and in consequence of misconception, or perhaps, that proper attention which the importance of the subject demanded, has become a matter of very serious consequence to the County, and calls loudly for the wisest and most attentive interposition of the Legislature.—The recent removal of the courts to an uncentral part of the County engendered disaffection, which, in its growth, threatens the dismemberment, if not the total ruin of the influence and respectability of the County. To confirm the fact, we may only refer to the almost innumerable petitions which have been preferred, and are still pending before the Legislature. The question then very naturally arises—How can the evil be remedied? I would remark that although the practicability of removing the courts to the centre may be doubted by some, yet as the centre is the only definite point which justice can make in the location of public buildings, unless prevented by some insurmountable obstacle, we have reason to believe, that should it be affected, (even at this time,) clamour and disaffection would cease; and should an individual raise his voice against it, reason and justice would silence him. But it is my object more particularly to refer to the dismemberment of the county as a remedy. This is a subject which has already been brought before the Legislature, and the large and respectable town of Lebanon has been set to New-London County, and could we stop here, we should have less reason to apprehend an increase of evil—but disaffection is still alive—the large and wealthy town of Mansfield is preferring a petition to be set to Tolland County, and Windham, Hampton and Columbia are still seeking relief. I doubt not the power of the Legislature to act on this important subject—but both public and private rights require they should pause and deliberate before they dissolve the political corporate tie which has united the citizens of the County for more than a hundred years, and thereby destroy the influence and respectability of the County by its dimunition.

I am aware of the inconveniences arising from a half-shire—but should the Legislature in their wisdom consider the advantages paramount to that of the dismemberment of the county, I would suggest the propriety of restoring to us the town of Lebanon, and (if thought practicable) remove the seat of justice to the centre of the county—or establish a half-shire at the town of Windham, either of which will preserve the honor and respectability of the County and restore harmony to her citizens.

A CITIZEN OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

*Commercial.*—The Philadelphia National Gazette of Tuesday contains a long and interesting letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated 15th February, the writer of which states that the losses sustained by merchants of the U. States upon their shipments of flour to South America during the year 1824, may be estimated at a *quarter of a million of dollars.*

"The causes of the great overtrading, which has led to the losses alluded to, are to be found chiefly in the following circumstances:—First, an entire inattention on the part of those who have suffered, to *the extent of the consumption* at the different ports: Secondly, the little pains taken to ascertain *the quantities that have been shipped*, which leaves a total darkness as to the proportion between supply and demand; Thirdly, a complete, and on the part of some, a culpable *ignorance of the state of the currencies*, in which prices are quoted at the different markets."

Three hundred dollars reward is offered by the Governor of Maryland, for the apprehension of the murderer of Miss Cunningham.

*A Description of the supposed Murderer.*

A person (name unknown) about 28 or 30 years of age, believed to have a scar on his chin, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, about five feet ten inches high, wore a dark green surtout, black or dark colored pantaloons, black fur hat nearly new, had a linen knapsack strapped upon his back.

A man has been seen in the neighborhood of Alexandria in Virginia, whose dress and appearance, as described by a woman who had not seen the advertisement, agree very nearly with the above. Other persons who met him on different parts of the road, concur in the same account; and three men have gone from Alexandria in pursuit of him.

*New buildings.*—From a list of the new buildings erected in New-York during the past year, lately published by Mr. James Hardie, it appears that the whole number was 1624 of which 720 are brick or stone; 403 having brick fronts, and 401 of wood; 49 of one story, 1298 of two stories, 228 of three stories, and 49 of four stories and upwards.

The Blackstone Canal Company held their first meeting in Worcester on the 25th inst. at which time the Corporation was duly organized, and the necessary officers and committees were chosen.

Mr. Jefferson is devoting the evening of his days to the establishment of an University in Virginia. There are now 70 students at the Institution, and more are on their way to join it.

Three frigates intended for the Colombian government, are now building in this country; one at Baltimore, one at New-York, and one at Philadelphia.

The Legislature of New-York has adjourned *sine die*, after a long and active session. A law was passed, prescribing, that the Electors of President and Vice-President shall in future be chosen by the People in *districts*. A large number of bills for the incorporation of Banks passed the Assembly, but were all indefinitely postponed by the Senate. Henry Wheaton, Esq. was appointed by law one of the Revisors of the Laws of the State, in the room of General Root; and the latter received a grant of one thousand dollars for the duties he had performed as a Revisor.

It has been recently determined, by experiment, in the city of New-York, that the Rhode-Island Coal will burn freely in the grates constructed for the Pennsylvania Coal.—The former was ignited with a little charcoal, and made a brisk and lively fire.

The pleasant little village of Elkridge Landing, seven miles west of Baltimore, was on Saturday night, laid waste by fire. The village contained ten houses, of which *nine* were destroyed. The fire was communicated by the carelessness of a gentleman who went into the stable with a lighted segar. One horse was burnt to death. The value of the property destroyed is not stated.

The Board of Managers of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, have purchased a tract of land embracing 400 acres in Westchester county (N. Y.) where a settlement of the Jewish converts will immediately be formed.

Governour Troup is announced as a candidate for re-election as Governour of Georgia, and General Clark is announced as candidate for the same office. The election is to be made, for the first time, in that State, by the people.

In Kentucky, Major Percival Butler has been nominated as a candidate for the House of Representatives, in the place of Henry Clay.

The "*Western Carolinian*" says that there is a tract of country in North Carolina, where gold is found on almost every square mile, & the people are so occupied in searching for it, that it is feared there will be a scarcity of corn.

MARRIED

In this city, on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst. by the Rev. David N. Beatley, Mr. John B. Johnson, Merchant, of Brooklyn, N. Y. to Miss Nancy Miner, of the former place.

At the Episcopal Church in this city, last evening, by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, Mr. John W. Spalding, to Miss Ann Maria Davison.

At Bozrah, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. David Austin, Mr. William Hillhouse, of Montville, to Miss Eliza Fitch, of the former place

DIED

At Franklin, on the 24 inst. of a lingering complaint, which he endured with great patience and resignation, Eli Hartshorn, Esq. aged 67 years. By his death his bereaved family and friends, sustain an irreparable loss.

In this city, on Friday last, Edward D. son of Capt. Benj. W. Booth, aged 18 months.

In this city, on the 24 inst. Margaret V. B. Greene, daughter, of Wm. P. Greene Esq. aged 5.


PRINTERS NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted & those who have open accounts with the late firm of Robinson & Dunham, are hereby reminded that an immediate settlement is indispensable.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE fast sailing sloop Venus, H. N. Tracy, master, will sail on Friday, 6th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. For size and accommodations none superior. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Jed'h. Huntington, or the master on board.

*Norwich, May 3d.*

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail on Tuesday, 10th inst. at 2 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the master, or

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Norwich, May 4, 1825.

Millinery.

MISS Kinney has recently returned from New-York, with a new assortment of millinery. 5—

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S

BOOK-STORE,

NICHOLSON'S Carpenter's New Guide: Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant: Worcester's Universal Gazetteer: Worcester's Gazetteer of the U. States: Miss Wrights Views of Society & Manners in America.

ALSO,

1 Case French Paper Hangings, at very reduced prices.

*May, 3d, 1825.* 3wsides5—

CASH,

AND the highest price will be paid for Green Hydes, Calf and Sheep Skins, Beefs and Calf Bladders, by the subscriber at his store in Franklin. ASA HARTSHORN.

*Franklin, April 20th, 1825.* 5—


NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of "The Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and the Vicinity," will be held at the Congregational Meeting-House in Chelsea, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY STRONG, Secretary.

*Norwich, April 26, 1825.* 2w5—

NOTICE.

THE Annual Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of the diocess of Connecticut, will be held, by order of the Bishop, at Hartford on Wednesday the 1st day of June next.

A Convocation of the Clergy will be held at the house of the Bishop, on the preceding evening, at 6 o'clock.

BIRDSEYE G. NOBLE, Sec'y.

*Middletown, April 19, 1825.* 5—

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Union Society, will be holden at the Conference Room on Tuesday Evening the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock.—A punctual attendance is requested.

A. F. GILMAN, *Sec'y.*

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1825*—

Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Elias Woodward*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Lemuel Woodward Esq. Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May 1825.

Attest J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy Examined by J. Gordon, Clerk. 3w5—


WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 14th of May instant, one pair large Oxen, suitable for fattening—one do. five years old, excellent working cattle—one Ox Cart, almost new—Iron tooth harrow, Ploughs, and almost all kinds farming tools.

*Also*, a close stove and pipe.

Sale at the late dwelling-house of Jeremiah Griffing, deceased, at 10 A. M.

Any of the above may be had at private sale. Enquire of

JAMES GRIFFING, at Brooklyn, or JAMES STEDMAN, Norwich.

*Norwich, May 2d, 1825.* 2w5—

NEW ASSORTMENT

Spring Goods.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening a large addition to his assortment of

Seasonable

*FRESH IMPORTED FASHIONABLE*

FANCY & STAPLE

*DRY GOODS,*

Which, together with his former stock, are offered *Wholesale & Retail*, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Super Super Blue

Broad Cloths & Cassimetts,

Fancy colored do. for Frock Coats, &c.
Oxford mix'd, drab & other Cassimeres,
Fancy print Calicoes & Muslins,
Fig'd and plain Swiss Muslin, (*a great variety, some new patterns.*)
Fig'd and plain Lenos and Muslins,
Elegant Garniture Ribbons,
Long Lawn and Linen Cambric,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black and white Silk Hose,
Men's and Women's black and white

SILK GLOVES,

Do. Brown Linen, Horse Skin and Beaver do.
Suspenders, Boot Webbing, Carpet Binding, &c. &c.

*Norwich, May 4, 1825.* 5—

BLACKING.

JUST received and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, the *real* Day & Martin's Blacking, warranted genuine.

ALSO,

Lee & Thompson's Paste & Liquid do. Dimock's Water Proof do. wholesale and retail.

*LIKEWISE.*

*LOTTERY TICKETS.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr

Norwich. 5—

LATEST.

THE subscriber has just received at his store in Plainfield, a very large assortment of

Dry Goods,

of the latest fashion, which he will sell at a small advance from the cost.

*LIKEWISE,*

A good assortment of New-York and Palm leaf hats, of newest style.

*ALSO,*

Ladies' & Gentlemen's shoes of all kinds, Crockery, Medicines & Groceries, first quality, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Please come and examine for yourselves. CHARLES HARRIS.

*Plainfield, May 2d, 1825.* 3w5—

SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a large assortment of

Fashionable Shoes,

consisting in part of Ladies' & Misses black and colored double Prunella and Denmark Satin shoes, do. walking shoes. Ladies' & Misses black Kid, Seal & Morocco shoes, Children's & Infant's colored boots & shoes.

*ALSO,*

Gentlemen's Calf-skin boots & shoes, do. Buck-skin shoes, do. slippers and seal pumps.

SEABURY BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, May, 1825. 5—

The Subscriber

THANKS his customers for past favours, and at the same time, as an inducement for a continuance of the same, offers a handsome assortment of Prunell, Denmark Satin, & Morocco Shoes, which were selected by him in New-York, bought with cash, & now offered as low as can be had of the same, or an inferior quality in this town. He has likewise Cloth of various colours & the first rate Morocco, which he will Manufacture for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Children, at the shortest notice.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Who has on hand Boots & Shoes of his own make of almost every description—cheap for cash, or his present customers credit, all warranted of the first quality.

Norwich, May 3d, 1825. 3w5—

WILLIAM ROGERS

HAS lately returned from N. York with NEW GOODS.

It is said they are cheaper and handsomer than can be found in any other store in Norwich.

*Norwich, May 4th.* 5—

NORTH-HAMPTON

SOLE LEATHER.

Neats Leather, Calf Skins, English Reans, Cochineal Skivers & Buff Buck Skins, for sale by S. BREWSTER, Jr.

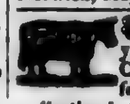
*Norwich, May 4, 1825* 4—

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, an old Dwelling-House near the Brick corner, and opposite the store of Mr. Grace, with conditions that it shall be removed within 3 weeks. Said house will answer to put up and cover, as the timbers are mostly sound, and would be an object for some one who wishes to build.

SPALDING & ALLEN.

Norwich, May 3d, 1825. 5—



9 Cows, 1 likely three years old & 2 two years old Cattle, & 30 Merino Sheep, for sale by ZEB. TRACY.

*Scotland, April 25th, 1825.* 3w5

Splendid Prizes.

☞ Now is *the time to make a Fortune.*

GOING! GOING!! RAPIDLY,

TICKETS,

WITH WHICH MAY BE DRAWN

| | |
|---|---|
| 50,000 Dollars | 20,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 4,720 Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |

500 Dollars, and many other smaller Prizes in Union Canal Lottery.

☞ All of which will be drawn in *five minutes*, on the 11th instant.—Or

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 Dollars | 15,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,737 Dollars |
| 1,000 Dollars | 500 Dollars |
| 200 Dollars | 100 Dollars |

and so forth, &c. in New-York State Literature Lottery.

TICKETS for sale by the Managers, at $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½—Eighths $1¼. Information relative to any Lottery given gratis, at

ROBINSON'S

*FORTUNE'S HOME.*

MORE YET:

For sale as above, Tickets in *Rhode Island Grand State Lottery*, [illegible] each—with which the holder may [illegible] on the 3d day of June, with

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,000 [illegible] |

1,000 Dollars, or some [illegible] blank, at the [illegible]

TICKETS & SHARES

IN

Connecticut State Lottery.

*To be drawn* [illegible]

T. ROBINSON

*LOTTERY OFFICE*

N. B.—All orders, post paid, [illegible] ing cash or prize Tickets, in any [illegible] punctually attended to.

*May 3.*

Splendid Schemes

Union Canal Lottery,

[illegible] *Class of this* [illegible]

Capital Prize $50,000.

Tickets $[illegible] shares in proportion

Literature Lottery, (R. I.)

Capital Prize $30,000.

Tickets $[illegible] shares in proportion

Grand State Lottery, (R. I.)

Capital Prize $10,000.

Tickets $3,25

*Particular information* respecting the above Lotteries will be given gratis on personal application at

S. BREWSTER JR.'S

*Connecticut State Lottery office*

Conn. State Lottery,

*Draws this month.*

Scheme.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $7,000 | 1 Prize of | [illegible] |
| 1 " " | 1,000 | 6 " " | [illegible] |
| 1 " " | 500 | 28 " " | [illegible] |

*besides numerous smaller prizes*

**Price of a package of 11 Tickets, warranted to draw 5 prizes, $66, a single Ticket $6, halves $3, quarters $1.50, eighths 75 cents.

☞ Prize Tickets in other Lotteries received in payment for Tickets in this Lottery. Apply at S. Brewster Jr's Lucky Office, Norwich, where cash will be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

CHELSEA

*GRAMMAR SCHOOL.*

THE school will be opened, under the instruction of Mr. Winslow, on Monday next, the 9th day of May. F. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

May 4, 1825. 5—


*At a Court of Probate held at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1825*—

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX Months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Miss *Mary Bristle*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, the administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said Mary annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Adm

—5 with the will annexed

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, in & for the District of Plainfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1825*—

Present, Hon. Ebe. Young, Esq Judge.

WHEN the administrator on the estate of Capt. *Sears Harris*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of commissioners thereon. Thereupon this court [illegible] said administrator to give notice to all persons interested in said deceased's estate, to appear if they see cause at a court of Probate to be holden at the house of Col. Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, said notice to be given by publishing in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up a [illegible] thereof in some public place in said town of Plainfield on the 4th day of May A. D. 1825.

Per order, J. GORDON, Clerk


PRINTING

of every description done at this

## POETRY.

*From the Montgomery (Alabama) Republican.*

The following elegant poetical effusion is from the pen of CHARLES SHAW, Esq. of this town.

Stranger, yet friend, we greet thee LA FAYETTE!
Our fathers' friend their sons shall near forget;
Freedom, whose features now unclouded shine,
Extends her ever grateful hand to thine,
Joyous to meet thee on her blissful shore.
Where War's discordant trump is heard no more.

No flattering pen solicits now thine ear,
Nor muse invok'd, (the muses dwell not here;)
Off'rings from honest hearts is all we bring,
To thee more welcome than the Pierian spring.

Here on Columbia's shore, in Freedom's dawn,
By Freedom fir'd, thy val'rous sword was drawn;
Nor eversword was drawn in nobler cause—
The rights of man, of liberty and laws.

Nor pride of ancestry, nor wealth, nor power,
Check'd thy young spirit in that trying hour,
When Britain's hostile legions scour'd our plains,
And Slavery clank'd her agonizing chains,
Thy *bounty* and thy valor brought relief—
Inspir'd our hopes, expell'd a nation's grief.

Thou now dost view what WASHINGTON hath done,—
His great compatriot—his adopted son.
Oh! had it been allow'd, by Heaven's decree,
That he once more his bosom friend should see!

Yet joy like yours to mortals is not given—
Such joy's reserv'd till ye shall meet in heaven.

But come, thou hero, patriot, statesman, sage,
The boast and pride of this eventful age,
Come and behold with philosophic eye
Th' effects of freedom, peace, and industry.

Thy noble soul will not disdain to share
The homely feast which grateful hands prepare;
Nor, though in palaces and splendor bred,
Despise the comforts of an humble shed,
For thou hast borne the hardships of a camp,
At Olmutz breath'd the dungeon's noxious damp.

Where savage yell, and murderous affray,
Affrighted night, and chill'd the joy of day,
The songs of gladness and devotion rise,
And send thanksgivings to the listening skies;
Where Ignorance brooded dismal as the night.
Science begins to spread her cheering light,
The darksome wild to cultivation yields,
And Plenty smiles o'er all our brightening fields.

Erst Alabama roll'd her tumid floods
In silent grandeur thro' surrounding woods;
The rude canoe alone disturb'd her wave,
Save what the war-whoop and the tempest gave;
Now proudly on her banks, each passing year,
Gay smiling fields and villages appear,
Her bosom richly freighted bears sublime
The various products of her genial clime.

When thrones shall crumble to their native dust,
O! (come that day! and speedily it must,)
Thy tomb shall rise immortal o'er the scene,
With flowerets ever fresh, and laurels ever green.

## MEDLEY.

*Anecdote of Mr. Wesley.*—The following anecdote respecting Mr. Wesley's first attempt to preach extempore, was related by himself to Mr. Thomas Letts, a respectable gentleman now living at Pennsbury, in the Parish of Clapham, Surry.

"I went to church," said he, "without a sermon; and, going up the pulpit stairs, I hesitated, and returned into the vestry under much mental confusion and agitation. A woman, who stood by, noticed my concern, and said, "Pray, sir, what is the matter with you?" I replied, 'I have not brought a sermon with me.' She said, putting her hand on my shoulder, 'Is that all? Cannot you trust God for a sermon?' This question had such an effect upon me, that I ascended the pulpit, preached extempore, with great freedom to myself, and acceptance to the people, and have never since taken a written sermon into the pulpit."

A person in prison was asked by a friend, what he was confined for? "For telling lies," was the answer. "Telling lies!" rejoined the other, "how is that?" "Why telling people I would pay them, and then not keeping my word."

GAMING.

Gaming was invented by the Lydians when under the pressure of a great famine. To divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings, they contrived dice, balls, tables, &c.—It is added, that to bear their calamity the better, they used to play a whole day without intermission, that they might not be disgusted with the thoughts of food. The invention intended as a *remedy* for hunger is now a very common cause of that evil.

A prisoner, who was unfortunate, being brought to the bar for horse-stealing, the judge cried, "O here is a noted villain! why sir, I can see the rogue in your face." "Ah, my Lord," said the fellow, "I wonder at that, for I did not know that my face was a looking-glass before."

GOOD HUMOUR.

Anger is weakness, and injures the strong. It is folly, and disgraces the wise. It is rashness, and defeats the skilful. It is deformity, and mars the lovely. It is excusable in children—but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry, if the heat of your bosom must evaporate on exclamations and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frown, and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to the deserving, your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one.—Conceal your mortification, the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy.—The servant who excites your anger, is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations, has conquered you. You yield to him that control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are a lawyer, and lose a cause, never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young, be not angry—for you live in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old, be not angry—cheerfulness is the charm of the desert.

If you look properly on this world, its misfortunes will become sources of pleasure.—The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy, and you must be so.


NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A CONNECTION in business having been formed by and between Lewis Hyde and Asa Backus, Jr. business will hereafter be done in the name and under the firm of

**Hyde & Backus.**

We have on hand an assortment of Goods well selected, and will sell them low. To say that we will sell them at cost, or less than cost, or that we will sell them cheaper than others, would be folly, as in the one case it would be at least a matter of doubt, and in the other a hard thing to do. But to those who have been in the habit of passing by in a southerly direction we do say, that by calling on us, they will at least save time and travel which is money. Old customers are particularly requested to continue their favors.

LEWIS HYDE,
ASA BACKUS, Jr.
Norwich, April 20th, 1825. 3w4—

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of

**Ripley & Waldo,**

is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts of the said firm are in the hands of DWIGHT RIPLEY, who is duly authorized to settle the same. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them for settlement—and all indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

DWIGHT RIPLEY.
HORACE WALDO.
*Norwich, April 15, 1825.*

The Druggist and Grocery Business will be continued by DWIGHT RIPLEY, who will be happy to see his old friends and others, who will favor him with a call. All orders punctually attended to. 3—

**The Subscriber**

HAVING taken the House No. **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

**Collectors Notice.**

The residents & non-residents of the north society in the town of Woodstock, liable by law to pay taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber has received a warrant to collect of them a town tax of three cents on the dollar, on the list of 1824. He will attend at the house of Daniel Bottom, in said town, for the purpose of receiving said tax on the 9th day af May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect this notice must expect to pay fees according to law.
PELEG C. CHILD *Collector*
Woodstock, April 16, 1825. 3w3—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the district of Windham, on the 11th day of April, 1825—*
Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Ezekiel Smith*, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elijah Smith, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of April, 1825.
Attest, JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy examined by JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clerk. 3w3

THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Griswold, late of Franklin dec. to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. COMFORT D. FILLMORE, Administrator.
*Franklin, April 19th. 1825.* 3w3—

*Special Court of Probate, ss. Stonington District, April 25th, A. D. 1825.*

THIS Court allows the term of six months from this date for the Creditors to the Estate of *Sarah Barns*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their Claims to the Administrator, he giving notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in the County of New-London, three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North-Stonington.
*By order of Court*,
GEORGE HUBBARD, Clerk.
AVERY BARNS, Adm.

SIX months from the 11th day of April 1825, are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Stonington, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Elias Wheeler*, late of North Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
CHESTER SMITH. Adm.
3w4—

**Came into the enclosure**

OF the subscriber, about the 13th instant, five ewes, and five lambs—the ewes are marked with a slit in the right ear, together with some notches in both. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JARED HYDE.
*Franklin, April 19th, 1825.* 3w4—

**New Millinery.**
***Miss Mansfield***

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.

Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.
*April 17th.* 6w3—

**New Millinery.**
**MRS. HOPKINS**

HAVING just eturned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr. Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, &c.* &c. of the latest fashions

Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April 26, 1825.*

***MISS PALMER***

HAS just returned from New-York, with the latest and most fashionable patterns, for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses. *Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

**Miss Meech**

WOULD inform her customers that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses.
*Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

**Millinery.**
***MISS MALISON***

HAS just returned from New-York, with a fashionable assortment of Millinery.
*Norwich, April 17.* 3w3—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*THE MANUFACTURERS'*
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**
**OF BOSTON.**

THIS Company having been established for the express purpose of *Insuring against Fire*, with a Capital of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, now offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unfortunate moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty & distress,) at such moderate rates as cannot fail to induce the public to secure themselves against this description of loss. The Company are in no manner restricted as to the kinds of risks, but will name premiums in all cases, however hazardous, on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company, will attend to any applications made to him for Insurance. JABEZ HUNTINGTON,
3w2 *Norwich.*

**Superior Blacking.**
ONE TIERCE OF REAL JAPAN
**BLACKING,**
MADE BY
**DAY & MARTIN,**
**97 High Holborn, London,**

IS just received, direct from the *Importer*, and for sale, by the dozen or single, at T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

This inestimable composition, with half the usual labor, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar nourishment to the Leather—will not soil the finest linen—is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.
*April 19.* 3—

**Auction.**

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the 8th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a House, Barn, and 2 acres of Land, situated on Scotland road, 1½ miles north of the meeting-house, the property of the late Mr. Potter Smith.
ANNA SMITH, *Adm'x.*
*Norwich, April 26, 1825.* 2w4—

**NOTICE**

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the firm of Jonathan May & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having unsettled Accounts with said firm are requested to call on Jonathan May and adjust the same—those indebted, to make immediate payment.
WALTER PAINE.
JONATHAN MAY.
JOB WILLIAMS.
*Woodstock, April 14th, 1825.* 3w3—

***MR. PALMER'S***

NEXT term in his school will commence on Monday 9th May.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

**Who Wants**
**CARPET YARN.**

**170** POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.
☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

**100** Sides Sole Leather, 70 Sacks fine Salt, for sale in lots—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

**S. TYLER'S**
**Fortunate Lottery Office.**
Valuable Prizes in State Lottery,
*VIZ.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | $7000 |
| 1 | - | 1000 |
| 1 | - | 500 |
| 1 | - | 418 |
| 6 | - | 125 |
| 28 | - | 100 |

& 2006 other good prizes.

Adventurers in Lottery Tickets, are requested to call at S. Tyler's office, & select as they may *dream*; or are impressed with ideas of numbers, to get one or more of the above prizes. Call soon and secure the best of them!

The Lottery will draw at Hartford in May next. Halves, Quarters & Eighths sold in same proportion as whole Tickets.

Information given in Grand State Lottery, Rhode Island, $10,000 highest Prize. Tickets sold in Providence at $3½. 4—

**$7,000 Reward!!!**

THE above sum (less 15 per cent) will be paid, on application at *Brewster's Fortunate Lottery Office*, to the holder of the Ticket which may draw the Capital Prize in the

**Connecticut State Lottery**
SEVENTH CLASS:
*To be drawn in May & finished in a few minutes.*
SCHEME:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $7,000 |
| 1 | 1,000 |
| 1 | 500 |
| 1 | 418 |
| 6 | 125 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 100 | 196 | 12 |
| 56 | 20 | 1890 | 6 |

☞ *FOR TICKETS APPLY AT*
**BREWSTER'S**
**TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,**
☞ *FIVE RODS WEST OF THE BANK,*
Where the votaries of Fortune may, by calling soon, secure the Highest Prize.

*** Packages of 11 Tickets warranted to draw $30, with so many chances for the highest prizes.

Tickets $6—Halves 3—Quarters 1,75—Eighths 75 cents.

Prize Tickets in this or other Lotteries, received in payment.

Orders, per Mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing Cash, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, April, 1825.* 3—

**Grand State Lottery,**
*To be drawn in Providence 3d June next.*
*SCHEME:*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $10,000 | | 1 Prize of | | $548 |
| 1 | " | 5,000 | 4 | " | 500 |
| 5 | " | 1,000 | 8 | " | 100 |

Besides a large number of smaller prizes.
Price of Tickets $3, 25.

*** Information respecting the above Lottery given gratis on application at
**Brewster's**
*Connecticut State Lottery Office.*

**Grand State Lottery.**
For the encouragement of Domestic Industry.
*SCHEME:*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $10,000 | | 8 prizes of | | $100 |
| 1 | " | 5,000 | 44 | " | 50 |
| 5 | " | 1,000 | 88 | " | 25 |
| 1 | " | 548 | 528 | " | 8 |
| 4 | " | 500 | 5676 | " | 3 |

6,356 prizes—13,244 blanks—19,600 tickets.

☞ This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 3d day of June next. Tickets $3 25 each—which may be had in a variety of numbers at HOWARD'S Lottery & Exchange Office.

☞ Lottery information given gratis by T. ROBINSON, Chelsea.
*April 19, 1825.* 3—

**Connecticut State Lottery.**
*SCHEME:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of $7000 | | 1 prize of $500 |
| 1 - - - - - 1000 | | 1 - - - - - 418 |

6 prizes of $125, etc.
Tickets $6, 00—Halves 3, 00,
Quarters 1, 50—Eighths 0 75,
*For sale in a great variety of numbers at*
**T. ROBINSON'S**
*Book-Store and Lottery Office.*

**Now make your Fortune!**
**$7000** *HIGHEST PRIZE.*

THE subscriber has for sale Tickets in the *Connecticut State Lottery*, 7th Class, New Series, at $5 each. *LIKEWISE*,
20 doz. Whiting's Steel Plated Hoes, Patent Hay Forks, *very cheap*,
**Leghorn Hats & Bonnets,**
and a complete assortment of every thing else. J. S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April 25, 1825.* 3w4—

**20** hhds. N. E. Rum,
60 bbls. Summer Strained Sperm Oil,
100 do. Mackerel, all numbers,
30 do. Mess Pork,
20 ½ do. do. do.
150 quintals Green Island Fish,
10 Chest Skin tea,

The above Articles, together with a general assortment at Retail, will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in this City. JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27th, 1825.* 4—

**For Sale,**

7 tons first quality of hay,
1 close Stove and pipe,
2 three years old heifers, late the property of Mr. Jeremiah Griffing dec.

Enquire of JAMES STEDMAN.
*Norwich, April 11th 1825.* tf3—

***Clay's Stomach Bitters.***

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defoliations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.
*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly41—

**HITCHCOCK'S**
***NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,***
( SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING )

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Week Eyes, Nervous Head- Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

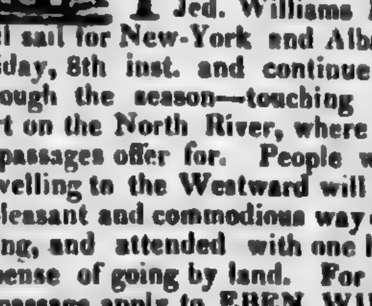
*Directions for using.*
*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*
when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvestor Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshier; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.
*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfly41—

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ and 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

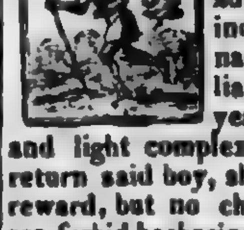
**New-York & Boston**



***Steam-Boat Line.***

THE new, elegant and commodious steam-boat NEW-LONDON,
**CHARLES DAVISON MASTER,**

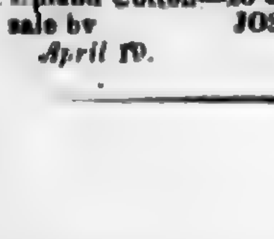
LEAVES New-York on Mondays & Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-London & Norwich. Leaves Norwich at 3 o'clock P. M. and New-London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays for New-York.
*Norwich, April 12, 1825.* 2—



**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

**Notice.**



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d day of April inst. an indented boy by the name of George Williams. Said boy is 13 years of age, thick set, and light complexion. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive one cent reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.
HENRY HOWARD.
*Woodstock, April 7th.*

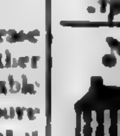
**COTTON.**

**60** bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—20 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.
*April 19.* 3—

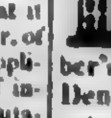
**Latest from New-York.**
**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a *splendid* assortment of *New, Elegant and Fashionable*
**DRY GOODS,**
Which they are now opening and offering for sale at their new store in the west end of the brick building, one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, consisting of almost every article in their line, from *Tapes* to *Broad Cloths*.
*April 12, 1825.* 3—

**New Advertisement.**



THAT large & convenient Brick House, one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—



TO LET.

THE House & Garden lately occupied by Daniel Wilbur, situated in West-Chelsea, about three fourths of a mile from the Wharf Bridge. Apply to JOS. BREED.
*April 18.* 3—

**Valuable Medicine for**
**COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.**

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovry, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

***NEW CERTIFICATES.***

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.
JOSHUA BLODGET.
*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.*

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.
PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.
*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY
J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich. Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.
AFFYIW300—

**10 Tons**
**Hollow Iron Ware**

directly from the Furnace, for sale wholesale and retail by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
*April 26, 1825.* 3w4—

**20** Tons NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, of superior quality, just received and for sale, in the stone or ground, by JOSEPH H. STRONG.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 3w4—

**HOLLOW WARE.**

**16** tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by
Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

**New Books, &c.**

SEVERAL New Books, and new editions of popular Standard Works have recently been received at the Book Store of THO. ROBINSON.
*April 19.* 3—

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 6. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1510.

-NORTH-HAMPTON

**SOLE LEATHER,**

Neats Leather, Calf Skins, English Roans, Cochineal Skivers & Buff Buck Skins, for sale by S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Nowich, May 4, 1825* 4—

**CASH,**

AND the highest price will be paid forGreen Hydes, Calf and Sheep Skins, Beefs and Calf Bladders, by the subscriber at his store in Franklin. ASA HARTSHORN.
*Franklin, April 20th, 1825.* 5—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1825—*

Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr Elias Woodward*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Lemuel Woodward Esq Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May 1825.

Attest J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy Examined by J Gordon, Clerk. 3w5—

*At a Court of Probate held at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of April. A. D. 1825—*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX Months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Miss *Mary Griste*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, the administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said Mary annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Adm
—5 with the will annexed

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, in & for the District of Plainfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1825—*

Present, Hon. Ebz. Young, Esq. Judge

THEN the administrator on the estate of Capt. *Sears Harris*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of commissioners thereon. Thereupon this court orders said administrator to give notice to all persons interested in said deceased's estate, to appear if they see cause at a Court of Probate to be holden at the house of Col. Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, said notice to be given by publishing in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up notice thereof in some public place in sd. town of Plainfield on the 4th day of May A.D. 1825.

Per order, J. GORDON, Clerk.
5—

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 14th of May instant, one pair large Oxen, suitable for fattening—one do. five years old, excellent working cattle—one Ox Cart, almost new—Iron tooth harrow, Ploughs, and almost all kinds farming tools.

*Also*, a close stove and pipe.

Sale at the late dwelling-house of Jeremiah Griffing, deceased. at 10 A. M.

Any of the above may be had at private sale. Enquire of
JAMES GRIFFING, at Brooklyn,
or JAMES STEDMAN, Norwich.
*Norwich, May 2d, 1825.* 2w3—

*Special Court of Probate, ss. Stonington District, April 25th, A. D. 1825.*

THIS Court allows the term of six months from this date for the Creditors to the Estate of *Sarah Barns*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their Claims to the Administrator, he giving notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in the County of New-London, three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North-Stonington.

*By order of Court,*
GEORGE HUBBARD, Clerk.
AVERY BARNS, Adm.

SIX months from the 11th day of April 1825, are allowed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Stonington, to the creditors of the estate of *Mr. Elias Wheeler*, late of North Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
CHESTER SMITH. Adm.
3w4—

**Came into the enclosure**

OF the subscriber, about the 15th instant, five ewes, and five lambs—the ewes are marked with a slit in the right ear, together with some notches in both. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JARED HYDE.
*Franklin, April 19th, 1825.* 3w4—

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

### THE ETERNITY OF GOD.

The eternity of God is a subject of contemplation, which, at the same time that it overwhelms us with astonishment and awe, affords us an immoveable ground of confidence in the midst of a changing world. All things which surround us, all those dying, mouldering inhabitants of time, must have had a Creator, for the plain reason, that they could not have created themselves. And their Creator must have existed from all eternity, for the plain reason that the first cause must necessarily be uncaused. As we cannot suppose a beginning without a cause of existence, that which is the cause of all existence must be self existent, and could have had no beginning. And, as it had no beginning, so also, as it is beyond the reach of all influence and control, as it is independent and almighty, it will have no end.

Here then is a support, which will never fail; here is a foundation which can never be moved—the everlasting Creator of countless worlds, "the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity." What a sublime conception! *He inhabits eternity*, occupies this inconceivable duration, pervades & fills throughout this boundless dwelling. Ages on ages before even the dust of which we are formed was created, He had existed in infinite majesty, & ages on ages will roll away after we have all returned to the dust whence we were taken, and still He will exist in infinite majesty, living in the eternity of His own nature, reigning in the plenitude of His own omnipotence, forever sending forth the word which forms, supports and governs all things, commanding new created light to shine on new created worlds, and raising up new created generations to inhabit them.

The contemplation of this glorious attribute of God, is fitted to excite in our minds the most animating and consoling reflections.—Standing, as we are, amid the ruins of time, and the wrecks of mortality, where every thing about us is created and dependent, proceeding from nothing, and hastening to destruction, we rejoice that something is presented to our view which has stood from everlasting, and will remain forever. When we have looked on the pleasures of life, and they have vanished away; when we have looked on the works of nature and perceived that they were changing; on the monuments of art, & seen that they would not stand; on our friends, and they have fled while we were gazing; on ourselves, and felt that we were as fleeting as they; when we have looked on every object to which we could turn our anxious eyes, and they have all told us they could give us no hope nor support, because they were so feeble themselves; we can look to the throne of God; change and decay have never reached that; the revolution of ages has never moved it; the waves of an eternity have been rushing past it, but it has remained unshaken; the waves of another eternity are rushing towards it, but it is fixed, and can never be disturbed.

And blessed be God, who has assured us by a revelation from himself, that the throne of eternity is likewise a throne of mercy & love; who has permitted and invited us to repose ourselves and our hopes on that which alone is everlasting and unchangeable. We shall shortly finish our allotted time on earth, even if it should be unusually prolonged. We shall leave behind us all which is now familiar and beloved, and a world of other days and other men will be entirely ignorant that once we lived. But the same unalterable Being will still preside over the universe, through all its changes, and from his remembrance we shall never be blotted. We can never be where he is not, nor where he sees and loves and upholds us not. He is our father and our God forever. He takes us from earth that he may lead us to heaven, that he may refine our nature from all its principles of corruption, share with us his own immortality, admit us to his everlasting habitation, and crown us with his eternity. *Greenwood.*

### WHAT DO YE MORE THAN OTHERS?

We have often heard of the powerful effects of the fraternal affection of *Free-Masons.*—An officer, in a skirmish with a party of British and Indians, in the late war, was severely wounded and unable to rise. Two Indians rushed towards him to secure his scalp as their prey. One appeared to be chief warrior, and was clad in a British uniform. The hatchet was uplifted to give the fatal blow. The thought passed his mind that some of the chiefs were *masons*, and members of travelling lodges in the British army. He gave a Masonic sign. It stayed the arm of the savage warrior. The hatchet fell harmless to the ground—the Indian sprang forward, caught him in his arms—and the endearing title of Brother fell from his lips. It was Tecumseh.

How long shall the Sun behold this sight? The Free-mason, and a savage too, amidst the fury of battle, drops his weapon and embraces his brother. The Christian meets *his brother* and plunges his sword into his heart.

Many a man shifts his sins as men do their clothes; they put off one to put on another; this is but waiting upon the devil in a new livery.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### SILK WORMS,

*Recommended as very profitable in the United States.*

About five years ago, Wm. Gillespie, Esq. of the town of Montgomery, Orange County, (N. Y.) sowed seeds for a nursery of the white mulberry, (*morus alba*,) for the purpose of the culture of the silk worm. The ground occupied by the nursery is about four square rods. This small lot yielded, last summer, 175 skeins of sewing silk, rivalling in softness, strength and beauty, the best imported specimens of the same article. These skeins, with a sufficient quantity of tow for a pair of stockings, would command in market $10. The whole labor expended in the culture, Mr. Gillespie estimates at $2—making the produce of four square rods $8.—One acre cultivated in the same way would yield $320, beside the expense of the labor.

Farmers might clothe their wives & daughters in silks of good quality at less expense than it now requires to clothe them in fine cotton. It is estimated that five thousand dollars worth of sewing silk is sold annually in Orange County alone, and the whole sales of the article in the State of New-York may probably be estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All this would be saved to our country by the extension of this very profitable branch of husbandry so as to supply the home consumption. Much of the labor, too, can be performed by small children, who would otherwise be idle, and thus early habits of industry would be created.

The whole process is simple, and a knowledge of it easily acquired. After the middle of May, the egg of the silk-worm is brought from the bureau, and exposed to the warmth of the air, but not to the rays of the sun. Early in June, the term of incubation expires, & the small silk worms make their appearance. They are now to be fed by mulberry leaves with which they are supplied twice a day—the leaves to be scattered in the enclosure where they are kept. In about six weeks they attain their full growth, when they are of a beautiful golden colour. A small quantity of leaves supplies them for the first five weeks; the sixth week they require an abundant supply. Mr. Gillespie informs us, that during this week, when a stranger visits their apartment, they leave off eating, raise their horns, and give plain indications that they know him to be strange.

After feeding about six weeks they quit eating and are prepared to commence spinning. Oak or walnut leaves, dried in the sun, so as to be curled, are now thrown into their enclosure: they lodge in the folds of the leaf and begin to spin from their own bowels—first the tow by which they attach their web to the leaf, then the thread, which they form into a solid web, so as to shut themselves closely within.

The larvæ, or worms enclosed in the balls, that are intended for propagation, cut their way out of the silken cell, and escape from their own prison, in the form of a butterfly, with beautiful variegated wings. White paper is placed under them, on which the egg is deposited. One butterfly will deposite 2000 eggs. These papers with the eggs, are laid away in a chest or desk, until the following spring, when the process described above is again repeated. "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all, the earth is full of thy riches."*

After this interesting insect has furnished the fine material, the tow is picked off the balls, which are thrown into hot water, and a stick is passed among them, to which the ends of the threads attach themselves. For sewing silk, forty of them are laid together and reeled. The thread, thus composed of forty fibres, is twisted hard on a large spinning wheel, then doubled and twisted again, and wrought into skeins. The whole process of manufacture is completed by scouring in the same manner as woollen yarn, to detach the glutinous substance, which the worm employs in the fabrication of its thread.

It must be remarked, that the black mulberry, (*morus nigra*,) a native of the United States, will not answer the purpose so well.—The silk manufactured from its leaf is said to be of a very inferior quality.

Mr. Gillespie had a premium of $8 awarded him at the anniversary of the Agricultural Society of Orange County, 1822.

The Legislature of New-York have offered a premium for the planting of white mulberry trees.

Specimens of the ball, the tow, and the sewing silk, have been deposited with the editor of the Evangelical Witness, who will take pleasure in showing them to any of his friends who may have the curiosity to examine them.—*Evangelical Witness.*

*Psalm civ. 24.

### GARDENING.

*Peas.*—The best peas for garden-culture are the small early or early frame-pea, and the marrowfat; the former for early use, and the latter for an after and more abundant supply. Plant peas as soon as the ground is in good working condition; and from this time forward once a fortnight or three weeks, to keep up a regular supply for the table. Or it will be a good rule, when the first plants are up, to put in another crop of the same sort for succession. In this way green peas may be had from early in June till the sharp frosts set in.

*Beans.*—It is a great object to have beans early, and they should be planted as soon as the ground is warm; but it is useless to plant them when the ground is cold. A principal crop should be planted early in May, and successional crops about the middle and towards the end thereof. For the early kinds select a piece of light rich ground. As soon as they are in bloom and the lower pods begin to set, the tops or runners should be cut off; this will greatly promote the swelling of the pods, as well as their early maturity.

*Cabbages.*—Sow cabbages in an open situation, distant from fences, &c. early in May, in rows 6 inches apart, and put the seeds thin in the rows. As soon as up, thin the plants to 3 or 4 inches in the row. Hoe deep between the plants, and keep them free from weeds while they stand in the seed bed. To prevent a sudden check by breaking all the roots at once, in hot weather, dig every other interval, leave the rest, and dig them a week later. If they are transplanted into other beds when 3 or 4 inches high, it will greatly strengthen them, and render them in a much better condition for final transplanting.

*Onions.*—This root requires a mellow, dry soil, and the richer the better. The soil may be a rich sand, sandy-loam, dry-loam, or gravelly-loam; or either of these earths, of common quality, when strongly manured, will answer. As soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to pulverize well, make it very fine, but not deep; make the rows a foot apart and an inch or more deep, then scatter in the seed thinly—fill the drills, and harden the surface with the back of a shovel. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin them to 4 or 5 inches. A small quantity of ashes and sand spread over the ground after planting, is useful.

*Beets.*—There are varieties of beets; but the best are the red, & the redder the sweeter. Sow them early, if the soil be not very rich; but they may be sown later, where it is strong. The soil should be well mellowed to a good depth. Make the rows a foot apart; sow the seed pretty thick all along the drill; when the plants come up thin them to 8 inches apart, or 12, if the ground is very rich. Mr. Cobbett advises to soak the seed 4 days in rain water before it is sowed. It should be put in about 2 inches deep, and the earth pressed upon it.

*Carrots* require nearly the same cultivation as beets. They do not however require so much room. They are considered best for culinary purposes, when planted as late as the last of May; as they do not attain their full growth, & are more delicate than those planted early.

*Parsnips.*—The cultivation is the same as for carrots, except that they require the soil to be dug deeper. The beet, carrot & parsnip all call for a generous, rich mould, and bountiful supply of manure to be well mixed with the soil by deep digging.

*Turnips.*—It is useless to attempt to raise them by sowing in the spring; they are never good till fall. Round Turnips should be sown about the end of July, in rows (in a garden) 2 feet apart, and thinned out to a foot distance in the rows. Good and deep hoeing and one digging should take place during their growth.

*Radishes* require a sandy, rich soil. They should be sown thin, as early in the spring as possible, and, to have a constant supply, every week during the summer. This root being liable to worms, the following method is recommend for raising them: Take equal quantities of buck-wheat bran and fresh horse manure, mix them well and plentifully in the ground, by digging. Suddenly after this, a great fermentation will be produced, and numbers of toad stools will start up in 48 hours. Dig the ground over again, and sow the seed, and the radishes will grow with great rapidity and be free from insects.

*Cucumbers.*—Light sandy soils produce the best. It cannot be too rich, nor too well cultivated, to raise a great crop. Hog-manure and ashes are considered best for them. Three or four plants are enough to stand in a hole together, as their roots are said to extend to the distance of 10 feet in fine earth. After two rough indented leaves are produced, a *pimple* that portends a future sprout on the *second* stalk, is to be pinched off, this will make the other branches grow more strong, & be more prolific.

*Oyster Plant.*—The salsafy, or oyster plant, is a vegetable of easy production. It resembles a small parsnip in appearance, & is raised annually from seeds, requiring no more care than the carrot. In Europe it is eaten both boiled and fried. In this country it is parboiled & then fried either in butter or without. In its taste it so strongly resembles the oyster that when sliced & fried in butter it can scarcely be distinguished from it. It is in eating from Nov. to May; like the parsnip, it will stand out the winter.—*Farmer's Guide.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

### A FRAGMENT.

———She was yet young; her seventeenth year had scarcely passed by; & though the attentions of some flattered her, as she respected their talents or admired their forms, yet it was long before she really felt that absorbing passion which we call love. She had, however, been visited with strange emotions since the first appearance of Edward; and when she remembered the expression of his eye, and the pleasing tone of his voice, she felt an exhilarating and indiscribable sensation, such as youth loves to experience, & old age to recollect. She would not admit even to her own pure bosom that he was more to her than any handsome young man would be; but some how or other, when he entered the room in which she was, her cheek assumed a more rosy hue, and the fine flashing spirit that shone in her eye, grew more sparkling and beautiful still. The very attempts she sometimes made to conceal it, betrayed her secret; and it was easy for any observer to perceive that Edward was very often the subject of her thoughts—that her young affections were already beginning to cling to his manly form, and that her enthusiastic spirit was at last bound in those chains which give to slavery a greater pleasure than even freedom can boast.

It was a stormy winter night: the wind was heard whistling around the house—the hail often beat furiously against the windows, and the tempest without was raging with all those tumultuous sounds that give such a pleasing value to the warm shelter of a happy home. Caroline had retired to rest late in the evening, and the "balmy sleep" that lights only "on lids unsullied with a tear." soon found a resting place on hers. Her fancy, freed from every care, soon began to soar through the gay regions of imagination. and we must not be surprised to hear, that it flew with instinctive affection to hover around the form of Edward. It had not long, however, ranged in the novelty of its liberty, when her dreams became troubled. Confused ideas of storm and death passed through her brain—a heavy hand seemed to press upon her breast. She thought she was standing upon a high eminence, amidst rocks & craggy mountains, when the whole great mass tumbled with a tremendous crash into ruins, & in the effort to save herself she awoke.

For an instant she thought her dream continued. A strange tumult roared around the house. The room was filled with smoke, and a light gleam shone under her door. It was not till she distinctly heard the crackling of burning timbers, and the roar of the flames, that the dreadful truth burst upon her mind. She sprang from her bed—hastily and tremblingly put on a few clothes—and with a determination to rush out opened the door.—The light and heat that now burst upon her was so great, that she was now compelled to retreat to the farther corner of the room; and the sight that met her view almost distracted her. The beautiful arched ceilings and carved walls reddening and crackling in the furious blaze—the floor was burnt through—the whole room seemed entirely surrounded with flames—timbers fell crashing into the rooms below; and sometimes a gust of wind would bear towards her thick volumes of smoke, that rolled like huge waves wrapping every thing—the very flames—in their dark folds.

The frantic girl found it necessary to close the door to preserve her from being scorched to death. With some difficulty she accomplished this; and her next step was to open the window. Here she paused in mute astonishment at the sublime sight. Thousands of people were standing below: on whose forms the light of the burning house fell so distinctly, that she could perceive the men engaged with the engines; some with trumpets, shouting commands to their companions—others busily employed in carrying out the furniture; and many standing in inactive silence, watching the progress of the flames.—She shrieked with all her might; but what is woman's shriek amidst the mingled tumult of shouting men, crashing timbers and roaring fire. She could hardly hear herself. The room was heated; the door seemed fast burning away. She screamed until her voice was choked in convulsive efforts, and yet she was unheard. The engines played briskly below, and they alone would have drowned her feeble voice. She almost sickened with anxiety. She looked upon the multitude who stood beneath. Immediately around the house they were in bright light. The fire flung its lurid glare over the collected crowd, until far away the end was indistinct in the shadows of night, and nothing was observable but a dark mass, that heaved like the billows of a stormy ocean.

Her voice had now become so hoarse, that she could not scarcely speak, but one idea glanced through her mind by which she might catch the attention of those beneath. She ran to her bed—with the strength of despair she dragged it to the window, and pressed it through the unyielding aperture. A cry arose as it darkened the light. Many thought it was a part of the wall tumbling from its height; but it fell harmless, and as it reached the ground, every eye was turned to the spot whence it came—the door of the room burst through at the instant, and Caroline stood lifted high amidst desolation. The blaze shone brightly upon her white garments, and many imagined that she was actually in the midst of the flames, a buz of horror murmured beneath—a bustle ran through the mighty mass—exclamations of dismay broke from every lip—and every one was anxious to preserve her. Ladders were instantly raised—one seemed ready to rescue her, and she prepared to descend, when, with a cry of anguish, she perceived it was too short. The heat of the room became agonizing—the flames were fast proceeding towards her room—every hope was banished from her bosom—her cry grew wild—her senses began to forsake her—the dreadful prospect of burning to death—of being wrapped in the fierce bosom of the blaze! It was too much; any thing but that—she sprang upon the threshold of the window, with the desperate intention of springing from the dizzy height. Her hands were raised—her white robe streamed in the wind—already was her foot flung back, and her position announced that she was prepared to go, when her quick ear caught the bustle, the creaking as of a hasty step on the burning floor—it was a ray of hope piercing into the darkness of despair, and she paused to look: the figure of a man blackened and scorched appeared, almost enveloped in smoke and fire. Springing across a frightful chasm in the floor, he seized a blanket, wrapped her in its folds, and darted again like lightning through the crackling fire. A loud shout from the crowd who saw her disappear in his arms told their interest; the flames were seen curling around the very spot where a moment ago the lovely girl had stood—a deathlike stillness pervaded the scene without—except as they saw a figure with something in its arms pass a window one story lower than the chamber of Caroline—then indeed a tumultuous exclamation arose; but it was anxious, doubtful, and soon hushed down, and all again was still. Every eye was turned on the door—every bosom beat with hope and fear—an instant elapsed—a brick fell—another—and several more—and a large piece of flaming timber came crashing to the ground. Hope almost vanished for those within, for the greater part of the chimney thundered from the top, and the whole building tottered and shook, & seemed gradually sinking into ruin, when—he appeared at the door staggering, & blackened, yet holding in his arms the being he had preserved. With one convulsive spring he leaped from the floor—a single moment of silence followed—and the next—the thundering noise of the building that crashed amidst fire and smoke to the ground was almost lost in the long, loud shout that rung on the rent air of that night, and seemed to shake the earth to the very centre.

So mighty was the acclamation, that it awakened the suspended senses of Caroline.—She started from the arms of her deliverer, & was darting wildly away, when his features arrested her attention. She fixed her gaze upon him, and stood a moment with delirium in every action. Her silence was broken by his voice, "Caroline." At the sound, the fierce phrensy of her looks abated, her eyes softened and filled with tears—she gave a faint shriek—the name of "Edward," burst from her quivering lips—and she sank overwhelmed on his bosom.

*From Tales of a Traveller, Part 4.*

About six miles from the renowned city of the Manhattoes, and in that sound or arm of the Sea which passes between the main land and Nassau or Long-Island, there is a narrow strait where the current is violently compressed between shouldering promontories, and horribly irritated and perplexed by rocks and shoals. Being at the best of times a very violent, hasty current, it takes these impediments in mighty dudgeon; boiling in whirlpools; brawling and fretting in ripples and breakers; and in short, indulging in all kinds of wrong-headed paroxysms. At such times, wo to any unlucky vessel that ventures within its clutches.

This termagant humour is said only to prevail at half tides. At low water it is as pacific as any other stream. As the tide rises it begins to fret; at half tide it rages and roars as if bellowing for more water, but when the tide is full it relapses again into quiet, and for a time seems almost to sleep as soundly as an alderman after dinner. It may be compared to an inveterate hard drinker, who is a peaceable fellow enough when he has no liquor at all, but when half seas over plays the very devil. This mighty blustering, bullying little strait was a place of great difficulty and danger to the Dutch navigators of ancient days; hectoring their tub-built barks in a most unruly style; whirling them about in a manner to make any but Dutchmen giddy, & not unfrequently stranding them upon rocks and reefs. Whereupon out of sheer spleen they denominated it Hellegate (literally Hell Gut) and solemnly gave it over to the Devil. This appellation has since been aptly rendered into English by the name of Hell Gate; and into nonsense by the name of Hurl Gate, according to certain foreign intruders who neither understand Dutch nor English. May Saint Nicholas confound them.

*From the Phenix Gazette,*

MEMORANDA OF LA FAYETTE.—MONMOUTH.

'Shall we drink wine?' 'With all my heart, dear general, and I will give you the Mount Vernon toast, the one always given by the good old chief, "*All our friends.*" With what a kindness of manner, would he drink to every one at table, not excepting the youngest, or the humblest; he was the best bred and most accomplished gentleman I ever saw; the ease and elegance of his manners, and the grace and dignity of his person, were indeed combined, 'to give the world assurance of a man.' In latter life, there was a cast of quiet and benevolence in his countenance, which spoke in the mild blue eye, and told that his glorious destinies were consummated, that the mighty energies of his nature were hushed to repose, and that the leader of armies, and chief magistrate of a great republic, was merged in the illustrious farmer of Mount Vernon.'

'You have told me, General, that you first saw the Hero of Liberty in Philadelphia, and surrounded by our most eminent statesmen and warriors. Did you not readily distinguish Agamemnon, amidst the sages and heroes of Greece?' 'I required, my friend, no pilot to show me the commander in chief. When first we met, his reception was most cordial and kind; when last we parted, I bore with me to my native land the blessings of this greatest and best of men.'

Upon my first introduction in Philadelphia, my servants, horses, and baggage were ordered to head quarters. I had afterwards, myself, head quarters, as a general of division, but the house, the tent, and well may I say the heart, of the chief, was my house. You spoke of the ease and elegance of his manners;—I will observe, that to Count Rochambeau and the French officers this was matter of no small surprise. The Count, bred in the old Court of France, a court famed over all Europe, for its politeness, was astonished to find in a native of the new world, a grace and polish, that would have adorned the first circles of European rank and fashion. Yet the Count remarked, although he charms me with the affability of his address, he never permits me for a moment to forget, that he is the Commander in Chief."

"You, my dear sir, have only seen our Hero in the walks of peace; he appeared in all its splendour when on the field of battle. It was at Monmouth—the enemy's artillery thundered upon our line—the shot tore up the ground and bounded by, with that sound so familiar to a soldier's ear—the battle was at its height—the din of the arms—the shouts and cries of the combatants were such that I could scarcely hear the orders which from time to time he gave me. He was then mounted on a beautiful chesnut mare, which he managed with the grace and skill peculiarly his own. He rode through the ranks and cheered his comrades to the fight. I heeded not the storm which raged around me, while he admired the Great Chief than whom *I have never seen so superb a man.*

'Previous to the battle of Monmouth, the Council of War had risen, with a decided majority against attacking the enemy—in this instance as in most others it was my happiness to agree in opinion with the general in chief. An alliance had just been concluded with France—the preceding campaign of the Grand Army had been disastrous—time and toil had much improved the discipline of our troops, and it seemed too much to let the enemy escape without a blow. Orders were given me to detail a picked corps for the advance, but while they were filing off, new arrangements were necessary in consequence of General Lee, having determined to take the rank which he at first declined—new troops were added, and we marched under the command of Major Gen. Lee.

Lee was in principles an English Whig, and it is dificult to say, whether he served the cause of American Independence from a love of this country, or from a hatred of his own.—He was eccentric, a man of talents, and a brave and skilful officer. His dispositions at Monmouth were not unmilitary, but his besetting military sin, was a belief in the irresistability of the British Grenadiers.* I held a very different belief, and wished to attack a part of the enemy's force, which I thought there was great probability of our being able to cut off from their main body, but my superior answered the proposal by 'my dear general, the Grenadiers are irresistable.'

General Washington received the first news of our discomfiture from a little boy, a fifer whom he accosted with, 'Well my boy, you are going the wrong way, surely our troops are going the other course?' 'No, your honour, they are not,' was the little fellow's reply, 'our boys are coming this way as fast as they can.' 'Impossible,' exclaimed the general, as he spurred his horse, and gaining an eminence soon discovered the unwelcome truth. Lee arriving, some conversation ensued, when Lee observed, 'Your excellency will remember that this business was never to my liking.'

The general in chief, lost no time in restoring the fortunes of the day. His orders flew in all directions; he called up several regiments, one of which I think was Watty Stewart's, commanding them to form, and fight the enemy, till he could get the main army in line. The battle now became an earnest. It was intended that I should ambuscade in a wood, to intercept a part of the enemy, who were marching to turn us, but Greene, with artillery, so worsted them, that they were obliged to retire. A party of British cavalry in attempting to cross a morass became swamped and received a fire which threw them into much confusion, riders floundering about, with their horses, and horses without their riders, and many losing their caps. Baron Steuben had that morning been pursued by these draggoons, and lost his hat, for which we had laughed at him, and the Baron was by no means sorry at the mishap which had befallen the dragoons.

Night put an end to the combat, not the fine moonlight which existed only in Sir Henry Clinton's imagination, and helped to make out an apology for his defeat, in the English Gazettes. It was so dark that with difficulty I found out the commander in chief, whose cloak was spread under a tree, and by whose side I laid me down and rested from the fatigues of that ever memorable day.'"

People of the Jerseys! does this *tree* yet exist? If so, surely it will put forth its leaves the approaching season, when the last of the generals may visit the field of his early glory. Trees have been known to fame, ere this—The royal oak, for having sheltered a worthless monarch, the oak, illustrious for having sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, and should not the tree of Monmouth, be ever venerable in the heroic recollections of America? Go, hold your mayday games around it, bid the youths and maidens weave garlands, to hang on its ancient branches, and strew with your choicest flowers, the ground beneath it *where* after the fight was done *rested side by side, Washington and La Fayette.*

*The flower of the army of Burgoyne consisted of grenadiers, British and Hessians, yet the events of Saratoga, show that they were not irresistable.—In the south, added to the description of troops, were the Guards, or Household troops of the King, also the 3d of Old Buffs a veteran corps of great European renown. The events of Guilford and the Eutaws prove that these chosen troops could be resisted by Americans, and with what effect, the present fate of Britain best can tell.

## Connecticut Legislature.

The Legislature of this State convened at Hartford on Wednesday last. The day was fine, the military appeared to great advantage and the concourse of people assembled on the occasion was very numerous.

*House of Representatives, May 4, 1825.*

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock by B. Page, Esq. he being the oldest member present, and proceeded to the choice of officers. Samuel A. Foot, Esq. of Cheshire, was elected Speaker, and Martin Wells and Erastus T. Smith, Esq'rs. were elected Clerks. A. T. Judson, Esq. was chosen Clerk, but declined accepting the appointment. The Senate were organized about the same time, & made choice of Samuel H. Huntington, Esq. as Clerk.

Messrs. Judson & Tomlinson were appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House were organized and ready to proceed to business. Messrs. Crawford, Isaacs, and Willey, were appointed a committee of elections. Mr. Johnson of the Senate, & Messrs. Pease, Tomlinson, E. Goodrich, Jr. Shelton, Ives, Stanton and Hyde, of the House, were appointed a committee to examine the report of the canvassers of the votes for Governor, Lt. Governor, Senators, &c.

*Thursday, May 5.*

The Governor's Message was received and 500 copies ordered to be printed. The Rev. N. S. Wheaton was appointed Chaplain of the Senate, & the Rev. Joel Hawes chosen Chaplain of the House.

Mr. Ingersoll offered resolutions for the appointment of the committee on the School fund, on petition for Roads & Bridges, on the application for new towns, & on the militia returns, which were adopted. Mr. Sterling introduced a resolution, which passed, for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the judicial system of the State and report by bill or otherwise. The object of the resolution, as stated by the mover, is to separate the Supreme Court of Errors from the Supreme Court—to abolish the County Courts, and to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices.

The Governor transmitted a special message to the House, covering a communication from the War Department of the U. S. informing them that an Engineer from the U. States Engineer corps had been directed to survey a Canal Route from Lake Memphremagog, thro' Barnet in the State of Vermont, thence through the valley of the Connecticut, along Connecticut river, to the tide waters of Long Island Sound, and requesting this State to send an agent to meet the Engineer at Barnet on the 10th instant. This route would afford a water communication with Canada. After the message was read, Mr. T. S. Williams introduced a resolution for the immediate appointment of an agent to go to Barnet. This resolution was objected to by Mr. Ingersoll, on the ground that it was a new and important subject, and sufficient time had not been afforded for information and reflection; he therefore moved to refer the whole subject to a committee, which prevailed, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on the part of the House, viz. Messrs. T. S. Williams, Ingersoll, Pitkin, Sterling, and J. S. Peters. Should a canal be made on this route, all above Northampton would of course, be a continuation of the Farmington and New-Haven canal; the section below Northampton, would of course benefit the river towns in this state more than would be benefitted by clearing out the river as was originally proposed; as they would compete with the Farmington canal in the trade of the upper country. But boats and produce destined for the New-York market, would take the Farmington and New-Haven route as the shortest.

## MESSAGE.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

I congratulate you on the auspicious prospects of our State and Nation. During the past year great and lasting events have occurred:—The free principles, which at an early period were established in this region, are extending throughout the western hemisphere: The unjust dominion claimed by the eastern Continent, has been signally repressed: At peace with foreign nations and in a state of amity with our neighbors, we have nothing to desire, beyond the quiet enjoyment of our rights, with permission to extend our agriculture, commerce, arts & manufactures on terms of equality, unrestrained by external annoyance.

We are bound to acknowledge with gratitude that we have hitherto remained a highly favored people, and to regulate our conduct by a firm conviction, that all our blessings have proceeded from the bounty of a kind Creator, who has established immutable connexions, between the performance of duties & the enjoyments of prosperity.

Under the exact & provident system which has been established, the institutions of this State are procuring their customary results, and I have but little, of merely local concern, to add to former suggestions. Our most important interests are at present connected with proceedings of the National Government, and those of the neighboring states. I implicitly confide in your wisdom to supply, so far your powers extend, whatever is deficient, and to afford your aid towards establishing and maturing every part of that great system of legislation, upon the harmony of which the interests of this State and of the United States depend, and with which the freedom and improvement of the great family of mankind are inseparably connected. The present, is the most interesting age, which has occurred since the promulgation of Christianity:—great discoveries have been recently made in our own, and in other countries:—a high trust is committed to our hands, & the eyes of both friends and enemies, throughout the world are now critically surveying the conduct of this nation.

The organization of the authorities of this State, which depend on annual appointments, & the triennial designation of Sheriffs of Counties, demand your primary attention. In connexion with this subject, the appointment of a Senator of the United States, in the place of the Hon. James Lanman, whose term of service has expired, is necessary. On the 6th of Feb. last, I received information that the President of the United States had desired the Senate to convene on the 4th of March. The notice was communicated from the Secretary of State through Mr. Lanman. On the 8th of Feb. I designated that gentleman, to take his seat in the Senate, on behalf of this State.—His commission, properly authenticated, was expressly limited to take effect after the third of March, and to continue until the meeting of the present General Assembly. As the proceedings in this case, were in strict accordance with precedents, sanctioned by the practice of both the great parties which have formerly divided the public opinion of this country, it could not have been foreseen by me, that the validity of Mr. Lanman's commission would be disputed. The right and duty of the State, to preserve their full representation in the National Senate, is, I think, unquestionable, and if during the recess of their Legislatures, vacancies happen, from any cause, it becomes the duty of the executives of States in which such vacancies occur, and especially if they know that the Senate is required to convene during such intervals, to supply the vacancies by temporary appointments. The power of the Senate, to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of the members of that body, is also unquestionable, and as incidental to this power, the right to establish rules and forms of proceeding, ought perhaps to be conceded. As general power ought never in free governments, to be exercised in an arbitrary manner, established precedents in analogous cases, are entitled to peculiar respect, & especially when they serve to continue and sustain important delegated authorities. Accordingly in the absence of any prescribed rules, the usages of the Senate have, as I believe, been regarded by the State Executives, as safe precedents. We have suffered some evils from the alleged imperfection of language and have before heard of the importance of adhering to *strict* interpretations of the Constitution, which have been heretofore urged, for the purpose of diminishing the powers of the *National* Government, but in the case under consideration, the decision of a majority of the Senate tends to limit the exercise of a *State* authority, which, under certain circumstances, may be highly important to its sovereignty. Nothing, in my opinion, is more certain, than that the rights and independence of the States, entirely depend upon their ability to maintain tranquil and impartial elections & appointments in the legislative and executive departments of the national government.

An administration has just retired, during which, patriotic, important, and splendid services were performed. Another has succeeded, the first formations of which, have been hitherto attended with greater equanimity than many anticipated. All good men hope, that subsequent events will evince, that the tide of prosperity is not full; they will admit that time, with deliberate and calm investigations, must precede the fulfilment of our desires, and that candor, united with patience, are indispensable to the correct decisions of public opinion. During the intervals allowed for forming this opinion, throughout this vast country, where many minds and various interests are to be consulted, and if possible, reconciled, it will be wise for the state governments & the people to recollect that the numbers, strength, & self-confidence of this Nation and its component members, are rapidly increasing; that distinguished men are multiplying, who cannot fail to deserve and attract the confidence of the powerful states in which they reside, and that the probability is consequently increasing that important elections will, under our present organization, be frequently decided in the House of Representatives, accompanied with increasing and perhaps dangerous colisions of opinion.

Soon after the termination of the last General Assembly, I received a letter from the Governor of Massachusetts, accompanied with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of that Commonwealth, expressing their sincere desire to determine on just & equitable principles, the boundary line between the two States, so far as the same remains in dispute. Not being authorised to take any measures to accelerate this desirable event, I now submit the subject to your consideration and decision.

The State of Indiana has approved the proposals of the State of Ohio, relative to a national system for the emancipation and foreign colonization of Slaves, and has disapproved the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the State of Georgia, on the subject of the ingress of people of color into the several States of the Union, contrary to the laws thereof.

The state of New-Jersey has passed resolutions corresponding with those adopted by the state of Indiana, relative to proposals of the states of Ohio and Georgia.

The State of Mississippi, has disapproved the proposal of the State of Ohio, relative to the emancipation of slaves, and has approved the amendment proposed by the state of Georgia, relative to the ingress of people of color into any of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state.

The state of Georgia has disapproved the resolutions of the state of Ohio, proposing the emancipation of slaves.

During the last session of Congress resolutions were submitted to the Senate of the United States, proposing that the public lands of the Union, except in the territory of Florida, should be appropriated and pledged, as a permanent fund for education & public improvement; that the proceeds of the sales of such lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Stock of the Bank of the U. States, or in Stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon; and that during the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the appointment of Representatives, and during every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on said Capital Stock, be distributed among the several states, according to the ratio of representation, one half of which sum, to constitute a fund for education, and the other half, to constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to those objects under the authority of the respective states. These propositions were referred to a select committee, who made a partial report, embracing a circular letter from their chairman to the governors of the states, requesting important statistical information relating to the topics referred to their consideration, which has been printed for circulation by order of the Senate.

As nothing can be more interesting to this State, or to the Nation, than correct views on these subjects, I shall be happy in being informed of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting them. I have personally, no doubt, that if a just proportion of the public resources can be applied to encourage education and internal improvements, according to some wise system, to be devised in concert with the States, it will be difficult to estimate too highly the moral & intellectual elevation which the United States may in consequence attain. But if their views should unhappily become discordant, the very grandeur of these objects may render them sources of interminable rivalry and dissention. Under these circumstances, it must be useful to review the means by which our public improvements have been prosecuted.

Before, and during the revolutionary war, the roads in this State, except during the winter, were impassable by carriages of every kind. But it was owing to their imperfect formation, especially in the mountainous regions, and to the military preparations of a comparatively dense population, animated with patriotic ardor, that the enemy never attempted to hold possession of any of our towns, and never reposed a single day, where they were not protected by the cannon of their ships.—Peace found us, after a long and severe contest, with but little property, except fenceless farms, decayed buildings, impaired stocks of both utensils and animals, and without money or credit. The people immediately commenced a vigorous system of repairs and improvements, and notwithstanding their poverty and distresses, they wisely resisted the temptations to issue an unfunded paper currency, of which many examples were presented to their view.

At this period, the movements of the people were directed by ancient laws, which still continued in force, without essential alterations. By these laws, it is made the duty of the inhabitants of the several towns, as corporate bodies, to create, repair, and sustain, by labor and taxation, necessary private roads and public highways, and bridges, *within their several jurisdictions*. The select-men of the towns are authorised to superintend the execution of these duties, which are enforced by adequate sanctions, with penalties for all damages resulting from non-performance.

Here it is proper to remark, that the right to take private property for public uses, has ever been recognized in this State, but accompanied with provisions, that in all cases, a just compensation shall be made, for the property so taken. These rights are expressly secured to the people of this State, by our Constitution, and to the citizens of all the States, by the National Constitution, & they clearly exclude the power of arbitrary & partial taxation or assessments upon adjoining property, under an idea of supposed benefits resulting from public improvements.

Provision being thus made, for creating & supporting public highways and bridges, and private roads, *within the several towns*, it became necessary to establish an impartial common arbiter or tribunal, to determine controversies *between towns and individuals*, and to maintain roads and bridges *between contiguous towns*, where, as independent corporations no common jurisdiction existed.

Suitable powers were accordingly vested in the *County Courts*, to determine the courses of roads, and the location of bridges *between adjoining towns, and to settle the private rights of individuals*.

By the peace which succeeded the revolutionary war, the intercourse between *adjoining Counties and neighboring states* was greatly increased; emigrations multiplied, and more convenient and direct facilities of internal communication were demanded. Carriages for the conveyance of travellers, were first established in this state. The improvement of roads was a natural consequence; & to defray the consequent expenses, tolls were permitted to be collected. The great advantages which resulted from these improvements, led to the formation of responsible companies, the powers, duties and rights of which, were prescribed by acts of incorporation.

The first Turnpike Company in the United States, was created under the authority of this State, by funds derived from a lottery.—The funds of other companies, were advanced in money or equivalent labor by individuals, who thus became voluntary stockholders, and were secured and expected to be ultimately reimbursed, from the income of tolls collected from travellers. To superintend these operations, commissioners were appointed, who were authorized to direct when, and where, improvements were to be made, and to settle the accounts of the companies, and to direct where Turnpik gates should be opened and the collection of tolls suspended, as penalties for culpable neglect by the companies. If in many instances, the income of Turnpike Companies has been so moderate, that the market value of their stock has depreciated, yet in this State, but few companies have been discontinued. An indirect emolument has accrued to many of the stockholders, who frequently, if not commonly are proprietors of lands adjoining the improved roads. In cases where actual losses have been sustained, they have usually arisen from injudicious locations or defective arrangements, or have been occasioned by an indiscreet ardor, which induced a multiplication of companies, greater than public utility demanded. The rights of companies and of the community, have, however, been constantly secured by precise regulations, and the property of the stockholders must hereafter increase, with the progressive prosperity and improvement of the State.

It thus appears, that stage carriages, improved roads and Turnpike Companies, are emanations from the industry of Connecticut, where the accommodations for travelling by land, are now superior to those in any European Nation, except the British dominions, & equal as I believe, to those in general use in that Nation, with the exception of some recent inventions.

This summary recital of the means by which *former* improvements have been prosecuted, naturally conducts the mind to the present important aera, when the public attention is strongly excited to devise measures for introducing the improvements of the *present* age, and of combining the whole in one great *American system*. We may be certain, that these improvements have already been so far established in this and other Countries, that their further progress must change the economical, commercial and political relations of every Nation. They cannot now be arrested, or even retarded, except by miscalculations, which, violating well ascertained laws of physical and moral action, may occasion local disappointments.

It has been demonstrated to the reason of this Country, that whatever is known, or has been performed any where, may be repeated here, with facilities of accomplishment equal to what can be commanded by any other people.

The application of *fire* to produce an equable motion in heavy bodies, is a modern invention, equal in value to any which preceded it!—we can now estimate its effects when applied to navigation, and admire the rapidity with which it has extended. All our navigable ports below tide water, and on Connecticut River, to the city of Hartford, can now communicate daily with the emporium of N. York, notwithstanding the opposition of winds, tides and currents. Even this invention, is but a stage from which magnificent improvements may be extended through the jurisdictions of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont; and it is believed if the consent of Canada can be obtained, the head waters of our great river may be easily united with those which descend into the St. Lawrence. Without leaving the territories of the United States, the abundant sources of the Connecticut, may, by lateral canals, be united to commercial ports in Maine, & thro' N. Hampshire, with Boston, through Vermont, with Lake Champlain, and through a section of Massachusetts, with the city of N. Haven. The projected canal on the Ousatonic, may, at a moderate expense, and with great advantage, be extended into the heart of the flourishing county of Berkshire, not only to assist the exportation of its agricultural and fossil productions, but for the introduction of salt and gypsum, and especially the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania, and thereby promote the manufacture of the invaluable iron ores, which abound in the Taconnuc mountain. The Eastern rivers in this State, have not to my knowledge, been surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining their declivities and natural connexions. It is probable that some of them may be directly connected with the flourishing port of Providence, and that all of them are susceptible of valuable improvements; but as the present object is merely to invite inquiries of a general nature, precise and minute information is the less important. The greatest obstacle to the formation of canals over our hilly country, may be expected from the difficulty of finding sufficient water on the summits over which they must be conducted. But as many of our rivers interlock near their sources, even this difficulty may probably be obviated, by establishing rail-ways, and locomotive engines on the lines of intersection. These recent inventions are at present extending with powerful energy in England and Scotland, and many engineers believe that they will soon wholly supply the use of animal power in the transportation of ponderous substances, and even supercede the use of canals, in many instances. The practical utility of these inventions, or their inefficacy, will be ascertained by severe and infallible tests of experience, before this country can be prepared to adopt them, and if, as is to be desired, they prove successful, they will become powerful auxiliaries to our National Industry.

In my opinion, the period has arrived, when a comprehensive system of National improvements ought to be formed, and I think that the North Eastern States are invited to co-operate with the rest of the Union, by every consideration arising from a sense of duty, honor and interest. This section embraces a great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing region. We well understand the mutual relations of these interests, and know that they all flourish best, when all are impartially protected. Such improvements as have been noticed, would direct the currents of our rivers upon elevated plains, multiply hydraulic powers, increase the fertility of the subjacent soil, develope and distribute the treasures in our mountains, animate the industry and enterprise of all the people, connect their interests with those established on the whole line of sea coast, and with like interests in the Southern States, increase all their relations with this State, and enable every portion to participate with the immeasurable advantages which the canals of N. York will confer on the Western States, & through them, on the new republics of the Western Hemisphere. It is an interesting subject, to determine the system by which these great objects can be most advantageously accomplished. That they embrace vital interests in several contiguous States; that the completion of them will occupy a considerable portion of time and extensive labors, and require great expenditures is certain.—Yet I believe, that if they are commenced on correct principles, and are wisely and honestly conducted, they will occasion no waste of public resources, but that on the contrary, the capitals which may be expended will be replaced, and that the regular incomes that they will produce, will supply funds for new combinations and still greater improvements. At the present period, no money is hoarded by civilized and commercial nations, beyond what is required for immediate use. A well organized and established public credit, is to them, invaluable. The credit of no country is superior to that of the United States and the Eastern States. At the present time, great capitals are unemployed, arising from accumulating dividends, and the extinction of national and other debts. The interest of money is consequently low, and loans for permanent investments, wherever a convertible satisfactory security can be presented, may be readily obtained.

A canal from the sources of Connecticut river to tide water, ought to be viewed as a single object. The expense of constructing it will depend on the obstacles which may be discovered on different points of the entire line, and will in no degree depend on its length, or on the boundaries of State jurisdictions. It is hence important that the Engineers who may establish the particular locations, and estimate the expense of forming the entire canal, and perhaps, superintend its construction, should be designated by the national government, not only on account of their science and skill, but from their presumed impartiality and integrity.

The co-operation of the four States, whose jurisdiction are connected with the Connecticut River, will at some time, be necessary, & the assent of Congress to any compacts which they may form, will be essential to their validity. It cannot be safely asserted that it is impossible to devise a contract, to be executed by the States in their separate capacities, authorizing the construction of the proposed canal, and affording complete security to all the rights and interests which ought to be protected. I place entire confidence in the good faith of each of these states, though I firmly believe that an act of incorporation by Congress, in accordance with their several views, as they might be disclosed by their Representatives, would be a more perspicuous instrument, less liable to misconstruction, & therefore more acceptable to stock-holders, who are apt to consider *precision in public contracts* as essential to the securities which it is their object to afford; besides, this mode would best correspond with our habits and usages in analagous cases.

If funds for defraying the first formations, can in any manner be provided, the Connecticut Canal, will yeld a regular income, as fast as any portion is completed, and during its whole progress, this income will increase, not in a simple, but in some compound ratio, as the lines of improvement advance, and at intermediate points, become connected. The correctness of this principle is manifest, by the experience of our Turnpike Companies, where long lines of transportation, or of travelling, have not been interrupted. It is farther evinced by the increasing revenue derived from the great canals of the State of New-York, and is demonstrable by reason.

I take the liberty to suggest, that a *transferable stock* might be created by the National Government, the accounts of which should be kept distinct from those which relate to the funded debt, which ought to be preserved in the present regular course of extinction. This stock should be rendered solely applicable to the aid of such improvements, as were specifically sanctioned by the government, with the consent of the States, in which they were located. It might be declared redeemable at the periods when the authorized improvements, became productive of income, which periods can now be nearly ascertained by precise contracts; the improvements when productive of revenue, by being divisible into shares, would be desirable objects in which the funds of States, local corporations, and individuals might be safely and permanently invested, thereby supplying resources, for redeeming National stock, which had been advanced.

If the first distributions of stock, were prudently made, and in no greater amounts than the public credit would fully sustain, without displacing that portion of public industry which will be constantly required for other objects; then immense advantages might be imparted to the separate States, affording to them, constant augmentations of their revenues, derived from mere temporary loans of public credit, without any actual advances from the Treasury. The operation of these loans of credit, would be wholly different from the waste of capital occasioned by war. they would not diminish those expenditures, which the government may desire to make, as strictly *national improvements*, from the proceeds of their revenues as at present established, and they would exhibit for the first time, the spectacle of a great pacific nation, acting in concert with its separate members, constantly employing, and at the same time augmenting the resources, by conferring benefits on mankind.

The other proposition, which was submitted to the consideration of the Senate of the United States, and upon which information has been requested, relates to the expediency of constituting a *National Fund*, to be applied under the authority of the respective States, for the support of education.

The encouragement of public or common schools, for the equal benefit of *all the people*, has been a subject of peculiar solicitude to the government of this State, from an early period and a principal part of its public property, is now invariably appropriated to this object. As our laws provide for a proportionate distribution of the proceeds of the public fund, for the benefit of all children between four and sixteen years of age, first to the School Societies, and through them, to the School Districts, the principle upon which the distribution is made, appears to be just. The affections of both parents for their children, are spontaneous, but of these, *maternity* is by far the strongest. In a community generally virtuous like ours, where women are respected, and are well educated, and where their legal rights are equally protected with those of men, it is found, by our experience, that one or both parents, will most generally provide for their offspring, till they arrive at an age when they ought to be sent to a public school, to mingle in the world in which they must live. In the few cases which occur, where the instincts of nature have become depraved, provision has been made, for separating, governing and instructing children, by other than their natural guardians. I therefore accord, with what I know to be the general belief, that with the aids of family instruction, there are few, if any children in this State, left in that unhappy condition, in which it is impossible to acquire that competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which will enable them, by their own exertions, to advance to higher degrees of literature. As this is all, which human laws can affect, I can perceive nothing which the paternal care of the State has omitted, except such provisions for a more energetic and general superintendance, over the mere *modes* of education, as are required by the improvements and experience of the present age.

It is certain that our cities and villages are increasing, and if the State continues prosperous, they will soon concentre a great proportion of our population. The schools at present established in our large towns, including the select schools of the opulent, are insufficient for the *proper* education of all the children, and those of the poor and improvident, are in the greatest danger of being neglected.

Happily the system of Monitorial or Lancastrian schools, comes to our aid, at a time, when, I trust, we are prepared to receive it. It has been sufficiently adopted in this country, to enable every well informed person, to judge of its tendencies and principles. It is well known, that it has effected a highly beneficial change in the habits, character and intelligence of the youth of New-Haven. Those who have passed through a regular course, are well educated young men, prepared to enter on the duties of active life. This system is diffusing over the city of New-York, where it affords indisputable evidence of its beneficial effects, training youth to a love of order and virtue, inspiring their minds with self regard, religious and moral sentiments, industry, justice, and a reverence for the laws; repressing juvenile errors and preparing the mass of population, in a scene, where lately great dangers existed, to support those pure manners and correct principles, upon which the conversation of republican governments must, in a very few years, entirely depend.

If funds can be obtained, to defray the expenses of the necessary preparations, I have no doubt that schools on the Lancastrian model, ought, as soon as possible, to be established in several parts of this state. The buildings should be constructed, by our architects, of permanent materials; such plans as experience has recommended, can be readily obtained from New-York; Instructors are constantly forming; and wherever from two hundred to one thousand children can be convened within a suitable distance, this mode of instruction, in every branch of reading, speaking, penmanship, arithmetic, & book-keeping, will be found much more efficient, direct, and economical, than the practices now generally pursued in our primary schools. These branches of knowledge, in themselves, constitute a good education, and it is their great recommendation, that the Lancastrian mode can be readily conformed to our principles, habits and present usages. Between our common schools, and an academic education in our Colleges, our laws recognize an intermediate grade, or "school of an high order," which each of the school societies are authorized to establish by a vote of two-thirds of the inhabitants, present in a legal meeting warned for that purpose. One such school was formerly required to be established in each country town; but this grade has been, in a great measure if not wholly, superseded in practice, by academies & other voluntary associations, some of which have been incorporated by law; that they have been highly advantageous and honorable to the state, is well known, and I think that they merit every public encouragement which can be afforded.

By the progress of science in our country, institutions are gradually forming, which are designed to promote every branch of useful knowledge, with appropriate applications to the minds of young men, of the principles of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and natural philosophy. By a knowledge of these sciences, they become intelligent agriculturalists, machinists, manufacturers, architects, and civil and military engineers, and they accomplish all these purposes, without neglecting the duties of morality and religion.

It is manifest that these establishments require spacious buildings, libraries, models and specimens, and to some of them, costly machines and apparatus are indispensable, to enable the professors to communicate instruction. The resources for combining them can only be supplied by contributions of public or private wealth; all that can reasonably or justly be expected from our scientific men, is, that when they are furnished with necessary materials, they will freely communicate their knowledge, and await rewards for their time and the previous expenditures which attended their own education, from a free and open competition for public patronage.

All the advances which have been made in our system of education, have been derived from incorporated Colleges. Washington College is a recent establishment which has received no public endowment. Of Yale College, it may be asserted, that it is one of the most ancient, honorable, & useful literary institutions in America. The long list of divines, lawyers, physicians, statesmen, heroes, poets, orators, and philosophers, which it has reared, have conferred on it imperishable renown, & the records of their piety, mental energy, sacrifices and patriotism form the brightest pages of American history.

Although this College, has, at different periods, received donations from the State, and from individuals, yet it is, at present, suffering much inconvenience, and at least, relative discouragements, for want of such endowments as are required by the spirit of the age, and especially of a more extensive library and scientific apparatus.

From the facts which have thus been, as I trust, impartially and truly stated, the inference must be deduced, that the institutions for education in this State, need the patronage of the National Government. The territory and resources of this State, are confined within narrow limits; we are surrounded by opulent and enterprising neighbors, who attract to themselves, many of our educated and industrious men, and with them, an inconsiderable proportion of our wealth. We feel no jealousy of their aggrandisement, and do not envy them the possession of their advantages. While pursuing our quiet and unostentatious career we have, during every period, assisted in the defence of the soil of this country, with our treasures and our blood, we may appeal to our laws, to the institutions which we have reared, and to the social habits which we have formed for proofs of our republican principles:—we have been, and must remain a colonizing State, and we believe, that intelligent, industrious and virtuous citizens, are the best donations which can be presented to the new settlements which are framing. In return we ask for no partial favours, but that we may be permitted to share, in a just proportion with our brethren, in that common prosperity which we are anxious to accelerate.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*General Assembly, May Session, 1825.*

## LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES,

*General Assembly, Hartford Session, 1825.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD—T. S. Williams, Henry Kilbourn.
*Berlin*—Benjamin Allen, Lyman Wilcox.
*Bristol*—Leicester Carrington.
*Burlington*—Gad Frisby.
*Canton*—Ezra Adams, Jr.
*E. Hartford*—Solomon Olmsted, S. Webster.
*E. Windsor*—Ashur Allen, Augustus Mills.
*Enfield*—L. T. Pease, E. P. Prudden.
*Farmington*—Timothy Pitkin, Geo. Cowles.
*Glastenbury*—Thomas Hollister, Sel. Cole.
*Granby*—Elizur Benjamin, J. O. Ford.
*Hartland*—Willis Wright, Asa Bushnell.
*Manchester*—William Cooley.
*Marlborough*—Moseley Talcott.
*Simsbury*—James Cornish, Zelotes Phelps.
*Southington*—Sylvester Norton, F. W. Wilcox.
*Suffield*—Samuel Norris, Thaddeus Lyman.
*Wethersfield*—M. Wells, Martin Kellogg, Jr.
*Windsor*—James Loomis, Richard Niles.

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

NEW-HAVEN—R. I. Ingersoll, D. Kimberly.
*Branford*—James Blackstone, Benj. Page.
*Cheshire*—Sam'l. A. Foote, Silas Hitchcock.
*Derby*—John L. Tomlinson.
*East-Haven*—Eleazer Hemingway.
*Guilford*—Nath'l. Griffing, S. Robinson, Jr.
*Hamden*—Ambrose Tuttle.
*Meriden*—William Yale.
*Middlebury*—Philo Bronson.
*Milford*—Jonathan Clark, Abijah Carrington.
*North-Haven*—Nathaniel Doolittle.
*Orange*—Alpheus Clark.
*Orford*—Sheldon Clark.
*Southbury*—Benjamin H. Osborn.
*Wallingford*—John D. Reynolds, G. Kirtland.
*Waterbury*—Israel Coe, Andrew Adams.
*Wolcott*—David Frisbie.
*Woodbridge*—John Dibble, Daniel Tolles.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

NEW-LONDON—Isaac Thompson, David Frink.
*Norwich*—R. Huntington, Newcomb Kinney.
*Bozrah*—James Lanb.
*Colchester*—Sam'l Kellogg, 2d. E. Goodrich, jr.
*Franklin*—Burrill Woodworth.
*Griswold*—Samuel C. Morgan.
*Groton*—Erastus T. Smith, Rufus Chapin.
*Lebanon*—John Robinson, Oliver Kingsley.
*Lisbon*—Samuel Peckham.
*Lyme*—Oliver Coats, Henry M. Wait.
*Montville*—Sherwood Raymond.
*North-Stonington*—S. Cole, Stanton Hewitt.
*Preston*—A. Chapman, James Cook.
*Salem*—John Billings.
*Stonington*—Jesse D. Noyes, Wm. Randall.
*Waterford*—Thomas S. Perkins.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

FAIRFIELD—R. M. Sherman, T. F. Rowland.
*Danbury*—Zadoc Stevens, S. Tailor, 2d.
*Bronkfield*—William Meeker.
*Bridgeport*—William Deforest.
*Darien*—Abraham Clock.
*Greenwich*—S. Warren, Conklin Husted.
*Huntington*—Christopher N. Shelton.
*Monroe*—Cyrus H. Beardsley.
*New-Canaan*—Samuel Raymond.
*New-Fairfield*—Elias Stevens.
*Newtown*—Benjamin Hard, J. S. Fairchild.
*Norwalk*—Benjamin Isaacs, Thomas Reed.
*Redding*—Benjamin Meeker, Wm. Sanford.
*Ridgefield*—John F. King, Wm. Crocker.
*Sherman*—Eli Beardsley.
*Stamford*—Theodore Davenport, I. Lockwood.
*Stratford*—Silas Burton.
*Trumbull*—Nehemiah R. Edwards.
*Weston*—O. C. Sanford, Stephen Wheeler.
*Wilton*—Hawley Olmstead.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

BROOKLYN—B. P. Spaulding.
*Ashford*—John Warren, David Brewster.
*Canterbury*—Andrew T. Judson, James Carey.
*Chaplin*—Septimus Burnham.
*Columbia*—Elum Loomis.
*Hampton*—Daniel Searles.
*Killingly*—Arba Covill, Ebenezer Kelley.
*Mansfield*—Daniel Burnham, Edm'd Freeman.
*Plainfield*—Sessions Lester, Wm. Kinne.
*Pomfret*—Nathan Dresser, Samuel Dresser.
*Sterling*—John Thurston.
*Thompson*—Stephen Holmes, John Nichols.
*Voluntown*—Jonathan Stanton.
*Windham*—Alfred Young, Josiah Lincoln.
*Woodstock*—Lorin Brown, Chris'r. Arnold.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

LITCHFIELD—David Marsh, Morris Woodruff.
*Barkhamsted*—Jesse Ives, Elijah Jones.
*Bethlem*—Sheldon C. Leavitt.
*Canaan*—Asa S. Brewster, S. F. Adams.
*Colebrook*—Nathan Bass, Arah Phelps.
*Cornwall*—Peter Bierce, B. Sedgwick.
*Goshen*—Truman Starr, Isaac Wadhams.
*Harwinton*—Uriah Hopkins, John S. Preston.
*Kent*—John H. Swift.
*New-Hartford*—Asa Goodwin, Isaac Kellogg.
*N. Milford*—Reuben Warner, jr. Eli Mygatt.
*Norfolk*—Augustus Pettibone, Joseph Battell.
*Plymouth*—Elijah Warner jr.
*Roxbury*—Royal R. Hinman.
*Salisbury*—Seneca Pette, Newman Holly.
*Sharon*—Ansel Sterling, Cyrus Swan.
*Torrington*—R. C. Abernathy, J. H. Dibble.
*Warren*—George Starr.
*Washington*—NO CHOICE.
*Watertown*—John Buckingham.
*Winchester*—Matthew Adams, Jona. Coe.
*Woodbury*—John Strong, jr. Jeremiah Peck.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN—Daniel Rand, M. Hotchkiss.
*Chatham*—Philip Sage, Ralph Smith.
*Durham*—John Strathel, Elphaz Nettleton.
*E. Haddam*—Wm. Hungerford, A. C. Palmer.
*Haddam*—Simon Shaler, Eli Warner.
*Killingworth*—John Stanton, Jed'h Harris.
*Saybrook*—Ebenezer Cone, Joseph Platts.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOLLAND—Jeremiah Parsh, Geo. M. Hyde.
*Bolton*—Manton Hammond.
*Coventry*—Cephas Brigham, Zelotes Long.
*Ellington*—Asa Wiley.
*Hebron*—John B. Peters, Leonard Hendee.
*Somers*—William Collins, Ebenezer Clark.

*Stafford*—William Rice, Garner Cady.
*Union*—Wm. Foster, Ingoldsby W. Crawford
*Vernon*—Oliver H. King.
*Wilmington*—Hiram Rider, Oliver Holt.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. May 4.*

### FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Milton, which left Liverpool on the 31st of March, we have received papers to that date, one day later than we had before.

The Cotton market was still improving.—About 10,000 bags were sold on the 30th, and the prices were considered full ¼d higher than on the preceding week. Uplands had been sold for 16¾d. and even 17d. had been refused. No vessels had arrived from the U. States, and it was thought that even if there should be arrivals they would not sink the prices.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 31.

We have much pleasure in stating, that the important services which our talented member Mr. Huskisson, is rendering to this Town and the country at large, by unfettering Commerce from impolitic restrictions, will call forth a handsome testimonial, from our fellow townsmen. A subscription for a piece of plate has been opened, the amount of which last evening was upwards of 1100l. The names of the contributors comprise the most respectable individuals of all parties in town.

*Prosperity of the Silk Trade.*—A pretty satisfactory proof of this is to be found in the Macclesfield paper, wherein we perceive an advertisement addressed "To Overseers, &c." for 4 or 5000 persons, from seven to twenty years of age, who are wanted immediately in that town, to be employed in the silk trade.

However strange the following proposition may appear, the Advertiser will exhibit to any respectable gentleman the cause, in action, which will move against wind and tide, with any velocity required, a vessel upon the water without steam, sails, oars, levers, paddles, or machinery whatever. The expense to complete the largest hull in Liverpool, will not exceed 500l. To bring this principle to maturity will require the assistance of two individuals at least. One or two respectable gentlemen may participate in all its benefits, equal with the Advertiser, on a mutual understanding taking place. Address, by letter, post paid, to W. Parr, care of J. Gore and Son, Castlestreet, Liverpool.

The Catholic Emancipation Bill was brought into the House of Commons on Wednesday last, by Sir Francis Burdett, and read a first time. Its recital is similar to former ones, acknowledging the permanent establishment of the Church of England and Church of Scotland. It repeals all the declarations, oaths, &c. relating to transubstantiations, and alters the oath of supremacy so far as the spiritual authority of the Church of Rome is declaimed. The appointment of episcopal officers in the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland and several other matters, are to be in the discretion of a commission to be appointed by his Majesty.—Besides the Catholic Bill, and Mr. Huskisson's statement on Foreign Trade, there was nothing of any interest transacted in either House.

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It is a curious fact that the exemption from punishment of the clergy in England for offences for which other persons must endure the legal penalties, which is commonly called "*benefit of clergy*," should exist at the present time, notwithstanding the manifest absurdity as well as injustice of the distinction. During the present session of Parliament, Mr. Secretary Peel has obtained leave to introduce several bills for amending the penal laws, and among others, one relating to what are called "clergyable offences." In alluding to this bill, he remarked that—"At present any clergyman who committed a clergyable offence, must be discharged at once, & may commit as many as he please, without being liable to punishment. This inconsistency was pointed out in a note by the editor of Blackstone's Commentaries; but if a clergyman commit a capital felony, he may be hanged; or if he be guilty of a misdemeanour he may be punished; but he escapes if he commits a clergyable felony." In the course of the conversation that ensued upon this motion, Mr. Peel remarked that—"He hoped to see very shortly the day when the distinctions relative to clergyable offences would be all done away with, and all punishments established on a fixed and consistent principle."

Of all distinctions, this in favour of the clergy is the most extraordinary, and the most absurd. To allow them a privilege beyond the rest of the community, because they were better informed—because they could read and write—is contradicting the plainest principles of justice, and changing that into an excuse for criminality, which ought to be considered as an aggravation of guilt. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

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*Cuba.*—The destination of this island continues to be a subject of great uncertainty, and to the U. States, of the utmost interest and importance. That this key to the Gulf of Mexico must soon change hands, has become evident. The probability is that it will be made an independent state, and join the South American confederacy. To this course our government, we presume, would have no objections; since nothing is desirable beyond safe and peaceable neighbours.—But fears of a different kind are entertained.—In the present impotent and distracted state of Spain, an idea prevailes that she may negotiate away Cuba to some of the European powers. Such a supposition is in a slight degree countenanced by the circumstance, that 6000 British troops have lately arrived at New-Providence, & four English frigates are in the port of Havana. This fact is at least an indication that Great Britain is watching the movements & destination of the island. Our government will probably be not less vigilant, and act with decision when the crisis shall demand an interference.

*N. Y. Statesman*

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*Silk Cotton of Colombia.*—We have received from a gentleman in the country a specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton, which is produced in the republic of Colombia, near Bogota, the capital. It is of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture & glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy colour. We are informed that it grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine apple, so that when picked it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated in the manufacture of silk goods. A gentleman of Georgia has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment.

*Sav. Pa.*

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"*We have done taking Rye.*"—We are told that once on a time, a poor family having been burnt out, received much kindness at the hands of their neighbors, who continued to administer to their wants until they became comparatively wealthy. Among others who came upon an errand of charity, was a benevolent farmer with a load of rye, but on making known the object of his visit, he was chilled with the reply which stands at the head of this paragraph. This story was brought to mind by the following anecdote, recently communicated to us by a friend, with names and circumstances, and which we publish chiefly with the view of showing how extensive and inveterate is the habit of borrowing newspapers, to the incalculable wrong and injury of "the trade." A person residing in——, in the county of St. Lawrence, had the misfortune by accident to lose his only cow, and being in low circumstances, it was proposed by the printer (B——p.) to have the citizens contribute to him to make up his loss. The suggestion was adopted, and they severally gave him one dollar; and in addition to the dollar, the printer sent him word that he would send him his paper three or six months. The person directly called on him, and told him, "*if it would not make much difference, he would like to have him pay the money, for one of his neighbors took the paper, & he could* SORROW IT!"—*N. Y. Spectator.*

*Melancholy Casualty.*—It has rarely fallen to our lot to record a more distressing event than the following. On Sunday noon, as five young lads were sailing down the river, a flaw of wind capsized the boat which immediately sunk, and before assistance could be rendered, four out of the five were drowned. The sloop Candidate was passing up the river, at the time, but before her boat could reach the spot four had sunk, & they were able to save but one, who was almost entirely exhausted.—The names of those drowned, were George B. Aborn, aged 18 years, son of Captain Burrows Aborn, a highly intelligent and promising youth, Leml. Bishop Lippitt, aged 17, Raymond Green Lippitt, aged 15, and James Russell Lippitt 14, all the sons of Richard Lippitt Esq. of this town, Cashier of the Union Bank. In the loss of all his surviving sons except one, in this sudden and appalling manner, who were youths of uncommon promise, and of excellent character, Mr. Lippitt and his family have experienced an affliction for which, it would be unmeaning to offer the ordinary consolations under similar privations, and in which his friends and fellow-citizens can only extend to him those sympathies which every man, and especially every parent, will so deeply feel on this occasion. In the death of his son, Captain Aborn has lost the principal object in which his paternal affections and anticipations were centered, and at his age of life must feel the severity of the blow with an agony which all will deplore, but which time alone can alleviate.

The boys were all good swimmers, but owing to a fresh breeze and the distance they were from the shore, became exhausted before assistance reached them.

*Providence Journal.*

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NANTUCKET, MAY 2.

### SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

By Capt. Gardner of the Maria, from the Sandwich Islands, which he left about the middle of November, we have received some interesting particulars concerning the late disturbances occasioned by the attempted rebellion of Prince George Tamoree, in the island of Atooi. Our last advices from that quarter, left this Chief at the head of a considerable body of followers, lurking in the mountains. Krimekoo, the William Pitt of the nation, and acting Regent, happening to be at Atooi, in the commencement of the rupture, immediately placed the missionaries and their families on board certain vessels, and sent them to Oahu for safety; at the same time despatching orders for reinforcements from all the circumjacent islands. Such was the zeal and enthusiasm of the natives, on receiving this intelligence, that the vessels intended to convey them to the scene of action, could not contain one half of the volunteers—many of whom hung upon the vessels' sides, and thus reached Atooi. In a very short time, the malcontents laid down their arms, and Prince George was made prisoner. He had not arrived at Oahu, the seat of Government, when Capt. G. sailed; but was daily expected. It was believed at Oahu, that nothing but the protection of the Prime Minister would insure his life.—George, disdaining to be escorted by a guard, had promised to proceed voluntarily to Oahu. The young Prince, son of Rhio Rhio, had been established King of Atooi; and when the news of the demise of their Sandwich Island Majesties arrives, he will doubtless be placed on the throne of his father, under the guidance of a Regency. He is about 12 years of age.—As to the fate of George, it was thought he would finally be *marooned*, a sort of banishment to a distant island, where he will be strictly watched, *a la Napoleon.*

We learn by the Maro, from the Society Islands, that vast improvements are there making in the arts of civilised life. At Otaheite, a Sugar Manufactory has been established, where excellent sugar is made from the native cane. At Eimeo, a building designed for a Cotton Manufactory, has been erected—the machinery for spinning and weaving was imported from England in November last, and is to be put in motion by water power. The whole was in a state of forwardness; and there will be no scarcity of stock—for Cotton, said to be of the first quality, grows spontaneously in abundance. Samples of the Sugar and Cotton were brought home in the Maro.—*Inquirer.*

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## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1825.

*Governor's Message.*—It seems to be considered almost a matter of course, and claimed as matter of right, that we poor editors of newspapers should be bound to praise, whether good or bad, the annual communications of the Chief Magistrate of our State.—And we accordingly find most of the newspapers, on these occasions, filled with such laudatory epithets as "*valuable document—able production—important state paper,*" &c. Now, if by these epithets is meant a message inordinately long, intolerably dull, and embracing subjects utterly foreign from the real object of such communications, we fully believe they are deserved by the message before us; if, however, they are regarded as panegyrical, we must beg leave humbly to dissent to their application. The truth is, as the Governor himself remarks, little remains after his former very copious offerings, and every thing of *local* importance has been noticed on former occasions. Now we humbly conceive that whatever is not of *local* importance, that is, whatever is not a proper subject for discussion and enactments in our Legislature, is alien from the true design of these annual messages. The sole use of them is to present to the consideration of the two Houses subjects on which they may with properly act. And all the praising in creation to our excellent roads, turnpike companies, bridges, stage-coaches, propelling heavy bodies by *fire*, rail-roads, &c. is, perhaps, valuable enough in itself and gratifying to our vanity, but, we think, entirely misplaced.

On the subject of endowing Colleges, he has given the usual portion of good advice, which will, we suppose, be treated by the Hon. Assembly with their usual attention. This is one of those subjects which our Legislature regards with wonderful coolness, and with some well-timed compliment to the exertions of the patrons and the prosperity of Yale College, contrives to dismiss the subject without further consideration. We do indeed wish, most heartily, that they would afford some farther assistance to such institutions; but we are far from wishing such abundant and, indeed, superabundant donations as are conferred in some of our neighboring States. We would have them furnished with proper buildings, library, and apparatus, and this, if necessary, at the expense of the State; but we believe any greater donations, any very extensive endowments, would be rather injurious than beneficial. As far as our information has extended we have found, in proportion as the wealth of a college increases, in the same proportion do the expenses of a collegiate course and the indolence and indifference of instructors increase. We wish not to have our Colleges independent, and we wish them success only so far as from the exertions of their instructors, and the excellence of their discipline, they deserve success.

By any thing we have said above, we intend no disrespect to our venerable Governor, but have only used that freedom of remark which, on such subjects, we consider always proper.

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### LEGISLATURE.

About fifty petitions, among which were three for the incorporation of Banks, were presented to the House of Representatives, on Friday, and disposed of by reference to select committees, or otherwise.——The Speaker announced the following committees, viz: *On the Judiciary*, Messrs. Sterling, Norton, Carrington, Waile, R. M. Sherman, Spalding, Palmer, and Willey.—*On Finance*, Messrs. I. W. Crawford, J. Battell, D. Burnham.——The bill, for an act ceding the jurisdiction of a small tract of land to the U. States, was read a third time and passed.——*Afternoon.* The Speaker announced the several select committees to whom the several petitions were in the morning referred. On the petition of Elisha Shepard and others, for an act of incorporation for a Bank, Messrs. Kilbourn, Hitchcock, Waite, Rowland, Burnham, Swan, Rand, and Parish. On the petition of Benj. Cost and others, for a repeal of the law regulating Fisheries, as it respects the River Thames, Messrs. Pitkin, Ingersoll, R. Huntington, E. Beardsley, Holmes, Hinman, Rand and Hyde. On the petition of Thirza Mansfield, Messrs. Kellogg, I. Coe, Frink, Wheeler, Nichols, Marsh, Hotchkiss, and Parish.——The resignation of Lt. Col. Charles Coit, was read and not accepted.——The Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor, relative to surveys on Connecticut River, reported in favor of that object, which report was accepted. Accompanying the report was a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner, on the part of the State, to assist the Engineer of the U. States, and providing a salary for said Commissioner, while so engaged, which was adopted.——Several petitions, which were laid on the table in the morning, were resumed, and referred to different committees, and the House adjourned, to accommodate the county meetings for the nomination of civil Officers.

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GRISWOLD, MAY 5TH, 1825.

*To the Editor of Norwich Courier.*

SIR—The port of Norwich being our nearest approach to navigable water, the inhabitants of this vicinity feel a great interest in all your improvements, and have with pleasure witnessed many which are very honorable to their projectors; still we view with regret the situation of your River—if that is not attended to, you will in vain hope to vie with other commercial towns. Being in Norwich often, I have frequently heard the subject of your river mentioned by several of your inhabitants, and have noticed that there appeared to be diverse opinions respecting the best mode of improving the channel, and preventing the sand, which is constantly coming down our rivers, from lodging and forming bars across the Thames, or removing the bars when formed. Believing that most of your attempts at improvements would be rendered vastly more flattering if your river could be made navigable for vessels of larger size, and deeming it of great importance to this part of the country, my mind has frequently been drawn to the subject, and I have taken this mode to communicate my views, hoping, if my reasoning should not be thought correct, it might induce some one to suggest something better. Permit me first to observe, that sand-bars in rivers are rarely formed except where there is an increased width; I therefore think all must agree that the *natural* remedy is to narrow them. Rivers may frequently be narrowed at no very great expense, considering the object. When the bottom is of sand, and the river has been sufficiently narrowed the increased velocity of the current will no doubt remove the obstruction. I know of no mode of narrowing a river or contracting the channel but by making dikes or piers,* which should extend far enough into the river to control the current; or, if the situation of the river shall favor it, build a pier in the river of sufficient length across the stream, and an island will soon be formed below it, by the sand that will be forced from its bed opposite and below the pier, by the increased force of the current, together with the floating sand which will be thrown into the eddy made by the pier.—Should the current not extend sufficiently far down, and a new deposit commence below, the same course must again be pursued, and so on until the channel will keep itself clear, which will be the case when the river shall have become comparatively narrow and the current quick. When a river has been suitably narrowed, and it is ascertained that the bottom is so hard that the force of the current is not sufficient to corrode it and remove the obstruction, digging or scraping in some manner will be indispensable—still relying principally on the current to remove the obstruction, for if the current is not equal to remove the deposit, when loosened it will be of little use to dig, as all excavations made without first narrowing the river and quickening the current, will only serve as traps to catch the sand, as the cause of the original deposit still remains. If the current should be found not sufficient to keep the channel clear opposite a pier, the only proper course will be to narrow the river still more, and increase the current so as that the deposit or obstruction when loosened shall be carried off, and the channel kept open by the current.

I have understood that some have been of opinion, that the great quantity of sand that comes down our rivers, need not, perhaps, in all instances, be so great a source of discouragement and dismay as it may at first appear. In a river like the Thames, with rocky shores and not many shoal places, I don't know that the sand may not by proper management be brought in aid of the object desired, by being thrown into the shoal bays where eddies will be formed below the piers or dikes, which project into the river from the shore, and in that way large flats will be formed—in which case the river will be narrowed—the current quickened and controlled, and the river deepened, which, without this floating sand, could never to any extent have been effected. I am not able to see that this reasoning will not apply where it is wished to form an Island.—The sooner the island is formed, the larger, & particularly the longer it is the better, as opposite the island unquestionably there will be deep water, and without the aid of this floating sand, I know not that much of an island could ever be formed.

Let it not be understood that the writer claims these thoughts or suggestions as being original. The thing is no doubt better understood on the other side of the Atlantic.—Improvements of this kind have been made on the Trent in England which falls into the Humber, and the Dee, which empties into the Irish Sea at Chester—also the Boyne, in Ireland, and the Clyde, in Scotland. F.

*By some called jetties, which appears very proper.

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We readily insert the communication from our friend in Griswold, in relation to the Channel of our river. We are pleased to see the attention of the public called to that subject, regarding it, as we do, of the very first importance to the prosperity of our city. We shall accordingly very gladly insert communications from those who are conversant with such subjects, concerning the best method of attaining the desirable result. There have recently been very loud and, we believe, not unjust complaints of the dreadful condition of our Channel. It is a monstrous evil, & requires an immediate remedy, and unless this remedy be soon applied our river will be, as far as a communication with any distant port is concerned, of little or no use. Unfortunately, too, the condition of this channel is known to the remotest parts of our country, and it is only some unlucky wight who happens not to have known or felt these evils, that can be induced, on any terms, to have his vessel imbedded in the sand-banks of our river. Those of our readers who have had occasion to transport goods from the Eastern or Southern States, we are assured, will feelingly attest the truth of the above remarks; and when we see vessels, drawing a few feet of water, detained for many days in our river, vainly attempted to be forced through these sand-banks, and at last are obliged to bring up their cargoes in scows, or their lumber on rafts, all must regard it as a subject deserving immediate attention.

But to these evils we believe a remedy is at hand. The Stockholders of the Channel Company have agreed to transfer all their rights to a Bank, a petition for which is now before the Legislature, and the Bank is to assume the Channel on such terms as will, in future, insure the correction of this evil. It cannot be expected of the Channel Company that they should disregard their own interest for the promotion of the public good. The community are unjust in claiming an expenditure of money, without affording an equivalent therefor. But the Bank, if granted, will be obliged to expend this money, whether productive or not, and on this account we most heartily wish it success.

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The Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Commodore Porter, on the Fazardo affair &c. convened at the Navy-Yard, in Washington, on Monday the 3d inst. Commodore Porter took exception to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the members were officers junior to himself. This exception being referred to the Secretary of the Navy, was overruled by him on the ground that the time for making this exception had passed. On Tuesday the Court commenced the examination of witnesses.

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*Mammoth.*—Mr. Huskisson, during his late speech on the reduction of duties of certain articles, mentioned the following laughable fact:—

"A friend of his had imported a mummy three thousand years old. The custom-house could not call it a 'raw material;' so after much debating, they voted it a 'manufactured article.' (*Loud Laughter*) It was valued at four hundred pounds and being pronounced a *manufactured article*, he had to pay 200*l* or 50 per cent.

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*Premium.*—The proprietors of "The New-York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette," offer a premium of 50 dollars to the author of the best Prose Essay, to occupy not less than one, nor more than three, pages of the Mirror, and to be forwarded to Messrs. Hopkins & Morris, No. 9 Nassau street, before the first of August.

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Three or four pirates it is said have been captured and carried into Porto Rico, since the engagement of Lieut. Sloat, already published.

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### MARRIED

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. ALEXANDER DORRANCE, to Miss MARY L. FOX, both of that town.

### DIED

In this city, on the 29th ult. Mrs. MARY H. ANDERSON, aged 40 years, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Perkins.

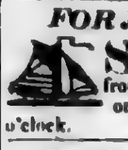
At Ashford, Miss ALMIRA JUDSON, aged 16 years;—On Friday last, STEPHEN F. son of Gen. Stephen F. Palmer, aged 4 years.


*The Steam-Boat New-London*

HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from N. to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May* 10, 1825. 6—

*FOR NEW-YORK,*



SLOOP EXCHANGE, B Hedge Master, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf on Tuesday 17th inst. at 4 o'clock. May, 11th, 1825.

FOR ALBANY.

THE sloop Driver, Jed'h. Williams, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Monday the 16th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, or the master on board. JEDH. WILLIAMS.
May 11. 6—

JUST RECEIVED AT
*R. HUBBARD'S*
BOOK-STORE.

NICHOLSON'S Carpenter's New Guide: Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant: Worcester's Universal Gazetteer: Worcester's Gazetteer of the U. States: Miss Wrights Views of Society & Manners in America.

*ALSO,*

1 Case French Paper Hangings, at very reduced prices.

*May, 3d, 1825.* 3winsides—

AUCTION,

ON Tuesday 17th instant, at the Public Store on *Barrell's Wharf*, in New-London—a quantity of goods saved from the wreck of the schr. Independence, from Philadelphia, sold on account of Underwriters and whom it may concern—consisting in part of the following Linen, viz:

7 boxes Britannias, 3 boxes Checks No. 2, one box Book Check, 1 box Listados, 1 box mock Ravens Duck, 1 bale Coffee Bags, 120 pieces Sail Cloth partly damaged, & all entitled to debenture.

*Also*—41 boxes Vermicelli, 20 boxes yellow Soap, 20 small boxes Transparent Soap, 5 doz. Silk Umbrellas, 20 dozen Indelible Ink, a quantity of Sails, Hauser, Boat, &c. &c.

Sales will commence at 10 o'clk. A. M.
L. FOSDICK, *Auctioneer.*
*New-London, May* 9, 1825. 6—

*AUCTION.*

FOR sale, at public auction, on Saturday the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M. at the sign-post in Chelsea, one second hand Leather top Gig and 3 new *well made, heavy ironed* one horse Wagons. ELIJAH AMES,
*Norwich, May* 10. *Sheriff's Deputy.*

TO be sold, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, at Public Vendue, at Mr. Edward Coats' Tavern, in North-Stonington, on the 28th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of *Mr. Jonas Hewitt*, late of Griswold, deceased, consisting of a Dwelling-House and out Buildings, & about fifty acres of Land, known by the name of the Tift farm, and situated in said North-Stonington, near the tavern aforesaid, and is subject to the right of Dower of the Widow of said deceased, (which is also for sale, and will be sold at the same time and place.)

The terms of sale made known at the time. THOMAS H. HEWITT,
*Franklin, May* 7, 1825 6 *Adm'r.*

Notice.

THE partnership formerly existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Wm. & Thos J. Hines*, was dissolved on the 15th of February by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to William Hines.

WILLIAM HINES.
THOMAS J. HINES.
*Norwich, May 10th, 1825.* 3w6—

STONE LIME.

50 CASKS Thomastown Lime, for sale very *cheap* by
JOS. BREED.
*May* 10. 6—

*ELEGANT FANCY PRINTED*
**Cambrics, Muslins, & Calicoes,**
Light and Dark.

Figured and plain Book, Mull, Jackonet, Cambric, Lenas & Swiss MUSLINS. Irish Linens—Irish and Russia Bleached Sheetings—Russia and Imitation unbleached do.—Russia and Birds-eye Diapers—3-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table Linens—7-4 and 8-4 Table Cottons—Damask Table Cloths—Elegant Figured and Plain Levantine, Gros de Naples & other Silks—Thread & Bobbinet, Plain and Figured Edgings and Insertings—5-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 plain Bobbinet Laces—Bobbinet figured Caps—Swiss Muslin do.—Childrens do. do.—White and Brown Satin—Striped & plain Russia Drillings—Furniture Calicoes of an entirely new style—Pink, Buff and other Ginghams—Fancy Ribbons—Fancy and other Silk and Cotton Handk'fs,—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, of all kinds and colors—White, Blue, Scarlet, Drab, & Black Rattinetts—Bombazetts—Circassians—Souchong Pongees—Canton Crapes—White & colored Jeans—Corsett Jean—Cotton Cassimere—Drab Cassinetts—Silk and Cotton Velvets—Mersailles, Valencia, & Silk Vestings—Cross-bar'd & Striped White Mersailles elegant do.—Domestic Plaids, Shirtings, Check, Ticking and Sheetings—Brown Cotton & Linen Cambrics, for Bonnets—Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Woolen and Linen Hose and Half Hose—Buttons of all kinds—Merino and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls—White, Red and Buff Cassimeres for Military—Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, of all colors, and of the latest importations, &c. &c.

The above, with many other Goods, have been opened within the last fortnight by

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

who continue to receive New Goods by almost every arrival from New-York.

☞Purchasers, as usual, are invited to call.

*May* 11, 1825. 6—

JOHN CHAMPION

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear.

Jackonet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazine, Levantine, Sinshaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention, Rib'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Mersailles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

SHOES.

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment.

St. Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality.

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccuboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

OVAL HATS.

One case New-York oval water proof Hats.

A share of the public patronage is solicited 6 *May*, 1825.

*NEW GOODS.*
Wolcott Huntington

WILL open on Thursday (to-morrow) morning a variety of *NEW GOODS*—comprising a large assortment. *Particulars next week.* Chelsea-Landing, May 11.

50,000 Dollars.

Union Canal Lottery,

Draws in Philadelphia this day. Tickets only $10. For information apply at

BREWSTER'S.

May 11, 1825 6—

50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 do. Southern do.
20 do. Baltimore do.
5 tons Nova Scotia finished Grindstones,
6 do. do. do. Rough do.
40 casks Thomastown Lime fresh.
For sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, May 10th, 1825.* 6—

*LUMBER, &C.*

50,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable BOARDS, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch.
20,000 do. do. do. CLAPBOARDS,
10,000 do. do. do. Merchantable Do.
15,000 do. JOIST, 800 feet Cherry Do.
200,000 SHINGLES; Providence & Thomastown Lime, Superfine Flour, Peas in tierces, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. for sale by the subscriber, who pays the highest price, in Cash, for all kinds Chestnut and Oak Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.
May 10, 1825. 6w4

*TO CARPENTERS.*

WANTED, 3 or 4 house carpenters, to go within 3 miles of New-York. None but those that can come well recommended need apply.—For information apply immediately to Joseph Chester, or on board of sloop Jupiter. May 11. 1w6—


THE Annual Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of the diocess of Connecticut, will be held, by order of the Bishop, at Hartford on Wednesday the 1st day of June next.

A Convocation of the Clergy will be held at the house of the Bishop, on the preceding evening, at 6 o'clock.

BIRDSEYE G. NOBLE, Sec'y.
*Middletown, April* 19, 1825. 5w

# POETRY.

FROM THE U. S. LITERARY GAZETTE.

## THE REIGN OF MAY.

I feel a newer life in every gale;
The winds, that fan the flowers,
And with their welcome breathings fill the sail,
Tell of serener hours,—
Of hours that glide unfelt away
Beneath the sky of May.

The Spirit of the gentle south-wind calls
From his blue throne of air,
And where his whispering voice in music falls,
Beauty is budding there;
The bright ones of the valley break
Their slumbers and awake.

The waving verdure rolls along the plain,
And the wide forest weaves,
To welcome back its playful mates again,
A canopy of leaves;
And from its darkening shadow floats
A gush of trembling notes.

Fairer and brighter spreads the reign of May;
The tresses of the woods,
With the light dallying of the west-wind play,
And the full-brimming floods,
As gladly to their goal they run,
Hail the returning sun. P.

# MEDLEY.

*Giving Credit.*—Avoid giving *long* credit even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay, and a slack or doubtful paymaster is not so valuable a customer that you need care about loosing him. When you lose a bad paymaster from your books you only lose the chance of losing your money.

The Stonington paper recommends enforcing the by-law for restraining swine from running at large in the Borough. The editor says,

"It was only the day before yesterday, that one of these gentlemen upon all-fours, who appears to possess rather a refined taste, for one of his grade in society, and who perhaps had a mind to avail himself of a speculation in West India produce, walked very deliberately into the cellar of a store near the wharf, and with a good deal of *sang froid*, pulled the tap from a hogshead of molasses. Judging the goods, perhaps, not of a quality to warrant a purchase, he tried another hogshead.—Thus situated, with copius streams of molasses flowing from either hogshead, he was apparently hesitating which of the two samples to choose, when the clerk happening by accident to come into the cellar, rather unceremoniously turned his grunting customer into the street.

*Rebuff Conclusive.*—As Lady Mary Wortley Montague was walking through the gardens at Stow with a party, she was much teased by an impertinent coxcomb, who was continually making some foolish observation to her. On coming to one of the temples, over which there was an inscription, she took advantage of this opportunity to expose his ignorance and put him to silence. 'Pray sir,' said she, 'be kind enough to explain that inscription to us.' 'Madam,' said the young gentleman, with an affected air, 'I really do not know what it means, for I see it is *dog* Latin.' 'How very extraordinary it is,' said lady Mary, 'that *puppies* do not understand their own language!'

The word literati, which now confers honour, had at one time a very different signification. Among the Romans it was usual to affix some branding or ignominious letter on the criminal, when the crime was infamous in its nature; and persons so branded were called inscripti or stigmatici, or by a more equivocal term, literati. The same expression is likewise adopted in Stat. 4, Henry VII., which recites, "that diverse persons lettered had been more bold to commit mischievous deeds," &c. The present meaning of the word is taken from the Chinese, among whom, however, it is applied more specifically to one particular sect of learned men.

### SANGUINE AUTHOR.

A poor clergyman, in a very remote county in England, had, on some popular occasion, preached a sermon so exceedingly acceptable to his parishioners that they entreated him to print it; which, after due and solemn deliberation, he promised to do. This was the most remarkable incident of his life, and filled his mind with a thousand fancies. The conclusion, however, of all his consultations with himself was that he should obtain both fame and money; and that a journey to the metropolis, to direct and superintend the great concern was indispensable. After taking a formal leave of his friends and neighbors, he proceeded on his journey. On his arrival in town, by great good fortune, he was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer, to whom he triumphantly related the object of his journey. The printer agreed to his proposals, and required to know how many copies he would have struck off? "Why, sir," returned the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom so many thousand parishes, & that each parish will at least take one, and others more, so that I think we may safely venture to print thirty five thousand copies." The printer bowed, the matter was settled, and the Reverend author departed in high spirits to his home.—With much difficulty and great selfdenial, a period of about two months was suffered to pass; when his golden visions so tormented his imagination, that he could endure it no longer, and accordingly he wrote to Mr. Bowyer, desiring him to send the debtor and creditor account, most liberally permitting the remittances to be forwarded at Mr. B's convenience. Judge of the astonishment, tribulation and anguish excited by the receipt of an account, charging him for printing thirty five thousand copies of a sermon, £785, 5s. 6d. and giving him credit for £1. 5s. 6d. the produce of 17 copies being the whole that had been sold. This left a balance of £784, due the bookseller.

All who knew the character of this most amiable and excellent printer, would not be at all surprised to hear, that in a day or two, a letter to the following purpose was forwarded to the clergyman:

"*Rev. Sir*—I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but fifty copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome, in return for the liberty I have taken with you."

*Percy Anecdotes.*

A young coxcomb went into a Barber's shop, and on setting down to be shaved, thought to make sport of tonser's boy. 'Well,' said he, 'did you ever shave a monkey?'—"No," said the lad, "hold up your chin, and I'll try!"


# *Splendid Prizes.*

☞ *Now is the time to make a Fortune.*
GOING! GOING!! RAPIDLY,

## TICKETS,

WITH WHICH MAY BE DRAWN

50,000 Dollars 20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars
4,720 Dollars 1,000 Dollars

500 Dollars, and many other smaller Prizes in **Union Canal Lottery.**

☞ All of which will be drawn in *five minutes*, on the 11th instant.—Or

30,000 Dollars 15,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars 5,737 Dollars
1,000 Dollars 500 Dollars
200 Dollars 100 Dollars

and so forth, &c. in New-York State **Literature Lottery.**

TICKETS for sale by the Managers, at $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½—Eighths $1¼. Information relative to any Lottery given gratis, at

## ROBINSON'S *FORTUNE'S HOME.*

**MORE YET:**

For sale as above, Tickets in *Rhode-Island Grand State Lottery*, for $3¾ each—with which the holder may receive on the 3d day of June, either

10,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars

1,000 Dollars, or some smaller prize or blank, at the will of Dame Fortune.

***TICKETS & SHARES***
IN
**Connecticut State Lottery,**
*To be drawn this month, for sale at*
**T. ROBINSON'S**
*LOTTERY OFFICE, NORWICH.*

N. B.—All orders, post paid, enclosing cash, or prize Tickets, in any lottery, punctually attended to.
*May* 3. 5—

## Splendid Schemes

**Literature Lottery, (R. I.)**
Capital Prize $30,000.
Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

**Grand State Lottery, (R. I.)**
Capital Prize $10,000.
Tickets $3,25.

*Particular information* respecting the above Lotteries will be given gratis on personal application at

**S. BREWSTER JR.'S**
*Connecticut State Lottery office.*
**Conn. State Lottery,**
*Draws this month.*

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $7,000 | 1 Prize of | $418 |
| 1 " " | 1,000 | 6 " " | 125 |
| 1 " " | 500 | 28 " " | 100 |

*besides numerous smaller prizes.*

**Price of a package of 11 Tickets, warranted to draw 5 prizes, $66, a single Ticket $6, halves $3, quarters $1,50, eighths 75 cents.

☞ Prize Tickets in other Lotteries received in payment for Tickets in this Lottery. Apply at S. Brewster Jr's. Lucky Office, Norwich, where cash will be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn

## S. TYLER'S
**Fortunate Lottery Office.**
Valuable Prizes in State Lottery,
*VIZ.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | $7000 |
| 1 | - - | 1000 |
| 1 | - - | 500 |
| 1 | - - | 418 |
| 6 | - - | 125 |
| 28 | - - | 100 |

& **2086** other good prizes.

Adventurers in Lottery Tickets, are requested to call at S. Tyler's office, & select as they may *dream*; or are impressed with ideas of numbers, to get one or more of the above prizes. Call soon and secure the best of them!

The Lottery will draw at Hartford in May next Halves, Quarters & Eighths sold in same proportion as whole Tickets.

Information given in Grand State Lottery, Rhode Island, $10,000 highest Prize. Tickets sold in Providence at $3¾. 4—

**Now make your Fortune!**
**$7000** *HIGHEST PRIZE.*

THE subscriber has for sale Tickets in the *Connecticut State Lottery*, 7th Class, New Series, at $5 each.

*LIKEWISE,*

20 doz. Whiting's Steel Plated Hoes, Patent Hay Forks, very *cheap*,

**Leghorn Hats & Bonnets,**

and a complete assortment of every thing else. J. S. GLADDING.
*Plainfield, April* 25, 1825. 3w4—

## BLACKING.

JUST received and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, the *real* **Day & Martin's Blacking,** warranted genuine.

*ALSO,*

Lee & Thompson's Paste & Liquid do. Dimock's Water Proof do. wholesale and retail.

*LIKEWISE,*

***LOTTERY TICKETS.***

S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich. 5—

***M. PALMER'S***

NEXT term in his school will commence on Monday 9th May.
*Norwich, April 27th*, 1825. 4—

20 Tons NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, of superior quality, just received and for sale, in the stone or ground, by JOSEPH H. STRONG.
*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 3w4—

NEW ASSORTMENT
## Spring Goods.

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening a large addition to his assortment of

**Seasonable**
*FRESH IMPORTED FASHIONABLE*
**FANCY & STAPLE**
***DRY GOODS,***

Which, together with his former stock, are offered *Wholesale & Retail*, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Super Super Blue

**Broad Cloths & Cassimeres,**
Fancy colored do. for Frock Coats, &c.
Oxford mix'd, drab & other Cassimeres,
Fancy print Calicoes & Muslins,
Fig'd and plain Swiss Muslin, *(a great variety, some new patterns,)*
Fig'd and plain Lenos and Muslins,
Elegant Garniture Ribbons,
Long Lawn and Linen Cambric,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black and white Silk Hose,
Men's and Women's black and white
**SILK GLOVES,**
Do. Brown Linen, Horse Skin and Beaver do.
Suspenders, Boot Webbing, Carpet Binding, &c. &c.
*Norwich, May* 4, 1825. 5—

## SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a large assortment of

**Fashionable Shoes,**

consisting in part of Ladies' & Misses black and colored double Prunella and Denmark Satin shoes, do. walking shoes, Ladies' & Misses black Kid, Seal & Morocco shoes, Children's & Infant's colored boots & shoes.

*ALSO,*

Gentlemen's Calf-skin boots & shoes. do. Buck-skin shoes, do. slippers and seal pumps.

SEABURY BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, May, 1825. 5—

**The Subscriber**

THANKS his customers for past favours, and at the same time, as an inducement for a continuance of the same, offers a handsome assortment of Prunell, Denmark Satin, & Morocco Shoes, which were selected by him in New-York, bought with cash, & now offered as low as can be had of the same, or an inferior quality in this town. He has likewise Cloth of various colours & the first rate Morocco, which he will Manufacture for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Children, at the shortest notice.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Who has on hand Boots & Shoes of his own make of almost every description—cheap for cash, or his present customers credit, all warranted of the first quality.
Norwich, May 3d, 1825. 3w5—

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ and 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 9 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles,
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

A CONNECTION in business having been formed by and between Lewis Hyde and Asa Backus, Jr. business will hereafter be done in the name and under the firm of

**Hyde & Backus.**

We have on hand an assortment of Goods well selected, and will sell them low. To say that we will sell them at cost, or less than cost, or that we will sell them cheaper than others, would be folly, as in the one case it would be at least a matter of doubt, and in the other a hard thing to do. But to those who have been in the habit of passing by in a southerly direction we do say, that by calling on us, they will at least save time and travel which is money. Old customers are particularly requested to continue their favors.

LEWIS HYDE,
ASA BACKUS, Jr.
Norwich, April 20th, 1825. 3w4—

20 hhds. N. E. Rum,
60 bbls. Summer Strained Sperm Oil,
100 do. Mackerel, all numbers,
30 do. Mess Pork,
20 ½ do. do. do.
150 quintals Green Island Fish,
10 Chest Skin tea,

The above Articles, together with a general assortment at Retail, will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in this City. JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27th*, 1825. 4—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## NEW GOODS,
*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*
**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS received from New-York the following articles, (which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash,) viz:

Black, blue, green, olive, London brown, Oxford mix'd, scarlet & other color'd
**BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**
SATINETTS & WOOLENETTS.
A handsome assortment of Vestings.

**Silks.**

Black, brown, ombra, green and brown & blue Gros de Naples.
Levantines, figured and plain.
Figured Lustrings—Satin Levantines.
Black and white Satin——Sinchews—Sarcenetts—Plain Lustring & Florence.
Italian, Nankin & Canton CRAPES.
*CRAPE SHAWLS.*
Pressed Grape—German & India Flagg
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Bandanna and Barcelona do.
A great variety of Fancy Hankerchiefs & Scarfs, Thule Lace, Green Gauze &c.
**MUSLINS.**
Plain and figured India, Swiss, Scotch, Mull, Book, Cambric, Jackonet & Leno.
Fine Muslin Cravats, Imitation Pocket Handkerchiefs, Muslin Dresses.
*Irish Linens, Diapers & Sheetings.*
Russia and Silicia Sheetings.
Black & white Bobinett Lace, Gauze & Crape VEILS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Ginghams, Cambric and Furniture Dimoty, Brown Cambric, Brown Linen Cambric, White and Striped Jean, White Florentine, Rib'd Denmark Satin for Gentlemen's wear—Silk Florentine, a new article for do. do.—Granderells and Wilmington Stripes—Black and color'd Sateen—Hosiery & Gloves—Furniture Calicoes—Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handk'fs.—Cotton Imitation Merino do. do.—A general assortment of fashionable RIBBONS.—Blue & yellow Nankin——A large assortment of new style Prints——British and American Sheetings and Shirtings——Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and many other goods *ONE CASE*
***LEGHORN HATS,***
of an extra quality, very fine, white and smooth.
*Norwich, April* 20, 1825. 3—

## LATEST.

THE subscriber has just received at his store in Plainfield, a very large assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

of the latest fashion, which he will sell at a small advance from the cost.

*LIKEWISE,*

A good assortment of New-York and Palm leaf hats, of newest style.

*ALSO,*

Ladies' & Gentlemen's shoes of all kinds, Crockery, Medicines & Groceries, first quality, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Please come and examine for yourselves. CHARLES HARRIS.
*Plainfield, May* 2d, 1825. 3w5—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39—

*THE MANUFACTURERS'*
INSURANCE COMPANY,
**OF BOSTON.**

THIS Company having been established for the express purpose of *Insuring against Fire*, with a Capital of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, now offer to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, an opportunity of insuring their property against this destructive element, (which the greatest care and strictest attention cannot always prevent, and which, in an unfortunate moment, frequently reduces affluent and independent families to poverty & distress,) at such moderate rates as cannot fail to induce the public to secure themselves against this description of loss. The Company are in no manner restricted as to the kinds of risks, but will name premiums in all cases, however hazardous, on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company, will attend to any applications made to him for Insurance. JABEZ HUNTINGTON,
5w2 *Norwich.*

## COTTON.

60 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—30 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

H. R. BUCKINGHAM

HAS for sale one of the choicest and most valuable selection of

**New Fancy and Staple**
**Dry Goods**
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Superior French and London
CHINTZES AND CALICOES.
FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES
Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.
*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,*
[very heavy.]
LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE
**SHAWLS.**
5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze
**HANDK'FS.**
*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*
Common, Sarcenett and Corded
**CAMBRICS.**
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mull
**MUSLINS.**
**Muslin & Gingham Robes.**
BROWN CAMBRICS.
6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.
Cotton and Russia do.
*FINE IRISH LINENS.*
Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.
Black and White Silk Hose.
Cotton and Worsted do
*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves*
of every description.
**VESTINGS.**
White and Stripe Florentine.
Stripe Drilling, for pantaloons.
Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell
**COMBS**—*CHEAP!!*
Ribbons—Thread, Bobinet and Thule Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.

A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF
**SUPERFINE**
**Broad Cloths**
AND
**CASSIMERES.**
Gilt & Mohair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.
**LEGHORN HATS,**
☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*

Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.
*Norwich, April* 20, 1825. 3—

## New Millinery.
***Miss Mansfield***

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.

Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.
*April 17th.* 6w3—

## New Millinery.
**MRS. HOPKINS**

HAVING just returned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr. Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, &c. &c.* of the latest fashions

Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April* 26, 1825.

***MISS PALMER***

HAS just returned from New-York, with the latest and most fashionable patterns, for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses *Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

## Miss Meech

WOULD inform her customers that she has recently returned from New-York, where she furnished herself with the latest fashions for Ladies' Hats, and Dresses.
*Norwich, April 27th.* 4—

## Millinery.
***MISS MALISON***

HAS just returned from New-York, with a fashionable assortment of Millinery.
*Norwich, April* 17. 3w3—

## Millinery.

MISS Kinney has recently returned from New-York, with a new assortment of millinery. 5—

## HATS,
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**
and the highest price paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

**10 Tons**
## Hollow Iron Ware

directly from the Furnace, for sale wholesale and retail by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
*April* 26, 1825. 3w4—



3 Cows, 1 likely three years old & 2 two years old Cattle, & 80 Merino Sheep, for sale by ZEB. TRACY.
*Scotland, April 25th*, 1825. 3w5

NEW
## Spring Goods.

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street*, a handsome assortment of

**FASHIONABLE**
**FANCY AND STAPLE**
**GOODS,**

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.
*Norwich, April* 12, 1825. —1

**Latest from New-York.**
**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a *splendid* assortment of

*New, Elegant and Fashionable*
**DRY GOODS,**

Which they are now opening and offering for sale at their new store in the west end of the brick building, one door east of the store formerly occupied by them, consisting of almost every article in their line, from *Tapes* to *Broad Cloths.*
*April* 12, 1825. 3—

## Erastus Coit

HAS received this day, per steamboat, a variety of Fresh Imported **SILK GOODS** of extra quality. April 26.

**W Huntington**

HAS received by the steam-boat this day, an additional assortment of Goods, consisting of

**CALICOES,**
*PRINTED MUSLINS,*
**Canton Crapes,**
*FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.*

which he will sell very low for *cash.*
April 26. 4—

***WILLIAM ROGERS***

HAS lately returned from N York with **NEW GOODS.**

It is said they are cheaper and handsomer than can be found in any other store in Norwich.
*Norwich, May 4th.* 5—

## New-York & Boston

*Steam-Boat Line.*

THE new, elegant and commodious steam-boat NEW-LONDON, CHARLES DAVISON MASTER, leaves New-York on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. for New-London & Norwich. Leaves Norwich at 2 o'clock P. M. and New-London at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sundays Tuesdays and Fridays for New-York.
*Norwich April* 12, 1825. 2—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf1

**New Advertisement.**

THAT large & convenient Brick House, one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.
*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 4—

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April* 25, 1825. tf4—

**HOLLOW WARE.**

**10** tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by
Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

**Who Wants**
**CARPET YARN.**

**170** POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.
☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

**400** Sides Sole Leather, 70 Sacks fine Salt, for sale in lots—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.


***NOTICE.***

THE annual meeting of "The Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and the Vicinity," will be held at the Congregational Meeting-House in Chelsea, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P M.
HENRY STRONG, Secretary.
*Norwich, April* 26, 1825. 3w3—

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW.—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 7 NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No 1511.



*The Steam-Boat New-London*

HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May 10, 1825.* 6—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

**New Millinery.**

***Miss Mansfield***

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.

Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.

*April 17th.* 6w3—

**New Millinery.**

**MRS. HOPKINS**

HAVING just returned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, &c. &c.* of the latest fashions.

Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April 26, 1825*

**Millinery.**

MISS Kinney has recently returned from New-York, with a new assortment of millinery. 5—

***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBRD

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

**☞ FIRE INSURANCE.**

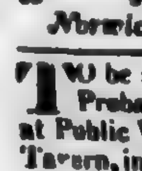
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

**New Advertisement.**



THAT large & convenient Brick House, one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

TO be sold, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, at Public Vendue, at Mr. Edward Coats' Tavern, in North-Stonington, on the 28th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of *Mr. Jonas Hewitt*, late of Griswold, deceased, consisting of a Dwelling-House and out Buildings, & about fifty acres of Land, known by the name of the Tift farm, and situated in said North-Stonington, near the tavern aforesaid, and is subject to the right of Dower of the Widow of said deceased, (which is also for sale, and will be sold at the same time and place.)

The terms of sale made known at the time. THOMAS H. HEWITT,
*Franklin, May 7, 1825.* 6 *Adm'r.*

*Special Court of Probate, at Stonington District, April 25th, A. D. 1825*

THIS Court allows the term of six months from this date for the Creditors to the Estate of *Sarah Barnes* late of North-Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their Claims to the Administrator, he giving notice by publishing in a newspaper printed in the County of New-London, three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North-Stonington.

*By order of Court.*

GEORGE HUBBARD, Clerk.
AVERY BARNS, Adm.

000 Sides Sole Leather, 70 backs fine Calf, for sale low—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

**HITCHCOCK'S**

***NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,***

(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsy; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

***BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH***

when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfy414—

***Clay's Stomach Bitters.***

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly44—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Plainfield, in & for the District of Plainfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1825—*

Present, Hon. EBR. YOUNG, Esq. Judge

WHEN the administrator on the estate of Capt. *Sears Harris*, late of said Plainfield, deceased, appeared in Court and represented said estate as likely to be insolvent, and moved for the appointment of commissioners thereon. Thereupon this court orders said administrator to give notice to all persons interested in said deceased's estate, to appear if they see cause at a Court of Probate to be holden at the house of Col. Elkanah C. Eaton, in said Plainfield, on the first Tuesday of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, said notice to be given by publishing in the Norwich Courier, and also by posting up notice thereof in some public place in sd. town of Plainfield on the 4th day of May A.D. 1825.

Per order, J. GORDON. Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate held at Norwich within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX Months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Miss *Mary Griste*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Benjamin Huntington, the administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said Mary annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Notice of this order to be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign post in said Norwich.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Adm
—5 with the will annexed.

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Elias Woodward*, late of Plainfield, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Lemuel Woodward Esq. Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and post up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 4th day of May 1825.

Attest J. GORDON, Clerk.


## REFLECTOR.

FROM THE AUBURN FREE PRESS.

### LEARN TO THINK.

It is no uncommon thing to hear people complaining of the evils of this life. Hard times—hard work—unkind neighbours, injustice, oppression, and the like, are expressions, as plenty as pumpkins in a farmer's cornfield. And what do they all mean? I should think the better way would be, to try to prevent evils, than to be all the time complaining of them.—Many, no doubt, are unavoidable; but I am fully convinced that a great many of the evils which we suffer might be prevented if we would just *stop and think*.—"Look ere you leap" is an old maxim; but none the less important for being old.

Now I would say to every man, about to engage in any enterprise—THINK well before you undertake. A few thoughts now may save you months of sorrow.—They may indeed save you and your family from the distressing evils of penury.—To every profane swearer I would say, THINK before you utter that oath. It may save you from habits which would bring you to the gallows—it may save you from perdition. THINK, then before you swear. What will it profit? Will it make you happy, virtuous, honourable or beloved? Will profane swearing make you more affectionate, kind and obliging? Will it render you approved of God? Think on these things if you would avoid evils. I would say to the intemperate, to the sabbath breaker, to the devotees of fashion, to the gambler, THINK, if you would save yourselves from trouble. Who can calculate the evils to which these courses tend? To the angry man I would say, THINK before you rave. Do you say your neighbour has provoked you? What then, will your anger recompense you? See what it will profit you before you indulge your passion. The mad man suffers more than the object of his hate. If then you would punish him, think and be calm.

Want of forethought has proved the ruin of thousands. It has strewed life with thorns. It has enhanced the agonies of death, and filled eternity with wailings.

We have something else to do in this life, than to complain of its evils; and if in any way we can be instrumental in preventing them, we are under obligation to do it.

He who has learned to think in season, has learned much. He who has not, is but poorly prepared to act. The former will avoid many evils to which the latter will inevitably be subject. LEARN TO THINK, then, should be the motto in every school-room, in every library, in every study, in every store, workshop and tavern; at every gambling table, and in every street; in every family, and in every private chamber. LEARN TO THINK, and half the evils complained of are unknown.

Lot.

### A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of foreign land—but has thought of the mother, "that looked on his childhood," that soothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him, and if all the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

### THE RETURN OF SPRING

Seems like the smile of the Almighty: it beams on every plant and it buds—the rivers, the earth, the trees—the birds and the beast, and man, all feel the renovating sunshine and warmth, and nature, both animal and vegetable, revives. Every man who witnesses the departure of winter, with what Thomson calls his ruffian blasts, can feel in his own heart, and we hope with becoming piety, the truth of the Mosaic declaration—that when God beheld the workmanship of his hand, he saw it was good. Such is the simple way in which the page of that hoary Prophet records the wonders and glories which we behold; he saw the firmament—the earth—the sea—the trees—the animals, and the sun—the moon with all her sparkling myriads, and finally man himself, and they were all *good*, because they were the creation of his own Almighty hand. But man, as if made pre-eminent in such works of glorious goodness, he created in his own image. The beautiful appearance of the Heavens and earth at this season—the deep cerulean blue of the waters finely contrasted by the resuscitating green of the soil, is but the response, the echo of heaven and earth to the voice of its Creator—God saw that the works of his hands were good. Let us, then, give the right hand of fellowship to the rosy handed Spring, who is honoring us with so early a visit, as if she was determined to occupy every moment of the time allotted to her residence.

### FORGIVENESS.

The duty of forgiveness appears not only imperative, but carries with it an alleviating magnanimity, mingled with the most soothing sensation. In pardoning an injury, the heart dilates & our poor mansions of clay seem to be illuminated with the rays of immortality—we feel proud without intemperance—humble without debasement; we seem to borrow the intended injury: and while we discharge a sacred duty imposed upon us by the Most High, we are paid a hundred fold, by the feeling that all within is peace, harmony, gentleness and love. To love the man who has injured us, is still a degree of elevation above generous forgiveness: it's a higher step toward the regions of celestial refulgence—a brighter jewel in the diadem of perfection to which we aspire.

Never marry a man who is rich, without first asking yourself the question, whether you would marry him were he pennyless, portionless, and friendless; and if your conscience will admit of your answering in the affirmative, then you will run no risk of loving the money better than the husband.

## ARTS & SCIENCES.

*From the Mechanic's Magazine.*

### BREAD AND POTATOES.

SIR—I shall feel greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents who will furnish me through your Magazine, with a description of the mill used for grinding potatoes for the baker, or who will inform me where I can procure it.

I am fully convinced, by trial, that potatoes tend to make bread lighter than wheat flour alone can do, and chemical analysis shows bread so made to be wholesome and nutritious. It will, perhaps, excite surprise, that I should recommend a practice for which bakers are generally condemned and held up as men who pick our pockets and feed us with poison; but if they confined the mysterious part of their science to the introduction of potatoes, we need be under no apprehension about the latter, though there might be some difficulty in acquitting them of the former, because bread is made at less expense with an admixture of potatoes than with flour alone; but who would deal with the baker who should advertise cheap bread, composed of flour and potatoes? Prejudice, invincible prejudice would be his ruin.

The people must have pure wheaten bread, and so white to boot, that it is impossible it can be pure. The baker is thus compelled, *nolens volens*, to have recourse to deception, & to plunge his thumbs into as strange a composition of heterogenous ingredients as that into which the pilot's thumb was introduced by the weird sisters of Shakespeare, and with a somewhat similar effect—a train of ghostly loaves are *raised*, and the customers are satisfied.

I wish to take this opportunity of correcting a mis-statement in "Cobbett's Cottage Economy," respecting the comparative merits of wheat and potatoes, to the latter of which he appears to entertain as *rooted* an antipathy as if all *pommes de terre were grande homme de terre*. Let him rail against the *potentates* if he will, but let him not send forth such a libel against *potatoes*, as to assert, as "an established fact," that they contain only *one tenth* of their weight in nutritive matter;—whereas, it has been ascertained, by Sir H. Davy, Gay Lussac, and other chemists, that *one quarter* of their weight is nutritive.

The quantity of nutritive matter, thus calculated, in an acre of potatoes, so far from being, as Cobbett attempts to prove, much less than that in an acre of wheat, is more than double. I will meet him on his own *ground*, an acre of which, he states, will produce thirty-two bushels of wheat, or three hundred bushels of potatoes; now, thirty-two bushels of wheat weigh 1920 pounds, and three hundred bushels of potatoes weigh 16,800 pounds, one quarter of which, viz. 4200 pounds, is nutritive, making a balance of 2280 pounds in favor of potatoes.

The parings are not deducted, but neither is the bran, the weight of which is ten pounds in every sixty, or in every bushel, which will, at least, equal the loss in paring the potatoes.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

PHILO-MURPHY.

*Oil.*—Finer & sweeter oil no country can supply than what we can with little trouble and expense prepare for ourselves. The tall annual sun flower will prove this: its seeds, bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet and as fine as that we can import from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and the mass that remains after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that nearly twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in twenty-four hours in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

## LITERARY.

*Public Libraries.*—It is a too common belief among our farmers and mechanicks, that a literary education is not only unnecessary for one who is destined to follow the plough; but that it unfits him for his business by abstracting too much of his attention to study. But the fact must be otherwise. To those whose business gives them constant muscular exercise, without much occupying the mind, study must be a useful and pleasing recreation; and there are few, indeed, who cannot conveniently devote one hour in the day to reading. There are very few persons, even those most busy in their pursuits, but pass moments, nay hours, every day, in absolute vacancy, & realize no more of improvement, nor perhaps of enjoyment, than if they were not in existence.—How much better would it be for us if these idle hours of life, which we thus foolishly let run to waste, were occupied with studying useful and entertaining books? If every citizen of the United States would devote one hour in the day to useful study, what an immense alteration would it effect in our moral and intellectual character! We should become a nation of sages; we should present a more sublime spectacle than the world has ever yet seen.

The Emperor of Austria said—"I want no learned men, give me only good subjects;" and there is great force in the observation. Uneducated men are always the best subjects, because they can be abused with more impunity; but they are bad citizens, because they do not understand the rights they attempt to exercise. A demagogue can impose on them, and make them instrumental in promoting worthless and dishonest men, to the exclusion of the modest, the wise, and the virtuous. An ignorant man may be a better servant or slave, but he cannot be a better neighbour, or a more agreeable companion or friend.

The great mass of the population of all countries is composed of farmers and mechanicks, who depend on their labour for subsistence—a few depend on more lucrative pursuits, or are placed by fortune in the possession of wealth. These latter will always be well educated, and it may be considered an axiom that "knowledge is power;" and, when added to present wealth, is very effective power. All experience has shown that where a few possess great power and influence in society they are apt to exercise it to their own advantage.

The necessity of the universal diffusion of knowledge cannot be too often or too urgently pressed upon the public consideration. It is necessary to the existence, of free, civil and political institutions.—"Encourage learning" ought to be indelibly engraven, in glaring capitals, on every hall of justice and every temple of religion. It is not necessary that the whole of the community should be scholars deeply read in heathen lore. Fortunately, in this country there are very few unable to read in their native language. Nearly all the great authors of ancient times, as well as a vast number of modern writers, may now be read in the English language; and if any of the beauties of poetry are lost in translations, the maxims of wisdom, and the force of truth, are alike instructive in all languages.

If any thing can prevent our Republic from degenerating as others have done before us, it is the superiour opportunities we possess of understanding and appreciating our rights. The farmers, the mechanicks, the independent yeomanry of the country, are those on whom we must rely in times of danger, either from domestic or foreign enemies.

The importance of newspapers we will pass over. It is too apparent to need any argument. Besides the amusement they give us, we should know little of passing events without them. These are sufficiently numerous in this country if they are not sufficiently read, or deserving of patronage. But there is another source of information entirely too much neglected, and this is the Public Library. It is believed but a small portion of society are able to purchase a great number of books; but an hundred individuals united, can in a few years, without inconvenience, collect a considerable library, which, if properly managed, may be continually augmented and enriched by the publications of the day. Every little village throughout the country ought to possess such a library; the church or school-house can scarcely be more important. The sturdy farmer in the long winter evenings, can take from his shelf the works of Homer or Milton or Newton, or LaPlace, & enjoy the literary banquet with as fine a relish as the most "learned Theban" of the age, and he can qualify himself to judge as accurately of the affairs of state as the learned lounger, or the bustling politician of a coffee house.

The Philadelphia Library, one of the most valuable in this country, owes its origin to a few poor mechanicks, who assembled weekly to improve themselves by conversation and debate, among whom was Benjamin Franklin. Poverty, in this country, is no excuse for ignorance; and he should be held in contempt who neglects to improve his intellectual faculties, though only "one tallent" be given him. Let us remember Epaminondas, after rescuing his country, and spreading the terror of the Theban name over the Peloponessus, modestly retired to the obscure and humble cottage from which the misfortunes of his country had called him.—*Maine Gaz.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the European Magazine.*

### A QUAKER'S ADVICE TO HIS NEPHEW ON THE SUBJECT OF MARRIAGE.

*Esteemed Nephew*—I have received thy letter containing an application for my advice in thy choice of a wife, and now send thee such counsels as mine own experience of the married state, together with many years reading of books, and long study of mankind, can furnish in the matter. It appeareth thou intendest to establish thyself in the world, and in order thereto art now looking out for a wife, with whom thou mayest wisely unite the destiny of thy life: in which, John, I think thou doest perfectly right, as I would advise all persons, both male and female, to marry; and do consider the life of a single person as valueless, and lost to the world.

Choose then thy wife out of a family, repectable, however low their station; not disgraced by any servile occupation or ignominious office, but known in their situation of life for consistency and honsty of practice. Let it be a liberal and virtuous family; one remarkable for kindness and liberality of sentiment, and for rectitude of principle, and one in which the most entire reverence is paid to religion, for that, John, is the foundation of all virtues, and all happiness. And this advice I give, in consequence of its being found too surely to be the fact, that the offspring partakes of the principles of the family wherein it is reared; that the child imbibes, like the air that surrounds it, the feelings and dispositions which float about its tender age, and that frail and faulty children generally proceed from parents who, in their day have lapsed from the path of virtue. For the act generally argueth the principle in the parents, and the principle lives after the act is passed, and continues to spread its influence, and proclaim its character in the social circle, and in the family.—On the other hand, from a religious education well principled children generally come.—From sound instructions and religious examples corresponding effects ensue. Exceptions may be found on each side of the case, but the body of the rule is not to be impugned. I would also put thee on the watch to observe that thy wife's relations be agreeable, & such as it will please thee to consort with, as this is naturally to be expected; and that they be not numerous, lest they become at any time burdensome to thee; and that they do not all live too near to the place in which thou meanest to reside, lest thou see too much of them, and disgust, the natural consequence of familiarity, result from thy too great intimacy with them. For it is not to be denied, that, in marrying, one marries not only to the wife but to the family; and that it is necessary to consider and examine them, only second to the lady herself. I do not say that if the woman of thy choice be a virtuous woman thou shouldst, on account of the objections to be made to the relations, reject her: for a virtuous woman is beyond all price; she has every thing within herself, and can effectually reconcile to her husband the want or absence of all other friends in the world. But if other circumstances were the same, as if it were possible for thy affections to be equally directed to two women at once, the same in acquirements and fortune, one with many or unpleasant relations, the other with few and those desirable, I would not have thee hesitate a moment in choosing the latter.

Take care that there exists a strict congeniality between you in the following points—in religion, and in political ideas, for without a similarity in these, all thoughts of happiness is but a dream; for they are vital and essential points, and are constantly recurring to matters of observation or discourse. Let the congeniality which I am recommending extend to another point, and be equally observable in the love of home, there is no unequivocal virtue on which (unlike religion or politics) no two opinions, so long as the mind is not perverted, can be held; and it is one of the most essential in the compound of requisites which go to form the basis of happiness in the marriage state. She should show a decided attachment to home and its duties, & be distinguished for the domestic affections.—If she is fond of gadding abroad, alone, or in mixed company; if she is dying for visiting, and fond to excess of the rattle and perturbation which precede and follow any departure from home, she is not a suitable wife for thee, and is not, or ought not to be, in this, congenial to thyself. Home is, of all others, the place on which thou must ultimately depend for comfort. Consistently with this feeling, thy wife must be capable of discharging the duties of a mistress, as doubtless will be so, if drawn from a family such as I depicted in the commencement of this letter. She must superintend the concerns of thy household, pervade all, and assist in many; she must understand the nature of the business which she commits to her servants to execute, and, when thou art absent, be able to manage the house with fidelity, skill, and despatch.

I caution thee against fixing thy choice on a reader of novels or romances, or the like.—Such an one will spend the summer's day in lolling on the couch, decyphering a worthless book, uneasy in posture, impaired in health, & disinclined to exercise and the kisses of the refreshing breeze; such an one, instead of preserving thy substance, will waste it. Not that the books I speak of are, in this our age, all worthless and to be reprobated; a great proportion are not so; but it is a capital mischief resulting from them that, although they may do no harm, yet they engross the time which might be spent over books, or, generally, in occupations infinitely more beneficial and improving.

In speaking of the portion thou mayest expect with thy wife, I shall perhaps express sentiments foreign from the general run of the times: I recommend thee to prefer a competency to a great fortune, as the latter might induce some women to presume on the obligation under which they would conceive thou layest to them; but the latter will insure thy wife's dependence upon thee, and make her look up to thee and rely upon thee more, as she sees thee more disinterested, and more devoted to exertions on her behalf.—Besides, a competency only will give a greater impulse to thy industry. Thou seest that I do not inculcate a total neglect of money; in the present state of things it is highly desirable, on account of many comforts which it is impossible to procure without it. And doubtless I think thou wouldst not do thy duty to thyself, or the family into which thou mayst expect to marry, where thou wert not to receive a shilling on thy marriage—this I say subject to the contingency of thy meeting a really virtuous wife; for if thou art quite sure that such a prize is within thy grasp, I say, as I said before, that she is invaluable, & that she ought to be seized at the risk or neglect of every other earthly consideration.

Whatever be her circumstances, take care, if it lies in thy power, that her ideas on matters connected with money be properly liberal. Let it be thy chief aim to steer clear of that narrowness of conduct and sentiment which is too frequently to be found in women. Whence it arises, I know not, but I think that they are more inclined to the feeling than the men, who labor for the gold. In this, of course, as in the practice of all other virtues, thou must set her the example; and thou wilt have no reason to complain of her, if thou hast shown thyself deficient in the same points.

As for thy wife's person (of which I have not been impatient to speak, as I would not have thee make it a primary object) I would rather she should be distinguished by mediocrity only in beauty; and this not only for the reason for which I dissuaded excess of money, but because it is desirable, that she should not have attractions for men so powerful, that those who see her rivet their gaze upon her; gazes which will hurt her if she have much diffidence, and if she have not, will tend to corrupt her mind, and make her as culpable as the men themselves are. The style of features in many women, which the world calls uninteresting, would deserve the name of good looks, if accompanied by worth and purity; therefore when I see a woman not much distinguished by personal attractions, I exclaim, she is beautiful enough, if she is good.

Let her, however, if possible, be such as will do thee credit in company and in the eyes of other people. Certain it is that a man must marry to please more than himself if he wish to live in the enjoyment of tranquillity. Let me be rightly understood; she must have becoming and sterling features, a portly figure & manner, and a superior air and carriage in general.

Let her mental qualifications be all that virtuous ladies usually possess. Let her be mistress of every accomplishment which does not carry mischief with it. In acquirements which are calculated to strengthen and mature the judgment take care that she be not wanting; for if her judgment be strikingly beneath thine own, there will be danger of its sometimes exciting thy contempt; and all occasion of contempt should be as carefully avoided as of hatred, for qualities of an hateful aspect are not more surely calculated to interrupt connubial happiness.

Of the more volatile parts, which are generally comprehended under the name of wit, it is different; for these should be always in mediocrity, & not at the height of acuteness. Too sparkling, and too lively, she will attract observation and attentions, which may interfere with your mutual happiness; and if her wit be too visibly superior to thine own, she will be apt to exercise her talent at thy expense, and to thine uneasiness. For it is to be lamented how rarely acuteness of talent exists with judgment commensurate with it, and how rarely it is marked by forbearance and good nature in its possessors.

I would rather that thy wife were marked by modesty, if at the expense of her wit, for modesty is an indispensable qualification, and a jewel which never tires the eye. There is a principle of modesty implanted in our being by the same hand which implanted our passions, and marked more strongly in the female sex than in the male, which it requires the grossest violation of nature, and the utmost blackness of depravity in us, to subdue or expel. Think not thyself the happier if thy wife has shown thee a preference, in regard of which modesty was not consulted, for if it be overlooked towards thyself there is always great danger that it will be forgotten towards others. The character which seems the most natural for women to be dressed in, in the relation which they bear to their husband, is that of lovely dependance. I mean that the [illegible] of thy choice should have the [illegible] and delicacy of a female, that she

should raise her eyes to thee, and place upon thee her whole reliance for protection and kindness. This should be accompanied with a cheerful frankness, the parent of confidence, and that unrestrained communication of thought and feeling which identifies the souls of man and wife as one. I will not omit to mention that thy nature, John, being pensive and thoughtful, it will best suit thee to meet with a cheerful and lively temper in thy wife. I affirm not that every one should look for a temper opposite to his own in these engagements; but I maintain that too thoughtful a frame of mind is liable to beget unhappiness, when unrelieved by cheerfulness and vivacity. She should be mistress of prepossessing manners and a gentle address, calculated not to strike but to please; and should be well tutored in the performance of those inferior civilities and attentions, which are scarcely less amiable than a habit of general benevolence. The qualities which I have prescribed imply an absence of all testiness & irritable feeling, which, under the best disposition, may embitter every kind of social life; of all coldness, which is the grave of love, and radically incompatible with the conjugal character; and of the unfortunate failing of feminine loquacity, an exemption from which will be meritorious in proportion as the instances of it are uncommon. Testiness in a wife is calculated to irritate a man, coldness to alienate him, and loquacity to madden him.

Last, but not least in importance, let me advise thee first carefully to assure thyself of the state of thy beloved's affections as towards thyself, and to ascertain beyond the reach of doubt that she is well disposed towards thee. For it is observable that the greatest goodness may exist, and that both parties may be equally amiable and estimable, and still be wanting in this bias of their hearts towards each other. Young people are often deceived by warm feelings. There are flights and eccentric motions which imitate love, as there are meteors and shooting lights which represent stars; but they are equally fallacious, equally the phantoms of heat, and equally fugitive.

I have written fully to thee, and know not that I have any thing to add, but should I find any thing more to mention I will put it in the form of a postscript. That I wish thee every good that falls within the sphere of humanity thou canst not doubt; and wishing that thou mayst well succeed in thy present search, and that God may direct thee to a wife amiable & virtuous, and possessing all the qualities I have above described, I subscribe myself, esteemed kinsman John, thy friend,

JACOB WEAVERS.

## FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Eve. Post, May 13.*

### FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Acasta, which left Cowes (Isle of Wight) on the 6th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing London papers to the evening of the 5th April.

Numerous meetings had been held in England and petitions adopted, praying for a revision of the corn laws. It was expected that ministers would recommend a simple protecting duty of 12s per quarter on imported corn, applicable to all times and under every variation of the market. The British parliament adjourned on the 31st of March to the 15th April. The financial accounts to the 5th April, are said, in the London Courier, to indicate "that every branch of the revenue is most flourishing." A paper war was going on in the London journals between Mr. Lawless and Mr. O'Connell, on the subject of catholic emancipation.

Among the vast number of joint stock companies getting up in London, there was an association with a capital of £1,000,000, for importing timber from all parts of the world; a West-India company with a capital of two millions, to loan money on mortgages of the plantations; and a company with a capital of £250,000, to facilitate the supply of poultry for the London market and the shipping.—Canada shares were at 38½ for 10 paid. A steam-boat called the Hibernia, was to sail in a few days from Falmouth, for Para, Maranham, Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.

The Edinburgh Star notices an excitement at the theatre in that city, on its being announced that Mr. Kean was to perform for a few nights. A gentleman in the boxes informed the manager, that he would not allow his family to attend during Mr. K's. engagement and would persuade others to follow his example. The manager replied, that the engagement had been entered into before the late affair had been brought before the public. Here the matter ended.

Mr. Savery, of Bristol, had pleaded *guilty* to the charge of forgery for which he had been apprehended. This plea was wholly unexpected by the court, and being delivered in a firm voice, produced a great effect, particularly on the Judge, Lord Gifford, who changed colour and remained silent for some time. At length, looking earnestly in the prisoner's face, he inquired if he had been induced to make that plea by the hope of pardon.—He replied that he had done it deliberately. His Lordship told him to consider a short time before he determined to persevere in that plea—the prisoner "shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief." *Clerk of the Arraigns.*—"Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?" *The Recorder.*—"Wait a short time." The prisoner was then removed; and on being brought back, & saying that he persisted in his plea, the judge, putting on his black cap, addressed him in a very solemn manner, and after urging him not to indulge the hope of a pardon, proceeded to pronounce the sentence of death. The prisoner seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head. Mr. Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the court, made way through the crowd by the witness box, and very agitatingly exclaimed:—"My Lord, as the prosecutor, I recommend him to mercy, if mercy can be shown. The consequences of his crime were limited; the public have suffered nothing—hardly any thing." Lord Gifford leant back in his seat, greatly affected; but made no reply. The prisoner was then removed from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded court, many of the persons present well knowing the prisoner and his father the banker.

### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Accounts had reached London from Madrid to the 23d March, that serious disturbances had broken out in the barracks of the Royal guard, where the soldiers of the 3d battalion, discontented, because the term of their service had been extended, uttered cries in favor of the Constitutional system. Mr. Urquijo, the Spanish Secretary of State, had been dismissed from office, through the influence of the French Ambassador. It was reported that Mr. Secretary Zea, was also to be superseded. France is represented as extremely anxious about the debt due from Spain, which is said to exceed one hundred and sixty millions of francs, exclusive of the expenses of the invasion of [illegible].

The French Corvette La Coquille, Capt. Duperrey, arrived at Marseilles March 24th, from a voyage round the globe; she was absent 34 months without losing a man, or even having one sick on board.

### PORTUGAL.

The English were collecting large magazines of provisions at Lisbon, said to be for their fleet in the Tagus, but which appeared better fitted for troops of the line.

### PRUSSIA.

A great change is said to have taken place in the Prussian ministry, and that Von Humboldt and other statesmen who distinguished themselves in 1814, were to be again called into office.

### THE GREEKS.

The Turkish squadron employed in blockading Patras, had been captured by the Greek Admiral Miaulis. Colocotroni is said to have made disclosures by which the names of all the traitors who conspired against the liberties of their country had been ascertained.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th Feb. say that four Ortas who had orders to march against the Greeks had refused to go—"We will not march, says the Janissaries, till the heads of three of the Sultan's ministers are delivered to us." Some more chiefs have been arrested and executed, without, however, allaying the fermentation among the Janissaries, or rendering the capital more tranquil. The Turkish and Egyptian fleets, destined to convey troops to the Morea, were to rendezvous at Rhodes. The plague had subsided at Smyrna.

The Ascension, ar. in England, from Rio Janeiro, on the 30th of Dec. lat 20, long 30, fell in with a brig, with her masts in the water, and abandoned by the crew, but a number of blacks were holding by the star board fore-chains and cat-head. She took 31 off the wreck, and 10 from the inside of the vessel. The brig was about 200 tons, and appeared to be loaded with palm oil; and the blacks stated that the crew left her when she became water-logged. The Ascension arrived at Bahia 12th Feb. where 39 of them (2 having died) were given into the hands of Government.

Another account says—"The wreck was fallen in with about 500 miles from the coast of Brazil. She was on her beam ends, surrounded by innumerable sharks; and the forecastle was the only part of the vessel above water, where 30 Africans were discovered, who made signs that the sun had set three times since they were upset. A hole was cut in the broadside of the vessel, and a mass of dead negroes and palm oil discovered in the hold, and 10 more miserable beings found alive."

## Connecticut Legislature.

*Saturday, May 7.*

Petitions were called for, and the House was occupied for some time, in receiving and disposing of several of a private nature, by reference to select committees, &c.

The Speaker announced several select committees, to whom different petitions had been referred.

A Bill for a public act, respecting fraudulent conveyances, was introduced by Mr. Sherman, and read the first time.

A resolution, for the appointment of a joint committee, to enquire if any and what alterations are necessary in the assessment laws of this State, was introduced and referred to a committee of one from a County.

The resolution yesterday adopted by the House, respecting the appointment of a commissioner, came from the Senate, with an amendment, limiting the whole expense of said commissioner to $300—on motion, the House reconsidered and concurred.

The report of the Commissioner of the School Fund was read, and on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, referred with the accompanying documents to the committee on the school fund.

The Bill in form which was passed by the House, on the petition of Henry L. Ellsworth and others, for an act of Incorporation for manufacturing purposes, came from the Senate with an amendment—On motion of Mr. Williams, the House reconsidered and concurred.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the rule of the House was dispensed with, and the bill for an act respecting fraudulent conveyances, was read a second time. The bill provides that all conveyances by persons in failing circumstances, to assignees, for the benefit of creditors, shall be deemed fraudulent and void. An animated debate ensued, in which the principles of the bill were supported by Mr. Sherman, and opposed by Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Judson, and Mr. R. Huntington, and the House then adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

*Monday, May 9.*

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Petitions were called for, presented, and disposed of by reference to select committees, &c.

The Speaker read a communication from Mr. E. T. Smith, assistant Clerk, resigning that office, on account of ill health. On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the House resolved to proceed at 2 o'clock to the election of an assistant Clerk.

The Speaker announced as the committee on the assessment laws: Messrs. Sedgwick, A. Mills, P. Bronson, E. T. Smith, A. Covell, Stanton, and Wm. Foster.

A resolution was introduced and passed, for the appointment of a committee for the nomination of field officers. Messrs. Husted, Hewitt, S. Olmsted, Kirtland, Hinman, Harris and O. H. King, were appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Judson introduced sundry resolutions, referring different parts of the Governor's message to committees, which were severally read, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sterling, the House assigned Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, for the choice of a Senator, in the place of Mr. Lanman, whose term of service has expired.

The bill in form, on the petition of Richard Hubbard and others, came from the Senate, amended; on motion, the House reconsidered their vote and concurred.

The bill for an act respecting fraudulent conveyances, was read a third time. Mr. Sherman, with a view to attain the object desired, and the more effectually to obviate the evils attending the present mode of assignments, and prevent those which were apprehended from the bill, moved to refer it to a select committee. The motion passed, and Messrs. Sherman, Ingersoll, and Judson, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Judson introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of providing for the support of poor persons, falling sick in prison. Mr. Judson remarked, that as the law now stood, the gaoler must look to the creditor, and if he were unable to pay, then to the town to which he belongs, for expenses incurred by the prisoner. But as the amount allowed for his support was fixed by the County Court, at the rate of one dollar per week, no more than that sum could be recovered of the town to which the prisoner belonged, although much more might be necessarily expended, in case of his sickness. This was a serious burthen to the County towns, upon which the additional expense fell, &c. The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker announced the committees to whom had been referred the different parts of the Governor's Message, viz.

*On the boundary line between this State and Massachusetts*—Messrs. Judson, Nichols, and A. S. [illegible].

*On the appropriation of public lands to the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement*—Messrs. Ingersoll, T. Pitkin, and W. Rice.

*On the communications from the States of Georgia, N. Jersey, Indiana, & Mississippi*—R. M. Sherman, M. Wells, & S. C. Morgan.

The House then proceeded to the election of an assistant clerk, and on the second ballot, Cyrus H. Beadslee, Esq. of Munroe, was declared to be elected.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the documents accompanying the Governor's message, relative to the appropriation of public lands to the purposes of education and internal improvement, were referred to the commitee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the communications accompanying the message, from the States of Georgia, New-Jersey, Indiana, and Mississippi, were referred to the committee on that subject.

*Tuesday, May 10.*

Petitions were called for, and about thirty were presented and referred to committees. Among them was the petition of the Connecticut River Company, for leave to increase their capital stock to $1,500,000, and to employ $500,000 in a Bank, to be located in Hartford—which was referred to the committee on the petition of E. Shepard and others; of Charles Pond and others, for an act of Incorporation for Manufacturing and Banking purposes; of Charles Fanning and others for a Bank; of Jeremy Hoadly and others, for an act of Incorporation for a Gas Light Company in the city of Hartford, for liberty to make & repair the Highways in said city, and for the abolition of the Highway Districts now established, within the city limits.

The reports of the Norwich Savings Society, of the Trustees of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, of the Quarter-Master General, of the Comptroller, of the Auditors, and of the Treasurer, were severally read, and laid on the table.

The Speaker announced several committees to whom different private petitions had been referred.

A motion was made by Mr. Page, that the order of the day for the choice of a Senator be deferred until Tuesday of next week. Mr. Sterling objected to the postponement; he remarked, that great diversity of opinion existed among members, that the candidates were numerous, and that he thought members would not make up their minds definitely until called on to vote. The question had been before the House, and the public, for a year, without producing unanimity of sentiment, & another week could not vary the result. He said, the sooner the question was met, the better; extraneous pressure would be avoided, & members would vote with purer hearts now, than at a future time. He could wish the choice had been made the first day of the session. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Sterling, from the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations were necessary in the Judiciary System, Reported in part,

That in the judgment of the committee there are material defects in the present organization of our Courts of Justice; that the public good requires an alteration of the system; & that it is expedient, 1st, To establish a new Court of Errors, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of Error, and be entirely distinct from the Superior Court. 2. To abolish the County Courts and transfer their judicial duties to the Superior Court, & their other duties to a Board of Commissioners to be appointed in each County. To effect proposed alterations, the committee recommend a bill for an act, which accompanies this report. All which is respectfully submitted.

R. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

The Bill was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Judson, the House ordered 250 copies to be printed.

The Speaker announced several select committees, to whom private petitions had been referred.

Pursuant to previous assignment, the house then proceeded to the election of a Senator; and on the fourth ballot, the Hon. Calvin Willey was declared to be elected. The votes stood as follows:

| | 1st bal. | 2d | 3d | 4th |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. A. Foote, | 24 | 37 | 44 | 50 |
| J. S. Peters, | 22 | 22 | 10 | 14 |
| Lanman, | 14 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Willey, | 47 | 77 | 92 | 114 |
| J. T. Peters, | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Plant, | 11 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Perkins, | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Sherman, | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Pitkin, | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daggett, | 19 | 23 | 16 | 4 |
| Bishop, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O. Wolcott, | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stoddard, | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| E. Phelps, | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Goddard, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Tomlinson, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotchkiss, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Channing, | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Judson, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bristol, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fairchild, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sterling, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

A resolution was introduced and passed, appointing Calvin Willey, Esq. a Senator of the United States.

*Wednesday, May 11.*

A great number of Petitions, on being called for, were presented, and referred to select committees, or otherwise disposed of. Among them were several for a revision of the laws regulating the Shad Fisheries of Connecticut River; for Banks; for Lotteries; and for acts of Incorporation, for different purposes.

This is the last day for receiving petitions, which have thus far taken up most of the time since the session commenced. An unusual number have been presented, about 180 in all, since the session commenced.

The committee on the memorial for a Bank at Norwich, have reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petition, but the report was negatived in the House, only about a dozen or twenty voting for it; an attempt however will be made it is said to get the vote re-considered.

A bill, for an act, to repeal the 41st section of the act concerning crimes and punishments, was read the second time. Mr. T. S. Williams, remarked, that the section to be repealed was for the punishment of the crime of breaking and entering a dwelling-house or other building in the day time, and stealing therefrom to the value of one dollar. The general law on this subject, punished this crime by fine and whipping; Justices of the Peace, and the County Courts had cognizance of the offence; such was the law, when the act proposed to be repealed, was passed. The offence was now punishable by imprisonment in New-Gate, not exceeding two years. He said there was now but little difference between the punishment of this crime and that of burglary in the night season; the only difference indeed was in the extent of the punishment. In this case the punishment was too great for the offence, it was not proportioned to the enormity of the crime. He said the offence of breaking the house was frequently entirely nominal; the prisoner often lifted the latch and entered the dwelling, without a felonious intent, perhaps for an honest or justifiable purpose; but afterwards yielded to the temptation to which he was exposed, and committed the theft. Mr. W. said that one great object of punishment was to prevent the commission of crimes, but that an undue severity of the punishment, did not have that effect, and that no man had been deterred from the commission of the crime by the additional severity of the present. He said it was two years since the present law went into operation, and in that time, no less than 18 persons had been convicted in a single county. If only half that number were convicted in other counties, at least twenty would be sent to New-Gate Prison each year, under this act. The consequence was, that prosecutions were multiplied, and the expenses of prosecution were much increased; and it would soon be necessary to increase the limits of the prison, unless some check were put upon this multiplication of crimes.

Mr. Judson said he should support the bill for the reasons given by Mr. Williams and for additional reasons. He thought the penalty too heavy; it should be proportioned to the crime. He knew a man who had been guilty of the most gross and deliberate perjury, for which he had been sentenced to only six months' imprisonment, while in this case, the criminal was punished by two years confinement in New-Gate. He moved to refer the subject to a select committee of three, which was done. Adjourned.

*Thursday, May 12.*

Mr. Raymond introduced a proposed amendment of the Constitution of this State, to elect the Senators by Districts, and increase the number of Senators. This amendment proposes that the counties of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham & Litchfield, elect three Senators each, and the counties of Middlesex and Tolland two each: this bill has not yet been acted on.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Albany Basin.*—This great and valuable work, is nearly finished; and according to the Albany Daily Advertiser, in order to offer every facility to merchants and others, the commissioners of the Basin Company have divided the pier into lots of 33 feet each, which will be sold at auction early in July next, after due public notice. The following is a description of the basin. The pier is in extreme length nearly 4400 feet—its width is 80 feet, and its height averages about 20 feet. It runs in front of the old docks, at an average distance of about 250 feet, and encloses a basin, the area of which measures about 33 acres, capable of holding about 1000 canal boats, & 50 or 60 vessels of the largest class, usually employed in the navigation of the Hudson river.

Near the northern or upper end of the pier, the Erie, and Champlain canals which united about 8½ miles north of the city are terminated by a lock, through which boats and other craft enter the basin. At the southern termination of the pier is a sloop lock, 177 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, having a depth of 11 feet, at the lowest stage of water.

There is a convenient swing bridge over the lock, and two other bridges are now constructing, running from two of the principal streets, across the basin, which will furnish convenient avenues to the pier. Each bridge will have a draw to admit the passage of vessels.

After enlarging on the manifest advantages which this work presents to commerce, the editor mentions that there is every reason to believe, that the receipts of tolls on the canal, will justify the estimate made in the canal report, which is half a million for 1826, and for the nine following years, an annual increase of $75,000.

BOSTON, MAY 7.

### BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Since the death of his late Excellency Gov. Brooks, who was President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Hon. Daniel Webster has been elected as his successor.—No plan has yet been determined upon as to the form of the Monument; the committee on that subject are divided in opinion. Of the numerous plans sent to the association by different artists, there are about sixteen elevations of columns, an obelisk but no pyramids. The objection to a column with a figure upon it is, that at the elevation of 220 feet, the design of the artist cannot be ascertained, since neither the feature nor the form of a statue at that height can be distinguished. Besides a column standing by itself on the ground is opposed to the architecture and supposition that such structures are intended to support weight. They are to be viewed as forming part of a building, and not as separate and distinct objects. Those who maintain these opinions, prefer a simple geometrical form like an obelisk or a pyramid.

Of the elevation of columns we have seen that which has the most simple grandeur, is a fluted doric column without a base, rising from the ground and surmounted by the common capital. Trajan's column, also possesses great beauty of proportion. The question will be determined in the course of a few days.

The Corner Stone of the Monument will be laid on the 17th of June, the 50th Anniversary of the Battle, by the President of the Association assisted by Gen. La Fayette & the M. W. Grand Master of the Freemasons.—An oration by Mr. Webster will be delivered on the occasion, after which there will be a dinner upon the ground, calculated for several thousand persons.

On Tuesday morning the 10th inst. about 9 o'clock, a distressing accident occurred on Front-street continued, within half a mile of Frankford. A lad 16 years of age, who acted occasionally as driver of one of the stages, let his hat fall, & in attempting to recover it, dropped the reins. The horses started, the young man fell, and the wheels of the carriage passed over him. The horses ran with great speed for about half a mile, when the stage was overturned by coming in contact with a one horse waggon. Mr. Bensisler, who occupied the front seat, had his shoulder dislocated and his uncle hurt, and all the other passengers, four in number, were more or less injured. The stage driver expired a few minutes after the accident.—*Phil. Gaz.*

*From the Washington City Gazette.*

The Court of Enquiry now sitting at the Navy Yard, is we understand, steadily progressing in its business, the Faxardo affair being still under consideration; when that is disposed of, it is thought the specie-carrying charge will not take up much time. The proceedings, and documents, accompanying the same we presume, will, in due time, be promulgated. The people take a lively interest in the investigation, and wait, with anxiety for its termination.

A great boat race is to take place on the 20th in New-York harbor, between two boats belonging to the Richmond boat club, and the White-hall aquatic club—purse $2000, distance five miles.

*New-York Mercantile Advertiser May 12.*

### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Ninth Anniversary of that institution was celebrated yesterday at the City Hotel. The following account of the operations of the past year, is copied from a sketch of the annual report of the Managers, published in the Commercial Advertiser.

The report states that the continual advancement of the bible cause—the increasing disposition to aid its operations—the practical influence of the bible on the hearts of thousands, delivering them from the dominion of ignorance—the almost total extinction of systematic opposition—the uninterrupted love and harmony—the zeal and diligence of the officers, managers, directors and members of the society, fill the hearts of the board with sentiments of admiration & gratitude to God for the past, and of hope and confidence for the future. The treasury for the last year has been supplied in a very encouraging degree, although from the peculiar circumstances of our immense western territory, throughout which auxiliaries are scattered, the increase of income does not bear a full proportion to the increase of auxiliaries.—But from the increasing population and prosperity of that expanse of country, the prospect of efficient aid in future is very cheering. Both the sales of bibles and the receipts of the treasury exceed those of last year, and the balance remaining is encouraging.

On the subject of the receipts of the Society the report notices for the purpose of correcting the unfounded and injurious opinions currently circulated, and by many received, the receipts from contributions and donations, independently of the returns for sales. It is a fact that the society returns in value, almost all that it receives in money. It is important that this erroneous impression should be corrected, both in the minds of the friends and enemies of the Bible cause. A belief that the Society has no necessity for increased resources, relaxes the efforts of the benevolent; turns the benefactions of many into other channels; misleads some auxiliaries so far, that they invest their surplus funds, rather than transmit them to a treasury supposed to be already overflowing; others, to neglect the collection of their annual dues; and some to cease from all operations. The whole amount of receipts during the last year, (exclusive of voluntary contributions for the building of the Society's house,) is summed up at $46,501 81 Payments from the treasury during the same period, $47,599 13

It is here proper to state that the greater part of the revenue was received during the two last months.—Previously to that period the remittances, were so limited and irregular, that the printing and binding of the Society was necessarily and inconveniently curtailed. Had such not been the fact, the whole amount would have been expended in advancing the objects of the Society. The receipts however, ultimately, were $4,589 37 more than during the preceding year.

A legacy of $2000 was received from the late Matthew Van Benschoten, Esq. of Fishkill, and the library has been increased by a donation of Dr. Marshman's translation of a bible into Chinese, and 27 volumes from a distinguished Roman Catholic Ecclesiastic in the island of Cuba.

In regard to the Society's Building, which is finished throughout, and affords ample accommodations for all the various and extensive operations of the Institution, a renewed expression of thanks to the benefactors who enabled the Society to erect it, without infringing one dollar upon the ordinary funds, is tendered. A balance is still due upon this edifice, the possession of which in fee secures the Society at least $1600 per annum; but it is expected that individual liberality will soon enable the managers to cancel it.

During the last year, there have been printed by the Society 22,750 English Bibles; 23,000 Testaments; 2000 Spanish Testaments; and 300 German Testaments have been purchased Total 48,550. Making in all, since the establishment of the society a grand total of 451,902 bibles and testaments and parts of the latter printed in New-York, and at the Society's branch in Kentucky, or otherwise obtained for distribution. Considerable progress has moreover been made in the completion of the stereotype plates for the pocket bible mentioned in the eighth annual report. It will probably be completed and the first edition printed in the course of the current year. The stereotype edition of the Testament, in large letter for aged people, has been completed since the last report, and four editions of 2000 copies each, printed and put in a course of useful circulation.

There have been issued from the Depository, since the last Annual Report, 30,094 Bibles; 33,106 Tetaments; and 651 copies of the Epistle of John in the Mohawk and in the Delaware language—making a grand total since the institution of the Society, of 372,913. This estimate does not include the issues from the Kentucky Depository, nor those purchased or received gratuitously from other sources by Auxiliary Societies.

Of those issued from the Depository during the nine years of its exsitence, these were: Of German Bibles, 307; ditto Testaments, 397; Spanish Bibles, 421; ditto Testaments, 1465; Portuguese Bibles, 2; ditto Testaments 2; Gaelic Bibles, 8; Welch ditto, 4; French ditto, 176.

The number of Bibles and Testaments issued gratuitously during the 9th year, is stated as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English Bibles, | 7,778 |
| Do. Testaments, | 9,197 |
| Bibles in foreign languages, | 473 |
| Testaments and Gospels, do. | 2,165 |
| Total | 19,623 |
| Value, | $10,447,44 |

The stereotype plates of the Spanish Bible, in the version of Padre Scio, reported last year as being in an "unfinished state," have been completed, entirely to the satisfaction of the Board, and an edition of 200 copies printed off, and put in a course of circulation. As this version has long been received by the Spanish nation as an approved translation of the Bible, the Managers believe it will have an uninterrupted, speedy, and extensive circulation.

Forty-four new Auxiliary Societies have been added during the past year; making in all, 451 recognized auxiliaries to the parent institution. The activity and zeal of all these are particularly spoken of and the college auxiliries are highly commended and are generally in a flourishing situation.

LOCKPORT, May 5.

*Afflicting Occurrence.*—Mrs. Garret, wife of Mr. James Garret, and her son, a young man, aged 16 years, both of this village, were killed by the fall of a tree in Canada, on Friday last. Mrs. Garret left here in a one horse waggon in company with her son, on Thursday last, with the intention of visiting another son who lived in Canada, and had arrived within a few miles of the end of their journey when the fatal accident happened. A gentleman and lady were riding directly behind them, who state, that the boy was driving, and that Mrs. Garret, in order to defend her face from the wind was holding her bonnet down with her hand on the side from whence the tree came, and the boy sitting on the opposite side, in that situation, neither of them were able to discover the danger until it was too late to save themselves. The tree struck them both upon the head, and with such violence, that they were lifeless when the gentleman came up. They were identified, and the son immediately sent for, where instead of meeting the fond embrace of his mother and brother, beheld them enshrouded in the mantle of death, so mutilated that they could scarcely be recognized. Mr. Garret had been for some time absent from home, and arrived but a short time after Mrs. Garret had started; and while anxiously waiting the return of his wife and son, he was summoned to follow their remains to that "bourn from whence no traveller returns." The bodies were removed to Lewiston, and interred on Sunday last.—A solemn & impressive discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Winchell of this village.

PITTSFIELD, APRIL 28.

### SOMNAMBULISM.

Mr. Timothy Dean, of Adams, in this county, son of the late Dr. Dean, had employed himself for some weeks in thrashing, during the past winter. One night as he was about closing his labors, he ascended a ladder to the top of the great beams in the barn, where the rye which he was thrashing was deposited, to ascertain what number of bundles remained unthrashed, which he determined to finish the next day. The ensuing night, about 2 o'clock as was supposed, Mr. Dean was heard by his mother to get up and go out, and had no further recollection of him during the night—he repaired to his barn, being in sound sleep, and altogether unconscious of what he was doing, set open his barn doors, ascended the ladder as he had done the day before, on to the haymow, thence on to the great beams of the barn to where the said rye was deposited, & threw down a flooring, & again descended and commenced thrashing it—when he had completed it, he raked off the straw, and bound it into bundles, and shoved up the rye to one side of the floor, and then carried the straw up the ladder and deposited it on same rails that lay across the great beams of the barn—then threw down another flooring of rye, which he thrashed and finished as before: thus he continued his labors until he had thrashed five floorings, and on returning from throwing down the sixth and last, in passing over part of the haymow, he fell off where the hay had been cut down about six feet on to the lower part of it, which awoke him. He at first imagined himself in his neighbor's barn, but after groping about in the dark for a long time, ascertained that he was in his own barn, and at length found the ladder on which he descended to the floor—closed his barn, which he found open, and returned to his house—on coming to the light, found himself in such a profuse perspiration that his clothes were literally wet through—he went to bed, and the next morning on going to his barn, found that he had thrashed, during the night, five bushels of rye—had raked the straw off in good order, and bound it up and deposited it on the great beams, and shoved up the grain to one side of the floor, all in a workmanlike condition, without the least consciousness of what he was doing, until he fell from the hay. Mr. Dean was disposed to have concealed these extraordinary facts, until his neighbors inquired the cause of his thrashing a nights, when his family disclosed the particulars.

EGGS.—Mr. Editor. The public were not a little astonished, on Saturday, to learn thro' the bulletin offices that two canal boats had arrived in 21 1-2 hours from Albany, bringing *sixty-seven thousand and five hundred eggs!!* This article of merchandise, I presume, few ever expected would make so important a figure on the transportation list; and if the present arrival is to be taken as a specimen of what we are to expect for the future, the subject is worthy of serious consideration. If the physician or philosopher should inform the public, that custards, egg nogg, &c. are unwholesome articles of food and drink, it is to be hoped that some epicure will step forward, and instruct the city in the art of cooking eggs, *a la francaise* in all their 368 possible forms. This mystery, if once thoroughly acquired, would be worth as much as another city market, for with such an abundance of the raw materials, what could we not do?

There is one more hint I would suggest to your readers: In the extensive importations which we may hereafter expect of this article, it may happen that an occasional delay, or a season of sultry weather, may threaten us with all the horrors of a damaged cargo. To prevent such a *ferment* as this would inevitably produce, let me recommend that the suspected articles be transferred to the steam tow boats on their arrival at Albany and placed around the boilers, so that an artificial process of incubation shall be immediately commenced. On reaching New-York, let the New-Jersey and Long-Island hens, whose term of service appears to have now nearly expired, be marched down on board, and accommodated with nests, where they may set to work at a regular siege.

Yours, respectfully, MOTHER GOOSE.
*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. MAY 6

### TRIAL BY JURY.

A gentleman, who has lately returned from the west, informed me that in passing through the state of Indiana, he stopped at a county town, during the session of the court, in that place. He was invited to attend the court, and accordingly found the judge sitting on a large block, in one corner of a log cabin, paring his toe nails, and the members of the bar next the judge, separated from the people by a pole fastened to the sides of the house and extending across the room. Soon after he entered this seat of justice, the judge inquired of the sheriff, why the jury were not forthcoming—to which he replied, that he had eleven tied, up stairs, and his deputies were engaged in running the twelfth down, that the jury would be ready in a few moments. Upon this our traveller, immediately departed, and soon after left the state. A.

*From Thompson's Island.*—The editors of the Norfolk Beacon, write us under date of the 5th inst. that a gentleman who left Thompson's Island 8th April, informs, that it was quite unhealthy there; the deaths averaging about three a week at the U. S. Navy Hospital. He was assured by the commanding officer of Marines that out of 30 on his muster roll, only about ten were well enough to perform duty. He also heard that the citizens residing on the island were also suffering; that even the negroes and others, who accompanied the road contractor out to Key West five months ago, had been compelled to discontinue their work in consequence of sickness, but not before they had completed two important roads.

Commodore Warrington was on board the Sea Gull, to sail in a few days for Matanzas.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The President of the United States is expected to be present at the placing of the Corner Stone of the Bunker-hill Monument.

*From the Norfolk Beacon, May 9.*

## VERY LATE FROM THE WEST-INDIA SQUADRON.

The arrival here yesterday of the U. S. schr. Decoy, Lieut. Comdt. M. P. Mix, in the short passage of seven days from Matanzas, has put us in possession of very late intelligence from our West-India squadron, for which we are indebted to the officers of the Decoy, and the attention of a friendly correspondent at Matanzas.

The Decoy sailed from New-York on the 29th of December last, for Thompson's Island, touching at St. Jago de Cuba and Havana, since which the officers and crew generally have enjoyed good health, and have returned home with a good stock of that first of earthly blessings. She sailed from Key West on the 16th of April, with 19 convalescents, and 4 pirates, (the captain, surgeon and two men) wounded in the encounter with the Sea Gull and British boats: the pirates to be delivered up to the governor of Havana. The piratical captain died of his wounds, on the passage.

Information by this arrival confirms the intelligence before published by us, that Key West was very sickley during the months of February, March, and April; the mortality, at the same time, very great among the residents of Thompson's Island, and there was very little improvement in this respect to the period of the Decoy's sailing. Surgeon's mate, Joseph B. Stillman, temporarily in charge of the U. States Navy Hospital at Key West, we regret to learn, is among the victims to that inhospitable climate. He died on the 28th March—five years having expired on that day since he entered the Navy.—He was a native of Massachusetts.

The pirates recently captured by the Sea Gull, and British boats, we learn, would probably be tried at Havana, by a military commission.

We understand that a duel was fought at Key West on the 12th ult. between Lt. Com. McIntosh and Lt. Varnum, in which the latter was slightly wounded.

The Hornet, Capt. Kennedy, sailed from Matanzas 25th April on a cruise to windward, to relieve the Grampus.

The Spark arrived at Matanzas on the 21st ult. after a disagreeable cruise down the Main, and having landed Mr. Bolton (who went out, as we understand, for the purpose of surveying the line for a canal across the S. A. continent) about 1st April, at St. John's River in Costa Rica. She would be despatched, as soon as she could be watered, to scour the coast, in search of pirates.

*Commercial.*—Our correspondent at Matanzas, under the date of 28th April, writes—"the schr. Decatur, from Philadelphia, arrived here on Sunday, (24th) bringing advices of the great demand for *Coffee* and other produce of these Islands, and the advance which they had experienced. This has caused great speculations both here and at Havana. The articles have, consequently, risen. At Havana, Coffee had advanced *five* and here *three* cents per pound.

"The Convoy service by the U. S. Cruisers, is rapidly improving. We hear nothing now of Pirates, and are in hopes, when a few more U. S. vessels arrive on this station, they will be watched too closely to permit them to escape from their lurking places."

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*State of the City.*—New-York never saw such days as the present since it was a city—All kinds of active business prospers, except law business, which, if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcely a dissentient, languishes.—Such has been the tide of population which has, during the past and present year, set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did the last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassable, and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails that no pen can describe, nor any but an eye witness imagine.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

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PROVIDENCE, MAY 12.

*Cuba.*—We had the pleasure, a few days since, of conversing with a highly intelligent gentleman from Matanzas, who represents the whole island as in a situation ripe for revolt. Little knots of the populace were to be met with at almost every point, discussing the merits of a new constitution. The authorities had become so much alarmed they had deemed it necessary to issue an order making it penal for persons to be found collected in the streets or houses, engaged in conversing on political subjects. The gentleman stated that he had but little doubt if the Mexicans were to attack the island, a great proportion of the inhabitants would immediatly revolt and join their standard. Some of the wealthiest and most influential inhabitants were among the disaffected.—*Journal.*

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An accident occured on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. at a respectable Boarding-house in this city, which threatened to have been very tragical.—Soon after taking tea, most of the boarders, the family and servants, in all from twenty-five to thirty individuals, were seized with a violent illness, and it was soon ascertained that in the cakes of which they had partaken, the cook had unwittingly mixed a small quantity of *arsenic*, procured that day for another purpose. Medical aid was immediately obtained, and after a night of distress and horror, (six physicians being in attendance,) they were all, we are happy to state, early yesterday morning, pronounced out of danger. This occurrence should again serve to admonish housekeepers to be careful how they expose that poisonous drug so that it may be converted to an improper use.

*Merc. Adv.*

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H. HUTCHINSON, Esq. the engineer who surveyed the Canal route from this town to Providence, has arrived at the latter place, with an expectation of engaging as the resident engineer, for locating and constructing the Canal. In consideration of his long experience on the Erie Canal, and of his industry and faithfulness, this may be estimated a fortunate selection. The Corporation had a meeting at Providence yesterday, and we presume that measures were taken for commencing and prosecuting the work with spirit.

*Worcester Spy.*

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*Enterprise among Printers.*—For the sake of furnishing their patrons with the latest news that can be possible received previous to the distributing of their papers the publishers of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser and N. Y. American have sent to England for a *Printing Press* which will strike off 2000 papers in an hour. This will enable them to furnish their readers with news in less than two hours after they receive it from abroad. The presses now in use in this country do not strike off at the extent, more than 400 sheets in an hour. We wish these enterprising editors success in their undertaking; but we shall think it very strange if our yankee editors are far behind them; for when one of these English Engines gets into this country, hundreds more will be sure to rise up on every side.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1825.

## LEGISLATURE.

*Proceedings of Thursday afternoon & Friday.*

The House proceeded to the election of a Commissioner of the School Fund, and on the first ballot, Seth P. Beers, Esq. had 164 votes, out of 168, and was elected.——The bill for an act, in alteration of an act, entitled an act for constituting and regulating Courts, &c. was read the second time.—It was supported in a long & able argument by Mr. Sherman, on the ground, that by the present organization of our Courts, the means of redress to suitors were tedious and protracted—productive of much unnecessary delay and of great and enormous expense—that the same judges sat in the Superior and Supreme Courts to revise their decisions, and that the mode proposed would effectually obviate these difficulties. It was objected to by Mr. Ingersoll, as an innovation upon our system, which might be productive of much inconvenience, & as accomplishing no more, than might be done in a much more simple mode. He thought the evils of the present system might be obviated, by giving the Superior Court original, concurrent jurisdiction in all cases over $70, preventing appeals or issues of fact, and prohibiting the judge of the Superior Court, who tried the case in the court below, from sitting on the trial of the same case in the Court of Errors. On motion of Mr. Pitkin, the subject was postponed.——The bill for a public act, incorporating the Thames Bank, was read a second time, and postponed.——The House was occupied, during the forenoon, in receiving and acting upon the Reports of Committees, to whom different petitions had been referred.——On the petition of the Mechanic's Bank, for leave to commence Banking operations immediately, provided the bank shall deposite $50,000 in the State Treasury, to be forfeited to the State, in case that sum shall not be expended on the Canal, within 18 months, according to the provisions of the charter, instead of postponing their business, until the money should actually be expended; the Committee made a report in favor of the prayer of the petition. The report was finally laid on the table, to give members an opportunity of making further enquiries on the subject.

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A caucus, for the nomination of Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. for the coming year, was holden at the State House in Hartford, on Thursday evening last, at which Newcomb Kinney, Esq. presided. On the first ballot for Chief Magistrate, Gov. Wolcott had 58 votes—Hon. Judge Bristol 32—Hon. David Plant 27. On the second ballot, Gov. Wolcott had 69 votes—Judge Bristol 52—some scattering. No choice being made, the Caucus adjourned to Tuesday evening last.

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## INVASION OF CUBA.

Extract of a letter received at New-Orleans, dated Alvarado, March 23, 1825.

"We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 1500 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba by way of checkmating the famous Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. 1300 men, well equipped, went out of this port this morning.

The government armed schooner Eguelier and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed Fallucca from Cuba, which had supplied the Castle and was returning. A report was in circulation here to-day that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, & with such forces for the invasion, as to render success certain—the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The independence of that Island, I fear, will ruin its agriculture and injure the commerce of the United States—I leave to futurity the events as they may transpire."

*The Commanding General of Yucatan, to the Division destined for the Island of Cuba.*

Soldiers! You will for some days leave your own soil, to occupy that of a neighboring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principle fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamours of good men in the island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican Republics, authorise the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manœvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute, is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain, at every hazard, the position you are to occupy, until I can join you.

Soldiers! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that fifteen hundred men animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the captain general of that island can count upon; as otherwise we have more than enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

*Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.*

Campeachy, March 1, 1825.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island assembled at Newport, on Wednesday last. Nathaniel Bullock, Esq. was chosen Speaker. The Manufacturers' Journal thus describes the procession to the State House:—"After the usual preliminaries of feeling pulses, all the principal ex and in dignitaries of the State moved in procession to the State House under the escort of the Newport artillery company. In the rear followed a long line of expectants and *fearants*, some desirous of keeping the little matters of office they now possess, others hoping to justle their rivals out of place; some relying on party, some relying on no party, & some on *any* party. But for the irreverent association, a spectator would have been constrained to ask how all this multitude were to be fed, without miracles, by the few fish bones and crusts of office which poor little Rhode has to bestow upon her patriotic sons, all of whom are so desirous of doing the State some service that many of them have been known to accept offices with the most generous abandonment of all hopes of emolument."

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*Canals by Steam.*—The Cincinnati Emporium informs us that at the wollen manufactory in that city there is a model of a machine for excavating the earth for the formation of canals, the invention of Mr. French, Practical Engineer. It excavates, elevates, and places the earth on the side of the canal, at any given distance from its margin at one operation. The great simplicity of its construction and movements, the almost certainty of its great practical utility, will render its invention at this particular period a matter of congratulation to the citizens of this country; and we trust of profit to its ingenious inventor. We understand a machine of sufficient magnitude is now building, and expect this season to see steam successfully applied to digging canals.

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The annual meeting of the Connecticut Bible Society, was held at the State House in Hartford on Wednesday the 4th instant, at which time the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Rev. Samuel Nott, *President*, Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. John Hall, Esq. Rev. Joel Hawes, Jabez Huntington, Esq. *Vice Presidents.* Henry Hudson, *Secretary.* Joseph Rogers, *Treasurer.*

Samuel Pitkin, Esq. Rev. Henry A. Rowland, Rev. Joab Brace, Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Rev. S. Whittelsey, Mr. Charles Hosmer, Rev. S. A. Linsley, Rev. C. J. Tenney, Rev. Bela Kellogg, Rev. Shubael Bartlett, Mr. Eliphalet Terry, Deac. Timothy Stillman, John Sargeant, Esq. James R. Woodbridge, Rev. Carlos Wilcock, Rev. D. Smith, Rev. H. Hooker, *Directing Committee.*

Mr. Charles Hosmer, of Hartford, is appointed General Agent for purchasing and distributing Bibles."

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Mr. R. C. Pratt, a young artist formerly resident in Providence, has received from the New-York Academy of Arts, the gold medal prize for the best drawing of the large and beautiful Elm Tree that stands near the centre of Boston Common. Mr. P. had many competitors.

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We understand, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that since the excitement commenced in our market, about twelve thousand barrels of flour have been sold at six dollars a barrel. It is the opinion of many sensible men that this staple will not sustain any great fall of price.

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*Valuable Cargo.*—The ship Shenandoah cleared at Charleston on the 2d instant for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1196 bales Upland and 140 do. Sea Island cotton, weighing 408,062 lbs. valued at $123,316 14 cents.

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A young lady by the name of Preble, at Woolwich, Me. in full health, fell dead at the foot of her brother's bed, while he, then in his last moments, was addressing her. They were both buried in the same grave.

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FIRE.—Four brick and two frame houses, with ten other frame buildings, were destroyed by fire, in Philadelphia on Monday the 3d inst. Three men fell from a roof, one of whom died soon after, and the other two were severely bruised. Another account says, more than 20 buildings were burned.

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The Pope and King George are likely to be joint Guardians of Ireland—and she must be well protected under one that is "infallible," and another that "can do no wrong."

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On the site in Wall st. New-York, where the office of the Commercial Advertiser stood, a building is to be erected which is leased for 10 years for $2800 a year to Brokers. Two other large two story buildings, in the same street, have been let for $1500 each.

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Three brothers, named Israel, Nelson and Isaac Thayer, were tried a few days since at Buffalo, for the murder of John Love. They were all found *guilty* on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to be executed on the 17th of June. They have since confessed their guilt.

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Two new Professorships have recently been created in Cumberland College, in the state of Tennessee, the one to be called the *La Fayette Professorship* the other the *Jackson Professorship.*

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Robert M. Patterson, John Sergeant, Wm. Darlington, Albert Gallatin, and David Scott, have been appointed, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to compose the Board of Canal Commissioners of that State.

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The Navy Department has instructed Com. HULL to visit the Sandwich Islands for the protection of the Whale Fishery.

*Bolivar.*—The Washington City Gazette states, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Lima, and who as late as the 1st of February had an interview at that capital with Bolivar, that the Liberator appeared to be in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person. The fatigue, & privations of his late campaigns had made serious inroads on his constitution, which was, formerly robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose, from the toils of the field.—This intention had been delayed, in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organize a government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day by crowds of the citizens, with whom he was very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour; he was generally attended by an aid-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson.—At proper hours none were denied admittance to his presence, and he conversed affably with all who approached him. The army which surrended at Ayacucho, had embarked, and were last seen steering for the Manilla. Our naval officers, who visited Lima, distant from the coast 12 miles, were well received and permitted free egress and ingress without passports. The U. S. uniform, when recognized by the guards, was sufficient.

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*Land Pirates.*—Capt. Mornson, of the ship Franklin, cast away on the Jersey shore, complains of having been plundered by the persons who assembled on the shore, of every thing they could get hold of, and that he had no doubt that valuable goods were frequently buried in the sand, in order to be removed at night.

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The 16th class of the Union Canal Lottery was drawn at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The following are the numbers viz:—46, 23, 10, 22, 40, 16, 24 and 48. The capital prize of $50,000, a prize of $20,000, and one of $10,000, were sold in New-York, the former in shares.

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*Accident.*—On Thursday last as a gig on full speed was turning the angle of two streets in Boston, it came in contact with a saddle horse passing up the street down which the gig had turned, when the shaft entered the body of the horse and killed him on the spot. The rider fortunately escaped.

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*Eleven Million Loan.*—Samuel L. Southard, acting Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice in the National Intelligencer, that on the first day of October next, the Eleven Million Loan of 1812, with the interest due thereon, will be paid off.

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☞ MONEY to loan by Norwich Savings' Society.——F. A. PERKINS, Cashier.

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DIED

In this city, on the 14th inst. of a lingering complaint, FARWELL COIT, Esq. aged 66. He was a friend to the rights of man, & served his country 3 years in the revolutionary war.

In Windham, Mrs. BACHUS, wife of Mr. Luther Bachus.

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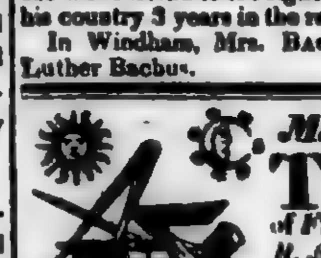

*MASONIC.*

THE REGULAR CONVOCATION of *Franklin Chapter R. A. M.* will be holden at Masonic Hall on Monday the 30th day of May inst at 1 o'clock. P. M.—A punctual attendance is requested.

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, May 18, A. L. 5825.* 2w

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JUST RECEIVED AT
*R. HUBBARD'S*
BOOK-STORE,

NICHOLSON'S Carpenter's New Guide: Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant: Worcester's Universal Gazetteer: Worcester's Gazetteer of the U. States: Miss Wrights Views of Society & Manners in America.

*ALSO,*

1 Case French Paper Hangings, at very reduced prices

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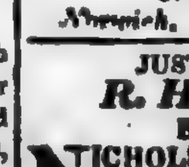
**For New-York.**



SLOOP VENUS, H. N. Tracy, Master, will sail on Friday next, at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Jed'h. Huntington, or to the master on board. May 18th

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**Surgeon Dentist.**

**DOCT. SIZER,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, (for a few days only) where he will perform every operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by the means of instruments.* HE MAKES NO USE OF ACID IN ANY OPERATION.

He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B.—If requested, he will attend on applicants at their houses.

Norwich, May 18 1825. 7—

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**FOR SALE,**

or to let on shares this season,

THE elegant young Horse POMP, sired by the Jersey, formerly kept by Capt. J. Aspenwall, of this place.—Pomp is 16 hands high, well built, and of a beautiful chesnut color—3 years old this season, and not inferior in activity or beauty to any horse of his age.

——LIKEWISE FOR SALE——

An elegant 5 years old Horse, completely broken to all kinds of harness—of a bright bay color.

——ALSO, FOR SALE——

From 40 to 60 MERINO SHEEP, principally Ewes and Lambs. For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM LESTER.

*Canterbury, May 18, 1825.* 3w7

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

**New Store.**

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership, under the firm of

MASON CLEVELAND & CO.

for the purpose of carrying on trade and merchandize, in

**Windham, Scotland Society,**

offer for sale, at the store recently occupied by Deacon Gardon Robinson, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**CROCKERY,**

**GLASS AND HARD WARE,**

**LOOKING GLASSES,**

***DRUGS & MEDICINES,***

all which were carefully selected and purchased with Cash only, and will be sold at a very small advance for Cash or approved Credit. If those who are wishing to pay Cash for Goods, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having any of the above articles as LOW *as can be purchased at any store in this vicinity.*

**All kinds Country Produce taken** in exchange for Goods

*Wanted by the 1st October next,*

10,000 pair good blue mixed in the wool Mens Stockings,

20,000 do. do. do. do. Socks,

10,000 indigo blue & white striped Mens Mittens, good,

1,000 do. do. Boys do. do.

5,000 yds. good wool Flannel 4-4 wide,

100,000 knots good woolen knitting Yarn some white, some blue mixed, and some scarlet—for which liberal prices will be paid.

☞ The business of the above concern will be conducted by Mr. ERASTUS TUCKER, who is duly authorized to transact any business relative to said firm.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY.
MASON CLEVELAND.

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*May 18, 1825.* 3w—7

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May 18th.

**Carpeting,**

***LEGHORN HATS, &C.***

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces

**English Ingrain Carpeting,**

(*handsome patterns,*) 6-4 India Floor Matting.

1 Case ***LEGHORN HATS,*** *white & smooth* —ALSO—

Printed Muslins and Cambrics, (*new patterns.*)

Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.

Brown Battesse, (*a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.*)

Women's White Thread Hose.

A few setts rich Feather edged Ribbons.

A great variety fancy Baskets. &c. 7—

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**NEW BOOKS,**

RECEIVED by *Tho. Robinson.* The Book of the Church, by Robert Southey, Esq. L. L. D. Poet Laureat—Schoolcraft's Journal—The Travellers—English Life—Redfield, by the author of Redwood—Says and Doings—Byron's Confessions, & Nor[illegible]

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***Information.***

THE *Connecticut State Lottery* will be drawn in a few days—Tickets $6, parts in proportion. For sale at

**T. ROBINSON'S**

Lottery Office.

The *Rhode-Island Grand State Lottery* will be drawn on the

**3d day of June,**

Capital prize $10,000, besides one of $5,000, five of $1,000, &c. &c.—Tickets in Providence $3½

The *New-York Literature Lottery*, in which are the following splendid prizes, will be drawn on the 20th of July.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | $30,000 | 30 | of | $500 |
| 1 | :: | 15,000 | 30 | :: | 200 |
| 1 | :: | 10,000 | 51 | :: | 100 |
| 1 | :: | 5,737 | 51 | :: | 50 |
| 20 | :: | 1,000 | 1734 | :: | 22 |

11475 of $11.

May 18 7—

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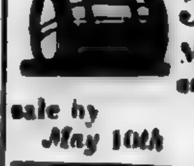
***RUM & MOLASSES.***



5 Hhds. New Rum, 5 do prime retailing Molasses.——Just received on consignment, and for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

*May 10th* 3w7—

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**NOTICE.**

*Daniel L. Coit, &c.* vs. *Benjamin Coit, &c.* } *In Chancery.*

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on the first Tuesday of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.

SIMEON BALDWIN,
CHARLES DENISON,
WM. HUNGERFORD, } *Committee.*

*May 16, 1825.* 3w7—

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**The Members**

OF the "Ladies' Loan Society," and others who feel interested in the object, are requested to meet at the Conference Room on Thursday 19th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

May 17.

**New Goods.**

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

for CASH——Among them are

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

Black Silk and Marseilles VESTINGS, —Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords, Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,

**Black Bombazett & Bombazines,**

Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palis'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,**

Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine

***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***

☞ some very rich.

Super. Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS,**

*WHITE SATIN & CRAPE LISSE,*

Common and Cambric Dimities,

*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*

Irish Brown and Black LINENS,

Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached

**Shirtings and Sheetings,**

Ditto [illegible]

Black and Green Crapes,

**CRAPE SHAWLS,**

Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do. Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics, Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do.

Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES, Gimps—Cords—Braids——Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print

**Muslins,**

Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto, *comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 1*[illegible] 7—

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**AGAIN.**

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, White and Black

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Swiss Jackonet Muslins, *an elegant article for Ladies' Dresses*, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, Light fancy Prints, Bang-up Cord, *for Gentlemen's pantaloons*, Blue Nankins, real Nankin Dye Cambric and furniture Dimities, Thread and Bobbinett Laces, Black and White Lace Veils, Linen and Cotton Tickings, 6-4 French Bombazine for Gentlemen's wear, Pink, Light Blue, White, Scarlet, and Black Lisse Crapes, White, Buff and Pink piping Cords, Gimps of all colors, &c. &c. &c.

May 17th, 1825. 7—

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**NEW GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

IS now opening two cases and four trunks of

**DRY GOODS,**

comprising a rich variety of fashionable and seasonable articles.

—*ALSO*—

Just received a [illegible] supply of nice

***LEGHORNS,***

at reduced prices

May 17th, 1825. 3w7—

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**Butter.**

THE subscriber wants to purchase **4000** lbs good butter, for which good pay will be made, if delivered at his store in Lebanon; where may be found for sale on reasonable terms, a handsome assortment of

***DRY GOODS,***

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery and Stone-Ware —ALSO—

An assortment of Drugs & Medicines. GURDON ROBINSON.

*May 16, 1825.* 3w7—

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**Noah Davis**

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norwich-Landing, that he has erected a shop in East-Chelsea, a few rods north of Mr. Thomas Potter's Tannery, for the purpose of

***Blacksmithing.***

All persons, who will favor him with a share of their patronage, shall have their work executed at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the neatest manner.

*Norwich, May 17, 1825.* 3w7—

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**2000 lbs. Coffee,**

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour.

1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GR[illegible] & CO.

Norwich, May 1[illegible]

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***For Sale***

At the Charity Ware-House,

A LARGE assortment of Toys for Children. Also, a variety of articles, useful and ornamental

*May 17th, 1825.* 3w7—

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**Money**

WAS found on the Subscriber's store floor—the owner can have it by calling at his store.

JOHN LATHROP.

May 18, 1825. 7—

# POETRY.

FROM THE MINERVA.

## GRATITUDE.

If in the human heart there dwells
One particle of Heaven,
'Tis that that heaves and throbs, and swells,
Bursts forth in tears, and even,
Transports the soul—when man to man
Becomes the good Samaritan.

I saw a man downcast and pale,
In sorrow wrapt and grief;
In vain he told his woful tale,
In vain he sought relief:
His were no common woes; nor yet,
The ills that faults or crime beget.

His were the writhings of a soul,
Transfix'd by shafts of fate;
Those mental ills, beyond control,
The world's misfortune's hate?
A stranger heard his tale of grief,
Poured in the balm and gave relief.

I've heard the tale affection tells;
Seen friendship's warmest glow;
Felt all the passions that impels
The heart to overflow;
Heard grateful minds their thoughts express,
In all the forms of thankfulness;

But his were holy ecstacies,
Pious and pure; and even,
Arose like incense to the skies,
An offering meet for Heaven:
Methinks the stranger's name, with care,
They love to be recorded there.

*Baltimore.* PYTHIAS.

# MEDLEY.

*What Next?*—The Northern Iris says—"We understand that a new edition of Webster's Spelling Book is about to be published with music set to each lesson. We witnessed a few evenings since, the performance of "*An old man found a rude boy upon one of his apple trees,*" which was received with unbounded applause. The chorus was particularly fine, very much resembling the "hail stone," chorus, We heartily wish the publishers success in their undertaking."

### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A countryman went into Boston market with a pair of geese to sell, for which he asked four shillings, but refused to sell either of them separately for less than three shillings apiece. A gentleman, who wanted but one, purchased the pair, rather than pay the extra price, and then inquired of the seller why he was so unwilling to sell one alone. "Why," said he, "they have been constant companions for *five and twenty years*, and I could not think of parting them now, without being well paid for it."

It is related of Sheridan, that on his physicians remonstrating with him on his habit of drinking ardent spirits, telling him that the brandy, arquebusacard, and eau de cologne he swallowed, would burn off the coat of his stomach, he replied, 'Then my stomach must digest with its waistcoat, for I cannot help it.'"

*A good one.*—A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, while he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, *while your hand's in.*"

### TACITURNITY OF GENIUS.

In conversation the sublime Dante was taciturn or satirical; Butler was sullen or caustick; Gray and Alfieri seldom talked or smiled; Descartes, whose habits had formed him for solitude and meditation, was silent; Rousseau was remarkably trite in conversation; not an idea, not a word of fancy or eloquence warmed him; Addison and Moliere were only observers in society; and Dryden has very honestly told us, "My conversation is slow and dull, my humour saturnine and reserved; in short I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees."

### GRIEVANCES.

'Tis a grief of grievance that money is scarce, but a greater that honesty is scarcer.

'Tis a grievance that one knave leads ten fools by the nose.

'Tis a grievance that men should find fault with authority, and seek fruitless redress by complaints, for that which can be remedied only by their own prudence and industry.

'Tis a grievance that those who have done most to make the times hard, should complain most of the badness of them.

'Tis a grievance that men should be employed in public affairs, who have more impudence than sense.

'Tis a grievance that those who cry and bawl merely to make themselves popular, should be regarded.

*Sleep.*—A Correspondent in the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine* who describes himself as debarred from reading during the day by business, and is always experiencing an irresistable drowsiness when he takes to a book at night, although very fond of it, says he discovered an antidote to this baffling tendency in a *common onion*, cut through the middle, and placed in close contact with the eyes.—Some involuntary tears are of course produced by this process, but the writer affirms that it leaves the eye-balls refreshed, and dispels the soporific heaviness.

A physician of the name of *Buller*, residing at Hamburgh, has lately invented a new surgical instrument, by means of which he can amputate a leg in one second, and which has the effect of benumbing the pain of the patient, by a simultaneous pressure which accompanies the operation.

An Irishman on hearing another boast of his ancestors, said it put him in mind of a hill of potatoes—"the best part (said he) is under ground."


## LUMBER, &c.

50,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable BOARDS, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch.
20,000 do. do. do. CLAPBOARDS,
10,000 do. do. do. Merchantable Do.
15,000 do. JOIST, 800 feet Cherry Do.
200,000 SHINGLES; Providence & Thomastown Lime, Superfine Flour, Peas in tierces, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. for sale by the subscriber, who pays the highest price, in Cash, for all kinds Chesnut and Oak Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 10, 1825. 6w6

## PRINTING

*Of most every description, done at this Office.*

## SWIM'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber being discovered the composition of SWIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes & Practice of of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphailtics, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb.* 17, 1824.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third & Market streets, Philadelphia.

*** Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

## Valuable Medicine for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovry, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged: which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burlinville, Province of Lower Canada, October*, 1823.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept.* 25, 1824.

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.

*ELEGANT FANCY PRINTED* Cambrics, Muslins, & Calicoes, Light and Dark.

Figured and plain Book, Mull, Jackonet, Cambric, Lenas & Swiss MUSLINS. Irish Linens—Irish and Russia Bleached Sheetings—Russia and Imitation unbleached do.—Russia and Birds-eye Diapers—5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table Linens—7-4 and 8-4 Table Cottons—Damask Table Cloths—Elegant Figured and Plain Levantine, Gros de Naples & other Silks—Thread & Bobbinet, Plain and Figured Edgings and Insertings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 plain Bobbinet Laces—Bobbinet figured Caps—Swiss Muslin do.—Childrens do. do.—White and Brown Satin—Striped & plain Russia Drillings—Furniture Calicoes of an entirely new style—Pink, Buff and other Ginghams—Fancy Ribbons—Fancy and other Silk and Cotton Handkfs.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, of all kinds and colors—White, Blue, Scarlet, Drab, & Black Rattinetts—Bombazetts—Circassians—Souchong Pongees—Canton Crapes—White & colored Jeans—Corsett Jean—Cotton Cassimeres—Drab Cassinetts—Silk and Cotton Velvets—Mersailles, Valencia, & Silk Vestings—Cross-bar'd & Striped White Mersailles elegant do.—Domestic Plaids, Shirtings, Check, Ticking and Sheetings—Brown Cotton & Linen Cambrics, for Bonnets—Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Woolen and Linen Hose and Half Hose—Buttons of all kinds—Merino and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls—White, Red and Buff Cassimeres for Military—Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, of all colors, and of the latest importations, &c. &c.

The above, with many other Goods, have been opened within the last fortnight by

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

who continue to receive New Goods by almost every arrival from New-York.

☞ Purchasers, as usual, are invited to call.

*May* 11. 1825. 6—

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAS for sale one of the choicest and most valuable selection of

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Superior French and London CHINTZES AND CALICOES.
FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES
Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.
*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,* [very heavy.]
LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze HANDKFS.
*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*
Common, Sarcenett and Corded CAMBRICS.
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mull MUSLINS.
Muslin & Gingham Robes.
BROWN CAMBRICS.
6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.
Cotton and Russia do.
*FINE IRISH LINENS.*
Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.
Black and White Silk Hose.
Cotton and Worsted do.
*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves* of every description.
VESTINGS.
White and Stripe Florentine.
Stripe Drilling, for pantaloons.
Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell COMBS—*CHEAP!!*
Ribbons—Thread, Bobinet and Thule Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.

A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF SUPERFINE Broad Cloths AND CASSIMERES.

Gilt & Mohair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.

LEGHORN HATS,
☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*

Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.

*Norwich, April* 20, 1825. 3—

## SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a large assortment of

Fashionable Shoes,

consisting in part of Ladies' & Misses black and colored double Prunella and Denmark Satin shoes, do. walking shoes, Ladies' & Misses black Kid, Seal & Morocco shoes, Children's & Infant's colored boots & shoes.

*ALSO,*

Gentlemen's Calf-skin boots & shoes, do. Buck-skin shoes, do. slippers and seal pumps.

SEABURY BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, May, 1825. 5—

NORTH-HAMPTON SOLE LEATHER.

Neats Leather, Calf Skins, English Roans, Cochineal, Skivers & Buff Buck Skins, for sale by S. BREWSTER, Jr.
*Norwich, May* 4, 1825 4—

*CASH,*

AND the highest price will be paid for Green Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, Beefs and Calf Bladders, by the subscriber at his store in Franklin.

ASA HARTSHORN.
*Franklin, April* 20th, 1825. 5—

JOHN CHAMPION

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear.

Jackonet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazine, Levantine, Sinshaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention, Rib'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Mersailles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

SHOES.

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment. St Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

OVAL HATS.

One case New-York oval water proof Hats.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. 6 *May*, 1825.

NEW Spring Goods.

The Thames Company

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street*, a handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.

*Norwich, April* 12, 1825. —1

BLACKING.

JUST received and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, the *real* Day & Martin's Blacking, warranted genuine.

*ALSO,*

Lee & Thompson's Paste & Liquid do. Dimock's Water Proof do. wholesale and retail.

*LIKEWISE,*

*LOTTERY TICKETS.*

S. BREWSTER, Jr
Norwich. 5—

Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39—

Who Wants CARPET YARN.

170 POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.

☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

20,000 feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ and 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
15,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

THE Annual Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of the diocese of Connecticut, will be held, by order of the Bishop, at Hartford on Wednesday the 1st day of June next.

A Convocation of the Clergy will be held at the house of the Bishop, on the preceding evening, at 6 o'clock.

BIRDSEYE G. NOBLE, Sec'y.
*Middletown, April* 19, 1825. 3—

NEW ASSORTMENT Spring Goods.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening a large addition to his assortment of

Seasonable *FRESH IMPORTED FASHIONABLE* FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Which, together with his former stock, are offered *Wholesale & Retail*, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Super Super Blue

Broad Cloths & Cassimetts,
Fancy colored do. for Frock Coats, &c.
Oxford mix'd, drab & other Cassimeres,
Fancy print Calicoes & Muslins,
Fig'd and plain Swiss Muslin, *(a great variety, some new patterns,)*
Fig'd and plain Lenos and Muslins,
Elegant Garniture Ribbons,
Long Lawn and Linen Cambric,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black and white Silk Hose,
Men's and Women's black and white SILK GLOVES,
Do. Brown Linen, Horse Skin and Beaver do.
Suspenders, Boot Webbing, Carpet Binding, &c. &c.

*Norwich, May* 4, 1825. 5—

## LATEST.

THE subscriber has just received at his store in Plainfield, a very large assortment of

Dry Goods,

of the latest fashion, which he will sell at a small advance from the cost.

*LIKEWISE,*

A good assortment of New-York and Palm leaf hats, of newest style.

*ALSO,*

Ladies' & Gentlemen's shoes of all kinds, Crockery, Medicines & Groceries, first quality, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Please come and examine for yourselves. CHARLES HARRIS.

*Plainfield, May* 2d, 1825. 3w5—

*WILLIAM ROGERS*

HAS lately returned from N. York with NEW GOODS.

It is said they are cheaper and handsomer than can be found in any other store in Norwich.

*Norwich, May* 4th. 5—

The Subscriber

THANKS his customers for past favours, and at the same time, as an inducement for a continuance of the same, offers a handsome assortment of Prunell, Denmark Satin, & Morocco Shoes, which were selected by him in New-York, bought with cash, & now offered as low as can be had of the same, or an inferior quality in this town. He has likewise Cloth of various colours & the first rate Morocco, which he will Manufacture for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Children, at the shortest notice.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Who has on hand Boots & Shoes of his own make of almost every description—cheap for cash, or his present customers credit, all warranted of the first quality.

Norwich, May 3d, 1825. 3w5—

The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No. 221 Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April* 25, 1825. tf4—

Notice.

THE partnership formerly existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Wm. & Thos. J. Hines*, was dissolved on the 15th of February by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to William Hines.

WILLIAM HINES,
THOMAS J. HINES.

*Norwich, May* 10th. 1825. 3w6—

HATS,

Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for *all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

HOLLOW WARE.

16 tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by

Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

STONE LIME.

50 CASKS Thomastown Lime, for sale very cheap by

JOS. BREED.

*May* 10. 6—

NEW GOODS,

*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*

ERASTUS COIT

HAS received from New-York the following articles, (which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash,) viz:

Black, blue, green, olive, London brown, Oxford mix'd, scarlet & other color'd BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS & WOOLENETTS.

A handsome assortment of Vestings.

Silks.

Black, brown, ombre, green and brown & blue Gros de Naples.
Levantines, figured and plain.
Figured Lustrings—Satin Levantines.
Black and white Satin——Sinchews—Sarcenetts—Plain Lustring & Florence.
Italian, Nankin & Canton CRAPES.
*CRAPE SHAWLS.*
Pressed Crape—German & India Flagg *HANDKERCHIEFS.*
Bandanna and Barcelona do.
A great variety of Fancy Hankerchiefs & Scarfs, Thule Lace, Green Gauze &c.

MUSLINS.

Plain and figured India, Swiss, Scotch, Mull, Book, Cambric, Jackonet & Lenas.
Fine Muslin Cravats, Imitation Pocket Handkerchiefs, Muslin Dresses.
*Irish Linens, Diapers & Sheetings.*
Russia and Silicia Sheetings.
Black & white Bobinett Lace, Gauze & Crape VEILS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Ginghams, Cambric and Furniture Dimoty, Brown Cambric, Brown Linen Cambric, White and Striped Jean, White Florentine, Rib'd Denmark Satin for Gentlemen's wear—Silk Florentine, a new article for do. do.—Granderella and Wilmington Stripes—Black and color'd Sateen—Hosiery & Gloves—Furniture Calicoes—Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Handkfs.—Cotton Imitation Merino do. do.—A general assortment of fashionable RIBBONS.—Blue & yellow Nankin——A large assortment of new style Prints——British and American Sheetings and Shirtings——Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks, and many other goods. *ONE CASE*

*LEGHORN HATS,*

of an extra quality, very fine, white and smooth.

*Norwich, April* 20, 1825. 3—

Splendid Schemes

Literature Lottery, (R. I.)
Capital Prize $30,000.
Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

Grand State Lottery, (N. Y.)
Capital Prize $10,000.
Tickets $3,25.

*Particular information* respecting the above Lotteries will be given gratis on personal application at

S. BREWSTER JR.'S
*Connecticut State Lottery Office.*
Conn. State Lottery,
*Draws this month.*

Scheme.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $7,000 | 1 Prize of | $418 |
| 1 " " | 1,000 | 6 " " | 125 |
| 1 " " | 500 | 28 " " | 100 |

*besides numerous smaller prizes.*

*** Price of a package of 11 Tickets, warranted to draw 5 prizes, $66, a single Ticket $6, halves $3, quarters $1,50, eighths 75 cents.

☞ Prize Tickets in other Lotteries received in payment for Tickets in this Lottery. Apply at S. Brewster Jr's. Lucky Office, Norwich, where cash will be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

S. TYLER'S Fortunate Lottery Office.

Valuable Prizes in State Lottery, *VIZ.*

1 PRIZE OF $7000
1 - - 1000
1 - - 500
1 - - 418
6 - - 125
28 - - 100

& 2086 other good prizes.

Adventurers in Lottery Tickets, are requested to call at S. Tyler's office, & select as they may *dream*; or are impressed with ideas of numbers, to get one or more of the above prizes. Call soon and secure the best of them!

The Lottery will draw at Hartford in May next. Halves, Quarters & Eighths sold in same proportion as whole Tickets.

Information given in Grand State Lottery, Rhode Island, $10,000 highest Prize. Tickets sold in Providence at $34. 4—

10 Tons Hollow Iron Ware

directly from the Furnace, for sale wholesale and retail by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

*April* 26, 1825. 3w4—

3 Cows, 1 likely three years old & 2 two years old Cattle, & 80 Merino Sheep, for sale by ZEB. TRACY.

*Scotland, April* 25th, 1825. 3w5

50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 do. Southern do.
20 do. Baltimore do.
5 tons Nova Scotia finished Grindstones,
6 do. do. do. Rough do.
40 casks Thomastown Lime fresh.
For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, May* 10th, 1825. 6—

COTTON.

80 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—20 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDGED BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..... ...AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 8. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No 1512.



**MASONIC.** THE REGULAR CONVOCATION of *Franklin Chapter R. A. M.* will be holden at Masonic Hall on Monday the 30th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.—A punctual attendance is requested.

J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, May 18, A. L. 5825.* 2w

## Notice.

THE partnership formerly existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Wm. & Thos. J. Hines*, was dissolved on the 15th of February by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to William Hines.

WILLIAM HINES,
THOMAS J. HINES.

*Norwich, May 10th, 1825.* 3w6—

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No. 221 Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBRD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

☞ FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

NORTH-HAMPTON SOLE LEATHER.

Neats Leather, Calf Skins, English Roans, Cochineal Skivers & Buff Buck Skins, for sale by S. BREWSTER, Jr.

*Norwich, May 4, 1825* 4—

## *LUMBER, &C.*

50,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable BOARDS, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch.
20,000 do. do. do. CLAPBOARDS,
10,000 do. do. do. Merchantable Do.
15,000 do. JOIST, 800 feet Cherry Do.
200,000 SHINGLES; Providence & Thomastown Lime, Superfine Flour, Peas in tierces, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. for sale by the subscriber, who pays the highest price, in Cash, for all kinds Chesnut and Oak Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 10, 1825. 6w6

## HOLLOW WARE.

18 tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by

Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

## STONE LIME.

50 CASKS Thomastown Lime, for sale *very cheap* by

JOS. BREED.

*May 10.* 6—

50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 do Southern do.
20 do. Baltimore do.
5 tons Nova Scotia finished Grindstones,
6 do. do. do. Rough do.
40 casks Thomastown Lime fresh.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, May 10th, 1825.* 6—

## COTTON.

80 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—20 do. Alabama do for sale, by JOSEPH BREED.

## Who Wants CARPET YARN.

170 POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.

☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

400 Sides Sole Leather, 70 Backs fine Salt, for sale in lots—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

## BLACKING.

JUST received and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, the *real* **Day & Martin's Blacking,** warranted genuine.

*ALSO,*

Lee & Thompson's Paste & Liquid do. Dimock's Water Proof do. wholesale and retail.

*LIKEWISE,*

*LOTTERY TICKETS,*

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

5—


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

FROM THE FREE PRESS.

*There was a garden, and in that garden a new sepulchre.—St.* JOHN XIX, 41.

When we think of a garden, richly adorned with flowers and shrubs, and set forth with all the attractions of beauty and taste; we regard it as the truest image of the ancient paradise. We look upon it as the very seat and abode of pleasure, into which "symbols of sorrow" and "monuments of mortality," should never enter. In a place so pre-eminently calculated to exhilerate our feelings, and gladden our hearts, how unnatural is the sight of a "sepulchre?" Such was the taste of the wise Arimathean, who prepared his own new tomb in the midst of a garden. And who does not admire this instructive arrangement? He was determined not to hide from his view the prospect of a "sepulchre." He chose rather to intrude upon the visions of fancy and pleasure, forcible mementos of his own mortality.—He placed in the most frequented resorts for amusement, the avenue which leads to our destined abode. The sepulchre is ever in the garden of life. Death is ever in the world. The inexorable tyrant pursues his ravages, unmoved by promises, fears or vows. The charms of beauty cannot tempt, the glitter of wealth cannot bribe, a moment's respite. He but enters the garden of domestic joy, and desolation marks his progress,

The house of my worthy friend, which, but a few days previous, was a scene of festive enjoyment, where mirth gladdened every heart, and where the prattling images of delighted affection, gave pleasure to domestic toils, and fondly repaid parental solicitude and care, is so soon invaded by the King of Fears, within whose cold embrace is encircled the "blooming boy," and a father's heart is filled with grief and despondence. All the cheering anticipations which they, whose children are like "olive branches around their tables," cannot but form and feel, are blasted before we are sensible of the visionary charm which they gave to our hopes and prospects, as of the strong hold they have upon our affections. How suddenly is the gay scene reversed! The "curtains of affliction" have darkened the windows of joy. Sorrow and grief have invaded the house of mirth, and the cypruss-shaded "sepulchre" opens in the midst of a garden of pleasure.

Tread lightly, ye vain and thoughtless, while ye move among the pleasures of the earth, lest a "sepulchre" open beneath your feet.—Lest, while you fancy yourselves in the peaceful gardens of pleasure, you should stumble upon a grave, and fall to rise no more. To each one of us there is a "sepulchre near at hand." We may find it in gardens of innocent pleasure, or amid scenes of rural beauty and circumstances of domestic tranquillity. We may find it—where alas! it is too often found—in the haunts of dissipation, among scenes of revelry and vice. It may open to us on journeys by land or by sea, by accidents and events unexpected and unknown.—May we ever behold it "in and about our paths," not so much to avoid, as wisely to prepare for it.

SIDNEY.

*From Mr. Ware's Ordination Sermon.*

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE GOSPEL.

It is true, that in whatever form Christian truth may prevail, it is not robbed of its lustre or power. It is one proof of its heavenly origin, that no corruptions have ever been able to hide its beauty & majesty, or palsy its energy. Its light has been seen and felt amid all the thick vapors and dark clouds that have been accumulated around it. But still, if all could be swept away, and the luminary shine from the firmament in its own free and unobscured splendor, how far more conspicuous would be its glory, and with what new and fervent admiration would it be welcomed!

We cannot doubt, that the simplest system of doctrines is most likely to advance the permanent glory of the Gospel. Every thing is admirable and sublime in proportion to its simplicity. The objects which are grandest in the works of nature, are among the simplest. Of the sublime works of God, this is one of the striking characteristics. What more sublime than the starry heavens, the lofty mountains, the unfathomable ocean, whether sleeping or tempestuous? Yet no objects are more simple, or offer less complication of ideas. The grandest of the works of man are also the simplest. Those admirable structures, whose ruins are the wonder of posterity and those writings which are equally first in all ages, are for nothing so remarkable as for their noble simplicity. What is complicated and intricate, becomes secure and wearisome; and the only things whose beauty is ever new, and whose attraction never ceases, are those which are plain and simple.

So it is with the Gospel. Compared with the complicated systems of the heathen world, and the multitudinous observances of the Mosaic dispensation, there is an obvious majesty in its simplicity, which speaks the perfected work of God. If you seek to render it imposing by a profusion of georgeous observances you may indeed seem to succeed for a time, and among some, as has happened in the disguises which it wore in the darker ages of the Church: but you hide its divinest charm, and liken it to the theatrical display of heathen worship. If you annex to it mysterious and subtle dogmas, which perplex the understanding, and are fearful to the fancy, you may seem to excite veneration and awe; but still there was a profounder awe in the false mysteries of pagan superstition; and in the schools of the philosophers, there was as great ingenuity and subtlety of solemn dogmatism, "the world by wisdom knew not God," as has ever existed in the schools of the fathers and doctors of metaphysical christianity. It is not thus that the religion of Jesus is to be glorified. It is when unadorned that it is adorned the most;—when, stripped of all the dazzling and pompous accompaniments by which men would give lustre to the work of God—it stands forth, as Jesus walked in Judea, humble, unpretending, without title or state, yet with a native mien of dignity and power, which impresses and overawes.

Men of elevated rank who live an irregular life, are doubly criminal, and doubly injurious to the State; for they communicate their vices to others. They are not only corrupt, but they produce corruption; and the bad example which they exhibit is more hurtful than the evil of which they are guilty.

He who seeks the reputation of being considered a generous man, from that moment ceases to be generous in reality.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the New Monthly Magazine.*

INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE.

*Bernardine.*—I have been drinking hard all night, and will have more time to prepare me, or they shall beat out my brains with billets. I will not consent to die this day, that's certain.

*Duke.*—Oh, Sir, you must; and therefore I beseech you look forward on the journey you shall go.

*Bernardine.*—I swear I will not die to-day for any man's persuasion.

*Measure for Measure.*

"It is inconceivable to the virtuous and praise-worthy part of the world, who have been born and bred to respectable idleness, what terrible straits are the lot of those scandalous rogues whom fortune has left to shift for themselves!" Such was my feeling ejaculation when, full of penitence for the sin of urgent necessity, I wended my way to the attorney who had swept together, and, for the most part, pecked up, the crumbs which fell from my father's table. He was a little grizzled, sardonic animal, with features which were as hard as his heart, & fitted their leather-jacket so tightly that one would have thought it had shrunk from washing, or that they had bought it second-hand and were pretty nearly out at the elbows. They were completely emblematic of their possessor, whose religion it was to make the most of every thing, and among the rest, of the distresses of his particular friends, among whom I had the happiness of standing very forward. My business required but little explanation, for I was oppressed by neither rent-rolls nor title-deeds; and we sat down to consider the readiest means of turning an excellent income for one year into something decent for a few more.—My adviser, whose small experienced eye had twinkled through all the speculations of the age, and, at the same time, had taken a very exact admeasurement of my capabilities of turning them to advantage, seemed to be of opinion that I was fit for nothing on earth.—For one undertaking I wanted application; for another I wanted capital. "Now," said he, "as the first of these deficiences is irremediable, we must see what we can do to supply the latter. Take my advice,—Insure your life for a few thousands; you will have but little premium to pay, for you look as if you would live for ever; and from my knowledge of your rattle-pated habits and the various chances against you. I will give you a handsome sum for the insurance." Necessity obliged me to acquiesce in the proposal, and I assured the old cormorant that there was every likelihood of my requiting his liberality by the most unremitting perseverance in all the evil habits which had procured me his countenance. We shook hands in mutual ill-opinion, and he obligingly volunteered to accompany me to an insurance office, where they were supposed to estimate the duration of a man's life to a quarter of an hour and odd seconds.

We arrived a little before the business hour, and were shown into a large room, where we found several more speculators waiting ruefully for the oracle to pronounce sentence. In the centre was a large table, round which, at equal distances, were placed certain little lumps of money, which my friend told me were to reward the labors of the Inquisition, among whom the surplus arising from absentees would likewise be divided.—From the keenness with which each individual darted upon his share and ogled that of his absent neighbor, I surmised that some of my fellow-sufferers would find the day against them. They would be examined by eyes capable of penetrating every crevice of their constitutions, by noses which could smell a rat a mile off, and hunt a guinea breast high.—How indeed could plague or pestilence, gout or gluttony, expect to lurk in its hole undisturbed when surrounded by a pack of terriers which seemed hungry enough to devour one another? Whenever the door slammed, and they looked for an addition to their cry, they seemed for all the world as though they were going to bark; and if a straggler really entered and seized upon his moiety, the intelligent look of vexation was precisely like that of a dog who has lost a bone. When ten or a dozen of these gentry had assembled, the labors of the day commenced.

Most of our adventurers for raising supplies upon their natural lives, were afflicted with a natural conceit that they were by no means circumscribed in foundation for such a project. In vain did the Board endeavor to persuade them that they were half dead already. They fought hard for a few more years, swore that their fathers had been almost immortal, & that their whole family had been as tenacious of life as cats themselves. Alas! they were first ordered into an adjoining room, which I soon learnt was the condemned cell, and then delicately informed that the establishment could have nothing to say to them. Some indeed had the good luck to be reprieved a little longer, but even these did not effect a very flattering or advantageous bargain. One old gentleman had a large premium to pay for a totter in his knees; another for an extraordinary circumference in the girth; and a dowager of high respectability, who was afflicted with certain undue proportions of width, was fined most exorbitantly. The only customer who met with any thing like satisfaction was a gigantic man of Ireland, with whom Death, I thought, was likely to have a puzzling contest.

"How old are you, Sir?" inquired an examiner.—"Forty."—"You seem a strong man."—"I am the strongest man in Ireland."—"But subject to the gout."—"No. The rheumatism. Nothing else, upon my soul."—"What age was your father when he died?"—"Oh, he died young; [illegible] then he was killed in a row."—"Have you any uncles alive?"—"No: they were all killed in rows too."—"Pray, Sir, do you think of returning to Ireland?"—"May be I shall, some day or other."—"What security can we have that you are not killed in a row yourself?"—"Oh! never fear! I am the sweetest temper in the world, barring when I'm dining out, which is not often."—"What, Sir, you can drink a little?"—"Three bottles, with ease."—"Ay, that is bad. You have a red face, and look apoplectic. You will, no doubt, go off suddenly."—"Devil a bit. My red face was born with me; and I'll lay a bet I live longer than any two in the room."—"But three bottles ——"—"Never you mind that. I don't mean to drink more than a bottle and a half in future. Besides, I intend to get married, if I can, and live easy."

A debate arose among the directors respecting this gentleman's eligibility. The words "nay," and "three bottles," ran, hurry-scurry, round the table. Every dog had a snap at them. At last, however, the leader of the pack addressed him in a demurring growl, and agreed that, upon his paying a slight additional premium for his irregularities, he should be admitted as a fit subject.

It was now my turn to exhibit; but, as my friend was handing me forward, my progress was arrested by the entrance of a young lady with an elderly maid-servant. She was dressed in slight mourning, was the most sparkling beauty I had ever seen, and appeared to produce an instantaneous effect, even upon the stony-hearted directors themselves. The chairman politely requested her to take a seat at the table, and immediately entered into her business which seemed little more than to show herself and be entitled to twenty thousand pounds, for which her *late husband* had insured his life.

"Zounds," thought I, "twenty thousand pounds and a widow!"

"Ah, Madam," observed the chairman "your husband made too good a bargain with us. I told him he was an elderly, sickly sort of a man, and not likely to last; but I never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage."

An elderly, sickly sort of a man, she would marry again, of course! I was on fire to be examined before her, and let her hear a favorable report of me. As luck would have it, she had some further transactions which required certain papers to be sent for, and, in the pause, I stepped boldly forward.

"Gentleman," said my lawyer, with a smile which whitened the tip of his nose, and very nearly sent it through the external integuments, "allow me to introduce Mr.——, a particular friend of mine, who is desirous of insuring his life. You perceive he is not one of your dying sort."

The directors turned their eyes towards me with evident satisfaction, and I had the vanity to believe that the widow did so too.

"You have a good broad chest," said one. "I dare say your lungs are never affected."—"Good shoulders too," said another. "Not likely to be knocked down in a row."—"Strong in the legs, and not debilitated by dissipation," cried a third. "I think this gentleman will suit us."

I could perceive that, during these compliments and a few others, the widow was very much inclined to titter, which I considered as much as a flirtation commenced; and when I was ordered into another room to be farther examined by the surgeon in attendance, I longed to tell her to stop until I came back.—The professional gentleman did his utmost to find a flaw in me, but was obliged to write a certificate, with which I re-entered, and had the satisfaction of hearing the chairman read that I was warranted sound. The Board congratulated me somewhat jocosely, and the widow laughed outright. Our affairs were settled exactly at the same moment, and I followed her closely down stairs.

"What mad trick are you at now?" inquired the cormorant.—"I am going to hand that lady to her carriage," I responded; and I kept my word. She bowed to me with much courtesy, laughed again, and desired her servant to drive home.—"Where is that, John?" said I.—"Number —, Sir, in —— street," said John; and away they went.

We walked steadily along, the bird of prey reckoning up the advantages of his bargain with me, and I in a mood of equally interesting reflection.—"What are you pondering about young gentleman?" he at last commenced.—"I am pondering whether or no you have not overreached yourself in this transaction."—"How so?"—"Why I begin to think I shall be obliged to give up my harum-scarum way of life; drink moderately, leave off fox-hunting, and sell my spirited horses, which, you know, will make a material difference in the probable date of my demise."—"But where is the necessity for your doing all this?"—"My wife will, most likely, make it a stipulation."—"Your wife!"—"Yes. That pretty disconsolate widow we have just parted from. You may laugh; but, if you choose to bet the insurance which you have bought of me against the purchase money, I will take you that she makes me a sedate married man in less than two months."—"Done!" said cormorant, his features again straining their buck-skins at the idea of having made a double profit of me. "Let us go to my house, & I will draw a deed to that effect, *gratis.*

I did not flinch from the agreement. My case, I knew, was desperate. I should have hanged myself a month before had it not been for the Epsom Races, at which I had particular business; and any little additional reason for disgust to the world, would, I thought, be rather a pleasure than a pain—provided I was disappointed in the lovely widow.

Modesty is a sad bugbear upon fortune. I have known many who have not been oppressed by it remain in the shade, but I have never known one who emerged with it into prosperity. In my own case it was by no means a family disease, nor had I lived in any way by which I was likely to contract it. Accordingly, on the following day, I caught myself very coolly knocking at the widow's door; & so entirely had I been occupied in considering the various blessings which would accrue to both of us from our union, that I was half way up stairs before I began to think of an excuse for my intrusion. The drawing room was vacant, & I was left for a moment to wonder whether I was not actually in some temple of the Loves & Graces. There was not a thing to be seen which did not breathe with tenderness. The ceiling displayed a little heaven of sportive Cupids, the carpet a wilderness of turtle-doves.—The pictures were a series of the loves of Jupiter, the vases presented nothing but hearts-ease and love-lies-bleeding; the very canary birds were inspired, and had a nest with two young ones; and the cat herself looked kindly over the budding beauties of a tortoise-shell kitten. What a place for a sensitive heart like mine! I could not bear to look upon the mirrors which reflected my broad shoulders on every side, like so many giants; & would have given the world to appear a little pale & interesting, although it might have injured my hit a dozen years' purchase. Nevertheless, I was not daunted, and I looked round, for something to talk about, on the beauty's usual occupations, which I found were all in a tone with what I had before remarked. Upon the open piano lay "Auld Robin Grey," which had, no doubt, been sung in allusion to her late husband. On the table was a half-finished drawing of Apollo, which was, equally without doubt, meant to apply to her future one; and round about were strewed the seductive names of Moore, Campbell, and Byron. "This witch," thought I, "is the very creature I have been sighing after! I would have married her out of a hedge-way, and worked upon the roads to maintain her: but with twenty thousand pounds—ay, and much more, unless I am mistaken, she would create a fever in the frosty Caucasus! I was in the most melting mood alive, when the door opened, and in walked the fascinating object of my speculations. She was dressed in sample grey, wholly without ornament, and her dark brown hair was braided demurely over a forehead which looked as lofty as her face was lovely. The reception she gave me was polite and graceful, but somewhat distant; and I perceived that she had either forgotten, or was determined not to recognize me. I was not quite prepared for this, and, in spite of my constitutional confidence, felt not a little embarrassed. I had, perhaps, mistaken the breakings forth of a young and buoyant spirit, under rediculous circumstances, for the encouragements of volatile coquetry; and, for a moment, I was in doubt whether I should not apologize and pretend that she was not the lady for whom my visit was intended.—But then she was so beautiful! Angels and ministers! Nothing on earth could have sent me down stairs unless I had been kicked down! "Madam," I began—but my blood was in a turmoil, and I have never been able to recollect precisely what I said. Something it was, however, about my late father and her lamented husband, absence and the East-Indies, liver complaints and Life Insurance; with compliments, condolences, pardon, perturbation & preter-plu-perfect impertinence. The lady looked surprised, broke my speech with two or three well-bred ejaculations, and astonished me very much by protesting that she had never heard her husband mention either my father or his promising little heir-apparent, William Henry Thomas, in the whole course of their union. "Ah, Madam," said I, "the omission is extremely natural! I am sure I am not at all offended with your late husband on that score. He was an elderly, sickly sort of a man. My father always told him he could not last, but he never thought he would have died so soon after his marriage. He had not time—he had not time, Madam, to make his friends happy by introducing them to you."

I believe, upon the whole, I must have behaved remarkably well, for the widow could not quite make up her mind whether to credit me or not, which, when we consider the very slender materials I had to work upon, is saying a great deal. At last I contrived to make the conversation glide away to Auld Robin Grey and the drawing of Apollo, which I pronounced to be a *chef-d'œuvre*, "Permit me however, to suggest, that the symmetry of the figure would not be destroyed by a little more of Hercules in his shoulders, which would make his life worth a much longer purchase. A little more amplitude in the chest, too, and a trifle stronger on the legs, as they say at the Insurance Office."—The widow looked comically at the recollections which I brought to her mind; her rosy lips began to disclose their treasures in a half smile; and this, in turn, expanded into a laugh like the laugh of Euphrosyne. This was the very thing for me. I was always rather dashed by beauty on the stilts; but put us upon fair grounds, and I never supposed that I could be otherwise than charming. I ran over all the amusing topics of the day, expended a thousand admirable jokes, repeated touching passages from a new poem which she had not read, laughed, sentimentalized, cuddled the kitten, and forgot to go away till I had sojourned full two hours.—Euphrosyne quite lost sight of my questionable introduction, and chimed in with a wit as brilliant as her beauty; nor did she put on a single grave look when I volunteered to call the next day & read the remainder of the poem.

It is impossible to conceive how carefully I walked home. My head and heart were full of the widow and the wager, and my life was more precious than the Pigot Diamond. I kept my eye sedulously upon the pavement, to be sure that the coal-holes were closed; and I never once crossed the street without looking both ways, to calculate the dangers of being run over. When I arrived, I was presented with a letter from my attorney, giving me the choice of an ensigncy in a regiment which was ordered to the West-Indies, or of going missionary to new Zealand. I wrote to him, in answer, that it was perfectly immaterial to me whether I was cut off by the yellow fever or devoured by cannibals, but that I had business which would prevent me from availing myself of either alternative for two months, at least.

The next morning found me again at the door of Euphrosyne, who gave me her lilly hand, and received me with the smile of an old acquaintance. Affairs went on pretty much the same as they did on the preceding day. The poem was long, her singing exquisite, my anecdote of New-Zealand irresistable, and we again forgot ourselves till it was necessary, in common politeness, to ask me to dinner. Here her sober attire, which for some months had been a piece of mere gratuitous respect, was exchanged for a low evening dress, and my soul, which was brimming before, was in an agony to find room for my increasing transports. Her spirits were sportive as butterflies, and flittered over the flowers of her imagination with a grace that was quite miraculous. She ridiculed the rapidity of our acquaintance, eulogized my modesty till it was well nigh burnt to a cinder, and every now and then sharpened her wit by a delicate recurrence to Apollo and the shoulders of Hercules.

The third and the fourth and the 5th day, with twice as many more, were equally productive of excuses for calling, and reasons for remaining, till at last I took upon me to call and remain without troubling myself about the one or the other. I was received with progressive cordiality; and, at last, with a mixture of timidity which assured me of the anticipation of a catastrophe which was, at once, to decide the question with the Insurance Office, and determine the course of my travels. One day I found the Peri sitting rather pensively at work, and, as usual, I took my seat opposite to her.

"I have been thinking," said she, "that I have been nightily imposed upon."—"By whom?" I inquired.—"By one of whom you have the highest opinion—by yourself."—"In what do you mistrust me?"—"Come now, will it please you to be candid, and tell me honestly that all that exceedingly intelligible story about your father, and the liver complaint, and Heaven knows what, was a mere fabrication?"—"Will it please you to let me thread that needle, for I see that you are taking aim at the wrong end of it?"—"Nonsense! Will you answer me?"—"I think I could put the finishing touch to that sprig.—Do you not see?" I continued, jumping up & leaning over her. "It should be done so—& then so.—What stitch do you call that?"

The beauty was not altogether in a mood for joking. I took her hand—it trembled—and so did mine.

"Will you pardon me?" I whispered. "I am a sinner, a counterfeit, a poor, swindling, disreputable vagabond,——but I love you to my soul."—The work dropped upon her knees.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

In about a fortnight from this time I addressed the following note to my friend.

DEAR SIR,—It will give you great pleasure to hear that my prospects are mending, and that you have lost your wager. As I intend settling the insurance on my wife, I shall, of course, think you entitled to the job. Should your trifling loss in me oblige you to become an ensign in the West Indies or a missionary in New Zealand, you may rely upon my interest there.

## NO NEWS.

The monotonous gloom of "dull times" and stagnant business seems to be nowhere more visible than in the newspapers; unless perhaps we except the phraseology of their unhappy chroniclers; and if the sons of the type have not longer countenances than their neighbors, it is only because they are from nature and habit a more merry and uncomplaining race of beings, and because their patience has been more severely disciplined by the unrequited labors of their thriftless vocation. We know, indeed, of no mortal so punished to the extreme end of his wits, in these days of newless tribulation, as a newspaper editor; whose task obliges him to glean from the sterile journals of the day something which shall serve as a *placebo* to the starving curiosity of his patrons. Or what sinks him into still more hopeless despondence, he must cudgel his own brains for an article, the excogitation of which will perhaps furrow a new wrinkle in his brow, and which, after all his parturient labor, may turn out to be nothing else than an old lucubration of some brother editor, by whom it had been formerly decanted from the page of its author;—so that what he verily believed to be the product of his own invention, proves to be only the dormant appropriation of his memory. The perpetually recurring period of publication comes round to demand his hebdomadal bill of fare, and his columns must be filled, *nolens volens*, with a given quantity and variety of "Original & Selected." Like a Hebrew captive, he must furnish his prescribed "tale of brick," whether the requisite quantum of "straw" be supplied or withheld. He must gather and digest the news of the day, although there be not a particle of news afloat. And after all his laborious toil, he can at best serve up only an unsavoury hash to readers, who are often remorseless enough to require at his board a racy and well flavored dish of novelty, without the least deduction on account of the dearth and famine, by which he is surrounded.

How wide and cheerless is the contrast between the present dull pacing times and those preterite, "spirit stirring" days of conscription and conquest, when the now defunct and almost forgotten Corsican was in the zenith of his glory, deluging Europe with blood, and filling the world with bulletins, which almost choaked the press, with news and which at the same time yielded a golden harvest to printers, & feasted their readers with perpetual luxury. That was the blessed epoch, when a newspaper was a manual, which every man carried in his pocket;—an oracle which no man could sleep without consulting, and which was taken and *paid for* in many a hovel, that had never yet been furnished with a bible. An editor was then a personage of no ordinary distinction and in the pride of patronage might sit in his easy chair, while he compiled for periodical dispensation the treasures, with which the last mails were loaded. Every inch of his journal teemed with some new birth of the preceding day, and its space was cronowned, as if it were worth its superfices in gold. The demolition of an empire was stinted in his record to a single paragraph, the sack of a city despatched in a marginal note, & the dethronement of a king announced in two lines of postscript. How different, we repeat, are the present products of the press, which still issues its barren chronicles to dispense to the world the important intelligence, that "the last arrivals brought no news." Instead of such a treat as a battle, which strewed its arena with slaughter, shook down a throne, or changed the form of an ancient government, we are now dieted upon a few items of state politics, a tale of love & murder, a diary of petty criminalities fresh from Court, together with a scrape of doggerel from some eleemosynary bard. It is true, our famished curiosity is sometimes fed with such luscious rarities as the details of a duel, in which two fools are made more ridiculous by proving themselves cowards. But this source of news is open in these latter days only while Congress is in session.

*Salem Observer.*

*New method of splitting rocks.*—Every practical man must be aware of the expense and waste of labor and of tools attending the ordinary mode of blasting rocks and large masses of stone, by gun-powder, either for building or for the clearing of rough ground. It was that the expense, rendering it difficult for him to carry on his work at the contract price, which induced Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor of a road from Loch Ewe to Gairloch, to abandon the system of blasting, & to adopt, like another Hannibal, that of the simple application of fire. His method was never known to fail and merely consisted in raising a fire of peat-turf, bushes or weeds, according to the character of the adjoining ground, on the surface of the stone to be split, which being secured at the margin by stones or turf, was kept in activity for 5 or 6 hours. At first Mr. Mackenzie was in the habit of throwing water on the stone when the fire was extinguished, but this is not necessary, as he found the mere heating of the mass, in every instance sufficient for opening and enlarging the fissures, so as to admit of a small wedge. This wedge is easily and expeditiously driven in, and the rock giving away in the direction of some of its natural cleavages large slices are obtained, fit for the securing of dykes or bridges.—*Ed. Pa. Journal.*

*Ink.*—The bark of the chestnut (Fagus castanea) is said to contain twice as much tan as that of the oak, and gives with sulphate of iron a beautifully black ink. The colour which the tan produces is less liable to change by the sun and rain, than that produced by sumac.

How many do we meet with in our intercourse in life who affect to despise what passes their comprehension.

REPORT OF THE VISITERS OF THE

## RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

*To the Prudential Committee.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Visiting Committee having attended to the duties devolved upon them, in consequence of their appointment as Visiters to the Retreat for insane persons, beg leave to submit the following report:—

In every new and charitable institution of a public character, designed for general good and extensive usefulness, difficulties will arise, and embarrassments will ensue, which could neither be foreseen or avoided; and this remark, we apprehend, will especially apply to the one whose interests have already shared a portion of our time and attention, and which still claim our most anxious solicitude. The outrageous Maniac and the idiotic Lunatic often become objects, if not of hatred, at least of indifference to their parents and friends, and having exhausted their strength and their patience, by ineffectual efforts to control the one or endure the other, they are ready to seize the first opportunity which offers of sending them to some place of refuge, where the least probability exists of bettering their condition. Hence the most difficult subjects to manage, are, almost invariably, the first patients in a Lunatic Hospital; and hence arise those difficulties and embarrassments, with which a want of experience always has to contend; still they have been met by the Superintendant with such promptness of skill and success, as abundantly justifies the appointment, which placed him in the responsible station which he now occupies. In both the medical and moral treatment of his patients, we have been perfectly satisfied; his discernment in detecting the causes of their various maladies, and his judgment in the application of remedies, has secured our entire approbation. In many instances, their peculiar wants and troubles have been anticipated and prevented: while in others, they have been discovered & greatly alleviated, if not entirely removed, as will probably appear in the Superintendant's report.

Coercion and close confinement have never been resorted to, where the force of persuasion and kind treatment would answer; indeed, so effectual have been the humane efforts and judicious management of the Superintendant, that, comparatively few cases of this kind have existed:—his knowledge of the human mind and character give him a peculiar faculty in acquiring & securing the affection and confidence of this unfortunate class of patients. The moral treatment, in our opinion, is not less entitled to the approbation of the public; to elucidate this remark, we beg leave to incorporate in our report, a copy of the following digest of rules, a compliance with which is indispensable in their every day practice:—

"Every patient must have his hands and face well washed, his hair combed, and his clothes brushed and adjusted, before breakfast.

"Immediately after breakfast, the patients in the first class, will take the yard for air and exercise, till dinner. After dinner, conduct them again to the yard, and let them remain there until supper. Any of these patients, if they can be persuaded, may help in cleaning the rooms. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from ten o'clock forenoon, till noon, and from 2 o'clock afternoon, till four, they are to walk abroad a mile or two, accompanied by an attendant.

"After breakfast, till nine o'clock, one of the attendants must clean the rooms, assisted by one or more patients from the other classes. The other attendant, at the same time, must accompany the other patients in walking over the grounds, and attempt, by all possible means, to amuse and divert them.

"From 9 o'clock till half past eleven, the patients, those that can, must be employed at work.

"From 2 till 4, they must resume their work; from 4 to 6, they must be amused in various ways.'

"The attendants must be continually alive and on the watch, must study the various humours of the patients, be ready to gratify their little wants when not unreasonable, never make sport of their complaints or absurdities, but treat them with undeviating kindness and even respect: and thus convince the unfortunate sufferers that they are surrounded by friends."

In our monthly visits to the Retreat, your Committee have been fully satisfied with the conduct of the Stewart and House keeper; the peculiar duties incumbent upon them in their intercourse with the insane, have been performed with faithfulness and punctuality, mingling, at the same time, in all their conduct towards them, those essential requisites of character, mildness, and decision. We cannot dismiss this part of our report, without adverting to the satisfaction expressed by the ladies who accompanied us to the Institution, on our monthly visits: they unitedly expressed not only their satisfaction, but their surprise at the cleanliness of the wards, the beds and apartments through which they passed, and the peculiar neatness of the persons and the apparel of all the females.

As it respects *abuse*, we have none to complain of; if any have existed, they have not come to our knowledge; and as relative to *improvements* many might be made, were the means to remedy them in your power: but as we know they are not, we shall confine our remarks to two or three, we deem of the most essential importance. The first that occurs is a *Bathing Establishment*; this we think indispensably necessary. The application of water, in all its varieties to the human frame, has always been considered as among the most important remedies in every Lunatic Hospital; and so entirely destitute are we in this respect, that when a warm bath was lately supposed to be absolutely necessary for a patient, the Superintendant was under the necessity of sending into the city and borrowing a tub from a private family.

Horses and suitable vehicles are much wanted, for various purposes; for exercise for the convalescing patients, for domestic uses, &c.: in this way much benefit would accrue to the feeble Lunatic, and money be saved for the Institution.

One thing more we will suggest, by way of improvement. In every residence for Lunatics, there will be some who are at all times, or occasionly, boisterous in their behaviour, both by night and by day, getting no sleep themselves, and suffering no one to sleep under the same roof where they are: under these circumstances, your committee are persuaded that it will soon become necessary, (and certainly the sooner it can be done, the better,) to erect a small and strong house, near to the Retreat, and yet so far from it that its inhabitants will not be annoyed by their loudest noise: other institutions have always found a measure of this kind necessary, and we doubt not when means are provided, the remedy will be applied.

Your committee might suggest further on the subject of our wants, but we forbear, and for the best reason in the world, and in which we think there can be but one opinion,—that we all want money, and without which none of our wants can be supplied.

We will only remark further, that provided the means alluded to could be furnished, with the present Superintendant at the head of the Institution, it would soon become, we firmly believe, one of the most flourishing and useful in the country.

MASON F. COGSWELL,
THOMAS MINER,
SAM'L B. WOODWARD,
ELIJA REED,
WILLIAM TULLY
JOHN L. COMSTOCK, Committee.

## Connecticut Legislature.

*Saturday, May 14.*

A petition from the President and Directors of the Retreat for the Insane, was presented, & referred to Messrs. Sherman, S. Raymond, E. Loomis, J. Dresser, and A. Clock.

The Committee on the petition of Henry Crosby, reported in favor, which was not accepted.

*Monday, May 16.*

The report of the Committee on Military Returns, was read and accepted.

The bill for a public act, repealing the 72d and 73d sections of the act concerning crimes and punishments, was read a second time.—The object of the bill, is to remove the restrictions on private banking, and to authorise any individual or set of men, to issue bills of credit to be used as a circulating medium.

The petition of the town of Mansfield, to be annexed to the county of Tolland, was resumed and referred to a select committee of three.

The Reports of the Treasurer, Auditors, & Comptroller, was referred to the Committee of Finance.

John Nicholl, Esq. was appointed director on the part of the State, of the New-Haven Bank.

Bills for public acts, relating to common & undivided lands; and concerning fences between adjoining fields were severally read a second time.

The committee to whom had been referred the petitions of Lewis Raymond, and of Jeremiah Sturges, for a Bank, and for an insurance company, to be located in Fairfield, reported in favor of the same, with a bill for a public act, which was once read, and a bill in form which was read and laid on the table.

The Committee on the petition of the town of Windham for a Bank, reported in favor of the same, with a bill for a public act which was once read.

Thomas Mather, Esq. was appointed director on the part of the State, of the Middletown Bank.

The bill for an act for the suppression of Houses of ill fame, was read a third time and passed.

*Tuesday, May 17.*

A bill in form on the petition of James Stevens and others, for the incorporation of a Steam-Boat Company, was read and passed.

A bill in form on the petition of the Hartford Marine Insurance Company, for liberty to increase their capital, and to transact the business of a Marine and Fire Insurance Company, was read, and after a debate, in which Mr. Pettibone opposed, and Messrs. Pitkin, Judson, M. Wells, Hotchkiss and R. Huntington supported the principles and passage of the bill, was passed.

A resolution, for the appointment of a committee to inquire what measures may be necessary for the preservation of the public records of the State, was read and adopted.

The House re-considered the petition of Henry Crosby, and concurred with the Senate in granting the same.

A message from the Governor, transmitting certain resolutions from the State of Delaware, on the subject of Slavery, was read and referred to a committee.

Bills for public acts, confirming the levies of executions upon real estate since 1822; in further alteration of the act for the assessment of taxes: and concerning the report of Commissioners of insolvent estates, were severally read the first time.

The bill for an act concerning the assessment of Taxes, which had passed the House, and the bill in form on the petition of the Mechanics' Bank, which had been negatived in the House, came from the Senate with different votes, and committees of conference were appointed.

Bills for public acts, incorporating the Vulcan Manufacturing and Banking Company; the Thames Bank; and the Windham Manufacturing Bank, were respectively read the second time.

The returns of the several Banks in the State, were received from the Comptroller's office, and laid on the table.

The bill for an act entitled an act limiting the expense of State prisoners, was read a third time and passed.

The bill concerning fisheries on Quinebaug river, was read a third time and passed.

A bill for an act, in alteration of an act regulating and constituting courts, was read a third time and laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on the petition of B. Coit and others, and on several other petitions, relative to the fisheries on Quinebaug river, was accepted.

Several bills, for the appointment of field officers of light artillery, were read and passed.

Most of the afternoon was occupied in a debate, on the third reading of the bill for an act to incorporate the Sharon Canal Bank, Messrs. Sterling and Swan, advocated the passage of the bill, on the ground, that an object of great public importance was to be accomplished by it, as it afforded the certain means of completing the Sharon canal; that New-York capitalists had engaged to take the stock, and complete the canal, as soon as the bank charter should be granted—they further urged, that the products of the western part of the State were immensely important to the inhabitants, and that their value was greatly enhanced, when the means of transportation should become more easy—that the iron, the marble and the lime, of that vicinity, were of the first quality, but from their distance from a market, could not be sold as advantageously to the manufacturers, as was desirable—& further that the article of fuel for carrying on these manufactures, was daily becoming more scarce and would perhaps defeat the business of the manufacturer, unless furnished at an easy and cheap rate, from abroad by means of this canal—they contended that as the canal would be of such great advantage to them, the Legislature should so far assist them, as to make this grant.

Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Judson, Mr. Cooley, and other gentlemen, opposed the bill. They insisted that the benefits resulting from the canal if completed, would not be such as were claimed by the gentlemen from Sharon, that the canal run but about 2 miles in that town, and that it would be at such a distance from the manufactures, as to afford them but little benefit—that this same application had been made to the Legislature of New-York and rejected, and that it was an attempt of speculators, to obtain a bank charter. They further insisted, that the number of applications for Bank charters, was alarming, and as this was the first, which had been tried, the Legislature should act with great caution in granting it—that the policy of granting banks was a bad one and should be checked—there were already as many as were necessary, &c. And the bill was negatived.

A bill in form on the petition of Henry Crosby, came from the Senate, and was concurred in by the House.

A message from the Governor, transmitting a resolution of the Legislature of Delaware, on a proposed amendment of the constitution, was received and referred to a committee.

The bill to incorporate the Fairfield Mechanics' Bank, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, so amended as to make it obligatory on the bank before it goes into operation, to pay to the President and Directors of the Retreat for the Insane, the sum of 5000 dollars—and the House adjourned.

*Wednesday, May 18.*

The reports of committees on several private petitions were read and acted upon.

A bill in form on the petition of William T. Green and others, for the incorporation of a Market Company, was read. Mr. Sherman moved to amend the bill, by erasing that clause which went to discharge the stockholders from liability for the debts of the company, in their individual capacities, and by inserting as a substitute, a section, making the stockholders jointly liable for the debts of the company, in case of their insolvency, as traders in company, in the same manner as if said act had not been passed. Mr. S. stated his views of the principle proposed to be adopted, at some length; and, on motion of Mr. Judson, who thought there should be a uniformity in the acts of the House on the question, the subject was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Judson, Sherman and Benjamin.

The report of the committee, appointed at the last session of the Legislature, to inspect Newgate prison, was read and laid on the table, and 250 copies ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee on the petition of the Sharon Canal Company, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, who stated his objections to the bill, which was yesterday rejected, referred to a joint committee of one from a county, with leave to report a new bill.

A bill for a public act, entitled, an act concerning sick prisoners, was read the first time.

The committee of conference on the petition of the Mechanics' Bank, stated the reasons which had induced the Senate to differ from the House in their vote. A motion was made to reconsider and concur, on which a long debate ensued, which lasted until near the hour of adjournment. The motion was supported by Messrs. Pitkin, Raymond, Sherman and Stanton, and opposed by Messrs. Page, Williams, Judson, Cooley, and others, and lost.

The resignation of Brig. Gen Daniel F. Hibbard, was read and accepted; a different vote passed in the Senate, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of the Mechanics Bank and after some further discussion, in which Messrs. Ingersoll, Woodruff, J. Robinson and Pitkin took part, refused to accept the report.

The report of the committee on the petition of Daniel A. Tyler, for monies due from the State, to him, as Administrator on the estate of a revolutionary soldier, which was not accepted by the House, came from the Senate, with a different vote, & on motion the House re-considered and concurred with the Senate.

Pursuant to previous assignment, the House then proceeded to choose a Comptroller, and on the first ballot, James Thomas, Esq. had 166 votes out of 170, and was elected.

The bill in form on the petition of Samuel Tweedy and others for the incorporation of an Insurance company in the county of Fairfield, was resumed and passed.

The bill for a public act, repealing the first and 83d sections of the act concerning pounds, was read a third time, and after some explanation by Messrs. Robinson, Leavitt & Hotchkiss, passed.

The report of the overseers of Newgate prison, was read, and laid on the table.

The bill in form on the petition of Thomas Mather and others, was resumed and passed. Two bills for public acts, the one exempting the students of the Academy at Middletown from military duty, and the other, exempting the property of the academy from taxation, were read a second and third time and passed.

The petition of the President and Diretors of the Retreat for the Insane was read, and after some remarks by Mr. Sherman on the importance of the institution, and the present situation of its pecuniary concerns, referred to a joint committee of five on the part of the House.

Several bills for public acts were read the second time.

The bill for an act, limiting the term of office of the Mayor of the city of Hartford, was read a second time, the rule of the House dispensed with, and read a third time and passed.

The Petition of the Farmington Canal Bank, praying that their charter be so amended as that they may go on with the banking business, on lodging $50,000 in the treasury, giving a bond of $100,000 more, and their charter to be forfeited provided the Canal was not completed, came from the Senate by the committee of Conference.

This Committee reported, that the Senate see no inconvenience in taking the security proposed.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin to re-consider and concur, a debate of considerable length and importance ensued.

Mr. Pitkin said that he believed the corporation were sincere; there was no doubt the Canal would be made. It was nothing to him what security we have, provided the Canal can be perfected; he saw no objections to accepting a substitute. Said Mr. P. I have in my hand a letter, which will evince the sincerity of this Company; an engineer is employed and will commence operations immediately. I see no danger whatever.

Mr. Page opposed this grant, and remarked that it was time to stop Bank Charters.

Mr. Williams was entirely opposed to the vote of the Senate. No longer ago than last session, this application was made for a Canal, and to induce that grant, it was promised that no Bank should go into operation until $50,000 was applied towards the canal; they now come forward and seek to have all the restrictions removed that were so wisely imposed the last session. This bill ought not to pass.

Mr. Raymond could see no objections well founded, and hoped the charter would be amended.

Mr. Sherman agreed with the gentleman last up, and added some new facts why this ought to be done.

Mr. Judson said that when this bill had received so full and deliberate discussion, and had met with such an unequivocal decision, he little thought of going over the ground again. But the bill comes back from the Senate, authorising the bank to go into immediate operation. Before this is permitted, he would ask gentlemen to recur to the sense of the legislature in granting the canal charter connected with this bank. It ought to be our desire to carry that grant into effect, but for himself he would not so soon change the features of this institution. Every gentleman assured the members that they wanted not a bank, and would not take a bank without the canal. The gentlemen now press us on every side for this bank, and yet say they are sincere for the canal. Their interest cannot be much promoted by this measure, for on all sides it is claimed as soon as they have expended 50,000 dollars, then the bank will go into operation by the old charter. This is enough. The manner of doing this business is objectionable; this round about way of getting an object is not desirable—come directly to the point. If gentlemen want a bank let them say so, and then the merits of their application can be determined.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Wait and Cooly. The latter gentlemen, in a forcible manner, urged the necessity of putting down this spirit of banking. There are now seventeen applications for banks, and they threaten to swallow us up. Our liberties are in danger; these incorporations are so many little aristocracies, that will invade our freedom. If I had all these charters in my hand, it should be written upon them *mene tekel upharsin*. 59 only rose for concurring, so the bill was lost.

A bill for a public act allowing every person to be a Banker, had its third reading.

Mr. Hotchkiss supported the bill. His remarks went to show that banks were a monopoly, and ought not to exist in a republican government.

Every person has a natural right to make the most of his money, and if this bill should pass, it would bring to a just level all money concerns. These aristocracies then would lose their influence, and the community be much more safe than now. Personal responsibility would be promoted—a great object would be attained. Mr. H. went on to considerable length in the discussion, and concluded by saying that he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Judson thought that the first business of a legislator was to take care of the interest of the State, and then look to that of his constituents. Before this bill is allowed to pass, we had better gather up the Bank stock belonging to this State, and even the school fund, for what would either be worth should this bill become a law; therefore he moved that the bill be postponed until the 4th day of July next—carried 82 to 35.

*Thursday, May 19.*

The report of the committee on the petition of Frederic Lee, for the continuance of his grant of a Lottery for one year, was resumed. Its acceptance was opposed by Messrs. Leavitt, Williams, J. Robinson, and Page, and advocated by Messrs. Judson and Kellogg, and negatived.

The bill for an act incorporating the Fairfield Mechanics Bank, was read the 3d time. Mr. Sherman, supported the passage of the bill, as necessary to the accommodation of the large flourishing county of Fairfield. He stated that the county was second in point of wealth in the State; that the manufacturing and other business of the county was rapidly increasing; that there was only $200,000 worth of bank capital in the county, and that the inhabitants were compelled to resort to the city of New-York, to invest their funds, and to obtain loans, a fact which was productive of great inconvenience and expense to them, and of a loss to the State.

Mr. R. Huntington also supported the bill, and his remarks also applied to all the petitions which were before the House; he insisted that it was consistent with sound policy, for the State to encourage the investment of capital from abroad, within her limits; as we were changing from a commercial to a manufacturing people, this was the true mode of encouraging those manufactures, & of inducing men from abroad to invest their capital here. He said this had been the policy of other flourishing communities, particularly of Great-Britain and should be of this State.

The gentlemen were opposed by Messrs. Leavitt, Page, and Woodruff, on the ground that there was already more than enough for Bank capital in the State; that it could not be employed, and was actually sent to the large cities in adjoining States to be loaned; that the Bank capital in Fairfield county was now owned principally in the city of New-York, and that if this charter should be granted, the stock would immediately find its way into the same hands for the purposes of speculation, & the inhabitants of that county derive no benefit from it.

The debate occupied a considerable part of the forenoon, and on taking the question the bill was negatived.

The report of the committee on the petition of Lewis Raymond and others, for an act of incorporation for an Insurance Company, was accepted, and a bill in form passed.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in passing the act in addition to the act for the assessment of taxes.

A resolution was received from the Senate for the appointment of a joint committee, to inquire whether any and what alterations may be necessary, in the laws relative to the sale of spirituous liquors, and for the suppression of intemperance—which was adopted, and one from a County named as the committee.

The resolution of the House, appointing the Hon. Calvin Willey a Senator of the U. States, came from the Senate amended, by inserting the name of James Lanman, instead of Calvin Willey, and was laid on the table.

The bill for an act to incorporate the Thames Bank, was read the third time. It was supported by Messrs. R. Huntington, Wait and Stanton, and opposed by Mr. Cooley, and after an amendment, was passed, Yeas 83, Nays 71.

The bill to incorporate the Windham Manufacturing Bank was read the third time, and laid on the table.

Several bills for public acts were read the second time, viz—for an act in addition to an act for the regulation of school societies and support of schools; to repeal the act authorizing limited partnerships; in alteration of the act regulating courts of justice; relating to the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent; in addition to the act concerning gaols and gaolers; in alteration of the act concerning highways and bridges; and in alteration of the act for the due observance of the Lord's day.

The bill for an act concerning the reports of commissioners on insolvent estates, was read the third time and passed.

The bill for an act concerning levies of executions on real estate since 1822, was read the second time. Mr. Judson and Mr. Pitkin doubted the expediency or constitutionality of the proposed law; they said that property to a large amount, was not in controversy in consequence of informal levies of executions on real estate since the revision of the statutes—that in many cases, these disputes were between two or more creditors, who had equal equity, and that the passing of the bill would be productive of great injustice.

Mr. Pettibone was in favor of the bill, as it would tend to settle disputes respecting property, which had arisen from a mere mistake of the officer, &c. On motion of Mr. Pitkin it was referred to a select committee of five, and Messrs. Pitkin, Judson, Sherman, Wait, and Wells were appointed.

The bill for an act in further alteration of the act for the assessment of taxes, was read the third time and referred to the committee on that subject.

The bill for an act enabling the proprietors of common and undivided lands, to dispose of the same, was read the third time and passed.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN REGISTER.

*Shocking Dispensation of Providence*

A few days since, a maniac by the name of *Rose*, made his escape from the Retreat in Hartford, and came into Farmington, to the house of Ira Rowe, a distant relation of his. He wandered about from house to house in the eastern part of the town, asking for food and drink, until Sabbath evening the 15th inst. He then entered the dwelling of Elias Goodrich, and began to use violence; being a remarkably strong and active man. Mr. G. fled with his wife and children to a neighboring house, and persuaded Mr. Noadiah Bird to return with him to his house, and dispossess or secure the maniac. Mr. Bird, on entering the house, holding a candle in his hand, received a blow on his head from the maniac, who was standing behind the door with an axe, which fractured his skull; and in all probability occasioned instant death. Mr. Goodrich again fled, and after collecting one or two more of his neighbors, returned, and found Mr. Bird lying with his head on the door-sill, almost discovered from the body. The murderer had fled; but the axe was found under a window covered with hair and blood!

On Monday, hundreds of men went in pursuit of the murderer without success. On the following night, several men were appointed to guard two houses, to one or the other of which it was expected he would return. These men, as many others, on the preceeding day had done, very imprudently and unnecessarily, armed themselves with guns. Having been warned against the use of such weapons, a countersign was agreed upon between them, lest they might injure each other. The night was dark and rainy, and at about 3 o'clock the guard at one of the houses went to visit the other,—coming near, they were discovered, or heard by the other guard, who set a large dog upon them. The approaching men, three in number, immediately gave the countersign; but the barking of the dog, it is supposed, prevented its being heard:—and one of the guard named Gager, being greatly frightened, though standing with two others by his side, discharged his gun towards his approaching companions, and shot one of them, *Drayton Bodwell*, his intimate friend, nearly through the heart. Bodwell was 21 years of age—a member of the church in that town, and who expected shortly to have married a young lady in his neighborhood. Mr. Bodwell lived only to say that he freely forgave the man who shot him.

The bodies were both taken to the meeting house on Wednesday, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. Noah Porter, to a vast assembly of people, who deeply sympathized with those relatives and neighbors, who were thus, in this extraordinary and lamentable manner, separated for ever from their friends.

The maniac was an inhabitant of Bristol, (Conn.) stout built, very athletic, and wore at that time only a shirt, vest and plaid cloak.—He was taken and secured on Wednesday last in the western part of Hartford.

Duty also to the Retreat demands the declaration that no blame whatever ought to attach to the Superintendant of that valuable Institution for the insane; as all will readily believe, who learn the almost miraculous manner in which he made his escape. The time assigned for his continuance in the Retreat was to expire next day. He appeared to be restored to perfect soundness of mind: conversed rationally with the Superintendant respecting his future employment—said he had kept a school, and asked the opinion of the superintendant whether he had better seek for a situation as teacher, or engage in farming business with his brother in the state of New-York—and was advised by all means to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. That night, however, he escaped from his room, which was in the third story, through an iron grate of 8 by 10 inches. The grates are placed on the outside of the window sash in such a manner as not to be seen by the occupant of the room. He broke the window inside, and made use of his bed clothing to let himself down on the outside. There was blood on the grate where he got through; and it appears almost impossible that so stout a man could have passed through such a small space alive. He had afterwards to make his way over a wall 12 feet high. He had no pantaloons on; and proceeded from house to house begging for victuals and cider. It is strange that some attempt was not sooner made to secure a man under such appearances. He was angry when refused cider. He was from his youth a passionate, furious person when displeased. He was a man of great strength, and when first taken delirious was so swift in his movements that no men in the neighborhood could come near him. They actually had to make use of dogs in securing him. Last winter he escaped from the yard of the Retreat, and crossed the river on the ice. He was immediately pursued by persons on horseback, but was not overtaken and secured until he had reached the east part of Glastenbury.

*Creek Indians.*—The Milledgeville paper of the 3d inst. stops the press to announce the distressing intelligence received there of the murder of the indian Chief, Gen. McIntosh, and the Chief of the Corveta, Towns, by a large body of Indians, supposed about 400, who attacked the General in his own house, on the very day he was to have set out at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the nation. This information was given by Chilly McIntosh, the General's son, who, with five chiefs, had contrived to escape from the massacre. On the 10th inst. they arrived at Fayetteville, (N. C.) on their way to Washington to lay the affair before government. It is stated, that there was too much reason to fear that *white* men were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

Additional particulars from the Washington Daily National Journal:—

We are sorry to say the truth of the above statement has been fully confirmed. The son of Gen. M'Intosh, and the chiefs mentioned, arrived in this city yesterday, from whom we have learned some further particulars of this unfortunate occurrence. He says, that his father's house was surrounded by a party, and set on fire, on the morning of the 30th of April at day-break; they immediately commenced firing into the house, and killed his father before he could escape. The party then surrounded the house of Tustunneggee, in which, besides himself, Chilly M'Intosh, Mr. Kennard, (his brother-in-law) and two white men were. The chief was immediately killed, the others escaped by flight. M'Intosh and Kennard were pursued to the river (Chatahoochie) and fired at until they had crossed. They remained in the neighborhood until about eleven o'clock, during which time the assailing party were shooting the cattle, and destroying the property of Gen. M'Intosh.

Chilly M'Intosh believes improper influence has been used to produce this outrage, and attributes it as a great degree to the bad feelings of an individual, (a white man,) who was opposed to the treaty, & the declared enemy of all who signed it. This person was at a Council that was recently held, from which the son and friends of Gen. M'Intosh were excluded; within eight days after the adjournment of the Council the attack was made

*From the Hartford Times, May 19.*

INTERESTING WORK.—We simply alluded, some weeks since, to a work on South-America and Mexico, which is expected soon to be put to press in this city. We have since obtained some information as to the character and object of the publication, and think, if justice is done to it, it will command, as it will deserve, the attention of the public. The work will contain a sketch of the history of Spanish America, from its discovery to the commencement of the political revolution, now, in all probability, successfully terminated, and which forms the second great epoch, in the annals of the new world, that of the peace of 83, recognising the independence of the United States, being the first;—an authentic account of the political events and proceedings and the military operations of this revolution, so similar in many respects, to our own, and which has terminated in a manner equally auspicious to the hopes of the patriot, the dearest interests of humanity, and the high destinies of the western world. Six independent states! and what is more, free republics, which have taken their rank in the family of nations, are the fruits of this glorious revolution. Like the parents of the human race in Eden they are now fresh from the hands of their creator, the patriots and heroes of the southern continent, at the head of whom stands BOLIVAR, acknowledged by all to be the WASHINGTON of South-America.

These new republics are our neighbors, and indeed our brethren, being in the same hemisphere, and engaged in the same cause with us. It cannot be doubted, that in a short time our relations, both friendly and commercial, with the republics of South-America and Mexico, will be vastly more important than those with any other country. But as it is only a few years, since there was any intercourse between the U. States and these interesting portions of America, and as there are no works extant of a popular character, affording information on the subject, our citizens in general are almost entirely destitute of intelligence respecting these neighboring republics. While immense sums are expended, and annual reports published and circulated in every town in the Union, for the diffusion of information concerning the degraded Hindoos, and the miserable savages of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, our citizens are suffered to remain in almost total ignorance of a brave and magnanimous people, who are in the same quarter of the globe with themselves, possess the same religion, and who, following our example, after a long and desperate struggle, have succeeded in establishing their independence, and what is more, securing the blessings of liberty and free institutions.

After a history of the revolution, which secured the independence of these states, this work will give an account of the social and political condition of the inhabitants, their civil institutions, religion, and its establishments, systems of education, the topography and statistics of each republic, the state of agriculture and the productions of the country, the interests of mining, manufactures and commerce, particularly with the United States, and various other interesting intelligence.

We think a work of this description, if not a desideratum, is much wanted, and that it will be sought after and read with avidity.

*From the Boston Centinel.*

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S TOUR.

*Reception at New-Orleans.*—The last received papers from *Louisiana*, are filled with numerous addresses, replies, orders of procession, splendid descriptions of Triumphal Arches, of civil and military honors, toasts, songs, and sentiments, full of affectionate welcome to the Guest of the Nation while in the city of New-Orleans. They are too minute for republication intire, were it necessary to repeat what may easily be anticipated.—The demonstrations were in the best style of the occasion, and executed with transport and punctuality, although the rain poured down in torrents during their exhibition. The fire of affection was too ardent to be quenched by any elemental rivalry. He was accompanied by his son, and by Messrs. LEVASSEUR and DE SYON; and was addressed by the Governor, the Mayor, and the Recorder. We give below his answer to the Mayor, as a sample. He readily recognized many of his revolutionary compatriots and countrymen, of whom were General VILLERE, Col. BACHE, Col. GRENIER, (a hero of three revolutions,) &c. &c.; and paid much attention to a body of 90 Choctaw friendly warriors, painted and wearing the costume of their nation, and who come a long distance to shake hands with their brother.

*Gen. La Fayette's Answer to the Mayor.*

"When nearly half a century ago, I had the honor of fighting for that glorious American cause, of which you have been pleased to speak in a manner so touching & so flattering to me, one of the dearest hopes of my heart was, that my Louisianian countrymen might some day participate in the benefits of republican liberty and independence. That hope, sir, is now realized. I this day behold the happy, and henceforth indissoluble union of Louisiana with the vast and powerful confederation of the United States, which secures the dignity, the prosperity, and the happiness of her citizens, guarantees the independence of all America, and offers to all nations the finest model of Government. I landed here on the field of Victory, where that union has been more & more firmly cemented; & on my entry into this Capital, I feel penetrated with gratitude for the welcome I receive from its inhabitants and their worthy Mayor, whose name recalls to one of his father's contemporaries, the remembrances of frankness and of bravery. I pray you, sir, to accept for the Citizens of New-Orleans, and for yourself, the expressions of my lively gratitude, my warm affection, and my profound respect."

*From the Philad. Gazette.*

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Our correspondent at Cape-Island, writes to us under date of May 16th that there were about 130 sail of vessels then lying at anchor in Cape May Roads, most of them vessels fitted out in ports to the north of Boston for mackerel fishing. Each will carry from 200 to 250 barrels, and having mostly made up their loads, they are only waiting for a fair wind to sail for New-York. Their crews amount to about 1000 men, and are, generally speaking, industrious, hardy, and orderly.

There are also, about twenty smacks belonging to New-York engaged in fishing for Sea-Bass.

The Mackerel fishing has greatly increased. At the season last year there were no more than 70 vessels engaged in the business

in Cape-cray Roder. Most of the fish are caught within sight of the houses on the Island, and some crews, it is said catch as many as forty barrels full a day.

The situation of Cape-Island is such as to render it a suitable place for carrying on the Mackerel Fishery extensively, and if any of the capitalists, of Philadelphia choose to engage in the business they can procure good hands in abundance, in the immediate vicinity of the fishing ground.

### HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince papers to the 17th April, contain an official declaration of the Haytian Government, that it will not, after the 15th of June next, make any advances of money on account of emigrants from this country. They are to be allowed four months rations, & some land, to which a title will be granted on payment of its value. These measures are said to have been adopted in consequence of improper speculations by the emigrants, and by agents of foreign vessels.—*Balt. Pat.*

As the facilities for travelling multiply, the number of passengers in steam-boats and stage coaches, appears to increase. As an evidence of truth of this remark, it may be stated that on Tuesday last, sixteen coaches passed between this town and Boston, conveying upwards of one hundred passengers.
*Providence American.*

*A Curiosity.*—While some workmen were splitting staves in the town of Royalton, in this state, last week a *live frog* was found in the timber, six inches from the outside. The tree was perfectly sound, excepting the space occupied by the frog, which was just wide enough to admit its body. The number of grains between where the frog lay and the bark of the tree was thirty. The frog appeared lively, and evinced considerable joy on its release from confinement, by the free use of his limbs, which had been held so long in "durance vile." *New-York Spectator.*

Mr. Clay left Washington on Saturday, for his late residence in Kentucky. We understand that he expects to be detained for several weeks by the necessary domestic arrangements for the removal of his family to the city. The duties which have devolved upon Mr. Clay since his appointment to the State Department, have been peculiarly arduous. The organization of a new administration, and the necessity of despatching an unusual number of Ministers and other public agents, all of whom were to be especially instructed in the views of our Government in relation to several new and important questions of policy have thrown upon Mr. Clay a labor which few Secretaries have had to encounter in so short a period after their appointment.
*Nat. Journal.*

*City wants at this present writing.*—We want carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons, and all sorts of laborers, whose occupation it is to build up, or pull down houses or tenements of every sort. Good servants, of all work or any work, indoor or outdoor, waiters, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses or coachmen, are in perpetual demand: and we want every kind of building materials, from a shingle to a tile, bricks, &c.; for all which, higher prices and better wages are given here, at this time, than in any city or town in the United States, or the civilized world.
*N. York Evening Post.*

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Centinel, May 18.*

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Amethyst, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought our London files to the 21st April, and Liverpool papers, &c. to the 23d.

American produce continued in good demand in England, France, &c. and the price of Cotton to increase. The sales were said to have exceeded any former period.

The papers do not afford much political information of interest. The nations were busily engaged in local improvements, and generally appeared to be in the full tide of prosperity. The reign of peace in Europe appeared to be permanent; and her Potentates to have no other object in their movements than pleasure and pomp.

The accounts of affairs between Greece & Turkey were desultory, and the anticipations of one day were usually followed by contradictions on the next; and the fabricators of marvellous stories appeared well satisfied if their inventions outlived the day of their origin. It was, however, apparent that the Turk meant to try the fortunes of a fifth campaign, and the Greek another tug for victory and independence. There were no real appearances of interference in the contest by any of the great European powers. Some judgment may be formed of the ingredients of which Paris and London gazette reports of events in the East, are manufactured, by the facts that the Egyptian fleet and army which had so often been cut up by battles and destroyed by storms, had suddenly appeared on the coast of the Morea, had landed troops at various reported points, but had again been defeated, and were threatened with renewed destruction by Greek forces and fireships; and that, at the latest date from the Peloponnesus, the Turkish fortress of Patras, which had so often been compelled to capitulate, was only about to be invaded by a powerful Greek army, and a naval force. The accounts of the situation of affairs in the Capital of the Turkish Empire, were equally discordant; but as no one wishes the success of the infidels, the accounts of their rebellions and distresses were readily credited, and no one examined them with much scrutiny.

We find very little mention made of American affairs, but that little is usually complimentary.

With regard to the South-American States there was no positive indications of attempts to reduce them by force, either in Spain or Portugal; and although their Independence had not been officially acknowledged by England or France, there certainly existed in both countries good wishes for their prosperity.

*Extract of a commercial letter dated Liverpool April 23.*

"We have to advise the most extensive sales of Cotton this week that are on record—amounting to 101,000 bags, worth about Two Millions of pounds. The belief that our supplies will be short from every quarter, and the still increasing consumption of this article has induced great speculation. The trade buy freely at present prices and our Market has every appearance of continuing high. Uplands have advanced this week about 2d. Egyptian and Brazils about 3d. We sincerely hope you may have been induced to ship.—Such a year may not occur again in a century. Tobacco continues at steady prices. The sales last week amount to about 400 hhds. Good sound Virginia is most sought after. Turpentine is steady in price.—Our expectation that the duties will be lowered, prevents the trade from buying more than their immediate wants require. Flour goes off slowly at our quotations. Some shipments of Philadelphia Flour have been made to Gibralter. We shall soon know whether any alteration will be made in our Corn Laws.

Sea Islands, 2s 8d a 3s 6d; Orleans, 17 1-2 a 21d; Uplands, 16 1-2 a 19d; Alabama, 16 1-2 a 18 1-2; Flour, 24s a 26s; Turpentine, 11s 6d a 13s 6d.

*Dreadful Earthquake at Algiers.*—Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated March 7.—"On Wednesday, the 2d inst. this city and neighborhood was visited with a tremendous earthquake, which continued at intervals for the five following days. It has thrown down several houses and injured many others, and has totally destroyed the town of Blida, one day's journey from this, burying in its ruins nearly all the inhabitants. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, chiefly Moors, Jews and Arabs, 300 only have been saved, and those in a sadly mutilated state. The first two shocks which occurred, at two minutes, and at 42 minutes after 10 A. M. were extremely violent, and the motion both circular and perpendicular. On the same evening two more shocks occurred; Thursday evening three, on Friday two, on Saturday two, and on Sunday, between the hours of 1 and 3 A. M. two more, which it is to be hoped may be the last. To-morrow I propose going to visit the ruins of that ill-fated town, where, I am told, a horrible scene of devastation presents itself; 7000 dead bodies have already been dug out. In one spot, supposed to be a Jewish seminary, the bodies of 280 children were found, and a vast number of persons in the ruins of the mosques, where the people had congregated, the earthquake having occurred at the hour of prayer (10 o'clock.) In the immediate neighborhood of the town, the earth has opened in large interstices of from eight to ten feet wide, and as many deep; and it is worthy of remark that the same phenomenon which generally preceded the eruption of Etna and Vesuvius, occurred at Blida—namely, all the wells and fountains in the neighborhood became perfectly dry.

There is one circumstance which I have omited to mention, that an excellent barometer I have, kept gradually falling for some days before the earthquake, while the weather indicated no change whatever, other than that on the day it happened my thermometer rose suddenly from 58 to 62½ degrees, which is a very extraordinary occurrence.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1825.

*The Judiciary.*—The subject which, at present, seems most to occupy the public mind, is the proposed alteration in our judiciary system. The proposition, we believe, is to abolish the County Courts, to reduce the number of Judges in the Supreme Court from five to three, and to constitute a Superior Court distinct from the Court of Errors. This is indeed a radical change—tearing up root and branch a system matured by time and rendered familiar by long practice. We confess that we think our judiciary is, to a certain degree defective, and admits of improvements; and are far from thinking that the long continuance of the present system is, of itself alone, a sufficient reason for a future adherence to it. But we confess that we are startled at the boldness of the measure proposed, and can but think that the change is far greater than our necessities require, or sound policy will authorise. The "law's delay" has always been a source of complaint, but, we believe, never with less reason than when applied to the Courts of Connecticut. In no free state or country are the laws equally simple, or the administration of justice equally expeditious. The truth is, that in this plan, there is a too great rashness of innovation, a too manifest inclination to root up long established customs and to overturn ancient systems.

The mania for law making seems to prevail, and our legislators are too much inclined to multiply statutes and increase the number of our laws. This undoubtedly affords a fine harvest for the *interpreters of the law*, but to the community in general, we can but think it highly injurious.

### *THAMES BANK.*

The bill incorporating the Thames Bank, to be located in this city, has passed the House of Representatives, and will probably meet with the concurrence of the Senate. Such is the great hostility to Banks which prevails in the Legislature, that the failure of every such petition had been confidently anticipated, and it was only the conviction of the peculiar and urgent claims of this Bank that could overcome this jealousy. We are anxious to see this Bank in successful operation, and, still more, by the means of it, to have the channel of our river cleared of its obstructions.

*U. S. Senator.*—The Senate, on Wednesday last, amended the bill from the House appointing Calvin Willey, Esq. Senator, by substituting the name of the Hon. James Lanman.—The House voted again on Friday, and a majority were for Willey.

### BANKS IN RHODE-ISLAND.

From the Annual returns presented to the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, it appears there are now *forty-three* Banks in operation, in that State. Several petitions for new Banks are now pending before the General Assembly. The number of *towns* in that State is only 31.

### AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

We are happy to learn that the agricultural school, established at Derby in this State, about a year since, by Messrs. Coe & Holbrook, is "in the full tide of successful experiment." The course intended to be pursued, is designed to make an agricultural education both rational and practical.

The owner of the spot of earth on St. Helena, which contains all that is left to the world of the great Napoleon, but his fame and his legacies of vast improvements to posterity, has meanly demanded of the British Government £1000 for this glorious incumbrance on six feet of his barren soil. The Ministers, who it seems are disposed to pay more liberally for his quiet in the grave, than for his repose when living, have allowed the man £500.

One of the most stupendous projects for internal improvement is that designed to effect a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal to be cut through the Isthmus of Darien. The country through which it is to pass for the distance of sixty miles is described as wild rugged and broken, with mountains of moderate elevation and steep and precipitous ascent, and deep rank vallies. But nothing is impossible to the enterprise and resources of the present times.

It has been estimated that the waters on the Atlantic side of the isthmus are 19½ feet higher than those on the west. Many ingenious speculations have been manufactured concerning the effects of opening the communication. The current rushing through the channel, it is said will wash away the banks and form a broad strait separating the two continents.—The dangerous shoals, which now endanger the life of the mariner and the property of the merchant, will be kept dry; numerous marshes will be drained and given for cultivation, and thousands of acres redeemed from the oceans: The courses of currents are to be changed and the climate of the South tempered by new winds.

How far these speculations may be realized, can be better [illegible] hereafter. The immediate [illegible] the advantages resulting to the world, are much less questionable.

The great boat race between a boat owned by the Richmond (Staten Island) boat club, and one belonging to the Whitehall club, took place at New-York on Friday last; when the Whitehall boat came out from 40 to 50 yards ahead. The distance rowed was upwards of five miles which was performed in less than 25 minutes—purse $2,000. The victorious boat was carried in triumph to Castle Garden. From thirty to forty thousand spectators were collected on this spot, and the bay was covered with every description of boats crowded with people.

A maniac of the name of Fish who lived in the house of a Mr. Utter in West Bloomfield, Michigan, on the 4th ult. in the absence of Mr. Utter, killed Mrs. Utter by nearly severing her head with an axe, and also her daughter aged 15, who attempted to defend her mother. Before he was secured he attempted to kill his brother who came to the house for the purpose of securing him, and on his escaping dispatched his horse. Another daughter of Mr. U. in the house at the time, escaped.

The following is a precise statement of the commerce and navigation of the U. States, signed by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of *imports* from, and the value of articles of every description of *exports* to, each foreign country; also the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign power, employed in the commerce of the U. States for the year ending 30th Sept. 1824. We extract from the table the total amount of imports, exports, &c.

Value of imports in American vessels, 75,265,054; in foreign vessels, 4,283,953—80,549,007.

Value of domestic exports, in American vessels, 43,444,619; in foreign vessels, 7,204,881—total, 50,649,500.

Value of foreign exports, in American vessels, 23,967,087; in foreign vessels, 1,370,070—total, 25,337,157. Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported, 75,987,657.

*Navigation.*—American tonnage entered into the U. S. 850,033; departing from the U. S. 919, 278.

Foreign tonnage entered into the U. S. 102,367; departing from the U. S. 102, 552.

It appears then, that our imports for the last year amount to $4,562,350 more than we have exported in the same time: but as our tonnage, principally, has been employed in transporting this immense amount of produce and goods, it leaves the balance of trade in our favor.

*Greece.*—It appears to be confirmed, that the celebrated Odysseus, disgusted with the conduct of the Greek government, had gone over to the island of Negropont, with 1500 men, and united his destinies with those of the Cresent. This defection is noticed in the Greek papers, with inferences that it will eventually benefit the Grecian States as much as the defection of Arnold did those of the U. States during the American struggle for independence.

*Gaming.*—The legislature of Illinois have laid a penalty of 25 dollars on all who buy or sell playing cards, dice, billiard balls or any other device or thing invented for the purpose of playing at a game of hazard; and also on every person who may play at cards, &c. for money or other property, however small, or in any house either public or private.

"All justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables and grand jurors, are charged to give information of such offences to the proper authority; on pain of forfeiting one hundred dollars, and of being disqualified for office for one year."

The Cashier of the Hartford Bank has given notice that there are in circulation, counterfeit three dollar notes of that Bank. They are said to be well executed, and can be detected only by close examination.

A meeting has been held in Boston, on the subject of the canal across Cape Cod, at which it was resolved that measures should be adopted to procure a survey over the neck from Barnstable, which some believe a more practicable route than that from Sandwich.

The New-London Gazette proposes erecting a monument on Groton Height, in honor of those brave citizens who fell at the storming of Fort Griswold, on the 6th of September, 1781.

The King of Spain, on the last Holy Thursday, performed the ceremony of washing the feet of 12 poor men, representing the twelve apostles. They were afterwards feasted at the royal table. As "Most Catholic" his Majesty no doubt thought it his duty to perform the above ceremony; and, in truth, he might have done a weaker thing.

Capt. Craig, of the schooner Eclipse, arrived at New-York from St. Thomas, states that the vigilance of Lieut. Commandant Shaw, has completely suspended the operations of the pirates in the neighborhood of St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

The whole amount of specie imported into the United States during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1824, was $8,037,598. *Exported* in the same period $7,014,552. Leaving a balance in the country of specie imported, of $1,023,046.

Three hundred thousand herrings were taken at a single haul, one day last week, at the fishery of Messrs. Silve and Anderson, on the Susquehannah.

At Irwinton, Geo. a few days ago, a cask of gun-powder exploded by a spark from a segar, and injured 21 persons, some of them dangerously.

The finding of the Court Martial, in the case of Midshipman Alex. Van Dyke, which pronounced him guilty of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer," has been submitted to Mr. Adams, and *not approved.*

Cuba.—By the arrival of 6000 British troops in the West Indies, and an additional strength to their squadron on that station, it is apparent that the English government is determined to keep a watchful eye on Cuba, in these times of revolution.

The Boston Repertory informs that a bed of Oysters, of more than a mile in length, has been discovered in Buzzard's Bay, at the southerly part of the town of Sandwich. The oysters are of a very large size, and of excellent flavor.

*Mexico.*—In a report of the Mexican Secretary of State, on the Foreign Relations of that country, it is stated that the Mexican Minister to England was authorised to institute negociations with all the European powers, not excepting Spain; and although the questions agitated have not been definitively settled, they are in favorable progress."

On account of the unhealthiness of Thompson's Island, it is said that our ships are hereafter to rendezvous at Pensacola.

*A Serious Charge.*—The Philadelphia Democratic Press accuses Mr. Findlay, a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, of having during the last session, daily exhibited himself on the floor of that assembly, in a *state of intoxication.*

*Deaf and Dumb.*—There are now at the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum 64 pupils, who are under the care of five instructors, viz. Mr. Gallaudet, (Principal,) $1200 salary, Mr. Clerc, 1200, Mr. Turner, 1000, Mr. Peet, 800, Mr. Brinsmade, 700, Overseers of the Work Shops, 400. The price of Board is $1 75 a week.

An Episcopal Seminary is about to be instituted in the state of Ohio: and its situation will probably be on the bank of Alum Creek, about 12 miles north of Columbus. The ground is now uncleared, but some hundreds of citizens are said to be engaged in clearing it. A Mrs. Reed, of Zanesville, has engaged to give 1,000 acres of land to the Seminary: and it is expected that 5,000 acres in addition will be subscribed by the liberality of other individuals. The elevation above the creek on which the buildings are proposed to be erected, is above one hundred and fifty feet: and is reported to be dry and healthy.

The following toast was given by General La Fayette at the Masonic festival in New-Orleans—

The Brethren who *worked* together on the *lines* on the 8th of January, and the *Master workman* who directed them.

### MARRIED

In Warwick, (R. I.) on Sunday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Henry Tateum, Mr. George Howe, of Pomfret, (Conn.) to Miss Mary Whitman, daughter of Gen. Reuben Whitman, of the former place.

### DIED

At Bridgewater, (Penn.) Mr. Samuel Bacchus, aged 45, formerly of this town;—an affectionate husband, a tender parent and a sincere friend.

In Brooklyn, Mrs. Herrick, wife of Martin Herrick, aged 39.


*For New-York.*

THE Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock.
*Norwich, May 24th, 1825.* 8—

*For Nantucket & Boston,*

THE schr. Dorcas Hawes, J. Scudder, Master, will sail on Tuesday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at J. N. Brown's wharf.

**Potatoes Wanted.**

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price, in cash, for a few hundred bushels good blue or yellow potatoes, if offered in the course of the present week.
JED'H HUNTINGTON.
*Norwich, May 25th, 1825.* gw1—

**CASH.**

"O! 'tis CASH, 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash,
That rules us all completely;
O! 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash
Commands—and we obey.
Cash yields the sweetest, dearest pleasure,
Cash doubles ev'ry other charm,
Cash is a REAL, solid treasure,
Cash e'en the stoic's heart can warm.
In deserts the wildest, on mountains, or on plains,
Where climates are mildest, or winter ever reigns.
O! 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash, &c."

☞ 60,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 30,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 20,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 10,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 7,000 DOLLARS ☜
*Quick or you'll lose 'em.*

*TICKETS & SHARES*
IN CONNECTICUT STATE LOTTERY.
**To be drawn in 5 days!**
FOR SALE BY
**S. BREWSTER, JR.**
Price $6.—Prize Tickets in other Lotteries received in payment.

Information relative to the following Lotteries will be freely given on application as above, viz.

**Union Canal Lottery, Penn.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 50,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |

**Literature Lottery, New-York.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 Dollars | 10,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,737 Dollars |

**University Lottery, Maryland.**
P. CANFIELD, Manager,

| | |
|---|---|
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 2,500 Dollars |

**Quantico Canal Lottery, Va.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars |
| 6,000 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars |

**Grand State Lottery, R. Island,**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 5 of 1000 Dolls. |
| 5,000 Dollars | 548 Dollars |

TICKETS ONLY $34.
Information relative to any particular Lottery will be procured free of expense
Cash advanced for Prizes in most of the Lotteries in the United States.
*Norwich, May 25, 1825.* 8—

**IN FIVE DAYS**

THE wheel of Fortune will turn, and in the short space of five minutes, will be determined who shall receive the following grand prizes in

**Connecticut State Lottery**
*CLASS SEVENTH*

| | |
|---|---|
| 7,000 Dollars | 500 Dollars |
| 1,000 Dollars | 418 Dollars |

with numerous smaller prizes. Price of Tickets $6, shares in proportion,
*For sale at*
**L'HOMMEDIEU'S Lottery Office,**
One door east of Doct. Dwight Ripley's
Information relative to most Lotteries in the United States given gratis.
A word to the wise is sufficient *Norwich, May 25, 1825.*

*MECHANIC SOCIETY.*

THE quarterly meeting of the *Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich* will be holden at the Methodist Chapel, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.
J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*
*May 25.* 2w8

NOW PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
**BY JAMES V. SHAMAN,**
*No. 221 Broadway, New-York,*
THE AMERICAN
**Mechanics' Magazine:**
CONTAINING
*USEFUL ORIGINAL MATTER.*
On subjects connected with Manufactures, the Arts and Sciences, as well as subjects from the most approved
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN JOURNALS.
*Conducted by associated Mechanics.*

*TO THE PUBLIC.*

A numerous and highly meritorious portion of the community, including all who are manually employed in our different trades and manufactures, have, for a considerable time past, strongly felt the want of a periodical work, which, at a price suited to their means, would diffuse among them a literal acquaintance with the history and principles of the arts they practice, convey to them earlier information of new discoveries, inventions and improvements, than they have hitherto been able to procure: and also furnish them a medium, through which they could communicate their experience, thoughts, and observations, for the public benefit.

To supply these wants, the 'AMERICAN MECHANICS' MAGAZINE' is presented to the public: and notwithstanding the entire novelty of the Work, it is expected that its great importance to our rapidly growing country will be acknowledged by a liberal patronage.

It was commenced with an intention to give an exact copy of the "Mechanics' Magazine" published in London:—But as that contains much local and other matter, which cannot interest the American reader, we have changed the name and title of the work; and shall in future, republish from it such articles only as we may deem novel and useful. The pages of the *American Mechanics' Magazine* will be filled with original composition from practical men, and others, on subjects connected with Manufactures, Science, and the Arts, and appropriate selections from Domestic and Foreign Journals; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to invite contributions to its pages. As utility is the object, the Manufacturer, Mechanic and Artisan, need not be scrupulous in occasionally laying aside the implements of their respective vocations to exercise the pen, and add to the mass of general knowledge.

CONDITIONS.

This Work will be published every Saturday, in a pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages, containing several engravings. Subscription $4 per ann.—payable in advance. The work will be forwarded by mail, to any part of the United States, on receiving the amount of subscription.

Any person procuring five Subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

**FRESH FLOUR.**

Just received, a quantity of *Rochester, Baltimore & Richmond* FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels. MACKEREL, No. 1 & 2, in do. do. PORK HAMS, CODFISH, a few doz. Milk-Pails received from the Shakers, & A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**GROCERIES,**
AT VERY LOW——for sale by
*PRENTICE & LORD,*
Who will pay Cash for 200 bushels POTATOES, if delivered soon.
*May 25, 1825.* 8—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunelle of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* 6w—

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*
All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of
**HATING FURS**
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Click Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 8

**Masonic.**

THE regular monthly communication of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next.
J. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*
*May 23, 1825.* 8—

**Notice.**

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in the town of Preston, to receive Town Tax on levy 1824, at the following times and places, viz—on the 2d day of June next, at Widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 A. M. to 12, at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.—on the 3d, at Col. Paul Havey's from 9 A. M. to 12, and on the same day at the Store of M. T. Richards, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector, will have to pay a travel fee, and those that are in arrears for taxes must make payment without delay, or pay cost.
GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*
*Preston, May 24, 1825.* 2w8—

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay a Town Tax, in the south Society of the town of Lebanon, on list 1824, that I will meet them, to receive said tax, at the House of *Denison Wattles*, on the 20th day of June next.

Those who neglect this opportunity to pay must expect to pay fees.
WM. WATTLES, *Collector.*
*Lebanon, May 23, 1825.* 3w8

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of *Miss EUNICE ARMSTRONG,* late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Executor.*
*Franklin, May 23, 1825.* 8—

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *ELI HARTSHORN, Esq.* late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
GEO. S. HARTSHORN, ASA HARTSHORN, } *Administrators, with the Will annexed.*
*Franklin, May 23, 1825.* 8—

**GLASKO'S Steel Plated Hoes.**
for sale by Prentice & Lord.
May 25, 1825. 8—

# POETRY.

### SONG OF A SPANISH PEASANT.
(TRANSLATED BY BOWRING.)

Say, Juan, say, of what he died?—
So young, so pensive, and so fair!
Of unrequited love he died—
What said he, shepherd?—thou wert there
When death stood threatening at his side—
—That of his pains the saddest pain
Was—he could not that pain declare—
He would not speak of that again.
Poor youth! he had been scorn'd by pride—
Of unrequited love he died!

And when he felt the failing breath
Grow weak—what said he of his doom?
That there are pains far worse than death,
And he had known them—thoughts of gloom
Shadow'd the portals of the tomb—
Some things he said—and none replied—
Of unrequited love he died!

And when the last, last throb drew nigh,
Before the fluttering spirit fled?
—Soon, soon the pilgrim will be dead;
But there are thoughts which cannot die.
No more he felt, no more he said,—
He sleeps upon the valley's side—
Of unrequited love he died!

### FROM THE MUSEUM.....NIGHT.

I LOVE thee when thou comest, glorious Sun,
Out of the chambers of thy watery dwelling;
I love thee when thy early beam is telling
Of worlds awaken'd, and man's toil begun;
I love thee, too, when o'er the western hill
Thy parting ray in golden hue is stealing,
For then the gush of soft and pensive feeling
Speaks to the labouring bosom, peace, be still;
But thou art not so lovely to mine eye
At morning, balmy eve, or busy noon,
As is thy gentle sister, the pale Moon,
Which shineth now in yon unclouded sky:
Then let me forth, to drink her mellow ray;
Who would exchange it for the gaudy day?

R. G.

# MIDDLEY.

*A Yankee Exploit.*—In one of a series of letters from Kentucky, now publishing in the Richmond Enquirer, we find the following anecdote, which really equals the fellow who played the farce of "letting the cat out of the bag." Near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river stood a nine story factory. A yankee proclaimed at Cincinnati that, on a certain day, he would jump out of the highest story of this factory. The day arrived and a large multitude gathered to see the yankee break his neck; before he took his leap, he said he must have three hundred dollars for doing so. Each one being willing to contribute to pay the yankee's passage over the river Styx, this sum was soon made up: the yankee presented himself at the highest story of the building, furnished with two umbrellas; with these over his head he let himself down from the window. A draft of wind struck him at that moment, and wafted him four hundred yards up the river, into which he gently descended in the presence of the shouting multitude.—The yankee was not drowned. He was taken up by the boats which were in readiness.

*The Irish Initials.*—An Irishman meeting an acquaintance one morning, after the usual salutation, addressed him thus: So, Barna, I see that my coat has made a wonderful mistake this morning. "Mistake, how?" replied the other. "Why, man it has by some accident or other, got on your back when it should have been on mine." At that instant the magistrate made his appearance, & Paddy, without any circumlocution, lodged a detainer against the portion of his wardrobe he found astray and the other as loudly asserted his right to the garment in question. The magistrate having at length obtained a hearing, by silencing these noisy litigants, addressed the complainer in the following terms: 'What is your name friend?' 'Pat Purdie.' 'What proof have you that the coat in question is yours?' 'Plase your honer, my initials is on it.' 'Your initials! let me see them.'—Pat took out his knife, & ripping up a part of the sleeve at the wrist, took out two peas, which he placed in the magistrate's hand with an air of triumph. "What do these mean, my friend?" was the first question: "*Mane* your honor, why ain't there *Pas* for Pat and *Pas* for Purdie? sure." It is almost unnecessary to add, that the evidence was considered conclusive in Pat's favor, and the coat returned to its rightful owner.

That which is frequently considered to be liberality, is only ostentation. Some men are more flattered in having it known that they bestow, than in the actual possession of riches.

If those actions which are hidden from the world's eye be good, they are the finest of our lives.

How apt are we to search for our happiness in other men's opinions. Can any thing be more ridiculous, inasmuch as experience must have taught us, that men are insincere, envious, capricious, prejudiced, and full of duplicity

He who contradicts another, insinuates that he has more intelligence than the person contradicted—two disagreeable ideas are by this means raised: the one, that there is a want of information, the other, that there is an inferiority. The first humbles the individual who is contradicted, the second irritates and excites his jealousy.

Intemperance and idleness, are two of the most dangerous enemies which a man can foster.

The love of our neighbor is as essential for the well being of civilized society, as it is necessary for the security of eternal happiness.

Good fortune, when we possess her, requires as much management to preserve her as health does; and when she frowns, let us be patient, for she may again smile.

Young people are often more anxious in adorning their persons than their minds; and they are more flattered when eulogium is pronounced on their figure or appearance, than when they are praised for their understanding.

*Illustration of the production of Gaze Lights.*

To imitate, in miniature, the production of gas light, put common coal into the bowl of a tobacco pipe; cover the coal closely with water; and when the clay is dry, put the bowl of the pipe into the fire, and heat it gradually. In a few minutes, a stream of carbureted hydrogen gas will issue from the end of the tobacco pipe, accompanied with an aqueous fluid, and a tenacious oil of tar. The gas may be set fire to with a candle, and will burn with a bright flame. When no more gas is disengaged, there will be found in the bowl of the pipe, coal, deprived from bituminous matter, or coke.


## New Goods.

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS just opened a *large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

*for CASH——Among them are*

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS,
Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords,
Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,
Black Bombazett & Bombazines,
Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,**
Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine
***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***
☞ some very rich.
Super. Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jaconet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull
**MUSLINS.**
*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE,*
Common and Cambric Dimities,
*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*
Irish Brown and Black LINENS,
Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached
**Shirtings and Sheetings,**
Ditto Sea Island Ditto,
Black and Green Crapes,
**CRAPE SHAWLS.**
Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do.
Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics,
Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do.
Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES,
Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.
☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print
**Muslins,**
Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto,
*comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.
*Norwich, May* 17, 1825. 7—

☞ **TAKE NOTICE.**

## New Store.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership, under the firm of
**MASON CLEVELAND & CO.**
for the purpose of carrying on trade and merchandize, in
**Windham, Scotland Society,**
offer for sale, at the store recently occupied by Deacon Gurdon Robinson, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**CROCKERY,**
GLASS AND HARD WARE,
**LOOKING GLASSES,**
***DRUGS & MEDICINES,***

all which were carefully selected and purchased with Cash only, and will be sold at a very small advance for Cash or approved Credit. If those who are wishing to pay Cash for Goods, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having any of the above articles as LOW *as can be purchased at any Store in this vicinity.*

All kinds Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

*Wanted by the 1st October next,*
10,000 pair good blue mixed in the wool Mens Stockings,
20,000 do. do. do. do. Socks,
10,000 indigo blue & white striped Mens Mittens, *good,*
1,000 do. do. Boys do. do.
5,000 yds. good wool Flannel 4-4 wide,
100,000 knots good woolen knitting Yarn some white, some blue mixed, and some scarlet—for which liberal prices will be paid.

☞ The business of the above concern will be conducted by Mr. ERASTUS TUCKER, who is duly authorized to transact any business relative to said firm.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY.
MASON CLEVELAND.
*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*May* 18, 1825. 4w—7

## *Information.*

THE *Connecticut State Lottery* will be drawn in a few days.—Tickets $6, parts in proportion. For sale at
**T. ROBINSON'S**
Lottery Office.

The *Rhode-Island Grand State Lottery* will be drawn on the

**3d. day of June,**

Capital prize $10,000, besides one of $5,000, five of $1,000, &c. &c.—Tickets in Providence $3¾.

The *New-York Literature Lottery,* in which are the following splendid prizes, will be drawn on the 20th of July.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | $30,000 | 30 | of | $500 |
| 1 | :: | 15,000 | 30 | :: | 200 |
| 1 | :: | 10,000 | 51 | :: | 100 |
| 1 | :: | 5,737 | 51 | :: | 50 |
| 20 | :: | 1,000 | 1734 | :: | 22 |

11475 of $11.

*May* 18. 7—

## Butter.

THE subscriber wants to purchase **6000** lbs. good butter, for which good pay will be made, if delivered at his store in Lebanon; where may be found for sale on reasonable terms, a handsome assortment of

***DRY GOODS,***

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery and Stone-Ware. —ALSO—
An assortment of Drugs & Medicines. GURDON ROBINSON.
*May* 16, 1825. 3w7—

May 18th.

## Carpeting,
***LEGHORN HATS, &c.***

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces
**English Ingrain Carpeting,**
*(handsome patterns,)* 6-4 India Floor Matting,
1 Case ***LEGHORN HATS,***
*white & smooth.*—ALSO—
Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns.)*
Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.
Brown Battesse, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.)*
Women's White Thread Hose.
A few setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.
A great variety fancy Baskets. &c. 7—

*ELEGANT FANCY PRINTED*
**Cambrics, Muslins, & Calicoes,**
Light and Dark.

Figured and plain Book, Mull, Jaconet. Cambric, Lenas & Swiss MUSLINS. Irish Linens—Irish and Russia Bleached Sheetings—Russia and Imitation unbleached do.—Russia and Birds-eye Diapers—5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table Linens—7-4 and 8-4 Table Cottons—Damask Table Cloths—Elegant Figured and Plain Levantine, Gros de Naples & other Silks—Thread & Bobbinet, Plain and Figured Edgings and Insertings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 plain Bobbinet Laces—Bobbinet figured Cape—Swiss Muslin do.—Childrens do. do.—White and Brown Satin—Striped & plain Russia Drillings—Furniture Calicoes of an entirely new style—Pink, Buff and other Ginghams—Fancy Ribbons—Fancy and other Silk and Cotton Handkfs.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, of all kinds and colors—White, Blue, Scarlet, Drab, & Black Rattinetts—Bombazetts—Circassians—Souchong Pongees—Canton Crapes—White & colored Jeans—Corsett Jean—Cotton Cassimeres—Drab Cassinetts—Silk and Cotton Velvets—Mersailles, Valencia, & Silk Vestings—Cross-bar'd & Striped White Mersailles elegant do.—Domestic Plaids, Shirtings, Check, Ticking and Sheetings—Brown Cotton & Linen Cambrics, for Bonnets—Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Woolen and Linen Hose and Half Hose—Buttons of all kinds—Merino and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls—White, Red and Buff Cassimeres for Military—Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, of all colors, and of the latest importations, &c. &c.

The above, with many other Goods, have been opened within the last fortnight by

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**
who continue to receive New Goods by almost every arrival from New-York.
☞ Purchasers, as usual, are invited to call.
*May* 11, 1825. 6—

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1¼ and 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

## NEW BOOKS,

RECEIVED by *Tho. Robinson,* The Book of the Church, by Robert Southey, Esq. L. L. D. Poet Laureat—Schoolcraft's Journal—The Travellers—English Life—Redfield, by the author of Redwood—Says and Doings—Byron's Confessions, &c.
Norwich, May 18. 7—

## Surgeon Dentist.
**DOCT. SIZER,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, (for a few days only) where he will perform every operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by the means of instruments.* HE MAKES NO USE OF ACID IN ANY OPERATION.

He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B.—If requested, he will attend on applicants at their houses.
Norwich, May 18, 1824. 7—

## Noah Davis

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norwich-Landing, that he has erected a shop in East-Chelsea, a few rods north of Mr. Thomas Potter's Tannery, for the purpose of

***Blacksmithing.***

All persons, who will favor him with a share of their patronage, shall have their work executed at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the neatest manner.
*Norwich, May* 17, 1825. 3w7—

## Money

WAS found on the Subscriber's store floor—the owner can have it by calling at his store.
JOHN LATHROP.
May 18, 1825. 7—

## AGAIN.

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, White and Black
**LEGHORN HATS,**
Swiss Jaconet Muslins, *an elegant article for Ladies' Dresses,* Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, Light fancy Prints, Bang-up Cord, *for Gentlemen's pantaloons,* Blue Nankins, *real Nankin Dye* Cambric and furniture Dimities, Thread and Bobbinett Laces, Black and White Lace Veils, Linen and Cotton Tickings, 6-4 French Bombazett for Gentlemen's wear, Pink, Light [illegible], White, Scarlet, and Black Lisse Crapes, White, Blue and Pink piping Cords, Gimps of all colors &c. &c. &c.
Ma 17th, 1825. 7—

## NEW GOODS.

**ERASTUS COIT**

IS now opening two cases and four trunks of
**DRY GOODS,**
comprising a rich variety of fashionable and seasonable articles.
—ALSO—
Just received a large supply of nice
***LEGHORNS,***
at reduced prices.
May, 17th, 1825. 3w7—

## SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a large assortment of
**Fashionable Shoes,**
consisting in part of Ladies' & Misses black and colored double Prunella and Denmark Satin shoes, do. walking shoes, Ladies' & Misses black Kid, Seal & Morocco shoes, Children's & Infant's colored boots & shoes.
*ALSO,*
Gentlemen's Calf-skin boots & shoes, do. Buck-skin shoes, do. slippers and seal pumps.
SEABURY BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, May, 1825. 5—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39—

TO be sold, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, at Public Vendue, at Mr. Edward Coats' Tavern, in North-Stonington, on the 26th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of *Mr. Jonas Hewitt,* late of Griswold, deceased, consisting of a Dwelling-House and out Buildings, & about fifty acres of Land, known by the name of the Tift farm, and situated in said North-Stonington, near the tavern aforesaid, and is subject to the right of Dower of the Widow of said deceased, (which is also for sale, and will be sold at the same time and place.)

The terms of sale made known at the time. THOMAS H. HEWITT,
*Franklin, May* 7, 1825. 6 *Adm'r.*

## NOTICE.

*Daniel L. Coit. &c.* vs. *Benjamin Coit. &c.* } *In Chancery.*

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on the first Tuesday of June next, at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.

SIMEON BALDWIN, CHARLES DENISON, WM. HUNGERFORD, } *Committee.*
*May* 16, 1825. 3w7—

## *RUM & MOLASSES.*

5 Hhds. New Rum,
5 do. prime retailing Molasses.——Just received on consignment, and for sale by LYMAN BREWER.
*May 10th.* 3w7—

THE Annual Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* of the diocess of Connecticut, will be held, by order of the Bishop, at Hartford on Wednesday the 1st day of June next.

A Convocation of the Clergy will be held at the house of the Bishop, on the preceding evening, at 6 o'clock.
BIRDSEYE G. NOBLE, Sec'y.
*Middletown, April* 19, 1825. 3—

**JOHN CHAMPION**

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear

Jaconet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazine, Levantine, Singhaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention, Rib'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Mersailles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

**SHOES.**

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment.

St. Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

**OVAL HATS.**

One case New-York oval water proof Hats.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. 6 *May,* 1825.

## NEW
## Spring Goods.

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street,* a handsome assortment of
**FASHIONABLE**
**FANCY AND STAPLE**
**GOODS,**
adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.
*Norwich, April* 12, 1825. —1

## New Millinery.
***Miss Mansfield***

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of fashionable Hats & Trimmings, suitable for the season.

Leghorn Gipseys, superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be procured in New-York.
*April 17th.* 6w3—

## New Millinery.
**MRS. HOPKINS**

HAVING just returned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr. Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, &c. &c.* of the latest fashions

Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April* 26, 1825.

## Millinery.

MISS Kinney has recently returned from New-York, with a new assortment of millinery. 5—

*The Steam-Boat New-London*

HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.
*May* 10, 1825. 6—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf1

## FOR SALE,

or to let on shares this season,

THE elegant young Horse POMP, sired by the Jersey, formerly kept by Capt. J. Aspenwall, of this place.—Pomp is 16 hands high, well built, and of a beautiful chesnut color—3 years old this season, and not inferior in activity or beauty to any horse of his age.

——LIKEWISE FOR SALE——

An elegant 5 years old Horse, completely broken to all kinds of harness—of a bright bay color.

——ALSO, FOR SALE——

From 40 to 60 MERINO SHEEP, principally Ewes and Lambs. For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM LESTER.
*Canterbury, May* 18, 1825. 3w7

**E. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS for sale one of the choicest and most valuable selection of
**New Fancy and Staple**
**Dry Goods**
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Superior French and London CHINTZES AND CALICOES.
FRENCH & INDIA LEVANTINES.
Black & Colored Gro-de-Naples.
*SINCHEWS & SARCENETTS,*
(very heavy.)
LONG MERINO AND CASHMERE
**SHAWLS.**
5, 6 & 7-4 Do. Do.—Assorted Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Barrage, and Gauze
**HANDKFS.**
*Furniture and Cambric Dimoty.*
Common, Sarcenett and Corded
**CAMBRICS.**
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book & Mu'l
**MUSLINS.**
**Muslin & Gingham Robes.**
BROWN CAMBRICS.
6, 8 and 10-4 Irish Damask Diapers.
Cotton and Russia do.
*FINE IRISH LINENS.*
Cotton Shirtings—7-4 Bed Ticking, of the best quality.
Black and White Silk Hose.
Cotton and Worsted do.
*Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves* of every description.
**VESTINGS.**
White and Stripe Florentine.
Stripe Drilling, for pantaloons.
Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell COMBS—*CHEAP!!*
Ribbons—Thread, Bobinet and Thule Lace—Black Lace Veils—Fancy Toilet Boxes.
A PERFECT ASSORTMENT OF
**SUPERFINE**
**Broad Cloths**
AND
**CASSIMERES.**
Gilt & Mohair Buttons—Trimmings of all kinds—Umbrellas and Parasols.
**LEGHORN HATS,**
☞ *VERY FINE AND WHITE.*
Other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought at any Retail Store in New-England.
*Norwich, April* 20, 1825. 3—

***WILLIAM ROGERS***

HAS lately returned from N. York with **NEW GOODS.**
It is said they are cheaper and handsomer than can be found in any other store in Norwich.
*Norwich, May 4th.* 5—

## HATS,
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**
and the highest price, paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

## S. TYLER'S
**Fortunate Lottery Office.**
Valuable Prizes in State Lottery,
*VIZ.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | $7000 |
| 1 | - - | 1000 |
| 1 | - - | 500 |
| 1 | - - | 412 |
| 6 | - - | 125 |
| 28 | - - | 100 |

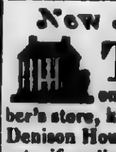
& **2086** other good prizes.

Adventurers in Lottery Tickets, are requested to call at S. Tyler's office, & select as they may *dream;* or are impressed with ideas of numbers, to get one or more of the above prizes. Call soon and secure the best of them!

The Lottery will draw at Hartford in May next Halves, Quarters & Eighths sold in same proportion as whole Tickets.

Information given in Grand State Lottery, Rhode Island, $10,000 highest Prize. Tickets sold in Providence at $3¾. 4—

## New Advertisement.



THAT large & convenient Brick House, one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.
*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 4—

## 2000 lbs. Coffee,

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds. New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour,
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & CO.
Norwich, May 18, 1825.

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**At the Charity Ware-House,**

A LARGE assortment of Toys for Children. Also, a variety of articles, useful and ornamental.
*May 17th,* 1825. 3w7—

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*Of every description, done at this Office.*

JUN

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 9. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No 1413.



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*No. 221 Broadway, New-York,*

THE AMERICAN

**Mechanics' Magazine:**

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DOMESTIC & FOREIGN JOURNALS.

*Conducted by associated Mechanics.*

*TO THE PUBLIC.*

A numerous and highly meritorious portion of the community, including all who are manually employed in our different trades and manufactures, have, for a considerable time past, strongly felt the want of a periodical work, which, at a price suited to their means, would diffuse among them a literal acquaintance with the history and principles of the arts they practise, convey to them earlier information of new discoveries, inventions and improvements, than they have hitherto been able to procure: and also furnish them a medium, through which they could communicate their experience, thoughts, and observations, for the public benefit.

To supply these wants, the 'AMERICAN MECHANICS' MAGAZINE' is presented to the public: and notwithstanding the entire novelty of the Work, it is expected that its great importance to our rapidly growing country will be acknowledged by a liberal patronage.

It was commenced with an intention to give an exact copy of the "Mechanics' Magazine" published in London:—But as that contains much local and other matter, which cannot interest the American reader, we have changed the name and title of the work; and shall in future, republish from it such articles only as we may deem novel and useful. The pages of the *American Mechanics' Magazine* will be filled with original compositions from practical men, and others, on subjects connected with Manufactures, Science, and the Arts, and appropriate selections from Domestic and Foreign Journals; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to invite contributions to its pages. As utility is the object, the Manufacturer, Mechanic and Artisan, need not be scrupulous in occasionally laying aside the implements of their respective vocations, to exercise the pen, and add to the mass of general knowledge.

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This Work will be published every Saturday, in a pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages, containing several engravings. Subscription $1 per ann.—payable in advance. The work will be forwarded by mail, to any part of the United States, on receiving the amount of subscription.

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*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* cowfly44—


SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*Miss EUNICE ARMSTRONG,*

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Executor.*

*Franklin, May 23, 1825.* —8

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of

*ELI HARTSHORN, Esq.*

late of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

GEO. S. HARTSHORN, } *Administrators, with the Will annexed*
ASA HARTSHORN, }

*Franklin, May 23, 1825.* 8—


**New Advertisement.**

THAT large & convenient Brick House, one door east of the subscriber's store, known by the name of the Denison House, will be rented at a fair rate, if application is immediately made to JOHN LATHROP, Agent.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

**Money**

WAS found on the Subscriber's store floor—the owner can have it by calling at his store.

JOHN LATHROP.

May 18, 1825. 7—


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

FROM THE ECHO.

### THE GRAVE.

It is good to go apart from the distracting noises of the world, to muse among the places of the silent. It is good to look on the graves of those whose hands have been with us in the banquet, whose voices joined in the song of our merriment, whose hearts were warm with the glow of kindred love & affectionate friendship, that we may bury with them our pride. In the grave there are no feastings, save of the cold worm, the only reveller of the tomb: there be no songs and chorus of gladness: the only echo which comes from its dark recess is the admonition of our mortality, the solemn lesson that we too shall be dust;—There is no warfare; for Death is conqueror and holds his conquest secure—there are no struggles of rivalship, for all are equal, and there is peace undisturbed in the dust.—Friendships there be none; for the heart from which are the issues of love, is mouldered and decayed.—Man would gather gold and silver and treasures and walk abroad among his possessions. Though his were the flocks upon a thousand hills, and all the gems the mine holds in its bosom, they would not furnish a moment's respite when the Death Angel goes forth. Who is he, that exults in his wide spread fields?—Let him come and see the spot, to which he may have forgotten in the pride of his acres, that he has a title none will question. Lord of the mountain, the plain, and the valley, there are a few feet of earth which will remain, when all other property has passed from him. Where is he who strives for honors, & would build him a proud name, who goes back along the stream of time, to gather the bright deeds of his ancestors to weave into the crown of his own glory? Let him too come to the place of the dead. The boat of heraldry is idle there; there be no robes, no pomp, no state allowed—for beauty, there is corruption—for the emblems of rank, whitened bones.—The Christian may come and rejoice, even in his humility. He has laid up the unchanging treasures of faith and hope and charity in Heaven. His has been a glorious ambition, of honors that are eternal; for it is promised to him, that when the congregation of the creatures of earth are gathered, of the myriads who have lived, of all who now look on the golden sun, of the countless generations unborn, then shall *he* be named among the faithful.

The Poets have loved to figure Death as a terrible and gloomy Apparition: they have presented him as the skeleton king, the ghastly monarch of the charnel house, throned upon skulls, & armed like an enemy to destroy our peace. The conception of one of our own painters is more grand and more sublime. He has described him on the canvass a mysterious and powerful being seated in the dim twilight of his own voiceless halls, shadowed by the mists of ages, and summoning to his presence the multitudes of the earth, the youthful and the aged, the wise and the beautiful, from the city and the solitude, from the busy town and the lonely place.

I do not fear death, wrapped round as he has been, with fanciful horrors; but look forward with an earnest hope to the period, when I shall be relieved on the weary watch of life, and go to join the thronged hosts of the departed, to be like them, the dweller of eternity. Who would wish for immortality of the present existence? Few there be who would again enter the cradle of infancy, again to journey over the space of their earthly pilgrimage; few would again encounter the fearful difficulties that have marred happiness by open opposition, or meet the anguish that troubles the fountain of joy in secret. If we would not receive the past, still less would we be wise to accept the gift of the future. We build up our anticipations of uncertain pleasure, till they seem, like the ladder in the vision of the pious patriarch, resting on the sands, to reach to Heaven, and angels come down thereon to bless us; but a painful reality comes after, and all that was fair & bright fades away and leaves no trace behind. When we look forward on life, it is as the view from some eminence; the fields spread out as if covered with verdure; and there seems but a step, between us and the glad landscape;—we almost hear the murmur of the gently flowing waters, and breathe the perfumes the wind shakes from the banded branches. When we go onwards, there are many miles between us and our object; and, perhaps, when we are just ready to step upon the blossomed ground, our limbs relax from their strength, & we sink down exhausted, on the very confines of the pleasant region of our desire. Or, it may be, when we have arrived at the point for which we have been straining every nerve, the verdure which invited from a distance is the rank luxuriance of weeds, the murmur is the shining of the coming tempest, and the waving things, the leaves of poisonous vegetables.

The flower fades, the herb withers, the marble crumbles when touched by the finger of Time, and Man dies. Should he murmer against that Providence, which has appointed all things for good, that he too shares in that decay which is the common law of nature?—Should he mourn that he is permitted to escape from the sorrows of existence, and seek a peaceful rest from his troublings?

### EXTRACT.

"It is delightful to think, that humble life may be just as rich in moral grace, & moral grandeur, as the loftier places of society; that as true a dignity of principle may be earned by him who in homeliest drudgery, plies his conscientious task, as by him who stands entrusted with the fortunes of an empire; that the poorest menial in the land, who can lift a hand unsoiled by the pilfarments that are within his reach, may have achieved a victory over temptation, to the full as honorable as the proudest patriot can boast, who has spurned the bribrary of courts away from him. It is cheering to know, from the heavenly judge himself, that he who is faithful in the least, is faithful also in much; and that thus, among the labors of the field and of the work-shop, it is possible for the peasant to be as bright in honor as the peer, and have the chivalry of as much truth and virtue to adorn him.

And, as this lesson is not little in respect of principle, so neither is it little in respect of influence on the order and well-being of human society. He who is unjust in the least, is, in respect of guilt, unjust, also in much. And to reverse this proposition, as it is done in the first clause of our text—he who is faithful in that which is least, is, in respect both of righteous principle and of actual observation, faithful also in much. Who is the man to whom I would most readily confide the whole of my property? He who would most disdain to put forth an injurous hand on a single farthing of it. Who is the man from whom I would have the least dread of any unrighteous encroachment? He, all the delicacies of whose principle are awakened, when he comes within sight of the limit which separates the region of the justice from the region of injustice. Who is the man whom we shall never find among the greater degrees of iniquity? He who shrinks with sacred abherrence from the lesser degrees of it. It is a true, though a homely maxim of economy, that if we take care of our small sums our great sums will take care of themselves.—And to pass from our own things to the things of others, it is no less true, that if principle should lead us all to maintain the care of strictest honesty over our neighbor's pennies, then will his pounds lie secure from the grasp of injustice, behind the barrier of a moral impossibility. This lesson, if carried into effect among you, would so strengthen all the ramparts of security between man and man, as to make them utterly impassable; and therefore, while, in the matter of it, it may look, in one view, as one of the least of the commandments, it, in regard both of principle and of effect, is, in another view of it, one of the greatest of the commandments.—And we therefore conclude with assuring you, that nothing will spread the principle of this commandment to any great extent throughout the mass of society, but the principle of godliness. Nothing will secure the general observation of justice among us, in its punctuality and in its preciseness, but such a precise Christianity as many affirm to be puritanical. In other words, the virtues of society, to be kept in a healthful and prosperous condition must be upheld by the virtues of the sanctuary. Human law may restrain many of the grosser violations. But without religion among the people, justice will never be in extensive operation as a moral principle. A vast proportion of the species will be as unjust as the vigilance & the severities of law allow them to be. A thousand petty dishonesties, which never will, and never can be brought within the cognizance of any of our courts of administration, will still continue to derange the business of human life, and to stir up all the heartburnings of suspicion and resentment among the members of human society. And it is, indeed, a triumphant reversion awaiting the Christianity of the New Testament, when it shall become manifest as day, that it is her doctrine alone, which, by its searching and sanctifing influence, can so moralize our world—as that each may sleep secure in the lap of his neighbor's integrity, and the charm of confidence, between man and man, will at length be felt in the business of every town, and in the bosom of every family.

*Chalmers.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Providence Patriot.*

"For what is wedlock, forced, but a hell—
An age of discord and continual strife?"

*Mr. Editor*—One of the most ungrateful, and I might add, criminal acts, which, in my opinion, a parent can commit, is that of enforcing their children to take those for partners in life who have never shared in their affections. This too frequently falls to the lot of the female sex. Often is the case that, for the sake of the "bright defiler of Hymen's purest bed," a lovely daughter is pressed, until resistance becomes a burden, and refusal almost a crime, to accept the hand of some vain coxcomb, robed in the garb of wealth, whose head would be rent in twain if one sensible idea should ever enter it. View, for a moment, the situation of a female thus united. To her the pleasures and sweet counsel, enjoyed by those whose hearts are one, are strangers—sorrow is her daily companion, & instead of a cheerful countenance, we behold her pale, emaciated, and dejected; she seems almost to say, that life is a burden. To be sure she is in the possession of glittering wealth, but what enjoyment does that afford while the very sight of her partner chills her soul!

Such was the situation of Elvira B——. Her parents, who resided in a beautiful village on the banks of the Connecticut, were not affluent, but "well to live," as the saying was, and having only one child, on her, therefore, their united attention was bestowed.—But unhappily for Elvira, as the sequel will show, her parents set too much value on this world's goods.—Elvira was a lovely girl; possessed of an amiable disposition and elegant form, which, added to an extensive mind, well cultivated by an able teacher, rendered her the star of the village. She had attained her 18th year, when Charles K——, the son of a wealthy merchant, of a neighboring town, & friend of Mr. B——, made them a visit.—Charles, who was likewise an only child, and the idol of his parents, had been indulged by them in all the pleasures which riches can afford; and he being naturally possessed of a fickle mutable as the wind, my readers can easily imagine what effect these indulgencies had upon him. Suffice it to say, that he was the picture of dissipation. On a person of this description, the charms of Elvira would naturally have a striking effect. They did; and from that time, Charles determined, if possible, to win her affections. The natural question will arise, How was Elvira pleased with him? The answer is obvious: to her he had no charms. Charles soon found that the object of his wishes could never be obtained except through the mediation of Elvira's parents. To them, therefore, he made the subject known, and by their influence he but too well succeeded in his plan. Elvira, rather than suffer an endless banishment from the home of her childhood, or endure the frowns of a parent, reluctantly accepted his hand.—But, reader, mark the result. Before two years had rolled over the unhappy Elvira's head, the parents of Charles were summoned to that "bourn, from whence no traveller returns," and he being left to the entire disposal of his father's property, gave loose to all those vicious habits which he had contracted in early youth. One vice led on to another, and in a short time he became one of the most abandoned profligates of the town. No scene of midnight revelry ever occurred but he formed one of the company. Night after night would Elvira, with an innocent offspring in her arms, sit and watch the silent taper, until the clock told that the hour of morning was near at hand, while her depraved husband would be carousing in some infernal habitation of wickedness. She feared to retire & seek in sweet sleep, that ease for an aching heart which was by her so much desired, lest it should rouse his vengeance as had been the case. But the troubles of Elvira were short, and although she endured all the suffering which is in the power of man to describe, yet *she opened not her mouth*, "but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on her damask cheek; she pin'd in thought." Day by day gave tokens that her sorrows here on earth were soon to end; and ere had six years "their annual circuit run" from the time of their unholy wedlock, when her immortal spirit winged its flight to him who gave it. Happy Elvira! you were then at rest.—Two small children were left to witness their father's untimely end, which took place about a twelvemonth after, by suicide. The children were taken home by Elvira's parents, & fortunately for them, notwithstanding their father's prodigacy, sufficient was left for their maintenance.

Thus, gentle reader, ends the tale of Elvira B——. The grief of her parents, you can better imagine than I can describe, as my feelings have almost compelled me to desist, while penning this short sketch. And now in conclusion let me ask, are any of my readers' parents, who have children as promising as was Elvira B——? If so, then I beseech you to reflect on the sufferings she endured, and I am confident you will pursue a different course from that adopted by her parents.

ALONZO.

FROM THE OHIO GAZETTE.

### THE PERFIDIOUS BROTHER.

It was one of those delightful evenings in autumn, when the moon rides in full splendor in the sky, and all nature appears in her mild and melancholy aspect; the hum of business had died away upon the ear, and the laborer had returned to his cottage; I had passed the last cottage of a little village, whose lowly huts, though the abodes of want, were ever open to the stranger, and where the last morsel of bread was freely spread before the needy. Here I had contemplated passing the night but the beautiful evening, such as Ohio alone enjoys, seemed to invite me to ramble still farther on my journey. For several miles I passed along in sweet meditation, till weariness compelled me to seek shelter for the night.—Guided by the faint glimmerings of a light, I directed my course a little from the common road, and arrived at the door of a farmer.—"Come in" was the answer to a gentle tap. I entered—cast my eye arround the neat room, and took a glance of the family circle seated around the family fire. A venerable old man on whose head were strown the frosts of some sixty winters, with a hearty salutation invited me to partake of the comforts of his fire-side. "While God gives me the means I now possess, welcome, thrice welcome, the stranger to all my little but affords. Stranger, in peace you have come, till morning you will not depart." I gave him my most hearty acknowledgments and accepted his kind invitation. I was in the bloom of youth, ardent and gay, but there was a something in the conduct of the veteran peculiarly attracting, which caused the air of melancholy. He seemed particularly to delight in repeating the tales of ancient days, and the exploits of his youth.—"Young man," said he, "you know as yet but little of the troubles of life; youth glides along like the beautiful river; what few cares it has, like the gentle apple on its surface, tend only to adorn and beautify." He continued for some time in his moral lecture—warned me of the vices his age had rendered capable of pointing out, though to me concealed. "Trust not," he continued, "the caprices of the world; no, not even a friend; a brother may betray a brother, strong as is the tie that connects them. In the State of Virginia I once dwelt, where I lived in affluence; but from friends and relatives I sought a retreat in these wilds. The treachery of a brother"—here he paused and looked around as if fearful to proceed—"yes, a stranger is always a friend, and to you I may tell my tale. By the treachery of a brother I was robbed of the dearest object of my affection—and wealth alone had no charms for me. At the time when the war commenced between England and the colonies, I had just settled on an estate left me by my venerable father, who died a few years before. I had just married a wife, beautiful and accomplished.—I loved her as my life; I almost adored her. But amid the scenes of domestic felicity, I felt I had higher duties to performs; my country needed men to fight her battles, and her voice I could not disregard. I accepted an Ensign's commission and joined the army. A brother of mine, older than myself, had previously enlisted in her ranks, and great was my joy on finding we were both in the same regiment. In various battles we fought within sight of each other—honor and applause were always attendant on our arms. At the memorable battle of Yorktown, a double portion of glory fell to my share; indeed, sir, I fought as if my country was at stake; and when the shout of victory was given, it was as the sound of the opening gates of heaven "on golden hinges turning." But the noise and din of arms had died away, and I retired to a neighboring grove to offer thanksgiving to the God of our preservation. When the short prayer was offered, and I had arisen to retire, I was surprised to see, directly before me, a man with a pistol aimed towards my heart. He was dressed in tattered garments, and evidently in disguise. He spoke not a single word when I inquired what was his desire. He essayed to fire, but the weapon, more humane than its possessor, refused to give the deadly charge. He tried his pistol again, but still it refused to perform the murderous office. Then throwing it away, he was deliberately drawing another from his bosom, when I made an attempt and seized him by the arms; a struggle ensued, but he burst himself away by his superior strength. As he departed, a small pocket-book, which had fallen from his pocket during the struggle, was left behind—and a shot from the pistol which he still retained, and which he turned at a short distance to discharge, gave me a slight wound in the thigh.—The man was gone, and I returned to camp. Judge my surprise, when, on opening the wallet, I found the hand writing and the papers of my *brother!* A chill, as it were of death, came over me, when I saw the superscription of a letter in the well known hand writing of my wife. It was of a late date, and written in confidence. Oh! it told a tale at which my heart sickened, and I fell almost lifeless on the ground. After I recovered I gave orders that my brother should be sent for immediately, but he was no where to be found. Soon as my health and spirit would permit, I returned to my happy residence—but, oh! how changed! My own dwelling was barred against me, and every one looked upon me with wonder and amazement, as on one just arisen from the grave. From my old neighbors I learned the remainder of the tale, which completed my misery. My brother had returned immediately after our late interview, and reported that I was severely wounded, and requested my wife's attendance. The little effects that could be immediately collected were taken—the treacherous, cruel, unnatural brother, robbed me of my dearest object on earth, and fled forever. But notwithstanding his crimes, may heaven bless him wherever he is. Oh may he repent and yet be happy. He has indeed caused my cup of misery to overflow, my wretchedness is more than I can bear."

The tears that ran down his aged cheek told the sincerity of his grief. He had proceeded thus far, when a sudden noise on the other side of the fireplace now startled us and attracted our attention.—An old man, who hitherto had sat unobserved and mute, had fallen pale and motionless on the floor. We raised his body, placed it on a bed which was in the room, and every thing done to restore the spark of life, apparently extinguished. At length he breathed—he lived again, but he seemed wild and bewildered. He was dressed in habiliments of the poorest sort, that bespoke his poverty and wretchedness. I learned that he called a short time before I arrived, by his looks and gestures requesting the morsel of the beggar & rest for the night under the hospitable roof. He was indeed an object of pity, and his looks would unlock the heart which scarcely affected with feelings of charity. But now his tongue, which before, he pretended, was never loosed, assisted in uttering the disconnected and disturbed ideas of his mind. His ear, which to every thing else was deaf, had evidently reached the tale which his host had related. He looked about him with that wild & vacant stare that marked the disturbed and bewildered state of his mind. But reason at length returned, and he expressed a desire to retire and take his repose for the remainder of the night. Every thing was administered of repeated efficacy in his case, and he was left to his repose in the bed where he was first placed. I was conducted to a small and neat apartment, and all retired to rest. In the morning a shriek, issuing from the room we had left the preceding night, awoke me from my slumber. Mine host met me at the door, hastening, as I was, to the apartment. I cast a look on the couch where the stranger slept—his sleep was the sleep of death! His head was extended a little over the side of the bed, and his grim emaciated countenance looked ghastly horrible; covered with the whiteness of death. On a table near by his bed side he had placed a small bundle of papers, and with them and open letter, which was found to contain the intelligence, that the stranger was the *perfidious brother of his host*; that he wandered about in quest of subsistence, begging from door to door; that she with whom he had shared his crimes was living in Canada repenting her crime and suffering the shame and poverty they both merited. He entreated him to mourn not for him, as his crimes had destroyed the relation of brother. He concluded—"Pardon from you, sweet as it would be, I can never know. A few short moments and I am no more; yet, O! for mercy's sake give, the body of your worst enemy a resting place for a grave. 'Tis the last act you can, ever perform for thy wretched, unnatural brother."

Thus ended the tragical scene. The old man, overcome with grief, shed tears over the body of his brother. The next day the body was committed to the earth beneath a tree that stood near the house, where the aged man said he himself should soon rest by his side. I followed the body to the grave—Never did I feel a bitterness of heart like that day's—All was grief, and mourning, and lamentation.

*From the Evangelical & Literary Magazine.*

### AMERICAN LADIES.

Perhaps there is no country in the world, where the women are more completely *domestic*, than they are in our own; and none where female influence is more generally felt. This is a most happy circumstance. And it affords a powerful argument in favor of female education.

It is trite, I know, but very important to remark, that when ladies are distinguished for domestic habits and virtues, their maternal influence is very great. They mould the hearts, and to a great degree form the understandings of the future fathers and mothers in our country. Now they, who have in their hands so great a part of *early education*, certainly ought to receive that cultivation of heart and mind, which would fit them for the discharge of the very important duties of their station. This is no easy work. It demands skill and judgment, as well as attention.—Surely preparation ought to be made for it, that it may be done well. Look at the majority of girls of eighteen, in the country, and see what are their qualifications for a place at the head of a household.

But female influence is felt not only in domestic life;—it reaches to every part of society. Every where it ought to be salutary. Our ladies ought to be intellectual as well as sensitive; refined as well as elegant; intelligent as well as affable; *good* as well as *pretty*. No where, indeed, are they more modest, more pure and delicate, than among ourselves; but if to these graces of the female character, were added suitable mental improvement, the effect on the whole community would be most happy. A higher spirit of literature would pervade our State: and young men would spend that time in study, which now they waste in dissipation. A loftier tone of moral feeling would be awakened, and we might hope to witness the purity, without the extravagances of chivalry.

## MASONIC.

Extract from an address, delivered before the Brethren of Zion Lodge, No. 3, and Detroit Lodge, No 337, on the 27th of December, 1824, at Detroit, by Br. A. E. Wing.

*Brethren of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons*—In addressing you, who are bound to me by so many ties of endearing relation, by that "three-fold cord which is not easily broken," I feel an embarrassment almost insurmountable.

Assembled, as we are, in a variety of capacities, as members of a republic from which we have reason to hope will emanate a universal republic on earth; as a people professing christianity, a belief in the holy scriptures of eternal truth; as members of an institution which bears an intimate relation to both, our obligations are great and our duties many. But two days since, most, if not all of us, were assembled to celebrate the birth day of *the Lord of Glory*; the object of the Christian's faith; the Saviour of the world. "The chief corner stone of that spiritual building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." By the faithful herald of His cross we were pointed to the "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world," and were reminded in the language of holy writ, "this is the way, walk ye in it."

This day we are again assembled, to celebrate the virtues of one who was cotemporary with Christ, & who was a coworker with him in that stupendous work, which exalts the Christian's hope to that celestial temple above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides. In chaming hundred with St. John the Evangelist, this sainted patron of our order, or with thousand of other Christian patrons, it should be recollected, that in the legacy which has been transmitted by them to us, we are authorised to use their names for authority, only in proportion as we maintain unsullied those principles which they espoused.

As well might a Voltaire or a Paine, clothed in white raiment, claim kindred with the Lord Jesus Christ, as an *apostate worthless* Mason, clothed in his lamb skin or white apron, with St. John, the Evangelist. He would disdain the approach of such a Mason to the altar of his espousal, and his mighty shade would turn indignant at the insulting companion.

We can, my brethren, mourn over the fallen reputation of other lodges in different countries, produced by the apostacy of Masons but we are responsible only for our own.—Situated upon a remote frontier, in the bosom of forests, but a few years since tenanted by naught but savages; whose awful silence for ages had been unbroken by nothing human, save the cry of the Indian and his fearful war whoop,—we are just beginning to emerge into that state of growing importance, which will soon ensure us a place among the stars of our political Zodiac. During our march to political importance; during the struggles and convulsions of contending parties for preferment: you will be found numbered in conflicting ranks: in doing so, you will doubtless act honestly; and you may act zealously;—but let your zeal be tempered with prudence, that when you meet your brethren upon the level, at that altar where all hearts should be, you may not be compelled to reproach yourselves with the reflection that you had for a moment forgotten that you were Masons.

The number of lodges already formed in our infant Territory, and the prospects with regard to others about to be formed, justifies the expectation that we may soon organize a Grand Lodge of our own. This then will open a new theatre for the display of all your masonic virtues; and will call into exercise all your masonic skill. The purity and respectability of the Grand Lodge, as well as of all other Lodges which in our growing country may hereafter be engrafted into it, will depend much upon the purity and respectability of lodges already organized among us. What then is wanting to constitute us fit materials for the erection of that mytic temple? Have we no apostates among us? Have we no atheists? none who disbelieve the Holy Bible, which is the acknowledged guide to our faith & practice? Are there no mutant brothers? no disorganizers, back-biters and slanderers? no debauchees? none who frequent the haunts of vice and dissipation? no idlers and drunkards? none who have forfeited their claims to the appellation of husband, and to the endearing relation of father and child? none who withhold the hand of charity from the distresses of the naked and hungry? none who refuse and neglect to contribute to the wants of a needy and distressed brother? If you have reason to suspect that there are any such among us, brethren examine your lodges. You are authorized to demand reformation; you are *required* to use every persuasion in your power to effect it.* If you fail in these laudable efforts, cut them off, cast out those wolves in sheep's clothing; and disrobe them of that emblem of spotless purity which has already too long covered their unworthiness. You have already made several attempts at reformation, and let me tell you your efforts have been *too feeble and limited*, you are to know no distinction of *age, rank or fortune*, bring them *all* to the level and plumb-line of masonry, and square them by the principles of your order.

In short, brethren, spare not the pruning hook; let your work of reformation be thorough. This being accomplished, (should there be any of us left) we can visit that temple, dedicated to the order of the holy St. John's, with a full confidence that we are associated with those only, whose lives & conduct, both in and out of the lodge, will correspond with the principles of our order. Then, and not till then, can the world be furnished with the best evidences we can give, that "when one is said to be a member of that fraternity, he is one to whom the burthened heart can pour out its sorrows, to whom distress may prefer its suit; whose hand is guided by justice, and his heart expanded by benevolence." Then may we invoke the genius of our departed christian patrons, to look within the veil of our mystic temple; to preside over our assemblies; and commune with us in those festivals, which are commemorative of their virtues.

Add then, brethren, to your faith and practice in Masonry, *faith in the Son of God*; & you shall have a steady beam of light ever glowing before you; and your hopes of a blessed immortality in that celestial lodge above, shall remain unshaken; firm as the pillars of Heaven, and immovable as the Throne of God.

### SECRETS OF MASONRY.

At an Inn in the west of England, several persons were sitting round the fire, in a large kitchen, through which was a passage to the other apartments of the house, among whom were a female traveller and a tailor. At this Inn, a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was held; and it being Lodge night, several of the members passed the company on their way to the room in which they met. This circumstance introduced observations on the occult signs by which Masons could be known to each other; when the female observed that there was not so much mystery in Masonry as people imagined, and that she herself could show any person a Mason's sign. "What," says the tailor, "that of a Free and Accepted Mason?" "Yes," she replied, "and I will wager you a half crown bowl of punch, to be decided by any of the members you may please to appoint, that I perform my promise." "Why," says the tailor, "a woman was never admitted, then how is it possible you could procure the secret?" "No matter for that," says she, "I will readily forfeit the half crown, if I do not prove the fact. The company urged the tailor to accept the challenge, and the amount was deposited. The woman immediately started up, and took the tailor by the collar, "Come," says she, "follow me," which he did, trembling as he went along


ORIGINAL STAINED

fearing to undergo some part of the discipline in making a Mason, of which he had heard such a dreadful report.—She led him into the street, and pointing to a sign of the *Lion and Lamb*, asked him whose sign it was—The tailor answered, "Mr. Lodger's," the name of the landlord. "Is he a Free Mason?"—"Yes," said the tailor. "Then I have shown you the sign of a Free and Accepted Mason." The laugh was so much against the poor tailor, that it was with great difficulty he could be prevailed upon to partake of the liquor, which was forthwith produced at his expense.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

*Friday, May 20.*

The report of the committee of conference on the petition of Matthew Watson and others, was received and laid on the table.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the bill for a public act relative to fraudulent conveyances was read. The committee recommended the passage of the bill with sundry amendments. After some remarks by Messrs. Sherman, Judson, R. Huntington, Wells, Stanton, and others, the bill was postponed to a third reading.

The committee on the petition of J. Hinsdale and others, for the incorporation of Middletown Savings Bank, reported in favor of the same, and a bill for that purpose was read the first time.

A bill for the appointment of a Sheriff of Middlesex county, which had been previously laid on the table, was resumed—and a debate ensued, on motion to amend the bill, by erasing the name of ——— Higgins, and inserting that of John L. Lewis—in which Messrs. Stanton, Hotchkiss, Swathel, and others, took part. The motion was lost, and the bill as introduced passed.

On motion, 2 o'clock in the afternoon was assigned for the choice of Senator.

A bill appointing J. Nichols, Jr. Judge of Probate for the district of Pomfret, was read and passed.

A bill appointing David Keyes sheriff of the county of Windham, was read. Mr. Judson objected to the bill on the ground that the person nominated was not competent to discharge one of the various duties of the office.

Mr. ——— had not expected any opposition to this bill. Mr. Keyes had been nominated by the county, and he believed was qualified for the office.

Mr. Judson replied, and repeated his belief that Mr. Keyes did not possess the requisite qualifications.

Mr. Robinson, in reply to the gentleman from Canterbury would only say, that for one man to undertake to rifle the whole county, was contrary to every principle of our government.

On the question being taken the bill passed.

A bill appointing a Senator of this State in the Congress of the United States, which passed the House and came from the Senate with a different vote was taken up. On motion the bill was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to ballot for a Senator. On the first ballot the whole number was 198, of which Calvin Willey, Esq. had 102. A resolution that the House adhere to its former vote was then passed.

A resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of erecting a State-House in New-Haven, and report to the next session of the Legislature, was read and negatived.

A bill for a public act, authorizing grand jurors to employ attorneys in certain cases, was read the first time.

A bill for a public act to repeal an act, authorizing limited partnerships in certain cases, was read the third time. The bill was supported by Mr. Judson, and opposed by Mr. Leavitt, and negatived.

*Saturday, May 21.*

A bill was passed appointing Elijah Johnson Sheriff of the county of Tolland.

Bills were passed appointing justices of the Peace for the counties of New-London, Hartford, and Middlesex.

The committee to whom had been re-committed the petition of the Sharon Canal Company, praying for a bank, made report and a bill for that purpose was read the first time.

A bill for a public act repealig the 75th section of the act concerning crimes and punishments was read the first time. The section proposed to be repealed prohibits the sale of lottery tickets, issued under the authority of other states.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

*Monday, May 23.*

The committee on the bill repealing the 41st section of the act respecting crimes and punishments, reported in favor of the same. Report accepted.

A bill for repealing that part of the act for crimes and punishments, concerning the purchasing of Lottery Tickets, received its second reading.

A bill for incorporating the Sharron Canal Bank, received its second reading.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the towns of Windham and Chaplain, reported against granting the prayer, which was accepted.

The bill authorizing Grand Jurors to employ an attorney in certain cases, received its third reading; and after some remarks from Messrs. A. Allen, Judson, Hendee and Robinson, it was negatived.

An act to prevent the drawing of seine or nets in Pettipaug Pond, was read the first time, and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Middletown Savings Bank, was read the third time and passed.

A bill confirming judgments from the Superior and County Courts, was received from the Senate, and had its first reading.

The consideration of the bill for regulating and constituting Courts, was taken up. Mr. Sterling moved to amend the bill by striking out sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, and part of the 11th, and insert one intire section. He supported his amendment by sund remarks. The bill was postponed for its third reading until to-morrow.

A bill for the settlement of estates testate, intestate or insolvent, received its first reading.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of E. L. Phelps and others, praying for an act of incorporation of a bank at Ware-House Point, reported a bill in form, which had its first reading.

*Tuesday May 24.*

The committee on the petition of George O. Gilbert and others, for the incorporation of a bank in Tolland, reported a bill, which had its first reading.

An act in addition to an act for the better regulation and support of schools received its first reading.

A bill constituting the town of Lebanon a Probate District, had its first reading.

A bill for the support and regulation of mills, had its first and second reading, and referred to a joint committee of five from the House.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the bill appointing Sheriff for Middlesex County, by striking the name of Gideon Higgins and inserting that of John L. Lewis, which was laid upon the table.

*Bills received a second reading*—For the assessment of taxes—for settlement of estates, testate, intestate, or insolvent—for rendering valid judgments from the Superior and County Courts—for constituting the town of Ridgefield a Probate District, which was laid on the table—for incorporating the Ware-House Point Bank, laid upon the table.

A bill for a public act requiring trustees to give bonds, had its third reading, after the amendments proposed by the committee.

This bill provides that whenever a person in falling circumstances assigns his property to a trustee for the benefit of creditors, it shall be made for the benefit of *all*, and be recorded in the Probate Office, and the Judge to require bonds of the *trustee*, appoint commissioners, and cause the debts to be paid in proportion to the property.

Mr. Williams moved as amendment, so as to require the assignment to be recorded in three days after its execution, and sustained his motion by suggesting that a certain time ought to be fixed for its consummation.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Hartford ought not to be adopted. To limit three days in which the assignment may be recorded would be injustice. This had better remain on the general principles of recording deeds. A deed must be recorded as soon as it can conveniently be done, and if this is not strictly complied with, then the assignment ought to be lost.

Motion to amend negatived, and the question returned on the bill.

Mr. Sherman, in further support of this bill, remarked that the committee had with unanimity recommended this bill, and its object was to provide against frauds, which were sometimes practised among our citizens. If assignments are to be allowed, every measure possible should be adopted to render the creditors secure. The proceedings of an insolvent estate, after a man is dead, are familiar to us, and we have in this case resorted to the same system.

Mr. Huntington supported the bill by a few remarks that tended to illustrate the merits and shew the *wants* and *necessities* of such provisions as are contained in this bill. He said it was hoped that it would be adopted.

Mr. Judson was in favor of this bill. By recurring to the decision in the Supreme Court, authorising assignments for the benefit of creditors, it will be perceived that the estate of the insolvent may be given to the creditors instead of being swallowed up in cost. As this bill was first introduced, its provisions destroyed all assignments, and of course restored, in all its depredating consequences, the attachment law. As this system may save an immense number of suits, and distribute these savings among the honest creditors, the object is desirable. Gentlemen should not oppose this bill because it is not perfect. In its details we cannot expect it to be so. Nothing short of a bankrupt system can remedy all the evils complained of by gentlemen, but this cannot be done—the constitution of the United States forbids a *State* sovereignty the right of legislating to that extent. It is our duty now, under all circumstances, to give our aid to the system that has been begun by the Supreme Court, and by additional legislative provisions promote the cause of justice.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to this bill for the reasons, as he said, that there ought to be a distinction between creditors.

Mr. Leavitt further advocated the bill, and it passed without division.

The bill for incorporating the Sharon Canal Bank, received its third reading; after some amendments, the further consideration of it was postponed.

The petition of the Sharon Canal Company, praying for banking privileges, having been once negatived, was called up last week and recommitted on motion of Mr. Sterling. The committee now report a new bill, to authorize the employment of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of their capital for banking purposes, on condition that the Canal Company expend three hundred and fifty thousand dollars within six years, and extend the Canal to Salisbury, and in case this is not done within six years, then the banking privileges are to be forfeited.

Mr. Swan stated in a succinct manner the difference between the present and the original bill.

Mr. Sterling exemplified in a detailed statement of facts, tending to shew the vast importance of a canal to the towns of Sharon and Salisbury, and the utter impracticability of constructing such canal without the aid of a Bank. There are, said Mr. S. important manufactories of iron in these towns, and from them were now purchased by the government of the United States, all the anchors for our largest ships. The armories also depend on these iron works, for their supplies.—This is the best iron in the world, and the beds of ore are inexhaustible, and working the same demands much fuel—and unless this application is granted, there will be no wood in ten years to warm the widow and fatherless.

Another consideration was mentioned, the Plaister of Paris used by the farmers in that section of the State is of great importance to them, and this canal must entirely fail, unless the Bank is appended to their privileges.

Mr. Judson offered his sentiments in opposition to the grant, the reasons which induced him to come to this conclusion might be discovered on the bill itself. In the first place, 18 of the commissioners who are to distribute this stock, and exercise the powers of this corporation, and who are to receive the profits of this grant, belong to a foreign jurisdiction, and only *three* reside in this State. It is then apparent that this bill grants a privilege to the citizens of another state when there are many of our own citizens denied the privilege. As we have been informed that the same application has been made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, and have been denied.—So long as this bank is to exercise its privileges in the State of New-York, it may be better to leave that State to the creation of its own bodies politic. There is a material distinction between an institution which brings foreign capital into this state, like manufacturing companies, the avails of which are to be distributed among our laborers and farmers, and the institutions for money merely, where the benefits are immediately sent away.

The Bridgeport Bank is now owned in a distant city, and although they have a nominal banking house here, it is really carried on in another state. Were this question directly before us, it is certain that it would not be permitted. There is still another objection.—The charter is to be forfeited in six years if the canal is not completed. It will not be forgotten that the private property of these stockholders is exempt. And these foreign directors, by their charter may issue 750,000 in bills, and suppose that at the end of six years the canal proves unproductive, and they forfeit their charter, where will you seek redress for the bills issued by this bank? Your citizens look to you for security and protection against such a state of affairs.

Mr. Sterling arose to shew that there could be no such danger or alarm as was apprehended.

Mr. Tomlinson said that the objections to this bill are very evident. I am, said Mr. T. utterly opposed to trusting canal projects with bank speculations. In the result they may both prove ruinous. The canal only runs two miles in this State, and would cost not exceeding 10,000 dollars, and they offer to lay out about 300,000. This stamps this bill with speculation on its front, and as the directors of the institution reside out of this State, I am opposed to the grant.

Mr. Huntington and Mr. Sedgwick urged many strong reasons in favor of the bank.

Messrs. Kinne and Leavitt stated their objection to this bill at some length, and the latter gentleman remarked that the gentlemen from Sharon had stated high claims for this bank. By his account this will prove a "philosopher's stone," which would convert the iron of Sharon into gold, and the lime of Canaan i nto silver.—Bill negatived, 101 to 80.

*Wednesday May 25.*

The report of the committee on the petition of Jeremiah Halsey, praying the recompense for money expended in the erection of the State House,) granting $500 to said Jeremiah Halsey was accepted, and petition granted.

The bill reported by the committe on the petition of Charles Pond and others, granting an act of incorporation to the Connecticut Manufacturing Company, had its first reading.

The consideration of the nomination of a Sheriff for the county of Middlesex was resumed, but the bill having come from the Senate with a different vote, it was on motion, referred to a committee of conference.

The Bill repealing the 75th sect. of the act respecting Crimes and Punishments, on the subject of purchases of Lottery Tickets, was, after considerable discussion, passed.

A bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of Windham was read and passed.

Bills appointing Chief Justice and Associate Justices for the county of Windham, was laid upon the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill incorporating a Bank at Warehouse Point, which had its 2d reading. After some remarks from Mr. Pease, upon the object of the petitioners, it was postponed for a 3d reading.

A Bill for a public act empowering the Sheriff of New-London county to appoint an additional Deputy, was read the 1st time.

The consideration of the bill to incoprorate the Windham County Manufacturing Bank was resumed, and on motion laid upon the table.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Sterling, of Sharon, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Attorney for this State and for the County of Hartford, be, and hereby is directed to enquire into and prosecute all breaches of the 38th sect. of the act concerning crimes and punishments.

The Bill constituting the town of Kent a Probate District, came from the Senate with a different vote; on motion, a committee of conference was appointed.

The joint committee to whom was referred the enquiry "if any alterations are necessary to be made in the assessment of taxes," reported a bill, which had its first reading.

*Thursday May 26.*

The committee on the petition of the Connecticut River Company, to increase their capital to a million and a half of dolls. and employ a part of the same in Banking operations, reported in favor of the petition, and a bill for that purpose was read the first time.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill for the incorporation of the Vulcan Manufacturing Company, with Banking privileges, made report, and recommended sundry amendments to the bill. The bill was laid on the table.

The committee on the petition of Thirza Mansfield, praying that the punishment of death to which she has been sentenced may be changed into that of imprisonment for life, made report.

Mr. Judson moved that the consideration be postponed until the afternoon, and that the Speaker address a note to Judge Peters, who presided at the trial of the petitioner, and request him to appear before the House this afternoon, for the purpose of making a statement of her case all it appeared on trial.

The motion was adopted.

The bill incorporating the Fairfield Mechanics Bank, which was negatived in the House, came from the Senate with a different vote. A committee of conference was appointed.

The committee of conference on the bill appointing a Sheriff of Middlesex County, reported that the Senate adhered to their vote, which was to erase the name of Gideon Higgins, and insert that of John L. Lewis.

Mr. Stanton moved that the House recosider and concur with the Senate. He said that since the subject was formerly before the House, he had seen Mr. Lewis, who denied the charges which had been made against him. It would be seen that charges might be made against a person by a member of the House, which it would take a month to disprove. He had conversed with a respectable gentleman from the County of Middlesex, who thought Mr. Lewis ought to be re-appointed. He said a person ought not to be put down by a statement made by a single member of the House.

It seems Mr. Hotchkiss had intimated a few days ago in the House, that Mr. Lewis had failed to pay over certain sums collected by him.

Mr. Judson thought Mr. Lewis ought to have an opportunity of making his defence against these charges, and he therefore moved to refer the subject to a select committee.

Messrs. Hungerford and Hotchkiss made further remarks, expressing an opinion that the County members who had had the subject of nominating a Sheriff before them, was a sufficient committee. But if a committee was appointed, it should have power to send for persons and papers, at the expense of the House; that no person could voluntarily appear before a select committee, &c. Mr. Hotchkiss observed that Mr. Lewis had but two votes in county meeting.

A further discussion took place, in which Messrs. Stanton and Welles advocated, and Williams, Pitkin, Leavitt & Robinson opposed the motion for a reference, and on the question being taken the motion was lost. The House also refused to concur with the Senate in the appointment of Mr. Lewis.

Judge Peters appeared at the bar of the House and made a statement of the case of Thirza Mansfield, as it appeared on trial.

The question granting the petition of Thirza Mansfield was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The Judiciary bill was resumed. A discussion, occupying most of the afternoon, ensued on the motion for the amendment proposed by Mr. Sterling on Monday. The question was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative, Yeas 64, Nays 127. The question was then taken on the passage of the whole bill and decided in the affirmative.

A bill limiting the term of office of the Mayor of Hartford, came from the Senate amended by altering the length of the term from 4 to 3 years. A committee of conference was appointed.

A bill appointing John S. Peters Judge of Probate for the District of Hebron was passed.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT MAY 25.

FIRE.—On Monday night last, between the hours of eleven and twelve, a most destructive and alarming fire commenced in North Union-st. and progressing down Westminster-st. with an almost unprecedented rapidity, in a few moments destroyed several large and valuable dwelling-houses, besides that beautiful structure, the Universalist Chapel, and several out-buildings and workshops. Among the principal sufferers are the following persons whose losses will probably vary but little from the annexed estimate made by gentlemen acquainted with the value of the several estates:—Mr. George Franklin a dwelling-house $700 insured; Mrs. James Rhodes $3500, total loss; Capt. Sam'l. Young $5000, one half insured; Universalist Chapel $19,000, $3000 insured; Oliver Carpenter $2500, $1200 insured; Rhodes G. Allen, Esq. $4000, total loss; General Carrington $2000, total loss; Mrs. Peter Tailor $3000, partly insured; Mr. Joseph Robinson, work shop and tools, $400, total loss; Mrs. Gustavus Tailor, house considerably injured; Mrs. Bacon, house badly scorched; Henry P. Franklin, Esq. house nearly destroyed, loss estimated at $1500; Messrs. Beckwith & Pearson, B. & C. Dyer & Co. & Henry Starke, Esq. had a large quantity of cotton (rising 100 bales) & whiskey in the cellar of the Universalist Chapel; the whole valued at $12,000 destroyed; which, however, was principally covered by insurance—actual loss to owners perhaps $1000. Mr. Samuel W. Wheeler in goods destroyed. $560, total loss; James U. Arnold, Esq. house damaged considerably, insured; Cornelius G. Fenner, in furniture, $400, total loss. Besides these, other individuals have sustained losses in furniture and other property, upon which no correct estimate can be made.

When the fire commenced, there was but little wind, and many of our citizens being at the Theatre, which is located within a few yards of the scene of desolation, the alarm was very soon spread through the community, and the inhabitants, with their usual promptitude and alacrity, repared to the spot, and after a severe conflict succeeded in subduing the flames. The several engine, hydraulion, and fire hook and ladder companies, acquitted themselves with credit. As to the origin of the fire, there are various opinions; some think that it was the work of an incendiary, while others believe it to have originated in accident. When first discovered, it was confined to a very narrow space between the house of Mrs. Rhodes and Mr. Allen's shop, but communicating to the furniture manufactory of that gentleman, in which there was a quantity of varnish, oils, &c. it soon bid defiance to the exertions of those who surrounded it.

It gives us pain to state, that a very worthy and respectable family, but one which is unfortunately poor, lost the whole of their little all, and barely escaped with life, and with nothing to cover themselves but blankets.—Their distresses have however, been somewhat relieved by the kindness of their charitable neighbors but as they are extremely poor, and as this calamity has fallen upon them at a moment when they are surrounded by a progeny of small children, it is hoped that they will not be forgotten, and that those who have aught to spare will contribute to their relief.

*Invention.* Mr. Joseph Bell is building, in Cheraw, S. C. a boat which he intends to propel by lever power. It is now nearly completed, and he expects to put it in operation in the course of the ensuing week. The machinery is very simple, and the manual force required to work it, will not exceed that of four persons. Mr. Bell is perfectly confident that this attempt of his, to apply the lever power to boats with great advantage, will be successful and that he can propel them with much greater rapidity than is done by steam. No person has ever yet succeeded in making this application, although there can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle. Should Mr. Bell effect his object, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the present age, and will entirely explode the use of steamboats, as the labor and expense to put boats on his plan into operation are infinitely less, and the advantage derived from the power and lightness of the machinery much greater. *Cheraw Intelligencer.*]

[We publish the above for the purpose of inviting the attention of mechanics to *lever power*, as applicable to the propulsion of vessels on water. The *press* in use in our office, is on the lever principle, simple in merchanism, and of extraordinary power. From observing this application of lever power, we are led to believe that it may be multiplied to an extent at least sufficient for the propulsion of boats as large as steam-boats, if not to an indefinite extent.—*Balt. Pat.*

*From the N. Y. Com. Adv. May 22.*

DESPERATE AFFAIR.

On Tuesday the 24th inst. the Rev. Mr. Morrison Principal of the Belle Air Academy, near Baltimore, was shot by one of the students. The following particulars of this affair we copy from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday. "It appears that about three months ago James Smith, a youth of about 15 years of age, was corrected by Mr. Morrison, under whose tuition James then was. Subsequently, James obtained a pistol in Baltimore, returned to Belle Air, and had a dispute with one of the students, in consequence of which he was reprimanded by Mr. Morrison. James then took a favourable opportunity and shot Morrison, who is dangerously ill of the wound. He was committed in Harford county, and was brought before Judge Archer on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of being admitted to bail as above stated. The case was ably argued on both sides, and the testimony of Dr. Davidge was, that Mr. Morrison was in a very dangerous situation. Judge Archer determined not to admit him to bail until it should be ascertained that Morrison was out of all danger from the wound." The last accounts represent Morrison's case as much more favourable.

*Remarkable Fish Story.*—We learn that while a Cape Ann fishing schr. was lying on the Middle Ground a few days since, with her anchor down, and her men employed in fishing, they suddenly perceived their vessel was moving at a rapid rate, after she had gone a considerable distance, they saw a large whale blow—when he disappeared, the vessel was again carried swiftly thro' the water, and again the whale rose and spouted, and they perceived the water colored with blood.—The fish then sunk and the schooner remained stationary. The crew now endeavored to raise the anchor, but found they could not! Soon after a brig came up with them, and on being informed of the circumstances sent several men on board the schr. to assist in weighing the anchor, which they affected with considerable difficulty, and when they took it on board found a part of the entrails of the whale upon it.

It is supposed the fish either swallowed the anchor, or in diving to the bottom, struck upon it with such force as to cause it to enter his body. Thus, either a fish story, we have reason to believe is essentially true. *Salem Register.*

*Rights of Schoolmasters and Pupils.*

A case, involving very important principles connected with the education of youth, was decided last week in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, holden at Taunton. The plaintiff, Reed, brought an action for damages against Hill, a young gentleman who kept a school in Rehoboth for cruelty and improperly beating the plaintiff's son. It appeared in evidence that the defendant, in the discharge of his duty as a schoolmaster, had called up the boy, who was accused by the monitor of having whispered, but who denied that he was guilty of the charge. Another boy, who sat near him, stated that he had whispered, & he and the monitor persisted in the charge, & told what the culprit had said. The boy continued to deny the allegation, and the master told him to reflect upon it; and in the mean time proceeded to look over some sums, and mend some pens. After this he applied to the boy again, who persisted in his denial.—The two other boys being again referred to, persisted in the charge, upon which the master gave the boy a few blows with a cowskin, which he commonly used in the discipline of his school. After a little further time the boy was again called on to confess his fault, but refused, and some additional blows were given. The master repeated this proceeding several times, and applied to an older sister of the boy to state whether her brother was in the habit of telling untruths at home? She said he was not; but in the present case she believed he did. The boy was then ordered to take off his jacket, and the master whipped him with some considerable severity, he still persisting in his denial. It was however proved, that after school the boy said he was not hurt, and no marks, except some slight bruises on the elbow, were visible. The next day he worked with his father, shovelling, &c. and complained of no injury. The boy who was punished, declared on the stand that he did not whisper, and several of the scholars contradicted his testimony, and stated he did whisper, and gave the words they heard him speak. The appearance of the scholars who were called upon to testify, and the correct and intelligent manner in which they testified, were much to the credit of their instructor, who had the appearance of an amiable young man, by no means addicted to the intemperance of passion. On these facts, after a very eloquent and ingenious argument from Mr. W. Baylies, for the defendant, and Mr. Morton, for the plaintiff, Judge Wilde delivered a charge to the jury, distinguished for soundness of legal inductions and correctness in their application to the circumstances of society, and the interesting relations of teacher and pupil, as well as occasional touches of unpretending eloquence, which enchained the attention of the hearers, and did equal honor to its author as a lawyer and a man. The general relations of the instructor & instructed, and the delegated parental authority which the master held over his scholars for the purpose of education, were distinctly stated.—This authority was not to be abused to enable the master to exercise acts of petty tyranny over his school, but in all cases, like the present, the jury were to judge whether the punishment inflicted was proportioned to the alleged offence, and whether it had originated in a design on the part of the master to effect a reformation in the conduct of the child, and for his general good; or whether it proceeded from caprice & the intemperance of passion. Whether the child were actually guilty of the alleged offence or not, did not affect the question. The master in this respect was the sole judge, and if he proceeded under a reasonable conviction of the guilt of the scholar, to inflict the necessary punishment, he was fully justified, though it might turn out the child was innocent. In the case before the jury, his Honor the Judge said, that there was a remarkable degree of correctness and propriety observed by the master in the manner in which he inflicted the punishment, and that, as he was engaged in punishing the child, not for whispering, but for the crime of lying to conceal his fault, it did not appear that the punishment was at all disproportioned to the offence, but was given for the sole purpose of effecting a reformation in the child, and for which every parent under similar circumstances ought to feel himself under obligations to the master.

The Judge alluded to the practice which was but too common among parents, of espousing the quarrels of their children whenever they complained of ill usage at school; by which means the authority of the master was brought into contempt, and his usefulness frequently destroyed. It was, perhaps, better for the child, even that he should suffer some injustice at the hands of his teacher, than he should be supported by his father in an attempt to resist the salutary discipline of education. A child was frequently ruined by such a course of conduct, and should the plaintiff in the present case obtain a verdict, it might be the means of rendering the boy entirely ungovernable, and alike obstinate and perverse under parental restraint as he had been under the control of his instructor. Under these circumstances, and the principles of law as applicable to the case, which were altogether on the side of the Defendant, it remained for the jury to decide whether the punishment inflicted was of a cruel and unjustifiable nature, manifestly disproportioned to the alleged offence, or whether the master was in the lawful and correct exercise of his delegated authority over the child.

The above is an imperfect outline of the charge, given entirely from recollection, and embraces a few of the general principles laid down by the judge. The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant. *R. I. Journal.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

It appears by the Montreal papers of the 21st, that 700 settlers had arrived at Quebec from Ireland, during the week ending the 17th inst. A vessel had also arrived at Quebec from Greenock, which place she left the 22d April, with settlers for the township of M'Nab. The Editor of the Montreal Courant says, "We have been informed by a gentleman who came passenger in the Amethyst from London, that he heard from good authority in the British capital, that arrangements were making to send 15,000 Irish emigrants to Canada this summer."

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

*Extract of a letter to the Postmaster in Philadelphia, dated Pittsburgh, May 20.*

"I have just received a letter from the postmaster at Wheeling, stating that two or three steam boats had just arrived from the Falls of Ohio, bringing the unpleasant news of the loss of the steam boat Mechanic which had nearly proved fatal to the nation's friend and guest General LAFAYETTE. The account says, that about 150 miles below Louisville, the Mechanic ran foul of a snag, which caused her to sink in about fifteen minutes, and that some of the passengers saved themselves only by swimming. The General has lost all his papers and baggage, together with his private earnings. He saved nothing but one or two trunks; among other articles lost, was the cane which belonged to his early friend the immortal WASHINGTON, and which Gen. LAFAYETTE had lately received as a present." [Gen. LAFAYETTE arrived at Cincinnati on the 19th, where, notwithstanding all the exertion that has been exerted in doing him honor, a new compliment awaited him in a large and beautiful escort of ladies on horseback (unquestionably all of those sharp shooters in Capt's Rifle corps) who galloped him into town in a graceful and finished style of manoeuvre.]

It has been ascertained, that Gen LaFayette will not visit the western part of New-York as soon as was anticipated. He will proceed from Pittsburgh, to Philadelphia, and through the city of New-York to Boston, where he is to be on the 17th of June, to lay the foundation stone of the Bunker Hill monument.

FARMINGTON CANAL.

We are informed that this important public work will be commenced, at the Southwick Ponds, on the north line of the State, on the ensuing 4th of July, when both the day and the occasion will be celebrated by a large concourse of citizens. An oration will be pronounced. Governor WOLCOTT, Governor CLINTON of New-York, and other distinguished gentlemen, have been invited to be present, and arrangements will be made for the accommodation of others who wish to join in the honors and festivities of the day. Gov. W. is to have the honor of breaking the first ground,—after which, we trust, the implements of labor will be found in more able and efficient hands, and be sturdily wielded, till the most incredulous are convinced we are "really in earnest."—*N. H. Herald.*

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. May 26.*

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

A gentleman, who arrived here yesterday in the schr. Franklin, from Chagres and Lima, has furnished us with Guayaquil papers to March 19, and Lima government gazettes to March 10th.

More than 5,000 bbls. of flour were in Lima, and no sales. The crop in Chili is very abundant, and wheat had been contracted for deliverable in Valparaiso at 6 rials per fanega.

*The following facts we have obtained from a perusal of the latest papers.*

We are informed that Gen. Olaneta still holds out in Upper Peru against the Patriots, although a report was current in Lima for a time that he had agreed to the capitulation.

The Peruvian Congress opened their session on the 10th of February, and decreed that Bolivar should continue to hold the power and title of Dictator until the next session of Congress, which is fixed by the Constitution in the year 1826.

Two members of the Peruvian Congress had arrived at Guayaquil, on their way to Colombia, charged with an important commission.

Gen. Sanchez attacked a body of 800 royalists at Cochabamba, on the 17th Jan. who were going to join Olaneta, and took many of them and their officers prisoners. Preparations were making to garrison Chuquisaca & Potosi.

The Congress voted a gift of a million of dollars to Bolivar, which he "twice refused." The Congress then requested him to take it under his charge, and appropriate it to objects of beneficence. From a letter addressed by him to Congress on the 12th of Feb. in which he accepts of the dictatorship again, he says that the interests of the state will call him to Upper Peru, and therefore he shall delegate a part of the supreme power to a council of government, under Lamar as president.

A column of troops, who came out of the castle of Callao on the 18th Feb. were routed by the Patriots, with a loss of 200 killed and many wounded.

Gen. Lawza has returned from La Paz to Oxuro with 2200 men; all the country having risen against him. The army collected under the command of the Gen. in Chief, is moving from Puno to pass the Desaguadero, where it was supposed a victory would be gained without a battle.

COLOMBIA AND MEXICO.

The National Journal publishes a Treaty entered into between the Republic of Colombia and the Mexican nation, on the 31 of October, 1823. By its stipulations the two Governments bind themselves to act in concert, whenever the political independence or civil harmony of either is endangered.—The 14th, 15th, and 16th articles of this Treaty provide for a General Assembly of the Plenipotentiaries of the American States, as soon as the Governments of the other States of America, formerly Spanish, shall have become parties to this league of union. For this purpose, the Colombian Government offers the Isthmus of Panama as a central point for the assembling of these Plenipotentiaries; and the Mexican nation proffers any part of its territory for the same purpose. The object of this assemblage is said to be to constitute a Body "which may act as a Council in great conflicts, as a point of contact in common dangers, as a faithful interpreter of their public treaties when difficulties occur, and as an arbitrator and conciliator in their disputes and differences."

This is the origin of an alliance for the people, and will be an over-match for that of the sovereigns.

*From the New-York Daily Advertiser.*

Extract from Bolivar's second refusal of the million of Dollars decreed to him by the Congress of Peru—"I repeat, that without accepting the favor in question, my services have already been rewarded in an infinitely greater degree than had ever been hoped. Your Excellency knows," (he addresses the President,) "that Congress has omitted nothing calculated to be honourable to me. They have named me Father and Saviour of Peru; they have decreed me the honors of perpetual President; they have ordered a medal to be struck with my portrait; they have called me Liberator; they have invested me with the command of Peru; and finally offered me an enormous fortune. I have accepted with pleasure all except the last: 'that I am forbidden to accept by the laws of my country & those of my own heart."

Extract from the reply of the President.—Excellent Sir. The Congress to whom I have made known the repeated and absolute negative of your Excellency to receive the million of dollars which they decreed to place at your disposition as a slight testimony of the inestimable benefits for which the nation are indebted to you, have determined, that I shall inform Your Excellency that while they respect your decision, they sensibly regret to see their designs on this subject frustrated; and that, not finding themselves at liberty to press it a third time, after the decided expressions contained in your last note, take the liberty yet to request that you will appropriate the

ORIGINAL STAINED

ted millions to wants of beneficence in favor of the fortunate place of your nativity, and for any other parts of the republic of Colombia which you may think proper.

The arms of the Peruvian nation shall consist of an escutcheon divided into three fields; the right azure, with a vicuna (an animal a native of South-America) looking inward; the left white, bearing a Quina tree; interior red, and smaller, with a cornucopia pouring out money;—signifying by these symbols the riches of Peru in the three kingdoms of nature. The crest shall be a civic crown, and be accompanied on each side with a banner & a standard of the national colors. These arms shall constitute the great seal of the State, placed in a circumference formed of the inscription; "Republica Peruviana."

The national standard shall be composed of three vertical stripes, red, white and red, with the arms and crest in the centre, with a palm and a laurel interlaced beneath. The merchant flag is to be plain, without the arms.

Among the measures adopted concerning interior regulations, a Direction for the mines has been established for every department.

*Cuba.*—The Washington Gazette of Monday, states, on the authority of a letter from "a well informed correspondent," that St. Anna, who issued the recent proclamation in Yucatan for the invasion of Cuba, was by the Mexican Government, considered in a state little short of outlawry, and that nothing but the extreme forbearance of that government had withheld well merited punishment for certain acts of disobedience. As to the idea of Bolivar's being associated in the invasion of Cuba with St. Anna, this is said to be equally a misrepresentation. The information which the Intelligencer gave about the recal of St. Anna's expedition, in consequence of additional troops reaching Havana, is also asserted to be equally incorrect, as St. Anna was never authorized by the government of Mexico to undertake the expedition.

A letter in the Charleston Courier, addressed to the Editor of that paper, and dated Havana, May 7th, says that "the produce of the Island is in animated demand. There is nothing political of importance to communicate at this time. Another convoy is daily expected, of whose arrival I shall duly advise you. The Creole population are very much dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and almost any change would be acceptable to them; but I very much fear from their lazy and inert dispositions that it will be a long time before they will exert themselves to any purpose."

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

*Important from Cuba.*—We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying those places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided. Whether Great Britian will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect remains to be seen. She has from 17 to 18 thousand troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great an European force can continue long on this station without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in unison, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

Mr. Wightman, who has lately published in London a pamphlet on Rail Roads, states, that a complete delusion prevails as to the rate at which it would be possible to travel these roads. He contends that a velocity cannot be attained by their means equal to half that with which our best stage-coaches now travel; and that the money which it is proposed to expend on them, will, in most cases, be thrown away.

*Earthquake.*—The India papers give the details of the suffering of the city of Manilla, in the Phillipine Islands, by an Earthquake on the last of October. Several churches, one of the bridges over the river, and many private houses were destroyed. The military barracks were thrown down, and the troops had to encamp on the plains. About 4 miles from Manilla the earth opened with a tremendous explosion, and shortly afterward shoals of dead fish were seen floating down the river into the sea. The town was quite deserted. The earthquake was succeeded by a severe hurricane, which unroofed many of the houses which had escaped the earthquake, and blew down the encampment of the troops.—Six vessels in the roads were stranded. No account is given of the loss of human life; but the calamity in other respects had been more severe than that of 1796.

*Boston Centinel.*

EUROPE IN 1825.

A forcible French writer, in what he styles "A political Review of Europe in 1825," briefly sums up his reflections as follows:—

"*France*, without any fixed position, placed between her ancient and new regime, and yielding to her old prejudices; *Italy* waiting impatiently for the moment of throwing off hers; the civilized portion of *Spain* reduced to silence and despair by that portion which remains in barbarism; *Austria* preserving the model of a *happy state of servitude*; *Prussia* ignorant how to reconcile her civil state; the Polanese spirit surviving *Poland*; *Germany* forever busy with the rights of the people and the rights of kings, discussing every thing, and determining nothing; *Russia* instructing Europe in all Asiatic obedience; *Turkey* crouching at length to the acclamations of a civilized people; *Greece* rising from her ruins, and resuming her rank among the noblest nations; *Sweden* marching with a wise and steady step toward her new destinies; *Denmark* unmoved amidst the general turmoil and confusion; *Belgium* within a single step of being the happiest state in Europe; *Switzerland* somewhat disturbed in her liberties by her Catholic population; *Ireland* still more fanatic than she is happy; *Portugal* escaping from the yoke of sovereigns;—Rome persecuting philosophy wherever she finds it, and enveloping Europe with her secret armies; in fine, proud *England*, leaning upon America, whose destiny she sanctions, glancing from her ocean home at the agitations of Europe, contemplating in safety the storms which rage around her, & holding in her hand the power to give, at will, a direction to these agitations which must be *fatal* to tyranny.—Such is Europe at the beginning of the year 1825; she will no longer be the same when the year shall have revolved."


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1825.


## INDEPENDENCE.

As the anniversary of our independence approaches, it becomes us to make some preparation for the due and proper celebration of that event. We hope that our citizens will engage in this with zeal and earnestness, and not allow this anniversary to pass by without a celebration worthy of them and of the event which they commemorate. We regret to have seen, on former occasions, a spirit of indifference prevailing on the part of many of our citizens in relation to this subject, which we think little creditable to the feelings of those concerned and of evil omen to our free institutions. For if there ever was an event worthy of being celebrated by any people, of being held in remembrance to the latest posterity, it is that declaration which has led to the formation of our government.—Compared with this, all other days in our annals have been unimportant. We, on that day, divested ourselves of a servile dependance on a foreign power, dissolved a most unnatural connection, and, from being insignificant, despised, and dependant colonies, become an independent nation, and established a government in itself original, but uniting, in a remarkable degree, firmness and freedom. The theme is indeed a hackneid one, but we cannot forbear remarking that the scene presented by the august assembly which executed the important instrument of our liberation, was one of true sublimity, more so, by far, than any which the pages of history, either ancient or modern, can present. No class of men ever presented a more happy combination of zeal and discretion, of virtue and talent, than those composing that assembly—no decision was ever more important to the individuals concerned, or more pregnant with future important consequences. But the most mild imagination, the most unrestrained fancy, could not conceive results equally propitious or important with those which have already arisen to our country and to mankind at large. Wherefore is it, then, that there is manifested on this subject such strange indifference? Whence is it that you see so many more inclined to ridicule the excesses of the celebration of that day than to join in its festivities? The feelings of that man are little to be envied, who can regard, with cool indifference, an event so interesting to us all, and will refuse to join in those observances and convivialties calculated, by a lively association, to call to mind the sufferings of our fathers, their exertions and sacrifices, their devotion of soul and substance, in a cause in which they were less interested than their posterity—who no sooner reap the benefits of their exertions, than we become forgetful of our benefactors and languid in affections towards them. We know not but that the most disinterested and most devoted patriotism may exist in and operate upon a man of this cool and immoveable temper and disposition—we know not but that such a person, by a kind of Quakerlike observance, regardeth every day alike, and having alway in his thoughts this anniversary theme, requireth not the regular return of an anniversary to give ardor to his patriotism or activity to his zeal.——All these things may indeed be, but we must confess they demand a doubt; and we can but think that men of this uncommonly calculating, weighing, reflecting turn of mind, are governed by no other calculations than those of interest, and are operated upon by no other consideration than the *weighty* consideration of dollars and cents. We are the more convinced that this is the case from the grave remarks & very wise reflections which we sometimes hear made on this subject. Some you will find, who will enlarge upon the vast expense of these festivals—the enormous waste of time and talents, punch and powder, beef and brandy, common on such occasions, and will tell you, to an odd cent, how much money is expended on this day, (that is, put in circulation,)—all this merely to keep in remembrance the birth of our nation, the day of our deliverance! There is another class of citizens, of peculiarly tender consciences, who are mightily scandalized by the excesses of that day, & would abolish a celebration, which tends, as they say, to surprise the temperate into undue indulgences and to remove all restraint from the dissipated.——Now to these manifold objections we would remark, and that seriously, that the effect of a public celebration of any occurrence to keep alive the remembrance and proper regard for such event, is well known and universally acknowledged. Even the Christian requires the regular and public celebration of the resurrection of his Saviour to inflame his zeal and keep alive the ardor of his devotion. And from this most valuable and important of all institutions, (the Sabbath,) down to the most insignificant society which exists in our country, there is scarcely one which has not its stated and periodical celebrations. The celebration of our Independence animates the aged patriot, who is thereby assisted in recalling, with additional freshness to his mind, those days of long & severe suffering and of final success—it arrests the men of business and of speculation in the midst of their engagements, and draws them from their mercenary and selfish occupations to an indulgence in the better feelings of the joyous occasion. To the young, it is still more important, in impressing upon their susceptible minds principles of a salutary tendency, which time cannot efface. Neither is it the least of the benefits of such a celebration that all personal, political, and religious contentions and animosities are laid by, and the heartburnings, jealousies, & suspicions which want of free intercourse engenders, give way before the generous flow of feeling which the occasion produces. Under these circumstances, how contemptible appear the niggardly calculations of the miser, and how unfounded the honest but weak complaints of the bigot. Far be it from us to palliate, much less to advocate, an indulgence in the excesses which sometimes disgrace our public celebrations. But although we would not do this, we do think that every license may probably be allowed which is not inconsistent with moral rectitude.

We are aware that it is easy to turn all this into ridicule, as it is any thing else, when a person is so inclined—but a person who shows such an inclination, who, instead of pardoning some of the extravagancies of such a time, or perhaps joining in them himself, is continually on the alert to discern and expose some ridiculous occurrence, displays a character little to be praised or imitated.

We must beg pardon of our readers for the rambling and protracted remarks into which we have been insensibly led, and conclude with hoping that they will speedily adopt such measures as will lead to a proper attention to this subject.

### UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The House of Representatives having non-concurred with the Senate in the choice of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term for which the Hon. JAMES LANMAN was appointed, the Senate, on the 24th ult. again proceeded to ballot.—On counting the votes, it appeared that CALVIN WILLEY, Esq. had a majority. Mr. Willey had also been elected on the part of the House. His term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1831.

ADONIJAH BAILEY, who was confined in jail in Windham County, under sentence of death, for the murder of J. W. Pollock, and was to have been executed on the 8th inst. committed suicide, on Tuesday the 24th ult. by hanging himself.

A society is formed in New-York, consisting of house-keepers, for improving the character and usefulness of domestic servants.—The general outline of the plan is to establish themselves an intelligence office—to hire none except those who obtain from one of their body a certificate of good character, on leaving the service of its members—and even to grant premiums to servants of distinguished excellence. The fund is to be raised by a small annual tax imposed upon the members of the Society.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents. Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means uncommon to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food gratis, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily received at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the prescribed period.—Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days out of the proceeds of two days work. Even common laborers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Macclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

*Latest from the Creeks.*—The following information (says the National Intelligencer) is as far as it goes, of an acceptable nature, the more so, because it is more favorable than previous accounts had led us to expect!

*Savannah, May* 11.—A gentleman who arrived in town last evening from the interior of the State, informs us that the body of Indians who killed their Chief, Gen. M'Intosh, dispersed the next day without committing any further outrages than those already mentioned; and that they were in a quiet and peaceable state. They declare it is not their intention to commit any further violence—tha they are now perfectly satisfied; having wreaked their vengeance on their chief, who, they say, has seriously injured and deceived them. It is believed the Indians will abandon the country without a murmur, at the time stipulated by the Treaty for their departure. The attack on M'Intosh was made on the 1st inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. On being informed of the approach of the Indians and their intention to kill him, M'Intosh immediately presented himself, and commenced harranguing them; at the moment more than fifty guns were fired at him; and twenty-four balls, it is said, passed through his body.

*Probable fate of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp.*

It is suggested by a correspondent of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, that the account given by an Arab chief of the loss of an English ship, and the total destruction of her crew on the African coast, is probably a detail of the fate of the United States Sloop of War Wasp and her unfortunate crew. The Wasp was last seen off Madeira, nearly in the latitude and longitude in which the Spring Grove experienced those heavy & adverse winds which drove her to destruction.

COMMUNICATION.

We have been told by Sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent Astronomers of the last century, that the Sun is a body of light and heat; but some modern Philosophers have stated, as we are informed, the reverse of this, and affirm that the Sun, of itself, is an opaque body; and that the light and heat which we receive, is obtained from a luminous atmosphere with which he is surrounded, and acting in some way upon our own.—But of the nature of that surrounding illumination, or how the rays of light proceeding from it, generate heat to us, I have not been informed. If any of the Philosophical readers of the Courier are of the latter opinion, by stating their reasons concisely for believing so, and the Editor by publishing them in his useful paper, would oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled on Wednesday the 25th ult. Nathaniel Silsbee was elected president of the Senate, and Timothy Fuller speaker of the House of Representatives.—On Friday, the Hon. Levi Lincoln was declared to have been elected Governor by 35,221 votes, and Hon. Marcus Morton, Lieutenant Governor, by 34, 637.

The Legislature of this State has voted to rise and close its session this day.

MARRIED

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Alfred Mitchel Capt. JOHN LATHROP, to Miss EUNICE BACON.

At New-York, WILLIAM PITT CLEAVELAND, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss SOPHIA RICHARDS, daughter of the late Guy Richards, Esq. all of New-London.

In Groton, on the 29th ult. Mr. DANIEL WILLIAMS, to Miss DIAN BOLLES.

DIED

In this city, Mrs. LYDIA HART, relict of the late Doct. Hart, of Griswold, aged 81 years: On the 30th ult. NANCY, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hughs, aged 7 years.

At Albany, on the 26th ult. Mr. HENRY L. LORD, aged 23 years, of the firm of Prentice & Lord of this city

In Griswold, on the 30th ult. LOT KINNE, Esq. aged 60 years.

At Windham, on the 24th ult. Miss JULIA FITCH, aged 30 years.

She, the beloved, has passed away,
Her blameless life is o'er,
And grief must hold its mournful sway,
Till in a fairer, happier day,
Friends meet to part no more.

☞ The quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Society will be holden at the Methodist Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.


FOR ALBANY.

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed'h. Williams, will sail for New-York and Albany on Thursday, 2d June, at 11 o'clock—for freight or passage apply to Henry Ward, or the master on board.
JED'H. WILLIAMS.
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

FOUND,
A POCKET-BOOK,
CONTAINING a small sum of money.——The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.
Inquire of the Printer.
*June 1, 1825.* 9—

LOST
IN this city on the 30th ult. a pair of silver mounted SPECTACLES, with red morocco case. The finder, by leaving them at the Office of the Courier, shall be rewarded.
*June 1st, 1825.* 9—

MISS MANSFIELD
HAS just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of
MILLINERY,
Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, extra quality, a number of American Grass & Fancy Hats, Children's Straw Hats, with Trimmings of all descriptions suitable for the season.
Leghorn Hats cleaned to look as well as new. May 31st. 4w9—

AN OUTLINE OF
BIBLE HISTORY,
WITH notes and observations, adapted to the minds of youth, & designed for Sabbath and other Schools, by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich.
*for sale by* T. ROBINSON.
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

6000 pounds
GOOD BUTTER
*WANTED,*
for which good pay & the highest prices given by
MASON CLEVELAND & Co.
*Scotland, May* 31, 1825. 3w9

*NOTICE.*
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th instant, an indented boy about 18 years of age, by the name of Thomas Latham.—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. THOMAS H. WILSON,
Jewett-City, May 31, 1825 3w9—

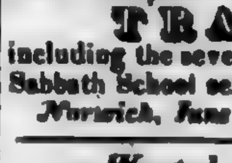
*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 19th day of May,* 1825—Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.
SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Miss Eunice Payne, late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Stephen Payne, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 25th day of May, 1825.
Attest. JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clk.
The foregoing is a true copy examined by JOHN BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk. 3w9

MASONIC CHART.
OR
Hieroglyphic Monitor;
CONTAINING all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees of Masonry.
Master Mason's Aprons for sale by THO. ROBINSON.
Norwich, June 1st. 1825. 3w9—

JOHN KINNEY & CO.
HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of
Dry Goods
of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.
Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colars.)*
A splendid assortment of Light & Dark
Calicoes and Muslins,
Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*
Denmark Satins, Valencia &
Linen Drillings,
*(for gentlemen's pantaloons,)*
*Light Blue French Nankin,*
*(for boys summer wear.)*
Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,
*(for gentlemen's wear.)*
Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar
LEGHORN HATS,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Nankin & Canton Crapes,
Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze
HANDKFS.
*Silk Long Shawls,*
Cashmere do. & Square do.
*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*
4-4 Irish Linens,
Brown Ticklenburg,
Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other
RIBBONS,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,
Ivory and Feather Fans,
Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets,
*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*
Elegant Fig'd. Silks,
Plain do.
Black & Col'd Swantines,
*Russia Sheeting,*
White do. 9-4 wide.
Blue and Yellow Nankins,
Waist and Wrist RIBBONS,
*STRIPED BATIST,*
*(for Ladies' dresses.)*
White and Col'd. Satins,
Satin Levantines,
*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*
Going! Going! Going!!!
*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

8 Cases
*Seasonable Goods,*
JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.
AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & Fancy Calicoes, (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Umbra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
Muslin,
*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
LEVANTINE,
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored Italian Crape,
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
SHAWLS,
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
Handkerchiefs,
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30, 1825. 9—

Sabbath School Books.
T. ROBINSON



HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books, Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of
TRACTS,
including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath School series.
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

*Wanted Immediately,*
40 Cords OAK BARK,
40 do. Walnut Wood. The subscribers have just received and offer for sale 30 doz. Bartlett's Scythes, *(none superior can be offered to the public.)* 40 bbls. Pork, also a general assortment of goods which they are determined to sell at lowest Landing prices for Cash.
TRACY & SHERMAN.
June 1st, 1825. 3w9—

New Goods,
*Cheap!*
A. & A. GAY,
HAVE just returned from New-York with a choice selection of
SUMMER GOODS,
which they will sell at their usual low prices for Cash; former customers are requested to call, and all others, who wish to buy cheap goods. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:
Black, Blue, Mixt & Brown
BROAD CLOTHS,
Black, Blue & light Coloured
CASSIMERES,
Dark and light Sattinetts, White and colored Flannels, 40 ps. new and fashionable Calicoes and printed Muslins, Corded and plain 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics, Cambric, Jaconett, Swiss, Mell Mull & Book
MUSLINS,
Muslin Robes, White, Fig'd and Cross bar'd Cravats, Cambric, Common, and Furniture Dimoty, Linen Damask, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Birds eye & Russia Diapers, Linen Cambrics & Linen Cambric Handkfs, Silk & Cotton Flagg
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Black Silk Handkfs and Bandannas, Elegant Gros De Naples, & Gros De Feta Silks, Black Sarsnetts, Synshaw, and Levantine, Black, Green, Blue & Pink Florences, Coloured Satins, Black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
Black, White, Blue, Pink, & Green Italian Crapes, Black and White Silk Hose. Piping Cords, Black, Green, Pink, Brown and Blue Gymps. Elegant Satin and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Crape Lisse, Bobbinett, and Cotton
LACES,
Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Fancy Hkfs, Bobbinett and Gauze Veils, Cashmere Long Shawls, Merino and Imitation do. Velencia, Marseilles, and Black Silk
*VESTINGS,*
English and French Bombazine, some 6-4, *(stout for men's coats,)* Black Circassian & Twilled Bombazetts, Black and Colored Sateen, *for men's wear*; Cotton Cassimere, and Striped Jeans, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Black, Blue, Pink, & Green Cambrics, Brown Cambric, *for bonnets*, Men's and Women's Cotton and Worsted
HOSE,
Dog Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Black and White Silk Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Silk and Cotton
Umbrellas & Parasols,
Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks, Bed Tick, Russia Sheeting and Duck, Black and Brown Linens, Padding, Buckram, Buttons, Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl & Lace Shirt Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, Quality Bindings, Ferret, Combs, Bed Lace, Fans, Pins, Reeds, Millinett, Foundation Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribbons,
*PAPER HANGINGS,*
Knitting Cotton, Silk Braids, &c. &c.
*—ALSO—*
Morocco, Kid, and Denmark Satin
SHOES,
Children's Black & Colored Morocco Shoes.
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

Paul & Wylie,
WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the store recently occupied by Horatio G. Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by Joseph Wylie, under the firm of
*JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.*
and offer for sale at the above store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
*Groceries,*
CROCKERY,
Glass and Hard-Ware,
All which were lately purchased in N. York, & will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any store in this vicinity. We thank our friends for past favors, & hope they will be continued.
*They have also on hand*
60,000 Cedar & Chesnut Shingles, which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.
Paul & Wylie.
*Voluntown, May 29th, 1825.* 3w9—
N. B. Wanted by the subscribers, a young man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given. PAUL & WYLIE.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main Street.—Apply to
Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or
Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.
Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9—

MORE NEW GOODS.
*H. B. BUCKINGHAM*
HAS returned from N. York with a new supply of fashionable
SUMMER GOODS.
*Norwich, May 30th, 1825.* 9—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM GAZETTE.

### THE RISING MOON.

The moon is up! how calm and slow
Like wheels above the hill!
The weary winds forget to blow,
And all the world lies still.

The way-worn travellers with delight
The rising brightness see,
Revealing all the paths and plains,
And gilding every tree.

It glistens where the hurrying stream
Its little rippling heaves;
It falls upon the forest shade,
And sparkles on the leaves.

So once on Judah's evening hills,
The heavenly lustre spread;
The gospel sounded from the blaze,
And shepherd's gaz'd with dread.

And still that light upon the world
In guiding splendor throws;
Bright in the opening hours of life,
And brighter at the close.

The waning moon in time shall fail
To walk the midnight skies;
But God hath kindled this bright light
With fire that never dies.

### SONNET

*On a Youth who died of excessive Fruit-Pie.*

Currants have check'd the current of my blood,
And berries brought me to be buried here;
Pears have pared off my bodies hardihood,
And plums & plumbers spare not one so spare.
Fain would I feign my fall; so fair a fare
Lessens not fate, yet 'tis a lesson good;
Gilt will not long hide guilt; such thin-washed ware
Wears quickly, & its rude touch soon is rued.
Grave on my grave some sentence grave and terse,
That lies not as it lies upon my clay,
But, in a gentle strain of unstrain'd verse,
Prays all to pity a poor patty's prey:
Rehearse I was fruitful to my bearse,
Tells that my days are told, and soon I'm toll'd away!—N.

# MEDLEY.

*From the Free Press.*

THE PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of incidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21—of triumphs, desires, self-love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle Age, from 36 to 42—of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature Age, from 43 to 49—the age of possession, the reign of wisdom, reason and love of property.

Decline of Life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection, love of tranquillity, foresight & prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 63—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old Age, from 64 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favour, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

A woman whose humble sphere of life had made her consider treakle as the greatest luxury in the world, in sweetening the tea of her master, was surprised to find him decline an extra quantity of molasses, and exclaimed—"Do take some, sir, *if the tea were all molasses it would not be too good for you.*"

Counsellor Lamb, an old man, when the present Lord Erskine was in the height of his reputation, was a man of timid manners and nervous disposition, and usually prefaced his pleadings with an apology to that effect, and on one occasion, when opposed, in some cause, to Erskine, he happened to remark that 'he felt himself growing more and more timid, as he grew older.'—'No wonder,' replied the witty but relentless barrister, 'every one knows the older a *lamb* grows the more *sheepish* he becomes.'

Euripides, the poet, once said that three of his verses had cost him the labor of three days. 'I could have written a hundred in that time,' said another poet of ordinary abilities. 'I believe it,' replied Euripides, 'but they would have lived only three days.'

AMALGAMATION

Two Irishmen were travelling in the United States. Patrick had a *black* horse which was very good, and Sawney a *white*, which was dull, wrestive, blear-eyed and a little blind with all. Their finances were rather low, they conversed together how they should contrive to convert their *two* steeds into *one*. They could both ride on the same horse, and this would save half the expense of keeping.—When they stopped for the night, they suggested their plan to the landlord, a cunning yankee, who approved of it, and offered his aid.—It happened that he had a pye-bald, wrestive, uncomfortable animal, *black and white*, with one blear eye. He told them that he, by a process of *amalgamation*, could convert the black and the white into one, which should bear an equal portion of both. The Irishmen retired to rest, pleased with their prospects. Before they awoke, the crafty landlord had contrived to convey both of their horses away, and in their stead produced the *black and white*. "Here," said Patrick, "is part of the black;" and "here," replied Sawney, "is part of the white." "Here," said Patrick, "is one eye of the *black*." And "here," replied Sawney, "is one eye of the white." As Patrick's horse was the best, he claimed and obtained the right of riding forward. They started on, Patrick before and Sawney behind.—They had not however proceeded far before the *black and white* began to show his tricks. He was first one side the road, then the other—he reared up, kicked, and refused to go on. "Patrick," exclaimed Sawney, with a triumphant sneer, "what do you think of the *mixture*?" Ah, Sawney," replied Patrick, "I fear that rogues of a landlord has put in *two much of the white horse*."—*Columbian Star.*

*Bad effects of Long Credit.*—Last week a gentleman withdrew his subscription to this paper because a wealthy neighbor of his so regularly borrowed his paper that he could not file it, "nor get any good of it"—that neighbor having stopt taking the paper a year since, because we sued him for *thirty odd* dollars he owed us on his subscription!!—*Chambersberg Repository.*


May 18th.

## Carpeting, LEGHORN HATS, &C.

### WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces

**English Ingrain Carpeting,** *(handsome patterns,)* 6-4 India Floor Matting,

1 Case *LEGHORN HATS, white & smooth.*—ALSO—

Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns.)*

Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.

Brown Battese, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.)*

Women's White Thread Hose.

A few setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.

A great variety fancy Baskets, &c. 7—

### JOHN CHAMPION

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear.

Jackonet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette. Bombazine, Levantine, Sinshaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention, Rib'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Mersailles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

**SHOES.**

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment.

St. Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

**OVAL HATS.**

One case New-York oval water proof Hats.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. 6 *May*, 1825.

### FRESH FLOUR.

Just received, a quantity of *Rochester, Baltimore & Richmond* FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels. MACKEREL, No 1 & 2, in do. do. PORK HAMS, CODFISH, a few doz. Milk-Pails received from the Shakers, &

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES,**

☞ *VERY LOW*——*for sale by*

***PRENTICE & LORD,***

Who will pay Cash for 200 bushels POTATOES, if delivered soon.

*May* 25, 1825. 8—

### Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May* 24, 1825. 1t8—

### A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May* 24, 1825. 3w8—

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 1825. 8

### RUM & MOLASSES.

5 Hhds. New Rum, 5 do. prime retailing Molasses.——Just received on consignment, and for sale by LYMAN BREWER.

*May* 10th. 3w7—

### AGAIN.

JOHN KENNEY & CO.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, White and Black

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Swiss Jackonet Muslins, *an elegant article for Ladies' Dresses,* Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, Light fancy Prints. Bang-up Cord, *for Gentlemen's pantaloons,* Blue Nankins, *real Nankin Dye* Cambric and furniture Dimities, Thread and Bobbinett Laces, Black and White Lace Veils, Linen and Cotton Tickings, 6-4 French Bombazine for Gentlemen's wear, Pink, Light Blue, White, Scarlet, and Black Lisse Crapes, White, Blue and Pink piping Cords, Gimps of all colors &c. &c. &c.

May 17th, 1825. 7—

### CASH.

"O! 'tis CASH, 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash,
That rules us all completely;
O! 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash
Commands—and we obey.
Cash yields the sweetest, dearest pleasure,
Cash doubles ev'ry other charm,
Cash is a REAL, solid treasure,
Cash e'en the stoic's heart can warm.
In deserts the wildest, on mountains, or on plains,
Where climates are mildest, or winter ever reigns.
O! 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash, &c."

☞ 60,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 30,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 20,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 10,000 DOLLARS ☜
☞ 7,000 DOLLARS ☜

*** *Quick or you'll lose 'em.* ***

*TICKETS & SHARES*

IN CONNECTICUT STATE LOTTERY,

**To be drawn in 5 days!**

FOR SALE BY

**S. BREWSTER, JR.**

Price $6—Prize Tickets in other Lotteries received in payment.

Information relative to the following Lotteries will be freely given on application as above, viz.

**Union Canal Lottery, Penn.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 50,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |

**Literature Lottery, New-York.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 Dollars | 10,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,737 Dollars |

**University Lottery, Maryland.**

P. CANFIELD, Manager,

| | |
|---|---|
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 2,500 Dollars |

**Quantico Canal Lottery, Va.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars |
| 6,000 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars |

**Grand State Lottery, R. Island,**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 5 of 1000 Dolls. |
| 5,000 Dollars | 548 Dollars |

TICKETS ONLY $3¾.

Information relative to any particular Lottery will be procured free of expense.

*** Cash advanced for Prizes in most of the Lotteries in the United States.

*Norwich, May* 25, 1825. 8—

### Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39—

### LUMBER, &C.

50,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable BOARDS, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch. 20,000 do. do. do. CLAPBOARDS, 10,000 do. do. do. Merchantable Do. 15,000 do. JOIST, 800 feet Cherry Do. 200,000 SHINGLES; Providence & Thomastown Lime, Superfine Flour, Peas in tierces, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. for sale by the subscriber, who pays the highest price, in Cash, for all kinds Chesnut and Oak Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 10, 1825. 6w6

### 2000 lbs. Coffee,

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds. New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour,
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & CO.

Norwich, May 18, 1825.

### HOLLOW WARE.

16 tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by

Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

### New Goods.

Wolcott Huntington

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

*for CASH*——*Among them are*

**Broad Cloths and Cassimerts,** Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS, Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords, Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes, Black Bombazett & Bombazines, Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,** Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine

***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***

☞ some very rich.

Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS,**

*WHITE SATIN*—*CREPE LISSE.*

Common and Cambric Dimities, *Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,* Irish Brown and Black LINENS, Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached **Shirtings and Sheetings,** Ditto Sea Island Ditto, Black and Green Crapes,

**CRAPE SHAWLS.**

Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do. Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics, Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE.—Ladies Silk do. Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES, Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print

**Muslins,**

Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto, *comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May* 17, 1825. 7—

### NEW BOOKS,

RECEIVED by *Tho. Robinson,* The Book of the Church, by Robert Southey, Esq. L. L. D. Poet Laureat—Schoolcraft's Journal—The Travellers—English Life—Redfield, by the author of Redwood—Says and Doings—Byron's Confessions, &c.

Norwich, May 18. 7—

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1¼ & 1½ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.

for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April* 27, 1825. 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

### Butter.

THE subscriber wants to purchase **4000** lbs. good butter, for which good pay will be made, if delivered at his store in Lebanon; where may be found for sale on reasonable terms, a handsome assortment of

***DRY GOODS,***

Groceries, Hard-Ware. Crockery and Stone-Ware. —ALSO—

An assortment of Drugs & Medicines. GURDON ROBINSON.

*May* 16, 1825. 3w7—

### Noah Davis

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norwich-Landing, that he has erected a shop in East-Chelsea, a few rods north of Mr. Thomas Potter's Tannery, for the purpose of

***Blacksmithing.***

All persons, who will favor him with a share of their patronage, shall have their work executed at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the neatest manner.

*Norwich, May* 17, 1825. 3w7—

### HATS,

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

**50** bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 do. Southern do.
20 do. Baltimore do.
5 tons Nova Scotia finished Grindstones,
6 do. do. do. Rough do.
40 casks Thomastown Lime fresh.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, May* 10th, 1825. 6—

**400** Sides Sole Leather, 70 Sacks fine Salt, for sale in lots—by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

### New Store.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership, under the firm of MASON CLEVELAND & CO. for the purpose of carrying on trade and merchandize, in

**Windham, Scotland Society,**

offer for sale, at the store recently occupied by Deacon Gurdon Robinson, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**CROCKERY,**

GLASS AND HARD WARE,

**LOOKING GLASSES,**

***DRUGS & MEDICINES,***

all which were carefully selected and purchased with Cash only, and will be sold at a very small advance for Cash or approved Credit. If those who are wishing to pay Cash for Goods, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having any of the above articles as LOW *as can be purchased at any Store in this vicinity.*

All kinds Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

*Wanted by the 1st October next,*

10,000 pair good blue mixed in the wool Mens Stockings,
20,000 do. do. do. do. Socks,
10,000 indigo blue & white striped Mens Mittens, good,
1,000 do. do. Boys do. do.
5,000 yds. good wool Flannel 4-4 wide,
100,000 knots good woolen knitting Yarn some white, some blue mixed, and some scarlet—for which liberal prices will be paid.

☞ The business of the above concern will be conducted by Mr. ERASTUS TUCKER, who is duly authorized to transact any business relative to said firm.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY.
MASON CLEVELAND.

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*May* 18, 1825. 4w—7

### New Millinery.

**MRS. HOPKINS**

HAVING just returned from N. York and taken the Room east of Kinney's Hotel, (recently occupied by Dr. Miner,) offers a very handsome assortment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons,* &c. &c. of the latest fashions

Mrs. H. will be happy to receive a share of the patronage of her friends.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to receive the Fashions from New-York every month. *April* 26, 1825.

### *For Sale*

At the Charity Ware-House,

A LARGE assortment of Toys for Children. Also, a variety of articles, useful and ornamental.

*May* 17th, 1825. 3w7—

### SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a large assortment of

**Fashionable Shoes,**

consisting in part of Ladies' & Misses black and colored double Prunella and Denmark Satin shoes, do. walking shoes, Ladies' & Misses black Kid, Seal & Morocco shoes, Children's & Infant's colored boots & shoes.

*ALSO,*

Gentlemen's Calf-skin boots & shoes, do. Buck-skin shoes, do. slippers and seal pumps.

SEABURY BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, May, 1825. 5—

### The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No. **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April* 25, 1825. tf4—

☞ FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

### *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBRD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1825. 4tf—

### Who Wants CARPET YARN.

**170** POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.

☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

### COTTON.

**50** bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—20 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

### GLASKO'S Steel Plated Hoes.

for sale by Prentice & Lord.

May 25, 1825. 6—

### NEW Spring Goods.

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received, at the *Blue Store, Shetucket-street,* a handsome assortment of

**FASHIONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,**

adapted to the present and approaching season, which are offered very low for Cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.

*Norwich, April* 12, 1825. —1

### NEW GOODS.

**ERASTUS COIT**

IS now opening two cases and four trunks of

**DRY GOODS,**

comprising a rich variety of fashionable and seasonable articles.

—*ALSO*—

Just received a large supply of nice

***LEGHORNS,***

at reduced prices.

May, 17th, 1825. 3w7—

### *WILLIAM ROGERS*

HAS lately returned from N. York with **NEW GOODS.**

It is said they are cheaper and handsomer than can be found in any other store in Norwich.

*Norwich, May* 4th. 3—

### *The Steam-Boat New-London*

HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May* 10, 1825. 6—

### For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jeds Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf4

### NOTICE.

*Daniel L. Coit, &c.* vs. *Benjamin Coit, &c.* } *In Chancery.*

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on the first Tuesday of June next, at 8 o'clock P.M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.

SIMEON BALDWIN, CHARLES DENISON, WM. HUNGERFORD, } *Committee.*

*May* 16, 1825. 3w7—

### Notice.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in the town of Preston, to receive Town Tax on levy 1824, at the following times and places, viz—on the 2d day of June next, at Widow Hannah Witter's, from 9 A. M. to 12, at Joseph Chapman's same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.—on the 3d, at Col. Paul Havey's from 9 A. M. to 12, and on the same day at the Store of M. T. Richards, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector, will have to pay a travel fee, and those that are in arrears for taxes must make payment without delay, or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, May* 24, 1825. 2w8—

### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay a Town Tax, in the South Society of the town of Lebanon, on list 1824, that I will meet them, to receive said tax, at the House of *Denison Wattles,* on the 20th day of June next.

Those who neglect this opportunity to pay must expect to pay fees.

WM. WATTLES, *Collector.*

*Lebanon, May* 23, 1825. 3w8

### FOR SALE,

or to let on shares this season,

THE elegant young Horse POMP, sired by the Jersey, formerly kept by Capt. J. Aspenwall, of this place.—Pomp is 16 hands high, well built, and of a beautiful chesnut color—3 years old this season, and not inferior in activity or beauty to any horse of his age.

——LIKEWISE FOR SALE——

An elegant 5 years old Horse, completely broken to all kinds of harness—of a bright bay color.

——ALSO, FOR SALE——

From 40 to 60 MERINO SHEEP, principally Ewes and Lambs. For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM LESTER.

*Canterbury, May* 12, 1825. 4w7


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........................PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........................AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[illegible] Series....Vol. IV.....No. 10. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1825. Vol. XXVIII.....Whole No. 15[illegible]



[illegible] Boat New-London

[illegible] commenced running 3 [illegible] each week, between Norwich [illegible] —Leaving Norwich on [illegible] Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o' [illegible] & New-London same days [illegible] Leaving New-York, Mon[illegible] days and Saturdays, at 4 [illegible] this time, the fare from & [illegible] will be 3 dollars, from and [illegible] 4 dollars.

[illegible] 1825. 6—

For Albany,

THE Steam DRIVER, [illegible] Williams Master, [illegible] New-York and Albany, on [illegible] and continue to run [illegible] season—touching at any [illegible] North River, where freight [illegible] offer for. People who are [illegible] the Westward will find it [illegible] and commodious way of travel [illegible] attended with one half the [illegible] of going by land. For freight [illegible] apply to EBEN. WILSON, [illegible] or the Master, on [illegible]

[illegible] April 6, 1825. tf1

The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House [illegible] Pearl-street New-York, [illegible] keeping a respectable [illegible] and solicits the pat[illegible] friends and those who may [illegible] visit the city from this vi[illegible] disposed to board with [illegible] assured every exertion will [illegible] to make their situation pleasant [illegible] ERASTUS HYDE.

[illegible] 1825. tf4—

Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their [illegible] and the public that they [illegible] themselves in business, [illegible] opposite Mr. Kinney's [illegible] where they are manufacturing [illegible] Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

[illegible] description, and in the neatest [illegible] recently returned from N. [illegible] Prunella [illegible] the most fashion[illegible] with various other articles [illegible] in their line of business, all of the [illegible] quality.

[illegible] who will favor them with their [illegible] may rest assured that no pains [illegible] spared on their part to give sat[illegible]

Ridgway & Jones.

[illegible] May 24, 1825. tf8—

NOTICE

[illegible] hereby given to all persons liable [illegible] a Town Tax, in the South So[illegible] of the town of Lebanon, on list [illegible] that I will meet them, to receive [illegible] at the House of *Denison Wat*[illegible] on the 20th day of June next. [illegible] who neglect this opportunity to [illegible] expect to pay fees.

WM. WATTLES, *Collector.*

[illegible] May 25, 1825. 3w8

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 19th day of May, 1825*—Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited [illegible] from the first publication of this [illegible] for the creditors to the estate of [illegible] Eunice Payne, late of Lebanon, [illegible] District, deceased, to exhibit [illegible] several claims to Stephen Payne, [illegible] administrator on said estate, or be de[illegible] a recovery according to law.—[illegible] the said Administrator is directed [illegible] publish a copy of this order in the [illegible] Courier, and put up a true copy [illegible] public place in said town of [illegible] on or before the 25th day of [illegible] 1825.

[illegible] JOHN BALDWIN Jr. Clk.

The foregoing is a true copy examin[illegible] JOHN BALDWIN, Jr Clerk 3w9

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *ELI HARTSHORN, Esq.* [illegible] of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit [illegible] several claims against said estate [illegible] the subscribers, or be debarred a re[illegible] thereof according to law.

All persons indebted to said estate, [illegible] to make immediate pay[illegible]

[illegible] HARTSHORN, } *Administrators, with*
[illegible] HARTSHORN, } *the Will annexed.*

*Franklin, May 23, 1825.* 8—

[illegible] months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *EUNICE ARMSTRONG,* [illegible] of Franklin, deceased, to exhibit [illegible] several claims against said estate [illegible] the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

[illegible] ARMSTRONG, *Executor.*

*Franklin, May 23, 1825.* —8

A CARD.

J. A. W. CATHER,

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

CARVER,

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9—

6000 pounds GOOD BUTTER

*WANTED,*

for which good pay & the highest prices given by

MASON CLEVELAND & Co.

*Scotland, May 31, 1825.* 3w9

AN OUTLINE OF

BIBLE HISTORY,

WITH notes and observations, adapted to the minds of youth, & designed for Sabbath and other Schools, by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich.

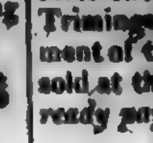
*for sale by* T. ROBINSON.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 do. Southern do.
20 do. Baltimore do.
5 tons Nova Scotia finished Grindstones,
5 do. do. do. Rough do.
40 casks Thomastown Lime fresh.

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, May 10th, 1825.* 6—



HATS,

Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan 19, 1825.* tf 1—

[illegible]

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th instant, an indented boy about 18 years of age, by the name of Thomas Latham.—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. THOMAS H. WILSON,

Jewett-City, May 31, 1825 3w9—

FOUND,

A POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING a small sum of money.——The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

Inquire of the Printer.

*June 1, 1825.* 9—

HITCHCOCK'S

*NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,*

( SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING )

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Week Eyes, Nervous Head- Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsy; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*

when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwell, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfy414—

HOLLOW WARE.

15 tons Iron Hollow Ware, comprising a general assortment, just received from Wareham and for sale at wholesale or retail by

Apl. 26. JOS. BREED.

GLASKO'S

Steel Plated Hoes.

for sale by Prentice & Lord.

May 25, 1825 8—

400 Sides Sole Leather,
70 Sacks fine Salt, for sale in lots—
by WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

Valuable Medicine for

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovry, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.* }

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing [illegible] king Anderson's Cough Drops, the [illegible] which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.

APPVIM300—

*Clay's Stomach Bitters.*

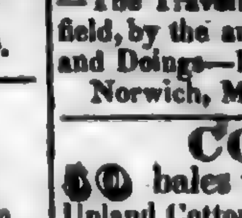
THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtures. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* cowf1y44—

NEW BOOKS,



RECEIVED by *Tho. Robinson,* The Book of the Church, by Robert Southey, Esq. L. L. D. Post Laurent—Schoolcraft's Journal—The Travellers—English Life—Redfield, by the author of Redwood—Says and Doings—Byron's Confessions, &c.

Norwich, May 18. 7—

COTTON.

50 bales very prime Georgia Upland Cotton—20 do. Alabama do. for sale by JOSEPH BREED.

PRINTING

*Of most every description, done at this Office.*


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

*From the Saturday Evening Post.*

Into what an abyss of moral degradation had mankind been sunk previous to his knowledge of true Religion—how confused were his ideas of the Deity, and how comparitively narrow & limited were his conceptions and thoughts of that great ruler and framer of the universe.—It is true, man always acknowledged some religion, and was governed by its dictates—'tis true, he always worshiped some God, whom he revered and adored; in whom he believed to be centered all that was just, and merciful, and good, and from whom he affected to derive all his happiness, both in this life and in the next. But what religion was it he professed to believe in, and by whose precepts were his actions governed? What God was it he adored, and to whom did he bend his knee in humble supplication? The religion which he believed in was a delusive, dark and false one—one which led him into a labyrinth of error and ignorance—one which sunk him low in the gulf of idolatry—one whose doctrines were calculated to lead him astray. The God he worshiped and adored, and earnestly prayed to, was inanimate, dumb, and senseless, composed by his own hands—one who had "eyes and saw not;" who had "ears and heard not;" who had "a nose and smelt not;" who had "hands and felt not;" who had "feet and walked not." The God he worshiped was like himself, composed of clay, and like himself, must return to its original, and crumble into dust from whence it came. But the religion man is now in possession of, came direct from Heaven, sent to earth by him who alone is truth, to lead man back to that path of rectitude and duty, from which he had obstinately strayed; that path, whose course, if dutifully and punctually followed, leads to everlasting peace and happiness. The religion which now governs the actions of christians, burst from the clouds with such a transcendent brightness as to eclipse and cast into the shade, that of the pagan. The mild and lucid beams of the true religion have spread themselves throughout the vast regions of the earth, and diffused a light which has illumined the reason of man which was before obscured and clouded by the mists of idolatry. The God who is now the object of man's worship and adoration, is that great immutable, and all-wise, and all-just and all-merciful being, who, out of nothing, made the heavens and the earth—who, out of dust created man, and to whom man is indebted for all he is, for all he has, and for all he expects to have. Him whom man now prays to, is that eternal King who sits upon his heavenly throne in pleasing majesty; the radiance of whose countenance illuminates the earth, and diffuses a dazzling lustre thro' out the boundless possessions of the blessed; and from whose pure hands are received those unknown and untasted sweets, upon which the just alone are allowed to feast. What a countless number of advantages has the christian religion over the heathen. It was not, like it, founded and sustained by crafty, designing and self-interested men; the truth of it did not, like it, issue from the mouths of profane and profligate men, through the me[illegible] [illegible] own [illegible] It was revealed by him to man for the purpose of leading him into the path of truth, and thereby to gain admission into those regions of never ending bliss, where life's troubles dare not enter—where all is tranquil and serene. It was enforced, and the truth of it proved by men of sanctity, purity and virtue—men whose every action was an evidence of the divinity of their mission. What a great blessing did the Almighty confer upon man by bestowing upon him the benefits of revealed religion; and how thankful man should be to him for such a signal and peculiar mark of divine love. Should not the time be blessed

When revelation's dawn beamed upon the world,
And to our view religion's truth unfurl'd.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PREPARATION OF GINGER BEER POWDERS.

Take two drachms of fine loaf sugar, eight grains of ginger, and 26 grains of carbonate of potash (all in fine powder;) mix them intimately in a Wedgewood's ware mortar. Take also 27 grains of citric or tartaric acid (the first is the pleasantest, but the last the cheapest.) The acid is to be kept separate from the mixture. The Beer is prepared from the powders thus:—Take two tumbler glasses, each half filled with water; stir up the compound powder in one of them, and the acid in the other; then mix the two liquors. An effervescence takes place—the beer is prepared, and may be drank off. It must be drank off directly, or it will become flat.

GINGER WINE.

The following valuable receipt is but little known, but will be found to be the best method of making this very cheap, pleasant, and salutary wine.—To every gallon of water put 2 lbs. of lump sugar, and one ounce and a half of grossly pounded ginger tied in a coarse linen bag.—Boil these together half an hour, or as long as any scum arises, which must be carefully skimmed off. Put this liquor, when sufficiently boiled, into a tub, and on its becoming of the warmth of new milk, add the juice and rinds of two lemons, and half a Seville orange for each gallon. If ten gallons be made, put in two table spoonsful of yeast on a bit of toasted bread. Should the wine be made in cold weather, it must be kept in a warm place, the better to promote fermentation, which sometimes does not take place for a day or two. If it ferments freely, tun it up the third day, ginger and rinds together, in a cask just calculated to hold it, keeping out a small portion for the purpose of filling up the cask while it continues to work, which must by no means be filled up with any part of what flows over.—When it has ceased fermenting, rack it off into another cask, adding to every four gallons a quart of the best brandy, with half an ounce of isinglass previously dissolved in some of the wine. In one month's time it will be fit to drink, or bottle; and few families, it will be presumed, who once make it, and experience its good effects, will ever after choose to be without a cordial wine at once so cheap and comfortable.

*Mechanics' Register.*

*Metallic Sheathing.*—Mr. Christopher Pope, of Bristol, has invented a metallic composition, of a peculiar alloy, for sheathing the bottom of ships, the roofs of houses, and other purposes. It is composed of tin and zinc, or of tin, lead, and zinc united.

*Brandy from Potatoes.*—The introduction of this process, which has been adopted in many parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, has been recommended by the Swedish government by M. Berzelius, and to the Danish government by Professor Oersted.—From the trials made at Copenhagen, it would appear that one third more brandy is produced than by the usual processes. In Professor Oersted's report, we find the following account of the process:—The potatoes are put into a close wooden vessel, and exposed to the action of steam, which heats them more than boiling water. The potatoes can thus be reduced to the state of the finest paste with the greatest facility, it being necessary only to stir them with an iron instrument furnished with cross pieces. Boiling water is then added to the paste, and afterward a little potash, rendered caustic by quicklime. This dissolves the vegetable albumen which opposes the complete conversion of the potatoe starch into a fluid. Professor Oersted frees the potatoe brandy from its peculiar flavor by means of the chlorate of potash, which is said to make it equal to the best brandy from wine.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A person of the name of Roberts, who is at present in Bolton, has constructed an apparatus which will prove useful and valuable in the highest degree. Its object is the safety of life and property, in case of fire, or where any suffocating or noxious vapour exists. It consists of a hood and mouth-piece, so contrived as to render the wearer enabled to breathe with perfect ease and safety in the midst of the densest smoke. In case of dwelling houses, warehouses, factories, ships at sea, &c. being on fire, its advantages are incalculable. Roberts exhibited the efficacy of the above extraordinary discovery at the mines of the Earl of Balcarras, a few weeks since, to the complete satisfaction of those who witnessed it. On Wednesday week, at the recommendation of several persons in Bolton and the neighbourhood, of the highest respectability, he invited some of the principal tradesmen and inhabitants of the town to meet him at Messrs. Crook and Dean's Foundry, Little Bolton; where he demonstrated the infallibility of his apparatus, to the utter astonishment of a very respectable party of gentlemen. In the course of the trial, he went into a stove room, in which sulphur, hay, &c. were burning at the same time. He was shut in for the space of 20 minutes, and came out at the expiration of that time perfectly sound and uninjured. Had any one, without the apparatus, remained in the room longer than a minute, it would have been attended with certain death. The invention will be submitted to the Society for the encouragement of Arts & Sciences. He has been advised by some to apply for a patent; but like all who are possessed of true genius, he is modest and unobtrusive: and consequently abhors quackery, or even the appearance of it. He prefers allowing the public the full benefit of his exertions, and trusting to their benevolence, as the reward of his labors. We understand that some gentlemen are endeavoring to raise a subscription for him.

*Mechanics' Magazine.*

[illegible] charcoal is a complete preservative [illegible] Among a number of iron Roman antiquities, dug up in a garden near Salzburg, some of which were filled with charcoal, it was found that those parts which had been covered by the coal, had remained sound, while those exposed to the action of the earth were rusted. From experiments, it has also been ascertained that books, papers, plants, seeds, &c. sent abroad, may be prevented from damp by sprinkling them with powdered charcoal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TWELVE NIGHTS.

The following is an extract from an article in the Edinburgh Magazine. It is somewhat in the style of some of Mr. Irving's late productions, and we think in no respect inferior to them.

"Fust von Neideck was a wild huntsman, an approved sword and buckler man, & withal a most potent drinker. He became such a virtuoso in this last accomplishment, that his fame spread far and wide; and the consequence was, that in his thirtieth year, he could scarcely stand so steadily on two feet as other people on one.

"His unmarried sister, who lived with him, witnessed his progress in the art with great dismay, and often tormented him with her importunity to choose a wife from among the young ladies of the neighborhood. She indulged the idea that the ties of love and parental affection would tend to weaken, in some measure, the influence of Bacchus. The knight, however, was impregnable. He swore positively, that if the devil's dam herself should make her appearance, or Lady Venus of the mountain were to offer him her hand, on the condition that he should reduce his establishment by a single cup of wine, he would hunt them from the castle.

"His sister was silent. The Knight, however, had his weak moments, like other men, and his sister her own share of cunning, like other women. She contrived that a young lady, a distant relation of the family, whose father had died shortly before, should pay a visit to the castle. Weeks and months rolled away, and still she was an inhabitant of Neideck Castle. In short, whether the beautiful Herminia had really captivated the old toper, or that his sister had plied him with love-potions instead of Rhenish, so it was, that in the course of half a year, Herminia was lady of Neideck, without Fust's being ever able exactly to comprehend how the matter had taken place.

"The beauty of the fair bride must have been very powerful, or the love-philtres very strong, for Fust von Neideck actually continued sober for three days after the wedding.—He thought himself entitled, however, to make up for this incredible abstinence, and, accordingly, on the fourth day, he caressed his pitcher more affectionately than ever.—Herminia became indisposed—ill humored; the Knight waxed more outrageous and disagreeable. His sister made the last attempt upon his feelings, by presenting to him the infant daughter which his wife had brought him: she conjured him to treat Herminia with more mildness, and at all events to continue sober one day in seven. It was all in vain. He repulsed his sister as if it had been her fault that Herminia had not brought him a son, & swore by all that was holy, that he would console himself for the misfortune of having a wife and daughter by an incessant round of hunting and drinking.

Never was a vow better kept. Early next morning he got so deeply absorbed in meditation on the excellence of a flask of Rhenish, that his esquires found him speechless on the green before the door, in consequence of intense thought, which these irreverent knaves were impudent enough to call getting intoxicated with his subject. The instant the Knight awoke from his vinous reverie, he called for his bugle-horn and hunting spear, rode out to the wood—galloped about all day—and returned at night to renew his addresses to the flagan; and so the time ran on.

One clear wi[illegible] he had wearied himself with fruitless pursuit of a bear. In the thickest part of the wood. Squires and dogs were equally at fault, and the overwearied horse of the Knight, who had separated from his party, would move no farther. It was midday. Grumbling at his bad fortune, the Knight dismounted, and led his horse by the bridle towards a spot which gleamed out greenly through the withered trees, the sun having melted the snow that covered it. As he came nearer, he heard the murmur of a small stream, which, purling along, under the shade of water-plants and hardy ever-greens, dropped into a r[illegible] basin, and whose lovely sparkling waters formed a striking contrast to the dead wintry stillness of the surrounding desolation.

Fust resolved to let his horse rest here for some time, and threw himself on the wet moss to enjoy a similar refreshment. But a burning thirst would not allow him to sleep. Wine was not to be had, and unexampled as such an incident in the Knight's history, he was at last compelled to adopt the resolution of slaking his thurst with the pure element. But as he approached the brow of the small rock that overhung the basin, he saw beneath him, to his great surprise, a female figure, who seemed not to be aware of the presence of the intruder, for at the moment Fust approached, she had just dipped her delicate foot into the water, and evidently commenced her preparations for a cold bath. The beauty of the lady, and the strange time of the year she had chosen for that amusement, made the Knight pause upon the brink. She turned her eyes towards him, and Fust felt as if blinded by her beauty. He had never beheld such dazzling loveliness. A sort of exclamation, which he found it impossible to repress drew the attention of the lady upon him; but the boundless amazement which was visible in his gaping countenance did not appear to be displeasing to her. She seemed in no way disconcerted by the gaze of the Knight, whose intellectual powers, never very clear, seemed to be totally clouded by the suddenness and strangeness of the occurrence. His whole soul was concentrated in his eyes. "I know thee well," said the beautiful bather, with the most silvery tones; "thou art Fust von Neideck, the bravest Knight in the whole province. Shame on thee—eternal shame, that thou darest not follow me!" "And why not?" cried the [illegible] chanted toper. "Because thou art married," answered the lady, while her bosom heaved with a deep sigh. It never could have entered into the brain of Fust to conceive that his marriage could possibly stand in the way of [illegible] the enchanting Lady that he was hers for life and death, and firmly resolved never to set his foot in Neideck again, if she should think it necessary. As a proof of his sincerity, he leaped down from the rock and offered her his glove. "Well then," said the lady, "I receive thee for my Knight. Ever-flowing cups, successful huntings, and the open arms of ever-blooming maidens, await thee! Know that I am the Lady Venus.

"There in the forest my castle lies,
And swifter my steed than the night-wind flies."

"She clasped hold of him, and mounted, along with him, a gigantic horse, with bat's wings, and a head like a cat, which was pawing the ground beside them. Swift as a tempest, they flew across the park towards the mountain, which opened and closed upon the steed and its riders. One of Fust's huntsmen, who had come up, and overheard at some distance the conversation between that temperate Knight and the Lady, brought the melancholy news to the castle. His sister, after having a colossal statue of her brother formed and placed above the entrance, died of grief. The fate of the lady and her infant daughter is not known. The older branches of the family of Neideck being extinct, by the death or disappearance of Fust, the estates came into the possession of the younger, from which I am descended. Once in every year, however, during the twelve holy nights, do the Knight and the Lady revisit the spot where they first met, and sometimes they even extend their call to the castle. And so ends the story."

*From the New-York National Advocate.*

A case occurred yesterday in the police office in this city, [illegible] not only in itself new and interest[illegible] in the event astonished and [illegible] the court and every one present. [illegible] boy of apparently about the age of 16, who had been for some time a pupil in the Deaf and Dumb institution in this city, was brought before the police court on a charge of having stolen a watch. The complainant stated that at and about the time the watch was taken from his house, this boy, and none other was there: that he was left a few minutes alone in the room, and on his immediately afterward going away, the watch was missing. The court being rather at a loss how to examine a deaf and dumb person, sent for Mr. Loofborrow, the principal of the Asylum in this city, who acted as interpreter, while his assistant, a very shrewd, intelligent young gentleman, about 21 years of age, acted as examiner. The boy utterly denied knowing any thing about the watch, denied being at the complainant's house on the day alleged, and said the only suit of clothes he had were those he then had on: these two last facts were controverted by persons present, one of whom had seen him in a different garb, and another had seen him at the time and place alleged. While under examination, which was wholly by signs through the interpreter, an officer of the court entered the room, who said he had seen the boy before, and had heard him speak and converse. He said he could not be mistaken; that the boy was not deaf and dumb; and he was confirmed by two other persons present, who recognized him as a person who they knew could, for they had heard him speak. To this Mr. Loofborrow, to whose opinion great deference was paid and was certainly due, replied that on the subject of the boy's disability, there

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

would not remain a doubt; that although others might be deceived by impostors, he thought he could not be; that about two years ago this same boy had been brought to his school, and was so unmanageable as to cause his being turned away; that a few months ago, he was again admitted through the solicitations and at the expense of a charitable lady of this city, who felt for his misfortunes; and that he became so ungovernable, through resistance and stubbornness as necessarily to cause his second dismissal; that he was a very apt scholar, and quick and easy to learn, but withal a very bad boy.

The assistant teacher (who himself is deaf and dumb) expressed his entire conviction of the boy's disability in that respect, and on his representing to him the consequences of the crime with which he was charged, the boy appeared much affected; and so entire was the general conviction that the boy was destitute of the faculty of hearing, that those who supposed they had heard him speak, began to conclude they were most unaccountably mistaken. Being asked where he had lately lodged, he offered to go and let them search. They did so, and there the officer found the watch; and in the neighborhood a jeweller, who said that identical [illegible] had a few days before offered the watch to him for sale, and that the boy *then* could talk as well as any body. He was then reconducted to the police office, and the magistrate, to try the effect of his fears, thought he would "put the screws on" in another shape, and writing a few lines upon a paper, told the high constable to take the boy immediately to the stepping mill, and for an indefinite period of time.

At the prospect of so formidable an encounter, and to be sent there without proof on oath too, the boy, to the perfect astonishment of every one present, burst forth in a fine strain of eloquence, telling them he was not going indefinitely—that they had their match now; and that he was too cunning for the whole concern. He gave the teacher "a rub or two" upon his penetration, and proved himself to be as fine a talker as the fastest of them.

The opening of the mouth of the dumb, and the ears of the deaf, is a new qualification for our city magistrates; and if "putting the screws on" will operate in this way, we think it better than any other. After this, who will say what our police cannot do? The boy was committed for trial at the sessions next week.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

*Friday, May 27.*

The joint committee to whom was referred the report of the Commissioner of the School Fund, made report and recommended that the Report of the Commissioner be accepted and approved, which was done.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's speech as relates to the communications received from several States, respecting certain proposed alterations in the constitution of the United States, made report, and recommended the passage of accompanying resolutions relative to the same.

Committee on the petition of the New-London Aqueduct Company, praying for the grant of a Lottery, reported against the same. Report laid on the table.

A bill for a public act constituting the town of Lebanon a probate District was read the third time. The bill was supported by Messrs. Robinson and Cooley, and opposed by Mr. P[illegible] and negatived.

A bill for a public act relative to Briefs, was read and passed.

A bill for a public act authorising the sheriff of the county of N. London to appoint an additional deputy, was read the third time & passed.

A bill for a public act [illegible] judgments [illegible] by the superior and county courts in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for an act incorporating Sharon Bank, which was negatived in the House, came from the Senate with a different vote, and a committee of conference was appointed.

A bill for a public act relative to the settlement of estates, testates, intestate and insolvent, was read the third time and passed. The bill provides that an executor or administrator of a deceased person, may become a purchaser of his estate.

A bill for a public act to incorporate the Warehouse Point Bank, was read the third time, and supported by Messrs. Tomlinson, Pease and Pruden, and negatived.

*Saturday, May 28.*

The committee on the petition of the President and Directors of the Retreat for the Insane, made a report, and recommended the granting of a Lottery for the benefit of that institution, and a resolution for that purpose was read. An interesting discussion of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Raymond, Coe, Carrington, Kinney, Stanton, Judson, Pitkin and Sherman took part. The report was accepted and the resolution passed.

*Monday, May 30.*

The committee to whom was referred a resolution relative to the Mohegan Lands, made report, and recommended the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to examine the state of these lands, and report at the next session of the Legislature. Report not accepted and resolution negatived.

The committee to whom was recommitted the petition of the Connecticut River Company, to increase their capital, and employ a part of the same in banking operations, reported in favor of [illegible], and a bill for that purpose was read [illegible] time.

The bill for a public act relative to the assessment of taxes was resumed. The bill was introduced by Mr. J. Coe, and provides that all property, both personal and real, after deducting bona fide debts, shall be set in the list at 4 per cent. and also that the poll of each white male person between the ages of twenty-one and seventy, shall be set in the list at twenty dollars. After a short debate the bill was negatived.

The committee of conference on the conflicting votes of the two Houses, on the bill for a public act relative to the support of State Paupers, reported the reasons which induced the Senate to pass the same. A motion was made to re-consider and concur with the Senate, and after some debate negatived.

The committee appointed to inquire what further means are necessary, for the preservation of the public records, reported a resolution relative to the same, which was passed.

A bill for a public act to repeal the law authorizing the Governor to grant briefs in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

A bill for a public act repealing the second and third sections of an act relative to crimes and punishments, passed May Session, 1824, was read the third time and passed.

*Tuesday, May 31.*

A resolution incorporating the Agricultural Seminary at Derby, was read and passed.

The committee on the petition of Allyn M. Mather and others, for the grant of a Lottery, reported in favor of the same, and a bill in form for that purpose was read—after a short debate the report was not accepted, and the bill negatived.

The committee of conference on the conflicting votes of the two Houses, on the bill limiting the term of office of the Mayor of Hartford, reported that the Senate still adhered to their vote. A motion was made to reconsider and concur with the Senate and passed.

A resolution reported by the committee on the School Fund, adding five hundred dollars to the present salary of the Commissioner of the School Fund was resumed. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Peters, Sherman, Woodruff and Welles—and opposed by Messrs. Sterling, Leavitt and Cooley, and negatived.

A resolution authorizing the Commissioner of the School Fund to employ an additional clerk for one year, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, was read and passed.

A resolution repealing the resolution appointing an Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund, passed May, 1824, was read & passed.

The petition of Matthew Watson and others for an act of incorporation for Manufacturing purposes, was resumed. A bill for this purpose having been negatived in the House and passed the Senate, a motion was made to reconsider the vote of the House and passed. It was then moved to amend the bill by erasing the clause which exonerates the stockholders in their individual capacity, from a liability for the debts of the company. After a long debate, in which Messrs. Sherman, Carrington and Judson, supported—& Messrs. Hotchkiss and Williams opposed the amendment, the motion prevailed. The bill as amended was laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate appointing John L. Lewis Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, was resumed. A motion was made to amend the bill by erasing the name of John L. Lewis, and inserting that of Gideon Higgins—after some remarks in favor of the motion by Messrs. Hungerford and Rand, and against it by Messrs. Stanton and Swathel, it was moved by Mr. Sterling, to refer the subject to a select committee of one from a county, except the county of Middlesex. After a short debate, the motion prevailed.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee to wait on the Hon. Seth P. Beers, and ascertain whether he accepts the appointment of Commissioner of the School Fund.

The committee of conference on the petition of the Sharon Canal Company for a Bank, reported the reasons which induced the Senate to grant the same. A motion was made to reconsider and concur with the Senate; it was supported by Mr. Sterling, and opposed by Mr. Tomlinson, and decided as follows—Yeas 82, Nays 87.

The bill from the Senate for a public act to confirm the levies of executions on real estate, in certain cases, made since 1822, was resumed. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Platts, Judson, Hotchkiss, Sherman, Pitkin and Sterling took part. On taking the question the bill passed.

A resolution from the Senate continuing the Judiciary bill, which had passed the House, to the next session of the Legislature, was read and passed.

Bills appointing Jared Bolles, Chief Judge, and Vine Robinson and John Dunlap, associate Judges of the County Court, for the county of Windham, were read and passed.

Bills appointing Thomas Day, Chief Judge, and Martin Welles and John M. Nilles, associate Judges of the County Court, for the county of Hartford, were read and passed.

Bills appointing Robert Fairchild, Chief Judge, and Zalmon Wildman and Benjamin Isaacs, associate Judges of the County Court, for the county of Fairfield, was read and passed.

A resolution authorising the Quarter Master General to loan to the students of the Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, muskets belonging to the State, was read and passed.

Bills appointing Jonathan Barnes, Chief Judge, and Ingoldsby W. Crawford and Eliphalet Young, associate Judges of the County Court, for the County of Tolland, were read and passed.

A bill for a public act giving the Superior Court original jurisdiction in all cases over $70, was resumed, and after a short debate negatived.

A bill in form granting a Lottery to the Enfield Bridge Company, was read and negatived.

*Wednesday, June 1.*

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution authorising the overseers of Mohegan lands to sell a part of the same, made report, and recommended the passage of the resolution. The report was accepted and the resolution passed.

A resolution authorizing the committee to whom was referred the subject of the appointment of a Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, to send for persons and papers, was read and negatived.

Bills were passed appointing Samuel Peters, Chief Judge, and William Randall and Samuel B. Mather, Associate Judges of the County Court, for the County of New-London.

A resolution giving to the late Commissioner of the School Fund the sum of dollars out of the avails of the donation made to the Fund in the settlement of the estates of Oliver Phelps and others was read. The resolution was supported at considerable length by Messrs. Pitkin and Sherman, and opposed by Messrs. Judson and Woodruff.

Mr. Sherman moved to fill the blank in the bill, by inserting the sum of $4,890, 69, being the interest on the donation, which motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Birdsley, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution from the Senate, adding $250 to the present salary of the Commissioner of the School Fund, was read, and on motion of Mr. Leavitt, indefinitely postponed.

The bill in form on the petition of Matthew Watson was resumed. After an amendment, making the stockholders jointly liable as traders in company, for the debts of the corporation, was adopted, the bill passed.

Bills were passed appointing Samuel W. Dana, Chief Judge, and William Carter and Franklin G. Comstock associate judges of the County Court for the County of Middlesex.

The resolution incorporating the Norwich Market Company was resumed. An amendment, subjecting the stockholders in their individual capacity for the debts of the Company, was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The petition of Alexander Wolcott and others, for a bank in Middletown, was resumed, and on motion, continued to the next session of the Legislature.

The bill reported by the Committee relative to the assessment of taxes, was resumed, and on motion indefinitely postponed.

The bill for a public act repealing the 87th section of the act concerning crimes and punishments, was read the third time. This section prohibits theatrical exhibitions. The bill was supported by Mr. Cooley, and opposed by Mr. T. S. Williams, and negatived.

The bill to incorporate Tolland County Bank was read the third time and negatived. Yeas 70, nays 84.

The bill incorporating the Windham Bank was resumed, & after a short debate, negatived.

A bill for a public act exempting medical students from military duty, was read the third time, and passed.

A bill for a public act to incorporate the Connecticut Medical Society, and to establish the Medical Institution of Yale College, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill reported by the committee on the petition of the Connecticut River Company, to increase their capital and to employ a part of the same in banking operations, was read the third time. The bill was supported at some length by Messrs. Williams and Sherman, and passed, yeas 91, nays 70.

A resolution was passed authorizing the overseers of New-Gate Prison to purchase a fire engine for the use of the Prison.

The bill incorporating the Tolland County Bank, and also the bill incorporating the Windham Bank, which were negatived in the House, came from the Senate continued to the next session of the Legislature. On motion, the House reconsidered and concurred with the Senate.

The bill appointing Franklin G. Comstock an associate Judge of the county court for the county of Middlesex, came from the Senate amended by erasing the name of F. G. Comstock and inserting that of Obadiah Spencer. A committee of conference was appointed.

The bill appointing Samuel A. Peters associate Judge of the county court for the county of New-London, came from the Senate amended by erasing the name of S. A. Peters, and inserting that of John Hyde. A committee of conference was appointed.

*Thursday, June 2.*

Committee on the petition of E. Shepard & others for a bank, made report, and recommended that the petition be continued to the next session of the Legislature.

A communication was received from the Hon. Seth P. Beers, stating that he accepted the appointment of commissioner of the School Fund.

Mr. T. S. Perkins moved to reconsider the vote passed by the House, on the bill incorporating the Sharon Canal Bank. The motion was supported by Messrs. Perkins, Sterling, N. Kinny, Cooley, Wells and Sherman, and opposed by Messrs. Judson, Tomlinson, Pettibone, Leavitt and Robinson, and adopted.

A motion was made to concur with the Senate in their vote on the bill. A debate of considerable length ensued. The motion was supported by Messrs. Perkins, Wells and R. Huntington, and opposed by Messrs. Judson, Tomlinson and Woodruff, and passed.

On report of the committee of conference on the conflicting votes of the two Houses on the bill appointing an associate judge of the county court for the county of New-London, and also on the bill appointing an associate judge of the county court for the county of Middlesex, the Senate adhered to their vote. On motion, the House reconsidered, and concurred with the Senate.

A resolution was passed giving to the Rev. Joel Haws the sum of $20 for his attendance as chaplain during the session.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the House to reconsider their vote passed on the bill incorporating the Tolland County Bank. On motion the House reconsidered their vote.

A bill for a public act relative to the assessment of taxes, was read the 3d time and passed. The bill provides that all stock in any banks or insurance offices owned by persons not residing in the state, shall be taxed 12½ per cent. on the dividend, in lieu of all other taxes thereon.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, the rule of the house was dispensed with, and the bill, for a public act, prohibiting Circus exhibitions, received its third reading. The bill was supported by Messrs. Pitkin, S. Raymond and Sherman, and opposed by Messrs. Judson and Cooley, and passed.

Messrs. Judson and Sherman were appointed a committee to wait on the Senate and enquire what time it would be consistent with the business before the Senate for the Legislature to adjourn.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that the business before the Senate, was in such a state, that they could not adjourn till to-morrow.

The bill incorporating the Milford Manufactory, was resumed and passed.

The bill on the petition of John Breed and others, for an act of incorporation, for manufacturing purposes, was resumed and passed.

Mr. ——— moved to reconsider the vote of the House, on the bill incorporating the Mechanics Bank in Fairfield. The motion was supported by Mr. S. Raymond and Mr. Sherman, and opposed by Mr. Page—negatived—Yeas 55, Nays 98.

A bill for a public act in addition to an act concerning crimes and punishments, was read the second time. The bill prohibits circus exhibitions. It was supported at some length by Mr. T. S. Williams and postponed for the third reading.

A bill for a public act providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by districts, was read the third time. A motion was made by Mr. Woodruff to postpone the bill to the next session of the Legislature, which was lost—Yeas 76, Nays 91. The bill was supported by Mr. T. S. Perkins and passed—Yeas 110.

The bill on the petition of John Breed and others, came from the Senate negatived. A committee of conference was appointed. On report of the committee, the Senate adhered to their vote.

A bill from the Senate exempting the overseers of cotton and woollen manufactories from military duty, was read the third time. The bill was supported by Messrs. Tomlinson, Woodruff and Kinney—opposed by—Messrs. Coe and Stanton, and negatived.

*Friday Morning, June 3.*

Very little business was done this morning.

The bill for a public act prohibiting Circus exhibitions, which passed the House, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed.

About 9 o'clock both Houses assembled in the Senate Chamber, where they were met by his Excellency the Governor. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawes, the Governor administered the requisite oaths to the several judicial officers, appointed this session, who were present. The Legislature then adjourned without day.

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The following are the captions of some of the acts which were passed this session:

"An act regarding Beacons of Mill River Harbor; An act regarding Military Duty; An act regarding Houses of ill fame; An act regarding Fisheries; An act regarding the School Fund; An act regarding the settlement of estates; An act regarding Southington District; regarding Fisheries in Farmington; another respecting Fisheries in Pista-Paug Pond; An act respecting Proprietors of common and undivided lands; one regulation Pounds; one on the Probate District of New-Hartford; incorporation of the Thames Bank—An act touching the Judgments of the Superior and County Courts; An act incorporating the Middletown Savings Bank; A resolve to amend the Constitution by Districting for Senators; two alterations of the act regarding Crimes and Punishments; act authorising Sheriff of New-London County to appoint an additional Deputy; an act abolishing briefs; one respecting the Mayor of Hartford; Levies of Executions on Real Estate; Incorporation of Connecticut River Bank; Taverns; Fisheries; Students of Washington College; Incorporating Sharon Bank; respecting Prisoners in certain cases; Toll and Ferriage; Military Force; Session of Superior Court in Hartford County; Sale of Lottery Tickets; Medical Institution; Book Debts.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the New-York Statesman, June 2.*

### STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning, the appointed hour for the departure of the steam-boats Thistle and Legislator, connected with the rival Philadelphia lines of steam-boats and stages, the boiler of the Legislator burst, while she was at the wharf, and most of the passengers on board. The explosion was so loud as to arouse the inhabitants in the vicinity, and to draw an immense crowd to the scene of death and confusion, occasioned, we are free to say, by a spirit of foolish rivalry, which disregards the lives of human beings, for the sake of a petty victory in the speed of the boats, perhaps five or ten minutes, and this too, for the noble prize of *one shilling*, for which sum both boats take passengers to New-Brunswick, forty miles.

The proprietors of these boats may suppose we are not so favorably inclined to enterprise and despatch as we should be, or as some of our cotemporaries; and if they do, we have only to say, that our obligations to the public are paramount to their individual interest, and that as editors of a public journal we shall warn the community whenever we find it necessary, against that excess of rivalry which puts at hazard the lives of individuals who trust to the discretion and judgement of others.

We have been in the habit for several weeks of enjoying the pure air of the morning, by a walk on the Battery, and have witnessed the departure of these two boats, every clear morning for upwards of 30 days, during which time, we have seen such stiring of fires, press, bustle, and confusion, as not only convinced us, but others who have witnessed the same scenes, that the spirit of rivalry was daily putting at hazard the lives of passengers, who trusted in that discretion which should govern the conduct of those to whom they confidently trusted their individual safety.

We endeavored to ascertain the facts, and the extent of the calamity which occured this morning, and were promised a statement from the captain at 12 o'clock. On sending for it at the appointed hour, we found ourselves disappointed, and are under obligations to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser for the following information. On hastening to the spot one of the editors of the Commercial found stretched upon the deck of the boat, the body of *Francis Raney*, the cook, a black man aged 22, belonging to New-Jersey. The jury were holding an inquest upon this body, and the following is the substance of the testimony:

*Capt. Lawrence Fisher* being sworn, testified that he is commander of the boat. The fires were built and the steam was raised this morning as usual. While he was standing on the wheel-house, giving directions as they were putting the boat off, the boiler exploded, by which means the deceased came by his death. It was the main flue* which burst, by which the whole boiler was started, and the false head driven off. He had given no directions to raise an unusual head of steam, nor was there so much steam on the boat as usual. He has seen fifteen inches of steam on the boat. [illegible] usually raise her with from ten to twelve. No cold water was pumped in at the time of the accident, and he thought there was enough in the boiler, to run to the Kills, (five or six miles below.) The boiler is of iron, which he thinks stronger than copper: and, to guard against the rapid decay of the iron by the action of salt water, the boiler is often wholly supplied with fresh water at Brunswick. The witness could in no way account for the accident. The boat is upon the low pressure principle.

*Joseph Williams*, (black,) a fireman on board of the boat, was next sworn. He built the first fire this morning, and the other hands kept it up as usual. At the time the explosion took place, he was tending the safety-valve, but had that moment stepped a few steps from it, but not so as to lose sight of it. He had received no orders, nor does he believe any were issued, for putting on more steam than common. There was about ten or eleven inches of steam on at the time the boiler burst, and not more. They sometimes run the boat with from twelve to thirteen inches. The boiler was well supplied with water at the time of the accident. There had been no dissentions among the crew, nor does he believe that any person designedly caused the accident. Witness was somewhat scalded in the face.

*Vincent Taylor*, sworn. He was standing on the dock at the time of the explosion, having just stepped on shore from the boat. Witness is intimately acquainted with the captain and hands—has travelled in the boat very often, and has often remarked the care and attention of the captain in the discharge of his business. He has always considered this boat the safest in the line. At the moment of the explosion they were letting off the steam.

"The jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased came to his death by the accidental bursting of the main flue of the Steam-boat Legislator, on the morning of the 2nd of June instant."

"Of the hands of the boat, who, in addition to the deceased were injured, were Robert Greenleaf, and Joseph Bease, both badly scalded, and taken to the hospital, where we learn Greenleaf died within an hour. Bease will probably recover. There were several others whose hands and faces were slightly scalded, among whom was Captain Henry, a passenger, whose hands were considerably injured. There were upwards of sixty passengers on board; and, notwithstanding that the steam rushed into the cabins with a degree of force and heat that discolored the ceilings and furniture, by a wonderful interposition of the protecting hand of Providence, not one is dangerously injured. One young lady sprang overboard, but behaved with great presence of mind until she was rescued.

"The steam acts upon the body with surprising power. The face and legs of the deceased were nearly as white as those of a white person. A medical gentleman took the skin with the nails from one of the hands as whole and as perfect as a new glove!"

Something must be done to prevent the racing of steam-boats and stages, or we shall hear of much more serious disasters than it has yet been our painful duty to record.

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**When speaking of the flue of a steam-boat, the reader unacquainted with steam-boat machinery, naturally supposes the flue to appertain to the chimney above the boiler. But this is a mistake. The flues are enclosed within or under the boiler, into which the wood is thrust.*

The melancholy death of Mr. DAVID R. LAMBERT, as stated in the following paragraph, will not be more deeply felt and deplored by the citizens of New-York than by those of this city, where he was shortly expected to take up his summer residence, and to assume the Presidency of the Mechanic's Bank, in which institution, as well as in the Farmington Canal, he was a large stockholder. We had need of men of wealth and enterprise to further the great projects of improvement in our City and the State, and it is to be feared that his untimely and unhappy death will leave a blank which will not readily be filled.—*New-Haven Herald.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 3.

Our city has been agitated by an event which has deprived us, in a sudden and shocking manner, of one of our most respectable citizens. Mr. David R. Lambert, merchant, of the house of Lambert, Brothers & Co. was killed yesterday morning, in the upper part of Broadway, while on the way to his residence in Bond-st. by a party of riotous persons.

From what we can learn, it appears that the deceased was returning on foot, from a visit to the house of Edward Lyde, Esq. accompanied by his brother, Mr. Samuel Lambert, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Pell, jr. who were also of the visiting party.—When near the corner of Art-street, in Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a carriage passed, the driver of which stated, that a gang of noisy men, then near, had assailed him with a shower of stones, and begged the gentlemen to take notice of them. Immediately the rioters came up, set the gentleman at defiance, and treated them with great insolence. Seeing that the assailants were eight in number, and apparently in an intoxicated state, the gentlemen very prudently, after a slight remonstrance, endeavored to avoid them; but this apparently only increased the insolence of the rioters, who now attacked them with violence. The party made the best defence in their power, and called aloud for aid. The watchmen soon came up, and on their appearance the rioters fled. Mr. Lambert was found lifeless on the ground, and appears to have been killed by a single blow of the fist. Two of the other gentlemen were wounded, but not seriously.

Thus has one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, who was but yesterday in the enjoyment of health, affluence, and the affection of numerous relations and friends, been suddenly cut off, and hurried into eternity. The event is universally lamented.

In the course of the day, the following persons were apprehended, and after examination, committed to prison on a charge of being concerned in the above riot and murder.

Thos. A. Rea, Moses Parker James Buckland, Joseph Wade, Wm. Walker, Cornelius Holly, Abraham Potts. Another person implicated, had not been taken last evening at 6 o'clock. Rea is a young man of respectable connexions. We understand he came forward voluntarily—acknowledged having been with the riotous party, and disclosed the names of his companions.

### BANK OPERATIONS.

The allied Banks of this city, still continue their operations, as far as their deposits of ten days produce funds. A few days since, they again sent bills to the Hartford Banks, and received in specie, about 23,000 dollars—in consequence, the Hartford Banks, on Friday last, took from the allied banks, 120,000 dolls. in specie, being over five times the amount sent by them—and so it will be in every instance, as the Hartford Banks will never consent to the measures of the allied banks; and would suffer self-destruction as much as the Russians did in the burning of Moscow, during the visit of Bonaparte! The Hartford Banks are on a good solid foundation, and understand very well what they are about. We wish many other banks were as good financiers; it might be of service to the community. *Boston Commercial Gazette.*

*From the Times & Advertiser.*

### SAWED SHINGLES.

MR. EDITOR,—As your columns are ever open for the communication of useful knowledge in relation to 'domestic affairs,' as well as those which relate to regions 'afar off,' I wish through the medium of your useful Gazette, to draw the attention of the people of Hartford and its vicinity to the indispensable article of shingles.

In regard to this important article, in building, there is probably more deception than in any other. Our legislators have made numerous laws in regard to their inspection, and yet the purchaser is often deceived. I now speak of shingles that are *rived* from the block, and dressed with the shave.

Until within about three years past, the art of sawing shingles was unknown in this country. Like other new inventions, it has had to struggle against long fixed prejudice. But—'trying is the naked truth;' and where sawed shingles have been used, they are highly approved of by those who believe that 'an ounce of experience is worth a pound of argument.

Without having the least interest in shingles, or any other kind of lumber, or in any kind of building, I merely mention these shingles, to induce those who wish to use a superior kind of covering for roofs to try them, as they are now in this market for sale.

It would be folly for one, unacquainted with the peculiar qualities of the sawed shingles, to attempt to point them out. But any eye that can see, any thing, can readily perceive that these shingles are perfectly uniform at the butt, and at the end, in point of thickness;—that their edges are perfectly straight, and need no planing;—that the slight roughness on the surface forms a kind of caulking where they lap together, which will withstand the most violent storm:—that the weather will soon render the outside of the roof entirely smooth, and that the whole roof presents an even, compact, and beautiful appearance. INQUIRER.

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*Ourang Outang.*—A living animal of this description sent from Batavia, to Boston in the ship Octavia, arrived on Thursday last, but unfortunately died soon after the ship came to anchor. He was a male, five years old, weighing 75 or 80 pounds, 3 feet high, and in his habits and appearance, resembling the human species in a most remarkable manner. On the passage, he would sit at table and eat his meals, would walk tolerably well upright, and exhibited many traits of sensibility and feeling. He would throw his arms around those, with whom he was on good terms, and press the hand with affection.—His body was covered with a dark hair, but the skin beneath was white. He died of a disease in the head, which he often indicated by his movements previous to his death. *Boston Statesman.*

BRIDGEPORT, (CONN.) JUNE 1.

### HIGHWAYMEN.

The practice of highway robbing, it seems, is becoming a matter of almost every day's occurrence, even in the once peaceful confines of Connecticut. It is but a few weeks since, that a person, returning on the post road from Norwalk to Saugatuck, in the night season, was attacked on [illegible] pads, and robbed of a small [illegible] And we have just been [illegible] respectable young man [illegible] place, who had occasion [illegible] Fairfield, on Monday [illegible] on his return, between [illegible] ing on horseback, was [illegible] foot who sprang from [illegible] one of whom seized him [illegible] sented a pistol [illegible] fortunately, by a sudden [illegible] escaped from the grasp [illegible] his coat nearly torn from [illegible] would advise every citizen [illegible] the necessity of travelling [illegible] many solitary passes in [illegible] fair from New-York to B[illegible] ed with convenient means [illegible] al safety.

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A few days since, the [illegible] upset in the Delaware. [illegible] accident two ladies were [illegible] was taken out through the [illegible] mocratic Press gives the [illegible] the release of the other, Mrs. [illegible] the cabin, where she remained [illegible] ter-deck was cut away:

"When the vessel was [illegible] man, far advanced in a [illegible] was lying sea-sick on her [illegible] she was cast out of her birth [illegible] into which the sea was [illegible] through the windows [illegible] moment she was, from the [illegible] cause, pitched from her [illegible] night carriage, found [illegible] the water and assailed [illegible] ing furniture. She [illegible] those caused by the rushing waters—she laid hold of [illegible] into which buoyed as she [illegible] she scrambled. It was af[illegible] ed that this was the Capt[illegible] tunately it was a few inches [illegible] other in the ship.

"In this birth Mrs. Eber[illegible] head against the deck, and [illegible] water. All was silent [illegible] tions were, most painful [illegible] supposed the vessel had [illegible] the bay. In this horrible [illegible] alive, she grasped an orange [illegible] ting in the cabin; she ate it [illegible] freshed her. She now [illegible] head, and with a cane wh[illegible] in the water, she struck [illegible] her, against the under side [illegible] was answered by voices; [illegible] breathed more freely, and [illegible] more alive to her actual situation [illegible] the sound of the axe, it pro[illegible] erence, but it created the most [illegible] prehensions. Her head was pressed against the under [illegible] and there it must remain or [illegible] water; every stroke of the axe [illegible] ly assured her, that it fell [illegible] head, these were among her [illegible] moments.

"At length a chip, about [illegible] axe, was taken out from the [illegible] deck, and the light of Heaven [illegible] blessed influence on the suffer[illegible] neath. With the eagerness [illegible] so perilous a situation, Mrs. [illegible] her hand, as far as it would [illegible] aperture. Her husband, wi[illegible] anxiousness and love, was on [illegible] the vessel; who can tell his [illegible] appearance of her hand assur[illegible] yet sensibly alive—but his [illegible] ly time to beat with joy, bef[illegible] sed with horror. The axe [illegible] was uplifted and about to [illegible] sharpest edge, upon the hea[illegible] would severed from [illegible] arrested before it gave the [illegible] as he brief [illegible] saw [illegible] ciently large was made, and [illegible] was once again folded in the arms [illegible] band, and restored to the world."

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*From the Sangerfield Intelligencer.*

### REMARKABLE ANIMAL.

A gentleman, (Mr. J. C. [illegible]) from Oxford, called on us last [illegible] informed that two brothers, one [illegible] other only 12 years of age, went [illegible] about 5 miles below Oxford, on [illegible] 12th inst. with two rifles, and [illegible] strange animal about 30 yards [illegible] them. The oldest boy fired, [illegible] him in the breast and shoulder, [illegible] and made furiously towards the [illegible] him. The oldest boy then [illegible] brother's rifle, who was about [illegible] The younger brother started [illegible] wards him, but finding the animal too quick for him, he levelled [illegible] self, and brought him to the [illegible] ball through his head. He was [illegible] and measured, when he was found [illegible] in length from the end of the nose [illegible] of his tale, which was 3 feet long, [illegible] feet in the whole. [illegible] was 3 feet high when standing, his body [illegible] of a man's body, was of a red dun [illegible] had a face like a monkey, body [illegible] ther, feet like a deer, and tail [illegible] Mr. Hyde saw the animal himself, [illegible]

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An affray of not a very agreeable [illegible] has lately occured at Milledgeville [illegible] In regard to the late conduct of [illegible] ites of Georgia, respecting the Creeks and their lands, Mr. Bartlett the [illegible] editor of the Patriot, published a[illegible] deemed it necessary to make some [illegible] upon the conduct of Col. Lamar [illegible] Gov. Troup. After his return from [illegible] Country, he, in company with a [illegible] tacked Mr. Bartlett in a book store [illegible] tempted to cowskin him. Mr. Bartlett [illegible] a knife in his own defence, and after [illegible] sundry wounds upon Col. L. be[illegible] the ground. His cousin then inte[illegible] was also wounded. Both, however [illegible] ly to recover. Mr. Bartlett was ac[illegible] admitted to bail. Mr. B. went to [illegible] a few years since from Connecticut. *N. Y. Am.*

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It is stated in the New-York pa[illegible] in seven days, 1115 new adver[illegible] were published in the New-York [illegible] 213 of which appeared in one day. [illegible] certainly be received as a strong [illegible] extent of business transacted [illegible] and increasing city. While the [illegible] containing the above information [illegible] before us, a file of the London Times [illegible] month of March, came to hand. [illegible] led us to look over the advertising [illegible] that paper, when to our astonishment [illegible] found in a single paper 650 adver[illegible] of which we presume about two- [illegible] three fourths to have been new ones [illegible] lowest price of an advertisement in [illegible] we are told, is seven shillings sterling [illegible] one dollar and fifty-six cents;) and [illegible] sum is charged for every repe[illegible] Taking the average charge for the 650 [illegible] tisements, at nine shillings, which [illegible] below the mark, the receipts for [illegible] days advertisements would be two [illegible] and ninety-two pounds, ten shillings [illegible] *teen hundred dollars.* The duty pa[illegible] Government on each advertisement [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...every repetition of an advertisement, is ... shillings and six-pence, somewhat over ... quarters of a dollar; and the stamp duty ... every paper printed is four-pence, with a ...duction of 20 per cent. Taking the circulation of the Times at 8,000 the aggregate ... paid to the Government out of the ...ceeds of that single day's newspaper, was ... nine hundred and eighty dollars.

*Philad. paper.*

## A PIRATE OFF KEY WEST.

The following is an extract of a letter from Key West of the brig Jesse, (which arrived at Richmond 27th ult. from N. Orleans) to his ... in this city.

"On the 17th May, at 9 o'clock, being ... in sight of Cuba, saw a small schr. to windward, bearing down upon us under full sail with an American flag and pendant flying—came within a mile and fired a gun for us to heave to, but not liking her appearance, ... across, heading for Key West, the schr. ... in chase. Not finding us to stop, she fired another gun and hoisted English colors. At ... P. M. she came within gun shot, fired ... gun, and hoisted the Pirate flag. At 4 o'clock, made a ship ahead, which proved to be the London, Capt. Annan, from Jamaica for London—seeing the pirate close alongside, ... being light, and not knowing that ... were armed, she sent her boat with a ..., accompanied by Col. Low. The Co... told me there was another pirate in sight ... had attempted to board them the night ...—but hauled off on finding her armed ... small arms, and making a show of men, ... having on board 50 invalids bound ...—The Capt. wished us to keep company ... the night, as we had large guns, and ... afraid the pirate would make an attack during that time. We were all this ... in sight of Key West, but saw no American cruisers."—*Merc. Adv.*

*From the National Intelligencer, May 31.*

The ratifications of a General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, concluded and signed at Bogota, on the 3d day of October last, by R. C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in that capital, and Pedro Gual, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were exchanged in this City on ... instant, by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, on the part of the United States, and Don Jose Maria Salazar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on the part of his Government.

*Pirates Captured.*—Captain Waters of the schooner Ingo, arrived here yesterday from Porto Rico, spoke in the Gulf Stream, ..., the captain of which informed that a piratical ... manned with thirty-eight men, had been captured by an English cutter and a steam boat fitted out for the purpose at Mantanzas, and carried into the latter port. The pirates who survived the action were sent to Havana for trial. It was ascertained that they had murdered the crews of more than twenty American vessels.—*Balt. Amer.*

SAVANNAH, May 29.—A bloody and murderous affair is said to have taken place at Milledgeville, on Saturday last, between certain individuals, whose names we forbear at present to mention. As the accounts which have been related to us relative to this affair are contradictory, we have thought proper not to publish any of them; prefering to wait for more authentic and particular information, which will no doubt be received by to-morrow's Western mail. If the statement be ... we have heard, it must have been ... and certainly a melancholy affray. *Repub.*

[The Georgian, of the same date as the above, notices the report of the day in as mysterious a manner as the Republican. We have received the Milledgeville papers of the 17th. (three days after the day on which the affray is said to have occurred,) in which there is no trace of any thing having taken place at Milledgeville out of the common way. If there has in fact occurred any brawl there, as reported, it has probably grown out of discordant opinions with regard to the merits of the late Treaty with the Creeks, and the occurrences which have recently taken place in the Creek Nation—all which, we perceive, though we can hardly conceive in what manner, are interwoven with the discussions of the merits of Gov. Troup and Gen. Clark, both of whom are now candidates before the People for the office of Governor of the State.]

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

## FOREIGN.

*From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal,*

### FROM PERNAMBUCO.

From our attentive correspondent at Pernambuco, we have received letters up to the date of the 27th April. An extract, given below, will be read with great interest. The details concerning the execution of RODGERS, with whom many of the citizens of New-York and this place were acquainted, will at least afford this consolation to his family and friends, —that he died nobly, professing the same freedom and abhorance of tyranny, that had ever marked his short, but gallant life.

"You may remember in one of my letters I mentioned an American, by the name of JAMES RODGERS, of New-York, who I expected would lose his life for taking an active part with the revolutionists, and was condemned to death and recommended to the mercy of the Emperor, Joao Pedro the first. The Emperor's answer arrived on the 2d April, ordering that all that were condemned should be executed as soon as possible. This sealed the fate of this noble young man and two of his companions. The 12th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. was the time appointed for the execution of the three—This inhuman proceeding occasioned great distress to all the Americans in the place. His friends visited him on the 11th inst. He was calm, pleasant; talked on lively subjects—made remarks on people passing in the street; he counted the time he had yet to live; it was 22 hours; he said "it is a very short time; when it comes, I will die contented; I and my companions die in a glorious cause. We do not die for murdering our fellow creatures, it is for holding a different opinion from the Emperor; in that opinion I die."

"On the next morning, I went to see the execution. They passed within a few yards of me—They were dressed in white gowns and ... unbound. Rodgers walked with his arms folded and his head raised extremely high—as if proud of the glorious cause he was going to die for;—they arrived at the place of execution about half past 7 o'clock & held a long conversation with the Priests. At 8 o'clock, they walked towards their seats. Rodgers took the middle chair, Nicolou on the right hand of him, and Le Mont on the left, after sitting a few minutes they rose. Nicolou began and made a long and loud speech—Rodgers followed, and then Le Mont. While one was speaking, the others bowed their heads to affirm the truth of what was said—their speeches occupied about about half an hour—they then took their seats. Several times they arose, and pushed their chairs into the sand to make them stand firm—the executioner then tied their wrists and ankles with a small cord and drew caps over their eyes. Nicolou & Rodgers drew them back and sat watching the motions of the soldiers; 24 were called out, loaded their guns, and were going to fire, when Rodgers cried out, "stop," and requested the captain to order his soldiers nearer. They halted within half the former distance, say 30 yards. He then gave the signal to fire, the drop of his handkerchief was the signal. They all fired and Nicolou fell. The sight was dreadful—Rodgers sprung upon his feet, cried out for Gods' sake to kill him quick, and taking hold of his gown, he held it up and showed the multitude the bullet holes through it. Le Mont kept his seat; they fired the second round—Rodgers fell, and Le Mont directly afterwards.—The soldiers then ran up to the bodies and discharged the third round into them.

"Their speeches were never published. They related principally to their love of freedom, advising the Pernambucans to try their endeavors once more, and conjuring them to beware of the Emperor.

"The day preceding the execution, the American captains were advised by the American Consul not to hoist their colors half mast, on account of Rodgers, it being against the laws of the country. The American captains acted contrary to those orders, and the next morning hoisted them. During their absence to see the execution, the officers and sailors belonging to a man of war lying in this harbor, went on board, and cut them down. The same day an American ship called the Commodore Perry, arrived off the port with her colors at the mast head; the same rascals went on board of her, and ordered them down, thus throwing no little disgrace on the American Flag. English colors, half mast, also were cut down.—The Patriots who are absent are all condemned to death."

The official Gazette of Madrid, of the 22nd of March, says, that the Minister of Prussia at the court of Spain, has announced that he had received express orders to declare, that his august master had never thought of naming a consul to Buenos Ayres, as a Hamburgh journal had announced, because "his majesty, the King of Prussia recognizes the just rights of the King of Spain, over his possessions in America, and the sacred principles on which is founded the legitimacy of his sovereignty."

On this declaration the Paris Constitutionnel remarks, that the spirit which dictated it is in direct opposition to that on which England has proceeded in acknowledging the South American governments; and that although the present is a period of profound peace, the seeds of a discord is sowing, which must sooner or later produce an open contest, unless destroyed or repressed by negotiation.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

We make the following brief extract from Mr. Canning's Speech, in the British House of Commons, on the celebrated Catholic question. The subject is one of great interest, and we believe our readers will join with us in regretting that the great length of Mr. Canning's speech prevents our inserting it entire. The restraints upon the Catholics, and the severe laws against them, are a disgrace to the British Government, and will not, we believe, long withstand the progress of more liberal opinions in that country.

"Mr. Pope, the distinguished poet, was, as you all know, a Roman Catholic, and Bishop Atterbury at one time endeavored to convert him to the Church of England. Mr. Pope stated, in his reply to the Bishop's letter, "I hope all Churches and all Governments are so far of God, as they are rightly understood, and rightly administered; and where they are or may be wrong, I leave it to God alone to mend or reform them, which, whenever he does, it must be by greater instruments than I am. I am not a papist, for I renounce the temporal invasions of the Papal Power, and detest their arrogated authority over Princes and States; I am a Catholic in the strictest sense of the word." This I contend, sir, is a confirmation of the evidence of Dr. Doyle; it agrees with it in spirit, and almost in word—it is addressed in the confidence of private friendship to a Prelate of the established church, and it is a letter of mere self-defence, and shewing to the Bishop that the differences of their religion are less wide than they are generally supposed to be—this accidental testimony, given 100 years ago, tallies exactly with the testimony which has been recently given in the House of Lords, and in discussing which some Hon. Members have argued that it is an absurdity to attempt to distinguish between spiritual and temporal authority. It is an absurdity of which Pope was guilty—it was an absurdity, of the reasoning of which Atterbury, whose intellect was of the highest order, was satisfied. Another charge, Sir, has been made against the Bill, which is partly of a political and partly of a religious nature. That the Roman Catholics have ill-advisedly given themselves up to the guidance of a set of men; that they have made tyrants of their Priests, and that they looked to them for support, and not to the Constitution—Sir, I admit the charge, but I do not lay the guilt at the door of the catholic; if they are idolaters in politics, who but ourselves have made them so? Let us therefore now call them off from their worship—let us lift up to their misguided eyes the pale of the sanctuary—let us exhibit to them the image of the Constitution—let us invoke them to fall before the common shrine, and wean them forever from the crimes of idolatory. I readily admit that I am not so fond of change as to be easily reconciled to it, even where it is proved to be unexceptionable. There are many considerations arising from the state of public opinion, which might possibly render such alterations unwise, but that is not the case in the present instance. Opinion has now arrived at that crisis, with respect to this great national question, that if you do not anticipate change, change will overmaster you. (Hear, hear.) Is it not a grievance that millions of people should suffer disabilities merely on account of religion? Is it not a grievance that the choice of the Crown should be restricted in the selection of its advisers, and in extension of its favors? Is it not a grievance that any people should wear a badge marking them out from the rest of their fellow-subjects as objects of suspicion and distrust, damping their hopes of industry and honor, and meeting them at every turn with exclusions from which other sects have been long relieved? No man will deny that there is grievance in all this, if it was possible to have avoided it without danger, I do not say that the grievance is so great that the Constitution should fly before it, but I am surprised to hear the question discussed, without reference to such considerations, upon cool and calculating comparisons.

Sir, if you mean not to continue the exclusion for ever, the time for removing it is now come. In proportion as the prosperity of the country is great—in proportion as it is rich and powerful—in proportion as it is free from external evils, and rapidly increasing in internal wealth—when it is unfolding immense capabilities which its warmest admirers had never anticipated—in proportion, Sir, as there is no room for fear from abroad, no dread of danger at home, just in that exact proportion are we in a condition to give the boon asked by the Catholics, without our conduct being liable to the misconstruction of its having been forced from us by terror, or extorted by intimidation.—(Hear, hear.) I hope, Sir, that I should feel ashamed, that I should feel the disgrace of yielding to menace; and I think, Sir, I have proved to my Right Honorable Friend, during this present Session, that I am prepared to vindicate the honor of this House, and uphold the superiority of the law against any imputations; but, by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances—by a series of events we could not command, much has been done which will make those stand silent who had before opposed the measure, or refused to go into an account of the state of the country—There was reason for opposing the measure, when the country was in the midst of difficulties. I admit, Sir, the feelings of those who would not go into the question, when to grant it might imply an apprehension, and when it could not be refused without hazard. But a time is now come, Sir, suitable beyond our hopes and expectations. Who can look on the high and balmy prosperity of our country, and not wish to make the fleeting state, for every thing is fleeting—and not wish—I say, Sir, to make this fleeting state our own, and mark it by some signal act of beneficence, transmitting it to our posterity as a testimony of our own gratitude, for the high favor shown us. (Hear, hear.) Unless we make these concessions, we must throw back all the improvements of modern times, disturb the prosperity, and damp the industry of that country.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1825.


*Christ Rejected.*—We have just returned from visiting Mr. Dunlap's celebrated painting, and, although, from having heard it universally praised, we were prepared to be highly pleased, it entirely surpassed our expectations. We had supposed, indeed, that it was a painting of the first class, executed, as it was, by a master of great genius, but had thought that its beauties were probably of a hidden nature, and such as could be discerned only by a connisseur. But, greatly to our satisfaction, we have found that such is not the case, and that no person can fail to be pleased even on a cursory view of this masterly production, and on more attentive examination, the most indifferent find their feelings insensibly enlisted in the interesting scene, so vividly presented to them. We can, most sincerely, recommend to all persons to visit this painting, and are assured that there will be none who will regret the small trouble and expense to which such a visit will subject them.

*Market.*—We rejoice to hear that the plan got up, not long since, for the establishment of a market in Chelsea, is likely soon to be carried into effect. A charter was obtained at the late session of the Legislature, and the persons owning the land, on which it was proposed to erect the market, have, most of them, sold on terms extremely fair and moderate. It is to be hoped that no individual will attempt to throw obstacles in the way, or in any manner impede the progress of this company, in their exertions for the convenience of the public. When this was first proposed, we reflected that "parturient mountains have, ere now, produced musculpar abortions," and could but fear that the market would follow the fate of sundry magnificent projects which have astonished us by their grandeur, and called forth our admiration at their importance, but have languished and expired from want of proper pecuniary aid. We are, however, now fully convinced that this will be an exception to the above rule, and, while writing this, our mouth waters at the bare thought of the good things which the stalls of this market are destined to afford, and we are more and more dissatisfied at the very precarious and insufficient supply afforded by the numerous *fly-markets* of our city.

*Steam-Boat Fanny.*—This boat has been recently purchased by a company of gentlemen in this city, to ply between this place and New-York. We understand that it is a very rapid boat, and from our observation, we can state that it is one extremely well constructed and of great beauty. The plan of constructing the deck is, we believe, new, and far superior to any we have seen. It is, indeed, precisely the kind of boat wanted in this place, and we hope that it will meet with encouragement, not only from our own citizens, but the inhabitants of the neighboring towns.

At a city meeting, holden at the Court-House, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed to their names, for the ensuing year:

John Hyde, Charles P. Huntington, Cushing Eells, and Joseph Williams, Esqr's. *Aldermen.*

Joseph W. Tracy, Dwight Ripley, John Lathrop, Henry Strong, Joseph C. Huntington, and William Lathrop, Esq'rs. *Common Council Men.*

Burrel Lathrop & Tho's. Hutchins, *Sheriffs.*

### AN OLD REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says, Col. Clark, of Lebanon, Conn. an old Revolutionary soldier, who was in the hottest of the fight at Breed's Hill, has received an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration at that place, to give his attendance on the 17th of this month. He is now at the advanced age of 95, and retains his mental and bodily faculties in a very remarkable degree. In order to render the journey as easy and agreeable as possible, the committee have left him to choose his mode of travelling retaining only the right of defraying all his expenses. So liberal and gratifying a request has been acceded to with pleasure, and we understand that Col. Clark is making preparations for his departure, and is expected to appear at the laying of the corner stone, with a hat worn by a member of the old Congress, at the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. He is to be attended by his son, who was quite a boy at the time of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and accompanied his father as fifer to the company.

*Encouragements to growers of fine Wool.*—Mr. James M'Clellan, of Woodstock, has, for several years, sold his Wool to Goodell Manufacturing Company, in Millbury, (Mass.)—He lately received a present from said Company, of a suit of Superfine Broad Cloth, as a premium for having furnished the finest wool to said factory. The quality of the cloth is the same as that presented, last winter, to the President of the United States and other distinguished gentlemen.

### BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, have given official Notice that the CORNER STONE OF THE MONUMENT, will be laid with Masonic ceremonies, on the 17th instant—being the *fiftieth* anniversary of the memorable battle.—In behalf of the Association, they invite the attendance of all the survivors of the Battle, for whom an appropriate badge will be provided; all the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, for whom, also, an appropriate badge will be provided; and all officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia, in uniform. The Procession will be formed at the State-House in Boston, precisely at 10, A. M. and will move, under escort, to the ground where the battle was fought. When the corner stone shall have been laid, an Address on the great event thus commemorated, will be delivered by the Hon. Daniel Webster, President of the Association. After the Address there will be a Dinner for invited guests, and for such members of the Association as may provide themselves with tickets.

Capt. Covill, at Boston, from St. Thomas, informs that Capt. Sloat, in the U. S. schr. Grampus, who had arrived there from Porto Rico, spoke in high praise of the Governor of that island, for his conduct in putting down the Pirates. He had executed all that had been taken, and 3 or 4 persons charged with being concerned in setting fire to St. Thomas.—Complaints were made of the tardy proceedings to the Governor of St. Thomas relative to the persons in his hands accused of piracy.

*Singular Fact.*—The Warrenton Reporter of the 10th ult. states, that in the cellar of a gentleman of that place, a hen's nest which contained an egg, was taken and kept in possession by a cat, "until she brought forth her litter of young *mouses*: in the midst of which the egg remained until it *hatched* a beautiful and fine *white* chicken; all of which were found nestled together by some member of the family, who accidently discovered them."

The National Gazette says that Mr. Welwood Hislop, merchant of Jamaica, has solicited from the Government of Colombia, permisson to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a canal or rail-way in such a place as he may select, on condition that he shall have an exclusive privilege, with a right of levying toll, for twenty-one years. He offers to transport the property of government *gratis*, and requires one year to commence the undertaking. The application has been published in the official Gazette at Bogota, that others may have an opportunity of making better offers in twenty days.

*General Post-Office.*—It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, and confirmed by the National Journal, that the Post-Master General has given notice to the Mail Contractors in that place, of his intention shortly to make it the duty, on occasions of great importance to the commercial community, to send express mails on their lines, at the rate of 11 miles an hour; and thus, by affording to all the news of important changes in the market, to put a stop to the system of speculation which has lately been so extensively practiced by individuals of one commercial town on those of another, who were not possessed of the same means of information.

### FLORIDA.

The accounts received from this newly acquired region are of the most flattering kind. There is every reason to believe that the culture of the Sugar cane and Sea-Island cotton will succeed. Should the country prove to be healthy, it is represented to be one of the most eligible regions of the U. States.

*Fire.*—On the 26th ult. about midnight, a fire broke out in the rear of Market-street, at Petersburg, Virginia. The house in which the fire originated was used by Mr. Thomas Moss, for curing meat, and contained about 1000 hogs, or 150,000 lbs. of bacon. The whole of which was burnt. In consequence of the want of water, several stables, smoke houses, &c. were also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at upwards of $10,000, no part of which was insured. It is believed the building was set on fire.

The Court Martial for the investigation of the affair of Commodore Porter at Foxardo, and the anti-piratical service generally, has closed the preliminary examination, and is about to give a decision upon the subject.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire convened at Concord on Wednesday last. The Hon. Levi Woodbury was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, Moses L. Neal, Esq. Clerk, and Peter Chadwick, Esq. Assistant Clerk. The Hon. Matthew Harvey was elected President of the Senate, and Richard Bartlett, Esq. Clerk.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

*Third Brigade, Connecticut Militia.*

Capt. NATHAN S. PENDLETON is appointed Brigade Major & Inspector, with the rank of Major, in room and place of Major Russell Wheeler, who is honorably discharged from further Military Duty. Horatio N. Tracy is appointed Brigade Quarter-Master, with the rank of Captain, in room and place of Capt. Nathan S. Pendleton promoted, and they are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Given under my hand at North-Stonington, this 23d day of May, A. D. 1825.

[illegible] PENDLETON, Brig. Gen.

The ship Columbus was to sail from Deal on the 21st of April, for St. John, N. B. She is commanded by Capt. Monroe, an active & experienced seaman, who has with him a crew of 70 men, on the same wages that are paid to the sailors of other ships trading to North America. She has a steam engine fitted on deck, for the purpose of heaving in and out her cargo, and for working two extra iron pumps, if at any time she should become leaky.

The following are the numbers drawn in the grand State Lottery of Rhode-Island, on Friday last—35—14—26—46—50—31.

There are now about *one hundred and twenty-five thousand* children in the Sunday Schools in the United States.

The Albany Advertiser states, that large quantities of *ship plank* have been sent down the Erie Canal to New-York; and that oak enough to supply the whole navy of the Union can be floated down the same channel.

General Lafayette arrived at Wheeling on the 24th inst. At Louisville, Ken. the General met with Col. Anderson, a veteran who served as one of his aids in the revolution.

On the 28th April, some of the enterprising citizens set out from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and proceeded to the camp of a nest of counterfeiters, about 30 miles from that place, in a mountainous part of the country. These wretches had a small paper mill to go by water, and had made about 6000 dollars, principally on the banks of Tennessee, South-Carolina, and New-Orleans. Two of the party were taken, and three made their escape; the two ringleaders Sturdevant and Allen, also made their escape, but it is expected they will be taken. The money is is so well executed as to be considered genuine.

### DIED

At Preston, on the 3d inst. Mrs. HULDAH TYLER, wife of Mr. Joseph Tyler, aged 28 years. Seldom are we called upon to mourn the decease of one whose life was more exemplary, or whose death was more lamented. Possessed of an amiable and affectionate disposition, she was beloved by her friends and respected by all who knew her. As death approached, her evidences brightened of a glorious immortality and eternal life beyond the grave.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

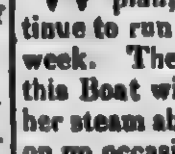
*Communicated.*

## *The Steam-Boat New-London,*

WITH an Engine on the Fulton plan, and Copper Boiler, will continue to run to Norwich three times each week. The public may be assured that this Boat will never be allowed to raise her steam above the standard of safety, on no occasion.

*Norwich, June 3, 1825.* 10—

## *For New-York,*



THE packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail on Tuesday, 14th June, from Huntington's wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Norwich, June 8th, 1825. 10—

## For New-York,

THE sloop Maria, Capt. Wm. W. Coit, will sail from this port on Friday the 10th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

*Norwich, June 8, 1825.* 1w

## SAVINGS SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Norwich Savings Society are notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday (28th day) of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*June 8, 1825.* 10—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich have allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. HANNAH MEEKER,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JONATHAN BUSHNELL, Jr.

*Norwich, June 7, 1825.* 10—

THE subscriber has in his hands for collection a town tax of 5 cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable 1st of June, and hereby gives notice that he will attend, to receive the same, at the house of Maj. Thomas Thomas, on Friday the 10th day of June, and at the House of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. on Saturday the 11th June. Those who neglect to pay at the above times and places, or on demand, will (of course) pay fees.

BURREL LATHROP, *Collector.*

*Norwich, June 6, 1825.* 10—

## DUNLAP'S PAINTING OF THE Christ Rejected,

WILL be exhibited, until Saturday next, at the Universalist Church, in this city.

Price of admittance 25 cents, Season Tickets 50 cents.

*** Hours, from 9 A. M. until Sunset.

Norwich, June 7, 1825. 10—

## New and Fashionable GOODS.

ERASTUS CO[...]

HAS received from New-[York a] variety of

*FANCY & STAPLE*

**DRY GOODS,**

which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete. *BLACK & WHITE*

**LEGHORNS.**

—CHEAP—

June 8.

## *MORE NEW GOODS.*

## *John Paine*

HAS, in consequence of rapid [...] been again induced to [...] his stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**

from Boston, and is now opening a large, new, and fashionable assortment, which, together with his present stock, comprises the most extensive assortment of

**Fashionable & Staple GOODS**

ever offered for sale in this vicinity, & he flatters himself that if those who are in want of Goods will have the goodness to call at his store, they will be served with as good Goods, and at as low prices as can be found either in Providence or Norwich.

His assortment is too large to undertake to particularize, suffice it to say, it contains almost every article usually found in Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Crockery and Grocery Stores, together with many new and fashionable kinds of Goods never before offered by him.

He solicits a continuance of public patronage, and assures those who may call, that a large proportion of his stock will be sold for *cash, country produce or good credit*, considerably below common retail prices in this vicinity.

*Plainfield, June 8, 1825.*

## Quantico Canal Lottery

*Drawn in [...]*

[...]

10,000 Dollars, | [...] Dollars,
6,000 Dollars, | 3,000 Dollars,

*besides a large number of smaller prizes.*

Tickets only $5, Shares in proportion.

[...] apply at

**BREWSTER'S**

**Licensed Lottery Office.**

*** *The Prize List of the Grand State Lottery, (R. I.) is received.*

June 8th, 1825. 10—

## *NOTICE.*

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Thames Bank, will meet for that purpose at Kinney's Hotel in Norwich, on Monday, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. An instalment of ten dollars on each share will be required at the time of subscribing, to be enclosed in a sealed cover, and marked on the outside with the name of the subscribers and the amount. Immediately after the distribution of the stock, a meeting of the Stockholders, will be held for the choice of Directors.

WM. P. GREENE,
HENRY M. WAIT,
ALX'R STEWARD, JR.
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
SAM'L A. PETERS.

Norwich, June 6, 1825. 1w—

## Masons Aprons.

FOR SALE BY

**T. ROBINSON,**

*AT REDUCED PRICES,*

Royal Arch and Master Masons Aprons.

*June 7.* 10—

300 TYLER'S RAKES,
50 do. Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, June 8th, 1825. 10—

## *Wanted Immediately,*

A WOMAN, to do the work of a small family. None need apply without producing unquestionable testimonials of character.

Inquire at the Courier Office.

June 7, 1825. 10—

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Lydia Hart, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

NATH'L. SHIPMAN, Executor.

*Norwich, June 6, 1825.* 3w10—


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# POETRY.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.
SMILES AND TEARS.

Both smiles and tears belong to joy,
And both belong to sorrow;
To youth, to age; to man and boy;
And woman's charms they borrow.

Tears oft are shed where joy is deep,
We laugh when grief is wild;
And at one time will laugh and weep—
The old man and the child.

The heart that's breaking, laughs, aye laughs,
The heart o'erjoyed will weep,
E'en while the rapture-bowl it quaffs,
And healths are many and deep.

The maniac laughs within his cell;
The king weeps on his throne;
And melancholy hath a spell
None but the happy own.

Beauty is Queen of Smiles and Tears;
In smiles she triumphs; let her!
And fairer far in grief appears,
And Love then loves her better.

Yes Smiles and Tears belong to love,
And love hath joy and sorrow;
It shineth like a star above,
That grace from gloom doth borrow.

BY BERNARD BARTON.
SEA-SIDE THOUGHTS.

Beautiful, sublime, and glorious;
Mild, majestic, foaming, free;—
Over time itself victorious,
Image of eternity.

Epithet-exhausting Ocean!
'Twere as easy to control
In the storm thy billowy motion,
As thy wonders to unroll.

Sun and moon, and stars, shine o'er thee,
See thy surface ebb, and flow;
Yet attempt not to explore thee
In thy soundless depths below.

Whether morning's splendors steep thee
With the rainbow's glowing grace;—
Tempests rouse, or navies sweep thee,
'Tis but for a moment's space.

Earth—her valleys, and her mountains,
Mortal man's behests obey;
Thy unfathomable fountains
Scoff his search, and scorn his sway.

Such art thou—stupendous Ocean!
But if overwhelm'd by thee,
Can we think, without emotion,
What must thy Creator be?

# MEDLEY.

*Loveliness of Woman.*—It is not the smiles of a handsome face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decoration that compose thy artificial beauty, nor the enchanting glance, which thou dartest with such lustre on the person thou deignest worthy of thy affection; it is thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation—thy sensibility and purity of thought—thy affable and open disposition—sympathizing with those in adversity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed—and above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of christianity. These virtues constitute thy *loveliness*.—And but with these, nature and simplicity, they will shine like the refulgent sun, and display to man, that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of the person, but in the reflection of the rectitude and [illegible] a consistent life, [illegible] the tragical [illegible] of life.

*Female Servility Rebuked.*—Bolivar, the [illegible] of Colombia and Peru, among other amiable qualities which endear him to all with whom he is acquainted, [illegible] on all occasions to check the flattery with which he is frequently assailed. At a ball which he gave, a lady rendered herself very conspicuous, by loading him with obsequious and importunately fulsome adulation. Bolivar at at length said to her, in a mild but firm tone! "Madam, I had previously been informed of your character, and now I perceive it myself. Believe me, a servile spirit recommends itself to no one, and in a lady is highly to be despised."

*Etymology of the word Lady.*—It was at first *Leafdian*, from leaf or laf, which signifies a loaf of bread, and D'ian to serve. It was afterwards corrupted to *lafdy*, and at length to *lady*. So that it appears the original meaning of the term implies one who distributes bread. The true *lady* is one who feeds the poor, and relieves their indigence.

PROOFS OF AFFECTION.

When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared among us a stranger, of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage—on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the rays of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball alley, in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to share of them, and I had plenty to spare, after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet, and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics.—He taught me all he could, and then sent me to the school at Middleton. In short he made a man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in parliament, on my return one day from court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed:—"You are right, sir—you are right. The chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You give me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!" He dined with me and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the house of commons to reply to a right honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone—and no suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This his wine—let us drink to his memory.—CURRAN.

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JOHN KINNEY & CO.

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat Collars.)*

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd

*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*

Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*(for gentlemen's pantaloons,)*

*Light Blue French Nankin,*

*(for boys summer wear,)*

Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,

*(for gentlemen's wear,)*

Bouchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*

Cashmere do. & Square do.

*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*

4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Ticklenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE, Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do. Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,

Ivory and Feather Fans,

Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets,

*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*

**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**

Plain do.

Black & Col'd Swantines,

*Russia Sheeting,*

White do. 9-4 wide,

Blue and Yellow Nankins,

Waist and Wrist RIBBONS,

*STRIPED BATIST,*

*(for Ladies' dresses.)*

White and Col'd. Satins,

**Satin Levantines,**

*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

**Going! Going! Going!!!**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

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**MORE NEW GOODS.**

*H. B. BUCKINGHAM*

HAS returned from N. York with a new supply of fashionable

**SUMMER GOODS.**

*Norwich, May 30th, 1825.* 6—

---

**Paul & Wylie,**

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the store recently occupied by Horatio G. Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by Joseph Wylie, under the firm of

*JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.*

and offer for sale at the above store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

*Groceries,*

**CROCKERY,**

**Glass and Hard-Ware,**

All which were lately purchased in N. York, & will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any store in this vicinity. We thank our friends for past favors, & hope they will be continued.

*They have also on hand*

**60,000** Cedar & Chesnut Shingles, which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.

Paul & Wylie.

*Voluntown, May 29th, 1825.* 3w9—

N. B. Wanted by the subscribers, a young man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given. PAUL & WYLIE.

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**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 8

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☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

---

8 Cases

***Seasonable Goods,***

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped &

**Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns,)

Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,

Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*

Shaded Gros de Naples,

Light & Dark figured do.

*Black Italian Silks,*

Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES, Black and Colored **Italian Crape,** Canton Crape, Crape Lisse, Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS.**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825. 9—

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☞ **TAKE NOTICE.**

**New Store.**

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership, under the firm of

MASON CLEVELAND & CO.

for the purpose of carrying on trade and merchandize, in

**Windham, Scotland Society,**

offer for sale, at the store recently occupied by Deacon Gurdon Robinson, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**CROCKERY,**

GLASS AND HARD WARE,

**LOOKING GLASSES,**

*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*

all which were carefully selected and purchased with Cash only, and will be sold at a very small advance for Cash or approved Credit. If those who are wishing to pay Cash for Goods, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having any of the above articles as LOW *as can be purchased at any Store in this vicinity.*

All kinds Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

*Wanted by the 1st October next,*

10,000 pair good blue mixed in the wool Mens Stockings,
20,000 do. do. do. do. Socks,
10,000 indigo blue & white striped Mens Mittens, *good,*
1,000 do. do. Boys do. do.
5,000 yds. good wool Flannel 4-4 wide;
100,000 knots good woolen knitting Yarn some white, some blue mixed, and some scarlet—for which liberal prices will be paid.

☞ The business of the above concern will be conducted by Mr. ERASTUS TUCKER, who is duly authorized to transact any business relative to said firm.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY.
MASON CLEVELAND.

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*May 18, 1825.* 4w—7

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**SHOES.**

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a large assortment of

**Fashionable Shoes,**

consisting in part of Ladies' & Misses black and colored double Prunella and Denmark Satin shoes, do. walking shoes, Ladies' & Misses black Kid, Seal & Morocco shoes, Children's & Infant's colored boots & shoes.

*ALSO,*

Gentlemen's Calf-skin boots & shoes, do. Buck-skin shoes, do. slippers and seal pumps.

SEABURY BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, May, 1825. 5—

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*Wanted Immediately,*

**40** Cords OAK BARK,

40 do. Walnut Wood. The subscribers have just received and offer for sale 30 doz. Bartlett's Scythes, *(none superior can be offered to the public.)* 40 bbls. Pork, also a general assortment of goods which they are determined to sell at lowest Landing prices for Cash.

TRACY & SHERMAN.

June 1st, 1825. 3w9—

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***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 4(—

---

**New Goods,**

***Cheap!***

**A. & A. GAY.**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a choice selection of

**SUMMER GOODS,**

which they will sell at their usual low prices for *Cash*; former customers are requested to call, and all others, who wish to buy cheap goods. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Black, Blue, Mixt & Brown

**BROAD CLOTHS.**

Black, Blue & light Coloured

**CASSIMERES,**

Dark and light Sattinetts, White and colored Flannels, 40 ps. new and fashionable Calicoes and printed Muslins, Corded and plain 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics, Cambric, Jaconett, Swiss, Mull Mull & Book

**MUSLINS,**

Muslin Robes, White, Fig'd and Cross bar'd Cravats, Cambric, Common, and Furniture Dimoty, Linen Damask, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Birds-eye & Russia Dispers, Linen Cambrics. & Linen Cambric Handkfs, Silk & Cotton Flagg

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Black Silk Handkfs. and Bandanoes, Elegant Gros De Naples, & Gros De Eta Silks, Black Sarsnetts, Synshaw, and Levantine, Black, Green, Blue & Pink Florences, Coloured Satins, Black and Colored

**CANTON CRAPES,**

Black, White, Blue, Pink, & Green Italian Crapes, Black and White Silk Hose. Piping Cords, Black, Green, Pink, Brown and Blue Gymps. Elegant Satin and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Crape Lisse, Bobbinett, and Cotton

**LACES,**

Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Fancy Hkfs. Bobbinett and Gauze Veils, Cashmere Long Shawls, Merino and Imitation do. Velencia, Marseilles, and Black Silk

***VESTINGS,***

English and French Bombazine, some 6-4, *(stout for men's coats.)* Black Circassian & Twilled Bombazetts, Black and Colored Sateen, *for men's wear,* Cotton Cassimere, and Striped Jeans, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Black, Blue, Pink, & Green Cambrics, Brown Cambric, *for bonnets,* Men's and Women's Cotton and Worsted

**HOSE,**

Dog Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Black and White Silk Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Silk and Cotton

**Umbrellas & Parasols,**

Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks, Bed Tick, Russia Sheeting and Duck, Black and Brown Linens, Padding, Buckram, Buttons, Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl & Lace Shirt Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, Quality Bindings, Ferret, Combs, Bed Lace, Fans, Pins, Reeds, Millinett, Foundation Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribbons.

***PAPER HANGINGS,***

Knitting Cotton, Silk Braids, &c. &c.

*—ALSO—*

Morocco, Kid, and Denmark Satin **SHOES,**

Children's Black & Colored Morocco Shoes.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

---

**JOHN CHAMPION**

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear.

Jackonet Muslins; strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazine, Levantine, Sinshaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention, Rib'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Mersailles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

**SHOES.**

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment.

St. Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

**OVAL HATS.**

One case New-York oval water proof Hats.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. 6 *May,* 1825.

---

***WILLIAM ROGERS***

HAS lately returned from N. York with **NEW GOODS.**

It is said they are cheaper and handsomer than can be found in any other store in Norwich.

*Norwich, May 4th.* 5—

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Who Wants

**CARPET YARN.**

**170** POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.

☞ *Cheap of course.* 6w4

---

May 18th.

**Carpeting,**

*LEGHORN HATS, &C.*

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces

**English Ingrain Carpeting,**

*(handsome patterns,)* 6-4 India Floor Matting,

1 Case *LEGHORN HATS,*

*white & smooth.*—ALSO—

Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns.)*

Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.

Brown Battesse, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.)*

Women's White Thread Hose.

A few setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.

A great variety fancy Baskets, &c. 7—

---

**New Goods.**

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

*for CASH*——*Among them are*

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS, Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords, Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,

Black Bombazett & Bombazines,

Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,**

Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine

***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***

☞ some very rich.

Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS.**

*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE,*

Common and Cambric Dimities,

*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*

Irish Brown and Black LINENS,

Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached

**Shirtings and Sheetings,**

Ditto Sea Island Ditto,

Black and Green Crapes,

**CRAPE SHAWLS.**

Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do. Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics, Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do.

Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES, Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print

**Muslins,**

Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto, *comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 18, 1825.* 7—

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**FRESH FLOUR.**

Just received, a quantity of

*Rochester, Baltimore & Richmond*

FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels.
MACKEREL, No. 1 & 2, in do. do.
PORK HAMS, CODFISH, a few doz. Milk-Pails received from the Shakers, &

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES,**

☞ *VERY LOW*——*for sale by*

***PRENTICE & LORD,***

Who will pay Cash for 200 bushels POTATOES, if delivered soon.

*May 25, 1825.* 8—

---

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.

for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

---

**2000 lbs. Coffee,**

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds. New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
80 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour,
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin,

just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & CO.

Norwich, May 18, 1825.

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***LUMBER, &C.***

50,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable BOARDS, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch.
20,000 do. do. do. CLAPBOARDS,
10,000 do. do. do. Merchantable Do.
15,000 do. JOIST, 800 feet Cherry Do.
200,000 SHINGLES; Providence & Thomastown Lime, Superfine Flour, Peas in tierces, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. for sale by the subscriber, who pays the highest price, in Cash, for all kinds Chesnut and Oak Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 10, 1825. 6w8

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**Money**

WAS found on the Subscriber's store floor—the owner can have it by calling at his store.

JOHN LATHROP.

May 18, 1825. 7—

---

MISS MANSFIELD

HAS just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

**MILLINERY,**

Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, [illegible] quality, a number of American [illegible] Fancy Hats, Children's Straw [illegible] with Trimmings of all description[s] able for the season.

Leghorn Hats cleaned to look [as] as new. May 31st.

---

New Millinery

**MRS. HOPKIN[S]**

HAVING just returned from N[ew-York] and taken the Room east o[f] [illegible]ney's Hotel, (recently occupied b[y] Miner,) offers a very handsome [assort]ment of *Fancy Millinery, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c.* &c. of the latest fa[shions].

Mrs. H. will be happy to rec[eive a] share of the patronage of her frie[nds].

N. B. Arrangements have been [made] to receive the Fashions from Ne[w-York] every month. *April 26, 18[25].*

---

**Sabbath School Boo[ks]**

*T. ROBINSO[N]*

HAS just [received] a new [assort]ment of Clas[s books], Reward B[ooks], Hymns on [illegible] Tickets, Class papers, &c. [and] with a complete assortment of

**TRACTS,**

including the seven last numbers [of the] Sabbath School series.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.*

---

**CASH.**

"O! 'tis CASH, 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash,
That rules us all completely;
O! 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash
Commands—and we obey.
Cash yields the sweetest, dearest pl[easure],
Cash doubles ev'ry other charm,
Cash is a REAL, solid treasure,
Cash e'en the stoic's heart can wa[rm].
In deserts the wildest, on mountains, plains,
Where climates are mildest, or winte[r] reigns.
O! 'tis Cash, 'tis Cash, [...]

☞ 60,000 DOLLAR[S]
☞ 30,000 DOLLAR[S]
☞ 20,000 DOLLAR[S]
☞ 10,000 DOLLAR[S]
☞ 7,000 DOLLAR[S]

*** *Quick or you'll lose 'em.*

***TICKETS & SHAR[ES]***

IN CONNECTICUT STATE LOT[TERY]

**To be drawn in 5 da[ys]**

FOR SALE BY

**S. BREWSTER,**

Price $6—Prize Tickets in oth[er lot]teries received in payment.

Information relative to the f[ollowing] Lotteries will be freely given on [applica]tion as above, viz.

**Union Canal Lottery,**

| | |
|---|---|
| 50,000 Dollars | 5,000 Do[llars] |
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Do[llars] |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,000 Do[llars] |

**Literature Lottery, New-[York]**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 Dollars | 10,000 Do[llars] |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,737 Do[llars] |

**University Lottery, Mary[land]**

P. CANFIELD, Manager,

| | |
|---|---|
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dol[lars] |
| 10,000 Dollars | 2,500 Do[llars] |

**Quantico Canal Lottery,**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 4,000 Do[llars] |
| 6,000 Dollars | 3,000 Do[llars] |

**Grand State Lottery, N. [illegible]**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars | 5 of 1000 D[ollars] |
| 5,000 Dollars | 548 Do[llars] |

Information relative to any parti[cular] Lottery will be procured free of exp[ense].

*** Cash advanced for Prizes in [any] of the Lotteries in the United State[s].

*Norwich, May 25, 1825.*

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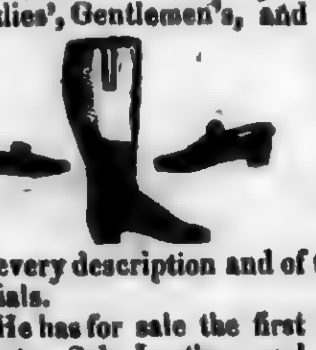
**Robert Johnso[n]**

WOULD inform his friends & [the] public in general that he ha[s on] hand, and is constantly manufact[uring] Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childr[en's]



BOOT[S] and SHOE[S]

of every description and of the best [ma]terials.

He has for sale the first rate N[orth]ampton Sole Leather, and all kin[ds of] Upper Leather, with a general as[sort]ment of articles used in his line, con[sist]ing of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Co[rds], Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, [Bind]ing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, [Pin]cers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, [Long] and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Sho[e] Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' [illegible] Buckles, Polished Hammers, Kn[ives], Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarto[n] Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, [Rub] Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables o[f all] sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Th[omp]son's Liquid & Paste Blacking [direct] from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12[illegible]

---

**MASONIC CHAR[T]**

OR

**Hieroglyphic Monitor**

CONTAINING all the e[m]blems explained in the nine degrees of Masonry.

Master Mason's Aprons for [sale] by THO. ROBINSON.

Norwich, June 1st, 1825. 3w[illegible]


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

...EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER [illegible]

...Series...Vol. IV....No. 11. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1515.

...of Probate held at Windham, ...for the District of Windham, ...the 19th day of May, 1825—...Baldwin, Esq. Judge.

...months are hereby limited ...the first publication of this ...the creditors to the estate of ...Payne, late of Lebanon, ...trict, deceased, to exhibit ...claims to Stephen Payne, ...on said estate, or be de...covery according to law.—...Administrator is directed ...copy of this order in the ...Courier and put up a true copy ...public place in said town of ...or before the 25th day of ...

[illegible] Jr. Clk.
...copy examin...
...Jr. Clerk 3w9

...months are allowed by ...of Probate for the District ...wich for the creditors to the ...Lydia Hart, late of Nor...deceased, to exhibit their several ...against said estate to the subscri...ber of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred ...thereof according to law.

...SHIPMAN, Executor.
...June 6, 1825. 3w10—

...Court of Probate for the District of Norwich have allowed six ...for the creditors to the estate of HANNAH MEEKER, ...Norwich, deceased, to exhibit ...claims against said estate ...subscriber, Executor of the last ...Testament of said deceased, ...barred a recovery thereof ac...

...THAN BUSHNELL, [illegible]
...June 7, 1825. 10—

...Collector has in his hands for ...a town tax of 5 cents on ...list 1824, payable 1st of ...hereby gives notice that he ...to receive the same, at the ...Thomas Thomas, on Fri...day of June, and at the ...Kinney, Esq. on Sat...June. Those who neg...the above times and places, ...will (of course) pay fees.

...BISHOP, Collector.
...1825. 10—

NOTICE.

[illegible] ...of Denison Wat... ...day of June next. ...neglect this opportunity to ...expect to pay fees.

...WATTLES, Collector.
...May 23, 1825. 3w8

*Wanted Immediately,*

...OAK BARK, ...Walnut Wood. The subscribers ...received and offer for sale ...Bartlett's Scythes, *(none superior offered to the public.)* 40 ...also a general assortment of ...which they are determined to sell ...landing prices for Cash.

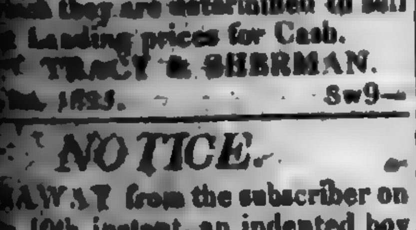
...TRACY & SHERMAN.
...1825. 3w9—

*NOTICE.*

...AWAY from the subscriber on ...10th instant, an indented boy ...years of age, by the name of ...Latham.—All persons are for...trusting or harboring him on my ac...

THOMAS H. WILSON,
...City, May 31, 1825. 3w9—

*...Steam-Boat New-London,*



...commenced running 3 ...each week, between Norwich ...New-York ;—Leaving Norwich on ...Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o' ...M. & New-London same days ...M.—Leaving New-York, Mon...Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 ...From this time, the fare from ...which will be 5 dollars, from and ...London 4 dollars.

...1825. 6—

For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, ...for New-York and Albany, on ...inst. and continue to run ...the season—touching at any ...North River, where freight ...offer for. People who are ...to the Westward will find it ...and commodious way of trav...attended with one half the ...of going by land. For freight ...apply to EBEN. WILSON, ...WARD, or the Master, on ...

*Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

...LER'S RAKES,
...Cradles,
...Patent Pitch Forks,
...'s & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,
...SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

FOUND,
POCKET-BOOK,
CONTAINING a small sum of money.——The owner can have it by ...property and paying charges.
Inquire of the Printer.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street—Apply to Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9-

SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 per by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes & Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilities, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.
Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.

N. B. For sale at South & Pearsalls, [illegible]

*** Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

HITCHCOCK'S
*NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,*
(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Week Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of cephalic snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*
*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*

when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvestor Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshier; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* e3wfy414—

*Clay's Stomach Bitters.*

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtures. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instances it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington. J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly44—

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

### THE GOD OF NATURE.

Lift your views to that immense arch of heaven which encompasses you above. Behold the sun in all its splendor rolling over your head by day; and the moon by night, in mild and serene majesty, surrounded with that host of stars which to the imagination an innumerable multitude of worlds. Listen to the awful voice of thunder—Listen to the roar of the tempest and the ocean—Survey the wonders that fill the earth which you inhabit. Contemplate a steady and powerful hand, bringing round spring and summer, autumn and winter, in regular course; decorating this earth with innumerable inhabitants, pouring forth comforts on all that live; and at the same time, overawing the nations with the violence of the elements, when it pleases the Creator to let them forth. After you have viewed yourself so surrounded with such a scene of wonders—after you have beheld on every hand, such and interesting display of majesty united with wisdom and goodness—are you not seised with solemn and serious awe? Is there not something that whispers within, that to this great Creator homage and reverence are due by all the rational beings whom he made? Admitted to be spectators of his works, placed in the midst of so many great and interesting objects, can you believe that you were brought here for no purpose, but to immerse yourselves in brutal, or at best, in trifling pleasures; lost to all sense of the wonders you behold; lost to all reverence for that God who gave you being, and who has erected this amazing fabric of nature, on which you look only with stupid and unmeaning eyes?—No: let the scenes which you behold prompt correspondent feelings. Let them awaken you from the degrading intoxication of licentiousness, into nobler emotions. Every object which you view in nature, whether great or small, serves to instruct you. The stars and the insect, the fiery meteor and flowing spring, the verdant field and the lofty mountain, all exhibit a Supreme Power, before which you ought to tremble and adore; all preach the doctrine, all inspire the spirit of devotion and reverence. *Regarding, then, the work of the Lord,* let rising emotions of praise and gratitude call forth from your souls such sentiments as these—"Lord, wherever I am, and whatever I enjoy, may I never forget thee, as the author of nature! May I never forget that I am thy creature and thy subject! In this magnificent temple of the universe, where thou hast placed me, may I ever be thy faithful worshipper, and may the reverence and fear of God be the first sentiment of my heart."

BLAIR.

### ANECDOTE.

*In what best way may a Preacher sink his Audience?*

The following anecdote, which the writer of this article had from the [illegible] [illegible] ...Pastor, in ...ing to the proper answer.

"I was once designated, said the narrator, to preach the annual election sermon in the metropolis of my native State, (Hartford, Ct.) and before its Governor, its Legislature, and its other professional dignities. The weather was fine, and the concourse numerous, and composed of the intellectual nobility, civil & ecclesiastical, of the whole commonwealth, including strangers of distinction, and constituting an audience of the highest respectability. I, of course, tarried with the pastor of the place, the late Rev. Dr. Strong. As the bell began its monitory tolling, I left the study and descended to the parlor. There I was ushered into a circle of clergymen, few of whom I knew, and none of whom, at that moment, I rejoiced to see. The conversation turned upon my feelings in view of the speciality of the service. Some sympathized, others prophesied, others encouraged, and others counselled—how many *prayed* for me, I know not. At last said one, "fear nothing; be bold and independent; just imagine them to be a patch of cabages, and treat them as such, and my word for it, you will succeed." O, thought I, if I could sink them upon this principle, and bring my feelings just there, it would do!—but—At this instant Dr. Strong entered the room, and informed the presence that it was time to proceed to the church. As the preacher and pastor are ever partners in the procession, according to our good habits, I had the privilege of walking with the Doctor. He soon inquired the state of my feelings, and having learned their purturbation, and wishing to assuage them, thus accosted me. "Well, my brother, can you not sink them? you have not forgotten the advice of Mr. —— which I overheard just before I summoned you to move?" No, I replied, but they are such a select assembly, and will expect so much and criticise so sternly! and what if I should fail? The doctor rejoined—"I am not surprised that you find it difficult to adopt that counsel, and preach under the inspiration of a lie. It is folly, and falsehood, and stupidity; and to which of these ingredients the poisonous composition is most indebted, it were hard to resolve. They are not cabbages nor cannibals, but a collection of cultivated men and immortal souls, and to you pertains the responsibility of addressing them as such, and propounding to them their duty under the sanction of their Creator's will.—You must face them and "speak boldly as you ought to speak." And you need not fear their faces. Take my counsel—when the sun rides at his meridian, the stars are lost in the glory of his beams; and when *God* is exalted, his creatures are forgotten: fill your thoughts with a sense of *his* presence and *your* obligations; think of his goodness and his promises; let *God* fill your whole field of vision, and man will appear in his proper diminutiveness; this is truth and grace; this will sink your audience without injuring them, or inflating you; and in truth I know of no other mode of sinking an audience *legitimately*, than that I have suggested." He paused and I was relieved. His counsel pervaded my willing soul. I was enabled to magnify my office and my Master; and I have since retained it, and practised upon it, with the happiest and most durable satisfaction."

Believing, as I do, Mr. Editor, that every audience must be sunk, and *God* alone exalted, where the preacher is free and fearless, or the preaching effectual; and that the above counsel of an illustrious preacher may benefit his successors & juniors in office—perhaps private Christians and even Editors, I have sent it, with my respects, as a contribution to your valuable miscellany.

TIMIDUS TESTIS.
*N. Y. Relig. Chron.*

FROM PRESIDENT ADAMS TO DR. BANCROFT, OF WORCESTER.

*Quincy, Jan. 24, 1823.*

*Dear Sir:* I thank you for your kind letter of December 30th, and above all for the gift of a precious volume. It is a chain of diamonds, set in links of gold. I have never read, nor heard read, a volume of sermons better calculated and adapted to the age and country in which it was written. How different from the sermons I heard, and read in the town of Worcester, from the years 1755 to 1758.

As my destiny in life has been somewhat uncommon, I must beg your pardon for indulging in a little egotism. I may say I was born and bred in the centre of Theological and Ecclesiastical controversy. A sermon of Mr. Bryant, minister of this Parish, who lived on a spot, now a part of the farm on which I live, occasioned the controversy between him and Mr. Niles, Mr. Porter, Mr. Bass, and many others, which broke out like the eruption of a volcano, and blazed with portentous aspect for many years. The death of Dr. Miller, the Episcopalian Minister of this town, produced a controversy between Dr. Mayhew and Mr. Apthorp, who were both so connected with this town, that they might almost be considered as inhabitants of it. I may almost say, that my eyes opened upon Books of controversy. When I removed to Worcester in 1755, I found that county hot with controversy between the parties of Mr. Buckminster and Mr. Mellen. I became acquainted with Dyer, Doolittle and Baldwin, three notable disputants.* Mr. Maccarty, though a Calvinist, was not a bigot, but the town was a scene of disputes all the time I lived there. When I left them, I entered into the scene of other disputations at the Bar, and [illegible] afterwards disputations of another kind in politics. In latter times, I have lived with Atheists, Deists, sceptics, with Cardinals, Archbishops, Monks, Priests and Friars of the Roman Catholic persuasion; with Archbishops, Bishops, Deans and Priests of the Church of England. With Farmer, Price, Priestly, Kippis, Rees, Lindsey, Disney and Jebb. With the English and Scotch ... [illegible] ... Holland, and especially with ... at the Hague—I have conversed ... with most of the sects in America, ... not been wholly inattentive to the writings and reasonings of all these denominations of Philosophers and Christians. You may well suppose then, that I have had controversies enough; but after all, I declare to you that your twenty-nine Sermons have expressed the result of all my reading, ... and reflections in a manner more satisfactory to me than I could have done ... [illegible] ... strength.

[illegible] ... circumstances that ... in the life of humanity, are the ... the [illegible] humor, the ... [illegible] ... of all de... [illegible] one. I cannot conclude this letter without adding an anecdote ... [illegible] ... Missionary societies ... [illegible]

...[illegible], but there are ... and about the town of —— nine Clergymen, Ministers of nine Congregations, not one of whom lives upon terms of civility with any others, will admit none other into his Pulpit, nor be permitted to go into the Pulpit of any other; now if you will raise a fund to send Missionaries to —— to convert these nine Clergymen to Christianity, I will contribute as much as any man.

I am, sir, with great esteem, your obliged friend, and humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

*These men were professed deists, then resident in Worcester.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*

ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE OF GRATITUDE.

A young man was passing with his regiment through Lyons, in 17—, where he fell sick, and was obliged to remain at a hotel. He was very ill supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted by the expense his malady occasioned him: his hostess, untouched by his destitute situation, had him carried into a granary, where all the furniture she allowed him was a palliasse and a chair, and all the sustenance, a little barley-water; refusing to call in the aid of a physician, to avoid the responsibility in which she apprehended such an additional charge might involve her. It happened that the first floor of this furnished hotel was occupied by two Genevese ladies, Madame and Mademoiselle Agiee, who had visited Lyons for the benefit of change of air; they were both advanced in years, Mademoiselle Aigee being near fifty. These two ladies were clever and well informed; but, according to the Genevese habit, they did injustice to their real merit by a pretension to something beyond it, and a pedantry completely national. The fate of the young soldier interested all the domestics of the hotel, and the particulars of his friendless condition reached the ear of Mademoiselle Agiee through her maid, who acquainted her at the same time with the cruelty of the landlady, who threatened to send him to the hospital. The maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy of her mistress, who immediately sent for a physician, informing the hostess that she would answer all expenses, and that it was her pleasure the sick man should be removed without delay to a comfortable chamber. The humane Abigail, meanwhile, never quitted the chamber of the invalid whom she had taken so happily under her protection. Weakened by his illness, which had been so aggravated by neglect, the young soldier was in a frightful state of delirium when the physician visited him, and during the process of changing his apartment, so that, when he recovered his senses, he was greatly astonished to find himself in a well furnished chamber, and believed himself dreaming.—Near his bed was his faithful nurse, whom he began to question, but who contented herself with replying that a friend who took an interest in him had given orders that he should be properly attended. Days, and even weeks escaped thus, till at length the young soldier, recovering his strength, insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance something that commanded respect, which perhaps even excited fear; the good woman named her mistress, and, with all possible delicacy, related to him the miserable circumstances in which she had found him. He entreated to see Mad. Agiee, that he might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude; he was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read; but he was nevertheless, sufficiently reinstated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiee consented to the demand of the young soldier, and paid him her first visit; she remained with him only a few moments, but promised to return and bring him books, desiring him to make his choice, and offering to read for him till he should be no longer forbidden to occupy himself. He accepted her proposal with joy, and selected the "Life of Turenne," and a book on geometry. Every day Mademoiselle Agiee passed some hours with the convalescent soldier, who listened eagerly as she read, often interrupting her to make observations which were always just, & sometimes very striking. He did not seem easily inclined to confidence, and it was not till some time had thus elapsed, that one day, as if led on by a military ardor beyond his power to restrain, he began to speak of his projects to Mademoiselle Agiee; she smiled as she listened to him. "In truth," said she "I believe we shall one of these days see you a colonel." "Colonel!" replied he in a tone of indignation, "I shall be a general—and perhaps ——" but he interrupted himself, as if alarmed at what he was about to say, and perhaps even internally rebuked himself for what he had said.—"Until now," said Mademoiselle Agiee, "I have never asked you a single question, either with regard to your country or family. By your accent I conceive you to be a foreigner, altho' you belong to a French regiment." "I am a Corsican, and my name is *Napoleon*." The young man was Buonaparte.

Mademoiselle Agiee every day became more and more interested in Napoleon; and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him, and supplied him with the money necessary to enable him to rejoin his regiment.—On taking leave of his benefactress, the young man was much affected. "Believe me," said he, "I shall never forget what you have done for me! You will hear of me." He departed, and Mademoiselle Agiee with her mother returned to Geneva. Very soon the name of Napoleon became celebrated; and Mademoiselle Agiee, in reading the gazettes, exulted in the successes of her protege, who meanwhile, seemed to have entirely forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when some time before the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve miles from Geneva, on his way into Italy, he could only stop a few hours;—he sent an aid-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to enquire for a lady, named Agiee, very ugly, ... and to bring her to him: such were his directions. In Geneva, as in all small towns, every body is known; and the aid-de-camp succeeded in finding Mademoiselle Agiee; she was become nearly blind, & very seldom quitted her own [illegible] but the name of her hero seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she hastened out to follow his messenger. Bonaparte was impatient, and came to meet his friend [illegible] attended by his staff ... [illegible] ... as he perceived her ... he hurried ... to receive her, and ... Mademoiselle Agiee on the ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... the my [illegible] ... debted for life, I was destitute of every thing when she succoured me. I am happy and proud to be obliged to her, and I shall never forget it." Mademoiselle Agiee passed two hours at Nyon with Buonaparte, at the hotel of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to her all his plans, and, on taking leave of her, repeated the same words he had uttered at Lyons, "You will hear of me." From that hour to the epoch of his coronation, she received from him no token of his existence;—but fifteen days before the coronation, General Hullin was announced to Mademoiselle Agiee. He desired her to prepare to accompany him, as Bonaparte was resolved that she should witness his glory; he was furnished with the strictest and most minute orders.—Mademoiselle Agiee was permitted to carry nothing with her, beyond what was merely indispensable during the journey; and in spite of her age and her infirmities, the day after the General's arrival she set out. On arriving at Paris, she alighted at a house in the Place du Carousel, opposite the palace of the Tulleries; there she found domestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in short, a completely furnished mansion; a well stocked wardrobe had been prepared for her. Bonaparte had recollected even her favorite colors, and had omitted nothing he imagined would give her pleasure; she had a long audience of Napoleon: he assigned her, besides a house, carriage, and domestics, maintained at his expense, an annual income of six thousand francs. He continued to preserve towards Mademoiselle Agiee the most marked respect, often consulting her even on the most important affairs. On the fall of Bonaparte, Mademoiselle Agiee lost the house and the advantages he had conferred upon her; but I have reason to believe, that her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon, till her death, which happened, I believe, in 1822. It is from herself, that I received the details I have given; it is easy to imagine with what animation she descanted upon her hero: even without partaking her enthusiasm, it was impossible not to listen to her with interest; besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existance, no matter what country we belong to, or what are our opinions, the emotions of the heart wait not to consult our prejudices.

*From the Athenæum.*

THE OLD BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

Alas! What a poor solitary deserted being I am! Ah! had I my time to come over again, I would not be now sitting alone, moping over my joyless fire—but it serves me right—I do not deserve to have the blessings of a wife, and the comfort of dear sweet little smiling cherubs. It is now too late, so it is of no use bemoaning my hard lot. Cruel destiny—to think that my brothers are at this moment surrounded with every enjoyment—while I with my gouty toe sit here miserable and alone. Ah! had I selected one lovely flower to place within my bosom, I had now been blessed with the fragrant balm of domestic consolation, instead of roving, like an invidious wasp, from the gaudy tulip and noisome poppy, to the poisonous henbane and unnectareous weed. Heavens! how I detest myself; all nature execrates me—a useless, unfriended, and unblessed member of a society, to the public good of which it was my duty to contribute my share; instead of which, I have added to its vices, and increased the number of its unprotected and unallied members!—Oh, this toe! Heavens, what a twang! Here, you vile cringing sycophant housekeeper, send for the doctor; your only care is to enrich yourself by plundering me. You vile scoundrel of a valet, where are you, wretch! drinking my choice ... [illegible] ... bring me my crutches, and I will ... set you all to rights—get you gone ... Ah! it is of no use; if I turn them away, faithless varlets, I shall get as bad in their place: all this comes of being an old bachelor. The Romans acted wisely in ... taxing those useless members of the community. I wonder that our legislature has not taken cognizance of this growing evil. Bachelorship has never been encouraged by the social ... ily, or been fashionable in the higher classes; and yet it is the rage of the day. ... like me they sit writhing with ... without any one to speak to, or any one to comfort them, like me, they may weep and bemoan themselves in secret. Ah, a knock, some one is coming; I must ... play the hypocrite, put on a smiling countenance, and be merry at the expense of those who, obeying the ordination of nature, enjoy the first best gift of heaven, domestic bliss.

DR. PERCIVAL, IN BOSTON.

Yesterday afternoon, I called, in company with a friend, to pay my respects to Dr. Percival, the poet—whose writings have given so much pleasure to the literary world, and with whom I had long had a desire to become personally acquainted. To my surprise and regret I found him dwelling in obscure lodgings in South-street, suffering all the ills and privations that are too generally attendant on poets and men of genius. The chamber in which he lodged was imperfectly furnished with a chair and table, and a bed with hardly sufficient clothing to protect him from the chilliness of the night. He apologized for his situation in not being able to supply us with a chair, and seemed a little embarassed that we had discovered him in his lonely retreat.—His person is of the middling size, well proportioned and genteel—his age probably about twenty-six or seven—his countenance sallow and dejected, but presenting the most perspicacious and beautiful eyes that I have ever seen. His dress was a dark frock coat and pantaloons, with a cravat and collar somewhat in the style of Byron. He is modest in the extreme, and I have scarcely ever met with a person so diffident and retiring. We found him reading as we entered the chamber, and seeing a single volume upon the table, asked him if he had received the *Conversations of Byron?* to which he replied that he had not; and I suppose from his situation that he is seldom supplied with any thing like a new publication. He mingles none with society, and remarked that he found other means to occupy his time. He was ... while ... conversation ... natural to him, and ... aware, to several ... [illegible] ... he remained mute ... presented him ... [illegible] ... object of ... He told ... in Boston about four months ... same ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Though the old schoolmaster to whose tutelage Tom Jones owed the little school learning he possessed, among other wise and salutary maxims, often inculcated this—"Mind your own business and let other people's alone," in despite of every thing, he grew up most obstinately pertinacious in the determination which had early manifested itself, of minding every body's business but his own.—Jones learned the shoe-making business, and when I first knew him had just commenced trade for himself, had an apprentice or two, and a decent share of business, which would have enabled him had he been a prudent man, to have lived comfortably and saved something. He came from Briar Creek to Alesbury, and his character which often travels slower but seldom less sure than him it belongs to, had not reached the place yet. People however, as they are much accustomed to do every where, kept a pretty sharp eye on him, as he was young, and had not established himself. Jones saw this but it did not check him, a'day—He had no sooner hung his sign, and cut out a day's work for his boys, than he took up his habit of assisting other people, unasked in the management of their affairs.

In the course of a few weeks he made himself master of the most minute affairs of every one, within five miles of his location. There was not a courtship going on, a bargain in progress, a job of work of any kind bespoke, a disagreement on foot, a mis-step made, a new article of dress purchased; there was nothing in short which the tongue of inquisitiveness and the argus eye of observation could probe into, but Tom knew all about it, and he always set himself up as counceller-general in such cases, and dispensed his opinion without fee or reward. None to be sure could charge him with a malicious purpose in any thing he said or did—he was every body's friend, and did every thing out of pure good will, or compassion for them, but then it will readily be agreed that one who has not prudence to let those matters alone, will hardly have prudence to handle them cautiously.—He became a kind of party to every cause and matter, and as this compelled him to incline himself to one side or the other of every case that had two sides to it, he always was sure of making an enemy, and never sure of making a friend.

"There goes the Meddler," they used to say in the street as he passed along, before he lived three months in the neighborhood—and a more despicable epithet could scarcely be applied to an individual, or one that would sooner bring him into supreme contempt.

Like all other young men Jones had two objects to accomplish as soon as practicable in the onset. The one was to secure to himself an established character and a good business—the other to procure a good wife and set himself down in the world—and he appeared perfectly sensible of this, for he aimed at both objects in his blundering way. He professed a great deal of friendship for his customers, kept his promises better than could have been expected, and made tolerable shoes—but then he neglected his books and debts, and made use of his tongue so much more than his wax end, that his shop did not turn many unbespoken dollars into his pocket. One after another of his customers either took offence at his medilling disposition, or became disgusted with his inquisitiveness, and left him, while in proportion as his acquaintances

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

multiplied, his expenses increased. Three or four mugs of beer a day, cost him as many [illegible], and a few of these made a dollar, and the credit so a pair of shoes was very [illegible]. Latterly he went about with an empty [illegible] and an open mouth, which uttered [illegible] words than his shop brought bites of [illegible] and better per day, for a whole year, to [illegible].

In matters of courtship poor Tom Jones succeeded much after the same manner. The [illegible] have a meddling [illegible] they chance to have a [illegible] upon of the meddling disposition in their own [illegible], they dislike to let a husband go [illegible] and if they have not, it is still more [illegible]. Tom never came home from his [illegible] of gallantry without an old rag [illegible] to his coat, or a hen's feather stuck in his hat, or his coat chalked in crosses, or the [illegible] having been [illegible]. On one occasion it was [illegible] engaged to a young lady, but he [illegible] in a lawsuit between some one of [illegible] and a neighbor, got himself subpoenaed [illegible] the case, and so dissatisfied [illegible] that he was forbidden the house; at [illegible] he meddled with some secret affairs [illegible] family, where he was paying addresses [illegible] and they set the dog on him, and fairly [illegible] him off the premises. Tom generally [illegible] his love affairs, while still his investigations [illegible] him to the last, and grew [illegible] even to singularity.

His latter days were filled up with misfortunes which [illegible] character of fiction rather [illegible] of reality. He utterly ruined his [illegible] in the village by an attempt to liberate a [illegible] from the county gaol, who had been [illegible] for debt, and being detected and [illegible] himself. His associations being all [illegible] he resorted to the woods and [illegible] and indulged his propensity among the [illegible] nets and traps, belonging to his neighbors, and was at last found dead in a [illegible] in which he had been caught in some [illegible] meddling attempt to set it to his mind.

Every meddler is not so unfortunate as Tom Jones was, though there never was one that did not both deserve a share, a portion of his misfortunes. The man and woman, who properly attend to their own business, will always find that enough, and as for the concerns of others, they generally prosper best without the assistance of people who have no interest in them.

## *Segur's History of Napoleon's Expedition to Moscow.*

We [illegible] ourselves of the absence of all fresh intelligence from abroad, to continue our [illegible] notice of this remarkable work, which may be truly declared to combine the attractions of deep romance, the value of genuine history and the force of the most eloquent [illegible]. What a picture of the situation of Napoleon and the detestable nature of war, have we in the following passage concerning the state of things after the battle of Borodino, in which he lost forty thousand men, and forty three French Generals were either killed or wounded.

"The Emperor traversed the field of battle [illegible]. Never had he beheld one of a [illegible]. Every thing contributed [illegible] a violent wind; dwellings [illegible] plain covered with ruins [illegible] the melancholy [illegible] of the northern trees; [illegible] The [illegible] up with [illegible], and to [illegible] Napoleon, our [illegible] would strike a wounded man, and [illegible] from him his last groan. The Emperor, [illegible] then, so mute as his victory, and oppressed by the view of so many victims, could contain himself no longer; he found relief in exclaiming aloud his indignation, and causing [illegible] to be lavished upon the unfortunate creatures. Numbers lay in the bottom of the ravines, into which the greater part had been precipitated, and many had crept to be more safe from the enemy and the storm. Some, the youngest, were groaning forth the names of their mothers or their country—the older were awaiting death with a calm [illegible] or sardonic, disdaining entreaty or complaint; others called upon us to despatch them at once; but these miserable beings were quickly left, without the exercise towards them of a useless compassion, or of a cruel pity. One of them, however, who had lost both legs and an arm, appeared so lively, and so full of hope, that we undertook to save him, and it was observed that as he was carried off he complained of pain in the limbs he had lost—an uncommon occurrence in such cases."

Such was the aspect of Victory; and it was under the impressions received from such scenes and the most acute physical suffering that Napoleon drew near to Moscow—the fatal vision which dazzled his fancy at Paris. The arrival of the grand army in the neighborhood of that capital is admirably sketched by Segur. It had [illegible] in all respects by more than a moiety, but it still consisted of nearly one hundred [illegible] men, with six hundred and seven [illegible], five thousand five hundred artillery carriages, and five thousand baggage-waggons. As the French approached, the extraordinary plan on the other side, of deserting the city, and then setting it on fire, was in progress of execution. Then was completed the strongest exemplification of the celebrated lines—

"Amazement in his van, with Flight combin'd,
And Sorrow's faded form & Solitude behind."

There was, indeed, more than the mere form of Sorrow—for the historian aptly remarks that the masses which issued from Smolensko, became one vast hospital, seemed to drown the cries of Glory.

A few of the anecdotes which he relates of the Russians may be introduced here with propriety. The priests, he says, taught the peasantry to believe that the invaders were actually legions of devils, commanded by Antichrist; infernal spirits, the sight of whom should produce horror; and whose touch was contamination. Their French prisoners discovered that they would not employ any of the utensils which the French had once used, but kept them for the domestic animals of the dirtiest kind. * * * Platoff, the commander of the Cossacks, confessed that when, in an engagement between Gjatz and Borodino, an officer was killed near him, he was not surprised at it himself, but nevertheless caused the Sorcerer, who accompanied him, to be whipped for having been so lazy as not to turn aside the balls by his conjurations, as he had expressly charged him to do. * * * Not far from Moscow, and by order of Alexander, a balloon was constructing under the superintendence of a German artist. The first destination of the aerostat was to hover over the French army, single out its chief, & "crush him with a discharge of fire and iron." Several attempts were made to raise the balloon, but they failed, the springs of its wing being found too weak. * * Some of the Cossack chiefs asked the French officers, with honest sincerity, "Have you not at home, enough of grain, air, and tomb-space enough to live and be buried? If so, why do you come so far to lavish your lives, and fertilize a foreign soil with your blood?" Of like purport was the address of the Scythians to Alexander. The French could only answer—"We come because our Emperor wills it and wants more glory." *Plutarchus Achini.* * * At Vienna, a French general inconsiderately asked a Russian officer, who appeared at the French head-quarters as a flag of truce, what they would find between Vienna and Moscow. "Pultawa," fiercely replied the Russian. We do not recollect a more pertinent or spirited retort than this. The fate of the Swedish "conqueror" haunted the imagination of Napoleon. When, on his final retreat, he found himself pushed towards the country of the Cossacks, he stopped and exclaimed—"Ah—yes. Pultawa; this is like Charles XII."

As the invaders advanced to Moscow, they first distinguished its glittering spires from the eminence called Mount Safety, and they raised a shout of passionate exultation. Napoleon joined in the ardent joy—he hailed with delight the term of his enterprise; "his marshals, who, from discontent, had kept aloof from him since the battle of Borodino, forgot their griefs at the sight of Moscow, crowded about him and did homage to his fortune." To the first information brought of the desertion of the city he would yield no credit—when the fact was so announced as to be plainly certain, his elation quickly turned into a sort of despair. He marched into that vast capital with feelings akin to those which he had carried into Smolensko: on reaching the Kremlin, however, the ancient palace of the Czars, he gave way to the pride of ambition and an impatient curiosity. But every pleasurable emotion was arrested by the rumors that the train had been laid to burn the whole city—on this head, too, he was incredulous, until he saw, himself, from on high, the flames bursting from the roofs of the vast mansions of the nobility, driven with amazing rapidity by a violent wind that shifted at every moment, and soon enveloping entire and innumerable streets. No other conflagration of the habitations of man ever equalled this in extent and the variety of awful circumstances. It is described by Segur with the hand of a master. The flood of light first fell upon the Kremlin at midnight; and the Imperial Guards had themselves negligently left a magazine of powder under the very window of their masters. Had a single flake, of the many that flew over their heads, descended upon a caisson, all would have been destroyed together; and this danger continued for several hours, without being heeded by any one in the general confusion and consternation of the scene.

Napoleon was roused by the mingled blaze of the fire and the morning; for, those who watched did not dare to disturb his rest. He was thrown into extreme agitation when he beheld the sea of flame. He remained obstinately in his apartments, until the approach of night; Murat, Prince Eugene, and Berthier, beseeching him, on their knees, to withdraw to a place of greater security. It was not until the Kremlin had frequently caught fire, that he was persuaded to retreat by a private stairway, and suffer himself to be conducted to the chateau Petrowsky, about a league thence on the road to St. Petersburg. On his way thither, [illegible] and after gazing a long time in mournful and profound silence, he exclaimed—"This indeed is the [illegible] the presage of great misfortunes!" To clear the ruins in part and find means of subsistence were the first occupations of the army; and peace became the principal and eager wish of its head. Whatever illusions remained in the minds of either were dissipated completely by the first fall of snow, though he continued to talk thus—

"Perhaps, if the inhabitants had remained, I might not have been able to keep under so large a population; or sleep in the Kremlin without being murdered. They have left us but ruins; still, we are quiet here. Millions of money are lost to us; but the Russians have lost tens of millions. Now, her trade is ruined for a century. The nation is thrown back fifty years; this, at all events, is a mighty result." He calculated that Alexander would yield, and grasp at the peace he offered. It was known, at length, that the complacency with which the Russians welcomed his first envoy, was merely a stratagem to detain him at Moscow, and that no terms were to be expected. Then the cry of retreat arose from his officers and soldiers; he hesitated, temporised; as the sky continued clear, he pointed to the brilliant sun, and asked his advisers whether they did not recognise his star there—nevertheless, the signal for a retrograde movement could no longer be deferred, and on the 19th Oct. he led forth his whole host.—*Norfolk Gazette.*

## ANECDOTES OF MONKEYS.

The first of these sailed on board a frigate, and, though always in scrapes, was the favorite both of cabin and ward-room, and indeed of every mess.

This monkey was well aware of there being a great store of apples in a locker in the ward-room; but his thievish tricks were so well known, that he was excluded from all legitimate access to it. Under these circumstances, he provided himself with a wadding, and with this implement in one hand, and swinging himself from the stern gallery with the other, he broke a pane in the ward-room window with his wadding, and having carefully picked out the broken glass, introduced himself into the forbidden territory. Here, like the animal in the fable, he gorged himself so fully that he was unable to retreat. Being taken in the fact, he received the discipline of the rope's end, but derived little benefit from his chastisement.

All his pranks, however provoking at the moment seemed only to make him a greater favorite with the crew. The captain himself, who studied pug's happiness as much as the others, and who perhaps thought he might be somewhat steadied by matrimony, was anxious to provide him with a wife.

It was at this period that a trifling mistake in wording an order, inundated all England with monkeys. E—— W——, distinguished by his passion for a conservatory, meant to write to his correspondent in the Brazils, to collect and send him the two hundred varieties of the monkey plant; but unfortunately omitted the word *plant*. In consequence of this order, arrived a letter from his correspondent, informing him that he had sent him one hundred and seventy three varieties of the monkey, which were all that were known in Rio de Janeiro and its neighborhood; but he had no doubt that the order could be completed by his agents in the interior.

Before the unhappy botanist could provide for the disposal of this wilderness of monkeys, came another letter, out of which dropt an ominous paper, "half printed and half written," which was a bill of lading in the usual form—"Shipt by the grace of God, sound and in good condition, on board the good ship Friendly Endeavor, 173 monkeys, &c. &c. &c. and so God send the good ship Friendly Endeavor, with her cargo, to a safe port." E—— W——, having a little recovered from his consternation, proceeded to read the letter from which this fearful annunciation had dropt. This was from the captain of the good ship Friendly Endeavor, informing him "that he was arrived in the river with 169 out of 173 monkeys consigned to him, four having died upon the passage; and begging him to have them landed as soon as possible, for they began to be very mischievous."

They *were* landed as soon as possible, were disposed of with equal speed, and, in consequence, an unprecedented fall took place in the monkey market. Exports were now made to the remotest parts of England, among these was a female, despatched to Portsmouth, who was bought a bargain by the possessor of the maritime monkey, and given by him in marriage to his favorite.

For some time the happiness of the wedded pair appeared to be complete; and the frigate sailed upon a summer cruise during their honey moon. The husband, however, soon grew indifferent; and indifference was soon succeeded by disgust. This was manifested by angry looks, chatter and even blows upon the female persevering in her attentions.

All were much disappointed and [illegible] ed at the evil success of so promising a [illegible].

At length, however, an apparent change took place in the husband's conduct, and was hailed with correspondent joy by the ship's company. Their pleasure was however of short duration, for the traitor having decoyed his wife out to the end of the fore top gallant yard, as if to shew her something out on the sea, and sat down with her on the spar, slipt his paw under her sitting part and tumbled her overboard. *Littell's Phil. Museum.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

*The Creeks.*—It appears by accounts from Montgomery (Alabama) of the 13th ult. that the report of Benjamin Hawkins (brother of Samuel Hawkins) having been killed by the Indians who shot Gen. M'Intosh, was unfounded. He had arrived at Montgomery, and stated, that having left his own town (Hillsboro,) for the former place he discovered on the road a party of 20 within ten steps of him. One of the party, (his cousin) after throwing the powder from the pan of his rifle, levelled it at him and snapped it, as a signal of danger. Hawkins wheeled his horse and fled. The remainder of the Indians fired at him, but did no injury. Several balls passed through his plaid cloak, which he in the pursuit threw away. The Indians found the cloak; and upon seeing the holes in it, were under the impression that they had wounded him.

The Savannah Georgian, of the 27th ult. contains part of the message of Governor Troup to the legislature of Georgia. By the following extract it will be seen that he explicitly charges the whites with being the cause of the late commotion among the Indians, but entirely exempts the Georgians from all participation in those acts of cruelty.

"Having foreseen that troubles might arise in the Indian country from the proceedings at Broken Arrow and Indian Springs, I sought an early opportunity after the first indications of them, to despatch my Aid de Camp, Col. Lamar, into the nation, [illegible] and his friends with injury. [illegible] was performed entirely to my satisfaction, as you will perceive by the report of Col. Lamar. They professed the most friendly sentiments both toward the whites and toward M'Intosh, and gave assurances that they were meditating harm to neither. It is believed from recent information, that they acted in perfect sincerity and good faith; and that the subsequent departure from it was the result of the active and malignant interference of white men.—In my solicitude for the peace and happiness of this afflicted race, who were about to leave us to try new fortunes in a distant land, I issued the proclamation of the 21st of March, which immediately followed the ratification of the treaty, and thus transcended the obligations enjoined by strict duty.

"Having their own pledge that the peace should be kept among themselves, I wished to see no interruption of it by the Georgians, and honorably for them, there has been none. I verily believe that, but for the insidious practices of evil minded white men, the entire nation would have moved harmoniously across the Mississippi. The massacre of M'Intosh and his friends is to be attributed to them alone. That chieftain, whose whole life had been devoted to Georgia, as faithfully as to his own Tribe, fell beneath the blows of the assassins, when reposing in the bosom of his family upon the soil of Georgia—the soil which he had defended against a common enemy and against his own blood—which he had relinquished forever to our just demands, and which he had abandoned to our present use, only because we asked it. So foul a murder, perpetrated by a foreign force upon our territory, and within our jurisdiction, called for vengeance. It was my settled purpose having first consulted the government at Washington to have dealt out the full measure of that vengeance: so that honor, humanity, justice, being satisfied, whatever stain may have been left upon our soil, none should be upon the page of our history.

"But the representatives of the people were about to assemble, who would bring with them feelings and sentiments corresponding to the occasion, tempered by a deliberate wisdom and a sound discretion—the task is cheerfully resigned to them, and whatever be the last resort they will—that will be done."

*From the Penn-Yan (Yates county) Republican May 31.*

*The Sons of the Forest.*—The peremptory and bullying demand of the state of Georgia on the general government forthwith to rid that state of the remaining Indian population, as contained in a letter of Gov. Troup to the late President Monroe, some eighteen months since, is probably within the recollection of most of our readers. It will also be recollected, that by a stipulation of the general government with Georgia, the lands held by the Creek Indians in that state, should be purchased by the former, so soon as it could be prudently and peaceably done.

These Indians have for a long time declared they would never part with the land, that the lands are theirs, & were so before they were cursed with the presence of the pale men; that under those sods repose the bones of their fathers, and upon them their kindred, in times long past, worshipped the Great Spirit after their homely but honest manner. Here they held the Council fire: there smoked the pipe of peace, and exchanged the belt of wampum. Then they could count their tribes by thousands, and their warriors were as rugged as the uncultivated earth, and their strength like the great forest trees.—They say truly they have dwindled—are dwindled to almost nothing; their spirits broken, their customs neglected; and now only ask the privilege of being permitted to remain on their own lands till their tribe shall have disappeared. They indulge a presentiment that their race will soon be extinct; that it will be known they once existed, only by tradition and song. To remove them beyond the settlements of the whites, will be, in their opinion of no avail. They cannot be what they have been, and the short period of time which would elapse, ere they must be again deprived of their homes, would only accelerate their destruction.

They acknowledge their weakness; and since ascertaining the determination of Georgia, to possess their lands peaceably or forcibly, have appealed to their father, the late President, in terms the most pathetic; entreating him by all that is magnanimous in our national character; by all that is sacred in in our salutary institutions, which profess to shield the weak, to preserve & succour them. Last winter a delegation of the tribe was in Washington, and pleaded as above: But in addition, added, if neither their supplications nor suffering could save them, they would return and await the event of being forcibly expelled, when they would defend themselves to the last.

About the time of the adjournment of Congress a treaty between some of the Creek Chiefs, and Commissioners on the part of the General Government, was concluded, whereby the lands in question are ceded to Georgia. Gen M'Intosh was one of the most forward in furthering this treaty, against the wishes, it appears of many of the Indians. The consequence is, he has lost his life; and how things will terminate, time alone can disclose.

There is indeed something melancholy in contemplating the condition of the poor friendless Indians. A part of the following extract from Koniognamache, the sentiments of a Chief as expressed a century and a half ago, is not foreign to this subject:—

"Long Knife! You say we grow worse and worse every day, and that the Great Spirit will, in his anger, sweep us from the face of the earth. We know this, for already our numbers are growing less and less every day. The whiteman is the fire which is lighted in the woods, and burns up the leaves, and kills the tall trees of the forests. We shall perish or be driven before it, till we come to where the sun sets in the great salt lake of the West, and when we can go no further,—there will soon be an end of our race.

"Long Knife! You came here as strangers, but few in number, and asked us for a little piece of land for a garden, we gave it you. By and by, you asked for more, & it was given. When we were tired of giving, you purchased of us great tracts of country for tobacco boxes and rum. The tobacco boxes and rum are gone, and you have the land. Is it any wonder that we are angry at being made fools of, and wish to have our lands back again? Every day the white man comes, and pushes the Indian father and father back into the woods, where there is neither fish nor oysters to eat. Is it any wonder that, when we are hungry we fall into bad humors and hate the white men? The Dominie tells us that you have a right to our country, because we don't make fences, plough up the ground, and grow rich and happy, like your people, in their own country. If they were so happy at home, I don't see why they came here.

"Long Knife! We would like to be friends with you, but you are bad people; you have two faces, two hearts, and two tongues; you tell us one thing and you do another: a red man never lies, except when you have made him drunk; what he says, he will do; he never crosses his track. You came here as friends, but you have [illegible]; you brought us strong drink, small-pox and lies—go home again and take these all back with you. We would, if possible, be as we once were, before you came among us. Go! leave us to our woods, our waters, our ancient customs, and our ancient Gods. If the Great Spirit wishes us to plough the land, sell rum, and become Christians, he can do it. But the means you take will only bring these things about, when there will be nothing left of the red men but their name and their graves."

NORFOLK, JUNE 6

The Fayetteville stage, due last evening, did not arrive until this morning. The passengers represent the gale of Saturday, as unusually severe. The wheat, corn and cotton, were literally blown out of the ground; trees, fences, &c. laid prostrate, so as to render the roads almost impassible.

Our correspondent at City Point, under date of yesterday, says we have had a violent blow, accompanied with incessant showers of rain, for the last 36 hours. I am apprehensive that the crops of wheat will be much injured. It is at this time so very cool that fire is necessary.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. JUNE 4.

*Terrible Gale at Edenton.*—It commenced raining hard at intervals yesterday forenoon with the wind N. E.—at noon the rain was incessant, with a fresh breeze, which increased until about 12 o'clock at night, when it blew a heavy gale; since which it has continued with unabated violence, and is, at this moment, (11 o'clock, A. M.) while we are writing this article, (after part of our papers were struck off,) blowing a very heavy gale, with torrents of rain.

The whole country is inundated with water; trees are torn up by the roots, fences thrown down, &c. and for the fate of the farmer, and mariner we are under serious apprehensions, that we shall too soon receive melancholy accounts of its disastrous effects, in the loss of both lives and property, to an alarming extent. We think the wheat crop must inevitably be nearly, if not totally destroyed.

Such a storm at this season of the year, is we believe, unprecedented in this country; indeed we do not recollect ever to have seen an equinoctial gale more severe.

*Marine Intelligence.*—A man by the name of Carter who came up here from Currituck Beach, informs us, that about the last of April, he discovered the dead body of a man, which had drifted a shore on New Inlet Point *without a head*. He states that he was a well dressed man, having on a fine white linen or cotton shirt, with a flannel shirt underneath; a pair of fashionable blue cloth pantaloons; a pair of long [illegible] flannel drawers, white cotton socks, and a pair of fashionable right and left shoes. He could discover no mark on any of the clothes of the deceased, that would lead to his name; he had on neither coat, waistcoat nor cravat. It was evident from the smooth appearance of the stump of the neck bone, that the head had been severed from the body with a stroke of some heavy edged instrument, by the hand of a relentless blood thirsty ruffian. Mr. C. also adds that he had been informed that about the time above stated, three other dead bodies had been discovered on the sea shore, before New Inlet and Currituck Inlet, two without heads or hands, the other with the head attached to the body by a small piece of skin only.

From the above statement there is but little doubt, but the crew of some vessel had mutinied, and murdered the officers and passengers on this coast; or that one of those shocking acts of piracy has been committed, at the relation of which our blood has been almost made to run cold.

Would it not be well, for editors of papers generally throughout the United States, to publish the above account, that peradventure, it might furnish a clue to the detection, and bring to punishment the perpetrators of this horrid deed?

*From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, June 2.*

*Georgia Legislature.*—The extra session of this body convened at Milledgeville on the 23d ult.—After reading the Governor's communication, it was referred to committees and ordered to be printed. We regret to find that Governor Troup has expressed himself in the following uncourtly style towards the general government:

"Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Beside the resolution presented for the consideration of the senate by Mr. King of New-York, it is understood that the Attorney General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his government faithfully, and to speak as its mouth-piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme Court, doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that tribunal, will make it quite easy for the congress, by a short decree to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established which it dare not establish itself, a case is made before the Supreme Court, and the principle once settled, the act of congress follows of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the southern country—One movement of the congress unresisted by you and all is lost—temporize no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them, but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution, we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course, you will not be a party to it from the moment the general government shall make that movement.

If this matter be an evil, it is our own—if it be a sin, we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it, we ask either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it's our moral strength. If, like the Greeks and Romans, the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves, we thenceforth minister, like the modern Italians, to the luxury and pleasures of our masters. Poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire, would be gone. We would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth, and having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arms."

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, June 6.*

## BURGLARY.

Last Saturday night, about half past 11 o'clock, the store of Mr. Silas Brown was broken open by three young villains, though old in iniquity, and who have all heretofore been [illegible] of the Penitentiary. Their names [illegible] Ham Hall. They entered through the cellar door, by twisting off the padlock and other fastenings with a small crow bar, which was apparently made for the purpose, and were all taken with their house-breaking implements upon them, such as chisels, knives, tinder box, matches and candles. Although the night was uncommonly tempestuous, when assistance was called for, three watchmen, whose names we take great pleasure in recording, promptly repaired to the spot and secured the rogues. The names of the watchmen are Nathaniel Gee, Hiram Underhill & Charles Eddy. While collecting the particulars of the manner in which the villains entered the store, we met with Mr. Brown, who, at our solicitation, permitted us to make an extract from a letter he had just written to his brother in Albany, on the subject.

"Last night, a little before midnight, and during a violent storm of wind and rain, I was awoke from sleep by a violent knocking at my door, which proved to be a messenger, who reported that there was a great alarm in my store, and a cry of murder, watch, &c. On repairing thither with all possible despatch, I found that three fellows had broke the padlock and pryed off the inside fastenings and entered through the front cellar door. The only mischief they had done was to strew five pieces of leno muslin on the floor, which they found in a drawer, and tore the paper off a piece of bombazette. Two of my clerks, Brown and Davenport, slept in the back room. On the villains reaching the back part of the cellar, their light shone directly up through the opening, or stair case, which leads into the counting room, and which is never shut, and had the appearance of the cellar being on fire. The young men had not yet got asleep, and on seeing the light which suddenly burst in upon them, sprung up, and with a tremendous yell, cried out "fire below! fire! fire!" and immediately after, seeing three men on the stairs, changed their tune to murder! murder! and watch! and instantly ran to the front door and continued the alarm until assistance came. The fellows, it seems, were panic-struck; and supposing that "*fire below*," had reference to *fire-arms*, they instantly extinguished their light, and, being like a cat in a strange cellar, instead of making resistance, or attempting to escape, they feigned themselves drunk, and when the watchmen entered, gave up without a struggle. One of them had hid away in a by-corner of the cellar; another seated himself on the stairs; and the third was found on the floor. After securing the store again, we went up to the watch-house, when we found the fellows not only intoxicated in appearance, but, though they had not been there more than about 15 minutes, so little disturbed were they by the occurrences of the evening, that they were sound asleep. They are smart looking fellows; two of them may be about twenty, and the other 25 years old."

*Voyage to Europe.*—Mr. Carter, senior editor of this paper, is one of the passengers in the packet ship Corinthian, which sailed this morning for Liverpool. He will probably be absent from his editorial chair, ten or twelve months, in which time it is his intention to visit the most interesting portions of the old world, beginning with England, Scotland and Ireland, and passing over to France, pursue his travels through Switzerland and Germany to Italy and Greece. The objects of this visit are, to acquire useful information; to render himself better qualified for editorial and literary pursuits, and to enhance the value of the Statesman to its subscribers and friends, by such sketches of country, manners, customs, institutions, politics, &c. as he may be able to furnish during his absence [illegible] return. His connection with [illegible] ment remains unchanged by [illegible] and communications will be [illegible] him at every convenient opportunity [illegible] arrival in England.—*N. Y.* [illegible]

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts [illegible] ered his speech to both houses [illegible] ture on Tuesday. He recom[illegible] for improving the navigation [illegible] River, and the survey of a ca[illegible] Hudson, that to Boston Har[illegible] The subjects of rail-roads he [illegible] worthy of attention and [illegible] commends that some [illegible] define the general powers [illegible] ufacturing Companies, in [illegible] the great amount of ma[illegible] state.

It appears from the speech [illegible] connecting Boston Harbor wi[illegible] River by means of a canal, w[illegible] proposed to the government [illegible] 1792, when the late Gov. Bo[illegible] tained an act of incorporation [illegible] The difficulty of raising [illegible] prevented the project from [illegible] effect, and the corporation [illegible] ised.

The formal custom of [illegible] speech of the Governor, after [illegible] was unanimously abolished [illegible]

*Webster's* [illegible] publication of Noah Webster [illegible] it is said, five millions of [illegible] [We have understood from [illegible] that Messrs. Richardson and [illegible] pay the author for the right of [illegible] book, nearly 60 dollars a [illegible]

*From the Columbian* [illegible]

A gentleman has politely f[illegible] the following statement of [illegible] Dwelling-Houses in the [illegible] Towns in this State, as [illegible] of October, 1824, returned to [illegible] ler's Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middletown, | 961 |
| New-Haven, | 836 |
| Hartford, | 821 |
| Fairfield, | 705 |
| Litchfield, | 604 |
| Danbury, | 557 |

*Internal Improvement* [illegible] day seems destined to [illegible] in relation to the [illegible] which are to result from the [illegible] of internal improvement in [illegible] engaged. The following [illegible] in point: As we [illegible] one of our wharves, [illegible] amid the various packages [illegible] ing from the stores [illegible] of the forwarding [illegible] for their ultimate destination [illegible] ed upon several bearing the [illegible] *E. A. Leonard, Paoli, Orange* [illegible] na." This direction struck [illegible] and curiosity sent us to the [illegible] "Paoli," a local [illegible] ceeded. It proves to be the [illegible] ange county, and is situated [illegible] a direct line) from the Ohio [illegible] of more than 600 miles [illegible] The goods in question had [illegible] York, (and whether from [illegible] or the West-Indies, to that [illegible] not,) by the Hudson river and [illegible] Buffalo, 480 miles by water, [illegible] they will be [illegible] cause the Ohio canal is not [illegible] miles to Pittsburgh [illegible] descend the Ohio river 867 miles [illegible] ville at the head of the [illegible] place 50 miles of good road, [illegible] door of their owner, and [illegible] tance of 1317 miles, from New [illegible]

Such are the results of [illegible] ments, which bring [illegible] contact the remote parts of [illegible] nent, and bind our republic [illegible] intercourse and interest, in [illegible] soluble union. How [illegible] have been thought, who [illegible] should have predicted the [illegible] tioned. Yet prejudices [illegible] facts and sophisticated [illegible] monstration.—*Buffalo Journal.*

## BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Ground has at length been [illegible] ker Hill, and workmen are [illegible] in preparing the foundation [illegible] ner stone of the monument [illegible] a decision of the Directors, [illegible] be erected is to be in the form [illegible] Preparations are making to [illegible] 4000 persons at the dinner table [illegible] 50. Strangers have already [illegible] gaging rooms at our public houses [illegible] casion; and it behoves those [illegible] ing at a distance, and who intend [illegible] ent, to bespeak lodgings in season. [illegible] prietors of Charles River Bridge [illegible] that the toll houses of said bridge [illegible] the 17th of June, and that the br[illegible] of toll for that day. The City [illegible] been directed by the Mayor and [illegible] cause a sufficient number of [illegible] stationed on that part of the bridge [illegible] jurisdiction of the city. to protect [illegible] ry, to keep order, and to cause [illegible] road to be observed.—*Boston* [illegible]

*A living Monument of the Bun[ker's] Hill.*—We have had the ple[asure of con]versing with Col. Clark, of Leb[anon] [illegible] veteran of the revolution, now [illegible] who is in town and will proceed [illegible] Boston, in order to be present at [illegible] tion on the 17th, to attend which, [illegible] expressly invited by the committee [illegible] ciation, they reserving to themselves [illegible] ilege of paying all expenses incur[illegible] curred. Col. Clark distinguished [illegible] the memorable battle in Charlestown [illegible] he held the rank of Capt. and [illegible] the thickest of the fight. He is [illegible] nied by his son as it has been [illegible] Boston papers he would be. Col. [illegible] intelligent and vigorous man for [illegible] years, and in giving an account [illegible] ploits of Prescot and his brave [illegible] the 17th of June 1775 fights his [illegible] again with all the enthusiasm of [illegible] still resides in the house in Leb[anon] [illegible] he was born, and which was built [illegible] 100 years since.

Col. Clark is accompanied [illegible] Wattles, as a friend and [illegible] gentleman of Lebanon, who is a [illegible] scendant of the celebrated pilgrim [illegible] who first landed upon the Plym[outh] [illegible] *Provid*[illegible]

TAUNTON [illegible]

A respectable citizen in a [illegible] town, states that he has noticed th[illegible] his neighborhood a species of crow [illegible] The sound is similar to the crow [illegible] mestic cook, and is considerably [illegible] the ordinary chirping of a robbin. [illegible] other respect they resemble the robbin.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

[illegible] the Dunkerque, Capt. Nechel, from Havre, [illegible] at a late hour last night, our [illegible] Paris and Havre papers to the 30th of [illegible] *N. Y. Daily Adv. June 9.*

[illegible] "Congress" it is said, is to be held [illegible] at Aix la Chapelle, between the [illegible] England and Prussia and another [illegible].

[illegible] April 30.—The petitions presented [illegible] by the Chambers of Commerce [illegible] recognition of South America, [illegible] a lively sensation in Germany, [illegible] the proposed measure is in accordance [illegible] commercial interests. It is thought [illegible] that the French ministry cannot [illegible] and repeated demands, and [illegible] of France will be imitated by [illegible] governments.

[illegible] and petitions of the merchants, [illegible] and ministers, demanding the [illegible] agents to America, are [illegible] all quarters. The chambers of [illegible] private houses not simultaneously [illegible] end of France to the other, [illegible] and manufacturers correspond and [illegible]. All the branches [illegible] and commerce express the [illegible] and request the same protection." [illegible] at Paris yesterday, the Law [illegible] National Debt and [illegible] by a majority of [illegible].

[illegible] the Turks, after a partial [illegible] the Morea, having been cut to pieces [illegible] Greeks.

[illegible] the *New-York Daily Advertiser.*

#### SPAIN.

[illegible] the 15th of April, at noon, a member of [illegible] of Madrid, accompanied [illegible] of infantry, [illegible] school of medicine, [illegible] Charles, and demanded of the [illegible] they should present all the students [illegible] from Biscay and Navarre, sixteen in [illegible] The officer put them under an escort [illegible] conducted them to the prisons of [illegible] the cause of the measure [illegible] been ascertained.

[illegible] in the province of Guadalaxara [illegible] was performing in the [illegible] the Corregidor and the [illegible]. In the midst of the service [illegible] who were also present [illegible] that the [illegible] should [illegible] the church. The service [illegible] the Corregidor represented [illegible] the sanctity of the place, and the [illegible] due to it: the volunteers [illegible] away with the negros!"— [illegible] his authority despised [illegible] in the town. "Help, in the [illegible] of the volunteers [illegible] the side of the [illegible] persisting;— [illegible] the quarrel; [illegible] the tocsin was [illegible] rushed forward to the doors [illegible] the church. Some were killed [illegible] wounded; the contest continued [illegible] having got into the street, [illegible] found themselves better [illegible] the combatants were obliged to [illegible] Thirty-six have been [illegible] of whom were conducted to [illegible] Madrid: and there is much [illegible] the government [illegible] on the royal volunteers for [illegible].

## [illegible] COURIER.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1825.

[illegible] requested to give notice to all our [illegible] that a meeting will be held at Mr. [illegible] THIS EVENING, at Seven [illegible] for the purpose of making arrangements [illegible] due and proper celebration of the [illegible] of the event which gave us our [illegible] as a Nation. It is sincerely [illegible] that our citizens will turn out, en masse, [illegible] occasion, & that no local jealousies or [illegible] feelings will be allowed to interfere in [illegible] deliberations, or retard the progress of [illegible] arrangements as a majority shall deem [illegible] to make.

[illegible] *Mechanics' Society.*—When the proposition [illegible] made to the mechanics of this place [illegible] society, it was thought by many that [illegible] society was, if not evil in design, certainly [illegible] injurious in its tendency, and it was [illegible] say, it was more than suspected, it [illegible] a great extent believed and asserted, [illegible] was a combination entered into for political [illegible] purposes, a compact formed the more [illegible] to attain some object of benefit to themselves, [illegible] however injurious it might be to their [illegible] or the community at large; in fine, [illegible] it was a caucus of mechanics, got up for [illegible] end. To such assertions as these we [illegible] give credence, but we did not expect [illegible] in so short a time, a society formed on [illegible] broad and excellent a basis, and conducted [illegible] a manner not only so unexceptionable, [illegible] praiseworthy. Mutual improvement and [illegible] relief of such of their number as unavoidable [illegible] may be entitled to it, are permanent [illegible] in this institution. An unimpeachable [illegible] moral character is regarded as an indispensable [illegible] requisite to admission, and if any person [illegible] of bad character, or disorderly behaviour, [illegible] to obtain admission, expulsion is the [illegible] that awaits him. Such being the case, [illegible] can but regard this institution as one of [illegible] value, and hope that it will receive the [illegible] and support of all the respectable [illegible] of this vicinity.

[illegible] leaving this subject, we would however [illegible] remark, that to the objects of this institution, [illegible] important as they in truth are, there [illegible] we think, one which might, with very great [illegible] be added. We refer to the institution [illegible] of a Library. There is a thirst for [illegible] knowledge, a desire for mental improvement, [illegible] among this class of our citizens, [illegible] requires a greater supply of books than [illegible] now be in any manner obtained by individuals. [illegible] Many mechanical pursuits are intimately [illegible] connected with science, & an acquaintance [illegible] with the rationale of their employments will [illegible] the mechanic the means, not only of [illegible] pleasure, but improvement in his various [illegible] occupations. The general attainment of knowledge and of mental cultivation, are also [illegible] desirable as adding greatly to one's [illegible] respectability and means of usefulness. This it is, which constitutes the distinction between the artist and the mere laborer; the former requiring the exercise of a cultivated mind and sound judgment, the latter having as little reflection or forethought as the tool with which he labors, or the machine which he tends. The cheap and abundant supply of books which the establishment of a Library affords, render this the most effectual mode of obtaining this beneficial result, and from the intelligence and liberality of the persons composing this Society, we doubt not but that such a library will soon be established.

### DREADFUL HURRICANE.

The Ohio papers give accounts of one of the most severe & destructive hurricanes of which we have ever read. In the progress of its ravages, it entirely prostrated the town of Burlington, in Licking county. The Newark paper of the 26th says—"The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud, rolling wind, and upon looking to the west, they discovered something like a dark, black cloud—and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs, flying in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over; they could neither see nor hear; every house in the town was swept to the very ground; log houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and, what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door was thrown with such violence against an opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two. The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling; on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree standing; the woods are completely prostrated, and almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed. Some of the trees which were uprooted, and carried a distance of two or three hundred yards, were *four feet thick!*"

In Wayne, Lawrence, and Sandy townships, the hail and wind were tremendous. In Zoar, [illegible] roof escaped destruction. In the S. [illegible] part of Stark county, the effects were most distressing. Houses and barns, timber, &c. were prostrated, and horses, cattle and sheep were killed, but no person seriously injured. It is also stated a village of 20 houses in Knox county, was entirely blown down and several persons killed.

A letter from Granville says, the storm was so sudden, that no one could make any calculations for safety, but were left at the mercy of Providence. So tremendous was the noise, the breaking in two and falling of the largest [illegible] nothing could be heard therefor. Not a single tree of any size is standing. The water in the creek for several miles was carried away, together with stones, and old logs, a long time embedded, leaving the bed of the creek entirely dry. The water and mud in roads was carried away in the same manner. Many of the cattle, which were not killed, were so covered with mud, by being rolled over and over, as scarcely to be known by their owners. Col. Wright's only son was killed. As the wind struck the house, he attempted to hold the door, and was driven in consequence of which, to the opposite side of the room, against the wall and his brains dashed out. His wife was extremely injured, and her life was despaired of. Hopes are now however entertained of her recovery. Several of his children were bruised, but none dangerously. He had a large new cart, very strong, carried into the air, and the axletree twisted in two, and the wheels dashed to pieces on the ground. He had a number of cattle in separate pastures which were whirled into one common heap, and all killed. Mr. Clemens' beautiful orchard, and a fine grove of valuable timber, such as are hardly to be found in the state were completely destroyed.

It is stated in one of the New-York papers that the accident which happened, recently, on board of the steam-boat Legislator was occasioned entirely by an extraordinary overpressure of steam, originating in a rash and inexcusable attempt to outrun the Thistle, a rival boat. Considering the number of passengers in steam-boats, and the few accidents that have occurred, we believe we may truly say that there is no other mode of travelling so safe; and we are not aware of any accident whatever having happened excepting on those routes where there are opposition boats, and where, in the keenness of the contest to excel each other in speed, all other considerations are forgotten.

An arrival at New-Orleans from Alvarado, brings information that a body of Mexican troops stationed at the Island of Sacrificios, mutined on the 30th of April, and put all their officers to death. The Mexican General in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz lost no time in marching against the mutineers, who had hoisted the Spanish flag; they were compelled to surrender; 20 of the ringleaders were executed the first day, and other executions had followed.

### HONORABLE LIBERALITY.

The citizens of New-Haven have subscribed the sum of $12,000 towards the purchase of Colonel Gibbs' valuable Mineralogical Cabinet, for the benefit of Yale College. The alumni and friends of the Institution in the city of New-York, have held a meeting, and resolved to second the measures which have been adopted in order to provide funds for the purchase of the Cabinet.

In New-York, a Census of the people is to be taken, under the authority of the Legislature, during the present year. The object is not merely to ascertain the number of inhabitants, but also the number of marriages, births, and deaths during the year preceding—the number of electors—the number of acres of improved land occupied by each person—the number of horses, neat cattle, hogs and sheep owned by each family—the number of yards of fulled cloths manufactured during the year in families—and the number of mills and factories of every description. The information thus obtained must be highly useful to the Legislature. Would not a similar measure in this State be worth the expense attending it?

It is said that when La Fayette was at New-Orleans some difficulty arose among the officers of a brigade who had made arrangements to pay him their respects, in consequence of some of the officers violating the rules of etiquette, through a misunderstanding of their directions. Reproaches, insults, and challenges followed. La Fayette heard of it, and sent for the parties to his quarters, where after affectionately addressing them, he made them embrace each other as friends, renounce all animosity & drink together in token of friendship. By this means he prevented three duels, one of which was to have taken place on that very afternoon. This single fact presents the character of La Fayette to our view in a more interesting light than any other incident that has occurred since his present visit to this country.

### NEWSPAPERS.

The following "palpable hit," is from the *New-England Farmer*, a valuable weekly Journal, published at Boston, and devoted to the advancement of agriculture:

*Newspapers.*—The newspapers of the present period produce scarcely any thing but political articles, very few of which deserve premiums—though probably, many who exhibit those products may expect to be rewarded for their industry with *good fat offices.*—We could not have believed, and can now hardly credit our senses, though incontrovertable facts stare us in the face, that the soil and climate of our country could have *grown* such prodigious crops of nettles, thorns, red-pepper, smart-weed, brambles, briars, and other stinging, prickling, goading matters and things, as are displayed in the repositories alluded to—One would think that the territory of the United States was converted into a great hot-bed for the growth of such venomous productions.

The said newspapers betray such evident marks of violent fermentation, that we are careful not to put half a dozen in a heap, lest they should exhibit the phenomenon of *spontaneous combustion.* Indeed we imagine we can hear them *hiss* and *crack*, as they lie under our table, and feel some apprehension from the *sparks* with which they abound.

*Hurricane.*—On Saturday morning on the 4th inst. about 3 o'clock, (says Noah's Advocate) a violent gale of wind set in from the Eastward, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. In a short time the gale increased to a perfect tempest, blowing in squalls, and continuing with unabated violence until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, when its fury gradually abated and by mid-day entirely subsided. Limbs and branches of trees were scattered in all directions through our streets, and we have great apprehensions that the mischief, in the vicinity of this city and on the sea board, has been very extensive.

Captain David Porter, has published in the city of Washington, a pamphlet dedicated to John Quincy Adams, in justification of his conduct in the expedition to Foxardo, containing also the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. The following advertisement explains the motives of this publication:

ADVERTISEMENT.—The reader will bear in mind that when I was recalled from my command to account for the affair at Foxardo I pledged myself to justify it. By the conduct of the Court, to which the subject was referred for investigation, I was driven from its presence, and prevented from making the explanations on which I founded my justification. Therefore, to redeem my pledge, I submit the following sheets.

The opinion of the Court has not been made public, but it would seem from this to have been unfavorable to the Commodore.

According to the latest news from Spain, the Spanish Government has ordered the formation of a Junta, consisting of all the Generals who have had commands in South America since 1810. This Junta is to make a report to the King on the causes which have so long decidedly alienated the minds of the American people from the authority of the Mother Country.

Very severe hail storms were experienced in Bridgeport, Danbury and Brookfield on the 21st. and 22d. ult. discharging in some cases, as it is said, hail stones as large as hen's eggs.

Another Mummy has recently been imported into Philadelphia. The mines of these learned Thebans seem to be prolific in these ancient treasures, and will probably engage in a dangerous competition with the manufacturers of these articles.

*The Greeks.*—It is stated in the Washington Gazette, "that a gentleman high in rank, in the service of the Greek Government, is now building one or more Frigates in New-York for that government—these ships are to be built without delay, and of the common timber of that state. Rumor says the construction of these ships is to be superintended by an officer high in rank, in our service.

*From the East of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, this 17th day of May, 1825. To the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, the M. W. Grand Master sends—*GREETING:

Whereas the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association have requested the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to lay the corner stone of the contemplated Monument in ancient masonic form on the 17th of June next, and to invite the Masonic Institutions of this and other states to attend on that occasion, with which request the Grand Master has consented to comply. You and your officers in Grand Lodge, are hereby requested to accompany the Grand Master in the discharge of that duty on the day aforesaid, and to bring with you your jewels and badges of office. You are also requested to invite, in the name of the Grand Master, all the Lodges under your jurisdiction, to attend on that occasion, with their jewels and badges of office, clothed in white aprons and gloves.

By order of the M. W.
Hon. JOHN ABBOT, G. M.
Grand Secretary.

On the 6th instant, the Senate of the State of New-York assembled in the Common Council Chamber, in the city of New York, to sit as a Court for the Correction of Errors, but did not proceed to business on that day, on account of the absence of the Chancellor and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

By the act concerning piracy and barratry, which passed the French chamber of deputies on the 5th ult. the want of papers on board, or the fact of bearing commissions from two or more powers, constitute piracy; and every Frenchman who, without authority from the king, takes a commission from a foreign power to command a vessel armed for cruising, is declared a pirate. The opposition taxed the law with giving to all French vessels the right of searching every foreign vessel, a "right which the government had refused as an injury and insult, when it was asked by other powers, under circumstances which warranted it more; that is, in relation to the slave trade."

The New-York Canal Commissioners, in consequence of the loud complaints against the late increase of tolls on packet boats, have reduced the toll from 20 to 15 cents per mile.

In New-York, on the 10th inst. the grand-jury found an indictment for *Murder* against the eight apprentices and journeymen who were concerned in the death of Mr. Daniel P. Lambert, at that city. Messrs. Emmet, Scott, Arthur, Hoyt, Wilkins and Price, are counsel for the prisoners. Wallace, who gave the blow, is indicted as principal, the rest as accessories.

*The Retreat for the Insane.*—The Legislature [illegible] to raise forty thousand dollars for the benefit of this Institution.

Miss ELIZA HATCH, aged 13 years, was instantly killed by lightning, in Lebanon, on Sunday last.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act, entitled An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries."—Passed May Session, 1824.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the first section of the Act hereby amended, be and the same is hereby repealed, except so much thereof as imposes a penalty of one hundred dollars on any person violating the section of the law therein named.

2. That so much of said act hereby amended, and so much of the Act entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," as prohibits the setting, using, or drawing any drift, drag, or gill net, or aiding or assisting therein, in Connecticut River, between a line drawn directly across it from Lyme Ferry wharf, to Saybrook Ferry wharf, and a line drawn due East across said river from Pratt and Hart's wharf, and as subjects said nets or seines to be taken, abated and destroyed as common nuisances, between said lines, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

3. That all and any nets, seines, boats or other fishing apparatus, used in Connecticut River contrary to law, and that the person or persons using any net, seine or seines on said River, between the towns of Saybrook and Lyme, contrary to law, may be proceeded against, or prosecuted in either of the counties of New-London or Middlesex, and it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, and States' Attornies of the said counties respectively, to do and perform all acts under and by virtue of the acts hereby amended, on said River, between said towns of Saybrook and Lyme, in the same manner as though said river were entirely in either of said counties.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
DAVID PLANT,
President of the Senate.
June 3d, 1825—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*Justices of the Peace for New-London County.*

New-London—Jeremiah G. Brainard, Elias Perkins, Jacob B. Gurley, Eben. Learned, Isaac Thompson, Christopher Manwaring, Lodowick Fosdick, Wm. P. Cleveland, Jr. Jirah Isham, Christopher Griffin.

Norwich—James Lanman, Benjamin Coit, Erastus Huntington, Joseph Williams, James Stedman, Benjamin Snow, Charles P. Huntington, John Hyde, John Fanning, Eleazer Rogers, Charles Perkins, George Hill, Roswell Morgan, Benjamin Tracy, Ebenezer Backus, Isaac Story, Asa Roath, Lewis Hyde, John H. Townsend, Asa Child, John A. Rockwell.

Bozrah—Joshua Stark, Gardner Avery, Wm. Whiting, Ezra Lathrop, James Lamb.

Colchester, Benjamin Trumbull, Samuel A. Peters, Daniel Currier, Zachariah Olmsted, John Bigelow, Ralph Isham, Artemas Worthington, Avery Morgan, Amherst D. Scovil.

Franklin—Ira Abel, Darious Frink, Comfort D. Filmore, Alvin Abel, Henry Hazen, Simon Loomis.

Griswold—William Cliff, Welcome A. Browning, Alexander Stewart, Jr. Jedediah Barstow, Elisha Partridge, Nathan Stanton, Thomas Stewart, Matthew G. Wilbur.

Groton—Ebenezer Avery, Jr. Ralph Hurlbert, John G. Mison, Amos A. Niles, Roswell Fish, Caleb Avery, John Brewster, John Spicer, Sl. William Williams, Rodman Niles, Palmer Hewitt, Elisha Ayer, Rufus Smith, Philip Gray, Nathan Daboll, John [illegible], Elisha Haley.

Lebanon—Wm. T. Williams, Peleg Thomas, Jr. Asahel Dewey, Daniel Hutchinson, Abel Goodwin, Thomas Babcock, Charles Abel, Denison Wattles, Jr. John Robinson.

Lisbon—Freeman Tracy, Joseph L. Lyon, Joseph Jewitt, Nathan Brooks, Samuel Peckham.

Lyme—Moses Warren, Ebenezer Backway, C. Smith, Samuel B. Mather, Joel Loomis, Peter Comstock, Joseph Chadwick, Henry M. Waite, Daniel Anderson, Ezra Pratt, Thomas W. Strickland, Joshua R. Warren, Richard E. Sheldon, Jr. John S. Rodgers, Charles J. M'Curdy, Christopher Comstock, Warren A. Weaver.

Montville—Asahel Otis, Nathaniel Bradford, Stephen G. Thatcher, Hazard Browning, Sherwood Raymond, Stephen Avery.

North-Stonington—Elias Hewitt, Nathan Pendleton, Sands Cole, Chester Smith, Humphrey, William Randall, Jr. John Langworthy, Jr. Peres Hewitt, David Cuts, Ichabod Brown, Latham Hull.

Preston—Stephen Meech, Denison Palmer, Jonathan Brewster, James Cook, Robert S. Avery, William Kimball, Joseph Harvey.

Salem—Joseph Morgan Ebenezer A. Foster, Chadsel Perks, John Billings.

Stonington—Enoch Burrows, William Randall, Coddington Billings, Isaac Williams, Park Williams, William Robinson, George Hubbard, Joseph Noyes, Amos Gallup, Elias Brown, Gurdon Trumbull, Giles R. Hallam, Asa Fish, Alexander G. Smith, Elisha Faxon, Samuel P. Denison.

Waterford—Benajah Gardner, Griswold Avery, Joshua D. Chapel, Edward R. Warren, Thomas S. Perkins, Jonathan Comstock, James Rogers, 2d.

#### MARRIED

In Boston, Rev. Samuel T. May, of Brooklyn, Conn. to Miss LUCRETIA FLAGGE, daughter of Mr. Peter Coffin.

#### DIED

With apoplexy, at the Falls, in this city, on Sunday morning last, Mr. STARR EASTON, of Colchester, a very respectable and industrious Mechanic, aged 34 years.

N. B.—The printers in Hudson are desired to insert this notice.

At Norwich Falls, on the 13th inst. RACHAEL, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Hines.

N. B.—The Providence printers are requested to insert this death.

☞ The use of the Pews for 1 year, in the Rev. Doct. Strong's Meeting-House, will be sold at Auction on Saturday, June 18th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

## DUNLAP'S PICTURE
OF
## CHRIST REJECTED,

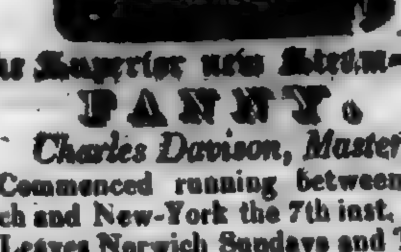
WILL be exhibited at the Universalist Church, in this city, until 8 o'clock to-morrow evening—after which, it will be removed to Springfield, Mass.

Admission, 25 Cents—Season Tickets, 50.
Norwich, June 15, 1825.

## Norwich Bank.

THE Stockholders of Norwich Bank are notified that the Annual Meeting for choice of Directors, will be holden at their Banking House, on Monday the 20th day of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. F. A. PERKINS, Cashier.
June 14, 1825. 11—

## NORWICH LINE.



The Superior new Steam-Boat
## FANNY.
*Charles Davison, Master,*

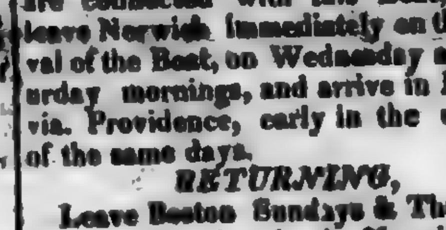
Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches



are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers —her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.
*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

## FOR NEW-YORK.



THE sloop Venus, Capt. Tracy, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. June 15, 1825.

Look out immediately for
## CHANGES!

Union Canal Lottery, (Penn.)
*Drawn in Philadelphia on the [illegible] July next,*
CAPITAL PRIZE [illegible]

Literature Lottery, (N. York.)
*Drawn in the city of New-York on the 20th of July next,*
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

University Lottery, (Maryland.)
*Drawn in Baltimore on the 25th instant,*
CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

TICKETS & SHARES
FOR SALE BY
S. L'HOMMEDIEU,
*Norwich, June 15, 1825.* 11—

## University Lottery,
SIXTH CLASS.
$20,000 Highest Prize,
*Drawn the 25th of this month.*
Tickets only $5, shares in proportion.

## Union Canal Lottery,
*Drawn 6th July.*
$50,000 Highest Prize,
Tickets $10, shares in proportion.
For sale by
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, June, 1825. 11—

## More New Goods.

*WM. ROGERS*

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a large assortment of

Seasonable
## Dry Goods,

With which, and those before on hand, he is enabled to offer to the public a choice so extensive, and at such *low prices*, as will not, he trusts, fail to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
June 15th. 11—

## BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c. constantly for sale by T. ROBINSON.

*—ALSO—*

Paper Hangings & Borderings at the Manufacturers' prices.

*—ALSO—*

Day & Martin's Real Japan LIQUID BLACKING, much superior to any other [illegible].
June 15th. 3w11—

## FRUIT STORE.

JUST [illegible]

[illegible]

Fresh Lemons, Pepper, first quality [illegible] of Malaga

## ALMONDS,
*ZANTE CURRANTS.*
## NUTS.

Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Pecanuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Coconuts, Swarrownuts.

Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup, Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds, Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c &c. &c.

S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*
Norwich, June 14, 1825. 11—

## Memoirs

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution—The French Revolution—the downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,

*For sale at*
## T. ROBINSON'S
Bookstore,

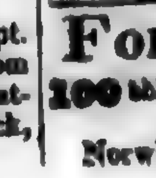
Price 1 dollar. The same for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1,75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.
Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be sold at public vendue, by order of Court of Probate, on the 4th day of July, 1825, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the House of the subscriber in Lebanon, so much of the real estate of Mr. James Downer, late of said Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars, eighty-seven cents, with incident charges of sale.

URIAH DOWNER, Executor.
Lebanon, June 14th, 1825. 3w11—

## TAKEN UP,



BY the subscriber, on the 28th May, a red and white Cow, with one lop'd horn. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
DAVID A. FOX.
Lebanon, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

## For Sale, Cheap!

100 bbls, Mackerel. *Apply to*
JAMES N. BROWN.
Norwich, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

### TIT FOR TAT,—OR THE COQUETTE PUNISHED.

*By Samuel Woodworth.*

Ellen was fair, and knew it too,
As other village beauties do,
Whose mirrors never lie;
Secure of any swain she chose,
She smiled on half a dozen beaux,
And, reckless of a lover's woes,
She cheated these, and taunted those,
For how could any one suppose
A clown could take her eye?

But whispers through the village ran,
That Edgar was the happy man
The maid designed to bless;
For wheresoever moved the fair,
The youth was like her shadow, there,
And rumor boldly match'd the pair;
For village folks will guess.

Edgar did love, but still delay'd
To make confession to the maid,
So bashful was the youth,
But let the flame in secret burn,
Certain of meeting a return,
When from his lips the fair should learn
Of[illegible] truth.

At length one morn, to taste the air,
The youth and maid, in one horse chaise,
A long excursion took.
Edgar had nerv'd his bashful heart,
The sweet confession to impart,
For oh! suspense had caused a smart
He could no longer brook.

He drove, nor slacken'd once his rein,
Till Hampstead's wide extended plain
Seem'd join'd to skies above;
Nor house, nor tree, nor shrub was near,
The wide and dreary scene to cheer,
Nor soul within ten miles to hear,
And still poor Edgar's silly fear
Forbore to speak of love.

At last one desperate effort broke
The bashful spell and Edgar spoke,
With most persuasive tone;
Recounted past adventures o'er,
And then, by all that's lovely, swore,
That he would love forever more,
If she'd become his own.

The maid in silence heard his prayer,
When with a most provoking air,
She titter'd in his face;
Then said, "'Tis time for you to know,
A lively girl must have a beau,
Just like a reticule—for show—
And at her need to come and go;
But he should know his place.

Your penetration must be dull,
To let a hope within your skull,
Of matrimony spring,
Your wife;—Ha! ha!—upon my word,
The thought's as laughably absurd
As any thing I ever heard—
I never dream'd of such a thing."

The lovely maiden droop'd his rein,
(Now on the centre of the plain)
"[illegible] pin's out," he cried,
"[illegible] the moment to alight,
[illegible] the matter right,
[illegible]"

[illegible] handed out the fair,
[illegible] his whip in air,
And, wheeling round his horse and chair,
[illegible] ! I leave you there,
[illegible]
"What means your sir?" the maiden cried,
"Did [illegible] invite me out to ride,
To leave me here without a guide?
[illegible]"

"What! take you home," exclaim'd the [beau,
"Indeed, my dear, I'd like to know
How such a hopeless wish could grow,
Or in your bosom spring.
Take Ellen home!—upon my word,
The thought's as laughably absurd
As any thing I ever heard—
I never dream'd of such a thing."

### IF I WAS HE.

If I was a farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend the holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a little advice.

If I was a physician, I would not have the conscience to charge as much as they do for feeling the pulse, or extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or calomel and jalap.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, and give good weight and measure, and deal as honest as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do, playing with their watch chains, flourishing their rattans, strutting and making a noise with their high heeled boots (probably not paid for,) and making remarks on plain and worthy people.—they render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and discerning.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street-yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another and giving sweet smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking, and two in t'other.

If I was a lover, I would be true to the object of my affections, treat her with tenderness, and never let her conduct towards another, excite jealousy in my breast; but should she ever speak of me with coolness, I would be off like a shot off a shovel! and all her arts should never again entrap me.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And finally Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession I never would refuse publishing pieces like this.

*Columbian Sentinel.*

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The beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it profess? Peace to all mankind. It teaches us those arts which will render us beloved and respected, which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity.—It inculcates nothing but love and simplicity of affection; it breathes nothing but the purest spirit of delight, in short, it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, and enlighten the understanding.

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*MORE NEW GOODS.*

**John Paine**

HAS, in consequence of rapid sales, been again induced to replenish his stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**

from Boston, and is now opening a large, new, and fashionable assortment, which, together with his present stock, comprises the most extensive assortment of

**Fashionable & Staple GOODS**

ever offered for sale in this vicinity, & he flatters himself that if those who are in want of Goods will have the goodness to call at his store, they will be served with as good Goods, and at as low prices as can be found either in Providence or Norwich.

His assortment is too large to undertake to particularize, suffice it to say, it contains almost every article usually found in Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Crockery and Grocery Stores, together with many new and fashionable kinds of Goods never before offered by him.

He solicits a continuance of public patronage, and assures those who may call, that a large proportion of his stock will be sold for *cash, country produce or good credit*, considerably below common retail prices in this vicinity.

*Plainfield, June 8, 1824.* 3w10—

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**Paul & Wylie,**

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the store recently occupied by Horatio G. Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by Joseph Wylie, under the firm of

***JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.***

and offer for sale at the above store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of

**Dry Goods,**
***Groceries,***
**CROCKERY,**
**Glass and Hard-Ware,**

All which were lately purchased in N. York, & will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any store in this vicinity. We thank our friends for past favors, & hope they will be continued.

*They have also on hand*

**60,000** Cedar & Chesnut Shingles, which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.

Paul & Wylie.

*Voluntown, May 29th, 1825.* 3w9—

N. B. Wanted by the subscribers, a young man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given. PAUL & WYLIE.

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**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars; which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

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**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles:
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

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**FRESH FLOUR.**

Just received, a quantity of *Rochester, Baltimore & Richmond* FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels.
MACKEREL, No 1 & 2, in do. do.
PORK HAMS, CODFISH, a few doz. Milk-Pails received from the Shakers, &

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES,**

☞ *VERY LOW*——*for sale by*

***PRENTICE & LORD,***

Who will pay Cash for 200 bushels POTATOES, if delivered soon.

*May 25, 1825.* 8—

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**SAVINGS SOCIETY.**

THE Members of the Norwich Savings Society are notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday (28th day) of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*June 8, 1825.* 10—

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**New Goods.**

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered ☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

*for CASH*——*Among them are*

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS,
Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords,
Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,
**Black Bombazett & Bombazines,**
Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,**
Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velveline
***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***
☞ some very rich.
Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull
**MUSLINS,**
*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE,*
Common and Cambric Dimities,
*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*
Irish Brown and Black LINENS,
Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached
**Shirtings and Sheetings,**
Ditto Sea Island Ditto,
Black and Green Crapes,
**CRAPE SHAWLS,**
Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do.
Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics,
Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do.
Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES,
Gimps—Cords—Braids——Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.
☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print
**Muslins,**
Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto,
*comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 17, 1825.* 7—

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**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, bound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

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**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS** AND **SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

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**The Subscriber**

HAVING taken the House No **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

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**2000 lbs. Coffee,**

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds. New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour,
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin,
just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & CO.
Norwich, May 18, 1825.

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**Money**

WAS found on the Subscriber's store floor—the owner can have it by calling at his store.

JOHN LATHROP.

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New and Fashionable
**Goods.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS received from New-York a variety of

***FANCY & STAPLE***
**DRY GOODS,**

which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete. *BLACK & WHITE*

**LEGHORNS.**
——CHEAP——

June 8. 10—

---

May 18th.
**Carpeting,**
***LEGHORN HATS, &C.***

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces
**English Ingrain Carpeting,**
*(handsome patterns,)* 6-4 India Floor Matting,
1 Case ***LEGHORN HATS,*** *white & smooth*—ALSO—
Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns.)*
Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.
Brown Battesse, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.)*
Women's White Thread Hose.
A few setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.
A great variety fancy Baskets, &c. 7—

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**MORE NEW GOODS.**

***H. B. BUCKINGHAM***

HAS returned from N. York with a new supply of fashionable

**SUMMER GOODS.**

*Norwich, May 30th, 1825.* 6—

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**JOHN CHAMPION**

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear.

Jackonet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazine, Levantine, Sinshaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention. Rib'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Mersailles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

**SHOES.**

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment.

St. Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

**OVAL HATS.**

One case New-York oval water proof Hats

A share of the public patronage is solicited. 6 *May, 1825.*

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***LUMBER, &C.***

50,000 feet seasoned clear and Merchantable BOARDS, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch.
20,000 do. do. do. CLAPBOARDS,
10,000 do. do. do. Merchantable Do.
15,000 do. JOIST; 800 feet Cherry Do.
200,000 SHINGLES; Providence & Thomastown Lime, Superfine Flour, Peas in tierces, Nova Scotia Grindstones, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. for sale by the subscriber, who pays the highest price, in Cash, for all kinds Chesnut and Oak Lumber.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 10, 1825. 6w6

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**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

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**6000 pounds**
**GOOD BUTTER**
*WANTED,*

for which good pay & the highest prices given by

MASON CLEVELAND & Co.

*Scotland, May 31, 1825.* 3w9

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AN OUTLINE OF
**BIBLE HISTORY,**

WITH notes and observations, adapted to the minds of youth, & designed for Sabbath and other Schools, by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich.

*for sale by* T. ROBINSON.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

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☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

---

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colars.)*
A splendid assortment of Light & Dark
**Calicoes and Muslins,**
Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*
Denmark Satins, Valencia &
**Linen Drillings,**
*(for gentlemen's pantaloons,)*
*Light Blue French Nankin,*
*(for boys summer wear,)*
Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,
*(for gentlemen's wear,)*
Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar
**LEGHORN HATS,**
Shell and Horn Combs,
**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**
Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze
**HANDKFS.**
*Silk Long Shawls,*
Cashmere do. & Square do.
*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*
4-4 Irish Linens,
**Brown Ticklenburg,**
Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other
**RIBBONS,**
Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE, Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do. Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,
Ivory and Feather Fans,
Brown Buttons & Linen for Bonnets,
*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*
**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**
Plain do.
Black & Col'd Swantines,
*Russia Sheeting,*
White do. 9-4 wide,
Blue and Yellow Nankins,
Waist and Wrist RIBBONS,
*STRIPED BATIST,*
*(for Ladies' dresses.)*
White and Col'd. Satins,
**Satin Levantines,**
*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*
**Going ! Going ! Going ! ! !**
*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

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**MISS MANSFIELD**

HAS just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of

**MILLINERY,**

Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, extra quality, a number of American Grass & Fancy Hats, Children's Straw Hats, with Trimmings of all descriptions suitable for the season.

Leghorn Hats cleaned to look as well as new. May 31st. 4w9—

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**Sabbath School Books.**

***T. ROBINSON***

HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books, Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of

**TRACTS,**

including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath School series.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

---

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

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**50** bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 do. Southern do.
20 do. Baltimore do.
5 tons Nova Scotia finished Grindstones,
6 do. do. do. Rough do.
40 casks Thomastown Lime fresh.
For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, May 10th, 1825.* 6—

---

**MASONIC CHART,**
OR
**Hieroglyphic Monitor;**

CONTAINING all the emblems explained in the nine first degrees of Masonry.

Master Mason's Aprons for sale by THO. ROBINSON.

Norwich, June 1st, 1825. 3w9—

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***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

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**New Goods,**
***Cheap!***

**A. & A. CA[illegible]**

HAVE just returned from [illegible] with a choice selection [illegible]

**SUMMER GO[ODS]**

which they will sell at their [illegible] prices for Cash; former [illegible] requested to call, and all [illegible] wish to buy cheap goods. [illegible] consists in part of the following [illegible]

Black, Blue, Mixt & Brow[n]
**BROAD CLOT[HS]**
Black, Blue & light Coloured
**CASSIMERE[S]**
Dark and light Sattinetts, W[illegible] colored Flannels, 40 ps. new [fash]ionable Calicoes and printed [illegible] Corded and plain 4-4 & 6-4 [illegible] Cambric, Jaconett, Swiss, [illegible] Book
**MUSLINS**
Muslin Robes, White, Fig'd [illegible] bar'd Cravats, Cambric, Co[illegible] Furniture Dimity, Linen D[illegible] Linens, Long Lawns, Birds-[eye] [illegible]sia Diapers, Linen Cambrics, [illegible] Cambric Handkfs. Silk & Co[illegible]
**HANDKERCHIEFS**
Black Silk Handkfs and [illegible] Elegant Gros de Naples, & G[illegible] ta Silks, Black Sarsnetts, Syn[illegible] Levantine, Black, Green, Blu[e] [illegible] Florences, Coloured Satins, [illegible] Colored
**CANTON CRA[PES]**
Black, White, Blue, Pink, [illegible] talian Crapes, Black and W[illegible] Hose, Piping Cords, Black, G[illegible] Brown and Blue Gymps, Ele[gant] and Gauze Garniture Ribbo[ns] Lisse, Bobbinett, and Cotton [illegible]
**LACES,**
Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Fa[illegible] Bobbinett and Gauze Veils, [illegible] Long Shawls, Merino and [illegible] Valencia, Marseilles, and Bla[ck]
***VESTINGS,***
English and French Bombazi[nes] 6-4, *(stout for men's coats,)* [illegible] cassian & Twilled Bombazett[s] and Colored Sateen, *for men's* [illegible] Cotton Cassimere, and Stripe[d] Blue and Yellow Nankins, Bla[ck] Pink, & Green Cambrics, Bro[illegible] bric, *for bonnets,* Men's and W[omen's] Cotton and Worsted
**HOSE,**
Dog Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver [illegible] Gloves, Black and White Sil[k] [illegible] Worsted and Cotton Suspend[ers] and Cotton
**Umbrellas & Paras[ols]**
Brown and Bleached Cotton [illegible] and Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton [illegible] Bed Tick, Russia Sheeting, [illegible] Black and Brown Linens, [illegible] Buckram, Buttons, Silk and [illegible] Thread, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl [illegible] Shirt Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, [illegible] Bindings, Ferret, Combs, Be[illegible] Fans, Pins, Reeds, Millinett, [illegible] tion Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribb[ons]
***PAPER HANGI[NGS]***
Knitting Cotton, Silk Braids, [illegible]
—*ALSO*—
Morocco, Kid, and De[nmark] Satin **SHOES,**
Children's Black & Colored [illegible] Shoes.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.*

---

8 Cases
***Seasonable Goo[ds]***

JUST received at the Blu[e] [illegible] Shetucket-Street, a few doo[rs] [illegible] of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome st[illegible]
**Fancy Calicoes,** (new p[illegible]
Fine printed Cambrics & M[uslins]
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid [illegible]
**Muslin,**
*(various colors, for Ladies' dr[esses]*
Shaded Gros de Naple[s]
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & I[illegible]
**LEVANTINE[S]**
Plain Black GROS DE NAPL[ES]
Black and Colored **Italian C[rapes]**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse, [illegible]
Long & Square Cashmere & [illegible]
**SHAWLS,**
An extensive assortment of Silk, [illegible] and Barrage
**Handkerchiefs,**
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & [Bob]binett Laces & Edging, Single & D[ouble] Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, [illegible] and Drab Striped Denmark S[illegible] Drab Silk Stripe Linen Dri[llings] White Linen & Cotton Drilling, [illegible] Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 [illegible] Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's [illegible] and Black Silk Hose, Superior [illegible] Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, [illegible] men's Beaver, Horse Skin and [illegible] Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Ve[st] [Bu]ttons, Striped Florentine, Wash[illegible] Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—[illegible] 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cam[bric] White and Col'd Jean, Light N[ankin] Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, [illegible] French Working Cotton, Large [illegible] Small Shell and Mock Shell Co[mbs] Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, M[illegible] Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825.

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**GLASKO'S**
**Steel Plated Hoes.**

for sale by Prentice & Lord

May 25, 1825.


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 12. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1516.

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Lydia Hart, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

NATH'L SHIPMAN, Executor.

*Norwich, June 6, 1825.* 3w10—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich have allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of [illegible] MEEKER, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JONATHAN BUSHNELL, Jr.

*Norwich, June 7, 1825.* 10—

THE subscriber has in his hands for collection a town tax of 3 cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable 1st of June, and hereby gives notice that he will attend, to receive the same, at the house of Maj. Thomas Thomas, on Friday the 10th day of June, and at the office of Nehemiah Kinney, Esq. on Saturday the 11th June. Those who neglect to pay at the above times and places, when demanded, will (of course) pay fees.

BURREL LATHROP, *Collector.*

*Norwich, June 6, 1825.* 10—

## Wanted Immediately,

A WOMAN, to do the work in a small family. None need apply without producing unquestionable credentials of character.

Inquire at the Courier Office.

*June 7, 1825.* 10—

## Masons Aprons.

FOR SALE BY

**T. ROBINSON,**

*AT REDUCED PRICES,*

Royal Arch and Master Masons Aprons.

*June 7.* 10—

## TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to

Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or

Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

*Norwich, June 1, 1825.* tf9—

## [illegible] Steel-Plated Hoes.

For sale by Prentice & Lord.

*May 25, 1825.* 8—

## JOHN CHAMPION

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear.

Jaconet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazines, Levantine, Sinchaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs. Cotton do. a great variety Ribbons and other articles too numerous to mention, [illegible] Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Marseilles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

## SHOES.

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment.

St. Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do. Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality,

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit,) as can be bought at any store in the State.

## OVAL HATS.

One case New-York oval water proof Hats.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. 6 *May*, 1825.

## A CARD.

**J. & A. W. C[illegible]THER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## MISS MANSFIELD

HAS just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of

**MILLINERY,**

Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, extra quality, a number of American Grass & Fancy Hats, Children's Straw Hats, with Trimmings of all descriptions suitable for the season.

Leghorn Hats cleaned to look as well as new. May 31st. 4w9—

## JOHN KINNEY & CO.

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colars.)*

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Callicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd

*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*

Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*(for gentlemen's pantaloons.)*

*Light Blue French Nankin,*

*(for boys summer wear.)*

Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,

*(for gentlemen's wear.)*

Bouchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting,

White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*

Cashmere do. & Square do.

*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*

4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Ticklenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,

Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do.

Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,

Ivory and Feather Fans,

Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets,

*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*

**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**

Plain do.

Black & Col'd Swantines,

*Russia Sheeting,*

White do. 9-4 wide,

Blue and Yellow Nankins,

Waist and Wrist RIBBONS,

*STRIPED BATIST,*

*(for Ladies' dresses.)*

White and Col'd. Satins,

**Satin Levantines,**

*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

**Going! Going! Going!!!**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

## FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF [illegible],

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes & Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphailties, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*

*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third & Market streets, Philadelphia.

## MASONIC.

FROM THE RALEIGH (N. C.) STAR.

Having heard many objections urged against Free Masonry by pious characters, and being convinced that those objections would cease to exist, if our brethren were acquainted with the constitution, principles and design of that order of people, I here venture as a christian and Mason, to advocate the cause, and show that there is nothing in Masonry that will either directly or indirectly infringe the rights of christianity or, in any degree injure the morals of mankind. In order to prove this to be a fact, I will present you the leading articles of the constitution of Masonry. first with regard to God and religion: No man can be received as a member, who will deny the Bible as the true revelation of God. It is required of him to observe the moral law, which enjoins upright love to God and man. He is admonished to avoid backbiting and evil speaking. All cursing and [illegible] brethren [illegible] to cheat or defraud another; all species of fighting, quarrelling and intemperance is strictly forbidden; brethren going to law with brother; and all murmuring against the government of the [illegible] is discountenanced. It is required of him to labor industriously for his support and the support of his family. It is the invariable doctrine of the Masonic constitution that its members should exercise charity & benevolence to each other, and all mankind. Although it does not profess to be a church, yet the institution cannot exist without the Bible as the grand foundation. Their meetings are opened and closed by prayer—no swearing, or any species of intemperance or discord is suffered within the walls—all is peace, harmony and mutual concord. There the Minister of the gospel is at full liberty to lecture his brethren, and admonish them to reverence the name of God, to walk in the paths of virtue, and always be ready to perform acts of kindness to his brethren. The principles of Masonry are faith, hope and charity—faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind. The design of Masonry is to improve Society. No man, according to the constitution, can be received as a member who is a profligate, loose man. He must be of fair character, honest in his dealings, discreet and temperate. If he is otherwise after he is initiated, he subjects himself to censure; and, without reformation, to expulsion. Any man, whose character and conduct are derogatory to the above requisitions, upon the strictest principles of masonry, is unworthy to be received as a member; and should be faithfully admonished, if he act contrary to these principles, and if he does not reform should be excluded from all masonic privileges; which is frequently the case. These constitutions, principles and designs are calculated to improve society, and make men better citizens; although human nature is depraved, that man cannot change his own heart; yet, by conforming in practice to masonic principles, his actions will be so [illegible] if its principles be attended to, to the threshold of the church—religion leads them within its inclosure, and unfolds its sublime mystery.

But objections are urged against Masonry, because it is a secret.

*Answer.* Such is the pride of the human understanding, that it has no great opinion of that it cannot fully comprehend. Whatever has any thing of mystery in it, is very likely to be slighted and treated with contempt, though it possesses all the characters of excellence, and all the commendations of utility; yet if it elude investigation, and have some secret qualities past finding out, doubts will be immediately entertained whether it be worthy of acceptation; and opinions hastily propagated, tending to lessen its character & deny its importance.

Prejudice is a judgment formed beforehand without examination. How unreasonable and unjust must such a judgment be, invulnerable bar to all after information? For, if the mind be wrapped by prepossessions, free enquiry into the full merits of a cause, no matter how good, is prevented. Prejudice restrains all interpretations of motives or principles—it discolors every object, or represents it in a false light, it leads to a decision equally ungenerous and unfair—for it often presumes to consider the most slight and frivolous circumstances as satisfactory materials for confident assertions and decisive sentence. It is the immediate and copious source of evil surmises and unkind suspicions—it gives rise to a cavalling censoriousness, unfair insinuations and sarcastic sneers.

Wherever there is a secret bias of mind previously formed, it will catch readily at every little incident and appearance to increase its own propensity, and turn every current of observation into his own corrupt channel. It perverts and misrepresents the very best things—turns honor into disgrace, merit into mischief, christianity into superstition, and virtue into vice. Cautioned and instructed by our subject, and the remarks which it has suggested, let us not form our opinions either of persons or things too hastily, and never proceed upon surmises and precarious conjectures. There is danger in making up a precipitate judgment. Hasty conclusions are the chief cause of all our mistakes and errors. Let us not forget to examine before we judge, and to understand before we decide. To ridicule things we never took pains to enquire into, would be unfair, to condemn practices, the grounds and foundation of which we never took pains to examine, and know nothing about, would be unjust and cruel.

A discreet person will avoid being peremptory in his remarks, & decline hazarding an opinion upon that which he is totally ignorant, or but partially informed. He follows the prudent counsel of Solomon, the ancient wise man: "Blame not before thou hast examined the truth, understand first, then rebuke—answer not before thou hast heard the cause, and strive not in a matter which concerneth thee not—he that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him." Hear the Apostle's solemn charge; 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.—Who art thou, O! man, that judgest another man's servant. To his own matter he standeth or falleth.' Upon the same principle of equity is that maxim in common law: every man is presumed to be innocent, until he is proved to be guilty. No one is to be arraigned without evidence, nor condemned before he has made a plea of defence. A verdict is never passed upon a cause unheard.

It is a good rule in all doubtful matters, to suspend our opinion at least till positive proof is obtained, on which to found it.—Until we have fully ascertained the state of a case, let us always be willing to put the fairest construction it will admit, and even to hope the best of a thing, where appearances are against it, indulge that charity that believeth all things, and covereth a multitude of faults, considering him that is clear of sin may cast a stone. Where doubt hesitates, let candor prompt, and where justice balances, let mercy prevail. Even where we find ourselves obliged to blame the principles of a certain sect or party, let us not be so uncharitable as to confound all its adherents & followers under one general indiscriminate censure. Especially let us not charge them with such consequences of their tenets as they disavow.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE LONG-ISLAND STAR.

BILL BROWN—A Story.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. SOLOMON.

The Proverbs of Solomon may almost be denominated a compend, or cyclopedia of human wisdom, gathered from the judgment, experience, and observation of an acute and discerning people. The compilation reflects the greatest credit upon the nation whose maxims they contain, and the author or editor of such of them, as are published in his name. Solomon like the modern Shakespeare, seems to have been the oracle and interpreter of human nature in all its variety of condition and operations. From his own experience, however, he could not have learned all that he has told us, as his situation in life was at the head of society, where he could not have become personally acquainted with all the movements and springs of action in the middle and lower orders of men. Of the case I am about to mention, too, the laws and usages of his nation prevented his knowledge of sciences reserved for these latter days of light and liberty. Incorrigable children and unmanageable apprentices were dealt with by the Jewish laws and customs in a manner very different from the practice of modern times. The police regulations of his day were more summary and conclusive than ours. Penitentiaries and State Prisons were not invented. But the stubborn and rebellious child, being often reproved and hardening his heart, was stoned by the congregation and put out of the way of mischief and misery. And thus it was proved that he that spareth the rod destroyeth his child. For many more are spoiled and ruined by indulgence than are destroyed by severity.

Thirty years ago lived Bill Brown, the subject of my story. He was the only son of an honest, affectionate, and pains-taking widow, who had the misfortune to lose her husband before Billy was old enough to bind out or do any thing but plague his mother. And any boy left without a father, at the age of 12 to 15 or 16, is in this day very fortunate if he escape the broad road of temptation, profligacy and destruction. To do the best for her [illegible] to a worthy bookseller in Pearl, then Queen-street, with a condition that the boy should sleep at home, that his good mother might take the better care of him. His morals, however were to loose too bear confinement, and the company that his mother permitted him to indulge in, led him into scenes of irregularity and dissipation. As he grew older he became more ungovernable; his mother found his associates and conduct intolerable, and begged his master to take him under his own roof, and if possible keep him within the bounds of decency and order. Billy, however, was as artful as mischievous; and complaining to his mother of the confinement and ill treatment of his master, persuaded his mother to take him back to her lodgings. He was now 15 or 16 years old; and when not engaged in fighting on the Battery, then the resort for boxing matches and revelry, or at Canvastown in its vicinity, brought idle fellows and liquor home to his mother's, and strolled about the streets with his dissolute companions. No longer manageable by his mother, she was compelled to give the whole charge of him to his master, with her advice, admonitions and some reprimands from the police, to assist in regulating his conduct. Disobedience to his master, damage to his property, neglect of his work, and absence from his employment for days and weeks, now rendered him a very troublesome and unprincipled character. Correction was lost upon him or made him more desperate, and he took revenge for every insult or wrong he supposed he received. At length his master's house was burnt at mid-day, though few dared to suspect the cause.—His master removed, soon found fire placed in his new residence, and, was obliged to watch and pass his nights without sleep, for fear of being awakened in the midst of a conflagration. A second discovery of fire and combustibles placed in the cellar, at length determined his course, and Brown had his indenture given up, and was discharged by his master, to become his own man at the age of eighteen, and follow the bent of his evil disposition or the allurements of vice and profligacy unrestrained. He soon found himself involved in so much difficulty and trouble by his headstrong, vicious and abandoned conduct, that it became prudent for him to leave the city. He then went to Charleston, where he plunged anew into scenes of riot, debauchery and intemperance, and attached himself to a woman of the town, which soon produced an end of his profligate career. After quarreling and fighting his way for some time, he was seized by a fit of madness and jealousy, and threw himself into water scarcely knee deep and drowned himself in madness and despair—thus closing his life prematurely, worn out by vice and folly, and old in depravity and crime, before he had numbered twenty years of an ungoverned immoral, and wretched life. This was the fate of Bill Brown—and such was his history, related at this late period by one who was his fellow apprentice.

Young mechanics! what think you of all this? How many of you are in the track of Brown? Surely it needs not the wisdom of Solomon, nor the sanctity of the holy writ, to warn you of the tendency of idleness and dissipation, restlessness under restraint and disobedience to parents and masters, and assure you that such conduct leads as infallibly as time to destruction and death. He that runs may read. The good and evil is before us all. I have told you "a plain unvarnished tale," true in its facts and rather softened in its features. You have seen the end of Brown, and what led him to it. "Go ye and do not likewise."

## THE DESERTER'S EXECUTION.

AN EXTRACT.

I had ridden towards the frontier one morning, for the purpose of visiting a friend in the 5th division, when I learnt that three men had been seized a few days before, half way between the two chains of posts, and that one of them had confessed that their intention was to desert. A court-martial was immediately ordered; the prisoners were condemned to be shot; and this was the day on which the sentence was to be carried into execution. I consequently found the division, on my arrival, getting under arms; and being informed of the circumstances, I determined, after a short struggle with my weaker feeling, to witness the proceeding.

It was altogether a most solemn and impressive spectacle. The soldiers took their station, & formed their ranks, without speaking a word; and they looked at one another with a peculiar expression, which, without seeming to imply any suspicion of the impropriety of the measure, indicated great reluctance to become spectators of it. The same feeling evidently pervaded the minds of the officers. Indeed you could almost perceive the sort of shudder which ran through the frames of all who were on the parade.

The place appointed for the execution was a little elevated plain, a few hundred yards in front of the camp, and near the picquet from which the culprits had deserted. Hither the different battalions directed their steps, and the whole division being formed into three sides of a hollow square, the men grounded their arms and stood still. At the vacant side of this square, a grave was dug, the earth, which had been excavated, being piled upon its opposite bank; and this, as the event proved, was the spot to be occupied by the prisoners.

We had stood thus about five minutes, when the muffled drums of the corps to which the culprits belonged, were heard beating the dead march; and they themselves, hand cuffed and surrounded by their guards, made their appearance.—One was a fine young man, tall, and well made; another was a dark thick set little man, about forty-years of age; and the third had nothing remarkable in his countenance, except an expression of deep cunning and treachery. They all moved forward with considerable firmness, & took their stations on the mound, when, attention being ordered, a staff officer advanced into the centre of the square & read aloud the proceedings of the court. By these, sentence of death was passed upon all three, but the most villainous-looking among them was recommended to mercy on the score of his having added the guilt of treachery to his other crimes.

As soon as the reading was finished the prisoners were commanded to kneel down upon the ground, and a handkerchief was tied over the eyes of each.—While this was doing, I looked round, not so much from curiosity as to give relief to my own excited feelings, upon the countenance of the soldiers. They were one and all of them, deadly pale, while the teeth of the many were set closely together, and their very breath seemed to be restrained. It was altogether a most harrow[illegible]

The eyes of the prisoners being thus bound up, the guards withdrawn from around them, and took post about ten yards in their front. As soon as this was done, the same staff officer who had read the proceedings of the trial, calling to the informer by name, ordered him to rise, for the commander of the forces had attended to the recommendation of his judges, and spared his life. But the poor wretch paid no attention to the order. I question, indeed, whether he heard it: for he knelt there as if rooted to the spot, till a file of men removed him in a state of insensibility. What the feelings of his companions in crime must have been at this moment I know not, but their miseries were of short duration; for, a signal being given, about sixteen soldiers fired, and they were instantly numbered with the dead. The little man, I observed, sprang into the air when he received his wounds, the other fell flat upon his face; but neither gave the slightest symptom of vitality after.

The discharge of the muskets, in the face of the culprits, was followed by a sound as if every man in the division had been stifled for the last five minutes, and now at length drew in his breath.—It was not a groan, nor a sigh, but a sob, like that which you unconsciously utter after dipping your head under water; and now all excitement was at an end.—The men were dead—they died by musket shots; and these were occurrences viewing them in the abstract, far too common to be much regarded. But in order to give to the execution its full effect, the division formed into open columns of battalions, and marched around the grave, upon the brink of which the bodies lay; after which each corps filed off to its tents, and long before dark the scene of the morning was forgotten.—Not but that it produced a good effect, by checking the prevalence of the offence of which it was the punishment; but pity soon died away, and every feeling of disgust, if indeed, any such feeling had at all arisen, was obliterated. The bodies were thrown into the hole and covered up, and I returned to muse upon what I had seen.

## PUBLIC ACTS.

An act concerning the Students of Washington College.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That no person or persons shall give credit to any Student of Washington College, being a minor, without the consent in writing of his parent or guardian, or of such officer or officers of the College as may be authorized by the government thereof, to act in such cases, except for washing or medical aid.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall give credit to any minor as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State, a sum not less than Twenty, nor more than Three Hundred Dollars, according to the nature of the offence & at the discretion of the Court, which may be recovered in any proper action before any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Attorney for the State for the County of Hartford, on the complaint of any of the officers aforesaid, to prosecute for all violations of this act.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID PLANT,
President of the Senate.

June 2d, 1825—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act, in addition to an Act, for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the several Courts of Probate be, authorised as occasion may require, to make an allowance, out of any estate in settlement before them, of such amount as they may judge necessary, for the support of the widow, or family of any deceased person, during the settlement of such estate.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act relating to the School Fund."

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the Secretary of the State be, and he is hereby authorized to take the acknowledgment of all deeds of release or conveyance of any lands or real estate, in the State of New-York, belonging to the School Fund, and to affix the seal of the State to his Certificate thereof; and the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorised to execute such deeds, under the seal of said Treasurer, instead of the seal of the State; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act limiting the term of office of the Mayor of the City of Hartford.

§ 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That hereafter the Mayor of the city of Hartford shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another shall be elected to fill his place, subject always, however, to be removed by the General Assembly.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the present Mayor shall hold his office for the term of two years, from the last Monday of March last, and until another shall be chosen in his place, subject to be removed as aforesaid.

May 31, 1825—Approved.

An Act, in addition to, and in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same."

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the Superior Court for the County of Hartford, shall be held at Hartford, within and for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of September annually, instead of the first Tuesday of said month; and all appeals taken, and suits returnable to said Court, and all actions pending in the same, shall be entered and proceeded with in the same manner as if said Court had been held on said first Tuesday.

June 3, 1825—Approved.

An Act confirming judgments rendered by the Superior Court and County Courts.

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That every judgment which has been rendered by the Superior Court or County Courts of this State, in [illegible] Pleas, shall be good and [illegible] the said writ [illegible] described the Court to which the same was returned, a County Court.

May 28th, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to an Act concerning Book Debts.

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That if the defendant, in any action of book debt, before a Justice of the Peace, having in his plea claimed a greater balance than thirty-five dollars, and having entered into a recognizance to remove the cause, pursuant to the fourth section of said Act shall fail to enter such cause in the docket of the Court to which it is removable, within the three first days of the term of such Court, the plaintiff may enter the same in such docket, where it shall be proceeded with and tried, or otherwise disposed of, in the same manner as tho' it had been brought there by appeal.

June 3, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the seventy-fifth section of said Act, as subjects the purchaser or buyer of any Lottery Tickets, issued from or under the authority of any other State, and not by authority of this State, to the penalty of seven dollars, for every such ticket so bought, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

*Provided,* That this Act shall not extend to the purchase of any tickets previous to the rising of this Assembly.

May 31, 1825—Approved.

An Act to constitute the Probate District of New-Hartford.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the towns of New-Hartford and Barkhamstead are hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the district of New-Hartford. *Provided,* That all business relating to said Probate District, begun therein, or that may be commenced, before the rising of this Assembly, shall be completed in the Probate District of Simsbury, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

May 27, 1825—Approved.

An Act authorizing and empowering the Sheriff of the County of New-London, to appoint an additional Deputy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the Sheriff of the county of New-London, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional Deputy for the County aforesaid, besides those now authorized by law.

May 30, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and H[illegible] Representatives, in General Assembl[illegible]* ed, That the Stu[illegible] belongin[illegible] American Literary, Scientific, Academy," so long as they [illegible] the instruction, and subjec[illegible] of the Institution, not [illegible] shall be exempted fro[illegible] military duty.

May 10, 1825—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

WHEREAS the Congress of the U. States, by an Act passed on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1825, authorized the building of three small Beacons at the entrance of Kennebunk River Harbor in this State, and appropriated the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars for the same:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That His Excellency the Governor be, & he is hereby fully authorized and empowered to cede the jurisdiction of this State over the said Beacons, and over all territory and waters which shall be within one rod of said Beacons respectively, to the United States, by deed of cession, under his hand, and the seal of this State, reserving the right of serving & executing all legal process, civil and criminal, within the same.

May 8, 1826—Approved.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the forty-first section of the Act, entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any person convicted of perjury, under the forty-fourth section of said act in addition to the forfeiture, and disability therein imposed, shall suffer imprisonment in Newgate prison, for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months.

March, 1826—Approved.

An Act for the suppression of Houses of Ill Fame.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly, convened,* That any Justice of the Peace may, on the complaint of any proper informing officer, require sureties of the peace and good behaviour, from any and all persons who shall be guilty of frequenting, keeping, or maintaining houses reputed to be houses of lewdry, and ill fame, and if any person bound to ordered to find sureties of the peace and good behaviour, shall neglect, or refuse to comply with such order, the Justice of the Peace ordering, the same, may commit such person to the common gaol in the county where the offence was committed, or to the work-house in the town, where the offence was committed, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

May 27, 1826—Approved.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "an Act for licensing and regulating Taverns and suppressing unlicensed houses.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the seventh section of said Act as subjects the buyer of strong liquors therein mentioned to the same penalties as the seller thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

*Provided,* That this Act shall not extend to offences under said section, committed previous to the rising of this Assembly.

June 2, 1826—Approved.

An Act, in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act [illegible] the proprietors of common & undivided lands to manage and dispose of the same."

WHEREAS the proprietors of common & undivided lands in several towns in this State have made votes in the meeting of the seventh section of the Act to which this is in addition, in legal meeting to transfer such lands to the [illegible] in which such votes are situated, be, & the same are hereby confirmed, and declared to be good and valid, to transfer the title of such lands, and such votes being recorded in the records of the town, a copy thereof, certified by the town clerk, shall be legal evidence of such session or grant.

May 29, 1826—Approved.

An Act to repeal an Act, entitled "An Act relating to Brigs."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the Act entitled "an Act relating to Brigs," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

May 31, 1826—Approved.

An Act constituting the Town of Southington a Probate District.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the town of Southington be, & hereby is, constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Southington. *Always provided,* That all matters and business, relative to the office of a Court of Probate, that have already been begun, or entered, in the Court of Probate for the district of Farmington, shall be completed in the same.

May 24, 1826—Approved.

An Act to establish, and confirm the levies on Executions on real estate, made since the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That in all cases in which executions have been levied on lands or real estate, and the same set off, by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or other proper officer, since the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the returns on which were made according to the law, previously & until that time in force, be, and the same are hereby established and ratified.

*Provided nevertheless,* That where the title attempted to be acquired by any levy made as aforesaid, has been finally decided against the creditor named in such execution, the same shall not be affected by this act.

June 1st, 1826—Approved.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

## SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY.

MR. EDITOR,

Some legislatures make statutes that no civil officer shall arrest any person on Sunday. I have sometimes thought that the same law ought to extend to officers of the church, forbidding them to keep their congregations in duress on that day. I live in a small country village, and belong to a small congregation, the members of which are very well contented with each other, and their clergyman. We are always glad to meet, and greet, one another, on Sunday, when we contrive to be informed of what has been doing during the week, in our parish, as well as the rest of the world. Some, accordingly, collect, for this purpose, about the meeting-house steps, before the service begins, and the bell frequently ceases tolling before their conversation is ended. In a fair bright day, the minister generally seats himself in the pulpit, and there he remains some time, turning over the leaves of his books, gold his sermon, and then looks about the congregation, and, now and then, turns his eye to the door, by way of enquiring whether the news is told, and the gossips broken up, and ready to join the worship. On the other hand, the talkers look in, at every pause in the conversation to observe whether the minister has commenced reading the psalm. Mean time, [illegible] are all in motion, and the dames are displeasing the demeanor of the damsels, while the damsels are spying out all the new dresses, and covertly pointing them out. Now a new silk gown rustles up the aisle; presently a new pair of shoes creak through the gallery; the singers, one after another, give a hem, to clear their pipes, while the president of the base-viol touches the strings softly, and screws his instrument into tune. If any stranger happens to be present he is critically noted, and every one meditates the question to be put, and remarks to be made, relating to him, after the service. Lovers' eyes are searching out each other, and exchanging glances. By and by, little Billy, in crossing the pew to whisper to his mother, treads upon Fowler's tail, whereat he raises his voice in a lamentable expostulation. Madame Betty's Cupid is scratching at the pew door for admittance—and a child utters a shrill squall by way of demanding its mother's breast. At length all is hushed except the indistinct echo of the conversation at the door, where the talkers are waiting to hear the minister say, "Let us begin the worship of God by singing" such a psalm or hymn. The minister is waiting, at the same time, for them to come in. But when he and the whole congregation begin to be a little out of countenance, he breaks silence, the talkers pour in, and the service proceeds. Now, as I have passed the age of boyhood, when the spirits are always alive, and the fertile mind supplies amusement on all occasions by wondering at what occupies the scores at the moment, or devising and executing trivial mischief, and as I do not find myself much interested in the news of the week, and can find opportunity in the intervals of the service to reconnoitre the assembly, this long prelude begins to be tedious to me. I do not believe our good minister will tire out the talkers, and I hope he will no longer keep the rest of the congregation in durance a quarter of an hour before every service, in making the experiment. I find the practice of a neighboring clergyman, who is not to be compared to ours in any other thing, contributes much more to the orderly and convenient conducting of public worship. He begins as soon as he conveniently can, after ascending the pulpit stairs, whether the day be rainy or fair; and all the congregation, knowing precisely when he will commence, are generally in their places in time.

By putting this into your paper you will entitle yourself to the high consideration of yours, &c.

JEDEDIAH PARISHIONER.

*From the Washington City Gazette.*

*Lieut. Platt's Testimony.*—As this officer was a principal actor in the scene at Foxardo, which gave rise to the recal of Com. Porter, and all the subsequent vexations, we insert below his testimony, given on oath before the late Court of Inquiry. It seems the Commodore had no concern in sending him thither; and if any thing more unpleasant should grow out of this business, (as from the persecuting spirit of Secretary Southard, we begin to have some fears there may,) the Commodore and his friends will have the consolation to reflect, that it was done from the most disinterested and most patriotic motives—in maintaining the honor of our flag at all hazards.

"On the 24th October last, as I believe, about 7 o'clock in the morning, I received a communication from Messrs. Cabbot, Bailey & Co. Commercial Agents at St. Thomas, informing me that their store was forcibly entered the preceding night, and robbed of goods to the amount of no less than five thousand dollars. I commanded the Beagle then at St. Thomas. With this communication I received also a request from Messrs. Cabbot, Bailey & Co. to assist in recovering the goods. I went on shore and called on them, and there I learned from merchants who had been previously robbed at the same place, that they had good reason for supposing that these goods had been taken to Foxardo, or in that neighborhood. I lost no time in getting my vessel ready for sea; I took with me a pilot furnished from the shore, a clerk of Messrs. Cabbot & Bailey, with a description of the goods that had been stolen. On the evening of the 25th, about 6 o'clock, I anchored with my colors flying in the harbor of Foxardo. It was then so late that the pilot did not think it prudent to go on shore, or was not capable of shewing me the way. Early the next morning, (the 27th) a boat came along side with a message from the Captain of the port, who said he would be happy to see me on shore. I inquired whether he was acquainted with the character of the vessel, to which he answered yes. Lest he might be mistaken, I directed him to inform the Captain of the port it was the United States' schooner Beagle, and that I should be on shore as soon as possible. At about half past 6 I landed; and was there met by a parcel of ruffians. I could hardly tell what they were. One of them informed me I could not proceed up to the village. I inquired of him who he was—whether an officer or not; he gave me no satisfaction whatever, but merely repeated that I could not proceed up to the town. I then proceeded on without any interruption whatever; having been advised so to do by some citizens who were there, who informed me that the men had no authority to stop me.

Having entered the village, I first went to the Captain of the port, having been informed by a gentleman, a citizen of the place, that this was proper. I informed the captain of the port of the object of my visit, and my reasons for appearing in citizen's dress, and after producing the letter addressed to Mr. Campos, he appeared perfectly satisfied with my character, and directed me to call upon the Alcade and inform him. I called on the Alcade, and explained to him my object, and again produced the letter to Mr. Campos. He was perfectly satisfied with my character and appeared very much pleased that I had taken the precaution to come on shore in citizen's dress.—He then stated that he had no doubt that he should be able to obtain the goods before night, or ascertain where they were.—This conversation was entirely between ourselves, the interpreter only being present—every one else being out of hearing. He said the recovery of the goods would probably be attended with some expense. I replied, that if it was necessary to offer a reward for the recovery of the goods, I was authorized to offer one not to exceed one thousand dollars. I then proposed going round to the different stores where these goods might have been deposited with the police, and examine the goods and see if they corresponded with the samples and descriptions we had. It was supposed that the goods which had been stolen were the only goods of that description in the country. He told me to let that matter rest—to let him manage the affair. He observed that as I had very properly taken the precaution to come on shore in citizen's clothes, he thought it advisable to let it rest entirely with him; that if I accompanied him it might excite some suspicion. I accordingly went to a public house, and took my breakfast. I received a message from the Alcade requesting me to call at his office. I was then under the impression that he had made some discoveries in respect to the goods that I was in search of. I went over to his office directly; Lieut. Ritchie and the pilot were with me, to see what the result was. I inquired, on my arrival at the office of the Alcade, whether he had sent for me, and for what purpose. To this the captain of the port replied in the most provoking & insulting manner, that he had sent for me for the purpose of demanding my register. I informed them that I had previously offered to shew my commission, my uniform and my clothes; that I had no register, that a man of war carried none. He then told me, that if I did not produce my register at once, he would imprison me. I then requested permission to go on board my vessel with any officer they might choose to send with me, & that I would satisfy them of the character of my vessel and myself. I then stated to them that the insult which I had received from them was of that nature that it could not be overlooked on my part, and that I should make a formal report of it to Com. Porter; and lest they might deny that they had arrested and imprisoned me, that I should proceed immediately on board my vessel and leave the port. I left the office with the design of returning to my vessel, when I was pressed by soldiers, who took me by the collar, arrested, and brought me back. I then considered myself as a prisoner. After detaining me about an hour, under the charge of a sentry, with Mr. Ritchie and the pilot, they consented to let me send Mr. Bedford, the clerk who had been sent by Messrs. Cabot & Bailey, on board the vessel for my commission. I sent him on board and directed him to bring my commission and uniform, for they did not require the latter. Mr. Bedford returned with them. I put on my uniform and shewed them my commission, observing, it was a thing which had never been required of me before. After perhaps fifteen minutes deliberation on the subject, they pronounced the commission a forgery, and me a damned pirate, and ordered me to be confined in the jail. They called it the king's house, and not knowing what that meant, I thought they were about taking me to the most genteel house in the place. So soon as I approached near enough to discover that it was a guard house, well calculated to produce the yellow fever or plague, I objected to being confined there, and said I would not be, unless they compelled it by force of arms. In about ten minutes they returned me to the quarters from which they had taken me, and placed me under charge of a sentry. After my return, I directed the interpreter to inquire what their object was—whether they meant to detain me or what they wanted? The answer was they would detain me until they heard from St. John's, as I had produced nothing to satisfy them of my character. I informed them that what I had already shewn them was all that would be in my power to shew them after hearing from St. John's. They informed me, that I had shown nothing to satisfy them that I was ever ordered to that vessel as a Lieutenant Commandant. I then requested permission to send on board for orders—it was granted. I sent on board and got them. After producing my orders they called a council, detained me till about fifteen minutes before sun down, confined. I was then set at liberty and ordered to go on board my vessel, which I did; laughed hooted at by every blackguard in the street.—In this way I left the village, went on board my vessel and got under weight.

On the 12th of November, I was standing out of the harbour of St. Thomas, and [illegible] John Adams with his broad [illegible] flying, standing into the harbour. [illegible] the Commodore came to anchor, I went on board and reported myself to him, and mentioned the circumstances that had led to my visit to Foxardo, and the treatment I met with there. The Commodore replied that a written report was necessary. I informed him it should be done directly; that not expecting him [illegible], was the cause why it had not already been made out. The Commodore further informed me, that if the circumstances of the case would justify my going there as I did; that he would visit Foxardo, and obtain redress for the insult offered to my person and the flag of the United States. I referred the Commodore to Mr. Cabot and Mr. Furnise, both Commercial Agents at that place, who would inform him that robberies of the same kind had been committed, and the goods stolen traced to Foxardo or the neighborhood. The Commodore then directed me to go on shore, and request Mr. Cabot to come on board, and at the same time get a pilot. I saw Mr. Cabot, who immediately came on board with me. In the morning, the pilot came on board the Beagle, and I immediately got under way, and stood out to the Adams, then under way by order of the commodore. I went on board the commodore, and delivered my written report. I was then ordered to go ahead, with the pilot on board the Beagle, and make the best of my way to Foxardo. The wind, however, was light, and we were obliged to lie too, off & on during the night. The next morning, at day-light, I was hailed, and ordered again to proceed ahead. At about 7 o'clock, a boat was sent on board from the commodore for the pilot, and I was directed to proceed on again to the south. At 8, signals were made to follow the motions of the commodore, who was standing in to the land.—At 9, we came to anchor under the lee of Passage Island, where we remained until 12 at night, when the Grampus, the Beagle, the barges of the Adams, with as many of the officers and men as could be spared from the vessels, got under way and proceeded toward the harbor of Foxardo.—The barges were officered and manned, and about landing. At this time one of them had been sent to attack a fort on an eminence at the beach. Commodore Porter, at the same time, sent by Lieut. Stribling a flag of truce to the Alcade of the place. At half past 3, we commenced marching up from the landing to the village, which was about a mile and a half distant. We walked it in about 15 or 20 minutes. After we arrived within about 40 rods of the village, in a few minutes we discovered a field piece, with a number of men with muskets. Com. Porter ordered us to halt. About 15 minutes after, we discovered a white flag, which was accompanied by Lieut. Stribling, the Alcade, the Captain of the port, and the interpreter. They proceeded, when they met the Com. not to know the object of his visit. The Com. informed them they ought to have known *that*, from the tenor of his note—asked them if they had not confined me after knowing I was an American officer, & why they had done so? The Alcade admitted he had confined me after knowing that I was an American officer, but said that he was not to blame, as he had been forced to do so by others. The Commodore informed him that he had nothing to do with any other person; that he was the Alcade and Chief Magistrate of the place, and that he held him responsible for the insult offered to me and to the flag—that, as he had the power of confining, he certainly had the power of releasing me. The Commodore then informed there was no necessity for any altercation—that the time he had allowed had nearly expired—that there was about five or ten minutes remaining—that he had required of them a suitable apology, such a one as should be dictated—the refusal of which would compel him to resort to force of arms, which should terminate in the final destruction of the village. They assented to this, and apologized in the manner the commodore dictated, to the satisfaction of all present. This being done, we proceeded down to the beach.—Refreshments were brought down, and we returned to the vessels, and got under weigh.

I neglected mentioning the spiking two nine pounders which guarded the passage by which we marched up. I do not know that they were loaded. There was a battery on the eminence with two cannon. I saw the Spaniards by them with matches—they were training them upon the vessels. This battery was attacked by a barge, and the Spaniards ran without firing. The other barges landed at almost the same time on the beach, within half a mile of the battery. They did not fire at us at all."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

We understand that the Committee on the Washington Monument, at a meeting held on the 2d inst. unanimously adopted the design for a monument submitted to them by our fellow citizen William Strickland, and awarded him the premium of one hundred dollars. In October last, upon application being made by the Committee, the Councils granted the use of the Washington Square, in conformity with the wishes of the citizens, for the site of the proposed monument, whenever the design should be submitted to and approved of by Councils.

On Thursday evening application was made to the Councils to grant the necessary permission to enable the committee to commence the structure early in July, when Gen. La Fayette has not only promised, in compliance with the wishes of our citizens, but has repeatedly expressed great desire, to assist in laying the foundation stone.

The Select Council promptly and unanimously assented of the design, and granted the permission agreeably to the former resolution of Councils, and sent the same to the Common Council for concurrence therein. It was not, however, we understand, acted upon last evening in the latter.—*Nat. Gaz.*

## SMALL POX.

This fatal distemper has broken out in Charleston, (S. C.) and in Monticello. Several deaths have lately occurred, in different parts of the country from the same disorder.—We are really out of patience and almost without sympathy for those who tacitly consent to become victims of this most fatal and loathsome disease. Of what avail is it that the means of health and safety are so amply provided at our hands, if we neglect to make use of them? It was to be expected that every person would eagerly avail himself of the safeguard against the small-pox which vaccination gives as a matter of self-preservation.—But this is not the fact;—some are without faith in its efficacy, while others, not apprehending immediate danger, put it off for a more convenient opportunity. We lately conversed with a gentleman from Montreal, who informs us that small-pox is as common among the middling and lower classes of inhabitants in the provinces of Canada, as measles in the States. From the ready and constant intercourse we have with these provinces, and the thousand facilities by which contagion may be conveyed, it would be a matter of surprise if any who have not had the disease, or been vaccinated, should escape infection. A gentleman from Berkshire county, informs us that a young woman lately died there of small-pox, who contracted the disease from a parcel of cotton; others were as much exposed, but having been vaccinated they escaped infection. It is time that there be some measure adopted to check the progress of this most direful scourge of our race.

We conceive that much may be done by publishers of newspapers, to arouse those who still remain in a state of apathy to a sense of their danger. It is not by having a doctrine occasionally recommended from high authority, that makes its current among the people, but by having it constantly urged as a matter of absolute necessity, and the danger of neglect, particularly to the younger members of the community, vividly portrayed.—*Med. Int.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

A dinner was given early in the month of April to Mr. Brougham, by his friends in Edinburgh, which seems to have excited more attention and feeling, than any similar event for some time past. Our only concern with it, however, at present is, to extract from the very long report given in the Scotsman of all the incidents, speeches, toasts, &c. on the occasion, the toast, with the few observations that preceded it, proposed by *Mr. Jeffrey.*

After returning thanks for the honor done him, in drinking his health, Mr. J. said:

Since he was on his feet, he would propose the health of a meritorious and distinguished individual, who though not of our country, yet any country might be proud to claim him as her own. He meant the Marquis de Lafayette. (*Cheers.*) This distinguished individual still retained the same temperate love of liberty which he had imbibed when he served his adopted country, and which still animated him. He had shared more in the toils than in the triumphs of liberty. (*Hear, hear.*) He was now, however, receiving the honors that were due to his exertions, being animated by the thanks of that country which shared his youthful aspirations; (*Cheers!*) and he was enjoying the spectacle of the creation of a mighty kingdom, sprung up in less space than sufficed to conduct a human being from the cradle to the grave—(*applause.*)—He did not think that there was any thing so magnificent in the whole of human history, as the change that had taken place in that country which he had left, and to that which he had returned. (*hear.*) It was as the liberator or adopted son of America that he wished to recommend him to their notice. The hazards of that country were now over. But he had seen liberty twice [illegible] in his native country, before he had sought for it in another land.

"The Marquis de Lafayette, & the friends of Liberty in America."

The Balt. Federal Gazette thus notices a recent imprudent transaction at Norfolk:

A few weeks since an advertisement appeared in the Norfolk newspapers, announcing that a quantity of old iron, belonging to the United States, would be sold at that place on a stated day at public auction. A respectable dealer in the article in Baltimore, seeing the advertisement, authorized an agent in Norfolk to bid for the iron three cents per pound; but when the day of sale arrived, the agent ascertained that it had been sold at *private sale for one cent* per pound! The purchaser, however, consented to sell it for *three cents*, and gained by the transaction twelve hundred dollars! It is not difficult to calculate what the government lost. The iron arrived in this city a few days ago; it is a valuable lot, well worth, as we learn, five cents per pound.

*From the Boston Centinel, June 18.*

## Bunker Hill Battle Celebration.

The celebration of the 50th anniversary of the memorable battle on Bunker Hill, and the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of an OBELISK to commemorate that great event, have taken place.

As public journalists, it is our duty to record the proceedings of the day; but we feel unable to do any thing like justice to the splendor of the scenes which passed, or to the excellent spirit and enthusiastic good feelings, which animated, with an unanimous impulse, an assemblage, which it is believed to be no exaggeration to estimate at [illegible] hundred and fifty thousand, collected from every state of the Union.

The day was temperate and fair:—And all the arrangements made to honor it, were executed with a punctuality & good order, which could only be effected by the entire union of all the hearts and hands in the ceremonies.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having been requested to assist on the occasion, assembled at an early hour in the morning at their Hall, and soon after were visited by their illustrious brother Gen. La Fayette, and their respected brothers George Washington La Fayette and Le Vasseur. The meeting was most interesting. After the fraternal greeting of Grand Master Abbott, the distinguished Guest expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting his brethren in the beloved city of Boston, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the Grand Lodge whose first Grand Master had, in the true spirit of a Mason, shed his blood in defiance of the liberties and institutions of his country, on that ever memorable occasion. The assemblage of the fraternity was very numerous. The Grand Lodges of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, & New Jersey were represented by their Grand Masters or other distinguished members; and the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of several States by their Grand High Priests, & other officers. The distinguished Visitor was attended from and to his residence at Mr. Lloyd's, by a deputation composed of Past Grand Masters and Deputies.

The Grand Procession was formed near the State House, with the utmost precision & regularity, under the superintending direction of Brig. Gen. Lyman. The Military Escort was composed of sixteen companies, and a corps of cavalry, all volunteers, and all in full uniform. The Military display was very imposing.

SURVIVORS OF THE BATTLE.

These worthies were in eight barrouches & carriages, and were about 40 in number.—Each wearing on his breast a badge, "*Bunker-Hill, June 17, 1775,*" and many bearing the implements of war they used in the fight.

Then followed between one or two hundred Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers, each bearing an appropriate badge. Their appearance was truly venerable.

THE R. H. M. ASSOCIATION,

In full numbers, six deep, all wearing the badge of "R. H. M. A."

THE MASONIC PROCESSION SUCCEEDED.

[Marshalled by Brother WHITE, Grand Marshal, assisted by brothers KNAPP, INGALLS and TWINING.]

This section of the Procession was very splendid and exceeded two thousand of the fraternity, all with their jewels and regalia.—The Grand Lodge of this State was fully organized; and bore the implements and vessels used in laying the foundations of ancient edifices. They were followed by the Grand Encampments of the Knights Templars of R. Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, in full numbers with their banners, implements and regalia; by the Grand Lodges of the above States; by the Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons and by various subordinate Chapters and Lodges, bearing banners. A full band of music was attached to the Masonic Procession. Of the regalia of the Grand Lodge, was a gold urn, borne by the Deputy Grand Master, containing a relict of our departed Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON. We have not room to-day to enumerate the names of the Great Great, Grand, and eminent Masters who were present.*

Hon. Mr. WEBSTER, President, and other officers of the B. H. M. Association.

The Rev. Dr. KIRKLAND, the Rev. Mr. THACHER, (a Revolutionary Chaplain) and the Rev. Mr. WALKER, Chaplains of the day.

Directors and Committees of the Association,

GENERAL LA FAYETTE

In a coach and four, accompanied by Lieut. General LALLEMAND, of Philadelphia.

Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, & the General's suite in a carriage.

His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Secretary, Treasurer, &c.

Governor KENNER, the Secretary of War of the United States and others.

Delegations from various States.

Delegation from the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth.

Officers of the United States Navy and Army, and of the Militia, in Uniform.

Citizens.

* NOTE. The following address of the M. E. JOHN H. SHEPARD, Grand King of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, (which formed a splendid part of the cortege) delivered to the Grand Master of Massachusetts, immediately after laying the Corner Stone, by direction of the Chapter, will afford the reader better information on the subject of the Masonic part of the ceremony than any we are able to give:—

"*M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:*

"I have the honor in behalf of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, to present to you our felicitations on the interesting ceremonies of this memorable day. Your invitation has assembled, we have reason to believe, a larger number of organized fraternities on the first Battle Ground of American Independence, than have ever met together, since the completion and dedication of the Temple of King Solomon, where the Masons of all countries where spectators of the scene. Under your direction this great body have laid the Corner Stone of a Monument to be erected as a lasting memorial of the first battle which changed the moral and political destiny of a new continent. The celebration of this event in the splendid manner we have this day witnessed, will be ever dear to our recollection, not only as brethren of the great Masonic Family, but as citizens of an immense Republic, whose greatest glory is the happiness of all its individual members. We have also the satisfaction of witnessing your interview with the illustrious LA FAYETTE, whose name is so justly endeared to every good man, and of assuring him in your presence of our perfect concordance with the sentiments you expressed. Allow me also, M. W. G. Master to communicate to you the high sense entertained by the M. E. G. High Priest, and by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Maine, of the attention we have received on this occasion."

To which the M. W. Grand Master made an appropriate and affectionate reply.

In this order the whole proceeded [illegible] State-House, about half past 10, [illegible] through Park, Common, School, [illegible] Union, Hanover, and Prince-[illegible] Charles-River Bridge, and [illegible] through Main, Green, and [illegible] Charlestown, to the Monument. The front of the procession had [illegible] the bridge, when the rear of it left [illegible] mon.

All the streets, the houses in [illegible] and in some instances [illegible] every attention on which a [illegible] obtained for a prospect of [illegible] were filled with a condensed [illegible] dressed, cheerful looking [illegible] and denominations, many of whom [illegible] pied their stations for several hours [illegible] at appropriate places, spontaneously [illegible] air with joyous and orderly [illegible] while the Ladies displayed their [illegible] smiles, and waving handkerchiefs, [illegible] cession passed, particularly where [illegible] was in sight.

Arrived at the Monument upon the [illegible] section of the procession, formed [illegible] around it; when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, accompanied by Gen. La [illegible] President Washburn, the Past Grand [illegible] the District Deputy Grand Master [illegible] the Architectural Implements, [illegible] Wardens bearing the Corn, Wine [illegible] vases, the Grand Chaplain [illegible] and Principal Architect [illegible] the foundation stone, which [illegible] squared, levelled, and plumbed, by [illegible] Master, Brother [illegible] and [illegible] vers, and declared to be true and [illegible] casket was deposited in the cavity [illegible] stone, containing coins, &c. and a [illegible] with the following

INSCRIPTION.

"On the XVII day of June, M.D.C[illegible] V, at the request of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, the Most Wor[illegible] JOHN ABBOT, Grand Master of Ma[illegible] Massachusetts, did, in the presence of [illegible] LAFAYETTE, lay this Corner-Stone [illegible] MONUMENT to testify the gratitude [illegible] present generation to their Fathers, who [illegible] the 17th June, 1775, here fought [illegible] of their country, and of free institutions [illegible] memorable BATTLE OF BUNKER [illegible] and with their blood vindicated for [illegible] terity the privileges and happiness [illegible] has since enjoyed. Officers of the [illegible] Hill Monument Association. [illegible] DANIEL WEBSTER; Vice-[illegible] Thomas H. Perkins, Joseph Story, [illegible] ry, Edward Everett; Treasurer, [illegible] P. Russell. [*Here follow a list of officers.*] Standing Committee [illegible] Subscriptions.—Henry A. S. Dearborn, [illegible] C. Warren, Edward Everett, George [illegible] and Samuel D. Harris. Committee [illegible] form of a Monument.—Daniel Webster, [illegible] Baldwin, G. Stuart, Washington Allston, [illegible] G. Tickner.

President of the United States, John Quincy Adams. Governor of Massachusetts—Levi Lincoln. Gov. of New-Hampshire—David L. Morrill. Gov. of Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott. Gov. of Vermont, [illegible] Van Ness. Gov. of Rhode-Island, [illegible] Fenner. Gov. of Maine, [illegible] Alexander Parris, Architect.*

The Grand Chaplain, the R. W. [illegible] of Chelmsford, then pronounced a bless[illegible]—the G. Master strewed the Corn, [illegible] Oil, & deliver'd the implements of Architecture to the Master Builder, with orders to [illegible] Monument on the true principles of Masonry, to which the Architect made the following reply: *Most Worshipful Grand Master*, I receive from your hands these implements of science and labor, belonging to my profession, with feelings of great gratitude and confidence, but still in the strong and confident faith that such is the triumphant spirit of the age, and such the numbers, ability, and zeal of those who have ordered the craft to commence building, that the work will go *bravely on*, and the fathers who have lived to come up, resting each upon his staff, [illegible] you lay the Corner Stone, will live long enough to witness the dedication of the completion of the structure.

The benediction being repeated, the [illegible] pronounced the ceremonies ended. The procession, which was inside the lines, then formed, and salutes were fired on Bunker Hill by the Charlestown Artillery, and on Copp's Hill in Boston, by the Sea Fencibles. The procession then moved to an amphitheatre [illegible] where accommodations had been made on a most ample scale, for the accommodation of the auditors of the Address of the President of the Association. They included a large portion of the north-eastern declivity of the hill. In the centre of the base, a [illegible] and bower, surmounted by the American eagle, was formed for the government of the association, and some of the Guests, in [illegible] which, after the venerable Mr. Thacher addressed the throne of Grace, the [illegible] *sub cœlo*, pronounced an address, which, but its author is capable of doing justice to a summary, and which will be preserved with a pleasure equalled only by the [illegible] electrified the vast assemblage who heard it for nearly one hour and a quarter—enough for us to say, that it was in every particular worthy of the celebrity of the [illegible] and that his address to the silver-haired [illegible] thies of the Revolution, and to the distinguished Guest of the Nation, filled every heart. [illegible] transport. On each side of the bower, [illegible] with awnings, had been prepared, and [illegible] filled by over one thousand ladies, from [illegible] parts of the Union, presenting a spectacle of animated beauty and intelligence, and [illegible] a fine contrast to the other parts of the [illegible] tory. The exercises commenced and [illegible] with the following Hymns, sung by a powerful choir, to the two good old tunes:

FIRST HYMN.

*By Rev. John Pierpont.* ..... "*Old Hundred.*"

O, is not this a holy spot!
'Tis the high place of Freedom's throne!
God of our Fathers! is it not
The holiest spot of all the earth!

Quenched they flamed on Horeb's sides
The rubber rosses o'er Sinai now;
And those old men, thy seers, abide
No more on Zion's mournful brow.

But on this hill then, Lord, hast dwelt,
Since round its head the war-cloud curled,
And wrapt our fathers, where they knelt,
I prayer and battle for a world.

Here sleeps their dust: 'tis holy ground
And we, the children of the brave,
From the four winds are gathered round
To lay our offering on their grave.

Free as the winds around us blow,
Free as you waves below us spread,
We rear a pile, that long shall throw
Its shadow on their sacred bed.

But on their deeds no shade shall fall,
While o'er their couch thy sun shall [illegible]
Thine ear was bowed to hear their call,
And thy right hand shall guard their [illegible]

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SECOND HYMN.

Tune Plead......" St. Martin's."

[illegible] day! that saw the array
[illegible] in their might,
[illegible] stand, armed to blood,
[illegible] unequal fight.
[illegible] want to own the debt
[illegible] fathers' fame;
[illegible] place the column's base
[illegible] deathless name.
[illegible] have the victor's cheer
[illegible] the falling few,—
[illegible] drank of many a rank
[illegible] gushing flow:
[illegible] given to earth and heaven,
[illegible] live or die—
[illegible] fame its sacred claim
[illegible]
[illegible] willed a state to build,
[illegible] of man,
[illegible] this day live
[illegible] established plan.
[illegible] the Doxies, Odes, Toasts, [illegible] next week.)

[illegible]

[illegible] Gray, of this city— [illegible] People by Rev. Levi Nelson.

FOURTH OF JULY.

[illegible] of Norwich, at [illegible] on Friday evening last, for [illegible] suitable arrangements [illegible] Anniversary of American [illegible] following gentlemen were [illegible] viz: [illegible] Joseph [illegible] Hopkins, Joseph [illegible] William Hines, [illegible] Gilman, John Dut[illegible] Jedidiah Huntington, John [illegible] Thomas Robinson.

[illegible] American Indepen[illegible] celebrated in Chelsea, on the [illegible] which the citizens of this [illegible] are invited to attend. [illegible] an Oration, [illegible] appropriate Military Es[illegible] the spirit of the day. A [illegible] for accommodating the [illegible] the beautiful heights of Bliss Hill; [illegible] be provided by Mr. Newcomb [illegible] exclusive of liquors, will be [illegible] each person who attends.

[illegible] to attend, will please leave [illegible] as may be convenient, [illegible] Wm. Hines, Peleg [illegible] Jed. Huntington, John [illegible] Gilman.

[illegible] order of the Committee of Ar[illegible] Chairman.

[illegible] F. GILMAN, Sec'y.

[illegible] from Albany to Boston, [illegible] of 28th inst. that he hoped to [illegible] on the 15th, and present his re[illegible] Legislature on the 16th, attend [illegible] at Bunker Hill on the 17th, [illegible] Philadelphia (where the Legis[illegible] session) on the 20th—then [illegible] it is necessary for him to [illegible] on the 15th August, he [illegible] New-York, Philadelphia, [illegible] Washington City, and the three [illegible] before he shall, to his [illegible] the blessed American [illegible]

[illegible] 363 miles in length, was [illegible] the 4th of July, 1817, and will [illegible] at an expense of about [illegible]

[illegible] Woodbury, late Gov'r of New-Hamp[illegible] been chosen by the Legislature, a [illegible] Congress, for 6 years from the 4th [illegible] The votes were, Woodbury [illegible] Simmons 42, scattering 1.

[illegible] of the denomination of $5, [illegible] and Warren Bank are in [illegible] well executed, as to deceive [illegible] ingenuity of the Brokers:— [illegible] of the Patterson Bank, [illegible] well executed.

[illegible] of John W. Fanning should have [illegible] list of Justices of the Peace [illegible] Griswold, in our last.

[illegible] determined to go on [illegible] Rail Road from Liverpool to [illegible] to be 60 feet wide—and [illegible] a mile—purchase of land, [illegible] carriages, wagons, ware-houses, [illegible]

[illegible] of the Netherlands has [illegible] iron works of Seraing, the [illegible] lion that is to ornament [illegible] monument, on the plains of [illegible] The weight of the head, alone, is [illegible] nearly 2½ tons; the weight of the [illegible] 60,000 lbs. or nearly 30 tons [illegible]

BUNKER HILL BATTLE.

[illegible] following officers of this memorable [illegible] were present seven Captains, [illegible] and 2 Ensigns—no Field [illegible] now living.

[illegible] carriage containing the officers [illegible] the Battle, was Col. Clark, aged [illegible] Mann, aged 84—Capt. Samu[illegible] Trevett aged 74—Gen. Henry [illegible] aged 74—The aggregate ages, 308 [illegible] were all Captains and distin[illegible] the battle—Capt. Trevett, was the [illegible] present, he having been a Capt[illegible] on that great day.

FOR THE COURIER.

No branch of labor at this time, is poorer paid, probably, than the agricultural, and why is it that it should be so, when there are no restrictions in this country on our exports? We are at liberty to load our vessels with any article we please, and go to any market we can find. The only difficulty then in the way, seems to be want of the market, and the reason we cannot find the market abroad that we formerly did, is, because every nation that we have intercourse with are at peace, and adopting measures to protect their own citizens whether Agriculturalists or Manufacturers in the possession of the home market, to the utter exclusion of all others. If this then be the policy of older and more experienced nations, it surely becomes the duty of an infant country like this, enjoying all the advantages to be derived from an extensive territory, embracing all climes, and abounding in all the raw materials that are necessary for the consumption of an immense population, to turn our attention to the same subject. Other nations have considered the protection of internal industry as the grand *talisman*, that converted their barren wastes into fruitful fields, as the true *philosophers stone*, that turned every thing into gold that it touched.

Let us for a moment look at what other nations have done, and are doing, on this subject. From Hertzberg's Discourses delivered at Berlin in 1786, the following extract has been made—"The King (speaking of the King of Prussia) protects and encourages Manufacturers in every possible manner, especially by advancing large sums of money to assist them in carrying on their manufactures, animating them by rewards, and establishing magazines of wool, in all the little towns, for the benefit of the small woolen manufacturers." In 1681, Portugal established the woolen manufacture in that kingdom, and excluded all other nations—would not permit the article to be landed within their territory, for more than 20 years—until 1703 the nation enjoyed unbounded prosperity, & a balance of trade in their favor with every nation. During this period, Portugal coins were so rare in England, that they were regarded as medals. In 1703, the Portuguese minister being dead, that had raised the nation by his policy to such a state of prosperity, the then resident British Minister, Mr. Methuen negociated a treaty with the new Portuguese minister, called the Methuen treaty, by which it was stipulated, that the Portuguese should not prohibit British Woolens, being landed and sold in Portugal; and as an offsett, Port wines were admitted into England at two thirds the duty on French wines. The consequence was with them as with every other country that adopts such a policy, their manufacturing establishments were all ruined, and have never been restored. In a short time after, there was a balance in favor of England against Portugal of $4,444,000, and Portugal has remained ever since, nothing more than a colony of England.

Spain has changed, [illegible] vortex, by adopting the same policy, and the United States have by a similar policy incurred a debt with the capitalists of Great Britain since the peace of 1815, of from 80 to 100 millions of dollars.

During the reign of Queen Anne in England, the vegetables that were used to garnish her table, were imported from Flanders. Soon after gardeners came from Flanders and settled in England, and were patronized by the Government, and now, there are more vegetables raised in one parish in Kent, than are raised in all Flanders.

In 1330, Edward III invited into England, from the Netherlands 70 families of cloth workers to establish the Woolen manufacture, and granted them great privileges. This laid the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of England.

In 1567, the persecutions of D'Alva in the Netherlands, drove thousands of artists of every kind to England; they were received and protected in the enjoyment of the home market exclusively, from that period to the present.

The repeal of the edict of Nantz, in France, at a more recent period, drove great numbers of silk weavers and other manufacturers to England. They were immediately protected by the same enlightened policy. And by this means Great Britain increased her wealth, power and resources, till she literally wielded the destinies of nations. The profits we have paid her for articles to adorn our persons and houses, aided in blockading us at New-London, bombarding us at Stonington, and burning our ships at Saybrook.

The introduction of British manufactures I consider to be more dangerous to the interests, the liberties, and independence of this country, than their wooden walls.

What says Mr. Jefferson on the subject of manufactures? "Manufactures are now as necessary to our independence, as to our comfort."

Mr. Hamilton has laid down the following doctrine on the same subject. "It is the interest of the community, with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures."

"In a national view, a temporary enhancement of price must always be well compensated by a permanent reduction of it."

"The trade of a country, which is both manufacturing and agricultural, will be more lucrative and prosperous than that of a country which is merely agricultural."

"The uniform appearance of an abundance of specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state of manufactures, and of the reverse where they do not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favorable operation upon the wealth of a country. Not only the wealth, but the independence and security of a country, appear to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures. Every nation, with a view to these great objects, ought to endeavor to possess within itself, all the essentials of national supply; these comprise the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defence."

"Considering a monopoly of the domestic market to its own manufacturers as the reigning policy of manufacturing nations, *a similar policy on the part of the United States*, in every proper instance, is dictated, it might almost be said by the principles of distributive justice—certainly by the duty of securing to their own citizens a reciprocity of advantages."

In addition to these, we have the opinion of writers on this subject in Great Britain: Anderson says, "*A nation peopled only by farmers, must be a region of indolence and misery.* If the soil is naturally fertile, little labor will procure abundance; but for want of exercise, even that little labor will be burthensome and often neglected. Want will be felt in the midst of abundance; and the human mind be abased nearly to the same degree with the beasts that graze in the field. If the region is more barren, the inhabitants will be obliged to become somewhat more industrious and therefore more happy.

*Those therefore who wish to make agriculture flourish in any country, can have no hope of succeeding in the attempt, but by bringing commerce and manufactures to her aid; which, by taking from the farmer his superfluous produce, gives spirit to his operations, and life & activity to his mind.* Without this stimulus to activity, in vain do we use arguments to rouse the sluggish inhabitants. In vain do we discover that the earth is capable of producing the most luxuriant harvests with little labor. Our own abundant crops are produced as undeniable proofs of this in vain. *But place a manufacturer in the neighborhood, who will buy every little article that the farmer can bring to market, and he will soon become industrious*—the most barren fields will become covered with some useful produce. Instead of listless vagabonds, unfit for any service—the country will abound with a hardy and robust race of men, fit for every valuable purpose; and the voice of festivity and joy be heard in every corner, instead of the groans of misery and the sighs of discontent."

In Parkes' Chemical Essays will be found the following remarks:—"If a line be drawn upon the map of England, across the country from Sunderland to Bristol, all the counties on the west of this line, will be found to contain coal. Formerly these were the least valuable districts, and the parts of the country which were the most thinly populated. Hence, when the constitution of the British parliament was established, the greatest weight of representation was gived to the rich counties on the other side of that line. Whereas, now, *owing to the establishment of manufactures, the coal counties have become the most populous & wealthy*; and the agricultural districts have either been comparatively deserted, or at least have not much increased in population.

"This accounts in some measure for the inequality of our representation, and shows very distinctly the value of our mines of coal, and that *by the establishment of manufactures, even the most sterile and forbidding district may be rendered populous, flourishing and opulent.*"

Anderson, on the means of exciting a spirit of National Industry, states the case of the neighborhood of Aberdeen, in Scotland:

"Have we not opportunities of observing every day, that *in the neighborhood of a ready market, no inducements are necessary to excite the common farmer to become industrious, and carry on improvements of every sort with success?* A particular case occurs to me just now, that is so directly in point, that I cannot resist the temptation of producing it, *as an example of the rapid progress with which improvements in agriculture are made when circumstances are favorable.*

"The town of Aberdeen has made great advances in trade and manufactures within these thirty or forty years past. The number of inhabitants has increased greatly within that period, *money has become more plenty there than formerly*, their manner of living is now more elegant and expensive, articles of luxury have increased. In consequence of good roads having become more common, horses and wheel-carriages have also become extremely numerous. On all which accounts, *the demand for fresh vegetables has greatly increased* in that place within the period abovementioned. But on account of the particular situation of that town, it was a matter of some difficulty to augment the produce of the fields in that neighborhood, and supply the daily increasing demand for these. *This city is placed* in the midst of a country that is naturally the most sterile that can possibly be imagined. For, unless it be a few hundred acres of ground that lie between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, close by the town, *there was not an inch of ground for many miles around it that could supply the inhabitants with any of the necessaries of life.* On the east is the German Ocean; on the south the Grampian mountains come close to the river, terminating in a head-land on the south side of the harbor, called the *Girdle Ness*; and on the west and north, it is environed for many miles with an extended waste, the most dismal that can be conceived, in which nothing can be discovered but large masses of stone heaped upon one another, interspersed here & there with a few bushes of starved heath, or disjoined by uncomfortable bogs and spouting marshes, the most unpromising to the views of the farmer that can possibly be imagined.

"But what is it that human industry cannot perform? what undertaking is too bold for man to attempt *when he has the prospect of being repaid for his labor?* Even these dismal wastes, it was imagined, might be converted into corn-fields. The ground was trenched; the stones were blasted by gunpowder, & removed at an immense expense; manures were purchased; and *thousands of acres of this sort of ground are now waving with the most luxuriant harvests, and yield a rent from five to eight pounds sterling per acre.*

"In any other part of the world I have seen, it would be reckoned impossible to convert such soils to any valuable use; and the most daring improver that I have met with any where else, would shrink back from attempting to cultivate a field which an Aberdeen-man would consider as a trifling labor. Long habit has familiarized them to such arduous undertakings—undertakings which could not be attempted any where else; as, unless in such a particular situation as I have described, the improver could never be repaid. For in what other part of Europe could a man lay out one hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, on an acre of ground, before it could be put under crop, with any prospect of being repaid? yet this is no uncommon thing in that neighborhood.

Nor is this all; for to such a height is the spirit for improvement risen in that part of the world, that they are not only eager to cultivate these barren fields, but even purchase these dreary fields at a vast expense, for that purpose. *The wild spot of ground of this sort that* [illegible] *is disposed of in that neighborhood was feued off by the town of Aberdeen in the year 1773, for ever, at an annual quit-rent; or, as we call it, feu-duty, of thirty-three or thirty-four shillings sterling per acre, although it was not then, and never could have been worth six pence per acre, if left in its native state*—nor could be converted into corn-ground but at an expense nearly equal to that abovementioned.

"Could I produce a more satisfactory proof, that A GOOD MARKET WILL ALWAYS PRODUCE A SPIRITED AGRICULTURE?"

In 1815 there were within thirty miles of Providence, one hundred and forty cotton manufactories, giving steady employment to 26,000 persons; what the present number of persons employed within the same territory at this time are, I have no data to determine; probably more than 50,000—this accounts for the difference of price of produce in Providence and other places.

In England and Wales, the population is equal to 207 to a square mile—in Connecticut it is only 57 to a square mile. From 1810 to 1820, we gained only 13,306 persons, and lost one member in Congress.

The result of mathematical demonstration, on the subject of an increase of population, in consequence of the protection of the internal industry of the country, is at first blush, astonishing.

Suppose the population of this state, by this means, could be increased 150,000, the amount of eatable articles required for their annual consumption, would be, $15,512,500. That is taking 25 cents per day, for each person, which has generally been considered as a fair amount. Here then we have, by the [illegible] tion 150,000 persons, a market for a greater amount of agricultural produce, than the whole exports of the United States, to all parts of the world, of these articles.* Here then we see the importance of all our commerce in the necessaries of life; 150,000 persons at home furnish a sure and certain market, equal to all our uncertain foreign ones.

Our theories in this country have been, 'give us commerce,' as being the only source of wealth.

Theories are good for nothing—we may *theorize* and *theorize*, till we *theorize* ourselves into *ethereal* air, and we come to no result.

Submit your subject to the test of mathematics, the power of numbers will reach most cases, and its never failing truth, forms a basis on which you can rest with perfect security.

Locate 150,000 persons on the soil of the state of Connecticut in addition to our present number, if it does not improve the agriculture of this state to a very great amount, we shall be under the necessity of cutting canals, or building vessels to get a supply from other states.

It is high time the state of Connecticut took a decided stand on this subject, and that she adopt a regular and gradually increasing system of encouragement of the domestic and exclusion of foreign manufactures, and likewise endeavor to have a similar system adopted by the national government.

Look around our assemblies for public worship on the Sabbath, and see what proportion of them, either male or female, are clothed in the manufactures of our own country.

I am sorry to say it, but it does appear to me to be true, that there is a greater evidence of devotion at the *shrine* of European fashion than at any other.

If a regular and gradual system of internal improvement and manufacturing protection should be permanently adopted, and firmly adhered to by the national and state governments, the effect that it would have on the power, wealth and resources of the state of Connecticut, fifty years hence, it will be difficult to estimate. The improvements will increase in a greater ratio every year.

I hope the time is not far distant, when we shall be able to load vessels at New-London & Norwich, with Hats, Paper, Pottery Wares, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Nails, Rolled Iron, Iron Castings, Bale Goods, both cotton and woollen, to be exchanged with our sister Republics in South America, for the precious metals, to pay off the large balance that has accrued against us, by the importation of the luxuries of Europe.

*These views of the subject* induced the citizens of Norwich to make exertions to ascertain what local advantages there were in their section of the State, and lay the subject before the Legislature. The result of their exertions produced money and men to survey the unoccupied rivers emptying into the Thames at Norwich; and finding there was great water power, induced the application for the repeal of the law that was in the way of the occupation of said power. From said survey we learn there is on the Shetucket River 144 feet 8 inches fall—on the Natchaug River 51 feet 7 inches—on the Willimantic 86 feet 1 inch, and on the Quinebaug [illegible] feet 7 inches fall, all of which may be occupied.

The Waltham establishment on Charles River, have less than 5 feet fall of water, and employ about 800 persons—5 feet fall on the Quinebaug would employ a greater number, the river is so much larger. The power of the water being in the ratio of the square of the heighth, a ten feet fall will be equal to four five feet falls, and would employ 2400 people. Within the last twelve months the increased consumption of cotton in England was equal to 50,000 bales—In France, to 75,000 bales. The exports of the manufactures of cotton from England, the last year, amount to the immense sum of £30,000,000 sterling, or $133,000,000, equal to 3403 tons of standard silver.

The Sun of Science which is to enlighten us on the details of internal improvement in this country has not yet arisen. All we have seen is but the glimmering of the first dawning of day, on that subject. When it does arise, and begin to shed its benign influence over our land, it will, in appearance, speak a new creation into existence.

AN AMERICAN.

*Exports of manufactures in 1819, $12,147,339. 1824, $3,394,421.

The exports of eatables from the United States for the year ending 30th Sept. 1824.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Flour & Bread, | $5,977,255, |
| Indian Corn & Meal, | 736,340, |
| Rice, | 1,882,982, |
| | 8,896,577. |
| Live Stock, &c. | 3,091,327. |
| | $11,987,904. |

DIED

In this city, on the 17th inst. WILLIAM L. DUNHAM, aged 15 months, son of the Editor of this paper.

At Canterbury, on the 8th inst. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, only child of Mr. Harry Webb, aged 2 years.

At Killingly, Mr. ELISHA HUTCHINS, aged about 30.

At his residence on Staten Island, on Saturday last, after a long & painful illness, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esq. aged 51, late Vice-President of the United States. His body was conveyed to the city of New-York, where the funeral service was performed at St. Mark's Church—and was to be conveyed thence to Westchester, to be interred in the family vault.

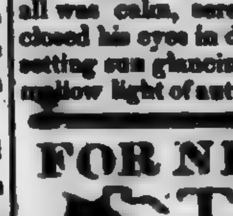
FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF MONDAY 3d INSTANT.

Another bright and beautiful star has set for ever! The Reverend and truly beloved JOHN SUMMERFIELD, breathed his last at about eleven o'clock this morning, after a painful illness of near four weeks. Every one who knew him, loved him, and will mourn. The Christian Church will mourn. And with the numerous denominations to which he was attached, and in which he shone like a meteor of heavenly light, his loss will be irreparable. [illegible] but for a moment; and [illegible] world no more. He was a native of [illegible] chester, England, in the 27th year of his age, and the [illegible] of his Ministry. Of his personal appearance we need not speak. Who that has seen him, but retains a distinct impression of his graceful form, his comely features, and the sweet benignity of his countenance beaming as it were celestial light! Of his character we need not speak. Who that has known him, ever knew a being partaking of the frail nature of humanity, more spotless and lovely! Of his eloquence we need not speak. Who that has listened to the silver tones of his voice, the fervent strains of his manner, and his soul-moving eloquence—but has felt his bosom thrill within him, as he wiped the gushing tear from his cheek. But he is no more. That form of beautiful symmetry is laid low:—that countenance which but a few weeks since beamed with intelligence and grace, is now cold and pallid—that tongue whose every movement was melody, is mute. But after all, we should not grieve too much, for—

—"'Tis great to pause and think [of] things.
In what a brighter world than this his spirit
How very near he is to Jesus. For sure he must be near
To him in Heaven, who did so love his name on earth.
And now he's wash'd his mortal cares and sins away,
And now he drinks the consolations of a Saviour's love,
And now he tunes his voice to angel themes.
And now he joins a band, the rapture of whose song
An Angel's mind can scarce imagine."

He has suffered much bodily pain and anguish during his illness, but while his reason was not driven from her empire, he bore it with the meekness and patience of a lamb. Not a sigh nor a murmur escaped his lips, but all was calm, serene and bright, when he closed his eyes in death, as the last rays of the setting sun glancing from the west upon the mellow light of autumnal clouds!


FOR NEW-YORK,



THE Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Friday the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, P M. June 22.


NOTICE.

Rev. MR. FULLER will preach the first, second, and third Sundays in each month, in Norwich, & on the fourth in Groton or Preston, until circumstances may render it expedient to alter this arrangement, of which timely notice will be given.

N. B. He will preach in Groton the fourth Sunday of the present month.

NORWICH BANK.

THE stockholders are notified that their meeting this day was adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the expediency of requiring a further instalment of twenty-four dollars on each share, and also the expediency of petitioning the General Assembly for the privilege of reducing the number of Directors. F. A. PERKINS, Cash.

June 20, 1825. 12—


Grand Chances!

[illegible] Lottery [illegible]

DRAWS THIS DAY.

The drawing will be finished in 10 days.

1 prize of $10,000

1........$6,000 | 1........$3,000
1........$4,000 | 1........$2,000
7........$1,000

Tickets $5, Shares in proportion.

—ALSO—

University Lottery,

Draws on Saturday next.

1 prize of $20,000

1........$10,000 | 1........$5,000
1........$2,500 | 6........$1,000
10........$500

Tickets $6, Shares in proportion.

—ALSO—

TICKETS

IN

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
LITERATURE LOTTERY,
GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

FOR SALE AT THE

Licensed Lottery Office of

S. BREWSTER, JR.

Where Cash will be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

☞ Prize Tickets in most Lotteries in the United States received in payment.

June 22, 1825. 12tf

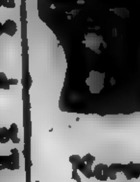
FOR SALE
by the subscriber,

2 hhds. Old Spirits,
4 pipes French Brandy,
2 hhds. Holland Gin,
10 do. New Rum,
10 hhds. and bbls. Molasses,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } WINE,
COUNTRY GIN,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Raisins, Ginger, Coffee,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, H.Skin and Bohea } TEAS,

—ALSO—

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, Snuff, Tobacco,



DRUGS & MEDICINES
of all kinds.

Dwight Ripley.

Norwich, June 20, 1825. 3w12

New Store, AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston a handsome assortment [illegible] Jewett-City— [illegible] will be happy to wait on those that may please to favor him with their custom.

Persons wishing to buy, are invited to call and see for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.

Griswold, June 1, 1825. 3w10

WOOL.

THE subscribers wish to purchase 8 or 10,000 pounds of good fleece wool, for which a fair price will be given. L. F. & A. S. ALLEN.

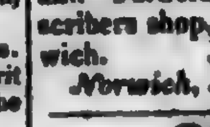
Franklin, June 21, 1825. 3w12—

Machinists Wanted.

LIBERAL encouragement will be given to two or three first rate Filers and Turners, by applying to the subscribers shop, near the Falls, in Norwich. J. O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, June 20th, 1825.* 3w12—

COTTON.



25 bales prime Georgia, 22 do. New-Orleans COTTON, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.

June 21. 12—


THE following are the Officers appointed by the Board of Health for the present year, viz:

BENJAMIN SNOW, Esq. } *Health*
Doct. WM. P. EATON, } *Officers.*

CUSHING EELLS, }
C.P. HUNTINGTON, }
ASA ROATH, } *Health Committee.*
JED. HUNTINGTON, }
WM. CLEVELAND, }

Published by order of Board of Health.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, June 20, 1825.* 3w12

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, June 15, 1825—*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the Creditors of *Mr. ROSWELL FOX,* late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the Office of the Judge of Probate, in Windham, in said district, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to show reason, if any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court.

12 Attest, *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a dark brown Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WEEDEN.

*Lebanon, June 21, 1825.* 3w12

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Bridgeport Farmer.*

SYMPATHY.

How bright in beauty's eye
Sweet Sympathy appears,
When for another's misery
Slow steal its passive tears.
Not pity's tears, enshrined
In virtue's eye, impart
That sweet emotion of the mind,
Or kindness of the heart.

No charm more purely bright,
E'en warms the human breast;
Not sunny beam, of heavenly light,
Reigns there so bright a guest.
Though mercy can assuage,
With balmy hands our woe;
Or pity sooth afflictions rage,
And calmer hours bestow.

Though they can charms impart,
To melt the savage eye,
And teach his long relentless heart
To sigh with those who sigh;
But only can they relieve
The soul by sorrow torn;
Or give a hope of pleasure give
To those that still must mourn?

But Sympathy, more dear,
Can calm the troubled breast,
Can wipe affliction's falling tear,
And sooth the soul to rest.
How bright in beauty's eye,
Sweet Sympathy appears;
When for another's misery,
Slow steal its pensive tears.

S. of BRIDGEPORT.

*From the Museum.*

HUMAN LIFE.

How change our days! not oftener doth its hue.—
The bank continual change, than we our joys—
The hope that feeds upon our hearts destroys;
Little is done while much remains to do;
We fix our eyes on phantoms, and pursue;
W[illegible] the airy bubbles of the brain;
We leave for Fancy's lures the fixed & true;
Destroy what time hath spared, and build again;
Years o'er us pass, and Age, that comes to few,
Comes but to tell them they have lived in vain!
Sin blights—Death scatters—Hope misleads—Thought errs—
Joy's icicles melt down before the sun—
And, ere the ebbing sands of life be run,
Another generation Earth prefers! Δ

*From the Museum.*

HOW SLEEP THE DEAD?

How sleep the dead in yon church-yard,
Where checkering moonbeams purely fall?
How sleep the dead beneath the sward?
Calmly—softly—sweetly all!

In mute companionship they lie,
No hearts that ache—no eyes that weep—
Care, sickness, trouble, come not nigh
The beds of those that yonder sleep.

Around, the world is passion-tossed;
War, crime, and grief for ever reign;
Of central peace alone may boast
Their green and undisturbed domain.

The stormy sea of human life,
With all its billows roars around;
Their barrier-wall repels its strife—
No [illegible] breaks for their holy ground.

Around, the [illegible] may scorch—
The dew and not the sultriest ray;
Winter may howl in spire and porch—
The dead are reckless of his sway.

[illegible] sleep the dead in yon church-yard,
Where checkering moonbeams purely fall;
They sleep the dead beneath the sward,
Calmly—softly—sweetly all!

## MEDLEY.

DR. SYDENHAM.

Dr. Sydenham had a patient whom he had long prescribed for; but his prescriptions were inefficient, and, at last, Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted—that he could not pretend to advise him any farther. "But," said he, "there is a Dr. Robinson, who lives at Inverness, who is much more skilled in complaints of this kind than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better." The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road; but travelling was a very different undertaking then, from what it is now, and a journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived, however, at the place of destination; but no Dr. Robinson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in the town. This, of course, enraged the gentleman very much; and he took the road back to London, raging, and vowing vengeance on the doctor. On his arrival he vented all his rage on the latter, and abused him for sending him a journey of so many miles for nothing. When his fury was a little abated—"Well, now," said Sydenham, "after all, is your health any better?" "Better!" said he, "yes, sir, it is better. I am, sir, as well as ever I was in my life; but no thanks to you for that." "Well," said Sydenham, "you have still reason to thank Dr. Robinson. I wanted to send you a journey, *with an object in view*. I knew it would do you good: In going, you had Dr. Robinson in contemplation, and, in returning, you were equally busy in *thinking of scolding me*."

The drawing of a rich prize in one of the late lotteries, was the means of a *Gentleman* from the interior, visiting Boston last week, who left behind him a genuine Yankee mercean. Having received the money, he bethought himself of something to eat, and accordingly presented himself to the bar of a celebrated Hotel, and enquired of the landlord for a dinner; he was asked, as is customary, what he would have, when after due consideration, he arose and in the real spirit of the 'nation,' said, 'Well, I don't know, *bread and lasses is darn'd good I swan!*'

A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended fifty dollars for a habit; his friend replied, "here in the country, we don't allow our wives to get *into such habits*."

"Why did you not admire my daughter?" said the late Lady Archer to a gentleman. "Because," said he, "I am actually no judge of painting." "But surely," rejoined her ladyship, not in the least disconcerted "you never saw an angel that was not painted."

A witness at New-York, to support the testimony given by his sisters, said—"Our gals wont lie; for mother has whipped them a hundred times for lying."

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*MORE NEW GOODS.*

## John Paine

HAS, in consequence of rapid sales, been again induced to replenish his stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

from Boston, and is now opening a large, new, and fashionable assortment, which, together with his present stock, comprises the most extensive assortment of

Fashionable & Staple

GOODS

ever offered for sale in this vicinity, & he flatters himself that if those who are in want of Goods will have the goodness to call at his store, they will be served with as good Goods, and at as low prices as can be found either in Providence or Norwich.

His assortment is too large to undertake to particularize, suffice it to say, it contains almost every article usually found in Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Crockery and Grocery Stores, together with many new and fashionable kinds of Goods never before offered by him.

He solicits a continuance of public patronage, and assures those who may call, that a large proportion of his stock will be sold for cash, *country produce or good credit*, considerably below common retail prices in this vicinity.

*Plainfield, June 8, 1824.* 3w10—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

Water-Proof Oval Hats,

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

HATING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. [illegible] price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

## FRESH FLOUR.

Just received, a quantity of *Rochester, Baltimore & Richmond* FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels.
MACKEREL, No. 1 & 2, in do. do.
PORK HAMS, CODFISH, a few doz. Milk-Pails received from the Shakers, &

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

☞ *VERY LOW*—— *for sale by*

*PRENTICE & LORD,*

Who will pay Cash for 200 bushels POTATOES, if delivered soon.

*May 25, 1825.* 8—

## *Memoirs*

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution—The French Revolution—The downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,

*For sale at*

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

Price 1 dollar.—The same, for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1,75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.

Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

## SAVINGS SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Norwich Savings Society are notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday (28th day) of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*June 8, 1825.* 10—

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be sold at public vendue, by order of Court of Probate, on the 4th day of July, 1825, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the House of the subscriber in Lebanon, so much of the real estate of Mr. James Downer, late of said Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars, eighty-seven cents, with incident charges of sale.

URIAH DOWNER, Executor.

Lebanon, June 14th, 1825. 3w11—

**300** TYLER'S RAKES,
50 do. Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

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Look out immediately for

CHANCES!

Union Canal Lottery, (Penn.)
*Drawn in Philadelphia on the 6th July next,*
CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

Literature Lottery, (N. York.)
*Drawn in the city of New-York, on the 20th July next,*
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

University Lottery, Maryland.
*Drawn in Baltimore on the 25th instant,*
CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

TICKETS & SHARES
*FOR SALE BY*
*S. L'HOMMEDIEU,*

*Norwich, June 14, 1825.* 11—

University Lottery,
*SIXTH CLASS,*
$20,000 Highest Prize,
*Drawn the 25th of this month.*
Tickets only $5, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery,
*Drawn 6th July,*
$50,000 Highest Prize,
Tickets $10, shares in proportion.
*For sale by*
S. BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, June, 1825. 11—

## More New Goods.

*WM. ROGERS*

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a large assortment of

Seasonable

Dry Goods,

With which, and those before on hand, he is enabled to offer to the public a choice so *extensive*, and at such *low prices*, as will not, he trusts, fail to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call,

June 15th. 11—

## BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c. constantly for sale by T. ROBINSON.

—*ALSO*—

Paper Hangings & Bordering, at the Manufacturers' prices.

—*ALSO*—

Day & Martin's Real Japan LIQUID BLACKING, much superior to any other ever invented. June 13th. 3w11—

## FRUIT STORE.

JUST opened, a large & general assortment of choice fruits, consisting of the following;—

Bunch, [illegible] & Sultana

Raisins,

Figs in boxes, Prunes, first quality

Bordeaux & Malaga

ALMONDS.

ZANTE CURRANTS.

NUTS.

Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Pecanuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Coconuts, Suwarrownuts.

Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup, Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds, Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c. &c. &c.

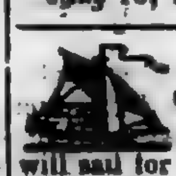
S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*

Norwich, June 14, 1825. 11—

*The Steam-Boat New-London,*

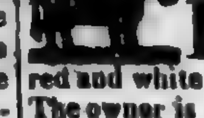
HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May 10, 1825.* 6—



For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* [illegible]



TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 28th May, a red and white Cow, with one lop'd horn. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID A. FOX.

Lebanon, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

## For Sale, Cheap!

**100** bbls. Mackerel. Apply to JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

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NORWICH LINE.

The Superior new Steam-Boat

FANNY.

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2, o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

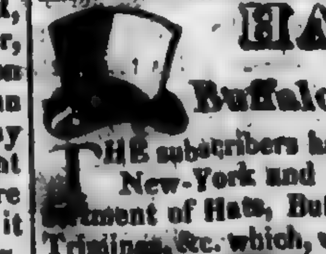
of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, round Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## HATS,

Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

## *Fire Insuarnce.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

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## New Goods.

Wolcott Huntington

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

AT VERY LOW PRICES

*for CASH——Among them are*

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

Black Silk and Marsailles VESTINGS,
Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords,
Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,
Black Bombazett & Bombazines,
Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd
and Ombra Gauze SILKS,
Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti,
Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine

*HANDKFS. & SCARFS,*

☞ some very rich.

Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check
Corded and Mull Mull

MUSLINS,

*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE.*

Common and Cambric Dimities,
*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*
Irish Brown and Black LINENS,
Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Ditto Sea Island Ditto.
Black and Green Crapes,

CRAPE SHAWLS,

Work'd Hdkfs.—Flag & Bandanna do.
Tabby Velvets—[illegible] Cambrics,
Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do.
Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES,
Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print

Muslins,

Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto, *comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of *Fancy articles*, too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 17, 1825.* 7—

## New Goods,

*Cheap!*

A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just returned from New-York with a choice selection of

SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell at their usual low prices for *Cash*; former customers are requested to call, and all others, who wish to buy cheap goods. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Black, Blue, Mixt & Brown

BROAD CLOTHS.

Black, Blue & light Colored

CASSIMERES,

Dark and light Sattinetts, White and colored Flannels, 40 ps. new and fashionable Calicoes and printed Muslins, Corded and plain 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics, Cambric, Jacqnett, Swiss, Mull Mull & Book

MUSLINS,

Muslin Robes, White, Fig'd and Cross bar'd Cravats, Cambric, Common, and Furniture Dimoty, Linen Damask, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Birds-eye & Russia Diapers, Linen Cambrics, & Linen Cambric Handkfs, Silk & Cotton Flagg

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Black Silk Handkfs and Bandannes, Elegant Gros De Naples, & Gros De Eta Silks, Black Sarsnetts, Synshaw, and Levantine, Black, Green, Blue & Pink Florences, Coloured Satins, Black and Colored

CANTON CRAPES,

Black, White, Blue, Pink, & Green Italian Crapes, Black and White Silk Hose, Piping Cords, Black, Green, Pink, Brown and Blue Gymps, Elegant Satin and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Crape Lisse, Bobbinett, and Cotton

LACES,

Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Fancy Hkfs Bobbinett and Gauze Veils, Cashmere Long Shawls, Merino and Imitation do. Velencia, Marseilles, and Black Silk

*VESTINGS,*

English and French Bombazine, some 6-4, *(stout for men's coats,)* Black Circassian & Twilled Bombazetts, Black and Colored Sateen, *for men's wear,* Cotton Cassimere, and Striped Jeans, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Black, Blue, Pink, & Green Cambrics, Brown Cambric, *for bonnets,* Men's and Women's Cotton and Worsted

HOSE,

Dog Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Black and White Silk Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Silk and Cotton

Umbrellas & Parasols,

Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks, Bed Tick, Russia Sheeting and Duck, Black and Brown Linens, Padding, Buckram, Buttons, Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl & Lace Shirt Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, Quality Bindings, Ferret, Combs, Bed Lace, Fans, Pins, Reeds, Millinett, Foundation Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribbons,

*PAPER HANGINGS,*

Knitting Cotton, Silk Braids, &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Morocco, Kid, and Denmark Satin SHOES,

Children's Black & Colored Morocco Shoes.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

PRINTING

*Of most every description, done at this Office.*

---

*Seasonable* [illegible]

JUST received [illegible] the packet [illegible] of Norwich [illegible]

AMONG [illegible]

A great variety of [illegible]

Fancy Calicoes [illegible]

Fine printed C[illegible]

Ombra Striped, [illegible]

(*various colors*, [illegible])

Shaded Gro[illegible]

Light & Dark [illegible]

*Black* [illegible]

Superior Quality [illegible]

LEVAN[illegible]

Plain Black GRO[illegible]

Black and Colored [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

An extensive assortment [illegible]

[illegible]

Rich [illegible] Pearl [illegible] and [illegible] Striped [illegible] Drab Silk Stripe [illegible] White Linen & Co[illegible] Lawn Long-Lawn, [illegible] Linen Hankfs and [illegible] and Black Silk H[illegible] Kid and Horse-Skin [illegible] men's Beaver, [illegible] Skin do. Super Gilt [illegible] tons, Striped [illegible] Stripe, Linen Cambric [illegible] 5-4 Irish Sheeting [illegible] White and Col'd [illegible] Blue do.—Muslins, [illegible] French Working [illegible] Small Shell and [illegible] Braids, Parasols, [illegible] Quilts, Spool Thread [illegible]

May 30, 1825. [illegible]

New and [illegible]

Goods [illegible]

HAS received [illegible] riety of

*FANCY* [illegible]

DRY G[illegible]

which, with those befo[re] [illegible] his assortment very [illegible] plete. *BLACK &* [illegible]

LEGHO[RN] [illegible]

——CHEA[P] [illegible]

June 8.

May [illegible]

Carp[et] [illegible]

*LEGHORN* [illegible]

WM. D. B[illegible]

HAS just receiv[ed] [illegible] York a few pieces [illegible] English Engrav[ed] [illegible] *(handsome patterns,)* [illegible] Matting,

1 Case *LEGHOR[N]* [illegible] *white & smooth*.—AL[SO] [illegible] Printed Muslins and [illegible] *patterns.)* [illegible] Brown Linen and Co[illegible] Brown Battiste, *(a* [illegible] *dies' Bonnets.)* [illegible] Women's White [illegible] A new satin rich Feathe[r] [illegible] A great variety fancy [illegible]

MORE NEW [illegible]

*H. B. BUCK[LEY]* [illegible]

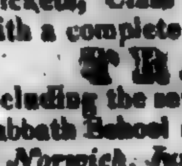
HAS returned [illegible] with a new supp[ly] [illegible]

SUMMER [illegible]

*Norwich, May 30th,* [illegible]

Sabbath Scho[ol] [illegible]

*T. ROBI[NSON]* [illegible]



H[AS] [illegible]

Tickets, Class paper[s] [illegible] with a complete assort[ment] [illegible]

TRAC[TS] [illegible]

including the seven [illegible] Sabbath School series. [illegible]

*Norwich, June 1st,* [illegible]

The Subsc[riber] [illegible]

HAVING tak[en] [illegible] No. 221 Pearl-[street] [illegible] contemplates keeping [illegible] Boarding-House, and [illegible] resort of his friends and [illegible] occasionally visit the c[ity] [illegible] cinity. Those disposed [illegible] him, may be assured ou[r] [illegible] be used to make their [illegible] and agreeable. ERAS[TUS] [illegible]

*April 25, 1825.*

2000 lbs. C[OFFEE] [illegible]

30 Chests Hyson Ski[n] [illegible]
30 hhds. New Rum, [illegible]
40 Barrels Country [illegible]
30 Casks Thomaston [illegible]
100 Bbls. Rochester [illegible]
1 pipe very superior [illegible]
just received and for [illegible]
WILLI[AM] [illegible]

Norwich, May 1[illegible]

Who W[illegible]

CARPET [illegible]

**170** POUNDS Wo[ol] [illegible] Carpets in the [illegible] JOHN G[illegible]

☞ Cheap *of* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ranting Cotto[n] [illegible] Morocco, [illegible] Children's Bl[ack] [illegible] *Norwich,* J[illegible]

BLAN[K] [illegible]

A LARGE [illegible] Journal[s] [illegible] stantly for sa[le] [illegible]

Paper H[angings] [illegible] the Manuf[acturers] [illegible]

Day & [Martin's] [illegible]

For S[ale] [illegible]

[illegible] bbls. [illegible]

Norwich, [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV. ...No. 12. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1825. Vol. XXVIII. .Whole No. 1516.

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Lydia Hart, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber. Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

NATH'L. SHIPMAN, Executor.

*Norwich June 6, 1825.* 3w10—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich have allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. HANNAH MEEKER,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber. Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law

JONATHAN BUSHNELL, Jr.

*Norwich, June* [illegible] 10—

THE subscriber has in his hands for collection a town tax of 3 cents on the dollar, on list 1824, payable 1st of June, and hereby gives notice that he will attend, to receive the same, at the house of Maj Thomas Thomas on Friday the 10th day of June, and at the House of Newcomb Kinney, Esq. on Saturday the 11th June. Those who neglect to pay at the above times and places, or on demand, will (of course) pay fees.

BURREL LATHROP, *Collector.*

*Norwich. June 6, 1825.* 10—

*Wanted Immediately,*

A WOMAN, to do the work of a small family. None need apply without producing unquestionable testimonials of character.

Inquire at the Courier Office.

June [illegible] 10—

**Masons Aprons.**

FOR SALE BY

**T. ROBINSON,**

*AT REDUCED PRICES.*

Royal Arch and Master Masons Aprons

June 7 10—

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street—Apply to JACOB W KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ W. BOOTH

Norwich June 1, 1825 10

GLA[illegible] K[illegible]

**Steel Plated Hoes.**

for sale by Prentice & Lord.

May 25 1825.

**JOHN CHAMPION**

HAS received, and is now opening in Windham, a new supply of articles for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's summer wear

Jackonet Muslins, strip'd and check'd Fancy Ginghams, a great variety rich Calicoes, plain and figured Bombazette, Bombazine, Levantine, Sinshaws, Sarcenet, Gros de Naples Silk, Gloves of all descriptions, German and Flagg Hdkfs Cotton do a great variety Ribbons and fancy articles too numerous to mention, Ribb'd and Mix'd Cassimere, Bang up Cord, Black, Blue, Olive and Oxford Mix'd Broadcloths, Rich Silk Vestings, Valencia, Marseilles and Fancy do. Fine Shirtings, Irish Linen, &c. &c.

**SHOES.**

Morocco, Prunello, & Denmark Satin Shoes, Children's and Infant's Morocco and Kid do.

HARDWARE, a general assortment

St Croix Rum, New-England do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, Country do Wine, &c. Lump Sugar, Brown do. Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas, of the first quality.

Genesee Flour, Richmond do. Lorillard's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in short, a great variety of every thing usually kept in a country store, and will be offered as cheap (for cash, most kinds country produce, or on credit.) as can be bought at any store in the State.

**OVAL HATS.**

One case New-York oval water proof Hats

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [illegible] May, 1825.

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

**MISS MANSFIELD**

HAS just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

**MILLINERY.**

Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, extra quality, a number of American Grass & Fancy Hats, Children's Straw Hats, with Trimmings of all descriptions suitable for the season.

Leghorn Hats cleaned to look as well as new. May 31st. 4w9—

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colars.)*

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab strip'd

*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*

Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*([illegible])*

*Light Blue French Nankin,*

*([illegible] summer wear.)*

Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,

*(for gentlemen's wear)*

Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting. White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDK'FS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*

Cashmere do. & Square do.

*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*

4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Ticklenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE, Cotton do Worsted do. Silk do. Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,

Ivory and Feather Fans,

Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets,

*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*

**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**

Plain do.

Black & Col'd Swantines,

*Russia Sheeting,*

[illegible]

Blue and Yellow Nankins,

[illegible]

*STRIPED BATIST,*

*(for Ladies' dresses)*

White and Col'd. Satins,

**Satin Levantines,**

*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

**Going! Going! Going!!!**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

**SHINN'S PANACEA.**

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen, $24

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes & Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphailties, and mercurial diseases I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*

*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E corner of Third & Market streets, Philadelphia.

## MASONIC.

FROM THE RALEIGH (N. C.) STAR.

Having heard many objections urged against Free Masonry by pious characters and being convinced that those objections would cease to exist, if our brethren were acquainted with the constitution, principles and design of that order of people, I here venture as a christian and Mason, to advocate the cause, and show that there is nothing in Masonry that will either directly or indirectly infringe the rights of christianity or, in any degree injure the morals of mankind. In order to prove this to be a fact, I will present you the leading articles of the constitution of Masonry, first with regard to God and religion. No man can be received as a member, who will deny the Bible as the true revelation of God. It is required of him to observe the moral law, which enjoins unto him love to God and man. He is admonished to avoid back-biting and evil speaking, evil surmisings and jealousy of brethren; forbidden to cheat or defraud one another: all species of fighting, quarrelling and intemperance is strictly forbidden; brother going to law with brother; and all manner of hostility against the government of the nation is discountenanced. It is required of a mason to labor industriously for his support, and the support of his family. It is the invariable doctrine of the Masonic constitution, that its members should exercise charity & benevolence to each other, and all mankind. Although it does not profess to be a church, yet the institution cannot exist without the bible as the grand foundation. Their meetings are opened and closed by prayer—no swearing, or any species of intemperance or discord is suffered within the walls—all is peace, harmony and mutual concord. There the Minister of the gospel is at full liberty to lecture his brethren, and admonish them to reverence the name of God, to walk in the paths of virtue, and always be ready to perform acts of kindness to his brethren. The principles of Masonry are faith, hope and charity—faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind. The design of Masonry is to improve Society. No man, according to the constitution, can be received as a member, who is a profligate, loose man. He must be of fair character, honest in his dealings, sober, discreet and temperate. If he is otherwise after he is initiated, he subjects himself to censure; and, without reformation, to expulsion. Any man, whose character and conduct are derogatory to the above requisitions, upon the strictest principles of masonry, is unworthy to be received as a member; and should be faithfully admonished, if he acts contrary to these principles, and if he does not reform should be excluded from all masonic privileges; which is frequently the case. These constitutions, principles and designs are calculated to improve society, and make men better citizens; although human nature is so depraved, that man cannot change his own heart; yet, by conforming in practice to masonic principles, his actions will be so changed, that his deportment will ever be worthy of imitation. In fact, Masonry leads men, *if its principles be attended to,* to the threshold of the church—religion leads them within its inclosure, and unfolds its sublime mystery.

But objections are urged against Masonry because it is a secret.

Answer. Such is the pride of the human understanding, that it has no great opinion of that it cannot fully comprehend. Whatever has any thing of mystery in it, is very likely to be slighted and treated with contempt, though it possesses all the characters of excellence, and all the commendations of utility; yet if it elude investigation, and have some secret qualities past finding out, doubts will be immediately entertained whether it be worthy of acceptation; and opinions hastily propagated, tending to lessen its character & deny its importance.

Prejudice is a judgment formed beforehand without examination. How unreasonable and unjust must such a judgment be, invulnerable bar to all after information? For, if the mind be wrapped by prepossessions, free enquiry into the full merits of a cause, no *matter how good,* is prevented. Prejudice restrains all interpretations of motives or principles—it discolors every object, or represents it in a false light, it leads to a decision equally ungenerous and unfair—for it often presumes to consider the most slight and frivolous circumstances as satisfactory materials for confident assertions and decisive sentence. It is the immediate and copious source of evil surmises and unkind suspicions—it gives rise to a cavelling censoriousness, unfair insinuations and sarcastic sneers.

Wherever there is a secret bias of mind previously formed, it will catch readily at every little incident and appearance to increase its own propensity, and turn every current of observation into his own corrupt channel. It perverts and misrepresents the very best things—turns honor into disgrace, merit into mischief, christianity into superstition, and virtue into vice. Cautioned and instructed by our subject, and the remarks which it has suggested, let us not form our opinions either of persons or things too hastily, and never proceed upon surmises and precarious conjectures. There is danger in making up a precipitate judgment. Hasty conclusions are the chief cause of all our mistakes and errors. Let us not forget to examine before we judge, and to understand before we decide. To ridicule things we never took pains to enquire into, would be unfair, to condemn practices, the grounds and foundation of which we never took pains to examine, and know nothing about, would be unjust and cruel.

A discreet person will avoid being peremptory in his remarks, & decline hazarding an opinion upon that which he is totally ignorant, or but partially informed. He follows the prudent counsel of Solomon, the ancient wise man: "Blame not before thou hast examined the truth, understand first, then rebuke—answer not before thou hast heard the cause, and strive not in a matter which concerneth thee not—he that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him." Hear the Apostle's solemn charge; 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.—Who art thou, O! man, that judgest another man's servant. To his own matter he standeth or falleth." Upon the same principle of equity is that maxim in common law: every man is presumed to be innocent, until he is proved to be guilty. No one is to be arraigned without evidence, nor condemned before he has made a plea of defence. A verdict is never passed upon a cause unheard.

It is a good rule in all doubtful matters, to suspend our opinion at least till positive proof is obtained, on which to found it.—Until we have fully ascertained the state of a case, let us always be willing to put the fairest construction it will admit, and even to hope the best of a thing, where appearances are against it, indulge that charity that believeth all things, and covereth a multitude of faults, considering him that is clear of sin may cast a stone. Where doubt hesitates, let candor prompt, and where justice balances, let mercy prevail. Even where we find ourselves obliged to blame the principles of a certain sect or party, let us not be so uncharitable as to confound all its adherents & followers under one general indiscriminate censure. Especially let us not charge them with such consequences of their tenets as they disavow.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE LONG-ISLAND STAR.

### BILL BROWN—*A Story.*

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

SOLOMON.

The Proverbs of Solomon may almost be denominated a compend or cyclopedia of human wisdom, gathered from the judgment, experience, and observation of an acute and discerning people. The compilation reflects the greatest credit upon the nation whose maxims they contain, and the author or editor of such of them, as are published in his name. Solomon like the modern Shakespeare, seems to have been the oracle and interpreter of human nature in all its variety of condition and operations. From his own experience, however, he could not have learned all that he has told us, as his situation in life was at the head of society, where he could not have become personally acquainted with all the movements and springs of action in the middle and lower orders of men. Of the case I am about to mention, too, the laws and usages of his nation prevented his knowledge of sciences reserved for these latter days of light and liberty. Incorrigable children and unmanageable apprentices were dealt with by the Jewish laws and customs in a manner very different from the practice of modern times. The police regulations of his day were more summary and conclusive than ours. Penitentiaries and State Prisons were not invented. But the stubborn and rebellious child, being often reproved and hardening his heart, was stoned by the congregation and put out of the way of mischief and misery. And thus it was proved that he that spareth the rod destroyeth his child. For many more are spoiled and ruined by indulgence than are destroyed by severity.

Thirty years ago lived Bill Brown, the subject of my story. He was the only son of an honest, affectionate, and pains-taking widow, who had the misfortune to lose her husband before Billy was old enough to bind out or do any thing but plague his mother. And any boy left without a father, at the age of 12 to 15 or 16, is in this city very fortunate if he escapes the broad road of temptation, profligacy, vice, destruction. To do the best in her power for her son, Mrs. Brown indented him to a worthy bookseller in Pearl, then Queen-street, with a condition that the boy should sleep at home, that his good mother might take the better care of him. His morals, however were to loose too bear confinement, and the company that his mother permitted him to indulge in, led him into scenes of irrigularity and dissipation. As he grew older he became more ungovernable; his mother found his associates and conduct intolerable, and begged his master to take him under his own roof, and if possible keep him within the bounds of decency and order. Billy, however, was as artful as mischievous; and complaining to his mother of the confinement and ill treatment of his master, persuaded his mother to take him back to her lodgings. He was now 15 or 16 years old; and when not engaged in fighting on the Battery, then the resort for boxing matches and revelry, or at Canvastown in its vicinity, brought idle fellows and liquor home to his mother's, and strolled about the streets with his dissolute companions. No longer manageable by his mother, she was compelled to give the whole charge of him to his master, with her advice, admonitions and some reprimands from the police, to assist in regulating his conduct. Disobedience to his master, damage to his property, neglect of his work, and absence from his employment for days and weeks, now rendered him a very troublesome and unprincipled character. Correction was lost upon him or made him more desperate, and he took revenge for every insult or wrong he supposed he received. At length his master's house was burnt at midday, though few dared to suspect the cause.—His master removed, soon found fire placed in his new residence, and, was obliged to watch and pass his nights without sleep, for fear of being awakened in the midst of a conflagration. A second discovery of fire and combustibles placed in the cellar, at length determined his course, and Brown had his indentures given up, and was discharged by his master, to become his own man at the age of eighteen, and follow the bent of his evil disposition or the allurements of vice and prodigacy unrestrained. He soon found himself involved in so much difficulty and trouble by his headstrong, vicious and abandoned conduct, that it became prudent for him to leave the city. He then went to Charleston, where he plunged anew into scenes of riot, debanchery and intemperance, and attached himself to a woman of the town, which soon produced an end of his prodigate career. After quarreling and fighting his way for some time, he was seized by a fit of madness and jealousy, and threw himself into water scarcely knee deep and drowned himself in madness and despair—thus closing his life prematurely, worn out by vice and folly, and old in depravity and crime, before he had numbered twenty years of an ungoverned immoral, and wretched life. This was the fate of Bill Brown—and such was his history, related at this late period by one who was his fellow apprentice.

Young mechanics! what think you of all this? How many of you are in the track of Brown? Surely it needs not the wisdom of Solomon, nor the sanctity of the holy writ, to warn you of the tendency of idleness and dissipation, restlessness under restraint and disobedience to parents and masters, and assure you that such conduct leads as infallibly as time to destruction and death. He that runs may read. The good and evil is before us all. I have told you "a plain unvarnished tale," true in its facts and rather softened in its features. You have seen the end of Brown, and what led him to it. "Go ye and do so likewise."

### THE DESERTER'S EXECUTION.

AN EXTRACT.

I had ridden towards the front one morning, for the purpose of visiting a friend in the 5th division, when I learnt that three men had been seized a few days before, half way between the two chains of posts, and that one of them had confessed that their intention was to desert. A court-martial was immediately ordered; the prisoners were condemned to be shot; and this was the day on which the sentence was to be carried into execution. I consequently found the division, on my arrival, getting under arms; and being informed of the circumstances, I determined, after a short struggle with my weaker feeling, to witness the proceeding.

It was altogether a most solemn and impressive spectacle. The soldiers took their station, & formed their ranks, without speaking a word; and they looked at one another with a peculiar expression, which, without seeming to imply any suspicion of the impropriety of the measure, indicated great reluctance to become spectators of it. The same feeling evidently pervaded the minds of the officers. Indeed you could almost perceive the sort of shudder which ran through the frames of all who were on the parade.

The place appointed for the execution was a little elevated plain, a few hundred yards in front of the camp, and near the picquet from which the culprits had deserted. Hither the different battallions directed their steps, and the whole division being formed into three sides of a hollow square, the men grounded their arms and stood still. At the vacant side of this square, a grave was dug, the earth, which had been excavated, being piled upon its opposite bank; and this, as the event proved, was the spot to be occupied by the prisoners.

We had stood thus about five minutes, when the muffled drums of the corps to which the culprits belonged, were heard beating the dead march; and they themselves, hand cuffed and surrounded by their guards, made their appearance.—One was a fine young man, tall, and well made; another was a dark thick set little man, about forty-years of age; and the third had nothing remarkable in his countenance, except an expression of deep cunning and treachery. They all moved forward with considerable firmness, & took their stations on the mound, when, attention being ordered, a staff officer advanced into the centre of the square & read aloud the proceedings of the court. By these, sentence of death was passed upon all three, but the most villainous-looking among them was recommended to mercy on the score of his having added the guilt of treachery to his other crimes.

As soon as the reading was finished the prisoners were commanded to kneel down upon the ground, and a handkerchief was tied over the eyes of each.—While this was doing, I looked round, not so much from curiosity as to give relief to my own excited feelings, upon the countenance of the soldiers. They were one and all of them, deadly pale, while the teeth of the many were set closely together, and their very breaths seemed to be repressed. It was altogether a most harrowing moment.

The eyes of the prisoners being now tied up, the guard was withdrawn from around them, and took post about ten yards in their front. As soon as this was done, the same staff officer who had read the proceedings of the trial, calling to the informer by name, ordered him to rise, for the commander of the forces had attended to the recommendation of his judges, and spared his life. But the poor wretch paid no attention to the order. I question, indeed, whether he heard it: for he knelt there as if rooted to the spot, till a file of men removed him in a state of insensibility. What the feelings of his companions in crime must have been at this moment I know not, but their miseries were of short duration; for, a signal being given, about sixteen soldiers fired, and they were instantly numbered with the dead. The little man, I observed, sprung into the air when he received his wounds, the other fell flat upon his face; but neither gave the slightest symptom of vitality after.

The discharge of the muskets, in the face of the culprits, was followed by a sound as if every man in the division had been stifled for the last five minutes, and now at length drew in his breath.—It was not a groan, nor a sigh, but a sob, like that which you unconsciously utter after dipping your head under water; and now all excitement was at an end.—The men were dead—they died by musket shots; and these were occurrences viewing them in the abstract, far too common to be much regarded. But in order to give to the execution its full effect, the division formed into open columns of battalions, and marched around the grave, upon the brink of which the bodies lay; after which each corps filed off to its tents, and long before dark the scene of the morning was forgotten.—Not but that it produced a good effect, by checking the prevalence of the offence of which it was the punishment; but pity soon died away, and every feeling of disgust, if indeed, any such feeling had at all arisen, was obliterated. The bodies were thrown into the hole and covered up, and I returned to muse upon what I had seen.

## PUBLIC ACTS.

An act concerning the Students of Washington College.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly concened,* That no person or persons shall give credit to any Student of Washington College, being a minor, without the consent in writing of his parent or guardian, or of such officer or officers of the College as may be authorised by the government thereof, to act in such cases, except for washing or medical aid.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall give credit to any minor as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State, a sum not less than Twenty, nor more than Three Hundred Dollars, according to the nature of the offence & at the discretion of the Court, which may be recovered in any proper action before any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Attorney for the State for the County of Hartford, on the complaint of any of the officers aforesaid, to prosecute for all violations of this act.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT,
President of the Senate.
June 21, 1825—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act, in addition to an Act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That the several Courts of Probate be, authorized as occasion may require, to make an allowance, out of any estate in settlement before them, of such amount as they may judge necessary, for the support of the widow, or family of any deceased person, during the settlement of such estate.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act relating to the School Fund."

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That the Secretary of the State be, and he is hereby authorized to take the acknowledgment of all deeds of release or conveyance of any lands or real estate, in the State of New-York, belonging to the School Fund, and to affix the seal of the state to his Certificate thereof; and the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized to execute such deeds, under the seal of said Treasurer, instead of the seal of the State; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act limiting the term of office of the Mayor of the City of Hartford.

§ 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That hereafter the Mayor of the city of Hartford shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another shall be elected to fill his place, subject always, however, to be removed by the General Assembly.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the present Mayor shall hold his office for the term of two years, from the last Monday of March last, and until another shall be chosen in his place, subject to be removed as aforesaid.

May 31, 1825—Approved.

An Act, in addition to, and in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same."

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That the Superior Court for the County of Hartford, shall be held at Hartford, within and for said County, on the 4th Tuesday of September annually, instead of the first Tuesday of said month; and all appeals taken, and suits returnable to said Court, and all actions pending in the same, shall be entered and proceeded with in the same manner as if said Court had been held on said first Tuesday.

June 3, 1825—Approved.

An Act confirming judgments rendered by the Superior Court and County Courts.

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That every judgment which has been rendered by the Superior Court or County Courts of this State, in any suit wherein the original writ described the Court to which the same was made returnable, a Court of Common Pleas, shall be good and valid, as though the said writ had described the Court, to which the same was returned, a County Court.

May 28th, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to an Act concerning Book Debts.

*Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That if the defendant, in any action of book debt, before a Justice of the Peace, having in his plea claimed a greater balance than thirty-five dollars, and having entered into a recognizance to remove the cause, pursuant to the fourth section of said Act shall fail to enter such cause in the docket of the Court to which it is removable, within the three first days of the term of such Court, the plaintiff may enter the same in such docket, where it shall be proceeded with and tried, or otherwise disposed of, in the same manner as tho' it had been brought there by appeal.

June 3, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the seventy-fifth section of said Act, as subjects the purchaser or buyer of any Lottery Tickets, issued from or under the authority of any other State, and not by authority of this State, to the penalty of seven dollars, for every such ticket so bought, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

*Provided,* That this Act shall not extend to the purchaser of any tickets previous to the rising of this Assembly.

May 31, 1825—Approved.

An Act to constitute the Probate District of New-Hartford.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the towns of New-Hartford and Barkhamstead are hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the district of New-Hartford. *Provided,* That all business relating to said Probate District, begun therein, or that may be commenced, before the rising of this Assembly, shall be completed in the Probate District of Simsbury, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

May 27, 1825—Approved.

An Act authorizing and empowering the Sheriff of the County of New-London, to appoint an additional Deputy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That the Sheriff of the county of New-London, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional Deputy for the County aforesaid, besides those now authorized by law.

May 30, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military force."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the Students belonging to "The American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy," so long as they continue under the instruction, and subject to the discipline of the Institution, not exceeding four years, shall be exempted from the performance of military duty.

May 19, 1825—Approved.

ORIGINAL STAINED

WHEREAS the Congress of the U. States, by an Act passed on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1825, authorized the building of three small Beacons at the entrance of Mill River Harbor in this State, and appropriated the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars for the same:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That His Excellency the Governor be, & he is hereby fully authorized and empowered to cede the jurisdiction of this State over the said Beacons, and over all territory and waters which shall be within one rod of said Beacons respectively, to the United States, by deed of cession, under his hand, and the seal of this State, reserving the right of serving & executing all legal process, civil and criminal, within the same.

May 6, 1825—Approved.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That the forty-first section of the Act, entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person convicted of perjury, under the forty-fourth section of said act in addition to the forfeiture, and disability therein imposed, shall suffer imprisonment in Newgate prison, for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months.

May 30, 1825—Approved.

An Act for the suppression of Houses of Ill Fame.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly, convened*, That any Justice of the Peace may, on the complaint of any proper informing officer, require sureties of the peace and good behaviour, from any and all persons who shall be guilty of frequenting, keeping, or maintaining houses reputed to be houses of bawdry, and ill fame, and if any person being so ordered to find sureties of the peace and good behaviour, shall neglect, or refuse to comply with such order, the Justice of the Peace ordering the same, may commit such person to the common gaol in the county where the offence was committed, or to the work-house in the town, where the offence was committed, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "an Act for licensing and regulating Taverns and suppressing unlicensed houses.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the seventh section of said Act as subjects the buyer of strong liquors therein mentioned to the same penalties as the seller thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"*Provided*, That this Act shall not extend to offences under said section, committed previous to the rising of this Assembly.

June 2, 1825—Approved.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act enabling the proprietors of common & undivided lands to manage and dispose of the same."

WHEREAS the proprietors of common & undivided lands in several towns in this State, did, prior to the passing of the seventh section of the Act to which this is in addition, in legal meeting vote to transfer such lands to the towns respectively in which they are situated, and have since ceased to hold meetings for the management and disposal thereof:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That all grants or cessions of common and undivided lands in any town in this State which have heretofore been made, by the vote of the proprietors, in legal meeting, to the town in which such lands are situated, be, & the same are hereby confirmed, and declared to be good and valid, to transfer the title of such lands; and such vote being recorded in the records of the town, a copy thereof, certified by the town clerk, shall be legal evidence of such cession or grant.

May 26, 1825—Approved.

An Act to repeal an Act, entitled "An Act relating to Briefs."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That the Act entitled "an Act relating to Briefs," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

May 31, 1825—Approved.

An Act constituting the Town of Southington a Probate District.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That the town of Southington be, & hereby is, constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Southington. *Always provided*, That all matters and business, relative to the office of a Court of Probate, that have already been begun, or entered, in the Court of Probate for the district of Farmington, shall be completed in the same.

May 24, 1825—Approved.

An Act to establish and confirm the levies on Executions on real estate, made since the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That in all cases in which executions have been levied on lands or real estate, and the same set off, by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or other proper officer, since the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the returns on which were made according to the law, previously & until that time in force, be, and the same are hereby established and ratified.

*Provided nevertheless*, That where the title attempted to be acquired by any levy made as aforesaid, has been finally decided against the creditor named in such execution, the same shall not be affected by this act.

June 1st, 1825—Approved.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

## SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Editor,

Some legislatures make statutes that no civil officer shall arrest any person on Sunday. I have sometimes thought that the same law ought to extend to officers of the church, forbidding them to keep their congregations in duress on that day. I live in a small country village, and belong to a small congregation, the members of which are very well contented with each other, and their clergyman. We are always glad to meet, and greet, one another, on Sunday, when we contrive to be informed of what has been doing during the week, in our parish, as well as the rest of the world. Some, accordingly, collect, for this purpose, about the meetinghouse steps, before the service begins, and the bell frequently ceases tolling before their conversation is ended. In a fair bright day, the minister generally seats himself in the pulpit, here he remains some time, turning over the leaves of his books, and his sermon, and then looks about the congregation, and, now and then, turns his eye to the door, by way of enquiring whether the news is told, and the groups broken up, and ready to join the worship. On the other hand, the talkers look in, at every pause in the conversation to observe whether the minister has commenced reading the psalm. Mean time, the fans are all in motion, and the dames are overseeing the demeanor of the damsels, while the damsels are spying out all the new dresses, and covertly prinking themselves. Now a new silk gown rustles up the aisle; presently a new pair of shoes creak through the gallery; the singers, one after another, give a hem, to clear their nines, while the president of the bass-viol touches the strings softly, and screws his instrument into tune. If any stranger happens to be present he is critically noted, and every one meditates the question to be put, and remarks to be made, relating to him, after the service. Lovers' eyes are searching out each other, and exchanging glances. By and by, little Billy, in crossing the pew to whisper to his mother, treads upon Fowler's tail, whereat he raises his voice in a lamentable expostulation. Madame Betty's Cupid is scratching at the pew door for admittance—and a child utters a shrill squall by way of demanding its mother's breast. At length all is hushed except the indistinct echo of the conversation at the door, where the talkers are waiting to hear the minister say, "Let us begin the worship of God by singing" such a psalm or hymn. The minister is waiting, at the same time, for them to come in. But when he and the whole congregation begin to be a little out of countenance, he breaks silence, the talkers pour in, and the service proceeds. Now, as I have passed the age of boyhood, when the spirit is always alive, and the fertile mind supplies sports enough on all occasions by wondering at what occupies the senses at the moment, or devising and executing trivial mischief, and as I do not find myself much interested in the cares of the week, and can find opportunity in the intervals of the service to reconnoitre the assembly, this long prelude begins to be tedious to me. I do not believe our good minister will tire out the talkers, and I hope he will no longer keep the rest of the congregation in duress a quarter of an hour before every service, in making the experiment. I find the practice of a neighboring clergyman, who is not to be compared to ours in any other thing, contributes much more to the orderly and convenient conducting of public worship. He begins as soon as he conveniently can, after ascending the pulpit stairs, whether the day be rainy or fair; and all the congregation, knowing precisely when he will commence, are generally in their places in time.

By putting this into your paper you will entitle yourself to the high consideration of yours, &c.

JEDIDIAH PARISHIONER.

*From the Washington City Gazette.*

*Lieut. Platt's Testimony.*—As this officer was a principal actor in the scene at Foxardo, which gave rise to the recal of Com. Porter, and all the subsequent vexations, we insert below his testimony, given on oath before the late Court of Inquiry. It seems the Commodore had no concern in sending him thither; and if any thing more unpleasant should grow out of this business, (as from the persecuting spirit of Secretary Southard, we begin to have some fears there may,) the Commodore and his friends will have the consolation to reflect, that it was done from the most disinterested and most patriotic motives—in maintaining the honor of our flag at all hazards.

"On the 24th October last, as I believe about 7 o'clock in the morning, I received a communication from Messrs. Cabbot, Bailey & Co. Commercial Agents at St. Thomas, informing me that their store was forcibly entered the preceding night, and robbed of goods to the amount of no less than five thousand dollars. I commanded the Beagle then at St. Thomas. With this communication I received also a request from Messrs. Cabbot, Bialey, & Co. to assist in recovering the goods. I went on shore and called on them, and there I learned from merchants who had been previously robbed at the same place, that they had good reason for supposing that these goods had been taken to Foxardo, or in that neighborhood. I lost no time in getting my vessel ready for sea; I took with me a pilot furnished from the shore, a clerk of Messrs. Cabbot & Bailey, with a description of the goods that had been stolen. On the evening of the 26th, about 6 o'clock, I anchored with my colors flying in the harbor of Foxardo. It was then so late that the pilot did not think it prudent to go on shore, or was not capable of shewing me the way. Early the next morning, (the 27th) a boat came along side with a message from the Captain of the port, who said he would be happy to see me on shore. I inquired whether he was acquainted with the character of the vessel, to which he answered yes. Lest he might be mistaken, I directed him to inform the Captain of the port it was the United States' schooner Beagle, and that I should be on shore as soon as possible. At about half past 8 I landed; and was there met by a parcel of ruffians, I could hardly tell what they were. One of them informed me I could not proceed up to the village. I inquired of him who he was—whether an officer or not; he gave me no satisfaction whatever, but merely repeated that I could not proceed up to the town. I then proceeded on without any interruption whatever; having been advised so to do by some citizens who were there, who informed these men had no authority to stop me.

Having entered the village, I first went to the Captain of the port, having been informed by a gentleman, a citizen of the place, that this was proper. I informed the captain of the port of the object of my visit, and my reasons for appearing in citizen's dress, and after producing the letter addressed to Mr. Campos, he appeared perfectly satisfied with my character, and directed me to call upon the Alcade and inform him. I called on the Alcade, and explained to him my object, and again produced the letter to Mr. Campos. He was perfectly satisfied with my character and appeared very much pleased that I had taken the precaution to come on shore in citizen's dress.—He then stated that he had no doubt that he should be able to obtain the goods before night, or ascertain where they were.—This conversation was entirely between ourselves, the interpreter only being present—every one else being out of hearing. He said the recovery of the goods would probably be attended with some expense. I replied, that if it was necessary to offer a reward for the recovery of the goods, I was authorized to offer one not to exceed one thousand dollars. I then proposed going round to the different stores where these goods might have been deposited with the police, and examine the goods and see if they corresponded with the samples and descriptions we had. It was supposed that the goods which had been stolen were the only goods of that description in the country. He told me to let that matter rest—to let him manage the affair. He observed that as I had very properly taken the precaution to come on shore in citizen's clothes, he thought it advisable to let it rest entirely with him; that if I accompanied him it might excite some suspicion. I accordingly went to a public house, and took my breakfast. I received a message from the Alcade requesting me to call at his office. I was then under the impression that he had made some discoveries in respect to the goods that I was in search of. I went over to his office directly; Lieut. Ritchie and the pilot were with me, to see what the result was. I inquired, on my arrival at the office of the Alcade, whether he had sent for me, and for what purpose. To this the captain of the port replied in the most provoking & insulting manner, that he had sent for me for the purpose of demanding my register. I informed them that I had previously offered to shew my commission, my uniform and my clothes; that I had no register, that a man of war carried none. He then told me, that if I did not produce my register at once, he would imprison me. I then requested permission to go on board my vessel with any officer they might choose to send with me, & that I would satisfy them of the character of my vessel and myself. I then stated to them that the insult which I had received from them was of that nature that it could not be overlooked on my part, and that I should make a formal report of it to Com. Porter; and lest they might deny that they had arrested and imprisoned me, that I should proceed immediately on board my vessel and leave the port. I left the office with the design of returning to my vessel, when I was pursued by soldiers, who took me by the collar, arrested, and brought me back. I then considered myself as a prisoner. After detaining me about an hour, under the charge of a sentry, with Mr. Ritchie and the pilot, they consented to let me send Mr. Bedford, the clerk who had been sent by Messrs. Cabot & Bailey, on board the vessel for my commission. I sent him on board and directed him to bring my commission and uniform, as they did not require the latter. Mr. Bedford returned with them. I put on my uniform and shewed them my commission, observing, it was a thing which had never been required of me before. After perhaps fifteen minutes deliberation on the subject, they pronounced the commission a forgery, and me a damned pirate, and ordered me to be confined in the jail. They called it the king's house, and not knowing what that meant, I thought they were about taking me to the most genteel house in the place. So soon as I approached near enough to discover that it was a guard house, well calculated to produce the yellow fever or plague, I objected to being confined there, and said I would not be, unless they compelled it by force of arms. In about ten minutes they returned me to the quarters from which they had taken me, and placed me under charge of a sentry. After my return, I directed the interpreter to inquire what their object was—whether they meant to detain me or what they wanted? The answer was they would detain me until they heard from St. John's, as I had produced nothing to satisfy them of my character. I informed them that what I had already shown them, was all that would be in my power to show them after hearing from St. John's. They informed me, that I had shown nothing to satisfy them that I was ever ordered to that vessel as a Lieutenant Commandant. I then requested permission to send on board for orders—it was granted. I sent on board and got them. After producing my orders they called a council, detained me till about fifteen minutes before sun down, confined. I was then set at liberty and ordered to go on board my vessel, which I did; laughed and hissed at by every blackguard in the street.—In this way I left the village, went on board my vessel and got under weigh.

On the 12th of November, I was standing out of the harbour of St. Thomas, and discovered the John Adams with her broad pendant flying, standing into the harbour. As soon as the Commodore came to anchor, I went on board and reported myself to him, and mentioned the circumstances that had led to my visit to Foxardo, and the treatment I met with there. The Commodore replied that a written report was necessary. I informed him it should be done directly; that not expecting him so soon, was the cause why it had not already been made out. The Commodore further informed me, that if the circumstances of the case would justify my going there as I did; that he would visit Foxardo, and obtain redress for the insult offered to my person and the flag of the United States. I referred the Commodore to Mr. Cabot and Mr. Furniss, both Commercial Agents at that place, who would inform him that robberies of the same kind had been committed, and the goods stolen traced to Foxardo or the neighborhood. The Commodore then directed me to go on shore, and request Mr. Cabot to come on board, and at the same time get a pilot. I saw Mr. Cabot, who immediately came on board with me. In the morning, the pilot came on board the Beagle, and I immediately got under way, and stood out to the Adams, then under way by order of the commodore. I went on board the commodore, and delivered my written report. I was then ordered to go ahead, with the pilot on board the Beagle, and make the best of my way to Foxardo. The wind, however, was light, and we were obliged to lie too, off & on during the night. The next morning, at day-light, I was hailed, and ordered again to proceed ahead. At about 7 o'clock, a boat was sent on board from the commodore for the pilot, and I was directed to proceed on again to the south. At 8, signals were made to follow the motions of the commodore, who was standing in to the land.—At 9, we came to anchor under the lee of Passage Island, where we remained until 12 at night, when the Grampus, the Beagle, the barges of the Adams, with as many of the officers and men as could be spared from the vessels, got under way and proceeded toward the harbor of Foxardo.—The barges were officered and manned, and about landing. At this time one of them had been sent to attack a fort on an eminence at the beach. Commodore Porter, at the same time, sent by Lieut. Stribling a flag of truce to the Alcade of the place. At half past 3, we commenced marching up from the landing to the village, which was about a mile and a half distant. We walked it in about 15 or 20 minutes. After we arrived within about 40 rods of the village, in a few minutes we discovered a field piece, with a number of men with muskets. Com. Porter ordered us to halt. About 15 minutes after, we discovered a white flag, which was accompanied by Lieut. Stribling, the Alcade, the Captain of the port, and the interpreter. They professed, when they met the Com. not to know the object of his visit. The Com. informed them, they ought to have known *that*, from the tenor of his note—asked them if they had not confined me after knowing I was an American officer, & why they had done so? The Alcade admitted he had confined me after knowing that I was an American officer, but said that he was not to blame, as he had been forced to do so by others. The Commodore informed him that he had nothing to do with any other person; that he was the Alcade and Chief Magistrate of the place, and that he held him responsible for the insult offered to me and to the flag—that, as he had the power of confining, he certainly had the power of releasing me. The Commodore then informed there was no necessity for any altercation—that the time he had allowed had nearly expired—that there was about five or seven minutes remaining—that he had required of them a suitable apology, such a one as should be dictated—the refusal of which would compel him to resort to force of arms, which should terminate in the final destruction of the village. They acceded to this and apologized in the manner the commodore dictated, to the satisfaction of all present. This being done, we proceeded down to the beach.—Refreshments were brought down, and we returned to the vessels, and got under weigh.

I neglected mentioning the spiking two nine pounders which guarded the passage by which we marched up. I do not know that they were loaded. There was a battery on the eminence with two cannon. I saw the Spaniards by them with matches—they were training them upon the vessels. This battery was attacked by a barge, and the Spaniards ran without firing. The other barges landed at almost the same time on the beach, within half a mile of the battery. They did not fire at us at all."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

We understand that the Committee on the Washington Monument, at a meeting held on the 2d inst. unanimously adopted the design for a monument submitted to them by our fellow citizen William Strickland, and awarded him the premium of one hundred dollars. In October last, upon application being made by the Committee, the Council granted the use of the Washington Square, in conformity with the wishes of the citizens, for the site of the proposed monument, whenever the design should be submitted to and approved of by Council.

On Thursday evening application was made to the Councils to grant the necessary permission to enable the committee to commence the structure early in July, when Gen. La Fayette has not only promised, in compliance with the wishes of our citizens, but has repeatedly expressed great desire, to assist in laying the foundation stone.

The Select Council promptly and unanimously approved of the design, and granted the permission agreeably to the former resolution of Councils, and sent the same to the Common Council for concurrence. Adjourn. It was not, however, we understand, acted upon last evening in the latter.—*Nat. Gaz.*

### SMALL POX.

This fatal distemper has broken out in Charleston, (S. C.) and in Monticello. Several deaths have lately occurred, in different parts of the country from the same disorder.—We are really out of patience and almost without sympathy for those who tacitly consent to become victims of this most fatal and loathsome disease. Of what avail is it that the means of health and safety are so amply provided at our hands, if we neglect to make use of them? It was to be expected that every person would eagerly avail himself of the safeguard against the small-pox which vaccination gives as a matter of self-preservation.—But this is not the fact;—some are without faith in its efficacy, while others, not apprehending immediate danger, put it off for a more convenient opportunity. We lately conversed with a gentleman from Montreal, who informs us that small pox is as common among the middling and lower classes of inhabitants in the provinces of Canada, as measles in the States. From the ready and constant intercourse we have with these provinces, and the thousand facilities by which contagion may be conveyed, it would be a matter of surprise if any who have not had the disease, or been vaccinated, should escape infection. A gentleman from Berkshire county, informs us that a young woman lately died there of small-pox, who contracted the disease from a parcel of cotton; others were as much exposed, but having been vaccinated they escaped infection. It is time that there be some measure adopted to check the progress of this most direful scourge of our race.

We conceive that much may be done by publishers of newspapers, to arouse those who still remain in a state of apathy to a sense of their danger. It is not by having a doctrine occasionally recommended from high authority, that makes its current among the people, but by having it constantly urged as a matter of absolute necessity, and the danger of neglect, particularly to the younger members of the community, vividly portrayed.—*Med. Int.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

A dinner was given early in the month of April to Mr. Brougham, by his friends in Edinburgh, which seems to have excited more attention and feeling, than any similar event for some time past. Our only concern with it, however, at present is, to extract from the very long report given in the Scotsman of all the incidents, speeches, toasts, &c. on the occasion, the toast, with the few observations that preceded it, proposed by *Mr. Jeffrey*.

After returning thanks for the honor done him, in drinking his health, Mr. J. said:

Since he was on his feet, he would propose the health of a meritorious and distinguished individual, who though not of our country, yet any country might be proud to claim him as her own. He meant the Marquis de Lafayette. (*Cheers.*) This distinguished individual still retained the same temperate love of liberty which he had imbibed when he served his adopted country, and which still animated him. He had shared more in the toils than in the triumphs of liberty. (*Hear, hear.*) He was now, however, receiving the honors that were due to his exertions, being animated by the thanks of that country which shared his youthful aspirations; (*Cheers;*) and he was enjoying the spectacle of the creation of a mighty kingdom, sprung up in less space than suffice to conduct a human being from the cradle to the grave—[*applause.*]—He did not think that there was any thing so magnificent in the whole of human history, as the change that had taken place in that country which he had left, and to that which he had returned. [*hear.*] It was as the liberator or adopted son of America that he wished to recommend him to their notice. The hazards of that country were now over. But he had seen liberty twice crushed in his native country, before he had sought for it in another land.

"The Marquis de Lafayette, & the friends of Liberty in America."

The Balt. Federal Gazette thus notices a recent imprudent transaction at Norfolk:

A few weeks since an advertisement appeared in the Norfolk newspapers, announcing that a quantity of old iron, belonging to the United States, would be sold at that place on a stated day at public auction. A respectable dealer in the article in Baltimore, seeing the advertisement, authorized an agent in Norfolk to bid for the iron three cents per pound; but when the day of sale arrived, the agent ascertained that it had been sold at *private sale for one cent* per pound! The purchaser, however, consented to sell it for *three cents*, and gained by the transaction twelve hundred dollars! It is not difficult to calculate what the government *lost*. The iron arrived in this city a few days ago; it is a valuable lot, well worth, as we learn, five cents per pound.

*From the Boston Centinel, June 14.*

## Bunker Hill Battle Celebration.

The celebration of the 50th anniversary of the memorable battle on Bunker Hill, and the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of an OBELISK to commemorate that great event, have taken place.

As public journalists, it is our duty to record the proceedings of the day; but we feel unable to do any thing like justice to the splendor of the scenes which passed, or to the excellent spirit and enthusiastic good feelings, which animated, with an unanimous impulse, an assemblage, which it is believed to be no exaggeration to estimate at one hundred and fifty thousand, collected from every state of the Union.

The day was temperate and fair.—And all the arrangements made to honor it, were executed with a punctuality & good order, which could only be effected by the entire union of all the hearts and hands in the ceremonies.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having been requested to assist on the occasion, assembled at an early hour in the morning at their Hall, and soon after were visited by their illustrious brother Gen. La Fayette, and their respected brothers George Washington La Fayette and Le Vasseur. The meeting was most interesting. After the fraternal greeting of Grand Master Abbott the distinguished Guest expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting his brethren, in the beloved city of Boston, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the Grand Lodge whose first Grand Master had, in the true spirit of a Mason, shed his blood in defence of the liberties and institutions of his country, on that ever memorable occasion. The assemblage of the fraternity was very numerous. The Grand Lodges of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, & New Jersey were represented by their Grand Masters or other distinguished members; and the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of several States by their Grand High Priests, & other officers. The distinguished Visitor was attended from, and to his residence at Mr. Lloyd's, by a deputation composed of Past Grand Masters and Deputies.

The Grand Procession was formed near the State House, with the utmost precision & regularity, under the superintending direction of Brig. Gen. Lyman. The Military Escort was composed of sixteen companies, and a corps of cavalry, all volunteers, and all in full uniform. The Military display was very imposing.

SURVIVORS OF THE BATTLE.

These worthies were in eight barrouches & carriages, and were about 40 in number,—Each wearing on his breast a badge, "*Bunker-Hill, June 17, 1775.*" and many bearing the implements of war they used in the fight.

Then followed between one or two hundred Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers, each bearing an appropriate badge. Their appearance was truly venerable.

THE B. H. M. ASSOCIATION,

In full numbers, six deep, all wearing the badge, "B. H. M. A."

THE MASONIC PROCESSION (UNCLOTHED

[Marshalled by Brother WHITE, Grand Marshal, assisted by brother KNAPP, INGALLS and TWISS.]

This section of the Procession was very splendid and exceeded two thousand of the fraternity, all with their jewels and regalia.—The Grand Lodge of the State was fully organized; and bore the implements and vessels used in laying the foundations of ancient edifices. They were followed by the Grand Encampments of the Knights Templars of R. Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, in full numbers with their banners, implements and regalia; by the Grand Lodges of the above States; by the Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons and by various subordinate Chapters and Lodges, bearing banners. A full band of music was attached to the Masonic Procession. Of the regalia of the Grand Lodge, was a gold urn, borne by the Deputy Grand Master, containing a relict of our departed Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON. We have not room to-day to enumerate the names of the Great Great, Grand, and eminent Masters who were present.*

Hon. Mr. WEBSTER, President, and other officers of the B. H. M. Association.

The Rev. Dr. KIRKLAND, the Rev. Mr. THAXTER, (a Revolutionary Chaplain) and the Rev. Mr. WALKER, Chaplains of the day.

Directors and Committees of the Association.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE

In a coach and four, accompanied by Lieut. General LALLEMAND, of Philadelphia.

Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, & the General's suite in a carriage.

His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Secretary, Treasurer, &c.

Governor FENNER, the Secretary of War of the United States and others.

Delegations from various States.

Delegation from the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth.

Officers of the United states Navy and Army, and of the Militia, in Uniform.

Citizens.

* NOTE. The following address of the M. E. JOHN H. SHEPARD, Grand King of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, (which formed a splendid part of the cortege) delivered to the Grand Master of Massachusetts, immediately after laying the Corner Stone, by direction of the Chapter, will afford the reader better information on the subject of the Masonic part of the ceremony than any we are able to give:—

"*M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:*

"I have the honor in behalf of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, to present to you our felicitations on the interesting ceremonies of this memorable day. Your invitation has assembled, we have reason to believe, a larger number of organized fraternities on the first Battle Ground of American Independence, than have ever met together since the completion and dedication of the Temple of King Solomon, where the Masons of all countries where spectators of the scene. Under your direction this great body have laid the Corner Stone of a Monument to be erected as a lasting memorial of the first battle which changed the moral and political destiny of a new continent. The celebration of this event in the splendid manner we have this day witnessed, will be ever dear to our recollection, not only as brethren of the great Masonic Family, but as citizens of an immense Republic, whose greatest glory is the happiness of all its individual members. We have also the satisfaction of witnessing your interview with the illustrious LA FAYETTE, whose name is so justly endeared to every good man, and of assuring him in your presence of our perfect concordance with the sentiments you expressed. Allow me also, M. W. G. Master to communicate to you the high cross entertained by the M. E. G. High Priest, and by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Maine, of the attention we have received on this occasion."

To which the M. W. Grand Master made an appropriate and affectionate reply.

In this order the whole proceeded from the State-House, about half past 10, and passed through Park, Common, School, Washington, Union, Hanover, and Prince-streets, to Charles-River Bridge, and from thence through Maine, Green, and High-streets, to Charlestown, to the Monumental Square. The front of the procession had nearly reached the bridge, when the rear of it left the Common.

All the streets, the houses to their roofs, and in some instances to chimney tops, and every situation on which a foothold could be obtained for a prospect of the procession, were filled with a condensed mass of well-dressed, cheerful looking persons of all ages and denominations, many of whom had occupied their stations for several hours; and when, at appropriate places, spontaneously rent the air with peals and unbidden acclamations, while the Ladies displayed their tokens of smiles, and waving handkerchiefs hailed as the procession passed, particularly when the Guest was in sight.

Arrived at the Monument spot, the various sections of the procession formed in squares around it; when the Grand Master of Massachusetts, accompanied by Gen. LAFAYETTE, President WEBSTER, the Past Grand Masters, the District Deputy Grand Master bearing the Architectural Implements, the grand wardens bearing the Corn, Wine and Oil, in vases, the Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, and Principal Architect, repaired around the foundation stone, which having been squared, levelled, and plumbed, by the Grand Master, Brother FAYETTE, and Mr. WEBSTER, and declared to be true and proper, a casket was deposited in the cavity of the stone, containing coins, &c. and a silver plate with the following

INSCRIPTION.

"On the XVII day of June, M.D.CCCXXV, at the request of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, the Most Worshipful JOHN ABBOT, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, did, in the presence of Gen. LAFAYETTE, lay this Corner-Stone of a MONUMENT to testify the gratitude of the present generation to their Fathers, who on the 17th June, 1775, here fought in the cause of their country, and of free institutions, the memorable BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, and with their blood vindicated for their posterity the privileges and happiness this land has since enjoyed. Officers of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. President DANIEL WEBSTER; Vice-Presidents Thomas H. Perkins, Joseph Story; Secretary, Edward Everett; Treasurer, Nathaniel P. Russell. [*Here follow a list of 25 directors.*] Standing Committee for collecting Subscriptions.—Henry A. S. Dearborn, John C. Warren, Edward Everett, George Blake and Samuel D. Harris. Committee on the form of a Monument.—Daniel Webster, L. Baldwin, G. Stuart, Washington Alston, and G. Ticknor.

President of the United States.—John Quincy Adams. Governor of Massachusetts.—Levi Lincoln. Gov. of New-Hampshire.—David L. Morrell. Gov. of Connecticut.—Oliver Wolcott. Gov. of Vermont.—C. P. Van Ness. Gov. of Rhode-Island.—James Fenner. Gov. of Maine.—Albion K. Parris. Alexander Parris, Architect."

The Grand Chaplain, the R. W. Br. Allen of Chelmsford, then pronounced a benediction—the G. Master strewed the *Corn, Wine, and Oil*, & delivered the implements of Architecture to the Master Builder, with orders to erect the Monument on the true principles of Masonry, to which the Architect made the following reply: "*Most Worshipful Grand Master*, I receive from your hands these implements of science and labor, belonging to my *craft and profession*, with feelings of great personal diffidence, but still in the strong confidence & faith that such is the triumphant spirit of the age, and such the numbers, ability, and power of those who have ordered the *craftsmen* to commence building, that the work will go *bravely on*, and the fathers who have this day come up, resting each upon his staff, to see you lay the Corner Stone, will live long enough to witness the dedication at the completion of the structure.

The benediction being repeated, the G. M. pronounced the ceremonies ended. The procession, which was inside the lines, then cheered, and salutes were fired on Bunker Hill by the Charlestown Artillery, and on Copps Hill in Boston, by the Sea Fencibles. The procession then moved to an amphitheatrical area, where accommodations had been made, on a most ample scale, for the accommodation of the auditors of the Address of the President of the Association. They included a large portion of the north-eastern declivity of the battle hill. In the centre of the base, a rural arch and bower, surmounted by the American Eagle, was formed for the government of the Association, and some of the Guests in front of which, after the venerable Mr. Thacher had addressed the throne of Grace, the Orator, *sub rogo*, pronounced an address, which none but its author is capable of doing justice to in a summary, and which will be printed & read with a pleasure equalled only by that which electrified the vast assemblage who listened to it for nearly one hour and a quarter. It is enough for us to say, that it was in every particular worthy of the celebrity of the orator, and that his address to the silver-headed worthies of the Revolution, and to the distinguished Guest of the Nation, filled every heart with transport. On each side of the bower, seats, with awnings, had been prepared, and were filled by over one thousand ladies, from all parts of the Union, presenting a spectacle of animated beauty and intelligence, and offering a fine contrast to the other parts of the auditory. The exercises commenced and closed with the following Hymns, sung by a powerful choir, to the two good old tunes:

FIRST HYMN.

*By Rev. John Pierpont.....* "*Old Hundred.*"

O, is not this a holy spot!
'Tis the high place of Freedom's birth:—
God of our Fathers! is it *not*
The holiest spot of all the earth?

Quenched is thy flamed on Horeb's side:
The robber roams o'er Sinai now;
And those old *men*, thy seers, abide
No more on Zion's mournful brow.

But on *this* hill thou, Lord, hast dwelt,
Since round its head the war-cloud curled,
And wrapt our fathers, where they knelt
I prayer and battle for a world.

Here sleeps their dust: 'tis holy ground:
And we, the children of the brave,
From the four winds are gathered round,
To lay our offering on their grave.

Free as the winds around us blow,
Free as yon waves below us spread,
We rear a pile, that long shall throw
Its shadow on their sacred bed.

But on their deeds no shade shall fall,
While o'er their couch thy sun shall flame
Thine ear was bowed to hear their call,
And thy right hand shall guard their fame.

### SECOND HYMN.

*By the Rev. James Flint.* ..... "*St. Martin's.*"

O Glorious day! that saw the array
Of freemen in their might,
When here they stood, nerved to bleed,
Yet dared th' unequal fight.

The sons are met to pay the debt
Due to their fathers' fame;
And here they place the column's base
To bear their deathless name.

'Tis not that here the victor's cheer
Rung o'er the falling foe,—
That earth here drank of many a rank
Th' life-blood's gushing flow:

The pledge here given to earth and heaven,
Freemen to live or die—
This gives their fame its sacred claim
To immortality.

To God, who willed a state to build,
Based on the rights of man,
Glory we give, who this day live
To hail th' accomplished plan.

[The account of the Dinner, Odes, Toasts, &c. will be given in our next.]


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1825.


On Thursday last, the Rev. SETH BLISS was ordained Pastor over the Church in Jewett-City. (Griswold.) Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass.—Sermon by Rev. Professor Fitch, of New-Haven—Consecrating prayer by Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin—Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. John Hyde, of Preston—Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. Strong, of this city—Charge to the People by Rev. Levi Nelson, of Lisbon.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, at Kinney's Hotel, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence, the following gentlemen were appointed for that purpose, viz:

Cushing Eells, Joseph O. Hopkins, Joseph Breed, Walcott Huntington, William Hines, Erastus Coit, Arthur F. Gilman, John Dunham, Asa Roath, Jedediah Huntington, John Hyde, Roger Huntington, Thomas Robinson, and Peleg Hunt.

The Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated in Chelsea, on the 4th of July next—at which the citizens of this and the towns adjacent are invited to attend. The Declaration of Independence, an Oration, Sacred Music, and appropriate Military Exercises, will form the order of the day. A Bower will be erected, for accommodating the guests, on the beautiful heights of *Bliss Hill*; a Collation will be provided by Mr. Newcomb Kinney, which, inclusive of liquors, will be one dollar to each person who attends.

Persons disposed to attend, will please leave their names as early as may be convenient, with Thomas Robinson, Wm. Hines, Peleg Hunt, Joseph Breed, Jed. Huntington, John Hyde, or A. F. Gilman.

Published by order of the Committee of Arrangements. C. EELLS, Chairman.
A. F. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Lafayette wrote from Albany to Boston, under the date of 12th inst. that he hoped to be in Boston on the 15th, and present his respects to the Legislature on the 16th, attend the ceremonies at Bunker Hill on the 17th, depart for New-Hampshire (where the Legislature is now in session) on the 20th—then visit Maine; and as it is necessary for him to embark for France on the 15th August, he must rapidly visit New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, and the three Virginia ex-Presidents, before he shall, to his great regret, leave the blessed American shore.

The Erie Canal, 362 miles in length, was commenced on the 4th of July, 1817, and will be completed in 1825, at an expence of about $7,000,000.

*Levi Woodbury*, late Gov'r of New-Hampshire, has been chosen by the Legislature, a Senator to Congress, for 6 years from the 4th of March last. The votes were, Woodbury 106, Mason 53, Dinsmoor 43, scattering 1.

Counterfeit notes of the denomination of $2, of the Washington and Warren Bank are in circulation, so well executed, as to deceive the keensighted sagacity of the Brokers:—and five dollar notes of the Patterson Bank, are also in circulation, well executed.

The name of John W. Fanning should have been inserted in the list of Justices of the Peace for the town of Griswold, in our last.

In England they seem determined to go on with the Great Rail Road from Liverpool to Manchester. It is to be 60 feet wide—and cost $50,000 a mile—purchase of land, Steam Tow Carriages, wagons, ware-houses, &c. &c.

The government of the Netherlands has lately cast, at the iron works of Siraing, the head of the immense lion that is to ornament the grand national monument, on the plains of Waterloo. The weight of the head, alone, is 5,000 lbs. or nearly 2½ tons; the weight of the entire lion will be 60,000 lbs. or nearly 20 tons English.

### BUNKER HILL BATTLE.

Of the surviving officers of this memorable Battle, there were present seven Captains, three Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns—no Field or Staff Officers now living.

In the first carriage containing the officers who were in the Battle, was Col. Clark, aged 86—Capt. B. Mann, aged 85—Capt. Samuel Russell Trevett aged 74—Gen. Henry Dearborn, aged 74—The aggregate ages, 328 years. These were all Captains and distinguished in the battle—Capt. Trevett, was the senior officer present, he having been a Capt. of Artillery on that great day.

### FOR THE COURIER.

No branch of labor at this time, is poorer paid, probably, than the agricultural, and why is it that it should be so, when there are no restrictions in this country on our exports? We are at liberty to load our vessels with any article we please, and go to any market we can find. The only difficulty then in the way, seems to be want of the market, and the reason we cannot find the market abroad that we formerly did, is, because every nation that we have intercourse with are at peace, and adopting measures to protect their own citizens whether Agriculturalists or Manufacturers in the possession of the home market, to the utter exclusion of all others. If this then be the policy of older and more experienced nations, it surely becomes the duty of an infant country like this, enjoying all the advantages to be derived from an extensive territory, embracing all climes, and abounding in all the raw materials that are necessary for the consumption of an immense population, to turn our attention to the same subject. Other nations have considered the protection of internal industry as the grand *talisman*, that connected their barren wastes into fruitful fields, as the true *philosophers stone*, that turned every thing into gold that it touched.

Let us for a moment look at what other nations have done, and are doing, on this subject. From Hertzberg's Discourses delivered at Berlin in 1786, the following extract has been made—"The King (speaking of the King of Prussia) protects and encourages Manufacturers in every possible manner, especially by advancing large sums of money to assist them in carrying on their manufactures, animating them by rewards, and establishing magazines of wool, in all the little towns, for the benefit of the small woolen manufacturers." In 1681, Portugal established the woolen manufacture in that kingdom, and excluded all other nations—would not permit the article to be landed within their territory, for more than 20 years—until 1703 the nation enjoyed unbounded prosperity, & a balance of trade in their favor with every nation. During this period, Portugal coins were so rare in England, that they were regarded as medals. In 1703, the Portuguese minister being dead, that had raised the nation by his policy to such a state of prosperity, the then resident British Minister, Mr. Methuen negociated a treaty with the new Portuguese minister, called the Methuen treaty, by which it was stipulated, that the Portuguese should not prohibit British Woolens, being landed and sold in Portugal; and as an offsett, Port wines were admitted into England at two thirds the duty on French wines. The consequence was with them as with every other country that adopts such a policy, their manufacturing establishments were all ruined, and have never been restored. In a short time after, there was a balance in favor of England against Portugal of $4,444,000, and Portugal has remained ever since, nothing more than a colony of England.

Spain has plunged herself into the same vortex, by adopting the same policy, and the United States have by a similar policy incurred a debt with the capitalists of Great Britain since the peace of 1815, of from 80 to 100 millions of dollars.

During the reign of Queen Anne in England, the vegetables that were used to garnish her table, were imported from Flanders. Soon after gardeners came from Flanders and settled in England, and were patronized by the Government, and now, there are more vegetables raised in one parish in Kent, than are raised in all Flanders.

In 1330, Edward III invited into England, from the Netherlands 70 families of cloth workers to establish the Woolen manufacture, and granted them great privileges. This laid the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of England.

In 1567, the persecutions of D'Alva in the Netherlands, drove thousands of artists of every kind to England; they were received and protected in the enjoyment of the home market exclusively, from that period to the present.

The repeal of the edict of Nantz, in France, at a more recent period, drove great numbers of silk weavers and other manufacturers to England. They were immediately protected by the same enlightened policy. And by this means Great Britain increased her wealth, power and resources, till she literally wielded the destinies of nations. The profits we have paid her for articles to adorn our persons and houses, aided in blockading us at New-London, bombarding us at Stonington, and burning our ships at Saybrook.

The introduction of British manufactures I consider to be more dangerous to the interests, the liberties, and independence of this country, than their woolen walls.

What says Mr. Jefferson on the subject of manufactures? "Manufactures are now as necessary to our independence, as to our comfort."

Mr. Hamilton has laid down the following doctrine on the same subject. "It is the interest of the community, with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures."

"In a national view, a temporary enhancement of price must always be well compensated by a permanent reduction of it."

"The trade of a country, which is both manufacturing and agricultural, will be more lucrative and prosperous than that of a country which is merely agricultural."

"The uniform appearance of an abundance of specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state of manufactures, and of the reverse where they do not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favorable operation upon the wealth of a country. Not only the wealth, but the independence and security of a country, appear to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures. Every nation, with a view to these great objects, ought to endeavor to possess within itself, all the essentials of national supply: these comprise the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defence."

"Considering a monopoly of the domestic market to its own manufactures as the reigning policy of manufacturing nations, *a similar policy on the part of the United States*, in every proper instance, is dictated, it might almost be said by the principles of distributive justice—certainly by the duty of securing to their own citizens a reciprocity of advantages."

In addition to these, we have the opinion of writers on this subject in Great Britain: Anderson says, "*A nation peopled only by farmers, must be a region of indolence and misery.* If the soil is naturally fertile, little labor will procure abundance; but for want of exercise, even that little labor will be burthensome and often neglected. Want will be felt in the midst of abundance; and the human mind be abased nearly to the same degree with the beasts that graze in the field. If the region is more barren, the inhabitants will be obliged to become somewhat more industrious and therefore more happy.

*Those therefore who wish to make agriculture flourish in any country, can have no hope of succeeding in the attempt, but by bringing commerce and manufactures to her aid; which, by taking from the farmer his superfluous produce, gives spirit to his operations, and life & activity to his mind.* Without this stimulus to activity, in vain do we use arguments to rouse the sluggish inhabitants. In vain do we discover that the earth is capable of producing the most luxuriant harvests with little labor. Our own abundant crops are produced as undeniable proofs of this in vain. *But place a manufacturer in the neighborhood, who will buy every little article that the farmer can bring to market, and he will soon become industrious*—the most barren fields will become covered with some useful produce. Instead of listless vagabonds, unfit for any service—the country will abound with a hardy and robust race of men, fit for every valuable purpose: and the voice of festivity and joy be heard in every corner, instead of the groans of misery and the sighs of discontent."

In Parkes' Chemical Essays will be found the following remarks:—"If a line be drawn upon the map of England, across the country from Sunderland to Bristol, all the counties on the west of this line, will be found to contain coal. Formerly these were the least valuable districts and the parts of the country which were the most thinly populated. Hence, when the constitution of the British parliament was established, the greatest weight of representation was given to the rich counties on the other side of that line. Whereas, now, *owing to the establishment of manufactures, the coal counties have become the most populous & wealthy*: and the agricultural districts have either been comparatively deserted, or at least have not much increased in population.

"This accounts in some measure for the inequality of our representation, and shows very distinctly the value of our mines of coal, and that *by the establishment of manufactures, even the most sterile and forbidding district may be rendered populous, flourishing and opulent.*"

Anderson, on the means of exciting a spirit of National Industry, states the case of the neighborhood of Aberdeen, in Scotland:

"Have we not opportunities of observing every day, that *in the neighborhood of a ready market, no inducements are necessary to excite the common farmer to become industrious, and carry on improvements of every sort with success?* A particular case occurs to me just now, that is so directly in point, that I cannot resist the temptation of producing it, *as an example of the rapid progress with which improvements in agriculture are made when circumstances are favorable.*

"The town of Aberdeen has made great advances in trade and manufactures within these thirty or forty years past. The number of inhabitants has increased greatly within that period, *money has become more plenty there than formerly*, their manner of living is now more elegant and expensive, articles of luxury have increased. In consequence of good roads having become more common, chaises and wheel carriages have also become extremely numerous. On all which accounts, *the demand for fresh vegetables has greatly increased* in that place within the period abovementioned. But on account of the particular situation of that town, it was a matter of some difficulty to augment the produce of the fields in that neighborhood, and supply the daily increasing demand for these. *This city is* placed in the midst of a country that is naturally the most sterile that can possibly be imagined. For, unless it be a few hundred acres of ground that lie between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, close by the town, *there was not an inch of ground for many miles around it that could supply the inhabitants with any of the necessaries of life.* On the east is the German Ocean; on the south the Grampian mountains come close to the river, terminating in a head-land on the south side of the harbor, called the *Girdle Ness*; and on the west and north, it is environed for many miles with an extended waste, the most dismal that can be conceived, in which nothing can be discovered but large masses of stone heaped upon one another, interspersed here & there with a few bushes of starved heath, or disjoined by uncomfortable bogs and spouting marshes, the most unpromising to the views of the farmer that can possibly be imagined.

"But what is it that human industry cannot perform? what undertaking is too bold for man to attempt *when he has the prospect of being repaid for his labor?* Even these dismal wastes, it was imagined, might be converted into corn-fields. The ground was trenched; the stones were blasted by gunpowder, & removed at an immense expense; manures were purchased: and *thousands of acres of this sort of ground are now waving with the most luxuriant harvests, and yield a rent from five to eight pounds sterling per acre.*

"In any other part of the world I have seen, it would be reckoned impossible to convert such soils to any valuable use; and the most daring improver that I have met with any where else, would shrink back from attempting to cultivate a field which an Aberdeenshire would consider as a trifling labor. Long habit has familiarized them to such arduous undertakings—undertakings which could not be attempted any where else; as, unless in such a particular situation as I have described, the improver could never be repaid. For in what other part of Europe could a man lay out one hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, on an acre of ground, before it could be put under crop, with any prospect of being repaid? yet this is no uncommon thing in that neighborhood.

Nor is this all: for to such a height is the spirit for improvement risen in that part of the world, that they are not only eager to cultivate those barren fields, but even purchase those dreary wastes at a vast expense, for that purpose. *The vast spot of ground of this sort that was to be disposed of in that neighborhood was feud off by the town of Aberdeen in the year 1773, for ever, at an annual quitrent, or, as we call it, feu-duty, of thirty-three or thirty-four shillings sterling per acre, although it was not then, and never could have been worth six pence per acre, if left in its native state*—nor could be converted into corn-ground but at an expense nearly equal to that abovementioned.

"Could I produce a more satisfactory proof, that A GOOD MARKET WILL ALWAYS PRODUCE A SPIRITED AGRICULTURE?"

In 1815 there were within thirty miles of Providence, one hundred and forty cotton manufactories, giving steady employment to 26,000 persons; what the present number of persons employed within the same territory at this time are, I have no data to determine; probably more than 50,000—this accounts for the difference of price of produce in Providence and other places.

In England and Wales, the population is equal to 307 to a square mile—in Connecticut it is only 58 to a square mile. From 1810 to 1820, we gained only 13,306 persons, and lost one member in Congress.

The result of mathematical demonstration, on the subject of an increase of population, in consequence of the protection of the internal industry of the country, is at first blush, astonishing.

Suppose the population of this state, by this means, could be increased 150,000, the amount of eatable articles required for their annual consumption, would be, $15,512,500. That is taking 25 cents per day, for each person, which has generally been considered as a fair average. Here then we have, by the very circumstance of adding to our population 150,000 persons, a market for a greater amount of agricultural produce, than the whole exports of the United States, to all parts of the world, of the same articles.* Here then we see the importance of all our commerce in the necessaries of life; 150,000 persons at home furnish a sure and certain market, equal to all our uncertain foreign one.

Our theories in this country have been, 'give us commerce,' as being the only source of wealth.

Theories are good for nothing—we may *theorize* and theorize, till we *theorize* ourselves into *ethereal* air, and we come to no result.

Submit your subject to the test of mathematics, the power of numbers will reach most cases, and its never failing truth, forms a basis on which you can rest with perfect security.

Locate 150,000 persons on the soil of the state of Connecticut in addition to our present number, if it does not improve the agriculture of this state to a very great amount, we shall be under the necessity of cutting canals, or building vessels to get a supply from other states.

It is high time the state of Connecticut took a decided stand on this subject, and that she adopt a regular and gradually increasing system of encouragement of the domestic and exclusion of foreign manufactures, and likewise endeavor to have a similar system adopted by the national government.

Look around our assemblies for public worship on the Sabbath, and see what proportion of them, either male or female, are clothed in the manufactures of our own country.

I am sorry to say it, but it does appear to me to be true, that there is a greater evidence of devotion at the *shrine* of European fashion than at any other.

If a regular and gradual system of internal improvement and manufacturing protection should be permanently adopted, and firmly adhered to by the national and state governments, the effect that it would have on the power, wealth and resources of the state of Connecticut, fifty years hence, it will be difficult to estimate. The improvements will increase in a greater ratio every year.

I hope the time is not far distant, when we shall be able to load vessels at New-London & Norwich with Hats, Paper, Pottery Wares, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Nails, Rolled Iron, Iron Castings, Bale Goods, both cotton and woollen, to be exchanged with our sister Republics in South America, for the precious metals, to pay off the large balance that has accrued against us, by the importation of the luxuries of Europe.

These views of the subject induced the citizens of Norwich to make exertions to ascertain what local advantages there were in their section of the State, and lay the subject before the Legislature. The result of their exertions produced money and men to explore the unoccupied rivers emptying into the Thames at Norwich, and finding there was great water power, induced the application for the repeal of the law that was in the way of the occupation of said power. From said survey we learn there is on the Shetucket River 144 feet 3 inches fall—on the Naehaug River 51 feet 7 inches—on the Willimantic 85 feet 1 inch, and on the Quinebaug 180 feet 7 inches fall, all of which may be occupied.

The Waltham establishment on Charles River, have less than 5 feet fall of water, and employ about 600 persons—5 feet fall on the Quinebaug would employ a greater number, the river is so much larger. The power of the water being in the ratio of the square of the height, a ten feet fall will be equal to four five feet falls, and would employ 2400 people. Within the last twelve months the increased consumption of cotton in England was equal to 50,000 bales—In France, to 75,000 bales. The exports of the manufactures of cotton from England, the last year, amount to the immense sum of £30,000,000 sterling, or $133,000,000, equal to 3493 tons of standard silver.

The Sun of Science which is to enlighten us on the march of internal improvement in this country has not yet arisen. All we have seen is but the glimmering of the first dawning of day, on that subject. When it does arise, and begin to shed its benign influence over our land, it will, to appearance, speak a new creation into existence.

AN AMERICAN.

*Exports of manufactures in 1819, $12,147,339. 1824, $3,284,421.

The exports of eatables from the United States for the year ending 30th Sept. 1824,

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Flour & Bread, | 5,977,255. |
| Indian Corn & Meal, | 736,340. |
| Rice, | 1,882,982. |
| | 8,596,577. |
| Live Stock, &c. | 3,091,327. |
| | $11,687,904 |

### DIED

In this city, on the 17th inst. WILLIAM L. DUNHAM, aged 15 months, son of the Editor of this paper.

At Canterbury, on the 8th inst. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, only child of Mr. Harry Webb, aged 2 years.

At Killingly, Mr. ELISHA HUTCHINS, aged about 30.

At his residence on States Island, on Saturday last, after a long & painful illness, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esq. aged 51, late Vice-President of the United States. His body was conveyed to the city of New-York, where the funeral service was performed at St. Mark's Church—and was to be conveyed thence to Westchester, to be interred in the family vault.

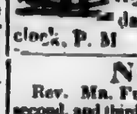
FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF MONDAY 3d instant.

Another bright and beautiful star has set for ever! The Reverend and truly beloved JOHN SUMMERFIELD, breathed his last at about eleven o'clock this morning, after a painful illness of near four weeks. Every one who knew him, loved him, and will mourn. The Christian Church will mourn. And with the numerous denominations to which he was attached, and in which he shone like a meteor of heavenly light, his loss will be irreparable. He was indeed a meteor—he shot upon us in a twinkling; shone as it were but for a moment; and sunk to rise upon the world no more. He was a native of Manchester, England, in the 27th year of his age, and the eighth of his Ministry. Of his personal appearance we need not speak. Who that has seen him, but retains a distinct impression of his graceful form, his comely features, and the sweet benignity of his countenance beaming as it were celestial light! Of his character we need not speak. Who that has known him, ever knew a being partaking of the frail nature of humanity, more spotless and lovely! Of his eloquence we need not speak. Who that has listened to the silver tones of his voice, the fervent strains of his manner, and his soul-moving eloquence—but has felt his bosom thrill within him, as he wiped the gushing tear from his cheek. But he is no more. That form of beautiful symetry is laid low:—that countenance which but a few weeks since beamed with intelligence and grace, is now cold and pallid—that tongue whose every movement was melody, is mute. But after all, we should not grieve too much, for—

"'Tis great to pause and think [shines.
In what a brighter world than this his spirit
How very near he is to Jesus. For sure he must be near
To him in Heaven, who did so love his name on earth.
And now he's wash'd his mortal cares and sins away,
And now he drinks the consolations of a Saviour's love,
And now he tunes his voice to angel themes.
And now he joins a band, the rapture of whose song
An Angel's mind can scarce imagine."

He has suffered much bodily pain and anguish during his illness, but while his reason was not driven from her empire, he bore it with the meekness and patience of a lamb. Not a sigh nor a murmer escaped his lips, but all was calm, serene and bright, when he closed his eyes in death, as the last rays of the setting sun glancing from the west upon the mellow light of autumnal clouds!


## FOR NEW-YORK,



THE Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail from Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Friday the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M June 22.

## NOTICE.

Rev. Mr. FULLER will preach the first, second, and third Sundays in each month, in Norwich, & on the fourth in Groton or Preston, until circumstances may render it expedient to alter this arrangement, of which timely notice will be given.

N. B. He will preach in Groton the fourth Sunday of the present month.

## NORWICH BANK.

THE stockholders are notified that their meeting this day was adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the expediency of requiring a further instalment of twenty-four dollars on each share, and also the expediency of petitioning the General Assembly for the privilege of reducing the number of Directors. F. A. PERKINS, Cash.

June 20, 1825. 1w—

## Grand Chances!

Oxford Academy Lottery,
DRAWS THIS DAY.
The drawing will be received in this city

1 prize of $10,000

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.....$6,000 | 1.....$3,000 |
| 1.....$4,000 | 1.....$2,000 |
| 7.....$1,000 | |

Tickets $5, Shares in proportion.

University Lottery,
Draws on Saturday next.

1 prize of $10,000

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.....$10,000 | 1.....$5,000 |
| 1.....$2,500 | 6.....$1,000 |
| 10.....$500 | |

Tickets $6, Shares in proportion.

—AT SO—

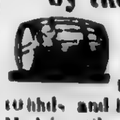
TICKETS
IN
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
LITERATURE LOTTERY,
GRAND STATE LOTTERY,
FOR SALE AT THE
Licenced Lottery Office of
S. BREWSTER, Jr.

☞ Where Cash will be advanced for Prizes as soon as drawn

☞ Prize Tickets in most Lotteries in the United States received in payment.

June 22, 1825. 1w12

## FOR SALE
by the subscriber,



2 hhds Old Sparks,
4 pipes French Brandy,
2 hhds Holland Gin,
10 do. New Rum,
10 hhds and bbls Molasses,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } WINE.
COUNTRY GIN,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Mace, Raisins, Ginger, Coffee,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, H. Skin and Bohea } TEAS.

—ALSO—
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Iron Window Glass, Nails, Snuff, Tobacco,

DRUGS & MEDICINES
of all kinds.

Dwight Ripley.

Norwich, June 20, 1825. 3w12—

## New Store
AND
## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, of the *latest importations and fashions*, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his Store in Jewett-City—where he will be happy to wait on those that may please favor him with their custom.

Persons wishing to buy, are invited to call and see for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.

*Griswold, June 1, 1825.* 3w10

## WOOL.

THE subscribers wish to purchase 8 or 10,000 pounds of good fleece wool, for which a fair price will be given I. F. & A. B. ALLEN.

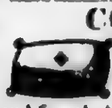
Franklin, June 21, 1825. 3w12—

## Machinists Wanted.

LIBERAL encouragement will be given to two or three first rate Filers and Turners, by applying to the subscribers shop, near the Falls, in Norwich. J. O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, June 20th, 1825.* 3w12—

## COTTON.



25 bales prime Georgia, do. New-Orleans COTTON, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.

June 21. 1w—


THE following are the Officers appointed by the Board of Health for the present year, viz:

BENJAMIN SNOW, Esq } *Health Officers.*
Doct. WM. P. EATON,
CUSHING EELLS,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
ASA ROATH,
JED. HUNTINGTON,
WM. CLEVELAND, } *Health Committee.*

Published by order of Board of Health.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, June 20, 1825.* 3w12

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, June 15, 1825—*

Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the Creditors of

*Mr. ROSWELL FOX,*

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the Office of the Judge of Probate, in Windham, in said district, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to shew reason, if any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court

Attest, *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst a dark brown Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WEEDEN.

*Lebanon, June 21, 1825.* 3w12

# POETRY.

*From the Bridgeport Farmer.*

SYMPATHY.

How bright in beauty's eye
Sweet Sympathy appears;
When for another's misery
Slow steal its pensive tears.
Not pity's tears, enshrined
In virtue's eye, impart
That sweet emotion of the mind,
Or kindness of the heart.

No charm more purely bright,
E'en warms the human breast;
Not mercy's ray, of heavenly light,
Reigns there so bright a guest.
Though mercy can assuage,
With balmy hands our woe;
Or pity sooth afflictions rage,
And calmer hours bestow.

Though they can charms impart,
To sooth the savage eye,
And teach his long relentless heart
To sigh with those who sigh.
But oh! can they relieve
The soul by sorrow torn;
Or e'er a hope of pleasure give
To those that still must mourn?

But Sympathy, more dear,
Can calm the troubled breast;
Can wipe affliction's falling tear,
And sooth the soul to rest.
How bright in beauty's eye,
Sweet Sympathy appears;
When for another's misery,
Slow steal its pensive tears.

S. of BRIDGEPORT.

*From the Museum.*

HUMAN LIFE.

How change our days! not oftener doth its hue
The lank cameleon change, than we our joys,—
The hope that feeds upon our hearts destroys;
Little is done while much remains to do;
We fix our eyes on phantoms, and pursue;
We chase the airy bubbles of the brain;
We leave for Fancy's lures the fixed & true;
Destroy what time hath spared, and build again:
Years o'er us pass, and Age, that comes to few,
Comes but to tell them they have lived in vain!
Sin blights—Death scatters—Hope mislead—Thought errs—
Joy's icicles melt down before the sun—
And, ere the ebbing sands of life be run
Another generation Earth prefers! △

*From the Museum.*

HOW SLEEP THE DEAD?

How sleep the dead in yon church-yard,
Where checkering moonbeams purely fall?
How sleep the dead beneath the sward?
Calmly—softly—sweetly all!

In mute companionship they lie,
No hearts that ache—no eyes that weep—
Care, sickness, trouble, come not nigh
The beds of those that yonder sleep.

Around, the world is passion-tossed;
War, crime, and grief for ever reign;
Of central peace alone may boast
Their green and undisturbed domain.

The stormy sea of human life,
With all its billows roars around;
Their barrier-wall repels its strife—
No wave breaks o'er their holy ground.

Around, the summer sun may scorch—
The dead feel not the sultriest ray;
Winter may howl in spire and porch—
The dead are reckless of his sway.

Thus sleep the dead in yon church-yard,
Where checkering moonbeams purely fall;
Thus sleep the dead beneath the sward,
Calmly—softly—sweetly all!

# MEDLEY.

DR. SYDENHAM.

Dr. Sydenham had a patient whom he had long prescribed for; but his prescriptions were inefficient, and, at last, Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted—that he could not pretend to advise him any farther. "But," said he, "there is a Dr. Robinson, who lives at Inverness, who is much more skilled in complaints of this kind than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better." The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road; but travelling was a very different undertaking then, from what it is now, and a journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived however, at the place of destination; but no Dr. Robinson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in the town. This, of course, enraged the gentleman very much; and he took the road back to London, raging and vowing vengeance on the doctor. On his arrival he vented all his rage on the latter, and abused him for sending him a journey of so many miles for nothing. When his fury was a little abated—"Well, now," said Sydenham, "after all, is your health any better?" "Better?" said he "yes, sir, it is better I am sir, as well as ever I was in my life; but no thanks to *you* for that." "Well," said Sydenham, "you have still reason to thank Dr. Robinson. I wanted to send you a journey, *with an object in view*. I knew it would do you good: In going, you had Dr. Robinson in contemplation, and, in returning, you were equally busy in thinking of scolding me.

The drawing of a rich prize in one of the late lotteries, was the means of a *Gentleman* from the interior, visiting Boston last week, who left behind him a genuine Yankee morceau. Having received the money, he bethought himself of something to eat, and accordingly presented himself to the bar of a celebrated Hotel, and enquired of the landlord for a dinner; he was asked, as is customary, what he would have, when after due consideration, he arose and in the real spirit of the 'nation,' said, 'Well, I don't know, *bread and lasses is darn'd good I mean!*'

A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended fifty dollars for a habit; his friend replied, "here in the country, we don't allow our wives to get *into such habits*."

"Why did you not admire my daughters?" said the late Lady Archer to a gentleman. "Because," said he, "I am actually no judge of *painting*." "But surely," rejoined her ladyship, not in the least disconcerted "you never saw an angel that was not painted."

A witness at New-York, to support the testimony given by his sisters, said—"Our gals wont lie; for mother has whipped them a hundred times for lying."

## MORE NEW GOODS.

## John Paine

HAS, in consequence of rapid sales, been again induced to replenish his stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

from Boston, and is now opening a large, new, and fashionable assortment, which, together with his present stock, comprises the most extensive assortment of

Fashionable & Staple

GOODS

ever offered for sale in this vicinity, & he flatters himself that if those who are in want of Goods will have the goodness to call at his store, they will be served with as good Goods, and at as low prices as can be found either in Providence or Norwich.

His assortment is too large to undertake to particularize, suffice it to say, it contains almost every article usually found in Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Crockery and Grocery Stores, together with many new and fashionable kinds of Goods never before offered by him.

He solicits a continuance of public patronage, and assures those who may call, that a large proportion of his stock will be sold for *cash, country produce or good credit*, considerably below common retail prices in this vicinity.

*Plainfield, June 8, 1824.* 3w10—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

Water-Proof Oval Hats,

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

HATING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.*

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
0,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
0,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
0,000 do. do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
00,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
30,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
For sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid. Oak Boards extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

## FRESH FLOUR.

Just received, a quantity of
*Rochester, Baltimore & Richmond*
FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels.
MACKEREL, No 1 & 2, in do. do.
PORK HAMS, CODFISH, a few doz. Milk-Pails received from the Shakers, &
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
☞ *VERY LOW*——*for sale by*
*PRENTICE & LORD,*
Who will pay Cash for 200 bushels POTATOES, if delivered soon.
*May 25, 1825.* 8—

## *Memoirs*

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution. The French Revolution—The downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,

*For sale at*

T. ROBINSON'S

Bookstore,

Price 1 dollar.—The same for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1.75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.

Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

## SAVINGS SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Norwich Savings Society are notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, on the last Tuesday (28th day) of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*June 8, 1825.* 10—

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be sold at public vendue, by order of Court of Probate, on the 4th day of July, 1825, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the House of the subscriber in Lebanon, so much of the real estate of Mr. James Downer, late of said Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars, eighty-seven cents, with incident charges of sale.

URIAH DOWNER, Executor.

Lebanon, June 14th, 1825. 3w11—

**300** TYLER'S RAKES,
30 do Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

---

Look out immediately for

CHANCES!

Union Canal Lottery, (Penn.)
*Drawn in Philadelphia on the 6th July next.*
CAPITAL PRIZE **$50,000.**

Literature Lottery, (N. York.
*Drawn in the city of New-York, on the 20th July next.*
CAPITAL PRIZE **$30,000.**

University Lottery, Maryland.
*Drawn in Baltimore on the 25th instant.*
CAPITAL PRIZE **$20,000.**

TICKETS & SHARES
*FOR SALE BY*
*S. L'HOMMEDIEU,*

*Norwich, June 14, 1825* 11—

## University Lottery,

*SIXTH CLASS.*

$20,000 Highest Prize,

*Drawn the 25th of this month.*

Tickets only $6, shares in proportion.

## Union Canal Lottery,

*Drawn 6th July.*

$50,000 Highest Prize,

Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

*For sale by*

S BREWSTER, Jr

Norwich, June, 1825. 11—

## More New Goods.

## *WM. ROGERS*

HAS just returned from New-York and is now opening a large assortment of

Seasonable

Dry Goods,

With which, and those before on hand he is enabled to offer to the public choice so *extensive*, and at such *low prices*, as will not, he trusts, fail to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

June 15th. 11—

## BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c. constantly for sale by T ROBINSON.

*—ALSO—*

Paper Hangings & Bordering,

at the Manufacturers prices.

*—ALSO—*

Day & Martin's Real Japan

LIQUID BLACKING,

much superior to any other ever invented. June 13th. 3w11—

## FRUIT STORE.

JUST opened, a large & general assortment of choice fruits, consisting of the following:—

Bunch, Muscatel & Sultana

Raisins,

Figs, in boxes, Prunes, first quality

Bordeaux & Malaga

ALMONDS

ZANTE CURRANTS.

NUTS.

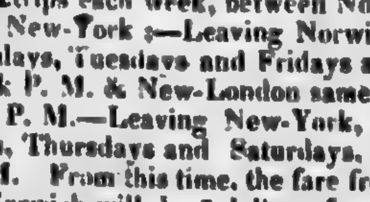
Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Pecanuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Cocoa nuts, Suwarrownuts.

Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup, Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds, Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c &c. &c

S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*

Norwich, June 14, 1825. 11—

## *The Steam-Boat New-London,*

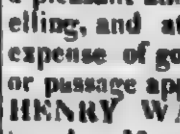


HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York:—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May 10, 1825.* 6—

## For Albany,

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams' Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1



## TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 28th May, a red and white Cow, with one lop'd horn. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID A. FOX.

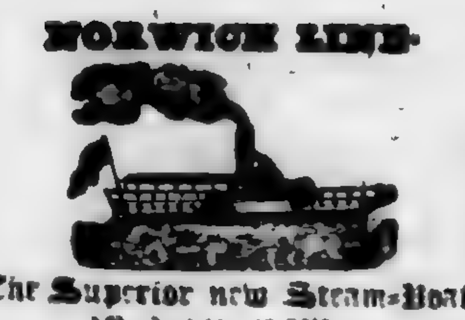
Lebanon, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

## For Sale, Cheap!

**100** bbls. Mackerel. *Apply to* JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

## NORWICH LINE.



The Superior new Steam-Boat

FANNY,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York $2 50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate ...

Apply to the Captain on board, JOHN ...

June 9, 1825.

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rau Files, Rau and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 13m49—

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

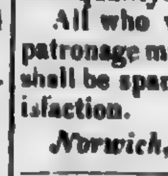
RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—



## HATS,

## Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* tf 1—

## *Fire Insuarnce.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 16, 1825.* 46—

## New Goods.

## Wolcott Huntington

HAS just opened a large addition to his assortment of GOODS selected the past week in New York and are now offered

AT VERY LOW PRICES

... Among them are

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,

Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS, Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords, Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,

Black Bombazett & Bombazines,

... Gros de Naples ... Plaid and Ombra Gauze SILKS,

Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, ... Gauz and Velvetine

*HANDKFS. & SCARFS,*

☞ some very rich.

Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull

MUSLINS,

*WHITE ... CRAPE LISSE,*

Common and Cambric Dimities,

*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*

... Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached

Shirtings and Sheetings,

...

Black and Green Crapes,

CRAPE SHAWLS,

Work'd ...—Fig. & Bandanna do Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics. Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES, Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons &c &c &c

**200** pieces Blue & White, two blue ... and White and Fancy Print

Muslins,

Butt ... d Rainbow Cambric ditto, comprising a very elegant assortment—with a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to particularize.

... *h May 17, 1825.* 7—

## New Goods, *Cheap!*

## A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just returned from New-York with a choice selection of

SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell at their usual low prices for *Cash*; former customers are requested to call, and all others, who wish to buy cheap goods. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Black, Blue, Mixt & Brown

BROAD CLOTHS,

Black, Blue & ... Colored

CASSIMERES,

Dark and Light Sattinetts, White and Colored Flannels, 40 ps new and fashionable Calicoes and printed Muslins, Corded and plain 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, Cambric, Jaconett, Swiss, Mull Mull & Book

MUSLINS,

Muslin Robes, White, Fig'd and Cross-bar'd Cravats, Cambric, Common, and Furniture Dimoty, Linen Damask Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Birds-eye & Russia Diapers, Linen Cambrics & Linen Cambric Handk'fs Silk & Cotton Flag

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Black Silk Handk'fs and Bandannoes Elegant Gros De Naples, & Gros De Feta Silks, Black Sarsnetts, Synshaw, and Levantine, Black, Green, Blue & Pink Florences, Coloured Satins, Black and Colored

CANTON CRAPES,

Black, White, Blue, Pink, & Green Italian Crapes, Black and White Silk Hose. Piping Cords, Black, Green, Pink, Brown and Blue Gymps, Elegant Satin and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Crape Lisse, Bobbinett, and Cotton

LACES,

Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Fancy Hkfs Bobbinett and Gauze Veils, Cashmere Long Shawls, Merino and Imitation do Velencia, Marseille and Black Silk

*VESTINGS,*

English and French Bombazine, some 6-4, *(stout for men's coats.)* Black Circassian & Twilled Bombazetts, Black and Colored Sateen, *for men's wear,* Cotton Cassimere, and Striped Jeans, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Black, Blue, Pink, & Green Cambrics, Brown Cambric, *for bonnets,* Men's and Women's Cotton and Worsted

HOSE,

Dog Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver and Kid Gloves. Black and White Silk Gloves. Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Silk and Cotton

Umbrellas & Parasols,

Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks, Bed Tick, Russia Sheeting and Duck, Black and Brown Linens, Padding, Buckram, Buttons, Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl & Lace Shirt Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, Quality Bindings, Ferret, Combs, Bed Lace, Fans, Pins, Reeds, Millinett, Foundation Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribbons.

*PAPER HANGINGS,*

Knitting Cotton, Silk Braids, &c. &c.

*—ALSO—*

Morocco, Kid, and Denmark Satin

SHOES,

Children's Black & Colored Morocco Shoes.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

PRINTING

*Of most every description, done at this Office.*

## 8 Cases *Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & Fancy Calicoes, (new patterns)

Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins, Ombra ... striped & ... Battiste

Muslin,

*(various colors ... dresses.)*

Shaded Gros de Naples,

... do.

*Black Italian Silks,*

Superior Quality French & India

LEVANTINE,

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES, Black and Colored Italian Crape, Canton Crape, Crape Lisse, Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

SHAWLS,

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

Handkerchiefs,

Rich Barrage ... Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buckskin do Super ... Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs —Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do —Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c &c. &c.

May 30, 1825. 9—

## New and Fashionable Goods.

ERASTUS COIT

HAS received from New-York a variety of

*FANCY & STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete *BLACK & WHITE*

LEGHORNS.

—CHEAP—

June 7. 10—

May 18th.

Carpeting,

*LEGHORN HATS, &c.*

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just received from New-York ...

English Ingrain Carpeting.

*(hands... patterns)* 6-4 ... floor ...

1 Case *LEGHORN HATS,*

*white & ...*

Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns)*

Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric

Brown Battesse, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets)*

Women's White Thread Hose

A few setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.

A great variety fancy Baskets. 7—

## MORE NEW GOODS.

## *H. B. BUCKINGHAM*

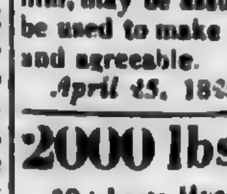
HAS returned from N. York with a new supply of fashionable

SUMMER GOODS.

*Norwich, May 30th, 1825* 6—

## Sabbath School Books.

## *T. ROBINSON*



HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books, Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of

TRACTS,

including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath School series.

*Norwich June 1st, 1825.* 9—

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No 221 Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

## 2000 lbs. Coffee,

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
50 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls Rochester Flour.
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & CO.

## Who Wants CARPET YARN.

**170** POUNDS Woollen Yarn for Carpets in the Cop, for sale by JOHN GRAY, & Co.

☞ Cheap of course. 6w6

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

[illegible]D EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[illegible] Series....Vol. IV....No. 18. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1825. Vol. XXVIII...Whole No. 15[illegible]



[illegible] immediately for
[illegible]ANGERS!

[illegible] Grand Lottery, (Penn.)
[illegible] Philadelphia on the 6th July next.
[illegible]TAL PRIZE $50,000.

[illegible] Lottery, (N. York.)
[illegible] city of New-York, on the 20th of July next,
[illegible]TAL PRIZE $30,000.

[illegible] Lottery, Maryland.
[illegible] Baltimore on the 20th instant.
[illegible]TAL PRIZE $20,000.

[illegible] & SHARES
[illegible] BY
[illegible]HOMMEDIEU,

[illegible], June 14, 182[illegible]. 11—

[illegible] Goods,
*Cheap!*

[illegible] & A. GAY,
[illegible] just returned from New-York [illegible] a choice selection of

[illegible]MER GOODS,

[illegible] will sell at their usual low [illegible] former customers are [illegible] to call, and all others, who [illegible] buy cheap goods. Their stock [illegible] part of the following articles:
[illegible] Blue, Mixt & Brown

[illegible]ADCLOTHS,
[illegible] & light Coloured
[illegible]
[illegible] light Sattinetts, White and [illegible] Pimentas 40 ps. new and fash- [illegible] Calicoes and printed Muslins, [illegible] and plain 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics, [illegible] Jaconett, Swiss, Mull Mull &

MUSLINS,
[illegible] Robes, White, Fig'd and Cross [illegible] Corsets, Cambric, Common, and [illegible] Dimoty, Linen Damask, Irish [illegible] Long Lawns, Birds-eye & Rus- [illegible] Linen Cambrics, & Linen [illegible] Handk's, Silk & Cotton Flagg

[illegible]ANDKERCHIEFS,
[illegible] Silk Handk's, and Bandanoes, [illegible] Gros De Naples, & Gros De E- [illegible] Black, Green, Blue & Pink [illegible], Coloured Satins, Black and [illegible]

[illegible]NTON CRAPES,
[illegible], White, Blue, Pink, & Green [illegible] Crapes, Black and White Silk [illegible], Piping Cords, Black, Green, Pink, [illegible] and Blue Gymps, Elegant Satin [illegible] Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Crape [illegible], Bobbinett, and Cotton

LACES,
[illegible], Silk and Gauze Fancy Hkfs [illegible] and Gauze Veils, Cashmere [illegible] Shawls, Merino and Imitation do. [illegible], Marseilles, and Black Silk

*VESTINGS,*
[illegible] and French Bombazine, some [illegible] for men's coats,) Black Cir- [illegible] & Twilled Bombazetts, Black [illegible] Colored Satteen, for men's wear, [illegible] Cassimere, and Striped Jeans, [illegible] and Yellow Nankins, Black, Blue, [illegible] & Green Cambrics, Brown Cam- [illegible] for bonnets, Men's and Women's [illegible] and Worsted

HOSE,
[illegible] Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver and Kid [illegible], Black and White Silk Gloves, [illegible] and Cotton Suspenders, Silk [illegible] Cotton

[illegible] Umbrellas & Parasols,
[illegible] and Bleached Cotton Sheeting [illegible] Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks, [illegible] Tick, Russia Sheeting and Duck, [illegible] and Brown Linens, Padding, [illegible], Buttons, Silk and Twist, [illegible], Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl & Lace [illegible] Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, Quality [illegible], Ferret, Combs, Bed Lace, [illegible], Pins, Beads, Millinett, Founda- [illegible] Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribbons.

[illegible]APER HANGINGS,
[illegible] Cotton, Silk Braids, &c. &c.
—*ALSO*—
[illegible] Morocco, Kid, and Denmark
SHOES,
[illegible] Black & Coloured Morocco [illegible]

[illegible], June 1st, 1825. 9—

BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of Ledgers, [illegible] Journals, Day Books, &c. con- [illegible] for sale by T. ROBINSON.
—*ALSO*—
Paper Hangings & Bordering, [illegible] the Manufacturers' prices.
—*ALSO*—
Day & Martin's Real Japan
LIQUID BLACKING,
[illegible] superior to any other ever invent- [illegible]. June 13th. 3w11—

For Sale, Cheap!
[illegible] bbls. Mackerel. *Apply to* JAMES N. BROWN.
Norwich, June 14, 1825. 3w11—


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

*From the Oxford Gazette.*

When we compare the age in which we live with those that have gone before us, and which are now only seen through the medium of antiquity, we indulge a pleasurable sensation, in tracing a gradual amelioration in the conduct of life, in marking that progress of intellectual exertion which has multiplied the materials of thought, and expanded the source of rational and cultivated existence. In discharging those duties which we owe to ourselves and to others in the intercourse of life, feeling that we recognize a code of inspiration, we look back upon those systems of morals which were once the ornaments of antiquity, and declare with more severity than truth "how mean their writings look."

If we would view the doctrines which distinguished the Sages of antiquity with the same liberality of feeling which they indulged, an admiration of their tenets would lead us to look to the sources from which the mind, unaided by revelation, could have formed a system so practically applicable to the duties of life, so "wisely formed to make men virtuous and to keep them so."

They differed not so much from the christian religion in the principles which they taught, as in the means of enforcing them. Aided by no other sanction than the intrinsic merit and utility of their maxims, their attention was more exclusively directed to the practical duties of life. Judging of every action by the effect which it was calculated to produce on the individual and upon others, the greatest sum of his enjoyments was made to consist in the performance of every duty; intimately blending his virtues & his happiness. Their systems, though imperfect when compared with divine revelation, were the result of their own reflection. Doctrines which do not claim to emanate from any higher source than human reason, and rest upon this as their only foundation, cannot gain a reception until they have borne the test of scrutiny; their tendency is examined and their principles understood.

The scriptures are presented to us under the character of a divine sanction. The precepts they inculcate, like the mysteries they contain, are often received through the medium of faith; and the free application of human reason to their illustration, would be regarded as an invasion of the sanctuary of religion. The zealous votary, absorbed in mystery and doctrinal theology, often displays a narrowness of mind and illiberality of sentiments, which would have driven him from the school of Plato and Aristotle.

Could the volume of inspiration have been unfolded to the sages of antiquity, they would have admired that sublimity which contains within itself the evidence of its divinity presenting the most elevated views of the Deity, enforcing every duty by the purest and noblest motives of action. Had they been told that under this religion, ages of controversy and persecution would be spent in determining whether man might worship as he pleased, [illegible] followers of this religion should remain separated from each other by metaphysical distinctions on the freedom of our actions or even in the forms in which man shall worship his Maker, in controverting whether much or little water should be used, or the degree of zeal with which that worship should be conducted; that more should be written, and more publicly taught, on abstract divinity than practical duty, they would turn from such a perversion to the school of Pagan Philosophy to learn the useful lesson of existence.

*From the Boston Christian Register.*

That "the house of mourning is better than the house of feasting," is a sentiment remembered by all when the cold hand of sorrow is wringing the brow; but the lesson is learned at the death bed, and is apt to be left at the grave. The voice that should speak wisdom from the tomb, is drowned in the closing of its portals; and the coffin and the motion descend alike into the darkness of forgetfulness. Death is always clad in terrors, even when it is the aged head that bows before him; but there is something peculiarly melancholy when its shaft strikes the young and the beautiful, and the happy. It was not to be expected that the ripe fruit should not fall, that the full ear should not be gathered into the garner; but not that the young & tender bud, opening and blossoming amid the summer breeze, should shrink and wither as before the blast of mildew. It was not to be expected, when the sear leaf of autumn is falling, and the full blown rose scattering its leaves, when the hoary grain is gathering to the harvest, that the hoary head too should not lie low.—But when the arrows of the destroyer strike the young in their youth and the happy amid their happiness, and those whom we love in the bloom of their loveliness; when the warm tide of our affections as it swells purely up from the fountains of the heart, is chilled and chained in its flow, how difficultly do we realize that those whom we loved are indeed but as the dust—how chilling the feeling that the unuttered and unutterable thoughts of our bosoms must seek refuge again in their silent sanctuary—that our affections that rose pure as the exhalations of the river, like them before the chill atmosphere of death, must fall back upon the heart in coldness and tears!

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

"While we thus walk among the ruins of the past, a sad feeling of insecurity comes over us, & that feeling is by no means diminished when we arrive at home. If we turn to our friends, we can hardly speak to them before they bid us farewell. We see them for a little while, and in a few moments they are sent away from us. It matters not how near and dear they are. The ties that bind us to them are never too close to be parted, or too strong to be broken. Tears are never known to move the king of terrors, nor is it enough that we are compelled to surrender one or two or more of those we love; for though the price is so great, we buy no favor with it, and our hold upon those who remain is [illegible] as ever.

"When a few more friends have left, a few more hopes deceived, and a few more changes mocked us, 'we shall be brought to the grave, and the clods of the valley shall be sweet unto us, and many shall follow us, as they are innumerable before us.' All power will have forsaken the strongest, and the loftiest will be laid low, and every voice hushed, and every heart will have ceased its beating, and when we have gone ourselves, even our memories will not stay behind us. A few of the more near and dear will bear our likeness in their bosoms, till they too have arrived at the end of their pilgrimage and entered the dark dwelling of forgetfulness. In the thoughts of others, we shall live only till the last sound of the bell, which informs them of our departure, shall cease to vibrate in their ears."

No human power can force the impenetrable intrenchments of the freedom of the mind. Compulsion never persuades, it only makes hypocrites. When government interferes in matters of religion, it don't protect it, it only enslaves it. Give civil liberty to all, not by approving all religions as indifferent, but by permitting in patience what God permits, and by endeavoring to bring persons to what is right by mildness and persuasion.

## ARTS & SCIENCES.

*From the Athenæum.*

### PROGRESS OF MACHINERY.

The formation of Mechanics' Institutions may justly be regarded as one of the most important events of the present age. As means of diffusing intelligence among a very important class of the community, of stimulating their inventive faculties, and of inspiring habits of economy and the love of science, in the place of dissipation and idleness, more powerful agents could, probably, not have been devised: their influence on the well-being of society cannot be estimated. How much may be effected by a practical engineer, when his energies are guided by the lights of science, we may partly conjecture, from what we know to have been done by two individuals of our own time—Watt and Fulton. They have effected an entire revolution in the arts of manufacture and navigation, and have multiplied the power and productive industry of this country incalculably. The effects, direct and collateral, of their mechanical discoveries will contribute, or, I may say, have already contributed more to change the face of society, and augment the wealth of nations, than the combined result of every discovery since the Reformation. Their discoveries rank, in importance with that of printing. Yet these men were originally mere working mechanics—the one a watchmaker, the other a carpenter: and working mechanics they would, in all probability, have continued, had science never opened to their minds its ample page. To Watt we owe the steam engine, to Fulton (an American, an extraordinary man, though little known in this country), we are indebted for steam navigation. How many Watts and Fultons, Arkwrights and Wedgewoods, have passed away, like the "rath primrose," unknowing and unknown. Ignorance sat upon their genius like some oppressive incubus, and stifled its exertions. What splendid results may we not anticipate from the knowledge which will be diffused, and the rivalry and competition that will be called forth, among the Institutions which are every day establishing in our principal towns? It may appear surprising, when we reflect on the rapidity with which they are spreading, that the idea of such Institutions had not occurred at an earlier period; the fact is, that they could flourish only when society had attained a certain degree of intelligence. It would be a vain attempt in countries where the elements of knowledge were not already laid among the bulk of the people, and where the popular mind had not already acquired a powerful impulse toward the acquisition of knowledge. This is precisely the case among our artisans and manufacturing population.—And hence the amazing success which is now attending this new species of scientific institutions. If such success has hitherto attended the exertions of mechanics, when a scientific mechanic was a phenomenon, what may we not expect when every mechanic shall be a man of science!

Every circumstance, in the past history of man, shows that the progress of improvement is unlimited, and that the degree of perfection to which the arts of life may attain, can neither be anticipated nor appreciated. The manner in which the discoverers, in the various branches of the arts and sciences, combine and multiply each other's power is truly miraculous. When Arkwright was employing his days and nights in bringing to perfection his spinning machinery, could he have imagined that vast multiplication of power which it would experience from its combination with the steam engine, which at that very moment was occupying the genius of Watt. Did Watt, when endeavoring to apply steam power effectually in draining the mines of Cornwall—was it possible that he could—anticipate that vast amount of manufacture which, within a few years, it was destined to put in motion? Was it possible he could see that the power he was then nurturing into existence, would in a very short period, be applied in every branch of our countless manufactures?—would be employed in the coarsest and most stupendous, in the finest & most delicate operations?—that, despite the power of winds and waves, it would speed the vessel across the ocean? or, by means of rail-roads, propel our carriages and waggons with a velocity that would heretofore have been deemed visionary, and a cheapness that should supercede the most penurious calculation?

What would our manufactories have been, but for the discovery of steam power?*—What would have become of our most valuable mines, but for this resistless power? The vast mineral products, lodged in the bosom of our mountains, would have been unavailable—our most productive mines would have been flooded up.

Again, the advantages of rail-roads spring entirely from the application of steam power to them. Animal power would not have been; it would have presented but very few advantages over coaches and vans [illegible] conveyance of passengers and goods. The advantage, in the [illegible] of passengers, would have been [illegible] of commodities, something in [illegible], but little or nothing in cheapness [illegible] application of steam, at once, [illegible] In the first place, it is [illegible] power; in the [illegible] ery shall be [illegible] (a consideration which [illegible] has seen [illegible] a very small relative [illegible] will be [illegible] a very [illegible] degree of velocity [illegible] ten or 12 miles an hour, or possibly more; and the progress of improvement and simplification will admit of no limit.

Those who may think me sanguine, I refer to the improvements which have taken place within the last thirty years. Let any man compare the Liverpool and New-York packets,—their princely accommodations, the shortness of the passage—with those, say, of some twenty years ago. Instead of the clumsy transport vessels of those days, we have now absolutely floating palaces; instead of their low ill-fitted cabins, we have all the furniture and accommodations of a drawing-room, instead of paying fifty or sixty pounds, we now pay thirty guineas; for which we have accommodations, provisions, wines and spirits, which could not be surpassed by any hotel in London; and, lastly, instead of being tossed about for two months, or ten weeks, the passage is performed, on an average, in twenty or twenty-five days. Yet we are not arrived at any limit—the next twenty years will probably work as great a melioration.—A passage across the Atlantic, or to the East Indies, in a steam packet, may become as common and as safe a transit, as now from London to Edinburgh, or from Liverpool to Dublin.

A similar march of advancement might be traced in almost all the departments of mechanical industry. What may be the future triumphs of the arts must be reserved for the knowledge of posterity. The spirit of mechanical industry is still in its infancy. It is not twenty years† since the first steam-boat floated its canvass on the waters of the Hudson; and little more than half that interval since the first was seen, in this country, on the Clyde, and some years elapsed before the steam navigation of the Clyde repaid the owners. Some unfortunate accidents tended still farther to depress the public enterprize in the cultivation of this new power; so that we may say it is not more than seven or eight years since this species of navigation was fully recognized and vigorously supported. Yet we have now regular steam-packets from London to Edinburg, Liverpool, Calais, Rotterdam, Havre-de-Grace, Corunna, Cadiz, &c.; from Liverpool to Dublin, Greenock, &c.; and within the last few days, a new steam packet, the Enterprize, 500 tons, has been launched at Deptford, and is now in the dock, fitting out for the East Indies. The entrance of a steam packet from the Thames, into the Ganges, will be an event rarely paralleled in magnitude:—one of the most splendid triumphs of science and art.

† *Dr. Darwin, however (who, though his poetry be sometimes too philosophical, and his philosophy sometimes too poetical, was nevertheless, with all his allegorical hyperbole, and all his sacrifices to voluptuous mellifluence in the mechanism of his verse, a man of genius,) had prophetically anticipated this invention. The second edition of his Botanic Garden, now lying before us, was published in 1791 (thirty-four years ago;) and from the first canto (v. 289) we transcribe the following passage—even the wildest speculations of which scarcely now appear to be extravagant.*—Ed.

Soon shall thy arm, Unconquer'd Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.
—Fair crews triumphant, leaning from [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] more;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

* *And how could the present national debt have been contracted, and the present burthens of taxation endured?*—Edit.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AUBURN N. Y. FREE PRESS.

### THE PIANO.

As the last thrilling notes of "*Home, sweet home,*" floated around the dear circle, in which were concentrated a little world, or little knot of beings who were all the world to each other, an audible sob broke the enchantment which this touching little song, accompanied by the sweet voice of my young friend, had cast around me. It burst from the bosom of one who had been severely disciplined in the school of adversity—one who had beheld the wreck of all her youthful hopes, without one murmuring word against the God who guides the storm—but now the sudden reflection that she heard, for the last time, the soft melody of her beloved daughter's voice accompanying the melting tones of her piano—saw for the last time her fingers sweep the speaking keys—beheld her youthful face glowing with animation and happiness unconscious of the blow that awaited her, a sigh involuntarily escaped her, and the startling tear told of sudden anguish. She turned to me, and said in a low voice, "I wish I could have saved Amelia's piano—it will break her heart to part with it. Poor thing, she little thinks that she will no more sing and play to charm away my melancholy."

The unconscious girl closed the instrument, and remarked, 'did you observe, dear mama, that my piano wants tuning? and will you allow Mr. N. to come and tune it to-morrow.'

A tear stole down the cheeks of my respected friend.

'Are you ill my dear mother?' inquired Amelia, 'or has any thing new occurred to distress you?—If so, do not hide it from me; for rest assured, no deprivation, no exertion, no suffering can afflict me like seeing you unhappy. I have just been thinking as soon as my piano is tuned, I will beg Mrs. —— to let me undertake to instruct her two girls in the rudiments of music; and who knows, dear mother, but in time, it will be in my power to support you with the assistance of my valued instrument?'

I gazed for a moment, with feelings of surprise and admiration, on the glowing, animated face of this lovely, ingenious girl, and never felt my own want of fortune so keenly as at that moment. A silent ejaculation involuntarily rose to heaven, that the Almighty would open some way to save poor Amelia's piano from the fangs of a rapacious landlord. The hour of separation had hardly arrived; and after imprinting a warm kiss on Amelia's cheek, and whispering in the ear of my afflicted friend, "*Still trust in the Lord our God,*" I left the house with feelings I cannot describe.

With the dawn I repaired to the auction room, in —— street, and waited, agonizing the opening of the sales. The crowd was large, and several valuable articles of furniture and some elegant paintings were noticed in the hand-bills. I cast a glance over the room, and in one corner stood a female of exquisite form—her face was hid from public view by a large calash—her head was averted, and rested against the window out of which she appeared to be gazing at the busy crowd below. Near her stood a piano. One glance was sufficient. I hastened to the spot, and in a low voice, articulated, "Amelia H——d, is this you?"

The distressed girl clasped my arm and burst into tears.

"Yes, my good sir, I little thought, when you left us last evening, that our cruel landlord would this morning come and seize, and bring it to be exposed for sale. O, my dear sir, cannot you devise some means to save it for me?"

At this moment the auctioneer called for the instrument, and it was removed into the centre of the room for examination. Several gentlemen remarked that it was a sweet-toned instrument, but out of tune. The poor girl hung on my arm in silent grief. The bidding commenced. Foremost in the crowd stood the son of Mrs. H——d's detested landlord. He bid, after some debate, *twenty-five dollars!* and there was a pause. Near Amelia stood an interesting youth evidently unconcerned in the event of the sale of the piano, examining some fine paintings that were soon to be exposed. The idea that this cold, unfeeling being was to purchase, undisputed, this favorite, almost idolized article, for the trifling sum of twenty-five dollars, for a moment made her forget where she was, and she exclaimed:—

"*Must* the only thing I value be sacrificed for this pitiful sum, without effecting one object."

The youth started, gazed on the beautiful girl one instant, and bid one hundred dollars! and the piano was immediately struck off to Mr. Seymour.

The moment the name of Seymour was called, my heart felt the sound, and I recalled the features of my old friend and compan on in arms, Major Horatio Seymour. I saw this young man was his own son, ever ready to answer the calls of humanity.

The piano was ordered back to the dwelling of Mrs. H——d.

"*Heaven will reward you sir!*" was all the poor girl could articulate when she heard this order.

"One tune from its fair owner, is all the reward I ask," replied the young enthusiast.

He accompanied me to my grateful friend's habitation, where the sweet voice and artless manners of Amelia completed the impression her beauty made upon his heart. A few short months saw her and her excellent parents restored to that rank they were made to adorn.

I often, in my daily rambles, call and take a look at the happy circle assembled round Seymour's fire-side. Amelia still plays *Home, sweet home,*' while her affectionate husband frequently remarks—"*To the piano I am indebted for all my happiness.*"

### DIVERSITY OF FEATURES IN THE HUMAN FACE.

It is a very evident proof of the adorable wisdom of God, that although the bodies of men are so conformable to each other in their essential parts, yet there is so great a difference in their external appearance, that they may be easily and infallibly distinguished. Among so many millions of men, there are no two perfectly alike. Each has something peculiar which distinguishes him from all others, [illegible]

The variety of faces is the more astonishing, because the parts which compose the human face are few in number, and are disposed in every person according to the same plan. If all things had been produced by blind chance, the faces of men must have nearly resemble each other as eggs laid by the same bird; balls cast in the same mould; or drops of water out of the same bucket. But as this is not the case, we must admire the infinite wisdom of the Creator—which in diversifying the features of the face in so admirable a manner, has evidently had the happiness of man in view. For if they resemble each other perfectly, so that they could not be distinguished from each, it would occasion an infinity of inconveniences, mistakes, and deceptions in society. No man could ever be sure of his life, nor of the peaceful possession of his property. Thieves and cut-throats would run no risk of being discovered, if they could not be known again by the features of their face, nor by the sound of their voice. Adultery, theft, and other crimes, would go unpunished, because the guilty could scarcely ever be discerned. We should be every moment exposed to the malice of wicked and envious men; and we could not guard against an infinity of mistakes, frauds and misdemeanors. And what uncertainty would there be in judiciary proceedings, in sales, transfers, bargains, and commerce?—What frauds and bribery in respect to witnesses! Finally, the uniformity and perfect similitude of faces would deprive human society of a great part of its charms, and considerably diminish the pleasure which men find in conversing with each other.

The variety of features constitutes a part of the plan of divine government; & is a striking proof of the tender care of God toward us: for it is manifest that not only the general structure of the body, but also the disposition of its particular parts, have been executed with the greatest wisdom. Every where behold variety, connected with uniformity; whence results the order, proportions and beauty of the human body. Let all who consider this subject, admire the arrangements of the great Creator.

## PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act in alteration of an act entitled "An Act encouraging and regulating Fisheries."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That yearly and every year from the first day of April to the 25th day of May, there shall be a passage opened in the mill-dam below Pawcatuck bridge, with an apron, formed of oak timbers, twelve inches square, to be ten feet in width, and extending from said dam at least ten feet below the same on an inclined plane, to the bed of the river, and to rest upon a solid bed of stone, to be there kept and supported by the proprietor or proprietors thereof. And similar passages shall be opened, in manner as aforesaid, excepting the apron aforesaid, in all other mill-dams in said river, excepting the Sanford Taylor mill-dam, which shall be opened sixteen feet in length, eight feet between the middle of said river & the Easterly shore, and eight feet between the middle of said river and the Western shore, in the most convenient place for the fish to pass in said river. And the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any of the dams aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to open the passage or passages as aforesaid, on or before the first day of April annually, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for every such refusal or neglect, and for every succeeding day's neglect or refusal to open a passage or passages as aforesaid, from the said first day of April to the 25th day of May, annually, the offender or offenders shall forfeit one other sum of seven dollars. No person or persons shall be permitted to erect or continue any weirs or other obstructions, within sixty feet of the passages in said mill-dams, upon penalty of seven dollars for the first offence, and four dollars for every succeeding day, or less space of time said obstruction shall continue in said river, from the first of April, to the twenty-fifth day of May, annually.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the twenty-fifth section of the act of which this in alteration, be, and the same is hereby repealed—provided the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island shall agree to a repeal thereof; and that this act shall take effect and be in force whenever said Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island shall adopt the same amendment.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT,
President of the Senate.

June 3d, 1825—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to repeal part of an Act, entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," and part of an Act, entitled "An Act to correct certain mistakes in the revised Statutes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the Act, entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," and also so much of an Act, entitled "An Act to correct certain mistakes in the revised Statutes," passed May 31st, 1822, as do prohibit or may be construed to prohibit the erection of any dam or dams across the Quinebaug, Shetucket, Willimantic, and Nachaug Rivers, for the purpose of raising the water in the same to carry mills, or the machinery of any manufacturing establishments, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act to repeal part of the eleventh section of the Act concerning Fisheries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the eleventh section of the act entitled "An Act for encouraging & regulating Fisheries," as relates to the building or continuing of any mill-dam or other dam heretofore built, within the town of Farmington, across Windsor Ferry River, or to the opening of a sluice-way in such dam, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

May 25th, 1825—Approved.

An Act for licensing and regulating Lottery Offices.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That no person or persons shall, within this State, sell any lottery ticket or tickets, issued from or under the authority of any other State whatever, or open or keep any office, shop or store, for the purpose of selling or procuring any lottery ticket or tickets [illegible] in buying, selling, or procuring to be bought or sold, any such ticket or tickets, or any part, portion, or interest therein, or in effecting any contract in regard thereto, or shall set up, exhibit, or publish, or cause to be set up, exhibited, or published within this State, any written or printed offer or proposal to buy, sell or procure any such ticket or tickets, or any part, portion, or interest therein, without first having obtained a license therefor, hereinafter provided; and such person or persons so offending, being thereof duly convicted before the County Court, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State, a fine of fifty dollars.

§ 2. Any Clerk of the County or Superior Court upon application of any inhabitant of this State, shall grant a license for the sale or procuring any such ticket or tickets, or opening said office or shop, for the purpose of selling or obtaining ticket or tickets as aforesaid, upon payment, by said inhabitant, to said Clerk, for the use of this State, the sum of one hundred dollars: which sum so received, said Clerk shall pay over to the Treasurer of this State, deducting, however, one dollar for his compensation for issuing such certificate of license.

§ 3. No license granted by virtue of this act, shall be of any validity, for any longer term than one year from the date thereof.

§ 4. All suits and actions grounded on this act, shall be instituted and pursued by the Attornies for the State in the respective counties, and the sums recovered, exclusive of costs, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the State.

§ 5. The seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth sections of an act concerning Crimes and Punishments are hereby repealed.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act for forming and conducting the Military Force.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That all persons pursuing, or who shall hereafter pursue, the study of medicine, under the care and instruction of any member of the Medical Society of this State, with a view to qualify themselves for the practice of physic or surgery, shall, during the period of such study, and while actually under such instruction, be exempted and exempted from the performance of military duty.—*Provided,* That the whole time of such exemption shall not exceed two years.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act to prevent the taking of unlawful Toll.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That no ferryman, or keeper of a toll-gate within this State, shall exact or receive of any person, for passing any ferry or toll-gate, a greater sum than the legal toll or ferriage, on pain of forfeiting seven dollars, to him who shall prosecute his suit to effect.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act providing for the commitment of Prisoners in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That in all cases when any sheriff, sheriff's deputy, constable, or indifferent person, duly deputed, shall have arrested any person or persons in the town of Columbia, in the county of Windham, on civil process, criminal process, warrant for taxes, or on execution, it shall be lawful for such officer making such

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

arrest, to convey the person or persons so arrested, by the most convenient road through the town of Lebanon, in New-London County, or the town of Coventry, in Tolland County, to the gaol in the county of Windham, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act to prevent the drawing of Seines or Nets for taking Fish in Pista-paug Pond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That from and after the first day of July next, no person or persons shall draw, or cause to be drawn, any seine or net in Pista-paug pond, for the purpose of taking fish, under the penalty of seven dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace in either of the towns adjoining said pond. One half of said penalty shall belong to the person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the Treasury of the town, where judgment is rendered.

May 28, 1825, Approved.

An Act to repeal certain sections of an Act therein named.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the first and third sections of an Act entitled "An Act in alteration of an Act to provide pounds and to regulate the impounding of creatures," passed at the session of the General Assembly, holden in May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be and the same are hereby repealed.

May 26, 1825, Approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

RESOLVED BY THIS ASSEMBLY, That the bill for a public act entitled "an Act in alteration of an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same," be and the same is hereby continued to the next session of the General Assembly.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this state be, and he is hereby directed to cause said bill, at the end of the present session of the General Assembly, to be printed, and published in the several newspapers in this state—and also cause said bill to be printed, and distributed to the several towns, in proportion to their respective lists last returned to the comptroller's office, to be disposed of as they may direct.

An Act in alteration of an act, entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That there shall be a supreme court of Errors in this state, which shall consist of one chief judge, and two associate Judges, who shall be appointed for that purpose, from time to time by the General Assembly; and all the laws of this state relating to the supreme court of errors, and to the judges and officers thereof, shall remain in force in regard to the court hereby constituted, except when this act doth otherwise provide.

§ 2. No Judge of the supreme court of Errors shall be capable of holding the office, or performing the duties of a Judge of the superior court.

§ 3. In case of the death, resignation, sickness or legal disqualification of any judge of the supreme court of errors, and in no other, the chief judge or judges shall designate one or two, as the case may require, of the judges of the superior court, to sit in the supreme court of errors during the continuance of such vacancy.

§ 4. The chief or senior judge of the superior court shall have power to appoint a special session thereof in any county, and designate the judge or judges who shall hold the same; and when the judge assigned to hold any stated or adjourned session of the superior court shall be prevented from holding the same, by sickness or other casualty, the said chief or senior judge shall hold the same, or designate another judge for that purpose.

§ 5. When the number of judges of the superior court shall be reduced to three, there shall thereafter be no more than three judges of said court.

§ 6. The judges of the superior court shall convene, once or more in each year, at such times and places as the chief or senior judge thereof, for the time being, shall appoint, and assign to the judges of said court the county or counties in which they shall respectively preside—but the same judge shall not hold a superior court in the same county, at two successive stated terms thereof. The supreme court of errors, and judges of the superior court, when convened, are empowered to make rules of practice for the regulation of said courts respectively—but the supreme court of errors shall have power to prescribe the manner in which questions of law, not appearing of record, shall, by the superior court be presented for their consideration; either by bills of exception, cases or motions stated and reserved, or such other form as may be deemed most conducive to the administration of justice, and enforce the same according to the rules of common law.

§ 7. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all suits in equity, and in all other cases, civil and criminal, not cognizable by any other court; and appellate jurisdiction in all cases instituted before justices of the peace, in which said Justice have not final jurisdiction; and shall have power to admit and appoint attornies, and all other powers, which, until the passing of this act, appertained to the county courts in the respective counties, except such as are conferred on the commissioners hereinafter constituted.

§ 8. There shall be appointed, by the General Assembly, annually, in each county, a first commissioner and two associate commissioners, to constitute a board, which shall have the powers which appertained to the county court until the passing of this act, in regard to taxes, court-houses, gaols, county property, highways, county treasurers, county surveyors, conservators, tavern-keepers, [illegible], inspectors, surveyers and packers; and each of said commissioners severally, shall have the same powers and duties in regard to taking bail, hearing appeals from commissioners on insolvent estates, applications relating to the oaths of imprisoned debtors, and all other powers and duties whatsoever, which, until the passing of this act, belonged, individually, to the several judges of the county courts; & shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services; but the first commissioner shall have the powers and perform the duties hitherto belonging to the chief judge of the county court, and all writs of injunction shall be made returnable to the supreme court; the same fees and duties prescribed by law, on writs returnable to the county courts, and on cases there pending or decided, shall be paid, in like cases, on writs returnable to the said board of commissioners, and in all matters before them. Said commissioners shall be subject to the same disqualifications from interest and relationship, as judges of the superior court by law are. They shall hold two stated sessions in each year, at the court houses in their respective counties, at such times as shall be prescribed by law, at which the first or senior commissioner present shall preside, and shall, at all sessions have a casting vote when the board is equally divided; and two of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum. Whenever there shall not be a quorum, the commissioner present, who is qualified to act, shall call to his assistance two justices of the peace of the same county; and if all the commissioners shall be disqualified, the board shall be supplied by justices of the peace in the manner prescribed in the 29th section of the act aforesaid. The first or senior commissioner, for the time being, shall have power to appoint a special meeting of the board, at the place in the county where the superior court is usually held, whenever the same shall in his opinion be necessary. The clerk of the superior court in each county shall be clerk of the commissioners, & keep a record of their acts and proceedings.

§ 9. The county courts are hereby abolished; and the files and records thereof in each county, and the books, documents and papers, with whatever appertains to the office of the clerk of the county court, shall be deposited and kept in the office of the clerk of the superior court in the same county, who shall have full power to issue and renew executions on judgments of the county court, to make copies, exemplifications and certificates of said files and records, and, when the same are required to be under seal, shall affix thereto the seal of the superior court.

§ 10. All cases in law and equity, and all matters whatsoever, pending, in each county court, except such as are referred to said commissioners, shall be, and hereby are transferred to the superior court in the same county, who shall proceed therein according to law; and all matters pending in the several county courts, of which said commissioners have cognizance, shall be and hereby are transferred to them. All writs and processes, which now are, or on or before the first day of August next shall be, made returnable to any county court, shall be served in the same time and manner as if this act had not been passed; & such of them as may be within the jurisdiction of the superior court shall be returned to said court to be held in the same county, next after the return day in such writ or process specified; and such as may be within the cognizance of said commissioners, shall be returned to them, at their session in the same county, next after the return day in such writ or process mentioned. Bonds of prosecution, bail bonds and recognizances, shall be as binding and valid as if this act had not been passed, and their conditions shall be taken & deemed to comport with the provisions thereof. After the first day of August next all suits and processes in matters within the jurisdiction of the superior court, shall be made returnable to said court, and in all matters within the cognizance of said commissioners, shall be made returnable to them.

§ 11. The supreme court of errors shall have exclusive cognizance of all writs of error on the decision of the board of commissioners, and of all other cases in error whatsoever, and shall hold two sessions in each county annually. Writs of error may be signed by a judge of the supreme court of errors, or a judge of the superior court.

§ 12. The duty payable on writs returnable to the superior court, in all cases, shall be fifty cents only; and the duties, court fees & other costs, in cases where the title of land is not concerned, and the matter in controversy doth not exceed seventy dollars, which shall accrue after the entry thereof in the superior court, shall be the same as, until the passing of this act, were taxable in the county court.

§ 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the first and fourth sections of the act aforesaid, and all other laws of this state inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

*Resolved by the House of Representatives.* That the following be proposed as amendments to the Constitution of this State:

§ 1. The Senate shall consist of members to be chosen annually from the several counties by the electors. The counties of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham and Litchfield, shall each be entitled to elect three Senators. The counties of Middlesex and Tolland shall each be entitled to elect two Senators.

§ 2. The Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller, for the time being, shall annually, in the month of April, canvass the votes publicly. The three persons in each of the counties of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham and Litchfield, who shall have the greatest number of votes for Senators in their respective counties; and the two persons in each of the counties of Middlesex and Tolland, who shall have the greatest number of votes for Senators in their respective counties, shall be declared to be elected.—But in cases where no choice is made by the electors in any county, in consequence of an equality of votes, the House of Representatives shall designate, by ballot, which of the candidates having such equal number of votes shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, & also to the Senate on the first day of the session of the General Assembly; and each House shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualification of its own members.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In House of Representatives, May Session, 1825.
Passed and proposed.
Attest, M. WELLES, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, May Session, 1825.

ORDERED, That the foregoing "proposed amendment" to the constitution be continued to the Session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New-Haven in May next, and be published with the laws which have been passed at the present session.

Attest MARTIN WELLES,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## *BUNKER-HILL CELEBRATION.*

### THE DINNER.

The Guests and Subscribers of the dinner, were then escorted to Bunker-Hill; where an edifice covering 38,400 square feet of ground, had been erected, and in which at twelve tables, running its intire length, 400 ft. 4000 plates were laid, which were all occupied. A spacious gallery contained an excellent band of music; and the following toasts, interspersed with songs, and martial airs, were announced by Mr. F. C. WHITON, amidst the most deafening bursts of applause. The scene defies description; and as much order prevailed, as was compatible with the festivity of the occasion and the magnitude of the company.

TOASTS.

1st. *The 17th of June, 1775.*—The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American's bosom, there will be a *tablet* from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced.

ODE.
*By* RUFUS DAWES, Esq.

LET Freedom's banner swell with patriot pride!
While Glory's iron heralds proclaim along the shore
The Day! when Albion crimsoned Charles' tide,
And Bunker shook beneath the battle's roar;
How majestic the Spirit, that rode upon her thunder,
Whose bolts, indignant broke Oppression's chains asunder;
When first our yeoman band,
The bulwark of the land,
Like monarch oaks, withstood
The dark, contending flood,
And bought with blood a freeman's rights, our heritage to be.
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
Our Genius gave the mandate, declaring we were free
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
And Independence sealed the high decree.

Arise! Arise! ye patriots spirits, rise!
And hail the glorious morn, when your star of freedom rose,
When Bunker hurled her lightning, like the skies,
And poured a flaming torrent on her foes;
When our sires, our gallant sires, their dearest birthright shielded,
And wrote our Magna Charta in the sacred blood they yielded!
Whose monument shall stand
In Alpine glory grand;
Where our mountain bird shall soar
When around the tempests roar,
Their lifted pile's gigantic strength exultingly to see,
Huzza! Huzza! &c. &c. &c.

Should hostile legions darken round the land,
Your rock-encompassed shore presuming to invade
The towering temple, Liberty! would stand,
To blast thy fell oppressors with its shade:
In grandeur unrivalled, thy pillared dome ascending,
Shall strengthen on, from age to age our fathers' fame extending;
While round thee fanes decay,
Exempt from ruin's sway,
Thy stately front sublime,
Shall stand the proof of time,
And, midst its beating storms, secure, unshaken ever be!
Huzza! Huzza! &c. &c. &c.

Arise! Arise! ye patriot spirits rise!
Our jubilee of Glory demands a nation's song;
Triumphant music wake, with glad surprise,
Till Echo every rapturous strain prolong;
Let the clarion of Fame, from shore to shore be sounded;
And lo Peans ring, through heaven's high arch unbounded;
Let the trumpet proudely swell;
Wake, wake the inspiring shell!
While the rosy cup goes round,
With ruby nectar crowned,
And we drink to them, who nursed with blood our drooping freedom tree!
Huzza! Huzza! &c. &c. &c.

2d. *The Militia.*—What more than to name the spot whereon we stand, to proclaim its character to the world.
Tune—"*Yankee Doodle.*"

3d. *The Committee of Safety.*—The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless, as faithful in the execution of their trust.
Tune—"*Rise Columbia.*"

4th. *The Martyrs of Bunker Hill Battle.*—We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered; we swear devotion to their cause!—(drank standing.)

ODE.
*By* THOMAS WELLS, Esq.

YE Shades of martyred heroes,
Who rallied here in fight;
Whose hearts of oak the onset braved
That shook old Bunker's height;
Who with your WARREN, proved yourselves
The Spartans of the field;—
Here ye stood—here your blood
Freedom's sacred charter sealed;
Here to Liberty your pledge ye gave,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Where Britain launched her lightning,
On Havoc's wing that swept;
There, reckless of the fray, ye still
The van of danger kept:—
Unawed by tyrant power, ye then
Your lusty sinews steeled
In the might—of your right,
When ye Freedom's charter sealed;
When submission proudly ye forswore,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Ye brave, in death triumphant!
In Glory's rest that sleep;
Your country shall your ashes guard,
Her watch around you keep;—
Your Spirits here that walk abroad,
Have not unheard appealed
From the sod where ye trod,
And the sacred charter sealed;
Where ye gathered with your hardy few,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Here fond Remembrance lingers,
On your renown to dwell;
And Gratitude decrees the Pile
Where ye devoted fell;—
Where, prodigal of life, ye met
Your heritage to shield;
Be the spot ne'er forgot
Where ye Freedom's charter sealed,
Where the earnest *to be free* ye gave,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Behold!—our Nation's Champion,
Who shared with us the fight;
Behold!—he comes your shrine to bless,
To mingle with the rite:—
In peril's hour, the righteous sword,
Who dared for us to wield,
When we broke Thraldom's yoke,
And our Independence sealed;
When to arms each hill and valley rung,
And the noble cause was sealed.

Your fame, ye patriot Fathers,
Enrolled on Glory's page,
Shall live beyond the Pyramid,
And brighten on with age;
The deeds your valor wrought shall be
From sire to son revealed,
Where ye stood—where your blood
Freedom's sacred charter sealed;
Where to Liberty your pledge was given,
And the glorious cause was sealed.

5th. *Bunker Hill Monument.*—Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's first beam, and the evening's last ray; it shall glow with a still richer and purer light in speaking *their deeds* who repose beneath it.

ODE. *By Dr.* PERCIVAL.

WHEN our Pilgrim Fathers met
In the dark and trying hour,
While the hand of Britain yet
Pressed us with its weight of power,
Still they dared to tell the foe,
They were never made for slaves,—
Still they bade the nations know,
They were free as ocean's waves.

Yonder is the glorious hill,
Where their blood was nobly shed
Never with a firmer will
Hearts of freemen beat and bled:
Shall the Son forget his Sire?
No—the admiring world shall see
High a pillared tomb aspire,
Like a tower of Liberty.

Now the arch of empire swells
Proud and daring, fixed and strong:
While the hand of ruin fells
Nations, that have flourished long;
Loftier the temple springs—
Telling on its front sublime,
How it scorns the rage of kings,
And the wasting tooth of time.

From its high and lifted brow,
See! it sends a wakening light,
Where a world is slumbering now
In the shades of eastern night:
They shall feel the quickening fire—
Rise and run to meet the day,
And their hearts shall never tire,
Till their chains are rent away.

None shall ever rashly dare
Lift his hand against this shrine,
While its pediment shall bear
Names, so honored and divine:
High above the sacred band,
There in light unfading set,
Like twin stars of glory, stand
WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE.

6th. *The Survivors of Bunker Hill Battle.* The *gloom* of *that* day may dwell on their recollection; but in the *brightness of this,* they feel, that they fought under the auspices of Heaven.
Tune *Adams & Liberty.*

[After the 6th regular toasts the following sentiment was given and cordially received:]

*The Orator of the day.*—A statesman and patriot, who knows no party but his country, who feels no impulse but her welfare.

7th. *Lexington and Concord.*—*There the earnest* was given, that a people, *resolved to be free,* can never be enslaved!
Tune—"*Old Soldier.*"

8th. The President of the United States.
"*Washington's March.*"

9th. The Governor of the Commonwealth.
"*Gov. Brooks' March.*"

10th. *The Continental Army.*—Whom *victory* could not elate, whom *defeat* could not depress; their cause their country; their trust their God!

ODE.
*By Rev.* JOHN PIERPONT.
Tune—"Scots wha hae," &c.

"SPREAD your banner to the sky!
Let the red cross dance on high!
Charge! their unfledged bird will fly
When our trumpets blow.
When they hear our Lion roar,
From the ships and from the shore,
Then, my lads, ye'll see no more
Of your rebel foe!"

"Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your *homes* retire?
Look behind you! they 're on fire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it!—From the vale
On they come!—and will ye quail?—
Leaden rain and iron hail,
Let their welcome be.

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may—and die we must:—
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dues shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell."

11th. *The Memory of Washington. Dirge.*

12th. *The Continental Congress.*—*The embodied wisdom of the nation;* which wrought the freedom of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

13th. *The memory of Warren.*—Associated with this occasion; his name comes to us "as the gentle rain from Heaven, refreshing the place beneath."

After the regular toasts the President of the Association said,

He rose to propose a toast, in behalf of the Directors of the Association. Probably, he was already anticipated, in the name which he should mention. It was well known, that the distinguished personage near him, from the time when he first became acquainted with the object of the Association, had taken much interest in it, and had expressed an intention to be present at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone. This purpose he had kindly remembered, through the long course of his visits to the several States. It was not at all necessary to say—indeed it could not be said—how much his presence had added to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. He should proceed at once to the grateful duty which the Directors had enjoined on him, and propose to the company

"Health and long life to Gen. LAFAYETTE."

On which Gen. LAFAYETTE rose, and thus expressed himself:

GENTLEMEN,—I will not longer trespass on your time than to thank you in the name of my Revolutionary companions in arms and myself for the testimonies of esteem and affection, I may say, of filial affection, which have been bestowed upon us on the memorable celebration of this Anniversary day; and to offer our fervent prayers for the preservation of that Republican freedom, equality, and self-government, that blessed union between the States of the confederacy for which we have fought and bled, and, on which rest the hopes of mankind. Permit me to propose the following sentiment,—.

Bunker-Hill, and the holy resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere,—the next half Century Jubilee's toast shall be—to *enfranchised Europe!*

## [illegible] MAILS.

### [illegible] Oration.

[*From the Salem Observer.*]

The orator glanced at the three great epochs in the history of the western world; its discovery; its colonization, and the severance of these United States from their mother country, and their erection into an Independent Empire. He spake of the eventful history of the last half century; of the consequences of the American Revolution to the world; of the actual and prospective improvements of the condition of mankind, which owed their origin to the events, we were now assembled to commemorate.

He spoke of the attention given to the subject, and the advances made in the science of government, within the last few years; and the powerful and all commanding influence of public opinion and the illumination of the human mind in ameliorating the condition of mankind even under the most despotic governments; in which their beneficial effects, though little apparent, and producing no external changes, were yet most deeply felt.—He said that knowledge was the sun in the firmament of human happiness and that public opinion was the lever by which the political world was to be moved. He exulted in the progress of free principles and institutions in the southern portion of this hemisphere; and congratulated his countrymen that they had lived to see the day, when the European authority over that vast portion of this continent was gone forever.

He addressed, in the most affecting manner, the few old men who were present, and who shared in the bloody conflict of the 17th June 1775, and the surviving members of the Revolutionary army, who heard him; among whom was seen in his place that extraordinary and privileged man, La Fayette; & while he contrasted the splendid compensations of this day and occasion, with the disinterested toils and sufferings and sacrifices of that perilous hour, which last saw them assembled on the spot where they now stood,—in the name of their children, who now crowded around them, in the name of their happy country, in the name of the good and brave of all future ages and countries, he tendered them the homage of a lasting and heartfelt veneration and gratitude.

He remembered, in a just tribute of eulogy, the brave men who perished in the cause of their Country's freedom. He spoke of the illustrious Warren, who boldly threw himself into the perilous conflict of that day, and fell one of the first and one of the noblest sacrifices to liberty, a man whose name is imperishable; and he addressed himself in the most respectful and honorable manner to La Fayette, and paid a just compliment to his distinguished virtues and services; a man, whose history has been most extraordinary, who has seemed destined in Providence to perform a part and to enjoy privileges, which have fallen to the lot of no other man; who, in the language of the orator, according to our best recollection, was the conducting medium, by which the electrical spirit of freedom, should be communicated to both hemispheres; a spirit, which like the great central fire of the earth, might be smothered and repressed, but could not be extinguished; oceans might overwhelm it, mountains might press it down; but in spite of all opposition, it would live and burst out and send up its fires to the heavens.

He alluded to the struggles of the Greeks for their freedom and exulted in the assurance, which the singular history of our own country confirms, that the cause of liberty and religion must prevail. It was to be ascribed to the all commanding influence of public opinion that the despotic nations of Europe had not taken part with their oppressors; that influence would continue to restrain these sovereigns; and the continually increasing favor with which the great principles of civil liberty are regarded among the enlightened & good of all nations; and the deeper and growing interest with which the struggles of this abused people continue to be viewed, will aid to carry them triumphantly through the fearful conflict, which they are now waging with the most oppressive despotism that ever crushed men to the dust.

He alluded to the unfortunate results of the struggles for freedom in France. Much it is true has been gained; but much had failed and much had been lost through the want of that enlightened, sedate, and religious character, which distinguished the American people and was the foundation, under God, of the success that crowned their efforts. The progress of the spirit of liberty among the French nation was not guided by discretion, intelligence and principle, and consequently was marked with many dreadful excesses; it became a desolating instead of a purifying fire; and instead of destroying that only, which did not deserve to be preserved, it scattered indiscriminate destruction: and every thing valuable as well as every thing worthless was brought out by the deluded votaries of liberty and thrown upon the blazing pile. In the language of the orator, the progress of the spirit of liberty among this people resembled the chariot races of antiquity, where the motion was so rapid that it set the wheels on fire.

He spake, in the last place, of the great interests of the world, which all nations would ultimately learn must consist in Peace; and of the duty which the American people owed to their privileged and happy country; which was to consider it all as one country and all as their country; to rise superior to local, sectional and partial divisions and interests; to be united by a common, uninterrupted and universal sympathy; to feel not that we are New-England men, merely, but that we are Americans, and with a generous and elevated patriotism to seek only the common interests, to cherish the common name, to labor for the common good. If the cause of liberty and of free institutions failed with us it would fail forever; but in an example of adherence to the great principles of liberty, of equal rights and equal laws, for which our fathers toiled & suffered and died; and in that generous devotion to the common good by which *their* whole course was distinguished, we should exhibit to the world a monument of national virtue and happiness as imperishable as time; and as splendid and glorious as human history can ever display."

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. June 23.*
*Another Steam-Boat Accident.*

The steam-boat Constitution, which left this city for Albany on Monday evening, burst one of the flues of her boiler at Poughkeepsie the same night, while landing passengers at that place, & in the act of letting off steam. A black man, the cook, was killed on the spot; and two colored women were so badly scalded that they died the next morning. Two or three persons were slightly injured, but none are missing: so that the first reports circulated were much exaggered. The following affidavits, taken by the Jury of Inquest contain all the important particulars:—

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At an inquisition taken at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, on the 21st day of June, 1825, before John B. Swartwout, one of the coroners of said county, on the bodies of John Joseph and Caroline Chew, colored people, who were scalded to death on board the steam-boat Constitution, when opposite Poughkeepsie, on her passage from New-York to Albany, the following witnesses were produced, sworn and examined, and testified as follows:

Humphry Ricketson being duly sworn, says that he is master of the steam-boat Constitution, one of the steam-boats plying on the Hudson River, between New-York, Albany & Troy; the boat commenced running about the 20th or 21st of May last. Witness received his appointment from Michael Van Beuren, Thomas Brooks, and William Roe, a committee of the proprietors of the boat. On the 20th of June instant, the boat left New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. for Albany, on her regular route, and in the night, between two and three o'clock, when opposite Poughkeepsie, by a collapse of the main [...] boiler, the water and steam were [...] from the boiler, & occasioned [...] John, Joseph and Caroline Ch[...] sleeping in their births in the [...] and at some distance from the [...] water and steam being forced [...] The witness had just landed [...] Poughkeepsie, and was rece[...] board; he had received his [...] the committee of the proprie[...] to regulate the steam so as not [...] than about nine inches; the [...] boilers and machinery is [...] fourteen inches of steam [...] es. The witness has never [...] charge of the boat seen ten inc[...] the boiler. Last night he start[...] York, with about five inches of [...] chinery was so regulated as to le[...] at about nine inches; the steam [...] opinion, or to his knowledge, ov[...] es during any part of the voyage [...] It was nine inches at Newburgh [...] so high at Poughkeepsie—it [...] when they stopped to land [...] Poughkeepsie—they then let o[...] and when the accident happene[...] was between six and seven [...] the act of blowing off, the [...] Witness had but a moment be[...] happened, left the engine. [...] and a fireman were in the fire [...] the time. Witness had just [...] found a sufficient quantity of [...] boiler; it was then in the [...] and when they have steam in [...] it is always considered safe—[...] runs over these passages with[...] the flues; they were yesterda[...] ten and two o'clock, cleaned by a [...] the boat, and the boilers were [...] cleansed, and filled with water—[...] sidered the boat and machinery in [...] dent—he considers the collapse owi[...] cuum in the flue, and not to any [...] ry pressure of the steam. There [...] valve upon the right boiler, which [...] one witness has ever known to [...] steam-boats—there is no vacuum [...] the other boiler, although there is [...] nication by a pipe from one to the [...] doors of both flues were open at [...] accident happened;—the [...] wrought iron, and witness believ[...] strong and safe as copper boilers: [...] the deck of the boat.

George W. Fisk, being duly [...] that he is the first engineer on board [...] stitution steam-boat; that the eng[...] and machinery, to all appearance [...] perfect order; he was at the [...] dent happened on the watch, and [...] the boilers, and by the side of [...] safety valve was up, and the [...] off; they had about eight inches of [...] when they arrived at Poughkeep[...] had sunk to between six and se[...] when the accident happened; the [...] not exceeded 9 inches during any [...] passage; the directions on board [...] were to throw off the steam at nine [...] these directions were always car[...] served; the machinery and valves w[...] ulated as to throw off the steam wh[...] to nine inches; the doors of the flues [...] closed; a moment before the accide[...] Ricketson was before the boilers and [...] amining the state of the steam, and [...] in the boilers. He agreed with Ca[...] etson as to his statement, and in op[...] him as to the cause of the accident; [...] it could not be owing to any extr[...] pressure of the steam, but to a coll[...] furnace, owing to a vacuum produ[...] which he believes could not [...] with the door of the flue open; he h[...] amined the fracture particularly.

Daniel Frey being duly sworn, [...] is a fireman on board the boat—[...] watch when the accident happened [...] then with Fisk, the engineer, before [...] er—the valve was raised throwing [...] steam. He agrees, as to all parts [...] knowledge in the statement of Capt. [...] son.

Daniel Hardy being duly sworn, [...] he is second engineer on board the bo[...] at the time the accident happened [...] his watch, and he had some time [...] gone to bed. As to what had taken [...] fore going to bed, and as to all fac[...] his knowledge, and as to his opinion [...] cause of the accident, he agrees [...] statement of Capt. Ricketson.

Zaccheus Marshall being duly sw[...] that he is a fireman on board the boat [...] not his watch when the accident h[...] and he had gone to bed. As to the [...] tions of the steam, and as to all the fa[...] in his knowledge, he agrees with th[...] ment of the preceding witnesses.

Jeremiah Chub and Samuel Risk, of [...] keepsie, being duly sworn, say, th[...] have both been into the flue and have [...] ined the fracture—they are of opini[...] there was some fault or defect in the [...] struction of the boiler or flue. The [...] and flue are iron—the fracture was al[...] a row of rivets, the most of which still [...] —the fault does not appear to be in the [...] but the iron is broke from end between [...]

On Friday last, Doctor Bachelder, [...] field, Mass. performed an important op[...] at Deerfield. It was in removing a [...] sant tumor from the lower jaw of Mr. [...] bard, of that town. The carotid arte[...] first tied, and the portion of the jaw, ne[...] inches in length, which contained the [...] was removed by the saw. The patie[...] mained comfortable after the operatio[...] great hopes are entertained of his compl[...] covery.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.

On Saturday last, the dwelling house [...] noch Kent, Esq. in Pantoon, Vt. was [...] with lightning, and Miss Eliza, his dau[...] suddenly killed. A few moments prev[...] the shock, she repaired to her chamber, [...] the fluid passed down the chimney [...] which she was [...] struck her up[...] neck and instantly [...] her ex[...] She was in the 17th year of her age.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Reuben W[...] worth in Sudbury, was considerably d[...] by lightning on Sunday last. Mr. [...] Wentworth, aged about 21 years was in[...] killed, and his brother, aged 14 yrs. se[...] injured.

In Warwick, R. I. on Sunday last, a [...] occupied by Mr. Thomas Rice, and Mr. [...] iel Wheelock was struck by lightning [...] electric fluid passed down the side of [...] ney, tore up a part of the chamber floor [...] ed into the lower part and shattered [...] split the casings and pannel of an [...] and passed out. The only son of Mr. [...] promising lad of about 14 years of [...] instantly killed. He went into the gar[...] the purpose of closing a window; in t[...] three minutes after, his father went u[...] found him lying near the chimney a [...] corpse.—*Boston paper.*

The Common Council of the city of [...] York have resolved not to repeal th[...] which forbids interments within the [...] the city.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...thunder storm of Saturday night, ... the house of Mr. Robert Cook, ... was struck with lightning.—...ed through nearly every part of ... breaking and scattering every ... course. It struck the foot of Mrs. ... the chair to peices on which she ... the chair on which Mr. C. sat ... him on the floor—passed to a ... who was sitting at the window, ...ent and singed his hair. Provi... of these persons were seriously ... *Providence Patriot.*

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 22.

...evening 12th inst. in Trumbull, ...y thunder storm, a large pine ... within a few feet of the house of ...ch, was struck with lightning, ... torn to the ground. The shock ... force as to throw it in every ... and one large piece was thrown ...house to some rods distance; ... of several hundred weight, was ... across the road, about five rods. ... was so great as to break a ... of glass, and shake the house ..., yet the family within remain-...

...evening a very severe storm of ... passed over Norwalk. No ... however, was sustained. The ...h (says the Gazette) had a ... The electric fluid descended ... nearly reached the ground, ... the building, tore up 3 or 4 of ... passed out near the door. A ... struck a short distance from the ... *Farmer.*

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 18.

...LD THE TRAITOR.

... made this week, in this ...ence in making out the neces... for a pension by one of the ... barge that conveyed Gen. ... sloop of war Vulture. He was ... the boat, next in rank to the ... name was James Larvey.— ... remarkably accurate, and his ...questionable. He is brother of ... of this town. The day ... of Arnold, the barge brought ... Andre from *Lawyer Smith's* ... Point, to the General's head-... conversed very little during ... The General told his Aid, who ... when they arrived, that ... a relation of his wife. Ar... of his horse constantly caparis... of his quarters, and the next ... after breakfast, he rode down ... with the coxwain just behind ... The coxwain crying out to the ... from their quarters that ... and the General dashed down ... instead of taking a circuit, the ... those who were mounted. The ... made ready, though the Gen... ...ence repeatedly ordered the ... off, before all the men had ... The saddle and upholsters were ...d of the barge, and Arnold, im... pushed off, wiped the priming ..., and primed anew, cocked and ... them repeatedly. He inquired ... the men had their arms, and was ... in such haste that there were ... belonging to himself and the ... they ought to have brought their ... He tied a white handkerchief ... his cane for a flag in passing the ... arriving along side of the Vulture, ... and wiped his face. The Gen... down the cabin about an hour ... coxwain was sent for, and by the ... looks and laughing of the officers, ... the barge began to be very appre... all was not right. He very soon ... told them that they were all ... war. The bargemen were un... submitted, as to the fortune of ... two Englishmen, who had desert... were much terrified and wept. ... were promised good fare, if ... enter on duty aboard the Vulture, ... refused and were hand-cuffed, and ... four days. General Arnold then ... at New-York. In passing from ... his head-quarters, the two En... ...ped aboard a Letter of Marque, ... ready to sail. The others, five ... waited on Arnold, who told them ... always been attentive and faith... expected they would stay with ... he said, command of a regiment ... Larvey, you and Collins may ..., and the rest shall be non... officers. Larvey answered ... not be contented—he had rath... where he was contented, than ... where he was not. The others ex... manifested their concurrence in ... opinion. He then gave the cox..., and told him they should be ... At night they were conveyed to ... and the next day set on shore.— ... and intelligent applicant perfect... Major Andre's dress, when they ... the barge from Smith's house ... quarters—blue homespun stock... of wrinkled boots, not lately ... cloth breeches, tied at the ... strings—waistcoat of the same— ... buttoned by a single button— ... kerchief once round the neck and ... with the ends under the waistcoat, ... hat. *Memorial.*

...peror Alexander of Russia, has fre... distinguished himself by acts of gen... liberality, worthy of imitation by ... sovereign. A case, illustrative ... of character, has lately come to ...ledge, which, as it was related to ... any injunction of secrecy, we take ... disclosing. ... de Maltitz, Secretary of the ... Legation at Washington, (whose ... with the amiable and accomplished ... Lee was lately announced in this ... taking leave of the Emperor [illegible] ... by nuptial bands with our [illegible] ... courtesy, we understand, [illegible] ... diplomatic corps of that Empire—not ... only granted his permission to do ... accompanied it with a well lined purse ... which must be viewed as a ... token of the Emperor's regard ... with whom he is a great favor... handsome compliment to the object ... —*Wash. Gaz.*

...General Assembly of the Presbyterian ... the United States, met on Wednes... a union of two ... wanting one ... this union, they resolved to estab... Theological Seminary, to be lo... west; and appointed a committee, ... General Jackson is a member, to ... the most suitable site. They also re... unanimously to recommend to all their ... to patronise the objects of the Amer... ...ation Society. *Phil. U. States Gaz.*

...t valuable trunk lately lost by Gen. ...yette in the Ohio, has been recovered, ...ed to the General at Boston.

*Truly Extraordinary.*—We learn from an authentic source, that there is residing in Providence, R. I. a man by the name of Oliver Shaw, who is perfectly blind, and who possesses powers of the most extraordinary nature. He was a sailor until about his 21st year, when, from some cause, not particularly known to us, he became totally blind. He was gifted with a melodious voice, and possessed an excellent musical ear, but at the time he became totally blind, he knew nothing of the laws and principles of music, as a science. He is now one of the best composers in our country, and can at any time set the notes to a tune by hearing it once played or sung. He plays in a masterly manner upon the Piano, Flute, Clarionet, Organ, &c. and, what is still more astonishing, he tunes Pianos with wonderful exactness. He also selects the wire for the Piano, strings for the Violin, reeds for the Clarionet, &c. with great skill and judgment; and all this he does by the sense of feeling. The whole has been acquired since the unfortunate loss of his sight. We understand he has married quite a pretty woman since he became blind; and he often facetiously observes, that his wife is the handsomest woman he ever *saw*.

*National Journal.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1825.

*Thames Bank.*—The Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly to distribute the Stock of this Bank, met at Kinney's Hotel on Monday last, for the execution of the duties of their office. The capital stock of the Bank is $300,000. The Books were opened at 2 o'clock, P. M. and in the course of four hours, subscriptions were received for stock to the amount of more than *eight hundred thousand dollars*—the first instalment of ten dollars per share accompanying each subscription.

At a special Ordination, held at Poquetannuck, on Monday last, the Rev. Ashbel Steel was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests, by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Wm. Jarvis, of Hebron and the candidate presented by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, of this city. The services were solemn, and the congregation numerous and attentive.

*Georgia.*—When we presented to our readers, a few days since, the highly intemperate and ridiculous remarks of the Governor of Georgia, in relation to the proceedings of the General Government, concerning the Indian Titles, we had supposed that the mere insertion of such a production would be sufficient to destroy its effect. A more ridiculous display of school-boy vaporing and useless bullying we had never seen. We knew not whether he had selected that subject as one well fitted for rhetorical display, or whether he had in reality given way to the silly and ridiculous passion which his speech seemed to exhibit. It was certainly supposed that no person, who regarded the subject as too serious for laughter, would view his message other than with perfect contempt. Our surprise is therefore great, to find that a committee of the Legislature have responded to the message of their Governor in language equally tumid, and a spirit equally disaffected. It is with great regret that we see such proceedings as these. For although we cannot believe that the majority of the people of Georgia, or, in fact, any of the reflecting part of the community, estimate so lightly the benefits of our Union, or are such unworthy members of it as to interrupt its harmony for causes infinitely more important than the one now assigned for the lofty and threatening language of the Governor and of the Committee; still we think that such declarations are of evil example and injurious tendency. The dissolution of our Union ought not to be regarded as a subject proper to be brought up for slight and trifling causes, and to display the *spirit* of a hot-headed politician. If the people of Georgia have been injured in their rights, this is not the mode for obtaining redress. However desirous the other members of the Union may be to preserve it unimpaired, they are not to be frightened into any measure which they may think of injury to the whole, or in itself unjust. That what we have said may not be thought too severe and unsupported by the proceedings themselves, we insert below the report of the Committee above referred to.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst. Mr. Lumpkin, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Governor, as relates to the improper interference of the U. States Government, with our domestic affairs, presented the following report and resolution:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching when the states from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana must confederate, and as one man, say to the Union—We will no longer submit our restrained rights to the unavailing insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial branches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.

The greatest objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government.—The powers necessary to the protection of the confederate states from enemies without, and from enemies within alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive, or judiciary.

When from 1770 to 1776 the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies, were harbored in the bosoms of the men of the South, but with one voice and with simultaneous impulse from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the nothern states, the men of the South did not meanly stoop to calculate the cost, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west the freedom of the trade of the world.

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy; with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our Union.

The states of the South will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climes to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethren then, if there is no peace in Union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all south of the Potomac, as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be. they held slaves we hold them. Let the North then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with Tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until an high minded aristocracy shall rise out of it. We want none of these blessings. But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine & our own fig tree, & confide for safety upon Him, who of old time, looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his Excellency the Governor, that, "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," "and for the support of this determination we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of each state in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several Legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter to co-operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the object herein deprecated."

The above report and resolutions were read and laid on the table. It was understood that when they were called up a substitute would be offered for them.

We learn from Killingly, Conn, says the Providence Patriot, that on Tuesday last, the thunder storm which passed over that place, was awfully severe for a short period. The whole vicinity appeared to be enveloped in one sheet of vived fire, with tremendous thunder, which seemed to threaten destruction to the whole village. The factory in that place was protected by an iron rod; one dwelling-house was struck, without doing much injury; but another, on the opposite side of the way, sustained greater damage. The electric fluid passed down the chimney, doing some damage in its course, to the cellar Kitchen, where it tore up the hearth and floor. Eight persons were in this room, only two of whom were slightly injured, although the hearth and floor where they sat, and the hearth and floor in the room above them were torn up, and the beam split—thus manifesting, the power and protecting care of Divine Providence.

The two wives of the late Gen. M'Intosh, named Peggy and Susanna, one a Creek, and the other a Cherokee, have addressed very feeling letters to the American Commissioners on their sufferings in consequence of the death of their husband. They are both said to have been affectionately attached to their husband, each living in friendship with the other.

The citizens of Preston, together, with all others, who may please to unite with them, will celebrate the 49th anniversary of our national Independence, at Col. Paul Harvey's in said town.

Procession will form at Col. Harvey's, at half past 10 o'clock, and will parade to the meeting-house, where an Oration will be pronounced by REV. ZELOTES FULLER of Norwich.

Col. Harvey, will furnish [illegible] and a dinner for 1 dollar.

Eleazer Avery, Jonathan B[illegible] Moore, Ephraim Benjamin, *Committee of Arrangements.*

N. B.—All persons who are desirous of uniting in the celebration are requested to attend without a further invitation.

FOURTH OF JULY.

From the notices in the papers, we should think that greater preparations are making for the celebration of this interesting anniversary than have been made for several years past, through a great portion of our country.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated in this city, on Monday next. A procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of Col. Asa Roath and Maj. Wolcott Huntington, Marshals of the day, and proceed to the Congregational Church. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Geo. B. Ripley Esq. and an Oration will be delivered by John A. Rockwell Esq. Appropriate Music, by the Union Society, under the direction of Mr. S. Phelps.

Tickets for the dinner, to be provided by Mr. Kinney, (at one dollar each) may be had of either of the Committee of Arrangements, or at the bar of Kinney's Hotel.

The regular army of France, according to a late statement of the French minister of war, is 231,000 men. The claim of France upon Spain for disbursements in the work of reinstating Ferdinand, is estimated at 34,000,000 of francs. This debt was the subject of a very interesting discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Opposition asserted that it would never be paid, and the Ministry did not venture to say positively that it would.

Extract of a letter from Malta, April 11:—A vessel arrived here in four days from Calamatta, brings the intelligence of a complete victory gained by the Greeks, at Madon.—3,000 Egyptians were killed, and many taken prisoners. Among the latter was a French General of distinction, who was in the pay of the Viceroy of Egypt. The Greeks lost fifty men. The President Cunduriettis, at the head of 12,000 men is marching towards Patras.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Zante, April 9, via Marseilles, 24 instant. The Turks are making head with immense means at their disposal. The Egyptians are not to be despised or laughed at; they have attacked and in my opinion, have taken Navarian, although for want of arrivals, we do not know the particulars, yet it is certain desperate fighting has taken place. The son of Petion, Dey of Maino has been killed; 25,000 Albanian Turks and Greeks united, have invested Missolonghi. Patras is relieved, and no Greek force before it. Ulysses (whose defection I mentioned in my last letter) is with the Turks. We hear nothing of any Turkish or Greek fleet. The Egyptian squadron has returned to Candia for further supplies.

On Thursday the 16th inst. the frigate *Brandywine*, pierced for 44 guns, was launched from the Navy yard at Washington. A number of gentlemen, among whom was the President of the U. States, was on board, at the time of the launch. The Washington City Gazette says this frigate is to be immediately fitted out to carry La Fayette to France.

The 9 persons [illegible] for the murder of David R. Lambert in New-York, have been convinced of manslaughter.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, Mr. Webster's Oration, we learn with great pleasure, will be published in the course of the present week, by Cummings, Hilliard and Co. who pay for it, to the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the sum of six hundred dollars.

A CARD.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that the *American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy*, will be opened for the reception of Students at Middletown, State of Connecticut, on Monday, the 22d of August next under his personal direction and superintendence.—Capt. P. requests those young Gentlemen who propose becoming members of the Institution the present season, to present themselves for admission at the time abovementioned or as soon after as may be.

*Relief for Cramp in the Stomach.*

MR. DUNHAM—I have seen the most violent cases of Cramp in the Stomach immediately relieved by drinking freely of warm sweetened water, when opium, or its various preparations, nor any thing else would give relief to the patient. Believing that this hint may probably be the means of relief to some one or more afflicted with the above awful complaint, I think it my duty to make this communication. A SUBSCRIBER.

The following are the numbers drawn in the University Lottery. 8—4—5—45—10—43.

DIED

At Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) on the 14th inst. LUCY ANN, only child of Col. Henry F. Lamb, aged 5 years, and 10 months.

At New-Haven, on the 25th inst. CHARLES DENISON, Esq. aged 47 years.

REV. MR. FULLER, will preach in Groton the 2d Sunday in July.

N. B.—The notice in last week's paper that Mr. F. would preach in Groton the 4th Sabbath in the present month, was made through mistake.


MONEY,

In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

THAMES BANK.

THE Election for Directors of the Thames Bank will be held at Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, June 28, 1825.* 13—

PRINTERS NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Hamilton & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney. *June 28, 1825.*

The Splendid
UNION CANAL LOTTERY
*Draws in* ONE WEEK.
*CAPITAL PRIZE*
$50,000

Call soon—Delays are dangerous.
Tickets $10, shares in proportion.
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, June 29th. 13—

THE COPARTNERSHIP

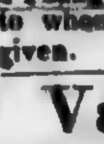
OF Prentice & Lord was dissolved on the 27th day of May last, in consequence of the death of Henry L. Lord, one of the Partners. All indebted to the late firm of Prentice & Lord are requested to make immediate payment, to
FREDERIC PRENTICE,
*Surviving Partner.*
*Norwich, June 28. 1825.* 3w13—

*THE BUSINESS WILL BE* continued, at their former stand, by—FREDERIC PRENTICE, who has just returned from New-York with a fresh supply of
Genuine Groceries,
which he is selling very Cheap

*Paul & Wylie,*

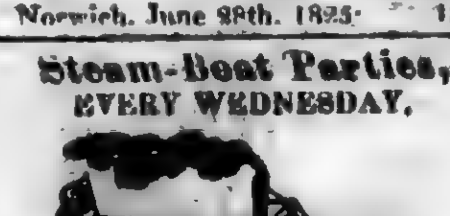
WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store recently occupied by Horatio G. Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by JOSEPH WYLIE, under the firm of
JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.
and offer for sale at the above Store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HARD WARE,
all which were lately purchased in New-York, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any Store in this vicinity.
We thank our friends for past favors, and hope they will be continued.
*They have also on hand,*
60,000 CEDAR & CHESNUT SHINGLES,
which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.
PAUL & WYLIE.
*Voluntown, May 29, 1825.* 3w13
N. B.—Wanted, by the subscribers, a Young Man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given. PAUL & WYLIE.

Valuable Sale.



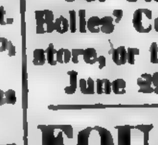
FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ¾ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.
If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.
—*LIKEWISE*—
300 Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of
Ichabod Ward.
Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 13—

Steam-Boat Parties,
EVERY WEDNESDAY.



Steam-Boat Fanny,
*CHARLES DAVISON, Master,*
WILL leave the wharf at Norwich, every Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, for Fisher's Island, L. Island Sound, &c. with parties of pleasure, and return at 6 P. M. A cold dinner will be furnished on board.
Fare, including dinner, $1,
Children 50 cents.
For Tickets apply at Kinney's Hotel, Bolles' Coffee-House, Robinson's Bookstore, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.
June 29th. 13—

FOURTH OF JULY.



THE superior packet Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail for New-York on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock precisely. Persons wishing to spend the fourth of July in New-York and return next day, can be accommodated with passage on the most reasonable terms. Apply to
JED. HUNTINGTON,
or the master on board.
Norwich, June 28, 1825.

FOR SALE BY
WILLIS GRAY & CO.
30 DOZ. TWO & THREE TINED pitch forks, Blanchard's Steel back Scythes, Rakes, Cradles & Scythe Snaths.
June. 29. 1825. 3w13—

Wanted Immediately,

ONE or two Journeymen, to work on Boots, Shoes, and Fire-Buckets. *Constant employment will be given.*
James Lowry.
*Norwich, June 29th, 1825.* 3w13—

NEW SUMMER GOODS.
H. H. BUCKINGHAM
IS now opening a new assortment of choice
*DRY GOODS,*
suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantines,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassians,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
LEGHORN HATS,
*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Marseilles and Gros de Naples
*VESTINGS,*
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
SHELL AND MOCK SHELL
COMBS,
*Figured and plain Ribbons,*
LACES,
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarsnett and Cambric
CAMBRICS,
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cotton Flag do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*
BROADCLOTHS,
AND
*Cassimeres,*
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.
The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.
Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

MORE NEW GOODS.
A. & A. GAY,
HAVE just received and are now opening a great variety of
SUMMER GOODS,
Cheap for Cash,
*Consisting in part of*
Elegant Gros de Naple & Gros de Ete
SILKS,
Black Levantines, Sinshaws, Sarsnetts, black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
*Black Silk Vesting,*
Black and Colored Florences,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Black Silk Hdkfs. Silk Flagg and Bandanna
Handkerchiefs,
*Fancy Gauze and Silk do.*
*LACE VEILS,*
Green and White Gauze do.
Crape Lisse, Gauze Ribbons,
*Black and White Silk*
HOSE & GLOVES,
Bobinett Laces,
*Cashmere Long Shawls,*
Black Bombazeen and Circassian,
Striped Denmark Satteen,
Irish Linen, Linen Damask, Long Lawn,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck,
Calicoes and Cambrics, &c. &c.
—*ALSO*—
200 yards American
Carpeting,
good quality and colors.
*June 29th, 1825.* 13—

120 Hhds. Tierces & Barrels New-Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale,
40 Hhds. New Rum, (*expected this week.*) by
Willis Gray & Co.
*June 29, 1825.* 3w13—

10 hhds. W. India
RUM, (*pure,*) 150 Sacks Fine Salt, for sale by Willis Gray & Co.
*Norwich, June 29, 1825.* 3w13—


SIX months from this date are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of
*HENRY LORING LORD,*
late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, } *Administrator.*
*Norwich, June 28th, 1825.* 3w13—

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of
*LOT KINNEY, Esq.*
late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
PIERPONT KINNEY, } *Com'rs.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. }
*Griswold, June 27, 1825.* 3w13—

ELOPED from my bed and board, on the 14th inst. my wife *Hannah.*—This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JONATHAN HYDE.
*Canterbury, June 25, 1825.* 3w1

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

### THE SLEEPING INFANT BOY.

A cherub boy,
Of days enough to lisp in broken words,
Which were alluring to a mother's ear,
Fell fast asleep. Within a few short hours,
The infant boy had sported at the foot
Of his young mother, clambered up her knee,
And clasped her neck within his baby arms,
And in her bosom buried up his face—
And came from that dear pillow did he lift
His eyes to hers, as if to catch the soul
Of tenderness that beamed there for her child.
And when he saw her deep delight, he sighed,
Then smiled, and in his childish, sportive mood
He buried up his face again—I went,
With the broad current, to the spot,
Where now he lay, all still and motionless.
He was asleep; his lip was gently curled,
And had a doubtful impress in its form,
Which made you hesitate to tell, in truth,
If it was joy or grief that made him wear
It thus—it was that form of lip that oft
Whereon, [illegible] had struggled up to kiss
The cheek of her that bore him, in the way
Of half atonement for some past offence—
His eye was just half closed—the weary lid
Had fallen thus far, and he seemed to sleep,
As conscious of his [illegible], ready to wake,
When his pure spirit should be well refreshed,
To all his baby sports—Calmly he lay,
Wrapt in his bed dress, whose whiteness well
Accorded with the paleness of his cheek,
And but for this, the fear that he would wake
No more, had scarcely crossed the mind of one
Who looked upon his features—but alas!
They laid him in a narrow building, made
For the dead—'tis true, and one might e'en have thought
That 'twas for sale, but that it was close,
And, tho' in miniature, it yet was shaped
As man's last dwelling houses always are;
It was his coffin. There was a coldness
On his brow, that met the lip maternal,
Proof full often there, which spoke of death.
Still as she gazed upon him in his state
Of mortal loneliness, she almost saw
His little bosom heave, and half expected
He would awake to lisp the name of mother;
And a strange shudd'ring ran thro' all her frame
As they closed up the lid above his face
And shut him from her sight forever!

I saw them lay him in his infant grave,
And lightly did they cast the dust of earth
Upon his coffin, lest the sound should break
The breathless rest of the calm slumb'ring boy.

## MEDLEY.

### WOMEN LESS COURTED THAN FORMERLY.

A few centuries ago women were scarcely accessible, but shut up in houses and castles, living retired from the bustle of the world.—When they deigned to show themselves, they were approached as divinities. A transient view of them often set the heart on fire; and their smiles conferred a happiness, and raised an enthusiastic ardor, of which at this period we can hardly form an idea. By degrees, as manners became more free, and the sexes mixed together with the less ceremony, women began to be seen with less trepidation, approached with less diffidence, and sunk in their value, as they became objects of great familiarity. Nor was this peculiar to the times we are delineating, the same effect has and always will happen from the same cause. Let the female sex therefore, learn this instructing lesson from it, that half the esteem and veneration the men show them, is owing to their modesty and reserve, and that a contrary conduct may make the most enchanting goddess degenerate in man's eyes, to a mere woman with all the frailties of mortality. The froward beauty whose face is known in every walk and in every public place, may be given as a toast, and have her name inscribed on the windows of the tavern; but she rarely ever becomes an object of esteem, or is solicited to become a partner for life.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said the Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth; and though there were, it would not be found at Court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confident. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill-humor with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established.——Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

Agar said, "give men neither poverty nor riches;" and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but if too large, they will cause us to stumble, and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

Strife and contention, as they flow from an ill fountain, so they tend to an ill end; all dissention tends to dissolution and destruction; and all perfection and safety depend on union; the cause why men are so unquiet and quarrelsome is the guilt of sin clogging them, and their own lusts and passions conflicting with them.

A young gentleman, informed by a bill on the window of a house, that apartments were to be let, knocked at the door, and attended by a pretty female, took a survey of the premises. "Pray my dear," said he, smiling, "are you to be let with these lodgings?" "No sir," replied she, "I am to be *let alone*."

### WHOLESOME REPROOF.

"How the deuce, my friend, do you continue to keep out of jail, for I know you are as extravagant as myself?"—"True, Tom, but I can *afford* to be extravagant."

### A CURE FOR BAD POETS.

A Physician of Bath told *Foot* that he had a mind to publish some Poems that he had written, but said he, I have so many irons in the fire, I do not know well what to do. "Then take my advice," says Foot, "and put your Poems where your irons are."

A gentleman passing one of our new buildings, called out that he had a bit of brick in his eye. "Then come here," exclaimed Pat, with the hod on his shoulder, "come here, my honey, & I'll put a little mortar to it, & then you'll have a wall-eye.—*Nat. Adv.*

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## JOHN KINNEY & CO.

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat collars.)*

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd

*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*

Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*(for gentleman's pantaloons.)*

*Light Blue French Nankin,*

*(for boys summer wear,)*

Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,

*(for gentleman's wear,)*

Sonchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*

Cashmere do. & Square do.

*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*

4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Tickenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,

Ivory and Feather Fans,

Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets,

*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*

**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**

Plain do.

Black & Col'd Swantines,

*Russia Sheeting,*

White do 9-4 wide,

Blue and Yellow Nankins,

Waist and Wrist RIBBONS,

*STRIPED BATIST,*

*(for Ladies' dresses.)*

White and Col'd. Satins,

**Satin Levantines,**

*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

**Going ! Going ! Going ! ! !**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

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## FOR SALE
### by the subscriber,

2 hhds. Old Spirits,
4 pipes French Brandy,
2 hhds. Holland Gin,
10 do. New Rum,
10 hhds. and bbls. Molasses,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } **WINE,**
*COUNTRY GIN,*
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Mace, Raisins, Ginger, Coffee,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, H.Skin and Bohea } TEAS,

—**ALSO**—

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, Snuff, Tobacco,

*DRUGS &*
**MEDICINES**
*of all kinds.*

Dwight Ripley.

Norwich, June 20, 1825. 3w12—

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**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

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## 2000 lbs. Coffee,

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds. New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour.
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & CO.

Norwich, May 18, 182[illegible] 5.

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## New Goods.

### Wolcott Huntington

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered ☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

*for CASH——Among them are*

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS,
Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords,
Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,

Black Bombazett & Bombazines,

Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,**
Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine

***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***

☞ some very rich;
Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS.**

*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE,*

Common and Cambric Dimities,

*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*

Irish Brown and Black LINENS,
Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached

**Shirtings and Sheetings,**

ditto Sea Island Ditto,

Black and Green Crapes,

**CRAPE SHAWLS.**

Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do.
Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics
Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do.
Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES,
Gimps—Cords—Braids——Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print

**Muslins,**

Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto, *comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 17, 1825.* 7—

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## New Store
AND
## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, of the *latest importations and fashions,* which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his Store in Jewett-City—where he will be happy to wait on those that may please favor him with their custom.

Persons wishing to buy, are invited to call and see for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.

*Griswold, June 1, 1825.* 3w12

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## MISS MANSFIELD

HAS just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of

**MILLINERY.**

Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, extra quality, a number of American Grass & Fancy Hats, Children's Straw Hats, with Trimmings of all descriptions suitable for the season.

Leghorn Hats cleaned to look as well as new. May 31st. 4w9—

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## A CARD.

### J. A. W. CATHER,

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

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## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

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## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

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☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

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## Machinists Wanted.

LIBERAL encouragement will be given to two or three first rate Filers and Turners, by applying at the subscribers shop, near the Falls, in Norwich. J. O. HOPKINS & Co.

*Norwich, June 20th, 1825.* 3w12—

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## *Wanted Immediately,*

A WOMAN, to do the work of a small family. None need apply without producing unquestionable testimonials of character.

Inquire at the Courier Office.

June 7, 1825. 10—

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May 18th.

## Carpeting,
### *LEGHORN HATS, &C.*

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces

**English Ingrain Carpeting,**

*(handsome patterns,)* 6-4 India Floor Matting.

1 Case *LEGHORN HATS,*

*white & smooth.*—ALSO—

Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns.)*
Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.
Brown Battesse, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.)*
Women's White Thread Hose.
A ew setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.
A great variety fancy Baskets, &c. 7—

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## New and Fashionable
## Goods.

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS received from New-York a variety of

*FANCY & STAPLE*

**DRY GOODS,**

which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete. *BLACK & WHITE*

**LEGHORNS.**

—CHEAP—

June 8. 10—

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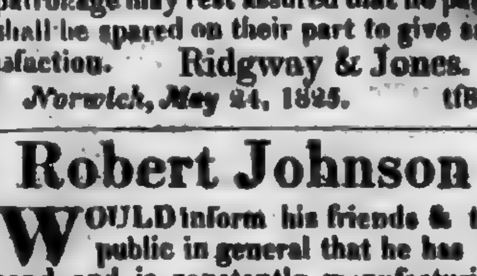
## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



**BOOTS**
AND
**SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

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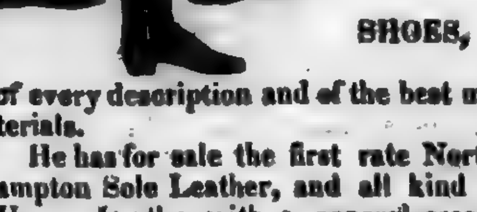
## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS
and
SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate North-ampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

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## *Memoirs*

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution—The French Revolution—The downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,

*For sale at*

**T. ROBINSON'S**
**Bookstore,**

Price 1 dollar.—The same for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1,75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.

Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

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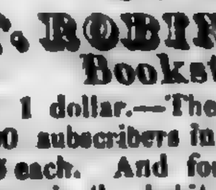
## COTTON.



25 bales prime Georgia, 93 do. New-Orleans COTTON, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.

June [illegible] 12—

---

**300** TYLER'S RAKES,
50 do. Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

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## WOOL.

THE subscribers wish to purchase 8 or **10,000** pounds of good fleece wool, for which a fair price will be given. L. F. & A. B. ALLEN.

Franklin, June 21, 1825. 3w12—

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8 Cases

## *Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped &

**Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns,)

Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*

Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.

*Black Italian Silks,*

Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS.**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825. 9—

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## More New Goods.

### *WM. ROGERS*

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a large assortment of

Seasonable

**Dry Goods,**

With which, and those before on hand, he is enabled to offer to the public a choice so *extensive,* and at such *low prices,* as will not, he trusts, fail to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

June 13th. 11—

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## Sabbath School Books.

### *T. ROBINSON*

HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books. Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of

**TRACTS,**

including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath School series.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

---

## FRUIT STORE.

JUST opened, a large & general assortment of choice fruits, consisting of the following:—

**Bunch, Muscatel & Sultana**

**Raisins,**

Figs, in boxes, Prunes, first quality

**Borbeaux & Malaga**

**ALMONDS.**

*ZANTE CURRANTS.*

**NUTS.**

Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Pecanuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Coconuts, Suwarrownuts.

Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup, Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds, Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c. &c. &c.

S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*

Norwich, June 14, 1825. 11—

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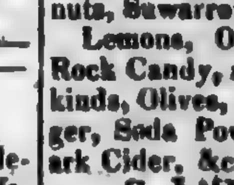

## HATS,
### Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

## *all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

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THE following are the Officers appointed by the Board of Health for the present year, viz:

BENJAMIN SNOW, Esq. } *Health*
Doct. WM. P. EATON, } *Officers.*

CUSHING EELLS,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
ASA ROATH, } *Health Committee.*
JED. HUNTINGTON,
WM. CLEVELAND,

Published by order of Board of Health.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, June 20, 1825.* 3w12

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BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a dark brown Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WERDEN.

*Lebanon, June 21, 1825.* 3w12

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University Lo[ttery]
*SIXTH CLA[SS]*
$20,000 Highest [prize]
*Drawn the 25th of* [illegible]
Tickets only $5, shares [illegible]

Union Canal [Lottery]
*Drawn 6th J*[illegible]
$50,000 Highest [prize]
Tickets $10, shares in [illegible]
*For sale by*
S. [illegible]

Norwich, June, 1825.

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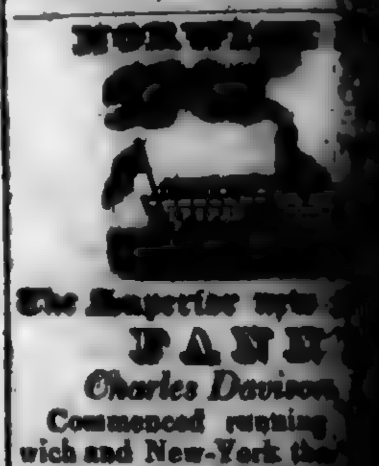
NORW[ICH] [illegible]



The Superior steam [illegible]

PANT[HEON] [illegible]

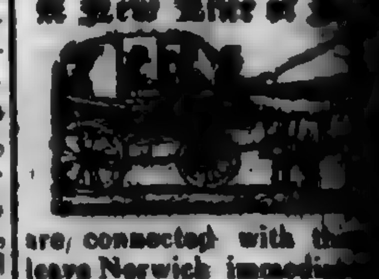
*Charles Davison,* [illegible]

Commenced running [illegible] wich and New-York the [illegible]
Leaves Norwich Sun[illegible] days at 6 P. M. [illegible] don, and arrives in New [illegible] lowing mornings.

*RETURNING*

Leaves New-York Tu[illegible] days at 2 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Norwich early on Wedne[illegible] urday mornings.

A New Line of [illegible]



are, connected with the [illegible] leave Norwich immedia[tely on the arri]val of the Boat, on Wedn[esday and Sat]urday mornings, and arr[ive in Boston] via. Providence, early [in the evening] of the same days.

*RETURNING*

Leave Boston Sunday[illegible] at 4 A. M. and arrive in Providence, in time for [illegible] M. same days.

The Fanny is a ne[w] superior accommodations [illegible]—her Engine and Boil[er] [illegible] Watt & Bolton, or low [illegible] and will at all times be [illegible] first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwi[ch to New] York, $4.50.

Light Goods take[n at mod]erate freight.

Apply to the Capt[ain] or to JOHN BR[illegible]

*Norwich, June 9, 18*[illegible]

---

*The Steam-Boat N*[illegible]

HAS commence[d] [illegible] trips each week, [illegible] and New-York;—Leav[ing] Sundays, Tuesdays and [illegible] o'clock P. M. & New-Lo[ndon] at 6 P. M.—Leaving N[ew-York] days, Thursdays and S[aturdays] P. M. From this time, [illegible] to Norwich will be 5 do[llars] to New-London 4 dolla[rs].

*May 10, 1825.*

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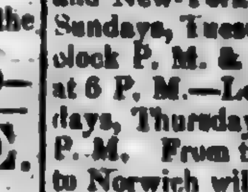

For A[LBANY]

THE S[loop] [illegible] Jed. W[illegible] will sail for New-York [illegible] Friday, 8th inst. and [illegible] through the season—[illegible] port on the North River [illegible] or passages offer for. [illegible] travelling to the Westw[ard] [illegible] a pleasant and commodio[us] [illegible] elling, and attended w[ith] [illegible] expense of going by land [illegible] or passage apply to EBE[illegible] HENRY WARD, or th[illegible] board. *Norwich, April* [illegible]

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*At a Court of Probate,* [illegible] *ham, within and for* [illegible]
*Windham, June 15, 18*[illegible]

Present, JOHN BALDWI[N] [illegible]

THIS Court orders [illegible] to all the Creditors [illegible] *Mr. ROSWELL* [illegible] late of Lebanon, in [illegible] ed, and all concerne[d] [illegible] see cause, at the Office [illegible] Probate, in Windham, [illegible] on Monday the 4th of J[illegible] o'clock, P. M. then and [illegible] reason, if any they have, [illegible] sioners should not be ap[illegible] estate of said deceased, [illegible] [illegible] order of [illegible] [illegible], *John Bald*[win] [illegible]

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## NOTIC[E]

IS hereby given that th[illegible] at public vendue, by [illegible] of Probate, on the 4th day [illegible] at 5 o'clock P. M. at the [illegible] subscriber in Lebanon, [illegible] real estate of Mr. Jame[s] [illegible] of said Lebanon, decease[d] [illegible] the sum of tw[illegible] dollars, eighty [illegible] dent charges o[illegible]

UR[illegible]

Lebanon, June [illegible]

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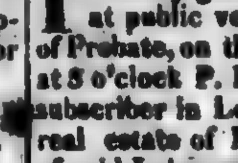

TAK[EN UP]

BY the [illegible] [illegible] red and white Cow, with [illegible] The owner is requested [illegible] property, pay charges, and [illegible] way. DAVI[D] [illegible]

Lebanon, June 14, 182[illegible]

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[illegible] Vil [illegible] Horse, [illegible] [illegible] (LOPED) fro[m] [illegible] the 14th in[st.] [illegible] is to forbid [illegible] or trusting h[im] [illegible] pay no deb[ts] [illegible] this date.

J[illegible]

*Canterbury, J*[illegible]

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[illegible] *Norwi*[ch] [illegible] [CO]NTINU[E] [illegible] *realize,* [illegible] United [illegible] [JOH]N L. [illegible] [JO]SEPH W[illegible]

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Machi[nists] [illegible] BERAL [illegible] to two [illegible] Turners, [illegible] 's shop, [illegible] J. [illegible] *orwich, Ju*[ne] [illegible]

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Wanted [illegible] NE or tw[o] [illegible] on Boots, [illegible] *Constant* [illegible] *Norwich, J*[illegible]

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X months [illegible] ed by the [illegible] rict of Nor[wich] [illegible] state of [illegible] *HENRY* [illegible] of Norwi[ch] [illegible] several c[illegible] inistrator [illegible] ery thereo[f] [illegible] EDERIC [illegible] *Norwich, Ju*[illegible]

X months [illegible] of Probate [illegible] for the cr[editors] [illegible] *LOT* [illegible] of Griswo[ld] [illegible] several [illegible] subscr[ibers] [illegible] or be deba[rred] [illegible] ding to la[w] [illegible] PIERPONT [illegible] ALEX. STR[illegible] *Griswold, Ju*[illegible]

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*Court of P*[robate] [illegible] *within a*[nd] [illegible] *Windham, Ju*[illegible] [Pres]ent, JOHN [illegible] THIS Court [illegible] to all the C[reditors] [illegible] *Mr. RO*[illegible] of Lebanon [illegible] and all conc[erned] [illegible] cause, at th[e] [illegible] in Wi[ndham] [illegible] Monday the [illegible] ck, P. M[illegible] [illegible] if any [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........................PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.................AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNU[M]

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 13. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1825. Vol. XXVIII...Whole No. 151

**Look out immediately for**

**CHANCES!**

**Union Canal Lottery, (Penn.)**
*Drawn in Philadelphia on the 6th July next,*
CAPITAL PRIZE **$50,000.**

**Literature Lottery, (N. York.)**
*Drawn in the city of New-York, on the 20th of July next,*
CAPITAL PRIZE **$30,000.**

**University Lottery, Maryland.**
*Drawn in Baltimore on the 25th instant,*
CAPITAL PRIZE **$20,000.**

**TICKETS & SHARES**
*FOR SALE BY*
***S. L'HOMMEDIEU,***

*Norwich, June 14, 1825.* 11—

**New Goods,**
***Cheap!***

**A. & A. GAY,**

HAVE just returned from New-York with a choice selection of

**SUMMER GOODS,**

which they will sell at their usual low prices for *Cash*; former customers are requested to call, and all others, who wish to buy cheap goods. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Black, Blue, Mixt & Brown

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

Black, Blue & light Coloured

**CASSIMERES,**

Dark and light Sattinetts, White and colored Flannels, 40 ps. new and fashionable Calicoes and printed Muslins, Corded and plain 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics, Cambric, Jaconett, Swiss, Mull Mull & Book

**MUSLINS,**

Muslin Robes, White, Fig'd and Cross bar'd Cravats, Cambric, Common, and Furniture Dimoty, Linen Damask, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Birds-eye & Russia Diapers, Linen Cambrics, & Linen Cambric Handkfs. Silk & Cotton Flag

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Black silk Handkfs and Bandannos, Elegant Gros De Naples, & Gros De Eta Silks, Black Sarsnetts, Synshaw, and Levantine, Black, Green, Blue & Pink Florences, Coloured Satins, Black and Colored

**CANTON CRAPES,**

Black, White, Blue, Pink, & Green Italian Crapes, Black and White Silk Hose. Piping Cords, Black, Green, Pink, Brown and Blue Gymps, Elegant Satin and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Crape Lisse, Bobbinett, and Cotton

**LACES,**

Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Fancy Hkfs Bobbinett and Gauze Veils, Cashmere Long Shawls, Merino and Imitation do. Velencia, Marseilles, and Black Silk

***VESTINGS,***

English and French Bombazine, some 6-4, *(stout for men's coats.)* Black Circassian & Twilled Bombazetts, Black and Colored Sateen, *for men's wear,* Cotton Cassimere, and Striped Jeans, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Black, Blue, Pink, & Green Cambrics, Brown Cambric, *for bonnets,* Men's and Women's Cotton and Worsted

**HOSE,**

Dog Skin, Horse Skin, Beaver and Kid Gloves, Black and White Silk Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Silk and Cotton

**Umbrellas & Parasols,**

Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, 3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks, Bed Tick, Russia Sheeting and Duck, Black and Brown Linens, Padding, Buckram, Buttons, Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl & Lace Shirt Buttons, Hooks & Eyes, Quality Bindings, Ferret, Combs, Bed Lace, Fans, Pins, Reeds, Millinett, Foundation Muslin, Wire, Velvet Ribbons.

***PAPER HANGINGS,***

Knitting Cotton, Silk Braids, &c. &c.

*—ALSO—*

Morocco, Kid, and Denmark Satin **SHOES,**

Children's Black & Colored Morocco Shoes.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**BLANK BOOKS.**

A LARGE assortment of Ledgers Journals, Day Books, &c. constantly for sale by T. ROBINSON.

*—ALSO—*

Paper Hangings & Bordering, at the Manufacturers' prices.

*—ALSO—*

Day & Martin's Real Japan **LIQUID BLACKING,** much superior to any other ever invented. June 13th. 3w11—

**For Sale, Cheap!**

**100** bbls. Mackerel. Apply to JAMES N. BROWN.
*Norwich, June 14, 1825.* 3w11—

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

*From the Oxford Gazette.*

When we compare the age in which we live with those that have gone before us, and which are now only seen through the medium of antiquity, we indulge a pleasurable sensation, in tracing a gradual amelioration in the conduct of life, in marking that progress of intellectual exertion which has multiplied the materials of thought, and expanded the source of rational and cultivated existence. In discharging those duties which we owe to ourselves and to others in the intercourse of life, feeling that we recognize a code of inspiration, we look back upon those systems of morals which were once the ornaments of antiquity, and declare with more severity than truth "how mean their writings look."

If we would view the doctrines which distinguished the Sages of antiquity with the same liberality of feeling which they indulged, an admiration of their tenets would lead us to look to the sources from which the mind, unaided by revelation, could have formed a system so practically applicable to the duties of life, so "wisely formed to make men virtuous and to keep them so."

They differed not so much from the christian religion in the principles which they taught, as in the means of enforcing them. Aided by no other sanction than the intrinsic merit and utility of their maxims, their attention was more exclusively directed to the practical duties of life. Judging of every action by the effect which it was calculated to produce on the individual and upon others, the greatest sum of his enjoyments was made to consist in the performance of every duty; intimately blending his virtues & his happiness. Their systems, though imperfect when compared with divine revelation, were the result of their own reflection. Doctrines which do not claim to emanate from any higher source than human reason, and rest upon this as their only foundation, cannot gain a reception until they have borne the test of scrutiny; their tendency is examined and their principles understood.

The sciptures are presented to us under the character of a divine sanction. The precepts they inculcate, like the mysteries they contain, are often received through the medium of faith; and the free application of human reason to their illustration, would be regarded as an invasion of the sanctuary of religion. The zealous votary, absorbed in mystery and doctrinal theology, often displays a narrowness of mind and illiberality of sentiments, which would have driven him from the school of Plato and Aristotle.

Could the volume of inspiration have been unfolded to the sages of antiquity, they would have admired that sublimity which contains within itself the evidence of its divinity presenting the most elevated views of the Deity, enforcing every duty by the purest and noblest motives of action. Had they been told that under this religion, ages of controversy and persecution would be spent in determining whether man might worship as he pleased, that even in the most enlightened periods the followers of this religion should remain separated from each other by metaphysical distinctions on the freedom of our actions or even in the forms in which man shall worship his Maker, in controverting whether much or little water should be used, or the degree of zeal with which that worship should be conducted; that more should be written, and more publicly taught, on abstract divinity than practical duty, they would turn from such a perversion to the school of Pagan Philosophy to learn the useful lesson of existence.

*From the Boston Christian Register.*

That "the house of mourning is better than the house of feasting," is a sentiment remembered by all when the cold hand of sorrow is wringing the brow; but the lesson is learned at the death bed, and is apt to be left at the grave. The voice that should speak wisdom from the tomb, is drowned in the closing of its portals; and the coffin and the motion descend alike into the darkness of forgetfulness. Death is always clad in terrors, even when it is the aged head that bows before him; but there is something peculiarly melancholy when its shaft strikes the young and the beautiful, and the happy. It was not to be expected that the ripe fruit should not fall, that the full ear should not be gathered into the garner; but not that the young & tender bud, opening and blossoming amid the summer breeze, should shrink and wither as before the blast of mildew. It was not to be expected, when the sear leaf of autumn is falling, and the full blown rose scattering its leaves, when the hoary grain is gathering to the harvest, that the hoary head too should not lie low.—But when the arrows of the destroyer strike the young in their youth and the happy amid their happiness, and those whom we love in the bloom of their loveliness; when the warm tide of our affections as it swells purely up from the fountains of the heart, is chilled and chained in its flow, how difficultly do we realize that those whom we loved are indeed but as the dust—how chilling the feeling that the unuttered and unutterable thoughts of our bosoms must seek refuge again in their silent sanctuary—that our affections that rose pure as the exhalations of the river, like them before the chill atmosphere of death, must fall back upon the heart in coldness and tears!

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

"While we thus walk among the ruins of the past, a sad feeling of insecurity comes over us, & that feeling is by no means diminished when we arrive at home. If we turn to our friends, we can hardly speak to them before they bid us farewell. We see them for a little while, and in a few moments they are sent away from us. It matters not how near and dear they are. The ties that bind us to them are never too close to be parted, or too strong to be broken. Tears are never known to move the king of terrors, nor is it enough that we are compelled to surrender *one or two or more* of those we love; for though the price is so great, we buy no favor with it, and our hold upon those who remain is as slight as ever.

"When a few more friends have left, a few more hopes deceived, and a few more changes mocked us, 'we shall be brought to the grave, and the clods of the valley shall be sweet unto us, and many shall follow us, as they are innumerable before us.' All power will have forsaken the strongest, and the loftiest will be laid low, and every voice hushed, and every heart will have ceased its beating; and when we have gone ourselves, even our memories will not stay behind us. A few of the more near and dear will bear our likeness in their bosoms, till they too have arrived at the end of their pilgrimage and entered the dark dwelling of forgetfulness. In the thoughts of others, we shall live only till the last sound of the bell, which informs them of our departure, shall cease to vibrate in their ears."

No human power can force the impenetrable intrenchments of the freedom of the mind. Compulsion never persuades, it only makes hypocrites. When government interferes in matters of religion, it don't protect it, it only enslaves it. Give civil liberty to all, not by approving all religions as indifferent, but by permitting in patience what God permits, and by endeavoring to bring persons to what is right by mildness and persuasion.

## ARTS & SCIENCES.

*From the Atheneum.*

PROGRESS OF MACHINERY.

The formation of Mechanics' Institutions may justly be regarded as one of the most important events of the present age. As means of diffusing intelligence among a very important class of the community, of stimulating their inventive faculties, and of inspiring habits of economy and the love of science, in the place of dissipation and idleness, more powerful agents could, probably, not have been devised: their influence on the well-being of society cannot be estimated. How much may be effected by a practical engineer, when his energies are guided by the lights of science, we may partly conjecture, from what we know to have been done by two individuals of our own time—Watt and Fulton. They have effected an entire revolution in the arts of manufacture and navigation, and have multiplied the power and productive industry of this country incalculably. The effects, direct and collateral, of their mechanical discoveries will contribute, or, I may say, have already contributed more to change the face of society, and augment the wealth of nations, than the combined result of every discovery since the Reformation. Their discoveries rank, in importance with that of printing. Yet these men were originally mere working mechanics—the one a watchmaker, the other a carpenter: and working mechanics they would, in all probability, have continued, had science never opened to their minds its ample page. To Watt we owe the steam engine, to Fulton (an American, an extraordinary man, though little known in this country) we are indebted for steam navigation. How many Watts and Fultons, Arkwrights and Wedgewoods, have passed away, like the "rath primrose," unknowing and unknown. Ignorance sat upon their genius like some oppressive incubus, and stifled its exertions. What splendid results may we not anticipate from the knowledge which will be diffused, and the rivalry and competition that will be called forth, among the Institutions which are every day establishing in our principal towns? It may appear surprising, when we reflect on the rapidity with which they are spreading, that the idea of such Institutions had not occurred at an earlier period; the fact is, that they could flourish only when society had attained a certain degree of intelligence. It would be a vain attempt in countries where the elements of knowledge were not already laid among the bulk of the people, and where the popular mind had not already acquired a powerful impulse toward the acquisition of knowledge. This is precisely the case among our artisans and manufacturing population.—And hence the amazing success which is now attending this new species of scientific institutions. If such success has hitherto attended the exertions of mechanics, when a scientific mechanic was a phenomenon, what may we not expect when every mechanic shall be a man of science!

Every circumstance, in the past history of man, shows that the progress of improvement is unlimited, and that the degree of perfection to which the arts of life may attain, can neither be anticipated nor appreciated. The manner in which the discoverers, in the various branches of the arts and sciences, combine and multiply each other's power is truly miraculous. When Arkwright was employing his days and nights in bringing to perfection his spinning machinery, could he have imagined that vast multiplication of power which it would experience from its combination with the steam engine, which at that very moment was occupying the genius of Watt. Did Watt, when endeavoring to apply steam power effectually in draining the mines of Cornwall—was it possible that he could—anticipate that vast amount of manufacture which, within a few years, it was destined to put in motion? Was it possible he could see that the power he was then nurturing into existence, would in a very short period, be applied in every branch of our countless manufactures?—would be employed in the coarsest and most stupendous, in the finest & most delicate operations?—that, despite the power of winds and waves, it would speed the vessel across the ocean? or, by means of railroads, propel our carriages and waggons with a velocity that would heretofore have been deemed visionary, and a cheapness that should supercede the most penurious calculation?

What would our manufactories have been, but for the discovery of steam power?*—What would have become of our most valuable mines, but for this resistless power? The vast mineral products, lodged in the bosom of our mountains, would have been unavailable—our most productive mines would have been flooded up.

Again, the advantages of rail-roads spring entirely from the application of steam power to them. Animal power would not have done: it would have presented but very few advantages over coaches and vans in the conveyance of passengers and goods. The advantage, in the transit of passengers, would have been none; &, in that of commodities, something in speed perhaps, but little or nothing in cheapness. But application of steam, at once, changes the whole matter. In the first place, it is immensely cheaper than animal power; in the next place, when the machinery shall be properly adapted to the purpose (a desideratum which mechanics will doubtless soon accomplish) a very small relative power will be capable of producing a very high degree of velocity; say ten or 12 miles an hour, or possibly more; and the progress of improvement and simplification will admit of no limit.

Those who may think me sanguine, I refer to the improvements which have taken place within the last thirty years. Let any man compare the Liverpool and New-York packets,—their princely accommodations, the shortness of the passage—with those, say, of some twenty years ago. Instead of the clumsy transport vessels of those days, we have now absolutely floating palaces; instead of their low ill-fitted cabins, we have all the furniture and accommodations of a drawing-room. Instead of paying fifty or sixty pounds we now pay thirty guineas; for which we have accommodations, provisions, wines and spirits, which could not be surpassed by any hotel in London: and, lastly, instead of being tossed about, for two months, or ten weeks, the passage is performed, on an average, in twenty or twenty-five days. Yet we are not arrived at any limit—the next twenty years will probably work as great a melioration.—A passage across the Atlantic, or to the East-Indies, in a steam packet, may become as common and as safe a transit, as now from London to Edinburgh, or from Liverpool to Dublin.

A similar march of advancement might be traced in almost all the departments of mechanical industry. What may be the future triumphs of the arts must be reserved for the knowledge of posterity. The spirit of mechanical industry is still in its infancy. It is not twenty years† since the first steam-boat floated its banners on the waters of the Hudson; and little more than half that interval since the first was seen, in this country, on the Clyde; and some years elapsed before the steam navigation of the Clyde repaid the owners. Some unfortunate accidents tended still farther to depress the public enterprize in the cultivation of this new power; so that we may say it is not more than seven or eight years since this species of navigation was fully recognized and vigorously supported. Yet we have now regular steam-packets from London to Edinburg, Liverpool, Calais, Rotterdam, Havre-de-Grace, Corunna, Cadiz, &c.; from Liverpool to Dublin, Greenock, &c.; and within the last few days, a new steam packet, the Enterprize, 500 tons, has been launched at Deptford, and is now in the dock, fitting out for the East Indies. The entrance of a steam packet, from the Thames, into the Ganges, will be an event rarely paralleled in magnitude:—one of the most splendid triumphs of science and art.

** And how could the present national debt have been contracted, and the present burthen of taxation endured?—Edit.*

*† Dr. Darwin, however (who, though his poetry be sometimes too philosophical, and his philosophy sometimes too poetical, was nevertheless, with all his allegorical hyperbole, and all his sacrifices to voluptuous mellifluence in the mechanism of his verse, a man of genius,) had prophetically anticipated this invention. The second edition of his Botanic Garden, now lying before us, was published in 1791 (thirty-four years ago;) and from the first canto (v. 289) we transcribe the following passage—even the wildest speculations of which scarcely now appear to be extravagant.—Ed.*

Soon shall thy arm, Unconquer'd Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.
—Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering 'kerchiefs as they move;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AUBURN N. Y. FREE PRESS.

THE PIANO.

As the last thrilling notes of "*Home, sweet home,*" floated around the dear circle, in which were concentrated a little world, or little knot of beings who were all the world to each other, an audible sob broke the enchantment which this touching little song, accompanied by the sweet voice of my young friend, had cast around me. It burst from the bosom of one who had been severely disciplined in the school of adversity—one who had beheld the wreck of all her youthful hopes, without one murmuring word against the God who guides the storm—but now the sudden reflection that she heard, for the last time, the soft melody of her beloved daughter's voice accompanying the melting tones of her piano—saw for the last time her fingers sweep the speaking keys—beheld her youthful face glowing with animation and happiness unconscious of the blow that awaited her, a sigh involuntarily escaped her, and the startling tear told of sudden anguish. She turned to me, and said in a low voice, "I wish I could have saved Amelia's piano—it will break her heart to part with it. Poor thing, she little thinks that she will no more sing and play to charm away my melancholy."

The unconscious girl closed the instrument, and remarked, 'did you observe, dear mama, that my piano wants tuning? and will you allow Mr. N. to come and tune it to-morrow.

A tear stole down the cheeks of my respected friend.

'Are you ill my dear mother?' inquired Amelia, 'or has any thing new occurred to distress you?—If so, do not hide it from me; for rest assured, no deprivation, no exertion, no suffering can afflict me like seeing you unhappy. I have just been thinking as soon as my piano is tuned, I will beg Mrs. ——— to let me undertake to instruct her two girls in the rudiments of music; and who knows, dear mother, but in time, it will be in my power to support you with the assistance of my valued instrument?"

I gazed for a moment, with feelings of surprise and admiration, on the glowing, animated face of this lovely, ingenious girl, and never felt my own want of fortune so keenly as at that moment. A silent ejaculation involuntarily rose to heaven, that the Almighty would open some way to save poor Amelia's piano from the fangs of a rapacious landlord. The hour of separation had hardly arrived; and after imprinting a warm kiss on Amelia's cheek, and whispering in the ear of my afflicted friend, "*Still trust in the Lord our God,*" I left the house with feelings I cannot describe.

With the dawn I repaired to the auction rooms, in —— street, and waited, agonizing the opening of the sales. The crowd was large, and several valuable articles of furniture and some elegant paintings were noticed in the hand-bills. I cast a glance over the rooms and in one corner stood a female of exquisite form—her face was hid from public view by a large calash—her head was averted, and rested against the window out of which she appeared to be gazing at the busy crowd below. Near her stood a piano. One glance was sufficient. I hastened to the spot, and in a low voice, articulated, "Amelia H———d, is this you?"

The distressed girl clasped my arm and burst into tears.

"Yes, my good sir, I little thought, when you left us last evening, that our cruel landlord would this morning seize my piano, and bring it to be exposed for sale. O, my dear sir, cannot you devise some means to save it for me?"

At this moment the auctioneer called for the instrument, and it was removed into the centre of the room for examination. Several gentlemen remarked that it was a sweet-toned instrument, but out of tune. The poor girl hung on my arm in silent grief. The bidding commenced. Foremost in the crowd stood the son of Mrs. H———d's detested landlord. He bid, after some debate, *twenty five dollars!* and there was a pause. Near Amelia stood an interesting youth evidently unconcerned in the event of the sale of the piano, examining some fine paintings that were soon to be exposed. The idea that this cold, unfeeling being was to purchase, undisputed, this favorite, almost idolized article, for the trifling sum of twenty-five dollars, for a moment made her forget where she was, and she exclaimed:—

"*Must* the only thing I value be sacrificed for this pitiful sum, without effecting one object."

The youth started, gazed on the beautiful girl one instant, and bid one hundred dollars! and the piano was immediately struck off to Mr. Seymour.

The moment the name of Seymour was called, my heart felt the sound, and I recalled the features of my old friend and companion in arms, Major Horatio Seymour. I saw this young man was his own son, ever ready to answer the calls of humanity.

The piano was ordered back to the dwelling of Mrs. H———d.

"*Heaven will reward you sir!*" was all the poor girl could articulate when she heard this order.

"One tune from its fair owner, is all the reward I ask," replied the young enthusiast.

He accompanied me to my grateful friend's habitation, where the sweet voice and artless manners of Amelia completed the impression her beauty made upon his heart. A few short months saw her and her excellent parents restored to that rank they were made to adorn.

I often, in my daily rambles, call and take a look at the happy circle assembled round Seymour's fire-side. Amelia still plays '*Home, sweet home,*' while her affectionate husband frequently remarks—"*To the piano I am indebted for all my happiness.*"

DIVERSITY OF FEATURES IN THE HUMAN FACE.

It is a very evident proof of the adorable wisdom of God, that although the bodies of men are so conformable to each other in their essential parts, yet there is so great a difference in their external appearance, that they may be easily and infallibly distinguished. Among so many millions of men, there are no two perfectly alike. Each has something peculiar which distinguishes him from all others, either in his face, voice or manner of speaking. The variety of faces is the more astonishing, because the parts which compose the human face are few in number, and are disposed in every person according to the same plan. If all things had been produced by blind chance, the faces of men must as nearly resemble each other as eggs laid by the same bird; balls cast in the same mould; or drops of water out of the same bucket. But as this is not the case, we must admire the infinite wisdom of the Creator—which in diversifying the features of the face in so admirable a manner, has evidently had the happiness of man in view. For if they resemble each other perfectly, so that they could not be distinguished from each, it would occasion an infinity of inconveniences, mistakes, and deceptions in society. No man could ever be sure of his life, nor of the peaceful possession of his property. Thieves and cut-throats would run no risk of being discovered, if they could not be known again by the features of their face, nor by the sound of their voice. Adultery, theft, and other crimes, would go unpunished, because the guilty could scarcely ever be discerned. We should be every moment exposed to the malice of wicked and envious men; and we could not guard against an infinity of mistakes, frauds and misdemeanors. And, what uncertainty would there be in judiciary proceedings, in sales, transfers, bargains, and commerce?—What frauds and bribery in respect to witnesses! Finally, the uniformity and perfect similitude of faces would deprive human society of a great part of its charms, and considerably diminish the pleasure which men find in conversing with each other.

The variety of features constitutes a part of the plan of divine government; & is a striking proof of the tender care of God toward us: for it is manifest that not only the general structure of the body, but also the disposition of its particular parts, have been executed with the greatest wisdom. Every where behold variety, connected with uniformity; whence results the order, proportions and beauty of the human body. Let all who consider this subject, admire the arrangements of the great Creator.

## PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act in alteration of an act entitled "An Act encouraging and regulating Fisheries."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That yearly and every year from the first day of April to the 25th day of May, there shall be a passage opened in the mill-dam below Paucatuck bridge, with an apron, formed of oak timbers, twelve inches square, to be ten feet in width, and extending from said dam at least ten feet below the same on an inclined plane, to the bed of the river, and to rest upon a solid bed of stone, to be there kept and supported by the proprietor or proprietors thereof. And similar passages shall be opened, in manner as aforesaid, excepting the apron aforesaid, in all other mill-dams in said river, excepting the Sanford Taylor mill-dam, which shall be opened sixteen feet in length, eight feet between the middle of said river & the Easterly shore, and eight feet between the middle of said river and the Western shore, in the most convenient places for the fish to pass in said river. And the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any of the dams aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to open the passage or passages as aforesaid, on or before the first day of April annually, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for every such refusal or neglect, and for every succeeding day's neglect or refusal to open a passage or passages as aforesaid, from the said first day of April to the 25th day of May, annually, the offender or offenders shall forfeit one other sum of seven dollars. No person or persons shall be permitted to erect or continue any weare or other obstructions, within sixty feet of any gate in said milldams, upon penalty of seven dollars for the first offence, and four dollars for every succeeding day, or less space of time said obstruction shall continue in said river from the first of April to the twenty fifth day of May, annually.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the twenty-fifth section of the act of which this is an alteration, be, and the same is hereby repealed—provided the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island shall agree to a repeal thereof, and that this act shall take effect and be in force whenever said Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island shall adopt the same amendment.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID PLANT,
President of the Senate.
June 3d, 1825—Approved,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

An Act to repeal part of an Act, entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," and part of an Act, entitled "An Act to correct certain mistakes in the revised Statutes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the Act, entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries," and also so much of an Act, entitled "An Act to correct certain mistakes in the revised Statutes," passed May 31st, 1822, as do prohibit or may be construed to prohibit the erection of any dam or dams across the Quinebaug, Shetucket, Willimantic, and Nachaug Rivers, for the purpose of raising the water in the same to carry mills, or the machinery of any manufacturing establishments, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

May 21, 1825—Approved.

An Act to repeal part of the eleventh section of the Act concerning Fisheries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the eleventh section of the act entitled "An Act for encouraging & regulating Fisheries," as relates to the building or continuing of any mill-dam or other dam heretofore built, within the town of Farmington, across Windsor Ferry River, or to the opening of a sluice-way in such dam, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

May 25th, 1825—Approved.

An Act for licensing and regulating Lottery Offices.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That no person or persons shall within this State, sell any lottery ticket or tickets, issued from or under the authority of any other State whatever, or open or keep any office, shop or store, for the purpose of selling or procuring any lottery ticket or tickets aforesaid, or act as a broker, factor or agent, in buying, selling, or procuring to be bought or sold, any such ticket or tickets, or any part, portion, or interest therein, or in effecting any contract in regard thereto, or shall set up, exhibit, or publish, or cause to be set up, exhibited, or published within this State, any written or printed offer or proposal to buy, sell or procure any such ticket or tickets, or any part, portion, or interest therein, without first having obtained a license therefor, hereinafter provided; and such person or persons so offending, being thereof duly convicted before the County Court, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this State, a fine of fifty dollars.

§ 2. Any Clerk of the County or Superior Court upon application of any inhabitant of this State, shall grant a license for the sale or procuring any such ticket or tickets, or opening said office or shop, for the purpose of selling or obtaining ticket or tickets as aforesaid, upon payment, by said inhabitant, to said Clerk, for the use of this State, the sum of one hundred dollars: which sum so received, said Clerk shall pay over to the Treasurer of this State, deducting, however, one dollar for his compensation for issuing such certificate of license.

§ 3. No license granted by virtue of this act, shall be of any validity, for any longer term than one year from the date thereof.

§ 4. All suits and actions grounded on this act, shall be instituted and pursued by the Attornies for the State in the respective counties, and the sums recovered, exclusive of costs, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the State.

§ 5. The seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth sections of an act concerning Crimes and Punishments are hereby repealed.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act for forming and conducting the Military Force.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That all persons pursuing, or who shall hereafter pursue, the study of medicine, under the care and instruction of any member of the Medical Society of this State, with a view to qualify themselves for the practice of physic or surgery, shall, during the period of such study, and while actually under such instruction, be excused and exempted from the performance of military duty.—*Provided,* That the whole time of such exemption shall not exceed two years.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act to prevent the taking of unlawful Toll.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That no ferryman, or keeper of a toll-gate within this State, shall exact or receive of any person, for passing any ferry or toll-gate, a greater sum than the legal toll or ferriage, on pain of forfeiting seven dollars, to him who shall prosecute his suit to effect.

June 3, 1825, Approved.

An Act providing for the commitment of Prisoners in certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That in all cases when any sheriff, sheriff's deputy, constable, or indifferent person, duly deputed, shall have arrested any person or persons in the town of Columbia, in the county of Windham, on civil process, criminal process, warrant for taxes, or on execution, it shall be lawful for such officer making such

arrest, to convey the person or persons so arrested, by the most convenient road through the town of Lebanon, in New-London County, or the town of Coventry, in Tolland County, to the gaol in the county of Windham, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 3, 1825. Approved.

An Act to prevent the drawing of Seines or Nets for taking Fish in Pista-paug Pond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened.* That from and after the first day of July next, no person or persons shall draw, or cause to be drawn, any seine or net in Pista-paug pond, for the purpose of taking fish, under the penalty of seven dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace in either of the towns adjoining said pond. One half of said penalty shall belong to the person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the Treasury of the town, where judgment is rendered.

May 28, 1825, Approved.

An Act to repeal certain sections of an Act therein named.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the first and third sections of an Act entitled "An Act in alteration of an Act to provide pounds and to regulate the impounding of creatures," passed at the session of the General Assembly, holden in May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be and the same are hereby repealed.

May 28, 1825, Approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

RESOLVED BY THIS ASSEMBLY, That the bill for a public act entitled "an Act in alteration of an act entitled an act for constituting and regulating courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same," be and the same is hereby continued to the next session of the General Assembly.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this state be, and he is hereby directed to cause said bill, at the end of the present session of the General Assembly, to be printed, and published in the several newspapers in this state—and also cause said bill to be printed, and distributed to the several towns, in proportion to their respective lists last returned to the comptroller's office, to be disposed of as they may direct.

An Act in alteration of an act, entitled "an act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That there shall be a supreme court of Errors in this state, which shall consist of one chief judge, and two associate Judges, who shall be appointed for that purpose, from time, to time by the General Assembly; and all the laws of this state relating to the supreme court of errors, and to the judges and officers thereof shall remain in force in regard to the court hereby constituted, except when this act doth otherwise provide.

§ 2. No Judge of the supreme court of Errors shall be capable of holding the office, or performing the duties of a Judge of the superior court.

§ 3. In case of the death, resignation, sickness or legal disqualification of any judge of the supreme court of errors, and in no other the other judge or judges shall designate one or two, as the case may require, of the judges of the superior court, to sit in the supreme court of errors during the continuance of such vacancy.

§ 4. The chief or senior judge of the superior court shall have power to appoint a special session thereof in any county, and designate the judge or judges who shall hold the same; and when the judge assigned to hold any stated or adjourned session of the superior court shall be prevented from holding the same, by sickness or other casualty, the said chief or senior judge shall hold the same, or designate another judge for that purpose.

§ 5. When the number of judges of the superior court shall be reduced to three, there shall thereafter be no more than three judges of said court.

§ 6. The judges of the superior court shall convene, once or more in each year, at such times and places as the chief or senior judge thereof, for the time being, shall appoint, and assign to the judges of said court the county or counties in which they shall respectively preside—but the same judge shall not hold a superior court in the same county, at two successive stated terms thereof. The supreme court of errors, and judges of the superior court, when convened, are empowered to make rules of practice for the regulation of said courts respectively—but the supreme court of errors shall have power to prescribe the manner in which questions of law, not appearing of record, shall, by the superior court be presented for their consideration; either by bills of exception, cases or motions stated and reserved, or such other form as may be deemed most conducive to the administration of justice, and enforce the same according to the rules of common law.

§ 7. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all suits in equity, and in all other cases, civil and criminal, not cognizable by any other court; and appellate jurisdiction in all cases instituted before justices of the peace, in which said Justice have not final jurisdiction; and shall have power to admit and appoint attornies, and all other pogers, which, until the passing of this act, appertained to the county courts in the respective counties, except such as are conferred on the commissioners hereinafter constituted.

§ 8. There shall be appointed, by the General Assembly, annually, in each county, a first commissioner and two associate commissioners, to constitute a board, which shall have the powers which appertained to the county court until the passing of this act, in regard to taxes, court-houses, gaols, county property, highways, county treasurers, county surveyors, conservators, tavern-keepers, tanners, inspectors, surveyers and packers; and each of said commissioners severally, shall have the same powers and duties in regard to taking bail, hearing appeals from commissioners on insolvent estates, applications relating to the oaths of imprisoned debtors, and all other powers and duties whatsoever, which, until the passing of this act, belonged, individually, to the several judges of the county courts; & shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services; but the first commissioner shall have the powers and perform the duties hitherto belonging to the chief judge of the county court, and all writs of injunction shall be made returnable to the supreme court; & the same fees and duties prescribed by law, on writs returnable to the county courts, and on cases there pending or decided, shall be paid, in like cases, on writs returnable to the said board of commissioners, and in all matters before them. Said commissioners shall be subject to the same disqualifications from interest and relationship, as judges of the superior court by law are. They shall hold two stated sessions in each year, at the court houses in their respective counties, at such times as shall be prescribed by law, at which the first or senior commissioner present shall preside, and shall, at all sessions have a casting vote when the board is equally divided; and two of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum. Whenever there shall not be a quorum, the commissioner present, who is qualified to act, shall call to his assistance two justices of the peace of the same county; and if all the commissioners shall be disqualified, the board shall be supplied by justices of the peace in the manner prescribed in the 39th section of the act aforesaid. The first or senior commissioner, for the time being, shall have power to appoint a special meeting of the board, at the place in the county where the superior court is usually held, whenever the same shall in his opinion be necessary. The clerk of the superior court in each county shall be clerk of the commissioners, & keep a record of their acts and proceedings.

§ 9. The county courts are hereby abolished; and the files and records thereof in each county, and the books, documents and papers, with whatever appertains to the office of the clerk of the county court, shall be deposited and kept in the office of the clerk of the superior court in the same county, who shall have full power to issue and renew executions on judgments of the county court, to make copies, exemplifications and certificates of said files and records, and, when the same are required to be under seal, shall affix thereto the seal of the superior court.

§ 10. All cases in law and equity, and all matters whatsoever, pending, in each county court, except such as are referred to said commissioners, shall be, and hereby are transferred to the superior court in the same county, who shall proceed therein according to law; and all matters pending in the several county courts, of which said commissioners have cognizance, shall be and hereby are transferred to them. All writs and processes, which now are, or on or before the first day of August next shall be, made returnable to any county court, shall be served in the same time and manner as if this act had not been passed; & such of them as may be within the jurisdiction of the superior court shall be returned to said court to be held in the same county, next after the return day in such writ or process specified; and such as may be within the cognizance of said commissioners, shall be returned to them, at their session in the same county, next after the return day in such writ or process mentioned. Bonds of prosecution, bail bonds and recognizances, shall be as binding and valid as if this act had not been passed, and their conditions shall be taken & deemed to comport with the provisions thereof. After the first day of August next all suits and processes in matters within the jurisdiction of the superior court, shall be returnable to said court, and in all matters within the cognizance of said commissioners shall be made returnable to them.

§ 11. The supreme court of errors shall have exclusive cognizance of all writs of error on the decision of the board of commissioners, and of all other cases in error whatsoever, and shall hold two sessions in each county annually. Writs of error may be signed by a judge of the supreme court of errors, or a judge of the superior court.

§ 12. The duty payable on writs returnable to the superior court, in all cases, shall be fifty cents only; and the duties, court fees & other costs, in cases where the title of land is not concerned, and the matter in controversy doth not exceed seventy dollars, which shall accrue after the entry thereof in the superior court, shall be the same as, until the passing of this act, were taxable in the county court.

§ 13. *Be it further enacted,* That the first and fourth sections of the act aforesaid, and all other laws of this state inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

*At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

*Resolved by the House of Representatives* That the following be proposed as amendments to the Constitution of this State:

§ 1. The Senate shall consist of members to be chosen annually from the several counties by the electors. The counties of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham and Litchfield, shall each be entitled to elect three Senators. The counties of Middlesex and Tolland shall each be entitled to elect two Senators.

§ 2. The Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller for the time being, shall annually, in the month of April, canvass the votes publicly. The three persons in each of the counties of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham and Litchfield, who shall have the greatest number of votes for Senators in their respective counties; and the two persons in each of the counties of Middlesex and Tolland, who shall have the greatest number of votes for Senators in their respective counties, shall be declared to be elected.—But in cases where no choice is made by the electors in any county, in consequence of an equality of votes, the House of Representatives shall designate, by ballot, which of the candidates having such equal number of votes shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, & also to the Senate, on the first day of the session of the General Assembly: and each House shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualification of its own members.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In House of Representatives, May Session, 1825. }
Passed and proposed.
M. WELLES, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, May Session, 1825.

ORDERED, That the foregoing "proposed amendment" to the constitution be continued to the Session of the General Assembly, to be holden at New-Haven in May next, and be published with the laws which have been passed at the present session.

Attest MARTIN WELLES,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## *BUNKER-HILL CELEBRATION.*

### THE DINNER.

The Guests and Subscribers of the dinner, were then escorted to Bunker-Hill; where an edifice covering 38,400 square feet of ground, had been erected, and in which at twelve tables, running its entire length, 400 ft. 4000 plates were laid, which were all occupied. A spacious gallery contained an excellent band of music; and the following toasts, interspersed with songs, and martial airs, were announced by Mr. F. C. WRIGHT, amidst the most deafening bursts of applause. The scene defies description: and as much order prevailed, as was compatible with the festivity of the occasion and the magnitude of the company.

TOASTS.

1st. *The 17th of June,* 1775.—The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American's bosom, there will be a *tablet* from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced.

ODE.

*By* REUBEN DAWES, Esq.

LET Freedom's banner swell with patriot pride!
While Glory's iron heralds proclaim along the shore
The Day! when Albion crouched Charles' tide,
And Bunker shook beneath the battle's roar:
How majestic the Spirit, that rode upon her thunder,
Whose bolts, indignant broke Oppression's chains asunder;
When first our yeoman band,
The bulwark of the land,
Like monarch oaks, withstood
The dark, contending flood,
And bought with blood a freeman's rights, our heritage to be.
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
Our Genius gave the mandate, declaring we were free
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
And Independence sealed the high decree.

Arise! Arise! ye patriots spirits, rise!
And hail the glorious morn, when your star of freedom rose.
When Bunker hurled her lightning, like the skies,
And poured a flaming torrent on her foes;
When our sires, our gallant sires, their dearest birthright shielded,
And wrote our Magna Charta in the sacred blood they yielded!
Whose monument shall stand
In Alpine glory grand;
Where our mountain bird shall soar
When around the tempests roar,
Their lifted piles gigantic strength exultingly to see,
Huzza! Huzza! &c. &c. &c.

Should hostile legions darken round the land,
Your rock-encompassed shore presuming to invade
The towering temple, Liberty! would stand,
To blast thy fell oppressors with its shade:
In grandeur unrivalled, thy pillared dome ascending,
Shall strengthen on, from age to age our fathers' fame extending;
While round thee fames decay,
Exempt from ruin's sway,
Thy stately front sublime,
Shall stand the proof of time,
And, midst its beating storms, secure, unshaken ever be;
Huzza! Huzza! &c. &c. &c.

Arise! Arise! ye patriot spirits rise!
Our jubilee of Glory demands a nation's song;
Triumphant music wake, with glad surprise,
Till Echo every rapturous strain prolong;
Let the clarion of Fame, from shore to shore be sounded;
And lo Paeans ring, through heaven's high arch unbounded;
Let the trumpet proudly swell;
Wake, wake the inspiring shell!
While the rosy cup goes round,
With ruby nectar crowned,
And we drink to them, who nursed with blood our drooping freedom tree?
Huzza! Huzza! &c. &c. &c.

2d. *The Militia.*—What more than to name the spot whereon we stand, to proclaim its character to the world.

Tune—"*Yankee Doodle.*"

3d. *The Committee of Safety.*—The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless, as faithful in the execution of their trust.

Tune—"*Rise Columbia.*"

4th. *The Martyrs of Bunker Hill Battle.*—We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered; we swear devotion to their cause!—(drank standing.)

ODE.

*By* THOMAS WELLS, Esq.

YE Shades of martyred heroes,
Who rallied here in fight;
Whose hearts of oak the onset braved
That shook old Bunker's height;
Who with your WARREN, proved yourselves
The Spartans of the field:—
Here ye stood—here your blood
Freedom's sacred charter sealed;
Here to Liberty your pledge ye gave,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Where Britain launched her lightning,
On Havoc's wing that swept;
There, reckless of the fray, ye still
The van of danger kept:—
Unawed by tyrant power, ye then
Your lusty sinews steeled
In the night—of your right,
When ye Freedom's charter sealed;
When submission proudly ye forswore,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Ye brave, in death triumphant!
In Glory's rest that sleep;
Your country shall your ashes guard,
Her watch around you keep;—
Your Spirits here that walk abroad,
Have not unheard appealed
From the sod where ye trod,
And the sacred charter sealed;
Where ye gathered with your hardy few,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Here fond Remembrance lingers,
On your renown to dwell;
And Gratitude decrees the Pile
Where ye devoted fell;—
Where, prodigal of life, ye met
Your heritage to shield;
Be the spot ne'er forgot
Where ye Freedom's charter sealed,
Where the earnest *to be free* ye gave,
And the sacred charter sealed.

Behold!—our Nation's Champion,
Who shared with us the fight;
Behold!—he comes your shrine to bless,
To mingle with the rite:—
In peril's hour, the righteous sword,
Who dared for us to wield,
When we broke Thraldom's yoke,
And our Independence sealed;
When to *arms* each hill and valley rung,
And the noble cause was sealed.

Your fame, ye patriot Fathers,
Enrolled on Glory's page,
Shall live beyond the Pyramid,
And brighten on with age;
The deeds your valor wrought shall be
From sire to son revealed,
Where ye stood—where your blood
Freedom's sacred charter sealed;
Where to Liberty your pledge was given,
And the glorious cause was sealed.

5th. *Bunker Hill Monument.*—Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's *first* beam, and the evening's last ray; it shall glow with a still richer and purer light in speaking *their* deeds who repose beneath it.

ODE. *By Dr.* PERCIVAL.

WHEN our Patriot Fathers met
In the dark and trying hour,
While the hand of Britain yet
Pressed us with its weight of power,
Still they dared to tell the foe,
They were never made for slaves,—
Still they bade the nations know,
They were free as ocean's waves.

Yonder is the glorious hill,
Where their blood was nobly shed
Never with a firmer will
Hearts of freemen beat and bled:
Shall the Son forget his Sire?
No—the admiring world shall see
High a pillard tomb aspire,
Like a tower of Liberty.

Now the arch of empire swells
Proud and daring, fixed and strong:
While the hand of ruin fells
Nations, that have flourished long;
Loftier the temple springs—
Telling on its front sublime,
How it scorns the rage of kings,
And the wasting tooth of time.

From its high and lifted brow,
See! it sends a waitening light,
Where a world is slumbering now
In the shades of eastern night:
They shall feel the quickening ore—
Rise and run to meet the day,
And their hearts shall never tire,
Till their chains are rent away.

None shall ever rashly dare
Lift his hand against this shrine,
While its pedament shall bear
Names, so honored and divine:
High above the sacred band,
There in light unfading set,
Like twin stars of glory, stand
WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE.

6th. *The Survivors of Bunker Hill Battle.* The *gloom of that* day may dwell on their recollection; but in the *brightness of this,* they feel, that they fought under the auspices of Heaven.

Tune *Adams & Liberty.*

[After the 6th regular toast the following sentiment was given and cordially received:]

*The Orator of the day.*—A statesman and patriot, who knows no party but his country, who feels no impulse but her welfare.

7th. *Lexington and Concord.*—*There the earnest* was given, that a people, *resolved to be free,* can never be enslaved!

Tune—"*Old Soldier.*"

8th. The President of the United States.

"*Washington's March.*"

9th. The Governor of the Commonwealth.

"*Gov. Brooks' March.*"

10th. *The Continental Army.*—When victory could not elate, whom *defeat* could not depress; their cause their country; their trust their God!

ODE.

*By Rev.* JOHN PIERPONT.

Tune—"Scots wha hae," &c.

"SPREAD your banner to the sky!
Let the red cross lance on high!
Charge! their mailclad bird will fly
When our trumpets blow.
When they hear our Lion roar,
From the ships and from the shore,
Then, my lads, we'll see no more
Of your red Cross!"

"Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for grace or graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy they can feel?
Hear it in that louder peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your *homes* retire?
Look behind you! they're on fire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it!—From the vale
On they come!—and will ye quail?—
Leaden rain and iron hail,
Let their welcome be.

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may—and die we must:—
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell."

11th. *The Memory of Washington.* *Dirge.*

12th. *The Continental Congress.*—*The embodied wisdom of the nation;* which wrought the freedom of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

13th. *The memory of Warren.*—Associated with this occasion: his name comes to us "as the gentle rain from Heaven, refreshing the place beneath."

After the regular toasts the President of the Association said,

He rose to propose a toast, in behalf of the Directors of the Association. Probably, he was already anticipated, in the name which he should mention. It was well known, that the distinguished personage near him, from the time when he first became acquainted with the object of the Association, had taken much interest in it, and had expressed an intention to be present at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone. This purpose he had kindly remembered, through the long course of his visits to the several States. It was not at all necessary to say—indeed it could not be said—how much his presence had added to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. He should proceed at once to the grateful duty which the Directors had enjoined on him, and propose to the company

"Health and long life to Gen. LAFAYETTE."

On which Gen. LAFAYETTE rose, and thus expressed himself:

GENTLEMEN,—I will not longer trespass on your time than to thank you in the name of my Revolutionary companions in arms and myself for the testimonies of esteem and affection, I may say, of filial affection, which have been bestowed upon us on the memorable celebration of this Anniversary day; and to offer our fervent prayers for the preservation of that Republican freedom, equality, and self-government, that blessed union between the States of the confederacy for which we have fought and bled, and, on which rest the hopes of mankind. Permit me to propose the following sentiment,—

Bunker-Hill, and the holy resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere,—the next half Century Jubillee's toast shall be,—*to Enfranchised Europe.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### Mr. Webster's Oration.

[*From the Salem Observer.*]

"The orator glanced at the three great events in the history of this western world: its discovery; its colonization, and the severance of these United States from their mother country, and their erection into an Independent Empire. He spoke of the eventful history of the last half century; of the consequences of the American Revolution to the world; of the actual and prospective improvements of the condition of mankind, which owed their origin to the events, we were now assembled to commemorate.

He spoke of the attention given to the subject, and the advances made in the science of government, within the last few years; and the powerful and all commanding influence of public opinion and the illumination of the human mind in ameliorating the condition of mankind even under the most despotic governments; in which their beneficial effects, though little apparent, and producing no external changes, were yet most deeply felt.—He said that knowledge was the sun in the firmament of human happiness and that public opinion was the lever by which the political world was to be moved. He exulted in the progress of free principles and institutions in the southern portion of this hemisphere; and congratulated his countrymen that they had lived to see the day, when the European authority over that vast portion of this continent was gone forever.

He addressed, in the most affecting manner, the few old men who were present, and who shared in the bloody conflict of the 17th June 1775, and the surviving members of the Revolutionary army, who heard him; among whom was seen in his place that extraordinary and privileged man, La Fayette; & while he contrasted the splendid commemorations of this day and occasion, with the disinterested toils and sufferings and sacrifices of that perilous hour, which last saw them assembled on the spot where they now stood,—in the name of their children, who now crowded around them, in the name of their happy country, in the name of the good and brave of all future ages and countries, he tendered them the homage of a lasting and heartfelt veneration and gratitude.

He remembered, in a just tribute of eulogy, the brave men who perished in the cause of their Country's freedom. He spoke of the illustrious Warren, who boldly threw himself into the perilous conflict of that day, and fell one of the first and one of the noblest sacrifices to liberty, a man whose name is imperishable; and he addressed himself in the most respectful and honorable manner to La Fayette and paid a just compliment to his distinguished virtues and services; a man, whose history has been most extraordinary, who has seemed destined in Providence to perform a part and to enjoy privileges, which have fallen to the lot of no other man; who, in the language of the orator according to our best recollection, was the conducting medium, by which the electrical spirit of freedom, should be communicated to both hemispheres; a spirit, which like the great central fire of the earth might be smothered and repressed, but could not be extinguished; oceans might overwhelm it, mountains might press it down, but in spite of all opposition, it would live and burst out and send upon fires to the heavens.

He alluded to the struggles of the Greeks for their freedom and exulted in the assurance, which the singular history of our own country confirms, that the cause of liberty and religion must triumph. It was to be attributed to the all commanding influence of public opinion that the despotic nations of Europe had not taken part with their oppressors; that influence would continue to restrain these sovereignes; and the continually increasing favor with which the great principles of civil liberty are regarded among the enlightened & good of all nations: and the deeper and growing interest with which the struggles of this abused people continue to be viewed, will aid to carry them triumphantly through the fearful conflict, which they are now waging with the most oppressive despotism that ever crushed men to the dust.

He alluded to the unfortunate results of the struggle, for freedom in France. Much it is true has been gained; but much had failed and much had been lost through the want of that enlightened, sedate, and religious character, which distinguished the American people and was the foundation, under God, of the success that crowned their efforts. The progress of the spirit of liberty among the French nation was not guided by discretion, intelligence and principle, and consequently was marked with many dreadful excesses; it became a desolating instead of a purifying fire; and instead of destroying that only, which did not deserve to be preserved, it scattered indiscriminate destruction: and every thing valuable as well as every thing worthless was brought out by the deluded votaries of liberty and thrown upon the blazing pile. In the language of the orator, the progress of the spirit of liberty among this people resembled the chariot races of antiquity, where the motion was so rapid that it set the wheels on fire.

He spoke, in the last place, of the great interests of the world, which all nations would ultimately learn must consist in Peace; and of the duty which the American people owed to their privileged and happy country; which was to consider it all as one country and all as their country; to rise superior to local, sectional and partial divisions and interests; to be united by a common, uninterrupted and universal sympathy; to feel not that we are New-England men, merely, but that we are Americans, and with a generous and elevated patriotism to seek only the common interests, to cherish the common name, to labor for the common good. If the cause of liberty and of free institutions failed with us it would fail forever; but in an example of adherence to the great principles of liberty, of equal rights and equal laws, for which our fathers toiled & suffered and died; and in that generous devotion to the common good by which *their* whole course was distinguished, we should exhibit to the world a monument of national virtue and happiness as imperishable as time; and as splendid and glorious as human history can ever display."

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. June 23.*

*Another Steam-Boat Accident.*

The steam-boat Constitution, which left this city for Albany on Monday evening, burst one of the flues of her boiler at Poughkeepsie the same night, while landing passengers at that place, & in the act of letting off steam. A black man, the cook, was killed on the spot; and two colored women were so badly scalded that they died the next morning. Two or three persons were slightly injured, but none are missing: so that the first reports circulated were much exaggerred. The following affidavits, taken by the Jury of Inquest contain all the important particulars:—

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At an inquisition taken at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, on the 21st day of June, 1825, before John B. Swartwout, one of the coroners of said county, on the bodies of John Joseph and Caroline Chew, colored people, who were scalded to death on board the steamboat Constitution, when opposite Poughkeepsie, on her passage from New-York to Albany, the following witnesses were produced, sworn and examined, and testified as follows:

Humphry Ricketson being duly sworn, says that he is master of the steam-boat Constitution, one of the steam-boats plying on the Hudson River, between New-York, Albany & Troy; the boat commenced running about the 20th or 21st of May last. Witness received his appointment from Michael Van Beuren, Thomas Brooks, and William Roe, a committee of the proprietors of the boat. On the 20th of June instant, the boat left New-York at 5 o'clock P. M. for Albany, on her regular route, and in the night, between two and three o'clock, when opposite Poughkeepsie the same night, while landing passengers at that place, & in the act of letting off steam, by a collapse of the main flue in the left boiler, the water and steam were thrown out from the boiler, & occasioned the death of John, Joseph and Caroline Chew, who were sleeping in their berths in the cabin beneath, and at some distance from the boiler, by the water and steam being forced in upon them. The witness had just landed his passengers at Poughkeepsie, and was receiving others on board: he had received his instructions from the committee of the proprietors of the boat, to regulate the steam so as not to carry more than about nine inches; the capacity of the boilers and machinery is sufficient to carry fourteen inches of steam as safely as nine inches. The witness has never since he has had charge of the boat seen ten inches of steam on the boilers. Last night he started from New-York, with about five inches of steam, the machinery was so regulated as to let off the steam at about nine inches: the steam was not in his opinion, or to his knowledge, over nine inches during any part of the voyage last night. It was nine inches at Newburgh—it was not so high at Poughkeepsie—it was 8 inches when they stopped to land passengers at Poughkeepsie—they then let off the steam, and when the accident happened, the steam was between six and seven inches, and in the act of blowing off, the safety valve up. Witness had but a moment before the accident happened, left the engine. One engineer and a fireman were in the fire department at the time. Witness had just examined and found a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler; it was then in the upper cock, and and when they have water in the middle cock it is always considered safe—the boat never runs over three passages without cleaning the flues: the flues were yesterday, between ten and two o'clock, cleaned by a fireman of the boat, and the boilers were drawn off, cleansed, and filled with water—witness considered the boat and machinery in perfect order—he considers the collapse owing to a vacuum in the flue, and not to any extraordinary pressure of the steam. There is a vacuum valve upon the right boiler, which is the only one witness has ever known in any of the steam-boats—there is no vacuum valve in the other boiler, although there is a communication by a pipe from one to the boiler; the doors of both flues were open at the time the accident happened;—the boilers are of wrought iron, and witness believes them as strong and safe as copper boilers: they are on the deck of the boat.

George W. Fisk, being duly sworn, says, that he is the first engineer on board the Constitution steam-boat; that the engine, boilers and machinery, to all appearance, were in perfect order; he was at the time the accident happened on the watch, and stood before the boilers, and by the side of the flue; the safety valve was up, and the steam flowing off; they had about eight inches of steam on when they arrived at Poughkeepsie, but it had sunk to between six and seven inches when the accident happened; the steam had not exceeded 9 inches during any part of the passage; the directions on board of the boat were to throw off the steam at nine inches, & these directions were always carefully observed; the machinery and valves were so regulated as to throw off the steam when it rose to nine inches; the doors of the flues were not closed; a moment before the accident, Capt. Ricketson was before the boilers and flues, examining the state of the steam, and the water in the boilers. He agreed with Capt. Ricketson as to his statement, and in opinion with him as to the cause of the accident; he thinks it could not be owing to any extraordinary pressure of the steam, but to a collapse of the furnace, owing to a vacuum produced in it, which he believes could exist for an instant with the door of the flue open; he has not examined the fracture particularly.

Daniel Frey being duly sworn, says that he is a fireman on board the boat—it was his watch when the accident happened—he was then with Fisk, the engineer, before the boilers—the valve was raised throwing off the steam. He agrees, as to all parts within his knowledge, to the statement of Capt. Ricketson.

Daniel Hardy being duly sworn, says, that he is second engineer on board the boat—that at the time the accident happened it was not his watch, and he had some time previous gone to bed. As to what had taken place before going to bed, and as to all facts within his knowledge, and as to his opinion of the cause of the accident, he agrees with the statement of Capt. Ricketson.

Zaccheus Marshall being duly sworn, says, that he is a fireman on board the boat—it was not his watch when the accident happened, and he had gone to bed. As to the regulations of the steam, and as to all the facts within his knowledge, he agrees with the statement of the preceding witnesses.

Jeremiah Club and Samuel Rick, of Poughkeepsie, being duly sworn, say, that they have both been into the flue and have examined the fracture—they are of opinion that there was some fault or defect in the construction of the boiler or flue. The boiler and flue are iron—the fracture was along by a row of rivets, the most of which still remain—the fault does not appear to be in the rivets, but the iron is broke from and between them.

On Friday last, Doctor Bachelder, of Pittsfield, Mass. performed an important operation at Deerfield. It was in removing a malignant tumor from the lower jaw of Mr. Hubbard, of that town. The carotid artery was first tied, and the portion of the jaw, near two inches in length, which contained the tumor, was removed by the saw. The patient remained comfortable after the operation, and great hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

### DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.

On Saturday last, the dwelling house of Enoch Kent, Esq. in Pantoon, Vt. was struck with lightning, and Miss Eliza, his daughter, suddenly killed. A few moments previous to the shock, she repaired to her chamber, where the fluid passed down the chimney near which she was sitting, struck her upon the neck and instantly terminated her existance. She was in the 17th year of her age.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Reuben Wentworth in Sudbury, was considerably damaged by lightning on Sunday last. Mr. Sanford Wentworth, aged about 21 years was instantly killed, and his brother, aged 14 yrs. severely injured.

In Warwick, R. I. on Sunday last, a house occupied by Mr. Thomas Rice, and Mr. Daniel Wheelock was struck by lightning. The electric fluid passed down the side of the chimney, tore up a part of the chamber floor, passed into the lower part and shattered a clock, split the casings and panneel of an inner door, and passed out. The only son of Mr. Rice, a promising lad of about 14 years of age, was instantly killed. He went into the garret for the purpose of closing a window: in two or three minutes after, his father went up and found him lying near the chimney a lifeless corpse.—*Boston paper.*

The Common Council of the city of New-York have resolved not to repeal the law which forbids interments within the limits of the city

In the thunder storm of Saturday night, the 11th inst. the house of Mr. Robert Cook, of Pawtucket, was struck with lightning.—The fluid ranged through nearly every part of the house, breaking and scattering every thing in its course. It struck the foot of Mrs. C. and split the chair to peices on which she sat—broke the chair on which Mr. C. sat and threw him on the floor—passed to a young man who was sitting at the window, scorched his coat and singed his hair. Providentially none of these persons were seriously injured.—*Providence Patriot.*

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 22.

On Sunday evening 12th inst. in Trumbull, during a heavy thunder storm, a large pine tree, standing within a few feet of the house of Mr. Stiles Beach, was struck with lightning, shivered and torn to the ground. The shock came with such force as to throw it in every direction; and one large piece was thrown over his dwelling-house to some rods distance; another piece, of several hundred weight, was precipitated across the road, about five rods. The concussion was so great as to break a number of panes of glass, and shake the house to its foundation, yet the family within remained unhurt.

The same evening a very severe storm of thunder and rain passed over Norwalk. No great damage, however, was sustained. The Episcopal Church (says the Gazette) had a narrow escape: The electric fluid descended the rod until it had nearly reached the ground, when it entered the building, tore up 3 or 4 of the stairs, and passed out near the door. A tree was also struck a short distance from the Bridge. *Farmer.*

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 18.

## ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

Application was made this week, in this town, for assistance in making out the necessary documents for a pension by one of the bargemen in the barge that conveyed Gen. Arnold to the sloop of war Vulture. He was bow-oarsmen in the boat, next in rank to the coxswain, whose name was James Larvey.—His memory is remarkably accurate, and his veracity is unquestionable. He is brother of Mr. James Collins, of this town. The day before the flight of Arnold, the barge brought him with Major Andre from *Lawyer Smith's*, below Stoney Point, to the General's head-quarters. They conversed very little during the passage. The General told his Aid, who was at the landing when they arrived, that he had brought up a relation of his wife. Arnold kept one of his horses constantly caparisoned at the door of his quarters, and the next morning, soon after breakfast, he rode down in great haste with the coxswain just behind him on foot. The coxswain crying out to the bargemen to come from their quarters that were hard by, and the General dashed down the footpath, instead of taking a circuit, the usual one for those who were mounted. The barge was soon made ready, though the General in his impatience repeatedly ordered the bowman to push off, before all the men had mustered. The saddle and upholsters were taken on board of the barge, and Arnold, immediately after pushed off, wiped the priming from his pistols, and primed anew, cocked and half cocked them repeatedly. He inquired of Collins if the men had their arms, and was told they came in such haste that there were but two swords belonging to himself and the coxswain. They ought to have brought their arms, he said. He tied a white handkerchief to the end of his cane for a flag in passing the forts. On arriving along side of the Vulture, he took it off and wiped his face. The General had been down the cabin about an hour, when the coxswain was sent for, and by the significant looks and laughing of the officers, the men in the barge began to be very apprehensive that all was not right. He very soon returned and told them that they were all prisoners of war. The bargemen were unmoved and submitted, as to the fortune of war, except two Englishmen, who had deserted, and who were much terrified and wept.

The bargemen were promised good fare, if they would enter on duty aboard the Vulture, but they declined and were hand-cuffed, and so remained four days. General Arnold then sent for them at New-York. In passing from the wharf to his head-quarters, the two Englishmen slipped aboard a Letter of Marque, then nearly ready to sail. The others, five in number, waited on Arnold, who told them that they had always been attentive and faithful, and he expected they would stay with him—he had, he said, command of a regiment of Horse, and, Larvey, you and Collins may have commissions, and the rest shall be non-commissioned officers. Larvey answered that he could not be contented—he had rather be a soldier, where he was contented, than an officer where he was not. The others expressed or manifested their concurrence in Larvey's opinion. He then gave the coxswain a guinea, and told him they should be sent back. At night they were conveyed to the Vulture, and the next day set on shore.—This worthy and intelligent applicant perfectly remembers Major Andre's dress, when they took him up in the barge from Smith's house to Arnold's quarters—blue homespun stockings—a pair of wrinkled boots, not lately brushed—blue cloth breeches, tied at the knee with strings—waistcoat of the same—blue surtout, buttoned by a single button—black silk 'kerchief once round the neck and tied in front with the ends under the waistcoat, and a flopped hat. *Memorial.*

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, has frequently distinguished himself by acts of generosity and liberality, worthy of imitation by his brother sovereigns. A case, illustrative of this trait of character, has lately come to our knowledge, which, as it was related to us without any injunction of secresy, we take pleasure in disclosing.

The Baron de Maltitz, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, (whose marriage with the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Lee was lately announced in this Gazette,) on asking leave of the Emperor to enter into hymenial bands with our fair American—a courtesy, we understand, usual with the diplomatic corps of that Empire—not only graciously granted his permission to do so, but accompanied it with a well lined purse of gold in ducats, which must be viewed as a very flattering token of the Emperor's regard for the Baron, with whom he is a great favorite, and a handsome compliment to the object of his affections.—*Wash Gaz.*

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States rose on Wednesday, after a session of two weeks wanting one day. While in session, they resolved to establish another Theological Seminary, to be located in the west; and appointed a committee, of which General Jackson is a member, to report on the most suitable site. They also resolved unanimously to recommend to all their churches to patronize the objects of the American Colonization Society.

*Phil. U. States Gaz.*

The most valuable trunk lately lost by Gen. La Fayette in the Ohio, has been recovered, and forwarded to the General at Boston.

*Truly Extraordinary.*—We learn from an authentic source, that there is residing in Providence, R. I. a man by the name of Oliver Shaw, who is perfectly blind, and who possesses powers of the most extraordinary nature. He was a sailor until about his 21st year, when, from some cause, not particularly known to us, he became totally blind. He was gifted with a melodious voice, and possessed an excellent musical ear, but at the time he became totally blind, he knew nothing of the laws and principles of music, as a science. He is now one of the best composers in our country, and can at any time set the notes to a tune by hearing it once played or sung. He plays in a masterly manner upon the Piano, Flute, Clarionet, Organ, &c. and, what is still more astonishing, he tunes Pianos with wonderful exactness. He also selects the wire for the Piano, strings for the Violin, reeds for the Clarionet, &c. with great skill and judgment; and all this he does by the sense of feeling. The whole has been acquired since the unfortunate loss of his sight. We understand he has married quite a pretty woman since he became blind; and he often facetiously observes, that his wife is the handsomest woman he ever *saw*.

*National Journal.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY JUNE 29 1825.

*Thames Bank.*——The Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly to distribute the Stock of this Bank, met at Kinney's Hotel on Monday last, for the execution of the duties of their office. The capital stock of the Bank is $200,000. The Books were opened at 2 o'clock, P. M. and in the course of four hours, subscriptions were received for stock to the amount of more than *eight hundred thousand dollars*—the first instalment of ten dollars per share accompanying each subscription.

At a special Ordination, held at Poquetanuck, on Monday last, the Rev. Ashbel Steel was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests, by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Wm. Jarvis, of Hebron, and the candidate presented by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, of this city. The services were solemn, and the congregation numerous and attentive.

*Georgia.*—When we presented to our readers, a few days since, the highly intemperate and ridiculous remarks of the Governor of Georgia, in relation to the proceedings of the General Government, concerning the Indian Titles, we had supposed that the mere insertion of such a production would be sufficient to destroy its effect. A more ridiculous display of school-boy vaporing and useless bullying we had never seen. We knew not whether he had selected that subject as one well fitted for rhetorical display, or whether he had in reality given way to the silly and ridiculous passion which his speech seemed to exhibit. It was certainly supposed that no person, who regarded the subject as too serious for laughter, would view his message other than with perfect contempt. Our surprize is therefore great, to find that a committee of the Legislature have responded to the message of their Governor in language equally tumid, and a spirit equally disaffected. It is with great regret that we see such proceedings as these. For although we cannot believe that the majority of the people of Georgia, or, in fact, any of the reflecting part of the community, estimate so lightly the benefits of our Union, or are such unworthy members of it as to interrupt its harmony for causes infinitely more important than the one now assigned for the lofty and threatening language of the Governor and of the Committee; still we think that such declarations are of evil example and injurious tendency. The dissolution of our Union ought not to be regarded as a subject proper to be brought up for slight and trifling causes, and to display the *spirit* of a hot-headed politician. If the people of Georgia have been injured in their rights, this is not the mode for obtaining redress. However desirous the other members of the Union may be to preserve it unimpaired, they are not to be frightened into any measure which they may think of injury to the whole, or in itself unjust. That what we have said may not be thought too severe and unsupported by the proceedings themselves, we insert below the report of the Committee above referred to.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst. Mr. Lumpkin, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Governor, as relates to the improper interference of the U States Government, with our domestic affairs, presented the following report and resolution:

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching when the states from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana must confederate, and as one man, say to the Union—We will no longer submit our restrained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial branches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government.

The greatest objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important: the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government.—The powers necessary to the protection of the confederate states from enemies without, and from enemies within alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive, or judiciary.

When from 1770 to 1776 the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies, were harbored in the bosoms of the men of the South, but with one voice and with simultaneous impulse from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the nothern states, the men of the South did not meanly stoop to calculate the cost, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west the freedom of the trade of the world.

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy; with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our Union.

The states of the South will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climes to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethren then, if there is no peace in Union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all south of the Potomac, as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be, they held slaves we hold them. Let the North then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with Tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until an high minded aristocracy shall rise out of it. We want none of these blessings. But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine & our own fig tree, & confide for safety upon Him, who of old time, looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by his Excellency the Governor, that, "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," "and for the support of this determination we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of each state in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several Legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter to co-operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the object herein deprecated."

The above report and resolutions were read and laid on the table. It was understood that when they were called up a substitute would be offered for them.

We learn from Killingly, Conn, says the Providence Patriot, that on Tuesday last, the thunder storm which passed over that place, was awfully severe for a short period. The whole vicinity appeared to be enveloped in one sheet of vived fire, with tremendous thunder, which seemed to threaten destruction to the whole village. The factory in that place was protected by an iron rod; one dwelling-house was struck, without doing much injury; but another, on the opposite side of the way, sustained greater damage. The electric fluid passed down the chimney, doing some damage in its course, to the cellar Kitchen, where it tore up the hearth and floor. Eight persons were in this room, only two of whom were slightly injured, although the hearth and floor where they sat, and the hearth and floor in the room above them were torn up, and the beam split—thus manifesting, the power and protecting care of Divine Providence.

The two wives of the late Gen. M'Intosh, named Peggy and Susanna, one a Creek, and the other a Cherokee, have addressed very feeling letters to the American Commissioners on their sufferings in consequence of the death of their husband. They are both said to have been affectionately attached to their husband, each living in friendship with the other.

The citizens of Preston, together, with all others, who may please to unite with them, will celebrate the 49th anniversary of our national Independence, at Col. Paul Harvey's in said town.

Procession will form at Col. Harvey's, at half past 10 o'clock, and will parade to the meeting-house, where an Oration will be pronounced by REV. ZELOTES FULLER of Norwich.

Col. Harvey, will furnish music, powder &c. and a dinner for 1 dollar.

Eleazer Avery, Jonathan Brewster, George Moore Ephraim Benjamins, *Committee of Arrangements.*

N. B.—All persons who are desirous of uniting in the celebration are requested to attend without a further invitation.

FOURTH OF JULY.

From the notices in the papers, we should think that greater preparations are making for the celebration of this interesting anniversary than have been made for several years past, through a great portion of our country.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated in this city, on Monday next. A procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of Col. Asa Roath and Maj. Wolcott Huntington, Marshals of the day, and proceed to the Congregational Church. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Geo. B. Ripley Esq. and an Oration will be delivered by John A. Rockwell Esq. Appropriate Music, by the Union Society, under the direction of Mr. S. Phelps.

Tickets for the dinner, to be provided by Mr. Kinney, (at one dollar each) may be had of either of the Committee of Arrangements, or at the bar of Kinney's Hotel.

The regular army of France, according to a late statement of the French minister of war, is 231,000 men. The claim of France upon Spain for disbursements in the work of reinstating Ferdinand, is estimated at 34 000,000 of francs. This debt was the subject of a very interesting discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Opposition asserted that it would never be paid, and the Ministry did not venture to say positively that it would.

Extract of a letter from Malta, April 11:—A vessel arrived here in four days from Calamanta, brings the intelligence of a complete victory gained by the Greeks, at Madon.—3,000 Egyptians were killed, and many taken prisoners. Among the latter was a French General of distinction, who was in the pay of the Viceroy of Egypt. The Greeks lost fifty men. The President Cunduriettis, at the head of 12,000 men is marching towards Patras.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Zante, April 9, via Marseilles, 3d instant. The Turks are making head with immense means at their disposal. The Egyptians are not to be despised or laughed at; they have attacked and, in my opinion, have taken Navarian, although, for want of arrivals, we do not know the particulars, yet it is certain desperate fighting has taken place. The son of Petion, Dey of Muino has been killed; 25,000 Albanian Turks and Greeks united, have invested Missolonghi. Patras is relieved, and no Greek force before it. Ulysses (whose defection I mentioned in my last letter) is with the Turks. We hear nothing of any Turkish or Greek fleet. The Egyptian squadron has returned to Candia for further supplies.

On Thursday the 16th inst. the frigate *Brandywine*, pierced for 44 guns, was launched from the Navy yard at Washington. A number of gentlemen, among whom was the President of the U. States, was on board, at the time of the launch. The Washington City Gazette says this frigate is to be immediately fitted out to carry La Fayette to France.

The 8 persons indicted for the murder of David R. Lambert in New-York, have been convinced of manslaughter.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, Mr. Webster's Oration, we learn with great pleasure, will be published in the course of the present week, by Cummings, Hilliard and Co. who pay for it, to the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the sum of six hundred dollars.

A CARD.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that the *American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy*, will be opened for the reception of Students at Middletown, State of Connecticut, on Monday, the 22d of August next under his personal direction and superintendence.—Capt. P. requests those young Gentlemen who propose becoming members of the Institution the present season, to present themselves for admission at the time abovementioned or as soon after as may be.

*Relief for Cramp in the Stomach.*

MR. DUNHAM—I have seen the most violent cases of Cramp in the Stomach immediately relieved by drinking freely of warm sweetened water, when opium, or its various preparations, nor any thing else would give relief to the patient. Believing that this hint may probably be the means of relief to some one or more afflicted with the above awful complaint, I think it my duty to make this communication. A SUBSCRIBER.

The following are the numbers drawn in the University Lottery. 8—4—5—45—10—43.

DIED

At Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) on the 14th inst. LUCY ANN, only child of Col. Henry F. Lamb, aged 5 years, and 10 months.

At New-Haven, on the 25th inst. CHARLES DENISON, Esq. aged 47 years.

REV. MR. FULLER, will preach in Groton the 2d Sunday in July.

N. B—The notice in last week's paper that Mr. F. would preach in Groton the 4th Sabbath in the present month, was made through mistake.


MONEY,

☞ In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

THAMES BANK.

THE Election for Directors of the Thames Bank will be held at Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM C. GILMAN, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, June 28, 1825.* 13—

PRINTERS NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney. *June 22. 1825.*

The Splendid
UNION CANAL LOTTERY
Draws in ONE WEEK,
CAPITAL PRIZE
$50,000

Call soon—Delays are dangerous.

Tickets $10, shares in proportion.
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, June 29th 13—

THE COPARTNERSHIP

OF Prentice & Lord was dissolved on the 17th day of May last, in consequence of the death of Henry L. Lord, one of the Partners. All indebted to the late firm of Prentice & Lord are requested to make immediate payment, to

FREDERIC PRENTICE.
*Surviving Partner.*
*Norwich, June 29, 1825* 3w13—

THE BUSINESS WILL BE continued, at their former stand, by—FREDERIC PRENTICE, who has just returned from New-York with a fresh supply of

Genuine Groceries,

which he is selling very cheap

Paul & Wylie,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store recently occupied by Horatio G Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by JOSEPH WYLIE, under the firm of

JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.

and offer for sale at the above Store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HARD WARE,

all which were lately purchased in New-York, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any Store in this vicinity

We thank our friends for past favors, and hope they will be continued.

*They have also on hand,*

60,000 CEDAR & CHESNUT SHINGLES,

which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.

PAUL & WYLIE
*Voluntown, May 29, 1825.* 3w13

N. B.—Wanted, by the subscribers, a Young Man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given. PAUL & WYLIE.

Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ¼ of an acre of land, in West

Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

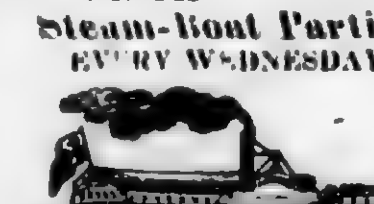
—LIKEWISE—

300 Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich June [illegible] 13—

Steam-Boat Parties,
EVERY WEDNESDAY.



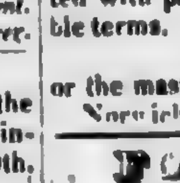
Steam-Boat Fanny,
*CHARLES DAVISON, Master.*

WILL leave the wharf at Norwich, every Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, for Fisher's Island, L. Island Sound, &c. with parties of pleasure, and return at 6 P. M. A cold dinner will be furnished on board.

Fare, including dinner, $1,
Children 50 cents.

For Tickets apply at Kinney's Hotel, Bolles' Coffee-House, Robinson's Bookstore, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.
June 29th. 13—

FOURTH OF JULY.



THE superior packet Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail for New-York on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock precisely. Persons wishing to spend the fourth of July in New-York and return next day, can be accommodated with passage on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

JED. HUNTINGTON,
or the master on board
Norwich June 29 1825

FOR SALE BY
WILLIS GRAY & CO.

30 DOZ TWO & THREE TINED pitch forks, Blanchard's Steel back Scythes, Rakes, Cradles & Scythe Snaths.
June. 29. 1825. 3w13—

Wanted Immediately,

ONE or two Journeymen, to work on Boots, Shoes, and Fire-Buckets. ☞ *Constant employment will be given.*
James Lowry.
*Norwich, June 29th, 1825.* 3w13—

NEW SUMMER GOODS.
*H. B. BUCKINGHAM*

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

*DRY GOODS,*

suitable for the Season, which he will sell cheap for cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantine,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Ladies Sarsnett, Men's
LEGHORN HATS,
*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples
*VESTINGS,*
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND BOCK SHELL*
COMBS,
*Figured and plain Ribbons,*
LACES,
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN Silk, Pea black Canton do
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarsnett and common
CAMBRICS,
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk Gauze, and Barrage
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*
BROAD CLOTHS,
AND
*Cassimeres,*

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention

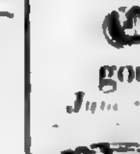
The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this county

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

MORE NEW GOODS.
A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just received and are now opening a great variety of

SUMMER GOODS,
Cheap for Cash,
*Consisting in part of*
Elegant Gros de Naple & Gros de Eta
SILKS,
Black Levantines, Sinshaws, Sarsnetts, black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
*Black Silk Vesting,*
Black and Colored Florences,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Black Silk Hdkfs. Silk Flagg and Bandanna
Handkerchiefs,
*Fancy Gauze and Silk do.*
*LACE VEILS,*
Green and White Gauze do.
Crape Lisse, Gauze Ribbons,
*Black and White Silk*
HOSE & GLOVES,
Bobinett Laces,
*Cashmere Long Shawls,*
Black Bombazeen and Circassian,
Striped Denmark Satteen,
Irish Linen, Linen Damask, Long Lawn,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck,
Calicoes and Cambrics, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
200 yards American
Carpeting,
good quality and colors.
June 29 1825 13—



120 Hhds. Tierces & Barrels New-Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale.

40 Hhds. New Rum, (*expected this week*) by
Willis Gray & Co.
*June 29, 1825.* 3w13—

10 hhds. W. India
RUM, (*pure.*) 150 Sacks Fine Salt, for sale by Willis Gray & Co.
*Norwich, June 29. 1825* 3w13—


SIX months from this date are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*HENRY LORING LORD,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, } *Administrator.*
*Norwich, June 28th, 1825.* 3w13—

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*LOT KINNEY, Esq.*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

PIERPONT KINNEY, } *Com'rs.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. }
*Griswold. June 27, 1825.* 3w13—

ELOPED from my bed and board, on the 14th inst. my wife *Hannah.*—This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JONATHAN HYDE.
*Canterbury, June 25, 1825.* 3w1

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### THE SLEEPING INFANT BOY.

A cherub boy,
Of days enough to lisp in broken words,
Which were all music to a mother's ear,
Was fallen asleep. Within a few short hours,
The infant boy had sported at the foot
Of his young mother, clambered up her knee,
And clasped her neck within his baby arms,
And in her bosom buried up his face—
And once from that dear pillow did he lift
His eyes to hers, as if to catch the soul
Of tenderness that beamed there for her child,
And when he saw her deep delight, he sighed.
Then smiled, and in his childish, sportive mood
He buried up his face again—I went,
With the broad current, to the spot,
Where now he lay, all still and motionless.
He was asleep; his lip was gently curled,
And had a doubtful impress in its form,
Which made you hesitate to tell, in truth,
If it was joy or grief that made him wear
It thus—it was that form of lip that oft
Was seen, when he had struggled up to kiss
The cheek of her that bare him, in the way
Of kind atonement for some past offence—
His eye was just half closed—the weary lid
Had fallen thus far, and he seemed to sleep,
As conscious of his state, ready to wake,
When his pure spirit should be well refreshed,
To all his baby sports—Calmly he lay,
Wrapt in his lucid dress, whose whiteness well
Accorded with the paleness of his cheek,
And but for this, the fear that he would wake
No more, had scarcely crossed the mind of one
Who looked upon his features—but alas!
They laid him in a narrow building, made
For the dead—'twas neat, and one might e'en
have thought
That 'twas his cradle, but that it was close,
And, tho' in miniature, it yet was shaped
As men's last dwelling houses always are;
It was his coffin. There was a coldness
On his brow, that met the lip maternal.
Prest full often there, which spoke of death.
Still as she gazed upon him in his state
Of mortal loneliness, she almost saw
His little bosom heave, and half expected
He would awake to lisp the name of mother;
And a strange shudd'ring ran thro' all her frame
As they closed up the lid above his face
And shut him from her sight forever!

I saw them lay him in his infant grave,
And lightly did they cast the dust of earth
Upon his coffin, lest the sound should break
The breathless rest of the calm slumb'ring boy.

## MEDLEY.

WOMEN LESS COURTED THAN FORMERLY.

A few centuries ago women were scarcely accessible, but shut up in houses and castles, living retired from the bustle of the world.—When they deigned to show themselves, they were approached as divinities. A transient view of them often set the heart on fire; and their smiles conferred a happiness, and raised an enthusiastic ardor, of which at this period we can hardly form an idea. By degrees, as manners became more free, and the sexes mixed together with the less ceremony, women began to be seen with less trepidation, approached with less diffidence, and sunk in their value, as they became objects of great familiarity. Nor was this peculiar to the times we are delineating, the same effect has and always will happen from the same cause. Let the female sex therefore, learn this instructing lesson from it, that half the esteem and veneration the men show them, is owing to their modesty and reserve, and that a contrary conduct may make the most enchanting goddess degenerate in men's eyes, to a mere woman with all the frailties of mortality. The froward beauty whose face is known in every walk and in every public place, may be given as a toast, and have her name inscribed on the window's of the tavern; but she rarely ever becomes an object of esteem, or is solicited to become a partner for life.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said the Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth; and though there were, it would not be found at Court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confident. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill-humor with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established.——Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

Agur said, "give me neither poverty nor riches;" and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes; if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but if too large, they will cause us to stumble, and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

Strife and contention, as they flow from an ill fountain, so they tend to an ill end; all dissention tends to dissolution and destruction; and all perfection and safety depend on union; the cause why men are so unquiet and quarrelsome is the guilt of sin clogging them, and their own lusts and passions conflicting with them.

A young gentleman, informed by a bill on the window of a house, that apartments were to be let, knock'd at the door, and attended by a pretty female, took a survey of the premises. "Pray my dear," said he, smiling, "are you to be let with these lodgings?" "No sir," replied she, "I am to be *let alone*."

WHOLESOME REPROOF.

"How the deuce, my friend, do you continue to keep out of jail for I know you are as extravagant as myself?"—"True, Tom, but I can *afford* to be extravagant."

A CURE FOR BAD POETS.

A Physician of Bath, told *Foot* that he had a mind to publish some Poems that he had written, but—alas, sir, I have so many irons in the fire, I do not know well what to do. "Then take my advice," says Foot, "and put your Poems *where your irons are*."

A gentleman passing one of our new buildings, called out that he had a bit of brick in his eye. "Then come here," exclaimed Pat, with the hod on his shoulder, "come here, my honey, & I'll put a little mortar to it, & then you'll have a *wall-eye*.—*N.Y. Adv.*


**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

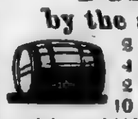
HAVE just returned from N. York, with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colars.)*
A splendid assortment of Light & Dark
**Calicoes and Muslins,**
Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*
Denmark Satins, Valencia &
**Linen Drillings,**
*(for gentlemen's pantaloons,)*
*Light Blue French Nankin,*
*(for boys summer wear.)*
Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,
*(for gentlemen's wear,)*
Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting,
White and Black Bolivar
**LEGHORN HATS,**
Shell and Horn Combs,
**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**
Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze
**HANDKFS.**
*Silk Long Shawls,*
Cashmere do & Square do.
*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*
4-4 Irish Linens,
**Brown Tickenburg,**
Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other
**RIBBONS,**
Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
Cotton do Worsted do. Silk do.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton.
Ivory and Feather Fans,
Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets.
*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*
**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**
Plain do.
Black & Col'd Swantines,
*Russia Sheeting,*
White do 9-4 wide,
Blue and Yellow Nankins,
Waist & Vest RIBBONS,
*STRIPED BATIST,*
*(for Ladies' dresses)*
White and Col'd. Satins,
**Satin Levantines,**
*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*
**Going! Going! Going!!!**
*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**FOR SALE**
**by the subscriber,**



2 hhds. Old Spirits,
4 pipes French Brandy,
2 hhds. Holland Gin,
10 do. New Rum,
10 hhds and bbls. Molasses.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } WINE,
*COUNTRY GIN.*
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Mace, Raisins, Ginger, Coffee,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, H.Skin and Bohea } TEAS,
—ALSO—
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, Snuff, Tobacco.

*DRUGS &*
**MEDICINES**
*of all kinds.*
Dwight Ripley.
Norwich, June 20, 1825. 3w12—

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1¼ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do. Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do do Clap Boards.
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid. Oak Boards Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

**2000 lbs. Coffee,**

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds. New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh,)
100 Bbls. Rochester Flour.
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & CO.
Norwich, May 18, 182 5.

**New Goods.**

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS just opened a large addition to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

for CASH——Among them are
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS.
Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords,
Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes.
**Black Bombazett & Bombazines,**
Ombra, Gros De Naples, Ombra Palla'd and Ombra Gauze **SILKS,**
Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Etc.
Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine
***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***
☞ some very rich.
Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull
**MUSLINS,**
*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE*
Common and Cambric Dimities,
*Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,*
Irish Brown and Black LINENS.
Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached
**Shirtings and Sheetings,**
ditto Sea Island Ditto,
Black and Green Crapes,
**CRAPE SHAWLS.**
Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do.
Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics
Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE.—Ladies Silk do.
Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES,
Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c &c. &c.
☞ **200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print
**Muslins,**
Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto,
*comprising a very elegant assortment—*
with a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to particularize.
*Norwich, May 17, 1825.* 7—

**New Store**
AND
**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscriber has just received from Boston a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, of the *latest importations and fashions*, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his Store in Jewett-City—where he will be happy to wait on those that may please favor him with their custom.

Persons wishing to buy, are invited to call and see for themselves.
CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.
*Griswold, June 1, 1825* 3w12

**MISS MANSFIELD**

HAS just returned from New-York, with a general assortment of

**MILLINERY,**

Consisting of Leghorn Gipsies, extra quality, a number of American Grass & Fancy Hats, Children's Straw Hats, with Trimmings of all descriptions suitable for the season.

Leghorn Hats cleaned to look as well as new. May 31st 4w9—

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

**The Subscriber**

HAVING taken the House No **221** Pearl-street New-York contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April 25, 1825* tf4—

***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. RUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

**Machinists Wanted.**

LIBERAL encouragement will be given to two or three first rate Filers and Turners, by applying to the subscribers shop, near the Falls, in Norwich. J. O. HOPKINS & Co.
*Norwich, June 20th, 1825.* 3w12—

***Wanted Immediately,***

A WOMAN, to do the work of a small family. None need apply without producing unquestionable testimonials of character.
Inquire at the Courier Office.
June 7, 1825. 10—

**May 18th.**
**Carpeting,**
***LEGHORN HATS, &C.***

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces
**English Ingrain Carpeting,**
*(handsome patterns,)* 6-4 India Floor Matting.
1 Case ***LEGHORN HATS,***
*white & smooth*—ALSO—
Printed Muslins and Cambrics, *(new patterns.)*
Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.
Brown Battesse, *(a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.)*
Women's White Thread Hose.
A few setts rich Feather-edged Ribbons.
A great variety fancy Baskets, &c. 7—

**New and Fashionable**
**Goods.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS received from New-York a variety of
***FANCY & STAPLE***
**DRY GOODS,**
which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete *BLACK & WHITE*
**LEGHORNS.**
—CHEAP—
June 8. 10—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS**
AND
**SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS
and
SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Rat and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Clasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

***Memoirs***

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution—The French Revolution—The downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,
*For sale at*
**T. ROBINSON'S**
**Bookstore,**

Price 1 dollar.—The same for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1,75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.
Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

**COTTON.**

25 bales prime Georgia, 22 do. New-Orleans COTTON, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.
June 21. 12—

**300** TYLER'S RAKES,
50 do. Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

**WOOL.**

THE subscribers wish to purchase 8 or **10,000** pounds of good fleece wool, for which a fair price will be given. L. F. & A. B. ALLEN.
Franklin, June 21, 1825. 3w12—

**8 Cases**
***Seasonable Goods,***

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank
AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns.)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
**Muslin,**
*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
**LEVANTINE,**
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
**SHAWLS,**
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
**Handkerchiefs,**
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buckskin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30, 1825 9—

**More New Goods.**

***W.H. ROGERS***

HAS just returned from New-York and is now opening a large assortment of

**Seasonable**
**Dry Goods,**

With which, and those before on hand he is enabled to offer to the public a choice so *extensive*, and at such *low prices*, as will not, he trusts, fail to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
June 18th. 11—

**Sabbath School Books.**

***T. ROBINSON***

HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books, Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of
**TRACTS,**
including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath School series.
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**FRUIT STORE.**

JUST opened, a large & general assortment of choice fruits consisting of the following:—
**Bunch, Muscatel & Sultana**
**Raisins,**
Figs, in boxes, Prunes, first quality
**Bordeaux & Malaga**
**ALMONDS,**
***ZANTE CURRANTS.***
**NUTS.**
Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Pecanuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Cocoanuts, Suwarrownuts.
Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup, Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds, Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c. &c. &c
S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*
Norwich, June 14, 1825 11—

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.
**CASH,**
and the highest price, paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

THE following are the Officers appointed by the Board of Health for the present year, viz:
BENJAMIN SNOW, Esq. } *Health*
Doct. WM. P. EATON, } *Officers.*
CUSHING ELLS,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
ASA ROATH,
JED. HUNTINGTON,
WM. CLEVELAND, } *Health Committee.*
Published by order of Board of Health.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, June 20, 1825.* 3w12

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst a dark brown Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN WEEDEN.
*Lebanon, June 21, 1825.* 3w12

**University Lottery,**
*SIXTH CLASS.*
$20,000 Highest Prize,
*Drawn the 25th of this month.*
Tickets only $6, shares in proportion.

**Union Canal Lottery,**
*Drawn 6th July.*
$50,000 Highest Prize,
Tickets $10, shares in proportion
*For sale by*
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, June, 1825. 11—

**NORWICH LINE.**

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**
**FANNY,**
*Charles Davison, Master,*
Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst
Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.
*RETURNING,*
Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
**A New Line of Post Coaches**

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.
*RETURNING,*
Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days
The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer
Fare from Norwich to New-York **$4,50.**
Light Goods taken at a moderate freight
Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.
*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

*The Steam-Boat New-London,*

HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.
*May 10, 1825.* 6—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DILIGENCE, Joel Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the West and will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, June 15, 1825—*
Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq Judge.
THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the Creditors of
*Mr. ROSWELL FOX,*
late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the Office of the Judge of Probate, in Windham, in said district, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to shew reason, if any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court.
12 Attest, *John Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.*

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given that there will be sold at public vendue, by order of Court of Probate, on the 4th day of July, 1825, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the House of the subscriber in Lebanon, so much of the real estate of Mr. James Downer, late of said Lebanon, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars, eighty-seven cents, with incident charges of sale.
URIAH DOWNER, Executor.
Lebanon, June 14th, 1825. 3w11—



**TAKEN UP,**
BY the subscriber, on the 28th May, a red and white Cow, with one lop'd horn. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID FOX.
Lebanon, June 14, 1825. 3w11—


ORIGINAL STAINED

JUL

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV.....No. 14. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1518.



**MONEY,**

☞ In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

***PRINTERS NOTICE.***

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney *June 22, 1825*

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF Prentice & Lord was dissolved on the 27th day of May last, in consequence of the death of Henry L. Lord, one of the Partners. All indebted to the late firm of Prentice & Lord are requested to make immediate payment, to

FREDERIC PRENTICE,
*Surviving Partner.*
*Norwich, June 28 1825.* 3w13—

*THE BUSINESS WILL BE* continued, at their former stand, by—FREDERIC PRENTICE, who has just returned from New-York with a fresh supply of

**Genuine Groceries,**

which he is selling very Cheap

The Subscriber HAVING taken the House No **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD
*Norwich, Feb 18, 1825* 26—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

**Machinists Wanted**

LIBERAL encouragement will be given to two or three first rate Filers and Turners, by applying to the subscribers shop, near the Falls, in Norwich. J. O. HOPKINS & Co
*Norwich, June 20th, 1825* 3w13—

**Wanted Immediately,**

ONE or two Journeymen, to work on Boots, Shoes, and Fire-Buckets, ☞ *Constant employment will be given*

James Lowry.
*Norwich, June 29th 1825* 3w13—


SIX months from this date are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

—*HENRY LORING LORD,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

FREDERIC PRENTICE. } *Administrator.*
*Norwich, June 28th, 1825.* 3w13—

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*LOT KINNEY, Esq.*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

PIERPONT KINNEY, } *Com'rs.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. }
*Griswold, June 27, 1825.* 3w13—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, June 15, 1825—*
Present, JOHN BALDWIN, Esq. Judge

THIS Court orders notice to be given to all the Creditors of

*Mr. ROSWELL FOX,*

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, and all concerned to appear, if they see cause, at the Office of the Judge of Probate, in Windham, in said district, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then and there to shew reason, if any they have, why Commissioners should not be appointed on the estate of said deceased, represented insolvent. By order of Court.
12 — Attest, *John Baldwin Jr. Clerk*

ELOPED from my bed and board, on the 14th inst my wife *Hannah.*—This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JONATHAN HYDE.
*Canterbury, June 25, 1825.* 3w1


## Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction

—*LIKEWISE*—

**300** Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.
Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 3—

## FRUIT STORE.

JUST opened, a large & general assortment of choice fruits, consisting of the following:—

**Bunch, Muscatel & Sultana**
**RAISINS,**
Figs, in boxes, Prunes, first quality
**Bordeaux & Malaga**
**ALMONDS,**
***ZANTE CURRANTS,***
**NUTS.**

Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Pecanuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Cocoanuts, Suwarrownuts.

Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup, Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds, Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c. &c. &c.

S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*
Norwich, June 1, 1825. 11—

## BLANK BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c. constantly for sale by T. ROBINSON.

—*ALSO*—

Paper Hangings & Bordering, at the Manufacturers' prices.

—*ALSO*—

Day & Martin's Real Japan **LIQUID BLACKING,** much superior to any other ever invented. June 13th. 3w11—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on

FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

## HATS,

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH

**CASH,**

and the highest price paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan 13, 1825.* tf 1—

## A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

**FOR SALE BY**
WILLIS GRAY & CO.

30 DOZ TWO & THREE TINED pitch forks, Blanchard's Steel back Scythes, Rakes, Cradles & Scythe Snaths.
June, 29, 1825. 3w13—


THE following are the Officers appointed by the Board of Health for the present year, viz:

BENJAMIN SNOW, Esq. } *Health*
Doct. WM. P. EATON, } *Officers.*
USHING ELLIS,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
ASA ROATH,
JED. HUNTINGTON, } *Health Committee.*
WM. CLEVELAND,
Published by order of Board of Health.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*
*Norwich, June 20 1825.* 3w12

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst a dark brown Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WERDEN.
*Lebanon, June 21, 1825.* 3w12

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
*Secretary of States' Office, June 16th, 1825.*

The following statement comprises such parts of the Comptroller's Report to the General Assembly, in May 1825, as are required by law to be published in the several newspapers of the State. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

*The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and expenditures of Funds appropriated for Current Expenses of Government*—DR.

1824.

For amount of Payments from the Treasury from April 1st, 1824, to March 31st, 1825, for Current Expenses of Government, under the following heads, viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Account of Salaries | Account No. 1. | | 9259 | |
| do. Debenture and contingent expenses of General Assembly, | do. | " 2, | 13,937 18 | |
| do. Contingent expenses of Government, | do. | " 3. | 6,422 35 | |
| do. Judicial Expenses, | do. | " 4. | 16,713 68 | |
| do. Support of State Paupers. | do. | " 5. | 2,690 92 | |
| do. Overseers of New Gate Prison, for advances to them, | do. | " 6, | 7,384 90 | |
| do. Quarter Master General's Department, for do. to Col. M. Olcott, | do. | " 7. | 625 | |
| | | | | 56,933 33 |
| For Treasurer's Account Audited for payments made by him viz, | | | | |
| Abatement on State Tax, payable Feb. 20, 1825 | | | 4709 35 | |
| Collecting fees and travel on do. | | | 1475 66 | |
| | | | | 6185 01 |
| For balance in the Treasury, civil list Funds | | | | 12,907 63 |
| | | | Dollars | 76,025 97 |

*The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for Current expenses of Government*—CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1824—April 1. By balance in the Treasury, per Report to the General Assembly, May 1824. | | 11,869 64 |
| By payments in to the Treasury, viz:— | | |
| AVAILS OF COURTS. | | |
| May 7. Cash received of D. C. Bolles, Clerk of Superior Court Windham County, | 45 71 | |
| 19. do. D. Burr do. Fairfield do. | 80 | |
| 20. do. C. Lathrop do. New-London do. | 67 | |
| | | 126 38 |
| FORFEITED BONDS, &c. | | |
| April 7. By Cash received of I. Tousey, States' Attorney for Hartford County, for balance his Account, | 982 38 | |
| 21. " do. " S. P. Beers do. Litchfield do. do. | 663 | |
| May 5. " do. " J. B. Gurley do. N. London do. do. | 61 85 | |
| 8. " do. " N. Smith do. N. Haven do. do. | 1048 08 | |
| " " do. " G. W. Stanley do. Middlesex do. do. | 35 14 | |
| 1825 March 23 " do. " S. P. Beers do. Litchfield do. do. | 609 38 | |
| | | 3,399 83 |
| DUTIES ON WRITS, LICENCES, &c. | | |
| 1824—May. By cash received of sundry persons for duties on Writs | 2731 79 | |
| " do. " do. " do. " Licences | 5121 72 | |
| " do. " do. " do. " Sales at Auction | 22 06 | |
| | | 7,875 57 |
| DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCK. | | |
| June. By dividend on 1444 Shares Hartford Bank Stock at 3 pr. ct. for June 1824 | 4332 00 | |
| July. " do. " 250 do. New-Haven do. 3 1-2 " July " | 1750 00 | |
| " " do. " 100 do. Eagle do. 3 1-2 " " " | 350 00 | |
| " " do. " 440 do. Middletown do. 3 " " " | 1320 00 | |
| Sept. " do. " 1000 do. Phœnix do. 3 1-2 " Sept. " | 3500 00 | |
| | | 11,252 00 |
| INTEREST ON UNITED STATES FUNDED DEBT. | | |
| April. By April Quarter on 7058 79 real Capital, deferred 6 per cent Stock | 105 88 | |
| 55,302 66 do. 3 " do. | 414 77 | |
| 13,619 00 do. 7 " do. | 238 33 | |
| | | 758 98 |
| July. " July do. on 4736 72 deferred 6 " do. | 71 05 | |
| 55,302 66 do. 3 " do. | 414 77 | |
| 13,619 00 do. 7 " do. | 238 33 | |
| | | 724 15 |
| October. " October do. on 2370 85 deferred 6 " do. | 31 58 | |
| 55,302 66 do. 3 " do. | 414 77 | |
| 13,619 00 do. 7 " do. | 238 63 | |
| | | 684 68 |
| 1825 January. " January do. on 55,302 26 do. 3 " do. | 414 77 | |
| 13,619 00 do. 6 " do. | 238 33 | |
| | | 653 10 |
| | | 2,820 91 |
| By amount of a one cent Tax on $3,767,963 92 on list of 1823 | 37,679 86 | |
| " do. Tax on non-resident Bank Stock paid from Hartford, | 893 01 | |
| " New-Haven | 205 59 | |
| " Middletown | 59 95 | |
| " Norwich | 40 33 | |
| " Bridgeport | 2 90 | |
| | | 1001 78 |
| | | 38,681 64 |
| | Dollars | 76,025 97 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1825 March 31. By balance in the Treasury as above brought down | | 12,907 63 |

The State of Connecticut in Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the purchase of Bank Stock and United States Funded Debt.—DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1825—January 1. To Eagle Bank Stock, for a subscription by the Treasurer for 254 Shares to the capital stock of said Bank, at $100 each | | 25,400 00 |
| March 31. Balance uninvested carried to new account | | 6807 71 |
| | Dollars | 32,207 71 |

The State of Connecticut in Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the purchase of Bank Stock and United States Funded Debt.—CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1824—April 1. By balance uninvested, per Report of May 1824, | | 452 66 |
| " reimbursement of principal on the United States funded debt viz:— | | |
| For April Quarter on $161,861 74 deferred 6 pr. ct. Stock | 2322 04 | |
| " July do. " do. " do. do. | 2356 87 | |
| " Oct. do. " do. " do. do. | 2380 14 | |
| | | 7059 05 |
| 1825—January 1. do. of the principal of the 7 pr. ct. Stock | | 13,619 00 |
| Dividend on 1444 Shares of Hartford Bank Stock a 3 per cent for December, 1824 | 4332 00 | |
| " 250 do. N. Haven do. 3½ pr. ct. Jan. 1825 | 1625 00 | |
| " 100 do. Eagle do. 3 " " do. " | 300 00 | |
| " 440 do. Middletown do. 3 " " do. " | 1320 00 | |
| "1000 do. Phœnix do. 3½ " " do. March | 3500 00 | |
| | | 11,077 00 |
| | Dollars | 32,207 71 |
| 1825—March 31. By balance brought down, being amount uninvested | | 6807 71 |

The permanent Funds of the State on the 31st of March 1825, consist of United States Funded Debt, and of Bank Stock, viz: Of Bank Stock not transferrable, being subscriptions to the capital of the following Banks which may be withdrawn, giving six months notice.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hartford Bank, 1300 Shares at 100 Dollars each, | 130,000 00 | |
| Phœnix do. 706 do. 100 " " | 70,600 00 | |
| N. Haven do. 228 do. 200 " " | 45,600 00 | |
| Middletown do. 440 do. 100 " " | 44,000 00 | |
| Eagle do. 309 do. 100 " " | 30,900 00 | |
| | | 321,100 |
| BANK STOCK PURCHASED AND TRANSFERRABLE. | | |
| Hartford Bank, 144 Shares at 100 Dollars each, | 14,400 00 | |
| Phœnix do. 294 do. 100 " " | 29,400 00 | |
| Eagle do. 45 do. 100 " " | 4500 00 | |
| N. Haven do. 22 do. 200 " " | 4400 00 | |
| | | 52,700 |
| | | 373,800 00 |
| UNITED STATES' FUNDED DEBT. | | |
| Three per cent Stock | | 55,302 66 |
| Balance in the Treasury uninvested | | 6807 71 |
| | Dollars | 435,910 37 |

The Public Debt of the State remaining unpaid on the 31st of March 1825, is as follows:

| | *Liquidated.* | *Unliquidated.* |
|---|---|---|
| Registered debt consisting of State Notes | 148 95 | |
| " Interest Certificates | 28 83 | |
| " State Bills emitted in 1780 | 50 04 | |
| " Interest on said Notes to 1805 | 119 18 | |
| " State Bills emitted before 1780 | | 1681 38 |
| Unregistered Debt, consisting of Imlay's certificates | 446 66 | |
| " Interest on do. to 1805 | 359 56 | |
| Dollars | 1154 22 | 1681 38 |
| Balance due sundry persons for interest on assumed debt, stock transferred | 76 58 | |
| do. " sundry persons " do. & principal on stock transferred | 161 89 | |

*Comptroller's Office, May, 1825.* JAMES THOMAS, Comptroller.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the New-England Farmer.*

### HOEING.

Let your Indian corn and potatoes receive their last hoeing before you are engaged in hay-making, and do not depend on wet spells in that very busy time for completing the hilling of your corn. Do not forget to place a handful of ashes or plaster, or a mixture of both round the plants, after your last hoeing. "The best season for hoeing good land, is two or three days after rain has fallen, or as soon after as the soil will not adhere to the hoe, when at work. Light dry lands may be dressed at almost any time; but the season for hoeing strong clay-soils, is very frequently short & precarious. Hence it will be useful to point out the proper juncture. There is a period between the time of clay-soils running together, so as to form puddles, in consequence of superfluous moisture, and that of their consolidating into hard cakes from great drought; when they are sufficently tractable. This is the proper season; and whatever land is then hoed, will not cake together, till it has been again penetrated by rain; in which case the operation is to be repeated, at the time just mentioned, and as often as is necessary, till the growing crop begins to cover the soil;—when it will in a manner screen the surface of the land against the intense heat of the sun; and consequently in a great measure prevent the inconveniences attendant on the consolidation of the soil." It is recommended to hoe your land pretty deep, provided you do not injure the fibrous roots of the plants, which compose your crops.

### WEEDS.

If you have a tolerable growth of weeds on hand, it may be worth the trouble to convert them to some useful purpose. We do not wish you to spend more time in saving them, than they are worth. But it may be the case that the pig weed, and the purslane, &c. of your garden will make a food for store hogs, worth attending to. Or if more convenient you may bury your weeds while yet fresh in trenches between the rows of your plants; or place them in heaps in some unoccupied spot, & cover them with soil, & you will have a good compost. In this case it will be well first to sift a little quick lime over the heaps of weeds, and then cover them with a good quantity of earth to imbibe the gases, given out by fermentation. A good husbandman permits as few vegetable and animal substances to decay or putrefy in the open air, as possible, but covers them with earth, and quick lime, if he has it, thus preserving his health by the same means, by which he fertilizes his grounds.

### BRAKES FOR SWINE.

If you know of any place within a mile or two of your dwelling where you can obtain brakes (or fern) by the cart load, without committing trespass, you may do well to gather them in quantities two or three times a week to feed swine. Keep what you do not use immediately in a cellar, or at least under cover, and give to your hogs, once a day, as many as they will consume. English farmers often transport brakes several miles, for that purpose and pay something of value for the privilege. Pull them up by hand, and be careful that you take up as much of the root, which is the most nutritious part, as possible. Perhaps the breaks have hardly yet arrived to maturity, but you may commence gathering them now, and continue till the frost of autumn, provided you can find a sufficient stock of the plants in your neighborhood. If you can procure more than your hogs can consume, they will be a very good material in the farm yard or compost bed, as they contain more alkaline salts, in proportion to their bulk, than almost any other vegetable.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Evening Herald.*

### FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Editor—The following story having been told me by a neighbor (who was present when my son Jack directed me to go and bring up the cows for Dinah, alledging that "Sall" had become so hanged proud of "shingle corset" that she would not go one step)—and as it conveyed to me a good lesson, I wish my neighbors the same advantages I have derived from it. He said "I happened not long ago to call at a certain neighbors for the purpose of friendly conversation, when on a sudden half a dozen boys and girls rushed into the room, and with a boisterous sound of words and loud laughter, confused, and almost drowned our conversation. The father remarked with seeming resentment, said in a soft tone, "don't my children be so noisy." He might as well have been silent, for they had been too long acquainted with his irresolute and unsteady government to pay the least attention to what was said. They continued their noise till one a little out of breath drew off from the rest to listen to a story his father was telling. Presently he bawled out, "Father you dont tell that story right." "But do you not know, my son, it is not good manners to interrupt your father when talking." "But I vow father you don't tell the story as I heard it." His father was silent, & the son went on with the story, the old man was as tame as a whipped spaniel till it was finished, he then said, "come my son, fetch some wood and put it on the fire." "I cant, let Sam go, great lazy lout he hant done nothing to-day." "Yes I have done more than you have too, you may go. Father told you first." "Dont say so Sammy. Come John, you are father's best boy, run and bring some wood." "Yes, I am always the best boy when there is any thing to do, I have to do every thing under the Sun—great lazy Sue stays in the house and dont do nothing, let her go." In the end the father went and got it himself. In his absence as one was sitting down in his chair, another pulled it away and let him fall on the floor. He scrambled up in a rage, and fell upon his brother with his fist and teeth, who began to cry. "Father, John is biting and striking me." "well Sam pulled the chair away and almost killed me;" said Sue, "give me my thing here;" bawled a fifth. "I wont, tis'nt your thing, its mine, you said I might have it." "Law, my son, do give it to her."—"I wont," and away it went into the fire.

Dinner was ready, and another scene of irregularities now opened: the children scampered and huddled around the table, like so many hungry pigs; each one began to help himself before the duties of the table were attended to. They cut and slashed, crowded & differed till the pie was brought to the table, when one called out with great vehemence, "Mother give me a great piece." "Sam," said another, "has got as big'n a piece as I have," and away went his on the floor. "O my dear," said the mother, "that's naughty, should'nt do so." "I want have this piece." "Dont cry my dear, mother will give you a great piece." "I believe, said the mother, the children always act worse when we have company than at any other time. They act worse than I ever knew them to-day."

There, said I to myself, as I departed from the house, are the effects of indulgence and a slack unsteady government. This conclusion was confirmed by a friend I met who was well acquainted with their mode of family government. He informed me that when the neighbor threatened to punish his children, he seldom kept his word, or if he attempted it, it was when they least deserved it, or his wife would interfere and rescue them out of his hand. She rarely allowed him to punish, and as for herself, she commonly began with a rod, and ended by giving sugar or pie, to appease their almost incessant bawling. What the father denied the mother gave, and thus destroyed the peace of their authority. Stop reader, if you are the parent of children, and compare the conduct of yourself and yours with the forementioned. Do not threaten & threaten your children, and promise to punish them for transgressions, and habitually break your word. And in consequence of this, are not your commands violated with impunity, your troubles increased, and your children strengthened in disobedience? Or when you do fulfil your promise, do you not completely destroy its effects, by giving sugar and pie to stop its crying? If in any of these respects you find yourself implicated, let me beseech you to commence a reformation. Do not destroy your children by indulgence—begin this very hour a new course, and its happy effects will not only be greatly realized by you, but your children will reap lasting benefits therefrom.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SAVIOUR.

The following letter was taken from a manuscript in the possession of the present family of Killy, now in Lord Killy's library, which was taken from the original letter of Publius Lentullus at Rome:

*Letter of Publius Lentulus to the Senate of Rome concerning Jesus Christ.*

It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advertise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their provinces, in the days of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar, Pebius Lentullus, President of Judea, wrote the following epistle to the Senate concerning our Saviour:

"There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a profit of truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases; a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear;—his hair of the color of a chesnut fully ripe, plain to the ears, thence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead plain & very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended; his beard thickish, in color like his hair, not very long but forked; his look, innocent and mature;—his eyes grey, clear and quick; in reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous and fair spoken; pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity; it cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; in proportion of body most excellent; his hands and arms, most delectable to behold; in speaking, very temperate, modest and wise; a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

### THE FATAL EFFECTS OF GOLD.

AN EASTERN TALE.

As Omar, the hoary and the wise, was sitting at the door of his cell, he looked up toward the desert, and saw a cloud of dust that ascended from earth to heaven; the caravan was returning from Cairo with merchandize and treasure; he heard a confused murmur of many sounds, and at length the camels and the multitude. When they came up, Omar beckoned with his hand, and cried out, here me ye sons of traffic, ye laborers for anxiety & sorrow: Gold is bright as the morning, but fatal as the storm at midnight: beware of the silent approach of the Serpent; beware of the beauty of women, but chiefly beware of the power of Gold. It is produced among poisons in the bowels of the earth, and its fruits are calamity and guilt. The caravan stopped; for every one reverenced the wisdom and virtue of Omar. I will tell you, said Omar, the adventures of Sadic, Haran, and Zimur. Sadic, Haran, and Zimur, were friends: they were amiable, they were young, and their feet had not yet deviated from the path of virtue. They set out on a journey;—as they were travelling along the plains of Indostan, it happened that they found a treasure. This was at once the test of virtue and of friendship. Every heart throbbed and every breast was opened to permitted pleasure.—To divide it would have been an outrage on the delicacy and confidence of their amity.—Let the bounty of Heaven, said they, be the common blessings of us all. Mutually to share it without division will at once gratify and increase our confidence and love. As they had now the means of enjoyment, they determined to enjoy; they travelled by shorter stages, and they procured every accommodation that wealth could buy. When they reached the next town, Zimur was deputed by Sadic and Haran, to procure them provisions, an office that suited his taste, his knowledge, and his activity. As soon as he was gone, Sadic and Haran fixed their eyes upon the treasure, and sat some time silent; at length they stole a glance at each other, each was conscious to his own wish, and thought he saw it reflected from the countenance of his friend. They began a conversation, in which this wish was mutually disclosed by almost imperceptible degrees. If we should now secure this gold and depart, said Sadic, whom should Zimur blame but his own indiscretion? shall we not gain at least, what he will lose, and can we deserve an opportunity we neglect to improve? It is the wise only said Haran, that are appointed to prosperity: Zimur has no right to share the treasure with us;—and we should only fulfil an unchangeable decree if we keep the whole to ourselves. It is true, replied Sadic, but if he should again find us, he may question the determination


ORIGINAL STAINED

and obtain his part; this, said Haran, must be prevented: the dead are silent, and cease from troubling. Such was the wish that gold excited in the hearts of Sadir and Haran, and such was the crime by which it was to be accomplished. Zimur returned in the evening, weary with labor, and pleased with the anticipation of refreshment and rest. But his associates seized him at a disadvantage, extended him upon the earth, and strangled him with the band of his turban.

When he was dead, they sat down to the repast he had provided for them, but in a few moments the hand of death was upon them.—They became pale, they shuddered; a cold sweat covered their limbs, and they gazed at each other without power to speak. In this speechless agony of despair and horror, the struggle of nature for life was short, and both sunk down together, were convulsed, groaned, and expired. Was this the work of a divine avenger? Did the Almighty punish by controlling nature, & was justice miraculous, that guilt might tremble? Is not nature the handmaid of the Almighty? and is not wickedness the rod of his displeasure? Zimur had empoisoned the food he purchased; that he might secure the treasure, and fulfil the same purpose upon his companions, that his companions fulfilled upon him. The treasure then, O! ye lovers of Gold, is without a master! To whom shall it belong? Let not your hearts desire it in secret, lest the crimes at which ye now tremble, ye may be tempted to commit. With that bounty, which the the hand of nature scatters, be content, and to the Lord of nature be thankful.

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The following account of the battle of Bunker's Hill was published a few days after the battle, by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

In obedience to the order of the Congress, this committee have inquired into the premises, and upon the best information obtained, find that the Commanders of the *New-England* army had, about the 14th ult. received advice that Gen. Gage had issued orders for a party of the troops under his command to post themselves on Bunker's Hill, a promontory just at the entrance of the Peninsula at Charlestown, which orders were soon to be executed; upon which it was determined, with the advice of this committee, to send a party, who might erect some fortifications upon the said hill, and defeat this design of our enemies. Accordingly on the 16th ult. orders were issued, that a detachment of 100 men should that evening march to Charlestown, and entrench upon that hill. Just before 9 o'clock they left Cambridge, and proceeded to Breed's Hill, situated on the further part of the Peninsula next to Boston, (for by some mistake this Hill was marked out for the entrenchment instead of the other) many things being necessary to be done preparatory to the entrenchment's being thrown up, which could not be done before, lest the enemy should discover and defeat the design, it was nearly twelve o'clock before the works were entered upon. They were then carried on with the utmost diligence and alacrity; so that by the dawn of the day they had thrown up a small redoubt, about eight rods square. At this time a heavy fire began from the enemy's ships, a number of floating batteries, and from a fortification of the enemy's upon Copp's Hill in Boston, directly opposite to our little redoubt. An incessant shower of shot & bombs was rained by these upon our works. The Provincials continued to labor indefatigably till they had thrown up a small breast work, extending from the east side of the redoubt to the bottom of the Hill, but were prevented completing it by the intolerable fire of the enemy.

Between twelve and one o'clock a number of boats and barges, filled with the regular troops from Boston, were observed approaching towards Charlestown; these troops landed at a place called Moreton's Point, situated a little to the eastward of our works. The brigade formed upon their landing, and stood thus formed till a second detachment arrived from Boston to join them; having sent out large flank guards, they began a very slow march towards our lines. At this instant, smoke and flames were seen to arise from the town of Charlestown, which had been set on fire by the enemy, that the smoke might cover their attack upon our lines, and perhaps with a design to rout or destroy one or two regiments of Provincials who had been posted in that town. If either of these was their design, they were disappointed, for the wind shifting on a sudden, carried the smoke another way, and the regiments were already removed. The Provincials within their entrenchments impatiently waited the attack of the enemy, and reserved their fire till they came within 10 or 12 rods, and then began a furious discharge of small arms. This fire arrested the enemy, which they for some time returned, without advancing a step, and then retreated in disorder and with great precipitation to the place of landing, and some of them sought refuge even within their boats. Here the officers were observed by the spectators on the opposite shore, to run down to them, using the most passionate gestures, and pushing the men forward with their swords. At length they were rallied, and marched up with apparent reluctance towards the entrenchment; the Americans again reserved their fire until the enemy came within five or six rods, and a second time put the Regulars to flight, who ran in great confusion towards their boat. Similar & superior exertions were now necessarily made by the officers, which, notwithstanding the men discovered an almost insuperable reluctance to *fighting in this cause*, were again successful. They formed once more and having brought some cannon to bear in such a manner as to rake the inside of the breast work from one end of it to the other, the Provincials retreated within their little fort. The ministerial army now made a decisive effort. The fire from the ships and batteries, as well as from the cannon in the front of their army, was redoubled. The officers in the rear of their army, were observed to goad forward the men with renewed exertions, and they attacked the redoubt on three sides at once. The breast-work on the outside of the fort was abandoned; the ammunition of the Provincials was expended, and few of their arms were fixed with bayonets. Can it then be wondered that the word was given by the commander of the party to retreat? But this he delayed till the redoubt was half filled with Regulars, and the Provincials had kept the enemy at bay some time, confronting them with the butt ends of their muskets. The retreat of this little handful of brave men would have been effectually cut off, had it not happened that the flanking party of the enemy, which was to have come upon the back of the redoubt, was checked by a party of the Provincials, who fought with the utmost bravery, and kept them from advancing father than the beach; the engagement of these two parties was kept up with the utmost vigor; and it must be acknowledged that this party of the ministerial troops evidenced a courage worthy a better cause; all their efforts, however, were insufficient to compel the Provincials to retreat till their main body had left the Hill; perceiving this was done, they then gave ground, but with more regularity than could be expected of troops who had no longer been under discipline, and many of whom never before saw an engagement.

In this Retreat, the Americans had to pass over the Neck which joins the Peninsular of Charlestown to the main-land. This neck was commanded by the Glasgow man of war, and two floating batteries, placed in such a manner, as that their shot raked every part of it. The incessant fire kept up across this Neck, had, from the beginning of the engagement, prevented any considerable reinforcements from getting to the Provincials on the Hill, and it was feared it would cut off their retreat, but they retired over it with little or no loss.

With a rediculous parade of triumph, the ministerial Generals again took possession of the Hill which had served them as a retreat in flight from the battle of Concord. It was expected that they would prosecute the supposed advantage they had gained by marching immediately to Cambridge, which was distant but two miles, and which was not then in a state of defence. This they failed to do. The wonder excited by such conduct soon ceased, when by the best accounts from Boston, we are told, that of 3000 men who marched out upon this expedition, no less than 1500 (92 of which were commissioned officers) were killed or wounded · and about 1200 of them either killed or mortally wounded. Such a slaughter was perhaps never before made upon British troops in the space of about an hour, during which the heat of the engagement lasted, by about 1500 men, which were the most that were at any time engaged on the American side.

The loss of the New-England army amounted, according to an exact return, to 145 killed and missing, and 304 wounded; 30 of the first were wounded and taken prisoners by the enemy. Among the dead was Major General JOSEPH WARREN, a man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen, and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind. The heroic Col. GARDNER of Cambridge, has since died of his wounds; and the brave Lt. Col. PARKER of Chelmsford, who was wounded and taken prisoner, perished in Boston gaol. These three, with Major MOORE and Major M'CLARY, who nobly struggled in the cause of their country, were the only officers of distinction which we lost. Some officers of great worth, though inferior in rank, were killed, whom we deeply lament. But the officers and soldiers in general, who were wounded, are in a fair way of recovery. The town of Charlestown, the buildings of which were in general large and elegant, and which contained effects belonging to the unhappy sufferers in Boston to a very great amount, was entirely destroyed, & its chimnies and cellars now present a prospect to the Americans, exciting an indignation in their bosoms, which nothing can appease but the sacrifice of those miscreants who have introduced horror, desolation, and havoc into these happy abodes of liberty, peace, and plenty.

We wish for no further effusion of blood, if the freedom and peace of America can be secured without it; but if it must be otherwise we are determined to struggle. We disdain life without liberty.

Oh, Britons! be wise for yourselves before it is too late! and secure a commercial intercourse with the American Colonies before it is forever lost; disarm your ministerial assassins, put an end to this unrighteous and unnatural war, and suffer not any rapacious despots to amuse you with the unprofitable ideas of *your right to tax and officer the Colonies*, till the most profitable and advantageous trade you have is irrecoverably lost. Be wise for yourselves, and the Americans will contribute to and rejoice in your prosperity.

S. PALMER, Per order.

In another account the following names are given of persons who particularly distinguished themselves by their activity, zeal and courage on that memorable occasion.

General Israel Putnam, of Connecticut; Colonels William Prescott, Ebenezer Bridge, James Frye, and Moses Little; Colonels John Stark and James Reed, both of New-Hampshire; General Pomeroy, Lieutenant Colonels John Robinson and William Buckminster, Major Henry Wood, (General Warren, Colonel Gardner, Lieutenant Colonel Parker, & Majors M'Clary and Moore, who were slain or mortally wounded in the action.) Captains Knowlton, Chester, Coit, and Clark. Lieutenants Grosvenor, Keyes, Dana, and Hills, all of Connecticut; Captain Henry Dearborn of New-Hampshire; and Captains Burnham, Trevett, Ford, Walker, Bancroft, and Ensign Thomas Miller, &c. Many others exhibited great proofs of patriotism and courage, whose names it is not in our power particularly to mention.

The survivors of that brave and heroic band of freemen, who made such a resolute stand against the British troops, on this occasion, which are recollected, are Gen. Henry Dearborn, Major John Burnham, Captain R. Trevett, Judge Grosvenor, General John Keyes, General Benjamin Pierce, Deacon Thomas Miller, Major Daniel Jackson, Captain Benjamin Dana, John Urazer, Esq. and Mr. Timothy Thompson.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdridge, arrived in 32 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents, Liverpool papers to the 25th of May, the day on which she sailed, and London papers to the 23d.

The Catholic Relief Bill was taken up in the House of Lords on the 17th of May. Among the petitions presented in favor of it, was one by Lord Grey, which, he said, contained the signatures of more than 30,000 persons, among whom were the Duke of Norfolk, and all the Roman Catholic Peers, Prelates and Clergy, and the ancient Roman Catholic gentry of the kingdom. He referred the House to the time when their Catholic ancestors made the most powerful and successful appeal against papal usurpation. He said the House had refused to do to Ireland what they had done to America; and he hoped it might not bring about a similar separation.

The Earl of Donoughmore moved the second reading of the bill.

Lord Colchester said, the kind of emancipation he wished to provide for Ireland was, from bigotry and ignorance, and from that foreign power whose influence over the minds of her population had so materially contributed to her debasement. He also wished to see her emancipated from the extreme subdivisions and underletting of lands, which kept her in poverty and all its consequent evils. He had found that the distresses and disturbances of Ireland did not arise from any difference of religious feeling.

The Marquis of Anglesey said that every concession had only rendered the Catholics more restless. They would be content with nothing short of ascendancy. If it must be a trial of strength against the Protestants, he could not yield to them the right of having their Bishops appointed by any other power but the King of the country.

The Marquis of Camden supported the bill.

Earl Darnley said that such petitions might be drawn up and signed in England even for the removal of the Noble Lord on the Woolsack.

The Earl of Longford, said it was urged that the adoption of the bill will add to the prosperity of the country—he was content with the station they had already reached.—The "necessity" of the measure reminded him of the old Irish chieftains: "You owe me tribute; and if you don't"—"I owe you no tribute; and if I did—" There could be no Protestant security without Protestant ascendancy.

The bishop of Norwich implored that the system of injury might be made to cease, which had been heaped on five millions of loyal subjects and conscientious christians.—There was no country in Europe more disgraced by penal laws than Ireland. If the church of England could not be maintained without persecution, he would say let it fall. If worldly advantages could be secured to him by the sufferings of so many fellow beings, they would have no charms for him.

The Earl of Carberry was satisfied the measure had better be carried soon than late.

The Bishop of Chester said the bill recognized the right of excluding Catholics from stations in the State, according to a rule of expediency; as by it they would not be permitted to be Lord Chancellors, and he thought it expedient to carry the exclusion further. A revision of the revenue laws was wanted; a purer administration of justice, education, & the residence of proprietors on their estates. This would be emancipation, and would produce the desired effect.

The Catholic priests denounced the Protestant church as a pest. A book, not indeed fully owned by them, but carried in triumph to Rome and placed in cedar and gold, declared that "the day of her destruction is at hand," and every Catholic must assist. The ecclesiastical authority is temporal power.—The Pope nominates all the titular bishops of Ireland; and they appoint the inferior clergy. Was it nothing that a foreign potentate should possess, in the heart of the kingdom an army, led by officers of his own appointing? The Pope, in 1809, claimed the right of absolving from allegiance. The bill would be a scaling ladder against the church.

The Earl of Limerick thought him intolerant, and reflected on the non-residence of the English bishops.

The Marquis of Lansdown quoted the examples of the U. States, Holland, Prussia and Denmark in favor of the bill.

The Earl of Liverpool was willing to put it on the ground of expediency. The bill was miserably framed. In a free state all subjects are entitled to equal rights on equal conditions—but here the conditions are not equal. The Catholic offers only a divided allegiance. He had never heard an answer to this. The Pope nominated to any vacant diocese in Ireland, and the clergy were bound to obey.—Are catholics then entitled to the same rights as the protestants? the priests are absolute masters of the minds & actions of their flocks. The catholics do not, like the dissenters, lay the bible, as a corner stone of union with the Church of England. What could be done with elections if the priests could ex-communicate a candidate? He held that the protestant succession was the foundation of the government. If the bill passed G. Britain would no longer be a protestant state. The effect would be slow but sure. To destroy the protestant church was their oath, their every thing. Religion had nothing to do with the distresses in Ireland. The Irish Catholics had more privileges than any people on the Continent. The world are told by certain publications, that nothing has been gained by the Reformation; but he would make no desperate experiments on a constitution under which G. Britain had engaged so much.

The Lord Chancellor said it was the declaration of Mr. Pitt, that the catholic claims could not be agreed to without complete securities to the Protestant establishment.—These he had not yet discovered in the bill. The preamble indeed said, that it was to knit together the hearts of men, ~~or~~ it had already set the persons to be benefited by the ears. By it, three Catholics were to regulate the intercourse with Rome, without giving any pledge for the security of the crown; but he had sworn not to acknowledge any foreign potentate. The house was divided, and the votes stood

For the bill—
Votes present, 84, proxies, 46—130
Against it—
Present 113, proxies, 65—178

Majority against it 48

FRANCE. In the course of the debate on the war and marine budgets, the minister of marine stated, that every effort was made by the French government to prevent the continuance of the slave trade. All suspected vessels were watched strictly; and whenever any of them entered French harbours, their cargoes were closely examined, and if any thing was detected by which it could be inferred that they were intended to transport negroes, they were detained, and their captains and proprietors prosecuted. The governor of Senegal had received particular instructions in this respect. And at the present time the number of vessels which were an object of judicial inquiry amounted to 373—of which 68 had been acquitted, 81 condemned, and 161 were waiting for judgment. We are glad to find the French Ministry alive to the perjury and infamy of further connivance at this base traffic. The king is entirely occupied with preparations for his coronation. It is understood that De Villele will require no loan, in consequence of the adoption of his measures for the reduction of the rentees.

A Paris paper states, that Ferdinand is willing to recognise the independence of Mexico, on condition that his brother the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo shall be placed on the throne, under the protection of Spain. M. Vallejo has been despatched to Milan, on a mission to the Emperor of Austria, with this project.

SPAIN. Accounts had reached London from Madrid, of the 9th May, that the soldiers at Seville had revolted, in consequence of not having received their pay, and pillaged the houses of cannons and dignitaries of the church, crying, "*Down with the clergy!*"—"*Down with absolute government!*" There was a report in London, on authority of advices from Oporto, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, which continued for three days; but it was believed that the affair at Seville was the one intended. The disturbances at that place had not subsided when the last accounts came away. Great exertions were making at Corunna, to fit out the second expedition intended for Havanna; from which it was inferred that some attempt was feared of the Mexicans against Cuba.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE. The approaching congress at Milan was a general topic of conversation at Paris. Some said that the Marquis Wellesly was to attend on the part of George IV., others, Mr. Stratford Canning; and a third party, that the assistance of an English diplomatist would not be required—the object of the meeting being *only* to decide on the measures to be adopted in regard to South America and Greece!

ITALY. Three of the assassins of the unfortunate Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, were executed at Naples on the 23d April. All the persons concerned in this dreadful transaction were inhabitants of Eboli, a beautifully situated town where foreigners generally repose on their excursions to Paestum. It appeared on the trial that the criminals took to the road, for the first time, the day before Mr. and Mrs. H. fell into their hands.

The spirit of improvement had extended itself to the antient capital of the world. The English Continental Gas Association had made proposals to the government, to light the city of Rome with gas from olive oil, to promote the cultivation of the olive. It is intended to have two steam boats at Fiumicino, the port of the Tiber; one of which was to navigate between Rome and the mouth of the river, and the other between Rome and Naples. The Pope was become a great sportsman, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to quail shooting.

GREECE. The news from Greece continued to be of the most gratifying nature. The intelligence of the defeat of the Egyptians near Navarino, had received additional confirmation from various quarters. The loss of the Turks is stated at 2,000 killed, and 500 prisoners, among which were several European officers. Patras was closely blockaded by land and sea. The Greek fleets decidedly had the ascendency. Sactouris, with 35 vessels, was pursuing Ibrahim Pacha on his return to Candia; and Miaulius, with 45 vessels, was gone in search of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople. A letter from Constantinople, dated the 23d of April, says, "Alarming news has arrived from the Morea. Abraham Pacha is in a desperate situation; he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece has been a signal for a levy en masse. The electric spark has not a more steady effect. The captains of the Christian vessels arriving from the coast of the Morea consider Ibrahim as nearly ruined, but the Turks still flatter themselves that he will extricate himself from his embarrassment. We hear nothing of the army of Redsched Pacha, which was to penetrate into the Morea by land.

The Greek government has at present 35,000 men under pay, and the number is daily increasing. Count Metaxos of Cephalonia, appointed commissary general of the army, has received 30,000 large piastres for the purpose of making purchases at Zante, which he is doing every day without the slightest obstacle being thrown in his way by the British government, which permits them to be embarked in open day. Some alarm has been felt in Greece, in consequence of the opposition of Mahomet Ali to the exportation of corn from Egypt. Many families at Samos, terrified at the preparations against Greece, have already sought refuge at Syra. It is said the Mainotes refused to fight; they are suspected of having some understanding with Ibrahim Pacha, through their chief, Pietra Bey, is at Napoli.

TURKEY. Serious troubles took place at Trebisonde, at the beginning of March. The Pacha has lost his son; the town is surrounded by the rebellious Agas. No particulars of this revolt have been received.

An agreement has been made between the Turkish Government and the Pacha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive the revenues of the Morea for 50 years, if he can wrest that country from the Greeks.

BRAZIL. The negotiation between Portugal and Brazil is stated, in the Paris papers, to be at an end. The emperor will retain the sovereignty of Brazil during the life of his father, and will continue to reside at Rio Janeiro, even though the kingdom of Portugal should revert to him by the right of succession, which is to be preserved. The two millions sterling given by Brazil, are not, as has been asserted, the purchase money for its independence on the part of Brazil, but an indemnity, for the produce of the mines and other property belonging to King John VI.

*From the Boston Commercial Gazette.*

### FROM PERU.

Capt Jennings who has arrived in this city from Lima, which place he left the 22d March, states that Callao was still in the possession of the Spaniards, and was blockaded by seven sail of men of war, and besieged by 4,500 troops under Gen. Bolivar, in person. And that while at *Panama*, where he stopped, a French sloop of war arrived on the 12th April from Lima, with information that news was received at Lima between the 22d and 30th March, that the Spanish General Olaneta, had been defeated by General Sucre.

Lima papers to the 13th of March, and Buenos Ayres to the 23d of April have been received at Merchants' Hall

On the 10th of February the Constituent Congress of Peru passed a decree, by which they conferred on Bolivar the Liberator, the supreme political and military command of the republic, until the meeting of the Congress prescribed by the Constitution, to take place in 1826. He is authorized to suspend the constitutional articles, laws and decrees, which are opposed to the public good, in existing circumstances. He is authorized to delegate his powers to one or more persons, and in an unexpected emergency may appoint a substitute. Bolivar had previously resigned his dictatorial power.

The Constituent Congress, on the 10th of March, published a decree, or vote, signed by their President and Secretary, in which they declare that, as it was unnecessary that they should continue the discharge of their duties, and as it was extremely irregular and inconsistent with the full powers with which the Liberator was invested that they should continue to act in their official capacity, the Constituent Congress had concluded its functions. They had previously, on the same day issued a decree in which they invest the Liberator with more full and unlimited powers than were before granted to him, by which he is empowered to raise loans, to levy extraordinary contributions, is charged at his discretion to purge the republic of the enemies of liberty and American independence, of whatever class and condition they may be, and is authorized to abrogate such laws as he may think opposed to the security and liberty of the continent, and to promulgate such others as he may think better adapted to these objects. The Gazette of March 13th, contains some remarks in compliment to the patriotism and fidelity of this Congress, which had just closed its final session.

### REVOLT AT MONTEVIDEO.

Capt Gardner, arr. at New-Bedford, in 36 days from Rio Janeiro, reports that previous to his sailing a government brig arrived in six days from Montevideo, with despatches for the Brazilian government the purport of which was that a revolt had taken place in that Province. The General who had assumed the command of the revolutionists, is the same that formerly commanded under Artigas: he had planted his standard around Montevideo. The General commanding in the city states he has not one thousand on whom he can depend. In consequence of the above intelligence, the Emperor has laid an Embargo at Rio, prohibiting any vessel departing, bound to the South, and was embarking sixteen hundred troops with a General to supercede and take command of Montevideo.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*Copy of a letter to the Editor of the Southern Intelligencer, dated,*

WASHINGTON STATION, MAY 10, 1825.

*Dear Brother*—

I have lately seen in your valuable paper some accounts relating to the affairs of the Creek Nation. As these were mostly obtained from travellers whose means of information must, of course, be very limited, it is not surprising that they should sometimes make statements somewhat contradictory, and often incorrect.

The late treaty concluded between some of the Creeks and the Commissioners of the United States, is viewed by the Indians in general, as a treacherous and inhuman transaction; as it was not done with the consent of the Nation. It was signed by General M'Intosh, who, at that time, was one of the three principal chiefs, a few inferior chiefs, out of upwards of five hundred of a similar grade, some disbanded chiefs, and several persons who had not arrived at years of discretion.—The rest of the chiefs and head men refused to sign, and this they did upon principle, feeling themselves bound by their own laws, which positively forbid any person, on pain of death, not only to sell their land but even to propose it. Acting under the influence of their own law, and firmly persuaded that to remain in their present possessions would conduce more to their own happiness, the happiness of their wives and children and to that of the nation in general, they, in the most deliberate manner, rejected the proposals of the commissioners when they met at Fort Mitchell. All that time they suspected M'Intosh, but as nothing was clearly proved against him, he was suffered to go unmolested.

Imagining themselves out of danger, they called a council to be held at Tucheebacee; and as many of them were on their way, they were suddenly stopped and ordered to meet the commissioners at Indian Springs. This place being a considerable distance out of the nation, and the time of meeting near at hand, they were compelled to give up their own meeting, and proceed in haste to the place appointed; which they reached by forced marches but a few hours before the time. Here they found M'Intosh determined on a cession in opposition to every remonstrance. But the poor creatures, confident in the benevolence and justice of the United States, & altogether ignorant of their manner of doing business, felt persuaded that the treaty would not be ratified, because they knew it was not done with the consent of the nation; and if not ratified they knew it could not stand.

Between the time of the signing of this treaty and its ratification, the Indians were calm, yet anxious and determined. They were persuaded that M'Intosh could not be trusted, and therefore determined to displace him, and did so, concluding he would then be unable any longer to distress the nation. And it is possible, if the treaty had not been confirmed, that this would have satisfied them.—But so soon as they were officially informed of its ratification, they gave themselves up to despondency, despair and revenge; and before they left the place where they received the information, I understand they concerted their plan for the destruction of those they considered as enemies and traitors. This plan they put in execution on a part of the offenders a few days ago.

The Indians, from several towns, collected together, and, as their manner is, proceeded secretly till they arrived near to the General's residence, where they lay in ambush till what they deemed a suitable opportunity. About day-break the next morning they set fire to the house where the General was; then the chief who was appointed to carry the plan into execution, called out to the white men, the women and children, to come out, as they did not intend to injure any but M'Intosh and such as were engaged in the wretched treaty. As soon as all others were out, they commenced firing on the house, and continued firing, as if they were in actual engagement, for some time. M'Intosh was seen all the time passing from one room to another, having fire-arms with him; he occasionally discharged them, either in his own defence, or to collect his adherents. At length a ball struck him; then one of the chiefs rushed in, seized him by the arm, and brought him out; then inquired of him, in a feeling manner, why he brought such distress upon the nation, why he wanted to ruin the women and children. He asked him further, if he did not, after the sale of the last lands, call up several chiefs and tell them that he sold it because they were in debt to the United States, and could not pay, but that they were out of debt now, and that if any one should sell any more land he must die. He then told him, he made that law, and he broke it, and that he was now come with his men to satisfy that law. This was said, no doubt, to elicit a declaration, intimating his sense of the wrong he had done, and his acquiescence in the punishment he was about to suffer; but he said not a word. In the sullen silence he received the admonition of his country, and the deadly wound.

If any unfair means were used to induce this rich, but ignorant man, to commit the act which cost him his life, let the consciences of the men who acted in the affair say, to what race or company of individuals they belong—let them trace the consequences of their conduct—let them see women made widows, children, orphans, and a community miserable by their means—let them say what reparation they can make to men, and what account they will give to these poor creatures when they shall meet them at the tribunal of an avenging God.

The effects of this treaty will not only be seen and felt by those families which have already been made to feel the bitterness of ruin and death, but are seen in the countenances of almost the whole nation. Those faces which were beginning to wear a smile in the anticipation of their posterity being numbered with the civilized inhabitants of the earth, are now covered with gloom expressive only of those more gloomy feelings which prey upon misery and ruin. They are really afflicted. They cannot be persuaded that they have been treated justly, and who can wonder at it? But in the midst of all the agitation of their feelings, I do not believe they have manifested any hostility to white men. I suspect the affair referred to in the Cahawba paper (and copied into the Intelligencer) took place at one of the bridges where a white man refused to pay his toll, till he was compelled to do so.

From present appearance, it is difficult to say where this affair will end. The Indians say they are determined not to give up their country unless they are driven from it by the United States. But as they are sensible of their weakness, I do not believe they ever think of meeting the whites in arms. Should these poor creatures be compelled to go to[?] the adherence of their present determination, what a spectacle will it present? Who could endure the sight to see a whole nation driven from their country and their lands, to a land they know nothing, or worse than nothing, about—remonstrating, as they go, against individuals whose religion is founded on love and mercy.

It will be more than can reasonably be expected if the exertions that are now making to civilize and evangelize these poor creatures are not seriously affected by what has taken place. Already the Indians begin to declaim against education, because those persons (or some of them) who sold their lands, make some pretensions to it. Some, in their gloomy moments, took their children from the school, giving no other reason than that their land was gone, and that instruction would do them no good. We have, however, some reason to hope that they will shortly return. If our dependence was upon man, in such a time as this, our hopes would almost fail us; but it is not; it is upon Him who governs the universe, and must go right. The dispensation to us seems dark, and we are compelled to look up to him who bringeth light out of darkness.—We need your prayers at all times, and those of the friends of the Redeemer, but especially at such a time as this—Pray for us that our way may be plain before us, and that we may prosper in the way. Wishing you every blessing, I remain yours in the best of bonds.

L. COMPERE.

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*From the New York Statesman.*

*The large Ship.*—Saturday, the 10th ult. was appointed for launching the large ship at Quebec, called the *Baron of Renfrew*, and great numbers of people from the Provinces as well as from the United States, visited Quebeck for the sole purpose of witnessing this huge vessel embraced by her native element. The ship started handsomely, and moved slowly about half her length, but owing to her immense weight and great length, all the grease was burnt on the ways, which were set on fire, and she stopped. By the aid of two steam boats, she was started a second time, but moved only a few inches—and remained stationary when the mail left Quebeck. It was expected she would be safely launched at the next high tide.

The following are the dimensions of this enormous vessel:

Length on the deck, 305 feet; breadth of beam, 60; depth of hold, 35; heighth from the keel to the taffrail, 50; length of the mainmast above the deck, 75; whole length, 100; length of the mainyard 72; height between the decks, 14; length of the tiller, 28; tonnage 5282 tons; length of chain cable, 120 fathoms of 2¼ inch iron; of the hemp cable, 100 fathoms, 26 inch rope; weight of the anchors, one of 90 hundred weight and the other 75; length of bowsprit, 60 feet.

A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser adds the following particulars:

This ship is ten feet wider than the former great ship the Columbus; 5 feet deeper, and 1500 tons larger. She required in her construction 3000 tons of timber; 12 tons of oakum were used in caulking her; 125 tons of iron in bolts, &c. She had on board a part of her cargo, amounting to nearly 5,000 tons of timber, and was expected to carry to England 9000 tons.

This singular mode of transporting timber across the Atlantic was devised by a gentleman of the name of Wood, and both the ships have been built under his direction for a Company in England. He appeared to be an intelligent, gentlemanly man, but it was feared that the speculation would not prove profitable. The master of the Columbus was on board the new ship ready to take the command of her when finished, on her destined voyage to England. He informed us that the Columbus worked perfectly well, and minded her helm as well as a boat. He also said, that having nothing to do on the preceding Sabbath, he had employed himself in reading the description of the Ark in the Bible, and as far as he could ascertain from that, this ship was built precisely on the same model.

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THE KING OF FRANCE has the merit of being about the least inattentive to business of any man in the nation. Every one likes to be distinguished for something—some peculiar characteristic, and, to acquire reputation, many effect to be what they are not: but the king of France, Charles X. is perfectly free from affectation, as to his prominent quality; and, in his own person, verifies the saying of Napoleon, that the Bourbons had not learned any thing by their expulsion from the throne.

When the king is pleased to meet the council, at which the royal *presence* is oftentimes indispensable to the transaction of business, whether his majesty takes any part in the matters discussed or not—he sometimes suddenly leaves his ministers without expressing an opinion, and, while they wait in hope of his return, that he may give the necessary order, or sign some paper to give effect to what has been resolved on, they, perhaps, behold him on horseback, with a retinue of dogs at his heels and puppies around him, galloping away to the chase. Hunting seems to be the only thing that he has any relish for, and the people, when they dare, begin to call him "Charles the Hunter," a name that posterity will just as surely give him as that of "Napoleon the great" will be conferred on the inhumanly treated exile of St. Helena. Hence the king has become unpopular, and the French, though so little given to a habit of thinking, very seldom now greet him with shouts of *vive le roi*. The coronation, it is intimated, will receive a large part of its pomp and parade to make him popular; but it will be unlucky if, while Charles, dressed in all his costly robes and in the act of pronouncing the coronation oath, should hear the yelp of a hound!—for it seems possible that he may tear of his cumbersome apparel, and "away to the fields."

Let France and *Spain rejoice*—"the Bourbons are restored"—the "long agony is over"—"the legitimate princes now reign."

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

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*New Canal.*—A meeting has recently been held at Montpelier, Vt. to take into consideration the practicability of opening a canal navigation from Lake Champlain, through the valley of Onion river, to Connecticut river; and, after receiving a report on the subject, another meeting was ordered to be held on the 30th inst. for the purpose of adopting suitable measures to explore and survey a route.

*N. Y. Spectator.*

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### MURDER.

The body of Capt. William West, of the Lighter sloop Resolution, was found on Sunday the 26th ult. in the slip, at the foot of Governeur's lane, by some boys who were bathing at that place. It was sunk by a stone weighing half a hundred, fastened to the feet by a rope; and there were several deep gashes on the neck and face, extending at short intervals from near the collar bone to the temple, where was a deep wound that penetrated the brain.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

*Another Marriage of an Indian with a White Girl contemplated.*—Our readers will recollect, that about a year ago, a marriage took place between an Indian Chief, who had attended the Foreign Missionary School at Cornwall, and a white girl. Most of the papers spoke of it in terms of decided disapprobation. The Agents of the School, at the head of whom is the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Litchfield, have published a Report, under date of the 17th inst. in which they state, that a negociation for a marriage has been carried on for some time past between *Elias Boudinot*, a young Cherokee, and *Harriet R. Gold*, of the village of Cornwall, and that there is now a settled engagement between the parties.—The object of the publication is to declare their "unqualified disapprobation of *such connexions*." And they regard the conduct of those who aided or assisted in this negociation as highly "criminal." They say that additional restrictions have been adopted, to protect the interest of the School, and of the community as connected with it.

*Middletown Sentinel.*

### LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

An English nobleman, the Earl of Darlington, it seems, owns a race horse which he calls *Barefoot*, & a London paper informed us, among other things, that he intended to run this horse Barefoot at the Wolverhampton races: some of our summarising fraternity in their eagerness to give the first foreign intelligence, especially if it partook a little of the outre, skipped the word horse in their hurry, & very fairly represented that the earl of Darlington intended at the next public races, to run himself barefoot; instead of the above horse Barefoot. This has been republished here and there with many suitable remarks on the degeneracy of European manners, and several have asked with grave faces what pass will the English nobility get to next?

*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

BROOKVILLE, (INDIANA,) JUNE 1.

We learn, that on Friday night last, in Fayette county, a truly unfortunate and melancholy occurrence took place, which terminated very seriously.—The following are the circumstances as related to us. Seven citizens of that county turned out to mob a Dr. Bradburn, broke open the door of his dwelling, and attempted to take him out of bed, when to the surprise of the *mob*, he sprang with impetuosity on the floor, seized a *dissecting knife*, and made several effectual passes at his assailants: one of whom was *stabbed* to the heart and expired immediately; a second has since died; a third supposed to have received a mortal wound, and the fourth slightly wounded, all with the same instrument; four were all that entered the house. Bradburn is now in custody—what is done with the surviving midnight assailants we have not heard.—This ought to be a sufficient caution to those persons who are disposed to arrest from the hands of proper officers, the reins of justice.

*Murder will out.*—Our readers will recollect that in March last, we published the mournful account of two children of David Tharp, Esq. of Hanover, N. J. who were drowned in a cistern of water, within a few days of each other. Notwithstanding the curb of the cistern was quite as high and safe as common, their deaths were deemed purely accidental by the family. Strange as it is, the fact turns out to be otherwise. A black girl, aged about 18 years, who lived in the house, last week voluntarily owned that she was instrumental to the death of the last child by throwing it into the cistern—but denied any agency as to the other. The confession of the black girl was taken down in writing—and the unhappy wretch sent to the prison at Morristown, to await future investigation.

*Newark Centinel.*

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

It was stated a few days since, that a person calling himself *Charles Ovington*, had made his escape from the court room, in Philadelphia, after an indictment had been found against him. It appears from the Bridgeport, Ct. paper, that this fellow was apprehended in Bridgeport, on Sunday evening, and committed to prison at Fairfield. The following paragraph is copied from the Democratic Press of yesterday:

"We have just received a letter from the Sheriff of Fairfield county (Con.) informing us that he has arrested *Charles Ovington*, in Bridgeport, where he has been committed to Prison on a charge of having stolen a horse in New-York, since he made his escape from the Mayor's Court Room. He is yet a young man, yet we are, on good authority, informed that he was transported from London to Botany Bay—he made his escape to Brazil—enlisted in the Brazilian service, returned to Liverpool and came out to this country about Christmas last."

WINCHESTER, (VIR.) JUNE 24.

*Awful Visitation.*—Another melancholy instance of the uncertainty of life occurred on the 15th ult. near Strasbury. It appears that during a severe thunder storm, several of Col. William Morris' people, who were ploughing in a field some distance from the house, took shelter under a tree which was struck by lightning, and the Col's overseer and three black boys and a horse were instantaneously killed, and two others who were approaching the fatal spot seriously injured.—It is somewhat remarkable that one of the boys who was killed, had a young turkey in his bosom which escaped unhurt.

The Grand Jury found bills of indictment this forenoon against James Reynolds and Benjamin Townsend, for the murder of Capt. West. They will probably be tried at the present sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.—*N. Y. Eve. Post June, 29.*

The following officers compose the Court Martial which will assemble at the Navy Yard in Washington, on the 7th of July, for the trial of Commodore Porter.—Captain James Barron, Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G. Ridgely, Robert T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliot, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, and George W. Rodgers.—Richard S. Coxe to be Judge Advocate.—*Washington Journal.*

*Caution against premature Interment.*—On Saturday evening Mr. Duffie, the Undertaker, was directed to attend at a certain house with a hearse and carriages, to convey to the grave the body of a person who was supposed to have died at an early hour on that morning; but on his arrival at the appointed place, it was ascertained the person was not dead.

*N. Y. Com. Advocate.*

On the 16th ult. Mr Canning laid on the table of the British House of Commons, a treaty between Sweden and Great Britain relative to the Slave Trade. According to the London Courier, he held this language on the occasion.—*N. Gaz.*

"He would take that opportunity to state—and he did so with extreme regret—that a similar treaty which was in progress with the United States of America, had been, since the late change of *Governors* in that country, broken off in consequence of the positive refusal on the New President to accede to it;—official notice of which had been received from that government."

*Sickness consequent to hot Weather.*

Such was the extreme heat in the fore part of this month, that complaints of the stomach and bowels have been more frequent, among both adults and children, than we have been accustomed to witness for some months past. Such, too, is the excitement occasioned by an inordinate temperature of the atmosphere, that many inflammatory diseases, as of the eyes, brain, liver and intestines, are likely to be induced; and indeed several cases of apoplexy and cholera morbus, have already come to our knowledge. Many severe affections of the bowels have also been brought on by the imprudent use of cold water. The distressing irritation & spasms produced by taking cold water to excess, when the body is thus heated, may frequently be relieved by the free use of laudanum and brandy given internally, and hot spiritous fomentations applied to the bowels; in some cases, death has manifestly been hurried on by too early blood-letting. It should be remembered that there are two stages in these affections, which call for different and even opposite modes of treatment. In the first, as in the cold stages of fever, the vital powers are in a measure suspended, approaching to, and sometimes inducing a complete state of asphyxia, and immediate death. During this state of insensibility, stimuli, both externally and internally, should be freely administered until the action of the heart is renewed, and the sensibility of the system is restored. Until these objects are attained, the use of the lancet is totally inadmissable. The second stage displays itself by more or less arterial excitement—occasioning inflammation of the brain, stomach or intestines. The lancet, cupping, division of the temporal artery, cathartics, enemata and blisters, are now called for, to be used with promptness and decision, especially when the patient has too freely indulged in spiritous drinks.

The distressing nausea and retching which is common in these affections, we have found to be the most readily overcome by the application of hot and moist peppermint leaves to the region of the stomach. They are the most conveniently applied by putting a sufficient quantity of the leaves between two pieces of cloth, then pouring upon them boiling water, and with something provided for the purpose, quickly pressing sufficiently dry, to apply to the region of the stomach as hot as the patient can bear. We have often found this simple remedy to allay the most urgent vomiting, when the stomach rejected opium and sedative medicines of every description.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1825.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this city with an uncommon degree of unanimity and zeal. Some indeed were rather over zealous, and commenced their firing on the preceding evening and followed it up by very copious discharges during the night. At sunrise we were reminded, by a regular and legitimate salute, accompanied with martial music and the ringing of bells, that the anniversary of our Independence had arrived, and that it became us to awake from our slumbers and join in its festivities. The weather, which at first seemed to threaten an interruption of the exercises of the day, soon became extremely fair and pleasant. A large procession, of all classes of our citizens, was formed at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, under the direction of Col Asa Roath and Maj. Wolcott Huntington—Thence they proceeded, under escort of the Rifle company, commanded by Capt. Child, and the Artillery company, commanded by Capt. Herrick, to the Congregational Church, and formed, with the ladies already assembled, a very large and respectable audience. For the most delightful and appropriate music that we have almost ever heard, we are greatly indebted to the Union Society, and particularly to their President, Mr. Phelps. The prayers were by Rev. David Austin, and were extremely well adapted to the occasion. The Declaration of Independence, prefaced by a few very appropriate remarks, was read by George B. Ripley Esq. and an Oration, embracing the most important topics of the present day, was delivered by John A. Rockwell, Esq.

After the services at the Church were concluded, the procession again formed and proceeded to partake of a cold collation prepared for them under a spacious bower on Bliss Hill. The situation was delightful, and the company were festive and convivial.

Gen. Ebenezer Huntington, a hero of the revolution, presided at the table, assisted by Cushing Eells, John De Witt, John Hyde, & Peleg Hunt, Esquires, Vice-Presidents. Under their direction, the following toasts were drank, attended by the discharges of cannon and appropriate music.

1. *The Fourth of July, '76*—May the spirit that animated the patriots and heroes of that day descend to their posterity to the latest generations.
2. *Our Country*—The land of civil and religious liberty.
3. *The memory of Washington.*
4. *The President of the United States.*
5. *Our early friend, La Fayette*—The pride of liberty plucked from the soil of despotism.
6. *The Patriots of the Revolution.*
7. *The Heroes of the War of 1812.*
8. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*
9. *The State of Connecticut.*
10. *Bolivar & the Republics of South America*
11. *Greece*—May the present campaign terminate in her complete emancipation from Turkish bondage.
12. *Agriculture, Manufactures, & Commerce.*
13. *The Fair Sex*—The chains imposed by them are the only ones which Freemen will ever wear.

The evening witnessed a beautiful exhibition of fire-works from the neighboring heights of Pepper's Hill. During the whole day we observed nothing like turbulence or riotous behaviour, and there never was an evening when our streets were more free from noise and our city more still and quiet, than the evening of that day.

We cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of the mode in which the military performed their part of the duties of the day.—Their discipline was perfect—their evolutions well executed, and their conduct that of gentleman as well as soldiers.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Norwich Bank, on Monday the 20th ult. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz.

Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, C. P. Huntington, Benjamin Coit, J. G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Huntington, Jacob W. Kinney, Asa Fitch, George L. Perkins, James Treat, Wm. C. Gilman. The Directors elected Jabez Huntington, Esq. for President, and F. A. Perkins Cashier.

At the Annual Meeting of the members of the Norwich Savings Society, on the 28th inst. the following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz. Charles Rockwell, *President.* Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, William C. Gilman, and G. L. Perkins, *Vice Presidents.* John Lathrop, Richard Adams, Joseph Williams, C. P. Huntington, Erastus Coit, Roger Huntington, John Breed, Lyman Brewer, & J. W. Kinney, *Directors.* F. A. Perkins, *Treasurer*, and Joseph Williams, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Stockholders of Thames Bank, holden at Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday last, William P. Green, Roger Huntington, Joseph Perkins, William C. Gilman, Calvin Goddard, Joseph Breed, and Amos H. Hubbard, Esquires, were chosen Directors. The Directors made choice of Wm. P. Green, for President and Lyman Brewer, for Cashier.

Mexican papers on the 12th of May have been received by the Editor of the National Gazette. The treaty between the Mexican Union and Great Britain was still under discussion in the Senate, in which body it had encountered much opposition. One of the principal objections to it was, that it contained no formal acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic.

The trial of the two Swiss, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in N. Y. for the murder of their countrymen, has terminated—they were both cleared. The prisoners were brothers, and so fully satisfied were the court and jury of their innocence, that they willingly granted them a certificate that no circumstance calculated to cast the slightest shade upon their character had been left unexplained by them. The American says that the meeting of the prisoners, after their discharge, with their sister, who had steadily watched the progress of the trial, and like a second Jeannie Deans, stood by them through good and through evil report, was of the most affecting character.—When her brothers, honorably acquitted, left the prisoner's box, and walked forth into the Hall, reinstated in their integrity, she rushed into their arms, and there strained to each other's breasts, they wept long and aloud.—Even eyes unused to weeping, mingled in these holy tears.

*Rogues Caught.*—Three pick-pockets, who followed General La Fayette from Boston to Portland Maine, have been caught at Kennebunk, at which place they stole from the pockets of citizens, between 2 and 3000 dollars. A large portion of the money and the pocket books taken have been found upon the thieves, and in places where they had deposited them. Two of the three are apparently Frenchmen, the other says he belongs to Providence.

*Caution to Letter Writers.*—The New-Orleans Advertiser says—The Postmaster showed us several letters this morning, which, having been sealed with *wafers* instead of *wax*, had been attacked by cockroaches during the night; the part where the wafer had stuck was entirely eaten up. This points out the necessity of using wax alone to seal letters in this country. No penalty of the law or vigilance of the officer, can avail against those "dark & midnight robbers," the *cockroaches!*

The National Journal observes, that when the national road authorized by Congress from Washington to Missouri, & the other road, for which authority has also been obtained, from Missouri to the confines of Internal Mexico, shall have been completed, there will be an unbroken road from Washington to Mexico—a distance of 3,300 miles.

### SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

On the first instant, at Johnstown, New-York, a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. W. S. Campbell, and on being traced to its source, was found to proceed from a barrel of paper rags, principally cotton, some of which had been saturated with oil, from having been used in cleaning lamps. The situation of the rags left no doubt of the origin of the combustion, and should operate as a caution against danger from similar causes.

A number of parties trading from the United States to the Mexican dominions, have been robbed and murdered. In consequence of these repeated disasters, a company of about eighty persons was formed on the 14th of May, at Franklin, Missouri, and set out for Santa Fe, with merchandize. The trade must be profitable or it would not be pursued under all these discouragements.

A new edition of Mr. Webster's Oration was issued from the press on Friday morning last. The first edition was disposed of in less than twenty-four hours.

### GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned on the 11th inst. The rebellious report and resolutions of Mr. Lumpkin, which we published in our last paper, were not called up. A resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to call out the militia, if necessary, to act against the Creeks.

The committee on the Creek murders, and the conduct of *Col. Crowell*, had made a report, closing with a resolution requesting the removal of the Agent, which they recommended to be forwarded to the Gen. Government. The report and resolution were adopted by a large majority of both Houses.

Gen. Gaines, with some U. States troops, has been ordered to repair to Milledgeville, by the National Government, with discretionary powers to call on the Governor of Georgia for militia, to protect the frontier inhabitants, and to enter the territory of the Creeks and extend protection to the Indians friendly to the views of the U. States, but not to commit hostilities on the Indians unless provoked thereto by acts on their part.

"We are sorry, exceedingly sorry, [says the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle,] that the idea of a separation of the States, and of civil commotion, should have been for a moment contemplated with so much indifference as they appear to have been in a few recent instances—but we are gratified that the great body of our citizens view the subject in a proper light, and will indignantly frown upon every attempt to destroy the harmony which ought to be preserved between the state and General Government."

☞ Communications and Advertisements intended for insertion in this paper, must be sent in previous to 10 o'clock on Tuesdays. For the information of those not acquainted with our art, we would remark, that the Printing Press, like the Mail Coach, has a particular time for starting, and that it cannot be stopped without subjecting its proprietor to censure and very frequently to loss. There is no putting off the patrons of a journalist with "*to-morrow*"—he has his time marked out and the moments numbered, and what he looses by day must be regained by robbing Somnus at night.

### MARRIED

At Pomfret, by the Rev. Mr. Boswell, Mr. NATHANIEL SWEETING, to Miss CATHERINE E. WALDO.

At Killingly, by the Rev. Mr. Whitmore, on the 23d ult. Mr. EDWIN CADY, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARIA WHEATON, of the former place.

On the 27th, Mr. WM. C. BACON, to Miss ANN STERNE, both of Killingly.

On the 26th, Mr. ELIPHAL D. TARBOX of Brooklyn, to Miss LOUISA ANN HYDE, of Killingly.

### DIED

At Killingly, on the 15th inst. ELISHA P. HUTCHINS, son of Dr. Penuel Hutchins, aged 25, Counsellor at Law, in full hope of future rest, being the fourth that has fallen a victim to the same disease in the family in the space of about six years.

In Sterling, June 11th, Capt. JOHN DOUGLASS, aged 79.

At Preston, on the 29th ult. Mr. GROSVENOR PHILIPS, aged 21 years.


## FOR NEW-YORK.

THE regular Packet Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

*Norwich, July 6th, 1825.* 14—

## THAMES BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank are informed that the second instalment of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock, is required to be paid at the Norwich Bank, on or before the 27th inst.

WM. P. GREEN, *President.*

Norwich, July 4. 1825. 14—

50,000——40,000,
30,000——20,000,
15,000——10,000
5,000——DOLLARS.

☞ Fortune's Residence.

## L'Hommedieu's

*LICENSED*

## Lottery Office,

"Did Fortune frown and every hope beguile,
Try her again and see how kind she'll smile."

*Norwich, July 6.* tf14—

## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS lately returned from Boston with an elegant assortment of

## VESTINGS,

consisting of Marseilles, Valencia, and English Silk.

LIKEWISE,

A good assortment of TRIMMINGS for all kinds of Garments—which he will sell on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Garments made & trimmed at short notice.

⁂ The Latest Fashions from New-York and Boston are received

*Norwich, July 5, 1825* 4w14

## *Cloth Dressing* AND WOOL CARDING

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st, 1825. 14—

July 6, 1825.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

SEASONABLE

## Dry Goods,

Which are offered at

Very low prices,

Consisting in part of

Super fancy print Calicoes,

do. do. Blue do.

BOLIVAR STRIPES,

(a new article for Ladies' Dresses)

Striped Cambric Ginghams,

Mosseline Scotch

MUSLINS,

Book Muslins and Lenoes,

Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples.

Black India and French Levantines,

Fancy Silk

HANDKERCHIEFS,

(a great variety)

Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,

(for Gentlemen's wear.)

Black Figured Silk and Valencia

VESTINGS,

Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,

Dogskin, Kid and Beaver

GLOVES,

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

Parasols, Band-boxes,

India Floor Mats,

Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, very cheap

A few pieces English Ingrain

CARPETING,

On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and

Oil Cloth do.

Norwich. 14—

## 20,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000 Dollars,

*With a large number of smaller prizes, amounting in all to more than 64,000 dollars.*

Tickets $4,25, halves, quarters, and eights in proportion

Draws 6th August.

LITERATURE LOTTERY

*draws 20th July.*

30,000 Dollars, 15,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,737 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars,

in all, amounting to upwards of 273,000 Dollars. Tickets $10, halves, quarters and eights in proportion

Apply at the Lucky Office of

## S. Brewster, Jr.

July 6. 14


## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich Conn. on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1825.*

L. F. & A. B. ALLEN, Lewis F. Allen, Silvester Alfonso, Charles Austin, John P. Austin, John A. Carew, Betsey Carpenter, Samuel Charlton, Fanny Congdon, Jacob Cooper, Joseph L. Davis, Sally Dodge, Jacob Fisher, James D. Frost, (2.) James Griffing, Benjamin or Ebenezer Hartwell, Hazard & Wilcox, Lemuel Kingsley, Laura M. Lathrop, Henry Loring, (2.) Jabez S. Maples, Ann Morse, John Morse, Jun. Ann S. Mumford, Mary C. Osbourne, Ephraim Pitcher, Roger Spicer, Jun. William Spicer, Thomas L. Throop, Betsey Wood, Margaret Woodworth, R. L. De Zing, *Norwich*, Stephen Dexter, *Lisbon*, Henry Lord, *Franklin.*

J. HYDE, P. M.

3w14—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, Jul 1st, 1825.*

CHRISTOPHER AVERY, Henry Abel, James Bradford, James H. Boyden, Nathan Burgess, Louisa K. Cone, (2.) George Cady, Fenner & Harris, Nathaniel Frey, (2.) James Griffith, Rowland Green, Sarah Green, James Green, Solomon Harris, William S. Hopkins, Charles Harris, Augustus Hammet, Jentha Harris, Samuel Hartshorn Randal Holden, Allen Harris, Samuel Johnson, Manuel Kinney, Sessions Lester, Nicholas Mathewson, Asa Phillips, Thomas Paine, Clarinda Parker, John Rill, David Sherman, John Sales, Silas Sisson, Elizabeth Tropp, Lemuel Woodward, (2.) Joseph Whipple, Ezekiel Walling, Thomas Walling, Alexander Wood, Olive Wheeler, Zebulon Whipple, Nathan Williams, (2.) *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Thomas Scranton, John C. Smith, Winthrop Campbell, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

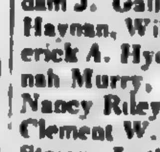
## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea Landing, July 1st, 1825.*

HARVEY ADAMS, Theophilus Avery (2d.) *Groton*, Joseph Bishop, Mary Brooks, H. B. Buckingham, Martha Crary, Henry Davis, William Davison, Barzilla Davison, Welcome Edwards, Melinda Eldredge, E. W. Franklin, Saphrona Freeman, John M. Fuller James Gorton, Capt. Gear, Benadam J. Gallup, Elizabeth Hyatt Charlotte Haynan, William Holt, Sally Herrick, Frederick A. Hyde, Asa Jilson & Brothers, Hannah Murry, Thomas Potter, Samuel Roath, Nancy Riley, Joseph Smith, Royal Storrs (2.) Clement W. Stephens, Mary Stetson, George Sterry, Luther Tracy, Jedediah Williams, David Wilbar, Eliza Whaley (2.) Erastus Waters, Alfred Walker.

CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.

3w14—

## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 8th ult a light red farrow Cow, about 11 years old Whoever will return said Cow, or give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN M WILLIAMS.

*Windham, July 6. 1825.*

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay Cash and the highest price for LAMB-SKINS, with the wool on.

WILLIAM DABNEY.

*Griswold, July 1, 1825.* 3w14

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield and Jewett city, will in future be carried in a Coach, and able to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *Proprietors.*
A. FRY.

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

## Steam-Boat Parties,

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Steam-Boat Fanny,

CHARLES DAYTON, Master,

WILL leave the wharf at Norwich, every Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, for Fisher's Island, L. Island Sound, &c. with parties of pleasure, and return at 6 P. M. A cold dinner will be furnished on board

Fare, including dinner, $1,

Children 50 cents

For Tickets apply at Kinney's Hotel, Bolles' Coffee-House, Robinson's Book-store, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

June 29th. 13—

## State Lottery Tickets

FOR SALE AT

*SAMUEL TYLER'S*

LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $20,000 | 10 | ......500 |
| 1 | do. 10,000 | 40 | ......100 |
| 1 | do. 5,000 | 80 | ......50 |
| 1 | do. 3,000 | 400 | ......10 |
| 5 | do. 1,000 | 800 | ......5 |

and a remunition of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month

All the above prizes will cost at $5,00 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection

It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

July 6, 1825. 14—

## NEW BOOKS.

T. Robinson

HAS just received

Gaities & Gravities; a series of essays, comic tales, and fugitive vagaries—now first collected by one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses."

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth (not lady Mary Wortley,) Montague, with some of the Letters of her correspondents.

Memoirs of the Countess De Genlis, illustrative of the history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Cobbett's Cottage Economy

New Moral Tales, selected and translated from the French of Madame De Genlis.

Redwood, by Mrs. Sedgwick.

The Improvisatrice, and other Poems, by L. E. L.

Polyglot Grammar of ten Languages.

Borden's Memoirs of Kemble, &c &c.

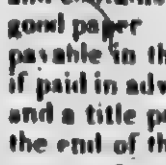
*July 6.* 3w14—

## New-England Farmer.

THIS is a weekly paper, published in Boston, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, and edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq. It is devoted to Agriculture and Domestic Economy; and has met the approbation of intelligent Agriculturalists and an enlightened public. It is aided by the subscriptions and recommendations of the *President and all the Officers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society*, who have expressed their favorable opinion of the paper, in a long and ably written article, to which their signatures are attached

☞ The *Farmer* is published weekly, and contains 8 royal quarto pages—on good paper The price is $3 per annum, payable in the course of a year, or $2,50 if paid in advance. The paper is paged, and a title page and index given gratis at the end of the volume. Persons who procure 5 responsible subscribers are entitled to one volume gratis. Gentlemen at a distance can have the work punctually forwarded to them on the receipt of one year's subscription.

*July 6, 1825.* 3w14—



20 Hhds. N.E. Rum,
6 do. Molasses,
30 bbls. & half do. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel,
100 quintal Fish, 40 bbls. Summer Oil,
8 bbls. Neets Foot Oil.

For Sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 6th, 1825.* 14-


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### THE SUMMER MORNING.

BY CLARE.

The cocks have now the morn foretold,
The sun again begins to peep,
The shepherd, whistling to his fold,
Unpens and frees the captive sheep.
O'er pathless plains at early hours
The sleepy rustic gloomy goes:
The dews brushed off from grass and flow'rs
Bemoistening sop his hardened shoes;

While every leaf that forms a shade,
And every floweret's silken top,
And every shivering bent and blade,
Stoops, bowing with a diamond drop.
But soon shall fly those diamond drops,
The red round sun advances higher,
And stretching o'er the mountain tops,
Is gilding sweet the village spire.

'Tis sweet to meet the morning breeze,
Or list the giggling of the brook;
Or, stretched beneath the shade of trees,
Peruse and pause on Nature's book,
When Nature every sweet prepares
To entertain our wished delay—
The images which morning wears,
The wakening charms of early day!

Now let me tread the meadow paths
While glittering dew the ground illumes,
As, sprinkled o'er the withering swaths,
Their moisture shrinks in sweet perfumes;
And hear the beetle sound his horn;
And hear the skylark whistling nigh,
Sprung from his bed of tufted corn,
And hailing minstrel in the sky.

### LIFE.

The sun has sought his western bed;
The summer evening breezes blow;
The glowing clouds stain ocean red,
And paint another sky below.
Her silver lamp's vanescent light,
The paly moon, can scarce be seen,
Till daylight, melting into night,
Proclaims her undisputed queen.

And, hark! the moonlit waves around,
In oozy caves, murmuring low:
With plaintive, soft, and wailing sound,
Like sea-nymph chanting tale of woe;—
A scene so fair, a calm so still,
Ah! why should ever tempest mar—
Ah! why should roaring surges fill,
Those caves with din of watery war?

Yet such is life—a breath destroys
Youth's fairy-tinted dreams of pleasure—
Its fondest hopes—its dearest joys,—
And robs it of its fancied treasure.
But, as the tempests cease to lower,
As nature smiles amid her tears,
E'en so shall Grief resign its power,
And Heaven repay our toils and fears.

## MEDLEY.

Every man that has felt pain, knows how little all other comforts can gladden him, to whom health is denied. Yet who is there does not sometimes hazard it for the enjoyment of an hour? All assemblies of jollity, all places of public entertainment exhibit examples of strength wasting in riot, and beauty withering in irregularity; nor is it easy to enter a house in which part of the family is not groaning in repentance of past intemperance, and part admitting disease by negligence, or soliciting it by luxury.

To maintain the qualities of goodness, tenderness, affection, & sincerity, in the several offices of life: to disdain ambition, avarice, luxury, and wantonness; and to avoid affectation, folly, childishness, and levity, is the consummation of a female character.

*Great English News!* The earl of Darlington has signified his intention of running barefoot at Wolverhampton races!

The bet of 1000 guineas that *lord* Kensington will not ride from London to Oxford, on the same horse, between sun rise and sunset, on the 8th of June, excites the great interest! 12 to 8 against lord K. His lordship and lord Sefton will entertain their friends on the occasion!

A country gentleman asked his son, who was at college, what was meant by a Bachelor of Arts? "One," said the student, "who woos the arts, but never weds them."

A gentleman going home one evening, stopped the watchman to enquire the hour. Sir, replied the facetious guardian of the night, I am not a stop watch. I know it retorted the other; I asked you because you appeared to be going!

### TO CURE THE PILES.

Take hog's lard eight parts, nutgalls one part, pulverise the galls very finely, and sift through a fine seive; then rub what comes through the seive to a powder. Melt the lard, add the galls, and stir it till cold. Apply it to the parts affected several times a day.

Take from 20 to 30 drops of the balsam of Capaiva on a little sugar, each night, and the yelk of an egg immediately after it. The writer has never known this application made without success.—*Zion's Herald.*

*Breach of Promise.*—An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, held by Judge Strong at Taunton last week, brought by Fidelia Thompson, daughter of the Rev. Otis Thompson of Rehoboth, against the Rev. Augustus B. Reed of Troy, for a breach of a promise of marriage. It appears that the promise was made while the defendant was a student in divinity with the father of the plaintiff, and that the defendent since his ordination in July last, has married another lady.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with the damages, to the amount of $375.

Impressing our minds with a just sense of all God's attributes, as not wise and great only, but as gracious and merciful, let it lead us to view every object of calm and undisturbed nature, with a perpetual reference to its Author. We shall then behold all the scenes which the heavens and the earth present, with more refined feelings, and sublimer emotions, than they who regard them solely as objects of curiosity, or amusement. Nature will appear animated, and enlivened, by the presence of its author. When the sun rises or sets in the heavens; when spring paints the earth, when summer shines in its glory, when autumn pours forth its fruits, or winter returns in its awful forms we shall view the Creator manifesting himself in his works.—We shall meet his presence in the fields. We shall feel his influence in the cheering beam. We shall hear his voice in the wind. We shall behold ourselves every where surrounded with the glory of that universal spirit, who fills, pervades, and upholds all. We shall live in the world as in a great and august temple; where the presence of the divinity, who inhabits it inspires devotion.


## NEW SUMMER GOODS.

### H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Is now opening a new assortment of choice

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable for the Season, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

*Among them are*

Elegant black Gros de Naples, Heavy French Levantine, Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes, Plain and Striped Black Circassian, Striped Florentine and Jean, Blue Cassinett, Men's LEGHORN HATS, *PARASOLS of a large size.* Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples *VESTINGS,* Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture, Hosiery and Gloves, *SHELL AND MOCK SHELL* COMBS, *Figured and plain Ribbons,* LACES, White and Pink Crape Lisse, Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do. White Muslin Dresses, Sarcnett and Common CAMBRICS, Brown Cambric for Bonnets, *RUSSIA DUCK.* Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage HANDKERCHIEFS, Silk and Cotton Flagg do. Pink and other Gimps.

*He has also a complete assortment of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,** AND *Cassimeres,*

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

## New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, of the *latest importations and fashions,* which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his Store in Jewett-City—where he will be happy to wait on those that may please favor him with their custom.

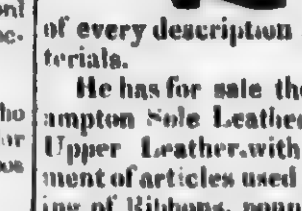
Persons wishing to buy, are invited to call and see for themselves.

CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.

*Griswold, June 1, 1825.* 3w12

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS and SHOES,

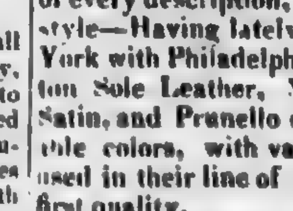
of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## 2000 lbs. Coffee,

30 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 hhds New Rum,
40 Barrels Country Gin,
30 Casks Thomastown Lime, (fresh.)
100 Bbls Rochester Flour,
1 pipe very superior old Holland Gin, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & CO.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

### A. & A. GAY,

HAVE just received and are now opening a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, Cheap for Cash,

*Consisting in part of*

Elegant Gros de Naple & Gros de Eta SILKS, Black Levantines, Sinshaws, Sarsnetts, black and Colored CANTON CRAPES, *Black Silk Vesting,* Black and Colored Florences, Black and Colored Italian Crapes, Black Silk Hdkfs. Silk Flagg and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, *Fancy Gauze and Silk do.* *LACE VEILS,* Green and White Gauze do. Crape Lisse, Gauze Ribbons, *Black and White Silk* HOSE & GLOVES, Bobinett Laces, *Cashmere Long Shawls,* Black Bombazeen and Circassian, Striped Denmark Satteen, Irish Linen, Linen Damask, Long Lawn. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Ducks, *Calicoes and Cambrics, &c. &c.*

—*ALSO*—

200 yards American **Carpeting,** good quality and colors.

June 29th, 1825. 13—

## May 18th. Carpeting, *LEGHORN HATS, &C.*

### WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just received from New-York a few pieces English Ingrain Carpeting, (*handsome patterns.*) 6-4 India Floor Matting.

1 Case *LEGHORN HATS, white & smooth* —ALSO—

Printed Muslins and Cambrics, (*new patterns.*)
Brown Linen and Cotton Cambric.
Brown Battesse, (*a new article for Ladies' Bonnets.*)
Women's White Thread Hose.
A few setts rich Feather edged Ribbons.
A great variety fancy Baskets, &c. 7—

## New and Fashionable Goods.

### ERASTUS COIT

HAS received from New-York a variety of *FANCY & STAPLE* DRY GOODS, which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete *BLACK & WHITE* LEGHORNS. —CHEAP—

June 8. 10—

## Paul & Wylie,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store recently occupied by Horatio G. Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by JOSEPH WYLIE, under the firm of

JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.

and offer for sale at the above Store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE,

all which were lately purchased in New-York, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any Store in this vicinity.

We thank our friends for past favors, and hope they will be continued.

*They have also on hand,*

60,000 CEDAR & CHESNUT SHINGLES, which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.

PAUL & WYLIE.

*Voluntown, May 29, 1825.* 3w13

N. B.—Wanted, by the subscribers, a Young Man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given PAUL & WYLIE.

**20,000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do. do Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles.
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid, Oak Boards. Extra price for clear seasoned floor boards will be paid.

## JOHN KINNEY & CO.

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of Dry Goods of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, (*for gentlemen's Coat colars.*) A splendid assortment of Light & Dark Calicoes and Muslins, Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd *Cassimeres, Cassinetts,* Denmark Satins, Valencia & Linen Drillings, (*for gentlemen's pantaloons.*) *Light Blue French Nankin,* (*for boys summer wear.*) Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine, (*for gentlemen's wear.*) Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar LEGHORN HATS, Shell and Horn Combs, Nankin & Canton Crapes, Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze HDKFS. *Silk Long Shawls,* Cashmere do. & Square do. *ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,* 4-4 Irish Linens, Brown Tickenburg, Long Lawns, White Gauze & other RIBBONS, Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE, Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do. Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton, Ivory and Feather Fans, Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets, *Furniture Dimities & Fringes,* Elegant Fig'd. Silks, — Pattern do. Black & Col'd Swantines, *Russia Sheeting,* White do. Blue and Yellow Nankins, *STRIPED BATIST,* (*for Ladies' dresses.*) White and Col'd. Satins, Satin Levantines, *Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

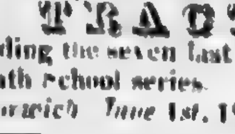
Going! Going! Going!!!

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

## Sabbath School Books.

### T. ROBINSON



HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books, Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of TRACTS, including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath school series.

*Norwich June 1st, 1825.* 9—

## Memoirs

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution—The French Revolution—The downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,

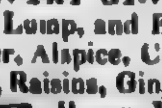
*For sale at*

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

Price 1 dollar.—The same for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1.75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.

Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

## FOR SALE by the subscriber,

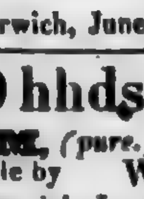


2 hhds. Old Spirits,
4 pipes French Brandy,
2 hhds. Holland Gin,
10 do. New Rum,
10 hhds. and bbls. Molasses,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga & Port } WINE,
*COUNTRY GIN,*
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Mace, Raisins, Ginger, Coffee,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souchong, H.Skin and Bohea } TEAS,

—ALSO—

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, Snuff, Tobacco,



*DRUGS &* MEDICINES *of all kinds.*

Dwight Ripley.

Norwich, June 20, 1825. 3w12—

## 10 hhds. W. India

RUM, (*pure.*) 150 Sacks Fine Salt, for sale by Willis Gray & Co.

*Norwich, June 29, 1825.* 3w13—

**300** TYLER'S RAKES,
50 do. Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes,
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

## 8 Cases Seasonable Goods,

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & Fancy Calicoes, (*new patterns.*) Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins, Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste Muslin, (*various colors for Ladies' dresses.*) Shaded Gros de Naples, Light & Dark figured do. *Black Italian Silks,* Superior Quality French & India LEVANTINE, Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES, Black and Colored Italian Crape, Canton Crape, Crape Lisse, Long & Square Cashmere & Merino SHAWLS, An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage Handkerchiefs, Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825 9—

## New Goods.

### Wolcott Huntington

HAS just opened *a large addition to* his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered

AT VERY LOW PRICES

*for cash—among them are*

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Black Silk and Mersailles VESTINGS, Pang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords, Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes, Black Bombazett & Bombazines, Ombra, Gros De Naples, Lutestring, Pattarit and Ombra Gauze SILKS, Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti, Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine *HANDKFS. & SCARFS,* ☞ some very rich. Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull MUSLINS, *WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE* Common and Cambric Dimities, *Damask Table Cloths & Diaper,* Irish Brown and Black LINENS, Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, ditto Sea Island Ditto, Black and Green Crapes, CRAPE SHAWLS, Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do. Tabby Velvets—Brown Cambrics Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do. Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES, Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

☞ 200 pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print Muslins, Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto, *comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 17, 1825.* 7—

## More New Goods.

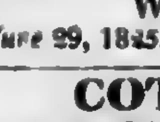
### WM. ROGERS

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a large assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

With which, and those before on hand, he is enabled to offer to the public a choice so *extensive,* and at such *low prices,* as will not, he trusts, fail to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

June 13th. 11—



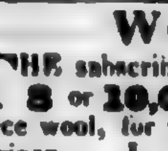
120 Hhds. Tierces & Barrels New-Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale,

40 Hhds. New Rum, (*expected this week.*) by

Willis Gray & Co.

*June 29, 1825.* 3w13—

## COTTON.



25 bales prime Geogia, 24 do. New-Orleans COTTON, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.

June 21. 12—

## WOOL.

THE subscribers wish to purchase 8 or 10,000 pounds of good fleece wool, for which a fair price will be given. L. F. & A. B. ALLEN.

Franklin, June 21, 1825. 3w12—

## The Splendid

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

*Draws in* ONE WEEK.

*CAPITAL PRIZE*

$50,000

Call soon—Delays are dangerous.

Tickets $10, shares in proportion.

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

No. 7th June 9th 13—

## NORWICH LINE.

The Superior new Steam-Boat

FANNY,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING.*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days

*RETURNING.*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

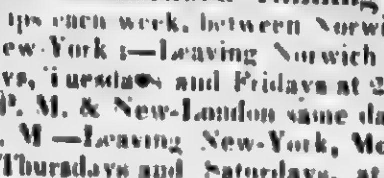
Fare from Norwich to New-York $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

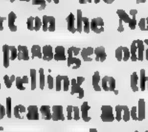
*The Steam-Boat New-London,*



HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May 10, 1825.* 6—

## For Albany,



THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

## For Sale, Cheap!

**100** bbls, Mackerel. *Apply to* JAMES N. BROWN.

Norwich, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

## Clay's Stomach Bitters,

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 34 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly14—

## TO LET,



A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to Mr JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL A[W]E..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 15. NORW[IC]H, CO[N]N. WEDNES[D]A[Y], JULY 13, 1825 Vol. XXVIII. ..Whole No. 1519.



NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

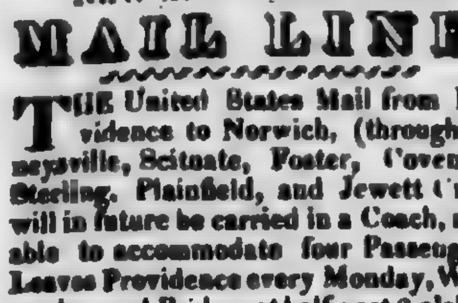
The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

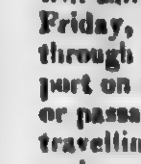
*July 5, 1825.* 14—

*The Steam-Boat New-London,*



HAS commenced running 3 trips each week, between Norwich and New-York;—Leaving Norwich on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. & New-London same days at 6 P. M.—Leaving New-York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. From this time, the fare from & to Norwich will be 5 dollars, from and to New-London 4 dollars.

*May 10, 1825.* 6—



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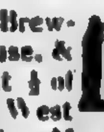
## THAMES BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank are informed that the second instalment of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock, is required to be paid at the Norwich Bank, on or before the 27th inst.

WM. P. GREENE, *President.*

Norwich, July 4, 1825. 14—

## Valuable Sale.



FOR SALE, the Brew-house, Malt House, & Wharf, and about ⅛ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

*—LIKEWISE—*

300 Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 13—

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to Mr JACOB W KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No 222 Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April 26, 1825.* tf4—

## FRUITSTORE.

JUST opened, a large & general assortment of choice fruits, consisting of the following:—

**Bunch, Muscatel & Sultana Raisins,**

Figs, in boxes, Prunes, first quality

**Bordeaux & Malaga**

**ALMONDS,**

***ZANTE CURRANTS,***

**NUTS.**

Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Peca nuts, Hickorynuts, Hazlenuts, Cocoa nuts, Suwarrownuts.

Lemons, Oranges, Lemon Syrup Rock Candy, and Confectionaries of all kinds. Olives, Capers, Preserved Ginger, Soda Powders, Mead, Ale, Newark Cider, &c &c &c

S. L'Hommedieu, *Agent.*

Norwich, June 1[5], 1825. 11—

## *Memoirs*

OF Gen. La Fayette, embracing details of his public and private Life. Sketches of the American Revolution The French Revolution—The downfall of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons; with biographical notices of individuals who have been distinguished actors in these events,

*For sale at*

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Price 1 dollar.—The same for which 10,000 subscribers in this county paid $1,75 each. And for the consolation of those in the habit of subscribing for books, T. R. would respectfully inform them, that, by calling or sending to his bookstore, they can always be accommodated at nearly the same low ratio.

Norwich, June 14th, 1825. 11—

**SHINN'S PANACEA.**

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom: ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes & Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphailties, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

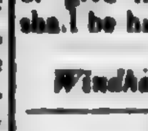
*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E corner of Third & Market streets, Philadelphia.

*** Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

## *PRINTERS' NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney *June 22, 1825.*



**STRAYED,**

FROM the subscriber on the 8th ult a light red farrow Cow, about 11 years old. Whosoever will return said Cow, or give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.
*Windham, July 6, 1825.*

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay Cash and the highest price for LAMB-SKINS, with the wool on.

WILLIAM DABNEY.
*Griswold, July 1, 1825.* 3w14

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea Landing, July 1st, 1825.*

HARVEY ADAMS, Theophilus Avery (2d.) *Groton*, Joseph Bishop, Mary Brooks, H. B. Buckingham, Martha Crary, Henry Davis, William Davison, Barzilla Davison, Welcome Edwards, Melinda Eldredge, E. W. Franklin, Saphrona Freeman, John M. Fuller James Gorton, Capt. Gear, Benadam J. Gallup, Elizabeth Hyatt Charlotte Haynan, William Holt, Sally Herrick Frederick A. Hyde, Asa Jilson & Brothers, Hannah Murry, Thomas Potter, Samuel Roath, Nancy Riley, Joseph Smith, Royal Sturrs (2,) Clement W. Stephens, Mary Stetson, George Sterry, Luther Tracy, Jedediah Williams, David Wilbar, Eliza Whaley (2,) Erastus Waters, Alfred Walker.

CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.
3w14—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Conn. on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1825.*

L. F. & A. B. ALLEN, Lewis F. Allen, Silvester Alfonso, Charles Austin, John P. Austin, John A. Carew, Betsey Carpenter, Samuel Charlton, Fanny Congdon, Jacob Couper, Joseph L. Davis, Sally Dodge, Jacob Fisher, James D. Frost, (2,) James Griffing, Benjamin or Ebenezer Hartwell, Hazard & Wilcox, Lemuel Kingsley, Laura M. Lathrop, Henry Loring, (2,) Jabez S. Maples, Ann Morse, John Morse, Jun. Ann S. Mumford, Mary C. Osboune, Ephraim Pitcher, Roger Spicer, Jun. William Spicer, Thomas L. Throop, Betsey Wood, Margaret Woodworth, R. L. De Zing, *Norwich*, Stephen Dexter, *Lisbon*, Henry Lord, *Franklin.*

J. HYDE, P. M.
3w14—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 1st, 1825.*

CHRISTOPHER AVERY, Henry Abel, James Bradford, James H. Boyden, Nathan Burgess, Louisa K. Cone, (2,) George Cady, Fenner & Harris, Nathaniel Frey, (2,) James Griffith, Rowland Green, Sarah Green, James Green, Solomon Harris, William S. Hopkins, Charles Harris, Augustus Hummel, Jeptha Harris, Samuel Hartshorn, Randal Holden, Allen Harris, Samuel Johnson, Manuel kinney, Sessions Lester, Nicholas Mathewson, Asa Phillips, Thomas Paine, Clarinda Parker, John Rill, David Sherman, John Sales, Silas Sisson, Elizabeth Trepp, Lemuel Woodward, (2,) Joseph Whipple, Ezekiel Walling, Thomas Walling, Alexander Wood, Olive Wheeler, Zebulon Whipple, Nathan Williams, (2,) *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Thomas Scranton, John C. Smith, Winthrop Campbell, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

## HITCHCOCK'S

***NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,***

( SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING )

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Week Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness, Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*

when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshier; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfv414—

## New-England Farmer.

THIS is a weekly paper, published in Boston, by JOHN B. RUSSELL, and edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN Esq It is devoted to Agriculture and Domestic Economy; and has met the approbation of intelligent Agriculturalists and an enlightened public. It is aided by the subscriptions and recommendations of the *President and all the Officers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society*, who have expressed their favorable opinion of the paper, in a long and ably written article, to which their signatures are attached.

☞ The *Farmer* is published weekly, and contains 8 royal quarto pages—on good paper The price is $3 per annum, payable in the course of a year, or $2,50 if paid in advance. The paper is paged, and a title page and idex given gratis at the end of the volume. Persons who procure 5 responsible subscribers are entitled to one volume gratis. Gentlemen at a distance can have the work punctually forwarded to them on the receipt of one year's subscription.

*July 6, 1825.* 3w14—

300 TYLER'S RA[KES]
30 do Cradles,
100 Patent Pitch Forks,
Barstow's & Glasko's Hoes & Scythes.
FOR SALE BY JOHN LATHROP.

## 10 hhds. W. India

**RUM**, *(pure.)* 150 Sacks Fine Salt, for sale by Willis Gray &Co.

*Norwich, June 29, 1825.* 3w13—


## REFLECTOR.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEAS OF VARIOUS APPEARANCES IN THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE.

Whenever the eye of man opens upon any sublime or any beautiful scene of nature, the first impression is to consider it as *designed*—as the *effect* or workmanship of the Author of nature, and as significant of his power, his wisdom, or his goodness; and perhaps it is chiefly for *this fine issue*, that the heart of man is thus *finely touched*, that devotion may spring from delight; that the imagination, in the midst of its highest enjoyments, may be led to terminate in the only object in which it can finally repose; and that all the noblest convictions and confidences in religion, may be acquired in the simple school of nature, and amid the scenes which perpetually surround us.

Wherever we observe, accordingly, the workings of the human mind, whether in its rudest, or its most improved appearances, we every where see this union of devotional sentiment with sensibility to the expressions of natural scenery. It calls forth the hymn of the infant bard, as well as the anthem of the poet of classic times. It prompts the nursery tale of superstition, as well as the demonstration of the school of philosophy. There is no era so barbarous in which man has existed, in which the traces are not to be seen of the alliance which he has felt between earth and heaven; or of the conviction he has acquired, of the mind that created nature, by the signs which it exhibits; and amid the wildest, as amid the most genial scenes of an uncultivated world, the rude altar of the savage every where marks the emotions that swelled in his bosom when he erected it to the awful or the beneficent deities, whose imaginary presence it records.

In ages of civilization and refinement, this union of devotional sentiment with sensibility to the beauties of natural scenery, forms one of the most characteristic marks of human improvement, and may be traced in every art which professes to give delight to the imagination. The funeral urn, and the inscription to the dead, present themselves every where in the most interesting incidents in the scenes of ornamental nature. In the landscape of the painter, the column of the temple, or the spire of the church, rise amid the ceaseless luxuriance of vegetable life, and, by their contrast, give the mighty moral to the scene, which we love, even while we dread it: the powers of music have reached only their highest perfection when they have been devoted to the services of religion; and the description of the genuine poet has seldom concluded without some hymn to the Author of the universe, or some warm appeal to the devotional sensibility of mankind.

### INTEMPERANCE.

The following extract is from an address delivered by the Hon. John Holmes, before the members of Saco Lodge, on the last anniversary of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.—*Eastern Argus.*

"Temperance is a masonic virtue And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that *intemperance* is a most fatal and destructive vice. The temptations and delusions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the syren song by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm, by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart, and perverts and paralizes the understanding, is matter of the profoundest astonishment. Before the danger is discovered, escape is hopeless, and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smooth and delightful current, towards the brink of tremendous cataracts, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, hears the roaring and feels the trembling. The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistible, he is hurried to the brink, the abyss yawns, he is swallowed in the vortex and lost forever. Is the charm irresistible? Does the malady admit no cure? Is the calamity inevitable? Can nothing be done by *masons* to prevent it? Yes. Let them beware that they never countenance or indulge an intemperate brother. Let them administer correction with the hand of friendship. Let the admonition be honest, faithful and seasonable. To provide against possible danger, let them often try the experiment upon themselves, to discover the first symptoms of the contagion.

They will pardon my zeal, for it is in the cause of humanity. I am pleading for the disconsolate mother, the hapless orphan, and the broken-hearted and distracted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed love, and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead, saying, "O ye sons of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who riot and wanton with the gifts of a bounteous Providence! come and behold the companions of your revels, the victims of your folly. See the father's pride and mother's joy, snatched from their embrace and hurried headlong to an untimely tomb. See the flower of youth and beauty shedding its fragrance and displaying its glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze, it sickens, withers and dies. Here the object of virtuous affection; there the promise of connubial bliss—this the hope of his country, and that the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all doomed to a premature and disgraceful death. Look at these and be admonished.

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

There is no end to the miseries which ensue from intemperance in eating and drinking. Intoxicating liquors, of the two, are the worst, because they disqualify men for performing the social duties of life and lead to the grossest deeds of vice and wickedness: and the effects, therefore, which this one besetting sin has produced in the world, already, are more to be lamented than the devastations of war.

Intemperate eating—down right gluttony—distending the bowels with a mixture of every thing, at the same time, has a tendency to inflame the countenance, bloat the body, swell the feet, generate gout, produce fits, and often causes instantaneous death, while there is but little or no evidence of disease.—Those who live frugally, certainly have the fairest prospect of a long life, and a quiet one. The slave who makes a scanty meal upon boiled rice, is healthier than his tyranical master who feeds upon dainties. Among the variety of constitution breakers, which are served up upon the tables of the luxurious, a modern turtle soup is the most destructive, because it abounds the most with a farrago of spices which are actually dangerous to the delicate coats of the stomach. Abrasions of the mucous membrane are alarming in every instance, and yet a tea-cup full of turtle soup, if made in the usual coffee-house manner, with little or none of the turtle, puts the life in jeopardy of every one who has the imprudence to feast upon it. There is no pleasure like the pleasures of health, and no infirmities that will compare with those which originate in intemperance. To the young, these remarks will be the most serviceable; the old will not subdue propensities, voluntarily, which have been pampered without judgment, and indulged without reason.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE AUBURN FREE PRESS.

### THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

If you wish to study character—if you wish to see the world—if you wish to know what crudities and qualities exist in the human race go to the printing office, when the paper is published, and the morning stage has brought its usual bundle of crimes, crim. con. & Congressional proceedings. Let a lazy fellow like myself, one who has little to do, and still less disposition to perform even that little, make a morning's lounge in the printing-office, and he will learn more than he would in a fortnight's poring over his dusty, worm-eaten volumes. I love to secure a quiet nook, and with a newspaper before me, peep out to observe the motley assemblage who flock together to present their advertisements, find fault with the editor or printer, hear the latest news, make their sage remarks, and "spill their judgments" on the political affairs of this mundane sphere.

In comes Mr. Dry Goods, with a request that a blunder the printer had made in publishing an advertisement of his the day before, by substituting chints for cheese, making it read, a "quantity of chints from one of the first dairies in the country," might be corrected. The compositor was called, the manuscript was produced, and found printed *verbatim*, and Mr. Dry Goods hastily left the office to correct his own mistakes.

Mr. Vinegar Cruet, the village grocer, wished that "smoked herrings" might be put in capitals, as he wished to draw the attention of the public to that article.

A young gentleman entered and handed a small packet of papers to the editor, and left the office. His manner plainly enough indicated that he belonged to the class of idlers who contribute their mites to the ephemeral colums of the day.

"Mr. Editor," said a fat old fellow, who sat wheezing in his easy chair, "you give too much room to such idle fellows; who cares for their literature and their essays? I had rather read a debate of Congress, or our Legislature, than all the literary trash which the whole tribe of scribblers can furnish in a year."

"Perhaps, Mr. Grumblegumption, it may be so with you, but you will be so good as to recollect there are numerous persons who patronize a paper merely for the miscellaneous articles it contains, and who rarely if ever look at a Congressional debate; and we caterers for the public must consult the inclination and taste of all, so far as is consistent with the paramount obligations we owe to society."

"But I tell you," interrupted Grumblegumption, "that no advantage whatever is derived from all the tales, essays and poetry which the present generation has produced; they only"—

"Mr. Editor," said a young lady who had that moment entered, "will you please to hand me your last paper, containing the prize essay of the 'Dream of love,' from the New-York Mirror."

It was given her, and with a smile, and a look, which I would not have exchanged for all the Congressional debates in the universe, with old Grumblegumption to boot, she retired.

"There," continued he, "such are the persons for whom you exclude the wisdom of sages and the researches of our Legislative halls."

A pedlar of combs, sleeve buttons, needles, &c. enquired for a paper; one was handed him, and turning it over, said his object in calling was to examine the bank note exchange, but was surprised to find it excluded, when it was so particularly necessary for gentlemen engaged in trade. He was referred to city papers for the information necessary to determine the character of the two dollar bill he held in his hand, and turning on his heel he left us.

The door opened, and a man whose important and supercilious air showed him to be a person of authority, entered. "Mr. Editor," said he, "I have called to demand the name of the individual who signed himself Manlius in this morning's paper."

"When the reasons are known for this demand," said the editor, "perhaps you may be gratified in your request."

"My reasons," replied he angrily, "are, the fellow has abused me shamefully, and his name shall be given up, or you must yourself prepare to suffer the consequences of a refusal."

"But are you certain, 'Squire Smellfungus, the article was aimed at you? There are, you are sensible, no names mentioned, and there are unfortunately so many persons to whom the character sketched by Manlius is applicable, that there must be some strong points of resemblance indeed to justify your demand."

"You know," said Smellfungus, "that there are scoundrels in every community who take delight in stabbing in the dark, men who are more elevated than themselves, and unless a proper punishment is awarded, no man will be safe from their attacks."

"I venture to say," replied the editor, "that Manlius was unaware that so important a personage as yourself existed; and when he was wielding the lash of satire over the political sins and moral crimes of certain of the community, he had little idea that any person who aspires to respectability in society would claim the privilege of considering those remarks as directed at him."

It was easy to perceive the man of office felt his situation was becoming far from enviable, and denouncing the severest vengeance of the law upon "all and sundry," he was moving towards the door, with an evident intention of taking himself off.

"Wait, if you please, one moment," said the editor, "I merely wish to whisper in your ear, that before proceeding in this affair, it may be well to look at home. A writer like Manlius, looks abroad in the political world, he surveys the mass of knavery and folly with which it abounds; he embodies it and gives it "a substance and a form," that it may receive the lash of ridicule, the sting of satire, or the frown of contempt; if any political adventurer steps forward and says, "I am that knave," or, "I am that villain," it is nothing to us.—We have learnt that no one never hurt by that which does not apply to himself

"Let the feather of the shaft glance over a *sound* part and it will not be felt, but let it touch a wounded and irritable place, and it will inflict pain and anguish!"

Pale with rage, Smellfungus closed the door with a violence which showed the reproof as well as the offence was felt. Even old Grumblegumption grinned a smile of exultation at Smellfungus' mortification.

A young man entered, handed a paper, and retired—It read as follows,—"Mareried l wensday by Rev. elder Mahlay Mr. jon hingham to Mis olive jules awl of this Plase."

Enough, said I, for one morning, and *debouched* from my corner, leaving Grumblegumption to conclude his harangue against poems, tales and newspaper essays, at his leisure.

THE MEDDLER.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

### A DISTRESSING CASE.

Henry Newbury, a lad of 13 years, and Edward Chilley, aged 17, were committed for trial charged with stealing a silver tea pot from the house of R. H. Cooke, Esq. Grosvenor place.

There was nothing extraordinary in the case itself, but it was made peculiarly interesting by the unsophisticated distress of Newbury's father.

The poor old man, who it seems has been a soldier, and is now a journeyman pavier, refused at first to believe that his son had committed the crime imputed to him, and was very clamorous against the witnesses, but as the evidences proceeded, he himself appeared to become gradually convinced. He listened with intense anxiety to the various details; but when they were finished, he fixed his eyes in silence for a second or two upon his son, and turning to the magistrate, with his eyes swimming in tears, he exclaimed, "I have carried him many a score of miles on my knapsack, your honor."

There was something so deeply pathetic in the tone with which this fond remonstrance was uttered by the old soldier, that every person present, even the lad himself, was affected by it. "I have carried him many a score miles on my knapsack, your honor," repeated the poor fellow, while he brushed the tears from his cheeks with his rough unwashed hand, and then continued, "But it is all over now: he has done; and so have I!"

The magistrate asked him something of his story.

He said he had formerly driven a stage-coach in the north of Ireland, and that he had a small share in the proprietorship of the coach. About that time he married a young woman with a little property, but he failed in business, and after enduring many troubles, he enlisted as a soldier in the 18th, or Royal Regiment of Irish foot, and went on service with his wife and 4 children. Henry, (the prisoner) was his 2d son, and his darling pride." At the end of 9 years he was discharged in this country without a penny or a friend in the world; and coming to London, he with some trouble got employment as pavier by the gentleman who managed the streets of Marylebone."

"Two years ago, your honor," he continued, "My poor wife was weared with the world, and she deceased from me, and I was left alone with the children, and every night I came home, I washed their faces, and put them to bed, and washed their little bits o'things and hanged o'the line to dry myself—for I had no money, your honor, and so I could not have a housekeeper to do them, you know. Well, your honor, I was as well as I could be, considering my wife was deceased from me; but some bad people came to live at the back of us, and they were always striving to get Henry among them, and I was terribly afraid something bad would come of it, and it was but poorly I could do for them, and so I'd made up my mind to take all my children to Ireland. If he had only held up another week, your honor, we should have been saved. But now"—

Here the poor man looked at his boy again and wept, and when the magistrate endeavored to console him by observing, that his son would sail for Botany Bay, and probably do well there—he replied somewhat impatiently, "Aye, its fine talking, your worship.—I pray to the great God he may never sail any where unless he sails with me to Ireland;" and then from a moment's thought, he asked, in the humblest tone imaginable. "Does not your honor think a little bit of a petition might help him?"

The magistrate replied, it possibly might, and added, "if you attend his trial at Old Bailey, as eloquent in words and actions as you have done here, I think it would help him still more."

"Aye, but then you wont be there, I suppose, will you?" asked the poor fellow, with that familiarity which is in some degree sanctioned by extreme distress—and when his worship replied that he should not be present, he impatiently rejoined, "Then what's the use of it! There will be nobody there who knows me—and what stranger will listen to a poor broken-hearted old fellow, who cant speak for crying?"

The prisoners were now removed from the bar to be conducted to prison, and his son, who had wept incessantly all the time, called to him—"Father, father!" repeatedly, as tho' he wished him to follow; but the old man stood, rivetted, as it were, to the spot on which he stood, with his eyes fixed on the lad; and when the door had closed upon him, he put on his hat as if unconscious where he was; and crushing it down over his eyes, he began wandering about the room in a state of stupor.—The officers in a waiting reminded him that he should not wear his hat in the presence of the magistrate, and he instantly removed it, but he still seemed lost to every thing around him, and though one or two gentlemen present put money in his hands, he scarcely noticed it.

At length he slowly sauntered out of the office, apparently reckless of every thing.

Let every child who reads this tale of sorrow, avoid the company of the idle and the vicious: lest in an evil hour they be led to the commission of crimes which will bring down the gray hairs, and expose their own souls to

ORIGINAL STAINED

the burnings of that fire which never will be quenched, and the gnawings of that worm which will never die.

Mr. Webster's Address at the Bunker Hill Celebration is just published by Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. We believe that most of those who heard it, under the various disadvantages to which they were subjected, will be more struck with the appropriateness and beauty of this production in the reading than they were in the delivery of it. We should be happy to make copious extracts from it, or even to republish the whole address. But the very liberal price which the publishers have paid to the Monument Association for the copy right, forbids our enriching our columns from it, in such a way as to diminish its value in their hands. Few will regret the trifling sum demanded for the beautiful edition now published. We will only, as a specimen of its style, extract the following passage, in which the orator describes the particular objects of the Association.—*Boston Repertory.*

"The society whose organ I am, was formed for the purpose of rearing some honorable and durable monument to the memory of the early friends of American Independence.—They have thought, that for this object no time could be more propitious, than the present prosperous and peaceful period; that no place could claim preference over this memorable spot; and that no day could be more auspicious to the undertaking, than the anniversary of the battle which was here fought. The foundation of that monument we have now laid. With solemnities suited to the occasion, with prayers to Almighty God for his blessing, and in the midst of this cloud of witnesses, we have begun the work. We trust it will be prosecuted; and that springing from a broad foundation, rising high in massy solidity and unadorned grandeur, it may remain as long as Heaven permits the works of man to last, a fit emblem, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and the gratitude of those who have reared it.

We know, indeed, that the record of illustrious actions is most safely deposited in the universal remembrance of mankind. We know that if we could cause this structure to ascend, not only till it reached the skies, but till it pierced them, its broad surface could still contain but part of that, which, in an age of knowledge hath already been spread over the earth, and which history charges itself with making known to all future times. We know, that no inscription on entablatures less broad than the earth itself, can carry information of the events we commemorate, where it has not already gone; and that no structure which shall not outlive the duration of letters and knowledge among men, can prolong the memorial. But our object is, by this edifice to show our own deep sense of the value and importance of the achievements of our ancestors; and by the presenting this work of gratitude to the eye, to keep alive similar sentiments, and to foster a constant regard for the principles of the Revolution. Human beings are composed not of reason only, but of imagination also, and sentiment; and that is neither wasted nor misapplied which is appropriated to the purpose of giving right direction to sentiments, and opening proper springs of feeling in the heart. Let it not be supposed, that our object is to perpetuate national hostility, or even to cherish a mere military spirit. It is higher, purer, nobler. We consecrate our work to the spirit of national independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest on it forever. We rear a monument of our conviction of that unmeasured benefit, which has been conferred on our own land, and of the happy influences which have been produced, by the same events, on the general interests of mankind.—We come, as Americans, to mark a spot, which must forever be dear to us and our posterity. We wish, that, whosoever, in all coming time, shall turn his eye hither, may behold that the place is not undistinguished, where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought. We wish, that this structure may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event, to every class and every age.—We wish, that infancy may learn the purpose of its erection from maternal lips, and that weary and withered age may behold it, and be solaced by the recollections which it suggests. We wish, that labor may look up here, and be proud in the midst of its toil.—We wish, that, in these days of disaster, which, as they must come on all nations, must be expected to come on us also, desponding patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power still stand strong. We wish, that this column, rising towards heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also to produce, in all minds, a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude. We wish, finally, that the last object on the sight of him who leaves his native shore, and the first to gladden his who revisits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and glory of his country. Let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit."

## THE OBELISKS AT ROME.

Rome alone, of all the cities of the world, boasts the obelisks of Egypt. These sublime monuments of the grandeur of past ages were not formed, like the works of our degenerate days, by the slow aggregation of minute parts, but hewn out of one tremendous block of everlasting granite. They were destined to perpetuate the memory of Egyptian kings, whose very existence is now forgotten.—They were brought hither to swell the triumph of Roman Emperors, whose long line they have seen pass away. They were overthrown by barbarians, whose civilized descendants now lament their fall; and they have been re-erected to the glory of popes, with whose obscure names they are now inscribed. It is a strange, and somewhat a humiliating contrast, that it has been considered a triumph of modern art, even to raise from the ground those masses which were brought from the remote regions of Nubia, to grace the ancient capital of the world.

So arduous did this enterprise appear, and so great were the difficulties attending it, that when the removal of the obelisk, in the grand Piazza of St. Peter's was determined upon, several years of preparation elapsed before it could be carried into effect. Men of science, all over Europe, were consulted upon the means of accomplishing it. Proposals from architects, engineers, and mathematicians, were sent in from all quarters; and when, after mature deliberation, the plan of Fontana was adopted, and every thing was, at last, in readiness for the great attempt, the day was ushered in by the celebration of high mass in St. Peter's after which, the architect and the workmen received the solemn benediction of the Pope,* who implored the blessing of Heaven to prosper their great undertaking. The engines were then set in motion, & an incredible number of laborers and horses strained every nerve to aid their effect, but it was not until after fifty-two successful efforts, that the mighty mass was raised from the earth and swung in the air. Then the shouts of assembled thousands rent the air: the cannon from the Castle, San Angelo, proclaimed the triumphant tidings, and the bells of all the churches rang peals of joy.

The obelisk which now crowns the lofty summit of Pincian-hill, in front of the church of the Trinita dei Monti, towering far above the domes, the towers, and the palaces of "the Eternal City," enjoys by far the most beautiful situation of all the obelisks of Rome. But no cold description can convey to you, at a distance, the feelings with which such monuments are viewed here. How often, when the calm moon beams have shown on the beautiful solitude of the Trinita dei Monti and involuntarily awakened feelings too deep for expression, have I gazed in the silence of the night, on the tall summit of that stupendous obelisk pointing to the skies, and thought that, among the works of man, there are none more sublime than these! Their formation is lost in the earliest of time, and they will probably last till time be no more; till the earth and 'all that it inherits' have passed away. In them, art seems for once to vie in durability with the works of nature. Formed of the most imperishable of materials, they are fashioned by the being of a day, but they have remained, while countless generations have gone down to the dust. They have survived all that mankind deem most stable—laws, languages, institutions, nations, dynasties, governments, and gods. They are the work of a people now no more—the monuments of a religion passed away, and covered with the characters of a language that is forgotten.—The unknown antiquity, and the mysterious obscurity that involves their origin—the long flight of ages past, which they have seen, and be dark and distant futurity to come, which they seemed destined to witness—open on our mind while we contemplate them and make us sensible of our own littleness—make us remember, that in the passage of a moment, we who now feel, think, admire, and meditate, shall be no more, while they will stand the wonder and admiration of the world.'

*Eng. Pap.*

* Sextus V. A. D. 1589.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Mass. Yeoman July 6.*

SAXONY SHEEP.—It is quite certain that the interests, both of agriculture and manufactures, require that more attention should be given in this country to the rearing of Sheep, especially of those which produce the finer sorts of wool. The great value of Saxony wool is well known to our manufactures. The best of it has sold within the year past for three dollars and fifty cents a pound. The rearing of Sheep which will produce such wool is therefore of immense importance to New-England, and it is gratifying to find that efforts are making to introduce the Saxony Sheep here. A flock was imported last year, and sold at auction, at high prices. Another, and a much better one, has been selected and imported this year, and is to be sold at auction at Brighton, next week, on Thursday. Being in that vicinity last week, we had the curiosity to ride some distance to view it—and, although not very much skilled in these subjects, we could not but be struck with the fine appearance of the flock, and with the quality of the wool. The flock is a rich treasure in which we trust some of our good farmers will secure a share. Those who are manufacturers as well as farmers have a double interest in availing themselves of the opportunity, now given, of securing to themselves a race of Sheep so greatly superior to those which are commonly reared.

*Worthy of Imitation.*—Two very excellent societies have been recently formed in Worcester, Mass. which deserve to be held up by way of example, to other counties and states of the Union. The first is called the Worcester Historical Society, and is instituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving materials for a complete history of the county; including facts and traditions of the Indians. The second is a Lyceum, the object of which is to obtain, examine, and preserve, the vegetable, animal, and mineral productions of the country. Of the progress of the first of these institutions, no statement appears; but the Lyceum is already said to contain specimens of about 2000 minerals, 1500 shells, 600 plants, many insects, numerous engravings, and other articles of curiosity together with a respectable library of rare and valuable books.—*Nat. Jour.*

## THE AFRICAN COLONY.

If this colony shall prosper, as it probably will, though it is too distant to have much effect in reducing the number of the free colored population in the United States, which was the original design of it, it may have a happy effect on the neighboring nations or tribes in that quarter of the world, and become highly valuable to us on account of the commerce which it will afford. Coffee, cotton and rice grow here as natives, and may be cultivated to an extent. With these rich staples for export, and a soil capable of producing abundant supplies of grain, what mighty results may be hoped for when this colony of civilized blacks shall acquire power to command the respect of the adjacent inhabitants, forbid the slave trade, and enter into treaties with the European and American nations?—All these things may happen in less than fifty years, and possibly, at an earlier period;—and the hope of spreading light through this dark land, should make us zealous for the success of the project, notwithstanding it may not materially effect the design for which the colony was established. The present colonists are healthy and appear to be prosperous—and will be joined by others as fast, perhaps, as the general good will admit of. A very rapid accession of population cannot be otherwise than injurious, as destructive of those fruits which experience has reared for the safety of persons and property.

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

*From the N. York Daily Adv. June 7.*

*Singular.*—In the thunder storm on Tuesday, a sloop lying at Smith & Deming's shipyard was struck by the lightning, & her mast shivered to its foot. A carpenter standing over the mast, had his clothes stript off on one side from under one arm down to his shoe, which was rent from his foot, and his skin was discolored, notwithstanding which he recovered from the shock in a few minutes. Another man on deck had his pipe knocked out of his mouth, but escaped personal injury.

*From the Springfield Republican, July 6.*

FIRE.

A building situated on Mill River in this town and attached to the U. S. Armory, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last about 12 o'clock. In one part of the shop was a Forge, from which the fire undoubtedly caught. The other part contained the machinery for turning and fitting gun stocks, owned by Mr. BLANCHARD, upon whom the loss severely falls: the machinery destroyed is estimated to have cost him 2000 dollars.—The remainder of the property lost, worth about 6000 dollars, belonged to the U. States. A saw-mill connected, took fire, and was considerably burnt.

*From the New-Haven Register.*

FARMINGTON CANAL.

On Monday the 4th inst. the ceremony of commencing the excavation of the Farmington Canal, took place at Salmon Brook village in Granby. The day was remarkably pleasant, and the Exercises were appropriate and interesting. There were from two to three thousand people present on the occasion, and among them several gentlemen of distinction from Massachusetts.

The Barge fitted up by Capt. Geo. Rowland of New-Haven, drawn by four horses, in which he and several gentlemen of our city embarked for Southwick, gave an additional interest to the occasion, and the sight of it was highly gratifying to all present.—The plan was well designed and happily executed, and reflects great credit on the gentleman who conceived the project.

The services of the day were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McLean. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. Timothy Pitkin, and an able Oration was delivered by Burrage Beach, Esq. After which a procession was formed under the command of Gen. George Cowles, which moved to the north line of the State in the following order, viz:

The Simsbury Artillery.

Capt. Rowland's boat, drawn by six horses, in which were seated the Governor of the State, the President of the Canal Company, the Orator of the day, Hon. Jonathan H. Lyman of Northampton, the Commissioners and the Engineer, together with several of the Clergy.

The Directors and Stockholders of the Canal Company.

Citizens from this state and Massachusetts.

The procession, composed of gentlemen in carriages, waggons, and on horseback, was two miles in length.

Previous to commencing the excavation, Gov. Wolcott delivered the following ADDRESS:—

*Fellow-Citizens and Friends;*

We are assembled on this anniversary of our National Independence, to perform an interesting ceremony. The time, the circumstances and the object of our meeting, are calculated to awaken recollections & to suggest thoughts peculiarly impressive: The noble enterprize of uniting the Valley of Connecticut, with the city of New-Haven, by a navigable Canal is this day to be commenced. To me has been assigned the high honor of first applying the hand of labor, to a work which is itself magnificent, though as I believe, but the first of a series of like operations, which are to combine the resources of an extensive and flourishing Country.

Under the auspices of an honorable association, which has united talents, wealth and perseverance, and confiding in the skill and intelligence which I see assembled around me, I have repaired to this station, here to manifest my conviction, that scientific investigations, have already demonstrated that the enterprize is practicable, and my belief that the requisite labors will be continued with the characteristic energy of New-England men, until the design shall be successfully consummated.

It is impossible to entertain doubts on either of these points:—for permit me to enquire, when on any former occasions, have the enlightened Freemen of this region, failed to accomplish their deliberate resolutions? or, when has their ardour been subdued, by obstacles which it was possible to surmount?

Nothing can ever retard the progress of our public improvements, but foreign war, or domestic dissentions. The first is improbable; the last may possibly create some temporary embarrassments: Ignorance may excite prejudices; envy may impute mercenary motives; may create sectional jealousies; array the opposition of imaginary counter-interests; or stimulate individual selfishness to withhold necessary facilities, unless accompanied with exorbitant remunerations for surrendering them.

No ominous events are, however, expected in this quarter; and such have been recited merely as contrasts to the course of conduct which will be here exhibited.

Relying on the efficient aid, the sound sense, and the patriotic views of the people among whom their operations are to be conducted, this association will proceed with ardent hopes and an untiring spirit.

Philosophy has proved that animal vigor and health depend on the constantly reciprocating action of muscles, nerves, veins & arteries:—Intellectual excitement is promoted by the activity of social intercourse.—This intercourse is elevated and refined as it progresses through populous cities, flourishing towns, and prosperous villages, until it vivifies the minutest ramifications of civilized life.

Experience has proved that the interest of science, agriculture, arts, commerce, and manufactures are correlative; that they are mutual aids to public industry, and the prosperity and power of states and nations.

The present period appears to be the fulfilment of a divine prediction, that, "*many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.*"

And, while in unison with our countrymen from Maine to Missouri, we peal anthems of gratulations in honor of the festival which constituted us a great nation, may we not indulge a hope, that this day will also witness the commencement of an equally durable work which will add to the strength and security of this community, and attach another link to that chain which surrounds and binds together the resources and interests of our beloved country?

With such hopes and feelings, I now proceed to perform the duty which has been assigned to me.

On concluding the Address, the Governor began the ceremony of digging, in which he was assisted by the President of the Canal Company.

After the performance of this ceremony, the Hon. Mr. Lyman addressed the Assembly.

Public expectation was eager for this address, and it was more than satisfied. If the Canal shall be as well planned and finished as was this address, we shall have every reason to value and admire it. We regret that it is not in our power to present it to our readers at this time.

To the Hon. Mr. Hillhouse the company collected at this festival, were greatly indebted for the exact execution of the judicious arrangements which he has previously made.

At an early return of the national birth day, we hope to be able to record the completion of a great work so harmoniously and auspiciously commenced.

Connecticut River and the Atlantic have often met at Saybrook: may their future intercourse across the fields, be more frequent and profitable.

*Forth of July in New-York.*—Among the exhibitions and amusements of the day and evening were the following, viz:—Grand military parade and review: civic procession of different societies, with a miniature line of battle ship; the firemen's procession, two boat races, one from Hoboken to Castle Garden, the other from Jersey city to the Garden; performances at the Park and Chatham Gardens theatres, &c. at the Broad-way and new Lafayette circuses; fire-works at the Vauxhall, Castle and other Gardens; illumination of the museum, vauxhall, and other public places; various steam boat excursions, public orations and dinners, &c. &c. Noah advised the citizens to "*keep cool, eat sparingly, drink temperately, get into no broils, and behave decently.*"

Among the entertainments at the Park Theatre, was a dramatic sketch, in one act, called Bunker Hill Monument, from the pen of Mr. S. Woodworth. It concludes with the "*ceremony of laying the corner stone.*" There is too much of the monkey about this.

*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday observes—the examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy closed last week, having occupied a number of days of most assiduous attention on the part of visitors, teachers, and cadets. During great part of the time, the Exercise commenced, in the presence of the Board of Visitors, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and continued with little intermission until 7 in the evening. The Report, which the visitors were required to make, has been forwarded to the War Department, and still shows the high state of efficiency and great national importance of this Institution. At the close of the labors of the occasion, the Cadets in number two hundred and fifty, coming from each state nearly in the ratio of Congressional representation, were addressed at the instance of the Board of Visitors, by Mr. Everett, the distinguished Representative Elect from Massachusetts. His address is represented by our correspondents as having been one of the most eloquent, and it is added, one of the most impressive exhortations ever listened to in any Academic Hall. "As a parent," says one of our correspondents, "I rejoice that my sons (not cadets) were present to hear him." Considering that this is said by one who is competent to judge correctly on the subject, we can hardly conceive of a happier compliment to the merits of the Address. Mr. E. is, for his age, undoubtedly one of the most highly gifted men in our country.

*Singular effects of Lightning.*—On Tuesday, the 28th ult. about 12 miles from this city, five horses were struck by lightning and killed instantly. What renders this a singular occurrence, is the fact, that the person who was riding one of the horses at the time, was uninjured.—*Hartford Times.*

*From the Boston Commercial Gazette.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at Portsmouth from Havre, we are furnished with Paris dates to June 8th. The Portsmouth Journal observes that the newspapers contain little matter of interest, being chiefly filled with accounts of the rejoicing, ceremonies, &c. in the city of Paris, upon the return of the King from his Coronation.

He reached Paris on Monday, June 6th, the weather, which had been for some days unfavourable, proving brilliant.

The King was expected at 1 o'clock at la Villette, where a triumphal arch was erected. At 11 o'clock, the National Guards, the Royal Guards, and the troops of the line drew up in files on each side of the road by which the procession was to pass. Behind them were crowds of spectators, and along the whole line of road the windows, balconies, and even roofs, were thronged. Wherever it was practicable galleries and stages were erected, and the windows were adorned with white flags bearing the royal arms or loyal inscriptions. In the rue St. Honore the fronts of many houses were hung with tapestry, carpets, &c. Triumphal arches were erected at the limits or the *arrondissements* by which the cavalcade passed.

A royal salute of a hundred and one guns announced the King's arrival.

The Prefect of the Department then made an elaborate address upon presenting the keys of the city; to which the King replied—

"I feel great satisfaction in re-entering these walls. It is always with a lively emotion that I recollect the reception that was given to me eleven years ago, when I preceded the King my brother. I return here having received the holy function, which has given me new strength. I will consecrate it all, and whatever I have of life and all my means, to the prosperity of France. This is my firm resolution, Gentlemen, I give you assurance of it."

Cries of *Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!* resounded on all sides.

The procession then moved forward. It was opened by a squadron of Gendarmie, followed by several squadrons of Lancers and Cuirassiers of the Royal Guards, the Horse National Guards of Paris, the Staffs of the Palace, and of the First Military Division. Next came five magnificent royal carriages drawn by eight horses richly caparisoned, in which were the great officers of the King's household.

The King was in the splended coronation carriage, having the Dauphiness on his left. Opposite the King was the Dauphin, having the Duchess of Berry on his left. His Majesty's carriage was followed by an escort similar to that which preceded it.

A tremendous fire broke out at Bordeaux 2d June; property to the value of 4,000,000f was consumed, including 2,500 pipes of brandy. To the amount of about 2,000,000 was insured.

## FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have received Gibraltar papers to the 28th May, but they are barren of political intelligence. On the 13th the Columbian armed brig El Vencedore, carrying 14 guns and 100 men, had an engagement off Cadiz with the Spanish brig Primero de Catalana, of 14 guns and 175 men; which, after an action of about 10 minutes, terminated by the former sinking the latter. Ten or 12 of the crew went down with her, and the patriot brig, which had arrived at Gibraltar with 158 on board as prisoners, had none of her crew hurt, not a shot of the enemy having touched her. The Colombian Privateer Maria Isabel had also captured a Spanish vessel off Cape Trafalgar, the crew and passengers of which had arrived at Gibraltar. Four other vessels belonging to Spain, had likewise been captured off Malaga, by a patriot cruiser.

The king of Spain had refused to recognise Mr. Montgomery, the recently appointed American Consul at Alicante, in consequence of his having joined the national militia and taken up arms during the struggle of the constitutionlists in that country.

*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*The White Mulberry.*—As this is the period when the white mulberry, so necessary in rearing silk worms, ripens, those desirous of encouraging the production of domestic silks, would do well to gather the fruit, and to preserve the seeds for sowing. In two or three years at most, the leaves may be gathered in great abundance; and it is calculated, that an acre of trees in that time would be worth $300; in 5 years $500. After the trees are set out, and bare sufficient leaves, nature will do all the rest.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*From the Boston Commercial Gazette, July 11.*

FROM LONDON.

By the Ocean, Capt. Weeks, arrived last evening, from London, in 34 days, we received our files of the London Courier to the 3d of June, but their contents are unimportant.

The times of the 31 days, letters from Spain state that the constitutional party is cautiously, but perseveringly, exerting itself to gain fresh friends. Spain is full of combustable matter waiting, only an opportunity to explode.

A GRAND SWINDLING MATCH is spoken of at Richmond Va. It seems that three *gentlemen* had associated together, by making notes and drafts on one another, (and which they never intended to pay,) to obtain large quantities of goods and money, and by which they acquired 50,000 dollars, and came very near realizing 100,000, before they were found out. The names of those persons are given in the papers—but it seems that, though the amount of their *rascalities* may be greater than that of all the depredations committed by the tenants of the penitentiary, it will not be easy to punish them—being "rogues of distinction," their *speculations* probably, will come under the denomination of *debts*—& there is a much greater feeling for "poor" debtors than for *ruined* creditors. For my part, I regard the highwayman as an honest fellow, when compared with a gentleman who contracts debts that he does not *intend* to pay at the time of contracting them. Subsequent inability is a different affair; and, if brought about by misfortunes, will claim the sympathy of every body.

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1825.

Although the communications on the celebration of our Independence, in the neighboring towns, are somewhat voluminous as well as numerous, we insert them with great pleasure, believing they will be as interesting to our readers as any thing which, in the present dearth of matter, we can present to them.—We rejoice to see that so many have shown a disposition duly to observe and keep in remembrance the event which gave us existence as a nation. And we regret, extremely, that there should be any who should have been restrained by any conscientious scruples from engaging in the festivities of the occasion. If our citizens feel any joy at our independence or regard for our free government, there is no more proper time to express it than on the anniversary of the day that insured us those blessings. We feel no disposition to quarrel with any one, if his mode of expressing this spirit of rejoicing differs from our own. If any person supposes that it ought to be celebrated exclusively by religious exercises, no one can object to their so doing. But that the indulgence in excesses, which it must be confessed sometimes appear on that day, should be adduced as an argument for the abolition of all notice of it, is, we think, unjust. As well might we say that the annual festival of Thanksgiving should be dispensed with, & our clergymen refuse to ascend the desk because that day, more than any other, witnesses the most injurious excesses in the gratification of the palate. The abuse of a thing is no argument against its proper and legitimate use, and we hope that, in future, we shall witness more liberality and less licentiousness on the fourth of July.

FOR THE COURIER.

[FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.]

Monday, 4th inst. being the 49th Anniversary of American Independence, a respectable collection of citizens from the towns of Preston and Norwich, assembled at the Inn of Col. Paul Horvey, in Preston, for the purpose of celebrating the day. David Tracy, Esq. of Norwich, was appointed President of the day, and Wm. Kimbal of Preston, Vice President. At 11 o'clock, A. M. the procession formed under the direction of Lieutenant Hutchins, Marshal of the day, and proceeded to the meeting-house in Long Society, where services were commenced by singing an appropriate hymn, selected for the occasion, by an excellent choir of singers, who, by their presence, appropriate and skilful performance, added both pleasure and interest to the services of the day, and waked up in our breasts the animated feelings of devotion.—The Rev. Mr. Fuller then addressed the throne of Divine Grace in a devout and impressive manner, which was succeeded by appropriate singing. The Declaration of Independence was then read by the Marshal; after which, a truly patriotic Oration was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Norwich, in a style which did honor to the Orator. After the conclusion of the services, the procession repaired to a convenient bower, erected for the occasion, and partook of a plentiful and well provided dinner. After which, the following toasts were drank under the discharge of cannon.

1st. *The day we celebrate*—As often as its morning sun shall rise on our country, so often may it be greeted by the shouts of millions of happy freemen; and wherever it sends its rays, may it witness the abodes of prosperity and peace.

2d. *The Constitution of the United States*—It has breasted the ravages of war, derided the persecution of its enemies, both external and internal, and more than proved, that no weapon formed against it can prosper.

3d. *The President of the United States.*

4th. *The memory of the Renowned Hero of Mount Vernon*—The political father, and saviour of our happy America.

5th. *Gen. La Fayette*—The friend and companion in arms of the united Washington.

6th. *General Andrew Jackson*—The illustrious warrior; may his invaluable services to his country be duly appreciated and acknowledged, and engraven upon the tablet of every American heart, as with the point of a diamond.

7th. *The United States of America*—May union and harmony ever pervade her councils.

8th. May *Freedom & Independence*, which as a legacy are guaranteed by Almighty God to all men as their *unalienable rights*, soon become the *prominent* feature of every government under heaven.

9th. May we never meet an old friend, with a new face

10th. *The Militia of the United States*—The safeguard of the union, well organized, well disciplined, we fear no danger.

11th. *The Navy of the United States*—Its thunders have convinced the world of the respect due to the flag of freedom.

12th. *Our youthful and happy country*—may her sons ever be the protectors of innocent maidens, poor widows, helpless orphans, the christian religion, and liberty.

13th. *The American Fair*—May they never be so unfortunate as to become the nurses of a race of slaves.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day.

*The memory of Samuel Adams, Esq.*—The renowned statesman and illustrious patriot.

By Mr. G. Moore.

*The President of the day.*

By the Orator of the day.

*Our wise, popular, and liberal government*—It has for its foundation the *Rock* of Eternal Ages, and the gates of *Hell* cannot prevail against it.

By the Marshal of the day.

*The Orator of the day.*

The day (notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain which fell in the morning,) was remarkably fine. The utmost good order and decorum prevailed, and the gentlemen separated at an early hour.

The forty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the inhabitants of the town of Lisbon, with demonstrations of patriotism and true national pride.

The day was announced by firing of cannon, beating the reveille, and other expressions of joy, and at 12 o'clock a national salute was fired. A procession was formed under the direction of Capt. David Baldwin & Joseph B. Hibbard, Marshals of the day, consisting of nearly three hundred, which proceeded to the meeting-house, and a choir of fifty young ladies passed through the procession singing the Ode on Science, to the admiration of all present, after which the following exercises were performed—An appropriate prayer by the Rev. Levi Nelson, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Ebenezer Bishop, and an Oration delivered by Mr. Samuel Peckham, Jun. The procession was again formed, and returned to a bower, erected for the purpose, attended by martial music, where about one hundred and sixty partook of the refreshment provided for the occasion, after which the following toasts were drank, with feelings in some measure corresponding to the sentiments, attended by the discharge of cannon, and a band of music.

1st. *The birth day of the nation*—We celebrate with hearts of gladness.

2d. *The Congress of 76*—Which, under the auspices of heaven, dared declare the then thirteen States to be free and independent.

3d. *The memory of those Patriots who signed the Declaration of our Independence.*

4th. *The President of the United States*—Whether applauded by his friends, or censured by his enemies, he still remains the same, and by his uniform conduct and strict adherence to the principles of American Independence, he has secured the confidence of the former, and confounded the latter.

5th. *The Vice-President and heads of departments of the United States*—May their conduct continue equal to their high responsibility.

6th. *The memory of George Washington.*

7th. *Gen. La Fayette*—The champion of the rights of man in the old world, the hero who nobly shed his blood in defence of American liberty.

8th. *The heroes of the Revolution*—One tears for the dead—for the living our brightest smiles.

9th. *The Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

10th. *The State of Connecticut*—May it be attended with the blessings of prosperity & health.

11th. *Our sister Republics*—May they exemplify the principles of liberty in an impressive manner.

12th. *The Militia of the United States*—While they justly estimate the rights they enjoy as citizens, may they ever be ready to defend them as soldiers.

13th. *Our gallant Navy*—May the thunders of their cannon speak terrors to all approaching enemies.

14th. May the raw material of gunpowder never fail to be manufactured to commemorate the day of our National Independence.

15th. *Agriculture*—The support of our nation, may it never be shackled.

16th. *Manufactories*—May they stand on their own bottoms, and become permanent & profitable establishments.

17th. *Commerce*—May it flourish in free trade, and her sailors be respected, and every sea be whitened with her canvass.

18th. *Public opinion and a Free Press*—The cherubim and flaming sword, which keep the tree of Liberty.

19th. *Arts and Sciences*—May their utility be universally experienced and subserve the cause of rational freedom.

20th. May party spirit and every hostile feeling be forgotten.

21st. May we rejoice that we are not hewers of wood and drawers of water under a foreign government.

22d. *Our Flag*—May it protect commerce and seamen in the enjoyment of free trade and sailor's rights.

23d. *The rising generation*—May they realize that their liberties were bought by the blood of their forefathers. Let them protect their rights.

24th. *The American Fair*—Their virtues are at once the highest reward, and the best security for our own.

VOLUNTEER.

The Jubilee of American Independence, may it be universally celebrated with that pure and enlightened patriotism which inspired those patriots who declared it, and the heroes who achieved it.

Joseph Jewett, Esq. officiated as President of the day, assisted by Samuel Peckham, Andrew Clark, and Tyler Brown, Esqrs. Thro' the day, the utmost order, decency and harmony prevailed, and the people retired at an early hour.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at the Willimantic Falls, Windham, with an occasion worthy of unanimity. At sunrise, the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, announced to the people that the Monarch of the day had arisen to enlighten the western world, and cause her inhabitants to arise and participate in the grand celebration of the National jubilee.

ORIGINAL STAINED

A large collection of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Tingleyville, and under an escort, marched down the Willimantic, attended with martial music, cannon roaring and the ringing of bells, to a building fitted for the day, where prayers were made by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, and well adapted to the occasion—the Declaration of Independence was read, and an Oration delivered by Wm. Jillson, Esq. embracing the topics of the day, attended with music adapted to the occasion. After the services were over, the procession formed, marched down State street, up back street, through rough lane into main street, over Jillson's hill up to Hopkins' plain, opposite Leesburg, where the gentlemen partook of a warm collation, under a spacious bower, and the ladies well provided for at Mr. Hall's, who did honor to himself in the noble entertainment. Under the direction of the Committee the following toasts were drank, attended by the discharge of cannon, and music appropriate, and at an early hour all was still, no noise to disturb the thinking mind, no drunkenness, all retired to their respective homes well pleased with the performances of the day.

1st. *The 4th day of July '76*—The marble may moulder, but while a heart beats in an American bosom, the Declaration of that day will never be effaced.

2d. *The survivors of the American Revolution*—The gloom of those days may dwell on their minds, but the enjoyment which their posterity feels, for the blessings which they have entailed upon them, may light them to the tomb with gladness.

3d. *The memory of Washington.*

4th. *The Continental Congress*—The embodied wisdom of the nation which wrought the freedom of one hemisphere, may it stand as a beacon to enlighten the other.

5th. *The Orator of the day.*

6th. *The President of the United States*—A Statesman.

7th. *The Continental Army*—Whom victory could not elate, whom defeat could not depress; may we as the sons follow the example, whenever put to the test to protect our country and constitution.

8th. *The Governor of Connecticut*—May his wisdom and his talents be ever devoted to the welfare of the State.

9th. *The Genius of Liberty*—May her firm base be deep rooted in every American bosom.

10th. *The Militia*—May they stand as firm as the Mountain Rocks, against a foreign foe.

11th. *Henry Clay*—The main shaft to the Manufacturer's water-wheel, the Farmer's plough, and the mechanic's chissel.

12th. *The Fair Sex*—Though absent, yet they remain firmly implanted in our breasts.

13th. *The unhappy Greeks*—May the band of Friendship never forsake them in their glorious struggle to emancipate themselves from cruel oppression, and indignant Turkish barbarity.

14th. *The River Willimantic*—May it like the Nile of Egypt, enrichen the country through which it flows, and add to our National prosperity.

15. *The three great pillars of American Independence*—Farmers, Manufacturers, and Mechanics.

16. *Commodore David Porter*—May he be rewarded by the hand of Justice, for protecting American citizens from the insults of bigoted Ferdinand's upstarts.

17. *The Chaplain of the day*—May he never be weary in the service of his God.

18. *The United States of North America*—May her soil never be polluted by kingly oppression.

19. *Friendship, Unanimity and Equality* A sure foundation for a prosperous and happy society.

20. *Bolivar of South America*—A second Washington.

21. *The soldiers who died in the American Revolution*—May their memory be entwined in our hearts, as their bodies are mingled with the earth.

22. *The Constitution of the United States*—Which gives freedom to our citizens, and liberty to our consciences—May it never be tarnished by the hands of pollution.

23. *The thirteen United States*—A good beginning, and almost doubled her number.

24. May we all foreign nations
Outlive in Machinism—
In Agriculture do our best,
And leave to generous heaven the rest.

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Monday, the 4th day of July, instant, was celebrated at Lebanon. At sunrise a salute of 13 guns was fired, both at the North and South meeting-houses. Gen. Absolom Peters officiated as President of the day, and Col. Jacob Loomis and Peleg Thomas, Jr. Esq. as Vice-Presidents. At 12 o'clock a procession formed under the direction of Capt. Stephen D. Tilden and Capt. Julius Clark, and proceeded, accompanied by a band of music, to the North meeting-house, where prayer was offered to the throne of grace by the Rev. Erastus Ripley—the Declaration of Independence was read by Denison Wattles, Jr. Esq. and an appropriate and well written Oration delivered by Mr. Frederick Bulkley, Student at Law. "Adams and Liberty" was sung at the meeting-house by Capt. Hubbard Dutton, solo, in a style that excited universal admiration. The procession returned to Col. Roger Bailey's, where an excellent dinner was provided, at which about 150 partook. A union of all parties on the occasion added very much to the pleasures of the day. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank, accompanied with music and the discharge of cannon:

1st. *4th of July, 1776*—The birth day of our National Independence—May its anniversary ever be hailed with acclamations of joy.

2d. *The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*—Long live the memory of the brave.

3d. *The History of the United States*—An unanswerable commentary on the practical effect and tendency of free institutions.

4th. *Washington*—While patriotism is cherished, or virtue revered, the praises of Washington shall dwell on every American tongue.

5th. *John Adams and Thomas Jefferson*—Two distinguished luminaries in our political horizon, and the only survivors of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. When they shall have set in one hemisphere, and arisen in another, may still brighter halos of Glory encircle their immortal fame.

6th. *The spirit of the age distinguished for active benevolence*—May it be reciprocated by united exertions, and find an asylum in every heart.

7th. *The principles of '76*—The grand political lever, which has moved two Continents.

8th. *The President of the United States*—Elevated to the pinnacle of our political watch tower, may he be true to his trust, and give the alarm whenever he sees his country's rights in danger.

9th. *Gen. La Fayette*—His reception in our country has proved that republics are not always ungrateful for past services.

10th. *The Army*—Chippewa, Bridgewater and New-Orleans attest its valor.

11th. *The Navy*—It has taught our enemies to respect our flag when traversing the great highway of Nations.

12th. *The Constitution*—Though original in its principles as a system of government, wiser than the accumulated experience of nations, and the wisdom of ages.

13th. *The American People*—Bound together by the ties of interest and descent, forgetting local interests and party predjudices—by a union of feeling and sentiment, may they convince the world that they glory in the name.

14th. *The South American States, just emerging above the political horizon*—May their institutions be as permanent as their struggle has been glorious.

15th. *The State of Connecticut*—No longer dependent for the form of her government upon a charter drawn from an unwilling king, but upon a constitution delineated by the mighty hand of the people.

16th. *Our Country*—She has solved the political problem, and demonstrated to the world, that man may be governed and yet be free.

17th. *Our Union*—Palsied be the arm, & silent the tongue that would sever those who ought to be forever united by paternal affection.

18th. *The People*—May they always show their independence at the ballot box, and in their devotion to posts of honor, regard no titles but those of personal merit and worth.

19th. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Equally entitled to protection and support from the fostering hand of Government.

20th. *Greece*—Once the cradle of Liberty, may it not cease to rock till the cross wave triumphant over the crescent, and her rising liberties proclaim the overthrow of the Sultan.

21st. *The Holy Alliance of Intelligence, Morality and Religion*—The bulwark of our liberties, and the strong tower of our defence.

22d. *American Mothers*—May they nurse none but Republican sons.——Amen.

23d. *Our Children*—May they imitate the virtues of their Ancestors, and prove themselves worthy of the inheritance they so dearly purchased.

24th. *The Fair.*
The world was sad, the garden but a wild,
And man the hermit sigh'd, till woman smil'd.

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The forty ninth anniversary of American Independance was celebrated at Jewett City, on the 4th inst. The day was ushered in by a national salute. At 11 o'clock the procession was formed at Mr. Johnson's hotel, under the direction of the Marshal of the day, and proceeded, escorted by the Artillery with a band of music, to the Meeting-house, where an Anthem was sung by the choir, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Bliss. The declaration of independance, prefaced by some remarks, was read by S. C. Morgan, Esq. and an excellent Oration delivered by David Austin Starkweather, Esq. after the services at the Meeting-house were through, the procession again formed and returned to the Hotel, where more than one hundred sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Johnson. At the table the President of the day, Charles Fanning, Esq. assisted by Caleb Farnum, Esq. as vice president, presided, under whose direction, after the removal of the cloth, a number of toasts, suited to the occasion, were drank, accompanied by the discharge of cannon and music from the band. At 5 o'clock P. M. a large party of young gentlemen & ladies took *tea* in the grove on the bank of the Quinebaug. The celebration of the day was closed by a salute of twenty-four guns. Every thing was conducted in such a manner as to give an interest to the occasion.

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*Mr. Editor*—Feeling as independent as any of our brother freemen, who have been commemorating the Birthright of American freedom in every direction around us, we would thank you to just give the following a place in your paper.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. the Ladies & Gentlemen, (old and young, married and single,) of Preston, assembled on the promontory of Plummer's Point, west side of Amos Lake, (a most delightful spot for the occasion,) where we found a beautiful Bower erected, under which was spread the Board of Peace and Plenty. After we were cleverly seated around the festive Board, and every face beamed with the bright refulgence of freedom, we began our festivity, (having received a blessing from Rev. Mr. Hyde, which was very appropriate,) by partaking of a most excellent repast, made up of the choicest fruits of the earth, arranged in the neatest order, and what rendered the scene still more pleasing, we were honored with the fairest of the fair, whose heart-beaming smiles made every one feel himself quite at home. After we were all well refreshed from the bountiful board we were dismissed by Mr. Hyde. The cloth was removed and the following Toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of two smart Swivels.

*The day we celebrate*—The day which gave birth to one of the happiest countries that ever existed—may its inhabitants so appreciate its civil and religious priviliges that they may be perpetuated to the latest posterity.

While sitting under our own vine and our own fig-tree enjoying the blessings of our National Independence, and the presence of these fair ladies, may we ever remember the giver.

*The 4th of July*—The sweetest day in all the year.

*The Preston fair*—May they ever show as much patriotic spirit to celebrate on a similar occasion, as they have at present.

*Old Hickory*—How he flogged the Britons at Orleans.

May the free and independent government of America set forth examples to the world.

As we are seated on this high and elevated spot, may the love of freedom influence us all to drink health to that true veteran of America—*La Fayette.*

*Gen. La Fayette*—Never forgetting the Immortal Washington.

*Lake Amos & the beautiful border which surrounds it on the east*—while we admire the works of Nature and of art may we ever highly prize our own good land when it produces such delicious fruits as these.

*The Constitution of these United States*—grounded upon the Broad basis of equalization, and supported by the purest republican principles it is the impregnable strong-hold of freedom and the rights of man.

Several others were drank, when the party retired, nothing having occurred to interrupt the pleasures of the day.

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Capt. Russell, of the Marcod, arrived at New-York, from Alvarado, reports that a rising of the lower classes of the people of that place was to have taken place on the night of the 10th ult. for the purpose, as they gave out, of attacking the old Spaniards, but it was generally supposed they intended to massacre all resident strangers without distinction, and plunder their property, a considerable quantity of specie having lately arrived in town.—The troops and principal inhabitants were up nearly all night under great anxiety, until the ring-leaders were arrested and sent in irons on board the guard ship to await their trial.—In other respects the country was very tranquil.

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GENEROSITY

General La Fayette has generously transmitted $700 to the widow of the late Captain Parsons, who was lately accidentally killed at Waterloo, in N. York, by the bursting of a cannon.

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by 56 members of congress. Of these only three survive, viz. John Adams, of Mass. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md. & Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

The convention that formed the constitution of the United States, consisted of 40 members. Of these only three survive, viz. Rufus King, James Madison, and Charles C. Pickney.

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We have never known more extremely hot and oppressive weather, than we have had for a few days past. The exhaustion and languor, the listliness and incapacity for employment, have been universal. Those engaged in out-door labor have been mostly obliged to desist from the fatigue occasioned by the excessive heat. The thermometers vary according to their different situations, from 92 to 112 degrees. We believe the most correct, when placed in the shade in an airy part of the town, gave a result of 95 degrees. To preserve health, we recommend temperance in eating and drinking, and we would particularly caution all against the too free use of cold water.

If our paper is this week peculiarly uninteresting, or ill executed, we hope our readers will consider the heat of the weather a sufficient reason.

MARRIED

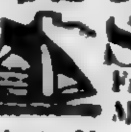
In this city, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Doct. Strong, HENRY STRONG, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss EUNICE E. HUNTINGTON, daughter of Joseph Huntington, Esq.

DIED

In this city, on the 7th inst. Miss ANNA TRACY, aged 74 years:—On the 10th inst. Mr. DANIEL FRENCH, aged 74 years.

In Brooklyn, Mr. JOSEPH WITHEY, aged 51 years.

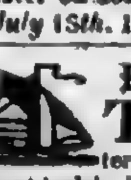

## FOR NEW-YORK.



SLOOP Venus, H.N. Tracy, Master, will sail on Friday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. Jed. Huntington, or the Master on board.

*July 13th.* 1825 15—

## FOR NEW-YORK,



THE superior new packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler, master, will sail on Thursday, 14th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or to

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

*July* 13, 1825. 15—

STEAM-BOAT FANNY,
*CHARLES DAVISON, Master,*

WILL be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1. Children 50 cents. Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, *Agent.*

## Sabbath School Books.
T. ROBINSON

HAS on hand a good assortment of Sabbath School Books, Certificates, &c. Among them are the following, just from the Press;

The Potter's Common, by Mrs. Sherwood. Filial Duty.

History of Marten and his two little Scholars at a Sunday School.

The little Manufacturer, or the History of Sarah Wright

Memoir of Keopuolani, late Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

*July* 12, 1825. 15

## The Subscribers

WISH to hire a Wool Roper. To a faithful workman good encouragement will be given. Enquire at their manufactory in Franklin.

L. F. & A. B. ALLEN.

*July* 5, 1825. 3w15—

## Copperas.

6 Hhds. first quality Copperas, For sale by JOS. BREED.

*Norwich, July 12th,* 1825. 3w15—

## Blank Books, &c.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a great variety of BLANK BOOKS plain and feint ruled.

BOOK BINDING,

of every description, executed in superior style

American and French Paper-Hangings, *a great variety,*

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. GRIFFING'S SERMON on the Art of Preaching, delivered before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 25, 1825.

Sunday School Books.

The American Sunday School Union having established a Depository at the subscriber's store, a constant supply of their publications will be kept, and sold to Schools belonging to the Union at the Union prices.

Subscriptions received for the American S. S. Magazine, and Teacher's Offering.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*July* 12, 1825 3w15—

## NEW GOODS,

AT the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge, leading from Chelsea to New-London, the subscriber is now opening for sale the following Goods from New-York.

Old Spirits, St Croix Rum, (pure.) Boston do Cognac Brandy, Cider do, Holland Gin, Cold Spring do.

Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar. Molasses, Figs, Raisins,

Young Hyson Tea, (superior quality,) Hyson Skin do Coffee, Chocolate, Candles, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Pearlash, Starch, Allum, Tobacco, Snuff. Powder, Willimantic patent do. in canisters for Sportsmen. Shot.

New-York superfine Flour, (fresh,) Corn Meal, Crackers, Rice,

Mess Pork, Pork Hams, smoked, Codfish, Mackerel, Fine Salt,

Corn Brooms, Dimock's water proof Blacking, Stone Ware, &c. which will be sold for cash, as low as at any store in Chelsea.

N. B. Wanted, Walnut Wood.

Walter Rose, *Agent,*

Norwich, July 4th, 1825. 3w15—

NORWICH LINE.
The Superior new Steam-Boat
FANNY,
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M same days

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9,* 1825. 11—


THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of

*WILLIAM POLLARD,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law HARRIET POLLARD, Adm.

*Preston, July* 11, 1825 3w15

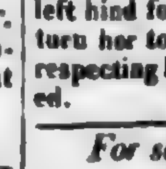
## $2 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of *Richard F Warris*, about 14 years of age.—Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the Law

AZEL HYDE, Jr.

*Franklyn, July 12th,* 1825. 3w15—

## Strayed.



A bay three year old Mare strayed from the pasture of the subscriber on the evening of the 6th inst. She has a natural long tail, a very small star in her forehead, and her left hind foot white. Whoever will return her to me, or give me information respecting her, shall be liberally rewarded.

WILLIAM LATHROP


*For sale by the Subscriber,*
Agent for the Patentee,

GALES' improved Corn Crackers & Bark Mills—the Mills are calculated for water or horse power.

JOHN LATHROP.

*July* 13, 1825. 3w15

NEW-YORK
Cheap Store.
JOSEPH SACKETT & Co
FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India

DRY GOODS,

at their Store, one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store, among which are an elegant assortment of

BOMBAZINES,
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear,
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES*
Black and colored Canton Crapes,
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*
FLORENCES,
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
*VESTING,*
Barrage, Gros de Eta Gros de Naples & Gauze HANDKFS.
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*
FANCY RIBBONS,
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze, Do Crape Lisse,
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Blue, Black and Green
BROAD CLOTHS,
Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
FLANNELS,
5-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Hang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets.
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*
CARPETING,
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine extra fine, superfine, super super,
*Also—a large assortment of*
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*
RUGS,

at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.

*Norwich-Landing, July 12,* 1825. 15

## Great Chance!
*Goods below the wholesale price!!*

THE subscriber, being in a poor state of health and wishing to close up his business in Trade, will sell his Stock of Goods below Cost, *for Cash.* They consist of a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD & HOLLOW WARE,
*and Hats & Shoes of all kinds,*

Any one that is wanting, or will want within one year, any article I have, will do well to call and buy before they are gone, and not say "I am sorry I had not called."

CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me, on Book or Note, must make payment immediately, or they will be compelled to settle with an Attorney, on the first of October.

*Plainfield, July* 9, 1825. 3w15

600 good Weavers,

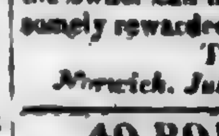
CAN be supplied with the first quality Yarn, to be woven into Plaids, and liberal prices given, if called for soon, at the Store of

MASON CLEVELAND & Co.

*Scotland, July* 11, 1825. 3w15


THE public are cautioned against reporting a certain scandalous story respecting the subscriber, upon the pain of a public prosecution—if it is stopped immediately, it will rest where it is, if not, it will be brought to a crisis. HARRIS ARNOLD.

*Sterling, July 12th,* 1825. 3w15—



STRAYED away from the subscriber, the last day of June, a red & white cow, ten years old, with one short horn. Whosoever has taken up said cow, or will give information so that the owner can have her, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS THOMAS.

*Norwich, July 11th,* 1825. 3w15—


40 PORK HAMS,
2 bbls. Neats Tongues,
For sale by JOHN LATHROP,
*Norwich, July 12th,* 1825. 3w15—

NEW STORE.
## New Goods, &c.

JOSEPH S. ADDISON and Daniel Burgess, have formed a connexion in Trade under the firm of

Daniel Burgess & Co.

At the new store near the Union Factory, (so called,) where they would be gratified to wait upon those who will favor them with their custom.

They have just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

*SEASONABLE GOODS,*

which they offer for sale, for cash, good credit, or Produce, at as reasonable prices as can be bought in the County—but not wishing to have this Advertisement substantiate the fact, they invite all who wish to purchase first rate articles at low prices to call and examine for themselves. Among their present assortment are Mix'd Broad Cloth, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Olive Velvet, Calicoes from 17 to 58 cents per yard, latest style Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, Striped Cambrics, very fashionable for Cravats—Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vesting—Ready made Vests, at 3s 6d each—White & French Drilling—Italian Crape Lisse of different colors —— Gros De Naples, Levantine, Sarsnett & Florence Silks, Canton Crape, Fancy, Barcelona and Flag Silk Hdkfs. Lace Edging, Pipin a regular assortment of gauze and other Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' super and common Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery, Linen Diaper & Bed Tick, Morocco, Kid and Satin Shoes, 1 case N. Y. fashionable Hats, a variety of Paper Hangings, first quality Scythes, Rakes and patent Hay Forks, Canal and Southern Flour by the barrel and quarter, a complete assortment of first rate Groceries, and many other articles not necessary to mention

*Plainfield, July 4th,* 1825. 3w15—

Preston Flannel Factory,
JAMES COOK & SONS,

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

WOOL CARDING,
CLOTH DRESSING
& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth

or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard.

*Wanted immediately,*
8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.

July 13, 1825 6w15—


*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D.* 1825—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge,

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*KENYON COVEY,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tillinghast, of Voluntown, in said district, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said John Tillinghast, Administrator, is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th of July 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*LOT KINNEY, Esq.*

late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

PIERPONT KINNEY, } *Adm'rs,*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. }

*Griswold, June* 27, 1825 3w15—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D.* 1825—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*CHRISTOPHER WESCOT,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hannah Wescot, Administratrix, and John Baggs Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix and Administrator are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest. JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D.* 1825—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. JOHN DOUGLAS,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Thomas Douglas, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest. JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

*From the Minerva.*

MAN'S FIRST BLISS.

Emma, said I, when man was made,
What was it first gave life a zest?
"The virtuous heart," then Emma said,
"That beat within his joyful breast."
That was not all. I pray you, madam,
What was it first gave joy to Adam?

"Dominion o'er the earth, I guess,
And Eden's lawns and groves to cheer;
With power and wealth, sure happiness
Were consequent to every sphere."
Not always so: From thence I ween
A joy derived hath seldom been.

Nay, Emma, nay—excuse the wile—
It was the joy for age derives,
From woman's love, from woman's smile,—
That best most perfect work of heaven.
The first that Adam knew of bliss,
Was when he first received a kiss.

"Alas!" said she, "the first he knew
Of bliss supreme, was even then;
For sin and death the woman threw
Into the cup of mortal men:
If bliss she brought to man, she gave
The stab that sent him to the grave."

O! cruel thought!—believe not so—
Thou surely, Emma, dost mistake it;
For he that made the law did know,
For His wise ends, that man would break it.
I say again, man's earliest bliss,
Was when he first received a kiss.

*Baltimore.* PYTHIAS.

# MEDLEY.

The following specimen of *pure English*. I heard from an Englishman not long since, who was abusing the Americans for many things, and among the rest for speaking such bad *Hinglish* that he could not *hunderstand* them. I *ate* the *Hamerican* climate, because it is to *ot* in *summer*. I *ham* not *hable* to walk *hout* of the *ouse*. I *ave* to *habstain* from *hall* the *hinjoyments* of *hexercise* on *orseback* or *hotherwise* *hexcept* I *ire* a *ack*. The *Hamerican* *orses*, *horses* and *ogs* are not equal to the *Hinglish*—he said he did not like our mode of living, because *hin* Virginia they gave him *Hindian* bread and *am* and *heggs* to *heat*, with *sumtimes* a fried *ess* instead of a chicken.

Quere—Was e heducated hat Hoxford?—*Geo. Metropolitan.*

From the hope of enjoying affluence by methods more compendious than those of labor, and, more generally practicable than those of genius, proceeds the common inclination to experiment and hazard, and that willingness to snatch all opportunities of growing rich by chance, which when it has once taken possession of the mind, is seldom driven out either by time or argument, but continues to waste life in perpetual delusion, and generally ends in wretchedness and want.

The Wisdom of actions is better than the wisdom of words, for in the moral, as in the vegetable kingdom, one may plant and another may water but it is the light & warmth of living energy, which like the brighter ray of heaven, can alone give the increase.

ANECDOTE.

As the officers were carrying an astrologer to the gallows, "you," says a spectator to him, "that could so perfectly read in the stars the destiny of others, how came you not to foresee your own?" "Three times," replied the astrologer, "I cast my nativity; and three times it informed me that I should one day be elevated above others, and see every one else at my feet."

A gentleman in Bath, Eng. a most remarkably large, corpulent and powerful man, wanting to get to London, tried for a place in the mail, before it set off. Being told that it was full, he still determined to get admission, and opening the door, which no one near him ventured to oppose, he got in. When the other passengers came, the ostler reported that there was a gentleman in the coach; he was requested to come out, but having drawn up the blind he remained quiet. Hearing, however, a consultation on the means of making him alight, and a proposal to "pull him out," he let down the blind, and laying his enormous hand on the door, he asked, "Who would dare to pull *him out*?" drew up the blind again, and waiting some time fell asleep. About one o'clock in the morning he awoke, and going to call out to know whereabouts he was on his journey, he perceived what was the fact, that to end the altercation with him, the horses had been put to another coach, and that he had spent the night at the inn door in Bath where he had taken possession of the carriage.

WOODEN WATCHMAN.

A curious piece of mechanism has been invented and exhibited in Great Britain. It is called the Alarm Statue, and is intended for presentation to the king. It is designed for the protection of dwelling-houses &c. from midnight depredators. This automaton represents a soldier in full regimentals, six feet in height; its position is erect, in the manner of a sentinel on duty, having a blunderbuss in his hand. Upon touching a wire, it immediately turns round in that direction, drops its head, and fires the piece, at the same time ringing two alarm-bells, and pronouncing the word "fire" in a distinct and audible voice.

*U. States Literary Gazette.*

DR. JOHNSON.

When Dr. Johnson courted Miss Potter, whom he afterwards married, he told her, "that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that an uncle of his had been hanged!" The lady by way of reducing herself to an equality with him, replied, "that she had no more money than himself, and that though none of her relations had been hanged, she had more than *fifty* who *deserved* hanging."

ADDISON.

Conscious of his talents as a writer, he acknowledged his deficiency in conversation.—"I can draw a bill (said he) for a thousand pounds, although I have not a guinea in my pocket."

A wit, reading the account of the death of Mr. Snowball who put an end to his life for love, exclaimed—"Poor fellow! what a pity he did not wait for a thaw, for then he would have died a natural death."

It is better to be laughed at than ruined;—better to have a wife, who like Martial's Mamurra, cheapens every thing and buys nothing, than to be impoverished by one whose pride will cheapen nothing.


PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.


July 6, 1825.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

SEASONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

*Which are offered at*

**Very low prices,**

Consisting in part of

Super fancy print Calicoes,
do Two Blue do.

**BOLIVAR STRIPES,**

*(a new article for Ladies' Dresses)*

Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch

**MUSLINS,**

Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples.
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

*(a great variety)*

Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,

*(for Gentlemen's wear)*

Black Figured Silk and Valencia

**VESTINGS,**

Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver

***GLOVES,***

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Band-boxes,

**India Floor Mats,**

Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

*—ALSO—*

1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, *very cheap.*
A few pieces English Ingrain

**CARPETING,**

On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and
Oil Cloth do.

Norwich 14—

**50,000——40,000,
30,000——20,000,
15,000——10,000
5,000——DOLLARS.**

**Fortune's Residence.**

## L'Hommedieu's

*LICENCED*

**Lottery Office,**

"Did Fortune frown and every hope beguile,
Try her again and see how kind she'll smile."

*Norwich, July 6* tf14—

## A. H. WASHBURN

HAS lately returned from Boston with an elegant assortment of

**VESTINGS,**

consisting of Marseilles, Valencia, and English Silk.

LIKEWISE,

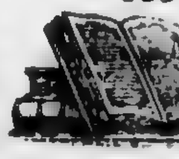
A good assortment of TRIMMINGS for all kinds of Garments—which he will sell on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Garments made & trimmed at short notice.

*** The Latest Fashions from New-York and Boston are received

*Norwich, July 5, 1825* 4w14

## NEW BOOKS.



T. Robinson

HAS just received

Gaieties & Gravities: a series of essays, comic tales, and fugitive vagaries—now first collected by one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses."

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth (not lady Mary Wortley,) Montague, with some of the Letters of her correspondents.

Memoirs of the Countess De Genlis illustrative of the history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Cobbett's Cottage Economy.

New Moral Tales, selected and translated from the French of Madame De Genlis.

Redwood, by Mrs. Sedgwick.

The Improvisatrice, and other Poems, by L. E. L.

Polyglot Grammar of ten Languages.

Borden's Memoirs of Kemble, &c &c

*July 6* 3w14—

## Cloth Dressing

AND

## WOOL CARDING

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st. 1825. 14—

THE COPARTNERSHIP

OF Prentice & Lord was dissolved on the 27th day of May last, in consequence of the death of Henry L. Lord, one of the Partners. All indebted to the late firm of Prentice & Lord are requested to make immediate payment, to

FREDERIC PRENTICE,
*Surviving Partner.*

*Norwich, June 28, 1825.* 3w13—

***THE BUSINESS WILL BE***

continued, at their former stand, by—FREDERIC PRENTICE, who has just returned from New-York with a fresh supply of

**Genuine Groceries,**

which he is selling very Cheap

**MONEY,**

In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

**NEW SUMMER GOODS.**

## *H. B. BUCKINGHAM*

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

## *DRY GOODS,*

suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for cash.
*Among them are*

Elegant black Gros de Naples,
**Heavy French Levantine,**
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian.
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Cotton

**LEGHORN HATS,**

*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples

***VESTINGS,***

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,

*SHELL AND BUCK SHELL*

**COMBS,**

*Figured and plain Ribbons,*

**LACES,**

White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcenett and Lutestring —

**CAMBRICS,**

Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk Gauze, and Barrage

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.

*He has also a complete assortment of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

AND

## *Cassimeres,*

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13-

## 20,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000 Dollars,
*With a large number of smaller prizes amounting in all to more than 64,000 dollars.*

Tickets $4.25, halves, quarters, and eights in proportion

**Draws 6th August.**

LITERATURE LOTTERY
*draws 20th July.*

30,000 Dollars, 15,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars, 5,737 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars,

in all, amounting to upwards of 273,000 Dollars. Tickets $10, halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

Apply at the Lucky Office of

## S. Brewster, Jr.

July 6. 14—

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825* 4

**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price paid for

## *all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* tf 1—

SIX months from this date are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of

*HENRY LORING LORD,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, } *Administrator*

*Norwich, June 28th, 1825.* 3w13—

ELOPED from my bed and board, on the 14th inst. my wife *Hannah*—This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JONATHAN HYDE.

*Canterbury, June 25, 1825,* 3w1

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

## A. & A. DAY,

HAVE just received and are now opening a great variety of

**SUMMER GOODS,**

**Cheap for Cash,**

*Consisting in part of*

Elegant Gros de Naple & Gros de Eta

**SILKS,**

Black Levantines, Sinshaws, Sarsnetts black and Colored

**CANTON CRAPES,**

*Black Silk Vesting,*
Black and Colored Florences,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes
Black Silk Hdk's, Silk Flagg and Bandanna

**Handkerchiefs,**

*Fancy Gauze and Silk do.*

***LACE VEILS,***

Green and White Gauze do.
Crape Lisse, Gauze Ribbons,
*Black and White Silk*

**HOSE & GLOVES,**

**Bobinett Laces,**

*Cashmere Long Shawls,*
Black Bombazeen and Circassian,
Striped Denmark Satteen,
Irish Linen, Linen Damask Long Lawn
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Russia Diaper, Sheeting, ...
*Calicoes and Cambrics, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

**200 yards American**

**Carpeting,**

good quality and colors.

June 29. 1825 ...

## *Paul & Wylie,*

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store recently occupied by Horatio Hudson, in Sterling, where the business of Trade and Merchandize will be conducted by JOSEPH WYLIE, under the firm of

**JOSEPH WYLIE & CO.**

and offer for sale at the above Store, and at their store in Voluntown, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**CROCKERY,**

GLASS AND HARD WARE,

all which were lately purchased in New York, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved credit. The public are invited to call, and if those who wish to pay for goods in cash, or any kind of country produce, will take the trouble to call, shall be assured of having the above Goods as low as they can be obtained at any Store in this vicinity

We thank our friends for past favors, and hope they will be continued.

*They have also on hand,*

**60,000** CEDAR & CHESNUT **SHINGLES,**

which they will warrant and sell on favorable terms.

PAUL & WYLIE

*Voluntown, May 29, 1825.* 3w13

N. B.—Wanted, by the subscribers, a Young Man to serve as clerk in a store, to whom good encouragement will be given. PAUL & WYLIE

**State Lottery Tickets**

FOR SALE AT

***SAMUEL TYLER'S***

LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of small

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection.

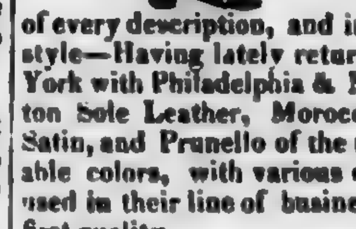
It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

July 6. 1825. 14—

**Thomas J. Ridgway &**

**Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



**BOOTS**

AND

**SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## For Sale, Cheap!

**100** bbls. Mackerel. *Apply to*
JAMES N. BROWN.
Norwich, June 14, 1825. 3w11—

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colors.)*

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*
Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*(for gentlemen's pantaloons.)*
*Light Blue French Nankin,*
*(for boys summer wear)*
Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,
*(for gentlemen's wear.)*
Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting,
White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*
Cassimere do. & Square do
*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*
4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Tickenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
Cotton do Worsted & Silk do.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton
Ivory and Feather Fans,
Brown ... for ... onnets
*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*

**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**

...
Black & Col'd Swantines,
*Russia Sheeting,*
W... 9-4 ...
Blue and Yellow Nankins,
...
*STRIPED BATIST,*
*(for Ladies' dresses)*
White and Col'd. Satins,

**Satin Levantines,**

*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

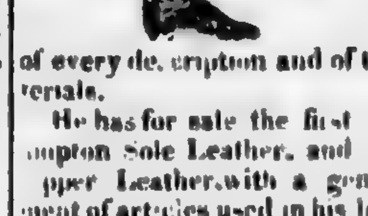
**Going! Going! Going!!!**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS

and

SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' shoe buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

**Sabbath School Books.**

*T. ROBINSON*

HAS just opened a new assortment of Class Books, Reward Books, Hymns on Sheets, Tickets, Class papers, &c. together with a complete assortment of

**TRACTS,**

including the seven last numbers of the Sabbath School series.

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**20 000** feet 3 inch, 2 inch, 1½ & 1¼ inch Clear Plank, seasoned,
10,000 feet boards, do.
15,000 do. Clap Boards, do.
10,000 do. 3 by 4 Joist,
5,000 do do Hemlock, do.
40,000 do. Merch. Boards, seasoned,
10,000 do. do. 2 inch Plank,
10,000 do do. Clap Boards,
5,000 do. Eastern Patent Sawed,
100,000 do. oak & chesnut Plank & Joist,
20,000 do. Oak Boards,
10,000 do. Chesnut Lath,
50,000 Hartford & Eastern Shingles,
for sale by CHARLES ROCKWELL & JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, April 27, 1825.* 4—

WANTED, for which cash and the highest price will be paid. Oak Boards Extra price for clear seasoned ... boards will be paid.

**Wanted Immediately,**

ONE or two Journeymen, to work on Boots, Shoes, and Fire-Buckets, Constant employment will be given

James Lowry.

*Norwich, June 29th, 1825.* 3w13—

8 Cases

## *Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns.)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra ... Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(very handsome for Ladies dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Lig... do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS.**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs—Linens, 4-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—... Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c &c. &c

... 30, 1825 9—

**Goods.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS received from New-York a variety of

***FANCY & STAPLE***

**DRY GOODS,**

which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete. *BLACK & WHITE*

## Leghorns,

—CHEAP—

June 8. 10—

**New Goods,**

**Wolcott Huntington**

HAS just opened *a large addition* to his assortment of GOODS, selected the past week in New-York, and are now offered ...

**AT VERY LOW PRICES**

...

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

Black Silk and Marseilles VESTINGS,
Bang-Up and Drab Velvet Cords,
Striped Nankins—Wilmington Stripes,
Black Bombazett & Bombazines,
India, Gros de Naples, ...
and Ombre Gauze **SILKS,**
Ombra, Gros de Naples, Gros de Eti,
Barrage, Gauze and Velvetine

***HANDKFS. & SCARFS,***

some very rich.
Super, Plain, Figured and Tamboured Jackonet, Swiss, Leno, Book, Check Corded and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS,**

*WHITE SATIN—CRAPE LISSE,*
Common and Cambric Dimities,
*Damask Table Cloths & Diapar,*
Irish Brown and Black L...
Windham, Providence & Waltham Bleached

**Shirtings and Sheetings,**

ditto Sea Island Ditto.
Black and Green Crapes,

**CRAPE SHAWLS,**

Work'd Hdkfs.—Flagg & Bandanna do.
Tabby Velvets——Brown Cambrics
Mens, Womens, Boys and Misses Cotton HOSE—Ladies Silk do
Silk, Kid, and Horse-skin GLOVES,
Gimps—Cords—Braids—Tapes—Ribbons, &c &c. &c.

**200** pieces Blue & White, two Blue, Black and White and Fancy Print

**Muslins,**

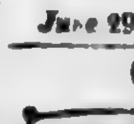
Buff and Rainbow Cambric ditto,
*comprising a very elegant assortment*—with a great variety of **fancy articles,** too numerous to particularize.

*Norwich, May 17, 1825* 7—

**20** Hhds. N.E. Rum,
10 do Molasses,
50 bbls & half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel,
100 quintal Fish, 40 bbls. Summer Oil,
2 bbls. Neets Foot Oil.

For Sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 6th, 1825* 14—



**120** Hhds. Tierces & Barrels New-Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale.

40 Hhds. New Rum, *(expected this week.)* by

Willis Gray & Co.

*June 29, 1825.* 3w13—

## COTTON.



25 bales prime Geo... do. New-Orleans COTTON, just received and for sale by JOS. BREED.

June 21. 10—

ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

...D EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM......PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE......AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Series....Vol. IV....No. 16. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1520.

...KINNEY & CO.
...just returned from N[ew-York]
...with a choice selection of
...y Goods
...importations, and the new-... which they are now opening, ...to purchasers at small pro-... would also take the liberty ...their customers that Goods ...advancing from their late ..., in consequence of which ...well to call soon.
...(for gentlemen's Coat colors.)
...assortment of Light & Dark
...s and Muslins,
...Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
...simeres, Cassinetts,
...k Satins, Valencia &
...inen Drillings,
...gentlemen's pantaloons,)
...Blue French Nankin,
...boys summer wear.)
6-4 French Bombazine,
(for gentlemen's wear,)
...Pongees, Drab Everlasting,
...ite and Black Bolivar
...HORN HATS,
... and Horn Combs,
...n & Canton Crapes,
...t Fancy Silk and Gauze
HANDKFS.
Silk Long Shawls,
...mere do. & Square do.
...AN CRAPE SHAWLS,
4-4 Irish Linens,
...n Tickenburg,
...Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other
RIBBONS,
Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
... do. Worsted do. Silk do.
...'s Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,
...y and Feather Fans,
...ttons & Linens for Bonnets,
...ure Dimities & Fringes,
...gant Fig'd. Silks,
Plain do.
...k & Col'd Swantines,
Russia Sheeting,
White do 9-4 wide,
...e and Yellow Nankins,
...t and Wrist RIBBONS,
STRIPED BATIST,
(for Ladies' dresses.)
...ite and Col'd. Satins,
...atin Levantines,
...s, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.
...Going! Going!!!
...T FORGET THE STORE.
...wich, June 1st, 1825. 9—

8 Cases
...sonable Goods,
...received at the Blue Store, ...ucket-Street, a few doors south ...Bank.
AMONG THEM ARE
...variety of handsome striped &
...y Calicoes, (new patterns,)
...inted Cambrics & Muslins,
...Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
Muslin,
...colors, for Ladies' dresses,)
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
Black Italian Silks,
...ior Quality French & India
LEVANTINE,
...Black GROS DE NAPLES,
...and Colored Italian Crape,
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
...Square Cashmere & Merino
SHAWLS.
...sive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
Handkerchiefs,
...rrage SCARFS, Thread & Bob-...Laces & Edging, Single & Double Edging, Black Bombazine, Black ...Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table ...Ladies' and Gentlemen's White ...k Silk Hose, Superior Paris ...Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentle-... Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-...do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest But-... Striped Florentine, Washington ...Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, ...Sheeting—Linen Cambric—...and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, ...—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, ... Working Cotton, Large and ...Shell and Mock Shell Combs—...Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles ...Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
...ly 19, 1825. 9—

120 Hhds. Tierces & Barrels New-Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale.
...Hhds. New Rum, (expected ...) by
Willis Gray & Co.
...19, 1825. 3w13—

The Subscribers
...ISH to hire a Wool Roper. To a faithful workman good en-...ment will be given. Enquire at ...manufactory in Franklin.
L. F. & A. B. ALLEN.
...5, 1825. 3w15—

July 6, 1825.

WM. D. RIPLEY
HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of
SEASONABLE
Dry Goods,
Which are offered at
Very low prices,
Consisting in part of
Super fancy print Calicoes,
do. Two Blue do.
BOLIVAR STRIPES,
(a new article for Ladies' Dresses.)
Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch
MUSLINS,
Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples,
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk
HANDKERCHIEFS,
(a great variety)
Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,
(for Gentlemen's wear.)
Black Figured Silk and Valencia
VESTINGS,
Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver
GLOVES,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Band-boxes,
India Floor Mats,
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
A few pieces English Ingrain
CARPETING,
On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and
Oil Cloth do.
Norwich 14—

NEW SUMMER GOODS.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM
IS now opening a new assortment of choice
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
Among them are
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantine,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassion,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
LEGHORN HATS,
PARASOLS of a large size,
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples
VESTINGS,
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
SHELL AND MOCK SHELL
COMBS,
Figured and plain Ribbons,
LACES,
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarenett and Common
CAMBRICS,
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
RUSSIA DUCK,
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
He has also a complete assortment of
BROAD CLOTHS,
AND
Cassimeres,
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.
The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.
Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

Goods.
ERASTUS COIT
HAS received from New-York a variety of
FANCY & STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete.
BLACK & WHITE
Leghorns,
—CHEAP—
June 8. 10—

100 good Weavers,
CAN be supplied with the first quality Yarn, to be woven into Plaids, and liberal prices given, if called for soon, at the Store of
MASON CLEVELAND & Co.
Scotland, July 11, 1825. 3w15

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will pay Cash and the highest price for LAMB-SKINS, with the wool on.
WILLIAM DABNEY.
Griswold July 1, 1825. 3w14

MORE NEW GOODS.
A. & A. GAY,
HAVE just received and are now opening a great variety of
SUMMER GOODS,
Cheap for Cash,
Consisting in part of
Elegant Gros de Naple & Gros de Eta
SILKS,
Black Levantines, Sinshaws, Sarsnetts, black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
Black Silk Vesting,
Black and Colored Florences,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes,
Black Silk Hdkfs. Silk Flagg and Bandanna
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Gauze and Silk do.
LACE VEILS,
Green and White Gauze do.
Crape Lisse, Gauze Ribbons,
Black and White Silk
HOSE & GLOVES,
Bobinett Laces,
Cashmere Long Shawls,
Black Bombazeen and Circassian,
Striped Denmark Satteen,
Irish Linen, Linen Damask, Long Lawn,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck,
Calicoes and Cambrics, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
200 yards American
Carpeting,
good quality and colors.
June 29th, 1825 13—

NEW-YORK
Cheap Store.
JOSEPH SACKETT & Co
FROM NEW-YORK,
ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India
DRY GOODS,
at their Store, one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store, among which are an elegant assortment of
BOMBAZINES,
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
COLORED NORWICH CRAPES,
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
A general assortment of coloured
FLORENCES,
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples.
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
VESTING,
Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze HANDKFS.
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
An elegant assortment of
FANCY RIBBONS,
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze, Do. Crape Lisse,
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers,
Black and colored Italian Crapes,
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics,
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper. Blue and Yellow Naukeens—Blue, Black and Green
BROAD CLOTHS
Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
FLANNELS,
3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
Venetian and English Ingrain
CARPETING,
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.
Also—a large assortment of
BRUSSELS AND WILTON
RUGS,
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.
☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest New-York prices.
N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of Fresh Imported Goods every week through the season.
Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825. 15

Copperas.
5 Hhds. first quality Copperas,
For sale by JOS. BREED.
Norwich, July 12th, 1825. 3w15—

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

### ON SUMMER.

Every age has felt the analogy which subsists between the seasons of the year, and the character and duties of men.—There is, in the revolutions of time, a kind of warning voice which summons us to thought and reflection, and every season, as it arises, speaks to us of the analogous character which we ought to maintain. From the first opening of the spring, to the last desolation of winter, the days of the year are emblematic of the state and of the duties of man; and, whatever may be the period of our journey, we can scarcely look up into the Heavens, and mark the path of the sun, without feeling something either to animate us upon our course, or to reprove us for our delay.

It is now the pride and glory of the year. —The "winter is over and gone."—the spring has again unlocked all the annual promises of nature,—the earth around us is every where covered with plenteousness and beauty,—and the sun is pursuing like a giant his "course through the Heavens," and dispensing light and life over the world beneath him. Are there no reflections, my brethren, which such a spectacle inspires?

Is it not emblematic to us of the maturity of human life, and of the virtues which that season ought to display? To those of that age, the spring, with all its weakness, and all its dangers, is past; an unseen arm hath conducted them through the dawn of their infant journey, and led them on that mighty stage, where the honors of time and of eternity are to be won. Whatever may be the station or condition in which they are placed, there is yet to all some simple and evident duty which they are called to perform,—some course which they are summoned to run; and, what is far more, however narrow may be its bounds, or obscure its situation, there is some sphere to which their influence extends, and in which, like the summer sun, they may diffuse joy and happiness around them. In such seasons, let nature be their instructor; and, while they bless the useful light which pours gladness among the dwellings of men, let them remember that they also were made to bless and to improve. Let them remember, that to them have now arisen the lengthened and the enlightened days of life, when every thing calls them to labor; that the breath of Heaven has ripened all their powers of mind and body into perfection; that there are eyes in Heaven and Earth, which look upon the course they are pursuing; and that the honors of time, and the hopes of immortality, alike depends upon the use which they make of the summer of their days! Alas! too, let them remember, that the seasons of men have their varieties, like the seasons of nature; and, while they look around them, and see the noon of life (as sometimes they must see it) darkened by vice, or obscured by folly, let it warn them of the dangers to which they also are exposed.

*Alison.*

### [PERSONAL] PIETY

Forms the distinguished excellence of the female character.

"Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but the woman that *feareth the Lord*, she shall be praised." The virtues to which we have already alluded, are the glory of a woman, but piety constitutes the crown of her glory. I speak not of that piety which exists only in name, but of that which has its seat in the heart: which subdues the native alienation of the mind to God and holiness;—which transforms and new creates the soul; and which concentrates its faculties, and concentrates them forever upon the living God as its portion. Religion in woman, as well as in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct; and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that "pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious than pious men." In a woman, piety is more apt to be uniform and persevering, amid multiplied obstacles, and accumulated discouragements. And if she possesses large measures of grace, her religion will be more ardent, than the religion of the other sex. Such was Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anna; and such have been a multitude of others, of whom the world was not worthy. If woman was first in transgression, she is most lovely in her penitence. If she was first in her infidelity, she is most faithful in her attachment—"last at his cross, and earliest at his grave." Hers is the piety which purifies the heart, and overcomes the world. Hers is the piety which raises the eye and heart to God; which consecrates to him those ardent affections, that youth, that beauty, and that pride of life. Hers is the piety which urges to the unbending attachment to every truth, the assiduous cultivation of every grace, and the diligent and self-denying performance of every duty. Add to the excellence of such a woman, all the peculiar excellencies of her sex—all that native tenderness and kindness—all that cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition—all that untiring patience and submission to suffering—and all that immutable love, in which he has a glorious superiority over the other sex; and as you contemplate her virtues, tell me, what empire has true excellence on the earth like the bosom of such a woman. Or if you will contemplate her character in a more advantageous light still, behold religion not only combined with all the peculiar excellencies of her sex, but gradually exterminating all her peculiar faults and foibles—subjugating her spirit of unworthy curiosity—eradicating her spirit of envy and detraction—softening her spirit of fretfulness and complaint—and elevating to things unseen, her worldly mind; and how inestimable such a woman! How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishment, and all the "delirious joys of giddy dissipation!" How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness, which earth can neither give nor take away.

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In all our works, whether secular or spiritual, Charity should direct us.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is extracted from "The Travellers," a tale, by the author of Redwood.—A family of travellers is represented as having stopped on a point of land at the junction of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, to view the remains of an old fortification,—while they were viewing this monument of olden time, a gentleman appeared, who like them, had been attracted to the spot by curiosity, and, after introducing himself, begged leave to relate a traditionary story which he had picked up in his journey through Canada, some of the events of which had been located at this place. The family very readily assented to the proposal, and the stranger related the following particulars:

"A commandant of this fort (which was built by the French to protect their traders against the savages,) married a young Iroquois, who was before or after the marriage converted to the Catholic faith. She was the daughter of a chieftain of her tribe, and great efforts were made by her people to induce her to return to them. Her brother lurked in this neighborhood, and procured interviews with her, and attempted to win her back by all the motives of national pride and family affection; but all in vain. The young Garanga, or, to call her by her baptismal name, Marguerite, was bound by a threefold cord—her love to her husband, to her son, and to her religion. Mecumeh, finding persuasion ineffectual, had recourse to stratagem. The commandant was in the habit of going down the river often on fishing excursions, and when he returned, he would fire his signal gun, and Marguerite and her boy would hasten to the shore to greet him.

"On one occasion he had been gone longer than usual. Marguerite was filled with apprehensions natural enough at a time when imminent dangers and hairbreadth escapes were of every day occurrence. She had sat in the tower and watched for the returning canoe till the last beam of day had faded from the waters;—the deepening shadows of twilight played tricks with her imagination.—Once she was startled by the water-fowl, which, as it skimmed along the surface of the water, imaged to her fancy the light canoe impelled by her husband's vigorous arm—again she heard the leap of the heavy muskalonghi, and the splashing waters sounded to her fancy like the first dash of the oar. That passed away, and disappointment and tears followed. Her boy was beside her; the young Louis, who, though scarcely twelve years old, already had his imagination filled with daring deeds. Born and bred in a fort, he was an adept in the use of the bow and the musket; courage seemed to be his instinct, and danger his element, and battles & wounds were 'household words' with him. He laughed at his mother's fears; but, in spite of his boyish ridicule, they strengthened, till apprehension seemed reality. Suddenly the sound of the signal gun broke on the stillness of the night. Both mother and son sprang on their feet with a cry of joy, and were pressing hand in hand towards the outer gate, when a sentinel stopped them to remind Marguerite it was her husband's order that no one should venture without the walls after sunset. She, however, insisted on passing, and telling the soldier that she would answer to the commandant for his breach of orders, she passed the outer barrier. Young Louis held up his bow and arrow before the sentinel, saying gaily, "I am my mother's body-guard you know." Tradition has preserved these trifling circumstances, as the events that followed rendered them memorable.

"The distance," continued the stranger, "from the fort to the place where the commandant moored his canoe was trifling, and quickly passed. Marguerite and Louis flew along the narrow foot path, reached the shore, and were in the arms of——Mecumeh and his fierce companions. Entreaties and resistance were alike vain. Resistance was made, with a manly spirit, by young Louis, who drew a knife from the girdle of one of the Indians, and attempted to plunge it in the bosom of Mecumeh, who was roughly binding his wampum belt over Marguerite's mouth, to deaden the sound of her screams. The uncle wrested the knife from him, and smiled proudly on him as if he recognized in the brave boy, a scion from his own stock.

"The Indians had two canoes; Marguerite was conveyed to one, Louis to the other—and both canoes were rowed into the Oswegatchie, and up the stream as fast as it was possible to impel them against the current of the river.

"Not a word or cry escaped the boy: he seemed intent on some purpose, and when the canoe approached near the shore, he took off a military cap he wore, and threw it so skilfully that it lodged, where he meant it should, on the branch of a tree which projected over the water. There was a long white feather in the cap. The Indians had observed the boy's movement—they held up their oars for a moment, and seemed to consult whether they should return and remove the cap; but after a moment, they again dashed their oars in the water and proceeded forward. They continued rowing for a few miles, and then landed; hid their canoes behind some trees on the river's bank, and plunged into the woods with their prisoners. It seems to have been their intention to have returned to their canoes in the morning, and they had not proceeded far from the shore, when they kindled a fire and prepared some food, and offered a share of it to Marguerite and Louis. Poor Marguerite, as you may suppose, had no mind to eat; but Louis, saith tradition, ate as heartily as if he had been safe within the walls of the fort. After the supper, the Indians stretched themselves before the fire, but not till they had taken the precaution to bind Marguerite to a tree, and to compel Louis to lie down in the arms of his uncle Mecumeh. Neither of the prisoners, as you may imagine, closed their eyes.—Louis kept his fixed on his mother. She sat upright beside an oak tree; the cord was fastened around her waist, and bound around the tree, which had been blasted by lightning; the moon poured its beams through the naked branches upon her face convulsed with the agony of despair and fear. With one hand she held a crucifix to her lips, the other was on her rosary. The sight of his mother in such a situation, stirred up daring thoughts in the bosom of the heroic boy—but he lay powerless in his uncle's naked brawny arms. He tried to disengage himself, but at the slightest movement, Mecumeh, though still sleeping, seemed conscious, and strained him closer to him. At last the strong sleep, that in the depth of the night steeps the senses in utter forgetfulness, overpowered him—his arms relaxed their hold, and dropped beside him and left Louis free.

He rose cautiously, looked for one instant on the Indians, and assured himself they all slept profoundly. He then possessed himself of Mecumeh's knife, which lay at his feet, & severed the cord that bound his mother to the tree. Neither of them spoke a word—but with the least possible sound they resumed the way by which they had come from the shore; Louis in the confidence, and Marguerite with the faint hope of reaching it before they were overtaken.

"You may imagine how often the poor mother, timid as a fawn, was startled by the evening breeze stirring the leaves, but the boy bounded forward as if there was neither fear nor danger in the world.

"They had nearly attained the margin of the river, where Louis meant to launch one of the canoes and drop down the current, when the Indian yell resounding through the woods, struck on their ears. They were missed, pursued, and escape was impossible. Marguerite panic-struck, sunk to the ground. Nothing could check the career of Louis.—"On—on, mother," he cried, "to the shore—to the shore." She rose and instinctively followed her boy. The sound of pursuit came nearer and nearer. They reached the shore, and there beheld three canoes coming swiftly up the river. Animated with hope, Louis screamed the watch-word of the garrison, and was answered by his father's voice.

"The possibility of escape, and the certain approach of her husband, infused new life into Marguerite. "Your father cannot see us," she said "as we stand here in the shade of the trees; hide yourself in that thicket, I will plunge into the water." Louis crouched under the bushes, and was completely hidden by an overhanging grape-vine, while his mother advanced a few steps into the water and stood erect, where she could be distinctly seen. A shout from the canoes apprized her that she was recognized, and at the same moment, the Indians who had now reached the shore, rent the air with their cries of rage and defiance. They stood for a moment, as if deliberating what next to do; Mecumeh maintained an undaunted and resolved air—but with his followers the aspect of armed men, and a force thrice their number, had its usual effect. They fled. He looked after them, cried, 'shame!' and then with a desperate yell, leaped into the water & stood beside Marguerite. The canoes were now within a few yards—He put his knife to her bosom—"The daughter of Tecumseh," he said, "should have died by the judgment of our warriors, but now by her brother's hand must she perish:" and he drew back his arm to give vigor to the fatal stroke, when an arrow pierced his own breast, and he fell insensible at his sister's side. A moment after Marguerite was in the arms of her husband, and Louis, with his bow unstrung, bounded from the shore, and was received in his father's canoe; and the wild shores rung with the acclamations of the soldiers, while his father's tears of pride and joy were poured like rain upon his cheek."

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FROM THE TIMES AND ADVERTISER.

*Mr. Norton*—If you think the subsequent remarks on the subject of Lacing, worthy a place, you will confer a favor by inserting them in your paper.

It is not because the subject has heretofore passed unnoticed, or that justice has not been done it, that I now obtrude my sentiments upon the public; but it is because the ladies of our city seem to think that as the remarks which from time to time have been published here have been extracts from foreign papers, they are not applicable to *them*, but belong to another order of beings. Strange infatuation! the heart of sensibility shudders at the folly of those who thus shut their eyes to the most obvious danger, and blindly, though surely, pursue the path to inevitable destruction.

I would ask the attention of the fair sex, for one moment, and let them for once view the subject impartially, and if their judgment does not alarm, their consciences do not accuse them, I will candidly acknowledge that for once age and experience are mistaken.

Let them just look about our city, and they will of their number see those who but a short time since were the boast and pride of society, —now pining and rapidly wasting away under the ravages of that Destroyer—Consumption. Physicians boldly declare the fact—aged matrons remonstrate, but the little miss in her teens stoutly denies the injurious tendency, and boldly asserts, by actions, (which sometimes speak louder than words) that the shape which God has made perfect, can be improved by stays, and girt themselves as though that noble structure which was moulded by an Almighty hand, every part of which is wonderfully formed and strangely connected, could not be kept together without the assistance of tape, silk braid and cords, associated with steel, hickory and whale-bone. Let them for once study their own constitutions, and inquire whence arises that listlessness and languor which pervades their whole system upon rising in the morning, and which almost unfits them for active employment. Let them ask themselves what causes that difficulty of respiration, that palpitation of the heart, those pains in the side and breast, attended with a train of complicated evils to which their ancestors were strangers? and if reason does not tell them they are the effects of a perverted use of *timber*, *steel* and *cordage*, then will we acknowledge that men of science, who for years have made the human constitution their study, know comparatively little or nothing about it. Perhaps I am too severe, but I cannot be silent when I look round and see our daughters fair as Venus, the pride of New-England, blest with health, in possession of the most flattering prospects, enjoying the advantages of a climate from which nothing is to be dreaded, and every thing to be expected, destroying themselves gradually, though surely, by such a cruel self-torturing process. These are not the vain chimeras of a speculating imagination, but the observations of care and experience.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that these friendly hints will not be disregarded, but that the fair sex will seriously consider the subject, and ask themselves what advantage can possibly be derived from the above practice? Surely they cannot suppose that what was at first made perfect, can be susceptible of improvement, especially by the use of such vulgar and unnatural means as are generally resorted to at the present day. It may be said that the picture is overdrawn—that the consequences

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

are not of so serious a nature as they are represented. But these cannot be the suggestions of an impartial judgment; for surely it is a fact that tight lacing prepares the way for the fell monster; and a walk in the evening, exposed to the dew or rain, with thin apparel and cloth shoes, brings on a cold attended with a cough which insures the victim.

Should these suggestions prove beneficial in any one instance, it will be a lasting consolation to your humble servant,

THE HERMIT.

*Extract from the London Magazine.*

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR NEW-ORLEANS.

A landing w[as] made, and the army marched onward to t[h]e attack in the dead of night. Such a battle then ensued as the annals of modern warfare can hardly match: all order, all discipline were lost. Each officer, as he was able to collect twenty or thirty men around him, advancing into the middle of the enemy, when it was fought, hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, and sword to sword, with the tumult and ferocity of one of Homer's combats.

To give some idea of this extraordinary combat, I shall, (says the narrator,) detail the adventures of a friend of mine, who chanced to accompany one of the first parties set out. Dashing through the bivouac, under a heavy discharge from the vessel, his party reached the lake, which they forded, and advanced as far as the house where General Keane had fixed his head-quarters. The moon had by this time made her way through the clouds, and, though only in her first quarter, gave light enough to permit their seeing, though not distinctly. Having gone far enough to the right, the party pushed on to the front, & entered a sloping field of stubble, at the upper end of which they could distinguish a dark line of men; but whether they were friends or foes, it was impossible to determine. Unwilling to fire, lest he should kill any of our own people, my friend led on the volunteers whom he had got around him, till they reached some pile of reeds, about twenty yards from the objects of their notice. Here they are saluted by a sharp volley, and being now confident that they were enemies, he commanded his men to fire.

But a brother officer, who accompanied him, who was not so convinced, assuring him that they were soldiers of the 95th; upon which they agreed to divide the force; that he who doubted should remain with one part where he was, while my friend with the rest should go round upon the flank of this line, & discover certainly to which army it belonged.

Taking with him about fourteen men, he accordingly moved off to the right, when, falling in with some other stragglers, he attached them likewise to his party, and advanced. Springing a high rail fence, they came down upon the left of those of whom the doubt had existed, & found them to be, as my friend had supposed, Americans. Not a moment was lost in attacking, but having got unperceived within a foot of where they stood, they discharged their pieces & rushed on the charge. Some soldiers, having lost their muskets, laid about them with the butt end of their firelocks; while many a sword, which, till to-night, had not drank blood, became in a few minutes crimsoned enough.

The English and Americans were so mingled, that they scarcely knew friends from foes; and more feats of individual gallantry were performed in the course of this night than many campaigns might have afforded. We lost more than 500 men, and the field of battle was dreadful.

I have frequently beheld a great number of dead bodies in as small a compass, tho' these, indeed, were numerous enough; but wounds more disfiguring or more horrible, I certainly never witnessed. A man, shot through the head or heart, lies as if he was in a deep slumber; insomuch, that when you gaze upon him, you experience little else than pity.—But, of these, many had met their deaths from bayonet wounds, sabre cuts, or heavy blows from the butt ends of muskets; and the consequence was, that not only were the wounds exceedingly frightful, but the very countenances of the dead exhibited the most savage and ghastly expressions. Friends and foes lay together in small groups, of four or six, nor was it difficult to tell almost the very hand by which some of them had fallen. Nay, such had been the deadly closeness of the strife, that in one or two places, an English & American soldier might be seen with the bayonet of each other fastened in the other's body.

*From the N. Y. National Advocate.*

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The lads lately convicted of manslaughter, have in conformity with their sentence, been each placed in the cells of the state Prison.—These cells are dark stone rooms, scarcely ten feet in length, and six in breadth, cold, dreary, and dismal. Though confinement at hard labor in the state prison carries with it an odium difficult to shake off, yet still there is a gleam of hope and a ray of comfort. The convict labors with his fellow convict; exercise gives him health and appetite; he sees the face of man; he takes his meals and sleeps with his unfortunate companions; he enjoys the light of day; the rays of the rising and setting sun; the breeze of summer, and the bracing air of winter. There is still comfort in calamity, but alas! what situation can be more wretched than confinement in the solitary cells of a prison. Man was made for society; he is wretched without it, and the fate of these youths should make a deep impression upon our apprentices generally, and admonish them to avoid vice and intemperance, and accustom themselves to industry, sobriety and civility.

Contrast the present and past situation of those captive boys. They have all parents and relations to whom they were reciprocally attached; they enjoyed the comfort and happiness of home; the endearing attention, and affectionate solicitude of mothers, brothers and friends; their little wants were gratified;—their reasonable pleasures promoted; they rose early to work, and, in the ship-yard or on the shop-board, with the plumb of the mason, and the plane of the carpenter, or, in the ordinary mechanical pursuits, they were treading a career of usefulness, honor, wealth, and happiness; the hope of their families, and probably their country; now mark the sad reverse. In seven solitary cells, dark as night, without a voice to cheer them, these unfortunate boys now lie. In one corner is their hard and comfortless bed, no sound breaks upon their benumbed ears and chilled faculties, save the grating of the ponderous bolts, when they are withdrawn to admit the mute and surly gaoler, who places the course meal of bread and water on the stone table & retires in silence. No grateful voice of parents or relations is heard—those voices which called them to their meals, warmed them to their beds, attended them in sickness, and was jocund and free with them in health. The sound of cannon, the "spirit-stirring drum," the shouts of Freemen, the joyful music of the bands, heard on our national anniversary, reach not their prison. There they sit, coiled up in a corner, shivering with damps and apprehension—shut out from the world, darkness, dreariness & sickness of heart surrounding and affecting them. This is not a highly coloured picture; it is, unfortunately, a true sketch. Let it warn our youth to beware of bad company—to shun bad habits—to keep themselves out of broils and mischief—to be industrious and economical, and calculate upon the arrival of that time, when they are to take a place among their fellow citizens, and earn for themselves reputation & bread.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

ASCENT OF MR. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson made his promised ascent in a Balloon from Castle Garden on Saturday, to the great gratification of the many thousands who witnessed the performance.—By an error in filling the Balloon, the ascent was about half an hour too late, or it would probably have been one of the handsomest ever seen. The Balloon began to rise just at dusk, and rose quite slow at first. As soon as it was above the Garden walls, the Æronaut threw out some of his ballast, took a graceful leave of the company, and then rose more rapidly amidst the shouts of the multitude. The wind was from the westward and took him in a direction over nearly the whole length of the city, so as to be visible to nearly every inhabitant. In the lower part, he skimmed apparently about fifty feet above the tops of the chimnies, and continued to rise so long as he was seen, when the Balloon appeared like a small black spot high in the horizon. It was visible about seventeen minutes, and did not appear then to have begun to descend. The darkness obscured further view.

The Æronaut, we are happy to state, alighted in safety in a corn-field on the farm of Mr. Abraham Remsen, at New-town, L. I. which is stated to be between 10 and 11 miles from the place of ascension. The car struck the ground gently close by a fence, which Mr. R. laid hold of with his hands, and secured the Balloon, without having resort to his grappling irons. He returned safe to the Garden about 11 o'clock at night, and received the congratulations of numerous citizens who were in waiting.

We understand the time occupied in the voyage was less than half an hour.

The passage of the Balloon over the city was exceedingly beautiful, grand and interesting. The Æronaut was distinctly seen most of the way employing himself in throwing out slips of paper.

A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. a member of the family of General Washington, has prepared a present for the hero of South America, which is to be confided to the care of the Colombian Minister by Gen. La Fayette, on his shortly expected visit to the seat of government. This present is to consist of a medal given to the lady of Gen. Washington by the city of Williamsburgh, the ancient capital of Virginia, in commemoration of the virtues & services of her illustrious husband. The medal is of the purest gold, and is filled on both sides with suitable devices and inscriptions.—To this is added a portrait of Washington, executed in the best style. On the back of the picture is a lock of his hair, encircled by a wreath of Roman laurel. The present will be accompanied with the following letter:—

"LIBERATOR: An American of the family of Mount Vernon, presents to you, by the honored hands of the last of the Generals of the army of North American Independence, the venerable, the good La Fayette, a Medal, commemorative of the worth and fame of the most truly great and glorious of Men, the gift of the ancient capital of his native state, and preserved in his family since the war of the Revolution. Accompanying this memorial, is a Portrait of the great Chief, enclosing a lock of his hair.——Accept, Liberator, these offerings, made to your virtues, and the illustrious services you have rendered to your country and the cause of mankind. Let them be preserved among the archives of South-American liberty, that they may command the veneration of ages yet to come, and, with the interesting relics of their chiefs, receive the homage of all the Americans, who, with pure and triumphant acclaim, hail you as Bolivar, the Deliverer, the Washington of the South."

*Pennsylvania* is steadily and quietly going on with her canals and roads; and, to obtain the trade of the Susquehannah, is especially zealous to perfect the "Union Canal."

A letter of the 7th June, in describing the condition and progress of this canal, states that the eastern section, viz. from the Schuylkill to Lebanon, a distance of about thirty-eight miles, is nearly all excavated; and that the locks, fifty-two in number, will be entirely finished by the first of October next, so that boats are expected to pass from Lebanon, via Reading, to Philadelphia, before next winter. The western section from Lebanon to Middletown, about twenty-eight or thirty miles, will be all in active operation by the 1st of August. Twelve miles of this section are under contract, and rapidly advancing. The engineers are engaged in laying out the remainder of the canal line, which, when commenced, will afford employment to one thousand additional laboring hands. The summit level of the Union Canal will be seven miles long, which is four miles longer than was contemplated by any of the surveys up to the year 1822; near the west end of these seven miles, the canal will pass through a tunnel of two hundred and ninety yards long, where it will receive the feeder from the Swatara, about seven miles in length, and which is also under contract to be completed by the first of April next. This feeder, (it is added,) is a work of great magnitude, and comprises a two-fold object; as it will be navigable to near the coal mines, north of Jonestown, and also amply supply the summit level with water.

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. July 14.*

We understand that a large number of persons lost their lives in this city yesterday, from drinking cold water. It is surprising that the frequent recurrence of this fatality produces so little effect upon the minds of laborers.—The heat of the weather for the last four days, particularly Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, has been extreme. Probably three such days in succession can scarcely be recollected. The thermometer was high throughout the nights as well as the days, and the effect of the heat exceedingly debilitating.

Gov. BARBOUR, now Secretary of War, who has just returned to the seat of Government, from a visit to the North, gave the following toast at the late celebration: North and South—Intercourse only is wanted to make us friends and brothers." The sentiment is no less liberal than just.

*Commercial Adv.*

We learn with pleasure, that Mr. *Horace M. Shepherd*, son of the late Timothy Shepard, Esq. of Newtown, a young gentleman in destitute circumstances, is the fortunate owner of part of the ticket which drew a capital prize of *twenty thousand dollars* in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn on the 16th inst. at Philadelphia.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 12.*

Gen. La Fayette, it is stated, will take his final departure from this city on Thursday afternoon and proceed by way of Hoboken, Hackensac, and Patterson, to Morristown, where he will spend the night: on Friday he will pass through Springfield, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick to Trenton. On Saturday morning he will breakfast with Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, and proceed thence for Philadelphia.

The General, since his return to this city, has enjoyed a desirable opportunity for repose after his long and rapid tour through the 24 states of the union, and also for making his last calls upon his individual friends. To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, he will proceed in the steam-boat Nautilus to Staten Island, to pay his parting respects to the widow of the late Vice-President Tompkins.

GLORIOUS ACT OF JUSTICE.

A gentleman from Virginia applied at the office of the Baltimore Haytien Emigration Society, on the 24th ult. for information respecting the propriety & practicability of sending a large number of slaves to the Republic of Hayti. After he had received from the Agent a statement of the present situation of things, relative to the emigration of our colored people to that island he requested assistance in procuring a vessel for the purpose above mentioned. This was cheerfully complied with, and the next day a contract was closed, with a ship owner, to take out *eighty-eight Slaves*, all belonging to the gentleman aforesaid, the price of whose passage he pays himself, and for the use of whom he also purchased Agricultural implements in this city to the value of 130 dollars!

*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

A VENERABLE PREACHER OF BUNKER-HILL.

There is no one incident in the recent ceremonies at Bunker-Hill that has struck us more forcibly than the following, related by the Boston Courier:

"When the venerable Thaxter came forward to offer up his prayer, the multitude was in an instant hushed to the profoundest silence. A more interesting object can hardly be imagined, than a man at the age of *ninety*, having outlived his generation—his silver locks flowing down his shoulders—his face exhibiting the furrows of age, yet glowing with animation and apparent health—his voice, though a little tremulous, yet strong, and susceptible of considerable modulation—his articulation perfect and distinct. Such a man was Joseph Thaxter. He was a Chaplain in the regiment of Colonel Prescott, & was on Bunker-Hill, acting in that capacity, during the battle; not only calling upon the God of battles to protect and save his countrymen, but calling also on his countrymen to defend themselves, their altars and their homes, & assuring them that those who would be free, must strike the blow themselves, and, under Providence, work out the conquest by their own right arms. As this reverend patriarch approached the front of the stage and raised his dry and almost fleshless hands in thankfulness and intercession, he seemed like a connecting link between "corruptable and incorruption"—his uplifted eye reflecting the light of immortality, and the undulations of his bosom indicating the flutterings of a spirit that panted to meet the embrace of his Maker."

*R. I. American.*

*Stage Accident.*—On Wednesday last, as one of the stages of the Boston line was standing at the door of the Stage House, in this town, with the passengers all seated, the horses suddenly started, *without a driver*, and after going a short distance, upset the stage.—Most of the passengers sprung out, one of whom, a lady, was very seriously injured by the stage *falling upon her* as she was leaving it. Several others were slightly injured. The life of the lady was at first despaired of, but we understand hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

We do not learn that there was any *extraordinary* carelessness in the driver. Upon the point of starting, he had left his reins, for a moment, to adjust some of the baggage. But whether there was or not any *unusual* want of care, it is quite certain that this accident happened because the horses were not under the constant care of a driver. It should be the concern, as it will certainly be the *interest*, of those who have the management of stages, to adopt rules which shall prevent the occurrences of accidents from that cause. The great increase of travelling in stages, and the increased bustle and confusion attending their arrival and departure, require a much greater degree of carefulness than has been heretofore practised.

The injury in the present case might probably have been avoided had the passenger hurt remained in the carriage. It cannot be too often repeated, that the safest course, always, is to remain.—To leap out increases the danger.—*Massachusetts Yeoman.*

*Masonry and Religion.*—A Baptist minister, named Elijah Dodson, in the state of Illinois, has been excommunicated by his congregation, because he belonged to a lodge of Freemasons. When called before the church to answer this imaginary crime, he proposed the following questions:—

"1. Is a moral good a spiritual evil?

2. Is masonry a sin?

3. If masonry is a sin, wherein does it consist?

4. Why may I not pursue what course I please, if it is lawful, and an advantage to me, provided I do not sin?

5. When I have neither done nor intended harm, why should I be excluded?

6. How can you judge of that of which you know nothing?"

His accusers could not extricate themselves from the difficulties involved in these questions; nevertheless, the sentence of exclusion was pronounced. On this extraordinary proceeding, the Delaware (Wilmington) Gazette, of the 21st instant has the following pertinent remark:—

"We will venture to say, that no man, who is acquainted with the principles of masonry, will ever aver that they are inconsistent with the precepts of the gospel; and for men to undertake to condemn that of which they know nothing, and censure others for holding principles of which they are totally ignorant, argues the existence of feelings in their own minds which no one can envy or admire."

*Sale of Sheep.*—The Saxon Sheep imported by Messrs. G. & T. Searle, were sold on Thursday by public auction, at Brighton, by Messrs. Coolidge, Poor and Head. The number of competitors for the purchase was large, many of whom were from the neighboring States, and the price for which the sheep were sold, shows the high estimation in which they are held. The highest price given for a single sheep was four hundred and fifty dollars. Another was sold for 425 dollars, and the average price of the whole including lambs, we believe was near a hundred and sixty dollars each. The purchasers were mostly if not all gentlemen experienced in the raising of sheep, and well acquainted with their value. It may be presumed, therefore, that these choice animals, distributed throughout the country, will, in the course of a few years, have a material effect in improving the quality of our flocks.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 12.*

IMPORTANT.

We have seen letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 10th May, to a respectable house in this city which says: General Olenata who commanded the remnant of the Royal Army in Upper Peru, has been killed in battle.—This puts an end to the Royal forces in all South-America.

*A Prize.*—On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house, at the corner of Fayette st. and Chatham square, discovered at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arched vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. We have not ascertained the amount—report states from 30, to $50,000. The building which had stood on this ground it is said, was about fifty years old.

*New-York American.*

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

The Boston Gazette, of the 14th inst. after giving a statement of the weather for the four preceding days, furnishes the following melancholy particulars:

This excessively warm weather, as may be readily imagined, has been the cause of much inconvenience and uneasiness to our citizens, and its effects upon the laboring classes have been particularly destructive. The deaths from exposure to the heat, and the imprudent drinking of cold water, we think may be estimated at *twenty-five or thirty*—and a majority of these are unfortunate sons of Erin.

Yesterday our streets wore a solemn appearance—the funeral hearse was seen moving in every direction. The following persons were buried in the course of the forenoon:—Jonathan Weeden, Constant Hopkins, Richard Q. Haskins, Patrick ——, Mary F. Simpkins, Margaret Nolen, (supposed to have been murdered,) Samuel Vincent, William Quinn, young Major, (second mate of the brig Ocean, recently from London,) William Wyer, James Cody, James Hasken, John Hart, Connell O'Donnell, Hager Montgomery and Hogen, (Irishmen,) besides three or four others whose names have not been ascertained.

One of our physicians informed us, yesterday morning, that he was called on the previous day to visit *thirteen* persons who had been suddenly attacked, from an imprudent use of cold water—Three of these cases proved fatal, and some of the others were doubtful: the city contains between sixty and seventy physicians. We have also conversed with a friend residing in the vicinity of Broad street, who saw three Irishmen draw their last breath between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

We have heard of the destructive effects of the weather to the brute creation. The owners of the Providence line of stages, it is mentioned, have lost several fine animals, and deaths have occurred on other routes.

Most of the workmen employed in building stores and houses, or in other exposed situations, have been compelled to quit their work, and seek safety in the shade. The Patriot states that some slaters, on the roof of a building, became paralized by the influence of the sun, and were so weak as to require assistance to get down. Several privates of a company ordered to attend a funeral, on Monday morning, became so faint as to be obliged to leave the ranks, one of them died on Tuesday.

*The Tympanum of the Capitol.*—Although none of the artists who submitted designs for a basso relievo ornament for the Tympanum of the Eastern Portico of the Capitol were successful, we understand that a subsequent design has been adopted by the President, & that a model of it is in preparation, and artists selected for the execution of the work.

In the composition of the design which has been adopted, we understand the President himself suggested its chief features. We therefore presume, although we have not seen it, that it is appropriate and in good taste.—The Tympanum of the great Portico of the Capitol being so conspicuous a part of the edifice, and withal, of such size as to surpass in magnitude almost every other pediment in the world, it was a matter of some solicitude that it should be ornamented both in subject and execution, in a style worthy of the noble field it afforded for the exertion of taste and skill. It was, therefore, with pleasure we heard that the business was in so good train, and that the public were not likely to be shocked by any design, which by its complexity, its poverty, or its unsuitableness, should be pronounced unworthy of the place which it was intended to adorn.—*Nat. Journal.*

THE CREEKS. *Augusta, (Geo.), June 29.* Mr. B. Ames, of New-York, formerly a merchant of this place, arrived here two days ago from Montgomery, in Alabama: he informed us that he passed through what was called the hostile part of the Creek nation, and he remarked that he never saw the Indians more friendly, or apparently more peaceably disposed: he neither saw nor heard any thing like a hostile disposition or unfriendly feeling towards *any one*, during his whole progress through the nation.

We understand that Mr. Burton too, who has lately been from this place to Talahassee, and who returning through the Creek nation with a wagon, reports, also, that he never saw any set of men more obliging or ready to oblige a white man than the Indians are. He seems to have experienced nothing but friendship from them; and he could have had no idea of any thing like a hostile spirit existing in the nation, from any thing he saw or heard of there.—*Chronicle.*

*From the Democratic Press, July 13.*

THE MURATS.—Within a few days two sons of the late King of Naples, Achilles and Napoleon Murat, made at the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, the necessary Declaration of their intention, preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States. We believe that both those gentlemen intend to settle in Florida. They are the first members of the Bonaparte Family, who have officially recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States. We do not recollect that any of the illustrious exiles from France, or any part of the continent of Europe, who have taken refuge from the political troubles of those countries, have recently taken any steps to evince a wish to incorporate themselves with the American Family. It is pretty generally known that in this city, in 1792, Talleyrand took the oath of allegiance to the U. States, and renounced all Kings, Princes, Potentates and Powers.

*La Fayette.*—We learn that some gentlemen in the State of Ohio, have examined the township lately bestowed on Gen. La Fayette, and have agreed to offer him 500,000 dollars for it. This is conclusive evidence that the land has been well located.

There are 268 males confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, of whom 138 are employed in weaving, warping and quilling, 18 in cordwaining, 28 in batting, 25 in sawing marble, &c. and 68 females, of whom 41 are employed in carding and spinning, and 6 in binding hats.

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Centinel, July 13.*

LATEST FROM GREECE.

A Paris paper of June 3d, received here from Portsmouth, gives a private correspondence from *Zante* to the 2d May containing detailed accounts of the operations of the Egyptian Commander, IBRAHIM PACHA, in the south part of the Morea, and the gallant resistance of the Greeks to their invadors to the last dates.

We have only room for a summary of the details. It appears from them, that after the Egyptian Chief had made good his landing at *Modon, &c.* he attempted to penetrate into the Morea and to take the Greek town of *New Navarin*, where the Greeks had only a garrison of 700 men, which was afterwards reinforced to 1200:—That his assault was accompanied by artillery served by Europeans, & apparatus, directed by foreign Engineers:—But that he there found a Grecian *Bunker-Hill*; with this difference, that after two assaults, in two days, in which he was successfully repulsed with immense loss, and a cannonade on the third, he was compelled to abandon his design, leaving in one of the assaults, says the letter writer, "at the foot of the ramparts more than four hundred Egyptians, negroes, and strangers, struggling with death, for the Turks were not able to take away any of their wounded." The second assault was made on *Esther Day*, which the Greeks usually hold as a high holiday.

That on the 23d April a Grecian force of 8000 under CONSTANTINE BOTZARIS, appeared in the vicinity, and that on the next day, the elder MICHELLIS, whose son had gallantly sacrificed his life in the defence of Navarin, arrived with 3600 warriors from Laconia in company with other Captains & commanders; And that, in this emergency, the Egyptian Commander raised the seige, but the account adds, was not able to escape, being encircled by 17 or 18000 Greeks: who were in communication with a Grecian squadron, under MIALIS who had landed 500 islanders at Navarin. These were the last advices from the Morea, and are from a Greek source.

The letter writer, adds, that a corvette sent from Zante to reconnoitre, had returned and the Captain reported, that he had seen a combat, in which the Turks had a thousand men killed, and many wounded; although the affair was not general; and that the Greeks continued to harrass their invadors. The following are extracts from the letter:—

"The Greek cruisers have made several important captures. The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be free & independent; its future glory is immense.—We flatter ourselves the historian of the Regeneration of Greece, will consecrate to us some of his pages; the noble death of JEAN MAURO-MICHALIS, is worthy to be recorded with that of MARK BOZZARIS, whose story served as the plot of a tragedy of late represented at the theatre of Andros.

"The Hellenic Senate, amid the occupations which distract its attention in the south of the Morea, is also occupied without relaxation with the seige of Patras. Count ANDRI METAXA, who is at Gastouni, continues to prepare biscuit for a body of 16,000 men, who are in part already assembled in Achaia."

ENGLAND AND GREECE.

The Greeks have again complained of the delay of England, and other powers, in acknowledging their independence; and have lately complained to the British Ministry, that Russia had offered to the Porte its mediation between it & the Greeks, on the ground, that the Grecian States should be placed in the same relations to the Porte as the province of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*. MR. CANNING has given a formal answer to these complaints. He asserts that he had no knowledge the Russian Emperor had ever proposed any plan of the kind alluded to, and which had no other than newspaper authority for its existence;—that he had full confidence, if his Imperial Majesty contemplated such an interposition, that he would first submit it to the several powers of Europe, his allies, for their consideration, before any proposal, founded thereon, would be made to the contending parties.—As it regarded the conduct of England toward Greece, he stated, that the same system of neutrality which had been observed by her in the contest between Spain and the several countries of South-America, would be strictly observed in the contest now raging in Greece.

*To prevent Hail Storms.*—The London Courier gives the following piece of information:

A gentleman now on the Continent writes, that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lausanne is undergoing a singular process, called *paragreling*. The paragreles consist of poles of 40 feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to the vineyards by hail storms; and it is asserted that these conductors, by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain.

*From the Boston Commercial Gaz. July 18.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Topaz, Callender, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 31 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we are furnished with London papers to the 12th and Liverpool to the 14th June, inclusive.

A Liverpool prices current of the 13th, mentions a further decline in the article of *Cotton*, of 1/4d. on Brazil, and 1d. on American & other descriptions.

Among the articles which we subjoin will be found one relating to the defeat of the Egyptian forces by the Greeks.

An official despatch had been received from Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, dated at Rangoon, Jan. 14, giving the particulars of an attack on the fort of Syriam. Several officers and men of the British forces were killed and wounded; but the place was gallantly carried by storm. The despatch states that the enemy (notwithstanding the late defeat of the Burmese) were collecting another army to attack Rangoon.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume had presented a petition from Crail, (Scotland) to prevent the immolation of widows in the East-Indies. Not less than 3,400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands, in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10,000!

In committe on the Canada and Bonded Corn Bill, in the House of Lords, June 4, Lord Malmsbury said that if Canadian corn was allowed to be imported, the United States would contrive to smuggle to a great extent—and he moved that Canada be left out of the bill. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 5,—and the bill ord… sidered on Monday, the … Lord M. again opposed the … Corn from Canada. The bill … ed by Lord Dacre, lest the … deluge the country with their … Earl of Liverpool consented … ration of the bill to one year, … agreed to. The Earl remark… of his speech, that he had fo… rage of the last 20 years the … corn exported from Canada … ters a year and that the … ported in any one year wa… and, therefore, if the present … it would take a number of yea… da could export 100,000 … the mercantile navigation of … ted to 6,745,000 tons—that … 1,380,000, which was be… fifth of the whole merc… the country. Canada was … ny, & he wished to make … prosperity arose from her … Great-Britian.

THE GREE…

*London, June 12.*—The … Wednesday details the defe… cha, at the head of 25,000 … and others, near Anatolic… Notas Bozaris, Zongas, and … Chiefs who led the Christia… of May, it is stated, the … ed the district of Ulocbas, … day break, was encountered by … who covered Anatolico.—Ni… manded the vanguard, imme… signal for battle, and rushed … the enemy himself. At 3 o'cl… is stated, crowned the standa… tians. The Turks, beaten … in the road to Arta, leaving … the field of battle, 500 woun… chas, prisoners. 20 standards, … toman artillery fell, it is add… of the Greeks. If this accou… it wears every mark of authe… paign of the Sultan this sum… the same disasters that crow… attempt against Greece.

*African Expedition.*—Ma… Lt. Clapperton, the surviv… tion which left England in 18… rections of Earl Bathurst, fo… penetrating into the interior of … way of Tripoli and Fezzan, … on the 21st of May, on their … land. The results of this peril… said to be of the highest impor… regard to settling many inte… geography of that hitherto im… continent, and the state of … which they found the natives … lous kingdoms, inhabiting w… cities, actually situated where … maps of Africa represented im… Although five months on their … Bornou, in frequent danger fr… tribes, merely accompanying … travellers, without any esco… travelling as christians and E… we are happy to learn that the … as every thing they had collect… long residence in the interior, … with them, and were embark… for England.

A terrible accident happene… the 19th ult. As some soldiers … on were preparing fire-works fo… tion of the coronation, a spark … der in the apartment. The … dreadful. The roof of the b… across the river, the trees of … were torn up by the roots, the … neighboring houses were … tance of three hundred … of the artillerymen were killed … The bodies of four or five … the ruins. Some were saved … dinary manner, being thrown … alighting on their feet with slig… the neighboring river, in … streets, and on the tops of hous…

The culture of silk in Egypt … been undertaken by orders of … a scale equally extensive with … and as the soil and climate are … to the growth of the mulberry, … ing of the worm, it is believed th… at no remote period, be a vast … produce of a commodity new in … sal request throughout Europe.

M. Gambard, astronomer … discovered a new comet on the … was not till the night of the 27th … of the atmosphere allowed it to be … astronomers at Paris. It is … Gamma, or Cassiopeia, invisible … eye, without tail or apparent nuc… the form of a nebula, which is … guished, notwithstanding the … moon.

*From the Cork Adver…*

LOSS OF THE COLUM…

On Tuesday evening, the Dolp… master, arrived in Cork, having … captain and crew, 73 in number, … American timber ship *Columbus* … so much was stated in the papers … val in England from Quebec with … upwards of 3,000 tons of timber … mense vessel sailed from the D… 28th of April in ballast for St. … with favorable weather, until the … in lat. 56, 54, long. 29, when a … arose, with the wind W. N. W. … sioned the vessel to roll in such … ous manner, as to render her … ageable. The gale commenced … hour this morning, and continued … termission until 10 o'clock, whe… covered that the vessel's timbers … & that a leak was gaining on her … 2 feet per hour. All hands imm… to the pumps, and notwithstandin… had the assistance of a steam e… power as would discharge (it is … rate of 1,400 gallons of water per … they were unable to get it und… perilous situation they descried … league and a half to windward, … had seen since they had left Eng… made signals of distress to her, … down & proved to be the Dolph… St. John's, Newfoundland, with … go. Capt Munro having mentio… tressed situation, requested that the … sel should remain in company to … assistance; the Captain did, and … the Columbus redoubled their … possible to save her, but to no eff… being in this state for 8 hours, … she rolled so much that the steam … rendered unserviceable, and the … choked, there being from 14 to … in the hold.

The captain finding all attempts … fruitless, considered it necessary … their own safety, and put out the … a quantity of provisions, to convey … the Dolphin but in a moment … to pieces against the ship's bow.—… uation now become truly alarming … expected the vessel would founder, … bers becoming open. There … boats, and those were launched, … they succeeded in getting on board … vessel; the captain of which find… not sufficient provisions and water … tire, amounting to 86, including …

*From the Q…*

It is comp… andise pas… Manchester, … hich recke… charged on … £325,000 … ods, £187,… are, about … The town … separated … ys conside… ation was … 821—133,7… In 1815, th… in Manch… 90,687,5… In 1823, … ded into 14… 0,875,000 … The first … r, was in t… wards of … March, 1822 … oms work… lace of the …

In the ye… ower of E… , London … Hull 16, Gr… Jersey 1. … k, 462 ton… 19 tons—I… ons, and it… ons, an inc… and 60,200 … In 1770, … said, "… Customs of … num!" th… nd 90,000. … n 1823, £ … 217,279. In 1784, … gs of Cot… ized on a … rowth of A… rted into … America, … ll the world … rd to the … —In 1760, 2… 94,376—In … and the tow… making a t… Nine tent… er and the … portion of … manufactur… There are … es, which … other canno… Rail-Road … supposed w… about two t… canals. Distance … rail road wi… cost of 75 c… ch more, … of 500 miles … t of track … int from t… ve may ext… timate fo… … ant, t… , to be … n best poss… ands at the … ormous pri… of waggons, … The imme… earthern wa… passing nea… dividend to t… original sha… hanced the … £3,200, and … trict to pay … the original … themselves … each. Nor are t… ders inform… which unite … thirty-nine … them, the o… other year, … tal amount … share in thi… recently be… regard to th… water's, the… the net inco… averaged ne…

THE …

NORWICH, …

*Savings So…* it went into … beneficial in … lent in its inf… lic thought … citement, a… scene of com… ganization o… duced amon… and noiseles… stitution w… of industry … or is equally … mechanic or … ate acquisiti… savings of in… accumulatio… dence and se… increasing … citement to … a stimulus t… and useful … moderate w… orable, and … a higher rel… herited, or … The moral e… are highly … ed to extrav… apt to spend, … quired by la… earned they … future time, … still remain… jurious to t… society, by … profitably …

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...ged his course and sailed for England, with the intention of landing at Falmouth.—In this attempt he was frustrated, and beat about for some time in great distress, having to subsist on a biscuit and a pint of water each day, and four pounds of pork per day between ... It is due to captain Monro to state that he did not quit the vessel until 3 hours after the steam engine was rendered useless.

## EXTRACTS

*From the Quarterly Review, March*, 1825.

It is computed that the quantity of Merchandise passing daily between Liverpool and Manchester, amounts to about 1000 tons, which reckoning 15s. per ton, the freight charged on light goods for 300 working days, is £225,000 a year, or at 12s. 6d. for heavy goods, £187,000 a year, or by taking the average, about £200,000.

The towns of Manchester and Salford being separated only by a small river, are also considered as one. In 1757 the population was 19,837. In 1773—27,246. In 1801—133,783. In 1824—163,788.

In 1816, the quantity of Cotton manufactured in Manchester, was 110,000,000 lbs. making 82,487,500 lbs. yarn a 1s. 6d. £7,487,562. In 1823, 160,000,000 lbs. were manufactured into 145,000,000 lbs. yarn, at 1s. 6d. [illegible]425,000.

The first steam engine used in Manchester was in the year 1790—In 1824 there was upwards of 200 engines—At this moment, March, 1825, there are upwards of 30,000 [illegible] worked by steam engines. At the close of the year 1814 there was not one in use.

In the year 1347, when the whole Naval power of England was assembled before Calais, London supplied 25 ships, Bristol 24, Hull 16, Great Yarmouth 421, and the river Mersey 1. In 1618, Liverpool had 24 vessels, 462 tons—In 1822, 8,916 vessels, 1,010,-[illegible] tons—In 1823, 9,507 vessels, 1,120,114 tons, and in 1824, 10,001 vessels, 1,180,914 tons, an increase in one year, of 494 vessels, and 60,200 tons.

In 1770, John Calquilt, Esq. then collector, said, "how happy shall I be, when the customs of Liverpool amount to £100,000 per annum!" they were at that time between 80 and 90,000. In 1822 they were £1,591,123. In 1823, £1,808,402, increase in one year £217,279.

In 1784, an American vessel brought eight bags of Cotton into Liverpool, which were seized on a supposition that they were not the growth of America. In 1823, there were imported into Liverpool from the United States of America, 409,670 bags of cotton, and from all the world, 668,400 bags. Then with regard to the population, in 1720 it was 11,833—In 1760, 25,787—In 1801, 77,708—In 1811, 94,376—In 1821, 118,972—In 1824, 135,000, and the townships within three miles 29,000, making a total of 164,000 souls.

Nine tenths of the cotton goes to Manchester and the neighboring districts, a large proportion of which is returned in the shape of manufactures to be exported from Liverpool. There are two canals between the two places which occupy *all* the water, so that another cannot be had, therefore a grant for a Rail-Road has been applied for, which it is supposed will be able to *transport* goods at about two thirds of the price demanded by the canals.

Distance by canal exceeds 50 miles, by rail road will be but 33. General average of cost of 75 canals is £7,948 per mile, some much more, and some less. General average of 800 miles of rail roads, allowing a double set of tracks, is as near as possible, £4,000, but from the imperfection of these old roads, we may extend the average to £5,000. The [illegible] for the Liverpool and Manchester [illegible] put [illegible],000 per mile, but that road [illegible], to be executed on a magnificent [illegible], to be 66 feet wide, rails to be laid down in the best possible manner, and the purchase of lands at the extremities to be paid for at an enormous price, and the estimate includes cost of waggons, engines and ware-houses.

The immense tonnage of coal, iron, and earthern ware, have enabled one of the canals passing near Birmingham to pay an annual dividend to the Proprietary of £140 upon an original share of a £140, and as such has enhanced the value of each share from £140 to £3,200, and another canal in the same district to pay an annual dividend of £160,upon the original share of £200, and the shares themselves have reached the value of £4,600 each.

Nor are these solitary instances. M. Sanders informs us, that of the only two canals which unite Liverpool and Manchester, the thirty-nine original proprietors of one of them, the old Quay, have been paid every other year, for nearly half a century, the total amount of their investment, and that a share in this canal, which cost only £70, has recently been sold for £1,250, and that with regard to the other, the late Duke of Bridgewater's, there is good reason to believe that the net income has, for the last twenty years, averaged nearly £100,000 per annum.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1825.

*Savings Society.*—This institution has,since it went into operation, pursued a course as beneficial in its character as it has been silent in its influence. It occupies little of public thought or attention. It produces no excitement, and presents the reverse of that scene of confusion and agitation which the organization of a late monied institution produced among us. But although unobtrusive and noiseless in its progress, there is no institution which tends more to the promotion of industry and morality among our citizens, or is equally convenient and beneficial to the mechanic or to persons of regular or moderate acquisitions. It forms a nucleus for the savings of industry. The idea of continued accumulation, and the feeling of independence and self-respect, which moderate and increasing wealth inspires, offers every excitement to activity and economy. It affords stimulus to exertion of a most operative and useful nature. And the possession of moderate wealth thus acquired, is more honorable, and the enjoyment more sweet and of a higher relish, than the greatest fortune inherited, or more easily acquired, can afford. The moral effects of institutions of this kind are highly salutary. Young men are inclined to extravagance and dissipation, and are apt to spend, to their hurting, the money acquired by laborious employment. The sums earned they think are too small to lay by for a future time, and if they do so, the temptation still remains to employ them in pleasures injurious to their health and character. This society, by inducing them to save and deposit profitably and accumulatively the small sums, counteracts the desire of gratifying unruly passions and expensive dissipations. Habits of regularity, industry, and economy, are thus substituted in the place of that inordinate expenditure and reckless extravagance, which not only waste the constitution and induce poverty, but produce a shipwreck of all moral habits and principles, and that tendency to low company and degrading dissipation which are alike ruinous to character and destructive of happiness. The object of these crude and hasty remarks is to recommend to those of both sexes, who are enabled to save daily or weekly a part of the products of their labor, to invest it in the Savings Bank. It has already been highly beneficial, and its usefulness admits of being still farther extended, and as we believe that it is only necessary that the benefit of it should be known, to be generally resorted to, we think it our duty, as it certainly is our pleasure, to recommend to our readers this valuable institution.

*Judiciary.*—The New-York papers are filled with loud complaints of the defects in the organization of their Courts, and with details of the causes and the proposed remedies of those defects. Justice, they say, is so far delayed as to amount to a denial of it, and all agree that it is an evil that requires immediate remedy. One of them, in speaking of the Court of Chancery, says "There are causes, we understand, on the callendar, unreached as yet, and of course unheard, in which counsel, at enormous expense, have attended two and three weeks at a time, alternately here and in Albany, *for six, seven and even eight successive terms!* This is paying too dear even for *equity*; and as for common law *justice*, administered in the Supreme Court, there is no obtaining it at any price. The judges, it would seem, have relinquished, as utterly hopeless, all idea of making any impression on their callendar. About *fifteen* causes were heard at the May Term, out of a list of *between three and four hundred.* Many of the counsel it is said, have ceased to notice their causes.

When we look at this state of things, and perceive the comparatively great expedition with which justice is administered among us, we can but think that the complaints of the present state of our judiciary are unfounded, and the proposed alterations are much too rash and radical in their nature. We say, without hesitation, that there is no state in the Union where the law is so simple, so certain,& so speedily administered,as in Connecticut; and, if not satisfied with this, we attempt continual changes, the epitaph of the Spaniard will well suit our case—"I was well—I wanted to be better—I took physic, and here I am."

The trial of Com. David Porter, of the U. S. Navy, before a Court Martial, at the city of Washington, commenced on the 7th instant. A report of the proceedings of four days is published, at full length, in the National Journal. On the fourth day of the Court, they prohibited the further reporting and publishing of their proceedings, and we think very properly; for although the decision of the Court is amenable to public opinion, and the conduct of those composing it open to public scrutiny, yet, until their decision is ascertained and published, all comments made, or opinions formed, are premature. That court is the tribunal to which Com. Porter has resorted for justice, and its decisions ought not to be influenced by the opinion of the public, formed, as it must be, on very insufficient information. The public is a tribunal to which he can appeal, but it is only until he fails of obtaining justice elsewhere that he can resort to that.

The first day was occupied in organizing the Court and deciding on the objections of the accused to the Judge Advocate.—The objections having been overruled, the following charges and specifications were exhibited:

1st. Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The specification under this charge is—"that he, in violating the territory of his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, by landing troops in a hostile manner, and by committing divers acts of hostility there, acted in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Laws of Nations, as well as in opposition to his instructions."

2nd. Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The specifications allege, "that he has written and sent letters of a disrespectful character to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Navy, by which he has violated the respect due from officers to the Head of the Department, and has deranged the discipline of the Navy: that he has published a pamphlet of the proceedings before such publication was authorised by the Executive; has given to the world partial and incorrect statements of the proceedings; and has published official communications to the government, and correspondence of an official character, and orders and instructions which he has received from the Department."

After these charges and specifications were read, Com. Porter requested and obtained leave to postpone pleading until next morning and to appear by Cousel. The commodore, on the second day, plead *Not Guilty.* The Court then proceeded to the examination of Capt. A. J. Dallas, Lieut. Platt, and Lieut. Richie. The testimony of Lt. Platt occupies a principal part of the report, and does not vary materially from that given before the *Court of Inquiry*, which was published in the Courier a few weeks since.

The Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the coast of North Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel, supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce.

It is understood that when the trial of Commodore Porter, now pending before the Naval Court Martial is closed, the Court will continue its sittings, to embrace the trial of Capt. Stewart, Capt. Sinclair, Commandant Carter, and Lieut. Hunter, on charges to be then and there preferred.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

Are you sensible of the high privileges put into your hands by a kind Providence?—Do you realize, as you should, the immense advantages that would result from the improvement that might be made within the limits of your own county? The stupendous works which have been accomplished in the United States, the last seven years, are an answer to every discouragement. The march of improvement is so obvious on every side, that you are called on by both duty and interest, to arouse from your slumbers and take a survey of what may be done, with a single effort, for the prosperity of your country, and the honor of your state.

The great enterprize to which your attention is to be directed, is a CANAL, through the valley of the *Quinebaug*, to the tide waters at Norwich.

The *Farmington Canal*, has already been commenced, and will be perfected. That a Canal may be constructed from the neighborhood of *Worcester* to *Norwich*, is no longer chimerical. It can be done. The face of the country is well suited to the object. There is money enough and to spare. There are many circumstances combined, which would give value to the *Stock*, & insure its success. The recent grant of the General Assembly for the purpose of deepening the channel of the Thames so that vessels of large burthen can navigate her waters, is of great importance to the adjacent country. And connected with this, should the citizens residing in the valley of the *Quinebaug*, come forward with one *spirited effort*, the great object would be accomplished. The *Farmer* could sell his produce, at any market he chose. The immense capital invested, and about to be invested in manufactures of various sorts would feel a new impulse given to it. The owners of timber lots and stone quarries, would find that which is now useless, easily converted into ready money.

The experience already acquired in constructing canals, has reduced the expences, more than one half, and to be enabled to profit by our industry, we must connect with it, *enterprize*. These suggestions are made at this time, because, in the ensuing month, August, the public sentiment is to be ascertained, and the people will have it in their power to decide for themselves, what shall be done. OBSERVER.

*Post-Office Department.*—Two hundred & seventy-six new Post-Offices have been established since the last day of January last, and one of the great western mails, formerly transported but three times a week, has been made a daily mail. Notwithstanding these and other valuable and expensive improvements, the revenue of the Post-Office Department, which has for some years past been inadequate to the expenditure, will, this year, in consequence of the new modes of business introduced by the present Post Master General, be fully equal to the expenses and will probably somewhat exceed them.

*State bank of Trenton.*—At the meeting holden by the stockholders of this bank on the 27th ult. explanations of the situation of the bank were given by the president and directors. The representation, says the Trenton Federalist, affords but a poor prospect to the stockholders of any remuneration for their property vested in the stock of the bank. The bank is deeply involved in debt, and most of its securities for money loaned, having been transferred to the old Trenton Bank, and those who had become responsible for its debts, the holders of its notes seem to be left with but very slight grounds for hope that they will ever be redeemed.

[The Washington and Warren bills are becoming extremely plenty—nearly as thick as Trenton State Bank bills were for months before the suspension of payment. It would really be gratifying to know by what means such floods of bills on banks of questionable standing, find their way hundreds of miles from home. There must be considerable management somewhere to produce this state of things.]

*Thompson's Island.*—A gentleman arrived at Washington city, direct from Thompson's Island, brings information that it continued sickly there, though many laborious improvements had been made with a view to render it more healthy. The woods had been opened in several directions, favorable to a freer circulation of air. The plaintain, the banana, and some other tropical fruits, introduced some time since, were thriving. The stock on the Island was fast increasing, and would very soon afford a supply. The merchants of Cuba frequently meet with a good speculation there, on the sale of the cargoes of wrecked vessels, which were sold at the Island.

Gen. La Fayette has accepted the invitation of the President to return to France in the new frigate *Brandywine*, to sail about the middle of September.

By the last Kentucky papers, we perceive that Desha, the murderer of Mr. Baker, is about to be again brought to trial. But the probability is, that the licentious liberty of that State will once more "pluck Justice by the nose."

GEORGE HAY, son in law to Mr. Monroe, is appointed Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of St. George Tucker, resigned.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

Avoid giving long credits even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily, will not thank you for the delay, and a slack doubtful paymaster is not too valuable a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep or get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of losing your money,—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Take care how you agree to pay money for your stock, your provisions, your rent, or your fuel, and take *dog skins* for your work. One hand must wash the other, as Poor Richard says, or both will go to jail dirty. Every man's trade ought to bring him money enough to pay all money demands against him, or no man can stand it long who does not get money enough from his business to pay the cash expenses of carrying it on.

During the thunder storm, on Wednesday last,the Dwelling House of Messrs. Allyn & Alfred Chapman, in Preston,was struck by lightning. The eltecric fluid descended the chimney to the lower story, thence passing through a stove pipe, entered the front room, & passed off into the cellar. There were four persons in the house at the time, not one of whom received the least injury.

JUBILEE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The public attention has already been called to the adoption of measures for celebrating the 50th anniversary of Independence as a *Jubilee*; and a proposition has been made, that deputies from all the states assemble in Philadelphia, on the next fourth of July, to form a *Grand National Celebration.* The suggestion is an exellent one, & it is to be hoped will not excite rivalry.

The Newark Eagle states that 'a table spoonful of Spirits of Camphor is an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water, in warm weather.—Two instances have come to our knowledge in which death has been prevented by this means. Every house keeper should be provided with a phial of it at this season of the year. A small piece of camphor dissolved in a pitcher of water will render it harmless."

The Washington Gazette says the last Court of Inquiry did not cost the nation less than $20,000. The Judge Advocate, Richard S. Coxe, Esq. received $800 for 16 days services on that occasion.

*New-York and Philadelphia.*

Three hundred citizens of New-York, (observes the Philadelphia Gazette,) were said to be in this city on the 4th of July. How many Philadelphians were in New-York, it is impossible to say. The Trenton alone had enough passengers, one trip, to fill *thirty-five coaches.*

Manuel Jose de Arce, a man of letters and excellent character, has been chosen at Guatemala, President of that Republic. On the day of his inauguration, as he was proceeding to the Congress hall to take the prescribed oaths, a hog ran between his legs and threw him down. This accident is noticed in the Mexican papers as having "disturbed the solemnity of the ceremonies."

A bookseller in Baltimore has received through the post office, a note from an unknown hand, enclosing a sum of money, and stating a boy had nearly a year ago stolen a book from his store—but that "God would not let him rest or keep the book without paying for it."

In North-Carolina two brothers named Slaughter, have been detected in a singular trick. One was painted black, and sold by the other as a slave. After which he washed himself into freedom and walked off with impunity. They would have been safe but for a quarrel between them.

*Snakes.*—A copper-snake was killed in the vicinity of the Columbia paper-mill, near Washington City, on Sunday morning, the 3d instant, about 2 feet 9 inches long, and which contained the astonishing quantity of *sixty-eight young ones*, from one to three and a half inches in length, besides a number of *eggs*.

"The copper-snake" is as poisonous as any of its species—yet we do not oftentimes hear of persons being bitten by them.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The venerable Elder Amos Read took a conspicuous part in the celebration at Lisbon on the 4th inst. With tears rolling down his aged cheeks, he recounted the hardships and privations which were bourne by the actors in the revolutionary struggle, and, after calling on the aged parent to transmit a faithful history of these grievences to their posterity, closed with an able and pathetic prayer.

MARRIED

In Preston, on the 17th inst. by Elisha Ayers, Esq. Mr. CHARLES G. SMITH, of R.I. to Miss ELIZA B. STANDISH.

DIED

In this city, on the 9th inst. Miss SALLY CROCKER, aged 20 years;—On the 13th,Mr. DANIEL LATHROP, aged 56 years.

In New-York, on the 7th inst. Mrs. LUCY LATHROP, aged 56 years, wife of Mr. Gurdon Lathrop, formerly of this city.

In Mansfield, on Monday the 7th inst. Mr. ELISHA TILDEN, aged about 50, his death was occasioned by the heat, while at work in the field.

At Ashford, on the 19th of May last, ELINA J. BUGBEE, aged 6 years;—On the 9th of June, MARY BUGBEE, aged 4 years children of Mr. Billings Bugbee.


**Bibles,**
**PRAYER BOOKS, &C.**

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S
BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of Pocket-Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Walker's Dictionaries, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, miniature editions, in elegant morocco, calf, and sheep gilt bindings.

July 20. 3w16—

**FANCY GOODS,**
CUTLERY, &C.
**T. ROBINSON**

Has just opened a large assortment of SUPERIOR and *low prized*

PENKNIVES,

Magnum Bonum, Ne Plus Ultra, Old English, and Common

RAZORS,

Razor Straps and Paste, SCISSORS, various qualities, Crayons, Pencils, Pencil Cases,

POCKET-BOOKS,

Wallets, Reticules. &c. a great variety, *PAINT BOXES, REUGE*, Cammel's-hair Pencils, Drawing Paper, Colored & Embossed Paper, &c. Metalic and Wood Shaving Boxes, Shaving Brushes, SOAPS, English, French and American. French Extracts, Oils for the hair, Cologne and Lavender Water, ☞ *superior quality.* Tonquin Beans, Wafers & Sealing Wax, Sealing Wax in boxes, assorted colors for Ladies, Wedgwood & Pocket Inkstands, Maynard & Noyes superior INK, liquid & in powders—Indellible Ink—Clothes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Tooth Powder—Backgammon Tables—Dissected Pictures—Visiting Cards—Card Cases, &c. &c.

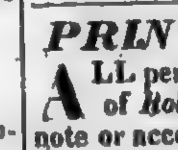
**NEW MUSIC,**
*for the Piano Forte, a great variety.*
—ALSO—
Riley's superior Flutes, Fifes, &c.
LIKEWISE, CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common Place Books, Memorandum Books, Alphabets, &c. of the best quality.

July 20. 3w16

**PRINTERS' NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney. *June 22, 1825.*

**FOR NEW-YORK,**



THE regular packet Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Thursday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

July 20. 1825. 16—

**A Request.**

THOSE gentlemen who have occasion to pass over the Turnpike Road, leading from Norwich to Hartford, through Lebanon, in the course of this month, are requested to notice the state of repair said road is in, and how the eastern and western parts compare with each other, making the division at Columbia Meeting-House.

July 18th, 1825. 2w16—

**COPARTNERSHIP**

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, under the name and firm of

*ROATH & HYDE.*
EDMUND D. ROATH,
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July, 1825. 3w16—

**LOST,**

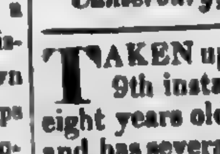
ON the 10th inst. between Lovett's Bridge and Chelsea, a small red morocco Memorandum Case containing six dollars, on Windham County Bank. The finder shall be generously rewarded by leaving it at the Office of the Courier, or with DANIEL PACKER.

*Canterbury, July 19. 1825.* 3w16—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a red COW, seven or eight years old, marked on the left ear, and has several bunches on her fore legs. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES PERKINS.

*Lisbon, July 16, 1825.* 3w16—



TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 18th inst. near the Norwich and Preston Toll Bridge, a dark bay Mare. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. ROBERT M. PALMER.

*Norwich, July 19, 1825.* 3w16—

*For sale by the Subscriber,*
Agent for the Patentee,

GALES' improved Corn Crackers & Bark Mills—the Mills are caculated for water or horse power.

JOHN LATHROP.

*July 1[illegible]. 1825.* 3w15

**S. L'Hommedieu**

REQUESTS persons who are desirous of making money without being compelled to work, this hot weather, to call at his

Licensed Lottery Office
*and secure a chance of obtaining*
**20,000 Dollars**
In N. Y. Grand State Lottery,
OR
**20,000 Dollars in**
Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery,

The first to be drawn 6th August, and the last about the 20th.

*** Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them and receive their pay.

*July 20th, 1825.* 16—

**Selling off Cheap,**
**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

GOODS,

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19. 16—

**NEW GOODS**

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by

Erastus Coit.

July 20. 16—

*W. HUNTINGTON*

HAS received by the last steam-boat an addition to his former stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which he is selling very low for CASH. July 20. 16—

**Just received at the "Blue Store,"**
SHETUCKET STREET,
a handsome assortment of Shaded
**Battiste,**
For Ladies' Dresses.
—ALSO—
A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low.

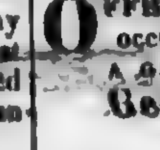
*Norwich, July 6, 1825.* 16—

**Roath & Hyde**

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Genuine Groceries,

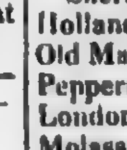
VIZ:



Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, (superior,)

Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } WINE,

Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,



Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, (a choice selection.)

Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } SUGARS,

Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayanne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } FLOUR
&c. &c.—ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.

July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

**The Book of the Church;**
By Robert Southey, L. L. D.

A FEW copies of the above valuable and interesting work, were left a short time since, by the publishers, with the subscriber—since which the entire edition (with the exception of these copies) have been disposed of.—Gentlemen, therefore, desirous of obtaining this work, will do well to apply immediately, to T. ROBINSON, as those copies which remain unsold will be returned in a week or two, to the publishers at Boston. 1w

*DYE-STUFFS.*

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas,
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,
for sale by JOS. BREED.

**LOST,**

A SMALL Red Morocco memorandum Pocket Book, in going from Bozrah Turnpike gate to Chelsea Landing, Containing about Forty-Eight Dollars, in Vermont, Connecticut, & New-York Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office. July 20, 1825.


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# POETRY.

## SUMMER EVENING,

BY WM. RAY.

CALM sunset was clothed in a beautiful cloud
Of crimson, embroidered with gold,
And though you might call it the day's fun'ral shroud.
'Twas splendidly rich to behold.

But soon those bright garments assum'd a dark hue,
As day-light took leave of the skies,
And Evening was weeping in tear-drops of dew,
That fell from her star-beaming eyes.

Thus nature a lesson to mortals conveys,
And teaches us duly to mourn
The joys that are past, and the loss of those days
That are gone, and shall never return.

The clouds vanish'd all, and the full rising moon
Again cheer'd the world with her light,
Surpassing in mildness the splendor of noon—
In truth 'twas the *morning of night.*

Thus sorrow and gladness, like darkness and day,
Alternately rise and depart—
Alternately brighten these visions of clay,
Or deepen the gloom of the heart.

The stars they all hail'd their legitimate queen,
The heav'ns and the earth wore a smile;
But ah! the most joyous magnificent scene
Of nature, shall last but awhile.

The dark cloud of *Death* shall envelope us all—
No light on the universe shine—
The sun, moon, and stars, crush the earth as they fall,
And perish.——But VIRTUE divine,

That seraph immortal, triumphant shall soar
Above the last flashes of time,
Re-land on ETERNITY'S joy sounding shore,
*And live in our own native clime*—

Where brightness transcending the blaze of the sun,
Encircles th' ALMIGHTY I AM,
And visible renders the great THREE IN ONE;
*The glory of* GOD *and the* LAMB.

# MEDLEY.

*A good one.*—A gentleman lately travelling on the canal was very much annoyed by the frequency of bridges; for no sooner could he get well seated in his chair on the deck of the boat, than his ears would be greeted with the caution, "*a bridge! a bridge!*" and he be obliged to get below and stoop till they passed. Having at last got clear of the canal, he took a bed in a public inn, to wait till morning and take the stage, when about midnight, dreaming probably that he was on the canal, he sprang from his bed in his sleep, ran under it, and laying his head down near the floor, exclaiming loudly, "*a bridge! a bridge!*" which brought him to his wandering senses and waked several near him, who were not a little gratified at the relation of the fact.

*Human Nature.*—A poor negro who was near his end was questioned by a neighboring clergyman as to the state of his mind.—His replies were all very well until he came to the article of forgiveness, "Me forgib ebery body but Sam N——." "But cant you forgive him?" "Why, yes, if me die me forgib him; but if me lib to get well, me gib him another knock."—*Western Recorder.*

### ANECDOTE

*Of the celebrated French Actor Carlini.*

The countenance, (says Zimmerman) may wear the appearance, not only of composure, but even of gaiety, while the soul is inwardly suffering the keenest anguish of unutterable woe. The celebrated CARLINI, a French actor of great merit, and in high reputation with the public, for the life, whim, frolic, and vivacity, with which he nightly entertained the Parisian audiences, applyed to a physician to whom he was *not personally* known, for advice; and represented to him that he was subject to attacks of the deepest melancholy. The physician advised him to amuse his mind by scenes of pleasure, and particularly directed him to frequent the Italian Comedy, "for" continued he "your distemper must be rooted indeed, if the acting of the lively CARLINI does not remove it."—"Alas," exclaimed the unhappy patient, "I am the very CARLINI, who you recommend me to see, and while I am capable of filling Paris with mirth and laughter, I am, *myself*, the dejected victim of melancholy and chagrin."

A lawyer being sick, made his will, and gave away all his estate to lunatic, frantic, & mad people. And being asked why he did so, replied, "from such he had it, and to such would give it again."

### THE PUN MEDICAL.

A gentleman, who was in the habit of taking pills for his amusement, was continually changing them; on which a friend remarked, that he resembled the capitol of Turkey, as he was *Constant-to-no-pill.*

A Merchant, who lately advertised for a Clerk who could bear confinement, has been answered by one who has lain SEVEN YEARS IN JAIL.

### HONORABLE DESCENT.

A newly imported cockney tourist lately requested a gentleman of Philadelphia to give him letters of introduction to some foreigners in this city with whom he might associate without degradation—some who had "*descended from great houses &c.*" The courteous American readily complied with his request, and the cockney was yesterday formally introduced to three Irish hod-men, while they were in the very act of *descending* from a "great house" in Broadway. The traveller's mortification was highly relished by the honest Hibernians.—*N. Y Athenian.*

### FEMALE SOCIETY.

"At no time of life, (says Lord Bacon) should a man give up the thought of enjoying the society of woman—In *youth*, they are our *mistresses*—at a *riper age*, our *companions*—in *old age* our *nurses*—and in *all ages* our *friends.*"

### PERSEVERANCE

Is indeed the most efficient principle of human action.—It gives life and vigor to the other powers, and sustains them to the final execution of its designs—without it, no enterprize whatever will succeed: with it, the most difficult may be accomplished.

There are five requisites for a professed drunkard, namely,—a face of brass—nerves of steel—lungs of leather—a heart of stone—and an incombustible liver. Unless he have all these, *he shall quickly die.*

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea Landing, July 1st, 1825.*

HARVEY ADAMS, Theophilus Avery (2d,) *Groton*, Joseph Bishop, Mary Brooks, H. B. Buckingham, Martha Crary, Henry Davis, William Davison, Barzilla Davison, Welcome Edwards, Melinda Eldredge, E. W. Franklin, Saphrona Freeman, John M. Fuller James Gorton, Capt. Gear, Benadam J. Gallup, Elizabeth Hyatt Charlotte Haynan, William Holt, Sally Herrick, Frederick A. Hyde, Asa Jilson & Brothers, Hannah Murry, Thomas Potter, Samuel Roath, Nancy Riley, Joseph Smith, Royal Storrs (2,) Clement W. Stephens, Mary Stetson, George Sterry, Luther Tracy, Jedediah Williams, David Wilbar, Eliza Whaley (2,) Erastus Waters, Alfred Walker.

CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.
3w14—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Conn. on the 1st day of July, A. D.* 1825.

F. & A. B. ALLEN, Lewis F. Allen, L. Silvester Alfonso, Charles Austin, John P. Austin, John A. Carew, Betsey Carpenter, Samuel Charlton, Fanny Congdon, Jacob Cooper, Joseph L. Davis, Sally Dodge, Jacob Fisher, James D. Frost, (2,) James Griffing, Benjamin or Ebenezer Hartwell, Hazard & Wilcox, Lemuel Kingsley, Laura M. Lathrop, Henry Loring, (2,) Jabez S. Maples, Ann Morse, John Morse, Jun. Ann S. Mumford, Mary C. Osboune, Ephraim Pitcher, Roger Spicer, Jun. William Spicer, Thomas L. Throop, Betsey Wood, Margaret Woodworth, R. L. De Zing, *Norwich*, Stephen Dexter, *Lisbon*, Henry Lord, *Franklin.*

J. HYDE, P. M.
3w14—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 1st,* 1825.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY, Henry Abel, James Bradford, James H. Boyden, Nathan Burgess, Louisa K. Cone, (2,) George Cady, Fenner & Harris, Nathaniel Frey, (2,) James Griffith, Rowland Green, Sarah Green, James Green, Solomon Harris, William S. Hopkins, Charles Harris, Augustus Hammet, Jeptha Harris, Samuel Hartshorn, Randal Holden, Allen Harris, Samuel Johnson, Manuel kinney, Sessions Lester, Nicholas Mathewson, Asa Phillips, Thomas Paine, Clarinda Parker, John Rill. David Sherman, John Sales, Silas Sisson, Elizabeth Trepp, Lemuel Woodward, (2,) Joseph Whipple, Ezekiel Walling, Thomas Walling, Alexander Wood, Olive Wheeler, Zebulon Whipple, Nathan Williams, (2,) *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Thomas Scranton, John C. Smith, Winthrop Campbell, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D.* 1825—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Capt. JOHN DOUGLAS,* late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Thomas Douglas, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest. JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D* 1825—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *CHRISTOPHER WESCOT,* late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hannah Wescot, Administratrix, and John Buggs Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix and Administrator are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest. JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D.* 1825—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *KENYON COVEY,* late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tillinghast, of Voluntown, in said district, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said John Tillinghast, Administrator, is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of *WILLIAM POLLARD,* late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law HARRIET POLLARD, Adm

*Preston, July* 11, 1825. 3w15

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the last day of June, a red & white cow, ten years old, with one short horn. Whosoever has taken up said cow, or will give information so that the owner can have her, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS THOMAS.

*Norwich, July 11th,* 1825. 3w15—

## Blank Books, &c.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a great variety of BLANK BOOKS plain and feint ruled.

**BOOK BINDING,**

of evey description, executed in superior style

**American and French Paper-Hangings,** *a great variety.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. GRIFFING'S SERMON on the Art of Preaching, delivered before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 25, 1825.

**Sunday School Books.**

The American Sunday School Union having established a Depository at the subscriber's store, a constant supply of their publications will be kept, and sold to Schools belonging to the Union at the Union prices.

Subscriptions received for the American S. S. Magazine, and Teacher's Offering.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*July* 12, 1825 3w15—

## Great Chance!

*Goods below the wholesale price!!*

THE subscriber, being in a poor state of health and wishing to close up his business in Trade, will sell his Stock of Goods below Cost, *for Cash.* They consist of a large assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**HARD & HOLLOW WARE,**
*and Hats & Shoes of all kinds.*

Any one that is wanting, or will want within one year, any article I have, will do well to call and buy before they are gone, and not say "I am sorry I had not called."

CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me on Book or Note, must make payment immediately, or they will be compelled to settle with an Attorney, on the first of October

*Plainfield, July* 9, 1825. 3w15

**Preston Flannel Factory.**
**JAMES COOK & SONS,**

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING,**
**CLOTH DRESSING**
**& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth**

or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard

*Wanted immediately,*
8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.

*July* 13, 1825 6w15—

## NEW GOODS.

AT the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge, leading from Chelsea to New-London, the subscriber is now opening for sale the following Goods from New-York.

Old Spirits, St. Croix Rum, (pure,) Boston do. Cognac Brandy, Cider do. Holland Gin, Cold Spring do. Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses. Figs, Raisins.

Young Hyson Tea, (superior quality,) Hyson Skin do. Coffee, Chocolate, Candles, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Pearlash, Starch, Allum, Tobacco, Snuff, Powder, Willimantic patent do. in canisters for Sportsmen. Shot, New-York superfine Flour, (fresh,) Corn Meal, Crackers, Rice, Mess Pork, Pork Hams, smoked, Codfish, Mackerel, Fine Salt, Corn Brooms, Dimock's water proof Blacking, Stone Ware, &c. which will be sold for cash, as low as at any store in Chelsea.

N. B. Wanted, Walnut Wood.

Walter Rose, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 8th, 1825. 3w15—

## Strayed.

A bay three year old Mare strayed from the pasture of the subscriber on the evening of the 6th inst. She has a natural long tail, a very small star in her forehead, and her left hind foot white. Whoever will return her to me, or give me information respecting her, shall be liberally rewarded. WILLIAM LATHROP.

STRAYED, FROM the subscriber on the 8th ult. a light red farrow Cow, about 11 years old. Whosoever will return said Cow, or give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

*Windham, July* 6, 1825.

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of *LOT KINNEY, Esq.* late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

PIERPONT KINNEY, } *Adm'rs.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. }

*Griswold June* 27, 1825. 3w13—

**40 PORK HAMS,**
**2 bbls. Neats Tongues.**

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 12th,* 1825. 3w15—

**NEW STORE.**
## New Goods, &c.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING and Daniel Burgess, have formed a connexion in Trade under the firm of

**Daniel Burgess & Co.**

At the new store near the Union Factory, (so called,) where they would be gratified in waiting on those who will favor them with their custom.

They have just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

***SEASONABLE GOODS,***

which they offer for sale, for cash, good credit, or Produce, at as reasonable prices as can be bought in the County—but not wishing to have this Advertisement substantiate the fact, they invite all who wish to purchase first rate articles at low prices to call and examine for themselves. Among their present assortment are Mix'd Broad Cloth, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Olive Velvet, Calicoes from 17 to 58 cents per. yard, latest style. Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, Striped Cambrics, very fashionable for Cravats—Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vesting—Ready made Vests, at 3s 9d each—White & French Drilling—Italian Crape Lisse of different colors—Gros De Naples, Levantine, Sarsnett & Florence Silks, Canton Crape, Fancy. Barcelona and Flag Silk Hdkfs. Lace Edging. Pipin. a regular assortment of gauze and other Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' super and common Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery, Linen Diaper & Bed Tick, Merocco, Kid and Satin Shoes, 1 case N. Y. fashionable Hats, a variety of Paper Hangings, first quality Scythes, Rakes and patent Hay Forks. Canal and Southern Flour by the barrel and quarter, a complete assortment of first rate Groceries, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

*Plainfield, July 4th,* 1825. 3w15—

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS lately returned from Boston with an elegant assortment of

**VESTINGS,**

consisting of Marseilles, Valencia, and English Silk.

LIKEWISE,

A good assortment of TRIMMINGS for all kinds of Garments—which he will sell on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Garments made & trimmed at short notice.

*** The Latest Fashions from New-York and Boston are received

*Norwich, July* 5, 1825 4w14

## Cloth Dressing
AND
## WOOL CARDING

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st, 1825. 14—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

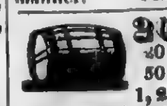
FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 1825 4

## A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May* 24, 1825. 3w8—



20 Hhds. N.E. Rum,
20 do. Molasses,
50 bbls & half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel,
100 quintal Fish, 40 bbls. Summer Oil,
2 bbls. Neets Foot Oil.

For Sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 6th,* 1825. 14—

## $2 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of *Richard F Warris,* about 14 years of age.—Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the Law.

AZEL HYDE, Jr.

*Franklyn, July 12th,* 1825. 3w15—

## 20,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000 Dollars, *With a large number of smaller prizes, amounting in all to more than* 64,000 dollars.

Tickets $4,25, halves, quarters, and eights in proportion.

**Draws 6th August.**

LITERATURE LOTTERY
*draws 20th July.*

30,000 Dollars, 15,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,737 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars,

in all, amounting to upwards of 273,000 Dollars. Tickets $10, halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

Apply at the Lucky Office of

**S. Brewster, Jr.**

July 6. 14—

**State Lottery Tickets**
FOR SALE AT
***SAMUEL TYLER'S***
**LOTTERY OFFICE.**
*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $20,000 | 10 | .....500 |
| 1 | do. 10,000 | 40 | .....100 |
| 1 | do. 5,000 | 80 | .....50 |
| 1 | do. 3,000 | 400 | .....10 |
| 5 | do. 1,000 | 800 | .....5 |

and a proportion of smaller

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection

It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

July 6, 1825. 14—

**NORWICH LINE.**
**The Superior new Steam-Boat**
**FANNY.**
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches**

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P M same days

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer

Fare from Norwich to New-York **$4,50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

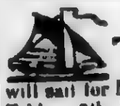
Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July* 5, 1825. 14—



**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf1

50,000——10,000
30,000——[illegible]
15,000——10,000
5,000——DOLL[illegible]

**Fortune's Residence**

**L'Hommedieu**
*LICENSED*
**Lottery Office**

"Did Fortune frown and every hope
Try her again and see how kind she'll
*Norwich, July* 6.

**Sabbath School Book**
**T. ROBINSON**

HAS on hand a good assort Sabbath School Books, Cards &c. Among them are the follow from the Press:

The Potter's Common, by Mr wood. Filial Duty.

History of Marten and his tw Scholars at a Sunday School.

The little Manufacturer, or ry of Sarah Wright.

Memoir of Keopuolani, late the Sandwich Islands.

*July* 12, 1825.

## Valuable Sal

FOR SALE, the Brew House, Malt-House, Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West helsea, lately occupied by M. Hind, together with every im appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not ed of previous to Monday, the of August, it will then be sold tion.

*—LIKEWISE—*

**300** Bushels Hard Coal a quantity of Beer Hogsheads, &c. Inqu

Ichabod W

Norwich, June 28th, 1825.

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT ling-House on Street.—Apply to Mr. JACOB W KINNEY Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825.

**Thomas J. Ridgway**
**Gordon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform freinds and the public th have connected themselves in b in the building opposite Mr K Hotel, where they are manufa Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Child

BO SH

of every description, and in the style—Having lately returned fr York with Philadelphia & North-ton Sole Leather, Morocco, B Satin, and Prunello of the most able colors, with various other used in their line of business, all first quality.

All who will favor them with patronage may rest assured that no shall be spared on their part to give isfaction. Ridgway & Jones

*Norwich, May* 24, 1825.

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends public in general that he ha hand, and is constantly manufacti Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childre

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description and of the best terials.

He has for sale the first rate N ampton Sole Leather, and all kind Upper Leather, with a general as ment of articles used in his line, co ing of Ribbons, pound Galloons, C Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, ing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, cers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Sho Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Buckles, Polished Hammers, K Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Th son's Liquid & Paste Blacking from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m

## THAMES BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Tha Bank are informed that the sec instalment of Ten Dollars per Share the Capital Stock, is required to be at the Norwich Bank, on or before 27th inst.

WM. P GREENE, *President.*

Norwich, July 4, 1825. 14—

THE public are cautio against reporting a certain sc dalious story respecting the subscri upon the pain of a public prosecution it is stopped immediately, it will re where it is, if not, it will be brought a crisis. HARRIS ARNOLD.

*Sterling, July* 12th, 1825. 3w15

**MONEY,**

To In Norwich Savings Bank, to be lo CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. President FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. Treasurer

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 16. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1530.



**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colors.)*
A splendid assortment of Light & Dark
**Calicoes and Muslins,**
Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*
Denmark Satins, Valencia &
**Linen Drillings,**
*(for gentlemen's pantaloons.)*
*Light Blue French Nankin,*
*(for boys summer wear.)*
Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,
*(for gentlemen's wear,)*
Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting.
White and Black Bolivar
**LEGHORN HATS,**
Shell and Horn Combs,
**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**
Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze
**HANDKFS.**
*Silk Long Shawls,*
Cashmere do. & Square do.
*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*
4-4 Irish Linens,
**Brown Tickenburg,**
Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other
**RIBBONS,**
Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,
Ivory and Feather Fans,
Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets,
*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*
**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**
Plain do.
Black & Col'd Swantines,
*Russia Sheeting,*
White do. 9-4 wide,
Blue and Yellow Nankins,
Waist and Wrist RIBBONS,
*STRIPED BATIST,*
*(for Ladies' dresses.)*
White and Col'd. Satins,
**Satin Levantines,**
*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*
**Going ! Going ! Going ! ! !**
*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*
*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**8 Cases**
***Seasonable Goods,***

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Cailcoes,** (new patterns,)
**Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,**
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
**Muslin,**
*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
**LEVANTINE,**
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
**SHAWLS.**
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
**Handkerchiefs,**
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30, 1825. 9—

**120** Hhds. Tierces & Barrels New-Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale,
40 Hhds. New Rum, *(expected this week.)* by
Willis Gray & Co.
*June 29, 1825.* 3w13—

**The Subscribers**
WISH to hire a Wool Roper. To a faithful workman good encouragement will be given. Enquire at their manufactory in Franklin.
L. F. & A. E. ALLEN.
*July 5, 1825.* 3w15—

July 6, 1825.

**WM. D. RIPLEY**
HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of
**SEASONABLE**
**Dry Goods,**
*Which are offered at*
**Very low prices,**
Consisting in part of
Super fancy print Calicoes,
do. Two Blue do.
**BOLIVAR STRIPES,**
*(a new article for Ladies' Dresses.)*
Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch
**MUSLINS,**
Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples.
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk
**HANDKERCHIEFS,**
*(a great variety)*
Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,
*(for Gentlemen's wear.)*
Black Figured Silk and Valencia
**VESTINGS,**
Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver
***GLOVES,***
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Hand-boxes,
**India Floor Mats,**
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, *very cheap.*
A few pieces English Ingrain
**CARPETING,**
On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and
Oil Cloth do.
Norwich. 14—

**NEW SUMMER GOODS.**

***H. B. BUCKINGHAM***
IS now opening a new assortment of choice
***DRY GOODS,***
suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
**Heavy French Levantine,**
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
**LEGHORN HATS.**
*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples
***VESTINGS,***
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*
**COMBS,**
*Figured and plain Ribbons,*
**LACES,**
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcenett and Common
**CAMBRICS,**
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
**HANDKERCHIEFS,**
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
AND
***Cassimeres,***
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.
The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.
Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

**Goods.**

**EBASTUS COIT**
HAS received from New-York a variety of
***FANCY & STAPLE***
**DRY GOODS,**
which, with those before received, makes his assortment very extensive & complete. *BLACK & WHITE*
**Leghorns,**
—CHEAP—
June 8. 10—

**100 good Weavers,**
CAN be supplied with the first quality Yarn, to be woven into Plaids, and liberal prices given, if called for soon, at the Store of
MASON CLEVELAND & Co.
*Scotland, July 11, 1825.* 3w15

**NOTICE.**
THE subscriber will pay Cash and the highest price for LAMB-SKINS, with the wool on.
WILLIAM DABNEY.
*Griswold July 1, 1825.* 3w14

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

**A. & A. GAY,**
HAVE just received and are now opening a great variety of
**SUMMER GOODS,**
**Cheap for Cash,**
*Consisting in part of*
Elegant Gros de Naple & Gros de Eta
**SILKS,**
Black Levantines, Sinshaws, Sarsenetts, black and Colored
**CANTON CRAPES,**
*Black Silk Vesting,*
Black and Colored Florences,
Black and Colored Italian Crapes.
Black Silk Hdkfs. Silk Flagg and Bandanna
**Handkerchiefs,**
*Fancy Gauze and Silk do.*
***LACE VEILS,***
Green and White Gauze do.
Crape Lisse, Gauze Ribbons,
*Black and White Silk*
**HOSE & GLOVES,**
**Bobinett Laces,**
*Cashmere Long Shawls,*
Black Bombazeen and Circassian,
Striped Denmark Satteen,
Irish Linen, Linen Damask, Long Lawn,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Russia Diapers, Sheeting and Duck,
*Calicoes and Cambrics, &c. &c.*
—ALSO—
**200 yards American**
**Carpeting,**
good quality and colors.
*June 29th, 1825.* 14—

**NEW-YORK**
**Cheap Store.**

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**
FROM NEW-YORK,
ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India
**DRY GOODS,**
at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store,* among which are an elegant assortment of
**BOMBAZINES,**
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts
*A general assortment of coloured*
**FLORENCES.**
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
***VESTING,***
Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKFS.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*
**FANCY RIBBONS,**
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS.
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze. Do Crape Lisse.
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Naukeens—Blue, Black and Green
**BROAD CLOTHS**
**Ladies Cloths,**
Red, White Green, and Yellow
**FLANNELS,**
3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Hang-up Coats, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*
**CARPETING,**
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*
**RUGS,**
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.
☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*
N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.
*Norwich-Landing, July 18, 1825.* 15

**Copperas.**
5 Hhds. first quality Copperas, For sale by JOS. BREED.
*Norwich, July 12th, 1825.* 3w15—


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

### ON SUMMER.

Every age has felt the analogy which subsists between the seasons of the year, and the character and duties of man.—There is, in the revolutions of time, a kind of warning voice which summons us to thought and reflection, and every season, as it arises, speaks to us of the analogous character which we ought to maintain. From the first opening of the spring, to the last desolation of winter, the days of the year are emblematic of the state and of the duties of man; and, whatever may be the period of our journey, we can scarcely look up into the Heavens, and mark the path of the sun, without feeling something either to animate us upon our course, or to reprove us for our delay.

It is now the pride and glory of the year.—The "winter is over and gone."—the spring has again unlocked all the annual promises of nature,—the earth around us is every where covered with plenteousness and beauty,—and the sun is pursuing like a giant his "course through the Heavens," and dispensing light and life over the world beneath him. Are there no reflections, my brethren, which such a spectacle inspires?

Is it not emblematic to us of the maturity of human life, and of the virtues which that season ought to display? To those of that age the spring, with all its weakness, and all its dangers, is past; an unseen arm hath conducted them through the dawn of their infant journey, and led them on that mighty stage, where the honors of time and of eternity are to be won. Whatever may be the station or condition in which they are placed, there is yet to all some simple and evident duty which they are called to perform,—some course which they are summoned to run; and, what is far more, however narrow may be its bounds, or obscure its situation, there is some sphere to which their influence extends, and in which, like the summer sun, they may diffuse joy and happiness around them. In such seasons, let nature be their instructor; and, while they bless the useful light which pours gladness among the dwellings of men, let them remember that they also were made to bless and to improve. Let them remember, that to them have now arisen the lengthened and the enlightened days of life, when every thing calls them to labor; that the breath of Heaven has ripened all their powers of mind and body into perfection; that there are eyes in Heaven and Earth, which look upon the course they are pursuing; and that the honors of time, and the hopes of immortality, alike depends upon the use which they make of the summer of their days. Alas! too, let them remember, that the seasons of men have their varieties, like the seasons of nature; and, while they look around them and see the noon of life (as sometimes they must see it) darkened by vice, or obscured by folly, let it warn them of the dangers to which they also are exposed.

*Alison.*

### PERSONAL PIETY

Forms the distinguished excellence of the female character.

"Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but the woman that *feareth the Lord*, she shall be praised." The virtues to which we have already alluded, are the glory of a woman, but piety constitutes the crown of her glory. I speak not of that piety which exists only in name, but of that which has its seat in the heart: which subdues the native alienation of the mind to God and holiness;—which transforms and new creates the soul; and which concentrates its faculties, and concentrates them forever upon the living God as its portion. Religion in woman, as well as in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct; and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that "pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious than pious men." In a woman, piety is more apt to be uniform and persevering, amid multiplied obstacles, and accumulated discouragements. And if she possesses large measures of grace, her religion will be more ardent, than the religion of the other sex. Such was Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anna; and such have been a multitude of others, of whom the world was not worthy. If woman was first in transgression, she is most lovely in her penitence. If she was first in her infidelity, she is most faithful in her attachment—"last at his cross, and earliest at his grave." Hers is the piety which purifies the heart, and overcomes the world. Hers is the piety which raises the eye and heart to God; which consecrates to him those ardent affections, that youth, that beauty, and that pride of life. Hers is the piety which urges to the unbending attachment to every truth, the assiduous cultivation of every grace, and the diligent and self-denying performance of every duty. Add to the excellence of such a woman, all the peculiar excellencies of her sex—all that native tenderness and kindness—all that cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition—all that untiring patience and submission to suffering—and all that immutable love, in which he has a glorious superiority over the other sex; and as you contemplate her virtues, tell me, what empire has true excellence on the earth like the bosom of such a woman. Or if you will contemplate her character in a more advantageous light still, behold religion not only combined with all the peculiar excellencies of her sex, but gradually exterminating all her peculiar faults and foibles—subjugating her spirit of unworthy curiosity—eradicating her spirit of envy and detraction—softening her spirit of fretfulness and complaint—and elevating to things unseen, her worldly mind; and how inestimable such a woman! How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishment, and all the "delirious joys of giddy dissipation!" How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness, which earth can neither give nor take away.

In all our works, whether secular or spiritual, Charity should direct us.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is extracted from "The Travellers," a tale, by the author of Redwood.—A family of travellers is represented as having stopped on a point of land at the junction of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, to view the remains of an old fortification.—while they were viewing this monument of olden time, a gentleman appeared, who like them, had been attracted to the spot by curiosity, and, after introducing himself, begged leave to relate a traditionary story which he had picked up in his journey through Canada, some of the events of which had been located at this place. The family very readily assented to the proposal, and the stranger related the following particulars:

"A commandant of this fort (which was built by the French to protect their traders against the savages,) married a young Iroquois, who was before or after the marriage converted to the Catholic faith. She was the daughter of a chieftain of her tribe, and great efforts were made by her people to induce her to return to them. Her brother lurked in this neighborhood, and procured interviews with her, and attempted to win her back by all the motives of national pride and family affection; but all in vain. The young Garanga, or, to call her by her baptismal name, Marguerite, was bound by a threefold cord—her love to her husband, to her son, and to her religion. Mecumeh, finding persuasion ineffectual, had recourse to stratagem. The commandant was in the habit of going down the river often on fishing excursions, and when he returned, he would fire his signal gun, and Marguerite and her boy would hasten to the shore to greet him.

"On one occasion he had been gone longer than usual. Marguerite was filled with apprehensions natural enough at a time when imminent dangers and hairbreadth escapes were of every day occurrence. She had sat in the tower and watched for the returning canoe till the last beam of day had faded from the waters;—the deepening shadows of twilight played tricks with her imagination.—Once she was startled by the water-fowl, which, as it skimmed along the surface of the water, imaged to her fancy the light canoe impelled by her husband's vigorous arm—again she heard the leap of the heavy muskalonghi, and the splashing waters sounded to her fancy like the first dash of the oar. That passed away, and disappointment and tears followed. Her boy was beside her; the young Louis, who, though scarcely twelve years old, already had his imagination filled with daring deeds. Born and bred in a fort, he was an adept in the use of the bow and the musket; courage seemed to be his instinct, and danger his element, and battles & wounds were 'household words' with him. He laughed at his mother's fears; but, in spite of his boyish ridicule, they strengthened, till apprehension seemed reality. Suddenly the sound of the signal gun broke on the stillness of the night. Both mother and son sprang on their feet with a cry of joy, and were pressing hand in hand towards the outer gate, when a sentinel stopped them to remind Marguerite it was her husband's order that no one should venture without the walls after sunset. She, however, insisted on passing, and telling the soldier that she would answer to the commandant for his breach of orders, she passed the outer barrier. Young Louis held up his bow and arrow before the sentinel saying gaily, "I am my mother's body-guard you know." Tradition has preserved these trifling circumstances, as the events that followed rendered them memorable.

"The distance," continued the stranger, "from the fort to the place where the commandant moored his canoe was trifling, and quickly passed. Marguerite and Louis flew along the narrow foot path reached the shore, and were in the arms of——Mecumeh and his fierce companions. Entreaties and resistance were alike vain. Resistance was made, with a manly spirit, by young Louis, who drew a knife from the girdle of one of the Indians, and attempted to plunge it in the bosom of Mecumeh, who was roughly binding his wampum belt over Marguerite's mouth, to deaden the sound of her screams. The uncle wrested the knife from him, and smiled proudly on him as if he recognized in the brave boy, a scion from his own stock.

"The Indians had two canoes; Marguerite was conveyed to one, Louis to the other—and both canoes were rowed into the Oswegatchie, and up the stream as fast as it was possible to impel them against the current of the river.

"Not a word or cry escaped the boy: he seemed intent on some purpose, and when the canoe approached near the shore, he took off a military cap he wore, and threw it so skilfully that it lodged, where he meant it should, on the branch of a tree which projected over the water. There was a long white feather in the cap. The Indians had observed the boy's movement—they held up their oars for a moment, and seemed to consult whether they should return and remove the cap; but after a moment, they again dashed their oars in the water and proceeded forward. They continued rowing for a few miles, and then landed; hid their canoes behind some trees on the river's bank, and plunged into the woods with their prisoners. It seems to have been their intention to have returned to their canoes in the morning, and they had not proceeded far from the shore, when they kindled a fire and prepared some food, and offered a share of it to Marguerite and Louis. Poor Marguerite, as you may suppose, had no mind to eat; but Louis, with traditions, ate as heartily as if he had been safe within the walls of the fort. After the supper, the Indians stretched themselves before the fire, but not till they had taken the precaution to bind Marguerite to a tree, and to compel Louis to lie down in the arms of his uncle Mecumeh. Neither of the prisoners, as you may imagine, closed their eyes.—Louis kept his fixed on his mother. She sat upright beside an oak tree; the cord was fastened around her waist, and bound around the tree, which had been blasted by lightning; the moon poured its beams through the naked branches upon her face convulsed with the agony of despair and fear. With one hand she held a crucifix to her lips, the other was on her rosary. The sight of his mother in such a situation, stirred up daring thoughts in the bosom of the heroic boy—but he lay powerless in his uncle's naked brawny arms. He tried to disengage himself, but at the slightest movement, Mecumeh, though still sleeping, secured consciousness, and strained him closer to him. At last the strong sleep, that in the depth of the night steeps the senses in utter forgetfulness, overpowered him—his arms relaxed their hold, and dropped beside him and left Louis free.

He rose cautiously, looked for one moment on the Indians, and assured himself they all slept profoundly. He then possessed himself of Mecumeh's knife, which lay at his feet, & severed the cord that bound his mother to the tree. Neither of them spoke a word—but with the least possible sound they resumed the way by which they had come from the shore; Louis in the confidence, and Marguerite with the faint hope of reaching it before they were overtaken.

"You may imagine how often the poor mother, timid as a fawn, was startled by the evening breeze stirring the leaves, but the boy bounded forward as if there was neither fear nor danger in the world.

"They had nearly attained the margin of the river, where Louis meant to launch one of the canoes and drop down the current, when the Indian yell resounding through the woods, struck on their ears. They were missed, pursued, and escape was impossible. Marguerite panic-struck, sank to the ground. Nothing could check the career of Louis.—"On—on, mother," he cried, "to the shore—to the shore." She rose and instinctively followed her boy. The sound of pursuit came nearer and nearer. They reached the shore, and there beheld three canoes coming swiftly up the river. Animated with hope, Louis screamed the watch-word of the garrison, and was answered by his father's voice.

"The possibility of escape, and the certain approach of her husband, infused new life into Marguerite. "Your father cannot see us," she said "as we stand here in the shade of the trees; hide yourself in that thicket, I will plunge into the water." Louis crouched under the bushes, and was completely hidden by an overhanging grape-vine, while his mother advanced a few steps into the water and stood erect, where she could be distinctly seen. A shout from the canoes announced her that she was recognized, and at the same moment, the Indians who had now reached the shore, rent the air with their cries of rage and defiance. They stood for a moment, as if deliberating what next to do; Mecumeh maintained an undaunted and resolved air—but with his followers the aspect of armed men, and a force thrice their number, had its usual effect. They fled. He looked after them, cried, 'shame!' and then with a desperate yell, leaped into the water & stood beside Marguerite. The canoes were now within a few yards—He put his knife to her bosom—"The daughter of Tecumseh," he said, "should have died by the judgment of our warriors, but now by her brother's hand must she perish:" and he drew back his arm to give vigor to the fatal stroke, when an arrow pierced his own breast, and he fell insensible at his sister's side. A moment after Marguerite was in the arms of her husband, and Louis, with his bow unstrung, bounded from the shore, and was received in his father's canoe; and the wild shores rang with the acclamations of the soldiers, while his father's tears of pride and joy were poured like rain upon his cheek."

FROM THE TIMES AND ADVERTISER.

*Mr. Morton*—If you think the subsequent remarks on the subject of Lacing, worthy a place, you will confer a favor by inserting them in your paper.

It is not because the subject has heretofore passed unnoticed, or that justice has not been done it, that I now obtrude my sentiments upon the public; but it is because the ladies of our city seem to think that as the remarks which from time to time have been published here have been extracts from foreign papers, they are not applicable to *them*, but belong to another order of beings. Strange infatuation! the heart of sensibility shudders at the folly of those who thus shut their eyes to the most obvious danger, and blindly, though surely, pursue the path to inevitable destruction.

I would ask the attention of the fair sex, for one moment, and let them for once view this subject impartially, and if their judgment does not alarm, their consciences do not accuse them, I will candidly acknowledge that for once age and experience are mistaken.

Let them just look about our city, and they will of their number see those who but a short time since were the boast and pride of society,—now pining and rapidly wasting away under the ravages of that Destroyer—Consumption. Physicians boldly declare the fact—aged matrons remonstrate, but the little miss in her teens stoutly denies the injurious tendency, and boldly asserts, by actions, (which sometimes speak louder than words) that the shape which God has made perfect, can be improved by stays, and girt themselves as though that noble structure which was moulded by an Almighty hand, every part of which is wonderfully formed and strangely connected, could not be kept together without the assistance of tape, silk braid and cords, associated with steel, hickory and whale-bone. Let them for once study their own constitutions, and inquire whence arises that listlessness and languor which pervades their whole system upon rising in the morning, and which almost unfits them for active employment. Let them ask themselves what causes that difficulty of respiration, that palpitation of the heart, those pains in the side and breast, attended with a train of complicated evils to which their ancestors were strangers? and if reason does not tell them they are the effects of a perverted use of *tight lacer, steel and cordage*, then will we acknowledge that men of science, who for years have made the human constitution their study, know comparatively little or nothing about it. Perhaps I am too severe, but I cannot be silent when I look round and see our daughters fair as Venus, the pride of New-England, blest with health, in possession of the most flattering prospects, enjoying the advantages of a climate from which nothing is to be dreaded, and every thing to be expected, destroying themselves gradually, though surely, by such a cruel self-torturing process. These are not the vaid chimeras of a speculating imagination, but the observations of care and experience.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that these friendly hints will not be disregarded, but that the fair sex will seriously consider the subject, and ask themselves what advantage can possibly be derived from the above practice? Surely they cannot suppose that what was at first made perfect, can be susceptible of improvement, especially by the use of such vulgar and unnatural means as are generally reported to at the present day. It may be said that the picture is overdrawn—that the consequences


ORIGINAL STAINED

are not of so virtuous a nature as they are represented. But these cannot be the suggestions of an impartial judgment; for surely it is a fact that tight lacing prepares the way for the fell monster; and a walk in the evening, exposed to the dew or rain, with thin apparel and cloth shoes, brings on a cold attended with a cough, which insures the victim.

Should these suggestions prove beneficial in any one instance, it will be a lasting consolation to your humble servant,

THE HERMIT.

*Extract from the London Magazine.*

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR NEW-ORLEANS.

A landing was made, and the army marched onward to the attack in the dead of night. Such a battle then ensued as the annals of modern warfare can hardly match; all order, all discipline were lost. Each officer, as he was able to collect twenty or thirty men around him, advancing into the middle of the enemy, when it was fought, hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, and sword to sword, with the tumult and ferocity of one of *Homer's* combats.

To give some idea of this extraordinary combat, I shall, (says the narrator,) detail the adventures of a friend of mine, who chanced to accompany one of the first parties set out. Dashing through the bivouac, under a heavy discharge from the vessel, his party reached the lake, which they forded, and advanced as far as the house where General Keane had fixed his head-quarters. The moon had by this time made her way through the clouds, and, though only in her first quarter, gave light enough to permit their seeing, though not distinctly. Having gone far enough to the right, the party pushed on to the front, & entered a sloping field of stubble, at the upper end of which they could distinguish a dark line of men; but whether they were friends or foes, it was impossible to determine. Unwilling to fire, lest he should kill any of our own people, my friend led on the volunteers whom he had got around him, till they reached some pile of reeds, about twenty yards from the objects of their notice. Here they are saluted by a sharp volley, and being now confident that they were enemies, he commanded his men to fire.

But a brother officer, who accompanied him, who was not so convinced, assuring him that they were soldiers of the 95th; upon which they agreed to divide the force; that he who doubted should remain with one part where he was, while my friend with the rest should go around upon the flank of this line, & discover certainly to which army it belonged.

Taking with him about fourteen men, he accordingly moved off to the right, when, falling in with some other stragglers, he attached them likewise to his party, and advanced. Springing a high rail fence, they came down upon the left of those of whom the doubt had existed, & found them to be, as my friend had supposed, Americans. Not a moment was lost in attacking, but having got unperceived within a foot of where they stood, they discharged their pieces & rushed on the charge. Some soldiers, having lost their bayonets, laid about them with the butt end of their firelocks; while many a sword, which, till to night, had not drunk blood, became in a few minutes crimsoned enough.

The English and Americans were so mingled, that they scarcely knew friends from foes; and more feats of individual gallantry were performed in the course of this night than many campaigns might have afforded. We lost more than 500 men, and the field of battle was dreadful.

I have frequently beheld a great number of dead bodies in as small a compass, tho' these, indeed, were numerous enough; but wounds more disfiguring or more horrible, I certainly never witnessed. A man, shot through the head or heart, lies as if he was in a deep slumber; insomuch, that when you gaze upon him, you experience little else than pity.— But, of these, many had met their deaths from bayonet wounds, sabre cuts, or heavy blows from the butt ends of muskets; and the consequence was, that not only were the wounds exceedingly frightful, but the very countenances of the dead exhibited the most savage and ghastly expressions. Friends and foes lay together in small groups, of four or six, nor was it difficult to tell almost the very hand by which some of them had fallen. Nay, such had been the deadly closeness of the strife, that in one or two places, an English & American soldier might be seen with the bayonet of each other fastened in the other's body.

*From the N. Y. National Advocate.*

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

The lads lately convicted of manslaughter, have in conformity with their sentence, been each placed in the cells of the state Prison.— These cells are dark stone rooms, scarcely ten feet in length, and six in breadth, cold, dreary, and dismal. Though confinement at hard labor in the state prison carries with it an odium difficult to shake off, yet still there is a gleam of hope and a ray of comfort. The convict labors with his fellow convict; exercise gives him health and appetite; he sees the face of man; he takes his meals and sleeps with his unfortunate companions; he enjoys the light of day; the rays of the rising and setting sun; the breeze of summer, and the bracing air of winter. There is still comfort in calamity, but alas! what situation can be more wretched than confinement in the solitary cells of a prison. Man was made for society; he is wretched without it, and the fate of these youths should make a deep impression upon our apprentices generally, and admonish them to avoid vice and intemperance, and accustom themselves to industry, sobriety and civility.

Contrast the present and past situation of those captive boys. They have all parents and relations to whom they were reciprocally attached; they enjoyed the comfort and happiness of home; the endearing attention, and affectionate solicitude of mothers, brothers and friends; their little wants were gratified;— their reasonable pleasures promoted; they rose early to work, and, in the ship-yard or on the shop-board, with the plumb of the mason, and the plane of the carpenter, or, in the ordinary mechanical pursuits, they were treading a career of usefulness, honor, wealth, and happiness; the hope of their families, and probably their country; now mark the sad reverse. In seven solitary cells, dark as night, without a voice to cheer them, these unfortunate boys now lie. In one corner is their hard and comfortless bed, no sound breaks upon their benumbed ears and chilled faculties, save the grating of the ponderous bolts, when they are withdrawn to admit the mute and surly gaoler, who places the coarse meal of bread and water on the stone table & retires in silence. No grateful voice of parents or relations is heard—those voices which called them to their meals, warned them to their beds, attended them in sickness, and was jocund and free with them in health. The sound of cannon, the "spirit-stirring drum," the shouts of Freemen, the joyful music of the bands, heard on our national anniversary, reach not their prison. There they sit, coiled up in a corner, shivering with damps and apprehension—shut out from the world, darkness, dreariness & sickness of heart surrounding and affecting them. This is not a highly coloured picture; it is, unfortunately, a true sketch. Let it warn our youth to beware of bad company—to shun bad habits—to keep themselves out of broils and mischief—to be industrious and economical, and calculate upon the arrival of that time, when they are to take a place among their fellow citizens, and earn for themselves reputation & bread.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

ASCENT OF MR. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson made his promised ascent in a Balloon from Castle Garden on Saturday, to the great gratification of the many thousands who witnessed the performance.— By an error in filling the Balloon, the ascent was about half an hour too late, or it would probably have been one of the handsomest ever seen. The Balloon began to rise just at dusk, and rose quite slow at first. As soon as it was above the Garden walls, the Æronaut threw out some of his ballast, took a graceful leave of the company, and then rose more rapidly amidst the shouts of the multitude. The wind was from the westward and took him in a direction over nearly the whole length of the city, so as to be visible to nearly every inhabitant. In the lower part, he skimmed apparently about fifty feet above the tops of the chimnies, and continued to rise so long as he was seen, when the Balloon appeared like a small black spot high in the horizon. It was visible about seventeen minutes, and did not appear then to have begun to descend. The darkness obscured further view.

The Æronaut, we are happy to state, alighted in safety in a corn-field on the farm of Mr. Abraham Remsen, at New-town, L. I. which is stated to be between 10 and 11 miles from the place of ascension. The car struck the ground gently close by a fence, which Mr. R. laid hold of with his hands, and secured the Balloon, without having resort to his grappling irons. He returned safe to the Garden about 11 o'clock at night, and received the congratulations of numerous citizens who were in waiting.

We understand the time occupied in the voyage was less than half an hour.

The passage of the Balloon over the city was exceedingly beautiful, grand and interesting. The Æronaut was distinctly seen most of the way employing himself in throwing out slips of paper.

A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.

George W. P. Custis, Esq. a member of the family of General Washington, has prepared a present for the hero of South America, which is to be confided to the care of the Colombian Minister by Gen. La Fayette, on his shortly expected visit to the seat of government. This present is to consist of a medal given to the lady of Gen. Washington by the city of Williamsburgh, the ancient capital of Virginia, in commemoration of the virtues & services of her illustrious husband. The medal is of the purest gold, and is filled on both sides with suitable devices and inscriptions.— To this is added a portrait of Washington, executed in the best style. On the back of the picture is a lock of his hair, encircled by a wreath of Roman laurel. The present will be accompanied with the following letter:—

"LIBERATOR: An American of the family of Mount Vernon, presents to you, by the honored hands of the last of the Generals of the army of North American independence, the venerable, the good La Fayette, a Medal, commemorative of the worth and fame of the most truly great and glorious of Men, the gift of the ancient capital of his native state, and preserved in his family since the war of the Revolution. Accompanying this memorial, is a Portrait of the great Chief, enclosing a lock of his hair.——Accept, Liberator, these offerings, made to your virtues, and the illustrious services you have rendered to your country and the cause of mankind. Let them be preserved among the archives of South-American liberty, that they may command the veneration of ages yet to come, and, with the interesting relics of their chiefs, receive the homage of all the Americans, who, with pure and triumphant acclaim, hail you as Bolivar, the Deliverer, the Washington of the South."

*Pennsylvania* is steadily and quietly going on with her canals and roads; and, to obtain the trade of the Susquehannah, is especially zealous to perfect the "Union Canal."

A letter of the 7th June, in describing the condition and progress of this canal, states that the eastern section, viz. from the Schuylkill to Lebanon, a distance of about thirty-eight miles, is nearly all excavated; and that the locks, fifty-two in number, will be entirely finished by the first of October next, so that boats are expected to pass from Lebanon, via Reading, to Philadelphia, before next winter. The western section from Lebanon to Middletown, about twenty-eight or thirty miles, will be all in active operation by the 1st of August. Twelve miles of this section are under contract, and rapidly advancing. The engineers are engaged in laying out the remainder of the canal line, which, when commenced, will afford employment to one thousand additional laboring hands. The summit level of the Union Canal will be seven miles long, which is four miles longer than was contemplated by any of the surveys up to the year 1822; near the west end of these seven miles, the canal will pass through a tunnel of two hundred and ninety yards long, where it will receive the feeder from the Swatara, about seven miles in length, and which is also under contract to be completed by the first of April next. This feeder, (it is added,) is a work of great magnitude, and comprises a two-fold object; as it will be navigable to near the coal mines, north of Jonestown, and also amply supply the summit level with water.

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

*From the N. Y. D. Adv. July 14.*

We understand that a large number of persons lost their lives in this city yesterday, from drinking cold water. It is surprising that the frequent recurrence of this fatality produces so little effect upon the minds of laborers.— The heat of the weather for the last four days, particularly Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, has been extreme. Probably three such days in succession can scarcely be recollected. The thermometer was high throughout the nights as well as the days, and the effect of the heat exceedingly debilitating.

Gov. BARBOUR, now Secretary of War, who has just returned to the seat of Government, from a visit to the North, gave the following toast at the late celebration: North and South—Intercourse only is wanted to make us friends and brothers." The sentiment is no less liberal than just.

*Commercial Adv.*

We learn with pleasure, that Mr. *Horace M. Shepherd*, son of the late Timothy Shepard, Esq. of Newtown, a young gentleman in destitute circumstances, is the fortunate owner of part of the ticket which drew a capital prize of *twenty thousand dollars* in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn on the 10th inst. at Philadelphia.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 12.*

Gen. La Fayette, it is stated, will take his final departure from this city on Thursday afternoon, and proceed by way of Hoboken, Hackensac, and Patterson, to Morristown, where he will spend the night: on Friday he will pass through Springfield, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick to Trenton. On Saturday morning he will breakfast with Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, and proceed thence for Philadelphia.

The General, since his return to this city, has enjoyed a desirable opportunity for repose after his long and rapid tour through the 24 states of the union, and also for making his last calls upon his individual friends. To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, he will proceed in the steam-boat Nautilus to Staten Island, to pay his parting respects to the widow of the late Vice-President Tompkins.

GLORIOUS ACT OF JUSTICE.

A gentleman from Virginia applied at the office of the Baltimore Haytien Emigration Society, on the 24th ult. for information respecting the propriety & practicability of sending a large number of slaves to the Republic of Hayti. After he had received from the Agent a statement of the present situation of things, relative to the emigration of our colored people to that island he requested assistance in procuring a vessel for the purpose above mentioned. This was cheerfully complied with, and the next day a contract was closed, with a ship owner, to take out *eighty-eight Slaves*, all belonging to the gentleman aforesaid, the price of whose passage he pays himself, and for the use of whom he also purchased Agricultural implements in this city to the value of 130 dollars!

*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

A VENERABLE PREACHER OF BUNKER-HILL.

There is no one incident in the recent ceremonies at Bunker-Hill that has struck us more forcibly than the following, related by the Boston Courier:

"When the venerable Thaxter came forward to offer up his prayer, the multitude was in an instant hushed to the profoundest silence. A more interesting object can hardly be imagined, than a man at the age of *ninety*, having outlived his generation—his silver locks flowing down his shoulders—his face exhibiting the furrows of age, yet glowing with animation and apparent health—his voice, though a little tremulous, yet strong, and susceptible of considerable modulation—his articulation perfect and distinct. Such a man was Joseph Thaxter. He was a Chaplain in the regiment of Colonel Prescott, & was on Bunker-Hill, acting in that capacity, during the battle; not only calling upon the *God* of battles to protect and save his countrymen, but calling also on his countrymen to defend themselves, their altars and their homes, & assuring them that those who would be free, must strike the blow themselves, and, under Providence, work out the conquest by their own right arms. As this reverend patriarch approached the front of the stage and raised his dry and almost fleshless hands in thankfulness and intercession, he seemed like a connecting link between "corruptable and incorruption"— his uplifted eye reflecting the light of immortality, and the undulations of his bosom indicating the flutterings of a spirit that panted to meet the embrace of his Maker."

*R. I. American.*

*Stage Accident.*—On Wednesday last, as one of the stages of the Boston line was standing at the door of the Stage House, in this town, with the passengers all seated, the horses suddenly started, *without a driver*, and after going a short distance, upset the stage.— Most of the passengers sprung out, one of whom, a lady, was very seriously injured by the stage *falling upon her* as she was leaving it. Several others were slightly injured. The life of the lady was at first despaired of, but we understand hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

We do not learn that there was any *extraordinary* carelessness in the driver. Upon the point of starting, he had left his reins, for a moment, to adjust some of the baggage. But whether there was or not any *unusual* want of care, it is quite certain that this accident happened because the horses were not under the constant care of a driver. It should be the concern, as it will certainly be the *interest*, of those who have the management of stages, to adopt rules which shall prevent the occurrences of accidents from that cause. The great increase of travelling in stages, and the increased bustle and confusion attending their arrival and departure, require a much greater degree of carefulness than has been heretofore practised.

The injury in the present case might probably have been avoided had the passenger hurt remained in the carriage. It cannot be too often repeated, that the safest course, always, is to remain.—To leap out increases the danger.—*Massachusetts Yeoman.*

*Masonry and Religion.*—A Baptist minister, named Elijah Dodson, in the state of Illinois, has been excommunicated by his congregation, because he belonged to a lodge of Freemasons. When called before the church to answer this imaginary crime, he proposed the following questions:—

"1. Is a moral good a spiritual evil?

2. Is masonry a sin?

3. If masonry is a sin, wherein does it consist?

4. Why may I not pursue what course I please, if it is lawful, and an advantage to me, provided I do not sin?

5. When I have neither done nor intended harm, why should I be excluded?

6. How can you judge of that of which you know nothing?"

His accusers could not extricate themselves from the difficulties involved in these questions; nevertheless, the sentence of exclusion was pronounced. On this extraordinary proceeding, the Delaware (Wilmington) Gazette, of the 21st instant has the following pertinent remark:—

"We will venture to say, that no man, who is acquainted with the principles of masonry, will ever aver that they are inconsistent with the precepts of the gospel; and for men to undertake to condemn that of which they know nothing, and censure others for holding principles of which they are totally ignorant, argues the existence of feelings in their own minds which no one can envy or admire."

*Sale of Sheep.*—The Saxon Sheep imported by Messrs. G. & T. Searle, were sold on Thursday by public auction, at Brighton, by Messrs. Coolidge, Poor and Head. The number of competitors for the purchase was large, many of whom were from the neighboring States, and the price for which the sheep were sold, shows the high estimation in which they are held. The highest price given for a single sheep was four hundred and fifty dollars. Another was sold for 425 dollars, and the average price of the whole including lambs, we believe was near a hundred and sixty dollars each. The purchasers were mostly if not all gentlemen experienced in the raising of sheep, and well acquainted with their value. It may be presumed, therefore, that these choice animals, distributed throughout the country, will, in the course of a few years, have a material effect in improving the quality of our flocks.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 12.*

IMPORTANT.

We have seen letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 10th May, to a respectable house in this city which says: General Olenata who commanded the remnant of the Royal Army in Upper Peru, has been killed in battle.— This puts an end to the Royal forces in all South-America.

*A Prize.*—On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house, at the corner of Fayette st. and Chatham square, discovered at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arched vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. We have not ascertained the amount—report states from 30, to $50,000. The building which had stood on this ground it is said, was about fifty years old.

*New-York American.*

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

The Boston Gazette, of the 14th inst. after giving a statement of the weather for the four preceding days furnishes the following melancholy particulars:

This excessively warm weather, as may be readily imagined, has been the cause of much inconvenience and uneasiness to our citizens, and its effects upon the laboring classes have been particularly destructive. The deaths from exposure to the heat, and the imprudent drinking of cold water, we think may be estimated at *twenty-five or thirty*—and a majority of these are unfortunate sons of Erin.

Yesterday our streets wore a solemn appearance—the funeral hearse was seen moving in every direction. The following persons were buried in the course of the forenoon:—Jonathan Weeden, Constant Hopkins, Richard Q. Haskins, Patrick ——, Mary F. Simpkins, Margaret Nolen, (supposed to have been murdered,) Samuel Vincent, William Quinn, young Major, (second mate of the brig Ocean, recently from London,) William Wyer, James Cody, James Hasken, John Hart, Connell O'Donnell, Hager Montgomery and Hogen, (Irishmen,) besides three or four others whose names have not been ascertained.

One of our physicians informed us, yesterday morning, that he was called on the previous day to visit *thirteen* persons who had been suddenly attacked, from an imprudent use of cold water—Three of these cases proved fatal, and some of the others were doubtful: the city contains between sixty and seventy physicians. We have also conversed with a friend residing in the vicinity of Broad street, who saw three Irishmen draw their last breath between 1 and 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

We have heard of the destructive effects of the weather to the brute creation. The owners of the Providence line of stages, it is mentioned, have lost several fine animals, and deaths have occurred on other routes.

Most of the workmen employed in building stores and houses, or in other exposed situations, have been compelled to quit their work, and seek safety in the shade. The Patriot states that some slaters, on the roof of a building, became paralized by the influence of the sun, and were so weak as to require assistance to get down. Several privates of a company ordered to attend a funeral, on Monday morning, became so faint as to be obliged to leave the ranks, one of them died on Tuesday.

*The Tympanum of the Capitol.*—Although none of the artists who submitted designs for a basso relievo ornament for the Tympanum of the Eastern Portico of the Capitol were successful, we understand that a subsequent design has been adopted by the President, & that a model of it is in preparation, and artists selected for the execution of the work.

In the composition of the design which has been adopted, we understand the President himself suggested its chief features. We therefore presume, although we have not seen it! that it is appropriate and in good taste.— The Tympanum of the great Portico of the Capitol being so conspicuous a part of the edifice, and withal, of such size as to surpass in magnitude almost every other pediment in the world, it was a matter of some solicitude that it should be ornamented both in subject and execution, in a style worthy of the noble field it afforded for the exertion of taste and skill. It was, therefore, with pleasure we heard that the business was in so good train, and that the public were not likely to be shocked by any design, which by its complexity, its poverty, or its unsuitableness, should be pronounced unworthy of the place which it was intended to adorn.—*Nat. Journal.*

THE CREEKS. *Augusta, (Geo.), June 29.* Mr. B. Ames, of New-York, formerly a merchant of this place, arrived here two days ago from Montgomery, in Alabama: he informed us that he passed through what was called the hostile part of the Creek nation, and he remarked that he never saw the Indians more friendly, or apparently more peaceably disposed: he neither saw nor heard any thing like a hostile disposition or unfriendly feeling towards *any one*, during his whole progress through the nation.

We understand that Mr. Barton too, who has lately been from this place to Talahassee, and who returning through the Creek nation with a wagon, reports, also, that he never saw any set of men more obliging or ready to oblige a white man than the Indians are. He seems to have experienced nothing but friendship from them; and he could have had no idea of any thing like a hostile spirit existing in the nation, from any thing he saw or heard of there.—*Chronicle.*

*From the Democratic Press, July 13.*

THE MURATS.—Within a few days two sons of the late King of Naples, Achilles and Napoleon Murat, made at the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, the necessary Declaration of their intention, preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States. We believe that both those gentlemen intend to settle in Florida. They are the first members of the Bonaparte Family, who have officially recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States. We do not recollect that any of the illustrious exiles from France, or any part of the continent of Europe, who have taken refuge from the political troubles of those countries, have recently taken any steps to evince a wish to incorporate themselves with the American Family. It is pretty generally known that in this city, in 1792, Talleyrand took the oath of allegiance to the U. States, and renounced all Kings, Princes, Potentates and Powers.

*La Fayette.*—We learn that some gentlemen in the State of Ohio, have examined the township lately bestowed on Gen. La Fayette, and have agreed to offer him 500,000 dollars for it. This is conclusive evidence that the land has been well located.

There are 268 males confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, of whom 132 are employed in weaving, warping and quilling, 18 in cordwaining, 38 in hatting, 35 in sawing marble, &c. and 68 females, of whom 41 are employed in carding and spinning, and 6 in binding hats.

## FOREIGN.

*From the Boston Centinel, July 13.*

LATEST FROM GREECE.

A Paris paper of June 24, received here from Portsmouth, gives a private correspondence from *Zante* to the 2d May containing detailed accounts of the operations of the Egyptian Commander, IBRAHIM PACHA, in the south part of the Morea, and the gallant resistance of the Greeks to their invaders to the last dates.

We have only room for a summary of the details. It appears from them, that after the Egyptian Chief had made good his landing at *Modon*, &c. he attempted to penetrate into the Morea and to take the Greek town of *New Navarin*, where the Greeks had only a garrison of 700 men, which was afterwards reinforced to 1200:—That his assault was accompanied by artillery served by Europeans, & apparatus, directed by foreign Engineers: —But that he there found a Grecian *Bunker-Hill*; with this difference, that after two assaults, in two days, in which he was successfully repulsed with immense loss, and a cannonade on the third, he was compelled to abandon his design, leaving in one of the assaults, says the letter writer, "at the foot of the ramparts more than four hundred Egyptians, negroes, and strangers, struggling with death, for the Turks were not able to take away any of their wounded." The second assault was made on *Easter Day*, which the Greeks usually hold as a high holiday.

That on the 23d April a Grecian force of 8000 under CONSTANTINE BOTZARIS, appeared in the vicinity, and that on the next day, the elder MICHAELIS, whose son had gallantly sacrificed his life in the defence of Navarin, arrived with 3600 warriors from Laconia in company with other Captains, & commanders; And that, in this emergency, the Egyptian Commander raised the seige, but the account adds, was not able to escape, being encircled by 17 or 18000 Greeks: who were in communication with a Grecian squadron, under MIALIS who had landed 500 islanders at Navarin. These were the last advices from the Morea, and are from a Greek source.

The letter writer, adds, that a corvette sent from Zante to reconnoitre, had returned, and the Captain reported, that he had seen a combat, in which the Turks had a thousand men killed, and many wounded; although the affair was not general; and that the Greeks continued to harrass their invaders. The following are extracts from the letter:—

"The Greek cruisers have made several important captures. The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be free & independent; its future glory is immense.— We flatter ourselves the historian of the Regeneration of Greece, will consecrate to us some of his pages; the noble death of JEAN MAURO-MICHALIS, is worthy to be recorded with that of MARK BOZZARIS, whose story served as the plot of a tragedy of late represented at the theatre of Andros.

"The Hellenic Senate, amid the occupations which distract its attention in the south of the Morea, is also occupied without relaxation with the seige of Patras. Count ANDRE METAXA, who is at Gastouni, continues to prepare biscuit for a body of 16,000 men, who are in part already assembled in Achaia."

ENGLAND AND GREECE.

The Greeks have again complained of the delay of England, and other powers, in acknowledging their independence; and have lately complained to the British Ministry, that Russia had offered to the Porte its mediation between it & the Greeks, on the ground, that the Grecian States should be placed in the same relations to the Porte as the province of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*. Mr. CANNING has given a formal answer to these complaints. He asserts that he had no knowledge the Russian Emperor had ever proposed any plan of the kind alluded to, and which had no other than newspaper authority for its existence;— that he had full confidence, if his Imperial Majesty contemplated such an interposition, that he would first submit it to the several powers of Europe, his allies, for their consideration, before any proposal, founded thereon, would be made to the contending parties.— As it regarded the conduct of England toward Greece, he stated, that the same system of neutrality which had been observed by her in the contest between Spain and the several countries of South-America, would be strictly observed in the contest now raging in Greece.

*To prevent Hail Storms.*—The London Courier gives the following piece of information:

A gentleman now on the Continent writes, that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lausanne is undergoing a singular process, called *paragreling*. The paragreles consist of poles of 40 feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to the vineyards by hail storms; and it is asserted that these conductors, by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain.

*From the Boston Commercial Gaz. July 18.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Topaz, Callender, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 31 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we are furnished with London papers to the 12th and Liverpool to the 14th June, inclusive.

A Liverpool prices current of the 13th, mentions a further decline in the article of *Cotton*, of 1/4d. on Brazil, and 1d. on American & other descriptions.

Among the articles which we subjoin will be found one relating to the defeat of the Egyptian forces by the Greeks.

An official despatch had been received from Brig. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, dated at Rangoon, Jan. 14, giving the particulars of an attack on the fort of Syriam. Several officers and men of the British forces were killed and wounded; but the place was gallantly carried by storm. The despatch states that the enemy (notwithstanding the late defeat of the Burmese) were collecting another army to attack Rangoon.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume had presented a petition from Crail, (Scotland) to prevent the immolation of widows in the East-Indies. Not less than 3,400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands, in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10,000!

In committee on the Canada and Bonded Corn Bill, in the House of Lords, June 4, Lord Malmsbury said that if Canadian corn was allowed to be imported, the United States would contrive to smuggle to a great extent—and he moved that Canada be left out of the bill. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 5,—and the bill ordered to be recommitted on Monday, the 6th, on which day Lord M. again opposed the introduction of Corn from Canada. The bill was also opposed by Lord Dacre, lest the Americans should deluge the country with their fine corn. The Earl of Liverpool consented to limit the operation of the bill to one year, and it was then agreed to. The Earl remarked, in the course of his speech, that he had found upon an average of the last 20 years that the amount of corn exported from Canada, was 16,000 quarters a year and that the largest amount exported in any one year was 47,000 quarters, and, therefore, if the present bill was to pass it would take a number of years before Canada could export 100,000 qrs. The whole of the mercantile navigation of England amounted to 6,745,000 tons—that with Canada, to 1,3[illegible]0,000, which was between a fourth and fifth of the whole mercantile navigation of the country. Canada was a flourishing colony, & he wished to make her feel that her prosperity arose from her connexion with Great-Britain.

THE GREEKS.

*London, June 12.*—The Constitutional of Wednesday details the defeat of Redschid Pacha, at the head of 25,000 Albanians, Suliots, and others, near Anatolico, by the Greeks, Notas Bozaris, Zongas, and Nicetas, were the Chiefs who led the Christians. On the 16th of May, it is stated, the 'Seraskier' had crossed the district of Vlochas, and on the 17th, at day break, was encountered by 12,000 Greeks who covered Anatolico.—Nicetas, who commanded the vanguard, immediately gave the signal for battle, and rushed into the midst of the enemy himself. At 3 o'clock, victory, it is stated, crowned the standard of the christians. The Turks, beaten at all points, fled in the road to Arta, leaving 3000 killed on the field of battle, 500 wounded, and two Pachas, prisoners. 20 standards, and all the Ottoman artillery fell, it is added, into the hands of the Greeks. If this account be true, and it wears every mark of authenticity, the campaign of the Sultan this summer has ended in the same disasters that crowned every former attempt against Greece.

*African Expedition.*—Major Denham and Lt. Clapperton, the survivors of the expedition which left England in 1821, under the directions of Earl Bathurst, for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of Africa, by the way of Tripoli and Fezzan, arrived in Paris on the 21st of May, on their return to England. The results of this perilous attempt are said to be of the highest importance, both with regard to settling many interesting points in geography of that hitherto imperfectly known continent, and the state of civilization in which they found the natives of several populous kingdoms, inhabiting walled towns and cities, actually situated where the present maps of Africa represented immense deserts. Although five months on their return from Bornou, in frequent danger from marauding tribes, merely accompanying the caravan as travellers, without any escort, and always travelling as christians and Englishmen; yet we are happy to learn that the papers, as well as every thing they had collected during their long residence in the interior, arrived safely with them, and were embarked at Leghorn for England.

A terrible accident happened at Rennes on the 19th ult. As some soldiers of the garrison were preparing fire-works for the celebration of the coronation, a spark fell on the powder in the apartment. The explosion was dreadful. The roof of the house was thrown across the river, the trees of a public walk were torn up by the roots, the windows of the neighboring houses were shattered at the distance of three hundred paces, and about 60 of the artillerymen were killed or wounded.— The bodies of four or five were buried under the ruins. Some were saved in an extraordinary manner, being thrown into the air, and alighting on their feet with slight injuries, in the neighboring river, in gardens, in the streets, and on the tops of houses.

The culture of silk in Egypt, is said to have been undertaken by orders of the Pacha, on a scale equally extensive with that of cotton; and as the soil and climate are alike favorable to the growth of the mulberry, and the breeding of the worm, it is believed that there will, at no remote period, be a vast increase in the produce of a commodity now in such universal request throughout Europe.

M. Gambard, astronomer at Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th ult. It was not till the night of the 27th that the state of the atmosphere allowed it to be seen by the astronomers at Paris. It is near the star Gamma, or Cassiopeia, invisible to the naked eye, without tail or apparent nucleus, having the form of a nebula, which is easily distinguished, notwithstanding the light of the moon.

*From the Cork Advertiser.*

LOSS OF THE COLUMBUS.

On Tuesday evening, the Dolphin, Dunley master, arrived in Cork, having on board the captain and crew, 73 in number, of the great American timber ship *Columbus*, about which so much was stated in the papers on her arrival in England from Quebec with a cargo of upwards of 3,900 tons of timber. This immense vessel sailed from the Downs on the 26th of April in ballast for St. John's N. B. with favorable weather, until the 17th of May, in lat. 56. 54, long. 29, when a dreadful storm arose, with the wind W. N. W. which occasioned the vessel to roll in such a tremendous manner, as to render her almost unmanageable. The gale commenced at an early hour this morning, and continued without intermission until 10 o'clock, when it was discovered that the vessel's timbers were opened, & that a leak was gaining on her at the rate of 2 feet per hour. All hands immediately went to the pumps, and notwithstanding that they had the assistance of a steam engine of such power as would discharge (it is stated) at the rate of 1,400 gallons of water per minute, still they were unable to get it under. In this perilous situation they descried a sail about a league and a half to windward, the first they had seen since they had left England, & they made signals of distress to her, when she bore down & proved to be the Dolphin, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, with a general cargo. Capt Munro having mentioned their distressed situation, requested that the other vessel should remain in company to afford them assistance; the Captain did, and the crew of the Columbus redoubled their exertions, if possible to save her, but to no effect, for after being in this state for 8 hours, up to 6 P. M. she rolled so much that the steam engine was rendered unserviceable, and the pumps were choked, there being from 14 to 16 feet water in the hold.

The captain finding all attempts to save her fruitless, considered it necessary to consult their own safety, and put out the launch, with a quantity of provisions, to convey on board the Dolphin but in a moment she was stove to pieces against the ship's bow.—Their situation now became truly alarming, as they expected the vessel would founder, her timbers becoming open. There remained 2 boats, and those were launched, and in them they succeeded in getting on board the other vessel; the captain of which finding he had not sufficient provisions and water for the entire, amounting to 86, including his own crew,

ORIGINAL STAINED

changed his course and sailed for England, with the intention of landing at Falmouth.—In this attempt he was frustrated, and beat about for some time in great distress, having to subsist on a biscuit and a pint of water each man, and four pounds of pork per day between twelve. It is due to captain Moore to state that he did not quit the vessel until 3 hours after the steam engine was rendered useless.

## EXTRACTS

*From the Quarterly Review, March, 1825.*

It is computed that the quantity of Merchandise passing daily between Liverpool and Manchester, amounts to about 1000 tons, which reckoning 15s. per ton, the freight charged on light goods for 300 working days, is £225,000 a year, or at 12s. 6d. for heavy goods, £187,000 a year, or by taking the average, about £200,000.

The towns of Manchester and Salford being separated only by a small river, are always considered as one. In 1757 the population was 19,837. In 1773—27,246. In 1821—133,783. In 1824—163,788.

In 1815, the quantity of Cotton manufactured in Manchester, was 110,000,000 lbs. making 99,687,500 lbs. yarn a 1s. 6d. £7,487,562.

In 1823, 160,000,000 lbs. were manufactured into 145,000,000 lbs. yarn, at 1s. 6d. £10,875,000.

The first steam engine used in Manchester, was in the year 1790—In 1824 there was upwards of 200 engines—At this moment, March, 1825, there are upwards of 30,000 looms worked by steam engines. At the close of the year 1814 there was not one in use.

In the year 1347, when the whole Naval power of England was assembled before Calais, London supplied 25 ships, Bristol 24, Hull 16, Great Yarmouth 421, and the river Mersey 1. In 1618, Liverpool had 24 vessels, 462 tons—In 1822, 8,916 vessels, 1,010,819 tons—In 1823, 9,507 vessels, 1,120,114 tons, and in 1824, 10,001 vessels, 1,180,914 tons, an increase in one year, of 494 vessels, and 60,200 tons.

In 1770, John Calquilt, Esq. then collector, said, "how happy shall I be, when the Customs of Liverpool amount to £100,000 per annum!" they were at that time between 80 and 90,000. In 1822 they were £1,591,123. In 1823, £1,808,402, increase in one year £217,279.

In 1784, an American vessel brought eight bags of Cotton into Liverpool, which were seized on a supposition that they were not the growth of America. In 1823, there were imported into Liverpool from the United States of America, 409,670 bags of cotton, and from all the world, 668,400 bags. Then with regard to the population, in 1720 it was 11,833—In 1760, 25,787—In 1801, 77,708—In 1811, 94,376—In 1821, 118,972—In 1824, 135,000, and the townships within three miles 29,000, making a total of 164,000 souls.

Nine tenths of the cotton goes to Manchester and the neighboring districts, a large proportion of which is returned in the shape of manufactures to be exported from Liverpool.

There are two canals between the two places, which occupy *all* the water, so that another cannot be had, therefore a grant for a Rail-Road has been applied for, which it is supposed will be able to *transport* goods at about two thirds of the price demanded by the canals.

Distance by canal exceeds 50 miles, by rail road will be but 33. General average of cost of 75 canals is £7,948 per mile, some much more, and some less. General average of 50 miles of rail roads, allowing a double set of tracks, is as near as possible, £4,000, but from the imperfection of these old roads, we may extend the average to £5,000. The estimate for the Liverpool and Manchester road is put at £12,000 per mile, but that road is meant to be executed on a magnificent scale, to be 66 feet wide, rails to be laid down in best possible manner, and the purchase of lands at the extremities to be paid for at an enormous price, and the estimate includes cost of waggons, engines and ware-houses.

The immense tonnage of coal, iron, and earthern ware, have enabled one of the canals passing near Birmingham to pay an annual dividend to the Proprietary of £140 upon an original share of a £140, and as such has enhanced the value of each share from £140 to £3,200, and another canal in the same district to pay an annual dividend of £160 upon the original share of £200, and the shares themselves have reached the value of £4,600 each.

Nor are these solitary instances. M. Saunders informs us, that of the only two canals which unite Liverpool and Manchester, the thirty-nine original proprietors of one of them, the old Quay, have been paid every other year, for nearly half a century, the total amount of their investment, and that a share in this canal, which cost only £70, has recently been sold for £1,250, and that with regard to the other, the late Duke of Bridgewater's, there is good reason to believe that the net income has, for the last twenty years, averaged nearly £100,000 per annum.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1825.


*Savings Society.*—This institution has, since it went into operation, pursued a course as beneficial in its character as it has been silent in its influence. It occupies little of public thought or attention. It produces no excitement, and presents the reverse of that scene of confusion and agitation which the organization of a State monied institution produced among us. But although unobtrusive and noiseless in its progress, there is no institution which tends more to the promotion of industry and morality among our citizens, or is equally convenient and beneficial to the mechanic or to persons of regular or moderate acquisitions. It forms a nucleus for the savings of industry. The idea of continued accumulation, and the feeling of independence and self-respect, which moderate and increasing wealth inspires, offers every excitement to activity and economy. It affords a stimulus to exertion of a most operative and useful nature. And the possession of moderate wealth thus acquired, is more honorable, and the enjoyment more sweet and of a higher relish, than the greatest fortune inherited, or more easily acquired, can afford. The moral effects of institutions of this kind are highly salutary. Young men are inclined to extravagance and dissipation, and are apt to spend, to their hurting, the money acquired by laborious employment. The sums earned they think are too small to lay by for a future time, and if they do so, the temptation still remains to employ them in pleasures injurious to their health and character. This society, by inducing them to save and deposit profitably and accumulatively the small sums, counteracts the desire of gratifying unruly passions and expensive dissipations. Habits of regularity, industry, and economy, are thus substituted in the place of that inordinate expenditure and reckless extravagance, which not only waste the constitution and induce poverty, but produce a shipwreck of all moral habits and principles, and that tendency to low company and degrading dissipation which are alike ruinous to character and destructive of happiness. The object of these crude and hasty remarks is to recommend to those of both sexes, who are enabled to save daily or weekly a part of the products of their labor, to invest it in the Savings Bank. It has already been highly beneficial, and its usefulness admits of being still farther extended, and as we believe that it is only necessary that the benefit of it should be known, to be generally resorted to, we think it our duty, as it certainly is our pleasure, to recommend to our readers this valuable institution.

*Judiciary.*—The New-York papers are filled with loud complaints of the defects in the organizition of their Courts, and with details of the causes and the proposed remedies of those defects. Justice, they say, is so far delayed as to amount to a denial of it, and all agree that it is an evil that requires immediate remedy. One of them, in speaking of the Court of Chancery, says "There are causes, we understand, on the callendar, unreached as yet, and of course unheard, in which counsel, at enormous expense, have attended two and three weeks at a time, alternately here and in Albany, *for six, seven and even eight successive terms!* This is paying too dear even for *equity*; and as for common law *justice*, administered in the Supreme Court, there is no obtaining it at any price. The judges, it would seem, have relinquished, as utterly hopeless, all idea of making any impression on their callendar. About *fifteen* causes were heard at the May Term, out of a list of *between three and four hundred.* Many of the counsel it is said, have ceased to notice their causes.

When we look at this state of things, and perceive the comparatively great expedition with which justice is administered among us, we can but think that the complaints of the present state of our judiciary are unfounded, and the proposed alterations are much too rash and radical in their nature. We say, without hesitation, that there is no state in the Union where the law is so simple, so certain, & so speedily administered, as in Connecticut; and, if not satisfied with this, we attempt continual changes, the epitaph of the Spaniard will well suit our case—"I was well—I wanted to be better—I took physic, and here I am."

The trial of Com. David Porter, of the U. S. Navy, before a Court Martial, at the city of Washington, commenced on the 7th instant. A report of the proceedings of four days is published, at full length, in the National Journal. On the fourth day of the Court, they prohibited the farther reporting and publishing of their proceedings, and we think very properly; for although the decision of the Court is amenable to public opinion, and the conduct of those composing it open to public scrutiny, yet, until their decision is ascertained and published, all comments made, or opinions formed, are premature. That court is the tribunal to which Com. Porter has resorted for justice, and its decisions ought not to be influenced by the opinion of the public formed, as it must be, on very insufficient information. The public is a tribunal to which he can appeal, but it is only until he fails of obtaining justice elsewhere that he can resort to that.

The first day was occupied in organizing the Court and deciding on the objections of the accused to the Judge Advocate.—The objections having been overruled, the following charges and specifications were exhibited:

1st. Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The specification under this charge is—"that he, in violating the territory of his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, by landing troops in a hostile manner, and by committing divers acts of hostility there, acted in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Laws of Nations, as well as in opposition to his instructions."

2nd. Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The specifications allege, "that he has written and sent letters of a disrespectful character to the President of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Navy, by which he has violated the respect due from officers to the Head of the Department, and has deranged the discipline of the Navy: that he has published a pamphlet of the proceedings before such publication was authorised by the Executive; has given to the world partial and incorrect statements of the proceedings; and has published official communications to the government, and correspondence of an official character, and orders and instructions which he has received from the Department."

After these charges and specifications were read, Com. Porter requested and obtained leave to postpone pleading until next morning and to appear by Cousel. The commodore, on the second day, plead *Not Guilty.* The Court then proceeded to the examination of Capt. A. J. Dallas, Lieut. Platt, and Lieut. Richie. The testimony of Lt. Platt, occupies a principal part of the report, and does not vary materially from that given before the *Court of Inquiry,* which was published in the Courier a few weeks since.

The Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the coast of North Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel, supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce.

It is understood that when the trial of Commodore Porter, now pending before the Naval Court Martial is closed, the Court will continue its sittings, to embrace the trial of Capt. Stewart, Capt. Sinclair, Commandant Carter, and Lieut. Hunter, on charges to be then and there preferred.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

Are you sensible of the high privileges put into your hands by a kind Providence?—Do you realize, as you should, the immense advantages that would result from the improvement that might be made within the limits of your own county? The stupendous works which have been accomplished in the United States, the last seven years, are an answer to every discouragement. The march of improvement is so obvious on every side, that you are called on by both duty and interest, to arouse from your slumbers and take a survey of what may be done, with a single effort, for the prosperity of your county, and the honor of your state.

The great enterprize to which your attention is to be directed, is a CANAL, through the valley of the *Quinebaug*, to the tide waters at Norwich.

The *Farmington Canal*, has already been commenced, and will be perfected. That a Canal may be constructed from the neighborhood of *Worcester* to *Norwich*, is no longer chimerical. It can be done. The face of the country is well suited to the object. There is money enough and to spare. There are many circumstances combined, which would give value to the *Stock*, & insure its success. The recent grant of the General Assembly for the purpose of deepening the channel of the Thames so that vessels of large burthen can navigate her waters, is of great importance to the adjacent country. And connected with this, should the citizens residing in the valley of the *Quinebaug*, come forward with one *spirited effort*, the great object would be accomplished. The *Farmer* could sell his produce, at any market he chose. The immense capital invested, and about to be invested in manufactures of various sorts would feel a new impulse given to it. The owners of timber lots and stone quarries, would find that which is now useless, easily converted into ready money.

The experience already acquired in constructing canals, has reduced the expences more than one half, and to be enabled to profit by our industry, we must connect with it, *enterprize*. These suggestions are made at this time, because, in the ensuing month, August, the public sentiment is to be ascertained, and the people will have it in their power to decide for themselves, what shall be done.

OBSERVER.

*Post-Office Department.*—Two hundred & seventy-six new Post-Offices have been established since the last day of January last, and one of the great western mails, formerly transported but three times a week, has been made a daily mail. Notwithstanding these and other valuable and expensive improvements, the revenue of the Post-Office Department, which has for some years past been inadequate to the expenditure, will, this year, in consequence of the new modes of business introduced by the present Post Master General, be fully equal to the expenses and will probably somewhat exceed them.

*State bank of Trenton.*—At the meeting holden by the stockholders of this bank on the 27th ult. explanations of the situation of the bank were given by the president and directors. The representation, says the Trenton Federalist, affords but a poor prospect to the stockholders of any remuneration for their property vested in the stock of the bank. The bank is deeply involved in debt, and most of its securities for money loaned, having been transferred to the old Trenton Bank, and those who had become responsible for its debts, the holders of its notes seem to be left with but very slight grounds for hope that they will ever be redeemed.

[The Washington and Warren bills are becoming extremely plenty—nearly as thick as Trenton State Bank bills were for months before the suspension of payment. It would really be gratifying to know by what means such floods of bills on banks of questionable standing, find their way hundreds of miles from home. There must be considerable management somewhere to produce this state of things.]

*Thompson's Island.*—A gentleman arrived at Washington city, direct from Thompson's Island, brings information that it continued sickly there, though many laborious improvements had been made with a view to render it more healthy. The woods had been opened in several directions, favorable to a freer circulation of air. The plaintain, the banana, and some other tropical fruits, introduced some time since, were thriving. The stock on the Island was fast increasing, and would very soon afford a supply. The merchants of Cuba frequently meet with a good speculation there, on the sale of the cargoes of wrecked vessels, which were sold at the Island.

Gen. La Fayette has accepted the invitation of the President to return to France in the new frigate *Brandywine*, to sail about the middle of September.

By the last Kentucky papers, we perceive that Desha, the murderer of Mr. Baker, is about to be again brought to trial. But the probability is, that the licentious liberty of that State will once more "pluck Justice by the nose."

GEORGE HAY, son in law to Mr. Monroe, is appointed Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of St. George Tucker, resigned.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

Avoid giving long credits even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily, will not thank you for the delay, and a slack-doubtful paymaster is not too valuable a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep or get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of losing your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Take care how you agree to pay money for your stock, your provisions, your rent, or your fuel, and take dog skins for your work. One hand must wash the other, as Poor Richard says, or both will go to jail dirty. Every man's trade ought to bring him money enough to pay all money demands against him, or no man can stand it long who does not get money enough from his business to pay the cash expences of carrying it on.

During the thunder storm, on Wednesday last, the Dwelling House of Messrs. Allyn & Alfred Chapman, in Preston, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid descended the chimney to the lower story, thence passing through a stove pipe, entered the front room, & passed off into the cellar. There were four persons in the house at the time, not one of whom received the least injury.

JUBILEE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The public attention has already been called to the adoption of measures for celebrating the 50th anniversary of Independence as a *Jubilee*; and a proposition has been made, that deputies from all the states assemble in Philadelphia, on the next fourth of July, to form a *Grand National Celebration.* The suggestion is an excellent one, & it is to be hoped will not excite rivalry.

The Newark Eagle states that "a table spoonful of Spirits of Camphor is an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water, in warm weather.—Two instances have come to our knowledge in which death has been prevented by this means. Every house keeper should be provided with a phial of it at this season of the year. A small piece of camphor dissolved in a pitcher of water will render it harmless."

The Washington Gazette says the last Court of Inquiry did not cost the nation less than $20,000. The Judge Advocate, Richard S. Coxe, Esq. received $800 for 16 days services on that occasion.

*New-York and Philadelphia.*

Three hundred citizens of New-York, (observes the Philadelphia Gazette,) were said to be in this city on the 4th of July. How many Philadelphians were in New-York, it is impossible to say. The Trenton alone had enough passengers, one trip, to fill *thirty five coaches.*

Manuel Jose de Arce, a man of letters and excellent character, has been chosen at Gautemala, President of that Republic. On the day of his inauguration, as he was proceeding to the Congress hall to take the prescribed oaths, a hog ran between his legs and threw him down. This accident is noticed in the Mexican papers as having "disturbed the solemnity of the ceremonies."

A bookseller in Baltimore has received through the post office, a note from an unknown hand, enclosing a sum of money, and stating a boy had nearly a year ago stolen a book from his store—but that "God would not let him rest or keep the book without paying for it."

In North-Carolina two brothers named Slaughter, have been detected in a singular trick. One was painted black, and sold by the other as a slave. After which he washed himself into freedom and walked off with impunity. They would have been safe but for a quarrel between them.

*Snakes.*—A copper-snake was killed in the vicinity of the Columbia paper-mill, near Washington City, on Sunday morning, the 3d instant, about 2 feet 9 inches long, and which contained the astonishing quantity of *sixty-eight young ones*, from one to three and a half inches in length, besides a number of *eggs*.

"The copper-snake" is as poisonous as any of its species—yet we do not oftentimes hear of persons being bitten by them.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The venerable Elder Amos Read took a conspicuous part in the celebration at Lisbon on the 4th inst. With tears rolling down his aged cheeks, he recounted the hardships and privations which were bourne by the actors in the revolutionary struggle, and, after calling on the aged parent to transmit a faithful history of these grievences to their posterity, closed with an able and pathetic prayer.

MARRIED

In Preston, on the 17th inst. by Elisha Ayers, Esq. Mr. CHARLES G. SMITH, of R.I. to Miss ELIZA B. STANDISH.

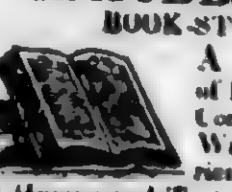
DIED

In this city, on the 9th inst. Miss SALLY CROCKER, aged 20 years;—On the 13th, Mr. DANIEL LATHROP, aged 56 years.

In New-York, on the 7th inst. Mrs. LUCY LATHROP, aged 56 years, wife of Mr. Gurdon Lathrop, formerly of this city.

In Mansfield, on Monday the 7th inst. Mr. ELISHA TILDEN, aged about 50, his death was occasioned by the heat, while at work in the field.

At Ashford, on the 19th of May last, ELIAS J. B[illegible], aged [illegible] years—On the [illegible] of June MARY B[illegible], aged [illegible] years children of Mr. Billings Bigbee.


**Bibles,**
**PRAYER BOOKS, &C.**
Just Received,
AND FOR SALE AT
*R. HUBBARD'S*
BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of Pocket Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Walker's Dictionaries, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, miniature editions, in elegant morocco, calf, and sheep gilt bindings.
July 20. 3w16—

**FANCY GOODS,**
CUTLERY, &C.
**T. ROBINSON**
HAS just opened a large assortment of SUPERIOR and *low prized*
PENKNIVES,
Magnum Bonum, Ne Plus Ultra, Old English, and Common
RAZORS,
Razor Straps and Paste,
SCISSORS, various qualities,
Crayons, Pencils, Pencil Cases,
POCKET-BOOKS,
Wallets, Reticules, &c. a great variety,
*PAINT BOXES, REUGE,*
Cammel's-hair Pencils, Drawing Paper
Colored & Embossed Paper, &c.
Metalic and Wood Shaving Boxes,
Shaving Brushes,
SOAPS, English, French and American.
French Extracts, Oils for the hair,
Cologne and Lavender Water,
*Of superior quality.*
Tonquin Beans, Wafers & Sealing Wax, Sealing Wax in boxes, assorted colors for Ladies, Wedgwood & Pocket Inkstands, Maynard & Noyes superior INK, liquid & in powders—Indellible Ink—Clothes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Tooth Powder—Backgammon Tables—Dissected Pictures—Visiting Cards—Card Cases, &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC,**
*for the Piano Forte, a great variety.*
—ALSO—
Riley's superior Flutes, Fifes, &c.
LIKEWISE, CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common Place Books, Memorandum Books, Alphabets, &c. of the best quality.
*July 20.* 3w16

*PRINTERS' NOTICE.*
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respecifully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney. *June 22, 1825.*

FOR NEW-YORK,

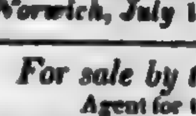
THE regular packet Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Thursday next at 1 o'clock P. M.
July 20. 1825. 16—

A Request.
THOSE gentlemen who have occasion to pass over the Turnpike Road, leading from Norwich to Hartford, through Lebanon, in the course of this month, are requested to notice the state of repair said road is in, and how the eastern and western parts compare with each other, making the division at Columbia Meeting-House.
July 18th. 1825. 2w16—

COPARTNERSHIP
THE subscribers have formed a connexion in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, under the name and firm of
*ROATH & HYDE.*
EDMUND D. ROATH,
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July. 1825. 3w16—

**LOST,**
ON the 10th inst. between Lovett's Bridge and Chelsea, a small red morocco Memorandum Case containing six dollars, on Windham County Bank. The finder shall be generously rewarded by leaving it at the Office of the Courier, or with DANIEL PACKER.
*Canterbury, July 19. 1825.* 3w16—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a red COW, seven or eight years old, marked on the left ear, and has several bunches on her fore legs. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CHARLES PERKINS.
*Lisbon, July 16, 1825.* 3w16—


TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 18th inst. near the Norwich and Preston Toll Bridge, a dark bay Mare. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away. ROBERT M. PALMER.
*Norwich, July 19, 1825.* 3w16—

*For sale by the Subscriber,*
Agent for the Patentee,
GALES' improved Corn Crackers & Bark Mills—the Mills are caculated for water or horse power.
JOHN LATHROP.
*July 13, 1825.* 3w15

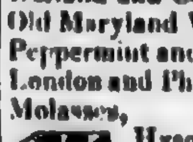
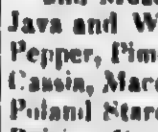
S. L'Hommedieu
REQUESTS persons who are desirous of making money without being compelled to work, this hot weather, to call at his
Licensed Lottery Office
*and secure a chance of obtaining*
20,000 Dollars
In N. Y. Grand State Lottery,
OR
20,000 Dollars in
Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery.
The first to be drawn 6th August, and the last about the 20th.
*** Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them and receive their pay.
*July 20th, 1825.* 16—

Selling off Cheap.
**A. & A. DAY,**
BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American
GOODS,
Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.
*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19. 16—

NEW GOODS
RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by
Erastus Coit.
July 20. 16—

*W. HUNTINGTON*
HAS received by the last steam-boat an addition to his former stock of
DRY GOODS,
Which he is selling very low for CASH. July 20. 16—

Just received at the
*"Blue Store,"*
SHETUCKET STREET,
a handsome assortment of Shaded
**Battiste,**
**For Ladies' Dresses.**
—ALSO—
A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low.
*Norwich, July 6, 1825* 16—

Roath & Hyde
OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine Groceries,
VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum. *(superior,)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS,*
*(a choice selection.)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayanne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c &c.—ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.
July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

The Book of the Church;
By Robert Southey, L. L. D.
A FEW copies of the above valuable and interesting work, were left, a short time since, by the publishers, with the subscriber—since which the entire edition (with the exception of these copies) have been disposed of.—Gentlemen, therefore, desirous of obtaining this work, will do well to apply immediately to T. ROBINSON,
as those copies which remain unsold will be returned in a week or two, to the publishers at Boston. 1w

*DYE-STUFFS.*
3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas,
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,
for sale by JOS. BREED.

**LOST,**
A SMALL Red Morocco memorandum Pocket Book, in going from Bozrah Turnpike gate to Chelsea Landing, Containing about Forty-Eight Dollars, in Vermont, Connecticut, & New-York Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it at this office. July 20, 1825.

# POETRY.

### SUMMER EVENING,

BY WM. RAY.

CALM *sunset was* clothed in a beautiful cloud
Of crimson, embroidered with gold,
And though you might call it the day's fun'ral shroud,
'Twas splendidly rich to behold.

But soon those bright garments assum'd a dark hue,
As day-light took leave of the skies,
And Evening was weeping in tear-drops of dew,
That fell from her star-beaming eyes.

Thus nature a lesson to mortals conveys,
And teaches us duty to mourn
The joys that are past, and the loss of those days
That are gone, and shall never return.

The clouds vanish'd all, and the full rising moon
Again cheer'd the world with her light,
Surpassing in mildness the splendor of noon—
In truth 'twas the *morning of night.*

Thus sorrow and gladness, like darkness and day,
Alternately rise and depart—
Alternately brighten these visions of clay,
Or deepen the gloom of the heart.

The stars they all hail'd their legitimate queen,
The heav'ns and the earth wore a smile;
But ah! the most joyous magnificent scene
Of nature, shall last but awhile.

The dark cloud of *Death* shall envelope us all—
No light on the universe shine—
The sun, moon, and stars, crush the earth as they fall,
And perish.——But VIRTUE divine,

That seraph immortal, triumphant shall soar
Above the last flashes of time,
Re-land on ETERNITY'S joy sounding shore,
*And live in our own native clime*—

Where brightness transcending the blaze of the sun,
Encircles th' ALMIGHTY I AM,
And visible renders the great THREE IN ONE;
*The glory of* GOD *and the* LAMB.

# MEDLEY.

*A good one.*—A gentleman lately travelling on the canal was very much annoyed by the frequency of bridges; for no sooner could he get well seated in his chair on the deck of the boat, than his ears would be greeted with the caution, "*a bridge! a bridge!*" and he be obliged to get below and stoop till they passed. Having at last got clear of the canal, he took a bed in a public inn, to wait till morning and take the stage, when about midnight, dreaming probably that he was on the canal, he sprang from his bed in his sleep, ran under it, and laying his head down near the door, exclaiming loudly, "*a bridge! a bridge!*" which brought him to his wandering senses and waked several near him, who were not a little gratified at the relation of the fact.

*Human Nature.*—A poor negro who was near his end was questioned by a neighboring clergyman as to the state of his mind.—His replies were all very well until he came to the article of forgiveness, "Me forgib obery body but Sam N——." "But cant you forgive him?" "Why, yes, if me die me forgib him; but if me lib to get well, me gib him anoder knock."—*Western Recorder.*

### ANECDOTE

*Of the celebrated French Actor Carlini.*

The countenance, (says Zimmerman) may wear the appearance, not only of composure, but even of gaiety, while the soul is inwardly suffering the keenest anguish of unutterable woe. The celebrated CARLINI, a French actor of great merit, and in high reputation with the public, for the life, whim, frolic, and vivacity, with which he nightly entertained the Parisian audiences, applyed to a physician to whom he was *not personally* known, for advice; and represented to him that he was subject to attacks of the deepest melancholy. The physician advised him to amuse his mind by scenes of pleasure, and particularly directed him to frequent the Italian Comedy, "for" continued he "your distemper must be rooted indeed, if the acting of the lively CARLINI does not remove it."—"Alas," exclaimed the unhappy patient, "I am the very CARLINI, who you recommend me to see, and while I am capable of filling Paris with mirth and laughter, I am, *myself*, the dejected victim of melancholy and chagrin."

A lawyer being sick, made his will, and gave away all his estate to lunatic, frantic, & mad people. And being asked why he did so, replied, "from such he had it, and to such would give it again."

### THE PUN MEDICAL.

A gentleman, who was in the habit of taking pills for his amusement, was continually changing them; on which a friend remarked, that he resembled the capitol of Turkey, as he was *Constant-to-no-pill.*

A Merchant, who lately advertised for a Clerk who could bear confinement, has been answered by one who has lain SEVEN YEARS IN JAIL.

### HONORABLE DESCENT.

A newly imported cockney tourist lately requested a gentleman of Philadelphia to give him letters of introduction to some foreigners in this city, with whom he might associate without degredation—some who had "*descended from great houses &c.*" The courteous American readily complied with his request, and the cockney was yesterday formally introduced to three Irish bed-men, while they were in the very act of *descending* from a "great house" in Broadway. The traveller's mortification was highly relished by the honest Hibernians.—*N. Y Athenian.*

### FEMALE SOCIETY.

"At no time of life, (says Lord Bacon) should a man give up the thought of enjoying the society of woman—In *youth*, they are our *mistresses*—at a *riper age*, our *companions*—in *old age* our *nurses*—and in *all ages* our *friends.*"

### PERSEVERANCE

Is indeed the most efficient principle of human action.—It gives life and vigor to the other powers, and sustains them to the final execution of its designs—without it, no enterprise whatever will succeed: with it, the most difficult may be accomplished.

There are five requisites for a professional [illegible], namely,—a face of brass—nerves of [illegible] leather—a heart of stone—a [illegible] vulnerable liver. Unless he have these he shall quickly die.

# LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chelsea Landing, July 1st, 1825.*

HARVEY ADAMS, Theophilus Avery (2d.) Groton, Joseph Bishop, Mary Brooks, H. B. Buckingham, Martha Crary, Henry Davis, William Davison, Barzilla Davison, Welcome Edwards, Melinda Eldredge, E. W. Franklin, Saphrona Freeman, John M. Fuller James Gorton, Capt. Gear, Benadam J. Gallup, Elizabeth Hyatt Charlotte Hayman, William Holt, Sally Herrick, Frederick A. Hyde, Ann Jibson & Brothers, Hannah Murry, Thomas Potter, Samuel Roath, Nancy Riley, Joseph Smith, Royal Storrs (2.) Clement W. Stephens, Mary Stetson, George Sterry, Luther Tracy, Jedediah Williams, David Wilbar, Eliza Whaley (2,) Erastus Waters, Alfred Walker.

CHARLES KINNEY, P. M.
3w14—

# LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Conn. on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1825.*

F. & A. B. ALLEN, Lewis F. Allen, L. Silvester Alfonso, Charles Austin, John P. Austin, John A. Carew, Betsey Carpenter, Samuel Charlton, Fanny Congdon, Jacob Cooper, Joseph L. Davis, Sally Dodge, Jacob Fisher, James D. Frost, (2.) James Griffing, Benjamin or Ebenezer Hartwell, Hazard & Wilcox, Lemuel Kingsley, Laura M. Lathrop, Henry Loring, (2.) Jabez S. Maples, Ann Morse, John Morse, Jun. Ann S. Mumford, Mary C. Osbourne, Ephraim Pitcher, Roger Spicer, Jun. William Spicer, Thomas L. Throop, Betsey Wood, Margaret Woodworth, R. L. De Zing, *Norwich*, Stephen Dexter, *Lisbon*, Henry Lord, *Franklin.*

J. HYDE, P. M.
3w14—

# LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Plainfield, July 1st, 1825.*

CHRISTOPHER AVERY, Henry Abel, James Bradford, James H. Boyden, Nathan Burgess, Louisa K. Cone, (2,) George Cady, Fenner & Harris, Nathaniel Frey, (2.) James Griffith, Rowland Green, Sarah Green, James Green, Solomon Harris, William S. Hopkins, Charles Harris, Augustus Hammet, Jeptha Harris, Samuel Hartshorn, Randal Holden, Allen Harris, Samuel Johnson, Manuel kinney, Sessions Lester, Nicholas Mathewson, Asa Phillips, Thomas Paine, Clarinda Parker, John Rill, David Sherman, John Sales, Silas Sisson, Elizabeth Trepp, Lemuel Woodward, (2.) Joseph Whipple, Ezekiel Walling, Thomas Walling, Alexander Wood, Olive Wheeler, Zebulon Whipple, Nathan Williams, (2.) *of Plainfield.*

Amos Treat, Thomas Scranton, John C. Smith, Winthrop Campbell, *of Voluntown.*

E. C. EATON, P. M.

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825*—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Capt. JOHN DOUGLAS,* late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Thomas Douglas, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825*—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *CHRISTOPHER WESCOT,* late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hannah Wescot, Administratrix, and John Buggs Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix and Administrator are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest. JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825*—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *KENYON COVEY,* late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tillinghast, of Voluntown, in said district, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said John Tillinghast, Administrator, is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th of July 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk* 3w15

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of *WILLIAM POLLARD,* late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law HARRIET POLLARD, Adm

*Preston, July* 11, 1825. 3w15

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the last day of June, a red & white cow, ten years old, with one short horn. Whosoever has taken up said cow, or will give information so that the owner can have her, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THOMAS THOMAS.

*Norwich, July 11th*, 1825. 3w15—

# Blank Books, &c.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a great variety of BLANK BOOKS plain and faint ruled.

**BOOK BINDING,**

of every description, executed in superior style.

American and French Paper-Hangings, *a great variety.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. GRIFFING'S SERMON on the Art of Preaching, delivered before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 25, 1825.

**Sunday School Books.**

The American Sunday School Union having established a Depository at the subscriber's store, a constant supply of their publications will be kept, and sold to Schools belonging to the Union at the Union prices.

Subscriptions received for the American S. S. Magazine, and Teacher's Offering.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*July* 12, 1825 3w15—

# Great Chance!

*Goods below the wholesale price!!*

THE subscriber, being in a poor state of health and wishing to close up his business in Trade, will sell his Stock of Goods below Cost, *for Cash.* They consist of a large assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**HARD & HOLLOW WARE,**
*and Hats & Shoes of all kinds.*

Any one that is wanting, or will want within one year, any article I have, will do well to call and buy before they are gone, and not say "I am sorry I had not called."

CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me, on Book or Note, must make payment immediately, or they will be compelled to settle with an Attorney, on the first of October.

*Plainfield, July* 9, 1825. 3w15

**Preston Flannel Factory.**
**JAMES COOK & SONS,**

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING,**
**CLOTH DRESSING**

& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard

*Wanted immediately,*
8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.

*July* 13, 1825 6w15—

# NEW GOODS.

AT the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge, leading from Chelsea to New-London, the subscriber is now opening for sale the following Goods from New-York.

Old Spirits, St. Croix Rum, (pure,) Boston do Cognac Brandy, Cider do.
Holland Gin, Cold Spring do.
Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses, Figs, Raisins,
Young Hyson Tea, (superior quality,) Hyson Skin do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Candles,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Pearlash, Starch, Allum, Tobacco, Snuff,
Powder, Willimantic patent do. in canisters for Sportsmen. Shot,
New-York superfine Flour, (fresh,)
Corn Meal, Crackers, Rice,
Mess Pork, Pork Hams, smoked,
Codfish, Mackerel, Fine Salt,
Corn Brooms, Dimock's water proof Blacking, Stone Ware, &c. which will be sold for cash, as low as at any store in Chelsea.

N. B. Wanted, Walnut Wood.

Walter Rose, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 8th. 1825. 3w15—

# Strayed.

A bay three year old Mare strayed from the pasture of the subscriber on the evening of the 6th inst. She has a natural long tail, a very small star in her forehead, and her left hind foot white. Whoever will return her to me, or give me information respecting her, shall be liberally rewarded.

WILLIAM LATHROP

STRAYED, FROM the subscriber on the 8th ult. a light red farrow Cow, about 11 years old Whosoever will return said Cow, or give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

*Windham, July* 6. 1825.

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of *LOT KINNEY, Esq.* late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscribers, Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

PIERPONT KINNEY, } *Adm'rs.*
ALEX. STEWART, Jr. }

*Griswold, June* 27, 1825. 3w15—

**40 PORK HAMS,**
**2 bbls. Neats Tongues,**

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 12th*, 1825. 3w15—

# NEW STORE.
# New Goods, &c.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING and Daniel Burgess, have formed a connexion in Trade under the firm of

**Daniel Burgess & Co.**

At the new store near the Union Factory, (so called,) where they would be gratified in waiting on those who will favor them with their custom.

They have just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

***SEASONABLE GOODS,***

which they offer for sale, for cash, good credit, or Produce, at as reasonable prices as can be bought in the County—but not wishing to have this Advertisement substantiate the fact, they invite all who wish to purchase first rate articles at low prices to call and examine for themselves. Among their present assortment are Mix'd Broad Cloth, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Olive Velvet, Calicoes from 17 to 58 cents per. yard, latest style. Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, Striped Cambrics, very fashionable for Cravats—Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vesting—Ready made Vests, at 3s 9d each—White & French Drilling—Italian Crape Lisse of different colors.——Gros De Naples, Levantine, Sarsnett & Florence Silks, Canton Crape, Fancy, Barcelona and Flag Silk Hdkfs. Lace Edging, Pipin, a regular assortment of gauze and other Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' super and common Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery, Linen Diaper & Bed Tick, Morocco, Kid and Satin Shoes, 1 case N. Y. fashionable Hats, a variety of Paper Hangings, first quality Scythes, Rakes and patent Hay Forks, Canal and Southern Flour by the barrel and quarter, a complete assortment of first rate Groceries, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

*Plainfield, July 4th*, 1825. 3w15—

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

**A. H. WASHBURN**

HAS lately returned from Boston with an elegant assortment of

**VESTINGS,**

consisting of Marseilles, Valencia, and English Silk.

LIKEWISE,

A good assortment of TRIMMINGS for all kinds of Garments—which he will sell on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Garments made & trimmed at short notice.

*** The Latest Fashions from New-York and Boston are received.

*Norwich, July* 5, 1825. 4w14

# Cloth Dressing
AND
# WOOL CARDING

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st. 1825- 14—

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon. (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 1825. 4

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May* 24, 1825. 3w8—

**20** Hhds. N.E. Rum,
20 do. Molasses,
50 bbls. & half bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel,
100 quintal Fish, 40 bbls. Summer Oil,
2 bbls. Neats Foot Oil.

*For Sale by*
JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July* 6th, 1825. 14—

# $2 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of *Richard F. Warris*, about 14 years of age.—Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the Law.

AZEL HYDE, Jr.

*Franklyn, July* 12th, 1825. 3w15—

# 20,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000 Dollars, *With a large number of smaller prizes, amounting in all to more than* 64,000 dollars.

Tickets $4,25, halves, quarters, and eights in proportion.

**Draws 6th August.**
LITERATURE LOTTERY
*draws 20th July.*

30,000 Dollars, 15,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,737 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars,

in all, amounting to upwards of 275,000 Dollars. Tickets $10, halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

Apply at the Lucky Office of

**S. Brewster, Jr.**

July 6. 14—

**State Lottery Tickets**
FOR SALE AT
***SAMUEL TYLER'S***
LOTTERY OFFICE.
*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 | do. 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 | do. 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 | do. 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 | do. 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection.

It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

July 6, 1825. 14—

**NORWICH LINE.**
**The Superior new Steam-Boat**
**FANNY,**
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches**

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
# MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July* 5, 1825. 14—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf

**$8,000——$6,000**
**30,000——$4,000**
**15,000——10,000**
**5,000——DOLLARS**

**Fortune's Residence.**

# L'Hommedieu's
*LICENSED*
# Lottery Office,

"Dal Fortune frown and every hope beguile,
Try her again and see how kind she'll smile."

*Norwich, July* 6. tf14—

**Sabbath School Books.**
**T. ROBINSON**

HAS on hand a good assortment of Sabbath School Books, Certificates, &c. Among them are the following, just from the Press:

The Potter's Common, by Mrs. Sherwood. Filial Duty.

History of Marten and his two little Scholars at a Sunday School.

The little Manufacturer, or the History of Sarah Wright

Memoir of Keopuolani, late Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

*July* 12, 1825. 15

# Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

—*LIKEWISE*—

**300** Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich, June 25th, 1825. 15—

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to

Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or
Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gordon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childr's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & Norton Sole Leather, Morocco, Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May* 24, 1825. 118—

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Cotton, Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Rangers, Shoulders and Channel Brakes, Jacks, Ladies' Shoe Irons, Welt Sets, Punchers, Hammers, Knives, Buckles, Polished Harness, Allarton's Awl Hafts, Sand Rasps, Size Sticks, Awl Hafts, Sand Blades and Tacks, Sparrables of all Stones, Brass Plates, Lee and Thompson's Blacking fresh sizes, Russia Bristles, Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 18m39—

# THAMES BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank are informed that the second instalment of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock, is required to be paid at the Norwich Bank, on or before the 27th inst.

WM. P GREENE, *President.*

Norwich, July 4, 1825. 14—

THE public are cautioned against repeating a certain scandalous story respecting the subscriber, upon the pain of a public prosecution—if it is stopped immediately, it will rest where it is, if not, it will be brought to a crisis. HARRIS ARNOLD.

*Sterling, July* 12th, 1825. 3w15—

[illegible] In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer*

ORIGINAL STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

...ERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.......PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.......AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Vol. IV....No. 17. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1521.



...TNERSHIP

...cribers have form... ...tion in the Wholesale ...ry Business, under the ...of

...H & HYDE.

...MUND D. ROATH, ...AMUEL L. HYDE. 3w16—

[illegible] ...NY. ...Master, ...between Nor... ...York the [illegible] ...Sundays and Thurs... ...touches at [illegible] ...New-York the fol...

...Tuesdays and Fri... ...M. and arrives in ...Wednesday and Sat...

...of Post Coaches ...the Boat, which ...mediately on the arri... ...Wednesday and Sat... ...and arrive in Boston, ...early in the evening

...TURNING, ...Sundays & Thursdays ...arrive in Norwich, via ...for the boat at 6 P.

...is a new Boat with ...dations for passengers ...and Boilers are on the ...or low pressure plan, ...times be attended by a ...

...Norwich to New-... ...taken at a mod...

...will be in readiness ...morning for Parties of ...Island, Long Island ...a sufficient number ap... ...wharf at 10, A. M. ...P. M. A cold Dinner ...Dinner, ...Captain on board,

...Mail from Pro... ...Norwich, (through Ol... ...Foster, Coventry, ...and ...City,) ...carried in a Coach, suit... ...date four Passengers ...every Monday, Wed... ...at half past 2 o'clock ...Norwich at 10, the

...TURNING, ...every Tuesday, Thurs... ...day, at 12 o'clock, M. and ...dence at half past 7, the

...Line is connected with the ...New-Haven, & Hart... ...so that passengers may ...other of those routes. ...Blake's Franklin House ...and at Kinney's Hotel ...Fare, 3 dollars. ...CHESTER, } For Proprietors. 14—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, ...New-York and Albany, on ...and continue to run ...—touching at any ...North River, where freight ...for. People who are ...Westward will find it ...commodious way of trav... ...loaded with one half the ...by land. For freight ...to EBEN. WILSON, ...or the Master, on ...April 6, 1825. tf1

**Request.**

...Gentlemen who have ...pass over the Turnpike ...from Norwich to Hart... ...Lebanon, in the course of ...requested to notice the ...said road is in, and how ...western parts compare ...making the division at ...House. ...1825. 2w16—

...Subscribers ...hire a Wool Roper. ...workman good en... ...will be given. Enquire at ...in Franklin. ...F. & A. B. ALLEN. 3w15—

...by the subscriber, on the ...a red COW, seven or ...marked on the left ear, ...bunches on her fore legs ...is desired to prove property, ...and take her away. CHARLES PERKINS. ...July 16, 1825. 3w16—



**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, (for gentlemen's Coat Collars.)

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd

*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*

Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*(for gentlemen's pantaloons,)*

*Light Blue French Nankin,*

*(for boys summer wear,)*

Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,

*(for gentlemen's wear,)*

Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*

Cashmere do. & Square do.

*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*

4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Tickenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE, ...Cotton do. Worsted do Silk do. Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton, Ivory and Feather Fans, ...Buttons & Linens for Bonnets, *Furniture Dimikes & Fringes,* Elegant Fig'd. Silks, Plain do. Black & Col'd Swantines, *Russia Sheeting,* White do 9-4 wide, Blue and Yellow Nankins, Waist and Wrist RIBBONS, *STRIPED BATIST,* [illegible] White and Col'd [illegible], **Satin Levantines,** *Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

**Going ! Going ! Going ! ! !**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—



**NEW SUMMER GOODS.**

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM**

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable for the Season, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

*Among them are*

Elegant black Gros de Naples, **Heavy French Levantine,** Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes, Plain and Striped Black Circassian, Striped Florentine and Jean, Blue Cassinett, Men's

**LEGHORN HATS,**

*PARASOLS of a large size,* Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples

*VESTINGS,*

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture, Hosiery and Gloves, *SHELL AND MOCK SHELL* **COMBS,** *Figured and plain Ribbons,* **LACES,** White and Pink Crape Lisse, Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do White Muslin Dresses, Sarcnett and Common **CAMBRICS,** Brown Cambric for Bonnets, *RUSSIA DUCK,* Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage **HANDKERCHIEFS,** Silk and Cotton Flagg do. Pink and other Gimps.

*He has also a complete assortment of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

AND

***Cassimeres,***

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—


THE public are cautioned against reporting a certain scandallous story respecting the subscriber, upon the pain of a public prosecution—if it is stopped immediately, it will rest where it is, if not, it will be brought to a crisis. HARRIS ARNOLD.

*Sterling, July 12th, 1825.* 3w15—


8 Cases

***Seasonable Goods,***

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Callicoes,** (new patterns,) Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins, Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*

Shaded Gros de Naples, Light & Dark figured do. *Black Italian Silks,* Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES, Black and Colored Italian Crapes, Canton Crape, Crape Lisse, Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS.**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825 9—


*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. JOHN DOUGLAS,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Thomas Douglas, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law.—And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*CHRISTOPHER WESCOT,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hannah Wescot, Administratrix, and John Buggs Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix and Administrator are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*KENYON COVEY,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tillinghast, of Voluntown, in said district, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said John Tillinghast, Administrator, is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th of July 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of

*WILLIAM POLLARD,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. HARRIET POLLARD, Adm

*Preston, July 11, 1825.* 3w15


***DYE-STUFFS.***

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*

4 Tons Copperas,

4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,

for sale by JOS. BREED.


## REFLECTOR.

### MORNING.

At this smiling season, when nature is decorated in the lovely robe of spring, & creation smiles in renewed youth & beauty, there is an hour peculiarly dear to the contemplative mind. This is the calm and soothing hour of morning twilight, when darkness seems unwilling to resign her empire, & mingles her pale shades with the brilliant hues of day. At such an hour, the soul expands itself, and seems to breathe a freer atmosphere, and it is capable of every sentiment of gratitude, spontaneously joins in the chorus of warbling birds, who are thus early awake, and "singing their great Creator."—Shall this hour, so delightful, so transient, be given to thoughtless lassitude and feverish slumber.

"Falsely luxurious, will not man awake
And starting from the bed of sleep, enjoy
The cool, the silent, the refreshing hour."

Rouse, O my soul, thy dormant powers, break from the dominion of the phantoms that surround thee, and resume with renewed alacrity, the meditations, and the duties of Morning.

Even at this early hour the street is not silent. But who are those that thus anticipate the day, and imbibe health and cheerfulness from the pure breezes of Morning? Not the great and the gay, who have passed the night in revelry and mirth. Not the children of dissipation, whose [illegible] break the silence of midnight. They are wrapt in prowless slumber, or retracing in bewildered dreams, the follies of the day, insensible to the beauties of a scene as far surpassing the painted representation of art, as the morning song of the lark is sweeter than the hoarse note of the raven.

The industrious laborer, whose toil thus early commenced, but scantily supplies the wants of a dependent family, is the first to break the hallowed silence of Morning. As the day advances, the different avocations of industry are resumed, the voice of the cheerful laborer is heard singing as he plies his daily toil, the saw and the hammer resound, in different directions, and here and there a solitary individual leans from the open casement and indulges in such meditations as the serenity of the scene inspires.

"God made the country, but man made the town," says Cowper, and in proportion as the wisdom of the Creator surpasses the insect powers of earth-born man, the beauties of nature rise superior to those of art. Here, all is life and animation. The breeze that whispers through the waving foliage of the grove, the stream that dashes down the chasm of the rock, or gently irrigates the vale below, the flowers that open their petals to the morning ray, the bee that kisses the cheek of the morning rose, and when he extracts the honied incense of her sweets, whispers his happiness in low unvaried murmurs, the melody of birds, and the careless whistle of the plough-boy—these strike upon the ear and open the heart of the listner, and with feelings of eager gratitude he joins the [illegible]—All nature [illegible] ...ther, and he must be dead to feeling, and lost to all the noble sallies of the soul, whose heart will not wake to devotion and gratitude amid the beauties that open before him. But who are those who never wake? Who are those who once walked, and talked, and triumphed in the consciousness of existence?—The lonely tenants of the church-yard. The returning light of day gladdens not their solitary habitation—the Morning song of the lark breaks not the unvaried silence of the tomb. Alas, poor Maria!—If youth, beauty or talents could have claimed exemption from the grave, the pensive recollection of thy early fate, would not blend itself with the Morning meditations of one who loved thee.—Memory stills loves to linger over thy distant grave, and recall the few brief years of our friendship. Once, thou wert 'passing fair,' and thy lovely form was only equalled by the mind it enshrin'd. Now, cold and desolate is thy dwelling. 'The rose of beauty is faded, the lustre of thine eye is extinguished, and thou, who wast the grace and ornament of social circle, art consigned to the lowly mansion, appointed for all the living.'

O that thy gentle spirit would hover round the pen that records thy early destiny and inspire its feeble effusions with power to reach the hearts of those who survive thee. Then would they listen to the warning voice, and live for immortality.

In the gay morning of youth, when health and pleasure spread an enchanting veil over the dangers of futurity, they would learn to estimate the worth of that heavenly principle which can smooth the pillow of disease and pain, and compose the soul to holy resignation in the awful desolation of nature.

"By the sadness of the countenance, the heart is made better." Let us not then refuse a Morning visit to the tombs, though the sensibilities they excite, may cast a shade of melancholy over our meditations. While hope and joy and love hail with rapture the return of spring, the isolated and desolate heart turns from gay and animated scenes, to contemplate the end of all perfection.'

The spring returns, the Morning dawns, and nature awakes to re-animated beauty—but the lowly inmates of the grave must never wake. NEVER WAKE! forgive, eternal Providence, this momentary thought, *they shall awake.* The light of revelation, dawning on the darkness of human reason, like the rays of the sun scattering the mists of the morning, teaches the glorious truth that man shall live for ever. O immortality!—with what indelible characters art thou engraven on the human heart. The soul, conscious of her own eternity, refuses to be satisfied with aught beside, and cannot support the dreadful anticipation of 'sinking into naught.'

Hence it is that the human mind however it may be involved in darkness and error, even in the deepest shades of ignorance, extends its contemplations to a future life.

And are there men, and these too wearing the imposing name of philosophers, lovers of wisdom, who deprive the wretched of their last consolation? Yes there are some, even in this area of light, who deny the soul's immortality. But if they are, as they pretend, the benefactors of mankind, let them not sharpen the arrows of death, by the gloomy apprehensions of an eternal sleep. Let them not say to the heart that has long buffetted the temptations of the world, and manfully withstood the storm, 'as well might ye have listened to the syren voice of pleasure, and caught the tranquil gratifications of sense, for the bright reversion of which you have been dreaming is but the offspring of a deluded imagination.'

If it be so, then farewell to peace. The ramparts of conscience are demolished, and man, proud man, who 'walks erect and looks at Heaven,' degenerates into a degraded reptile, the slave of vicious indulgence. If this be reason, 'my soul come not thou into their secret;' if this be reason, let me live and die a maniac. Yes, welcome the bright illusion that lights up my lonely and desolate path, with the hope of immortality; but thanks be to God, 'we *know* who we have believed.'—Since 'life and immortality are brought to light' we are not guided by the vain speculations of philosophy, at least that philosophy which confines its views to the operations of matter. There is a divine philosophy which soars into the regions of mind and analyses the structure of the world of intellect.

Guided by this glorious scene, man, though enveloped in ignorance and darkness, has learned to penetrate the cloud that hovers over the horizon of his being, and contemplate a brighter Morning than this which has prompted this imperfect effusion. The glorious orb that now comes flashing up the sky, brightening every drop of dew that glitters on the perfumed bud, is but a faint emblem of that bright sun which shines upon the soul that humbly seeks the guidance of God's eternal word.

The morning is beautiful, the surrounding landscape is rich in all the varied decorations of Spring, but O how faint, how imperfect the resemblance of that intellectual morning which breaks upon the soul with the consciousness of sin forgiven! Then it is that we breathe the invigorating atmosphere of heaven, and enjoy a happy foretaste of that eternal morning, which no cloud shall ever obscure, and that spring which no winter succeed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Minerva.*

### MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.

*Mr. Editor*—I have a wife that I often wish any one had but myself; and yet I would not change her for any wife I am acquainted with in New-York: but my dear rib has one shocking fault: she is possessed of the most fickle and variable taste that ever was known. On the day of my wedding it was the most dreadful weather I ever remember to have known. My dear wife, who piques herself on her courage, braved the intemperate air, and made me tramp on foot through every street, to view all the exhibitions.

She then insisted on our dining *tete a tete* quite *en deshabille,* without any ceremony, without friends or relations, at a famous chophouse in Maiden-lane. You see, from the very first day, she meant to have her own way. I had often heard my poor father say, if you wish to be happy, never contradict your wife; accustom yourself to her ways, instead of trying to make her bend to yours; that will be much easier for you. I therefore adopted her rambling humor, and every day with my companion, sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, in a stage-coach or [illegible] ...inured to the fatigue, and beginning to find some pleasure in it, when my wife could not take the trouble of moving one step; it was torment to her feet to put them on the ground; her legs would swell with the least exercise; and sitting down on the sofa, she would fall asleep at one end of it, and I at the other.—My wife generally woke the first; that is, I always let her wake first, because I had made a vow never to act but by the impulsion she gave me. From that moment there was no peace in the house: she troubled herself with the minutest trifles; scolded the footman, snubbed one maid, and abused another. By three o'clock the cocks began to crow, while my wife was still scolding and screaming, and then I began; she muttered something against the footman, and I swore at him; she gave a sharp lesson to the housekeeper, and I put the good woman out of the room; we never can keep a servant above a month, at most.—One day, my wife, who had not stirred out of the house for two months, was reading the theatrical bill of fare, and proposed to me to go to Chatham Garden theatre; of course, I complied. We laughed all the evening like two mad creatures. The next morning she was up by break of day; almost in tears because there was no play to be seen in the morning; I took her to see the Rotunda and the American savages; and after she had wearied herself with these curiosities, we went to see the Museum, which took us up the rest of the morning till dinner time, when she desired to go to the Park theatre, which playhouse she left in the midst of a most interesting piece, to go to Castle Garden. In about six months after, churches, popular preachers, and burials, were our sole occupations: my wife invented every day some new act of beneficence, and we gave ourselves up to devotion. But one day, on account of a new-fashioned gold cross, as an ornament of dress, my wife laid aside her prayer-book for the fashionable magazines, which she now never leaves off studying: she invents caps, I plan the pattern and cut off my coats; she has her hair aranged *a l' enfant,* I have mine drest like Brutus; she gives four hundred dollars for a real oriental shawl; I give the same for a very valuable ring; in a word we set the fashions, for there is no lady more extravagant than my wife, and no man more rediculous than myself. And where are we just at this time? at a farm about thirty miles from town, occupied solely with our poultry, our pigeons, our rabbits, and our horned cattle; my wife, so dissipated for the last twelve months, is now only taken up with her husband, and we set all the village the example of a patriarchal life: but where shall we be, I wonder, six months hence? Alas! I cannot tell; but as there is only one step from the depths of wisdom to the extreme of folly, I confess I dread the metamorphosis that may take place. In the mean time I will never depart from my system: whatever my wife shall choose to do, I will do the same. However, in my present uneasy state of mind, I write to you, persuaded that you will give me good advice; which perhaps, notwithstanding, I may never follow; yet, where you may visit, I permit you to read this letter; not entirely to amuse the company, but to let my married brethren take example by the first foolish obedience of DANIEL PLIANT.

*From the United States Literary Gazette.*

### A RESIDENCE IN GLASGOW.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have at last found leisure to redeem my promise of giving you an account of my visit to the "commercial metropolis" of Scotland. On the thirtieth morning after leaving New-York, we caught a glimpse of the blue hills of Ireland, and inhaled the strong fumes of her turf fires. The odour was not quite so grateful as that you are regaled with from the young pine-trees, as you approach our own southern coasts; but it came fresh from the land; & that was enough to give it a zest to those who had not seen the green earth for a whole month. The day was fine, but calm. Towards evening however, a breeze sprung up; and, before we went to sleep, we could discern the rocky and naked hills of the Western Isles.

To the American traveller approaching the western coasts of Scotland, the most striking feature of the country, is the bare and desolate aspect of the surface. As he sails up the Clyde, he sees here and there a romantic spot which city opulence has appropriated for the site of a villa, and the enjoyment of health or of indolence. On drawing near to the "quays" of Greenock he is struck with a few of the peculiarities of auld Scotland: draught-horses of hideous, disproportioned make, with legs thick enough to be split up into a double set for any American quadruped of the same kind; a profuse display of bare feet and ankles, on the part of the women and children on the wharf, the ankles of the former remarkable for their doric air of massiveness, strength, and durability; and "the last, not least," the harsh accents of the national dialect, growling along the line of idlers, inquirers, and porters, that forms an animated margin to the quay.

A steam-boat passage succeeded, and brought me to Glasgow in a few hours. It was Saturday afternoon, when I arrived. I had barely time to enjoy one noble view, as I went along to my boarding-house, or "lodgings," as the Scotch call it. The view I have mentioned, is that which, all at once, presents itself to you, on entering the principal street of the city, after you come up from the river.—I have been you know in many a "foreign countrie," and have seen many a fine [illegible], but the view from the west end of Argyle street eastward to Trongate street of this city, if taken on a summer afternoon, while a little shade yet falls on the south side, is one of the most striking I have ever seen. The street is very wide; and to the terminating point of your view, about a mile long. If you stand in the western part of the street you have before you a history of the architectural taste of successive ages. Where you are the [illegible], but comparatively [illegible] fabrics of modern days, farther eastward, the air of the buildings becomes more and more ancient and venerable, till your eye rests on the spire of the Tron church, on the one hand, and that of the old Tolbooth on the other. The mass of [illegible] of every shape and hue, and the grotesque aspect of some of the time-worn edifices in the eastern end of the street, are new and striking objects to the eye of an American.

My first sally into the street was on Sunday morning, to St. John's church, a nondescript piece of architecture in the eastern part of the city, but the centre of attraction for the many passengers who throng the pavement of the Gallowgate, as they move on... [illegible] ...company with [illegible] ...complete a [illegible] church. The aisles were thronged by a crowd of rejected applicants for admission; the desire of hearing so distinguished a preacher, inducing many struggles to attempt forcing their way in, to the no slight inconvenience of the legitimate pew-holders.

We got in just as the preacher rose to read out the first psalm. The reading was excessively awkward, his voice wretched, and his pronunciation so disfigured by national accent as to be sometimes unintelligible. Still there was a vein of deep and earnest emotion pervading the whole exercise, which made it, to say the least, impressive. His opening prayer I shall remember while I live. It was begun in the low husky utterance, which he has entailed on himself by that excessive exertion of the voice which is inseparable from the vehemence of his emotions, and the climax fashion of his interminable sentences.—At first he was barely audible; but he seemed to gather strength as he proceeded. There was still, however, a kind of hesitancy in his manner: he seemed to labor with gigantic conceptions, for which even his own lofty expressions were utterly insufficient. His countenance bespoke a solemniz'd fervency of feeling, such as I had never before seen on human features. The vehemence of his manner startled me at first; but I soon lost sight of this, and of his accent, and of all that was disagreeably peculiar in his manner. A more sublime address to the throne of eternal majesty I have never heard from the lips of man. The force of the preacher's mind seemed to burst through the veil that hides the spiritual world from ordinary minds, and to be holding intercourse with living and present realities. Every thing that he wished you to perceive, became as it were palpable to the very sense. In the conceptions of his grand, but somewhat rude mind, the grotesque I found often mingled with the sublime. What do you think, for instance, of the following idea in a prayer? Alluding to the commercial distress then prevailing, and interceding for the victims of a glutted market, his expressions were, "And now that the surfeited and overlain world is rolling back on the heads of its children, the fruits of their frantic speculations," &c.

But it was in the sermon that the preacher seemed to make his deepest impression. He began in the same manner as in the psalm & the prayer, & went thro' the introduction in a sort of conversational undertone which almost bordered on the ludicrous. As his ideas expanded, and his feelings began to play, he became more and more animated in his delivery, from animation he rose to vehemence, & from vehemence I had almost said to phrensy; he literally screamed till his voice broke. His one and only gesture was repeated with fiercer and yet fiercer energy till he seemed about to fling himself from the pulpit. Then his corporeal powers would fail; he would make a long pause, and wipe off the copious perspiration which actually gushed from his head and face. Here a roar of coughing &c. &c. from all parts of the church, reminded you of the breathless stillness, which had hitherto reigned over the audience. Silence once more resumed its sway, and the preacher began again in his low broken utterance. Again he rose, & again he sunk under fatigue; till at last, he was fairly compelled to take refuge in the expedient of calling out and giving out a psalm to be sung, while he was recovering his jaded energies.

The succession of effort and respite in the speaker, drew away my attention, sometimes even from the magnificent succession of images which the eloquence of the composition raised before me; and more than once, I could not help thinking of an account of an

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

English boxing-match, which I had read in an old newspaper; the pugilists had so many rounds of athletic effort and so many minutes respite, in succession, till the struggle was closed. However, to speak the sober truth, there is a moral sublimity in the spectacle of a man sacrificing his health and life to a sacred enthusiasm; and this must be the sum total of the eloquence of Dr. Chalmers' delivery; for in every other point of view it has no power whatever.

In force and sublimity of thought, Dr. Chalmers has surpassed the whole generation of preachers among whom he lives. For my own part, I never had so many lofty and stupendous thoughts brought before me in one hour, as in the discourse I heard that evening. They say that people of every, and of no character, crowd to hear this preacher. I do not wonder at the fact. Mental excitement is, more or less, the happiness of all men; and certainly it can no where be had to a higher pitch, than in a sermon of Dr. Chalmers.

*From Ackerman's Repository.*

## THE PINCH OF SNUFF.

It is now many years since a widow of about twenty, who had some business at Brussels, stopped for a short time at a hotel in that city; she dined at the *table d' hote*, and generally spent a part of the evening in the public room. This youthful widow, whose name was Dorval, was precisely that sort of a person whom the men all adore, and the women abuse; the former declared she was the loveliest and the most bewitching of creatures; the latter vowed she had not the smallest claim to beauty. Whatever were her claims, however, one thing is certain, the coldest hearts found her irresistible. Her slight but finely rounded form, though too *petite* for dignity, was a model of grace. Her features could not boast the cold regularity which, in the critick eye, constitutes beauty; but the brilliancy of her complexion, the varied expression of her sparkling eyes, and the bewitching archness of her smile, rendered her a dangerous object to a man of sensibility. She had only been a few days at the hotel, when an English gentleman chanced to dine at the public table; he was struck at the first glance with her loveliness, and being well acquainted with fashionable manners, he thought he might address a stranger freely to a lady whom he found at the table d'hote; he complimented her, she replied with spirit but with becoming reserve. The Englishman, whom we shall call Milborne, became every moment more fascinated, puzzled however by the apparent inconsistency in her manners and manner, he asked if she would accompany him to the theatre: she refused in a tone which showed plainly that she considered the proposal an insult. "Very well," cried Milborne, pulling out an elegant snuff box, "then you shall take a pinch of snuff." "I never take a pinch of snuff, sir," retorted the widow, turning up her pretty little nose with an air of indefinable disdain. "So much the worse, madam; you lose one of the greatest pleasures in life. I have tried all kinds of enjoyments; one thing fatigued, another disgusted me; this pleasure brought repentance, and that satiety. At last I determined to look out for something of which I should not tire. It suddenly struck me that in my fits of vexation and *ennui*, I had found occasional relief from a pinch of snuff; so I became a snuff taker five years ago, and from that time to the present I have had no ennui. Come madam, let me advise you to try my authority for the divertisement, with which we are not visited more or less."

"I have dissipation enough," replied the lady coldly "I am not troubled with ennui, and if I were, I should think there are more rational means of dispelling it." "Name them madam, if you please." "Reading, reflection, the offices of benevolence, the pleasures of society." "Ah, madam, I have tried all that; reading set me to sleep; reflection made my head ache; benevolence I own is pretty well, but one cannot occupy one's self in that way from morning till night; as to the pleasures of society, I have been cheated by one half of my acquaintance and laughed at by the other. I am therefore not very favorably disposed to mankind. So you see, madam, I have nothing left for it but to amuse myself in this way;" and opening his snuff box he took a pinch and presented it to her.

Thoroughly provoked at what she considered unpardonable rudeness, she rose to leave the room. "Nay madam," cried Milborne, "you must not go in anger." "I am not angry, sir," cried the lady, then trying to disengage her hand, which he had taken hold of. "You forgive me then?" "Yes," replied she, but act in the most placid tone in the world. "Very well, then, to prove that you don't bear malice, take a pinch of snuff."

At these words the widow's patience & temper both forsook her, she burst into tears.—Some of the gentlemen present advanced, and one of them, Cumte de S—— asked Milborne in a haughty tone what he meant by insulting the lady. The Englishman immediately took fire; he replied in a tone of defiance which frightened madam Dorval. She endeavored to stifle the dispute, by protesting she was not offended; but the gentlemen were both too hot headed to be easily pacified; they dissembled their resentment till the widow had left the room; but as soon as she did, the dispute was renewed. In a few minutes it rose to such a height that a meeting was arranged for the following morning; and thus for no greater cause than a lady's refusal to take a pinch of snuff, two men who were not destitute either of common sense or principle, so far in their anger forgot both, as to be guilty of the folly and impiety of risking their own, and seeking each other's life.

Both, perhaps repented when the challenge was given and accepted; but it was then, according to the notions of false honor, so prevalent among mankind, too late. They retired to their respective apartments; Milborne wrote two or three letters and began to pace his room, deeply engaged in ruminating on the probable event of the approaching meeting.

Suddenly he fancied he smelt fire; he threw open the door of his chamber and beheld the stair case enveloped in smoke. His first thoughts were for others; he ran to the different apartments, vociferating 'Fire!' In a few moments every body in the house was alarmed; all hastened to escape; and Milborne, on going down stairs, found a greater part of the inmates assembled in the street before the door of the hotel. It was indeed time, for the flames were bursting out in every direction. The first person whom Milborne saw was his antagonist. 'My!' cried the Englishman at sight of him, 'where is madam?'—They looked eagerly around, she was not to be seen.

'Oh, heavens!' exclaimed the landlord, 'she must be lost—see her chamber is on fire.' 'A ladder quickly,' cried Milborne. 'We have none;' 'and if we had, it would be of no use, you would perish without being able to save her.' 'I will try however,' cried Milborne, and breaking from his antagonist, who, shocked at the certain death to which he seemed devoting himself, caught hold of his arm; he rushed back into the flames.

'He will be lost!' exclaimed the by-standers. 'No, no!' cried Cumte de S——, 'Providence will not suffer him to perish;' and he hastened in search of a ladder, which he recollected to have seen in the morning at a little distance from the hotel. He was fortunate enough to find it; in a few moments it was reared against the windows at which Milborne was seen with madam in his arms.

'God be praised,' cried the Englishman frequently, as he descended with his lovely burthen, whom terror had deprived of her senses. 'God be praised!' was echoed by all present with a feeling of mingled joy and terror, as they saw the floor of the apartment fall with a terrible crash. Milborne had fleeted her lying insensible on her bed; he wrapped her in his arms and saved her from being burnt, but he was himself very much scorched. He delivered her to the care of the women, and it being by this time ascertained that no lives were lost, Milborne and the Comte hastened to convey her to her new lodging. She was at that moment hardly capable of speaking, but she begged to see him in the morning. The gentlemen then separated to take some repose, but not before they had shaken hands in amity.

The next morning, Milborne waited upon the widow. 'Ah! my preserver cried she, starting up as she entered, and clasping both his hands in hers, 'what shall I say to you, how can I thank you? how can I ever repay,' —'Repay! nonsense take a pinch of snuff,' cried Milborne in a tone of affected gaiety, which ill disguised the emotions the beautiful widow's fervent gratitude had called forth.—My readers will believe that this time she did not refuse. 'Doubt you find it excellent indeed,' cried Milborne.' 'Yes, excellent indeed,' replied she, when the fit of sneezing which it occasioned had subsided—'I thought,' said Milborne in a tone of triumph, 'that you could be prevailed upon to taste it; but this is nothing; I have with me samples of all the different kinds of snuff that are used, and some which I have myself introduced, and had compounded under my own direction; you shall try them all.'"

The widow perhaps, would rather have been excused from giving this proof of her gratitude, but what could she deny to her deliverer? We do not know how far she became a connoisseur in snuff, for in a very few days Milborne found that his 'penchant' for it began to be superseded by another 'penchant;' in short the widows fine eyes caused certain uneasy sensations, which even his favorite amusement of snuff taking could not dissipate. One day while he was sitting with her, he suddenly flew into a fit of abstraction; & his box, which he held in his hand, dropped upon the floor. 'How unlucky! you have spilled all your snuff,' cried Madam Dorval, stooping to pick up the box. 'Never mind,' says Milborne, gently detaining her hand as she presented it to him; 'snuff is a good thing, but it is not a panacea for every care.' 'Indeed!' cried the widow archly; 'and pray when did you discover that?' 'Not till to-day; I have taken three times my usual quantity, in order to put you out of my heart; but I can't. I see clearly there is only one way to manage that matter satisfactorily. I must either marry you or run away from you. Now my dear madam which shall I do?' 'Run away, to be sure,' cried the widow, but what signifies what a woman says when her eyes contradict her tongue? Milborne trusted to the former and he was right; he pressed his suit with ardor; mutual explanation took place. The Englishman was rich, whimsical, but noble minded being. The widow was virtuous, well born but comparatively poor. No obstacle opposed a union which they mutually desired. In the course of two years after it had taken place, Milborne was the happy father of two lovely children, and the indulgent caresses and the affection of his beautiful wife occupied him so completely, that he no longer felt ennui, and we are assured that his snuff box was discarded.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

## PIRACY, AS IT REALLY IS.

We have read a pamphlet of about fifty pages, entitled "Narrative of the shipwreck, of the brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, and murder of five of her crew by Pirates, on the coast of Cuba, December, 1824," which disclosed scenes of horror and suffering that are almost incredible. The author is Daniel Collins, one of the two survivors of the crew, and we are assured by persons of respectability, that his relation is entitled to belief. It is well written; and as it is published for the benefit of an unfortunate seaman, we hope it will meet with a liberal sale. We annex a short extract, giving an account of the murder of the writer's companions:

"The seven pirates and four fishermen, as before, now proceeded with us towards the beach until the water was about three feet deep, when they all got out; the two fishermen to each canoe, hauling us along, and the pirates walking by the side of us, one to each of our crew, torturing us all the way by drawing their knives across our throats, grasping the same, and pushing us back under the water which had been taken in by rocking the canoes. While some of us were in the most humiliating manner beseeching of them to spare our lives, and others, with uplifted eyes were again supplicating that Divine mercy which had preserved them from the fury of the elements, *they* were singing and laughing, and occasionally telling us in broken English, that "Americans were very good beef for their knives." Thus they proceeded with us nearly a mile from the vessel, which we were now losing sight of by doubling a point at the entrance of the Cove before described; and when within a few rods of its head, *where we had before seen the human bones*, the canoes were hauled abreast of each other, from twelve to twenty feet apart, preparitory to our execution.

The stillness of death was now around us—for the very flood-gates of feeling had been burst asunder, and exhausted grief at its fountain.—It was a beautiful morning—not a cloud to obscure the rays of the sun—and the clear blue sky presented a scene too pure for deeds of darkness. But the lonely sheet of water, on which, side by side, we lay, presented that hopeless prospect which is more ably described by another—

"No friend, no refuge near;
All, all is false and treacherous around;
All that they touch, or taste, or breathe, is Death."

We had scarcely passed the last passing look at each other, when the work of death commenced.

They seized Captain Hilton by the hair—bent his head and shoulders over the gunwale, and I could distinctly hear them chopping the bone of the neck. They then wrung his neck, separated the head from the body by a slight draw of the sword, and let it drop into the water; there was a dying shriek—a convulsive struggle—and all I could discern was the arms dangling over the side of the canoe, and the ragged stump pouring out the blood like a torrent.

There was an imploring look in the innocent and youthful face of Mr. Merry, that would have appealed to the heart of any one but a pirate. As he rose on his knees, in the posture of a penitent, supplicating for mercy even on the verge of eternity, he was prostrated with a blow of the cutlass, his bowels gushing out of the wound. They then pierced him through the breast in several places with a long pointed knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Captain's dog repulsed in his repeated attempts to rescue his master, sat whining beside his lifeless body, looking up to these blood-hounds in human shape, as if to tell them that even brutal cruelty would be glutted with the blood of two innocent, unoffending victims.

Bridge and the Cook, they pierced through the breast, as they half-drowsy, in several places with their knives, & then split their heads open with their cutlasses. Their dying groans had scarcely ceased, & I was improving the moment of life that yet remained, when I heard the blow behind me—the blood and brains that fled all over my head and shoulders warned me that poor Russel had shared the fate of the others; and as I turned my head to catch the eye of my executioner, I saw the head of Russel severed in two nearly its whole length, with a single blow of the cutlass, and even without the decency of removing his cap. At the sound of the blow, Manuel, who sat before me, leaped overboard, and four of the pirates were in full chase after him. In what manner he loosed his hands, I am unable to say—his escape, I shall hereafter explain. My eyes were fixed on my supposed executioner, watching the signal of my death—he was on my right hand and partly behind me—my head which was covered with a firm tarpaulin hat, was turned in a direction that brought my shoulders fore and aft the canoe—the blow came—it divided the top of my hat, struck my head obliquely in to the sea, and glanced off my left shoulder, taking the skin and some flesh right away and divided my pinion cord on the way. I was so severely stunned that I did not leap from the canoe, but pitched over the lee side, and was just arising from the water, not my length from her, saw pirate throw the knife which struck me, but did not remove my sight an instant; and I leaped forward through the water, expecting a blow from behind at every step.

The shrieks of the victims had ceased—the scene of horrid butchery in the canoes was now over—Manuel and I were in the water about knee deep—two of the pirates after me, and all the rest, with the fishermen, except one pirate, after Manuel. We ran in different directions * * * *

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Yates Republican, July 12.*

*A proud day for the State of New-York.*—On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie Canal will be completed, and water immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to N. York. The short space of eight years and two months only, will have passed away, since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for the world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before, an uninterrupted artificial navigation, (including the Champlain Canal,) of 414 miles, and this too through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, through swamps and solid rock. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected?—By the unrestricted energies of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789. which sum it has been enabled to raise on the most advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by tolls collected; after which, a revenue of $1,000,000 will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and exalting objects. Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed; far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the great agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of $10,000 annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the intelligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teeming productiveness of our soil. We have loaned by tens of thousands, to our enterprising and patriotic fellow citizens, for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusion of learning. We have constructed a state prison, on the best model extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched in various ways and by various means, every section of the state.—In fact, what have we not done, in the march of improvement? Yet who feels oppressed by reason of the expenditures thus occurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended returns again in a two fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished?—By men young in the science of self-government, who have been scarcely half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent, and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who, then, is not proud of being a New-Yorker?"

## THE WEATHER.

Several persons died at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 18th inst. in consequence of drinking cold water, & the heat of the weather.

A thermometer in the shade, in the village of Penn-Yan, Yates county, N. Y. stood at 106, on Sunday the 10th inst. at 12 o'clock.

*Orange Springs, Jas. 20.*—Thermometer 99 in the shade.

*Albany, July 20.*—The thermometer at the academy, on Monday night, at 9 o'clock, was 81. Yesterday at 7 A. M. 71, 2 P. M. 91.

*Newburgh, July 19.*—The heat on the 10th, 11th and 12th of this month, was more oppressive than has been experienced for a number of years. The thermometer in this village, fluctuated during the three days from 90 to 98 degrees, in cool situations.

*Montreal.*—Thermometer at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. July 9th, 76, 85. 10th, 75, 91. 11th, 77, 93. 12th, 81, 90. 13th, 69, 91. 14th, 70, 89. 15th, 73, 89.

*Wiscasset, July 15.*—During the present week we have had uncommonly warm weather. By a thermometer kept in Edgecomb, it is stated that the mercury stood Monday, at 9 A. M. at 108.

Tuesday, M. at 101—104 in the shade.

It has been much warmer however in the interior—at Gardiner on Sunday, the mercury stood at 130 degrees in the sun.

*Baltimore, July 19.*—The heat in this city on Sunday and yesterday was again very oppressive. The thermometer at the Exchange ranged as follows:—Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. 82; 3 o'clock P. M. 88—Monday (yesterday,) at 8 o'clock A. M. 82; 3 o'clock P. M. 89.

*Norfolk, July 16.*—We observe from our Northern papers received during the last week, that the excessive heat of the weather is not confined to this section of country, where the thermometer during the last fortnight has ranged far above its accustomed temperature, and for many days in succession from 88 to 92 degrees of Fahrenheit, in fair exposures. Still our town continues very healthy. Copious showers of rain within the last 48 hours, have much mitigated the intensity of the heat, and re-animated the drooping vegetation of our fields and gardens, but it is still very close and sultry.

*Windsor, Vt. July 18.*—The temperature of the air by a well situated thermometer, on Monday last, was 86 degrees F. and continued near that temperature for several hours. Tuesday at 1 P. M. it indicated the same but fell much more rapidly. The Dew Point, was also unusually high, on the latter day it was 95 F. quantity of water in the atmosphere such, that if wholly condensed, would be nearly nine inches deep.

*Poughkeepsie, July 20.*—After three of the hottest days we have felt this season, our village and vicinity was visited, Tuesday evening, with an uncommonly severe storm of thunder and lightning. One of the chimnies of the large three story brick house in Main street, occupied by Mr. Cunningham as a store, and by Mrs. Haight as a boarding-house, was struck, and a considerable number of bricks knocked off. During the same storm, the hay-house of Mr. Smith Upton, of Stanford, was struck, and together with about three tons of hay which it contained, was consumed.

A barn belonging to Mr. Straiten, a short distance from the village of Catskill, was also consumed, together with all its contents.

It is believed that the present is the warmest summer we have had for the last fourteen years. The summer is but little more than half spent, & yet we have had more extremely hot days than we frequently have in the whole season. Yesterday the mercury was at 93½, nearly as high as it has been this season.

*Vergennes, (Vt.) July 14.*—On Sunday last, about 6 o'clock, afternoon, a violent gale of wind passed through this and several of the adjacent towns. The weather had for some hours previous been excessively hot, the sky entirely unclouded, and scarce a breeze of air was perceptible. A few moments before the storm commenced, a small cloud, attended by terrific explosions of thunder, and sharp flashes of lightning, appeared in the north-west. The wind first breezed moderately, but soon its velocity and force increased to so great a degree of violence that it seemed for a time as though the earth would be stripped of its vegetation and the people be deprived of a covering. The damage to crops, orchards, &c. is very great. In Hinesburg a new two story house and several barns and sheds were blown down, and the crops of oats and other grain greatly injured.

*Massachusetts in Trouble.*—There is now a correspondence going on between the Executive of this State, and that of New-Hampshire and Connecticut, in reference to the settlement of the boundary lines between this and those two states.

A few years since the good people of Connecticut took it into their heads that Massachusetts was too large, and their own territories too small, and they forthwith proceeded to put things to rights, by cutting off a slice of this State, and adding it to Connecticut. The prospect of success which accompanied the exertions of our southern neighbors has proved an inducement for the Legislature of New-Hampshire, to see if there is not some limb on her north side that wants amputating. Commissioners have been appointed already to enter into an examination of the affair. No doubt the result of their council will be, like Connecticut, to take a piece.

Rhode-Island, feeling the necessity of an enlargement of her person greater than either New-Hampshire or Connecticut, and unwilling to pursue the ordinary but tardy process of adjustment by treaty, proposes to sue poor Massachusetts and attach the whole of the ancient Nipmuc country. This is spunk in good earnest. There is but one alternative for this state, that is to emigrate to the West, or be eaten up by her hungry neighbors.

*National Aegis.*

*From the Hampden Register.*

## EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

In South Hadley on the morning of the 21st ult. as a colored man was leaning against the door post during a thunder shower, the house was struck on the ridge. The electric fluid ran down a rafter—followed the plate a short distance and descended a stud and continued down the door post till it come against the man's shoulder. It then glanced on to his shoulder, ran across his breast, and down his leg, and struck upon the sill of the house. The man was burst considerably in several places, and was senseless and motionless, or nearly so, during the day. His physician said he must die. He continued in this state during the day, at times apparently in distress.

In the evening there came up another shower, and the lightning struck a tree about eight rods from the house. The shock produced in the man a violent agitation, soon after which he opened his eyes, and in the course of half an hour was so far recovered as to be able to walk the room. The next morning he walked half a mile, and felt no special ill effects remaining except soreness.

This shews that electricity is a salutary remedy for one who is injured by lightning. It is desirable that those, who may hereafter be affected in a similar manner, should receive a shock from an electrical machine.

I cannot close this without making one remark relative to the inefficiency of the greater part of the lightning rods to defend the buildings to which they belong. It has been proved by a course of experiments, as appears from the last No. of Silliman's Journal of Science, that the influence of a rod only extends to a distance equal to twice the height of the rod above the building. So that if a rod rising 6 feet above the ridge will attract the electric fluid at the distance of 12 feet. So that if a rod rise 6 feet from the centre of a ridge 24 feet long, the building will be protected, but if it rise from the end it will not be secured. A building 40 feet long is secured by a rod in the centre 10 feet high; but if the rod rise at the end it must ascend twenty feet above the ridge.

HUDSON, N. Y. JULY 20, 1825.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It is our melancholy duty to announce to our friends abroad, the occurrence of a very destructive fire, which broke out last evening in the most populous part of our city. The particulars, as far as we could gather them, at 3. A. M. are as follows:

The fire broke out between 8 and 9 o'clock in a stable occupied by Amiel Barnard, situated on Cherry Alley, in rear of a house in Union street, belonging, we believe, to the assignees of the late Bank of Hudson; from thence it spread north to the wool ware house and satinett factory of Mr. Jonathan Stott, to the dwelling-house of the same gentleman, & the buildings adjoining, across Warren-street, Prison-Alley, and to the house of Mr. Richard Macy. We have enumerated the buildings destroyed as follows:

On Cherry-Alley—One wool ware house, one satinett weaving factory and nine barns.

Warren-street, south side—The dwelling-house of Mr. Stotts, with a satinett weaving factory adjoining: one belonging to the estate of David Lawrence, Esq. deceased; the old building formerly occupied as the Bee printing office, a dwelling-house and a building occupied as a dwelling and a grocery, all belonging to the estate of the late Hezekiah Dayton; and a brick dwelling occupied by Captain Edward Jenkins.

Warren-street, north side—A dwelling house, belonging to, and occupied by Fletcher M. Beekman, Esq. two belonging to Doct. John Talman; one owned by Mr. Hubbell, occupied as a shoe store and a dwelling-house; and one belonging to the estate of the late Abiatal Barnard, with the out-houses attached to each.

Diamond-street—The dwelling house of Mr. Richard Macy.

We have only time for a single remark in relation to this terrible calamity. At one time we trembled for the whole city—we expected, fearfully expected, that its termination would leave us but a heap of ruins; but thanks to an over-ruling Providence, its devastating career was checked, next to which we owe it to the activity of our firemen and citizens, aided by the enterprising company from Athens; and especially do we owe our preservation to the Nantucket fashion of building brick gables and wooden fronts to the tenements. We will not hazard an opinion as to the amount of property destroyed. It is thought by many to be the work of an incendiary.

*Columbian Republican [Extra.]*

Gen. La Fayette, on his return from his tour to the East, left Portland on Sunday morning. It is said that Gov. Parris declined accompanying him to the limits of the State on the ground of its being the Sabbath; and that he invited him to postpone his departure till Monday, in order that he might accompany him. This fact deserves to be mentioned to the praise of Gov. Parris; for, even if there was a necessity of La Fayette's travelling on that day, there was none for the Governor; and though he might have found in the example of other men elsewhere, some apology for travelling on the sabbath under such circumstances, yet he rightly judged it his duty not to countenance, *by his example*, a practice which is becoming a great reproach to the people. The example of men who hold a prominent rank in society has an influence, so direct and efficacious, upon the manners and morals of the community, that they are bound to regulate their conduct with a view to the example they may set, as well as to its propriety in itself. They, especially, should avoid even the *appearance* of evil. It should not be enough for them that circumstances may justify conduct which otherwise would be improper: for the example will have influence, while these circumstances may not be known, or, if known, may not be taken into consideration.—*Mass. Yeoman.*

## GENERAL BARTON.

Many of our readers have probably heard that this individual (who was distinguished in the war of the revolution by the daring capture of Gen. Prescott, on Rhode-Island,) has been imprisoned for several years in Vermont, for debt; and they may have heard also many touching appeals to the generosity and justice of the country to restore him to liberty.

It was said, a few weeks since, that General La Fayette intended, while on his journey through Vermont, to stop at Danville, the place of Gen. Barton's "imprisonment," and liberate him by paying the debt for which he is confined. This, however, we suppose will not come, as nothing has been said on the subject since. Gen. La Fayette, if he contemplated such a step, probably ascertained that there was no occasion for his interference.

There has, we suspect, been much misplaced sympathy for Gen. Barton. His imprisonment, if it may be called such, is entirely voluntary on his part. He has the means of discharging the judgment under which he is imprisoned; but refuses, on the ground that it was an unjust one. He boards, it is said, at a respectable hotel, out of sight of the jail, has ample limits to range in, and lives easily and pleasantly upon a pension which he receives from the General Government. Now whether the law-suit which terminated in the judgment against him, was rightly decided, is one question: whether, under existing circumstances, he is entitled to any great commiseration is a very different question, and one not of difficult solution.

*Massachusetts Yeoman.*

*From the Washington Gazette.*

It is worthy of remark, that the *fifth* of July, is the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Colombia.—It will be, no doubt, celebrated in splendid fetes throughout Colombia, as well as by Bolivar and his associates, who, we hope, are within the walls of Callao. During the war of independence in South-America Bolivar made it a rule, if practicable, to attack the Spanish Royalists on this day, when the animation and enthusiasm of his soldiers was at its height.—Many important advantages were frequently won, in this way, during the preceding Anniversaries of the Patriots.

On Wednesday forenoon an honest Irishman applied at one of our stage offices for a birth in the Providence stage. The morning stage having departed, he requested that a private conveyance might be immediately prepared, as he was anxious to leave the city. The bar-keeper observing his anxiety, and suspecting that he could not meet the expense of a private conveyance, asked him what his hurry was. "Hurry, do you mean, (replied the Hibernian)—is it not a bad city you live in—are you not going to kill the whole race of us? In my country one can drink a quart of water, and grow fat upon it—but here, a single glass trips up his heels for good."—*Boston Gazette.*

Gov. Troup, and his followers are not yet tired of rendering themselves ridiculous.—The grand jury of Milledgeville have found bills of indictment against the Indians engaged in killing Gen. M'Intosh, & Judge Johnson has taken the trouble to despatch the intelligence to the President, at Washington. It is an important fact connected with Gov. Troup's war upon the General Government, that by the Constitution of Georgia, the Executive is commander in Chief of the Army and navy of the State!—This it will be seen in despite of the United States' Constitution impliedly authorizes the State to keep a standing army and equip a Navy independent of the control of the general government, and it is to be presumed this is the force with which his belligerent Excellency intends to intimidate the President and Congress into a compliance with his sovereign will and pleasure. Truly the subject is too absurd to authorise even ridicule.—*Rhode-Island American.*

A pump for use of the Mexican Mining Companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati. The bore is about four inches; and the pump was cast in 100 pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was $5000.

It was taken to New-Orleans, thence by steamboat Mississippi. From [illegible] intended to ship it in [illegible] whence it is to be conveyed 200 miles, into the interior, [illegible] be borne thirty miles, [illegible] mountains, on the backs of mules, to the place of destination. [illegible] ed by steam.—*Nashville [illegible]*

The following [illegible] ville Journal of July [illegible] Governor Troup to [illegible] tende, as it would [illegible] sen, with whom he has [illegible] submit to his supe[illegible] pressure, that this [illegible] respondence with the [illegible] Government is, in his [illegible] equivalent to the [illegible] of a minister plenipotentiary [illegible] preliminary step to a [illegible] Whether Gov. Troup [illegible] tilities, or not, we [illegible]

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE DEP[illegible]

*Milledgeville*

SIR—

A paper of [illegible] this place, contain[illegible] be addressed by [illegible] Agent for Indian Af[illegible] his conduct in susp[illegible] tions under your [illegible] for the information [illegible] writing such a letter [illegible] so acted as to fix [illegible] spirit of those in[illegible] the question whi[illegible] grats had been pre[illegible] and his departure [illegible] consequently the [illegible] no longer, permit[illegible] intercourse with th[illegible] will see by the en[illegible] this notice.

Respectfully,

The Honorable J. [illegible]

*Secretary of W[illegible]*

EXECUTIVE

*Milledgeville*

SIR—

I call your [illegible] porting to be your [illegible] Agent, [illegible] the act of [illegible] paper here of this [illegible] If this letter be [illegible] intercourse between [illegible] ment suspended [illegible] ceipt of this.

T. P. ANDREWS,

*Special Agent.*

*From the N[illegible]*

Address delivered [illegible] Extraordinary and [illegible] ry of the United [illegible] Excellency, the [illegible] Republic, at the pr[illegible] tials:—

*Most excellent Sir:*

In presenting to y[illegible] dentials which have j[illegible] ified that they are [illegible] distinguished for [illegible] warm devotion [illegible]

The United States [illegible] right to every [illegible] all their negociations [illegible] dispose the European [illegible] America; and more th[illegible] pose to Spain the mean[illegible] with her former colonies [illegible] ascertained, that Spain [illegible] her dominion over these [illegible] governments had been [illegible] very year that Mexico [illegible] pendence, the United [illegible] a solemn act, which [illegible] gress with unprecedented [illegible] then declared, that they [illegible] indifference, any attempt [illegible] potentates of Europe, [illegible] of recognition, they [illegible] ilised world, and pre[illegible] has since been followed [illegible] ment of Europe, and [illegible] itself to be the most [illegible]

By this view of the [illegible] United States of North [illegible] to these countries, I [illegible] of services, nor do I [illegible] turn. The United St[illegible] citizens greater privileges [illegible] than they are disposed [illegible] zens of Mexico. They [illegible] friendly relations betwe[illegible] should be as extensive [illegible] prosperity of each may [illegible] first foundation of their [illegible] be laid on principles, [illegible] liberal in themselves, [illegible] spirit of our institutions [illegible] with the policy and inter[illegible] ments.

The President of the U[illegible] ferred on me full power [illegible] of limits and commerce [illegible] and I cannot but felicitate [illegible] pointment to originate [illegible] tween these two sister [illegible] their position, policy [illegible] should be indissolubly [illegible]

The reply of the Pres[illegible]

*Most Excellent Sir—*

Two, nation[illegible] minous, are still more [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

[illegible] of the liberty they enjoy, by the [illegible] which govern them, and by the [illegible] of interests, which in the balance [illegible] have identified the destiny of North-America with those of Mexico.

This great people, in throwing off their hunting paphage, directed their attention to the examples of the North, and the recollection of the father of American liberty, are [illegible] in proportion to the number of the [illegible] who have here erected, with their [illegible] the majestic seat of justice, peace, and [illegible].

[illegible], in conformity with the expressions of the United States of Mexico, congratulate [illegible] with all lovers of American liberty, [illegible] the relations of these nations which have [illegible] forth and established the rights of the [illegible] world, are about to be firmly established.

[illegible] derive infinite pleasure in recognising [illegible] Excellency as the Representative of a [illegible] and sister Republic, to whom, also, I [illegible] the sentiments of my high considera-

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[illegible] the Boston Commercial Gaz. July 25.

[illegible] FROM THE ARCHIPELAGO.

[illegible], who arrived here on Fri[illegible], from Smyrna, informs, [illegible] Adriatic he was boarded [illegible] which he supplied [illegible] That off the Island of My[illegible] Greekish fleet of 48 sail, steer[illegible] the Gulph of Smyrna, for provisions. [illegible] by three of them; that they [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] lying [illegible] and they had taken a [illegible] and a schooner;—That on the 2d [illegible] Candia, he met a fleet of 50 sail, in [illegible] a Grecian [illegible] of 45 sail, standing [illegible] Egypt of Patras, and supposed that [illegible] an engagement the night before, and [illegible] the night after, as a heavy cannonading was heard on both nights.

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FIRE.

[illegible] of a letter dated Aguadilla, Porto Rico, 15th June, 1825.

[illegible] half past one, on the morning of Sunday, the 15th inst. a fire broke out here in a [illegible] grocery store (Pulperia) and in a quarter of an hour caught the adjoining and fronting houses. As it was a calm night, the fire [illegible], say north and south. It [illegible] been stopped in the beginning, [illegible] was nobody to be seen in [illegible]; every one was occupied [illegible] their property. When the fire got [illegible] formidable the people began to master [illegible] and succeeded a scene of cruel robbery [illegible] before witnessed.—The military committed the greatest depredations; some would [illegible] shops, and under pretext of saving, carried every thing they could; others, meeting [illegible] laborers loaded, would make them put [illegible] their load, under the plea of going to assist in putting out the fire, while, they would immediately make off with their spoil; others [illegible] went so far as to force their passage into [illegible] and carry off whatever they could get.—There was no government at all during the [illegible]. The alcade, military commandant, [illegible] delegate, the marine and other men in office, were quiet spectators all the while. During the night little boats were continually [illegible] and forwards, robbing everything that came within reach on the beach to be [illegible]. The country people be[illegible] before day break and more [illegible] early to the plunder. [illegible] today, the robbers [illegible] to be found, the al[illegible] and shew them and drew his [illegible] swearing he would kill the first that attempted to enter; [illegible] they escaped by force, [illegible] the alcade, carried the man to prison, [illegible] bail, liberated him the next [illegible].

[illegible] all there were 34 houses burnt and 14 [illegible] pulled down. The property lost is calculated at $100,000, of which, perhaps, not one-half was burnt, the remainder stolen. And if it had not been for a small engine, belonging to an individual, and the exertions of the captains and crews of two American vessels lying in the port, God only knows where this fire would have ended. It is generally supposed that this conflagration was the work of some incendiaries, though nothing can be proved."—*Ev. Post.*

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Quackery.—Who can read without shuddering the following exposition of the barbarities practised by empirics in some parts of our country? The editor who publishes this may well say that comment is unnecessary, and he has done himself credit in standing forth as a public censor of such impudent pretenders.

FROM THE GENEVA N. Y. PALLADIUM.

In the last *People's Press*, a very respectable paper, recently established at Batavia, a communication is published, doubtless from the pen of a Quack, and very appropriately signed "Lobelia," in which the writer requests a recital of some of those "horrid cases"—the result of the Thompson system of practice, "at the bare mention of which, the heart would sicken." We would inform this establishing advocate of the Thompson system of quackery, that we can furnish him with no less than a dozen instances, in which we have the fullest conviction, downright MURDER [illegible] committed—and that, too, with the [illegible] of the wretched quack officiating. We will select, however, a single instance, [illegible] the most recent—and would earnestly [illegible] any brother Editors to follow our examples, and expose these unprincipled beings to the world. If they would but make the public acquainted with the number who fall victims, there are few neighborhoods without their quack, we do believe, it would have the effect to drive these accomplices from their regular system of murdering, and open the eyes of the weak and credulous.

In one case, where a child had, by attempting to swallow a garden bean, got it fast in its throat—one of these quacks was called in. He laid the little innocent on the floor, as deliberately as a butcher would a sheep—covered it with a sheet which was drawn tightly over it, as fastened to the floor. He next heated nearly red hot, several large stones, and after placing them very near the child, poured vinegar upon them—after this operation of *steaming* had been continued some time, he prepared to throw a large quantity of cold water on the child. But—it was unnecessary—for on loosening and raising the sheet, the little innocent was found *dead*. The stones were placed so near the child, and so hot, as when the vinegar was poured on, to send forth a burning steam, which burnt and scalded the child, and would have occasioned its death, alone.

But this was not all; the villain's ignorance led him to procure *lime* stones, which being strongly heated, upon the application of the vinegar, produced carbonic acid gas, and instantly suffocated the child to death.

And what think you was the intention of this wonderful operation! The Doctor gave a very learned reason, indeed. He said his object was, first, by steaming to produce perspiration—and then, by dashing on cold water, to give the child a *cold* and this *cold* would make it *cough*, and this *cough*, was to make it throw up the bean.

Disgusting ignorance! Comment is unnecessary.

We are informed that one of these travelling quacks is now loitering about this town, endeavoring to get business in the line of his profession, by preaching up sickness, or the dangers of it, to the ignorant, while they are in perfect health. He can be easily detected by the scent, (RUM,) which is an *infallible proof* of the soundness and health of his brain. To convince this *travelling gentry* that we possess strong minds, it is hoped our citizens will clothe them plentifully with "*tar & feathers.*"

ED. COURIER.

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LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20.

The *Queen Mab*, from Havre, has brought Paris dates to the 14th June.

They corroborate, or rather reiterate, the accounts of the late Greek *Victories* by sea and land. The former accounts reported, that a great naval action had been fought off Monon, as seen by an Austrian vessel, but of which the weather prevented obtaining particulars. It is now stated, that on the 11th May, the Greek fleet fell in with the Egyptian squadron:—That the brave CANARIS, leading the Greeks in a fire-ship, was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of the Egyptian frigates;—that following his example, two other fire-ships attached themselves to other vessels, and that in this way fire was communicated to the whole fleet of which more than *sixty vessels*, were burnt, sunk, or run ashore; and it was thought that IBRAHIM PACHA had perished in this dreadful battle.

A *Leghorn* letter of May 30th announces, that "An official account of the great victory obtained by the Greeks near Navarino, has been published at Hydra." It is added, that the traitor Ouvsous had been delivered up to the Greek Government.

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CHARLES X. on his Coronation distributed 800 crosses of the *Legion of Honor*, of which more than 700 were bestowed on *non-commissioned officers* and *privates*.—To those who know how exclusively such honors are confined to commissioned officers in the British and American services, it will appear extraordinary, that in an almost absolute Monarchy marks of distinction are conferred on humble merit while under a government which is boasted of as the most liberal in Europe, and another wholly republican, humble merit should almost entirely be overlooked.

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The French papers to the last date, were almost exclusively occupied with Coronation anecdotes, and descriptions. It was asserted, that more than 100,000 artists, painters, and handicraftsmen were employed for more than two months, in furnishing carriages, regalia, and trappings for the Nobility and Gentry, foreign and domestic, to be displayed on the occasion; and that many of the sons and daughters of the Arts made competencies, if not fortunes, by their jobs. So true is it, they added, that "*private luxury is public benefit.*" They describe the Coronation Coach as one of the most matchless and superb samples of elegance and art ever produced even by Paris workshops. The paintings, sculpture, and gilding, were stated to be essays of young artists which astonished the beholders of the old [illegible]; not a nail nor a screw being to be seen, the coach opening without any visible hinges; and the artists appearing as much delighted with their work as the owners in possessing them.

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OHIO CANAL.

After the ceremony of breaking ground for the Ohio canal was concluded, Mr. Clinton accompanied the Governor of Ohio to Columbus, the capital of that state, where he was received with great respect and ceremony.—In reply to an address of Governor Morrow, Mr. Clinton, among other pertinent observations, uttered the following prophetic remarks on the Ohio canal:—

"This is a cause in which every citizen & every state in our country, is deeply interested; for this work will be a great centripetal power that will keep the states within their Federal orbits; an adamantine chain that will bind the Union together in the most intimate connection of interest and communication. It therefore secures not only the prosperity of Ohio, but the union of the states, & the consequent blessing of free government; and I now think it my duty to declare, that I have the utmost confidence in the practicability of the undertaking, and the economy & ability with which it will be executed. In five years it may, and probably will, be completed—and I am clearly of the opinion that it will produce an annual revenue of at least a million of dollars, and I hope this remark may be now noted, if any thing I say shall be deemed worthy of particular notice; in order that its accuracy may be tested by experience."

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

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*The Weather! The Weather.*—Nobody talks of any thing but the weather. "How stands the thermometer?" "At 82." "Are there any hopes of rain?" "None." Lets go to the Good Samaritan and get some Soda Water."—"Agreed."

Here we find about 20 persons—lads and ladies—but the place is neat, cool, and aromatic;—and besides getting a fine sparkling glass "drawn from a marble fountain through a silver pipe," we see our friends, here some good jokes, and come away quite edified and refreshed.

But if we write, who will read, such weather as this? Our "auld lang synes," who think it a duty to dredge through our editorial department at least expect us to be merciful. We wish to keep their good will, and therefore stop here.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

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In this season, while all animal, and almost vegetable nature seems to pant beneath the heat, we hope that the labors of that serviceable slave to man, the horse, will be regarded in mercy. He suffers for our convenience and comfort—performs long and exhausting journies, in feverish blood, and has no tongue to make us acquainted with the extent of his miseries. The first intelligence which his master receives of his debility and exhaustion, is from the death of the poor animal; he drops down in his harness, and expires before relief can be given to his afflictions. To so faithful and uncomplaining a servant—to one who so cheerfully endures so much misery for our benefit, we are bound by a double tie to be merciful.—*Balt. Am.*

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WOOL. We hear that a much increased attention is paid to the raising of sheep in Vermont and other states, since the duty laid on foreign wool has assured the farmers of stability in the home market; and the quality, as well as the quantity of the article, is rapidly advancing. We are really glad of this—surely, we can furnish ourselves with as good wool as any other country can supply, if the same care is taken with the sheep, & we have so much spare lands that their support, except in the winter season, seems not to cost any thing. Some of the manufacturers are in want of the finest sorts—but others are supplied from their own flocks or those of their neighbors, and there will be an abundance of the material, if the prices paid for it are sufficient to encourage the production of it. And, at a time like the present, when the value of grain is so greatly reduced as no longer to yield a profit to the farmer, it is very important, indeed, that, by furnishing a new commodity, he may not labor altogether in vain.

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

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The unusual warmth of the season, while it produces in many persons an indisposition to action or motion of any character, drives others into the opposite extreme. The New-York papers inform us that Saratoga and Ballston, and all the roads to Niagara, Lake George, and Canada, are filled with emigrants flying from the influence of a Southern sun, to the cooler atmosphere of the North. If, however, the accounts from the north are to be entirely believed, our renegade citizens have only got "out of the frying-pan into the fire" Our fish can live in the Potomac, and the Southern fish we believe, have not been diminished in the Rappahannock, the Tennessee, nor the Red Rivers. So far, therefore, we have the advantage over the North.

*National Journal.*

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THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1825.

*Commodore Porter.*—Although the Reporter for the National Journal was prohibited from taking notes of the proceedings of the Court Martial, he has continued, it would seem, by the most retentive memory, to furnish a pretty copious report of the case. It is too long for insertion, but the substance of it is briefly as follows:—On Wednesday the Judge Advocate stated that the evidence was closed in support of the first charge. Commodore Porter then submitted to the Court, by his Counsel, a paper containing objections to the second charge and the specifications in support of it. These objections stated that the charge and specifications were vague and indefinite; that they alleged matters which were not the proper subject of military accusation; that the specifications themselves contained matters which, if they came at all under the cognizance of the Court, were rather subjects of new charges than matters of specification. The argument in support of these points the Court required to be in writing, and owing to the ill health of the Counsel for Com. Porter, it was not handed in until the afternoon of Saturday. It was of considerable length and ability, and was founded upon a supposed resemblance of military to civil tribunals. He claimed that the charges were indefinite and uncertain, and that the expression "*insubordinate conduct and conduct unbecoming an officer,*" conveyed no information to the person accused of what he would be called upon to answer, and left too much to the discretion of the Judges; a discretion, which [illegible] known to our laws, and dangerous to military [illegible].

To the argument of Com. Porter's Counsel the Judge Advocate was then directed to hand in a written reply: this he did on Monday morning succeeding, and therein contended, at considerable length and with great talent, against the arguments of his opponent.—He adduced various written authorities and the uniform practice of our Courts, in support of these charges; and to prove that they were sufficiently specific & certain, after the Judge Advocate had concluded reading his reply, the Court resolved to refer it to the Attorney General of the United States, to give an opinion as to the sufficiency of the charge and specifications to constitute a criminal charge before a Court Martial; and also, the consequences that would ensue if the charge and specifications were not deemed sufficient, as they regard the decision of the Court on the final question. The Counsel then requested permission to rejoin to the reply of the Judge Advocate, but the Court decided against hearing any more argument, and adjourned until the next day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On closing this hasty abstract of the proceedings of the Court Martial, we can but remark that we are greatly surprised at the course Commodore Porter has seen proper to adopt. We should have supposed that a high-minded officer, a man of the honorable feelings and conduct of that gentleman, would have resorted to no evasion, and have despised the miserable subterfuge under which his Counsel seems disposed to have him escape. When charged of "insubordinate conduct and conduct unbecoming an officer," we had supposed that he would be anxious of an opportunity to vindicate his character and remove the aspersions cast upon his reputation. The Counsel does indeed remark that it was in opposition to the wishes of his client that he adopted this evasive mode of proceeding, and we rejoice that such was the case, and only regret that he should have suffered the quibbling sophistries of his Counsel to be arrayed in his support, when a fair and open denial of the charges and an honorable vindication of his conduct, or confession of his error, if guilty, would have been so much more to his credit.

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During the past week, the Thermometer in the coolest part of our office, has ranged from 79 to 97. Notwithstanding the intensity of the heat, our city is unusually healthy.

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*Cuba.*—The following article, relative to the unsettled state of matters in the Island of Cuba, appears in the *British Traveller* of the 26th May:

"All the recent communications from Cuba have given note of an approaching change in the government of that island; and letters from Havana, received this morning, fully corroborate the probability of that event. In the latest of these advices, dated April 20th, it is stated as an unequivocal fact, that there is a decided unanimity of sentiment throughout the island for throwing off the yoke of Old Spain, and forming a union with Colombia. It is added, that a Colombian squadron was hourly expected, for the purpose of affording protection against any hostile attempt from Spain. Letters from Jamaica of the 12th, state the rumor of a separation between Cuba and the mother country to have been so generally credited at that date, that the ships of war on the Jamaica station had received orders to cruise off Cuba, for the protection of the British trade in that quarter.

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☞ The surviving Officers of the Massachusetts Line of the Revolutionary Army having communicated to me their intentions of applying to the next Congress for an adjustment of their claims, for services performed during the war of the revolution; suggesting the propriety of a meeting of the Officers of this State for the same purpose—I do hereby request the Officers of this State, to meet at Ripley's Hotel, in Hartford, on Wednesday the 31st day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the above-mentioned communication, and adopt such measures as they shall think proper.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, Con. July 27th, 1825.*

☞ Printers, in this State, willing to give their aid to effect the above meeting, will please give this communication one insertion.

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The New-York Daily Advertiser of Monday last says—The destruction of lives by drinking cold water, within the last two weeks, exceeds all former experience. The week before last there were no less than thirty-three deaths in this way in this city. On Friday last there were 31, and on Saturday, there were five before seven o'clock in the morning. This rashness is extraordinary—especially when the hourly evidence of the fatal consequences of this intulgence meets them at every corner. It has been stated in one instance, a man attended the funeral of his friend, who had lost his life by this imprudence, and on his return from the grave, sacrificed his own in the same manner. Everything should be done, if possible, to lessen, if not to prevent this fatal evil. It is probable that nearly one *hundred individuals* have fallen victims to this practice in this city, in the course of the last fortnight.

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The Boston Palladium says, in consequence of the recent intense heat, and the extremely crowded state of the population in Broad-st. a most afflicting scene has been presented there. At one time there were women and men in the street dying or fainting, the physicians attempting to bleed them, friends rendering their best services, and the police officers endeavoring to keep off the crowd.

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On the 3d of June, in the English House of Commons, the question was put for a grant of [illegible] pounds to the United States of America. A member rose in his place and enquired whether this sum was not given in lieu of certain slaves that had been taken during the late war. Mr. Canning replied, that in consequence of the discussion which took place on the subject of slaves in 1816, the matter was referred to the Emperor of Russia, who decided that commissioners should be appointed to value the slaves. This arrangement was carried into effect & the sum abovementioned, was awarded by the commissioners. The sum demanded was to be paid in execution of the contract with another nation, and the question whether the government had received any benefit from the negroes could not be discussed. The vote was agreed to.

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Mr. Owen, from Scotland, has met with unexpected success in forming his settlement in the late village of the Harmonites, in Indiana. Already more than nine hundred individuals are voluntary and zealous members of the community. So eager were the applicants that they begged permission to occupy log huts, which it was not the intention of the overseeing committee to allow to be inhabited on account of their dilapidated condition. Mr. Owen is now about to return to Europe and will bring back with him a complete model of his plan.

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*Jail broken!!*—On Saturday last, says the Long Island Star of the 16th, one of the prisoners confined in Flatbush jail, broke out, and very deliberately took his seat on the sheep. On being questioned, he said he did *not like his room*; but if they would put him in a more agreeable apartment, he *would stay his time out.* Otherwise he would *go off!* This very reasonable request was complied with, and the man remains.

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THE HARVEST.

In this and the neighboring counties, says a Newburgh paper, our farmers are busily engaged in their harvest. In no former year has so much wheat, by perhaps one-third, been sown, and never have we seen it so productive. The fall harvest of corn, &c. promises to be equally plenteous with the summer.—The abundance by which we are surrounded, offers the greatest cause of congratulation to the Giver of all Good.

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The Editors of the Mount Holly, (N. Y.) Mirror says, "the harvest is now almost over in this neighborhood. The crops of wheat & grass have been very abundant; and we see the gleaning rakes at work in many fields finishing our wheat harvest, which heretofore had scarcely began at this time of year.

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The editor of the Genius of Liberty, printed at Leesburg, in Virginia, says that he knows of one gentleman who cuts 900 acres of wheat, and who, with 16 cradlers and 32 rakers and binders, has got through his harvesting.

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ORDINATION.

On the 23d ult. the Rev. Joseph Ayer, Jr. was ordained to the work of the Christian Ministry, at N. Stonington. The introductory prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Alden, of Montville; the sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Nott, of Franklin; the ordaining prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Austin, of Bozrah; the charge was given by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, of New-London; the right hand of Fellowship was given by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Groton, and the concluding prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Preston.

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A Brussels Journal announces, that among the productions of industry, which will be sent to Western Flanders to the exhibition at Haarlem, is a piece of cloth which has in its breadth 4800 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass.—This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of thread, imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

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PIRATES.

Accounts are received from Cuba, via St. Thomas, that several piratical barges had been lately destroyed on the south side of the Island of Cuba, by the boats of the U. S. ship Hornet. She sailed the 2d inst. from St. Thomas' for Cuba, to touch at Porto Rico; officers and crew all well.

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The Montreal papers give the following statement of the cargoes of the vessels, lately arrived at Quebec from Canton with tea, viz: the Moffat 1941 chests; the Julians 5800 chests. This being the first direct importation of tea from the East, it caused considerable stir among the Canadians. The annual consumption of tea for both Provinces is estimated at 12,000 chests, leaving a supply from the arrivals of 5,000 chests for another market.

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The City Inspector of New-York reports the death of 197 persons during the week ending on the 16th instant.

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Extensive quarries of stone producing the first quality of the lime used to make water cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Ulster County.

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Antisthenes wondered at mankind, that in buying an earthern dish, they were careful to sound it lest it had a crack; yet so careless in choosing friends as to take them flawed with vice.

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*New-York Literature Lottery.*—The drawing of this Lottery took place on Wednesday last. The following are the numbers drawn, viz:—25, 42, 54, 31, 38, 13, 24, 10, 1.

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Seventy-nine thousand ship letters were received at the New-York Post-Office, during the quarter ending the [illegible] of June.

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DIED

In Lebanon, on the 25th inst. JOSEPH LEACH, Esq. aged 55;—On the 22d inst. MRS. LUCY WELLS, aged 60;—Mr SHUBAEL ISHAM, aged 21. The death of the two last was occasioned by overheating.

In Windham, (Scotland Society,) on the 16th inst. MRS. PHEBE DEMMING, aged 58, wife of Mr. Elizur Demming.

At Mansfield, on the 5th inst. MRS. SALLY DURKEE, aged 59.

In Hopkinton, (R. I.) on the 13th inst. MRS. SARAH COLLINS, aged 79, wife of Mr. Jabez Collins; after a long and trying illness, which she bore with fortitude, patience, and resignation. By this dispensation of Divine Providence, her husband has parted with a near and affectionate wife, and her children have lost a tender and indulgent mother.—She was a friend of the poor and feelingly sympathized with those in affliction. Her friends and relations are consoled in the midst of their afflictions with a belief that their irreparable loss is her everlasting gain.

*Communicated.*

In Killingly on the 13th inst. Mrs Abigail Heath, wife of Mr. Peleg Heath, in the 58th year of her age, after a distressing illness of four days, which she bore with Christian fortitude—and was an exemplary member in society.

At Pomfret, Col. Thomas Grosvenor, aged 80. A Patriot of the Revolution——He received an early education at College and made the profession of the law his study until 1775, when on the first alarm he embarked in the cause of his country and at the battle of Bunker Hill fought by the side of Warren when he fell. Lieut. G. soon after received a ball through the wrist which lodged in his breast, and he fell into the arms of a comrade. But the severity of the wound did not drive him from his post, for with him the cause of freedom outbalanced all other considerations. His intriped conduct on that dismal day, won the confidence of the nation, and will live in grateful remembrance. At the termination of the war, he left the army bearing with him a Colonel's commission and the approbation of the *Commander in Chief.* After this period Col. Grosvenor was successively appointed a judge of the County Court, and judge of Probate, and was elected a member of the Council of this state until he declined a re-election, all which offices he sustained with credit to himself, and credit to the State in which he lived.

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For New-York,

THE new packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler, will sail Thursday, 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M having very superior accommodations, and passage, including stores, reduced to two dollars. July 27, 1825.

MASONIC.

A COMMUNICATION of Somerset Lodge, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. *July 27*

Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months

Joseph Perkins.

July 26, 1825. tf17—

In eight Days!!

The Rhode-Island Lottery

*Draws in Providence,*

CAPITAL PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS,

*Tickets only* $4, $5, *shares in proportion.*

The Connecticut State Lottery

Draws the last of August,

1 OF 20,000, | 1 OF 2,000

1 10,000, | 1 1,000

1 5,000, | 10 500

*Tickets* $3, $5. *Halves* $1, 62.

for sale by S. BREWSTER, *Jr.*

*Norwich, July 27, 1825.* 17—

NORWICH

Iron Foundry

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*

will execute orders for Iron [illegible] for Machinery, &c. of the best [illegible] at short notice.

William C. Gilman

Norwich, July 27.

J. S. Gleasing

WOULD inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he [illegible] the Store Keeping Business at [illegible] Stand, opposite Col. R. C. Fatons [illegible], in

PLAINFIELD,

where may be found, *at all times*, for sale as low as can be bought, a general assortment of English and French

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hard, Cutlery, Crockery and

GLASS WARES,

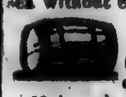
Medicines, Leather, &c.

The Members of the Rifle Company in Plainfield, are by this informed that the cloth and trimmings for the [illegible] uniform can be obtained at the above named store, at a very low rate, and made in a neat style by a first rate workman. The Caps for said company will be furnished by Mr. John Johnson, at his shop in Jewett-City.

*Plainfield, July 25th, 1825.*

70,000 Brick for sale,

an be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



40 bbls and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour,

for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has purchased the Clothier's Stand and works at Lovitt's Mills, where he will statedly carry on the

Cloth Dressing Business,

in its various branches.

Whoever employs this Clothier will find Work done with dispatch, and much to their mind;

Without doubt, the neatest that ever they've seen,

Whether blue, black, brown, red, yellow or green.

For further proof of the above stated facts, please try me and see.

LEVI H. SMITH.

*Lisbon, July 25, 1825.* 3w17

FLOUR.

THE subscribers have for sale, and keep constantly on hand superior

Rochester Flour,

of the first quality, and as low as it can be obtained in any part of the State.

ROATH & HYDE.

*July 27, 1825* 3w17

PRINTERS' NOTICE.

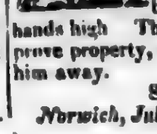
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney *June 22, 1825.*

100 good Weavers,

CAN be supplied with the first quality Yarn, to be woven into Plaids, and liberal prices given, if called for soon, at the Store of

MASON CLEVELAND & Co.

*Scotland, July 11, 1825* 3w15



CAME into the subscriber's premises, on the 24th inst. a stray black Horse, about 14½ hands high The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

*Norwich, July 26, 1825.* 3w17

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## POETRY.

### THE RETROSPECT.

Ah, years—that pass'd in sorrow by,
And hopes—that blossom'd to be blighted,
And angel forms—that charm'd the eye,
And angel songs that once delighted!
*Where are ye now?*—though fancy's flight
To you my soul doth sometimes bear,
Departed time's eternal night,
Re-echoes back the question, "WHERE?"

Oh! how has time, relentless time,
Plunder'd our years and hopes away—
Nor spar'd at morning's golden prime,
Nor spar'd at high meridian day.
Ah! as in autumn's dying hour,
Each breeze a funeral dirge hath been;
Fallen the youngest, sweetest flower,
Wither'd the bough most fair and green!

Vanish'd as hope's once sweet control,
And pleasure that like morning dew,
Came in its freshness on the soul,
Has lost its early richness too—
Nature in simple beauty drest,
Still [illegible] round the restless year,
And gazing on her yellow vest,
I sometimes think my change is near.

Not that my hair with age is gray,
Not that my heart has yet grown cold,
But, that remember'd friendships say,
Death loves not best th' infirm and old!
As [illegible] bosom knows and feels,
Left in the flower of life alone—
And many an epitaph reveals
[illegible] the white monumental stone.

[illegible] it strike! he shall not find
[illegible] reluctant spirit here—
[illegible] should I long to stay behind,
[illegible] comes cold, and sad, and drear—
[illegible] while others are at rest
[illegible] the same time has made,
[illegible] above my breast,
[illegible] fling its shade.

## [illegible]DLEY.

A gentleman of our acquaintance who resided within a few miles of the city, received, not long since, a young bear from a friend as a present. It was [illegible] safe keeping in an out house, containing among other things, a quantity of cider, adjoining to which was the shed for swine.—The bear had no sooner taken possession of his new quarters, than he began to give evidence of his acquaintance with the fashionable foibles and customs of the day, and among others, displayed one which, though "all the go" among the "Tom's and Jerry's" of high life, is nevertheless a custom, as Hamlet says, more honored in the breach than the observance. The hogs, of which there is a goodly number, great and small without discrimination, were discovered soon after his arrival, in a most ludicrous condition, staggering and reeling about the premises like true votaries of Bacchus, while some who appeared to have entered too freely into the sport were seen lying on all fours, wallowing in the mire, apparently, to use a cant phrase, completely done over; on examination, it was found that Bruin had emptied a hogshead of Cider, in honor of the occasion, by drawing the tap, in the performing of which, he displayed considerable readiness and ingenuity, to the no small gratification of his grunting associates, who by their frequent and liberal potations, seemed delighted with the "spree," and afforded at the same time a fine illustration of the good effects of drinking, from which a pretty moral might be drawn for the benefit of such as are ever fond of the "blue ruin."
*Philad. Eve. Post.*

### DIVORCE.

A few years previous to the French revolution, a young lady, an orphan, of the age of seventeen, who was very rich, was married to a young man without fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness; and it was with the utmost astonishment, that their neighbors and friends heard of their intending, by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law of divorce; but their surprise was still greater when two or three days after, they saw them married to each other again. The reason was that the young lady's guardians had only consented to the first union on condition that the lady's whole fortune should be secured to her; so that the husband could not engage in any beneficial use of the capital. The marriage was dissolved by the revolutionary law of divorce, and the lady, being mistress of her fortune, and being of age, proved her liberality and gratitude by making her husband master of the whole property.

### THE BAKER OUTWITTED.

A chimney sweeper's boy went into a baker's shop for a two penny loaf, and conceiving it to be diminutive in size, he remarked to the baker, he did not believe it was weight. "Never mind that, (replied the man of dough,) you will have the *less to carry.*" "True," rejoined the lad, and throwing on the counter three half pence, left the shop. The baker called after him that he had not paid money enough. "Never mind that, (hollood the boy) you will have the *less to count.*"

One day Mr. Curran said to Father O'Leary, the well known Roman Catholic priest, "Reverend Father, I wish that you were St. Peter." "And why, Counsellor, would you wish that I was St. Peter?" asked O'Leary. "Because, Reverend Father, in that case you would have the keys of heaven, & you could let me in." "By my honor & conscience, Counseller, replied the divine, "it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out." Curran enjoyed the joke, which he admitted had a good deal of reason in it.

An Irishman comparing his watch with the clock on St. Paul's Church, burst into a fit of laughter. Being asked what he laughed at, replied, "And how can I help it? here is my little watch, that was made by Paddy O'Flaherty, and which only cost me five guineas, has beat your big London clock there a full hour and a quarter since yesterday morning."


## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 1825. 4

## S. L'Hommedieu

REQUESTS persons who are desirous of making money without being compelled to work, this hot weather, to call at his

**Licensed Lottery Office**

*and secure a chance of obtaining*

**20,000 Dollars**

In N. Y. Grand State Lottery,

OR

**20,000 Dollars in**

Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery,

The first to be drawn 6th August; and the last about the 20th.

*** Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them and receive their pay.
*July 20th*, 1825. 16—

## Roath & Hyde

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Genuine Groceries,**

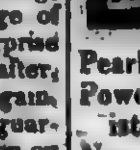
VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior,)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS,* *(a choice selection.)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c. &c.——ALSO——
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.
July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

## NEW GOODS.

AT the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge, leading from Chelsea to New-London, the subscriber is now opening for sale the following Goods from New-York.
Old Spirits, St. Croix Rum, (pure,) Boston do. Cognac Brandy, Cider do.
Holland Gin, Cold Spring do.
Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses, Figs, Raisins.



Young Hyson Tea, (superior quality,) Hyson Skin do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Candles,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Pearlash, Starch, Allum, Tobacco, Snuff,
Powder, Willimantic patent do. in canisters for Sportsmen, Shot,
New-York superfine Flour, (fresh,)
Corn Meal, Crackers, Rice,
Mess Pork, Pork Hams, smoked,
Codfish, Mackerel, Fine Salt,
Corn Brooms, Dimock's water proof Blacking, Stone Ware, &c. which will be sold for cash, as low as at any store in Chelsea.
N. B. Wanted, Walnut Wood.
Walter Rose, *Agent.*
Norwich, July 8th, 1825. 3w15—

## Preston Flannel Factory.

**JAMES COOK & SONS,**

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING**

& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard.

*Wanted immediately,*
8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.
*July* 13, 1825. 6w15—

## Cloth Dressing

**WOOL CARDING**

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.
Pitkin & Latham.
June 1st, 1825. 14—

## A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May* 24, 1825. 3w8—

## NEW STORE.

## New Goods, &c.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING and Daniel Burgess, have formed a connection in Trade under the firm of

**Daniel Burgess & Co.**

At the new store near the Union Factory, (so called,) where they would be gratified in waiting on those who will favor them with their custom.

They have just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

*SEASONABLE GOODS,*

which they offer for sale, for cash, good credit, or Produce, at as reasonable prices as can be bought in the County—but not wishing to have this Advertisement substantiate the fact, they invite all who wish to purchase first rate articles at low prices to call and examine for themselves. Among their present assortment are Mix'd Broad Cloth, Cassimeres & Satinets, Olive Velvet, Calicoes from 17 to 58 cents per yard, latest style. Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, Striped Cambrics, very fashionable for Cravats—Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vesting—Ready made Vests, at 8s 9d each—White & French Drilling—Italian Crape Lisse of different colors.——Gros De Naples, Levantine, Sarsnett & Florence Silks, Canton Crape, Fancy, Barcelona and Flag Silk Hdkfs. Lace Edging, Pipin, a regular assortment of gauze and other Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' super and common Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery, Linen Diaper & Bed Tick, Morocco, Kid and Satin Shoes, 1 case N. Y. fashionable Hats, a variety of Paper Hangings, first quality Scythes, Rakes and patent Hay Forks, Canal and Southern Flour by the barrel and quarter, a complete assortment of first rate Groceries, and many other articles not necessary to mention.
*Plainfield, July 4th*, 1825. 3w15—

## Blank Books, &c.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a great variety of BLANK BOOKS plain and feint ruled.

**BOOK BINDING,**

of evey description, executed in superior style.

American and French Paper-Hangings, *a great variety.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. GRIFFING'S SERMON on the Art of Preaching, delivered before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 25, 1825.

**Sunday School Books.**

The American Sunday School Union having established a Depository at the subscriber's store, a constant supply of their publications will be kept, and sold to Schools belonging to the Union at the Union prices.

Subscriptions received for the American S. S. Magazine, and Teacher's Offering.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*July* 12, 1825. 3w15—

## The Book of the Church;

By Robert Southey, L. L. D.

A FEW copies of the above valuable and interesting work, were left, a short time since, by the publishers, with the subscriber,—since which the entire edition (with the exception of these copies) have been disposed of.—Gentlemen, therefore, desirous of obtaining this work, will do well to apply immediately to T. ROBINSON, as those copies which remain unsold will be returned in a week or two, to the publishers at Boston. 1w

## Great Chance!

*Goods below the wholesale price!!*

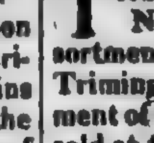
THE subscriber, being in a poor state of health and wishing to close up his business in Trade, will sell his Stock of Goods below Cost, *for Cash.* They consist of a large assortment of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

HARD & HOLLOW WARE,
*and Hats & Shoes of all kinds.*

Any one that is wanting, or will want within one year, any article I have, will do well to call and buy before they are gone, and not say "I am sorry I had not called."
CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me, on Book or Note, must make payment immediately, or they will be compelled to settle with an Attorney, on the first of October.
*Plainfield, July* 9, 1825. 3w15



## HATS,

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

## LOST,

A SMALL Red Morocco memorandum Pocket Book, in going from Bozrah Turnpike gate to Chelsea Landing, Containing about Forty-Eight Dollars, in Vermont, Connecticut, & New-York Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it *at this office.* July 20, 1825.

## Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. GAY.**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19. 16—

## Just received at the "Blue Store,"

SHETUCKET STREET,

a handsome assortment of Shaded

**Battiste,**

For Ladies' Dresses.

—ALSO—

A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low.
*Norwich, July* 6, 1825. 16—

## FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, &C.

**T. ROBINSON**

HAS just opened a large assortment of SUPERIOR and *low prized*

**PENKNIVES,**

Magnum Bonum, Ne Plus Ultra, Old English, and Common

**RAZORS,**

Razor Straps and Paste,
SCISSORS, various qualities,
Crayons, Pencils, Pencil Cases,

**POCKET-BOOKS,**

Wallets, Reticules, &c. a great variety,
*PAINT BOXES, REUGE,*
Cammel's-hair Pencils, Drawing Paper,
Colored & Embossed Paper, &c.
Metalic and Wood Shaving Boxes,
Shaving Brushes,
SOAPS, English, French and American,
French Extracts, Oils for the hair,
Cologne and Lavender Water,
☞ *superior quality.*
Tonquin Beans, Wafers & Sealing Wax,
Sealing Wax in boxes, assorted colors for Ladies, Wedgwood & Pocket Inkstands, Maynard & Noyes superior INK, liquid & in powders—Indellible Ink—Clothes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Tooth Powder——Backgammon Tables——Dissected Pictures—Visiting Cards—Card Cases, &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC,**

*for the Piano Forte, a great variety.*

——ALSO——

Riley's superior Flutes, Fifes, &c.

LIKEWISE, CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common Place Books, Memorandum Books, Alphabets, &c. of the best quality.
*July* 20. 3w16

## Bibles,

*PRAYER BOOKS, &C.*

**Just Received,**

AND FOR SALE AT
*R. HUBBARD'S*
BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of Pocket-Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Walker's Dictionaries, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, miniature editions, in elegant morocco, calf, and sheep gilt bindings.
July 20. 3w16—

## State Lottery Tickets

FOR SALE AT
*SAMUEL TYLER'S*
LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes as follows:*

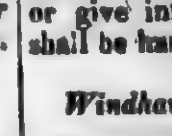
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection.

It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.
July 6, 1825. 14—



## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 8th ult. a light red farrow Cow, about 11 years old. Whosoever will return said Cow, or give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.
JOHN M. WILLIAMS.
*Windham, July* 6. 1825.

## $2 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of *Richard F. Warris*, about 14 years of age.—Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the Law.
AZEL HYDE, Jr.
*Franklyn, July* 19th 1825. 3w16—

## NEW GOODS

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by
Erastus Colt.
July 20. 16—

## W. HUNTINGTON

HAS received by the last steam-boat an addition to his former stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

Which he is selling very low for CASH. July 20. 16—

## NEW-YORK Cheap Store.

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**

FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India

**DRY GOODS,**

at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Colt's Store*, among which are an elegant assortment of

**BOMBAZINES,**

Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*

**FLORENCES,**

Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples.
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk

***VESTING,***

Barrage, Gros de Eta. Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKFS.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do.
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*

**FANCY RIBBONS,**

Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze, Do. Crape Lisse,
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers,
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics,
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Naukeens—Blue, Black and Green

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

Ladies Cloths,

Red, White, Green, and Yellow

**FLANNELS,**

3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*

**CARPETING,**

of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*

**RUGS,**

at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.
*Norwich-Landing, July* 12, 1825. 15

## 20,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000 Dollars,
*With a large number of smaller prizes, amounting in all to more than* 64,000 dollars.

Tickets $4,25, halves, quarters, and eights in proportion.

**Draws 6th August.**

LITERATURE LOTTERY
*draws 20th July.*

30,000 Dollars, 15,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,737 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars,
in all, amounting to upwards of 273,000 Dollars. Tickets $10, halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

Apply at the Lucky Office of

**S. Brewster, Jr.**

July 6. 14—

## Sabbath School Books.

**T. ROBINSON**

HAS on hand a good assortment of Sabbath School Books, Certificates, &c. Among them are the following, just from the Press:
The Potter's Common, by Mrs. Sherwood. Filial Duty.
History of Marten and his two little Scholars at a Sunday School.
The little Manufacturer, or the History of Sarah Wright.
Memoir of Keopuolani, late Queen of the Sandwich Islands.
*July* 12, 1825. 15

## 40 PORK HAMS,

2 bbls. Neats Tongues,
For sale by JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, July 12th*, 1825. 3w15—

July 6, 1825.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

SEASONABLE

**Dry Goods,**

*Which are offered*

Very low prices,

Consisting in part of
Super fancy print Calicoes,
do. Two Blue do.

BOLIVAR [illegible]

*(a new article for [illegible])*
Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch

**MUSLINS,**

Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples,
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk

[illegible]

*(a great variety.)*
Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazines,
*(for Gentlemen's wear.)*
Black Figured Silk and Valencia

**VESTINGS,**

Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver

***GLOVES,***

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols and band-boxes,

**India Floor Mats,**

Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. [illegible]

*—ALSO—*

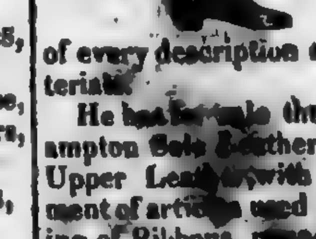
1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, [illegible]
A few pieces English [illegible]

**CARPETING**

On hand, Brussells, Venitian, [illegible]
Oil Cloth do.
Norwich.

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Binding Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, [illegible] cers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, and Channel Brads, Jiggers, [illegible] Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies [illegible] Buckles, Polished Hammers, [illegible] Rasps, Size Sticks, Allington's [illegible] Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, [illegible] Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of [illegible] sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. [illegible]

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have connected themselves in business in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from New-York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May* 24, 1825. tf8—

## Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

*—LIKEWISE—*

300 Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of
Ichabod Ward.
Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 13—

## TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main Street.—Apply to Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.
Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9—

*For sale by the Subscriber,*
Agent for the Patentee,
GALES' improved Corn Crackers & Bark Mills—the Mills are calculated for water or horse power.
JOHN LATHROP.
*July* 13, 1825.


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 17. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole N.



**COPARTNERSHIP**

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, under the name and firm of

*ROATH & HYDE.*

EDMUND D. ROATH,
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July, 1825. 3w16—

**NORWICH LINE.**

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**

**FANNY.**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

**The Fanny is a new Boat with** superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

**Fare from Norwich to New-York. $4,50.**

**Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.**

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *For Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf

**A Request.**

THOSE gentlemen who have occasion to pass over the Turnpike Road, leading from Norwich to Hartford, through Lebanon, in the course of this month, are requested to notice the state of repair said road is in, and how the eastern and western parts compare with each other, making the division at Columbia Meeting-House.

July 18th, 1825. 2w16—

**The Subscribers**

WISH to hire a Wool Roper. To a faithful workman good encouragement will be given. Enquire at their manufactory in Franklin.

L. F. & A. B. ALLEN.

*July 5, 1825.* 3w15—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a red COW, seven or eight years old, marked on the left ear, and has several bunches on her fore legs The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES PERKINS.

*Lisbon, July 16, 1825.* 3w16—

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of

**Dry Goods**

of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.

Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colors.)*

A splendid assortment of Light & Dark

**Calicoes and Muslins,**

Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd

*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*

Denmark Satins, Valencia &

**Linen Drillings,**

*(for gentlemen's pantaloons.)*

*Light Blue French Nankin,*

*(for boys summer wear.)*

Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,

*(for gentlemen's wear.)*

Souchong, Pongees, Drab Everlasting, White and Black Bolivar

**LEGHORN HATS,**

Shell and Horn Combs,

**Nankin & Canton Crapes,**

Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze

**HANDKFS.**

*Silk Long Shawls,*

Cashmere do. & Square do.

*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*

4-4 Irish Linens,

**Brown Tickenburg,**

Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other

**RIBBONS,**

Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE. Cotton do. Worsted do Silk do. Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton,

Ivory and Feather Fans,

Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets.

*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*

**Elegant Fig'd. Silks,**

Plain do.

Black & Col'd Swantines,

*Russia Sheeting,*

White 6-4 wide.

Blue and Yellow Nankins,

Waist and Vest RIBBONS,

*STRIPED BATIST,*

*(for Ladies' dresses.)*

White and Col'd. Satins,

**Satin Levantines,**

*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*

**Going! Going! Going!!!**

*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*

*Norwich, June 1st, 1825.* 9—

**NEW SUMMER GOODS.**

***H. B. BUCKINGHAM***

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

***DRY GOODS,***

suitable for the Season, which he will sell cheap for cash.

*Among them are*

Elegant black Gros de Naples,

**Heavy French Levantine,**

Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes, Plain and Striped Black Circassian,

Striped Florentine and Jean,

Blue Cassinett, Men's

**LEGHORN HATS.**

*PARASOLS of a large size,*

Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples

*VESTINGS,*

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,

Hosiery and Gloves,

*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*

**COMBS,**

*Figured and plain Ribbons,*

**LACES,**

White and Pink Crape Lisse,

Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do

White Muslin Dresses,

Sarcnett and Common

**CAMBRICS,**

Brown Cambric for Bonnets,

*RUSSIA DUCK,*

Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Silk and Cotton Flagg do.

Pink and other Gimps.

*He has also a complete assortment of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

AND

***Cassimeres,***

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this county.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

THE public are cautioned against reporting a certain scandalous story respecting the subscriber, upon the pain of a public prosecution—if it is stopped immediately, it will rest where it is, if not, it will be brought to a crisis. HARRIS ARNOLD.

*Sterling, July 12th, 1825.* 3w15—

8 Cases

***Seasonable Goods,***

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Cailcoes,** (new patterns.)

**Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,**

Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*

Shaded Gros de Naples,

Light & Dark figured do.

*Black Italian Silks,*

Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,

Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**

Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,

Long & Square Cashmere & Merigo

**SHAWLS.**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens. 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825 9—


*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. JOHN DOUGLAS,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Thomas Douglas, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law—And the said Executor is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest. JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*CHRISTOPHER WESCOT,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hannah Wescot, Administratrix, and John Buggs Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix and Administrator are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th day of July, 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*KENYON COVEY,*

late of Sterling, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tillinghast, of Voluntown, in said district, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said John Tillinghast, Administrator, is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Sterling, on the 13th of July 1825.

Attest, JOHN GORDON Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *JOHN GORDON Clerk.* 3w15

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months for the creditors to the estate of

*WILLIAM POLLARD,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. HARRIET POLLARD, Adm

*Preston, July 11, 1825* 3w15


***DYE-STUFFS.***

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*

4 Tons Copperas.

4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,

for sale by JOS. BREED.


## REFLECTOR.

### MORNING.

At this smiling season, when nature is decorated in the lovely robe of spring, & creation smiles in renewed youth & beauty, there is an hour peculiarly dear to the contemplative mind. This is the calm and soothing hour of morning twilight, when darkness seems unwilling to resign her empire, & mingles her pale shades with the brilliant hues of day. At such an hour, the soul expands itself, and seems to breathe a freer atmosphere, and it is capable of any sentiment of gratitude, spontaneously joins in the chorus of warbling birds, who are thus early awake, and "singing their great Creator."—Shall this hour, so soothing, so tranquil, be given to thoughtless lassitude and feverish slumber.

"Falsely luxurious, will not man awake
And starting from the bed of sleep, enjoy
The cool, the silent, the refreshing hour."

Rouse, O my soul, thy dormant powers, break from the dominion of the phantoms that surround thee, and resume with renewed alacrity, the meditations, and the duties of Morning.

Even at this early hour the street is not silent. But who are those that thus anticipate the day, and imbibe health and cheerfulness from the pure breezes of Morning? Not the great and the gay, who have passed the night in revelry and mirth. Not the children of dissipation, whose carriages break the silence of midnight. These are wrapt in prowless slumber, or retracing in bewildered dreams, the follies of the day, insensible to the beauties of a scene as far surpassing the painted representation of art, as the morning song of the lark is sweeter than the hoarse note of the raven.

The industrious laborer, whose toil thus early commenced, but scantily supplies the wants of a dependant family, is the first to break the hallowed silence of Morning. As the day advances, the different avocations of industry are resumed, the voice of the cheerful laborer is heard singing as he plies his daily toil, the saw and the hammer resound, in different directions, and here and there a solitary individual leans from the open casement and indulges in such meditations as the serenity of the scene inspires.

"God made the country, but men made the town," says Cooper, and in proportion as the wisdom of the Creator surpasses the insect powers of earth-born man, the beauties of nature rise superior to those of art. Here, all is life and animation. The breeze that whispers through the waving foliage of the grove, the stream that dashes down the chasm of the rock, or gently irrigates the vale below, the flowers that open their petels to the morning ray, the bee that kisses the cheek of the morning rose, and while he extracts the honied incense of her sweets, whispers his happiness in low unvaried murmurs, the melody of birds, and the careless whistle of the plough-boy—these strike upon the ear and open the heart of the listner, and with feelings of eager gratitude join the general chorus.

All nature wakes to praise its omnific Author, and he must be dead to feeling, and lost to all the noble sallies of the soul, whose heart will not wake to devotion and gratitude amid the beauties that open before him. But who are those who never wake? Who are those who once walked, and talked, and triumphed in the consciousness of existence?—The lonely tenants of the church-yard. The returning light of day gladdens not their solitary habitation—the Morning song of the lark breaks not the unvaried silence of the tomb. Alas, poor Maria!—If youth, beauty or talents could have claimed exemption from the grave, the pensive recollection of thy early fate would not blend itself with the Morning meditations of one who loved thee.—Memory still loves to linger over thy distant grave, and recall the few brief years of our friendship. Once, thou wert 'passing fair,' and thy lovely form was only equalled by the mind it enshrined. Now, cold and desolate is thy dwelling. The rose of beauty is faded, the lustre of thine eye is extinguished, and thou, who wast the grace and ornament of social circle, art consigned to the lowly mansion, appointed for all the living.'

O that thy gentle spirit would hover round the pen that records thy early destiny and inspire its feeble effusions with power to reach the hearts of those who survive thee. Then would they listen to the warning voice, and live for immortality.

In the gay morning of youth, when health and pleasure spread an enchanting veil over the dangers of futurity, they would learn to estimate the worth of that heavenly principle which can smooth the pillow of disease and pain, and compose the soul to holy resignation in the awful desolation of nature.

"By the sadness of the countenance, the heart is made better." Let us not then refuse a Morning visit to the tombs, though the sensibilities they excite, may cast a shade of melancholy over our meditations. While hope and joy and love hail with rapture the return of spring, the isolated and desolate heart turns from gay and animated scenes, to contemplate the end of all perfection.'

The spring returns, the Morning dawns, and nature awakes in re-animated beauty—but the lowly inmates of the grave must never wake. NEVER WAKE! forgive, eternal Providence, this momentary thought, *they shall awake.* The light of revelation, dawning on the darkness of human reason, like the rays of the sun scattering the mists of the morning, teaches the glorious truth that man shall live for ever. O immortality!—with what indelible characters art thou engraven on the human heart. The soul, conscious of her own eternity, refuses to be satisfied with aught beside, and cannot support the dreadful anticipation of 'sinking into naught.'

Hence it is that the human mind however it may be involved in darkness and error, even in the deepest shades of ignorance, extends its contemplations to a future life.

And are there men, and these too wearing the imposing name of philosophers, lovers of wisdom, who deprive the wretched of their last consolation? Yes there are some, even in this aera of light, who deny the soul's immortality. But if they are, as they pretend, the benefactors of mankind, let them not sharpen the arrows of death, by the gloomy apprehensions of an eternal sleep. Let them not say to the heart that has long buffetted the temptations of the world, and manfully withstood the storm, 'as well might ye have listened to the syren voice of pleasure, and caught the tranquil gratifications of sense, for the bright reversion of which you have been dreaming is but the offspring of a deluded imagination.'

If it be so, then farewell to peace. The ramparts of conscience are demolished, and man, proud man, who 'walks erect and looks at Heaven,' degenerates into a degraded reptile, the slave of vicious indulgence. If this be reason, 'my soul come not thou into their secret;' if this be reason, let me live and die a maniac. Yes, welcome the bright illusion that lights up my lonely and desolate path, with the hope of immortality; but thanks be to God, 'we *know* who we have believed.'—Since life and immortality are brought to light' we are not guided by the vain speculations of philosophy, at least that philosophy which confines its views to the operations of matter. There is a divine philosophy which soars into the regions of mind and analyses the structure of the world of intellect.

Guided by this glorious scene, man, though enveloped in ignorance and darkness, has learned to penetrate the cloud that hovers over the horizon of his being, and contemplate a brighter Morning than this which has prompted this imperfect effusion. The glorious orb that now comes dashing up the sky, brightening every drop of dew that glisters on the perfumed bud, is but a faint emblem of that bright sun which shines upon the soul that humbly seeks the guidance of God's eternal word.

The morning is beautiful, the surrounding landscape is rich in all the varied decorations of Spring, but O how faint, how imperfect the resemblance of that intellectual morning which breaks upon the soul with the consciousness of sin forgiven! Then it is that we breathe the invigorating atmosphere of heaven, and enjoy a happy foretaste of that eternal morning, which no cloud shall ever obscure, and that spring which no winter succeed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Minerva.*

### MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.

*Mr. Editor*—I have a wife that I often wish any one had but myself; and yet I would not change her for any wife I am acquainted with in New-York; but my dear rib has one shocking fault: she is possessed of the most fickle and variable taste that ever was known. On the day of my wedding it was the most dreadful weather I ever remember to have known. My dear wife, who piques herself on her courage, braved the intemperate air, and made me tramp on foot through every street, to view all the exhibitions.

She then insisted on our dining *tete a tete* quite *en deshabille*, without any ceremony, without friends or relations, at a famous chop-house in Maiden-lane. You see, from the very first day, she meant to have all her own way. I had often heard my poor father say, if you wish to be happy, never contradict your wife; accustom yourself to her ways, instead of trying to make her bend to yours; that will be much easier for you. I therefore adopted her rambling humor, and every day with my companion, sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, in a stage-coach or a post-chaise, we generally travelled about ten or twelve miles at least. Scarce was I inured to this fatigue, and beginning to find some pleasure in it, when my wife could not take the trouble of moving one step; it was torment to her feet to put them on the ground; her legs would swell with the least exercise; and sitting down on the sofa, she would fall asleep at one end of it, and I at the other.—My wife generally woke the first; that is, I always let her wake first, because I had made a vow never to act but by the impulsion she gave me. From that moment there was no peace in the house: she troubled herself with the minutest trifles; scolded the footman, snubbed one maid, and abused another. By three o'clock the cocks began to crow, while my wife was still scolding and screaming, and then I began; she muttered something against the footman, and I swore at him; she gave a sharp lesson to the housekeeper, and I put the good woman out of the room; we never can keep a servant above a month, at most.—One day, my wife, who had not stirred out of the house for two months, was reading the theatrical bill of fare, and proposed to me to go to Chatham Garden theatre; of course, I complied. We laughed all the evening like two mad creatures. The next morning she was up by break of day; almost in tears because there was no play to be seen in the morning; I took her to see the Rotunda and the American savages; and after she had wearied herself with these curiosities, we went to see the Museum, which took us up the rest of the morning till dinner time, when she desired to go to the Park theatre, which playhouse she left in the midst of a most interesting piece, to go to Castle Garden. In about six months after, churches, popular preachers, and burials, were our sole occupations: my wife invented every day some new act of beneficence, and we gave ourselves up to devotion. But one day, on account of a new-fashioned gold cross, as an ornament of dress, my wife laid aside her prayer-book for the fashionable magazines, which she now never leaves off studying: she invents caps, I plan the pattern and cut off my coats; she has her hair arranged *a l' enfant*, I have mine dress like Brutus; she gives four hundred dollars for a real oriental shawl; I give the same for a very valuable ring; in a word we set the fashions, for there is no lady more extravagant than my wife, and no man more rediculous than myself. And where are we just at this time? at a farm about thirty miles from town, occupied solely with our poultry, our pigeons, our rabbits, and our horned cattle; my wife, so dissipated for the last twelve months, is now only taken up with her husband, and we set all the village the example of a patriarchal life: but where shall we be, I wonder, six months hence? Alas! I cannot tell; but as there is only one step from the depths of wisdom to the extreme of folly, I confess I dread the metamorphosis that may take place. In the mean time I will never depart from my system: whatever my wife shall choose to do, I will do the same. However, in my present uneasy state of mind, I write to you, persuaded that you will give me good advice; which perhaps, notwithstanding, I may never follow; yet, where you may visit, I permit you to read this letter; not entirely to amuse the company, but to let my married brethren take example by the first foolish obedience of DANIEL PLIANT.

*From the United States Literary Gazette.*

### A RESIDENCE IN GLASGOW.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have at last found leisure to redeem my promise of giving you an account of my visit to the "commercial metropolis" of Scotland. On the thirteenth morning after leaving New-York, we caught a glimpse of the blue hills of Ireland, and it hailed the strong fumes of her turf fires. The odour was not quite so grateful as that you are regaled with from the young pine-trees, as you approach our own southern coasts; but it came fresh from the land, & that was enough to give it a gest to those who had not seen the green earth for a whole month. The day was fine, but calm. Towards evening, however, a breeze sprung up; and, before we went to sleep, we could discern the rocky and naked hills of the Western Isles.

To the American traveller approaching the western coasts of Scotland, the most striking feature of the country, is the bare and desolate aspect of the surface. As he sails up the Clyde, he sees here and there a romantic spot which city opulence has appropriated for the site of a villa, and the enjoyment of health or of indolence. On drawing near to the "squares" of Greenock he is struck with a few of the peculiarities of auld Scotland: draught-horses of hideous, disproportioned make, with legs thick enough to be split up into a double set for any American quadruped of the same kind; a profuse display of bare feet and ankles, on the part of the women and children on the wharf, the ankles of the former remarkable for their done air of massiveness, strength, and durability; and "tho' last, not least," the harsh accents of the national dialect, growling along the line of sellers, inquirers, and porters, that forms an animated margin to the quay.

A steam-boat passage succeeded, and brought me to Glasgow in a few hours. It was Saturday afternoon, when I arrived. I had barely time to enjoy one noble view, as I hurried along to my boarding-house, or "lodgings," as the Scotch call it. The view I have mentioned, is that which, all at once, presents itself to you, on entering the principal street of the city, after you come up from the river.—I have been you know in many a "fayre countrie," and have seen many a fine city; but the view from the west end of Argyll street eastward to Trongate street of this city, if taken on a summer afternoon, while a little shade yet falls on the south side, is one of the most striking I have ever seen. The street is very wide; and to the terminating point of your view, about a mile long. If you stand in the western part of the street you have before you a history of the architectural taste of successive ages. Near you are the neat, but comparatively slight, fabrics of modern days, farther eastward, the air of the buildings becomes more and more ancient and venerable, till your eye rests on the spire of the Tron church, on the one hand, and that of the old Tolbooth on the other. The mass of stone of every shape and hue, and the grotesque aspect of some of the time-worn edifices in the eastern end of the street, are new and striking objects to the eye of an American.

My first rally into the street was on Sunday morning, to St. John's church, a non-descript piece of architecture in the eastern part of the city, but the centre of attraction for the many passengers who throng the pavement of the Gallowgate, as they move onward "to hear Dr. Chalmers." I went in company with the son of my landlady, who occupied a pew in that church. The steps were thronged by a crowd of rejected applicants for admission; the desire of hearing so distinguished a preacher, inducing many strugglers to attempt forcing their way in, to the no slight inconvenience of the legitimate pew-holders.

We got in just as the preacher rose to read out the first psalm. The reading was excessively awkward, his voice wretched, and his pronunciation so disfigured by national accent as to be sometimes unintelligible. Still there was a vein of deep and earnest emotion pervading the whole exercise, which made it, to say the least, impressive. His opening prayer I shall remember while I live. It was begun in the low husky utterance, which he has entailed on himself by that excessive exertion of the voice which is inseparable from the vehemence of his emotions, and the climax fashion of his interminable sentences.—At first he was barely audible; but he seemed to gather strength as he proceeded. There was still, however, a kind of hesitancy in his manner; he seemed to labor, with gigantic conceptions, for which even his own lofty expressions were utterly insufficient. His countenance bespoke a solemnized fervency of feeling, such as I had never before seen on human features. The vehemence of his manner startled me at first; but I soon lost sight of this, and of his accent, and of all that was disagreeably peculiar in his manner. A more sublime address to the throne of eternal majesty I have never heard from the lips of man. The force of the preacher's mind seemed to burst through the veil that hides the spiritual world from ordinary minds, and to be holding intercourse with living and present realities. Every thing that he wished you to perceive, became as it were, palpable to the very sense. In the conceptions of his grand, but somewhat rude mind, the grotesque I found often mingled with the sublime. What do you think, for instance, of the following idea in a prayer? Alluding to the commercial distress then prevailing, and interceding for the victims of a glutted market, his expressions were, "And now that the surfeited and overlain world is rolling back on the heads of its children, the fruits of their frantic speculations," &c.

But it was in the sermon that the preacher seemed to make his deepest impression. He began in the same manner as in the psalm & the prayer, & went thro' the introduction in a sort of conversational undertone which almost bordered on the ludicrous. As his ideas expanded, and his feelings began to play, he became more and more animated in his delivery, from animation he rose to vehemence, & from vehemence I had almost said to phrensy; he literally screamed till his voice broke. His one and only gesture was repeated with fierce and yet fiercer energy till he seemed about to fling himself from the pulpit. Then his corporeal powers would fail; he would make a long pause, and wipe off the copious perspiration which actually gushed from his head and face. Here a roar of coughing &c. &c. from all parts of the church reminded you of the breathless stillness, which had hitherto reigned over the audience. Silence once more resumed its sway, and the preacher began again in his low broken utterance. Again he rose, & again he sunk under fatigue; till at last, he was fairly compelled to take refuge in the expedient of breaking off and giving out a psalm to be sung, while he was recovering his jaded energies.

The succession of effort and respite in the speaker, drew away my attention, some times even from the magnificent successions of images which the eloquence of the composition raised before me; and more than once, I could not help thinking of an account of an


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

English boxing-match, which I had read in an old newspaper; the pugilists had so many rounds of athletic effort and so many minutes respite, in succession, till the struggle was closed. However, to speak the sober truth, there is a moral sublimity in the spectacle of a man sacrificing his health and his life to a sacred enthusiasm; and this must be the sum total of the eloquence of Dr. Chalmers' delivery; for in every other point of view it has no power whatever.

In force and sublimity of thought, Dr. Chalmers has surpassed the whole generation of preachers among whom he lives. For my own part, I never had so many knew and stupendous thoughts brought before me in one hour, as in the discourse I heard that morning. They say that people of every, and of no character, crowd to hear this preacher. I do not wonder at the fact. Mental excitement is, more or less, the happiness of all men; and certainly it can no where be had to a higher pitch, than in a sermon of Dr. Chalmers.

*From Ackerman's Repository.*

## THE PINCH OF SNUFF.

It is now many years since a widow of about twenty, who had some business at Brussels, stopped for a short time at a hotel in that city; she dined at the *table d' hote*, and generally spent a part of the evening in the public room. This youthful widow, whose name was Dorval, was precisely that sort of a person whom the men all adore, and the women abuse; the former declared she was the loveliest and the most bewitching of creatures: the latter vowed she had not the smallest claim to beauty. Whatever were her claims, however, one thing is certain, the coldest hearts found her irresistible. Her slight but finely rounded form, though too *petite* for dignity, was a model of grace. Her features could not boast the cold regularity which, in the critic's eye, constitutes beauty; but the brilliancy of her complexion, the varied expression of her speaking eyes, and the bewitching archness of her smile, rendered her a dangerous object to a man of sensibility. She had only been a few days at the hotel, when an English gentleman chanced to dine at the public table; he was struck at the first glance with her charms, and being well acquainted with foreign manners, he thought he might address himself rather freely to a lady whom he found at a table d'hote; he complimented her, she replied with spirit but with becoming reserve. —The Englishman, whom we shall call Milborne, became every moment more fascinated, puzzled however by the apparent inconsistency in her situation and manners, he asked if she would accompany him to the theatre; she refused in a tone which showed plainly that she considered the proposal an insult. "Very well," cried Milborne, pulling out an elegant snuff box, "then you shall take a pinch of snuff." "I never take a pinch of snuff, sir," cried the widow, turning up her pretty little nose with an air of ineffable disdain. "So much the worse, madam; you lose one of the greatest pleasures in life. I have tried all sorts of enjoyments; one thing fatigued, another disgusted me; this pleasure brought repentance, and that satiety. At last I determined to look out for something of which I should not tire. It suddenly struck me that in my fits of vexation and *ennui*, I had found occasional relief from a pinch of snuff; so I became a snuff taker five years ago, and from that time to the present I have had no ennui. Come madam, let me advise you to try my remedy for this distemper, with which we are all visited more or less."

"I have no occasion for it," replied the lady coldly "I am not troubled with ennui, and if I were, I should think there are more rational means of dispelling it." "Name them, madam, if you please." "Reading, reflection, the offices of benevolence, the pleasures of society." "Ah, madam, I have tried all that; reading set me to sleep; reflection made my head ache; benevolence I own is pretty well, but one cannot occupy one's self in that way from morning till night; as to the pleasures of society, I have been cheated by one half of my acquaintance and laughed at by the other. I am therefore not very favorably disposed to mankind. So you see, madam, I have nothing left for it but to amuse myself in this way;" and opening his snuff box he took a pinch and presented it to her.

Thoroughly provoked at what she considered unpardonable rudeness, she rose to leave the room. "Nay madam," cried Milborne, "you must not go in anger." "I am not angry, sir," cried the lady, then trying to disengage her hand, which he had taken hold of. "You forgive me then?" "Yes," replied she, but not in the most placid tone in the world. "Very well, then, to prove that you don't bear malice, take a pinch of snuff."

At these words the widow's patience & temper both forsook her, she burst into tears.—Some of the gentlemen present advanced, and one of them, Comte de S——, asked Milborne in a haughty tone what he meant by insulting the lady. The Englishman immediately took fire; he replied in a tone of defiance which frightened madam Dorval. She endeavored to stifle the dispute, by protesting she was not offended; but the gentlemen were both too hot, excited to be easily pacified; they dissembled their resentment till the widow had left the room; but as soon as she did, the dispute was renewed. In a few minutes it rose to such a height that a meeting was arranged for the following morning; and thus for no greater cause than a lady's refusal to take a pinch of snuff, two men who were not destitute either of common sense or principle, so far in their anger forgot both, as to be guilty of the folly and impiety of risking their own, and seeking each other's life.

Both, perhaps repented when the challenge was given and accepted; but it was then, according to the notions of false honor, so prevalent among mankind, too late. They retired to their respective apartments; Milborne wrote two or three letters and began to pace his room, deeply engaged in ruminating on the probable event of the approaching meeting.

Suddenly he fancied he smelt fire; he threw open the door of his chamber and beheld the stair-case enveloped in smoke. His first thoughts were for others; he ran to the different apartments, vociferating "Fire!" In a few moments every body in the house was alarmed; all hastened to escape; and Milborne, on going down stairs, found a greater part of the inmates assembled in the street before the door of the hotel. It was indeed time, for the flames were bursting out in every direction. The first person whom Milborne saw was his antagonist. "My" cried the Englishman at sight of him, "where is madam?"—They looked eagerly around, she was not to be seen.

"Oh, heavens!" exclaimed the landlord, "she must be lost—see her chamber is on fire." "A ladder quickly," cried Milborne. "We have none; and if we had, it would be of no use, you would perish without being able to save her." "I will try however," cried Milborne, and breaking from his antagonist, who, shocked at the certain death to which he seemed devoting himself, caught hold of his arm; he rushed back into the flames.

"He will be lost" exclaimed the by-standers. "No, no!" cried Comte de S——. "Providence will not suffer him to perish;" and he hastened in search of a ladder, which he recollected to have seen in the morning at a little distance from the hotel. He was fortunate enough to find it; in a few moments it was reared against the windows at which Milborne was seen with madam in his arms.

"God be praised," cried the Englishman frequently, as he descended with his lovely burthen, whom terror had deprived of her senses. "God be praised" was echoed by all present with a feeling of mingled joy and terror, as they saw the floor of the apartment fall with a terrible crash. Milborne had found her lying insensible on her bed; he wrapped her in his arms and saved her from being burnt, but he was himself very much scorched. He delivered her to the care of the women, and it being by this time ascertained that no lives were lost, Milborne and the Comte hastened to convey her to her new lodging. She was at that moment hardly capable of speaking, but she begged to see him in the morning. The gentlemen then separated to take some repose, but not before they had shaken hands in amity.

The next morning, Milborne waited upon the widow. "Ah! my preserver cried she, starting up as she entered, and clasping both his hands in hers, "what shall I say to you, how can I thank you? how can I ever repay?" —"Repay! nonsense take a pinch of snuff," cried Milborne in a tone of affected gaiety, which ill disguised the emotions the beautiful widow's fervent gratitude had called forth.—My readers will believe that this time she did not refuse. "Don't you find it excellent indeed," cried Milborne." "Yes, excellent indeed," replied she, when the fit of sneezing which it occasioned had subsided—"I thought," said Milborne in a tone of triumph, "that you could be prevailed upon to taste it; but this is nothing; I have with me samples of all the different kinds of snuff that are used, and some which I have myself introduced, and had compounded under my own direction; you shall try them all."

The widow perhaps, would rather have been excused from giving this proof of her gratitude, but what could she deny to her deliverer; We do not know how far she became a connoisseur in snuff, for in a very few days Milborne found that his "penchant" for it began to be superseded by another "penchant;" in short the widows fine eye's caused certain unpleasy sensations, which even his favorite amusement of snuff taking could not dissipate. One day while he was sitting with her, he suddenly flew into a fit of abstraction; & his box, which he held in his hand, dropped upon the floor. "How unlucky! you have spilled all your snuff," cried Madam Dorval, stooping to pick up the box. "Never mind," says Milborne, gently detaining her hand as she presented it to him; snuff is a good thing, but it is not a panacea for every care." "Indeed!" cried the widow archly; "and pray when did you discover that." "Not till to-day; I have taken three times my usual quantity, in order to put you out of my heart; but I can't. I see clearly there is only one way to manage that matter satisfactorily. I must either marry you or run away from you. Now my dear madam which shall I do?" "Run away, to be sure," cried the widow, but what signifies what a woman says when her eyes contradict her tongue? Milborne trusted to the former and he was right: he pressed his suit with ardor: mutual explanation took place. The Englishman was rich, whimsical, but noble minded being. The widow was virtuous, well born but comparatively poor. No obstacle opposed a union which they mutually desired. In the course of two years after it had taken place, Milborne was the happy father of two lovely children and the infantine caresses and the attention of his beautiful wife occupied him so completely, that he no longer felt ennui, and we are assured that his snuff box was discarded.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

## PIRACY, AS IT REALLY IS.

We have read a pamphlet of about fifty pages, entitled "Narrative of the shipwreck, of the brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, and murder of five of her crew by Pirates, on the coast of Cuba, December, 1821," which discloses scenes of horror and suffering that are almost incredible. The author is Daniel Collins, one of the two survivors of the crew, and we are assured by persons of respectability, that his relation is entitled to belief. It is well written; and as it is published for the benefit of an unfortunate seaman, we hope it will meet with a liberal sale. We annex a short extract, giving an account of the murder of the writer's companions:

"The seven pirates and four fishermen, as before, now proceeded with us towards the beach until the water was about three feet deep, when they all got out: the two fishermen to each canoe, hauling us along, and the pirates walking by the side of us, one to each of our crew, torturing us all the way by drawing their knives across our throats, grasping the same, and pushing us back under the water which had been taken in by rocking the canoes. While some of us were in the most humiliating manner beseeching of them to spare our lives, and others, with uplifted eyes were again supplicating that Divine mercy which had preserved them from the fury of the elements, *they* were singing and laughing, and occasionally telling us in broken English, that "Americans were very good beef for their knives." Thus they proceeded with us nearly a mile from the vessel, which we were now losing sight of by doubling a point at the entrance of the Cove before described: and when within a few rods of its head, *where we had before seen the human bones*, the canoes were hauled abreast of each other, from twelve to twenty feet apart, preparatory to our execution.

The stillness of death was now around us—for the very flood-gates of feeling had been burst asunder, and exhausted grief at its fountain.—It was a beautiful morning—not a cloud to obscure the rays of the sun—and the clear blue sky presented a scene too pure for deeds of darkness. But the lonely sheet of water, on which, side by side, we lay, presented that hopeless prospect which is more ably described by another—

"No friend, no refuge near:
All, all is false and treacherous around:
All that they touch, or taste, or breathe, is Death."

We had scarcely passed the last passing look at each other, when the work of death commenced.

They seized Captain Hilton by the hair—bent his head and shoulders over the gunwale, and I could distinctly hear them chopping the bone of the neck. They then wrung his neck, separated the head from the body by a slight draw of the sword, and let it drop into the water; there was a dying shriek—a convulsive struggle—and all I could discern was the arms dangling over the side of the canoe, and the ragged stump pouring out the blood like a torrent.

There was an imploring look in the innocent and youthful face of Mr. Merry, that would have appealed to the heart of any one but a pirate. As he rose on his knees, in the gesture of a penitent, supplicating for mercy even on the verge of eternity, he was prostrated with a blow of the cutlass, his bowels gushing out of the wound. They then pierced him through the breast in several places with a long pointed knife, and cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Captain's dog repulsed in his repeated attempts to rescue his master, sat whining beside his lifeless body, looking up to these blood-hounds in human shape, as if to tell them that even brutal cruelty would be glutted with the blood of two innocent, unoffending victims.

Bridge and the Cook, they pierced through the breast, as they had Merry, in several places with their knives, & then split their heads open with their cutlasses. Their dying groans had scarcely ceased, & I was improving the moment of life that yet remained, when I heard the blow behind me—the blood and brains that fled all over my head and shoulders warned me that poor Russel had shared the fate of the others: and as I turned my head to catch the eye of my executioner, I saw the head of Russel severed in two nearly its whole length, with a single blow of the cutlass, and even without the decency of removing his cap. At the sound of the blow, Manuel, who sat before me, leaped overboard, and four of the pirates were in full chase after him. In what manner he loosed his hands, I am unable to say—his escape, I shall hereafter explain. My eyes were fixed on my supposed executioner, watching the signal of my death—he was on my right hand and partly behind me—my head which was covered with a firm tarpaulin hat, was turned in a direction that brought my shoulders fore and aft the canoe—the blow came—it divided the top of my hat, struck my head so severely as to stun me, and glanced off my left shoulder, taking the skin and some flesh in its way and divided my pinion cord on the arm. I was so severely stunned that I did not leap from the canoe but pitched over the left side, and was just arising from the water, not my length from her, as a pirate threw his knife which struck me, but did not retard my flight an instant; and I leaped forward through the water, expecting a blow from behind at every step.

The shrieks of the dying had ceased—the scene of horrid butchery in the canoes was now over—Manuel and I were in the water about knee deep—two of the pirates after me, and all the rest, with the fishermen, except one pirate, after Manuel. We ran in different directions * * *

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Yates Republican, July 12.*

*A proud day for the State of New-York.*—On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie Canal will be completed, and water immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to N. York. The short space of eight years and two months only, will have passed away, since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for the world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before, an uninterrupted artificial navigation, (including the Champlain Canal,) of 414 miles, and this too through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, through swamps and solid rock. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected? By the unrestricted energies of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789. which sum it has been enabled to raise on the most advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by tolls collected; after which, a revenue of $1,000,000 will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and ennobling objects. Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed; far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the great agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of $10,000 annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the intelligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teeming productiveness of our soil. We have loaned by tens of thousands, to our enterprising and patriotic fellow citizens, for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusion of learning. We have constructed a state prison, on the best model extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched in various ways and by various means, every section of the state.—In fact, what have we not done, in the march of improvement? Yet who feels oppressed by reason of the expenditures thus occurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended returns again in a two fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished?—By men young in the science of self-government, who have been scarcely half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent, and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who, then, is not proud of being a New-Yorker?"

## THE WEATHER.

Several persons died at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 18th inst. in consequence of drinking cold water, & the heat of the weather.

A thermometer in the shade, in the village of Penn-Yan, Yates county, N. Y. stood at 100, on Sunday the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock.

*Orange Springs, July* 20.—Thermometer 99 in the shade.

*Albany, July* 20.—The thermometer at the academy, on Monday night, at 9 o'clock was 81. Yesterday at 7 A. M. 71, 2 P. M. 91.

*Newburgh July* 19.—The heat on the 10th, 11th and 12th of this month, was more oppressive than has been experienced for a number of years. The thermometer in this village, fluctuated during the three days from 90 to 96 degrees, in cool situations.

*Montreal.*—Thermometer at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. July 9th. 76, 85. 10th. 75, 91. 11th. 77, 93. 12th. 81, 90. 13th. 69, 91. 14th. 70, 89. 15th. 73, 89.

*Wiscasset, July* 15.—During the present week we have had uncommonly warm weather. By a thermometer kept in Edgecomb, it is stated that the mercury stood Monday, at 9 A. M. at 103.

Tuesday, M. at 107—10½ in the shade.

It has been much warmer however in the interior—at Gardiner on Sunday, the mercury stood at 130 degrees in the sun

*Baltimore, July* 19.—The heat in this city on Sunday and yesterday was again very oppressive. The thermometer at the Exchange ranged as follows:—Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. 82; 3 o'clock P. M. 88—Monday (yesterday,) at 8 o'clock A. M. 82; 3 o'clock P. M. 89.

*Norfolk, July* 16.—We observe from our Northern papers received during the last week, that the excessive heat of the weather is not confined to this section of country, where the thermometer during the last fortnight has ranged far above its accustomed temperature, and for many days in succession from 88 to 92 degrees of Fahrenheit, in fair exposures. Still our town continues very healthy. Copious showers of rain within the last 48 hours, have much mitigated the intensity of the heat, and re-animated the drooping vegetation of our fields and gardens, but it is still very close and sultry.

*Windsor, VT. July* 18.—The temperature of the air by a well situated thermometer, on Monday last, was 96 degrees F. and continued near that temperature for several hours. Tuesday at 1 P. M. it indicated the same but fell much more rapidly. The Dew Point was also unusually high, on the latter day it was 95 F. quantity of water in atmosphere such, that if wholly condensed, would be nearly nine inches deep.

*Poughkeepsie, July* 20.—After three of the hottest days we have felt this season, our village and vicinity was visited, Tuesday evening, with an uncommonly severe storm of thunder and lightning. One of the chimnies of the large three story brick house in Main street, occupied by Mr. Cunningham as a store, and by Mrs. Haight as a boarding-house, was struck, and a considerable number of bricks knocked off. During the same storm, the hay-house of Mr. Smith Upton, of Stanford, was struck, and together with about three tons of hay which it contained, was consumed.

A barn belonging to Mr. Stratten, a short distance from the village of Catskill, was also consumed, together with all its contents.

It is believed that the present is the warmest summer we have had for the last fourteen years. The summer is but little more than half spent, & yet we have had more extremely hot days than we frequently have in the whole season. Yesterday the mercury was at 94, nearly as high as it has been this season.

*Virginnes, (VT.) July* 14.—On Sunday last, about 6 o'clock, afternoon, a violent gale of wind passed through this and several of the adjacent towns. The weather had for some hours previous been excessively hot, the sky entirely unclouded, and scarce a breeze of air was perceptible. A few moments before the storm commenced, a small cloud, attended by terrific explosions of thunder, and sharp flashes of lightning, appeared in the northwest. The wind first breezed moderately, but soon its velocity and force increased to so great a degree of violence that it seemed for a time as though the earth would be stripped of its vegetation and the people be deprived of a covering. The damage to crops, orchards, &c. is very great. In Hinesburg a new two story house and several barns and sheds were blown down, and the crops of corn and other grain greatly injured.

*Massachusetts in Trouble.*—There is now a correspondence going on between the Executive of this State, and that of New-Hampshire and Connecticut, in reference to the settlement of the boundary lines between this and those two states.

A few years since the good people of Connecticut took it into their heads that Massachusetts was too large, and their own territories too small, and they forthwith proceeded to put things to rights, by cutting off a slice of this State, and adding it to Connecticut. The prospect of success which accompanied the exertions of our southern neighbors has proved an inducement for the Legislature of New-Hampshire, to see if there is not some limb on her north side that wants amputating. Commissioners have been appointed already to enter into an examination of the affair. No doubt the result of their council will be, like Connecticut, to take a piece.

Rhode Island, thinking the necessity of an enlargement of her person greater than either New-Hampshire or Connecticut, and unwilling to pursue the ordinary but tardy process of adjustment by treaty, proposes to sue poor Massachusetts and attach the whole of the ancient Nipmuc country. This is spunk in good earnest. There is but one alternative for this state, that is to emigrate to the West, or be eaten up by her hungry neighbors.

*National Ægis.*

*From the Hampshire-Register.*

## EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

In South Hadley on the morning of the 21st ult. as a colored man was leaning against the door post during a thunder shower, the house was struck on the ridge. The electric fluid ran down a rafter—followed the plate a short distance and descended a stud and continued down the door post till it come against the man's shoulder. It then glanced on to his shoulder, ran across his breast, and down his leg, and struck upon the sill of the house. The man was burnt considerably in several places, and was sensless and motionless, or nearly so, during the day. His physician said he must die. He continued in this state during the day, at times apparently in distress.

In the evening there came up another shower, and the lightning struck a tree about eight rods from the house. The shock produced in the man a violent agitation, soon after which he opened his eyes, and in the course of half an hour was so far recovered as to be able to walk the room. The next morning he walked half a mile, and felt no special ill effects remaining except soreness.

This shews that electricity is a salutary remedy for one who is injured by lightning. It is desirable that those, who may hereafter be affected in a similar manner, should receive a shock from an electrical machine.

I cannot close this without making one remark relative to the inefficiency of the greater part of the lightning rods to defend the buildings to which they belong. It has been proved by a course of experiments, as appears from the last No. of Silliman's Journal of Science that the influence of a rod only extends to a distance equal to twice the height of the rod above the building. So that if a rod rising 6 feet above the ridge will attract the electric fluid at the distance of 12 feet. So that if a rod rise 6 feet from the centre of a ridge 24 feet long, the building will be protected, but if it rise from the end it will not be secured. A building 40 feet long is secured by a rod in the centre 10 feet high: but if the rod rise at the end it must ascend twenty feet above the ridge.

HUDSON, N. Y. JULY 20, 1825.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It is our melancholy duty to announce to our friends abroad, the occurrence of a very destructive fire, which broke out last evening in the most populous part of our city. The particulars, as far as we could gather them, at 3. A. M. are as follows:

The fire broke out between 8 and 9 o'clock in a stable occupied by Amiel Barnard, situated on Cherry Alley, in rear of a house in Union street, belonging, we believe, to the assignees of the late Bank of Hudson: from thence it spread north to the wool ware house and satinett factory of Mr. Jonathan Stott, to the dwelling-house of the same gentleman, & the buildings adjoining, across Warren-street, Prison-Alley, and to the house of Mr. Richard Macy. We have enumerated the buildings destroyed as follows:

On Cherry-Alley—One wool ware house, one satinett weaving factory and nine barns.

Warren-street, south side—The dwelling-house of Mr. Stotts, with a satinett weaving factory adjoining; one belonging to the estate of David Lawrence, Esq. deceased, the old building formerly occupied as the Bee printing office, a dwelling-house and a building occupied as a dwelling and a grocery, all belonging to the estate of the late Hezekiah Dayton; and a brick dwelling occupied by Captain Edward Jenkins.

Warren-street, north side—A dwelling house, belonging to, and occupied by Fletcher M. Breckman, Esq. two belonging to Doct. John Tallman; one owned by Mr. Hubbell, occupied as a shoe store and a dwelling-house, and one belonging to the estate of the late Abishai Barnard, with the out-houses attached to each.

Diamond-street—The dwelling house of Mr. Richard Macy.

We have only time for a single remark in relation to this terrible calamity. At one time we trembled for the whole city—we expected, fearfully expected, that its termination would leave us but a heap of ruins; but thanks to an over-ruling Providence, its devastating career was checked, next to which we owe it to the activity of our firemen and citizens, aided by the enterprising company from Athens, and especially do we owe our preservation to the Nantucket fashion of building brick gables and wooden fronts to the tenements. We will not hazard an opinion as to the amount of property destroyed. It is thought by many to be the work of an incendiary.

*Columbian Republican (Extra.)*

Gen. La Fayette, on his return from his tour to the East, left Portland on Sunday morning. It is said that Gov. Parris declined accompanying him to the limits of the State, on the ground of its being the Sabbath; and that he invited him to postpone his departure till Monday, in order that he might accompany him. This fact deserves to be mentioned to the praise of Gov. Parris; for even if there was a necessity of La Fayette's travelling on that day, there was none for the Governor, and though he might have found in the example of other men elsewhere, some apology for travelling on the sabbath under such circumstances, yet he rightly judged it his duty not to countenance, *by his example*, a practice which is becoming a great reproach to the people. The example of men who hold a prominent rank in society has an influence, so direct and efficacious, upon the manners and morals of the community, that they are bound to regulate their conduct with a view to the example they may set, as well as to its propriety in itself. They, especially, should avoid even the *appearance* of evil. It should not be enough for them that circumstances may justify conduct which otherwise would be improper: for the example will have influence, while these circumstances may not be known, or, if known, may not be taken into consideration.—*Mass. Yeoman.*

## GENERAL BARTON.

Many of our readers have probably heard that this individual (who was distinguished in the war of the revolution by the daring capture of Gen. Prescott, on Rhode-Island,) has been imprisoned for several years in Vermont, for debt; and they may have heard also many touching appeals to the generosity and justice of the country to restore him to liberty.

It was said, a few weeks since, that General La Fayette intended, while on his journey through Vermont, to stop at Danville, the place of Gen. Barton's "imprisonment," and liberate him by paying the debt for which he is confined. This, however, we suppose was not done, as nothing has been said on the subject since. Gen. La Fayette, if he contemplated such a step, probably ascertained that there was no occasion for his interference.

There has, we suspect, been much misplaced sympathy for Gen. Barton. His imprisonment, if it may be called such, is entirely voluntary on his part. He has the means of discharging the judgment under which he is imprisoned; but refuses, on the ground that it was an unjust one. He boards, it is said, at a respectable hotel, out of sight of the jail, has ample limits to range in, and lives easily and pleasantly upon a pension which he receives from the General Government. Now whether the law-suit which terminated in the judgment against him, was rightly decided, is one question: whether, under existing circumstances, he is entitled to any great commiseration is a very different question, and one not of difficult solution.

*Massachusetts Yeoman.*

*From the Washington Gazette.*

It is worthy of remark, that the *fifth* of July, is the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Colombia.—It will be, no doubt, celebrated in splendid fetes throughout Colombia, as well as by Bolivar and his associates, who, we hope, are within the walls of Callao. During the war of independence in South-America Bolivar made it a rule, if practicable, to attack the Spanish Royalists on this day, when the animation and enthusiasm of his soldiers was at its height.—Many important advantages were frequently won, in this way, during the preceding Anniversaries of the Patriots.

On Wednesday forenoon an honest Irishman applied at one of our stage offices for a birth in the Providence stage. The morning stage having departed, he requested that a private conveyance might be immediately prepared, as he was anxious to leave the city. The bar-keeper observing his anxiety, and suspecting that he could not meet the expense of a private conveyance, asked him what his hurry was. "Hurry, do you mean, (replied the Hibernian)—is it not a bad city you live in—are you not going to kill the whole race of us? In my country one can drink a quart of water, and grow fat upon it—but here, a single glass trips up his heels for good."—*Boston Gazette.*

Gov. TROUP, and his followers are not yet tired of rendering themselves ridiculous.—The grand jury of Milledgeville have found bills of indictment against the Indians engaged in killing Gen. M'Intosh, & Judge Johnson has taken the trouble to despatch the intelligence to the President, at Washington. It is an important fact connected with Gov. Troup's war upon the General Government, that by the Constitution of Georgia, the Executive is commander in Chief of the Army and navy of the State!—This it will be seen in despite of the United States' Constitution impliedly authorizes the State to keep a standing army and equip a Navy independent of the control of the general government, and it is to be presumed this is the force with which his belligerent Excellency intends to intimidate the President and Congress into a compliance with his sovereign will and pleasure. Truly the subject is too absurd to authorise even ridicule.—*Rhode-Island American.*

A pump for one, of the Mexican Mining Companies, of one thousand feet in length, has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati. The bore is about four inches; and the pump was cast in 100 pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendious pump cost 6 cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1000 pounds, the aggregate cost was $5000. It was taken to New-Orleans, by the boat Mississippi. From New-Orleans it is intended to ship it to some Mexican port, where it is to be carried in a wagon 300 miles, into the interior. Finally it is to be borne thirty miles, up a steep and lofty mountain, on the backs of the Indians, to the place of destination. This pump will be worked by steam.—*Nilwaukie Gazette.*

The following letters are from the Wheeling Journal of July 6th. His Excellency Governor Troup is still on his stilts, and, as it would seem, to make every person, with whom he has official intercourse, submit to his super-abundant dignity. We presume, that this refusal to hold any correspondence with the Agent of the Government, is, in his Excellency's opinion, equivalent to the dismissal, by one invested of a minister plenipotentiary of another, the preliminary step to a declaration of war. Whether Gov. Troup trips for warlike attitudes, or not, we shall probably soon know.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, G.

*Milledgeville, July 2d, 182*

SIR—

A paper of this morning, purporting to be yours, and addressed to this place, containing a letter purporting to be addressed by your Special Agent, Agent for Indian Affairs, in extenuation of his conduct; in suspending him from his functions under your instructions, is sent for the information of the President. In writing such a letter, the Special Agent so acted as to find himself within the letter and spirit of those instructions, it is obvious the question which he was charged to investigate had been previously at Washington before his departure from that city, and consequently the government of Georgia no longer, consistently with its dignity, can have intercourse with that officer, of which you will see by the enclosed letter, I have given due notice.

Respectfully, G. M. TROUP.

The Honorable J. BARBOUR,
*Secretary of War.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Milledgeville, June 2[illegible]*

SIR—

I call your attention to a letter purporting to be yours, and addressed to my Agent, in extenuation of your conduct in the act of suspension, and, publication of this paper here of this morning called the Federal Union. If this letter be authentic, you will perceive intercourse between you and myself is thereby suspended, from the moment of the receipt of this. G. M. TROUP.

T. P. ANDREWS, Esq.
*Special Agent, &c. &c. &c.*

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Address delivered by Mr. Prevost, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to his Excellency, the president of the Mexican Republic, at the presentation of his credentials:—

*Most excellent Sir,*

In presenting to your Excellency the credentials which have just been read, I feel that they are entrusted to one who, like the distinguished for his zeal in the cause of his country's independence, and warm devotion to civil liberty.

The United States of America, as the rigid in every nation, he adopt that government, which it may judge best adapted to its condition, and most conducive to the happiness of the people. It will not, I hope be denied, that they regarded with solicitude, the political interests of this country, and the ultimate decision of the Mexican people. They have seen, with delight, only nation co-terminous with it, erected into a Republic; and they have been led at the adoption of a federal constitution similar to that under which they flourish. The United States ardently hope, that it may promote, in an equal degree, the prosperity and happiness of the Mexican people.

The principles on which the right of this country to independence was asserted, vindicated, are identically the same with those on which the independence of the United States was declared and achieved; they rest on the same eternal basis—the sovereignty of the people, and the inalienable rights of man. To a cause supported by such a foundation, the people of the United States could not be indifferent. From the moment that the independence of this country was proclaimed, the sympathy of the American people was always unanimously and constantly expressed in their favor; the various fortunes and vicissitudes excited the most intense interest, and the successful termination of their struggle was received with fraternal exultation. The Government of the United States of America ever preserved sentiment with its people, and their public conduct has been directed by a regard to the relative obligations of all parties. At the commencement of the conflict between Spain and her colonies, they considered it as a civil war, in which, both possessed equal rights; all their negociations they endeavored to dispose the European nations to treat America; and more than once, did they propose to Spain the means of consolidating with her former colonies. As soon as it was ascertained, that Spain could no longer maintain her dominion over these countries, when governments had been established, and very year that Mexico had declared her independence, the United States recognized it by a solemn act, which was approved by Congress with unprecedented unanimity. They then declared, that they could not view with indifference, any attempt, on the part of potentates of Europe, to subvert it. In the act of recognition, they preceded the whole civilized world, and presented an example which has since been followed by the freest government of Europe, and which has thereby proved itself to be the most magnanimous.

By this view of the policy observed by the United States of North America, in relation to these countries, I neither pretend to merit of services, nor do I solicit any favor in return. The United States ask not for their citizens greater privileges of this government than they are disposed to grant to the citizens of Mexico. They only desire that friendly relations between the two countries should be as extensive and intimate as the prosperity of each may demand; and that the first foundation of their future relations should be laid on principles, not only free and liberal in themselves, and analogous to the spirit of our institutions, but also consistent with the policy and interests of both governments.

The President of the United States has conferred on me full powers to conclude a treaty of limits and commerce with this government, and I cannot but felicitate myself on the appointment to originate political relations between these two sister Republics, whose interests, their position, policy and mutual wants should be indissolubly united.

The reply of the President to Mr. Poinsett.

*Most Excellent Sir—*

Two, nations, fortunately numerous, are still more intimately

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

by relations of the liberty they enjoy, by the constitutions which govern them, and by the community of interests, which in the balance of the universe have indentified the destinies of North-America with those of Mexico.

This great people, in throwing off their humiliating pupilage, directed their attention to the examples of the North, and the recollections of the father of American liberty, are grateful in proportion to the number of the heroes who have here erected, with their blood, the majestic seat of justice, peace, and philanthropy.

I, sir, in conformity with the expressions of the United States of Mexico, congratulate myself, with all lovers of American liberty, that the relations of those nations which have stood forth and sustained the rights of the new world, are about to be firmly established.

I derive infinite pleasure in recognising your Excellency as the Representative of a friendly and sister Republic, to whom, also, I offer the sentiments of my high consideration.

*From the Boston Commercial Gaz. July 25.*

## FROM THE ARCHIPELAGO.

Capt. Hopkins, who arrived here on Friday in the Friendship, from Smyrna, informs, that in the Gulph of Adrimite he was boarded by a Grecian gun boat, which he supplied with provisions:—That off the Island of Mytilene he saw a Grecian fleet of 42 sail, steering into the Gulph of Sanderli for provisions, and was boarded by three of them; that they reported, the Constantinople fleet to be lying in the Dardanelles, and that they had taken a 20 gun brig and a schooner;—That on the 2d May, off Candia, he saw a fleet of 50 sail, in chase of a Grecian fleet of 45 sail, standing for the Gulph of Patras, and supposed that they had an engagement the night before, and another the night after, as a heavy cannonading was heard on both nights.

## FIRE.

*Extract of a letter dated Aguadilla, Porto Rico, 15th June, 1825.*

"At half past one, on the morning of Sunday, the 12th inst. a fire broke out here in a small grocery store (Pulperia) and in a quarter of an hour caught the adjoining and fronting houses. As it was a calm night, the fire spread on both sides, say north and south. It might easily have been stopped in the beginning, but there was nobody to be seen in the streets to work; every one was occupied in saving their property. When the fire got to be formidable the people began to muster and then succeeded a scene of cruel robbery never before witnessed.—The military committed the greatest depredations; some would enter shops, and under pretext of saving, carry off every thing they could; others, meeting the laborers loaded, would make them put down their load, under the plea of going to assist in putting out the fire, while they would immediately make off with their spoil; others again went so far as to force their passage into shops and carry off whatever they could get.—There was no government at all during the night. The alcade, military commandant, sub-delegate, the marine and other men in office, were quiet spectators all the while. During the night little boats were continually plying backwards and forwards, robbing every thing that was put on the beach to be saved from the flames. The country people began to arrive just before day break and more than half of them attended only to the plunder. I am more sorry to say, the robber have since been most infamously protected: for in one house where information was lodged that stolen goods were to be found, the alcade granted assistance to search it. The owner would not allow them and drew his knife, swearing he would kill the first that attempted to enter; but they entered by force, found the goods, carried the man to prison, and, strange to tell, liberated him the next day.

In all there were 34 houses burnt and 14 houses pulled down. The property lost is calculated at $100 000, of which, perhaps, not one half was burnt, the remainder stolen. And if it had not been for a small engine, belonging to an individual, and the exertions of the captains and crews of two American vessels lying in the port, God only knows where this fire would have ended. It is generally supposed that this conflagration was the work of some incendiaries, though nothing can be proved."—*Ev. Post.*

*Quackery.*—Who can read without shuddering the following exposition of the barbarities practised by empirics in some parts of our country? The editor who publishes this may well say that comment is unnecessary, and he has done himself credit in standing forth as a public censor of such impudent pretenders:

FROM THE GENEVA N. Y. PALLADIUM.

In the last *People's Press*, a very respectable paper, recently established at Batavia, a communication is published, doubtless from the pen of a Quack, and very appropriately signed "Lobelia," in which the writer requests a recital of some of those "horrid cases"—the result of the *Thompson* system of practice, "at the bare mention of which, the heart would sicken." We would inform this unblushing advocate of the Thompson system of quackery, that we can furnish him with no less than a dozen instances, in which we have the fullest conviction, downright MURDER was committed—and that, too, with the knowledge of the wretched quack officiating. We will select, however, a single instance because the most recent—and would earnestly request our brother Editors to follow our example, and expose these unprincipled beings to the world. If they would but make the public acquainted with the number who fall victims, there are few neighborhoods without their quack, we do believe, it would have the effect to drive these scoundrels from their regular system of murdering, and open the eyes of the weak and credulous.

In a case, where a child had, by attempting to swallow a garden bean, got it fast in its throat—one of these quacks was called in He laid the little innocent on the floor, as deliberately as a *butcher* would a *sheep*—covered it with a sheet which was drawn tightly over it, as fastened to the floor. He next heated nearly red hot, several large stones, and after placing them very near the child, poured vinegar upon them—after this operation of *steaming* had been continued some time, he prepared to throw a large quantity of cold water on the child. But—it was unnecessary—for on loosening and raising the sheet, the little innocent was found *dead*. The stones were placed so near the child, and so hot, as when the vinegar was poured on, to send forth a burning steam, which burnt and scalded the child, and would have occasioned its death, alone.

But this was not all: the villain's ignorance led him to procure *lime* stones, which being strongly heated, upon the application of the vinegar, produced carbonic acid gas, and instantly suffocated the child to death.

And what think you was the intention of this wonderful operation! The Doctor gave a very learned reason, indeed. He said his object was, first, by steaming to produce perspiration—and then, by dashing on cold water, to give the child a *cold* and this *cold* would make it *cough*, and this *cough*, was to make it throw up the *bean*.

Disgusting ignorance! Comment is unnecessary.

We are informed that one of these travelling quacks is now loitering about this town, endeavoring to get business in the line of his profession, by preaching up sickness, or the dangers of it, to the ignorant, while they are in perfect health. He can be easily detected by the scent, (RUM.) which is an *infallible proof* of the soundness and health of his brain. To convince this *travelling gentry* that we possess strong minds, it is hoped our citizens will clothe them plentifully with "*tar & feathers.*"

ED. COURIER.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20.

The *Queen Mab*, from Havre, has brought Paris dates to the 14th June.

They corroborate, or rather reiterate, the accounts of the late Greek *Victories* by sea and land. The former accounts reported, that a great naval action had been fought off Modon, as seen by an Austrian vessel, but of which the weather prevented obtaining particulars. It is now stated, that on the 11th May, the Greek fleet fell in with the Egyptian squadron:—That the brave CANARIS, leading the Greeks in a fire-ship, was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of the Egyptian frigates;—that following his example, two other fire-ships attached themselves to other vessels, and that in this way fire was communicated to the whole fleet of which more than *sixty vessels*, were burnt, sunk, or run ashore; and it was thought that IBRAHIM PACHA had perished in this dreadful battle.

A *Leghorn* letter of May 30th announces, that "An official account of the great victory obtained by the Greeks near Navarino, has been published at Hydra." It is added, that the traitor Odysseus had been delivered up to the Greek Government.

CHARLES X. on his Coronation distributed 800 crosses of the *Legion of Honor*, of which more than 700 were bestowed on *non-commissioned officers* and *privates*.—To those who know how exclusively such honors are confined to commissioned officers in the British and American services, it will appear extraordinary, that in an almost absolute Monarchy marks of distinction are conferred on humble merit while under a government which is boasted of as the most liberal in Europe, and another wholly republican, humble merit should almost intirely be overlooked.

The French papers to the last date, were almost exclusively occupied with Coronation anecdotes, and descriptions. It was asserted, that more than 100,000 artists, painters, and handicraftsmen were employed for more than two months, in furnishing carriages, regalia, and trappings for the Nobility and Gentry, foreign and domestic, to be displayed on the occasion; and that many of the sons and daughters of the Arts made competencies, if not fortunes, by their jobs. So true is it, they added, that "*private luxury is public benefit.*" They describe the Coronation Coach as one of the most matchless and superb samples of elegance and art ever produced even by Paris workshops. The paintings, sculpture, and gilding, were stated to be essays of young artists which astonished the beholders of the old school; all the iron work to be ingeniously concealed; not a nail nor a screw being to be seen, the coach opening without any visible hinges; and the artists appearing as much delighted with their work as the owners in possessing them.

## OHIO CANAL.

After the ceremony of breaking ground for the Ohio canal was concluded, Mr. Clinton accompanied the Governor of Ohio to Columbus, the capital of that state, where he was received with great respect and ceremony.—In reply to an address of Governor Morrow, Mr. Clinton, among other pertinent observations, uttered the following prophetic remarks on the Ohio canal:—

"This is a cause in which every citizen & every state in our country, is deeply interested; for this work will be a great centripetal power that will keep the states within their Federal orbits; an adamantine chain that will bind the Union together in the most intimate connection of interest and communication. It therefore secures not only the prosperity of Ohio, but the union of the states, & the consequent blessing of free government; and I now think it my duty to declare, that I have the utmost confidence in the practicability of the undertaking, and the economy & ability with which it will be executed. In five years it may, and probably will, be completed—and I am clearly of the opinion that it will produce an annual revenue of at least a million of dollars, and I hope this remark may be now noted, if any thing I say shall be deemed worthy of particular notice, in order that its accuracy may be tested by experience."

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*The Weather! The Weather.*—Nobody talks of any thing but the weather. "How stands the thermometer?" "At 93." "Are there any hopes of rain?" "None." Lets go to the Good Samaritan and get some Soda Water."—"Agreed."

Here we find about 20 persons—lads and ladies—but the place is neat, cool, and aromatic;—and besides getting a fine sparkling glass "drawn from a marble fountain through a silver pipe," we see our friends, hear some good jokes, and come away quite edified and refreshed.

But if we write, who will read, such weather as this? Our "auld lang synes," who think it a duty to drudge through our editorial department at least expect us to be merciful. We wish to keep their good will, and therefore stop here.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

In this season, while all animal, and almost vegetable nature seems to pant beneath the heat, we hope that the labors of that serviceable slave to man, the horse, will be regarded in mercy. He suffers for our convenience and comfort—performs long and exhausting journies, in feverish blood, and has no tongue to make us acquainted with the extent of his miseries. The first intelligence which his master receives of his debility and exhaustion, is from the death of the poor animal; he drops down in his harness, and expires before relief can be given to his afflictions. To so faithful and uncomplaining a servant—to one who so cheerfully endures so much misery for our benefit, we are bound by a double tie to be merciful.—*Balt. Am.*

WOOL. We hear that a much increased attention is paid to the raising of sheep in Vermont and other states, since the duty levied on foreign wool has assured the farmers of stability in the home market; and the quality, as well as the quantity of the article is rapidly advancing. We are really glad of this—surely, we can furnish ourselves with as good wool as any other country can stand, if the same care is taken with the sheep & wool ... so much more lately that the ... to the winter season, seems ... thing. Some of the manufactu... of the finest sort—but others are ... from their own flocks or those of their neighbors, and there will be an abundance of the material, if the prices paid for it are sufficient to encourage the production of it. And at a time like the present, when the value of grain is so greatly reduced as no longer to yield a profit to the farmer, it is ... that, indeed, that, by furnishing a new commodity, he may not labor altogether in vain.

*Niles's Weekly Register.*

The unusual warmth of the season, while it produces in many persons an indisposition to action or motion of any character, drives others into the opposite extreme. The New-York papers inform us that Saratoga and Ballston, and all the roads to Niagara, Lake George, and Canada, are filled with ... gentry flying from the influence of a Southern sun, to the cooler atmosphere of the North. If, however, the accounts from the north are to be entirely believed, our ... citizens have only got "out of the frying-pan into the fire." Our fish can live in the Potomac, and the Southern fish we believe, have not been diminished in the Rappahannock, the Tennessee, nor the Red Rivers. So far, therefore, we have the advantage over the North.

*N... Journal.*


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1825.


*Commodore Porter.*—Although the Reporter for the National Journal was prohibited from taking notes of the proceedings of the Court Martial, he has continued it would seem, by the most retentive memory, to furnish a pretty copious report of the case. It is too long for insertion, but the substance of it is briefly as follows:—On Wednesday the Judge Advocate stated that the evidence was closed in support of the first charge. Commodore Porter then submitted to the Court, by his Counsel, a paper containing objections to the second charge and the specifications in support of it. These objections stated that the charge and specifications were vague and indefinite; that they alleged matters which were not the proper subject of military accusation; that the specifications themselves contained matters which, if they came at all under the cognizance of the Court, were rather subjects of new charges than matters of specification. The argument in support of these points the Court required to be in writing and owing to the ill health of the Counsel for Com. Porter, it was not handed in until the afternoon of Saturday. It was of considerable length and ability, and was founded upon a supposed resemblance of military to civil tribunals. He claimed that the charges were indefinite and uncertain, and that the expression "*insubordinate conduct and conduct unbecoming an officer*," conveyed no information to the person accused of what he would be called upon to answer, and left too much to the discretion of the Judges; a discretion unknown to our laws, and dangerous to liberty.

To the argument of Com. Porter's Counsel the Judge Advocate was then directed to hand in a written reply: this he did on Monday morning succeeding, and therein contended, at considerable length and with great talent, against the arguments of his opponent.—He adduced various written authorities and the uniform practice of our Courts, in support of these charges; and to prove that they were sufficiently specific & certain, after the Judge Advocate had concluded reading his reply, the Court resolved to refer it to the Attorney General of the United States, to give an opinion as to the sufficiency of the charge and specifications to constitute a criminal charge before a Court Martial; and also, the consequences that would ensue if the charge and specifications were not deemed sufficient, as they regard the decision of the Court on the final question. The Counsel then requested permission to rejoin to the reply of the Judge Advocate, but the Court decided against hearing any more argument, and adjourned until the next day at 2 o'clock. P. M.

On closing this hasty abstract of the proceedings of the Court Martial, we can but remark that we are greatly surprized at the course Commodore Porter has seen proper to adopt. We should have supposed that a high minded officer, a man of the honorable feelings and conduct of that gentleman, would have resorted to no evasion, and have despised the miserable subterfuge under which his Counsel seems disposed to have him escape. When charged of "insubordinate conduct and conduct unbecoming an officer," we had supposed that he would be anxious of an opportunity to vindicate his character and remove the aspersions cast upon his reputation. The Counsel does indeed remark that it was in opposition to the wishes of his client that he adopted this evasive mode of proceeding, and we rejoice that such was the case, and only regret that he should have suffered the quibbling sophistries of his Counsel to be arrayed in his support, when a fair and open denial of the charges and an honorable vindication of his conduct, or confession of his error, if guilty, would have been so much more to his credit.

During the past week, the Thermometer in the coolest part of our office, has ranged from 78 to 97. Notwithstanding the intensity of the heat, our city is unusually healthy.

*Cuba.*—The following article, relative to the unsettled state of matters in the Island of Cuba, appears in the *British Traveller* of the 26th May:

"All the recent communications from Cuba have given note of an approaching change in the government of that island: and letters from Havana, received this morning, fully corroborate the probability of that event. In the latest of these advices, dated April 20th, it is stated as an unequivocal fact, that there is a decided unanimity of sentiment throughout the island for throwing off the yoke of Old Spain, and forming a union with Colombia ... that a Colombian squadron was ... expected, for the purpose of affording protection against any hostile attempt from Spain. Letters from Jamaica of the 12th, state the rumor of a separation between Cuba and the mother country to have been so generally credited at that date, that the ships of war on the Jamaica station had received orders to cruize off Cuba, for the protection of the British trade in that quarter.

☞ The surviving Officers of the Massachusetts Line of the Revolutionary Army having communicated to me their intentions of applying to the next Congress for an adjustment of their claims, for services performed during the war of the revolution; suggesting the propriety of a meeting of the Officers of this State for the same purpose—I do hereby request the Officers of this State, to meet at Ripley's Hotel, in Hartford, on Wednesday the 31st day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the abovementioned communication, and adopt such measures as they may think proper.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

*Norwich, Con. July 27th*, 1825.

☞ Printers, in this State, willing to give their aid to effect the above meeting, will please give this communication one insertion.

The New-York Daily Advertiser of Monday last says—The destruction of lives by by drinking cold water, within the last two weeks, exceeds all former experience. The week before last there were no less than thirty-three deaths in this way in this city. On Friday last there were 31, and on Saturday, there were five before seven o'clock in the morning. This rashness is extraordinary—especially when the hourly evidence of the fatal consequences of this indulgence meets them at every corner. It has been stated in one instance, a man attended the funeral of his friend, who had lost his life by this imprudence, and on his return from the grave, sacrificed his own in the same manner. Something should be done, if possible, to lessen, if not to prevent this fatal evil. It is probable that nearly *one hundred individuals* have fallen victims to this practice in this city, in the course of the last fortnight.

The Boston Palladium says, in consequence of the recent intense heat, and the extremely crowded state of the population in Broad-st. a most afflicting scene has been presented there. At one time there were women and men in the street dying or fainting, the physicians attempting to bleed them, friends rendering their best services, and the police officers endeavoring to keep off the crowd.

On the 3d of June, in the English House of Commons, the question was put for a grant of 200,000 pounds to the United States of America. A member rose in his place and enquired whether this sum was not given in lieu of certain slaves that had been taken during the late war. Mr. Canning replied, that in consequence of the discussion which took place on the subject of slaves in 1818, the matter was referred to the Emperor of Russia, who decided that commissioners should be appointed to value the slaves. This arrangement was carried into effect & the sum above mentioned, was awarded by the commissioners. The sum demanded was to be paid in execution of the contract with another nation, and the question whether the government had received any benefit from the negroes could not be discussed. The vote was agreed to.

Mr. Owen, from Scotland, has met with unexpected success in forming his settlement in the late village of the Harmonites, in Indiana. Already more than nine hundred individuals are voluntary and zealous members of the community. So eager were the applicants that they begged permission to occupy the huts, which it was not the intention of the superintending committee to allow to be inhabited on account of their dilapidated condition. Mr. Owen is now about to return to Europe and will bring back with him a complete model of his plan.

*Jail broken!!*—On Saturday last, says the Long Island Star of the 16th, one of the prisoners confined in Flatbush jail, broke out, and very deliberately took his seat on the stoop. On being questioned, he said he *did not like his room*; but if they would put him in a more agreeable apartment, he *would stay his time out.* Otherwise he would *go off!* This very reasonable request was complied with, and the man remains.

## THE HARVEST.

In this and the neighboring counties, says a Newburgh paper, our farmers are busily engaged in their harvest. In no former year has so much wheat, by perhaps one-third, been sown, and never have we seen it so productive. The fall harvest of corn, &c. promises to be equally plenteous with the summer.—The abundance by which we are surrounded, offers the greatest cause of congratulation to the Giver of all Good.

The Editors of the Mount Holly, (N. Y.) Mirror says, "the harvest is now almost over in this neighborhood. The crops of wheat & grass have been very abundant; and we see the gleaning rakes at work in many fields finishing our wheat harvest, which heretofore had scarcely begun at this time of year.

The editor of the Genius of Liberty, printed at Leesburg, in Virginia, says that he knows of one gentleman who ... 900 acres of wheat, and who, with 16 cradlers and 32 rakers and binders, has got through his harvesting.

## ORDINATION.

On the 22d ult. the Rev. Joseph Ayer, Jr was ordained to the work of the Christian Ministry, at N. Stonington. The introductory prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Alden of Montville, the sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Nott, of Franklin: the ordaining prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Austin, of Bozrah, the charge was given by the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen, of New-London; the right hand of Fellowship was given by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Groton, and the concluding prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Preston.

A Brussels Journal announces, that among the productions of industry, which will be sent to Western Flanders to the exhibition at Haerlem, is a piece of cloth which has in its breadth 4200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass.—This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of thread, unperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

## PIRATES.

Accounts are received from Cuba, via St. Thomas, that several piratical barges had been lately destroyed on the south side of the Island of Cuba, by the boats of the U. S. ship Hornet. She sailed the 2d inst. from St. Thomas' for Cuba, to touch at Porto Rico; officers and crew all well.

The Montreal papers give the following statement of the cargoes of the vessels, lately arrived at Quebec from Canton with tea, viz. the Moffat 9941 chests; the Juliana 5900 chests. This being the first direct importation of tea from the East, it caused considerable stir among the Canadians. The annual consumption of teas for both Provinces is estimated at 12,000 chests, leaving a supply from the arrivals of 5,000 chests for another market.

The City Inspector of New-York reports the death of 197 persons during the week ending on the 16th instant.

Extensive quarries of stone producing the first quality of the lime used to make water cement, have been discovered along the proposed line of the Delaware and Hudson canal, in Ulster County.

Antisthenes wondered at mankind, that in buying an earthern dish, they were careful to sound it lest it had a crack; yet so careless in choosing friends as to take them flawed with vice.

*New-York Literature Lottery.*—The drawing of this Lottery took place on Wednesday last. The following are the numbers drawn viz:—25, 42, 51, 31 16, 13, 21, 10, 1.

Seventy-nine thousand ship letters were received at the New-York Post-Office, during the quarter ending on the 30th of June.

## DIED

In Lebanon, on the 25th inst. JOSEPH LYMAN, Esq. aged 55:—On the 22d inst Mrs. LUCY WILLS, aged 60:—Mr SHUBAEL ISHAM, aged 21. The death of the two last was occasioned by overheating.

In Windham, (Scotland Society,) on the 26th inst. Mrs. PHEBE DEMMING, aged 58 wife of Mr. Elizur Demming.

At Mansfield, on the 5th inst. Mrs. SALLY DUNNER, aged 59.

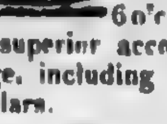
In Hopkinton, (R. I.) on the 13th inst Mrs. SARAH COLLINS, aged 79, wife of Mr Jabez Collins; after a long and trying illness which she bore with fortitude, patience, and resignation. By this dispensation of Divine Providence, her husband has parted with a near and affectionate wife, and her children have lost a tender and indulgent mother.—She was a friend of the poor and feelingly sympathized with those in affliction. Her friends and relations are consoled in the midst of their afflictions with a belief that their irreparable loss is her everlasting gain.

*Communicated.*

In Killingly on the 13th inst. Mrs. Abigail Heath, wife of Mr. Peleg Heath, in the 50th year of her age, after a distressing illness of four days, which she bore with Christian fortitude—and was an exemplary member in society.

At Pomfret, Col. Thomas Grosvenor, aged 80. A Patriot of the Revolution.—He received an early education at College and made the profession of the law his study until 1775, when on the first alarm he embarked in the cause of his country and at the battle of Bunker Hill fought by the side of Warren when he fell. Lieut. G. soon after received a ball through the wrist which lodged in his breast, and he fell into the arms of a comrade. But the severity of the wound did not drive him from his post, for with him the cause of freedom outbalanced all other considerations. His intrepid conduct on that dismal day, won the confidence of the nation, and will live in grateful remembrance. At the termination of the war, he left the army bearing with him a Colonel's commission and the approbation of the *Commander in Chief.* After this period Col. Grosvenor was successively appointed a judge of the County Court, and judge of Probate, and was elected a member of the Council of this state until he declined a re-election, all which offices he sustained with credit to himself, and credit to the State in which he lived.


## For New-York,



THE new packet Jupiter, Calvin Tyler, will sail Thursday, 28th inst at 6 o'clock, P. M having very superior accommodations, and passage, including stores, reduced to two dollars. July 27, 1825.

## MASONIC.

A COMMUNICATION of Somersett Lodge, will be holden at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. July 27.

## Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months.

Joseph Perkins.

July 26, 1825. 1t17—

## In eight Days!!

The Rhode Island Lottery

*Draws in Providence,*

CAPITAL PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS,

*Tickets ... $4, 25 ... in proportion*

The Connecticut State Lottery Draws the last of August,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 OF | 20,000, | 1 OF | 3,000, |
| 1 | 10,000, | 1 | 1,000, |
| 1 | 5,000. | 10 | 5,00. |

*Tickets* $3, 25 *Halves* $1, 62.

for sale by S BREWSTER, Jr.

*Norwich, July 27, 1825.* 17—

# NORWICH Iron Foundry.

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* will execute orders for Iron castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27 17—

# J. S. Gladding

WOULD inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he continues the Store Keeping Business at the Old Stand, opposite Col. E. C. Eaton's Tavern, in

PLAINFIELD,

where may be found, *at all times*, for sale as low as can be bought, a general assortment of English and French

PIECE GOODS, GROCERIES, Hard, Cutlery, Crockery and GLASS WARES, Medicines, Leather, &c.

The Members of the Rifle Company in Plainfield, are by this informed that the cloth and trimmings for the new uniform can be obtained at the above named store, at a very low rate, and made in a neat style by a first rate workman. The Caps for said company will be furnished by Mr John Johnson, at his shop in Jewett-City.

*Plainfield, July 25th*, 1825 3w17—

## 70,000 Brick for sale,

... delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.

40 bbls and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil

50 casks Dexter and Thomas-town Lime

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

# Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has purchased the Clothier's Stand and works at Lovitt's Mills, where he will statedly carry on the

Cloth Dressing Business,

in its various branches.

Whoever employs this Clothier will find Work done with dispatch, and much to their mind;

Without doubt, the neatest that ever they've seen,

Whether blue, black, brown, red, yellow or green.

For further proof of the above stated facts, please try me and see.

LEVI H. SMITH.

*Lisbon, July 25, 1825.* 3w17

# FLOUR.

THE subscribers have for sale, and keep constantly on hand superior

Rochester Flour,

of the first quality, and as low as it can be obtained in any part of the State.

ROATH & HYDE.

*July 27, 1825* 3w17

## PRINTERS' NOTICE.

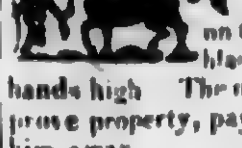
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney *June 22, 1825.*

## 100 good Weavers,

CAN be supplied with the first quality Yarn, to be woven into Plaids, and liberal prices given, if called for soon, at the Store of

MASON CLEVELAND & Co.

*Scotland, July 11, 1825.* 3w15



CAME into the subscriber's premises, on the 24th inst. a stray black Horse, about 14½ hands high The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

*Norwich, July 26, 1825.* 3w17


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### THE RETROSPECT.

Ah, years—that pass'd in sorrow by,
And hopes—that blossom'd to be blighted,
And angel forms—that charm'd the eye,
And angel songs that once delighted!
*Where are ye now?*—though fancy's flight
To you my soul doth sometimes bear,
Departed time's eternal night,
Re-echoes back the question, "WHERE!"

Oh! how has time, relentless time,
Plunder'd our years and hopes away—
Nor spar'd at morning's golden prime,
Nor spar'd at high meridian day.
Ah! as in autumn's dying hour,
Each breeze a funeral dirge hath been;
Fallen the youngest, sweetest flower,
Wither'd the bough most fair and green!

Vanish'd is hope's once sweet control,
And pleasure that like morning dew,
Came in its freshness on the soul,
Has lost its early richness too—
Nature in simple beauty drest,
Still dances round the restless year,
And gazing on her yellow vest,
I sometimes think my change is near.

Not that my hair with age is gray,
Not that my heart has yet grown cold,
But, that remember'd friendships say,
Death loves not best th' infirm and old!
As many a bosom knows and feels,
Left in the flower of life alone—
And many an epitaph reveals
On the white monumental stone.

Well, let it strike! he shall not find
A weak reluctant spirit here—
Why should I long to stay behind,
Till age comes cold, and sad, and drear—
Lingering, while others are at rest
Among the ruins time has made,
Till chill and damp above my breast,
Life's latest evening flings its shade.

## MEDLEY.

A gentleman of our acquaintance who resided within a few miles of the city, received, not long since, a young bear from a friend as a present. It was put for safe keeping in an out house, containing among other things, a quantity of cider, and adjoining to which was the shed for swine.—The bear had no sooner taken possession of his new quarters, than he began to give evidence of his acquaintance with the fashionable foibles and customs of the day, and among others, displayed one which, though "all the go" among the "Tom's and Jerry's" of high life, is nevertheless a custom, as Hamlet says, more honored in the breach than the observance. The hogs, of which there is a goodly number, great and small without discrimination, were discovered soon after his arrival, in a most ludicrous condition, staggering and reeling about the premises like true votaries of Bacchus; while some who appeared to have entered too freely into the sport were seen lying on all fours, wallowing in the mire, apparently, to use a cant phrase, completely done over; on examination, it was found that Bruin had emptied a hogshead of Cider, in honor of the occasion, by drawing the tap, in the performing of which, he displayed considerable readiness and ingenuity, to the no small gratification of his grunting associates, who by their frequent and liberal potions, seemed delighted with the "spree," and afforded at the same time a fine illustration of the good effects of drinking, from which a pretty moral might be drawn for the benefit of such as are over fond of the "blue ruin."

*Philad. Eve. Post.*

### DIVORCE.

A few years previous to the French revolution, a young lady, an orphan, of the age of seventeen, who was very rich, was married to a young man without fortune. They had lived in the most perfect happiness; and it was with the utmost astonishment, that their neighbors and friends heard of their intending, by mutual agreement, to take advantage of the new law of divorce; but their surprise was still greater when two or three days after, they saw them married to each other again. The reason was that the young lady's guardians had only consented to the first union on condition that the lady's whole fortune should be secured to her; so that the husband could not engage in any beneficial use of the capital. The marriage was dissolved by the revolutionary law of divorce, and the lady, being mistress of her fortune, and being of age, proved her liberality and gratitude by making her husband master of the whole property.

### THE BAKER OUTWITTED.

A chimney sweeper's boy went into a baker's shop for a two penny loaf, and conceiving it to be diminutive in size, he remarked to the baker, he did not believe it was weight. "Never mind that, (replied the man of dough,) you will have the *less to carry*." "True," rejoined the lad, and throwing on the counter three half pence, left the shop. The baker called after him that he had not paid money enough. "Never mind that, (hollored the boy) you will have the *less to count*."

One day Mr Curran said to Father O'Leary, the well known Roman Catholic priest, "Reverend Father, I wish that you were St. Peter." "And why, Counsellor, would you wish that I was St. Peter?" asked O'Leary. "Because, Reverend Father, in that case you would have the keys of heaven, & you could let me in." "By my honor & conscience, Counsellor, replied the divine, "it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out." Curran enjoyed the joke, which he admitted had a good deal of reason in it.

An Irishman comparing his watch with the clock on St. Paul's Church, burst into a fit of laughter. Being asked what he laughed at, replied, "And how can I help it? here is my little watch, that was made by Paddy O'Flaherty, and which only cost me five guineas, has beat your big London clock there a full hour and a quarter since yesterday morning."


## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Alck Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

## S. L'Hommedieu

REQUESTS persons who are desirous of making money without being compelled to work, this hot weather, to call at his

**Licensed Lottery Office**

*and secure a chance of obtaining*

**20,000 Dollars**

**In the Grand State Lottery,**

OR

**20,000 Dollars in**

**Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery.**

The first to be drawn 6th August, and the last about the 20th.

*** Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them and receive their pay.

*July 20th, 1825.* 16—

## Roath & Hyde

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Genuine Groceries,**

VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior,)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,
Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS,*
*(a choice selection.)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres.
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c. &c.—ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.

July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

## NEW GOODS.

AT the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge, leading from Chelsea to New-London, the subscriber is now opening for sale the following Goods from New-York.
Old Spirits, St. Croix Rum, (pure,) Boston do. Cognac Brandy, Cider do.
Holland Gin, Cold Spring do.
Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses, Figs, Raisins.
Young Hyson Tea, (superior quality,) Hyson Skin do.
Coffee, Chocolate, Candles,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger,
Pearlash, Starch, Allum, Tobacco, Snuff,
Powder, Willimantic patent do. in canisters for Sportsmen. Shot.
New-York superfine Flour, (fresh,)
Corn Meal, Crackers, Rice,
Mess Pork, Pork Hams, smoked,
Codfish, Mackerel, Fine Salt,
Corn Brooms, Dimock's water proof Blacking, Stone Ware, &c. which will be sold for cash, as low as at any store in Chelsea.

N. B. Wanted, Walnut Wood.

Walter Rose, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 8th, 1825. 3w15—

## Preston Flannel Factory.

**JAMES COOK & SONS,**

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING**

& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard.

*Wanted immediately,*

8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.

*July 13, 1825.* 6w15—

## Cloth Dressing

AND

**WOOL CARDING**

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st, 1825. 14—

## A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## NEW STORE.

## New Goods, &c.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING and Daniel Burgess, have formed a connexion in Trade under the firm of

**Daniel Burgess & Co.**

At the new store near the Union Factory, (so called,) where they would be gratified in waiting on those who will favor them with their custom.

They have just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

***SEASONABLE GOODS,***

which they offer for sale, for cash, good credit, or Produce, at as reasonable prices as can be bought in the County—but not wishing to have this Advertisement substantiate the fact, they invite all who wish to purchase first rate articles at low prices to call and examine for themselves. Among their present assortment are Mix'd Broad Cloth, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Olive Velvet, Calicoes from 17 to 58 cents per. yard, latest style. Cambrics, Muslins, Lenoes, Striped Cambrics, very fashionable for Cravats—Silk. Marseilles and Valentia Vesting—Ready made Vests, at 3s 9d each—White & French Drilling—Italian Crape Lisse of different colors.—Gros De Naples, Levantine, Sarsnett & Florence Silks, Canton Crape, Fancy, Barcelona and Flag Silk Hdkfs. Lace Edging, Pipin, a regular assortment of gauze and other Ribbons, Ladies' and Misses' super and common Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery, Linen Diaper & Bed Tick, Morocco, Kid and Satin Shoes, 1 case N. Y. fashionable Hats, a variety of Paper Hangings, first quality Scythes, Rakes and patent Hay Forks, Canal and Southern Flour by the barrel and quarter, a complete assortment of first rate Groceries, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

*Plainfield, July 4th, 1825.* 3w15—

## Blank Books, &c.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a great variety of BLANK BOOKS plain and feint ruled.

**BOOK BINDING,**

of evey description, executed in superior style.

American and French Paper-Hangings, *a great variety.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. GRIFFING'S SERMON on the Art of Preaching, delivered before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, in Boston, May 25, 1825.

**Sunday School Books.**

The American Sunday School Union having established a Depository at the subscriber's store, a constant supply of their publications will be kept, and sold to Schools belonging to the Union at the Union prices.

Subscriptions received for the American S. S. Magazine, and Teacher's Offering.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*July 12, 1825.* 3w15—

## The Book of the Church;

By Robert Southey, L. L. D.

A FEW copies of the above valuable and interesting work, were left, a short time since, by the publishers, with the subscriber—since which the entire edition (with the exception of these copies) have been disposed of.—Gentlemen, therefore, desirous of obtaining this work, will do well to apply immediately to T. ROBINSON, as those copies which remain unsold will be returned in a week or two, to the publishers at Boston. 1w

## Great Chance!

*Goods below the wholesale price!!*

THE subscriber, being in a poor state of health and wishing to close up his business in Trade, will sell his Stock of Goods below Cost, *for Cash.* They consist of a large assortment of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

HARD & HOLLOW WARE,

*and Hats & Shoes of all kinds.*

Any one that is wanting, or will want within one year, any article I have, will do well to call and buy before they are gone, and not say "I am sorry I had not called."

CHARLES HARRIS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me, on Book or Note, must make payment immediately, or they will be compelled to settle with an Attorney, on the first of October.

*Plainfield, July 9, 1825.* 3w15

## HATS,

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**LOST.**

A SMALL Red Morocco memorandum Pocket Book, in going from Bozrah Turnpike gate to Chelsea Landing, Containing about Forty-Eight Dollars, in Vermont, Connecticut, & New-York Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it *at this office.* July 20, 1825.

## Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. DAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19 16—

## Just received at the "*Blue Store,*"

SHETUCKET STREET,

a handsome assortment of Shaded

**Battiste,**

**For Ladies' Dresses.**

—ALSO—

A GREAT VARIETY OF

*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*

Which are offered very low.

*Norwich, July 6, 1825.* 16—

## FANCY GOODS.

**CUTLERY, &c.**

## T. ROBINSON

Has just opened a large assortment of SUPERIOR and *low prized*

**PENKNIVES,**

Magnum Bonum, Ne Plus Ultra, Old English, and Common

**RAZORS,**

Razor Straps and Paste,
SCISSORS, various qualities,
Crayons, Pencils, Pencil Cases,

**POCKET-BOOKS,**

Wallets, Reticules, &c. a great variety.
*PAINT BOXES, RELIEF,*
Cammel's-hair Pencils, Drawing Paper.
Colored & Embossed Paper, &c.
Metalic and Wood Shaving Boxes,
Shaving Brushes,
SOAPS, English, French and American.
French Extracts, Oils for the hair.
Cologne and Lavender Water,
*A superior quality.*
Tonquin Beans, Wafers & Sealing Wax.
Sealing Wax in boxes, assorted colors for Ladies, Wedgwood & Pocket Inkstands.
Maynard & Noyes superior INK, liquid & in powders—Indellible Ink—Clothes. Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Tooth Powder—Backgammon Tables—Dissected Pictures—Visiting Cards—Card Cases, &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC,**

*for the Piano Forte, a great variety.*

—ALSO—

Riley's superior Flutes, Fifes, &c.

LIKEWISE, CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common Place Books, Memorandum Books, Alphabets, &c. of the best quality.

*July 20.* 3w16

## Bibles,

***PRAYER BOOKS, &C.***

**Just Received,**

AND FOR SALE AT

***R. HUBBARD'S***

BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of Pocket-Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Walker's Dictionaries, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, miniature editions, in elegant morocco, calf, and sheep gilt bindings.

July 20. 3w16—

## State Lottery Tickets

FOR SALE AT

***SAMUEL TYLER'S***

LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection.

It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

July 6, 1825. 14—

## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 8th ult. a light red farrow Cow, about 11 years old. Whosoever will return said Cow, or give information to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

*Windham, July 6, 1825.*

## $2 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an indented negro boy, by the name of *Richard F. Warris,* about 14 years of age.—Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the Law.

AZEL HYDE, Jr.

*Franklyn, July 12th, 1825.* 3w15—

## NEW GOODS

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by

Erastus Coit.

July 20. 16—

## W. HUNTINGTON

HAS received by the last steam-boat an addition to his former stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

Which he is selling very low for CASH. July 0 16—

## NEW-YORK Cheap Store.

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**

FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India

**DRY GOODS,**

at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store,* among which are an elegant assortment of

**BOMBAZINES,**

Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear,
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*

**FLORENCES.**

Black figured Gro de Etn,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples.
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk

***VESTING,***

Barrage, Gros de Etn, Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKFS.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*

**FANCY RIBBONS,**

Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS.
Gentlemen's and Boys do do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Robbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze, Do. Crape Lisse.
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow NanKeens—Blue, Black and Green

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

**Ladies Cloths,**

Red, White, Green, and Yellow

**FLANNELS,**

3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets.

**UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,**

A splendid assortment of

*Venetian and English Ingrain*

**CARPETING,**

of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.

*Also*—a large assortment of

***BRUSSELS AND WILTON***

**RUGS,**

at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.

*Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825.* 15

## 20,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000 Dollars,

*With a large number of smaller prizes, amounting in all to more than 64,000 dollars.*

Tickets $4,25, halves, quarters, and eights in proportion.

**Draws 6th August.**

LITERATURE LOTTERY

*draws 20th July.*

30,000 Dollars, 15,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,737 Dollars,
20 of 1000 Dollars,

in all, amounting to upwards of 273,000 Dollars. Tickets $10, halves, quarters and eights in proportion.

Apply at the Lucky Office of

**S. Brewster, Jr.**

July 6. 14—

## Sabbath School Books.

**T. ROBINSON**

HAS on hand a good assortment of Sabbath School Books, Certificates, &c. Among them are the following, just from the Press:

The Potter's Common, by Mrs. Sherwood. Filial Duty.

History of Marten and his two little Scholars at a Sunday School.

The little Manufacturer, or the History of Sarah Wright

Memoir of Keopuolani, late Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

*July 12, 1825.* 15

**40 PORK HAMS,**

**9 bbls. Neats Tongues,**

For sale by JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, July 12th, 1825.* 3w15—

July 6, 1825.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of

**SEASONABLE**

**Dry Goods,**

*Which are offered at*

**Very low prices,**

Consisting in part of

Super fancy print Calicoes,
do Two Blue do.

**BOLIVAR STRIPES,**

*(a new article for Ladies' Dresses*

Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch

**MUSLINS,**

Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples,
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

*(a great variety)*

Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,

*(for Gentlemen's wear)*

Black Figured Silk and Valencia

**VESTINGS,**

Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver

***GLOVES,***

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Hand-boxes,

**India Floor Mats,**

Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, *very cheap.*

A few pieces English Ingrain

**CARPETING,**

On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and Oil Cloth do.

Norwich. 14—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Gallooms, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rat Files, Rat and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 18m39—

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* 108—

## Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

—*LIKEWISE*—

**300** Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 13—

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to

Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or
Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf 9—

*For sale by the Subscriber,*

Agent for the Patentee,

GALES' improved Corn Crackers & Bark Mills—the Mills are caculated for water or horse power.

JOHN LATHROP.

July 15, 1825. 3w15


ORIGINAL STAINED

AUG

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 18. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1825. Vol. XXVIII...Whole No. 1523.



NEW-YORK
Cheap Store.

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co
FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India
DRY GOODS,
at their Store, one door west of *Mr. Erastus Coit's Store*, among which are an elegant assortment of
BOMBAZINES,
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.,
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*
FLORENCES,
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
*VESTING,*
Barrage, Gros de Eta. Gros de Naples & Gauze HANDKFS.
Flag, Bandanna. & black Barcelona Do.
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*
FANCY RIBBONS,
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS.
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze. Do. Crape Lisse,
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Naukeens—Blue, Black and Green
BROAD CLOTHS,
Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
FLANNELS,
5-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets.
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*
CARPETING,
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*
RUGS,
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.

*Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825.* 15

July 6, 1825.

WM. D. RIPLEY
HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of
SEASONABLE
Dry Goods,
*Which are offered at*
Very low prices,
Consisting in part of
Super fancy print Calicoes,
do. Two Blue do.
BOLIVAR STRIPES,
*(a new article for Ladies' Dresses.)*
Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch
MUSLINS,
Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk
HANDKERCHIEFS,
*(a great variety)*
Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,
*(for Gentlemen's wear)*
Black Figured Silk and Valencia
VESTINGS,
Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver
*GLOVES,*
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Band-boxes,
India Floor Mats,
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.
*—ALSO—*
1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, *very cheap.*
A few pieces English Ingrain
CARPETING,
On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and Oil Cloth do.
Norwich. 41—

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

*H. B. BUCKINGHAM*
IS now opening a new assortment of choice
*DRY GOODS,*
suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantine,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
LEGHORN HATS,
*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples
*VESTINGS,*
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*
COMBS,
*Figured and plain Ribbons,*
LACES,
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcnett and Common
CAMBRICS,
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*
BROAD CLOTHS,
AND
*Cassimeres,*
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by
Erastus Coit.
July 20. 16

Valuable Medicine for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing: and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attached, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.
*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.*

FOR SALE BY
J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich. Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.
APRIL 300—

JOHN KINNEY & CO.
HAVE just returned from N. York with a choice selection of
Dry Goods
of the latest importations, and the newest style, which they are now opening, and offering to purchasers at small profits. They would also take the liberty of reminding their customers that Goods are rapidly advancing from their late reduced prices, in consequence of which they will do well to call soon.
Genoa Velvet, *(for gentlemen's Coat colars.)*
A splendid assortment of Light & Dark
Calicoes and Muslins,
Blue, Mix'd, & Drab Strip'd
*Cassimeres, Cassinetts,*
Denmark Satins, Valencia &
Linen Drillings,
*(for gentlemen's pantaloons.)*
*Light Blue French Nankin,*
*(for boys summer wear.)*
Elegant 6-4 French Bombazine,
*(for gentlemen's wear.)*
Souchong Pongees, Drab Everlasting,
White and Black Bolivar
LEGHORN HATS,
Shell and Horn Combs,
Nankin & Canton Crapes,
Elegant Fancy Silk and Gauze
HANDKFS.
*Silk Long Shawls,*
Cashmere do & Square do.
*ITALIAN CRAPE SHAWLS,*
4-4 Irish Linens,
Brown Tickenburg,
Long Lawns, Elegant Gauze & other
RIBBONS,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's LINEN HOSE,
Cotton do. Worsted do. Silk do.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, Silk & Cotton.
Ivory and Feather Fans,
Brown Cottons & Linens for Bonnets.
*Furniture Dimities & Fringes,*
Elegant Fig'd. Silks,
Plain do.
Black & Col'd Swantines,
*Russia Sheeting,*
White do 9-4 wide,
Blue and Yellow Nankins,
Waist and Vest RIBBONS,
*STRIPED BATIST,*
*(for Ladies' dresses.)*
White and Col'd. Satins, &
Satin Levantines,
*Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.*
Going! Going! Going!!!
*DON'T FORGET THE STORE.*
*Norwich, June 1st. 1825.* 9—

SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber haing discovered the composition of SWIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphillis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes & Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphailties, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*
*Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1824*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's. N. E corner of Third & Market streets, Philadelphia.

*PRINTERS' NOTICE.*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same. Should any neglect this invitation until after the 1st of September, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney. June 22, 1825.


## MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

The obligation to usefulness lies indiscriminately on all, whether in a public or private, in an affluent or moderate condition. If one cannot be so useful as another yet he may be useful; he may fill his smaller, as well as the other his larger circle.

That we may be useful, we must be quiet and peaceable; we must injure no man in his person, defraud no man in his property, and wound no man in his reputation; we must govern our spirits, bridle our tongues, and render to all their dues.

We must confine ourselves within our own proper sphere, for here we can do more good than elsewhere. We must attend to our personal and domestic concerns, the labors of our profession; the order of our families & the education of our children; and never rashly invade the province, or officiously meddle in the affairs of other men. Charity, indeed, will look at the affairs of others; will study to relieve their wants, rectify their mistakes, and redress their wrongs: but she will not pry into their secrets, take part in their contentions, obtrude her advice where it is not desired, nor pass her judgment where she has not information; she will not go up and down as a talebearer, disturbing the peace of neighbors and the harmony of families. Least of all will she quit her humble station to arrange the great affairs of communities, and regulate the deep politics of States. She will not exercise herself in great matters and in things too high for her. She will not clamor against public measures to display her own importance and awaken a spirit of discontent in others; but will employ her influence to preserve peace where it subsists, and to restore it where it is interrupted.

We must fill up our time with diligence in our proper business. Our usefulness depends not on our moving in a large circle, but in our filling well the circle assigned us. The moon is useful as an attendant on the earth; but in vain could she undertake the office of the sun to enlighten and warm the system.

We are to do every duty in its season, and regard each branch of our business according to its importance. While we pursue the work of our secular calling, we must labor principally to secure our heavenly interest.

In all our works, whether secular or spiritual, charity must direct us. In the exercises of social religion, we must study the things which may edify others, as well as ourselves. In our worldly calling, we must work with our hands, that we may give to such as need, and may walk honestly toward all men. Every one will say, "The ruler in his station must seek the public happiness, and the minister in his profession must watch for men's salvation; and that their callings must not be used merely as a trade to get a livelihood."—This is very true; and it is just as true of men in every other profession. The scripture plainly enjoins public spirit on the magistrate, and love to souls on the minister, as principles which ought to govern them in their respective offices—and it just as plainly enjoins piety to God and benevolence to men on all others, as principles which should govern them in their worldly occupations. When it can be shown, that the farmer in his field, the artificer in his shop, and the merchant in his store, may labor for the sole purpose of acquiring a fortune, and without any view to the happiness of mankind; then it can be shown, that a minister may preach in the pulpit, and a magistrate may judge on the bench merely for the sake of lucre, and without any regard to the rights of men in this world, or their happiness in the next.

Religion is a common concern, and equally incumbent on all men. Love is an essential principle of it, and as essential in one man as another. Without a spirit of benevolence, the husbandman, physician, lawyer, merchant or mechanic, can no more be religious than the minister can. We are not to suppose, that religion must be a spiritual and disinterested thing in some people only, and may be a selfish and worldly thing in others. It must be the same in all: and the general nature of it is not in the least altered by the particular business we pursue in life. One man is as much bound as another to regard the temporal happiness and eternal salvation of his fellow mortals, and to contribute, in his place and according to his ability, to the promotion of them. This command of the gospel respects not merely particular characters, but Christians in general. "Whatever ye do, do all to the glory of God—give no offence—please all men in all things, not seeking your own profit but the profit of many, that they may be saved."—*Lathrop's Sermons.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From Miss Taylor's Practical Hints to young females.*

There was a time when females of rank and affluence were not thought degraded by dressing the fatted calf and baking cakes upon the hearth; when, with their pitcher on their shoulders, as they went to the well to draw water for their flocks; and when even royalty knew how to appreciate the virtues of her who sought wool and flax, and wrought willingly with her hands; who laid her hands to the spindle and to the distaff; who made fine linen and sold it, and delivered girdles to the merchant; who looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness.—But time has wrought a change in the circumstances and habits of females of the present age, though there are many of all ranks who are not less usefully employed than were the matrons of ancient times; many, to whom it may be said, "Give them of the fruit of their doings, and let their own work praise them in the gate." Happy the female in whom education has united with natural talent, to form so important a character as that of the *mistress of a family;* and unhappy she, who, possessing neither these advantages, has the temerity to undertake a task to which she is altogether incompetent. Notwithstanding that *old wives* or *young wives*, may furnish the witling with themes for ridicule, a close observation would convince him that the *mistress* and *mother* of a family occupies one of the most important stations in the community; of which he would be feelingly convinced, were so large a portion of it to suspend its services for ever so short a period.

We are, however, obliged to acknowledge that the deficiencies of many have afforded but too just occasion for the sarcasms to which we allude. Nothing less than a more judicious education can remedy this vital evil, an evil which pervades all classes in some degree, but which is peculiarly injurious to those of the middle ranks. Many a female, because she has been educated at a boarding school, returns home, not to assist her mother, but to support her pretensions to gentility by idleness, dress and dissipation. She conceives herself degraded by domestic occupation, and expects to lose her credit if she is known to be industrious; while the fond parents too frequently aid the delusion, and in due time transfer her to a husband, to charm him with a fortune of a few hundreds; a sum which she supposes inexhaustible; accordingly she takes care to remind him, on every occasion, of the handsome fortune she bro't him, as well as of the gentility of her *boarding-school* education. With what pity do we anticipate the sequel; and how many, who might have been formed to inestimable characters, have been thus rendered worse than useless to society!

### NEWSPAPERS.

We may, perchance, have a touch of fastidiousness in our composition. We have no relish for horrid murders; no desire to propagate *scandalum magnatum;* no inclination to give wings to scandal of any character: we delight not in holding up to our readers the dark side of human nature: fraud and speculation theft and adultery, violences and villanies of every species, we wish to consign secretly to the punishment they merit; and herein we find our taste varies from that of a vast body of our cotemporaries, who seem to think that the attractions of a newspaper are only to be found in these frail and foul exhibitions of human imperfection. This is a depraved taste, and its consequences are less limited than, at first sight, we may incline to believe. Within the circle of its publication, there is no production of the press so eagerly sought after as a newspaper. It passes from sire to son, from mother to daughter, from neighbor to neighbor, it is conned over again and again; every paragraph is digested, every advertisement is read; and the Post Office, the tavern, or the store, is the scene where knots of politicians, who have received their cue from its columns, assemble to discuss, compare and decide upon its information.—It is either the trumpet of fame, or the knell of death, to the characters which it portrays. Indignation or joy, frowns or smiles, execration or praise, are the tributes which it extorts from its readers. The Blacksmith's fire goes out and so does the village school; and the farmer and his sons leave their fields and their ploughs to hear what new wonders have agitated the world which lies beyond their ken. It cannot be denied that the influence of the newspaper, therefore, is extensively felt; and that wherever it has an established reputation, it also has no inconsiderable agency in forming the tastes of the society in which it mingles.

"We shall be excused, after these premises for the assertion, that he who undertakes the editorship of a newspaper, assumes an office of responsibility as well as labor. He is the organ of information to a certain section of society; and the facts which he communicates, must from him receive their tone and complexion. He who catches up every rumour of crime, and delights to show his industry by the number of murders and robberies which he can string together in his columns, may be industrious in his way, but we think there is but little judgment in his industry.—In a single publication of this kind, he does more harm to the character of his country, and the morals of his readers, than a judicious editor might be able to correct in fifty publications."—*Nat. Jour.*

The following is from the pen of the editor of the Nantucket Enquirer. The piece, we think, is well written and true, it shows considerable talent and great humor. The mania for innovation and the ridiculous affectation of high life and excessive refinement which so generally prevails, are very proper subjects of ridicule. Refinement has taken the place of sociability, and cold and formal visiting has well nigh banished from our society that social, free and cordial intercourse which characterized former times. In exchanging friendships for formality, and in bartering our simple but social and hearty manners for the fopperies of fashion and the miserable attempts at style, we have made a most unequal bargain. We have gained something, but we have lost much. We have acquired a delicacy and fastidiousness of taste, but we have lost those requisites to sociability, simple and unaffected manners, and informal and pageant intercourse.—*Ed. Courier.*

MODERN REFINEMENT. In what an age of improvement do we live! It is impossible to appreciate the advantages enjoyed by those who have the felicity to be crawling now-a-days about the surface of our globe! The progress of arts, sciences, inventions and contrivances is beyond all measure, incalculable, and incredible. We may look behind us upon old fashions and antique notions with a scowl of derision, and contemplate our own monstrous superiority with the loftiest smirk of complacency. *A fig for our simple forefathers!* What ideas of perfection, of elegance, of *politesse* had they? Every thing exquisite and extatic is the product of modern times. The intellectual furniture of our grandparents was like that of their dwellings—solid, clumsy and uncouth; and their homely sentiments were but a counterpart to their bodily habiliments—plain, square-cornered and unvarnished.

Indeed, household commodities of all descriptions have undergone entire transformation, and every article of apparel has been completely metamorphosed. Splendor has usurped the place of accommodation—parade is substituted for hospitality—and system has kicked consistency out of doors. So closely has reform marched upon the heels of retiring vogues, that, were our new nomenclature exhibited to a member of the past generation, he would pronounce it more unintelligible than a Polynesian polygraph.

The old, awkward mode of calling things by their right names is thoroughly exploded. Instead of the deal-board settle or the painted settee we have polished Grecian sofas, and Roman couches with hair bottoms—for the chest of drawers and the book case, we are supplied with *bureaus* and *escritoires*—we have *epergnes* instead of coffee-pots, and tin kitchens or patent-roasters for the smoke-jacks, the twine strings and dripping pans of our foremothers—a wheaten loaf is a French roll, a biscuit a muffin, and a cracker a crumpet. Moreover, for our modish vestures we have an endless vocabulary; three cornered scraps are converted into [illegible] chemisettes into crests, [illegible] into surtouts—doublets into vests, [illegible] breeches into inexpressibles. And the [illegible], which our beloved women, have adopted veils in lieu of tassels, corsettes for stays, reticules for pockets, and as for cutthroats, the world [illegible] Such is the irresistible advance of [illegible] fashion!

To specify or to enumerate those innumerable changes, for the better of course, which even we have lived to behold and admire, is altogether hopeless, and an attempt to keep pace with the rapid strides taken every day towards perfect light, would be less practicable than to estimate the labors of Sisyphus, or to count the revolutions of Ixion's wheel.

Apropos—the mention of wheels whirls our cogitations into some sort of definite circle, though the beginning and the end thereof are *in nubibus.* Visions of Phaeton and his flying steeds—of Pharaoh's chariot—of the car of Juggernauth—and of our great grandfather's one horse chaise, float around us. Pondering these things, the imagination reverts to that dignified age of buckram & pompadour, when the pious and magisterial gentry proceeded proudly to conventicle in vehicles of this latter sort; or journeyed from Piccadilly to Pall-mall, bundled up in great state within the confines of a Sedan, or portable closet, borne by four brawny porters, as the Levites of old were wont to transport the ark of the covenant.

But where shall human ingenuity pause? Later times have brought forth successively the Coach, the Coachee, the Barouche, the Curricle, the Cabriole, the Cabriolet, the Carry-all, the Sulky, the Dearborn, and the Dickey. Formerly the *Cart* and the *Hurdle* were indiscriminately employed to convey malefactors to the heights of Tyburn; whereas in some places, even at the present day, it is quite fashionable for gentle-women to take airings, and excursions for the sipping of tea, in the former of these commodious carriages—seated on either side, upon low rush-covered chairs, and maintaining their relative positions by dint of clinging to each other, or to the cart rope, as the case may be. These conveyances are also of abundant utility in certain other places, where worthy candidates, fortified by custom, court the public smiles through deeds of unwonted affability & condescension. In cases of popular elections, the cart becomes an engine of extraordinary power. Fraught with its burden of voters, you may see it stretching towards the polls, and tipping out its freight as it were a load of logs—thereby "securing a choice," as some gentlemen in office may testify—to the great praise and glory of our free institutions, and the perpetual preservation of the *unbiassed* right of suffrage!

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding all these evidences of advancement in the science of comfort, a further and still greater instance in point has been furnished very recently, in the construction of a light four-wheeled affair, with two seats, to contain four persons, much resembling a brevet Brigadier General's gig, and to be drawn by one horse. This economical and graceful concern has got into considerable use in most of our metropolitan cities; where it is esteemed the *ne plus ultra* of springs, wheels & shafts—the very square root of all travelling contrivances; it being provided with *four* wheels, occupied by *four* incumbents, and dragged by a *four* footed beast, at the rate of *four* miles an hour!

The proprietorship of these machines is principally confined to those half-made gentle-folks, your dealers in figs by the drum & mustard per cannister, your new-fledged crockery and calico importers, your first and second rate tea and sugar venders, *et alii*, whose funds as yet prohibit a span of dapple-greys—but whose ambition scorns the vulgar chaise of the more plodding and ingenuous citizen. From this circumstance, the vehicle in question is not unaptly denominated a *Demi fortune.*

Among the numerous conveniences that belong exclusively to the *Demi fortune*, is the facility of ingress and egress. Ladies may be handed into it either from the rear or over the fore wheels, according to their preference for front or back seats—this prevents scrambling over more than one of the seats, or trampling upon more than two of the occupants. In retiring from the carriage, a fine opportunity is afforded for the manifestation of gallantry and of agility.—The gentleman-driver first alights, and assists his fair companions down the back stair, or encourages them to spring from the summit of the wheel. If in these operations no bonnet is mutilated, nor robe torn, nor ankle dislocated, the conclusion is vastly in favor of the lady's skill and the gentleman's management. Nothing can exceed the apparent self-satisfaction and complacency with which these *Demi fortune* riders look down upon the chaise going tribe—viewing them with a pleasant sort of contempt, and an elevation of feeling disdainfully happy—much as to say "in the scale of consequence, we are a peg higher; we have got more cash and a bigger carriage; indeed we are half-way to a coach; who knows but the next year may see us sporting a five-hundred dollar pair of nags and a dandy barouche?"

Verily, we do live and move in a marvellously wonderful age of improvement!

### THE TRIUMPH OF ECONOMY.

When the collection was making to build Bethlehem Hospital, those who were employed to gather donations for that purpose, went to a small house, the door of which being half open, they overheard an old man, the master, scolding his servant maid for having thrown away a match without using both its ends.—After diverting themselves some time with the dispute, they presented themselves before the old gentleman, and explained the cause of their coming; though, from what had just passed, they entertained very little if any hopes of success. The supposed miser however, no sooner understood the business, than he stept into a closet, from whence he bro't a bag and counted out four hundred guineas, which he generously gave them. No astonishment could exceed that of the collectors, at this unexpected reverse of their expectations; they loudly testified their surprise; & scrupled not to inform their benefactor, that they had overheard his quarrel with the servant girl. "Gentlemen," said he, "your surprise is occasioned by a thing of very little importance. I keep house and save or spend money my own way; the first furnishes me with the means of doing the other. With respect to benefactions and donations, you may always expect most from prudent people, who keep their own accounts." When he had thus spoken, he begged them to withdraw without the smallest ceremony, to prevent which he shut the door; not thinking half so

mass of the four hundred guineas which he had just given away, as of the match which had been carelessly thrown into the fire.

*English Paper.*

*From Foreign "Scenes," &c. by John Harrison, Esq.*

A pirate vessel once attacked a sloop, the crew of which made violent and unexpected resistance; but it soon proved unavailing, and she was soon boarded by her assailants, who showed themselves inclined to proceed to extremities of every kind. The master of the sloop unfortunately had his wife with him.—She remained behind decks, while her husband stood by the gang way, and endeavored to prevent the negroes from descending to the cabin; however, he was almost immediately knocked down and murdered. The female saw this, and aware that she now had no one to protect her, rushed, in a state of desperation, into the hold, which communicated with the cabin by a small door in the bulk heads.—Her first impulse was to open a large empty chest, that had once held wine, and to take refuge in it, and to close the lid, in which there happened to be a chink large enough to admit air. Here she lay in total darkness, scarcely daring to breathe, and listening with intense anxiety to the noises made by the people above. She heard enough to convince her that the work of death was going on, and that the pirates had murdered many of the ships crew. Comparative quietness soon succeeded, and the hatch being removed, the negroes came down to the hold, and lifted up a variety of bales and boxes upon deck, and sent them on board their own vessel. Among other things, they seized the chest in which she lay concealed, thinking, doubtless, that it contained wine. Her terror was so great that she would have discovered herself, had not the suffocating closeness of her prison deprived her of the power of utterance. However, she felt herself lowered into a boat, and then swung on board the pirate schooner, & eventually consigned to the hold along with other articles of plunder.

The pirate soon got under weigh, and were so busy in attending to the navigation of their vessel, that night came on without their examining any of their new booty. The lady was, in the mean time, contemplating the horrors of her situation, and deliberating what she ought to do. If she remained in concealment she would soon perish of hunger, and if she discovered herself she would be a victim to the insults and brutality of the negroes.—She at length determined to pursue a middle course, and to seek an opportunity of disclosing herself to the pirate captain when none of the seamen were present. She had some hope of accomplishing this; for she naturally enough supposed that the hold of the schooner communicated with the cabin in the same way as in her husband's vessel. When she supposed, from the surrounding stillness, that midnight was approaching, she liberated herself from her wooden prison. Total darkness prevailed, except near a chink, through which a faint light appeared. She groped her way to the spot, and found that her guiding beacon was the key-hole of the door of which she was in search. It yielded to her hand, and afforded access to the cabin, as she expected. On passing forwards she found the pirate chief asleep on a couch, with a lamp on the table beside him. Having secured the gangway door, she awaked him as gently as possible;—but the moment he cast his eyes on her he started up, uttered a cry of fear, and endeavored to rush out of the cabin. She fell at his feet, and explained quickly who she was, and how she had been brought on board his vessel, and implored his protection. The negro, on recovering from his first alarm, listened attentively to what she said, and then, after a little hesitation, told her that he had not sufficient control over his men to prevent them from insulting her, and that her only security lay in her continuing in her former concealment, till she found an opportunity of leaving the schooner. He promised to supply her with food during her imprisonment, and to put her ashore, or on board some vessel, as soon as he found it possible to do so. He now conducted her to the hold, and having placed the chest in a spot less likely to be disturbed than any other, left her, and shortly returned with food and wine. The female remained two days in this state, undiscovered by the crew and regularly visited by the captain, who supplied her abundantly with the necessaries of life. She had the liberty of moving about the hold all night, but was obliged to take refuge in her prison during the day, every place between decks being then exposed to the visits of the negroes. At length the pirate came in sight of a Spanish coasting boat; and having made her heave-to, he at once brought his female passenger on deck, to the indescribable astonishment of his people, & embarked her without opposition in the stranger vessel, to the master of which he gave some money, with directions that their charge should be put on shore the moment they got into port. The Spanish seamen fulfilled these injunctions by leaving the lady at Havana next morning.

Further extracts from Mr. Webster's Address on Bunker-Hill.

*Address to the survivors of the Battle.*

VENERABLE MEN! You have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives, that you might behold this joyous day. You are now, where you stood fifty years ago, this very hour, with your brothers, and your neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country. Behold, how altered! The same heavens are indeed over your heads; the same ocean rolls at your feet; but all else, how changed! You hear now no roar of hostile cannon, you see no mixed volumes of smoke and flame rising from burning Charlestown. The ground strewed with the dead and the dying; the impetuous charge; the steady and successful repulse; the loud call to repeated assault; the summoning of all that is manly to repeated resistance; a thousand bosoms freely and fearlessly bared in an instant to whatever of terror there may be in war and death; all these you have witnessed, but you witness them no more. All is peace. The heights of yonder metropolis, its towers and roofs, which you then saw filled with wives and children and countrymen in distress and terror, and looking with unutterable emotions for the issue of the combat, have presented you to-day with the sight of its whole happy population, come out to welcome and to greet you with an universal jubilee. Yonder proud ships, by a felicity of position appropriately lying at the foot of this mount, and seeming fondly to cling around it, are not means of annoyance to you, but your country's own means of distinction and defence. All is peace; and God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness, ere you slumber in the grave forever. He has allowed you to behold and to partake the reward of your patriotic toils; and he has allowed us, your sons and countrymen to meet you here, and in the name of the present generation, in the name of your country, in the name of liberty, to thank you!

But, alas! you are not all here!—Time & the sword have thinned your ranks. Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Brooks, Read, Pomeroy, Bridge! our eyes seek for you in vain amidst this broken band. You are gathered to your fathers, and live only to your country in grateful remembrance, and your own bright example. But let us not too much grieve, that you have met the common fate of men.—You lived, at least long enough to know that your work had been nobly & successfully accomplished. You lived to see your country's independence established, and to sheathe your swords from war. On the light of Liberty you saw arise the light of Peace like

"another morn,
Risen on mid-noon;"—

and the sky, on which you closed your eyes, was cloudless.

But—ah!—Him! the first great Martyr in this great cause; Him! the premature victim of his own self-devoting heart! Him! the head of our civil councils, and the destined leader of our military bands; whom nothing brought hither, but the unquenchable fire of his own spirit; Him! cut off by Providence, in the hour of overwhelming anxiety & thick gloom; falling, ere he saw the star of his country rise; pouring out his generous blood like water, before he knew whether it would fertilize a land of freedom or of bondage! how shall I struggle with the emotions, that stifle the utterance of thy name! Our poor work may perish, but thine shall endure! This monument may moulder away; the solid ground it rests upon may sink down to a level with the sea; but thy memory shall not fail!—Wheresoever among men, a heart shall be found, that beats the transports of patriotism and liberty, its aspirations shall be to claim kindred with thy spirit.

But the scene amidst which we stand does not permit us to confine our thoughts or our sympathies to those fearless spirits, who hazarded or lost their lives on this consecrated spot.—We have the happiness to rejoice here in the presence of a most worthy representation of the survivors of the whole Revolutionary Army.

VETERANS! you are the remnant of many a well fought field. You bring with you marks of honor from Trenton, and Monmouth, from Yorktown, Camden, Bennington and Saratoga. VETERANS OF HALF A CENTURY! when in your country's cause, good as that cause was, and sanguine as youth is, still your fondest hopes did not stretch onward to an hour like this; at a period to which you could not reasonably have expected to arrive; at a moment of national prosperity, such as you could never have foreseen, you are now met, here, to enjoy the fellowship of old soldiers, and to receive the overflowings of an universal gratitude.

But your agitated countenances and your heaving breasts inform me that even this is not an unmixed joy. I perceive that a tumult of contending feelings rushes upon you. The images of the dead, as well as the persons of the living, throng to your embraces. The scene overwhelms you, and I turn from it.—May the Father of all mercies smile upon your declining years, and bless them! And when you shall have here exchanged your embraces; when you shall once more have pressed the hands which have been so often extended to give succor in adversity, or grasped in the exultation of victory; then look abroad into this lovely land, which your young valor defended, and mark the happiness with which it is filled; yea, look abroad into the whole earth, and see what a name you have contributed to give to your country, and what a praise you have added to freedom, and then rejoice in the sympathy of gratitude which beam upon your last days from the improved condition of mankind.

FROM THE BOSTON MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

## DULL TIMES FOR DOCTORS.

This is the general complaint among physicians. There is no prevailing epidemic, and what is better yet, there is no prospect of any. We have lately been on a tour through the country, and have taken particular pains to ascertain whether there is any thing like a prospect of any prevailing disease, the present season; but there is none. Thus far, in town and country, there never has been a more general period of health, in the United States, than since the commencement of 1825. The Faculty say it is distressingly healthy!

We beg, however, not to be understood that the work of death has been suspended. Oh! no—people are dying daily, as at former periods, by nearly every sort of ill but venerable old age. Men will drink more than is necessary, notwithstanding the destruction it makes with their constitutions, and women cannot be fashionable without being skewered up in whale-bone. The business of quenching thirst makes shocking destruction in the world; still it is very ungenteel not to conform to the fashion—so some thousands of new drunkards are manufactured yearly, who might otherwise be the first rate of useful citizens. A medical gentleman has been prophesying a great mortality, not long since, which will be exclusively confined to young ladies. The first approach of this alarming malady may be known by stertorious breathing, after the slightest exercise; sudden fainting fits at church; a pale face; and nothing at all like an appetite. The sanative measures to be adopted by those who may now be suffering from the like embarrassments, consist altogether in giving freedom to the respiratory organs; and this can only be done by wearing loose flowing dresses, at the same time their stomachers are used for heating a bath, by five o'clock, in the morning.

How the times have changed within a few years! There is now nothing more pleasant, nor more in vogue, than to be in ill health—because it sounds well, and makes people talk; so away they go to the Springs, and put their ankles out of joint in waltzing, when, in fact, at home, it required a servant to draw their stockings on. Health and happiness have been at war ever since the Revolution; if one is sick, why then there is leisure to enjoy friends, visit Saratoga, Niagara, Mount Holyoke, and forty other places. Red cheeks, a sound stomach, and industry, are poor recommendations in a wife—they are so masculine; and pray what is more vulgar, in any thing like a man, than to hear him positively declare, in the very face and eyes of well-bred people, that he never had the dyspepsia, when it is all the go! In this age of refinement, if persons desire to rise, they must lie in bed; turn noon into midnight; sigh without pain; take advice and neither follow nor pay for it; take a footman; take a cold every time the wind blows east; take a jaunt and jam, somewhere, to wear time away; take a few compliments; take tea—and that is taking time by the forelock in eighteen and twenty-five.

It is all nonsense to talk about turning such people from their bad habits; they will just as soon submit to the operation of being turned inside out, as to live sober, quiet lives. Dissipation keeps one busily employed, besides affording a vast deal of company; and who does or doesn't like to keep something going on, even if it goes *right wrong!*

One hundred and eighty persons died in Philadelphia week before last, being 116 more than the number of deaths in the corresponding week of last year.

# POLITICAL.

*From the Washington Gazette.*

## THE FOREIGN WORLD.

*Russia.*—All eyes are fixed on Russia.—Since the overthrow of that gigantic genius which wielded the destinies of Europe, in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Autocrat Alexander seems to control the continent.—Leaning on Europe from the North, threatening Turkey in the South, and the British in the East, with immense masses of men at command, he seems the self-constituted arbiter of the Old World. Nor are the liberal arts neglected in this commanding attitude.—Men of education and talents are invited from all quarters—religion, philosophy and the sciences, are fostered—and the most brilliant faculties, in the absence of war, are employed in the field of diplomacy, to aggrandize still further additions to her colossal empire. Greece is already, in anticipation, hers. Austria is too subservient to resist this project; and Turkey too far exhausted to repel the attempt. The Court of St. Petersburgh shines with unusual splendor, and is now, in a diplomatic sense, in the enviable attitude that the French Emperor placed Paris, after his successes in Germany.

*Austria* is busily employed in stifling the free principles that the German colleges are secretly cultivating. In this despotic government there cannot be said to exist any party, if we except the secret societies, of which we have a very imperfect knowledge. The Emperor disregards his former pledges, to give a constitution to his states, as best according with the views of the Holy Alliance, of which he is a conspicuous member. Napoleon the second, having an asylum in his dominions, keeps the Austrian *gens d'armes* constantly on the *qui vive* after the adherents of this illustrious scion of that new dinasty which threatened such terrible evils to the legitimates of the present age. From the survillance, it is evident that the young Napoleon keeps his eye on the throne of France, whose political system is by no means satisfactory to the wishes of the Bourbons. The insatiable demands of the emigrants continue the elements of discord in sufficient agitation to keep alive the hopes of young Napoleon.—Austria, since the late furtile attempts at revolution in Naples and the neighboring petty States, keeps Italy in such tranquil despotism, that scarcely a murmur escapes, to inform us of the extent of her political debasement.

*Of Prussia*, which, under the present political condition of Europe, ranks no more than a third or fourth rate power, we know very little. Austria gives the law where the genius of Frederick once shown pre-eminent.—The military have so far awed the Constitutionalists, that the press and the popular writers are in a rigid state of censorship. A partial representation has been frequently promised to appease the just demands of the people, without any political amelioration being granted. It is probable that the Baron Humboldt, who is a great favorite at Court, and a friend to liberal principles, may yet effect something for the oppressed Germans.

*In Spain*, all the horrors of a civil war are felt, except where the presence of the French overawe the fanatical followers of Ferdinand, who have completely triumphed over the Liberals. Shouts of "No amnesty—death to the Liberals!" are heard throughout this unhappy Peninsula. The work of proscription is busy, apostolic juntos are in conclave, and the devoted Constitutionalists are doomed to destruction. Catalonia, Estremadura, Andalusia, and many other provinces, are the scenes of pillage by the Court banditti. Freemasons and Communers are the peculiar objects of vengeance of the bigots in power.—One Father Lopez, who has been alternately a Liberal and a fanatic, according to the triumphs of party, has adopted a method of reducing the Liberals to the standard of his blind devotion to despotism. He has then brought from their dungeons in penitential garments, and joining the procession they are conducted to the Cathedral, to go through the ceremonies of the Auto de Fe. There they are placed on an elevated platform, in the middle of the Church, a service is performed, a sermon preached, and they then, one at a time, read aloud, a solemn protest never again to belong to any secret society—never to meddle with political matters, to love and obey the King, &c. They are then scourged on the back, and dismissed, with a severe reprimand.

*In Portugal*, the British interests every where prevail as positively as if she were a colony of that power, whose fleets in the Tagus are watching the movements of the court of Lisbon. Sir Charles Stewart, Ambassador to Brazil, has made a diplomatic call at Lisbon, no doubt on the business of the South American Empire. In misfortunes and political insignificance Portugal and Spain may shake hands; they have both been stripped of their colonial grandeur once possessed in South America, and may condole with each other. While the family of Braganza clings to England for protection. Ferdinand leans on France to awe his desperate population; but how long these ancient powers of the Peninsula can be supported on political crutches, remain to be seen.

*In France*, the coronation of the new monarch, Charles X. seems to employ all heads & move all hearts. The friends of absolute monarchy, or ultras, have triumphed, as a party, though Villele, a qualified liberal, has been called to preside, and to keep in check Chateaubriand, who presents a curious, tho' not an uncommon spectacle in politics, that of attacking a system of government which he had so powerful an agency in creating. In bringing about this state of things, the king shows that he is a cunning and able politician, both the royalist parties are balanced by this manœuvre, while the friends of liberty, and adherents of Napoleon, are looking on, not without hope of yet seeing the consummation of their wishes in the advancement of young Napoleon, backed by Austria, and seated on the throne of France. The Bourbon dinasty is, no doubt, secretly unpopular with the great bulk of the French population; and nothing but a very liberal policy and a system of conciliation has been able, thus far, to sustain them.

*The United Netherlands* are repairing their damaged dykes, cultivating foreign commerce, prosecuting internal improvements, subduing the remnant of party strife, created by a French interest, and gradually marching on to as much national comfort and happiness as falls to the share of any monarchy, "on the earth beneath or under the waters," where unfortunately, a large portion of its territory was placed by the inundations, of Feb. last, & which is not all rescued from the late invasion of the ocean.

*Great Britain.*—It is impossible to contemplate the brilliant career which Great Britain is yet destined to run, without amazement.—The prostration of Napoleon appears to have infused new life into her body politic, and to have been a new spur to her commerce and industry. Intoxicated by her success in the field, on the ocean, in the cabinet, and in the war with France, she seems to know no bounds in her march to prosperity and happiness. With her hundred millions in Asia, her West-Indies, her Canada, her Africa, her pillars of Hercules in the fortress of Gibraltar, and many other minor possessions, elsewhere—she presents a fabric of political power, reared by a handful of Islanders, unique in history, and which Rome, in her proudest days, could never boast of.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

PETERSBURG, Va. July 22.

*Mail Robbery detected.*—We congratulate the public on the result of Mr. Shore's (our P. M.) excursion to Portsmouth in pursuit of mails, which were made up at Portsmouth office for distribution at Petersburgh.. Considerable depredations had been committed on this route—a letter from Richmond some months back, containing the half of $200 addressed to Mr. Drew, Smithfield—One sometime after covering $70, United States' notes for New-York, from Portsmouth—another a few weeks after from Portsmouth with $50, for New-York also, and the mail from Portsmouth on the 14th inst. were missing. Mr. Nicholson, P. M. at Portsmouth, fearing that some suspicion might attach to his office, regularly made up his mails for distribution in the presence of witnesses, and used the precaution to inclose to our Post-Master, a copy of the mails thus made up in a private letter—On Friday last the letter from the Post-Master at Portsmouth addressed to Mr. Shore, came to hand with the copy of the mail—*but no mail!* Mr. Shore immediately took the stage for Portsmouth, determining, (fortunately for the public) to examine every Office, Post-Master, Driver, &c. with their approbation, if it could be obtained, but to make an effort at all hazard.—Cabin Point was the first office on the route—Mr. Shore, on his arrival, made his business known to Mr. Sledge, P. M.—he proposed a search, and commenced it forthwith—In the trunk of Wm. W. Andrews, put away in a large closet adjoining the Post-Office room, Mr. Shore found and envelope superscribed "N. and S. &c. via Petersburg" which he believed to be the hand-writing of the Post-Master at Portsmouth—in the Post-Office room another wrapper was found, bearing the same superscription—Andrews alleged that the said wrappers were found by him loose in the mail. Mr. Shore then proceeded on his journey to Portsmouth, with a view of ascertaining whether the Post-Master at Portsmouth could identify the wrappers, and also to continue the examination at other offices. It was his intention on his return to apprehend him; but as soon as Mr. Shore left Cabin Point, Andrews made his escape—he was pursued by several gentlemen and overtaken about ten miles.—Letters considerably mutilated, with the Bill of the 14th inst. were found in the swamp covered in the sand—a $20 U. S. note was exchanged by Andrews, which is identified.

This is the second instance within a short period in which Mr. Shore has displayed great promptitude and address in the detection of depredators upon the Public Mail.

*From the Norfolk Herald, of July 25.*

## EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE.

A paragraph has lately gone the round of the papers announcing that a gentleman of Virginia had emancipated *upwards of eighty slaves*, and chartered a vessel to send them at his own expense, to Hayti: but without giving the name of the author of so distinguished an act of munificence. We think it due to justice to supply this deficiency, and to add the following facts which have been communicated to us by gentlemen familiar with them, as well as by Captain Russel one of the owners of the brig Hannah & Elizabeth, of Baltimore, the vessel chartered.

The gentleman who has thus distinguished himself, is Mr. David Minge, of Charles City County, living near Sandy Point on James river. Capt. Russell informs, that there were put on board the Hannah & Elizabeth, eighty-seven colored people of different ages, from three months to forty years, *being all* the slaves which Mr. M. owned except two old men, whom he had likewise manumitted, but who being past service he retains and supports them. The value of these negroes, at the prices now going, might be estimated at about *twenty-six thousand dollars!* and Mr. Minge expended previous to their embarkation about 1,200 dollars in purchasing ploughs, hoes, iron and other articles of husbandry for them, besides providing them with several suits of clothes, to each, provisions, groceries, cooking utensils, and every thing which he supposed they might require for their comfort during the passage, and for their use after their arrival out. He also paid $1,600 for the charter of the vessel.

But Mr. Minge's munificence did not end here—on the bank of the river, as they were about to go on board, he had *a peck of dollars* brought down, and calling them all around him, under a tree, distributed the hoard among them in such sums and under such regulations that each individual did, or would receive seven dollars. By this provision, Mr. M. calculated that his emigrants would be enabled to commence the cultivation of the soil immediately after their arrival, without being dependant on President Boyer for any favor whatever, unless the permission to improve the government lands might be so considered.

Mr. Minge is about 24 or 25 years of age, unmarried and unincumbered in every respect; possesses an ample fortune, and has received the benefits of a collegiate education at Harvard University. He assigned no other motive for having freed his slaves, and for his subsequent acts of generosity towards them, than that he conceived it would be doing a service to his country, to send them out of it; they had all been good servants, but that he was rich enough without them.

We have heard of splendid sacrifices at the shrine of philanthropy; aged men on quitting the stage of mortal existence have bequeathed large endowments to public charities and princely legacies to religious and moral institutions. But where shall we find an instance of the kind attributable to a man of Mr. Minge's age? The case we believe is without paralel.

## INDIA AFFAIRS.

The victory of the English army in Ava appeared to be complete; but its advance from Rangoon was made with great caution.—The King of Ava lost most of his experienced men & favorites in the great battles of 1st and 9th December. The natives appeared to have held the English army very cheap, as a banditti of Christian dogs; and the King attributed his losses to his being too old to be lucky; and resigned his crown to his son, Prince CHUNJAMEN, for the purpose of changing the fortune of the fray. The war was conducted with great barbarity. The Burmese gave no quarter, and asked for none. Every prisoner they took was crucified, a cut made down his belly, his bowels let out, and in that state left to die. Many, who had been surprised, and taken by them in the jungles had suffered this fate. On the other hand, when approached by the British troops, 10 or 20 of them would stand still, blind their eyes, and be shot. A shell was thrown among them, when some fifty or sixty of men, women, and children gathered close round it, amazed at the fusees, when it exploded, and killed all around.—*English paper.*

*From the New-York Daily Advertiser.*

By the Rebecca & Sally, which arrived on Sunday from Port-au-prince, we have received the following important information, for the translation of which we are indebted to the N. York National Advocate. France, it appears, has at length acknowledged the independence of this once important Colony.—To Hayti the advantages will be incalculable, the great expenditure of men & money, which she was obliged to sustain to keep up her military strength, can now be devoted to agricultural objects, and the Island no longer languish for the want of inhabitants to cultivate her soil.

## REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—INTERIOR, JULY 1825.

On the 3d inst. three French vessels of war, carrying the national flags: one schr. one brig, and one ship, wearing the white flag at the peak, and Haytian colors at the fore-top, moored in the Great Wadshead, without gun shot of our forts, at one o'clock, P. M. Immediately after mooring the frigate sent her launch on shore as a flag of truce, to transmit to our government, the dispatches of the French nation.

Colonel *Boisblanc*; chief of port regulations, repaired on board the French frigate having on the road fallen in with the flag of truce, and receiving from it the dispatches; the flag was remanded on board till further orders. The next day, the 4th Curr't Colonel St. Victor Poel, chief of the military police, attached to the *pr me staff* of the place, *Grand Envoy* of the Republic of Hayti, Aid-de-camp of H. E. the President of the Republic, Commander-in-chief of the squadron *de ricamu*: Duton Inginac, Aid-de-camp to Gen. B. Inginac, received orders to repair on the beach, and meet the French Minister, *Mons le Baron Mackau*, commander of a line of battle ship of H. M. C. Majesty, King of France. As soon as the public were informed that so distinguished an officer, of such high fame in the glorious career of arms, had made entree in this Republic, with a treaty from his Sovereign of the recognition of our Independence *full and entire*—news highly acceptable—astonished many citizens, while others expected it from the justice and liberality that has distinguished the reign of the august monarch, Charles X. of France, since his possession of this crown.

From the 5th to the 6th inst. in the morning, nothing transpired relative to the treaty of our recognition; meanwhile, we could perceive a certain *je ne sais quoi* on the countenance of every one, presaging something great and honorable, but on the 7th the good news was known publicly to all classes. On the 8th inst. early in the morning, one of the French vessels of war, the brig, made all sail from this harbor, carrying the orders, and joyful account to the Heights of St. Mares, where we distinctly heard the rejoicings of the people—fete succeeded fete, and they applaud the Prince who proclaimed them free and independent.

The ladies were occupied in this instance, as on all former occasions, in the duties of their toilets, at balls, and in fact, in all amusements common to the Haytiens—all striving to please. In the midst of all this joy, festivity, and rejoicings, echo that nymph, ever faithful to repetition, this once was true to recollection and sound, and was every where heard to repeat, *vive la France! Vive Hayti!* Vive a jamais Charles the 10th le liberal;—Vive a jamais Boye! (long live France! long live Hayti! long live Charles the 10th the liberal! live forever Boyer!) beloved and cherished of his people—the least we can call him, the *happy Boyer.*

On the 9th, at half past 9 o'clock, P. M. one of the three French vessels of war, the schr. called the Bearnaise, made sail for the kingdom of France, and bearing with her the ratified treaty, duly signed, sealed and exchanged by both nations—despatches that will boldly show to the world that the *Republic of Hayti, free, sovereign and independent*, was recognized as such by the authentic act of "*sacred treaty*," signed by the French nation in this *their* ancient metropolis of *this* country.—This very day Monsieur de Baron de Mackau received the respects and visits of all Frenchmen in Port-au-prince, merchants and others.

On the 9th, at 8 o'clock A. M. his Excellency the President of Hayti received with his usual good will the solicitations of all the French merchants and others of that great nation in this Capitol.

Mr. Barbet delivered a discourse to his Excellency, thanking him in the name of all strangers in his possessions, for his politeness and goodness to them generally. His Excellency remained silent, and having received the expressions & sentiments, replied—"That in doing that which he conceived his duty he only followed the natural dictates of his *heart.*"

*From the New-London Gazette*

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Messr's. Ebenezer and John Prentis of this town have invented a machine for Mowing, by which a man and boy with a horse, will cut as much grass as six of the best mowers, and as smooth. The machine was tested on Monday last in presence of several gentlemen; and we understand more than realized the expectations of the inventors. It perform' equally well on uneven or even ground.

*A new way to roast eggs.*—We understand that a stone cutter, employed at the south part of the city, roasted, 20th ult. half a dozen eggs in fifteen minutes, by placing them on a sheet of slate exposed to the sun. *Query*—If a stone cutter can roast an egg in fifteen minutes, by exposing it to the sun, how long will it take a master mason to roast one of his journeymen, by a similar process? We would thank some one of our friends, well versed in arithmetic, to answer this question.—*Boston Gaz.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 29.*

## COLOMBIAN CAPTURE.

From Capt. Banks, of the schr. Princess Ann, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday in 8 days from Havana, and Mr. William Colbert, late mate of the Ranger, who, with T. Bushnell, one of the crew, came home passengers in the U. S. steam galliot Sea Gull, we have the unpleasant intelligence that the schr. Ranger, Capt. Seaward, hence for Havana, was captured on the 2d inst. then 15 days out, off the Double headed Shot Keys, by the Colombian schr. Reprisallo, Capt. Bedford, and ordered for Port Cabello. Mr. Colbert and Bushnell were put on board the Princess Ann, which they fell in with shortly after, bound to Havana; Captain Seaward and Robert Martin, of the crew, proceeded to Port Cabello in the Ranger.

The alleged cause of the capture of the Ranger, says the Beacon, was her having gunpowder on board, and being bound for an enemy's port.

Mr. Colbert and Bushnell speak in the highest terms of the politeness of Captain Bedford, while they were on board the Reprisallo, and also of the kind attention of Capt. Banks while with him.

The papers from almost every part of the country are filled with accounts of deaths produced by drinking cold water. We copy the following excellent remarks from the Boston Medical Intelligencer, with a hope that they will be read with attention and be remembered. They convey a most profitable lesson on the immoderate use of ardent spirits.

*Middlesex Gazette.*

The number of deaths in this city, the last week, imputed to a too free use of cold water, are exceedingly melancholy. We are fully persuaded that something more than cold water, however, has an agency in those sudden and often fatal affections of the sanguineous system. So far as our own observations have extended, laboring people are the most liable to injuries from drinking cold water when the atmospheric temperature is very high, and a majority of those who have died, have been either grossly intemperate, or were strongly inclined to it. There is a mistaken notion pervading the laboring part of the community, that if the weather is excessively warm, it is necessary to take the more spirit. Nothing can be more erroneous, nor any practice more pernicious.—The less spirit a man drinks, the better it is for him, under all circumstances. A constant use of liquors, of a stimulating nature, deranges by a slow but certain train of operations, all the animal functions, and places the nervous and circulating systems in that peculiar condition, that any extraordinary excitement has a constant tendency to explode the powers of life in an instant. Such, we believe, was the state, of those who have been the victims to an immoderate use of cold water: they have carried on the excitement, by a steady and habitual course of tipling, till a sudden change in the secretory organs, by a draught of water several degrees below the temperature of their own bodies, produces an instantaneous apoplexy, or induces the most aggravated spasms in the stomach and bowels, which quickly terminate the life of the unhappy victim.

Those physicians who have had the most experience with these cases, if called in seasonably, have found that free blood-letting, and emetics which operate quickly and powerfully, are the most certain means of overcoming the apoplectic symptoms, and restoring the natural heat of the body. Oftentimes, however, the patient falls down and breathes his last before any one is aware of his being indisposed, and the putrefactive process follows with as much rapidity as in those who have been struck with lightning; which shows, most conclusively that the vis insita of the muscular fibre is annihilated, and all hope, therefore of recalling the nervous power, is forever lost.

Such are the often fatal results of indulging in intemperance, which expose the individual to instantaneous death, by simply quenching his thirst with that pure invigorating element—*water*, which the God of nature has so abundantly supplied for his necessities and use.

*From the National Intelligencer, July 28.*

*Judge Marshall's reputed History.*—Our readers may recollect that we, among others, have given credence and currency to a report, which originated either in the Philadelphia or New-York newspapers, that the upright and learned Chief Justice of the United States, was engaged in the composition of history of the U. States, from the commencement of our government to the termination of the Washington Administration. Further reflection, and the observations of others, having induced us to question the truth of this report, we have taken pains to put an end to doubt upon the subject. We are now enabled to state that the report is entirely without foundation. When, indeed, we reflect for an instant on the subject, it is apparent that the *Life of Washington*, by Judge Marshall, is substantially a history of his country while he was at the head of her armies, or of her councils; and that two works on the same subject could hardly be expected from the same pen, particularly when the copiousness of the one already in existence is considered.

We learn, however, with pleasure, that the Judge is engaged in revising his Life of Washington, with a view to an improvement of the style of some passages, and an abridgement of the minuteness of its details—to make it more satisfactory to his matured mind, and of course, more acceptable to the public, and more valuable to posterity. This it is that has probably given rise to the report which this paragraph is intended to contradict.

## NEW-ENGLAND INDUSTRY.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, in answer to an ingenious writer from Virginia who complains of the evil of redundant labor in the country, and that the learned professions are completely overstocked, say, in reference to the aversion to labor which prevails in the Southern States, "The lesser evil which he," (their correspondent) "deplores, results from another, of which he appears not to be conscious. Let him cast his eyes towards the New-England States: are men too proud there to let their sons put their hands to the plough, or are the sons above laboring to live?" They might have added that this aversion to labor in the Southern States and its association with an idea of degradation, have arisen from the existence of a slave population. By this means the sons of planters become lordlings and tyrants before they are able to be useful in society, and when that period arrives their pride and personal indolence have become too deeply fixed to be ever eradicated. Modern refinements, we regret to add, have had no small effect upon New-England habits of industry, and the present race are much more anxious to give their sons a liberal education, or fit them for lounging through life in the capacity of useless and too often worthless *gentlemen*, than to furnish them with habits of industry and the advantages of some steady employment, in which, with the aid of enterprize and integrity, they cannot fail to establish a permanent success in life.—*Prov. Journal.*

The Liverpool Mercury of the 27th May, contains a review of C. J. Ingersol, Esqr's Oration before the American Philosophical Society, and after several quotations and a few animated praises of the orator and his country, concludes by transcribing the following complimentary article from the Edinburg Observer.

## STATE OF AMERICA.

In forty years the Americans have quadrupled their population, and stretched their territory from the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio to the Pacific. They have assumed as if by instinct, a mighty system of private law; a bold precision of diplomacy; a large code of commerce & national interests. They have taken the lead in vigor of improvement & practical science. Mendacity is almost unknown; the demand of labor is immense, and its rewards abundant. Church dissensions are heard of only in the history of foreigners: slavery itself, the plague spot of human soci-

ORIGINAL STAINED

ety is fast verging to decay.' Agriculture, the Mechanic arts and Manufactures, are advancing with mighty strides. The bowels of the Alleghanies are pouring forth their treasures of iron, coal and lead; and the huge western Savannahs, trodden for a little while ago only by the bison, the cougar or the the wolf, are echoing the noises of forges, looms and bloomeries. Since 1800, the export trade of the Union has advanced from twenty-three millions of dollars to more than eighty millions. Their tonnage amounts to more than a million and a half, being nearly a treble increase since the beginning of the present century. In the Hudson alone, the number of merchant vessels is at this hour nearly equal, and twelve years ago was much superior, to all the shipping of Scotland. Their steam vessels almost double in numerical amount, and far surpass in tonnage and velocity, the vapor ships of Britain.

Before the extent of their canals, the efforts of the modern world shrink into insignificance: nay, the mighty ways and aqueducts of imperial Rome herself are brought into hazardous comparison. The number is at least twenty; and the greatest length three hundred and sixty miles. Yet the hugest of these majestic ducts, was accomplished by the sole charge of a state of little more than a single million of inhabitants. The navy of the Union amounts to more than twenty ships of the line, besides numerous frigates and gunboats. And the whole of this enormous mass of vigor, wealth and population is securely defended by a standing army of little more than five thousand men. Nor are there any internal stakes; any hateful prying into income and domestic privacy. The provincial governments alone levy a direct import of about a dollar on each inhabitant. This is to be a free people. This is to have sprung from the bosom of the British empire, like Pallas from the brain of Jove, full grown and armed in proof. Do we turn sick at these advances? The mutual trade of the United States and British Empire now exceeds fifty million of dollars; an amount quite equal to the trade of the Republic with all the rest of the globe. And is this any food for jealousy? It is as it ought to be, the strongest cement of friendship. We rejoice in this growing up of freedom and power in the fierce solitude of the western world. We glory in the living bulwark against the worse than Pagan incursions of legitimate fanaticism. We look forward with joy to the illustrious period, when the growing tide of population shall have fully fertilized the baharity of the western wilderness, and a mighty race, one in sentiment, one in virtue, one in interest, speaking in no more than a double tongue, shall be busy in lightning up and transmitting the lamp of knowledge, without interruption, from the wolves' dens of "Onalashka," to the eternal fires of Horn.

## SPAIN.

The Morning Chronicle of the 13th of June says, "we have received from Navarre, from a source devoid of violence and exaggeration, a picture of the present condition of Spain, which exceeds even the anticipations of those who judged most severely the folly and the wickedness of setting up by foreign force a government hated by all the people of activity and intelligence in the nation. At St. Ander, it appears that there has been a very serious disturbance. The troops forming the garrison being in absolute want of the necessaries of life, assembled tumultuously and committed the greatest excesses, crying, "Down with the absolute King! down with the clergy! down with the government!"—The authorities interfered, and succeeded, after making concessions, and promising their interference with the State to procure redress for their actual grievances, in inducing them to retire; but in the night several officers, & some merchants, suspected of taking part in the affair, were arrested, and immediately sent to Valladolid, to await their destiny.—In Seville the disturbances were still more serious, some lives had been lost, the troops uttering the same cries as at St. Ander, entered the houses occupied by the clergy, and pillaged them of articles to a considerable amount. The greatest consternation, by the latest accounts, still prevailed. Since the withdrawing of the disposable French Army, the Constitutionalists show themselves in several parts of Spain, particularly in Valencia, Gallicia, and the vicinity of Saragossa. It is said that the Minister at Madrid has issued an order to a number of persons, suspected of constitutional principles, to quit Spain without delay, for France, with the assurance that on their arrival there they will be furnished with passports for any foreign country they may choose, but that their residence in France will on no account be acceded to. The high road from Barcelona to Madrid has been for some time so infested with bands of robbers, as to render it impossible to travel in safety. The government has sent two regiments to be stationed at the different parts of the road, to try, if possible, to exterminate the brigands. The troops have arrived at their several stations badly fed, clothed, and paid, and in consequence they have committed the greatest excesses on travellers, in lieu of affording them protection: not the least dependence is to be placed on the military force so organized or rather disorganized and neglected.—The Swiss soldiers from Madrid, who are entitled to their discharge, daily arrive on the frontiers, having refused to renew their engagements. A considerable number of monks expelled from South America, are expected to arrive, they state the number to exceed 3000.

HARTFORD, July 26.

*Accident.*—On Friday last, while a cart, loaded with hay, drawn by two yoke of oxen, accompanied by three men, were crossing Windsor Bridge, a part of it suddenly gave way, and precipitated the whole team, the load, and one of the men, into the river; two of the men, saved themselves by clinging to some pieces of timber. Two of the cattle received considerable injury, from which they will not probably recover. The height of the bridge is about 30 feet; and what is remarkable, the hay did not turn over, although the fall broke the cart-neap, and the yokes on both pair of oxen. The team belonged to Dr SILL, of Windsor.

*Dysentery.*—Doctor Baker, a physician of eminence, at Bladensburg, details at length in the National Intelligencer, his mode of treating the dysentery, in which he has been very successful, by the use of cold or ice water thrown up into the bowels every half hour, together with the usual remedies applied in that fatal disease.—*Nat. Adv.*

*Gov. Troup and Mr. Wirt.*—A charge was recently made against Mr. Wirt, Attorney General of the U. S. by Gov. Troup, of Georgia, in an official communication to the legislature of that State, that the former had, at the last term of the Supreme Court of the U. S. maintained the proposition, "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist." In consequence of this charge, Mr. Wirt addressed notes on the subject to Chief Justice Marshall, Judges Washington, Duval, and Thompson, Thomas A. Emmet, Esq. and Henry Wheaton, Esq. all of whom explicitly state that they have no knowledge of his having made any such declaration during the said term.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

*From the Boston Centinel, July 30.*

*From South-America.*—Late accounts from *Chili*, indicate, that the unhappy differences which have long existed there, and which have produced a state of anarchy and distress, had been adjusted, and a spirit of harmony introduced;—That the sentence of death against DR AUDIANZ had been annulled, & that the old parties had united, and had offered their old hatreds on the altars of religion, and cemented their new friendships by numerous banquets.

Something like war existed between *Buenos Ayres* and *Brazils*. The former was raising troops, and making preparations to conquer the Brazilian city of Monte Video; and a Brazilian armed vessel had captured a Buenos Ayrean schooner, and sent her in as a *honorable prize*.

The appointment of JOHN M. FORBES, Esq. as Charge d'Affaris of the U. States had been announced at Buenos Ayres, and gave much satisfaction.

The interior affairs of the Confederation of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, were represented as auspicious;—its independence assured; it commerce prosperous, and its internal regulations, particularly those for the establishment of Colleges, and Free Schools, in successful operation.

## HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

We stated a few days since, on the authority of the Boston Medical Intelligencer, that the yellow fever was prevailing in New-York. The Gazette, Commercial Advertiser, and other respectable papers of that city deny the truth of the statement,—"the city is free of any indication of an epidemic, and there is no cause of alarm as to the general health."

*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*—

STEPPING UP.—A few weeks since, two Irishmen called on a clergyman in this town, with a request that he would marry one of them in the evening. He appointed the hour and requested them to be punctual. When the wedding party came, more than an hour after the time appointed, the friend of the bridegroom took the clergyman aside, and said the delay was caused by the misconduct of the bridegroom, who had got intoxicated in the afternoon, and was not in a fit state to come. "But he did'nt think it was treating the young woman well, and they should not have had any wedding at all, only that a friend had *stepped* up, and helped them out of the difficulty." The clergyman asked if all was settled now, and was answered—"O, yes, it is all right now." But on looking at the certificate of publishment, he found that the bridegroom had been erased and another very clumsily inserted, and that the friend who had so kindly *stepped* up, had indeed come to be married in his room. He then asked the *new* bridegroom if he had ever been puplished—he answered, "O, no, Sir." The clergyman explained to him that he could not marry him until he had been published according to law, "O, Sir," said he, "I am going to sea to-morrow."

NEW-YORK, JULY 16.

## CANAL ACROSS CAPE COD.

A corps of United States Engineers, under the command of Major Perrault, is now engaged in surveying the route of a Canal between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, for the purpose of shortening the navigation around Cape Cod. There appears to be a little jealousy among our Boston friends upon this subject, which we regret to see. A writer in the Boston Patriot, for instance, says,—"It will not be so easy as many think to construct this proposed Canal, although it would be only eight miles long. The ice in winter, the current in summer, the constant shifting of the sand-bars at the mouth of this harbor, and the necessity & expense of two large harbors which must be built, one at each end, to receive the vessels, are obstacles not insuperable indeed, but weighty and important.—Again; *if Boston is brought too near New-York, our coasting trade may choose rather to pass on than to tarry, and the absorbing power of the "great metropolis" may swallow up the trade of New-England.*" Suppose, then, by way of preserving the Eastern coasting trade to themselves, the Bostonians, instead of cutting a Canal, should sink, a pier from Nantucket to Bermuda?—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The following notice of the departure of Mr. Rush from London is extracted from the London Courier:

Yesterday Mr. Rush, who has been for the last seven years Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America to the British Court (and who has only been recalled at his own earnest solicitation) embarked with his amiable Lady and family for New-York. Mr. Rush, during his long and important mission to this country, has evinced an exalted talent as a Diplomatist, and has had the gratification to secure to himself the unqualified esteem, and give the highest satisfaction to both Governments, a circumstance, we believe, of rather rare occurrence. They were accompanied on board the York by Sir David and Lady Ogilby & family, who, were desirous of showing the last testimony of that esteem, respect, and friendship, in which they have ever held them, and to take a final leave. Mr. R.'s important services to his country have been duly appreciated, & have been rewarded by a ministerial appointment at Washington, of the utmost trust, and where he will, do doubt, attain in due course the highest honors in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

General La Fayette's claims, under the late law of idemnity for confiscated property during the French revolution amount, it is said, to six hundred thousand francs—Should he receive that sum, about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (of which there is little reason to doubt as he comes within every principle of the provision) it will make a considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it.—It is understood that he does not go to France for a permanent residence there, but intends to return again to the U. States.

*From Cuba.*—Some vessels of war, with troops, are said to have arrived at *Havana* from Spain. It has been represented in the European papers that the above re-inforcements were intended by Spain, as a crazy attempt to reconquer her lost dominions: it would seem, that her only object is sending them out was to secure those she has left.

## LA FAYETTE.

The Philidelphia Aurora says—By calculation and estimate, Gen. LA FAYETTE, when he returns to France will have travelled from the time he left his native soil for this country last summer, to the day of his return, between sixteen and eighteen thousand miles!—He has not had a day's sickness in the whole period.


# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1825.


## NEXT PRESIDENT.

We regret that some of our brother editors should so early have commenced the discussion of the Presidential Question. Barely has our present chief magistrate undertaken the duties of his office, when we are called upon to enter upon the question of his successor, and engage in a contest which we had hoped had for a while been laid at rest. Our three years campaign, which closed with the final election of Mr. Adams, was a severe and hard fought battle. There was much of virulence and of rancour among the favorers of the different candidates, and those of our craft gave way too much to an indiscriminate abuse of opposing aspirants, and lavished all their praises upon the head of some one favorite leader. If the contest is so soon to be resumed we hope that it may be characterized by moderation and by a cool and dispassionate discussion of the merits and capacities for the office, which the different individuals may exhibit. Scurility, low personal abuse, and the disgusting billingsgate which has heretofore prevailed, will, we hope, be banished from the columns of every paper in the country, and we are assured it will from those of any respectability or standing. If censure is the object, it can be done more effectually, & will be more severely inflicted and more sensibly felt, if couched in decent language and applied with temperance and truth, than if rendered contemptible by its vulgarity.

What candidates will enter the lists we cannot, of course, at this early period, even conjecture. Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun will undoubtedly be of the number, and many others will as certainly arise to hold competition with these distinguished men, in an honorable contest—a contest in which, although defeated, it is an honor to have been a candidate. There were many, indeed, who dreaded the result of a contention already so happily terminated. They feared that a reference to Congress of a question calling into operation so much of personal, local, and party feeling, would give rise to contentions of an injurious character, and would create dissentions and discussions disgracing our reputation and impairing the strength of our government. But the amicable, peaceable, and happy termination of this contest have added firmness to our faith and increased our assurance of the permanency and durability of our institutions. We can now look forward, without fear, to the storms and agitations of a second contest. We feel confident in our strength, and are more than ever disposed to admire the harmony and compactness of parts, & the regular and close dependancy of the various branches of our government. Satisfied as we are of this, we would prefer a greater degree of turbulence than we have heretofore seen, rather than that indifference and disregard for these matters which is of such evil omen to our free institutions.

The distressing fires with which our city was desolated during the last winter, and the still more distressing ones by which it was threatened, induced our citizens to increase their measures of guarding against them in future. They accordingly ordered the purchasing of two new engines, one of which was to be on the hydraulic principle. They have been obtained. We witnessed, a few days since, the trial of them under the direction of the builder, and find them to be possessed of as great power and to carry water with as great force as any engines, of the size, we have ever seen. The apparatus, too, for supplying water, operates extremely well, but we doubt very much, whether, with the present insufficient supply of hose, it can be of much use.—It is only when the fire is near the river, or some other permanent source of water, that it can be used to any advantage, and it is there that there is the least deficiency or need of an extraordinary means of supply. We presume that more hose will be obtained, and that it will be made of more extensive application. The Companies attached to these engines should be very large, a number not less, we should suppose, than forty, would be sufficient. They require very considerable power to operate them to advantage, and the labor is extremely fatiguing.

We understand that the Troy Steam-Boat Company have purchased the steam-boat New-London, and that she took her place in the line between Troy and New-York on the 25th.

## PARSNIP WINE.

The following information relative to the production of good wine from parsnips, is taken from Phillips' History of cultivated roots.

"Wine made from these roots, approaches nearer the Malmsey of Madeira and the Canaries than any other wines. It is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be kept a few years to make it as agreeable to the palate as it is wholesome to the body; yet fashion induces us to give pounds for foreign wines when we can obtain excellent wines of our own country for as many shillings."

The Farmers Journal in an article on the subject of this wine, asserts that it surpasses the other home made wines in the ration of excellence that Western Island Madeira is superior to Cape. The following is the receipt for making:—"To every four pounds of Parsnips cleaned and quartered, put one gallon of water, boil them till they are quite tender; drain them through a sieve but do not bruise them, as no remedy would clear the wine afterwards. Pour the liquor into a tub and to each gallon add three pounds of loaf sugar and half an ounce of crude tartar.—When cooled to the temperature of 75 degrees put in a little new yeast: let it stand four days in a warm room, then turn it. The mixture should, if possible, be fermented in a temperature of 60 degrees. September and March are the best seasons for making the wine.—When the fermentation has subsided, bung down the cask, and let the wine stand at least twelve months before bottling."

"If great delicacy of flavor be not indispensible, moist sugar may be substituted for loaf and some expense be thereby avoided. But the wine may be made with good loaf sugar, and not cost more than 7½d a bottle."

We understand the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the 10th of August, at Stonington Borough, have solicited Captain Davison to leave here early on the morning of that day in the Steam-Boat Fanny, to accommodate those who are disposed to join in the celebration.

## THE WEATHER.

A Ballston paper gives, as a striking effect of the heat, the melting of the honey in the Bee Hives, and the drowning of the Bees—and a Philadelphia paper states, that the swallows in the ship houses at the Navy Yard, were falling dead among the workmen below. A respectable gentleman of New-York purchased a basket of eggs in market which were placed in one of his pantries; during the hottest part of the following day, one of the eggs nearest the top, opened and a chicken hopped out.

The last New-Hampshire Spectator says—"Many laborers from the country, who have been employed in Boston, are returning in consequence of the excessive heat, and of alarm that a malignant fever may succeed the hot weather. One of them passed through Providence the other day, who observed that in the streets of Boston, "the weather was hot as h—l!"—that "the mercury was 99 degrees above *jehu*."

A southern paper states, that Capt. Ponsan intends to leave the Navy whatever may be the result of the trial on him. It is added, that an Admiral's flag has been offered him in the *Mexican Navy*.

On inquiry, (says the Boston Palladium) we have been informed, that all but four banks in Massachusetts, all but one in Vermont, all but two in New-Hampshire, many in Maine, several in Rhode-Island, and the Suffolk Bank in Boston, have come to an arrangement for the friendly exchange of bills at par. As this measure must lessen the demand for specie, and equalize the currency, it will probably tend to make money more plenty and give animation to business.

A man by the name of Alley, at Marblehead, was a few days since tried on a complaint for obstructing the travelling of several persons in their chaises, from Nahant to Salem, which he did by driving his team on the road before them in such a way as to prevent some of the party from passing for a long time, and others from passing at all. The complainants merely asked for nominal damages, as the prosecution was commenced for the public good, to prevent a future occurrence of the same ill-natured and illegal conduct—and the culprit was fined three dollars and costs.

Some alarm, says the National Journal, has recently been created in East Florida, by the menacing visit of six Indians, who, suspecting that three of their tribe had been plundered and destroyed by the citizens of the territory, demanded that their horses and guns should be delivered up. Mr. Solano, a planter, to whom these Indians came, succeeded in getting rid of them, by assuring them that he had no horses nor guns belonging to Indians; and they left him, declaring that if, after scouring the country, they did not find their comrades, they would return and take vengeance for their supposed murder. On the application of Mr. Salano, some troops were despatched in quest of the six Indians, by Major Wilson, who commands the United States troops at St. Augustine. The soldiers on coming up with the Indians, fired on them, and wounded one in the arm. The militia were ordered to be in readiness to act, should the Indians make any movements of a hostile character. The latter, on hearing of what had occurred, had called out their warriors to the number of 6 or 800, and driven off the white people; but on finding the troops and citizens preparing for them, they became alarmed, and sent a request that no soldiers should come amongst them; and that they would seek redress only through the proper channels. Since the alarm has subsided, the three Indians whose disappearance was the cause of it, have arrived in St. Augustine, loaded with skins, from a hunting expedition, which detained them longer than usual.

On Sunday morning last, says the N. Y. D. Adv. a boat was discovered tied to the outside of the wharf at the North Battery; there was blood on the wharf, and some on the edge or gunwale of the boat, and in the boat a red flannel petticoat, a three cornered neck handkerchief, a ruffle and one short sleeve of a muslin frock, all of which are now in possession of the Police. Any information of the ownership of any of the property will be there received.

We understand that several shad, and numerous smaller fish have been found dead floating in Connecticut River, within a few days. From actual experiment, it was found that the heat of the water was of such high temperature as to destroy the lives of the fish.

Florida, on its cession to the United States, contained scarcely 15,000 inhabitants. It is now said that it contains more than 50,000, and that it will be a candidate at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union, as an independent State.

## GEORGIA AND THE U. STATES.

In our last we published the letter of Gov. Troup to Mr. Andrews, Special Agent of the government of the U. States, in which his Excellency informed Mr. A. in rather uncivil terms, that he had suspended all intercourse with him. Under date of Proctorstown, Indian Nation, July 4, Mr. Andrews answers the Governor's communication, in a very feeling, high-minded and happy manner. The following is an extract from the answer:—

"I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th, which has given me pain as a man, but which causes no uneasiness on my part as an Agent or officer of the General Government. It has given me pain as a gentleman, because I think I can perceive that you feel compelled, (I presume from a sense of public duty,) to transfer the pursuit by the authorities of Georgia from the *Indian* Agent to the *Special* Agent of the United States Government. It causes no uneasiness on my part, as an officer or Agent of the Government, because I cannot suppose for a moment, that my Government will censure me for doing an act of sacred duty to the Indian Agent, at the same time that I performed, in suspending him from his functions, an act of courtesy to yourself and Government, which you thought necessary to the ascertainment of unbiassed testimony. Had I entered into feelings of denunciation against the Indian Agent *before his trial*, or suspended him without doing him present justice by a frank expression of the reasons which actuated me in doing so, I should indeed have apprehended the disapprobation of my Government, (to which alone I look in the discharge of my duties,) because that Government is administered by men pre-eminent for temperate and reasonable councils, and who could not be induced, by any considerations, to violate the rights guarranteed to every citizen of our country, however humble, by its constitution, and by the immutable principles of justice.

"Your Excellency calls on me to avow or disavow the letter to the Indian Agent of which you appear to complain. With the exception of a few typographical errors, I avow it as my *letter*. I send you a corrected copy. It is such a letter as my sense of justice imperiously called on me to address him in performing a harsh act towards him, was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is, is approbated by a man, who, for wisdom, stands inferior to few, and in honor to none; and such an one, as I confidently trust, will receive the approbation of my Government. It is such a letter as, from my letters of the 31st of May, 8th, 18th and 23d June, to yourself and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your aide-de-camp and friend, Col. Lumpkin, you ought in my opinion, to have anticipated, and such an one as I was convinced, 'for the honor of human nature,' (to use your own eloquent expression,) you expected.

"Your Excellency informs me, "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourse between your government and myself as "suspended."—Be it so. I know of no intercourse between your government and myself which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the General Government, I can go on to discharge my duties, fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience and to the best of my judgment; and, if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my Government, to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued, but made absolute and permanent.

"As your Excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you, that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, and they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the Agent, unless it is his inflexible integrity & firmness in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful, in my opinion, to the National character: A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have not allusion to your Excellency; for, I sincerely believe, that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian Agent, have abused that confidence which your Excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station."

The New-York Courier says "a boat coming from the quarantine, on Saturday last, was ran foul of by one of the ferry boats, at Fulton slip, and overset. There were nine persons on board who intended to embark in the steam-boat for New-Haven. Five were saved. Mrs. Bastien of Havana, two of her children, and a white and a coloured woman, her servants.

We understand the names of those who were drowned, were Miss Troub of Havana, a child of Mrs. Bastien, and Mr. Smith, a clerk in the office of Joseph Fowler, Esq. & a man whose name we have not heard.

The party engaged in surveying Connecticut River, arrived at Walpole on the 12th inst. and proceeded down the next morning. Their report is favorable.

DIED

At Franklin, on the 12th ult. EMILY, daughter of Doct. Geo. W. Walcott.


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his stock of Groceries and rented his store to Messrs Edmund D. Heath, and Samuel L. Hyde, is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible. Those who are indebted to him will please call and pay their accounts

Lyman Brewer.

Norwich, Aug. 2, 1825. 3w18—

## NEW GOODS.

JOHN KINNY & CO.

ARE now opening, direct from New-York,

*Linen Satin Striped Drillings,*
Plain Brown do.
Blk. Striped Denmark Satteens,
Black & Colored Circassians & Bombazettes,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes,
BROWN COTTON, for bonnets,
Ladies' Cord House-skirts

GLOVES,
Satin Levantines,
Red, White, and Buff Cassinetts
*(for military wear.)*
White Rattinett for do.
Large Ball Buttons for do.
Black and Colored Worsted Hose,
White and Colored Cotton do.

&c. &c. &c.

Aug. 2d 18—

Just received at the

"*Blue Store,*"

SHETUCKET STREET,

a handsome assortment of Shaded

Battiste,
For Ladies' Dresses.
—ALSO—
A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low

*Norwich, July 6, 1825.* 16—

## MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New-York, by the last boats a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do. elegant wide & narrow Thread laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton flour Matting first quality

The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.

*Norwich, August 5d 1825* 18—

In three Days!!

The Rhode-Island Lottery

*Draws in Providence,*

CAPITAL PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS,

*Tickets only $4, Shares in proportion.*

The Connecticut State Lottery draws the last of August,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 OF | 20,000, | 1 OF | 3,000, |
| 1 | 10,000, | 1 | 1,000, |
| 1 | 5,000. | 10 | 500. |

*Tickets* $3, 25 *Halves* $1, 62.

for sale by S BREWSTER, Jr.

*Norwich, July 27, 1825.* 17—

## NOTICE.

ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap by

G. Buckingham.

*Norwich Landing, August 2d 1825*

THE subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, commissioners on the estate of Capt. Roswell Fox, late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months have been allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate, and that we will meet at the dwelling-house of Doct. Knight, in Bozrah, on the second Monday of January next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving & adjusting the same.

GARDNER AVERY,
JOSHUA HALL,
3w19] *Commissioners.*

## Notice.

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of Windham, (Scotland Society,) a Town Tax of 4 Cents on the Dollar, on levy 1824, and will meet them, to receive the same, at the house of Mr. Silas Frink, on the 1st day of September next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees.

JOHN PALMER, *Collector.*

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
*August 1, 1825.* 3w18—

*To Water Loom Weavers.*

LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*

*July 30, 1825.* 6w19—

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 22d ult a dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, switch tail and a natural trotter. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information of her, shall receive reasonable recompense.

BENJAMIN RIDER, Jr.

*Norwich-Falls, Aug 2, 1825* 18—

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 26th ult. a small brown Mare with a white star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges & take her away

NATHAN PALMER.

*Norwich, July 28th, 1825.* 3w18



ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

The Eclectic Review, in a notice of a small volume of poems by Alaric Watts, says "we are sure we cannot say any thing in favor of Mr. Watts' volume, that shall more powerfully recommend it to our readers, than the insertion of these stanzas."

TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM POWER WATTS,
*(aged three years.)*

A cloud is on my heart and brow,—
The tears are in my eyes,—
And wishes fond, all idle now,
Are stifled into sighs;—
As musing on thine early doom,
Thou bud of beauty snatch'd to bloom,
So soon, 'neath milder skies!
I turn—thy painful struggle past—
From what thou *art*, to what thou *wast!*

I think of all thy 'winning ways,'
Thy frank but boisterous glee;—
Thy arch sweet smiles,—thy coy delays,—
Thy step, so light and free:—
Thy sparkling glance, and hasty run,
Thy gladness when the task was done,
And gained thy mother's knee;—
Thy gay, good-humoured, childish ease,
And all thy thousand arts to please?

Where are they now?—And where, oh where,
Thy eager fond caress?
Thy blooming cheek, so fresh and fair,
Thy lips all sought to press?
Thy open brow, and laughing eye,—
Thy heart that leaped so joyously?
(Ay! had we loved them less?)
Yet there are thoughts can bring relief
And sweeten even this cup of grief.

What hast thou 'escaped?—A thorny scene,
A wilderness of woe;
Where many a blast of anguish keen
Had taught thy tears to flow?
Perchance some wild and withering grief,
Had seared thy summer's earliest leaf,
In these dark bowers below!
Or, sickening chills of hope deferred,
To strife thy gentlest thoughts had stirred!

What hast thou 'scap'd—Life's weltering sea,
Before the storm arose;
While yet its gliding waves were free
From aught that marred repose!
Safe from the thousand throes of pain,—
Ere sin or sorrow breathed a stain
Upon thine opening rose:
And who could calmly think of this,
Nor envy thee thy doom of bliss?

I cull'd from home's beloved bowers,
To deck thy last long sleep;
The brightest-hued, most fragrant flowers
That summer's dews may steep:
The rose-bud, emblem meet, was there,
The violet-blue, and jasmine fair,
That, drooping, seemed to weep;
And, now, I add this lowlier spell;—
Sweets to the passing sweet! Farewell!

## MEDLEY.

REWARD OF HYPOCRISY.

It is said that when Constantius, the father of Constantine, came on the throne, he issued an edict that all Christians in office should renounce Christianity, or quit their places.—The greater part of them readily gave up their employment to preserve a good conscience; but a few cringed and renounced Christianity. When the Emperor had thus made full proof of their disposition, he turned out every one who had complied, and took all the others again, giving this as the reason for his conduct, that "those who would not be faithful to Christ would not be faithful to him."

The celebrated Mademoiselle Lecouvreuer, of the Theatre Francais, passing through the streets at a very late hour, on a cold raw night, was accosted by a poor woman with four little children on her back, who in a token of bitter suffering, beseached the actress to take pity on her destitute condition. Mademoiselle Lecouvreuer searched in her pockets, and finding nothing, 'Wait,' said she, 'my good woman, I will give you more than you could have hoped for;' & instantly throwing off her mantle she began to recite the imprecations of Camilla, with a vehemence and superior talent, which soon collected a crowd around her, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. She then made a collection among the auditors, and, with the fruits of her charitable exertion, gave the poor woman a sufficient sum to provide lodgings and clothes for her infants.

*Girls look out!*—Andrew Johnson was lately convicted of the crime of bigamy, in the city of New-York. It appears on trial that he married a lady in Philadelphia 5 or 6 years ago, by whom he had 3 or 4 children. In January last he came to New-York, became acquainted with Caroline Stewart, a very interesting and fine looking young lady of 17—won her affection—passed himself off for a single man, and married her, in opposition to the wishes of her parents. She is now in a wretched condition, her prospects in life being utterly ruined by the baseness of Johnson. This should be a solemn warning to young ladies of bestowing their affections upon strangers.—*Rep. Telegraph.*

*White Veils Injurious.*—White veils, now so much worn, have a tendency to increase sun-burns and freckles, by their increasing the intensity of the sun's light. They are also very injurious to the eyes, and will in a short time spoil the freshest, and dim the most brilliant. Green is the only color which should be worn as a summer veil.
*Medical Adel.*

A PUZZLE FOR THE LADIES.

I see, I she, read see, that me.
Am may love are up you'll I'll have
In you but you and then have you'll
Love, as one and down and you if

*Effects of Temperance.*—We find, from the registers of the Society of Friends, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years; whereas, Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 2 3-4 years! Among the society of Friends, 1 in 10 arrive at 80 years of age; of the general population of London only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.
*Boston Medical Intel.*

## LOST,

A SMALL Red Morocco memorandum Pocket Book, in going from Bozrah Turnpike gate to Chelsea Landing. Containing about Forty-Eight Dollars, in Vermont, Connecticut, & New-York Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it *at this office.* July 20, 1825.

## J. S. Gladding

WOULD inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he continues the Store Keeping Business at the Old Stand, opposite Col. E. C. Eaton's Tavern, in

**PLAINFIELD,**

where may be found, *at all times*, for sale as low as can be bought, a general assortment of English and French

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

Hard, Cutlery, Crockery and

**GLASS WARES,**

Medicines, Leather, &c.

The Members of the Rifle Company in Plainfield, are by this informed that the cloth and trimmings for the new uniform can be obtained at the above named store, at a very low rate, and made in a neat style by a first rate workman. The Caps for said company will be furnished by Mr. John Johnson, at his shop in Jewett-City.
*Plainfield, July 23th, 1825.* 3w17—

## Roath & Hyde

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Genuine Groceries,**
VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix. Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior.)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS.*
*(a choice selection.)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c. &c.——ALSO——
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.
July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

## Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has purchased the Clothier's Stand and works at Lovitt's Mills, where he will statedly carry on the

**Cloth Dressing Business,**

in its various branches.
Whoever employs this Clothier will find Work done with dispatch, and much to their mind;
Without doubt, the neatest that ever they've seen,
Whether blue, black, brown, red, yellow or green.
For further proof of the above stated facts, please try me and see.
LEVI H. SMITH.
*Lisbon, July 25, 1825.* 3w17

## Cloth Dressing
AND
## WOOL CARDING

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.
Pitkin & Latham.
June 1st, 1825. 14—

**Preston Flannel Factory.**
**JAMES COOK & SONS,**

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING**

& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard.
*Wanted immediately,*
8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.
*July 13, 1825.* 6w15—

## A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## Copperas.

5 Hhds. first quality Copperas, For sale by JOS. BREED.
*Norwich, July 12th, 1825.* 3w15—

## S. L'Hommedieu

REQUESTS persons who are desirous of making money without being compelled to work, this hot weather, to call at his

**Licensed Lottery Office**
*and secure a chance of obtaining*
**20,000 Dollars**
In N. Y. Grand State Lottery,
OR
**20,000 Dollars in**
**Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery,**

The first to be drawn 6th August, and the last about the 20th.
*** Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them and receive their pay.
*July 20th, 1825.* 16—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)
Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of
**HATING FURS**
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS** AND **SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.
All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

## HATS,
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.
**CASH,**
and the highest price, paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No. **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.
*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

**Laborers Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months.
Joseph Perkins.
July 26, 1825. tf17—

***DYE-STUFFS.***

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas,
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,
for sale by JOS. BREED.

**State Lottery Tickets**
OR SHARES
***SAMUEL TYLER'S***
**LOTTERY OFFICE.**

*Prizes follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.
The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month.
All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection.
It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.
July 6, 1825. 14—

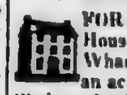
**NORWICH**
***Iron Foundry.***

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*
Will execute orders for Iron Castings for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich, July 27 17

**COPARTNERSHIP**

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, under the name and firm of
***ROATH & HYDE.***
EDMUND D. ROATH,
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July, 1825. 3w16—

## Valuable Sale.



FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.
If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.
—*LIKEWISE*—
**300** Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of
Ichabod Ward.
Norwich, June 28th 1825. 18—

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street—Apply to
Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or
Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.
Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9-

## FLOUR.

THE subscribers have for sale, and keep constantly on hand, superior

**Rochester Flour,**

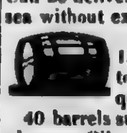
of the first quality, and as low as it can be obtained in any part of the State.
ROATH & HYDE.
*July 27, 1825.* 3w17

**100 good Weavers,**

CAN be supplied with the first quality Yarn, to be woven into Plaids, and liberal prices given, if called for soon, at the Store of
MASON CLEVELAND & Co
*Scotland, July 11, 1825.* 3w15

**70,000 Brick for sale,**

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



40 bbls and ½ bbls. No 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.
40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.
50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.
20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

**FANCY GOODS,**
**CUTLERY, &c.**
## T. ROBINSON

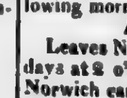
HAS just opened a large assortment of SUPERIOR and *low prized*
**PENKNIVES,**
Magnum Bonum, Ne Plus Ultra, Old English, and Common
**RAZORS,**
Razor Straps and Paste,
SCISSORS, various qualities,
Crayons, Pencils, Pencil Cases,
**POCKET-BOOKS,**
Wallets, Reticules, &c. a great variety,
*PAINT BOXES, ROUGE,*
Cammel's-hair Pencils, Drawing Paper,
Colored & Embossed Paper, &c.
Metalic and Wood Shaving Boxes,
Shaving Brushes,
SOAPS, English, French and American.
French Extracts, Oils for the hair,
Cologne and Lavender Water,
☞ *superior quality.*
Tonquin Beans, Waters & Sealing Wax, Sealing Wax in boxes, assorted colors for Ladies, Wedgwood & Pocket Inkstands, Maynard & Noyes superior INK, liquid & in powders—Indellible Ink—Clothes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Tooth Powder——Backgammon Tables——Dissected Pictures—Visiting Cards—Card Cases, &c. &c.
**NEW MUSIC,**
*for the Piano Forte, a great variety.*
—ALSO—
Riley's superior Flutes, Fifes, &c.
LIKEWISE, CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common Plain Books, Memorandum Books, Alphabets, &c. of the best quality.
*July 20.* 3w16

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.
*RETURNING,*
Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.
The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.
Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*
N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*
*July 5, 1825.* 14—

**NORWICH LINE.**
**The Superior new Steam-Boat**
**FANNY,**
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.
Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.
*RETURNING,*
Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.
*RETURNING,*
Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.
The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.
Fare from Norwich to New-York **$2,50.**
Light Goods taken at a moderate freight
N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.
Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.
*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—



**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

**MONEY,**
☞ In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

**8 Cases**
## *Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.
AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Sprigged, Striped & Plaid Battists
**Muslin,**
*(various colors, for Ladies dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
**LEVANTINE.**
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
**SHAWLS,**
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
**Handkerchiefs,**
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6 4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 3-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30, 1825. 9—

## Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American
**GOODS,**
Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.
*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19. 16—

## Bibles,
***PRAYER BOOKS, &C.***

**Just Received,**
AND FOR SALE AT
***R. HUBBARD'S***
BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of Pocket-Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Walker's Dictionaries, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, miniature editions, in elegant morocco, calf, and sheep gilt bindings.
July 20. 3w16—

***W. HUNTINGTON***

HAS received by the last steam-boat an addition to his former stock of
**DRY GOODS,**
Which he is selling very low for CASH. July 20. 16—

## HITCHCOCK'S
***NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,***
(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Week Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.
It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.
*Directions for using.*
*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*
when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.
For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.
*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* o13wly414—



CAME into the subscriber's premises, on the 24th inst. a stray black Horse, about 14½ hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL BAILEY.
*Norwich, July 26, 1825.* 3w17

**PRINTING**
OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 19. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1533.



## J. S. Gladding

WOULD inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he continues the Store Keeping Business at the Old Stand, opposite Col. E. C. Eaton's Tavern, in

**PLAINFIELD,**

where may be found, *at all times*, for sale as low as can be bought, a general assortment of English and French

**PIECE GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
Hard, Cutlery, Crockery and
**GLASS WARES,**
Medicines, Leather, &c.

The Members of the Rifle Company in Plainfield, are by this informed that the cloth and trimmings for the new uniform can be obtained at the above named store, at a very low rate, and made in a neat style by a first rate workman. The Caps for said company will be furnished by Mr. John Johnson, at his shop in Jewett-City.

*Plainfield, July 25th, 1825.* 3w17—

Just received at the
## "Blue Store,"
SHETUCKET STREET,
a handsome assortment of Shaded
**Battiste,**
*For Ladies' Dresses.*
—ALSO—
A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low
*Norwich, July 6, 1825.* 16—

## NEW GOODS

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by

Erastus Coit.

July 20. 16—

**NORWICH LINE.**
*The Superior new Steam-Boat*
**FANNY.**
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

*A New Line of Post Coaches* are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P M. same days

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers —her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $2,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of these routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*
*July 5, 1825.* 14—

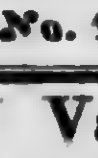
## NOTICE.

ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap by

G. Buckingham.

*Norwich Landing, August 2d, 1825.*

## Valuable Sale.



FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

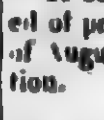
—*LIKEWISE*—

300 Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 3—

**TO LET,**



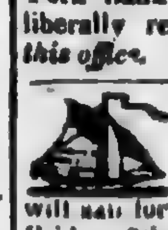
A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street—Apply to Mr. JACOB W KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9—

**LOST,**

A SMALL Red Morocco memorandum Pocket Book, in going from Bozrah Turnpike gate to Chelsea Landing, Containing about Forty-Eight Dollars, in Vermont, Connecticut, & New York Bank Bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it *at this office*. July 20, 1825

**For Albany,**



THE Sloop ... ER, Jed Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf1

*To Water Loom Weavers.*

LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*

*July 30, 1825.* 6w19—

## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 22d ult a dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, switch tail and a natural trotter. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information of her, shall receive reasonable recompense.

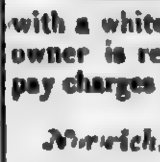
BENJAMIN RIDER, Jr.

*Norwich-Falls, Aug. 2, 1825* 18—

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 26th ult a small brown Mare with a white star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges & take her away.

NATHAN PALMER.

*Norwich, July 28th, 1825* 3w18—



CAME into the subscriber's premises, on the 24th inst. a stray black Horse, about 14½ hands high The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

*Norwich, July 26, 1825.* 3w17

**Laborers Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months

Joseph Perkins.

July 26, 1825. 1f17—

*Clay's Stomach Bitters.*

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtures. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defedations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowtfv44—

**MONEY,**

☞ In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.* FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer*


**REFLECTOR.**

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

PRIDE IS FOLLY.

From a close and careful observation of the variety of incidents which in the course of years pass before the eyes of all men, a vast fund of matter may be collected for profitable meditation. Observation and thought always increase wisdom. By them we trace from a thousand various causes their sure effects.—We learn that indolence produces poverty; that immorality ends in contempt and punishment; and that contrary habits lead to contrary results. But I know no lesson more forcibly taught by example in the world than that—*Pride is folly.*

I knew a man who had been fashioned in the finest mould of nature, who rose rapidly to honor; who was courted and applauded and worshiped, and who bid fair for a most lofty destiny in life. He grew proud; proud of his mind, his attainments, his prospects, and his honors, and looked on his fellow men who were less favored than himself, contemptuously. I saw that man, in the meridian of life, roam abroad a fearful monument of the wreck of reason—a wild, delirious maniac; his fine mind in ruins; stripped of his honors, and if spoken at all, only spoken of in pity.—What a spectacle! what an impressive lesson! surely—*Pride is folly.*

Once I knew a wealthy and prosperous merchant, whose coffers were full to overflowing, who lived in princely splendor, and rioted in sumptuousness. Every month added thousands to his fortune; every breeze seemed to waft riches to his storehouse, and the mischances of others only increased his abundance. He was proud—proud to overbearing—insolence was in his very air and gait; and thousands crouched and bowed down to him, and flattered him for the favors his hands dispensed. Him too I saw when his fortunes had all gone to waste. A single accident reduced him to abject poverty. None pitied him, for none had loved him: and he moved about among the ruins of his former glory, a mark for the finger of scorn, in rage and intemperance. Who could look at such an one and not ejaculate—*Pride is folly.*

I have noticed a hundred other instances of much similitude, and like results with the above. I have seen youth and beauty priding itself on these gay endowments, even to the excess of vanity; and I have marked that youth dwindled into old age, and beauty became marred by the finger of time; and that its power over the mind dissolved and vanished like the evanescent rainbow on the brow of a broken tempest. I have seen the halo of military glory surrounding the head of a soldier; I have seen him applauded, courted, and swelled with pride, in the midst of fair fame; and the fierce battle, or the wasting malady, or the sudden stroke of Providence, scattered to the wind his honors & writ above his grave the motto—*Pride is folly.*

All that we enjoy of talents, or wealth, or honor; every advantage we possess over others; is the gift of that power which maketh us to differ one from another—therefore, *Pride is folly.*

There is nothing certain in the world; the tenure by which all we possess is held, is ever insecure; we are all subject to the vicissitudes incident to a state of mortality, where every thing is in constant progression, from change to change—where mind itself is not immutable; where wealth has wings and often flies away; where youth and beauty are but fragile flowers; and honor fluctuating as the tide, and perishable as life; then surely, *Pride is folly.*

Isocrates, an Athenian, thus addressed a young man:—"Act towards your parents, as you would that your children should one day act towards you. In your most secret actions suppose that you have all the world for witnesses. Do not flatter yourself that reprehensible actions can remain in oblivion, you may perhaps conceal them from others, but never from yourself. Employ your leisure hours in listening to the conversation of the wise. Deliberate slowly, execute promptly. Comfort distressed virtue; liberality, well applied constitutes the treasury of the worthy man. When you shall be invested with some important officenever employ bad men; when you quit it, let it be with glory rather than with wealth."

"In the spring of life, when reason and experience are necessarily confined, almost every object rises clothed in vivid hues; earth appears a paradise, and its inhabitants little short of perfection; alas! as the man advances, as he becomes acquainted with his fellow men, how are all these splendid visions scattered on the winds! he beholds passions the most baneful devastate this beauteous globe, and witnesses, with horror and dismay, its wretched inhabitants immolate each other on the altar of avarice & ambition. Starting from the dream of youth, he turns disgusted from the loathsome scene; perhaps retires to commune with himself, to pause upon the lot of mortality.

To this important crisis, many of the characters which adorn or blot the records of humanity, owe their origin. He, who can call religion and literature to his aid, will pass along the road of life intent on other worlds, and alone employed in this, in accelerating the powers of intellect, and in meliorating the condition of his species. From the crimes & follies of mankind, from the annals of blood, & the orgies of voluptuousness, will this man fly to no unprofitable solitude; here will be trace the finger of the Deity, and here, amid the pursuits of science, the charms of music, and the pleasures of poetry, with simplicity of heart, and energy of genius, will adore the God who gave them."

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

*From Gaities and Gravities.*

SATIRISTS OF WOMEN.

I do not merely admire women as the most beautiful objects of creation, or love them as the sole sources of happiness, but I reverence them as the redeeming glories of humanity, the sanctuaries of the virtues, the pledges and antepast of those perfect qualities of the head and heart, combined with attractive external charms, which, by their union, almost exalt the human into the angelic character. Taxation and luxury, and struggles for existence, have made us such a cold, selfish, plodding nation, that we should be base indeed, were it not for the disinterestedness and enthusiasm of our females, whose romance is necessary to qualify the painful reality of our existence. And yet, from the first moment when I began to reflect, I have always thanked God that I was not born a woman, deeming them the bestowers rather than enjoyers of happiness—the flower-crowned victims offered up to the human lord of the creation.

Passing over the early period of her life, which, however, is one of perpetual restraint and unvaried subjection to the most self-denying forms and observances, we will suppose a female to have attained a fitting age for that great and paramount end of her being—marriage. Men have a thousand objects in life—the professions, glory, ambition, the arts, authorship, advancement, and money-getting, in all their ramifications, each sufficient to absorb their minds and supply substitutes in case of primary failure; but if a woman succeed not in the one sole hope of her hazardous career, she is utterly lost to all the purposes of exertion or happiness; the past has been all thrown away, and the future presents little but cheerless desolation. *Love* is only a luxury to men, but it may be termed a necessary to women, both by the constitution of society and the decrees of nature; for she has endowed them with superior susceptibility and overflowing affections, which, if they be not provided with an object, perpetually corrode and gnaw the heart. And what are her feelings and chances in this fearful lottery? A constant sense of degradation, in being compelled to make her whole life a game, a manœuvre, a speculation; while she is haunted with the fear of ultimate failure.—And how alarmingly must the number of these involuntary nuns increase with the yearly augmenting distress of taxed, and luxurious, and expensive England, where the moral restraint of Malthus, while it inflicts no privation upon the man, condemns the female to an utter blighting of the soul, aggravated, perhaps, by dependency or want. Blistered be the tongue that can ridicule, and paralyzed the hand that can libel, those victims of an artificial and unnatural system who have been unfeelingly taunted as Old Maids! Well could I excuse them, if, in the bitterness of sickened hope and the idleness of unjoyous solitude, they were even prone to exercise a vigilant censorship over the peccadillos of their more fortunate rivals; but I repel the charge, and can safely affirm that some of the most amiable, kind-hearted, liberal women I have ever known, were in this calumniated class.

One chance of "single blessedness" is still reserved for these celibates. Their affections, unclaimed upon earth, sometimes seek a recipient in the skies; responding to the manifestations of divine love which they see on every side of them, they draw down religious lightning direct from Heaven, while men seek conductors, which only guide it towards the earth. The devotion of the former, as it is founded upon feeling, may be uninquiring, and have a tendency to enthusiasm, but it will be cheerful and happy, because emanating from the heart; the latter approach this subject with their heads—a process which not unfrequently makes them sceptics, or bigots, or hypocrites.

But let us suppose the happier case of a young woman, who, from her beauty or fortune, is sure to receive offers—that is to say, who will attract fools or sharpers, and be taken as a necessary appendage of her face or her purse. Even here, how little selection is allowed to her: she may reject one, perhaps two; but if the third be merely free from positive objections, prudence urges his acceptance, relations second prudence, and she marries a man because he affords her no good excuse for hating him. The Circassians of Europe have little more choice than their namesakes of Asia. "The happy pair" begin by committing a great mistake—they withdraw themselves from the world to spend the honey-moon together: familiarity produces its usual effects; they see too much of one another at first, and the results are exhaustion and *ennui*. She who marries an idler, who will hang upon her society till she is wearied, and then seek recreation elsewhere, has not so many chances of happiness as the woman whose husband is compelled to tear himself from her company for his duties, and gladly returns to it for his enjoyments.

A man's love generally diminishes after marriage, while a woman's increases; both of which results might have been anticipated: for that appetite, either of person or purse, which the bridegroom too often dignifies with the name of love, disappears with enjoyment; while the bride, whose affections were perhaps little interested at first, finds them imperceptably kindled by a sense of duty, by the consciousness of her dependence, and the gratifications and novelty which her total change of life invariably presents at the outset. Awakening from this trance she has leisure to discover that she has made over to her lord and master, strictly and truly so designated, not only all her present possessions, but all her future expectations—all that she may even earn by her talents:—she has not become his servant, for servants, if ill used, may depart, and try to *better* themselves elsewhere; but his serf, his slave, his white negro, whom, according to Judge Buller, (himself a married man,) he may correct with a stick of the same thickness as his thumb, whatever may be its dimensions. We hear of rosy fetters, the silken chains of love, the soft yoke of Hymen—but who is to bear the soul-grinding bondage, of dislike, contempt, hatred? How is a woman to avoid these feelings if she be maltreated and insulted; and how is she to redress her wrongs? The laws, made by the men, and therefore flagrantly in their own favor, provide no remedy: if she use her sole weapon, the tongue, she is proclaimed a scold, a shrew, and reminded of the ducking-stool; if she make his own house uncomfortable to her husband, every body's else is open to him; he may violate his marriage-vow, and is still a marvellous proper gentleman; he may associate with profligates, and his friends exclaim—"Poor man! he has been driven to this by a bad wife!" If the deserted and injured woman meantime seek relief from her sorrows in the most innocent recreation, spite, with its Argus eyes, keeps watch upon her door, and calumny dogs her footsteps, hissing at her with its thousand tongues, and spitting out lies and poison from every one. Let no man choose me for umpire in a conjugal dispute. I need not ask who is the delinquent—my heart has decided against him by anticipation.

Such, I shall be told, is the result of unconjugal unions; but it is a mistake to suppose that men seek congeniality in their wives.—In friends, who are to share their sports & pursuits: to accompany them in shooting, hunting fishing; to talk politics or religion over a bottle; they naturally select similarity of tastes: but women are to do nothing of all this; they are chosen for their domestic duties, and as these are perfectly distinct from the man's, he looks out for contrast rather than uniformity.

LEGAL CHARACTER.

It is, perhaps, among the worst attributes of the law, that it is calculated to give a suppleness of conscience by no means favorable to integrity of character. That a man who is occupied half his time in "making the worse appear the better reason," should, in matters affecting his own feelings and interests, make use of a portion of that sophistry which he has found so successful when applied to deceive others, cannot be a matter of surprise. Nor is it, indeed, by any means so difficult a task as it may at first appear, to mislead the moral sense. In the instances which we every day observe, of men who have forsaken their earlier principles, it would be unfair to suppose that they are continuing to act in direct opposition to the dictates of their consciences. Their offence is glossed over in their own eyes by a false but specious reasoning, and, in many cases, they probably believe themselves acting with equal honesty, as when at a former period of their lives they opposed the very measures which they now advocate. This power of self-deception gives double force to the temptations to which a man of eminence at the bar is exposed, and, unless resisted, is destructive to all high and honorable principle.

In what degree the law, when compared with other professions, is calculated to promote the individual happiness of its votaries, seems to be a question incapable of a very satisfactory solution. To men of ardent temperament and powerful intellect, the law, connected as it is with political hopes and views, certainly opens the noblest prospect. On the other hand, there are many circumstances peculiar to it, which detract very considerably from the share of happiness which its professors enjoy. It has been remarked, that "there is, perhaps, no profession whose followers more completely experience the truth of the maxim, that *Hope delayed maketh the heart sick.*" How bitter this sickness of the heart is, they who have experienced it alone can tell: and how few there are in the profession who have been exempted from the feeling! That the noon of his manhood should be devoted to a struggle against disappointment and dependence, cannot fail to raise some sentiments of regret in the heart of every one, whatever may be the firmness of his will, and the confidence of his hopes. The lapse of years which has raised the friends of his youth to independence and fortune, to a settled station in life, and to the enjoyment of the domestic affections, too often finds him the same lonely and unrequitted laborer as at the commencement of his painful career. Nor has the mode of life which the lawyer is compelled to adopt, any lenitive to offer for his cares. Separated, in all probability, from the society of his family, he has no other will than his own to observe, no other pleasures than his own to pursue; a situation ill adapted to develope those social affections in which so much of the true happiness of life consists.—He is far removed from the happy hearth of his youthful home, and from those domestic sympathies, which in former years were so dear to him. In *his* silent and solitary chamber no eye sparkles, no smile beams as he enters. In sickness he has no one to soothe him; In despondency no one to support him. In his joy and his sorrow no one has part. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the vivid feelings of his earlier and happier years should become blunted and deadened. Perhaps he still retains sufficient sensibility to observe, with bitter reflections, the gradual change of heart and character which is taking place within him. In vain he touches the springs of those delightful affections of which his bosom was formerly the seat. The beautiful machinery is broken, and his cold heart remains unmoved. To a person who has once possessed strong feelings, this growing apathy of the affections is more painful than words can express.

The picture which the domestic life of a lawyer too often exhibits, has been painted by a powerful pencil.

"I had seen other great lawyers and judges, some of them crabbed old bachelors, others uneasily yoked to vulgar helpmates, having married in early life a woman, whom they had dragged up as they rose, but who were always pulling them down;—had seen some of these learned men sink into mere epicures, and become dead to intellectual enjoyment,—others, with higher minds, and originally fine talents, I had seen in premature old age, with understandings contracted and palsied by partial or overstrained exertion, worn out mind and body, and only late, very late in life, attaining wealth and honor, when they were incapable of enjoying them. This had struck me as a deplorable and discouraging spectacle,—a sad termination of a life of labor!" (*Patronage, vol. ii. p. 283.*)

The foregoing observations must be regarded as presenting the most unfavorable view of the legal character. The reverse of the picture may be studied in the lives of such men as Hale, and Somers, and Rommilly.

*Westminster Hall.*

*From the Athenæum.*

THE EXCEPTION.

If the relation of the following fact, which is unhapily too true, should give pain to the admirers of the fair sex—among whom I have been proud to rank myself since my fourteenth year—they must console themselves with the reflection that it is merely an *exception*, and that the finest fruits are not all spared by the canker-worm.

Roderigo, a gallant Spaniard, united himself for love with a poor but beautiful maid named Bianca. He flattered himself that she loved him in return, and all his friends believed it, as they were daily witnesses of their tenderness; they themselves believed it too; for a woman always loves, but does not always know *what*, and therefore imagines that she loves the nearest object.

After a lapse of time an estate in Naples devolved to the Spaniard, and it was necessary that he should repair thither to take possession of it. Should Bianca accompany him? It seemed as impossible to her as to himself to separate. They accordingly embarked together, but had been only a few days at sea when they had the misfortune to be captured by an Algerine pirate. The only consolation which remained to them in slavery, was, that they were not separated, but sold to one master; who, observing their mutual tenderness, restrained himself from all attempts on Bianca's conjugal virtue, not from any honorable feelings, but from avarice, thinking to extort a higher ransom from the rich Spaniard.

Roderigo wrote letter after letter to his nearest relatives, entreating them to dispose of all his possessions, and remit him the money, that he might ransom his beloved wife. Being the heirs to his property, they were in no hurry to execute his commission, but would rather have seen him perish in slavery. The honest Roderigo suspected nothing of this. While waiting with the most anxious impatience for pecuniary supplies, he became acquainted with a French renegade, a handsome and agreeable man, who showed them many little attentions, that helped to lighten the burthen of their chains. He was the first to open the Spaniard's eyes to the conduct of his relatives, and to advise him to return and manage his affairs himself, and then bring the money to redeem his greatest treasure. Roderigo represented the affair to his master, who confiding in the honesty and love of his prisoner, granted him permission to go to Spain, while he retained Bianca in pledge.

The loving pair separated amid streams of tears. Roderigo hastened home, converted every thing that he possessed into money, and in a few months returned to Algiers with the cheerful prospect of ransoming his Bianca, and then living with her, impoverished indeed, but still rich in possessing her in his native land. It was evening when he arrived with a chest containing all that he possessed. Bianca received him with an appearance of strong affection. He wished to go and pay her ransom upon the spot; but she persuaded him to postpone it till the morning, and now to seek repose in her arms. Sweetly slumbered the tired traveller, sweetly he awoke; and his first thought was his Bianca's freedom. But in vain he looked around for her. She had fled in the night with the renegade, and taken his chest with her!

Roderigo remained a slave, but Heaven had compassion on him. The base conduct of his ungrateful wife, not the ignominy of bondage, nor the cruelty of an enraged and disappointed task-master, speedily broke his spirits and his constitution, and brought him in the bloom of manhood to an early grave.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caraccas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterward visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland.—He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of S. America independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time: and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which, the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caraccas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive by a mere difference of opinion. The constitution as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained, of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, & engaged in the contest with a zeal & patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme dictator, with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open, of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen.

This was accordingly done till he was rechosen by the new congress to be commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination, in the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and others of the most experienced Spanish generals.—His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, & is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and

ORIGINAL STAINED

pleasant temperate, in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor.—His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practicle views, and adaptation of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

*A sure method of preventing dogs killing sheep.*

Mount Airy, Caroline, co. Va. April 6.
Dear sir:

If an inveterate antipathy to the sight of a sheep can be produced in a dog, our harmless flocks would certainly be at all times safe from their depredations. This aversion can certainly be produced in the following manner: When the dog is about six or eight months old, tie him to one of the strongest sheep in the flock, leaving a space of about five or six feet between them; when let loose, the sheep will run and drag and choke the dog until its strength is exhausted; it will then turn upon him and butt him severely.—Take care to have the dog well flogged with a switch while the sheep is dragging him. If he is a dog of high temper and spirit, and is not sufficiently humbled by the first lesson give him a second, tied to a fresh sheep. It sometimes happens that he will snap at his antagonist; this may be remedied by muzzling him or tying a string over or round his mouth above the long teeth. Take care to have the whole flock of sheep in a small enclosure with the coupled one and the dog; it often happens that several in the flock will join in inflicting heavy blows upon him. By this time the dog has taken such an aversion to the company and presence of sheep, that he never forgets or outgrows it. The above remedy I have never known to fail in a single instance, and am encouraged to recommend it by long experience, having raised dogs of different discriptions; hounds, spaniels, curs, and pointers at different times; all of which, without a single exception, that I now recollect, have undergone the above discipline, and not one instance has occurred where there was the smallest disposition shown for mischief. I at this time have a very sprightly high-spirited pointer, as much so as can be, which when he unluckily falls in with sheep, while hunting in a field, always cowers, and slinks off another way.

*Religious Liberty in England.*

One of the worst elements in the character of Old England is, her odious attachment to an established religion. It corrupts every thing with which it comes in contact. Whatever scheme may be started to benefit the people in general, or to alleviate the unjust burthens of any particular portion of society, up comes the question, How will this affect the Church Establishment? The query is not, Is the thing right in itself? Is it a measure that ought to be adopted? No. The foolish absurdity is received without examination, that if a proposed principle militates with an old custom that has never received the sanction of common sense, it must be wrong. One generation after another has followed the same beaten track; and altho' palpable inconsistency has stared them full in the face, they have shut their eyes and hardened their hearts, that they may call evil good, and good evil. This corruption is radically interwoven with the political constitution of the country. It wickedly makes the king, be he a wise man or a fool, a bad man or a good one, the head of the church! Contradicting the solemn asseveration of the true and adorable Head and King in Zion, *My kingdom is not of this world*, it tells us about lords spiritual, and right reverend fathers in God, and other terms equally profane. And the people are informed that they must reverence and honor these men, because forsooth a debauched and perhaps infidel prince has titled them as he has. And not only must they be thus honored by the populace, but the whole nation must be oppressively taxed to support them in splendor and accursed luxury. Hence if the Catholics ask for their civil rights as men, their reasonable request must be disregarded; and they must be insultingly told, that government will countenance no sect of religion, which will not bow down to the golden image of a national establishment. If the Unitarians and other dissenters ask permission that their ministers may legally join in marriage the citizens of their own denomination, they are utterly denied the privilege, and treated as not deserving the common civilities of refined and rational society; while men of dissolute character and detestable sentiments, if within the pale of the Establishment, are caressed, and loaded with multiplied honors and immunities. The time, however, will come, and it may come speedily, when there will be a counteracting force to neutralize and subdue and destroy this iniquity. The people are learning their rights, & they will ere long demand them in a language and tone of feeling and remonstrance, which cannot and will not be denied. The Catholics will undoubtedly renew the arguments for their civil rights lately denied them; and notwithstanding the failure in the House of Lords of the Marriage Bill, for the relief of the Unitarians, which passed the House of Commons, they will not give up the ground which they have gained, nor will the popular opinion of the measure lose its strength or influence.—*Christian Watchman.*

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

HEALTH OF JULY.

It is truly wonderful that the general health of all classes of people has been so good the past month, when we take into consideration the *extreme* heat of the atmosphere: but it demonstrates the truth of our prognostications in the health report of June, in which it was remarked that a high temperature is not so unfavorable to health, as when the weather is variable. Although the sun has long been shining with intense brilliancy, and the fields are becoming parched for the want of dews and showers, gentle breezes are now beginning to spring up—the lofty forest trees are bowing in the air—the clouds are rolling through the sky, and those who boast of being weatherwise, are prophesying weather which will produce something like a sickness in the mouths of Autumn.

During the month of July there has been no prevailing type of fever, no particular affections of the digestive organs, either among children or adults, and comparatively but very few deaths, even in the dense population of our cities—excepting from accidents, the improvident use of cold water, and the abuse of ardent spirits. Such periods of uninterrupted health, however, cannot be expected to continue long in a country like this, where winds blow every way and every where.—As fruits become plenty, children become victims of diseases of the bowels—but not so frequently in consequence of using it too liberally, as from being permitted to indulge their appetites with it when in a crude state;—ripe fruit seldom injures any body; it was made for man and a kind Providence has bestowed it upon us at that peculiar season, when, in fact, it is not only necessary, but when it is in its greatest perfection; and those who use it freely—if only ripened well—will generally enjoy the best health. Eastern nations have no such erroneous notions about fruit, as have crept into the pericraniums of our mothers and nurses; nor is there any evidence of its injurious effects on the health of individuals of any grade, in the West Indies, where the inhabitants could not subsist without it.

Apples, pears, peaches, melons, &c. should be served up on the table, every day, while they are good, and whenever, in our climate, they are no longer suitable, and would prove detrimental to health, by interrupting the ordinary functions of the system, nature invariably admonishes us of the danger, not only by lessening the abundance, but also by the diseases which are resulting from a continued use of them at improper times. People are governed in this enlightened age, by art and arbitrary customs, rather than by that sage philosophy which results from reason and experience. It is ridiculous as well as provoking, in the estimation of those physicians who have a comprehensive view of the structure, habits, and constitution of organized beings,—and who have examined the machinery of man with a microscopic eye, and studied the diseases to which each portion of his beautiful and complicated fabric is liable, to hear those grave observations on oils and food, which have originated in ignorance, and which have been propagated from generation to generation, without truth and without judgment.

Acid drinks and acid fruits, the present and the ensuing months, are the real sanatives of health, and no prejudice should prevent their use. These should not be denied to children, when their appetite craves and their nature requires that, which nature ordained for their consumption.—*Eat or be eaten* is one of the first laws of animal life;—eat those things which were designed for food—but be temperate; and health will be promoted, strength will be accumulated, and a long and comfortable life may reasonably be anticipated.

Pulmonary consumption, that insidious disease, which is continually sweeping from existence the fairest flowers of earth, those interesting objects of our care, those solaces of man in weal and woe—women, and often in the very morning of their days, when youth and beauty heighten all their innate charms, has often had an origin in some false management in diet. Women of delicate constitutions should habituate themselves to a variety of edibles; they should try to live on almost every thing which has a place in cookery and suits their stomach, & its tone, however delicate, will soon acquire new & vigorous powers. Pain in the side, the invariable concomitant of some irregularities in the primæ viæ, will oftener yield to a generous and nutricious mode of living, than to boluses and powders. To be well, eat well and almost any thing which relishes the best—but still remember *temperance.*

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Milledgeville Recorder.*

The following letters from Gen. Gaines shews the result of his conferences and the situation of affairs with the Creek Indians.

*Head Quarters, Eastern Department, Monticello, Ga. July 17, 1825.*

GENTLEMEN—

Capt. Triplett will hand to you a copy of Maj. Gen. Gaines' letter to Governor Troup, of the 10th inst. which the General requests you to insert in your papers.

The object of giving publicity to this letter, at this time, is to counteract certain *false and infamous reports*, concerning the adjustment of Indian difficulties, calculated to deceive the public, and aggravate the misfortunes of these helpless and deluded beings, who evince a disposition to re-unite their destiny, and to comply with the wishes of the General Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid-de-Camp.

*Head Quarters, Eastern Department, Flint River, July 10, 1825.*

SIR—

The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your Excellency, as often, or as fully, as I have been desirous of doing.

I have now the honor, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians.

After meeting in this state, the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow, those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences, to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen Chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed.—Their demands were founded on the 8th article of the treaty of Feb. last—which promises on our part, protection to "the emigrating party," against the whites and all others;—which party they (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the Nation, were questions which I was, happily, not called upon to decide; as, in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal chiefs, and of nearly 49-50ths of the whole of the Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Nation—among whom, I recognized many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the U. States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the Great Council of the Nation; I could not, therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as, in fact and in truth, the Creek Nation, & altogether free from the spirit of hostility ascribed to them. I have received from them, in Council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the U. States. They regretted the necessity which, they contend, existed for the strong measures they adopted against Gen. McIntosh and others, who, they affirm, forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the Nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their National Treasury, to reimburse the same.

The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late Treaty, as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the Nation—and by persons not authorised to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the Treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it.

In conclusion—they expressed a hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider, and "undo that which has been wrongfully done." I have, pursuant to my instructions from the Department of War, endeavored to convince the Council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the Treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled. I have assured them that, in all our treaties with the powers of Europe as well as with near fifty Indian Nations, there has been not one instance, to my knowledge, of a treaty having been revoked or annulled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in Council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow; to which they have acceded in. They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States troops ordered from Louisiana, and Pensacola to the Creek Agency at Chattahochy.

The Chiefs of both parties have distinctly & solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the Militia or Volunteers of the State over which you preside.

The certificate, of which I enclose herewith a copy, marked A. added to the declarations of the Chiefs in Council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal, and the interpreter, prove that your Excellency has been greatly deceived, in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded Territory being commenced before the time set forth in the Treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind, that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the Treaty—and will, under existing causes of excitement, be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, who we are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians have removed agreeable to the Treaty. I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the Chiefs in Council, will induce your Excellency without hesitation to abandon the project of surveying the land, before the month of September, 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting, not in concert with the venerated authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States—to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor, and under the solemnity of an oath, to serve them honestly and faithfully. (Signed)

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

We certify that we accompanied the express from Gov. Troup to Gen. McIntosh, conveying the request that he would allow the survey of the land acquired by the Treaty at the Indian Spring, to be immediately commenced. General McIntosh replied that he could not grant the request, but would call the Chiefs together and lay it before them—which was never done.

WILLIAM EDWARDS
JOSEPH MARSHALL
At Portess, Upson co. July 9, 1825.

I certify that this is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence and now in my possession.

E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid-de-Camp.

*From the Bridgeport Courier, August 3.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A young man by the name of Ezra Gray, of Newtown, on his way from the village, to the residence of Adoniram Fairchild, Esq. was knocked down near Taunton pond, on Sunday evening, the 24th ult. and robbed of his pocket-book, containing about thirty-seven dollars, mostly in bills on the following banks: one of five dollars on the New-Haven Eagle Bank—one do. on the Phoenix Bank of Hartford—on do. on the Fairfield County Bank—on do. on the Bank of Hoboken—& one three and a two dollar bill on the Bank of Bridgeport, the remainder not recollected. The villains who perpetrated the deed, gave the blow with a club before they were perceived by Mr. Gray, and who did not, (as he states,) recover until they had rifled his pockets, when he sprang on his feet, and retreated, in which he was pursued by one of the villains several rods. Gray then proceeded to the nearest house, and gave the alarm, but search as yet proved unavailing. Two men were seen in the neighborhood that evening, who are supposed to have been the perpetrators: one a tall man, well proportioned, had on white pantaloons, dark vest and coat. The other, short and thick set, had on dark pantaloons & vest, and no coat.

The culprits probably proceeded to New-York in the stage that left Danbury on the same night—two persons of suspicious appearance, having taken passage before the news reached there, and when too late to give pursuit.

*From the Richmond Enquirer.*

Extract of a letter from the vicinity of Alexandria.

I rode to Alexandria last Monday, and was surprised—indeed, I can hardly say *surprised* for my mind has long been prepared for more serious occurrences—by an account given me of a riot there the evening before among the negroes. The circumstances as related to me are these:—The sable gentlemen, most of them slaves, had been indulging in a dinner party, and were probably somewhat exhilerated by the quick circulation of the bottle. In this state they sallied out in the afternoon to visit a house in the upper part of the town, but on the main street, and usually the residence of southern traders in negroes. Those which are bought by such persons are kept there. The rioters demanded of a landed proprietor, of great respectability, who happened to be fortunately at the house when they appeared there, that some persons whom he had purchased for his own service should be produced to them. He expressed a willingness that such as wished to enter for the purpose of visiting his servants might enter, but declined an interview between them in the street. On this the premeditated uproar commenced—abusive epithets were applied abundently to all who dared to purchase slaves, either as traders or cultivators of the soil, and the language and gestures of many of the blacks, were, in the highest degree, menacing and insulting.

The peace officers who interposed to restore order were abused—resisted violently, or beaten down. A Justice of the Peace, residing near the scene of action, a gentleman cool in temper, firm and intelligent, prepared to defend his family with arms, seeing that his authority was entirely disregarded, while he was on the point of signing a requisition for a military force to subdue the infuriated—what shall I denominate them? insurgents? Many of the most prominent of the mob have been arrested, and will be required to appear at the fall term in the Court of Alexandria. Others, I am informed, have eluded justice by escaping to the neighborhood. The design of the rioters was beyond doubt to commence a system of intimidation—first to deter from purchasing, the traders, whose pursuit, it is true, is not a popular one, nor credible to them—then to prohibit all transfers of property of the kind in question.

I assure you, Sir, that I find it exceedingly difficult to restrain my servants, or to preserve any subordination among them. This is a very general complaint in this section of the state. Yet they are exempt from almost every real care which saddens life, & the whole black population, as far as my observation has extended, is in an infinitely better condition, as far as relates to all the comforts of life, than most of the laboring classes in any part of Europe.

Newspapers are resorted to by them, and these with *tracts* written of the horrors of the slave trade, the evils of slavery, &c. furnish interesting topics of discussion in the kitchen and the cabin. Speculations on natural rights, and principles of government too, are becoming quite common.

*The Warren Factory*, near Baltimore, is a very valuable establishment. It cost, we believe, about 180,000 dollars; but was sold, during the prostration of domestic industry, about five years ago, for 30,000; and it is supposed that it now yields a liberal interest on the sum of 250,000—which, probably, for the improvements and additions since made, does not much exceed the actual cost of the whole: the chief of the disbursements, however, were made in "dear times." There are employed 125 looms, 7,000 spindles; producing 78,000 yards cotton cloth per month, 3,000 pounds cotton yarn per week, 12,000 yards printed calico, &c. There are about 900 persons employed, of all ages, whose wages are from four dollars to sixty per month, exclusive of the managers; eighty two-story stone dwellings, one saw-mill, grist-mill, &c.

The preceding facts are chiefly derived from a comunication in the "Baltimore Chronicle."—*Niles' Weekly Register.*

HOUSE SERVANTS.

The great scarcity of female help has become a subject of almost universal complaint. This evil arises in part from the numerous manufacturing establishments which are continually springing up in various parts of the country, in which the labor of females is employed to great advantage by the proprietors, though not generally affording to the females themselves so *good* wages, to say nothing of of the opportunities they enjoy of qualifying themselves to become *good* housewives, as are to be obtained by living as *assistants* in the domestic concerns of respectable and well regulated families. To this is connected the false notion of independence, which is too apt to predominate in the minds of the young and inexperienced: "the word *servant, service, help or work*, carries something with it peculiarly appaling to the feelings of young females. He who is in search of a servant, if he use any of the above words in an unqualified sense, may well calculate to return home as *helpless* as he left. But if he finds a buxom damsel, and asks her if she would be willing to *live* in his family, or come and *stay* a few weeks with his wife, he possibly may succeed in getting one that will answer, if his wife will keep at her elbow, and tell and show her what to do. Now, that any should be exalted, and feel their superiority, merely on account of having servants; or, that any who serve, should attach inferiority to their station, merely because they serve, is the height of folly and absurdity. Where is the man or woman who is not a servant? We are all servants from the highest to the lowest gradations in society.—The President of the United States is the greatest servant in the Union; and the reason of his having higher wages than any other, is because his station is the most arduous and responsible."—*Bridgeport Courier.*

We learn that the splendid steam-boat lately built in New-York, for and under the superintendance of Capt. Elihu S. Bunker, and destined to run between that city and this port, will be ready to commence her trips in about a fortnight; and we congratulate our citizens, that the many reports of Capt. Bunker's having abandoned his original purpose of prefering this port, are proved to have been untrue. We trust that a fair experiment will prove that the preference of this port for the embarkation of his passengers, has not been given without due regard to their convenience, as well as to the acceleration of their conveyance between New-York and Boston.—*Stonington Yankee.*

We perceive by the Norfolk papers of this morning, that the frigate Brandywine is shortly expected at that port. We learn that she is nearly ready to drop down the river, her rigging and interior being just completed.—To meet the object of her festival voyage, in conveying La Fayette back to France, she will be fitted up in handsome style for a man of war, though, from what we have heard, not equal to the splendid New-York packets.—We should think too that, from the nature of the trip, it will occasion a pretty hard draft on the pockets of her officers, in mess expenses.

*Wash. Gazette, Aug. 1.*

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 1st.

About 4 o'clock this evening, Gen. La Fayette reached this city, in company with his son and secretary. He was met by John Adams, Jr. and politely conveyed here in the President's carriage, to the executive mansion, having left Baltimore, about 9, in the stage. To-morrow Gen. Brown gives a splendid evening party, to which, among others, La Fayette and the Naval Officers, at present at the seat of government, are invited.

FIRE.—On Friday night a fire broke out in an old brick ware house situated at the head of the basin near C[illegible] street, which together with an adjoining house, was consumed. The house in which the fire originated was occupied by Mr. Edward Spedden, dealer in lime and charcoal, and we are assured that it is the result of deliberate malice. We learn that a fire had been kindled on the premises in the early part of Friday night, but was fortunately discovered and extinguished before any injury was done. In consequence of this attempt, a watch was placed on the premises by Mr. Spedden, and every thing appeared safe and secure. The landing of General La Fayette, about midnight, in the midst of martial music and the shouts of the citizens, attracted the watch to the wharf for a short time, and during his absence the fire must have been communicated to the premises, which being old were soon enveloped in flames. One of the houses contained seven hundred stand of arms belonging to the 39th regiment. These, as all the other contents of the buildings, were also destroyed. In the immediate vicinity of the property burnt were large quantities of lumber, but the vigilance and great labors of the Engine and Hose companies, prevented the fire from extending its ravages. One of the ware houses was owned by John Dunnell, the other by Moses Sheppard.—*Baltimore American.*

*From the National Journal.*

THE GREEK GUN.—We have heard before of the safe arrival at Leghorn of the cannon, &c. sent by Mr. McQueen of New-York, as a present to the Greeks, from some gentlemen of that city; but as the following gives some information which we were not before in possession of, we have no doubt it will be read with interest:

*Extract of a letter dated Florence, March 29.*

"On the 26th of February, arrived at Leghorn the American brig Pedler, Capt. Bray, belonging to Messrs. Bruens, of New-York, having on board a forty-two pounder, presented to the Greeks, last year, by Ald. McQueen, of that city, together with the various warlike ammunition for the use of the Greeks. The nature of the destination of these articles made a lively impression in Tuscany, and a contrary sensation between the People and the Government because in quality of neutral the latter did not perceive with pleasure that the port of Leghorn should have been made a depot for arms, to serve in war against one of their allies, and because their conduct in this is watched by the Ministers of foreign powers. In spite of this, however, they permitted the unloading the above articles, which have been re-shipped for their destination."

The writer of the letter says, he thinks the people of the United States, ought not to be ignorant of this disposition of the Tuscan government, and of the danger of a seizure of such articles, sent from America to Leghorn, for Greece. And he suggests as the safest and surest means of their certain conveyance, is to make out the Bills of Lading directly to the Greek Government, at Napoli di Romania.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. August 5.*

COLOMBIA.

By the brig Wm. Bayard, we have our file of Carthegena papers to the 14th July, and those of Bogota to the 27th June. They contain the official accounts of the battle of Vitche, and the death of Gen. Olaneta, by a wound received in that action.

Callao is in a great strait for provisions, in consequence of the closeness of the seige and blockade, which is maintained with the greatest zeal and rigor.

Bolivar had marched to Cusco, with the view to establish and regulate the government of that public; an object which occupied the exclusive attention of the father of Columbia.

An American vessel, loaded with provisions and ammunitions of war, had been taken by the blockading squadron off Callao, while attempting to enter.

*Grand Congress of the free Nations of America.*

We have the unspeakable satisfaction to announce the approaching union of the Congress, by just and sensible men. On the 17th of the present month, (June,) the ship of war Congreso arrived, bringing S. S. Jose Maria del Panado, and Manuel Vedaurre, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the republic of Peru. The deputies of the other nations will arrive soon, & this event will be hailed as an epoch of power, happiness & glory to the new world.

*Gaceta de Panama.*

CUBA. Spain is evidently uneasy about the fate of this island. The bishop of Havanna has been compelled to fly to New Orleans for he was suspected of being too liberal in his opinions, and a new general of marines has been appointed. Some troops have arrived, and 2,500, in all, were expected.

This island must speedily pass from the possession of Spain. There are elements within and without that will divest Ferdinand of this his now most precious colony—but, whether it will become independent, be united with Mexico, or Colombia, or Hayti, no one can tell. The last is the most probable. Boyer (by a pursuit of that policy which the *British* held right in respect to the United States, during the late war), by declaring freedom to the slaves, can effect it, with the greatest ease whenever he pleases. Besides, he may conquer it by arms, if he shall prefer that course: and, as he now will want means to pay off what he has agreed to give France, the usages of *civilized* nations will justify him in getting them from Cuba!!!

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

STRONG BEER.

This is strictly an Englishman's drink, and by far the most wholesome of any fermented beverage which has ever been offered for sale. It is now becoming an important article in families, and if the brewers could be encouraged by wholly interdicting the use of spirituous liquors, the moral condition of the whole nation would be meliorated. Never were the laboring people, in any country, more completely a community of drunkards, than in some sections of the United States.—We have such an intolerable hatred to every thing approximating to intemperance, that we almost lose our temper by simply writing the word. There was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce, by apothecaries, as a medicine,—and a tea-spoon full was considered a dose, by all the regular physicians. What would those sad and learned men, *viri, graves et docti*, say, were they to see a man and his wife, in these days of dissipation, swallowing down two gills apiece, over a surloin of mutton, to facilitate digestion! Let laborers have strong beer—not too strong neither, and those who do nothing, would be infinitely better off to use it too. Beer strengthens the system; gives activity to the chylopoetic viscera;—promotes the secretions, and ensures a clear mind. There is such a thing as abusing the use of this valuable article, but it will require an immensely longer period to produce mania a potu by malt beer than by cogniac or any other kind of spirit. We can form a very correct opinion of a man's importance in society by watching his movements at a bar-room. A discreet, sober, business man, calls for a simple glass of beer; the man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, pays four pence for a glass of rum, while his disconsolate wife is wearing herself into the grave to save as much at home; the cockney calls for a whole bottle of wine, and if he wishes to make an imposing appearance before his inferiors, takes a second of champagne. The common every day business man takes a dram at nine, eleven and four, and the man of no business at all drinks the whole time. Encourage the general use of beer and drunkards and drunkenness, tippling will go out of fashion, and health and family happiness will abound where wretchedness and misery have long been predominant.

Writers in the New-London papers are calling public attention to the propriety of erecting a Monument at Groton, commemorative of the bloody assault on Fort Griswold, on the 6th of September, 1781, in which 80 Americans were killed, or more correctly speaking, murdered. The following is a list of those who fell.

FROM GROTON.

William Ledyard, *Lt. Col. Commandant*, Elijah Avery, John Williams, Simeon Allyn, Samuel Allyn, Amos Stanton, *Captain of the Standing Army*. Hubbard Burrows, Nathan Moore, Youngs Ledyard, Joseph Lewis, Henry Williams, *Lieut. Standing Army*, Ebenezer Avery, John Lester, John Stedman, Daniel Avery, David Avery, Daniel Chester, Nathan Adams, [illegible] Kinson, Solomon Avery, Jasper Avery, Elisha Avery, Thomas Avery, David Palmer, Sylvester Walworth, Philip Covil, Ezekiel Bailey, Frederick Chester, David Seabury, Henry Woodbridge, Christopher Woodbridge, Eliathan Perkins, Luke Perkins, Luke Perkins, Jr. Elisha Perkins, Asa Perkins, Simeon Perkins, John Brown, John P. Babcock, Samuel Hill, Nathan Sholes, Joseph Moxley, Thomas Starr, Nicholas Starr, Moses Jones, [illegible] Allen, Benadam Allyn, Andrew Billings, Simeon Morgan, Patrick Ward, Christopher Avery, Jonas Lester, Edward Mills, Wait Lester, Thomas Miner, Andrew Baker, Eldredge Chester, Solomon Tift, Joseph Wedger, Thomas Lamb.

FROM NEW-LONDON.

Peter Richards, James Comstock, Richard Chapman, John Holt, Samuel Billings, John Clark, John Whittlesey, Stephen Whittlesey, E. Jones, Jonathan Butler, William Comstock, William Bolton.

FROM STONINGTON.

Enoch Stanton, Thomas Williams, Daniel Stanton, John Billings, Henry Haley.—NEGROES. Sambo Latham, Jorden Freeman.

The Hartford Mirror noticing the above subject, says—

Lord Chatham told the House of Commons, when they heard of the defeat of the *rebels*, and the glorious capture of Bunker Hill, that there were a great many hills in America that they could take in the same way. This Groton Hill was a most emphatic proof of his prediction. We would draw no comparison between the glorious fight of the 17th June, 1775, when Warren fell, and that at Fort Griswold, on the 6th of September, 1781, when Ledyard fell. Yet some small account of this latter affair may not be amiss. Those who know the facts, will be pleased to see a statement that squares with their memories, and those who do not know them should. Both may feel a mingled sort of sorrow and of triumph in learning or recollecting that there has been hard and brave fighting in Connecticut. There were two forts (they are there now) to defend the harbor of New-London. Fort Trumbull is situated on a promontory on the west side of the river, and was then garrisoned by about thirty men under command of Capt. Adam Chapley.—It was utterly indefensible at the time, against such force as was coming towards it. The other fort Fort Griswold, was commanded by Col. Ledyard, with a garrison of about one hundred & thirty men. It stands on high ground, and then commanded the harbor and the other Fort.

At the day-break of the 6th of September, a British fleet was discovered on the mouth of the river. The enemy immediately commenced landing on the two sides of the harbor. One division which landed on the west side, was commanded by that man for whom there is no epithet, Arnold. On his advance, with six or seven hundred men, the Captain of Fort Trumbull, with his thirty men, went over to Fort Griswold, the only place where they could fight the enemy to any advantage. Arnold burnt houses and stores, streets from corner to corner, the court house, the church; but enough of him.

Colonel Eyre, the commander of the other detachment that landed and marched up on the Groton side carried with him about one thousand men, perhaps less. There was a regiment and a battalion. He attacked Fort Griswold, with its one hundred & sixty men. These were in part state troops, in part militia, and principally volunteers, heads of families in Groton. Indeed, it is said that every Groton man who fell on that day was a husband and a father. When Logan said "there runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human being," it was pathetic;—but when these wives and these children wailed for their losses, there must have been a feeling among the survivors, "too deep for tears." The Fort was taken—Col. Ledyard and Capt. Chapley, and many other officers and men were killed. Of the British, Col. Eyre, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, and 200 of their officers and men were killed. As to the accuracy of this last statement, Marshall, in his life of Washington, states from documents and reports to which he had access, the number of two hundred. Arnold, in his report calls the number lost by the British, ninety.

This place is worthy of a monument. If not on account of the heroes who were there slain in the extremity of bravery & honor—if not for the pride of the state—if not for the glory of the country; at least let some stone be cast there with the name of Arnold upon it. Of him there is a silence more damning to his memory than all the fulminations of the Vatican; but let there be something that shall perpetuate the story of his infamy—and tell to all *future* generations, who Ledyard was and who Arnold was.

*From the Alexandria Herald.*

The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had received, from the bounty of a dying relative twenty slaves at that time valued at 10,000 dollars. Shortly after he attained the age of 21 years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious man generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.

*Flies.*—If house keepers in the city would fill a tumbler half full of soap suds, and cover the same with a piece of bread, with a small hole cut in the centre, (spread the inside of the bread with a little molasses) they will catch as many flies in 12 hours as the tumbler will hold. The writer of this knows a family in this city who have caught a gallon of flies this season.—*Albany paper.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1825.


*Hayti.*—The acknowledgment of the independance of the republic of Hayti, by the French government, has been already noticed in our paper, and we rejoice to see so much liberality and policy, as well as justice, exhibited under the adminstration of their new sovereign. We only regret that they should have been suffered to take precedence of us in this act of justice, and that our government should have submitted to follow where it ought to take the lead, & have waited for a despotic nation to set us an example of liberality and justice. As it is, we can do no less than to acknowledge what has not only long existed in fact, but what has been sanctioned by the nation from which they have seceded. That we should have so long delayed is indeed wonderful, after having adopted the principle which we have, that every nation which is independent in fact, is to be so considered in right, and should be so regarded in our intercourse with such nation. Can it be "because they are guilty of a skin not colored like our own," because they belong to a class of men among us degraded and trodden under foot that we have been so reluctant to grant them this slight encouragement? We profess to believe that all men are born free and equal, and that it is only circumstance and chance, not superior merit or talent, which makes one man or one class of men superior in their condition or prospects to another, and, under this belief, one would think that when any class of men had relieved themselves from their thraldom by which they have been unjustly holden, and restored to their original & natural rights, we should have rejoiced at their deliverance, at all events, that we should have shown no backwardness to acknowledge that independence of which they are worthy, and which they are able to maintain.

That it is the misfortune of a portion of our country to have entailed on them the miseries of slavery, is greatly to be regretted, and as far as the revolution of St. Domingo has had already, or may in future have, an evil influence on the blacks of the Southern States, [illegible] but regard it as so far dangerous to ourselves and of injurious tendency in relation to our own country. But it is the highest of injustice to blame them for seeking, and fighting for, and obtaining their freedom and independence, and if it is even of such evil example as many believe, (although we think it far less operative and influential in its character than is by many supposed,) it was a thing out of our power to prevent, and it became us to exercise a dignified, independent, and consistent course. We should, by that means, have done as far of ordinary justice, and thereby ensured their good will. As it is, we have only to make a speedy reparation of our error, and, on the opening of Congress, to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of Hayti.

We have before us the United States Literary Gazette, a periodical work published at Boston, on the first & fifteenth of each month. From what we have seen of it, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a work well worthy of public patronage, and earnestly and sincerely recommend it to the attention of our readers. It is undoubtedly, of the kind, the best conducted periodical work of our country. Its mechanical execution is uncommonly good, being printed with elegant type on the best of paper. It contains reviews, miscellany, original poetry, critical notices, literary intelligence, &c. The poetical department receives contributions from the pen of Doct. Percival, and its other contributions appear by no means deficient in poetical genius. Those who wish to foster the rising literature of our country, will find no more worthy object of encouragement than this Gazette, and, if they take any literary work, they can make no better selection.

One quarter of the Ticket which came up a prize of *five thousand dollars*, in the late class of the Grand State Lottery of Rhode-Island, is owned by two young men in this city.

An outrageous act of tyrannical oppression has recently come to light among the *Shakers*, in Harvard, Mass. One of their elders, named Babbitt, having been removed from office, was, it appears, pronounced insane, in consequence of his refusing to submit to his removal, and for two years was confined in a comfortless room, part of the time being chained, and was treated in the most barbarous manner. The facts were disclosed by some persons who had left the society. Three of the principal agents in this affair have been bound over to a trial in October next.

It is estimated that the whole of Europe produces annually about 1,500,000 tons of salt, in the following proportions:—England 250,000—Russia 300,000—Austria 370,000—France 300,000—Spain and Portugal 200,000—the other countries 80,000 tons. From the superior advantages in engines, railways and canals, the English mines are worked with the most economy, but the mines in Wielska, in Poland, are the most interesting. The imagination is confounded at the idea of finding, after a descent of 650 steps, vast halls, (the hall of Klonky is 860 feet high and 180 feet wide,) stabling for 80 horses, storehouse, offices for clerks and three chapels; the whole of the fittings, altars crucifixes, tables, desks and seats worked in salt!

*Brandywine.*—It is stated that the pleasing duty of conveying Lafayette to France, in this noble frigate, will devolve on Capt. Morris—who was first Lieutenant of the Constitution when the poor Guerriere was so dreadfully battered.

## ANNUAL COMMENCEMENTS.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.—The annual commencement took place at Lexington, Kent, on the 13th ult. Thirty-two persons received the degree of A. B.; twenty-one the degree of A. M. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Thomas Todd of Kentucky, & Etienne Mazureau of Louisiana. These, with the Law and Medical degrees previously conferred, make a total of 127 which have been bestowed by the University during one year.

UNION COLLEGE.—The annual commencement took place, at Schenectady, N. Y. on the 27th ult. The degree of A. B. was conferred on sixty-two young gentlemen; & that of A. M. on thirty-one. The degree of LL. D. on Lewis E. A. Eigenbrot, of Jamaica, L. I. The degree of D. D. on Rev. Augustus Wakerhagen, and the Rev. Andrew Wylie, President of Washington College, Penn. The honorary degree of A. M. on Hon. John V. N. Yates, of Albany, and Rev. Charles G. Somers, New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.—The annual commencement took place at Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. The degree of A. B. was conferred on fourteen young gentlemen, and that of A. M. on twenty-five. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Major General La Fayette. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. William Vincent Harold, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pennsylvania, and on the Rev. J. George Schmucker, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the borough of York, in the State of Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual commencement took place at New-York, on the second inst. The degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-one young gentlemen, and that of A. M. on four. The honorary degree of A. M was conferred on the Rev. William Shelton. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Henry Peneveyre, Rector of the Church du St. Esprit, in New-York; the Rev. John M'Vickar, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c. in Columbia College. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States; Joel R. Poinsett, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Republic of Mexico;—Stephen Elliott of Charleston, S. C.; and Nathaniel T. Moore Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in Columbia College.

A Post-Office has been recently established at West Woodstock, and Chauncey Kibbe, Esq. appointed Post-Master.

A Mr. Shotwell, of Woodbridge, N. J. has on his farm, a sheep brought from Caramania, a country in Asia Minor, only three years old, from which twenty-one pounds of wool have been sheared. He is represented as being much larger than any of the species known on other parts of the globe; and a drawing represents him as completely covered with wool—so that no part of the animal can be seen except the head. In fineness, the wool is a medium between the common and merino, and is particularly valued in manufacturing camlets. The animal was a present from the Greek Admiral Tombaxo, to Capt. Gerry, of the ship Charles & Ellen.

*Regimental Orders*, 18th Reg't. Con. Militia.

William S. Tyler is appointed Surgeon's Mate, vice, Horace Waldo removed out of the State. George B. Ripley is appointed Sergeant Major, vice, Horatio N. Tracy promoted. Joseph B. Palmer is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant, vice, George B. Ripley promoted.

*Abominable fabrication.* It appears from the Fayetteville Observer that the story of 17 bodies having been discovered in a mutilated state on the North Carolina shore, the recital of which was enough to freeze the blood with horror, is an entire fabrication. We believe an U. S. vessel was despatched to reconnoitre this coast on account of this vile story.

*Towns.* An absurd practice has prevailed in this country in giving the same name to a number of towns. The editor of the Salem Gazette has had the patience and industry to collect the following instances. There are *twenty-three* towns in the United States called *Perry*. In Ohio there are six or eight *towns* named Ohio: there are towns of the name of Union, 22, Madison 20, Washington 18, Jackson 18, Jefferson 15, Franklin 14, Harrison 12, Monroe 11, and many others of which there are ten, nine, eight, seven, and six of a kind. There are about *seventy* towns named Washington in the United States, and nearly as many of the name of Warren, &c.

A dreadful accident happened a short time since to a young woman employed in a factory in Swanzey, Mass. Her hair was caught in the machinery and she was only extricated by the entire scalp of the head being torn off from the neck to the forehead.—She suffered no pain at the moment, nor has it since been as severe as would be supposed. She is recovering, and will probably soon be restored to health.

In Baltimore, between the years 1797 and 1824, eighteen millions, six hundred and ten thousand, nine hundred and thirteen barrels of wheat flour had been inspected.

In 1812 there were only about 150 Banks in the whole United States; there is now near if not quite, that number in New-England alone.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, a pious lady, lately deceased in Kentucky, provided in her will for the emancipation of all her slaves, said to be about forty. The residue of her estate, worth about $5000, was left to the Centre College of Kentucky, at Danville.

## FOR THE COURIER.

*Canal.*—The great subject of a *Canal* from Norwich, up the fertile valley of the Quinebaug, now begins to claim the attention of many of our enterprising citizens. For more than twenty years past this has been more or less thought of, and considered practicable. During the life-time of Benj. Cargill, of Pomfret, the project was first started, and if we mistake not, he caused various routes from his falls to Norwich to be explored, and it was then ascertained that a *canal* could easily be constructed. For want of knowledge in the science of canalling, all effective operations were suspended, and it remains for us now to say whether this shall be accomplished.

During the last three weeks, an uncommon spirit of energy has been excited, and the inhabitants of the various towns above this place, residing on the river, have not only held meetings, but have in part minutely examined the river, with a view to this object, and there seems now, but one opinion prevailing. Some gentlemen have been on the route, who are acquainted with the *Western Canal*, and also have been on the *Farmington* and *Sharon* Canal routes, and it is confidently believed, that a Canal may be cut through from Norwich to *Worcester*, or even to *Boston*, with much less expense per mile, than was done on either of the other routes mentioned.

Fellow Citizens! hesitate no longer—this is the time to commence *active* operations, and it requires but one *united effort* to put this great object into immediate execution. We will not stop at this time to enumerate the many advantages which would result to this section of the State, from a Canal on the route proposed. We will only say that it can be accomplished. And as there is to be a meeting at Brooklyn on the 17th inst. the attention of the citizens of Norwich is respectfully called to the same object.

## "OUR CITY," OR OUR TOWN.

*Mr. Editor*—It gives me pleasure to notice the great improvement in the appearance of our city, which the enterprize of a few individuals has effected within a short time. I believe that more has been done within the past year to improve the general appearance of the Town, this section of it (Chelsea) more particularly, than was ever before accomplished in the same space of time—and this altogether by *individuals*, to whom, although their exertions, in most cases, may have proceeded from selfishness, I am disposed to award all the credit which they would be entitled to receive had they been influenced wholly by their zeal for the public good. For wherever the appearance of our streets, the neatness and good order of our buildings, or the beauty of our scenery are concerned, private and public interests are generally the same.

I hope this praiseworthy spirit will extend itself and become universal, for there certainly never was a place capable of greater or more various improvements, than this.

Nature has given us a fine harbor, beautiful rivers, and as grand and sublime scenery as the country can produce—still there is much, very much for *art* to do. Let the zeal for public improvement which is extending itself over almost every part of the United States, be diffused among our citizens generally, and within a very few years Norwich will take a high rank among the N. England towns, and this result may be effected, without, eventually, any loss to individuals. On the contrary, every man who holds real estate, or is engaged in any kind of business, would be *enriched*. Who can doubt, that if the general appearance of Norwich was such as a judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars would make it, our population would very rapidly increase? The gentleman of fortune, who wishes to live in a pleasant town, would find none more delightful than this.—The man of business would find no place more inviting, and the man of pleasure, who is disposed to confine his amusements to such as may be enjoyed among a "sober and a thinking people," would certainly come among us. But, sir, I am sorry to see that while individuals are doing so much, the public are doing nothing! Ought there not to be something down *Town-wise* to better our condition?—look at our streets and our bridges! "tell it not in Gath," but such is the *fact*, our roads are as *bad* if not *worse* than can be found in any country town in this vicinity. Our bridges, except the bridge across the Shetucket, (which, to the disgrace of the town is a toll-bridge,) are in a wretched state. Where is there another town, in any *civilized country*, which would permit the wharf bridge to remain in the state that it now is? Situated in the most conspicuous place in Chelsea—the great thorough-fare for a very large proportion of the travel through town—the only communication between the two divisions of Chelsea—a bridge which might at a small expense be made an ornament to the place, and the most delightful promenade in the summer season—left in a state which reminds the traveller "of the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." Where is the bridge which *should be* at Trading Cove?—the weary traveller who has to take a circuitous route of half a mile, or to travel three miles over rocks and through gutters on the *old* road, might inform the honorable Judges of the County Court *that it is missing*. Why are these things so?—is it because our citizens are unwilling to pay the trifling additional tax which would be required to keep our roads and bridges in good repair?—*it is not!* it is owing to that spirit of *radicalism*, that false *economy* with which our "men in authority" are so highly *tinctured*. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not think that I am disposed to "speak evil of Dignities," far be it from me! I have the highest reverence for every man, even if he is "clothed with but a little brief authority," but it has become too much the fashion to be *nominally economical* in the public expenditures—we are "saving at the tap while the liquor is running from the bung-hole."—What will be the effect of neglecting the wharf bridge?—*very shortly the east abutment will fall*, probably while some loaded teams are passing it—the causeway will go with it, and if, fortunately, no human *lives* are lost, horses and oxen will be buried in the ruins, and the Town, as has formerly been the case, (and very justly too,) will have to "pony up" a greater amount in damages than the cost of the repairs, if made in season—which our wise men may place to the debet of the gambling spirit of *economy*, which sports with life and property to delay the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, until they can render up their account, and make the expenses appear *less* than they were the last year. I fear, however, that then, if they are not found guilty of doing any thing "which they ought not to have done," they will be condemned for "leaving undone many things which they ought to have done."

The remedy for this state of things, *and the only remedy*, in my opinion, is to let the men whom we have "chosen to sit in high places" assume independence enough to mark out a new course of proceeding, and, exercising a degree of judgment in the expenditures, make such alterations and improvements as the public voice requires—and as they in their wisdom may see fit—and if the expenditures of the town should be thereby increased so as to require an additional tax of one or two cents on the dollar, the *payers* of taxes will cheerfully acquiesce.—And when, at the expiration of the year, our great men render up their account, if they are not almost unanimously greeted with "well done good and faithful servants," then am I *mistaken*.

"Good morning Sir."

A FRIEND TO PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

*Mr. Dunham*—By giving the following an insertion in your paper, you will doubtless gratify many of your readers:

### CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting is appointed to be holden about six miles from this place, to commence on Tuesday the 16th inst. upon a point of land just above Gale's Ferry, between Haughton's Cove and the main river, commonly called *Massapeag*. As the object of this meeting is exclusively for the worship of Almighty God and the benefit of immortal souls, it is most sincerely hoped that no pecuniary interest or speculative motives will induce any individuals to intercept its design, or intrude upon the regulations of the meeting, and thereby expose themselves to the penalty of the civil law.

The following is an extract from the law "to prevent the disturbance of Religious Meetings."

Be it enacted by the senate and House of representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person or persons shall keep any huckster's shop, booth, tent, waggon, or other carriage, for the sale of spiritous or other liquors, or any article of provisions; whatever, or sell, or expose to sale, in such huckster's shop, booth, tent, waggon, carriage, or in any other way, any spiritous or other liquors, or any articles of provision, whatever, within the distance of two miles from any place of assembly, convened for religious worship in the field. Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the sale of spiritous or other liquors, or provisions, by any person or persons, at his or their store or dwelling-house, who shall be licensed according to law to retail spiritous liquors.

Any person or persons, who shall be guilty of a breach of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a fine of seven dollars, to the use of the treasury of the town where such offence is committed; and it shall be the duty of grand-jurors to make due presentment of all breaches of this act.

### COURTS MARTIAL.

The Washington Gazette of Monday says, that Captains Breighton and Deacon of the Mediterranean squadron, had both reached home under arrest by order of Com. Rodgers, and that more were daily expected from the same station.

### A FEMALE SWINDLER.

A few days since, a pretty looking female stepped into an umbrella store in Philadelphia, to look at some parasols. After inquiring *particularly* after the health of the different members of the shop-keeper's family, in imitation of her friend Mr. *Diddler*, she asked permission to carry a pair of the best looking parasols to the lady with whom she lived, promising to return in five minutes with the money for one of them. From the affable and *innocent* manner with which the request was made, and knowing the respectable lady whose name was mentioned, consent was readily given.—But the *interest* which was manifested for the health of the family together with the number of the house, has been forgotten; and on inquiry, it appears that the lady with whom she "lived as a seamstress," knows nothing about her. The *young lady* afterwards paid a visit to a dry goods store in the same neighborhood, and was equally successful, from her affable and polite address and *particular acquaintance with the family* of the shop-keeper, in procuring sundry articles of dress.—There is a rod in pickle for this impostor.

### MARRIED

In this city, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. NATHAN BOLLES, Merchant, of New-York, to Miss SARAH BOLLES, daughter of Capt. Ralph Bolles.

### DIED

In this town, on Wednesday last, BENJAMIN, infant son of Mr. John Anthony, of Providence, R. I.

*Lovely, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,*
*He sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.*

The Editors of the Providence papers are requested to insert this death.

In Brooklyn, on the 10th inst. a son of Mr. EBENEZER SCRANTON, JR. aged 3 years.

In Middletown, on the 18th inst. Mr. HARVEY W. DAWSON, aged 27, formerly of Brooklyn.

In Hopkinton, (R. I.) on the 20th inst. after a long and distressing illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Miss SUSAN M. CHURCH, aged 20 years, daughter of Ledowick Church, of the former place.

Departed this life at Stonington, July 23d, WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE, Esq. aged 20 years. The funeral solemnities were attended by a large concourse of bereaved relatives and sympathizing friends, on the 25th, when a suitable discourse was delivered by the Rev. Ira Hart, from Rev. xx. 11.

Mr. Woodbridge was distinguished for his prudence, integrity, and success in the management of business—for his employment of the poor, and punctuality in rewarding them for their labor—for his punctual attendance upon the worship of God and the ordinances of religion, in the church of which he was long a useful member—and for his kindness and attachment to the ministers of Christ. Against prevailing errors and vices, he stood firm and unshaken and faithfully endured to the end. He came to the grave at last, as a shock of corn in its season fully ripe. His last days were attended with great debility, yet his mind continued unbroken, and his rational powers unusually active. He often expressed to the attending ministers, and others, his desire to depart, and to be with Christ.—His mind was vigorous and unclouded, to the hour, when, in the hope of a blessed immortality, he fell asleep.—*Yankee.*


FOR NEW-YORK,

The new and fast sailing packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail from this port on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M

N. B. Fare through $2.

For further particulars apply to

Willis Gray & Co.

Who are receiving weekly the most celebrated brands of Flour for family use.

Aug 9. 1825

FOR NEW-YORK.

SLOOP VENUS, G. N. Tracy, Master, will sail from Mr. Jed. Huntington's wharf, on Thursday 5 o'clock P M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Mr. Jed. Huntington

N. B. Passage & stores at present Two Dollars

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE regular packet Maria, Capt. Coit, will leave Jedediah Huntington's wharf, on Saturday the 13th inst. at 9 o'clock. A. M.

Passengers fare $2.

Steam Boat Party.

THE Steam Boat Fanny will leave Norwich on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock in the morning for Sag-Harbor, and return the next day

NOTICE.

THOSE persons in the town of Norwich who feel interested in the construction of the Norwich and Worcester Canal, are requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Friday evening 11 th inst at half past seven o'clock [illegible] Aug 9

Norwich and Worcester Canal.

ALL persons in the counties of New London, Windham or elsewhere who feel interested in the construction of a Canal from Norwich to some part of the county of Worcester, are requested to meet at the court-house in Brooklyn, on the 17th day of August, 1825, at 1 o'clock P. M to devise measures to carry into effect the above object.

Aug 10. 19—

CELEBRATION.

THE public are notified that arrangements are made for celebrating the returning anniversary of the 6th September, commemorative of the battle fought at Fort Griswold, 1781. An Oration will be delivered on Groton Heights, and other suitable exercises performed

An out-door entertainment will be provided at or near Cold Spring—Those wishing to join in the entertainment, will find an opportunity of subscribing at the Public Houses in New-London, Groton, Stonington and Preston, where subscription papers will be left until the 7th instant

The survivors of the battle of which this celebration is commemorative, are respectfully invited to join in the celebration, and partake of the entertainment.

*Ebenezer Avery, Elijah Bailey, Noyes Barber, C. Bulkely, Elias Perkins, John P. Trott, George Hubbard, S. F. Denison, Jonathan Brewster*, Committee of Arrangements.

Groton, August 6th, 1825 3w19

Installation.

CHARITY LODGE will be installed at Brother Gurdon Bill's in North Groton, on the 25th day of August instant. Form a procession at Brother Bill's at 10 o'clock, march to the meeting house, where an Oration will be delivered by a Brother. After the service, will return to Brother Bill's, where a dinner will be prepared. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN O. MINER,
ADAM LARRABEE,
WM WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH TUTTLE,
JAMES MITCHELL,
NATHAN ELDRIDGE,
STEPHEN BILLINGS,
*Comm. of Arrangements*

Groton, August 8th 1825 3w19

30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co*

Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

Fortune's Head Quarters.

PRIZES!!

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT

1,000 Dollars,

In R. Island Grand State Lottery,

WERE SOLD AT

L'HOMMEDIEU'S

Lottery Office, Norwich.

☞ Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them, and receive the Cash.

The following are the numbers drawn in the Grand State Lottery, viz

*First Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth*

35—3—33—17—38—28

Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery

DRAWS 24TH OF THIS MONTH.

HIGHEST PRIZE $20,000.

For Tickets in this or any other Lottery in the United States, apply at

L'HOMMEDIEU'S

*Fortunate Lottery Office, Norwich.*

Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery Tickets

at $3 each,

FOR SALE AT

*SAMUEL TYLER'S*

LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes of dollars:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10..... | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40..... | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80..... | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400..... | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800..... | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 26th of this month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3, each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selections, as a few days delay may cause a loss of the above valuable prizes

It will be recollected that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

August 10, 1825. winside19—

Call and exchange

YOUR

Rhode-Island prizes

for Cash or Tickets in the

Conn State Lottery,

To draw in 10 DAYS.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 Dollars.

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

August 10. 19—

THE UNITED STATES

LITERARY GAZETTE.

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month. Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each. It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.

*Terms*—$3 per year, in advance.

Subscriptions will be received by

J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

*Norwich, August*, 1825

THAMES BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank, are informed that the third installment of ten dollars per share is requested to be paid at the Banking Room in Kinney's Hotel, on or before the 20th instant.

LYMAN BREWER *Cashier.*

Norwich August 5th, 1825. 19—

Light Artillery Uniform.

FOR SALE,

1 Military Coat,
2 Swords,
3 Sword Belts,
3 Plumes,
2 Military Caps suitable for Light Artillery by

DANIEL LATHROP.

*Norwich, August 3d 1825.* 19—

SCHOOL.

A NEW term in the subscriber's school will commence on Monday next. A few scholars out of town may be accommodated. Those indebted to him for schooling are requested to make payment previous to the commencement of a new term.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Norwich, August 8 19—

LIME.

40 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, for sale *very cheap*, by JOS. BREED.

Aug 9 19—

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 2d ult a light red Cow, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take her away. SAMUEL ROGERS.

Norwich, August 4th, 1825 19—


☞ A meeting will be holden at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for having Lectures delivered to the People of Color, regularly every Sabbath, at the Sabbath School room. Persons of all denominations, who wish to promote this object, are requested to attend

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Athenæum.*

HEAVEN.

Weep, mourner, for the joys that fade,
Like evening lights, away—
For hopes, that, like the stars decay'd,
Have left thy mortal clay;
Yet clouds of sorrow will dispart,
And brilliant skies be gv'n,
And though on earth the tear may start,
Yet bliss awaits the holy heart
Amid the bowers of heav'n;
Where songs of praise are ever sung,
To angel-harp, by angel-tongue.

Weep, mourner, for the friends that pass
Into the lonesome grave,
As breezes sweep the wither'd grass
Along the whelming wave;
Yet though thy pleasure may depart,
And darksome days be giv'n
And lonely though on earth thou art,
Yet bliss awaits the holy heart,
When friends rejoin in heav'n;
Where streams of joy glide ever on,
Around the Lord's eternal throne.

*From the Athenæum.*

STANZAS

FROM THE ITALIAN.

Love, through a crowd of guards one day,
Gaily pressed to the bower of Beauty;
Reason and Prudence he charmed away,
And cast a veil o'er the eyes of Duty;
But one potent rival still remained,
More firm, more watchful than all beside;
And when Love had a glance from Beauty gain'd,
She was quickly checked by the frown of Pride.

Love with a smile his arrows hurled,
Pride scowling bade her to surrender:
Love talked of a sweet and sunny world,
And Pride of a world of state and splendor,
At length Love wove a rosy band,
And woo'd the maid to its flowery fold,
While Pride by his side, in stern command,
Held a brilliant chain of burnished gold.

Beauty in praise of Love's roses spoke,
But Pride waved his chain in the sun's bright ray,
She bent her neck to the glittering yoke,
And Love spread his wings, and flew away.—
Now she widely strove her chain to sever,
She called him back, she wept, she sighed,
But all in vain—Love has fled forever,
And she pines in the tyrant grasp of Pride!

### FRIENDSHIP.

He cannot properly be chosen for a friend, whose kindness is exalted by its own warmth or frozen by the first blast of slander: he cannot be a useful counsellor, who will hear no opinion but his own; he will not much invite confidence whose principal maxim is to suspect; nor can the candor and frankness of that man be much esteemed, who spreads his arms to human kind, and makes every man, without distinction, a denizen of his bosom.

That friendship may be at once fond and lasting, there must not only be equal virtue on each part, but virtue of the same kind;—not only the same end must be proposed, but the same means must be approved by both.—We are often, by superficial accomplishments and accidental endearments, induced to love those whom we cannot esteem; we are sometimes, by great abilities, and incontestible evidences, of virtue, compelled to esteem those whom we cannot love. But friendship, compounded of esteem and love, derives from one its tenderness, and its permanence from the other; and therefore requires not only that its candidates should gain the judgment, but that they should attract the affections;—that they should not only be firm in the day of distress, but gay in the hour of jollity: not only useful in exigencies, but pleasing in familiar life: their presence should give cheerfulness as well as courage, and dispel alike the gloom of fear and of melancholy.—Dr. Johnson.

*Tale of a Wig.*—While Lord Coalston lived in a house, in the Advocate's Close, Edinburgh, it was the custom for advocates and judges to dress themselves in the Parliament House. They usually breakfasted early, and when dressed, were in the habit of leaning over the parlor windows, for a few minutes, before St. Giles' bell started the sounding peal of a quarter to nine. It happened that one morning, while Lord Coalston was preparing to enjoy his matutinal treat, two girls, who lived in the second flat above, were amusing themselves with a kitten, which, in sport, they had swung over the window, by a cord tied round its middle, and hoisted for some time up and down till the creature was getting rather desperate with its exertions. In this crisis his lordship had just poped his head out of the window directly below that from which the kitten swung, little suspecting what danger impended over his head, when down came the exasperated animal, at full career, directly upon his wig.—No sooner did the girls perceive what landing place their kitten had found, than in terror or surprize, they began to draw it up; but this measure was now too late, for along with the animal up also came the judge's wig, fixed in its talons. His lordship's surprise, on finding his wig lifted off his head, was ten thousand times redoubled, when, on looking up, he perceived it dangling its way upwards, without any means visible to him by which its motion might be accounted for. The astonishment of the senator below, the mirth of the girls above, together with the fierce and retentive energy of puss between, altogether formed a scene to which language cannot do justice. It was a joke soon explained and pardoned: but assuredly the perpetrators of it did get many a lengthened injunction from their parents never again to fish over the window with such a bait for honest men's wigs.—*English paper.*

A Frenchman stopping at a tavern asked for Jacob—"There is no such person here," said the landlord. "Tis not any person I want sare; but de beer make warm wid de poker." "Well," answered the landlord, "that is Jip." "Ah! yes sare, you are in de right; I mean *Phillip.*"


### *PUBLIC NOTICE.*

THE subscriber having sold his stock of Groceries and rented his store to Messrs. Edmund D. Roath, and Samuel L. Hyde, is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible. Those who are indebted to him will please call and pay their accounts.

Lyman Brewer.

Norwich, Aug. [illegible] 1825. 3w18—

**PRINTING**

OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW GOODS.

### JOHN KINNEY & CO.

ARE now opening, direct from New-York,

*Linen Satin Striped Drillings,*
Plain Brown do.
Blk. Striped Denmark Satteens,
Black & Colored Circassians & Bombazettes,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes,
BROWN COTTON, for bonnets,
Ladies' Col'd Horse-skin

**GLOVES,**

Satin Levantines,
Red, White, and Buff Cassinetts
*(for military wear,)*
White Rattinett for do.
Large Ball Buttons for do.
Black and Colored Worsted Hose,
White and Colored Cotton do.

**&c. &c. &c.**

August 3d, 1825. 18—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pinchers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Round Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Clasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Brunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

## HATS,

### Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* tf 1—

## A CARD.

### J. A. W. CATHER,

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

## NEW-YORK Cheap Store.

### JOSEPH SACKETT & Co

FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India

**DRY GOODS,**

at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store,* among which are an elegant assortment of

**BOMBAZINES,**

Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts
*A general assortment of coloured*

**FLORENCES.**

Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk

***VESTING,***

Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKFS.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do.
Linen Cambric and Handk'fs.
*An elegant assortment of*

**FANCY RIBBONS,**

Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS.
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze. Do. Crape Lisse.
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes,
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Blue, Black and Green

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow

**FLANNELS,**

3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*

**CARPETING,**

of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*

**RUGS,**

at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.

*Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825.* 15

## *MORE NEW GOODS.*

JUST received from New-York, by the last boat, a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do, elegant wide & narrow Thread Laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton floor Matting first quality.

The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.

*Norwich, August 3d 1825.* 18—

## Bibles,

### *PRAYER BOOKS, &C.*

**Just Received,**

AND FOR SALE AT

***R. HUBBARD'S***

BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of Pocket-Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Walker's Dictionaries, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, miniature editions, in elegant morocco, calf, and sheep gilt bindings.

July 20. 3w16—

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the House No **221** Pearl-street New-York, contemplates keeping a respectable Boarding-House, and solicits the patronage of his friends and those who may occasionally visit the city from this vicinity. Those disposed to board with him, may be assured every exertion will be used to make their situation pleasant and agreeable. ERASTUS HYDE.

*April 25, 1825.* tf4—

## *DYE-STUFFS.*

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas.
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto.
for sale by JOS. BREED.

July 6, 1825.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

**SEASONABLE**

**Dry Goods,**

*which are offered at*

**Very low prices,**

Consisting in part of
Super fancy print Calicoes,
do. Two Blue do.

**BOLIVAR STRIPES,**

*(a new article for Ladies' Dresses)*
Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch

**MUSLINS,**

Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples.
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

*(a great variety)*
Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,
*(for Gentlemen's wear.)*
Black Figured Silk and Valencia

**VESTINGS,**

Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver

***GLOVES,***

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Band-boxes,

**India Floor Mats,**

Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, *very cheap.*
A few pieces English Ingrain

**CARPETING,**

On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and Oil Cloth do.

Norwich. 41—

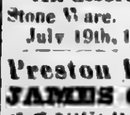
## Roath & Hyde

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,

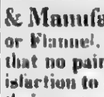
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Genuine Groceries,**

VIZ:



Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior,)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } ***WINE,***
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,



Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } ***TEAS,***
*(a choice selection)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres.
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c &c —ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.

July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

## Preston Flannel Factory.

### JAMES COOK & SONS,

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING**

& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard

*Wanted immediately,*
8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.

*July 13, 1825.* 6w15—

## Cloth Dressing

AND

## WOOL CARDING

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st, 1825. 14—

## Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has purchased the Clothier's Stand and works at Lovitt's Mills, where he will statedly carry on the

**Cloth Dressing Business,**

in its various branches.

Whoever employs this Clothier will find
Work done with dispatch, and much to their mind;
Without doubt, the neatest that ever they've seen,
Whether blue, black, brown, red, yellow or green.

For further proof of the above stated facts, please try me and see.

LEVI H. SMITH.

*Lisbon, July 25, 1825.* 3w17

## NEW SUMMER GOODS.

### *H. B. BUCKINGHAM*

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

***DRY GOODS,***

suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
**Heavy French Levantine.**
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's

**LEGHORN HATS.**

*PARASOLS of a large size.*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples

***VESTINGS,***

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture.
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*

**COMBS,**

*Figured and plain Ribbons,*

**LACES,**

White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcenett and Common

**CAMBRICS,**

Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK.*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Silk and Cotton Flag do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

AND

***Cassimeres,***

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

## FANCY GOODS.

### CUTLERY, &C.

## T. ROBINSON

HAS just opened a large assortment of SUPERIOR and *low prized*

**PENKNIVES,**

Magnum Bonum, Ne Plus Ultra, Old English, and Common

**RAZORS,**

Razor Straps and Paste,
SCISSORS, various qualities,
Crayons, Pencils, Pencil Cases,

**POCKET-BOOKS,**

Wallets, Reticules, &c a great variety,
*PAINT BOXES, RUGE,*
Cammel's-hair Pencils, Drawing Paper,
Colored & Embossed Paper, &c.
Metalic and Wood Shaving Boxes,
Shaving Brushes,
SOAPS, English, French and American.
French Extracts, Oils for the hair.
Cologne and Lavender Water,
*of superior quality.*
Tonquin Beans, Wafers & Sealing Wax
Sealing Wax in boxes, assorted colors for Ladies, Wedgwood & Pocket Inkstands,
Maynard & Noyes superior INK, liquid & in powders—Indelible Ink—Clothes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes—Tooth Powder—Backgammon Tables—Dissected Pictures—Visiting Cards—Card Cases, &c. &c.

**NEW MUSIC,**

*for the Piano Forte, a great variety.*

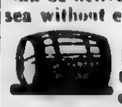
—ALSO—

Riley's superior Flutes, Fifes, &c.
LIKEWISE, CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common Place Books, Memorandum Books, Alphabets, &c. of the best quality.

*July 20.* 3w16

## 70,000 Brick for sale,

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



40 bbls and ½ bbls No 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

## FLOUR.

THE subscribers have for sale, and keep constantly on hand, superior

**Rochester Flour,**

of the first quality, and as low as it can be obtained in any part of the State.

ROATH & HYDE.

*July 27, 1825* 3w17

## Notice.

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of Windham, (Scotland Society,) a Town Tax of 4 Cents on the Dollar, on levy 1824, and will meet them, to receive the same, at the house of Mr. Silas Frink, on the 1st day of September next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees.

JOHN PALMER, *Collector.*

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*

*August 1, 1825.* 3w16—

8 Cases

## *Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Sachem Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Cuilcoes,** (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ginghams Striped, Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(various styles for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE.**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS,**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SHAWLS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825 9—

## Selling off Cheap.

### A. & A. GAY,

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

☞ Purchasers will do well to call. July 19 16—

## *W. HUNTINGTON*

HAS received by the last steam-boat an addition to his former stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

Which he is selling very low for CASH. July 9 16—

## State Lottery Tickets

OF SAMUEL TYLER'S

LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 20th next month

All the above prizes will cost but $3,50 each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selection

It will be remembered that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

July 6, 1825. 14—

## NORWICH *Iron Foundry.*

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27 17—


THE subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, commissioners on the estate of Capt Roswell Fox, late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months have been allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate, and that we will meet at the dwelling-house of Doct. Knight, in Bozrah, on the second Monday of January next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving & adjusting the same.

GARDNER AVERY,
JOSHUA HALL,
*Commissioners.*

3w15

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

...D EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM......PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE......AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Series....Vol. IV.....No. 20. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 15[illegible]

[illegible]W GOODS.
[illegible] KINNEY & CO.
[illegible] now opening, direct from [illegible] York,
Satin Striped Drillings,
[illegible] Plain Brown do.
[illegible]d Denmark Satteens,
[illegible] Circassians & Bombazettes,
[illegible] Muslins and Calicoes,
[illegible] cotton, for bonnets,
[illegible] Col'd. Horse-skin
GLOVES,
[illegible] Sarsnettines,
[illegible] and [illegible] Cassinetts
(for military wear.)
[illegible] Ruttinett for do.
[illegible] Ball Buttons for do.
[illegible] Colored Worsted Hose,
[illegible] and Colored Cotton do.
[illegible] &c. &c.
[illegible] 1825. 18—

[illegible]ceived at the
[illegible] Store,"
[illegible] STREET,
[illegible] assortment of Shaded
[illegible]
[illegible] FIGURED SILKS,
[illegible] offered very low
[illegible] July 6 [illegible] 16—

[illegible]g off Cheap.
[illegible] A. GAY,
[illegible] about to make a new [illegible] in their business, of[illegible] the remainder of their stock [illegible] NEW-YORK PRI[illegible] several consignments.—[illegible] hand a large assortment [illegible], French & American
[illegible]OODS,
[illegible] were purchased at Auc[illegible] to the advance of prices. [illegible]chasers will do well to
July 19. 16—

[illegible] Goods,
[illegible]ceived at the Blue Store, [illegible]-Street, a few doors south [illegible] Bank.
AMONG THEM ARE
[illegible]ty of handsome striped & Calicoes, (new patterns,)
[illegible] Cambrics & Muslins,
[illegible], Striped & Plaid Battiste
[illegible]uslins,
[illegible] colors, for Ladies' dresses,)
[illegible]ed Gros de Naples,
[illegible] & Dark figured do.
[illegible]ck Italian Silks,
[illegible] Quality French & India
[illegible]VANTINE,
[illegible]ck GROS DE NAPLES,
[illegible] Colored Italian Crape,
[illegible] Crape, Crape Lisse,
[illegible] Square Cashmere & Merino
SHAWLS,
[illegible] assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
Handkerchiefs,
[illegible] SCARFS, Thread & Bob[illegible] & Edging, Single & Double [illegible] Black Bombazine, Black [illegible] Striped Denmark Satteen, [illegible] Stripe Linen Drilling—[illegible] & Cotton Drilling, Scotch [illegible] Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table [illegible] and Gentlemen's White [illegible] Silk Hose, Superior Paris [illegible]-Skin GLOVES, Gentle[illegible], Horse-Skin and Buck[illegible], Gilt Coat and Vest But[illegible] Florentine, Washington [illegible] Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, [illegible] Sheeting—Linen Cambric—[illegible] Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, [illegible] Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, [illegible] Cotton, Large and [illegible] and Mock Shell Combs—[illegible], Umbrellas, Marseilles [illegible] Thread, &c. &c. &c.
[illegible] 1825. 9—

LOST.
[illegible] Red Morocco memoran[illegible] Pocket Book, in going from [illegible]pike gate to Chelsea Land[illegible] [illegible] about Forty-Eight Dol[illegible] [illegible]mont, Connecticut, & New[illegible] Bills. The finder will be [illegible] rewarded by returning it at [illegible]
July 20, 1825.

[illegible]W GOODS
[illegible]VED from New-York and [illegible], and offered for sale at the [illegible] prices for Cash, by
Erastus Coit.
16—

LIME.
[illegible] Casks from Thomastown [illegible] for sale very cheap, by JOS. BREED.
19—

NEW SUMMER GOODS.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM
IS now opening a new assortment of choice
DRY GOODS,
suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
Among them are
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantine,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
LEGHORN HATS,
PARASOLS of a large size,
Superior Marseilles and Gros de Naples
VESTINGS,
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
SHELL AND MOCK SHELL
COMBS,
Figured and plain Ribbons,
LACES,
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcnett and Common
CAMBRICS,
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
RUSSIA DUCK,
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
He has also a complete assortment of
BROAD CLOTHS,
AND
Cassimeres,
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.
The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.
Norwich, June 29, 1825. 15—

July 6, 1825.
WM. D. RIPLEY
HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of
SEASONABLE
Dry Goods,
Which are offered at
Very low prices,
Consisting in part of
Super fancy print Calicoes, do. Two Blue do.
BOLIVAR STRIPES,
(a new article for Ladies' Dresses.)
Striped Cambric Ginghams,
Swiss and Scotch
MUSLINS,
Book Muslins and Lenoes,
Rich black & col'd fig'd Gro De Naples,
Black India and French Levantines,
Fancy Silk
HANDKERCHIEFS,
(a great variety.)
Heavy 6-4 Black Bombazine,
(for Gentlemen's wear.)
Black Figured Silk and Valencia
VESTINGS,
Barrage and Battese Handkerchiefs,
Dogskin, Kid and Beaver
GLOVES,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Parasols, Band-boxes,
India Floor Mats,
Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
1 Bale Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
A few pieces English Ingrain
CARPETING,
On hand, Brussells, Venitian, and Oil Cloth do.
Norwich. 41—

Came into the en-

closure of the subscriber, on the 22d ult. a light red Cow, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take her away. SAMUEL ROGERS.
Norwich, August 4th, 1825. 19—

☞ FIRE INSURANCE.
The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.
WITH A CAPITAL OF $150,000,
CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Light Artillery Uniform.
FOR SALE,
[illegible] Military Coat,
[illegible] Swords,
[illegible] Sword Belts,
[illegible] Plumes,
[illegible] Military Caps suitable for Light Artillery by
DANIEL LATHROP.
Norwich, August 3d, 1825. 19—

NEW-YORK
Cheap Store.
JOSEPH SACKETT & Co
FROM NEW-YORK,
ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India
DRY GOODS,
at their Store, one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store, among which are an elegant assortment of
BOMBAZINES,
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
A general assortment of coloured
FLORENCES,
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples.
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
VESTING,
Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze HANDKFS.
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do.
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
An elegant assortment of
FANCY RIBBONS,
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do,
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze, Do. Crape Lisse,
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers,
Black and colored Italian Crapes,
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper. Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Blue, Black and Green
BROAD CLOTHS,
Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
FLANNELS,
8-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
Venetian and English Ingrain
CARPETING,
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine. extra fine, superfine, super super.
Also—a large assortment of
BRUSSELS AND WILTON
RUGS,
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.
☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest New-York prices.
N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of Fresh Imported Goods every week through the season.
Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825. 15

MORE NEW GOODS.
JUST received from New-York, by the last boat, a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do. elegant wide & narrow Thread Laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton floor Matting first quality.
The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.
JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.
Norwich, August 3d 1825. 18—

Clay's Stomach Bitters,
THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtures. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.
CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.
For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instances it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington. J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.
Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825. eowf1y44—

## REFLECTOR.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

There are few objects of deeper and more universal interest than the capacity of the human [illegible] for happiness, and the various causes which contract its power of enjoyment, and [illegible] the calm healthful flow of its ideas. Ambition, avarice,—in short all undisciplined passions,—as well as those desires which have the present scene as their ultimate object, even though gratified in the highest degree, must fail, in the very nature of things, to produce [illegible] happiness. We are not therefore [illegible] at any irregularity of spirits in [illegible] of a worldly mind. Peevishness, anxiety, [illegible], depression, come so naturally in the [illegible] of vanity and selfishness, that having witnessed the exhibition of the latter, we immediately anticipate a succession of disappointed and corrosive feelings.

Religion and virtue secure even in this life, no doubt, the greatest measure of happiness; but it is not to be concealed that these best guardians of peace do not always prevent that internal, secret, deep suffering which is understood only by the heart that feels its pressure. [illegible] quick moral sensibility which prompts to a refined and exalted discharge of the social duties, and to the highest attainments in piety, acts sometimes so intensely upon the [illegible] of life and upon personal defects of character, as to veil the brightness of heavenly hope, and to shut out from the heart that [illegible] grateful sense of temporal blessings which so much enhances their value.—We may sometimes also trace this inward distress to bodily indisposition, to the uncontrollable [illegible] of physical disease operating upon the unknown delicate strings of thought—and sometimes to an inherited constitutional melancholy. So that it is not unfrequent for a good mind,—one whose warmest affections [illegible] heaven,—to suffer, though from different causes, under a depression, which would seem to belong peculiarly to those who depend upon this world alone for enjoyment. We are pained by such a discovery, till we recollect the uses of affliction, and the wonderful [illegible] of our moral constitution, which, when duly regulated and aided by divine grace, sublimates the passions and affections by processes which though sometimes painful, do not fail in their successful result. A religious heart may and often does make immense progress in "heavenly wisdom," when enveloped by clouds through which even hope can scarcely penetrate. This world is emphatically a school; we are here receiving our education, & all the seemingly adverse circumstances into which we are brought by our heavenly Father, whether they affect us externally or are only felt within, are the lessons which he gives to enlarge and improve our highest faculties. They are not therefore indolently to be looked upon with tearful eyes and [illegible] perverseness, but surveyed with the humble obedient resolve to make that practical [illegible] for which they are designed. [illegible] peculiarly to that state of mental depression which arises from no visible cause. It has not those reliefs which lighten other sorrows; sympathy is rarely awakened for the suffering which is generated entirely within; and that consciousness of weakness and ingratitude, which the very state of the mind implies, aggravates and deepens the gloom, and makes exertion more difficult even when its necessity is more deeply felt.

But though difficult it is not impossible, and every effort which is made renders a succeeding one more easy. A Christian subject to this malady, though he may be incapable of throwing off the weight by which his mind is occasionally oppressed, will never allow himself to yield so far to its influence as to affect his actions. The gloom within may cast its shadow upon society, and strongly impel him to fly from it, but it is then when most averse that he will force himself to the performance of social duties; and though the commonplace, frivolous topics of the day may be sickening to a soul absorbed by a single distressing thought, he will yet take a part in all which engages his fellow creatures, and by his smiles, however languid, will manifest a benevolent desire that none should participate in his suffering. He recollects how he acted and spoke when his mind was in health and at ease, and makes that the rule of his conduct at a time when the waywardness of melancholy might prompt to a different course. He does not turn away with disgust from any innocent pleasures because they cease to inspire cheerfulness, but seeks them as a solace, even though their gladdening influence reaches not his heart. The beauties of nature may be veiled from his dejected eye, but he knows that they are still lovely, and therefore refuses not to look at them. He confines his solitary woes to his own bosom, confiding them only to Him from whom alone he hopes for the restoration of mental energy, and from whose goodness he expects a large reward of tranquility and peace, if meekly bending to the chastisement, he leaves no duty unfilled, no kind word unspoken, no generous action unperformed from that disinclination and caprice so often engendered by low spirits. It is thus the Christian struggles—and with every effort gains a victory, till at length the cloud passes away and serenity is regained.—Then with what joy does the mind look upon its own exertions, when unsupported by any stimulus, but the desire to please God, it went forth to meet and to perform its duties, with the same diligent perseverance, as if pressed on by the animation of cheerful, vigorous spirits; when a quiet fortitude prevailed over sadness, and the alacrity inspired by strong religious principle, bore the soul in all its sickness through a self-denying exemplary path.

He is indeed truly happy who can thus look back upon any scene of trial, with the delightful consciousness of having approved himself to God by constant endeavors to make such a use of it, as that his soul should come out of the affliction purified and elevated above the influence of the frail tabernacle in which it dwells. V.

Children that are quick of apprehension will imperceptibly form their own manners; but those of a contrary character ought to be made sensible of every impropriety at the moment of committing it. If this is done from a very early age, habits of propriety will be early formed; so that they will neither offend by rudeness, nor disgust by formality and affectation.

Superstition is one of the worst diseases of the soul. It is equally unfriendly to happiness, to rational piety, and to sound philosophy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From Gaities and Gravities.*

PORTRAIT OF A SEPTUAGENARY.

### FROM FORTY TO SIXTY.

For the first time in my life I found myself blessed with tranquillity and leisure, and I seized the propitious opportunity for establishing an inquisition into my own mind.—Self-scrutiny, in the hurly-burly of business, I had little inclination to practise, though I knew that the storms of that period had not passed over me without some devastation of the domain; but halcyon days were come, and I sallied boldly into my own heart to clear away the rubbish and eradicate the weeds.—There was enough to do. My temper, though not soured, was no longer sweet. It was neither white-wine nor vinegar. It was never sulky, but occasionally testy and irritable; unduly annoyed with trifles; peevish at any disturbance of my regular habits. Politics moved me at times to acerbity and exasperation, though I had no interest in their juggles beyond an intense and passionate hatred of tyranny, hypocrisy and usurpation. Fortified with the foreknowledge that age has a powerful tendency to render us cold, suspicious, and narrow-minded, I set myself at work to discover whether any symptoms of this senile infection were yet perceptible.—By nature I knew that I was cordial and confiding; but I knew also, that these qualities had occasioned me to suffer somewhat in purse, and I suspected that they might have impoverished my disposition. Examination confirming my suspicions, I endeavored to make a new adjustment, grounded upon what was due to myself as well as others; but I rather think that in forming my balance I leaned strongly to the former of the two parties. As to the little overflowings of my temper, if I could not reduce them altogether, I at least brought them down to low-water mark, and more I would not attempt, remembering the couplet of Dryden—

"P[illegible] our nature does no good;—
W[illegible] all back to our own flesh & blood."

Impeccability I left to the fanatics, who would fain be as outrageous saints as they once were sinners. It is astonishing how much good may be effected, how much bitterness mollified, how much latent happiness developed, by this species of self-inspection, pursued with candour and governed by philosophy. The mind is autocratic, and can create itself, as far at least as concerns temper and capacity for receiving and communicating pleasure.

Among the changes of mode and habit which I have recorded of this period, I find, that after all my denunciations against it as a frivolous waste of time, I fell into the practice of playing whist; which I have continued to this day; not however as a gambler or professed tactician, but rather for society and relaxation, preferring my own [illegible] neighbors, however inexpert, to [illegible] proficients. [illegible] it with the remark [illegible] own de[illegible] good thing I had hitherto been [illegible] tions of others. My journal assures me, that I have grieved in spirit more often than was becoming, when my dinner was not dressed to my liking; and that a disposition was creeping on me to attach too much importance to the refection of the animal system. A writer of no mean celebrity has maintained, that the brains are in the stomach, and Persius talks of the "magister artium, ingenique largitor venter;" but rather than "make a god of my belly," I would have realized the fable of Menenius Agrippa, and set all the members of my body in mutiny against it until it was starved into submission. This vice of [illegible] I crushed as soon as it was hatched. I eat to live, but am in no danger of living to eat. By the same memorial I find, that as I approached fifty I more than once felt a disposition to sneak over my birth-day without notice; but I soon got ashamed of this weakness, and have celebrated it ever since with due festivity, giving all notoriety to my age, that the malicious accuracy of the world might flap my ears should I attempt to relapse into obliviousness. There is no harm in availing ourself of others' littlenesses to prevent our own. Poor humanity! how inconsistent art thou in the treatment of the natal day! What assemblage of friends, what merry-making and bumpers to the health of the chubby and bedizened child!—what shouting, what roasting of oxen, and out-pouring of ale among the young heir's tenants, when "Long expected one-and-twenty, happy year, is come at last!" How duly are all the family circled round the plenteous board as this revolving day rolls us up the hill of life; and as we begin to descend it, how gradually and imperceptibly does the celebration die away, till it passes over in silence, unrecorded, except in the consciousness of the ageing individual, or the spiteful whispers of his associates!—Sometimes it is noticed only to be falsified, as in the case of lady L——, whose husband always inquires on her birth-day how old she will please to be on the following year. Sometimes the party stands doggedly at bay against time, like old C——, who having arrived at ninety, refused to go any farther, and has remained there ever since; as if he could alter the hour by stopping the clock, or arrest the great wheel by refusing to count its rotations. A little boy of mine once lowered the index of a barometer to "much rain"—ran into the garden, and was astonished to find it as fine as ever. Old C——, in his second childhood, is not much more reasonable.

My impertinent chronicle assures me also that about the same period I detected myself in little paltry acts of stinginess, grudging half-pence, and looking suspiciously after "candle-ends and cheese-parings," though I never dreamt of making any alteration in my establishment; so true is Swift's remark, that five pounds a-year would save any man from the reputation of being a niggard. This propensity is of a very encroaching character: it is a sort of dry-rot, which, if it once gain admission, will creep along the beams and rafters of your mind, till the whole fabric be corroded. Much trouble did it cost me to eradicate this weed; and often have the latent seeds sprung up afresh, and demanded all my vigilance to prevent their gaining possession of the premises.

Exercise for the body, occupation for the mind—these are the grand constituents of health and happiness; the cardinal points upon which every thing turns. Motion seems to be a great preserving principle of nature, to which even inanimate things are subject; for the winds, waves, the earth itself, are restless, and the wafting of trees, shrubs & flowers [illegible] known to be an essential part of their economy. Impressed with this truth, I [illegible] down a fixed rule of taking several hours' exercise every day, if possible, in the open air; if not, under cover: and to my inflexible adherence to this system do I attribute my remarkable exemption from disease, as well as from the attacks of low spirits, [illegible], that monster who is ever prowling to waylay the rich and indolent.

"Throw but a stone, the giant dies."

What exercise is to the frame, occupation is to the mind. I portioned out my hours so as not to leave a moment unemployed; I commenced a systematic course of reading, and became pretty regularly engaged in composition, that most delightful of all recreations—so absorbing, that it renders us unconscious of the lapse of time—so soothing, that it lulls to rest all the sorrows of the heart. Never was I so busy as when I became an idle man; never was I so happy as when I was thus busy. Fortunately, I had success enough to give an interest to the pursuit, without arriving at that distinction which is apt to engender bitternesses. Satisfied with the delight of composition, I cared little about present, and less about future fame. Fontenelle declared that if he were dying, and knew that his desk contained papers that would render his memory infamous, he would not walk across the room to burn them. Had they no family or friends to be affected by their posthumous reputation, perhaps many men would be equally indifferent.

I have recorded the pleasure of being a father; candour obliges me to mention some of its annoyances. My son grew up with a decided predilection for that profession which I have ever held in deep abhorrence—the army. Habituated, as I have said, to look at men and actions in the abstract and elemental, I could not see why gold lace and feathers, and scarlet cloth and music, should so dazzle and stun me to all perceptions of right and wrong, as to make me respect the man who would hire himself as a trader in blood.—Such persons, I may be told, are necessary; but I should be sorry to see my son in the occupation. The army will excuse me; they have the admiration of a thoughtless world, and may well despise the crazy notions of a fantastic old man, who cannot see any power of absolution either in a pope or a gold epaulette. My youngster was reasoned out of this boyish hankering; but, alas! his second choice still was [illegible] with my wishes, for he now selected the bar. My notions, I am aware, are absurd, unreasonable, preposterous; but [illegible] I might venerate [illegible] individuals of this profession, I have [illegible] my life looking for the advent of [illegible] scientious barrister, who should [illegible] refuse a brief unless the cause [illegible] least wore the appearance of hone[illegible] ties; who should exert his skill & [illegible] in redressing the injured, and releasing [illegible] from the traps and fetters of the [illegible] he left knaves and robbers to its [illegible] inflictions. How can I respect a [illegible] reach the innocent, to defend the [illegible] impoverish the [illegible] who, with a counterfeit earnestness, will lay his hand upon his heart and make solemn asseverations, every one of which he knows to be false; and for another two or three guineas, will on the same day take the opposite side, and with the same vehemence maintain facts and reasonings diametrically the reverse? It must be as difficult to render this practice consistent with a manly candor and honorable sense of the importance of truth, as to prevent the system of quibbling, chicanery, and hair-splitting, from being destructive of all enlarged and comprehensive views. We all know there are exceptions, but in the aggregate I am afraid, that the "honourable profession" is not so independent as could be wished. They sell themselves in retail to their clients, and by wholesale to government whenever the minister has a mind to bait a trap for rats. Worldly ideas of the gentility of a profession, or the chances of advancement in it, blinded me not. Perhaps I did not render sufficient homage to the necessary modifications of society—by raising my views to the contemplation of man in his elements, I overlooked his accidents & all the paltry distinctions of human institution. A man of honor or talent has always been welcome; and I have felt no horrors if he were of a vulgar trade, or even wore a shabby coat. Far from seeking birth and rank, I have been rather prejudiced against their possessors, deeming it difficult for such persons to overcome the seductions of their education. The spoilt children of fortune, like those of the nursery, are apt to be very empty, very arrogant and very offensive. No; I would neither have my son live upon the blood and misery, nor upon the vices and follies, of his species. I would neither have him fawn upon a general, nor truckle to a judge, nor feast a lawyer. I made him a farmer—that most ancient and honorable of all professions. I made him independent of all the world; and bidding him look only to the universal mother, earth, who like the maternal pelican, feeds her offspring from her torn bosom, I taught him to support himself by ministering to the comfort, enjoyment, and support of others. Of the pressure to which agriculturalists have been subjected, he has cheerfully borne his portion: he is not rich, but he is virtuous, he is happy, and, above all, he is independent.

The holy vessel of the Athenians, during a course of seven hundred years, had been so often rebuilt, that some of their sophists maintained it was no longer the same ship, and frequently used it as an illustration in discussing the question of personal identity. I myself, both in body and mind, had undergone such a total replacement of feelings and ideas, in my little existence of threescore years, that I was inclined to think myself a different personage altogether from the short-sighted youth, who considered forty as a grave paternal age, and connected sixty with nothing but ideas of decrepitude and decay. I remember when I thought that the consciousness of getting old, and approaching the edge of the dread abyss, must, at the former age, begin to dim the sunshine of existence, and at the later be sufficient to overcloud & darken all its enjoyments. These spectres of fancy vanished as I came near them. At forty I set myself down for a young man, and finding myself at sixty, hale, hearty and happy, able to dig in my garden, enjoy literature and the arts, and cultivate their use with a keener relish of [illegible] than ever, I settled in my own mind that this was the real meridian [illegible] human life. Children, when [illegible] a carriage, imagine that the [illegible] houses are moving on while they

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are stationary; and in like manner I could see plainly enough the ravages of time upon my contemporaries, and observe that they were getting on, while I myself seemed to have been standing still, and at some loss to account for all my old friends running ahead of me. This is another illustration of that benificent provision of nature, which will not suffer even our self-love to be wounded, and equalizes the happiness of life's various stages, by making even the foibles of age minister to its enjoyments.

## THE ABSENT MAN.

*The Rev. James Archibald of N. Carolina.*

This gentleman never, perhaps in the whole course of his life, dressed himself completely without some one to act as a monitor and assistant. His coat, his waistcoat, his cravat, or some other article of clothing was almost always omitted. On rising in the morning, even during cold weather, he frequently forgot to put on his shoes and stockings, till reminded of it by his wife, or some one of the other members of the family. He often times wore stockings of different colors, such as blue and grey, or black and white and went sometimes with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other. He lived about six miles from the place where he was accustomed to preach. He has been known frequently to walk that distance, having through forgetfulness, left his horse standing saddled at the door. At another time he would ride to church and return home on foot, leaving his horse near the place of worship, tied to a bush, or the limb of a tree. By the third act of inadvertency he would occasionally lead his horse to church and home again, without ever recollecting to mount him.

It was not the custom in the part of the country where this gentleman resided, for the congregation to provide a church Bible. The officiating clergyman always brought his bible along with him. This custom proved a source of no little inconvenience to Mr. Archibald. Frequently on his arriving at church, sometimes even after having ascended the pulpit, he found himself without a bible, and was obliged to despatch a messenger to a house in the neighborhood and borrow one. A scene was once witnessed at a baptismal ceremony, under the direction of this gentleman, of so ludicrous a nature as to discompose the gravity of the whole congregation. The water to be used was brought to him in a pewter bason, containing not less than a quart. Instead of dipping his hand in the water and sprinkling the face of the infant, he suddenly emptied on it the whole contents of the vessel, to the great annoyance of the parties, and to the no small danger of strangulation.

When warmed with preaching, we have frequently seen him, with a view to cool himself, pull off first his coat, then his waistcoat, and lastly his cravat. These articles of clothing he would lay down in the pulpit, and on [illegible] forgetting of it, seldom [illegible] putting them on again when the service was finished. In travelling through the country to visit his [illegible] to preach to a neighboring congregation, or for any other purpose, his reverence was productive of great inconvenience [illegible] time. On halting at the house of a friend to breakfast, dinner, or pass the night, he would frequently on setting out [illegible] give his horse's head a wrong direction, and never discover his error till made aware of it by arriving at his own door. [illegible] these tours he always rode the same horse, a capacious animal, to which he had given the name of Old Dan. This beast had an excellent stomach, and seldom passed a stable at which he had formerly been fed, without paying a visit. But his master was so forgetful [illegible] inattentive of places and favors.—[illegible] incongruity of character between the horse and his rider was oftentimes a source of ludicrous occurrences, and once of an accident somewhat serious. When Old Dan would halt at the stable, his master supposing him to be still pursuing his journey, frequently retained his seat, sometimes even in the midst of rain, until discovered by the hostler, or some other person, and requested to dismount. On one occasion the horse finding the stable door open, entered without ceremony and struck the rider's head with such force against the wall, as brought him with considerable injury to the ground. When setting out from a tavern where several travellers halted, as was himself, he once mounted by mistake another gentleman's horse instead of his own, & was pursued, & actually arrested for felony. As soon however as recognised, he was set at liberty for no man ever sustained a more spotless reputation.

This gentleman being an excellent scholar, taught for a while a very respectable grammar school. When plunged in a reverie, his pupils once recited to him an entire lesson in Horace, giving him in the meantime, a Homer to look over, without he being at all sensible of the trick. When at table, he ate voraciously of whatever dish stood immediately before him, seldom ever looking at any thing else.—At his own table, unless reminded of his duty by his wife, he rarely paid any attention to his guests, but rapt within himself, allowed them to shift entirely for themselves. If a plate were handed to him to be passed to a third person, he frequently, and, if not prevented hastily, devoured the whole of the contents.

Many other instances might be mentioned of the inadvertancy and blunders of this singular character. His absence of mind proved ultimately fatal to him. Travelling to the western part of South-Carolina, he came to a stream, a branch, we believe of Broad River, fordable in common times, but swollen then by a fall of rain. Unconscious of the change, although he had frequently crossed the stream before he plunged in, was swept away from his horse and drowned.—*Richmond Compiler.*

*From the Philadelphia Repository.*

## A JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA;
### OR
## MEMOIRS OF
### *Charles Coleman Sanders.*

SOME time in the year——, I frequently visited the prison at Philadelphia, for no other purpose than to satisfy curiosity; in one of which visits I noticed a man sitting in a retired part. Something in his appearance made me wish for a nearer view; to accomplish my purpose, I resolved to address him and offer such little services as I knew were agreeable to persons in his situation. His countenance was remarkably interesting, it bore the traces of sorrow resisted by a manly fortitude; his dress was plain in a much greater degree than was common for persons at his age, (he appeared about twenty,) his manners were mild and prepossessing, and his conversation very plainly evinced that he possessed no common share of intelligence. I afterwards frequently visited him in his prison, and did him any little services in my power. I would describe his character, but this will be better done by presenting the following memoirs of him written by himself.

To you my friends who have [illegible] appearance to make you [illegible] to the voice of truth; and whose [illegible] visited the miseries of my situation [illegible] late the adventures of my life [illegible] them singular and unfortunate, and it will require an exercise of all your candor to give credit to the relation, but I have now no motive, even if I had the inclination, to deceive you; I shall shortly suffer the punishment due to the crime of which I have been convicted; if you think he who is standing on the brink of eternity, and deeply impressed with a proper sense of his situation, will not deceive you, you will give my story a patient and accredited hearing.

The first part of my life was passed on the banks of the Susquehannah in Pennsylvania, my father had retired to this place to pass his days in the quiet of an agricultural life. He was one who like myself, had early struggled in the thorny paths of adversity and misfortune; he had once filled a station better suited to his talents and industry, and it was chiefly from this excellent being I have received the little knowledge I have acquired; but on this it is unnecessary to dwell—Profiting by his instructions, and aided by a disposition to enquire into the causes of all I saw in the works of nature and art, and generally to add to my fund of knowledge, I early contracted an aversion to the dull uniform, and as I then thought uninstructive round of pursuits which mark the progress of an agricultural life; I sought to distinguish myself by becoming eminently useful to mankind. I had read of men, who with no unusual talents, but by a proper exertion of them, had become celebrated for some singular services they had performed; and why, thought I, could not I, like them become distinguished; the path of fame was open to all who had the courage to tread it; could I not by application, and a strenuous exertion of my powers give my ideas a greater expansion? If I reflected on what I saw, what I did, and what was done by others, would it not at last lead me to the accomplishment of my wishes? There were various methods by which I might acquire celebrity and honor; in the field, in the cabinet, in the study of the arts and sciences. For the first I had neither inclination nor taste, my disposition was peaceable, I possessed none of that terrible kind of courage, better called ferocity, which would enable me to distinguish myself as a soldier, and had I possessed it, I did not entertain the idea that honest fame could be acquired by becoming the greatest of the destroyers of the human race, and an increaser of their already too numerous calamities.

Politics pleased me as little, I thought it would be impossible to preserve my integrity amidst the dangers and temptations that usually surround an important political situation. I saw that even the preservation of this invaluable possession would [illegible] perhaps eventually accomplish my purpose, the best of politicians had not all been famous for their virtue; even those who had preserved it untainted, while they had been extolled by one party of men, had become villified by another. To become celebrated in the promotion of arts and sciences, was the only path left open to my footsteps, my success in this pursuit would displease no one, and the applause I might merit would be willingly awarded by all. Many of my leisure hours had been occupied by reflections of this nature, and time only served to add strength to my resolution. I had already become acquainted with some of the principles of experimental philosophy, my father's books had supplied me with much useful knowledge in mechanics, hydraulics, &c. Many an unoccupied hour had been passed in applying my theoretical knowledge to practice, I had constructed clocks of wood, I had [illegible] &c. It is true they were rude and [illegible], but they were [illegible] essays, and much could not be [illegible], where the only tools used were a saw, hatchet and knife, yet my success served to add vigor to my ruling passion. I flattered myself that my little machines were constructed on an improved plan, and if I could make improvements here, under so many disadvantages, what should I not be able to perform in the city, where these attempts might be made on a more extensive scale, and would receive the reward due to their merit.

To go to the city became my most earnest wish, but my father was very averse to the scheme, his experience had taught him to believe a greater share of felicity was attainable in his situation, than in the accomplishment of the object of my pursuit. I knew he entertained this opinion, and therefore resolved not to consult him, but to act in obedience to the dictates of my inclination, without his knowledge. It would do him no injury, my brother was a sufficient assistant in the ordinary labors of the plantation, and his circumstances enabled him to hire in case of inability. My resolution was taken and I had but to put it in execution, a few days would bear me to the city. I was well acquainted with the roads, accustomed to pedestrian feats, and dreaded no dangers from a nightly elopement. A circumstance which happened some time before was an additional motive—It had been my delight to take a nightly ramble to a rock which commanded a fine view of the river, and surrounding country. Here I used to sit, or walk, and contemplate the beauties of nature, when the mild radiance of the moon displayed all the romantic beauties of the surrounding scene, in its richest though softest tints. Nor was this my only employment, I had a smattering of astronomy, I could name most of the constellations, and loved to gaze over, & reflect on the innumerable glories of the heavens. Returning from an excursion of this kind, I was alarmed by a cry of distress, I started—the natural timidity of my disposition gave way to the idea that I might perhaps be serviceable to some person in distress, the voice was that of a female, but from whence could it proceed? I knew no female would willingly be abroad at this solitary hour, in a country but thinly settled; the idea of robbers occurred, the shriek was heard again, it was near me; and I quickly saw a man attempting to bear a struggling female from the public road; I rushed upon him,—a desperate struggle, ensued, in which I proved victorious; meanwhile the lady had fled but the momentary view I had of her features awakened sensations of a new and unaccountable kind; the first which they produced was, the desire to behold again, the object which had excited them; the man who had yielded to my superior strength had fled, I had no right to detain him, I had accomplished my object; but now a new one occupied my attention; I hastened to search after the female, I searched the road, the wood, but in vain, she was no where to be found; I returned home weary, dissatisfied and perplexed.

All my enquiries with regard to the lady were fruitless; my affairs proceeded in their wonted course for some time; my nocturnal rambles were continued, and my speculations with regard to the future were still indulged; one night as I was returning home from my favorite spot, I noticed a man crossing the path which led to my father's dwelling; surprised at an appearance so uncommon, I was endeavoring to guess what could induce any one, besides myself, to wander through the woods at this late hour; from these reflections I was roused by a pistol shot, which deprived me for a time of sensation; I knew not how long I remained in this state, and when recovered, found I had sustained but little injury; how I happened to escape so well, I know not; whether it had been fired from a great distance, and had spent its force by striking against a tree, or been deadened by the resistance of my hat and a large handkerchief, which I bound around my head to relieve a violent head-ache, I am unable to determine; but I was happy I had received so small an injury.

A new train of reflections and surmises were now excited; I asked myself who could be the person that fired, it was evident it was an enemy; every concurrent circumstance, the hour, the place, seemed to impress this belief; but who could it be? I had injured no being upon earth, I was almost a stranger (owing to my romantic notions) even to my nearest neighbors; I was totally unable to form any rational conjecture; I soon recovered the slight injury I had sustained; the circumstance no longer caused my anxiety, and I again ventured to visit my favorite retreat; returning home one night, as I passed through my brother's chamber to gain my own, I saw by the light of the moon, the figure of a man standing near the bed of my brother, armed with a dagger; I stood almost petrified with fear and astonishment; I had imbibed from our rustic neighbors some superstitious ideas; it was near "the noon of night," that solemn hour, when the dead forsake their graves, and wander forth to revisit scenes once dear to them; I believed I saw a spectre; I made no alarm, my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth, horror almost froze the blood in my veins, and my limbs were scarcely able to support my tottering frame! The figure moved towards me,—I made a desperate effort, reached my bed chamber, and locked the door; the silence of death reigned in the house—not a sound reached my ear; I gave myself up to reflection; could, I asked, this figure be an inhabitant of the grave? Was it probable that the dead could leave the earth, and rise to sport with the terrors of mankind; Would they come armed with the weapons of death? My reason would not suffer me to cherish the thought, my courage returned, I left the room and searched the house in silence, for I now believed it must be a robber I had seen; but I found no one, every thing was safe, and returning to my bed I puzzled myself with vain conjectures, till sleep wrapped my senses in forgetfulness.

In the morning, I enquired if any noise had been heard in the night? and No, was the answer; no one had heard any thing, their slumbers had been sound and uninterrupted; I evaded answering with truth to the consequent enquiries, by saying I had dreamed a frightful dream. The next night I again saw the same figure, but I was now convinced that it was no spectre, but a man: at the sight of me he fled and passed through the door which I had by accident left unfastened; a new cause of wonder here presented itself; who could this man be? and what was his object? were questions which naturally occurred; my father frequently left his bed and traversed the house in his sleep: but it was certain this was not him. By what means could he have entered the house; I had fastened the door and had the key in my pocket; he was armed—this gave birth to a new idea; it was evident his intentions were dreadful; my adventure on a preceding night was remembered; my life had been aimed at, and it was probable was again attempted;—my thoughts however fixed themselves on no determinate object, till I recalled the remembrance of the female whose rescue I had effected—that man whom I had defeated, he then, I concluded, must be the one who had fired the pistol; and whom I twice met armed in my brother's chamber, wished to revenge himself on the author of his defeat. he had attempted to destroy my brother thro' mistake, and my appearance alone had saved his life. There now appeared an absolute necessity for taking some measures to counteract his schemes; and in forming plans of this nature I busied myself, till a new thought displaced my former ones. It now appeared plain to me, that this man had discovered his error, or why did he not (believing I slept in the bed of my brother) pierce his bosom with the dagger—there was nothing to prevent him, my brother was sleeping, he might have killed him, retired in silence, and the dark mantle of oblivion, would have hidden the secret from the knowledge of man. It was now evident my life was attempted: he had found means to descend the chimney, and enter my brother's chamber, as by this means only, he could enter mine.

*(To be continued.)*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser, Aug. 9.*

### ALBANY—INCREASE OF TRAVEL—CANAL REVENUE, &c.

Independant of the great increase of its commercial business, Albany has become the greatest thoroughfare for travellers on business and pleasure, of any point in the United States. Its position and natural advantages will forever secure this boon, let happen what may.

We have been at considerable pains to obtain some data from which we could make a calculation of the daily arrivals and departures. From our enquiries we think they may safely be set down at from five to seven hundred, though some are of opinion that they are much more numerous. Take one day with another, there are fifty public stages which depart, and as many that arrive here, which on an average carry eight passengers each. Independant of these, there are hackney coaches, and canal boats that take their full proportion.

The passengers up and down the river have increased in a ratio with the multiplication of steam-boats, since the monopoly of the old company has been broken up. There are now at least TEN steam-boats that ply between New-York and this city, for the conveyance of passengers, all of which are well patronized. The old North River Company formerly kept but three boats when they held the monopoly, which is the number they now have, besides the Saratoga, which is kept as a tender and to convey parties on the river as far down as Catskill. But notwithstanding this great increase of opposition, we are assured, from a source that commands our confidence, that their receipts for this season, have been greater than they were during the last, up to this date, though there was then but one boat running in opposition to them.

Let any one spread before him a map of the whole Western Continent, and see if he can locate on any territory of the same extent, so well calculated for the noble enterprise of Man, as is that comprised within the bounds of New-York, either considered in a commercial, agricultural or manufacturing point of view. And if we are thankful for all this, as New-Yorkers we are no less proud to see the patriotism of our fellow citizens lead them to adopt measures calculated to bring her boundless resources into active operation, producing wealth in proportion to their magnitude; and we must devoutly pray that the day will never come when paltry feuds shall check our career of glory.

*Apropos.*—At the very moment we had closed the above paragraph, the following note politely sent to us by the collector of canal tolls at this place, was put into our hands. It speaks volumes in confirmation of what we have said, and admonishes us of what the state will one day be, if her citizens continue to select able men and patriotic servants to administer their concerns.

"*Canal.*—From the tenth day of April, to the first day of August, the year *two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven* boats, departed from this city, and *sixty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars*, were received by the collector here on account of toll. During the whole of last year, up to the 7th day of December, *twenty-seven hundred* boats departed from this city."

It will be observed that this note embraces only the boats which have *departed* from this city; and the toll received is only on boats that go hence. It will also be seen that the number of boats which have cleared from this place from the tenth of April to the 1st of August a period of three months and twenty days, lack but thirteen of making up the whole number which departed during the whole time the canals were open last year, which comprised a period of about 8 months. Moreover; the whole amount of toll received here last year was about $67,231, (and was then thought a large sum,) whereas, that received for this season, up to August, amounts to $63,682! From these facts it will be clearly seen, that all official estimates which have hitherto been made of the probable increases of canal tolls, will be more than realized.

The whole amount of toll received last year was $294,546 62. If that received in this city, this season, bears the same proportion to the gross amount that it did last year, there must have been more than $350,000 already received; and it may be reasonably calculated that at least $500,000 will have been received at the close of the navigation, should it keep open as late as it did last year. We venture to predict that it will exceed that amount.

*Comfortable Farm Houses.*—An experiment has lately been made (in Monroe county, N. Y.) in erecting buildings with *small round stones* which are found in the fields, in some parts of our country, and it is thought they will answer a valuable purpose. To a farmer who has them the expense of collecting is next to nothing, and the land is the better for having them taken from its surface.—An artist from England, who has the skill of preparing a kind of cement, which becomes nearly as hard and solid as stone, has erected a few buildings, in this way, and their apparent strength & solidity has induced others to follow the example, and he is now engaged in building for those with whom he has contracted.—The expense, it is said, does not exceed that of an ordinary frame house, of similar dimensions, and they have the advantage of being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, and from the nature of the materials, must be much more durable.—*Monroe Republican.*

FARMERS' PROSPECTS.—A letter from an obliging correspondent in Woodstock, Vt. to the Editor of the New England Farmer, under date of August 2, 1825, states that "the prospects of the farmer are very flattering in this section of the country. I think there was never such an abundance of English Hay cut in the county of Windsor, in one season, as in this. English Grain is very good; and Corn now looks well, though it begins to need rain."

A letter from a gentleman in Tiverton, R. I. to the Editor, says,—"the weather, generally speaking, has been uncommonly fine with us this season; vegetation never looked more promising; and, judging from appearances, the labors of the farmer will be rewarded with an abundant harvest."

We have received similar accounts from different parts of the Union, which prove that, notwithstanding the late severe warm weather, the prospects of the farmer—generally speaking—were seldom better.

*N. E. Farmer.*

There is a general complaint, we believe, among the editorial fraternity, of the great dearth of news. Indeed, but for the honors paid to the good La Fayette, and a cheering word now and then from the Greeks, nothing occurs to disturb the monotony of the times. Some editors go so far as to make a summary of advices, foreign and domestic, in four words, "*there is no news.*" It is true, that some of our neighboring prints give us wonderful accounts of mamouth gooseberries, gigantic watermelons, or enormous beets, but these are now so common, as to excite neither interest or attention. If news were an article, the manufacture of which was encouraged by a patent, there might be some inducement for ingenuity to take that direction. In England, we believe something of this kind is practised—at least, persons are employed by editors to collect every thing strange and marvellous that happens, and when no necks or legs are really broken, there is but little doubt that they break them by proxy. We remember to have laughed heartily at the reply said to have been given by a little boy in London, to the following question asked him by a gentleman, "What occupation does your father pursue for a living?" He answered with great simplicity, "he is a *dreadful accident maker*, sir; for the Newspapers."

*Raleigh Register.*

*American settlement in Texas.*—Three yrs. since an association was formed by some Tennesseans for the purpose of procuring a grant of lands in the province of Texas from the government of Mexico, and agents were sent out accordingly, but nothing has been accomplished until very recently. One of the agents has remained at the Mexican capital during the whole time, and he now writes that *he has obtained a grant of land in Texas of between six and eight millions of acres*, designed for the settlement of 800 families. It is understood that the land granted lies along the borders of Louisiana, being a part of the same territory claimed by the U. States, and ceded away in exchange for Florida.

*Norwalk Gazette.*

## THE QUAPAW INDIANS.

On Monday, June 20th, Gov. Izard was visited, at Little Rock, Arkansas, by *Heckaton* and *Saracas*, two of the principal Chiefs of the Quapaw Nation, for the purpose of holding a Talk with him, the principal object of which was to endeavor to effect a modification or suspension of the late Treaty concluded by them, by which they ceded all their lands in the Territory of Arkansas, to the United States. By this Treaty the Quapaws are required to remove before the 20th of January, 1826, to the country inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and to form a part of that tribe.

The Talk was commenced by Heckaton, in a speech of nearly an hour, of which the following is given in the Arkansas Gazette, as a brief outline:

He commenced with the usual assurance, that his nation had always been friendly to the white people, and wished to remain so;

That they intended to have reserved a portion of their land for their children, but had not the means of doing so;

That it was painful for them to leave the land where the bones of their ancestors reposed, and that they would feel grateful to their Great Father for permission to remain a few years longer on the land of their fathers;

That their nation was frank and would do no harm, but that the Nation to which they were going (the Caddos) might be otherwise, and his nation be [illegible] for acts of which they were innocent;

That he had come to request that the execution of the Treaty might be delayed for a few years, so far as it related to their removal;

That they wished the Governor to write to their great father at Washington on the subject, and communicate his answer to them;

That if he could grant them no indulgence, they would submit to his decision;

That he feared his people would suffer in their march through the woods;

That he wished to visit the Caddoes before his nation should be compelled to remove, & that he wished an agent of the Government to accompany him for the purpose of giving him protection against any injury which might be offered by white men.

To which the Governor replied, in substance;

That he was aware of the friendly disposition towards the whites, and that their hands were unstained with blood. They might rely with confidence on the promises made by their Great Father, and assured them of his protection so long as they should merit it.—Removal from a country where the bones of one's ancestors repose is always a painful measure, but in the present case it was a very necessary one, urged as much for their advantage, as from a desire on the part of our government to possess their lands. We are a numerous and increasing people, and when our countrymen shall cross the great river in crowds, the safety of the Indians might be endangered. The Treaty made last November, had been ratified before the Great Council of our nation, and must be carried into complete effect.

Every facility would be offered for their removal, and the comfort of the women and infirm among them should be attended to.—He told them that he would write to their Great Father, agreeable to their request; but that he knew his answer would be, that the terms of the Treaty must be complied with. He promised them protection on their journey to the nation which they are to join, but assured them that no delay of their removal could be granted. The Governor acceded to their request to be permitted to visit the Caddoes previous to the removal of their people, and promised that a person should accompany them to protect them from harm while going and returning.

The Chiefs seemed satisfied with the Governor's reply, and immediately after retired.

*Sea Serpent at Halifax.*—The Nova Scotian of July 27. contains a particular account, on the authority of several witnesses, of the appearance of a large Sea Serpent in the harbor of Halifax, on the afternoon of the 15th. It was seen by a young gentleman who happened to be riding past the wharf, at Mr. Gorcham's tan pit, accompanied by some ladies. He raised his head about three feet out of water, its body was the size of a large log, and appeared to be at least 80 feet long, and it forced itself along by a wiggling sort of motion. It remained above water about five minutes, at a distance of about sixty yards. The Editor of the Nova Scotian went to the spot and learned these and other particulars, which were confirmed by the young gentleman, the ladies, Mr. GORCHAM, his family and servants. It is also confirmed with additional particulars by Mr. WILLIAM BARRY, of Halifax, who was going into the harbor the same evening in a whaling boat, and with the men in the boat, observed it for some time. He saw the head distinctly, and at one time eight coils of his body above water, and is persuaded that he is at least 80 feet in length.

*Daily Advertiser.*

## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA

The last Georgian papers give fourteen additional Documents on the subject of the Treaty with the Creeks, &c. embracing a correspondence between Gov. TROUP, and Gen. GAINES, and between the Governor and the Department of War. They are all of prior date to the letter of Gen. GAINES of the 10th July, with the exception of the answer of Gov. TROUP to that letter, which is given below, together with the correspondence between him, and the War Department.

*Executive Department,*
*Milledgeville, 17th July, 1825.*

SIR—I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by M'INTOSH to the survey of the country. The certificate of MARSHALL, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood upon credulity. Now, sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by some body, I have to assure you that independently of the assent three times given by M'INTOSH under his own hand, which I have in my possession—the same man MARSHALL, has repeatedly declared to me that there was not a dissentient voice from the survey among the friendly Chiefs—all the Chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same, and so they have declared to others, both in and out of council, and for this you have my word of honor, and may have my oath. I very well know that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country, may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you, sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this State, who so far as I have knowledge of their history have never yet refused credence to the word of their Chief Magistrate, and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say in frankness that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the Commissioners on the part of the State, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them. Every prepossession here was in your favor; and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, *Comd'g. &c.*

The following is the correspondence between the War Department and Governor TROUP:—

Department of War, June 15, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst. to the Secretary of War, has been received, & submitted to the President of the United States, who directs me, in the absence of the Secretary of War, to say in reply, that if the Government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek Nation of Indians at the treaty of Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty for the removal of the Indians, it will [illegible] ly upon its own responsibility, [illegible] Government of the United States [illegible] any manner, be responsible for [illegible] quences which may result from [illegible]

I have the honor to be your ob[illegible]
C. VANDEVENTER,
His Excellency Gen. M. Troup,
*Governor of Georgia.*

*Executive Department,*
*Milledgeville, June [illegible]*

SIR: I received this morning [illegible] in the absence of the Secretary [illegible] President of the United States [illegible] address to me, and in which [illegible] that "the project of surveying [illegible] ed to the U. States by the Creek Indians at the treaty of the [illegible] before the expiration of the time [illegible] the 8th article of the treaty for [illegible] the Indians, will be wholly upon [illegible] ernment of Georgia) responsible [illegible] the government (viz. the government [illegible] United States) will not in any [illegible] sponsible for any consequences [illegible] sult from that measure." [illegible] admonition truly. So that which [illegible] your resistance of the survey [illegible] ready produced by the mere [illegible] of this government to obtain [illegible] make the survey, and when [illegible] cause producing these effects [illegible] and it is made known to you that [illegible] either whites or Indians, over [illegible] a thing as possible, before you [illegible] it upon the representation of the [illegible] doubtedly true, and that your [illegible] suit his own purposes, had fabricated [illegible] ceive and mislead you. Never[illegible] continue to issue order after order [illegible] the survey, as if you had predetermined [illegible] the beginning, that under no circumstances [illegible] should we proceed to the survey [illegible] express permission first had [illegible] Nay, more—You repeat this [illegible] GAINES, who is charged to prevent [illegible] the hostile Indians, so that [illegible] any thing obnoxious in the [illegible] may seize it as a pretence [illegible] and with the support of the United [illegible] scalp and tomahawk our people [illegible] shall attempt that survey: and [illegible] you adopt for the Indians gratuitous [illegible] aginary wrong done to them—[illegible] even against their will that it [illegible] and then leave them to indulge [illegible] fury, the most tempestuous [illegible] I presume is the meaning in [illegible] sponsibilities which we are to [illegible] regard the mandate of the government [illegible] United States. You will therefore [illegible] scence of the Secretary of War [illegible] to the President, that the Legislature [illegible] in concurrence with the [illegible] the Executive, come to the [illegible] conclusion that by the treaty, [illegible] together with the soil, passed [illegible] in consequence thereof, authorize [illegible] ernor to cause the line to be run [illegible] vey to be made, it becomes my [illegible] state to the President, that the [illegible] made, and in due time, and of [illegible] Gen. GAINES has already [illegible] tice. While in the execution [illegible] of our own constituted authorities [illegible] ment of the United States will find [illegible] frankness and magnanimity, on [illegible] may reasonably claim the observance [illegible] decree of these noble qualities [illegible] When, therefore, certain responsibilities [illegible] spoken of in the communication of the President, we can rightfully inquire, what [illegible] sibilities? Georgia, in the maintenance [illegible] undoubted rights, fears no responsibility [illegible] Yet it is well for Georgia to know the [illegible] as they are menaced by the United States [illegible] it is intended that the government of the United States will interpose its power to prevent [illegible] survey, the government of Georgia [illegible] have too early or too distinct notice [illegible] highly dishonorable would it be for [illegible] er party to avail itself of that [illegible] prise the weaker. If the government [illegible] mean, that omitting its constitutional [illegible] will not pacify the Indians [illegible] frontier while the officers of [illegible] peaceful fulfillment of their [illegible] nected with the survey, it is [illegible] government of Georgia to know [illegible] pending on itself for safety, it [illegible] pend in vain; but if the government [illegible] the United States mean, what is [illegible] to be believed, that assuming, like [illegible] upon another, not dissimilar occasion [illegible] tude of neutrality, feigned and [illegible] will, like that Agent, barrow up [illegible] to the commission of hostile and [illegible] then indeed the government of [illegible] should also know it, that it may [illegible] fence itself against the perfidy and [illegible] of false friends. In either event [illegible] the President of the United States [illegible] content that the government of Georgia [illegible] for no responsibilities in the exercise [illegible] rights and the execution of its trust [illegible] which belong to conscience and [illegible] which thanks to him is equally over [illegible] God of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient [illegible]
G. M. [illegible]

To C. VANDEVENTER, Chief Clerk [illegible] War Department.

*Unnatural Deed.*—On the 25th [illegible] tle after sunset, a man by the name [illegible] Rudder, living near Norfolk, was [illegible] in his bed, and on the inquest of [illegible] his wife and two daughters stated [illegible] deed was committed by a black man [illegible] tered the house unbeknown to [illegible] almost effected his purpose before [illegible] ery was made: that they ran to [illegible] were threatened to be served in the [illegible] ner, upon which they ran away, [illegible] der, and while they were absent [illegible] caped. This story passed of very [illegible] the coroner gave in his verdict "[illegible] mitted by some person unknown" [illegible] afterwards appeared, by the [illegible] fession of one of the family, that [illegible] deed was perpetrated by one of [illegible] *daughters!* Immediately upon [illegible] known, they were all taken and [illegible] and Betsey Rudder, the wretch who [illegible] the crime, was committed on [illegible] were discharged, the evidence [illegible] cipation is it not being sufficient [illegible] warrant their commitment. [illegible] Nancy Rudder, stated that her [illegible] the bloody purpose by means of [illegible] tle, with which she literally *beat* [illegible] *skull!!* It is said that some [illegible] culties had existed between Rudder [illegible] family.

SERAMPORE, EAST INDIES. [illegible] a respectable Correspondent.)—[illegible] been informed, from undoubted [illegible] that tidings have just arrived, [illegible] an unexampled rise in the Ganges, [illegible] been attended with the most destructive [illegible] sequences. The account has been [illegible] from one of the Missionaries at [illegible] who states that the Ganges swept [illegible] that place and its vicinity, several [illegible] houses, and drowned some thousands [illegible] inhabitants. The large Baptist [illegible] House, in which were all the printing [illegible] es, has been nearly destroyed, although [illegible] part of the paper and types was saved, [illegible] all the manuscripts. The large new [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...having been built on higher ... The venerable missionary, Dr. Car... the Missionary-House, at the time, ... state after a fever,) and as ... advanced, he was with difficulty ... after which the walls fell, and ... Nothing was said of Cal... lies on a different side of the ... of Serampore, and on some... ground; but the lower parts of ... probably suffered from this ... The next tidings from ... looked for with great anxiety, ... that all the towns and the course of the river, may have ... affected. The disaster at Se... in the night, which greatly ... evil.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 10.

...EST FROM EUROPE.

...of July Packet ship CADMUS, Capt. ... yesterday from Havre, bring... advices to that date. We are in... A. for Paris papers to the 30th, ... papers to the evening of the 29th

... visited the family of Gen. LA... and left them all well on the 19th

... Mr. KING, Minister to the Court ... family and suite, arrived at Liv... the 20th of June in the ship Pacific, ...

... among other bills, have re... assent of the King of England—the ... the duty on Newspapers—The ... corn bill—The Atlantic Steam ... bill—The Canada Corn Trade ... Canada Tonnage bill; and the bill ... the hours of labour in Cotton ...

... the apprehension at Loyd's, rel... of Colombian privateers on ... Spain and Portugal, that the pre... property has risen to 20 per ...

... is an official Bulletin of the ... MIAULIS.

*...Division of the Greek fleet,*
*May 13, 1825.*

... evening, with a favorable ... entered, past Sapienza, into the ... whereof of the enemy's ves... anchored under the cannons of the ... this squadron our intrepid fire... with six fire ships, and ... they succeeded in setting ... with the rest of our ... other ships of the enemy ... full sail. The vessels burned in ... Modon, consisted of two frigates, ... five brigs of war, and the rest ... We are informed that one of the ... cut-down 64 gun vessel of the ... and that the other was a 36 ... of the corvettes carried 26 ... The Divine Providence aided us ... brought about the entire de... the enemy.—The fire produced ... communicated itself to ... the town of Modon for five ... volume of flames, and ... of the most terrible ex... ever took place. This leads ... that the powder magazines took ... that case, every one, and every ... must have perished."

PARIS, JUNE 24.

*...letter from Trieste, dated June 10.* ... splendid naval victory which the ... on the night of the 12th of ... could not expect to see Navarino ... yet this has happened if we may ... from Corfu ... 30th of May. ... be, the possession of the ... of no advantage to the Turks af... of their fleet, and their situation in ... is not the less critical.

GREECE.

... recent date from Zante, arriv... by the French mail, confirm the ... received of the Greek vic... the troops of the Pacha of Egypt, ... of Redschid Pacha, adding that ... may be considered as at an ...

... paper, of the 28th ult. announces ... of more than forty villages ... towns within the country of Nue... a single month. The greater part ... conflagrations are supposed to have ... by incendiaries. No motive is ... but some of the perpetrators are ... been arrested.

*...letter from a gentleman in the ... to his friend in Washing...*

... exhibited to-day a scene novel ... but exceedingly humiliating ... the particulars of which ... about seven or eight days ... Colombian brig of 16 guns, arrived ... with her about 80 prisoners, ... Spanish brig of rather inferior ... she had sunk in an action some ... before, off Cadiz. This brig, short... arrival, was joined here by two ... one carrying nine guns, and the ... when her commander set at lib... more of his prisoners, and the day ... a negotiation with Gen. O'Don... Governor and Commander in Chief ... Forces of the Province of An... to exchange twenty prison... which he had still detained, ... and four sailors, taken in ... captured prizes about a week be... O'Donnell at the same time, ... declined an exchange, to capture ... every Spanish vessel, and even ... that he might meet with from Al... Barcelona, and dispose of the pris... them in such a manner as he ... convenient. It appears, that ... this morning sent his reply, inform... Colombian of his determination not to ... his demand; on receiving which, ... o'clock, the brig and two schooners ... with Colombian colors hoisted ... Spanish, and proceeded over toward ... where there were a number of ... and with which they were ... from about 2 to 6 o'clock this eve... doing any injury on either side, ... boats never ventured farther from ... batteries than about four or five ... yards.

... addition to the novelty of the scene, ... corvette, of 22 guns, lying here, ... also, for the purpose of protect... vessels from a search the ... intended to make for Spanish ... supposed to be on board of them.— ... of the day, the last that was seen ... Colombians and Sardinians, ... steering towards Malaga, and it is ... that by this time some blood has ... for notwithstanding the Sardinian ... more than a match for the whole ... squadron, it is thought that the ... in searching the two Sardin... in which event an action ... and, if so, that the ... will most likely come off ...

... here to-day, that a Colom... taken some one of the small... Islands, with a view to the ... of a Court of Admiralty there.

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825.

*Commodore Porter*—The long and complicated but highly interesting trial of this distinguished officer seems drawing to a close. On Friday the 5th inst. he was heard by counsel, in his defence, and we regret that its extreme length prevents our inserting entire so ingenious and interesting a document; as it is we can only make a very brief abstract. He commences by complaining of the long and mortifying suspense, the ambiguous censures and the hard measure which had been dealt him during the whole course of the trial. He confesses, however, that although a stern and jealous inquisition may have wounded his feelings and probed them too severely, yet that it cannot fail to be of service to a just course to attest his acquittal. He then goes into a critical examination of the nature of the charges, which he complains of as vague and indefinite in the extreme, and of the nature of the offence charged, which he alleges cannot exist with respect to the commands of the officer whom he is charged with having disobeyed. That disobedience of orders is not understood to apply to official instructions from government, but to the non-observance by the officer of the commands of his immediate acting superior. In the same case the government may indeed call him to account, but in a different mode and on a different ground. He however disclaims all disposition to evade the trial upon its merits, and proceeds to prove himself innocent of the first charge, and that he has not been guilty of an infraction either of the *Constitution of the United States*, the *laws of Nations*, or the *instructions of the Government of* the United States. ... first point he is very brief.—He considers it entirely out of the question, and that hostility of any other kind, to any other nation of people, cannot be regarded as constitutional or unconstitutional. He then proceeds more at large to consider the second point:—He shews, upon the law and practice of nations in relation to neutrals and belligerents, the power of the latter to pursue the enemy into the country of the former, and if necessary, to take possession of the territory. He then refers to the Algerine cruisers and the conduct of our Government in relation to them. Gen. Jackson's conduct in Florida is examined at length, and considered a case perfectly parallel and even more strong than this. Similar attacks by Lieutenants Carson, Kearney, and Sloat have not only escaped censure, but received the approbation and praises of the government. In order to make this reasoning applicable, he contends that he has shown that he went in pursuit of Pirates; that the persons he attacked acted like pirates, and he verily believed were pirates, or their favorers and supporters; there was no intended or actual violation of the *local* government. He then, in the third place, proceeds to show that his conduct was not in violation of his orders, but in exact pursuance of them; that the power vested in him was discretionary, and that he, in fact, exercised it with due discretion.

With respect to the second charge, he contended that no disrespect was intended; that he did not indeed use the honied language of flattery, but, like a man unjustly accused, spoke in a plain manner—his remonstrance might be strong, but was not insolent.

Such is a hasty abstract of Commodore Porter's defence. It is certainly plausible, but how far it will avail we cannot tell. We however place the most implicit confidence in the fairness and talent of the persons composing the tribunal.

CANAL.

The following is an article communicated to the Brooklyn Observer, and shows a zeal and earnestness which is, we think, entitled to great praise. It will appear from the annexed article, that our citizens are by no means disposed to turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of our friends in the neighboring County, and that the object is considered well worthy the union of men of *capital* and enterprize.

"The subject of a canal from Norwich to some part of Worcester County, has been often agitated, and after being talked of for a short time and made the hobby of a day, been dropped, to be revived whenever the "visitings of the spirit" of public improvement, has favored the inhabitants of Windham and N. London counties—but unfortunately the visits of this spirit have been "few and far between," and *wind* rather than *water* has been the chief agent employed.

But we hope that the spirit which is now spreading and diffusing itself among us, will be attended not only with *faith*, but with good *works*, and that something will be done as well as talked of.

The present project of extending the canal to Boston, we are much pleased with, and if "Boston Folks" should like "the Notion," we have no question that it would be the greatest public improvement which could be effected in this section of the country.

We acknowledge ourselves unable to state all the advantages which would result from such a work—but we think that any reflecting man will discover sufficient to enlist him *strenuously* in the cause. It is astonishing to us that the citizens of Norwich have not given evidence of feeling more interest upon this subject. Let a few of their enterprising men travel through the counties of Windham and Worcester, let them see the extensive manufacturing establishments, the beautiful and highly productive farms, and the extensive water privileges yet unoccupied in these counties, and then reflect upon the amount of business which a canal, would cause to centre in Norwich, and we think that if they have no public spirit, private interest would lead *them* to feel *some zeal* in the cause.

The citizens of our own county too, have heretofore appeared to feel quite luke-warm upon the subject—but we cannot but think that if the spirit which pervades them at present, is met by a corresponding spirit in other parts of the proposed route of the canal, that what is done will not be done in vain. We think that the benefits which would result from the proposed canal, have not been duly appreciated—and if the undertaking should be accomplished, the public would exclaim, that the one half had not been told them.

It has been frequently remarked, that it "would be a great benefit to the manufactures in this vicinity," but is this all? Where are our farmers? Where is their produce, where their wood and their timber, which is now worth but a trifle in consequence of the expense of land transportation to market? Why is it that every class of men among us are not more alive to their own interests? We trust the time has come when by a union of *all interests*, the Eastern section of our State is to take the rank, which its wealth and its population entitles it to—and that the *party spirit* and *local jealousies* which for years past, have divided Windham county, will give way to a spirit of internal improvement; and we hope yet to sail from Norwich to Boston, through Windham and Worcester counties.

We will close by expressing our most earnest wishes for the success of the project, and that if done, "when done, it will be done quickly."

At a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, holden at Kinney's Hotel, on Friday the 12th inst. on the subject of a Canal from Norwich to the State of Massachusetts, Benjamin Snow was chosen Moderator, and John Breed Secretary—whereupon it was

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the project of constructing a Canal from Norwich through the County of Windham to the County of Worcester, is deserving the attention and liberal patronage of the public.

*Resolved*, That Calvin Goddard, John Breed, Wm. C. Gilman, Asa Child, Jacob W. Kinney, Charles P. Huntington, and Luther Spalding, be and are hereby appointed to attend the Canal Meeting, to be holden at Brooklyn, on the 17th instant, as delegates from this meeting. BENJAMIN SNOW, *Moderator*.

JOHN BREED, *Secretary*.

THE CANAL.

*Mr Editor.* It is, to me, surprising that our citizens have not given evidence of feeling more interested in the project of a Canal, from this Town to Worcester County, or to Boston. *I* may be somewhat *visionary*—But Sir, I really think, that the benefits which will result from such a canal, are not duly appreciated. Our citizens do not appear to know, or to feel the value of that small proportion of the trade, from that section of the country through which this canal will pass, which now centres here, and which will, a large proportion of this little, be diverted to Providence if nothing should be done by us, to counteract the effects of the Blackstone canal, and to regain the business which formerly centered here; but which the enterprize and energy of Providence merchants, has drawn away from us. Let either of the proposed routes for the canal be adopted, and it will pass through as rich, beautiful, and productive a country as can be found in New-England. I venture to say, that you can no where find so many wealthy farmers, in proportion to the population, (and farmers who have enriched themselves by agricultural pursuits,) as in the Counties of Windham, and Worcester—No where can there be found a more fertile soil, or better cultivated country—No where more valuable mill seats, *occupied* and *unoccupied*, within so small a space. It is true that the manufacturers consume a large proportion of the agricultural products—yet there are very large quantities exported, and the exports would increase greatly with the facilities of Canal transportation. Their wood and their timber, which will not now *pay* for land transportation, and of which there are almost inexhaustible quantities, would be forwarded to market on the Canal. The manufacture of many heavy articles, where cartage is too expensive, would be commenced and carried on very extensively. Brick, for instance, would be supplied to us by the Canal in immense quantities, and instead of *importing* from abroad half the brick and lime which are now wanted here, they would become articles of exportation, and this would be the case with many other articles. If the Canal should be extended to Boston, a great proportion of the light and valuable goods which are now forwarded from one to the other of the cities of Boston & New-York, would, I think, be transported on this route.—Goods by steam and canal boats, would reach Boston in 36 or 40 hours from New-York, and at a less expense than the *insurance* on valuable articles around Cape Cod.

Three-fourths, if not a greater proportion of the Cotton which is sent from this place to the manufactories, goes into the immediate vicinity of one or the other of the proposed routes of the Canal—and as great a proportion of the domestic cotton, woolen, and other goods, which are shipped from here, are received from the same neighborhoods, and a very great proportion of the foreign goods also, which are imported and sold here, are consumed in Windham County, and carted at an expense, I believe, equal to the interest of the money which the construction of a Canal through that County would cost. The repeal of the laws of this State respecting the Fisheries on Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, has removed the obstructions to the occupancy of the water power of those rivers for manufacturing purposes, and opened, for improvement, sufficient water power to operate all the spinning machinery which is now in operation in the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, that many of these mill sites will be occupied, and that very shortly too, cannot be doubted—and, soon after the completion of this Canal, *all* of them will probably be taken up, & an *immense* increase of transportation will be the consequence.

I think, sir, that if the benefits which would result from the execution of this work were duly considered, the most sceptical would become converts, and men who would not only *talk* but act would not be found wanting to further the object—capitalists too would soon be convinced, were they to take the subject into consideration, that investments in the stock would not only be *safe* but profitable.

I trust that the meeting which is to be held at Brooklyn this day, to take the subject into consideration, will be fully attended, and that they will take prompt and *efficient* measures to ascertain the best location and the probable expense, and that the result will be a speedy and energetic commencement of the great work.

The very respectable delegation which were chosen at a meeting of our citizens on Friday evening last, will, I hope, all attend, and be met by gentlemen from all the towns interested in the object, and that there will be a union of feeling which will result in an unanimous vote to take such measures as will insure a speedy commencement of the work.

The only objection which I have heard made to starting in this business at present, is, that the time has not yet come for engaging in so expensive a work, all agree that a canal will at some time or other unquestionably be completed, but it is objected that this time has not yet arrived. But, sir, it appears to me that if the business will support a canal, and men of capital are ready to invest it in the concern, no more enquiries are necessary respecting the proper time to commence; that this is the case now I have not a doubt. It only remains for us to determine whether it shall now be done, and the *present* as well as the *future* generations reap the benefit, or left for our children or grand-children to accomplish.

A FRIEND TO PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

MARRIED

At Griswold, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Horatio Waldo, Mr. JOSEPH B. PALMER, of Norwich, to Miss SARAH JOHNSON, of the former place.

DIED

In this city, on the 5th inst. Mrs. ANNA THOMAS, aged 56, wife of Langrel Thomas:—On the 7th, Mrs. MARY CASE, aged 45, wife of Calvin Case:—On the 10th, SAMUEL TRACY, aged 6, on the 11th, WILLIAM LATHROP, aged 8, children of Mr. Ebenezer Huntington:—On the 12th, GEORGE AINSWORTH, aged 14.

Yesterday, at Plainfield, Mrs. ELIZA EATON, aged 25 years, wife of Doct. Wm. P. Eaton, of this city.

In New-Orleans, with the yellow-fever, JOHN G. D[illegible], aged 20, son of the late Capt. John [illegible], deceased.

At L[illegible] ... NAH SAUNDERS, aged 26.

At Windham, on the 16th inst. Mr. EDWARD SWIFT, aged 26.

At Lisbon, on the 14th inst. Mr. JOSIAH CLEVELAND, aged 88, formerly of this city.

## MASONIC.

A SPECIAL communication of Somerset Lodge, will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. *By order of the W. M.*

S. L'HOMMEDIEU, *Secretary*.

August 17, 1825.

## FOR NEW-YORK,

THE regular Packet Maria, Capt. Coit, will leave Mr. Jed. Huntington's wharf on Tuesday next, the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Passage $2.

## FOR NEW-YORK,

The regular packet Exchange, Capt. Eldredge, will leave Mr. Jed Huntington's wharf, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M

Passage $1, 75 cents.

## FOR NEW-YORK,

The packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail from this port on Thursday, 25th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. (passage to New-York Two Dollars,) for freight or passage apply to

WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

## WANTED,

A GOOD journeyman at the Cabinet Making business, for which liberal wages will be given.

ALVAN CHILD.

Woodstock, August 15th, 1825. 4w20

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1825.—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. NATHAN BURGES*,

late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Burges or to John Dunlap Esq. Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 17th day of August 1825.

Attest J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, Examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk*.

Washington and Warren, Plattsburgh and other uncurrent Money taken at par for

## TICKETS
AT
L'HOMMEDIEU'S
LOTTERY OFFICE,
NORWICH.

August 16. 20—

Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery Tickets

**at $3 each,**

FOR SALE AT

***SAMUEL TYLER'S***
**LOTTERY OFFICE.**

*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 26th of this month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3, each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selections, as a few days delay may cause a loss of the above valuable prizes.

It will be recollected that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

August 10, 1825. 2winside19—

## Call and exchange

YOUR

**Rhode-Island prizes**

for Cash or Tickets in the

Conn. State Lottery,

To draw in **14 DAYS.**

HIGHEST PRIZE

## 20,000 Dollars.

S. BREWSTER JR.

August 10. 19—

## 10 Chests fresh

SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,

*just received and for sale by*

WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

## TO LET

UNTIL the 1st day of April 1826, the west part of the Bradford House, so called, situated near the wharf bridge in Chelsea. Enquire of

D. LATHROP.

Norwich, August 16, 1825. 20

## The Vertical Spinner,

FOR spinning Wool and Cotton from the roll, has been in use, in the western part of this State some years, and is highly recommended by those who have used it—the following facts may be relied upon: 1st, a person may easily learn to use this machine, and when sufficiently acquainted with the operation can spin from five to ten run of yarn a day. 2d, the expense of one does not exceed 20 dollars, which will be saved in spinning 125 lbs. of wool—there are two of these Spinners in the county of Windham in operation, one at the house of Eleazer Williams in Killingly, and one at the house of Matthew Reed in Ashford, where those who wish to avail themselves of this valuable Machine, are invited to call.

*RECOMMENDATION.*

We the subscribers, having seen the *Vertical Spinner*, or Spinning Machine, exhibited in the city of New-Haven, by Mr John West, from Catskill, State of New-York, during the Session of the Assembly, May 1824, and having seen it in frequent operation; with a view to inspire confidence in this valuable labor-saving Machine, do certify that it is simple in its principles, and durable in its construction, and that any person may easily learn to use it after a few hours' practice; the quality of the yarn is varied, at pleasure, (by a moment's attention to the machine,) from coarse to fine, and the twist and texture are more uniform and perfect than they can be rendered by hand.

We believe that three-fourths of the time and labor required by the common Spinning Wheel, are saved by this Machine; we do cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public.

*Benjamin Douglass, Asa S. Brewster, Jared Lewis, Jacob Ogden, Joshua Atwater, Benjamin Page, Joel Perry, Samuel Green, Abner Reed.*

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

N. B. The subscriber expecting to be absent, has appointed George Hill, Esq. his Attorney, to whom claims against the estate of his grandfather, Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, may be exhibited for settlement.

GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

Norwich, August 17th, 1825. 3w20

A few barrels Worcester

## Double Ale,

For sale by T. ROBINSON.

Aug. 17. 20—

## Military Goods.

RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres, White Sattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do. Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. &c.—for sale by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*

Norwich, Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

## W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from New-York with

**NEW GOODS,**

which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.

Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

**American Calicoes,**
***SHELL COMBS, &C.***

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.

Boston made large Shell Combs.

A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c. &c.

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1825. 20

## Saxony Sheep

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIAS SHARP.

Windham, August 15th, 1825. 6w20

## CIRCUS.

THE Proprietors of the Circus respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that they will give an *Equestrian Exhibition*, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, August 24th and 26th, 1825, at T. Thomas' Hotel. The performance will commence with

**Galloping Vaulting,**

By the whole troop, shewing every way of mounting and dismounting, without the use of stirrups, the horse at full speed—*Riding-Master*, Mr. Green.

**A GRAND ENTRY,**

By a number of Horses, which will ... through a variety of positions, ... lying down with their riders, sit... *Riding-Master*, Mr. Doolittle— ... Prosser.

***HORSEMANSHIP***

WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE,

By Mr. Doolittle, the Flying Horseman, who for swiftness, elegance, and perfect balance, is ... with the first horsemen in the ...

Mr. Green will introduce the famous horse ... trained by himself, who will go through many pleasing feats, such as lying down, sitting up, &c.—he will partake of a collation at the table with the Clown, Prosser, leap a number of bars, and concludes with a flying leap through a Balloon.

STILL VAULTING by the whole troop.

## HORSEMANSHIP,

By Mr. Green, the celebrated horseman, who will perform many pleasing feats, such as leaping whips, hoops, four separate garters, a 7 feet canvass, and conclude by leaping through a balloon, the horse at full speed.

## HORSEMANSHIP,

By the young American, only 12 years of age—who will go through a variety of pleasing feats, such as leaping whips, hoops, garters, &c. and conclude by throwing a summerset from the horse while under full speed. The whole to conclude with

**The Hunted Tailor,**

Or Mr. Button's unfortunate journey to Brainford.—*Billy Button*, Doolittle—*Clown*, Prosser.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M.—Performance to commence at half past 7, precisely. Tickets to be had at the Bar of T. Thomas—Box 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Children half price.

No smoking allowed in the Circus.

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 15th day of August, 1825.*

Present, JONAH. LINCOLN Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Mr. JOSEPH LEACH*,

late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Delia Leach and Henry Williams, of said Lebanon administrators on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, & put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of August 1825.

Attest, J. BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. BALDWIN Jr. Clerk. 3w20—

THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this, for the creditors to the estate of *Moses Williams*, late of Norwich, deceased, who lately died a seaman on board the U. States Frigate Constitution, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, the Administrator upon the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

... WILLIAMS.

... 15th, 1825. 3w20—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

THE DAYS OF YOUTH.

The days of youth, those days of joy,
The hours of playful childhood;
The rambles of the little boy,
Through pastures, groves, and wildwood,
Who can forget? Wherever we roam,
What fate soever bind us,
We often think of friends and home,
And scenes we left behind us.

Who hath not oft in life wearied,
To some bird-nesting rambles—
Those scenes of mirth that once occurred,
At some play-fellow's gambol?
Our memories oft those scenes renew,—
The pasture lays before us;
The grove, the stream are each in view,
The willows waving o'er us.

We feel the nibbling perch and see
The tiny-cork trembling dangling;
So true the dream appears, that we
Are young again and angling;
From down to dusk the hum-bird skips,
The red-breast's singing o'er us;
The strawberries even tinge our lips,
With memory lays before us.

The spangled fly, the humming bee,
Once held between our fingers;—
The pearlie sparks, in memory
Bright-bright impression lingers:
The hill, the lake, the little mill,
Of youth, now gather round me;
And o'er the flocks, all bleating still,
Most lovingly environed me.

O! Youth, blest youth! though life mature
May hoard of hoarded treasure,
Alone thy sportive hours insure
To mortals real pleasure.
Of art then art all ignorance,
Of care unconscious ever;
Thy days are days innocence,
And woe betides the never.

PYTHIAS.

## MORALITY.

*Equal Living.*—A poor widow went to a rich, illiterate farmer, to put her son to him to bring up. She said to Mr. ——, I want the boy should live well, and be brought up well—I want he should go to school, and to meeting, and to have catechisms. Mr. —— replied, that the child should have a chance to go to school and to meeting, and should live as well as he did—that when he eat beans-porridge, they boy should have beans-porridge—that he had no notion of stuffing the boy with [illegible] but if he eat catechisms, the boy should eat catechisms also.

*A Clergyman's Life.*—To a person who replied to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson [illegible] that he had met from a clergyman, because he had represented the life of a clergyman an easy [illegible] life, the Doctor made this characteristic reply. 'The life of a conscientious clergyman is not easy. I have always considered a clergyman as the father of a larger family than he is able to maintain. No, sir, I do not envy a clergyman's life, as you say his life; nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an easy life.'

*Public Dinner.*—Among other costly repasts, in one of the richest convents in Valladolid, there was a block of massive gold, of nearly one foot in length by an inch [illegible], which contained a portion of the cross which Christ wore on the cross. It was presented to Napoleon by one of his generals, and he accepted it; but taking out the thorn—'There,' said he, 'give that back to the monks; I keep the brick.'

The French having sent Gen. *Fiol* as their envoy to Malta; to counteract him, or, in other words, to stop him up, Mr. Canning proposed that England should send the Earl of Cork.—This would be something like the retaliation of Frederick of Prussia. The French government having sent him an ambassador without an arm, he next day dispatched one to Versailles with a wooden leg.

Those orators who give us much noise and many words, but little argument, and less wit, and who are most loud when they are least lucid, should take a lesson from the great volcano of nature; she often gives us the lightning without the thunder, but never the thunder without the lightning.

*Matrimony.*—Tobin, in his Honey Moon, says, 'all women are angels before marriage, and that is the reason why husbands so soon wish them in heaven afterwards.'

Two lawyers by the name of *Root* and *Bush* chancing to meet an idiot at a tavern, to amuse themselves put questions to him and among others asked him what kind of a place he thought Heaven was? He answered that he thought it was a barren, open country, where there was not a *Root* or *Bush*, nor ever would be.

While Turcop is threatening the separation of the States, we are glad to find he has no adherents among the Ladies; they are all for *Union*—to a man!—*Gen. Pat.*

Scholars, who associate with none but scholars, may improve in learning; but, if they would acquire a general knowledge of human affairs, they must frequent promiscuous company, in which are men of all capacities and callings. Hence let us learn to undervalue that narrow-mindedness, which inclines some people to avoid the society of those who cannot talk to them in their own profession.

The state of a mind oppressed with a sudden calamity, is like that of the fabulous inhabitants of the new created earth, who, when the first night came upon them, supposed that day would never return. When the clouds of sorrow gather over us, we see nothing beyond them, nor can imagine how they will be dispelled; yet a new day succeeded to the night, and sorrow is never long without a dawn of ease.

There is nothing that more betrays a base ungenerous spirit, than the giving of secret stabs to a man's reputation.

When Socrates was building himself a house at Athens, being asked by one that observed the littleness of the design, why a man so eminent would not have an abode more suitable to his dignity, he replied, that he should think himself sufficiently accommodated, if he could see that narrow habitation filled with real friends. Such was the opinion of this great master of human life concerning the infrequency of such an union of minds as might deserve the name of friendship, that among the multitudes whom vanity or curiosity, civility or veneration, crowded about him, he did not expect, that very spacious apartments would be necessary to contain all that should regard him with sincere kindness, or adhere to him with steady fidelity.

---

**Fortune's Head Quarters.**

**PRIZES!!**

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT

**1,000 Dollars,**

In R. Island Grand State Lottery,

WHICH SOLD AT

*L'HOMMEDIEU'S*

Lottery Office, Norwich.

☞ Holders of Prize Tickets are requested to present them, and receive the Cash.

The following are the numbers drawn in the Grand State Lottery, viz.

| *First* | *Second* | *Third* | *Fourth* | *Fifth* | *Sixth* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 3 | 33 | 17 | 38 | 28 |

**Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery**

DRAWS THIS DAY OF THIS MONTH.

HIGHEST PRIZE $20,000.

For Tickets in this or any other Lottery in the United States, apply at

**L'HOMMEDIEU'S**

*Fortunate Lottery Office, Norwich.*

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**CELEBRATION.**

THE public are notified that arrangements are made for celebrating the returning anniversary of the 6th September, commemorative of the battle fought at Fort Griswold, 1781. An Oration will be delivered on Groton Heights, and other suitable exercises performed

An out-door entertainment will be provided at or near Cold Spring.—Those wishing to join in the entertainment, will find an opportunity of subscribing at the Public Houses in New-London, Groton, Stonington and Preston, where subscription papers will be left until the 27th instant.

The survivors of the battle of which this celebration is commemorative, are respectfully invited to join in the celebration, and partake of the entertainment.

*Ebenezer Avery, Elijah Bailey, Noyes Barber, C. Bulkely, Elias Perkins, John P. Trott, George Hubbard, S. F. Denison, Jonathan Brewster,* Committee of Arrangements.

Groton, August 6th, 1825. 3w19

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**Installation.**

CHARITY LODGE will be installed at Brother Gurdon Bill's, in North Groton, on the 25th day of August instant. Form a procession at Brother Bill's at 10 o'clock, march to the meeting-house, where an Oration will be delivered by a Brother. After the service, will return to Brother Bill's, where a dinner will be prepared. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN O. MINER,
ADAM LARRABEE,
WM. WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH TUTTLE,
JAMES MITCHELL,
NATHAN ELDRIDGE,
STEPHEN BILLINGS,
*Comm. of Arrangements.*

Groton, August 6, 1825. 3w19—

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THE UNITED STATES

**LITERARY GAZETTE.**

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month. Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each. It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.

*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.

Subscriptions will be received by

J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

*Norwich, August*, 1825.

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**THAMES BANK.**

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank, are informed that the third installment of Ten dollars per share is requested to be paid at the Banking Room in Kinney's Hotel, on or before the 25th instant.

LYMAN BREWER *Cashier.*

Norwich, August 5th, 1825. 19—

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**Notice.**

THE subscriber has in his hands to collect of the inhabitants of Windham, (Scotland Society,) a Town Tax of 4 Cents on the Dollar, on levy 1824, and will meet them, to receive the same, at the house of Mr. Silas Frink, on the 1st day of September next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees.

JOHN PALMER, *Collector.*

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*

*August* 1, 1825. 3w18—

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**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Nick Hill,) May* 19, 825. 4

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**NOTICE.**

ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap, by

G. Buckingham.

*Norwich Landing, August 2d*, 1825.

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Washington Canal & Connecticut State Lottery Tickets at $3 each,

FOR SALE AT

*SAMUEL TYLER'S*

LOTTERY OFFICE.

*Prizes as follows:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 do. | 10,000 | 40 | 100 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | 80 | 50 |
| 1 do. | 3,000 | 400 | 10 |
| 5 do. | 1,000 | 800 | 5 |

and a proportion of smaller.

The State & Washington Canal Lottery will be drawn at Hartford about the 26th of this month.

All the above prizes will cost but $3, each. Purchasers are requested to call soon and make their selections, as a few days delay may cause a loss of the above valuable prizes.

It will be recollected that said Tyler has sold a large proportion of good prizes in former classes, and doubtless will sell some of the above valuable prizes in the present class.

August 10, 1825. 2winside19—

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**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan.* 12. 1825. tf 1—

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**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS** AND **SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May* 24. 1825. tf8—

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**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS** and **SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29. 1824. 12m39—

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**Preston Flannel Factory.**

**JAMES COOK & SONS,**

WOULD inform the public that they have recently erected a new building in Preston, for the purpose of

**WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING**

& Manufacturing of Broad Cloth or Flannel. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B.—Cloth will be manufactured on shares or by the yard.

*Wanted immediately,*

8 or 10,000 pounds of Wool.

*July* 13, 1825. 6w15—

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**Cloth Dressing**

AND

**WOOL CARDING**

FOR customers again, at the Mason Factory in Lebanon. The subscribers pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction in the execution of their work and in terms of payment.

Pitkin & Latham.

June 1st, 1825. 14—

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30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*

Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

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**Call and exchange**

YOUR

**Rhode-Island prizes**

for Cash or Tickets in the

**Conn. State Lottery,**

**To draw in 14 DAYS.**

HIGHEST PRIZE

**20,000 Dollars.**

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

August 10. 19—

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NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *For Proprietors.*

*July* 5. 1825. 14—

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**NORWICH LINE.**

The Superior new Steam-Boat

**FANNY.**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $2,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 11—

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**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf1

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*To Water Loom Weavers.*

LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham.

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*

*July* 30, 1825. 6w19—

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**STRAYED,**

FROM the subscriber on the 23d ult. a dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, switch tail and a natural trotter. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information of her, shall receive reasonable recompense.

BENJAMIN RIDER, Jr.

*Norwich-Falls, Aug.* 2, 1825. 18—

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CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 26th ult. a small brown Mare with a white star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges & take her away.

NATHAN PALMER.

*Norwich, July 28th*, 1825. 3w18—

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**PRINTING**

OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

---

**Roath & Hyde**

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Elisha Lyman Brewer, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Genuine Groceries,**

VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, (superior,) Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } **WINE,**
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,
Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } **TEAS,** (a choice selection.)
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayanne Pepper,
Cream De Noyes,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capers,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c. &c.——ALSO——

An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.

July 19th, 1825. 8w16—

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**10,000 Brick for sale,**

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.

40 bbls. and ½ bbls. No 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

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**FLOUR.**

THE subscribers have for sale, and keep constantly on hand, superior

**Rochester Flour,**

of the first quality, and as low as it can be obtained in any part of the State.

ROATH & HYDE.

*July* 27, 1825. 3w17

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**NORWICH**

***Iron Foundry.***

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27. 17—

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***PUBLIC NOTICE.***

THE subscriber having sold his stock of Groceries and rented his store to Messrs. Edmund D. Roath, and Samuel L. Hyde, is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible. Those who are indebted to him will please call and pay their accounts.

Lyman Brewer.

Norwich, Aug. 2, 1825. 3w18—

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**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May* 24, 1825. 3w8—

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THE subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, commissioners on the estate of Capt. Roswell Fox, late of Lebanon, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months have been allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate, and that we will meet at the dwelling-house of Doct. Knight, in Bozrah, on the second Monday of January next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving & adjusting the same.

GARDNER AVERY,
JOSHUA HALL,
*Commissioners.*

3w18]

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***DYE-STUFFS.***

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas,
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,
for sale by JOS. BREED.

---

**Valuable S**

FOR SALE, the B[illegible] House, Malt-House, Wharf, and [illegible] on [illegible] Chelsea, lately occupied by C. Bland, together with [illegible] appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is [illegible] out of previous to Monday, [illegible] of August, it will then be [illegible] tion.

—LIKEWISE—

300 Bushels Hard [illegible] a quantity of [illegible] Hogsheads, &c.

[illegible]

Norwich, June 20th, 1825.

---

TO RENT

A CONVENIENT [illegible] Street.—Apply [illegible]

Mr. JAUDS W. [illegible]
Capt. REUL W. [illegible]

Norwich, June 1, 1825.

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**SWIM'S PANACEA.**

THE subscriber having [illegible] composition of SWIM'S PANACEA, has now a supply for sale. He has reduced the price to $2,50 or by the dozen.

All charitable institutions [illegible] ted States, and the poor will [illegible] gratis.

If the citizens of the [illegible] will appoint an agent to [illegible] tribute this medicine to the [illegible] be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated [illegible] cure of the following diseases [illegible] fula or king's evil, ulcerated [illegible] sore throats, long standing [illegible] ections, cutaneous diseases, [illegible] lings and diseases of the bones [illegible] cases generally of an ulcerous [illegible] and chronic diseases, generally [illegible] debilitated constitutions, but [illegible] cially from syphillis, or affections [illegible] therefrom; ulcers in the leg [illegible] that dreadful disease occasioned [illegible] and excessive use of mercury [illegible] also useful in the diseases of [illegible]

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years [illegible] opportunity of seeing several [illegible] very inveterate ulcers, which [illegible] sisted previously the regular [illegible] treatment, were healed by the [illegible] Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe [illegible] what I have seen, that it will [illegible] important remedy in scrofula [illegible] al, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, [illegible]

Professor of the Institutes & [illegible] of Physic in the University [illegible] sylvania.

I have employed the Panacea [illegible] Swaim in numerous instances [illegible] last three years, and have [illegible] it extremely [illegible] condary syphailtics, and [illegible] eases. I have no hesitation [illegible] ing it a medicine of [illegible]

W. GIBSON, [illegible]

Professor of Surgery in the [illegible] of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, [illegible]*

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 17, 1824.

N. B. For sale at Smith & [illegible] N. E. corner of Third & Market [illegible] Philadelphia.

☞ Each publisher of a newspaper [illegible] the United States, is requested [illegible] lish this advertisement once a [illegible] one year, and send their accounts [illegible] payment.

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**HITCHCOCK'S**

*NEWLY INVENTED S[illegible]*

(SALVE RAPIDLY [illegible])

FOR the cure and absolute relief [illegible] tarrh, Dizziness in the Head [illegible] Eyes, Nervous Head-Ache, Fal[illegible] Fits, and Infants troubled with the [illegible]

It is an immediate relief. It is [illegible] highly beneficial in partial shocks [illegible] especially in elderly people, the [illegible] been protracted, often, for years. [illegible] experience of more than fourteen years [illegible] tice, I can safely say that I have [illegible] as a substitute for it in the above [illegible] Having proved the efficacy of a [illegible] tarrhal snuff, in my own family, I [illegible] to make a trial for something more [illegible] and efficacious in its effects; and [illegible] the discovery of the new [illegible] which succeeded to admiration [illegible] family—and with numerous others [illegible] ed to me for relief. I cannot [illegible] bear offering the public a particular [illegible] benefits derived from the use of [illegible] and although numberless certificates [illegible] undoubted good effects might be [illegible] prefer resting it on its own merits [illegible] unbiassed trials of a candid public, [illegible] wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

*BEGIN WITH A SMALL [illegible]* when going to bed, and another in [illegible] ing. Increasing to three or four [illegible]

For sale by C. F. & G. C. [illegible] Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are [illegible] gents for this section of the Country [illegible] supply Druggists and others on [illegible] Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; [illegible] is, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester [illegible] Southington; Dent. Cornwall, [illegible] George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin [illegible] Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb.* 1825. [illegible]

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***Fire Insuran[illegible]***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance* company have appointed the [illegible] ber their Agent for this town and [illegible] ity, for the purpose of effecting [illegible] on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, [illegible] Harbour,* & on the *Stocks, Goods* and *Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUB[illegible]

*Norwich, Feb.* 18. 1825.

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**Laborers Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes [illegible] five or six capable, steady [illegible] men, for two or three months.

Joseph Per[illegible]

July 26, 1825.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...ies....Vol. IV....No. 21. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY AUGUST 24, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1525.


## ...BRATION.

...are notified that arrange... made for celebrating the ...ersary of the 6th Septem... of the battle fought ... 1781. An Oration ... on Groton Heights, ...itable exercises performed ...ir entertainment will ... at or near Cold Spring.— ... to join in the entertain... an opportunity of sub... Public Houses in New-... Stonington and Pres-... subscription papers will be ... 27th instant.

...rvivors of the battle of ...celebration is commenced... ...spectfully invited to join in ...the, and partake of the en-...

...Avery, Elijah Bailey, Noy-... ...d. Bulkely, Elias Perkins, ...tt, George Hubbard, S. F. ...athan Brewster, Commit-...rangements.

...August 6th, 1825. 8w19

## ...RCUS.

...rietors of the Circus re-... ...inform the Ladies and ...of Norwich and its vicinity, ...will give an Equestrian Rahi-... Wednesday and Friday eve-... 24th and 26th, 1825, at ... Hotel. The performance ...ence with

### ...ping Vaulting,

... troop, shewing every way ... and dismounting without ...rups, the horse at full speed. ...ster, Mr. Green.

### ...RAND ENTRY,

...er of Horses, which will go ... variety of positions, such as ... with their riders, sitting, &c. ...ster, Mr. Doolittle—Clown,

### ...RSEMANSHIP

...T SADDLE OR BRIDLE, ...olittle, the Flying Horseman, ...swiftness, elegance, and perfect ...e classed with the first horse-... country.

... will introduce the famous ..., trained by himself, who... ...ough many pleasing feats, such ...own, sitting up, &c.—He will ... a collation at the table with ... Presents, leap a number of ... ...sts, with a flying leap ...

...AULTING by the whole troop

### ...RSEMANSHIP,

...Green, the celebrated horseman ... perform many pleasing feats, ...leaping whips, hoops, four sepa-..., a 7 feet canvass, and con-... leaping through a balloon, the ...full speed,

### ...RSEMANSHIP,

...young American, only 12 years ...he will go through a variety of ...feats, such as leaping whips, ...rters, &c. and conclude by ... a summerset from the horse ...r full speed. The whole to ... with

### ...e Hunted Tailor,

...Button's unfortunate journey to ...—Billy Button, Doolittle— ...Prosser.

...open at 7 o'clock, P. M.—Per-... to commence at half past 7, ... Tickets to be had at the Bar ...—Box 50 cents—Pit 25 ... Children half price.

...king allowed in the Circus.

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...of Probate held at Windham. ...for the District of Wind-... the 15th day of August 1825. ...JONAH, LINCOLN Esq. Judge ...months are hereby limited ...the first publication of this ...the Creditors to the Estate of ...JOSEPH LEACH, ...ebanon, in said District, decea-... ...hibit their several claims to De-... and Henry Williams, of said ...Administrators on the goods & ... said deceased, or be debarred a ... according to law. And the ...nistrators are to publish a copy ...r in the Norwich Courier, & ... true copy in some public place ...town of Lebanon, on or before ...day of August 1825.

...J. BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

...going is a true copy, examin... ...BALDWIN Jr. Clerk. 3w20—

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...Court of Probate for the Dis-... of Norwich hath limited and ...six months from the first publi-... of this, for the creditors to the es-...mes Williams, late of Norwich, ...who lately died a seaman on ...e U States Frigate Constitu-... ...exhibit their several claims to ...riber, the Administrator upon ...and estate of said deceased, or ...barred a recovery thereof accord-...law.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

...ich, Augu... 15th. 1825. 3w20—

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### DYE-S...FFS.

...ces Bengal Indigo, of very ... ...

...Sola... ...

...kets ... ...natto, ...r sale by ...S. BREED.

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## Saxony Sheep

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIAS SHARP.

Windham, August 15th, 1825. 6w20

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## The Vertical Spinner,

FOR spinning Wool and Cotton from the roll, has been in use in the western part of this State some years, and is highly recommended by those who have used it—the following facts may be relied upon: 1st, a person may easily learn to use this machine, and when sufficiently acquainted with the operation can spin from five to ten run of yarn a day. 2d, the expense of one does not exceed 20 dollars, which will be saved in spinning 125 lbs. of wool. There are two of these Spinners in the county of Windham in operation, one at the house of Eleazer Williams in Killingly, and one at the house of Matthew Reed in Ashford, where those who wish to avail themselves of this valuable Machine, are invited to call.

*RECOMMENDATION.*

We the subscribers, having seen the *Vertical Spinner*, or Spinning Machine, exhibited in the city of New-Haven, by Mr. John West, from Catskill, State of New-York, during the Session of the Assembly, May 1824, and having seen it in frequent operation; with a view to inspire confidence in this valuable labor-saving Machine, do certify that it is simple in its principles, and durable in its construction, and that any person may easily learn to use it after a few hours' practice; the quality of the yarn is varied, at pleasure, (by a moment's attention to the machine,) from coarse to fine, and the twist and texture are more uniform and perfect than they can be rendered by hand.

We believe that three-fourths of the time and labor required by the common Spinning Wheel, are saved by this Machine; we do cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public.

*Benjamin Douglass, Asa S. Brewster, Jared Lewis, Jacob Ogden, Joshua Atwater, Benjamin Page, Joel Perry, Samuel Green, Abner Reed.*

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THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

N. B. The subscriber expecting to be absent, has appointed George Hill, Esq. his Attorney, to whom claims against the estate of his grandfather, Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, may be exhibited for settlement.

GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

Norwich, August 17th, 1825. 3w20

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 13th day of August, A. D.* 1825.—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. NATHAN BURGES,*

late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Burges or to John Dunlap Esq. Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 17th day of August 1825.

Attest J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, Examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

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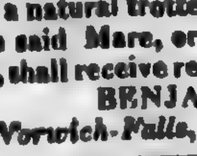
## STRAYED,



FROM the subscriber on the 22d ult a dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, switch tail and a natural trotter. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information of her, shall receive reasonable recompense.

BENJAMIN RIDER, Jr.

*Norwich-Falls, Aug. 2, 1825.* 18—

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## NOTICE.

ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap, by

G. Buckingham.

*Norwich Landing, August 2d, 1825.*

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A few barrels Worcester

## Double Ale,

For sale by T. ROBINSON.

Aug. 15. 20—

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## WANTED,

A GOOD journeyman at the Cabinet Making business, for which liberal wages will be given.

ALVAN CHILD.

Woodstock, August 15th, 1825. 4w20

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MONEY,

In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*

FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

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Just received at the

## "Blue Store,"

SHETUCKET STREET,

a handsome assortment of Shaded

## Battiste,

For Ladies' Dresses.

—ALSO—

A GREAT VARIETY OF

*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*

Which are offered very low

*Norwich, July 6, 1825.* 16—

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Washington and Warren, Plattsburgh and other uncurrent Money taken at par for

## TICKETS

AT

## L'HOMMEDIEU'S

LOTTERY OFFICE, NORWICH.

August 16. 20—

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## *Clay's Stomach Bitters.*

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtures. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defedations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly44—

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## HITCHCOCK'S

*NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,*

(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Fallen ... ...

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*

when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvestor Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshier; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfy414—

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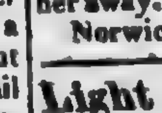
## Came into the en-



closure of the subscriber, on the 22d ult. a light red Cow, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take her away.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

Norwich, August 4th, 1825. 19—

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## Light Artillery Uniform.

FOR SALE,

1 Military Coat,

2 Swords,

3 Sword Belts,

3 Plumes,

2 Military Caps suitable for Light Artillery by

DANIEL LATHROP.

*Norwich, August 3d, 1825.* 19—

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## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich. Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

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## Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months.

Joseph Perkins.

July 26, 1825. tf17—

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## REFLECTOR.

FROM PUTNAM'S SERMON.

Nearly six thousand years have passed away since the sentence of death was pronounced against man by the voice of God. From the moment that awful voice was heard, the king of terrors has reigned in triumph over all the millions of our race. Time has ever been moved onward with a rapid flight; and in its course many years and centuries of years have begun and ended; and the spirits of the generations that have lived, are gone into eternity; and the bodies, which they inhabited, are not distinguishable from the dust of the earth. They have perished from the sight of men. Their ashes have floated on the light breeze. Their forms have mouldered away in the deep grave, or lie concealed in the dark tomb. Many great and powerful nations have arisen; and under the hand of skill and industry many strong and proud and splendid cities have been founded; but death has passed over them—he has breathed upon them;—and they have vanished. They have withered from existence. The places which knew them, shall know them no more. Many sons of royalty, many heroes and statesmen and orators, have lived whose names and deeds historians have recorded and poets sung; but they have all departed into the invisible world. The kingly crown, the sceptre of empire, the sword of conquest, the wreath of victory, deep insight into national and political concerns, strong powers of intellect, the charm of eloquence, and high and daring flights of imagination—have not been able to retard the approach nor resist the power of the king of terrors. They are fallen in his cold embrace. And if the names of those, who have borne such honors and reapt such earthly glory, have not utterly perished; the little spot where their dust lies is forgotten and unknown. The howling winds sweep over it—the soft zephyrs whisper around it—or it is hidden by the dark waves of the ocean.

Of such triumphs as these death may well be proud. He may well exult, when kings and conquerers and mighty men, and men of bold and lofty thought shrink at his approach, and wither beneath his touch. But there are scenes on earth beside those of greatness and magnificence and power. There are scenes of loveliness, tranquility, and happiness. There are scenes where the voice of friendship is heard, and its sacred influence is felt. There are domestic circles, where love is a welcome guest; and those that live and breathe beneath the same roof, are bound to each other by the strongest and holiest ties.—Husbands and wives are ardently and sweetly affectionate towards each other and to their children—and their children towards them and to one another. These are among the brightest and most blissful scenes, which earth affords. But death is still insatiable. Ghastly, & dreadful in his own form, there is nothing comely or pleasant or beautiful that can charm him. The voice of friendship is hushed at his approach. The strongest and holiest ties are severed by his breath. The spot over which he spreads his wing, however lovely or ... Wherever his hand is laid, the smile of love and joy is exchanged for ... of soul and the down cast look of sorrow.

The mass of human misery, which death has caused in the world since the race of man was doomed to return to dust, is immeasurably great. He has dissolved the most tender and sacred relations. He has severed the closest and most endearing ties. Is death, then, the supreme sovereign and tyrant over mankind? or is he only an instrument in the hands of a higher Ruler?—a more august Power? Death is but an instrument. He reigns over our race by the appointment of Heaven. It was God who said to man—"*Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.*" God turneth man to destruction, and carrieth him away as with a flood. He destroyeth the hope of man. He prevaileth forever against him; and he passeth away.—Unto God, the Lord, belong the issues of death. All the ravages, therefore, which death has made in the world, and all the miseries which our race has endured under his reign, have come to pass by the permission and appointment of God. What shall we say then? Is God a malignant and cruel being? Does he delight in the destruction and misery of his creatures? No. It cannot be. He is good—he is infinitely good. But there is a monster abroad in the earth more hateful and cruel and malignant than death himself—and of which death is the offspring. It is SIN.—It was by nourishing sin in his heart, that man fell from his high & happy original—brought upon himself all the woes and miseries which the blasting of bright hopes & the endurance of disease & death have ever caused in our world.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

*From Deane's New-England Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT.

This is not the mere use, and occupying of lands as the word is very improperly used, but implies such an employment of them as shall constantly render them profitable to the occupant. If lands are so inferior in their natural qualities and productiveness, as not to return to the cultivator a reasonable profit for his labor, rent and interest, it would be better to abandon them either altogether, or to bestow more labor & manure on a part of them, leaving the residue for a scanty pasture for their cattle and sheep. Perhaps the greatest error into which our farmers too often fall is the attempt to cultivate too much land even when it is good—but the error is still greater when the lands are of inferior quality. The practice of cropping their lands, till they will no longer yield sufficient to pay the expense of culture, is perhaps the source of the poverty of many farmers. Nothing can be more pernicious than the custom of exhausting lands, and then leaving them to recruit by neglect, and permitting them to bear such weeds, and exhausting plants, as any soil, however impoverished, will furnish. The European mode of fallowing, which consists of repeated turnings of the soil, enriched by the weeds, which spring up spontaneously upon the ground so abandoned is perhaps the most judicious course; but it is doubted, whether in a country like our own, in which the lands of the first quality are not yet exhausted, and are more than competent to supply all the wants of our own population, and all that other nations will take at a price, which will return the expense of labor and capital can be advantageous. It would seem, therefore, to be the evident policy of our farmers to cultivate no more land than what they can attend to thoroughly, and instead of spreading their labors over large tracts, no one acre of which on computation yields a fair remuneration for their toil and capital, that they should confine themselves to smaller portions, and cultivate these with spirit and intelligence.

To apply these general remarks, suppose a farmer, possessed of one hundred acres of sandy or gravelly land, and to own ten or twenty head of cattle. It is scarcely to be believed that on a farm of such a size, there should not be ten or fifteen acres of meadow ground, or of richer soil. If he would devote all his manure from his cattle to his best lands—if instead of reaping ten or fifteen bushels of rye, or twenty-five or thirty bushels of Indian corn to the acre, he would apply all his manure carefully preserved, and intelligently increased by all the substances, calculated to make a compost bed, to ten acres of the best part of his land, he would be able to gather one thousand bushels of potatoes, one thousand bushels of carrots, as many of Swedish turnips, and one hundred ... bushels of Indian corn on his ten ... of cultivated land. Can it be doubted ... stock would be better fed, his family ... supplied, his net income from articles ... from his farm much more increased, than if he should persevere in the old system of raising rye at the rate of fifteen or twenty, or corn at the rate of thirty-five bushels to the acre? We only ask that the experiment should be tried—but above all that the culture of roots, and the increase of manure should be attempted for only a few successive years. We have no fear that this system would be ever afterwards abandoned.

In ascertaining the composition of sterile soils with a view to their improvement, any particular ingredient which is a cause of their unproductiveness, should be particularly attended to; if possible they should be compared with fertile soils in the same neighborhood, and in similar situations. If a barren soil contains salts of iron, or any acid ... it may be improved by quick lime. If there be any excess of lime or chalky matter, sand or clay should be applied. Where there is too much sand—clay, marle, or vegetable matter is required. Peat makes a good manure for a sandy soil. The improvement of peats, bogs, or marsh lands must be commenced by draining.

The materials necessary for the purpose of improving soils are seldom far distant: sand is generally found beneath clay, and clay often beneath sand. Peat and bog earth are commonly to be obtained in the neighborhood of gravel and sand.

Swamp land, after being drained, may often be improved by quick lime, which is sometimes better than paring and burning, as by the latter process much vegetable matter, capable of being converted into manure is dissipated and lost.

I would exhort farmers to consider that the cost of raising a poor crop, one time with another, is nearly as much as that of raising a large one. There is the ... expended in fencing—the same tax ... quantity of seed sown—the ... expended in ploughing, as rich ... much more easily than poor, ... the extra number of ploughings ... of til... ... taken in thrashing. ... these things is enough to convince any one of the great importance of endeavoring to improve crops by a more spirited & rational husbandry.

If a farmer think he cannot afford to lay out a farthing more on the tillage of an acre, than he has been accustomed to do, let him be entreated to save a little in fencing, and so enable himself to do it, leaving out some of his lands that bring little or no profit, and pay taxes for a less quantity of land in tillage; or let him turn some of his tillage land to grass; and lay out the same quantities of labor and manure on a third less land in tillage. Lands in tillage might thus be made profitable; and more so than many are ready to imagine.

It has often been observed, that those farmers in this country who have the fewest acres, commonly get the best living from their farms. It is doubtless, because their lands are under better cultivation. And some have taken occasion to remark, that our farmers are ruined by the great plenty of land in their possession. Though this remark is just I can see no reason why it should continue to be so, any more than that being rich should necessarily make a man poor. What need has that man who possesses 300 acres, to destroy the wood, or clear the land, as they call it, any faster than he can make use of the soil to the best advantage? What need has he to be at the expense of enclosing more than his neighbor does, who has only one hundred acres, while he has no more ability or occasion for doing it? Or to pay taxes for more acres in grass or tillage? It is a foolish and ruinating ambition in any one, to desire to have a wide farm, that he may appear to be rich, when he is able to give it only a partial and slovenly culture.

If such improvements as are possible, and even easy, were made in the husbandry of this country, many and great advantages would be found to arise. As twice the number of people might be supported on the same quantity of land, all our farming towns would become twice as populous as they are likely to be in the present state of husbandry.—There would be, in general, but half the distance to travel to visit our friends and acquaintance. Friends might oftener see, and converse with each other.

Half the labor would be saved in carrying corn to mill, and produce to market; half the journeying saved in attending courts; and half the expense in supporting government, and in making and reparing roads; half the distance saved, in going to the smith, the weaver, clothier, &c.; half the distance saved in going to public worship, and most other meetings; for where steeples are four miles apart, they would be only two or three.—Much time, expense, and labor would on these accounts be saved; and civilization, with all the social virtues, would, perhaps, be proportionably promoted and increased.

Nothing is wanting to produce these, and other agreeable effects, but a better knowledge of, and closer attention to, matters of husbandry with their necessary consequences, which would be a more perfect culture, a judicious choice of crops, and change of seeds, and making every advantage of manures.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The glorious uncertainty of Lotteries.*

A great rush was made at the Lottery Offices on Saturday last, to ascertain the fate of tickets in the Grand State Lottery of Rhode-Island, the news of the drawing of which was expected at 4 o'clock P. M. by express.—Men, women and children, of all ages and sizes, were seen waiting on the tip-toe of anxious expectation, the arrival of the messenger, who was to announce to them the agreeable intelligence of their having drawn a prize, or the particularly disagreeable intelligence of their having drawn a blank. He arrives—what are the No's ... ... ... it?—are questions which follow each other in such quick succession, that the ... vender stands amazed, and can only ... "22, 25, 26, blank"—"23, 3, 24, a prize ... dollars." Had the inimitable Hogarth witnessed the variations of the countenances of the adventurers in lotteries, he could not have wished better subjects upon which to exercise his ... genius.

An old woman was noticed among the crowd, who had been employed for nearly half a century in selling nuts and apples, and such other "kick shaws" as are usually found at the tables of these ancient dames in the market. This weird sister having been employed as above stated, had assumed the same shape when standing as when sitting in her elbow chair, her elbows projecting forward, and resembling the legs of a grasshopper *couchant.* She appears entering the office, and from the previous description, we can readily imagine that her chin would form a parallelism with the top of the ... counter, consequently that her small grey eyes would reflect the eyes of the smallest ... the office. "Mister" squeaks ... weird sister with a voice that would rival Madame Cataline's in shrillness ... "you haint got the news o the drawing ... grand lottery, I think they call it, are ye ...?" "Yes, yes, ma'am we have, says the boy, (so anxious are boys to be thought of equal consequence with their masters, that they are particularly careful to use the plural *we*, upon which they are quite as careful, to place a strong emphasis) "well I've got a ticket and I am determined to have the highest prize." "What is your number marm?" says the boy, "here it is" says the apple woman, the boy takes the ticket to examine; the nut woman, twinkles her little grey eye; the boy calls out "thirty-five;" the eyes of the spectators are alternately fixed upon the waird sister and the boy. "Seventeen," shouts the boy; expectation is now at its height, as the next number should it *happen* to be twenty-eight, the ticket would be entitled to the capital prize of twenty thousand dollars. The nut woman's chin is no longer parallel with top of the counter, but peers over it; and she who had for ... appeared when walking, in a sitting ... almost erect with anxiety. "... shouts the boy, and the apple woman ... to her former humble posture, doomed to the elbow chair, for the remainder of her life to sell nuts and apples. Her ticket ... ly drawn *eight* dollars.—*Boston* ...

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*From the Philadelphia Repository.*

A JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA; OR MEMOIRS OF *Charles Coleman Sanders.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

There is no fear which acts as powerfully on the mind of man as that which bids ... guard against no determinate object of ... ... ... ... To meet it face to face ... (and ... constitutionally timid) I thought possible; but to be forever in danger, to be taken off by a bullet while I believed myself safe, to drink the draught of death when I thought myself restoring vigor to my exhausted frame, or to perish when lying defenceless and reposing in the arms of sleep—these were dangers to encounter for which all my courage was unequal, and which could only be avoided by removing from my present abode; once gone, my enemy's scheme of revenge would be relinquished; if I remained, I should one time or other, become its victim. My journey to the city was again resolved on and executed. At midnight I left my father's house, but without any intention to return; I took nothing with me except a small sum of money: I imparted my intention to no one: I may be blamed for leaving my friends thus abruptly, in anxiety and suspense respecting my fate; but I thought it wrong to alarm them, as they could not possibly remove the cause of my danger; they would have persuaded me to remain, or by their means my future residence would be discovered. *Carnell* (the being whom I believed to be my secret enemy) would pursue me, and I should be subject to incessant alarms; perhaps you may think my conclusions unwarranted: If so, remember they were the conclusions of one, who was unable, from the singularity of the case to receive advantages from the judgment of others.

I did not, however, leave my father's house without emotion, I could not deny myself the secret satisfaction of visiting every spot, which recollection made dear to my heart; the nocturnal seat was not forgotten; once more I repaired thither and seated myself in the usual place;—the night was calm and clear, not a cloud obscured the splendors of the ethereal vault of heaven, the moon was full & her beams seemed to repose on the tranquil bosom of the water; every sound was hushed save when the zephyr sighed through the foilage of the venerable oaks.—It brought to my recollection the celebrated night-piece of Homer, thus translated by Pope:—

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heav'n's clear azure casts her sacred light,
When not a breeze disturbs the blue serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellower lustre shed,
And tip with silver ev'ry mountain's head;—
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
The conscious swains, exulting in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light,

To me who was about to leave it, perhaps forever, this scene appeared unusually interesting. I knew not how long I sat occupied with various reflections, when I was roused by the sound of approaching footsteps; I started and looking round, I saw a young woman at no great distance from me; in her hand she held an open letter; her movements were irregular, she would look on the letter, and then on heaven; I watched her with attention and solicitude; the adventure was of a singular nature—this was a place not frequented by any human being except myself, at least I had not seen one here at this hour. Could she be seeking any one here? This seemed improbable, and her attention seemed wholly absorbed by the letter. Suddenly she exclaimed, I can bear this torture no longer, and rushed toward the river; I started from my seat, and flew to prevent her, I seiz-

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

of her, but she eluded my grasp, shrieked, and leaped into the water! In a moment all was again silent; to descend to the river at this spot, could not be accomplished without imminent risk; I looked down the stream, but the overhanging rocks cast a deep shade over it, and I saw her no more. Some distressing occurrence had probably overpowered her reason, and in a moment of despair & insanity she had put an end to her existence; she had chosen the hour of midnight for the purpose, when she thought the deed would be concealed from every human eye; I, however, had been a melancholy witness to the shocking catastrophe. Her friends would wonder whither she had fled, I only could tell; her corpse would be borne down the stream, should perhaps be found when corruption had [illegible] indistinguishable; conjectures [illegible] as to who it had been, and how it [illegible] there, and I alone could answer all the [illegible] questions; but should I endeavor to discover who it was, should I inform her friends what had been her fate; I should be ranked as the perpetrator of the deed; I might indeed discover the truth, but they would not believe it; I should suffer by my sincerity, I should at least be blamed for not preventing it; this I might have done, but how was I to imagine her intention? Self-destruction was a deed which I thought mankind incapable of, and when convinced of the contrary, it was too late; the deed was done; the past could not be recalled. I resolved to leave every thing to its course; no one had witnessed her end but myself, and I would for many reasons be induced to conceal it; her friends would be benefitted by this procedure, they would suppose her death, (if the intelligence of it reached them,) accidental, and be spared the dreadful certainty of its being intentionally effected.

I pursued my journey, and reached the city in safety; here new difficulties presented themselves; my object had been to offer myself as an apprentice to a watch-maker; but who would take me? I was acquainted with no human being, though surrounded by many thousands, I was unknown and unrecommended; in the mean time I might be apprehended as a thief, or confined as a vagrant or runaway; this might be prevented by a disclosure of the truth, but its concealment was necessary to my purpose; in addition to this, food was absolutely necessary and my stock of money was almost exhausted.

Those who have lived remote from cities, have not a just conception of the real necessity of money; provisions for a day, lodgings for a night, might be had in many parts of the country gratis, and would be received as the offering of hospitality, a virtue more practised in the country than in the town. The little cash I had yet remaining would not, here, purchase more food than was necessary for a single meal; the haughty independence of my spirit would not permit me to ask a favor, & my soul revolted at the thought of stealing; I shuddered when I reflected on the condition to which my imprudence had reduced me; a secret voice whispered "you have done wrong;" but to return was too late, and the evils I had fled from would again be encountered; my situation was similar to that of a man in the midst of a rapid stream; it was at least as easy to proceed as to return; my course was pointed out, and I could do nothing more than to rush on boldly to the endurance of whatever ills I was doomed to suffer.

I knocked at the door of a watch-maker in Market-street, and was soon ushered into the room where sat the master and his family in [illegible] which plainly evinced embarrassment. I told him my business, his dark unbending features, deep contracted, and penetrating eyes seemed to pierce my very soul. He asked my name, parentage, abode, &c. I told him no falsehoods, neither did I tell him the whole truth; I did not tell him my father's dislike to my pursuit; after much conversation of an uninteresting nature, he said, "your story does not seem improbable, your appearance seems to evince the truth of some parts of it, but if I take you as an apprentice, what security can you give me for your good conduct and industry." All I have to give, I replied, is the word of a man of honor, who values his word too highly to promise what he does not intend to perform. The stern, I believe, sounded strangely in his ears, indeed it was ludicrously contrasted with my homely dress and awkward appearance, and I believe he was about to refuse me, when the entrance of a young lady put an end to this interval of suspense, and created another; she cast an enquiring look upon me, I felt still more distressed, and held down my head, confused and confounded, when a sudden exclamation from her of "can it be possible?" effectually roused me, "can what be possible?" said every one in the same instant; she answered not, but hastening to me she seized my hand; I was now convinced my conjectures were right; when she spoke I thought the voice familiar to my ear, at least that I had heard it somewhere before; a sight of her features told me where, my hand trembled in hers, and I flattered myself that she was not without emotion. You have no doubt already guessed who this lady was, you will remember my adventure in the wood, when I saved her from the violence of *Carwell*. An explanation ensued, and I received the thanks of her family; my first request was granted, and I became an apprentice.

Time rolled rapidly along; my exertions pleased Mr. Barnart; my knowledge increased; my reading and conversation with man enlarged my mind, while it corrected many of my errors; my hopes of distinction were raised, I thought I saw the path of fame open and I travelled. Mean-time my leisure hours were passed in the society of the amiable Emelia Barnart, the first impressions which I had felt at the sight of her, were strengthened and confirmed; nor did I think her opinion of me unfavorable, and I believed I should have no cause to repent my journey.

But this pleasing calm, this feast on lively hopes of future prosperity, distinction and happiness, was doomed to be interrupted by an alarming circumstance: I had been sent to repair a clock at the house of a gentleman in Race-street; returning home, just as I stepped on the pavement, I saw a stage coach arrive at a neighboring house: wishing to see if any of those passengers were known to me, I stopped, and to my astonishment saw *Carwell* descend from it; a cold shuddering seized me; the sight of this being filled me with sensations of a dreadful nature; they were connected with a sense of the dangers to which I thought myself again exposed;—this man I was convinced, had sought to destroy me, and now again haunted me for the same dreadful purpose. Yet, how could he have discovered my residence? I had imparted no hints of the place of my destination on quitting my spot, to any human being; yet he was here; causes with which I was wholly unacquainted, might have induced him to visit Philadelphia; pleasure, business, for aught I know this city might be his home, yet I still labored under the conviction that I and I alone was the object of his journey, to gratify his revenge, to embrue his hands in the blood of an innocent man. And was his vengeance to be gratified only by my destruction? Was there no method of warding off the impending danger? Could I not cause him to be apprehended? I had seen him in my chamber, armed with the instruments of death, at the hour of midnight; but I was the only one; my voice alone would not condemn him, and if it would, dare I charge him with meditating a deed, of which he perhaps had never formed an idea? It was at least possible, I might be mistaken, it might have been some other, my apprehensions had probably deceived my senses; these, and many more reflections passed rapidly through my mind, but produced no other effect than to confuse it with the uncertainty of probabilities, and the horrors of apprehension.

Nothing, however, could be done; no means could be pursued, to ensure my safety, or to lull my fears. I was obliged to wait with patience the unfolding of this mystery, and prepare myself to meet with firmness whatever might happen.

(*To be continued.*)

*Respectability and High Standing.*—There scarcely exists, in the English language, two words of more variable signification. If we perceive a person who is well dressed, we say his appearance is *respectable*. Of a wealthy man we say, no matter what his vices, he is *of high standing* & great *respectability*. We say such a lawyer [illegible] possessed of *respectable* talent, although those [illegible] are used, not to further the purposes of justice and equity;—but to defend vice and iniquity by sophisticated arguments and perversion of the principles of justice.—So a merchant we say is *of high standing*, although the predominant qualities be selfishness [illegible] avarice, and his fortune have been created by his talent to impose on the credulity or ignorance of his fellows. No two words are more abused than these; and often do we hear even virtuous and good men, pronounce this or that man to be wealthy, and, consequentially, *respectable*.

Some remedy ought to be sought for the abuse of words, which, if the abuse continue, will ultimately be considered as expressions of contempt, by every moral and upright man. Virtue and knowledge alone should be held up as pre-requisites to respectability and high standing; for all must admit that the first is amiable and really to be respected and esteemed, and none can deny that the greater our true knowledge is, (it is immaterial whether that knowledge be gained from books or the contemplation of the works of the Omniscient which surrounds us,) the more apt are we to act from just principles and unerring motives; none can deny that the greater our ignorance is, the more likely it is that absurd prejudices and unjustifiable pre-possessions will preponderate over the maxims of reason and the laws of justice.

Virtue and knowledge alone can form any just—any durable, distinction between man and man. The possession of wealth is transient and uncertain, and he who to-day can draw a check for a hundred thousand, to-morrow may grovel in the dust; but he who is virtuous enjoys an internal happiness, and he who is wise possesses a treasure to which the gilded vanities of the world can bring no parallel.

*From the Portsmouth N. H. Journal.*

## "A MAP OF BUSY LIFE."

*Messrs. Printers*—

I have taken the Journal a number of years, and being one of those who wish to preserve the record of the times, I request you to consider me in future a subscriber for *two* copies, which I cannot very well afford this [illegible], I willingly incur it rather than [illegible] my neighbors of the knowledge of the day. Perhaps it may [illegible] give a slight history of my [illegible] at my door. It is curious a [illegible] thing to see with what avidivity a newspaper is sought after, and how much information is imparted to a whole neighborhood by a single sheet.

One of my good neighbors, who is highly respected for his standing in society and who deserves the liberal income he receives, and to whom I am greatly indebted for a verbal account of passing events, I feel proud in affording weekly, at so cheap a rate, an intellectual repast which is more indispensable to him than his breakfast: and what would his intelligent and amiable family do without *some* Newspaper? what sort of an appearance would his children make in the world, if they grow up without ever seeing one; Rather than *they* should live in such Goth-like ignorance, I would willingly subscribe even for a *third* copy.

After this family have completed the perusal (which they kindly give immediate attention to before breakfast on Saturday,) there were formerly about half a dozen others in waiting: this occasioned some confusion on my part, and many hard thoughts from those who were compelled to wait. To remedy this evil, I proposed that they should leave a list of their names, (some of which I should perhaps not otherwise have known,) that they might have the use of it in regular rotation. This plan succeeded so well, that till recently I have not heard any complaint. Each one, from long usage, knows [illegible] and the time occupied [illegible] the previous perusal, that [illegible] not a minute neglected till it [illegible] demand. But the neighborhood is [illegible] of the list long:—of late, [illegible] the paper arrives to him who is so unfortunate as to find his name at the foot of the list, I sometimes feel ashamed to hear his complaints,—that the paper is illegible,—that I had allowed so many names upon the list that it was an old affair before it gets round: and that as one of the original list he protested against having more than *twelve* names upon it: my only refuge to keep them in humor is, to recommend him it is his first turn next time!

Now, Sirs, in order that I may the better accommodate my kind neighbors, and give my wife & children some chance to see the news of the week, and be able to place a newspaper on file that is not *quite* illegible, I request you to send me hereafter two copies of the Journal.

*With much regard, sirs, I am in Philanthropy,*

ONE WHO LOVES TO BE NEIGHBORLY.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.

*Hurricane in the West-Indies.*

Capt. Bush, of the schr. James Monroe, arrived at Norfolk on Monday last in 9 days from Antigua—Capt. B. states that the mail boat which arrived at Antigua on the 30th July from the southward, brought accounts of a very heavy hurricane which commenced on the 25th, and had extended its ravages from Guadaloupe to Barbadoes, in the direction of which the damage done to the shipping was truly distressing—one town in Guadaloupe (Basseterre) was understood to have been entirely blown down. Beyond those points named, no injury had been received.—One English, and three or four American vessels had been driven ashore in Dominico. Antigua escaped. The weather was threatening, and the inhabitants commenced making preparations, expecting something serious, but nothing occurred further than the upsetting of one or two open boats—their crews, however, (blacks) were drowned.

In addition to the above, we learn by the French ship L'Eclair, from St. Pierre, Mart. that the gale commenced there on the 26th ult. at 7 P. M. and continued till half past next morning. The wind was from S. W. to S. and blew with the greatest violence about 9 in the evening from the South. No English vessels were lost; three American vessels were driven ashore and went to pieces. The plantations in that neighborhood were not much injured.

Information from Guadaloupe, stated that great injury was done at Basseterre, which was nearly demolished—all the government buildings were blown down, nearly *eight hundred persons* perished, and the plantations much injured.

At Point Petre, several American vessels and French coasters were driven ashore, and suffered more or less damage.

At Rossaux, (Dominico) all the vessels were lost. At Barbados and St. Lucca, the shipping sustained considerable injury.

ST. JOHNS, ANTIGUA, JULY 29.

The threatening appearance of the weather last Tuesday morning, put the inhabitants of St. Johns on the alert; the drumming of hammers was heard throughout the town during the forenoon, and every preparation was made for the anticipated hurricane; fortunately, however, we have been hitherto spared from that awful visitation. Some few boats were upset in the Bay.

The brig Ann, Storer, from New-Haven bound to Grenada, with provisions and a deck load of stock, was towed into this port last evening by the Droger Jane. A gentleman passenger informs us, that on Tuesday last, about 40 miles S. E. of Guadaloupe, the vessel encountered a heavy gale from the N. E. which suddenly shifting to the S. S. E. laid her on her beam ends. In this dreadful moment, hanging on the brink of eternity, expecting the next wave to ingulf them, the captain evinced his self-command and intrepidity, seizing a hatchet, he sprang to the chains, & severed the lanyards of the shrouds, when the mast went over the side, and she fortunately righted. The passengers, of whom there were three gentlemen belonging to Grenada, express themselves, in the most flattering terms of the conduct of the Captain, to which, through divine permission, they attribute the preservaton of their lives.

*Trans-atlantic Steam Navigation.*—A Joint Stock Company is now forming for establishing a regular communication by steam vessels between Europe and America. The objects contemplated by this company, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is to be the President, and several Naval Officers of Distinction, as well as Members of Parliament, and rich capitalists, are to be directors, are to establish lines of steam vessels to communicate from the United Kingdom to North America, the West Indies, and the New States of South America. It is proposed that a vessel should proceed from the Thames, touching at the intermediate ports, to the most prominent point of the British Isles upon the Atlantic, viz: the port of Valentia, in the South-west of Ireland, a harbor possessing acknowledged natural advantages, free from all port charges.

From thence, one steam vessel of a large class, with machinery and fuel adequate to cross the ocean, will proceed once a fortnight to Halifax in Nova Scotia and to New York; and a second, of similar power, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, will proceed every month by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be readily formed. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress, in contemplation of the present plan, and which will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America. The passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out; to New York, 15 to 17; to Jamaica by the Leeward Islands, 21 to 24; and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in two days. On the return voyages in each case, the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevailing winds and currents. The capital 600 000*l* to be divided into 6000 shares of 100*l* each.—*Lon. Pap.*

## GREAT PROJECT IN EGYPT.

It is stated in a late French paper, under the head of Alexandria, (Egypt,) May 1st, that the great demand for Indigo from foreign countries, has induced the Viceroy to order the cultivation of this plant in several of the provinces to the eastward of Cairo.—The Viceroy has also ordered the construction of a new Canal which will cross Caire and extend more than 30 miles into the Serkani. To execute this great work, thirty millions of taleri, (180 millions of francs,) and four years labor will be necessary. Three thousand houses in this city will be demolished. The owners of these houses will receive an indemnity in lands, with the obligation to plant them with indigo.—More than 50,000 men will labor day & night [illegible] the Canal, which will convey a great quantity of water into the provinces beyond [illegible].—*N. York Mer. Advertiser.*

HALIFAX, N. S. AUG. 5.

*Great Fish.*—On Friday morning last, a large fish having got entangled in the nets of Mr. Bazely and some other fishermen, who, after much floundering and dashing about, hauled to the shore; where, his tail being cut, he was incapacitated from doing further mischief.—The immense size, upwards of 32 feet in length and breadth proportionate, induced a supposition that it belonged to the whale tribe; but having been towed up to the town and examined, it was ascertained to be a cartilaginous animal, well known in Great Britain by the name of the "*Basking Shark*," of which a short description is given in the following sketch:—

Shark, or Squalus, L. genus of fish, comprehending 32 species, of which the following are the most remarkable:

The Maximus, Basking Shark, abounds in the Irish Channel, and on the Western Coast of Scotland, it is of prodigious size, measuring sometimes 27 feet and upwards in length; it has been observed to derive great pleasure from basking on the surface of the ocean, during the heat of the day. Its liver is valuable on account of the great quantity of oil which it contains. those of the large kind yielding upon an average eight barrels each. The catching of the basking shark, and melting down its liver, afford employment to many industrious families:—the oil thus procured, is not only pure, sweet, and fit for lamps, but is also much used externally for relieving bruises, burns, and rheumatic pains.

Carcharias, Great White Shark, or Raquin, is the most formidable and destructive enemy of the mariner. It sometimes infests the British seas, but generally those of hot climates, where it grows to the length of thirty feet, & weighs from 3 to 4,000 lbs. According to Funke, however, its weight occasionally amounts to 10,000 lbs. and the fish measures 10 feet in circumference. An entire horse has been found in the stomach of this monster. And as it is probable, from the large teeth (glossopetræ) sometimes dug out of the earth, that the Raquin, in former ages, must have been a still more bulky creature; naturalists have conjectured that such a fish, and not a whale, swallowed Jonah. The Great White Shark is particularly dangerous to swimmers, who have often lost one or more limbs, and not unfrequently been devoured entire. This fish is principally valued for its oil; as its flesh, though eaten in Norway and Ireland, is extremely rank and coarse.

It has been stated in some of the newspapers on the borders of Connecticut river, that the Engineers employed by the Government of the United States to examine the state of that river, and the practicability of removing the obstructions to its navigation, are of opinion that the object may be accomplished, and at as moderate an expense at least, as has been supposed necessary. This is a subject of great importance not merely to the inhabitants who reside in the fertile country that lies upon both sides of that fine river, but to this city. If the navigation of Connecticut river can be opened for steam tow-boats above Hartford, in Connecticut, through Massachusetts, and the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont, all the produce of as fine a tract of country as there is in the U. States will immediately find its way to this market. For a distance of probably twenty or thirty miles on each side, it may almost certainly be expected, that transportation will be down the river to Long-Island Sound, and thence direct to New-York. This city is almost as naturally the market for the country on Connecticut river, as it is for that on the North river; and if this great object can be accomplished, it will almost as certainly prove to be in fact so.

Having travelled, in the early part of the present season, up the river for a considerable distance, we had an opportunity to hear much conversation from many, respectable individuals, living near its banks, and to ascertain from them the state of public feeling and public opinion regarding this subject; & we do not recollect to have heard a dissenting voice regarding its practicability, or its importance. We are well persuaded that it is the general wish of the men of business, farmers, merchants, and others, that the obstructions may be removed, and the intercourse opened, and rendered easy with New-York; and that they are ready to make great exertions for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

We recommend this subject to the consideration of our mercantile friends in the city, as one in which they have an important interest, being fully convinced that, if it shall be undertaken in earnest, they will find it worth their particular attention.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, AUG. 13.

Major T. P. Andrews arrived in this city on Saturday, from his special mission to Georgia. The Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer says, after stating that Major Andrews had passed through that town. "We learned from him, that previous to his departure from Milledgeville, he reinstated Colonel Crowell, the Indian Agent, in the office from which he had been suspended, the evidence produced not sustaining any of the charges brought against him, but making his good conduct, as Agent, apparent.—*Nat. Journal.*

The trial of Com. Porter, which has occupied one month, has closed, and the decision of the Court Martial is referred to the President, for his approval or rejection. The result of the trial will remain a secret until promulgated by the President.

On the 15th inst. the trial of Lieut. E. B. Whitlock came on, for neglect of duty when on board the schr. Jackall, on the West India station, in pursuit of pirates, in 1823. The specifications are for sleeping at four different times, when on his post charged with the watch. Once during his watch, the schooner was in great danger on account of rocks, on the coast of Cuba; and at another time she was in danger while at anchor on a reef in the Gulf of Florida. He was warned of the necessity of keeping "a good look out." The articles of war make this offence punishable with death, or any lighter infliction the Court may deem proper.

Com. Stewart, who is now waiting for trial, is charged with having neglected the public service while employing his ship in transporting specie for foreign merchants, from one port to another in South America, and receiving compensation for this service for his individual benefit.—*N. Haven Register.*

## COTTON.

An Alabama paper states, that from present appearances, the growing crop of cotton must very considerably exceed the last. Induced by the enormous rise, the planters had generally put in requisition all their means to extend the cultivation of this staple, nearly to the exclusion of all other produce; and from the best information from the interior of the state, as well as the adjoining counties in Mississippi, the crops were at least as promising as usual. But as the period which is considered the most critical, and sometimes proves the most destructive to cotton, was not yet past, there might possibly be a material change in the prospects.

## MORE MURDER.

The Chillicothe Times of August 3d says,—"We learn from the Castigator, printed at Ripley, Ohio, that Mr. Roswell, son-in-law of Gov. Desha, of Ken. arrived at that place on the 21st ult. and was the next morning arrested and conveyed to Maysville on a charge of an attempt to murder Mr. Clark, of Fleming county, Ky. Since his apprehension, it is reported that Mr. C. has died of his wounds. Should this be the fact, the prisoner will probably meet with less of the "law's delay" than has been experienced by his brother-in-law, the murderer of the lamented FRANCIS BAKER, as Mr. Clarks connexions are said to be wealthy and influential.

*Conn. Journal.*

*From the Boston Weekly Messenger.*

MR. HALE—Noticing in your paper of yesterday, that the little town of Madbury could boast of as great a man as any now living in New-England, Mr. Tibbets, weighing four hundred and thirty-five pounds, I would inform you, that Captain William Damrell, of Portsmouth, master of the schooner Lydia, now lying at Central wharf, weighed, a short time since, four hundred & fifty-seven pounds, being twenty-two pounds more than Mr. Tibbets. He is 35 years of age.

*Friday, Aug. 12, 1825.*

## PORTABLE FURNACES.

These constitute the most convenient and economical improvement in house keeping, especially in the department of the kitchen, that has yet been introduced among us. Just about the size of a common water pail, made of clay well baked, and strengthened by light hoops of iron, supplied with a small grate near the bottom, and fitted with a hall, a handful or two of coals will boil the tea kettle, broil the steak, stew the currants, bake the biscuit, or do any thing, in short, in the cooking way that requires the agency of fire. The little furnace itself can be placed anywhere, in the fire place, out of the room, in the yard, wherever convenience may require; and instead of making a whole house, or even one room uncomfortable, by diffusing its heat where it is not wanted, it applies its heat to the precise point where it is needed, and no where else—like a close reasoner, who reaches his conclusion without travelling out of the record, or oppressing his hearers with superfluous matter.—This furnace is remarkably well adapted to use among the poor; indeed, to them it may be considered a great benefaction, it so economises fuel, and augments to them the comfort of warm food. It seems also, to be just the thing for sloops and canal boats, it is so small and so safe.—*Troy Sentinel*

*From the Stonington Yankee.*

## CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF STONINGTON.

This event was celebrated in this borough, on the 10th inst. with more than usual display. The dawn was announced by a merry peal from the bells; and at sun-rise, one of our veteran 18 pounders, in a voice of thunder, proclaimed to the surrounding country the return of an interesting anniversary.—The national flag—the identical flag that waved in triumph during the attack—was seen, perforated by many a British shot, on the same spot where it appeared eleven years before. The "star-spangled banner" was likewise displayed from several other prominent situations in the village. Our neighbors from the adjacent towns, roused from their slumbers by the thundering of the 18 pounder, were thus early reminded of the events of by past times, and called to sympathize in the rejoicings of their fellow citizens who had consecrated a day of thanksgiving for a hard-earned victory; so that our streets were soon thronged with the hardy yeomanry of the vicinity.

Just at 11 o'clock, as the procession was about forming, the Steam-Boat Fanny, Capt. Davison, from Norwich and New-London, was discovered entering the harbor, crowded with passengers. The appearance of this boat was in a high degree elegant. She was handsomely decorated with flags, and an excellent band of martial music, stationed on her promenade, playing good old *Yankee-Doodle*, added not a little to the effect which her appearance produced on hundreds of admiring spectators. She came up to the wharf in fine style, and landed about 150 passengers.

A procession was then formed in front of the Borough Hotel, under the direction of Capts. C. H. Smith and J. W. Stanton, and Lieut. T. Ash, Jun. Marshals of the day, and proceeded to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, under a salute of thirteen guns, from the U. S. Arsenal. Capt. Hallam's company of Juvenile Artillery made an uncommon fine appearance, and tended not a little to grace the procession. The several military officers of the vicinity, also appeared in full dress, and occupied a conspicuous station in the line.

The services in the church commenced with singing a Revolutionary Ode, to the tune of *Bunker-Hill*. A prayer followed, from the Rev. Mr. Perry. Com. Hardy's communication, demanding a surrender of the place, was then read by the Rev. Mr. Hart who delivered a handsome oration. The Rev. Mr. Smith concluded the services by a prayer.

The procession was then again formed under the direction of the Marshals, and proceeded to the Battery—the scene of the conflict—where the music gave three cheers.—The procession then returned to the Hotel, where Maj. Babcock had prepared a sumptuous dinner. Capt. E. Fanning presided at the table, assisted by E. Foxon, and G. Hubbard, Esqs. as Vice-Presidents. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of cannon:

1. *The day we celebrate*—A practical demonstration of the effective valor and prowess of freemen.

2. *The Volunteers*—Fired with their country's glory, they taught *Despotism* that flight was safety.

3. *Our Country*—The pre-eminence of free government exemplified, by all the attributes which can win the affection of its citizens, and command the admiration of the world.

4. *State of Connecticut*—May virtue and union be the basis of its patriotism, and the tree of Liberty ever flourish, cherished by its congenial soil.

5. *The President of the United States*—May the sagacity and prudence of the statesman be the stability of the government, and give dignity and splendor to the country.

6. *The Governor of Connecticut*—May the love and confidence of his fellow citizens consecrate his declining years.

7. *The memory of Washington*—The best of patriots, and most beloved of citizens.

8. *Gen. La Fayette*—Republics are not always ungrateful. When the Nation's Guest is restored to the bosom of his family, may he be renovated by the rich incense of Columbia's joys.

9. *Army and Navy*—Their best praise is in the likeness of their triumphs.

10. *The Militia*—The rallying-point of liberty and defence.

11. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The first gives health and energy, the second life and spirit, and the last best thrives when aided by both.

12. *Internal Improvement*—The proper business of America: By it the desert puts on beauty and loveliness.

13. *The Fair Sex*—The comfort of our cares, and the nest of our enjoyments.

*From the Boston Statesman, Aug. 20.*

## MORE INDIAN TREATIES.

We learn from a St. Louis paper that U. S. Commissioners, accompanied by a Military Expedition under Gen. Atkinson, are penetrating the western wilderness for the purpose of treating with the Indians of Upper Missouri. The Expedition arrived on the 9th June, all well, at the Poncas Village, a distance of about 480 miles from the point of departure, and was expected to reach the mouth of the Yellow Stone about the 15th of August; beyond which, it is supposed, they will not be able to go far enough the present season to collect the Black Feet Indians, who live upwards of 700 miles beyond this point, on the waters of Maria's River, and about fifty miles north of the great falls of the Missouri. This circumstance, connected with the limited time of the Commissioners, and the fears those Indians entertain of punishment for the late murder of part of the Missouri Fur Company, will probably defeat one object of the expedition. The following extract of a letter written by Gen. Atkinson on the 23d June, will explain the degree of success which has awarded the efforts of the Commissioners. "Yesterday we concluded treaties with the Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonas tribes of the Sioux Nation—they all appear to be well disposed. At 10 o'clock this morning, we shall move forward, with a view, in some five days, to meet the Saone and Ogalallas tribes of Sioux, at the mouth of the Little Missouri River, 100 miles above this place. Thence, we shall proceed to the Aricaras Village, where, together with the Arikaras, [illegible] meeting the Cheyennes, whom [illegible] express to, with as little [illegible] fact. The Mandans will be [illegible] of halting."

*From the Boston Centinel.*

## EUROPEAN PA[illegible]

By the Milo we have [illegible] July.

They are principally [illegible] proceedings of the British [illegible] session of which was devoted [illegible] eral interesting bills had [illegible] them for regulating the Co[illegible] course of the British Colonies [illegible] ing this act, one of the Bills [illegible] that it would place the Colonies [illegible] situation with respect to [illegible] formed parts of the [illegible]

There was nothing [illegible] of Greece.

It was mentioned, that [illegible] France, the Duke D'Angoulême [illegible] visit England. We thought [illegible] monarchies that the [illegible] throne should never leave [illegible]

The Duke of Northumberland, [illegible] nue, had arrived in England.

In a debate in the British [illegible] on the bill to increase the [illegible] gas, the Lord Chancellor [illegible] reports which stated that his [illegible] thousand pounds a year, whereas [illegible] said, that on an average it had [illegible] £16,000 a year, (about sixty [illegible] dollars;) and that in no one year [illegible] produce him so much as his pr[illegible] been as Counsel at the Bar!

The affairs of the Catholics [illegible] tinued to excite interest. The [illegible] olic Association, at a very large [illegible] voted to continue the Association [illegible] year, and to leave no measures [illegible] effect the emancipation of the [illegible] Ireland.—*id.*

*Bunker-Hill Men.*—The [illegible] soldiers who have furnished [illegible] Adjutant General that they [illegible] tle of Bunker-Hill, is 141: [illegible] the State was never better [illegible] these worthies.

It is mentioned, that Col. Stone [illegible] ing for a new edition of his [illegible] of the battle of Bunker-Hill.

It appears by the proceedings [illegible] ington Court Martial, that the [illegible] had re-organized for the trial [illegible] officer, was erroneous. The [illegible] that the next trial will be the [illegible] wart, which it is stated, will [illegible] interesting than that of Com. [illegible] now said that both Gen. Taylor [illegible] and Mr. Ingersol, of Philadelphia [illegible] sel for Com. Stewart.—*Boston C[illegible]*

Gov. TROUP. It is very evident [illegible] *style* of the last letters from Gov. [illegible] Gen. Gaines, that he is desirous [illegible] He seems to be a convert to the [illegible] "the better part of valour is discretion" [illegible] that it is more likely that his men [illegible] obey his command to "*Order Rest*," than to "stand to your arms" [illegible] has any difficulty in ascertaining the best method of "backing out" [illegible] *the Records.*" Precedent will [illegible]

*From the Westchester, Pa. Village [illegible]*

On Saturday night last, about [illegible] the morning, one of the lads belonging [illegible] Record-office, who was asleep [illegible] story, awoke and found himself [illegible] tree in a neighboring garden: [illegible] ly undressed, having nothing on [illegible] pantaloons. He was wholly [illegible] how or when he got there: [illegible] roost the lad scrabbled down [illegible] back to bed as fast as possible.

## RHODE-ISLAND ELECT[illegible]

The choice of Representatives [illegible] teenth Congress, in Rhode-Island, [illegible] 30th inst. The following [illegible] been nominated:—Tristram Burges, [illegible] Eddy, Dutee J. Pearce, Job Durfee, [illegible] liam Hunter, Esqrs. The canvass [illegible] tremely animated.—*Boston Centinel.*

## FIRE AT PAWTUXET.

On Thursday afternoon, between four o'clock, the Stone Factory, [illegible] Messrs. Brown and Ives, and the [illegible] athan Aborn, situate near the [illegible] fire from the friction of the picker [illegible] a short time was consumed. The [illegible] of the building was occupied by Mr. [illegible] Randall, as a grist mill, and had [illegible] stones. The factory contained 46[illegible] A small part of the machinery was [illegible] damaged state.—*Providence Gazette.*

*England and Spain.*—It has been [illegible] stated, that the new British Minister [illegible] has been directed to urge the immediate [illegible] ment of the claims, amounting to [illegible] millions of pounds sterling, which [illegible] jects held against *Spain.*—On this [illegible] the House of Commons, Mr. Canning [illegible] marked, that the government of [illegible] thrown every possible impediment in the [illegible] of settling these claims, that Great [illegible] threatened to make reprisals on Spain [illegible] jects; and that the Commission [illegible] was to bring the subject to a final adjustment.—*Boston C[illegible]*

A lad apparently about 15 years [illegible] apprentice to Mr. Dayo, a respectable [illegible] in this place was very ingeniously detected [illegible] stealing money from the drawer of his [illegible] store in this village. He had for [illegible] made it a practice to call at the [illegible] there was no one in accepting Mr. [illegible] of his clerks. He would then go [illegible] for wine, or some trifling article [illegible] store cellar, and in their absence [illegible] the article, it was suspected that he [illegible] with the change drawer. The other [illegible] Troop fastened a cord to the back [illegible] drawer, and let one end pass through [illegible] hole in the cellar. It was but a short [illegible] before the boy came in & observing [illegible] Mr. Troop in the store, called for [illegible] Mr. T. on entering the cellar, perceived [illegible] cord move caught hold of it, and [illegible] den jirk made it fast: he then ran [illegible] and found the young rogue with his [illegible] in the drawer, and he was taken. [illegible] Hal says, "in the manner."—*Schenectady [illegible]*

Allotment of Judges of the Superior Court from June, 1825 to June 1826:

*First or Summer Circuit.*

Chief Justice HOSMER, for New-Haven, Tolland Counties.

Judge PETERS, Litchfield.

—— CHAPMAN, Hartford.

—— BRAINARD, Fairfield & Middlesex.

—— BRISTOL, New-London and Windham.

*Second or Winter Circuit.*

Chief Justice HOSMER, Litchfield.

Judge PETERS, New-London & Windham.

—— CHAPMAN, Fairfield.

—— BRAINARD, Hartford and Tolland.

—— BRISTOL, N. Haven and Middlesex.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

THE COURIER.
..., Wednesday, August 24, 1825.

...Meeting.—There was a Camp Meeting during the last week, about six ... this place, which was attended by ...ands of people from this and the ...g towns. That this meeting may ...ed to the reformation of some that ...d have produced a happy effect ...oral and religious character, we ...tion to dispute. It is in itself no ... the canopy of heaven is chosen ... worship in preference to a ... hands. And we truly be... the Methodists attending this meet... impelled only by the most conscien... and a sincere desire to do good. ...k it our duty, from the little we ... and the much we have heard, to ... most decided protest against such ... and to express, plainly and sincere... we are obliged to form of them. ... to the mode of worship that we object, ... the nature of their ceremonies, nor to ... of their preaching, nor to the char... their clergymen; these are all unim...—But it is to those scenes of riot ...ery, which no exertions can pre... it is the facility thereby held out for an ... in the most injurious excesses, and ... and degrading vices; it is, in fine, ... place chosen for the worship of God ... turned into a scene of licentiousness ... as most fitted for vicious in... there are, undoubtedly, who ... most pure and pious motives, ... part, either for the gratifica... curiosity, or for an indulgence ... appetites. It cannot, and ought ...sembled that profligates of both ... to these meetings in crowds, and ... the vigilance of the most active, ... any thing rather than meetings ... good order and morality. What ... they produce we know not, but we ...oduce few of "the peaceable fruits ...eousness." It will perhaps be said, ... of a thing is no argument against ... the reply is obvious, that if the ... abuses are greater than the benefits ..., it is the best of all arguments. We ... them as they are and always have ... are not to suppose, that if the pious ...plary persons, who now attend them, ...ble to prevent the great and manifold ... which we have hinted, that they can ... purged from the base alloy which al... prevailed, and we fear always will

... hope we shall not be suspected of any ...tion in any manner to disparage or speak ...ectfully of the denomination of chris... which commonly originate these meet... For the Methodists we have the great...ard, and hesitate not to say that *that* ... [illegible] have for some years ... more towards the restraining of vice, ...ing of licentiousness, the producing a ...vance of the Sabbath and moral and ... habits among a portion of our citizens, ... all the other denominations of Christians ... place. We do believe, therefore, that ... do much more good by their regu... ...vices in their churches, and by their ...meetings, conferences, and pastoral ..., than camp-meetings can ever pro... ... we do most sincerely hope that we ... never again be called upon to lament the ... tendency of these field meetings.

CANAL.

... large and respectable meeting held at ...lyn, on the 17th day of August, 1825, ... to public notice given, to take into ...ation the subject of constructing a ... from the tide waters at Norwich, thro' ... valley of the Quinebaug river, into the ...monwealth of Massachusetts, Calvin God... was called to the Chair, and Andrew T. ... was appointed Secretary. The meet... composed of many gentlemen from the ... towns—viz. Norwich, Griswold, ...bury, Plainfield, Brooklyn, Killingly, ... Thompson, Woodstock, Sterling and ..., in the State of Connecticut—South... and Weston, in the State of Massachu... After a full discussion of the object of ...eeting, the following resolutions were ... adopted, viz:

...ed, As the sense of this meeting, that ...cable to construct a Canal from the ... of Norwich through the County ... into the State of Massachusetts.

...ed, That it is highly expedient for the ... of the eastern part of Connecticut to ...ate with the citizens of the Common... of Massachusetts, in immediately a... such measures for the survey of such ... as may be proposed.

...ed, That the Chairman designate a ...e of five, to report to this meeting ... other measures as ought to be now a...

... Chairman announced as members of ...mittee, James Woolcott, jr. William ..., Wm. Kinne, E. B. Perkins and ... Harris, Esquires.

... Committee retired and soon after made ... by their Chairman Mr. Woolcott, as ...

... a committee be chosen whose duty it ... be to appoint a President, Treasurer, ...tary, and such other officers as they may ... proper, to take measures to raise the ...ary funds to meet delegates from Mas...etts to make surveys and collect all the ...ation in their power relative to the sub... and to call another meeting when they ... be prepared to report.

...ed, To accept the report, and that said ... consist of seven.

...ed, That John Breed, Andrew Harris, ... Kinne, Smith Wilkinson, John M'Clellan, Comfort Tiffany, and Wm. C. Gilman, compose said Committee.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published the newspapers printed in Norwich and Brooklyn.

CALVIN GODDARD, *Chairman.*
ANDREW T. JUDSON, *Secretary.*

To carry into affect the object of the above meeting, the Committee were duly organized and the following officers were appointed:

Calvin Goddard, *President*—John M'Clellan, *Vice-President*—Adams White jr. *Treasurer and Secretary.*

The following persons were appointed to circulate subscription papers in their respective towns, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of surveying & ascertaining the practicability of making a Canal, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Breed, | Norwich. |
| John Johnson, | Griswold. |
| B. Mathewson, | Lisbon. |
| Solomon Paine, | Canterbury. |
| Allen Harris, | Plainfield. |
| Uriel Fuller, | Brooklyn. |
| George Danielson, | Killingly. |
| Elisha B. Perkins, | Pomfret. |
| Herbert A. Read, | Thompson. |
| Ichabod Corbin, | Woodstock. |

The New-York Daily Advertiser says, the Court Martial at Washington have found Commodore Porter guilty on both charges on which he was tried, and have sentenced him to be suspended for six months. The sentence has been approved by the President and the National Journal publishes the proceedings of the Court during the last days of its sitting, while in deliberation on the evidence and defence. All the proceedings of the Court Martial and Court of Inquiry, in relation to Commodore Porter, are soon to be printed, which, it is said, will remove many misconceptions concerning the case.

"The proceedings of the Court which are published begin with the 9th of August. On that day the Court passed a resolution declaring that they had shown the greatest indulgence to the accused, and that delays and a course of practice had been submitted to in which the Court reluctantly acquiesced.—They complain that the arguments were offered orally, and not in a state to be annexed to the record; that the defence was delivered in the same manner, and had not yet been presented in a written form, after a lapse of three days. They therefore resolved, that unless the document should be ready next day at the opening of the Court, they would proceed to judgment.

"Notice of this was sent to Commodore Porter; and the document not arriving the next day, the Court proceeded, and adjudged him guilty of the first charge, but felt itself "called upon to ascribe the conduct which it deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition to maintain the honor and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service;" and that the errors and inaccuracies pointed out in a paper annexed to the record, and marked No. 14, were not intentional. The fourth specification was considered as fully proved. The Court therefore sentenced Commodore Porter to a suspension of six months.

"On the 11th the proceedings were signed, &c. On the 12th a letter was read from the Secretary of the Navy, and a paper containing a continuation of the defence, when it was agreed that Commodore P. should be informed that the Court would receive the residue of his defence at 10 the next day. It was received at 12 o'clock; and the Court were "decidedly of opinion that these papers vary in many respects from the defence which was delivered on behalf of the accused by his Counsel," particularly the censure on the Judge Advocate, which was not in the original. It, however, contained nothing to alter the sentence."

NAVAL.

The United States sloop of war Hornet, Captain Kennedy, has arrived at Norfolk from a cruise of 13 months; last from Havana. During her cruise the crew of the Hornet have been very sickly; but four deaths however have occurred.

The United States schr. Grampus, Capt. Sloat, has also arrived at Norfolk, from a twelvemonth's cruise in the West-Indies, and last from Havana, in 9 days. The G. has not lost a man by sickness or accident since she left Norfolk on the 8th of February, 1824, with the exception of a Midshipman, acting Midshipman and Master's Mate, on the Coast of Africa, soon after sailing; nor has she had an officer or man sick during her cruise, and all have returned in good health.

The Constellation and John Adams were at Havana, last date. The Fox and Terrier at Matanzas—all well. The Spark cruising.

Mr. Vaughn, the new British Minister, arrived at Annapolis, on Friday of last week, in the British frigate Phaeton. Salutes were exchanged between her and Fort Severn. The Minister reached Washington on Monday evening. He is spoken of as a liberal and accomplished gentleman.

BOSTON SAVINGS BANK.

The Treasurer of the Boston "Institution for Savings" has made his 17th semi-annual Report of the state of the Institution, by which it appears that during the eight years of its existence, the amount of deposits has been $1,325,057, number of depositors, 8,399.—The payments of principal and interest during that time, amount to $744,718 93. The seventeenth (semi-annual) dividend amounts to $11,937 45; in addition to which, the Institution has an accumulation fund of $9,583. The present amount of Capital of the Institution is $708,888 39—about half of which is invested in various kinds of Public Stocks.

These Savings Institutions, wherever established, merit as well as receive the approbation of the community.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

*LATEST FROM KEY WEST.*

A gentleman arrived at Charleston from Key West, states that the yellow fever was prevailing at that place to an alarming extent. Out of about thirty marines left there by Com. Warrington, but three were able to perform duty, two thirds of them being dead and the remainder lying very ill. Lieut. Com. Tupper was left in a dying state. The fever was also very fatal among the sailors—the hospital being crowded with the sick, and but five or six able to do duty. Capt. James M'Intosh, the commander of the Island, was down with the fever, Sailing Master Hardy, commanding the Navy-Yard, had just recovered from a severe illness. The U. S. sloop Vagabond, under command of Midshipman Fatio, had been despatched for the purpose of endeavoring to fall in with Com. Warrington, off Havana or Matanzas, to inform him of the great mortality prevailing at Key West, and to advise with him concerning the removal of the remainder of the U. S. forces, &c. before they all fall victims to the fever.

NEW INVENTION.

The N[illegible] Gaz. of Saturday 13th inst. mentions that Capt. Henry B. Meyer, of that village, has invented an improved method of propelling vessels. "The superiority of his plan over the common paddle wheels," says the Gazette, "has been tested by careful and fair experiment, and at the most unfavorable trial, the result was 41 to 26 in favor of his machine, the same power being applied to each. What difficulties may attend the application of this plan to steam-boats and other large vessels, we cannot foresee; but the inventor thinks they will be comparatively trifling, and that at least one third of the fuel may be saved by substituting his machine for the common paddle wheel now in use in steam-boats.

*New Orleans.*—One part of the city of N. Orleans is principally inhabited by the French—another by Americans. It is proposed to petition to the legislature for the formation of two separate municipalities—one for each division of the city. We believe this proposition comes from the American population, they being in the minority and not being able to obtain a representation in the present Municipal government.

TRAVELLING.

The Montreal and Quebec papers state that the oldest inhabitants do not recollect when travelling in Canada was so general as it has been during the present summer. Almost the whole season the hotels have been crowded to excess by strangers, and in many instances travellers were obliged to seek accommodations in private families.

Governor Clinton arrived at Pittsburgh on the 3d instant, and was received with great honors. A salute of twenty-four guns was fired, and a public dinner given him the same day. The Masonic fraternity gave him a supper in the evening. A beautiful steam-boat was launched on the following day, called the Clinton. Governor C. left Pittsburgh on the 7th, and arrived at New-York on the 11th, via Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, &c. He has since proceeded to Albany.

A man named Henry Spencer Allen, is advertised in the Elizabethtown, N. J. paper, and a reward of $50 is offered for his apprehension. It seems he recently married a young lady in Essex co. and after swindling her and her family out of some hundreds of dollars, absconded, since which it has been ascertained that he has another wife or two living.

*Crimes.*—We have heard much of the immorality of manufacturers. The county of Providence, R. I. is the greatest manufacturing district in the United States, and is also very populous; but, on the 18th July, not one person, charged with the commission of a crime, was confined in the jail of that county.

*More British "free trade."*—A Halifax paper, of the 29th June, says, "It is with sincere regret we announce that the operations of our iron company are stopped, from the news having been received by the packet, that government will not sanction the act of incorporation, or allow private individuals to work their mines—the crown claiming an exclusive right to all mines and minerals here.

A Novel, called Brother Jonathan, or the New-Englanders, in three volumes, is announced in London, supposed to be from the pen of Neale, an American, the author of the libels on American writers, in Blackwood's Magazine.

The 5th anniversary and also the opening of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Middletown, will be celebrated in that city, on the 12th of September. The Superintendant invits the parents, guardians, and friends of the Cadets, and gentlemen of science and literature generally, to attend.

The stamp-duty on British and Irish newspapers during the last eleven years, have amounted to $4,582,557. Something like 29 millions of dollars.

Bolivar breakfasted on board the frigate United States, Com. Hull, on the anniversary of our independence, the ever-to-be-remembered 4th of July. He was saluted by about forty vessels lying in the harbor of Chorillos, and received on board the frigate in the most respectful manner possible: with which he expressed himself to be highly pleased.

By recent arrivals in New-York, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received London papers to 16th, Liverpool to the 16th and Paris to the 14th of July. On the week ending the 15th, the import of Cotton at Liverpool amounted to nearly thirty-six thousand bales. On the 11th, forty-nine vessels arrived mostly with cotton.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented arrivals from this country at *Liverpool*, the holders of Cotton are firm, and prices are improving. The Market for cotton at Havre also wears a better appearance.

Count Guilleminot is said to have been sent to the Morea, to open a correspondence with the Greek chiefs; and it is supposed by some that the cabinet of Russia has secretly favored their cause, and assisted them in their late successful operations against their enemies. In Spain another change is to be effected in the Ministry.

The Journal du Commerce announces, on the authority of letters from Italy, a signal victory gained by the Greeks over the three corps of the Turkish army which had advanced into the Peninsula. The first was destroyed near Ambliani, by Gen. Gouras, the Turkish chief perishing in the battle; the second is blockaded in the fortress of Salone; and the third, after a defeat, has been dispersed about Negropont. These brilliant results are attributed to the re-union of the Greeks, and the disappearance of the parties into which they were divided.

The French fleet, lately at Port au Prince and Havana, is now at Norfolk. It is said it will remain some time in the Chesapeake to avoid passing of the hurricane months in the West Indies. They saluted and were saluted from fortress Monroe. Many of the citizens of Norfolk have visited them, and been treated with the politeness that distinguishes the French nation.

Gold has been discovered in Amherst co. Virginia, in sufficient quantities to induce several gentlemen to engage in digging for the precious ore. They have obtained the assistance of an experienced miner from Europe, and their prospects are said to be favorable.

The prospects of an abundant harvest in Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, &c. which were so promising in July, we regret to learn have since disappeared, owing to the great heat and long prevalence of dry weather.

The carriage and the gold-headed cane, presented by the heirs of General Washington to Gen. La Fayette have been regained from the steam-boat in which they were sunk, and hopes are entertained that the General's trunk of valuable papers will also be found.

A Philadelphia paper says, Mr. Magee, the tall Irishman lately arrived there from Ireland, is only *seven feet four inches* in height, whereas [illegible] *nearly nine feet.*

Lieutenant Whitlock has been sentenced to suspension for two years, and Lieut. Hunter has been acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty, preferred by Com. Stewart.

LITERARY.

"*The last of the Mohegans*"—a new novel, by Cooper, is in the press of Mr. Wiley, Bookseller, of New-York.

A General Congress of Representatives from the South-American Republics, is probably now in session at Panama.

The amiable and interesting daughter of capt. Jones of the U. S. navy, *took the veil* at the *Visitation*, in Georgetown, Col. on the 15th inst. bidding "adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and the cloister."

MARRIED

In Chaplin, Mr. GORDON HYDE, of Franklyn, to Miss HUDLAH NEFF, of the former place.

DIED

In this city, on Wednesday last, Mrs. BETSEY ALLYN, aged 47 years, relict of the late Gen. Stephen B. Allyn:—On the 19th inst. CHARLES, only son of Maj. Thomas Thomas, aged 1 year.

In this city, yesterday, Mrs. SALLY SIMONS aged 65 years.

In Preston, on the 20th inst. ABBY LOISA, aged 2 years, daughter of Mr. Henry Boon.

In Plainfield, on the 10th inst. Capt. NATHAN BURGESS aged 45.

In Canterbury, Mr. JOSHUA PRINNE, aged 75.

In Scituate, GEORGE JACKSON, infant son of Mr. John L. Hughes, aged 1 year.

In Taunton, a daughter of Mr. WILLIAM REED, aged 4 years. Her clothes accidently caught fire in a wash-house, and before any one could reach her, they were burnt to a crisp. She expired in about 10 hours after the occurrence of the accident.

In Little-Compton, on the 11th inst. of the typus fever, Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR, daughter of Mr. Simeon Taylor, in the 20th year of her age.

In Dighton, Mass. on the 15th inst. JAMES, infant son of Mr. Hezekiah Anthony, of Providence, aged 17 months.

At Havana, the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Thompson, Con. seaman of the brig Antelope, of Providence.

MASONIC.

A convocation of Franklin Chapter, will be holden at their hall on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
August 24, 1825.

THE annual meeting of the "*Female Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society*," is to be holden at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
*By order of the President,*
A. H. GODDARD, Sec'y.
Aug. 23. 1w—

Union Canal Lottery
Draws in Philadelphia 7th Sept.
25,000 dollars, | 12,500 dollars,
5,660 dollars, | 5,000 dollars,
Tickets only $5—Halves $2, 50,
Quarters $1,25.
*Apply at*
BREWSTER'S
Lottery Office, Norwich.
August 24. 22—

Valuable Real Estate for sale at
AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction without reserve on Monday the 29th day of August inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the large three story dwelling-house, in Chelsea Landing, belonging to the estate of Gen. S. B. Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased—A fine situation for a gentleman of business.
ASA ROATH,
*Administrator on sd. estate.*
Norwich, Aug. 23d, 1825. 1w

Public Vendue.

ON Thursday, 1st Sept. next, at 2 o'clock P. M. will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Col. Paul Harvey, of Preston, a variety of Household Furniture, Farming Tools, &c. among which are Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Wheels, Saddle, Pillion, Waggon, Harness, Patent Wheel-Barrows, Iron Bar, one copy of the Encyclopedia and a variety of other Books.
Terms made known at the time of sale.
Preston, August 22d, 1825 1w21—

Wanted Immediately,
At the Central Factory in Plainfield, two Families, of 4 or 5 children each, of industrious habits. To whom good wages and steady employment will be given. *Enquire as above.*
Richards & Fenner.
*August 24.* 3w21—

ONLY 8 DAYS LEFT.

PRINTERS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same.
Should *any* neglect this invitation until after the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney.

GROTON HILL
CELEBRATION.

TICKETS for the entertainment at Groton on the 6th September, may be had at the public houses in New-London, Groton, Stonington and Norwich. The Committee request gentlemen who intend partaking of the entertainment on that occasion, to procure Tickets without delay, that some calculation may in season be made, as to the probable number to be provided for.
*Richard Law, James Mitchel, Noyes Barber, Eben. Wey*, Committee for the Entertainment. 1w—

Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages.
—ALSO—
A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry.
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

Notice

IS hereby given to the Stockholders in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Road, that the annual meeting of said Turnpike Co will be holden at the house of Widow Jerusha Staniford, in Windham, on the 6th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and for other business. A general attendance is requested.
ZALMON STORRS, *Secretary.*
*Mansfield, August 18, 1825.* 21

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for having Lectures delivered to the People of Color, regularly every Sabbath, at the Sabbath-School Room. Persons of all denominations, who wish to promote this object, are requested to attend.
*August 24.*

Notice.

THE members of the Hydraulic Engine Company are requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. precisely.
Aug. 24. 1825. 21—

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the 20th of September next.
JOHN H. GRACE.
*August 22, 1825.* 21—

THE annual meeting of the "Norwich Auxilliary Education Society" will be held on Saturday next, in the Conference Room, Chelsea, at 4 o'clock, P. M. *August 24, 1825.*

NEW BOOKS.
THOS. ROBINSON
HAS recently received several new Books.
T. R. has constantly for sale a large assortment of
Blank Books,
*Stationary, Fancy Articles, &c.*
August 23. 21—

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Luke Wheeler and Joseph L. Latham, under the firm of
Wheeler & Latham,
is this day dissolved.
All accounts with said firm will be settled by JOSEPH L. LATHAM.
LUKE WHEELER.
JOSEPH L. LATHAM.
*Preston, August 16, 1825.*
Business will be continued at the Store occupied by the late firm of Wheeler & Latham, by
JOSEPH L. LATHAM,
WHO WILL EXCHANGE
GROCERIES,
Dry Goods,
and all other articles found in a Country Store, for Cash or Farmers' Produce.

Paper Hangings.
THOMAS ROBINSON
HAS constantly on hand a good assortment of
*PAPER HANGINGS,*
which he offers for sale at the Manufacturer's prices.
*August 23.* 21—

600 lbs. Mayland's first quality SCOTCH SNUFF,
500 lbs Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
6 bbls. Muscovado do.
3 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
3 do. Demerara Molasses,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
*Just received and for sale very low by*
Roath & Hyde.
Aug. 24, 1825. 3w21—

Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest
*Factory prices.*
Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, &c. taken in payment.
PETER WEBB &c.
Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of
*ABIGAIL PALMER,*
late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased, to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
JOSEPH A. PALMER.
*Preston, Aug. 16, 1825.* 3w21

IN CHANCERY.
*Daniel L. Coit, &c. vs. Benj. Coit, &c.*

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.
SIMEON BALDWIN,
WM. HUNGERFORD, } *Committee.*
WM. L. STORRS,
*August 22, 1825.* 21—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1825.*
Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge.
SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order for the Creditors to the Estate of
*WILLIAM PHILLIPS,*
late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Alexander Esq. Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor, is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a like copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 10th day of August, 1825.
Attest, J. GORDON Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON Clerk. 3w21—

THE undersigned commissioners on the estate of
*Mr. JESSE BROWN,*
late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said Norwich, on the 2d Monday in November and January next, at 9 o'clk. A. M.—Six months from the 19th of July 1825, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims to said commissioners.
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Norwich, August 12, 1825. 3w21—

*MASONIC.*

A regular communication of Somerset Lodge will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Aug. 24.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

### SALE OF OLD BACHELORS.

I dreamt a dream, in the midst of my slumbers,
And as fast as I dreamt, it was coin'd into numbers—
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made
That a tax on old bachelors pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled, & said 'twere no use,
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse;—
And declared that to save their own heart's blood from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.
But the rulers determined their skill to pursue,
So they set the old bachelors up at vendue;
A crier was sent through the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow;
And to call out to all he might meet in the way,
"Ho! forty old bachelors sold here to-day."
And presently all the old maids of the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red, and pale,
Of every description all flocked to the sale.
The Auctioneer then in his labours began,
And call'd out aloud as he held up a man,
"How much for a bachelor—who wants to buy?"
In a twink, every maiden responded "I—I."
In short, at a hugely extravagant price,
The bachelors all were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maidens—some younger, some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

## MEDLEY.

### A RUNNING ACCOUNT.

"I am sorry," said a Chamberlain to a poor German Count, "to be obliged to quit your service, having been with you some years without receiving any wages."—"Well," said his Lord, "I know I am in your debt, but you should consider it is still running on."—"That I do consider," replied the Chamberlain; "but I am afraid it runs on so fast that I shall never be able to overtake it."

Frederick the Great, while reviewing his guard, happened at a time to take out his snuff box, and was tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks and said, "Please your Majesty, give me a pinch of your snuff?" The King asked what he meant by such freedom, and he replied, "In my country, Sir, when any one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much." The King laughed at the odd result of this odd custom, and presented the box, a gold one enriched with jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

About the time that Mr. Sheridan took his house in Savile-row, he happened to meet Lord Guilford in the street, to whom he mentioned his change of residence, and also stated a change in his habits. "Now, my dear lord," said Sheridan, "every thing is carried on in my house with the greatest regularity—every thing in short, goes like clock-work." "Ah," replied lord Guilford, "tick, tick, tick, I suppose?"

### A JOURNEY DOWN EAST.

We have heard of journeying through the Red Sea—dreary wanderings in interminable deserts—long travels round the world, and even of a run to Ohio through mud that covered both pony & rider up to the shirt collar; but never in our lives have we heard of any thing to match a late journey of a gentleman, whom we shall denominate Dickey Delver, down East.

Dicky was a famous well-digger somewhere in the western part of this our good State of Maine; and undertook, as he supposed, at a most advantageous bargain, to dig a well for 45 dollars. Having labored with much assiduity till he had arrived at the depth of nearly fifty feet, with a fair prospect of soon completing his job, Dicky ascended to these upper regions to look for a little *eleven o'clock*, and had but just effected his escape when, alas!—in caved the sides of his well and filled it 15 feet, with another solid mass. Dickey looked over the edge, groaned, scratched his head, and for a moment pondered in the bitterness of his heart, half murmuring out a curse on his cruel stars, for thus doubling his too heavy task; but probably never once thought of feeling grateful to a kind providence for his almost miraculous escape from instant death.—Looking around, however, he saw his coat and hat lying near the margin of the well, and a thought struck him that if he should "clear out," as the saying is, his friends and neighbors would soon discover the situation of the well, and seeing his coat & hat where he had left them when he descended, would no doubt consider him buried under the mass that had fallen, and with one consent would join to dig him out, and thus clear the well. So thought, so determined, & away goes Dickey, without coat or hat, not to another world, but to another part of this. The affair of the well's caving was soon known in the neighborhood, and as might be expected, all were soon gathered around the fearful gulf, that (as they supposed) had closed on poor Dickey with a dreadful vengeance. After the first surprise and silence were past, one and another ventured an observation upon poor Dickey's lot. "Poor man! he is no doubt dead." "How he must have felt when he saw the whole earth above falling in upon him." But it *is* all over now." The relatives seemed to be quite calm, and it was at length seriously agitated whether they should dig out the body. Some were in favor of that measure; but, by a suggestion of a relative that it was no use for he was already well buried, they finally determined to leave him to his lot and allow his bones to mingle with the gloomy depths in which they are confined. The particulars of the case soon travelled in the shape of news to the place of Dickey's retreat who was so mortified at the result that he kept himself out of hearing for half a year, being ashamed to return home. At last, he thought of an answer to inquiries which plied thickly to his ears, on his first appearance above ground;—and with that he resolved to make a venture. Dickey accordingly returned, and after a little surprise excited in his neighbors by the unexpected arrival, they began to enquire how he managed to get out, informing him of their conclusion to let him remain where he had buried himself. "Aye, aye, says Dickey, I know all that very well, for I waited till I found you had abandoned me, and then went to work myself to dig out, but missing my direction, I had rather a long job of it, and lately came out down in Somerset county;"—about fifteen miles from the starting point!

*Maine Inquirer.*


**PRINTING**
OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.



## Military Goods.

RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do. Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c &c.—for sale by

**WM. D. RIPLEY.**

*Norwich, Aug 17, 1825.* 20—

## NEW SUMMER GOODS.

### H. B. BUCKINGHAM

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

## DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantine,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
LEGHORN HATS.
*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples
*VESTINGS,*
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*
COMBS,
*Figured and plain Ribbons,*
LACES,
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcnett and Common
CAMBRICS,
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*
BROAD CLOTHS,
AND
*Cassimeres,*
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 15—

## Roath & Hyde

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Genuine Groceries,**
VIZ:

Cogniac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix, Antigua and N. E. Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior,)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS,*
*(a choice selection)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovade } SUGARS,
Java and W. I. Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch. Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayanne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } FLOUR
&c. &c.—ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.
July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

## HATS,

### Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,
and the highest price, paid for
*all kinds of Furs.*
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

THE UNITED STATES
**LITERARY GAZETTE.**

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month. Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each. It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stiched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.

*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.
Subscriptions will be received by
I. DUNHAM, *Agent.*
*Norwich, August, 1825.*

### HAS just returned from New-York with

**NEW GOODS,**

which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.
Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

## NEW-YORK Cheap Store.

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**
FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India
**DRY GOODS,**
at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store,* among which are an elegant assortment of
BOMBAZINES,
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*
FLORENCES.
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripe Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples.
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
*VESTING,*
Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze HANDKFS.
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*
FANCY RIBBONS,
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS.
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS,
Green & white Gauze, Do. Crape Lisse,
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Naukeens—Blue, Black and Green
BROAD CLOTHS,
Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
FLANNELS,
8-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*
CARPETING,
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*
RUGS,
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.

*Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825.* 15

## MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New-York, by the last boat, a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do. elegant wide & narrow Thread Laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton floor Matting first quality.

The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.
*Norwich, August 3d 1825.* 18—

## Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

GOODS,

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

*** Purchasers will do well to call July 19 16—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

ARE now opening, direct from New-York,
*Linen Satin Striped Drillings,*
Plain Brown do.
Blk. Striped Denmark Satteens,
Black & Colored Circassians & Bombazetts,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes,
BROWN COTTON, for bonnets,
Ladies' Col'd Horse-skin
GLOVES,
Satin Levantines,
Red, White, and Buff Cassimeres,
*(for military wear,)*
White Rattinett for do.
Large Ball Buttons for do.
Black and Colored Worsted Hose,
White and Colored Cotton do.
**&c. &c. &c.**
August 1, 1825. 18—

8 Cases
*Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & Fancy Calicoes, (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
**Muslin,**
(*various colors for Ladies' dresses,*)
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
LEVANTINE,
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored Italian Crape,
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
SHAWLS,
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
Handkerchiefs,
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30, 1825 9—

American Calicoes,
*SHELL COMBS, &C.*

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.
Boston made large Shell Combs,
A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c &c.
Norwich, Aug 7, 1825. 20

## 10 Chests fresh

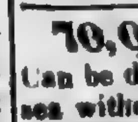
SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,
*Just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY, & Co.
Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture
**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**
from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of
**HATING FURS**
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

**10,000 Brick for sale,**
Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



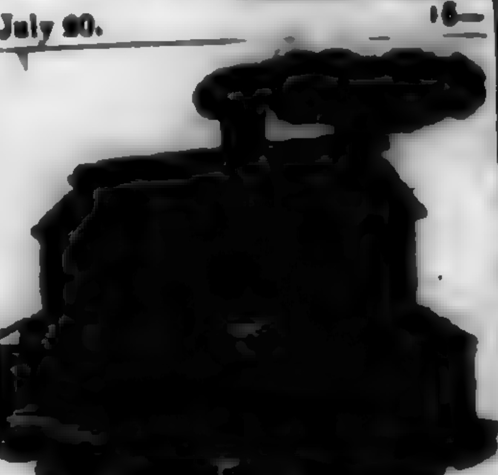
40 bbls. and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.
40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.
50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.
20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

*To Water Loom Weavers.*

LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham.

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*
*July 30, 1825.* 6w19—

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by
Erastus Coit.
July 20. 18—



**NORWICH**
*Iron Foundry.*

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*
Will execute orders for Iron Castings for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich, July 27. 17—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunelio of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate North-ampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

**THAMES BANK.**

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank, are informed that the third installment of Ten dollars per share is requested to be paid at the Banking Room in Kinney's Hotel, on or before the 26th instant.

LYMAN BREWER *Cashier.*
Norwich, August 5th, 1825. 19—


## Installation.

CHARITY LODGE will be installed at Brother Gurdon Bill's, in North Groton, on the 25th day of August instant. Form a procession at Brother Bill's, at 10 o'clock, march to the meeting-house, where an Oration will be delivered by a Brother. After the service, will return to Brother Bill's, where a dinner will be prepared. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN O. MINER,
ADAM LARRABEE,
WM. WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH TUTTLE,
JAMES MITCHELL,
NATHAN ELDRIDGE,
STEPHEN BILLINGS,
*Comm. of Arrangements.*
Groton, August 6, 1825. 3w19—


*LIME.*

40 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, for sale *very cheap,* by JOS. BREED.

H[illegible] House, Malt-House, [illegible] Wharf, and [illegible] one acre of land [illegible] Chelsea, lately occupied by C. Hind, together with every [illegible] appertaining thereto.

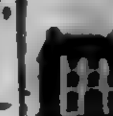
If said Brewery is [illegible] of previous to Monday, [illegible] of August, it will then [illegible] time.

—LIKEWISE—
300 Bushels Hand [illegible] a quantity of [illegible] Hogsheads, &c.
Ichabod [illegible]
Norwich, June 29th, 18[illegible]

TO LET.

A CONVENIENT [illegible] Rag-House [illegible] Street.—Apply [illegible] Mr. JACOB W. KA[illegible] Capt. BENJ. W. RO[illegible]
Norwich, June 1, 1825.

TO LET



UNTIL the 1st [illegible] 1826, the west [illegible] Bradford House, so [illegible] uated near the wharf [illegible] Chelsea. Enquire of D. LAT[illegible]
Norwich, August 16, 18[illegible]

NEW AND EXPEDIT[illegible]
**MAIL LI[illegible]**

THE United States Mail [illegible] Providence to Norwich, [illegible] neysville, Scituate, Foster, [illegible] Sterling, Plainfield, and Je[illegible] will in future be carried in a C[illegible] able to accommodate four P[illegible] Leaves Providence every Mon[illegible] nesday and Friday, at half past [illegible] P. M. and arrives at Norwich [illegible] same evening.

*RETURNING,*
Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, [illegible] day, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock [illegible] arrives at Providence at half p[illegible] same evening.

The above Line is connected [illegible] Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, [illegible] ford Mail Lines, so that passeng[illegible] take seats on either of those ro[illegible]

Books kept at *Blake's* Frankl[illegible] in Providence, and at *Kinney's* [illegible] in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*
N. MANCHESTER, }
A. FRY, } *Pro*[illegible]
*July 5, 1825.*

**NORWICH LINE**
The Superior new Steam[illegible]
**FANNY,**
*Charles Davison, Maste*[illegible]

Commenced running betwe[illegible] wich and New-York the 7th [illegible]

Leaves Norwich Sundays [illegible] days at 6 P. M. touches at [illegible] don, and arrives in New-York [illegible] lowing mornings.

*RETURNING,*
Leaves New-York Tuesdays [illegible] days at 2 o'clock P. M. and ar[illegible] Norwich early on Wednesday [illegible] urday mornings.

A New Line of Post C[illegible] are connected with this Boat [illegible] leave Norwich immediately on [illegible] val of the Boat, on Wednesday [illegible] urday mornings, and arrive in [illegible] via. Providence, early in the [illegible] of the same days.

*RETURNING,*
Leave Boston Sundays & T[illegible] at 4 A. M and arrive in Nor[illegible] Providence, in time for the boat [illegible] M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boa[illegible] superior accommodations for pa[illegible] —her Engine and Boilers are [illegible] Watt & Bolton, or low pressu[illegible] and will at all times be attende[illegible] first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to [illegible] York. $2,50.
Light Goods taken at [illegible] erate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in r[illegible] every Wednesday morning for P[illegible] Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long [illegible] Sound, &c. and if a sufficient n[illegible] ply, will leave the wharf at 10, [illegible] and return at 6, P. M. A cold [illegible] will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, [illegible] 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on [illegible] or to JOHN BREED, A[illegible]
*Norwich, June 9, 1825.*

For Albany.

THE Sloop D[illegible] Jed. Williams [illegible] will sail for New-York and Al[illegible] Friday, 8th inst. and continue [illegible] through the season—touching [illegible] port on the North River, where [illegible] or passages offer for. People [illegible] travelling to the Westward will [illegible] a pleasant and commodious way [illegible] elling, and attended with one [illegible] expense of going by land. For [illegible] or passage apply to EBEN. WI[illegible] HENRY WARD, or the Ma[illegible] board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.*

FOR NEW-YORK
The packet [illegible]

Capt. Tyler, will [illegible] this port on Thurs[illegible] inst at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] sage to New-York Two D[illegible] freight or passage apply to
WILLIS GRAY.

30 Casks Thomastown [illegible] for sale by *Willis Gray*[illegible]
Aug. 10, 1825.


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 21. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1320.


## CELEBRATION.

THE public are notified that arrangements are made for celebrating the returning anniversary of the 6th September, commemorative of the battle fought at Fort Griswold, 1781. An Oration will be delivered on Groton Heights, and other suitable exercises performed

An out-door entertainment will be provided at or near Cold Spring — Those wishing to join in the entertainment, will find an opportunity of subscribing at the Public Houses in New-London, Groton, Stonington and Preston, where subscription papers will be left until the 27th instant.

The survivors of the battle of which this celebration is commemorative, are respectfully invited to join in the celebration, and partake of the entertainment.

*Ebenezer Avery, Elijah Bailey, Noyes Barber, C. Bulkely, Elias Perkins, John P. Trott, George Hubbard, S. F. Denison, Jonathan Brewster,* Committee of Arrangements.

Groton, August 6th, 1825. 3w19

## CIRCUS.

THE Proprietors of the Circus respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that they will give an *Equestrian Exhibition*, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, August 24th and 26th, 1825, at T. Thomas' Hotel. The performance will commence with

### Galloping Vaulting,

By the whole troop, shewing every way of mounting and dismounting without the use of stirrups, the horse at full speed. —*Riding-Master*, Mr. Green.

### A GRAND ENTRY,

By a number of Horses, which will go through a variety of positions, such as lying down with their riders, sitting, &c. *Riding-Master*, Mr. Doolittle—*Clown* Prosser.

### HORSEMANSHIP

WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

By Mr. Doolittle, the Flying Horseman, who for swiftness, elegance, and perfect balance, is classed with the first horsemen in the country.

Mr. Green will introduce the famous horse Nelson, trained by himself, who will go through many pleasing feats, such as lying down, sitting up, &c.—He will partake of a collation at the table with the Clown, Prosser, leap a number of bars, and concludes with a flying leap through a Balloon.

STILL VAULTING by the whole troop

### HORSEMANSHIP,

By Mr. Green, the celebrated horseman who will perform many pleasing feats, such as leaping whips, hoops, four separate garters, a 7 feet canvass, and conclude by leaping through a balloon, the horse at full speed.

### HORSEMANSHIP.

By the young American, only 12 years of age—who will go through a variety of pleasing feats, such as leaping whips, hoops, garters, &c and conclude by throwing a summerset from the horse while under full speed. The whole to conclude with

### The Hunted Tailor,

Or Mr. Button's unfortunate journey to Branford —*Billy Button*, Doolittle—*Clown*, Prosser.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, P M —Performance to commence at half past 7, precisely. Tickets to be had at the Bar of T Thomas—Box 50 cents—Pit 2 cents—Children half price.

No smoking allowed in the Circus.

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 15th day of August 1825*
Present, JONATH. LINCOLN Esq Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of
*Mr JOSEPH LEACH,*
late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Delia Leach and Henry Williams, of said Lebanon, administrators on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, & put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of August 1825.

Attest, J. BALDWIN Jr Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. BALDWIN Jr. Clerk 3w20—

THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this, for the creditors to the estate of *Moses Williams*, late of Norwich deceased, who lately died a seaman on board the U. States Frigate Constitution, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, the Administrator upon the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Norwich, August 15th, 1825 3w20—

## DYE-STUFFS.

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas.
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto.
for sale by JOS. BREED.

## Saxony Sheep

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIAS SHARP.

Windham, August 15th, 1825. 6w20

## The Vertical Spinner,

FOR spinning Wool and Cotton from the roll, has been in use in the western part of this State some years, and is highly recommended by those who have used it—the following facts may be relied upon: 1st, a person may easily learn to use this machine, and when sufficiently acquainted with the operation can spin from five to ten run of yarn a day. 2d, the expense of one does not exceed 20 dollars, which will be saved in spinning 125 lbs of wool.—There are two of these Spinners in the county of Windham in operation, one at the house of Eleazer Williams in Killingly, and one at the house of Matthew Steed in Ashford, where those who wish to avail themselves of this valuable Machine, are invited to call.

*RECOMMENDATION.*

We the subscribers, having seen the *Vertical Spinner*, or Spinning Machine, exhibited in the city of New-Haven, by Mr. John West, from Catskill, State of New-York, during the Session of the Assembly, May 1824, and having seen it in frequent operation; with a view to inspire confidence in this valuable labor-saving Machine, do certify that it is simple in its principles, and durable in its construction, and that any person may easily learn to use it after a few hours' practice; the quality of the yarn is varied, at pleasure, (by a moment's attention to the machine,) from coarse to fine, and the twist and texture are more uniform and perfect than they can be rendered by hand

We believe that three-fourths of the time and labor required by the common Spinning Wheel, are saved by this Machine; we do cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public

*Benjamin Douglass, Asa S. Brewster, Jared Lewis, Jacob Ogden, Joshua Stevens, Benjamin Page, Joel Perry, Samuel Green, Abner Reed*

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

N. B. The subscriber expecting to be absent, has appointed George Hill, Esq his Attorney, to whom claims against the estate of his grandfather, Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, may be exhibited for settlement.

GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

Norwich, August 17th, 1825 3w20

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1825.*—Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of
*Capt. NATHAN BURGES,*
late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Burges or to John Dunlap Esq. Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 17th day of August 1825.

Attest J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy. Examined by J. GORDON Clerk.

## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 22d ult a dark brown Mare, about 14 hands high, switch tail and a natural trotter. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information of her, shall receive reasonable recompense.

BENJAMIN RIDER, Jr.

*Norwich-Falls, Aug 2, 1825* 18—

## NOTICE.

ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap by

G. Buckingham.

*Norwich Landing, August [illegible]d, 1825*

A few barrels Worcester

## Double Ale,

For sale by T. ROBINSON.
Aug 15 20—

## WANTED,

A GOOD journeyman at the Cabinet Making business, for which liberal wages will be given.

ALVAN CHILD.

Woodstock, August 15th, 1825. 4w20

MONEY,

In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer*

Just received at the
## *"Blue Store,"*

SHETUCKET STREET,
a handsome assortment of Shaded
### Battiste,
For Ladies' Dresses.
—ALSO—
A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low
*Norwich, July 6, 1825.* 16—

Washington and Warren, Plattsburgh and other uncurrent Money taken at par for

## TICKETS
AT
## L'HOMMEDIEU'S
LOTTERY OFFICE,
NORWICH.

August 16. 20—

## *Clay's Stomach Bitters,*

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defodations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowfly44—

## HITCHCOCK'S
*NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,*
(SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING)

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head-Aches, Falling Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

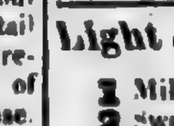
It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*
*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*
when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfy414—

## Came into the en-



closure of the subscriber, on the 22d ult a light red Cow, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take her away. SAMUEL ROGERS.

Norwich, August 4th, 1825 19—

## Light Artillery Uniform.

FOR SALE,

1 Military Coat,
2 Swords,
3 Sword Belts,
3 Plumes,
2 Military Caps suitable for Light Artillery by

DANIEL LATHROP.

*Norwich, August 3d, 1825.* 19—

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb 19, 1824* 46—

## Labourers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months

Joseph Perkins.

July 26, 1825. tf17—

## REFLECTOR.

FROM PUTNAM'S SERMON.

Nearly six thousand years have passed away since the sentence of death was pronounced against man by the voice of God. From the moment that awful voice was heard, the king of terrors has reigned in triumph over all the millions of our race. Time has ever been moved onward with a rapid flight; and in its course many years and centuries of years have begun and ended; and the spirits of the generations that have lived, are gone into eternity; and the bodies, which they inhabited are not distinguishable from the dust of the earth. They have perished from the sight of men. Their ashes have floated on the light breeze. Their forms have mouldered away in the damp grave, or lie concealed in the dark tomb. Many great and powerful nations have arisen; and under the hand of skill and industry many strong and proud and splendid cities have been founded; but death has passed over them—he has breathed upon them—and they have vanished. They have withered from existence. The places which knew them, shall know them no more. Many sons of royalty, many heroes and statesmen and orators, have lived whose names and deeds historians have recorded and poets sung; but they have all departed into the invisible world. The kingly crown, the sceptre of empire, the sword of conquest, the wreath of victory, deep insight into national and political concerns strong powers of intellect, the charm of eloquence, and high and daring flights of imagination—have not been able to retard the approach nor resist the power of the king of terrors. They are fallen in his cold embrace. And if the names of those, who have borne such honors and reapt such earthly glory, have not utterly perished; the little spot where their dust lies is forgotten and unknown. The howling winds sweep over it—the soft zephyrs whisper around it—or it is hidden by the dark waves of the ocean.

Of such triumphs as these death may well be proud. He may well exult, when kings and conquerers and mighty men, and men of bold and lofty thought shrink at his approach, and wither beneath his touch. But there are scenes on earth beside those of greatness and magnificence and power. There are scenes of loveliness, tranquility, and happiness. There are scenes where the voice of friendship is heard, and its sacred influence is felt. There are domestic circles, where love is a welcome guest; and those that live and breathe beneath the same roof, are bound to each other by the strongest and holiest ties.—Husbands and wives are ardently and sweetly affectionate towards each other and to their children—and their children towards them and to one another. These are among the brightest and most blissful scenes, which earth affords. But death is still insatiable. Ghastly & dreadful in his own form, there is nothing comely or pleasant or beautiful that can charm him. The voice of friendship is hushed at his approach. The strongest and holiest ties are dissolved by his breath. The spot over which he spreads his wing, however lovely or fruitful in bliss, is filled with the cry of desolation. Wherever his hand is felt, the smile of love and joy is exchanged for bitterness of soul and the down cast look of sorrow.

The mass of human misery, which death has caused in the world since the race of man was doomed to return to dust, is immeasurably great. He has dissolved the most tender and sacred relations. He has severed the closest and most endearing ties. Is death, then, the supreme sovereign and tyrant over mankind? or is he only an instrument in the hands of a higher Ruler?—a more august Power? Death is but an instrument. He reigns over our race by the appointment of Heaven. It was God who said to man—"*Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.*" God turneth man to destruction, and carrieth him away as with a flood. He destroyeth the hope of man. He prevaileth for ever against him; and he passeth away.—Unto God, the Lord, belong the issues of death. All the ravages, therefore, which death has made in the world, and all the miseries which our race has endured under his reign, have come to pass by the permission and appointment of God. What shall we say then? Is God a malignant and cruel being? Does he delight in the destruction and misery of his creatures? No. It cannot be. He is good—he is infinitely good. But there is a monster abroad in the earth more hateful and cruel and malignant than death himself—and of which death is the offspring. It is SIN.—It was by nourishing sin in his heart, that man fell from his high & happy original—brought upon himself all the woes and miseries which the blasting of bright hopes & the endurance of disease & death have ever caused in our world.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From Deane's New-England Farmer.*

### IMPROVEMENT.

This is not the mere use, and occupying of lands as the word is very improperly used, but implies such an employment of them as shall constantly render them profitable to the occupant. If lands are so inferior in their natural qualities and productiveness, as *not* to return to the cultivator a reasonable profit for his labor, rent and interest, it would be better to abandon them either altogether, or to bestow more labor & manure on a part of them, leaving the residue for a scanty pasture for their cattle and sheep. Perhaps the greatest error into which our farmers too often fall is the attempt to cultivate too much land even when it is good—but the error is still greater when the lands are of inferior quality. The practice of cropping their lands, till they will no longer yield sufficient to pay the expense of culture, is perhaps the source of the poverty of many farmers. Nothing can be more pernicious than the custom of exhausting lands, and then leaving them to recruit by neglect, and permitting them to bear such weeds, and exhausting plants, as any soil, however impoverished, will furnish. The European mode of fallowing, which consists of repeated turnings of the soil, enriched by the weeds, which spring up spontaneously upon the ground so abandoned is perhaps the most judicious course; but it is doubted, whether in a country like our own, to which the lands of the first quality are not yet exhausted, and are more than competent to supply all the wants of our own population, and all that other nations will take at a price, which will return the expense of labor and capital can be advantageous. It would seem, therefore, to be the evident policy of our farmers to cultivate no more land than what they can attend to thoroughly, and instead of spreading their labors over large tracts, no one acre of which on computation yields a fair remuneration for their toil and capital, that they should confine themselves to smaller portions, and cultivate these with spirit and intelligence.

To apply these general remarks, suppose a farmer, possessed of one hundred acres of sandy or gravelly land, and to own ten or twenty head of cattle. It is scarcely to be believed that on a farm of such a size, there should not be ten or fifteen acres of meadow ground, or of richer soil. If he would devote all his manure from his cattle to his best lands,—if instead of reaping ten or fifteen bushels of rye, or twenty-five or thirty bushels of Indian corn to the acre, he would apply all his manure carefully preserved, and intelligently increased by all the substances, calculated to make a compost heap, to ten acres of the best part of his land, he would be able to gather one thousand bushels of potatoes, one thousand bushels of carrots, as many of Swedish turnips, and one hundred and fifty bushels of Indian corn on his ten acres of cultivated land. Can it be doubted that his stock would be better fed, his family better supplied, his net income from articles sold from his farm much more increased, than if he should persevere in the old system of raising rye at the rate of fifteen or twenty, or corn at the rate of thirty-five bushels to the acre? We only ask that the experiment should be tried—but above all that the culture of roots, and the increase of manure should be attempted for only a few successive years. We have no fear that this system would be ever afterwards abandoned.

In ascertaining the composition of sterile soils with a view to their improvement, any particular ingredient which is a cause of their unproductiveness, should be particularly attended to; if possible they should be compared with fertile soils in the same neighborhood, and in similar situations. If a barren soil contains salts of iron, or any acid matter, it may be improved by quick lime. If there be any excess of lime or chalky matter, sand or clay should be applied. Where there is too much sand—clay, marle, or vegetable matter is required. Peat makes a good manure for a sandy soil. The improvement of peats, bogs, or marsh lands must be commenced by draining.

The materials necessary for the purpose of improving soils are seldom far distant: sand is generally found beneath clay, and clay often beneath sand. Peat and bog earth are commonly to be obtained in the neighborhood of gravel and sand.

Swamp land, after being drained, may often be improved by quick lime, which is sometimes better than paring and burning, as by the latter process much vegetable matter, capable of being converted into manure is dissipated and lost.

I would entreat farmers to consider that the cost of raising a poor crop, one time with another, is nearly as much as that of raising a large one. There is the same expended in fencing—the same tax paid—the same quantity of seed sown—the same almost expended in ploughing, as rich land ploughs so much more easily than poor, as to make up for the extra number of ploughings in a course of tillage. I may add, there is the same or more labor in thrashing. An attention to these things is enough to convince any one of the great importance of endeavoring to improve crops by a more spirited & rational husbandry.

If a farmer think he cannot afford to lay out a farthing more on the tillage of an acre, than he has been accustomed to do, let him be entreated to save a little in fencing, and to enable himself to do it, leaving out some of his lands that bring little or no profit, and pay taxes for a less quantity of land in tillage; or let him turn some of his tillage land to grass; and lay out the same quantities of labor and manure on a third less land in tillage. Land in tillage might thus be made profitable; and more so than many are ready to imagine.

It has often been observed, that those farmers in this country who have the fewest acres, commonly get the best living from their arms. It is doubtless, because their lands are under better cultivation. And some have taken occasion to remark, that our farmers are ruined by the great plenty of land in their possession. Though this remark is just I can see no reason why it should continue to be so, any more than that being rich should necessarily make a man poor. What need has that man who possesses 300 acres, to destroy the wood, or clear the land, as they call it, any faster than he can make use of the soil to the best advantage? What need has he to be at the expense of enclosing more than his neighbor does, who has only one hundred acres, while he has no more ability or occasion for doing it? Or to pay taxes for more acres in grass or tillage? It is a foolish and ruinating ambition in any one, to desire to have a wide farm, that he may appear to be rich, when he is able to give it only a partial and slovenly culture.

If such improvements as are possible, and even easy, were made in the husbandry of this country, many and great advantages would be found to arise. As twice the number of people might be supported on the same quantity of land, all our farming towns would become twice as populous as they are likely to be in the present state of husbandry.—There would be, in general, but half the distance to travel to visit our friends and acquaintance. Friends might oftener see, and converse with each other.

Half the labor would be saved in carrying corn to mill, and produce to market; half the journeying saved in attending courts; and half the expense in supporting governments and in making and repairing roads; half the distance saved, in going to the smith, the weaver, clothier, &c.; half the distance saved in going to public worship, and most other meetings; for where steeples are four miles apart, they would be only two or three.—Much time, expense, and labor would on these accounts be saved; and civilization, with all the social virtues, would, perhaps, be proportionably promoted and increased.

Nothing is wanting to produce these, and other agreeable effects, but a better knowledge of, and closer attention to, matters of husbandry with their necessary consequences, which would be a more perfect culture, a judicious choice of crops, and change of seeds, and making every advantage of manures.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The glorious uncertainty of Lotteries.*

A great rush was made at the Lottery Offices on Saturday last, to ascertain the fate of tickets in the Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island, the news of the drawing of which were expected at 4 o'clock P. M. by express.— Men, women and children, of all ages and sizes, were seen waiting on the tip-toe of anxious expectation, the arrival of the messenger, who was to announce to them the agreeable intelligence of their having drawn a prize, or the *particularly* disagreeable intelligence of their having drawn a blank. He arrives—what are the No's drawn?—who sold it?—are questions which follow each other in such quick succession, that the ticket vender stands amazed, and can only say, "22, 25, 26, blank"—"23, 3, 24, a prize of four dollars." Had the inimitable Hogarth witnessed the variations of the countenances of the adventurers in lotteries, he could not have wished better subjects upon which to exercise his masterly genius.

An old woman was noticed among the crowd, who had been employed for nearly half a century in selling nuts and apples, and such other "knick knacks" as are usually found at the tables of these ancient dames in the market. This weird sister having been employed as above stated, had assumed the same stance when standing as when sitting in her elbow chair, her elbows projecting rearward, and resembling the legs of a grasshopper, *couchant*. She appears entering the office, and from the previous description, we can readily imagine that her chin would form a parallelism with the top of the counter, consequently that her small grey eyes would reflect the eyes of the smallest boy in the office. "Mister" squeaks out the weird sister with a voice that would rival Madame Cataline's in shrillness at least, "you haint got the news o the drawing o the grand lottery, think they call it, are ye?" "Yes, yes, mam *we* have, says the boy, (so anxious are boys to be thought of equal consequence with their masters, that they are particularly careful to use the plural *we*, upon which they are quite as careful, to place a strong emphasis) "well I've got a ticket and am determined to have the highest prize." "What is your number mam?" says the boy, "here it is" says the apple woman, the boy takes the ticket to examine; the nut woman, twinkles her little grey eye; the boy calls out "thirty-five;" the eyes of the spectators are alternately fixed upon the weird sister and the boy. "Seventeen," shouts the boy; expectation is now at its height, as the next number should it *happen* to be twenty-eight, the ticket would be entitled to the capital prize of twenty thousand dollars." The nut woman's chin is no longer parallel with top of the counter, but peers over it; and she who had for years appeared when walking, in a sitting posture, is almost erect with anxiety, "twenty-one" shouts the boy, and the apple woman sunk into her former humble posture, doomed to the elbow chair, for the remainder of her life to sell nuts and apples. Her ticket had merely drawn *eight dollars.*—*Boston Patriot.*

*From the Philadelphia Repository.*

### A JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA;
or
### MEMOIRS OF
*Charles Coleman Sanders.*
(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

There is no fear which acts so powerfully on the mind of man as that which bids him guard against an [illegible] object of attempt; my death was certainly intended.—To meet it face to face in any form (though constitutionally timid) I thought possible; but to be forever in danger, to be taken off by a bullet while I believed myself safe, to drink the draught of death when I thought myself restoring vigor to my exhausted frame, or to perish when lying defenceless and reposing in the arms of sleep—these were dangers to encounter for which all my courage was unequal, and which could only be avoided by removing from my present abode; once gone, my enemy's scheme of revenge would be relinquished; if I remained, I should one time or other, become its victim. My journey to the city was again resolved on and executed. At midnight I left my father's house, but without any intention to return; I took nothing with me except a small sum of money: I imparted my intention to no one: I may be blamed for leaving my friends thus abruptly, in anxiety and suspence respecting my fate; but I thought it wrong to alarm them, as they could not possibly remove the cause of my danger; they would have persuaded me to remain, or by their means my future residence would be discovered. *Cornell* (the being whom I believed to be my secret enemy) would pursue me, and I should be subject to incessant alarms; perhaps you may think my conclusions unwarranted; if so, remember they were the conclusion of one, who was unable, from the singularity of the case to receive advantages from the judgment of others.

I did not, however, leave my father's house without emotion, I could not deny myself the secret satisfaction of visiting every spot, which recollection made dear to my heart; the nocturnal seat was not forgotten; once more I repaired thither and seated myself in the usual place;—the night was calm and clear, not a cloud obscured the splendors of the ethereal vault of heaven, the moon was full & her beams seemed to repose on the tranquil bosom of the water; every sound was hushed, save when the zephyr sighed through the foliage of the venerable oaks.—It brought to my recollection the celebrated night-piece of Homer, thus translated by Pope:—

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure casts her sacred light,
When not a breeze disturbs the blue serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellower light is shed,
And tip with silver every mountain's head.—
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
The conscious swains, exulting in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.

To me who was about to leave it, perhaps forever, this scene appeared unusually interesting; I knew not how long I sat occupied with various reflections when I was roused by the sound of approaching footsteps; I started and looking round, I saw a [illegible] at no great distance from me, in one hand she held an open letter, [illegible]

el her, but she eluded my grasp, shrieked, and leaped into the water! In a moment all was again silent; to descend to the river at this spot, could not be accomplished without imminent risk; I looked down the stream, but the overhanging rocks cast a deep shade over it, and I saw her no more. Some distressing occurrence had probably overpowered her reason, and in a moment of despair & insanity she had put an end to her existence; she had chosen the hour of midnight for the purpose, when she thought the deed would be concealed from every human eye; I, however, had been a melancholy witness to the shocking catastrophe. Her friends would wonder whither she had fled, I only could tell; her corpse would be borne down the stream, would perhaps be found when corruption had made the features indistinguishable; conjectures would be formed as to who it had been, and how it came there, and I alone could answer all these questions; but should I endeavor to discover who it was, should I inform her friends what had been her fate; I should be seized as the perpetrator of the deed; I might indeed discover the truth, but they would not believe it; I should suffer by my sincerity, I should at least be blamed for not preventing it; this I might have done, but how was I to imagine her intention? Self-destruction was a deed which I thought mankind incapable of, and when convinced of the contrary, it was too late; the deed was done; the past could not be recalled. I resolved to leave every thing to its course; no one had witnessed her end but myself, and I would for many reasons be induced to conceal it; her friends would be benefitted by this procedure, they would suppose her death, (if the intelligence of it reached them,) accidental, and be spared the dreadful certainty of its being intentionally effected.

I pursued my journey, and reached the city in safety; here new difficulties presented themselves; my object had been to offer myself as an apprentice to a watch-maker; but who would take me? I was acquainted with no human being, though surrounded by many thousands, I was unknown and unrecommended; in the mean time I might be apprehended as a thief, or confined as a vagrant or runaway; this might be prevented by a disclosure of the truth, but its concealment was necessary to my purpose; in addition to this, food was absolutely necessary and my stock of money was almost exhausted.

Those who have lived remote from cities, have not a just conception of the real necessity of money; provisions for a day, lodgings for a night, might be had in many parts of the country gratis, and would be received as the offering of hospitality, a virtue more practised in the country than in the town. The little cash I had yet remaining would not, here, purchase more food than was necessary for a single meal; the haughty independence of my spirit would not permit me to ask a favor, & my soul revolted at the thought of stealing; I shuddered when I reflected on the condition to which my imprudence had reduced me; a secret voice whispered "you have done wrong;" but to return was too late, and the evils I had fled from would again be encountered; my situation was similar to that of a man in the midst of a rapid stream; it was at least as easy to proceed as to return; my course was pointed out, and I could do nothing more than to rush on boldly to the endurance of whatever ills I was doomed to suffer.

I knocked at the door of a watch-maker in Market-street, and was soon ushered into the room, where sat the master and his family in a manner which plainly evinced embarrassment; I told him my business, his dark unprepossessing features were contracted, and his penetrating eyes seemed to pierce my very soul. He asked my name, place of abode, &c. I told him no falsehoods, neither did I tell him the whole truth; I did not tell him my father's dislike to my pursuit; after much conversation of an uninteresting nature, he said, "your story does not seem improbable, your appearance seems to evince the truth of some parts of it, but if I take you as an apprentice, what security can you give me for your good conduct and industry." All I have to give, I replied, is the word of a man of honor, who values his word too highly to promise what he does not intend to perform. The term, I believe, sounded strangely in his ears, indeed it was ludicrously contrasted with my homely dress and awkward appearance, and I believe he was about to refuse me, when the entrance of a young lady put an end to this interval of suspense, and created another; she cast an enquiring look upon me, I felt still more distressed, and held down my head, confused and confounded, when a sudden exclamation from her of "can it be possible?" effectually roused me, "can what be possible?" said every one in the same instant; she answered not, but hastening to me she seized my hand; I was now convinced my conjectures were right; when she spoke I thought the voice familiar to my ear, at least that I had heard it somewhere before; a sight of her features told me where, my hand trembled in hers, and I flattered myself that she was not without emotion. You have, no doubt, already guessed who this lady was, you will remember my adventure in the wood, when I saved her from the violence of *Carnell*. An explanation ensued, and I received the thanks of her family; my first request was granted, and I became an apprentice.

Time rolled rapidly along; my exertions pleased Mr. Barnart; my knowledge increased; my reading and conversation with man enlarged my mind, while it corrected many of my errors; my hopes of distinction were raised, I thought I saw the path of fame open as I travelled. Mean-time my leisure hours were passed in the society of the amiable Emelia Barnart, the first impressions which I had felt at the sight of her, were strengthened and confirmed; nor did I think her opinion of me unfavorable, and I believed I should have no cause to repent my journey.

But this pleasing calm, this feast on lively hopes of future prosperity, distinction and happiness, was doomed to be interrupted by an alarming circumstance: I had been sent to repair a clock at the house of a gentleman in Race-street; returning home, just as I stepped on the pavement, I saw a stage coach arrive at a neighboring house; wishing to see if any of those passengers were known to me, I stopped, and to my astonishment saw *Carnell* descend from it; a cold shuddering seized me; the sight of this being filled me with sensations of a dreadful nature; they were connected with a sense of the dangers to which I thought myself again exposed;—this man I was convinced, had sought to destroy me, and now again haunted me for the same dreadful purpose. Yet, how could he have discovered my residence? I had imparted no hints of the place of my destination on quitting my spot, to any human being; yet he was here; causes with which I was wholly unacquainted, might have induced him to visit Philadelphia: pleasure, business, for aught I knew this city might be his home, yet I still labored under the conviction that I and I alone was the object of his journey, to gratify his revenge, to embrue his hands in the blood of an innocent man. And was his vengeance to be gratified only by my destruction? Was there no method of warding off the impending danger? Could I not cause him to be apprehended? I had seen him in my chamber, armed with the instruments of death, at the hour of midnight; but I was the only one; my voice alone would not condemn him, and if it would, dare I charge him with meditating a deed, of which he perhaps had never formed an idea? It was at least possible, I might be mistaken, it might have been some other, my apprehensions had probably deceived my senses; these, and many more reflections passed rapidly through my mind, but produced no other effect than to confuse it with the uncertainty of probabilities, and the horrors of apprehensions.

Nothing, however, could be done; no means could be pursued, to ensure my safety, or to lull my fears. I was obliged to wait with patience the unfolding of this mystery, and prepare myself to meet with firmness whatever might happen.

(*To be continued.*)

*Respectability and High Standing.*—There scarcely exists, in the English language, two words of more variable signification. If we perceive a person who is well dressed, we say his appearance is *respectable*. Of a wealthy man we say, no matter what his vices, he is of *high standing* & *great respectibility*. We say such a lawyer is possessed of *respectable* talent, although those talents are used, not to further the purposes of justice and equity;—but to defend vice and iniquity by sophisticated arguments and perversion of the principles of justice.—Such a merchant we say is of *high standing*, although his predominant qualities be selfishness and avarice, and his fortune have been created by his talent to impose on the credulity or ignorance of his fellows. No two words are more abused than these; and often do we hear even virtuous and good men, pronounce this or that man to be wealthy, and, consequently, *respectable*.

Some remedy ought to be sought for the abuse of words, which, if the abuse continue, will ultimately be considered as expressions of contempt, by every moral and upright man. Virtue and knowledge alone should be held up as pre-requisites to respectability and high standing; for all must admit that the first is amiable and really to be respected and esteemed, and none can deny that the greater our true knowledge is, (it is immaterial whether that knowledge be gained from books or the contemplation of the works of the Omniscient which surrounds us,) the more apt are we to act from just principles and unerring motives; none can deny that the greater our ignorance is, the more likely it is that absurd prejudices and unjustifiable pre-possessions will preponderate over the maxims of reason and the laws of justice.

Virtue and knowledge alone can form any just—any durable, distinction between man and man. The possession of wealth is transient and uncertain, and he who to-day can draw a check for a hundred thousand, to-morrow may grovel in the dust; but he who is virtuous enjoys an internal happiness, and he who is wise possesses a treasure to which the gilded vanities of the world can bring no parallel.

*From the Portsmouth N. H. Journal.*

"A MAP OF BUSY LIFE."

*Messrs. Printers*—

I have taken the Journal a number of years, and being one of those who wish to preserve the record of the times, I request you to consider me in future a subscriber for *two* copies. Although I cannot very well afford this expense, yet I willingly incur it rather than deprive my neighbors of the knowledge of the news of the day. Perhaps it may amuse you to have a slight history of my paper after it is left at my door. It is surely a very pleasant thing to see with what avidity a newspaper is sought after, and how much information is imparted to a whole neighborhood by a single sheet.

One of my good neighbors, who is highly respected for his standing in society and who deserves the liberal income he receives, and to whom I am greatly indebted for a verbal account of passing events, I feel proud in affording weekly, at so cheap a rate, an intellectual repast which is more indispensable to him than his breakfast; and what would his intelligent and amiable family do without *some* Newspaper? what sort of an appearance would his children make in the world, if they grow up without ever seeing one; Rather than *they* should live in such Goth-like ignorance, I would willingly subscribe even for a *third* copy.

After this family have completed the perusal (which they kindly give immediate attention to before breakfast on Saturday,) there were formerly about half a dozen others in waiting; this occasioned some confusion on my part, and many hard thoughts from those who were compelled to wait. To remedy this evil, I proposed that they should leave a list of their names, (some of which I should perhaps not otherwise have known,) that they might have the use of it in regular rotation. This plan succeeded so well, that till recently I have not heard any complaints; each one, from long usage, knows his turn so well, and the time occupied by him who has the previous perusal, that the sheet is not a minute neglected till it has gone the round. But the neighborhood is now large, and of course the list long;—of late, when the paper arrives to him who is so unfortunate as to find his name at the foot of the list, I sometimes feel ashamed to hear his complaints,—that the paper is illegible,—that I had allowed so many names upon the list that it was an old affair before it gets round; and that as one of the original list he protested against having more than *twelve* names upon it; my only refuge to keep them in humor is, to remind him it is his first turn next time!

Now, Sirs, in order that I may the better accommodate my kind neighbors, and give my wife & children some chance to see the news of the week, and be able to place a newspaper on file that is not *quite* illegible, I request you to send me hereafter two copies of the Journal.

*With much regard, sirs, I am in Philanthropy,*

ONE WHO LOVES TO BE NEIGHBORLY.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.

*Hurricane in the West-Indies.*

Capt. Bush, of the schr. James Monroe, arrived at Norfolk on Monday last in 9 days from Antigua. Capt. B. states that the mail boat which arrived at Antigua on the 30th July from the southward, brought accounts of a very heavy hurricane which commenced on the 25th, and had extended its ravages from Guadaloupe to Barbadoes, in the direction of which the damage done to the shipping was truly distressing—one town in Guadaloupe (Bassaterre) was understood to have been entirely blown down. Beyond those points named, no injury had been received.—One English, and three or four American vessels had been driven ashore in Dominico. Antigua escaped. The weather was threatening, and the inhabitants commenced making preparations, expecting something serious, but nothing occurred further than the upsetting of one or two open boats—their crews, however, (blacks) were drowned.

In addition to the above, we learn by the French ship L'Eclair, from St. Pierres, Mart. that the gale commenced there on the 26th ult. at 7 P. M. and continued till half past 9 next morning. The wind was from S. W. to S. and blew with the greatest violence about 9 in the evening from the South. No French vessels were lost; three American vessels were driven ashore and went to pieces. The plantations in that neighborhood were not much injured.

Information from Guadaloupe, stated that great injury was done at Bassaterre, which was nearly demolished—all the government buildings were blown down, nearly *eight hundred persons* perished, and the plantations much injured.

At Point Petre, several American vessels and French coasters were driven ashore, and suffered more or less damage.

At Roseaux, (Dominico) all the vessels were lost. At Barbados and St. Lucca, the shipping sustained considerable injury.

ST. JOHNS, ANTIGUA, JULY 29.

The threatening appearance of the weather last Tuesday morning, put the inhabitants of St. Johns on the alert; the drumming of hammers was heard throughout the town during the forenoon, and every preparation was made for the anticipated hurricane; fortunately, however, we have been hitherto spared from that awful visitation. Some few boats were upset in the Bay.

The brig Ann, Storer, from New-Haven bound to Grenada, with provisions and a deck load of stock, was towed into this port last evening by the Droger Jane. A gentleman passenger informs us, that on Tuesday last, about 40 miles S. E. of Gaudaloupe, the vessel encountered a heavy gale from the N. E. which suddenly shifting to the S. S. E. laid her on her beam ends. In this dreadful moment, hanging on the brink of eternity, expecting the next wave to ingulf them, the captain evinced his self-command and intrepidity, seizing a hatchet, he sprang to the chains, & severed the lanyards of the shrouds, when the mast went over the side, and she fortunately righted. The passengers, of whom there were three gentlemen belonging to Grenada, express themselves, in the most flattering terms of the conduct of the Captain, to which, through divine permission, they attribute the preservaton of their lives.

*Trans-atlantic Steam Navigation.*—A Joint Stock Company is now forming for establishing a regular communication by steam vessels between Europe and America. The objects contemplated by this company, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is to be the President, and several Naval Officers of Distinction, as well as Members of Parliament, and rich capitalists, are to be directors, are to establish lines of steam vessels to communicate from the United Kingdom to North America, the West Indies, and the New States of South America. It is proposed that a vessel should proceed from the Thames, touching at the intermediate ports, to the most prominent point of the British Isles upon the Atlantic, viz: the port of Valentia, in the South-west of Ireland, a harbor possessing acknowledged natural advantages, free from all port charges.

From thence, one steam vessel of a large class, with machinery and fuel adequate to cross the ocean, will proceed once a fortnight to Halifax in Nova Scotia and to New York; and a second, of similar power, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, will proceed every month by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be readily formed. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress, in contemplation of the present plan, and which will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America. The passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out; to New York, 15 to 17; to Jamaica by the Leeward Islands, 21 to 23; and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in two days. On the return voyages in each case, the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevailing winds and currents. The capital 600 000*l* to be divided into 6000 shares of 100*l* each.—*Lon. Pap.*

## GREAT PROJECT IN EGYPT.

It is stated in a late French paper, under the head of Alexandria, (Egypt,) May 1st, that the great demand for Indigo from foreign countries, has induced the Viceroy to order the cultivation of this plant in several of the provinces to the eastward of Cairo.—The Viceroy has also ordered the construction of a new Canal which will cross Cairo and extend more than 30 miles into the Serkani. To execute this great work, thirty millions of talari, (120 millions of francs,) and four years labor will be necessary. Three thousand houses in this city will be demolished. The owners of these houses will receive an indemnity in lands, with the obligation to plant them with indigo.—More than 50,000 men will labor day & night in digging the Canal, which will convey a great quantity of water into the provinces beyond Frajum.—*N. York Mer. Advertiser.*

HALIFAX, N. S. AUG. 5.

*Great Fish.*—On Friday morning last, a large fish having got entangled in the nets of Mr. Bazely and some other fishermen, was, after much floundering and dashing about, hauled to the shore; where, his tail being cut, he was incapacitated from doing further mischief.—The immense size, upwards of 32 feet in length and breadth proportionate, induced a supposition that it belonged to the whale tribe; but having been towed up to the town and examined, it was ascertained to be a cartilaginous animal, well known in Great Britain by the name of the "*Basking Shark*," of which a short description is given in the following sketch:—

Shark, or Squalus, L. genus of fish, comprehending 32 species, of which the following are the most remarkable:

The Maximus, Basking Shark, abounds in the Irish Channel, and on the Western Coast of Scotland, it is of prodigious size, measuring sometimes 27 feet and upwards in length; it has been observed to derive great pleasure from basking on the surface of the ocean, during the heat of the day. Its liver is valuable on account of the great quantity of oil which it contains. those of the large kind yielding upon an average eight barrels each. The catching of the basking shark, and melting down its liver, afford employment to many industrious families:—the oil thus procured, is not only pure, sweet, and fit for lamps, but is also much used externally for relieving bruises, burns, and rheumatic pains.

Carcharias, Great White Shark, or Requin, is the most formidable and destructive enemy of the mariner. It sometimes infests the British seas, but generally those of hot climates, where it grows to the length of thirty feet, & weighs from 3 to 4,000 lbs. According to Funke, however, its weight occasionally amounts to 10,000 lbs. and the fish measures 10 feet in circumference. An entire horse has been found in the stomach of this monster. And as it is probable, from the large teeth (glossopetræ) sometimes dug out of the earth, that the Requin, in former ages, must have been a still more bulky creature; naturalists have conjectured that such a fish, and not a whale, swallowed Jonah. The Great White Shark is particularly dangerous to swimmers who have often lost one or more limbs, and not unfrequently been devoured entire. This fish is principally valued for its oil; as its flesh though eaten in Norway and Ireland, is extremely rank and coarse.

It has been stated in some of the newspapers on the borders of Connecticut river, that the Engineers employed by the Government of the United States to examine the state of that river, and the practicability of removing the obstructions to its navigation, are of opinion that the object may be accomplished, and at as moderate an expense at least, as has been supposed necessary. This is a subject of great importance not merely to the inhabitants who reside in the fertile country that lies upon both sides of that fine river, but to this city. If the navigation of Connecticut river can be opened for steam tow-boats above Hartford, in Connecticut, through Massachusetts, and the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont, all the produce of as fine a tract of country as there is in the U. States will immediately find its way to this market. For a distance of probably twenty or thirty miles on each side, it may almost certainly be expected, that transportation will be down the river to Long-Island Sound, and thence directly to New-York. This city is almost as naturally the market for the country on Connecticut river, as it is for that on the North river; and if this great object can be accomplished, it will almost as certainly prove to be in fact so.

Having travelled, in the early part of the present season, up the river for a considerable distance, we had an opportunity to hear much conversation from many respectable individuals, living near its banks, and to ascertain from them the state of public feeling and public opinion regarding this subject; & we do not recollect to have heard a dissenting voice regarding its practicability, or its importance. We are well persuaded that it is the general wish of the men of business, farmers, merchants, and others, that the obstructions may be removed, and the intercourse opened, and rendered easy with New York, and that they are ready to make great exertions for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

We recommend this subject to the consideration of our mercantile friends in the city, as one in which they have an important interest, being fully convinced that, if it shall be undertaken in earnest, they will find it worth their particular attention.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, AUG. 10.

Major T. P. Andrews arrived in this city on Saturday, from his special mission to Georgia. The Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer says, after stating that Major Andrews had passed through that town. "We learned from him, that previous to his departure from Milledgeville, he reinstated Colonel Crowell, the Indian Agent, in the office from which he had been suspended, the evidence produced not sustaining any of the charges brought against him, but making his good conduct, as Agent, apparent.—*Nat. Journal.*

The trial of Com. Porter, which has occupied one month, has closed, and the decision of the Court Martial is referred to the President, for his approval or rejection. The result of the trial will remain a secret until promulgated by the President.

On the 15th inst. the trial of Lieut. E. B. Whitlock came on, for neglect of duty when on board the schr. Jackall, on the West India station, in pursuit of pirates, in 1823. The specifications are for sleeping at four different times, when on his post charged with the watch. Once during his watch, the schooner was in great danger on account of rocks, on the coast of Cuba; and at another time she was in danger while at anchor on a reef in the Gulf of Florida. He was warned of the necessity of keeping "a good look out." The articles of war make this offence punishable with death, or any lighter infliction the Court may deem proper.

Com. Stewart, who is now waiting for trial, is charged with having neglected the public service while employing his ship in transporting specie for foreign merchants, from one port to another in South America, and receiving compensation for this service for his individual benefit.—*N. Haven Register.*

## COTTON.

An Alabama paper states, that from present appearances, the growing crop of cotton must very considerably exceed the last. Induced by the enormous rise, the planters had generally put in requisition all their means to extend the cultivation of this staple, nearly to the exclusion of all other produce; and from the best information from the interior of the state, as well as the adjoining counties in Mississippi, the crops were at least as promising as usual. But as the period which is considered the most critical, and sometimes proves the most destructive to cotton, was not yet past, there might possibly be a material change in the prospects.

## MORE MURDER.

The Chilicothe Times of August 3d says,—"We learn from the Castigator, printed at Ripley, Ohio, that Mr. Roswell, son-in-law of Gov. Desha, of Ken. arrived at that place on the 21st ult. and was the next morning arrested and conveyed to Maysville on a charge of an attempt to murder Mr. Clark, of Fleming county, Ky. Since his apprehension, it is reported that Mr. C. has died of his wounds. Should this be the fact, the prisoner will probably meet with less of the "law's delay" than has been experienced by his brother-in-law, the murderer of the lamented FRANCIS BAKER, as Mr. Clarks connexions are said to be wealthy and influential.

*Conn. Journal.*

*From the Boston Weekly Messenger.*

MR. HALE.—Noticing in your paper of yesterday, that the little town of Madbury could boast of as great a man as any now living in New-England, Mr. Tibbets, weighing four hundred and thirty-five pounds, I would inform you, that Captain William Damrell, of Portsmouth, master of the schooner Lydia, now lying at Central wharf, weighed, a short time since, four hundred & fifty-seven pounds, being twenty-two pounds more than Mr. Tibbets. He is 35 years of age.

*Friday, Aug. 12, 1825.*

## PORTABLE FURNACES.

These constitute the most convenient and economical improvement in house keeping, especially in the department of the kitchen, that has yet been introduced among us. Just about the size of a common water pail, made of clay well baked, and strengthened by light hoops of iron, supplied with a small grate near the bottom, and fitted with a bail, a handful or two of coals will boil the tea kettle, broil the steak, stew the currants, bake the biscuit, or do any thing, in short, in the cooking way that requires the agency of fire. The little furnace itself can be placed anywhere, in the fire place, out of the room, in the yard, wherever convenience may require, and instead of making a whole house or even one room uncomfortable, by diffusing its heat where it is not wanted, it applies its heat to the precise point where it is needed, and no where else—like a close reasoner, who reaches his conclusion without travelling out of the record, or oppressing his hearers with superfluous matter.—The furnace is remarkably well adapted to use among the poor; indeed, to them it may be considered a great benefaction, it so economises fuel, and augments to them the comfort of warm food. It seems also, to be just the thing for sloops and canal boats, it is so small and so safe.—*Troy Sentinel*

*From the Stonington Yankee.*

## CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF STONINGTON.

This event was celebrated in this borough, on the 10th inst. with more than usual display. The dawn was announced by a merry peal from the bells; and at sun-rise, one of our veteran 18 pounders, in a voice of thunder, proclaimed to the surrounding country the return of an interesting anniversary.—The national flag—the identical flag that waved in triumph during the attack—was seen, perforated by many a British shot, on the same spot where it appeared eleven years before. The "star-spangled banner" was likewise displayed from several other prominent situations in the village. Our neighbors from the adjacent towns, roused from their slumbers by the thundering of the 18 pounder, were thus early reminded of the events of by past times, and called to sympathize in the rejoicings of their fellow citizens who had consecrated a day of thanksgiving for a hard-earned victory; so that our streets were soon thronged with the hardy yeomanry of the vicinage.

Just at 11 o'clock, as the procession was about forming, the Steam-Boat Fanny, Capt. Davison, from Norwich and New London was discovered entering the harbor, crowded with passengers. The appearance of this boat was in a high degree elegant. She was handsomely decorated with flags, and an excellent band of martial music, stationed on her promenade, playing good old *Yankee-Doodle*, added not a little to the effect which her appearance produced on hundreds of admiring spectators. She came up to the wharf in fine style, and landed about 150 passengers.

A procession was then formed in front of the Borough Hotel, under the direction of Capts. C. H. Smith and J. W. Stanton, and Lieut. T. Ash, Jun. Marshals of the day, and proceeded to the Presbyterian Meeting House, under a salute of thirteen guns, from the U. S. Arsenal. Capt. Hallam's company of Juvenile Artillery made an uncommon fine appearance, and tended not a little to grace the procession. The several military officers of the vicinity, also appeared in full dress, and occupied a conspicuous station in the line.

The services in the church commenced with singing a Revolutionary Ode, to the tune of *Bunker-Hill*. A prayer followed from the Rev. Mr. Perry. Com. Hardy's communication, demanding a surrender of the place, was then read by the Rev. Mr. Hart who delivered a handsome oration. The Rev. Mr. Smith concluded the services by a prayer.

The procession was then again formed under the direction of the Marshals, and proceeded to the Battery—the scene of the conflict—where the music gave three cheers.—The procession then returned to the Hotel, where Maj. Babcock had prepared a sumptuous dinner. Capt. E. Fanning presided at the table, assisted by E. Faxon, and G. Hubbard, Esqs. as Vice-Presidents. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of cannon:

1. *The day we celebrate*—A practical demonstration of the effective valor and prowess of freemen.
2. *The Volunteers*—Fired with their country's glory, they taught *Despatch* that flight was safety.
3. *Our Country*—The pre-eminence of free government exemplified, by all the attributes which can win the affection of its citizens, and command the admiration of the world.
4. *State of Connecticut*—May virtue and union be the basis of its patriotism, and the tree of Liberty ever flourish, cherished by its congenial soil.
5. *The President of the United States*—May the sagacity and prudence of the statesman be the stability of the government, and give dignity and splendor to the country.
6. *The Governor of Connecticut*—May the love and confidence of his fellow citizens consecrate his declining years.
7. *The memory of Washington*—The best of patriots, and most beloved of citizens.
8. *Gen. La Fayette*—Republics are not always ungrateful. When the Nation's Guest is restored to the bosom of his family, may he be renovated by the rich incense of Columbia's joys.
9. *Army and Navy*—Their best praise is in the likeness of their triumphs.
10. *The Militia*—The rallying-point of liberty and defence.
11. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The first gives health and energy, the second life and spirit, and the last best thrives when aided by both.
12. *Internal Improvement*—The proper business of America: By it the desert puts on beauty and loveliness.
13. *The Fair Sex*—The comfort of our cares, and the zest of our enjoyments.

*From the Boston Statesman, Aug. 20.*

## MORE INDIAN TREATIES.

We learn from a St. Louis paper that U. S. Commissioners, accompanied by a Military Expedition under Gen. Atkinson, are penetrating the western wilderness for the purpose of treating with the Indians of Upper Missouri. The Expedition arrived on the 9th June, all well, at the Poncas Village, a distance of about 400 miles from the point of departure, and was expected to reach the mouth of the Yellow Stone about the 15th of August; beyond which, it is supposed, they will not be able to go far enough the present season to collect the Black Feet Indians, who live upwards of 700 miles beyond this point, on the waters of Maria's River, and about fifty miles north of the great falls of the Missouri. This circumstance, connected with the limited time of the Commissioners, and the fear those Indians entertain of punishment for the late murder of part of the Missouri Fur Company, will probably defeat one object of the expedition. The following extract of a letter written by Gen. Atkinson on the 23d June, will explain the degree of success which has awarded the efforts of the Commissioners. "Yesterday we concluded treaties with the Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonas tribes of the Sioux Nation—they all appear to be well disposed. At 10 o'clock this morning we shall move forward, with a view, in some five days, to meet the Saone and Ogalalla tribes of Sioux, at the mouth of the Little Missouri River, 100 miles above this place. Thence, we shall proceed to the Aricaras Village, where, together with the Aricaras, we calculate on meeting the Chyennes, whom we have sent an express to, with an invitation to that effect. The Mandans will be the next point of halting."

*From the Boston Centinel, August 17.*

## EUROPEAN PAPERS.

By the Milo we have our London files to late July.

They are principally filled with debates & proceedings of the British Parliament, the session of which was drawing to a close. Several interesting bills had passed—one of them for regulating the Commercial Intercourse of the British Colonies. In explaining this act one of the Ministers remarked, that it would place the Colonies in the same situation with respect to trade, as if they formed parts of the mother country.

There was nothing additional on the affairs of Greece.

It was mentioned, that the Dauphin of France, the Duke D'Angouleme, intended to visit England. We thought it was a rule to monarchies that the immediate Heir to the throne should never leave the kingdom.

The Duke of Northumberland, and retinue, had arrived in England from Paris.

In a debate in the British House of Lords on the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges, the Lord Chancellor complained of the reports which stated that his salary was forty thousand pounds a year, whereas his Lordship said, that on an average it had not exceeded £15,000 a year, (about sixty-six thousand dollars;) and that in no one year did his office produce him so much as his professional business as Counsel at the Bar!

The affairs of the Catholics of Ireland continued to excite interest. The British Catholic Association, at a very large meeting, had voted to continue the Association another year, and to leave no measure unessayed to effect the emancipation of their brethren of Ireland.—*id.*

*Bunker-Hill Men.*—The number of old soldiers who have furnished evidence to the Adjutant General that they were in the battle of Bunker-Hill, is 141. The bounty of the State was never better bestowed than on these worthies.

It is mentioned, that Col. SWETT is preparing for a new edition of his Historical Sketch of the battle of Bunker-Hill.

It appears by the proceedings of the Washington Court Martial, that the report, that it had re-organized for the trial of a subordinate officer, was erroneous. The probability is, that the next trial will be that of Com. Stewart, which it is stated, will be much more interesting than that of Com. Porter. It is now said that both Gen. Taylor, of Virginia, and Mr. Ingersol, of Philadelphia, are Counsel for Com. Stewart.—*Boston Centinel.*

GOV. TROUP. It is very evident from the *style* of the last letters from Gov Troup to Gen. Gaines, that he is desirous to *back out*. He seems to be a convert to the maxim, that "the better part of valour is discretion," and that it is more likely that his constituents will obey his command to "*Order firelock—Rest*," than to "*stand to your arms*." If he has any skill at [illegible] which is the best method of "backing out" he can "*Burn the Records*." Precedent will justify him.

*From the Westchester, Pa. Village Record.*

On Saturday night last, about 2 o'clock in the morning, one of the lads belonging to the Record-office, who was asleep in the third story, awoke and found himself on a cherry-tree in a neighboring garden: he was entirely undressed, having nothing on but shirt and pantaloons. He was wholly unconscious how or when he got there: Not liking his roost the lad scrambled down and hurried back to bed as fast as possible.

## RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The choice of Representatives to the Nineteenth Congress, in Rhode-Island, will be the 30th inst. The following candidates have been nominated:—Tristram Burges, Samuel Eddy, Dutee J. Pearce, Job Durfee and William Hunter, Esqrs. The canvas has been extremely animated.—*Boston Centinel.*

## FIRE AT PAWTUXET.

On Thursday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the Stone Factory, owned by Messrs. Brown and Ives, and the heirs of Jonathan Aborn, situate near the bridge, took fire from the friction of the picker, and in a short time was consumed. The lower part of the building was occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Randall, as a grist mill, and had two run of stones. The factory contained 400 spindles. A small part of the machinery was saved in a damaged state.—*Providence Gazette.*

*England and Spain.*—It has been officially stated, that the new British Minister to Spain, has been directed to urge the immediate payment of the claims, amounting to nearly two millions of pounds sterling, which British subjects held against Spain.—On this subject, in the House of Commons, Mr. CANNING remarked, that the government of Spain had thrown every possible impediment in the way of settling these claims, that Great Britain had threatened to make reprisals on Spanish subjects; and that the Commission to Madrid was to bring the subject to a final adjustment.

*Boston Centinel.*

A lad apparently about 15 years old, an apprentice to Mr. Dero, a respectable tailor in this place was very ingeniously detected in stealing money from the drawer of Mr. Troop's store in this village. He had for some time made it a practice to call at the store when there was no one in except Mr. T. or one of his clerks. He would then generally call for wine, or some trifling article kept in the store cellar, and in their absence to procure the article, it was suspected that he made free with the change drawer. The other day Mr. Troop fastened a cord to the back of the drawer, and let one end pass through a small hole in the cellar. It was but a short time before the boy came in & observing no one but Mr. Troop in the store, called for some wine: Mr. T. on entering the cellar, perceiving the cord move caught hold of it, and with a sudden jirk made it fast. he then ran up stairs, and found the young rogue with his hand fast in the drawer, and he was taken, as Prince Hal says, "in the manner."—*Schoharie Rep*

Allotment of Judges of the Superior Court from June, 1825 to June 1826:

*First or Summer Circuit.*

Chief Justice HOSMER, for New-Haven and Tolland Counties.
Judge PETERS, Litchfield.
—— CHAPMAN, Hartford.
—— BRAINARD, Fairfield & Middlesex.
—— BRISTOL, New-London and Windham.

*Second or Winter Circuit.*

Chief Justice HOSMER, Litchfield.
Judge PETERS, New-London & Windham
—— CHAPMAN, Fairfield.
—— BRAINARD, Hartford and Tolland.
—— BRISTOL, N. Haven and Middlesex.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, August 24, 1825.

*Camp-Meeting.*—There was a Camp Meeting holden during the last week, about six miles from this place, which was attended by some thousands of people from this and the neighboring towns. That this meeting may have conduced to the reformation of some that attended and have produced a happy effect upon their moral and religious character, we feel no disposition to dispute. It is in itself no objection that the canopy of heaven is chosen for their religious worship in preference to a house made with hands. And we truly believe that the Methodists attending this meeting were impelled only by the most conscientious motives, and a sincere desire to do good. But we think it our duty, from the little we have seen and the much we have heard, to enter our most decided protest against such meetings, and to express, plainly and sincerely, the opinion we are obliged to form of them. It is not to the mode of worship that we object, nor to the nature of their ceremonies, nor to the style of their preaching, nor to the character of their clergymen; these are all unimpeachable.—But it is to those scenes of riot and debauchery, which no exertions can prevent; it is the facility thereby held out for an indulgence in the most injurious excesses, and the most low and degrading vices; it is, in fine, that the place chosen for the worship of God should be turned into a scene of licentiousness and be regarded as most fitted for vicious indulgences. Some there are, undoubtedly, who attend from the most pure and pious motives, but the greater part, either for the gratification of an idle curiosity, or for an indulgence of their unruly appetites. It cannot, and ought not, to be dissembled that profligates of both sexes resort to these meetings in crowds, and in spite of the vigilance of the most active, render them any thing rather than meetings conducive to good order and morality. What other fruits they produce we know not, but we fear they produce few of "the peaceable fruits of righteousness." It will perhaps be said, that the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use; but the reply is obvious, that if the evils of the abuse are greater than the benefit of the use, it is the best of all arguments. We are to take them as they are and always have been, and are not to suppose, that if the pious and exemplary persons, who now attend them, are unable to prevent the great and manifold evils at which we have hinted, that they can ever be purged from the base alloy which always has prevailed, and we fear always will prevail.

We hope we shall not be suspected of any disposition in any manner to disparage or speak disrespectfully of the denomination of christians which commonly originate these meetings. For the Methodists we have the greatest regard, and hesitate not to say that *that* denomination of Christians have for some years past done more towards the restraining of vice, the curbing of licentiousness, the producing a due observance of the Sabbath and moral and correct habits among a portion of our citizens, than all the other denominations of Christians in this place. We do believe, therefore, that they may do much more good by their regular services in their churches, and by their prayer-meetings, conferences, and pastoral visitings, than camp-meetings can ever produce, and we do most sincerely hope that we shall never again be called upon to lament the injurious tendency of these field meetings.

## CANAL.

At a large and respectable meeting held at Brooklyn, on the 17th day of August, 1825, pursuant to public notice given, to take into consideration the subject of constructing a Canal from the tide waters at Norwich, thro' the valley of the Quinebaug river, into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Calvin Goddard was called to the Chair, and Andrew T. Judson was appointed Secretary. The meeting was composed of many gentlemen from the following towns—viz. Norwich, Griswold, Canterbury, Plainfield, Brooklyn, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Sterling and Hampton, in the State of Connecticut—Southbridge and Weston, in the State of Massachusetts. After a full discussion of the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that it is practicable to construct a Canal from the tide waters of Norwich through the County Windham into the State of Massachusetts.

*Resolved*, That it is highly expedient for the citizens of the eastern part of Connecticut to co-operate with the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in immediately adopting such measures for the survey of such routes as may be proposed.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman designate a Committee of five, to report to this meeting such other measures as ought to be now adopted.

The Chairman announced as members of this Committee, James Woolcott, jr. William C. Gilman, Wm. Kinne, E. B. Perkins and Allen Harris, Esquires.

This Committee retired and soon after made report by their Chairman Mr. Woolcott, as follows:

That a committee be chosen whose duty it shall be to appoint a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and such other officers as they may think proper, to take measures to raise the necessary funds to meet delegates from Massachusetts to make surveys and collect all the information in their power relative to the subject, and to call another meeting when they shall be prepared to report.

*Voted*, To accept the report, and that said Committee consist of seven.

*Voted*, That John Breed, Andrew Harris, William Kinne, Smith Wilkinson, John McClellan, Comfort Tiffany, and Wm. C. Gilman, compose said Committee.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published the newspapers printed in Norwich and Brooklyn.

CALVIN GODDARD, *Chairman.*
ANDREW T. JUDSON, *Secretary.*

To carry into effect the object of the above meeting, the Committee were duly organized and the following officers were appointed:

Calvin Goddard, *President*—John McClellan, *Vice President*—Adams White jr. *Treasurer and Secretary.*

The following persons were appointed to circulate subscription papers in their respective towns, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of surveying & ascertaining the practicability of making a Canal, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Breed, | Norwich. |
| John Johnson, | Griswold. |
| B. Mathewson, | Lisbon. |
| Solomon Paine, | Canterbury. |
| Allen Harris, | Plainfield. |
| Uriel Fuller, | Brooklyn. |
| George Danielson, | Killingly. |
| Elisha B. Perkins, | Pomfret. |
| Herbert A. Read, | Thompson. |
| Ichabod Corbin, | Woodstock. |

The New-York Daily Advertiser says, the Court Martial at Washington have found Commodore Porter guilty on both charges on which he was tried, and have sentenced him to be suspended for six months. The sentence has been approved by the President and the National Journal publishes the proceedings of the Court during the last days of its sitting, while in deliberation on the evidence and defence. All the proceedings of the Court Martial and Court of Inquiry, in relation to Commodore Porter, are soon to be printed, which, it is said, will remove many misconceptions concerning the case.

"The proceedings of the Court which are published begin with the 9th of August. On that day the Court passed a resolution declaring that they had shown the greatest indulgence to the accused, and that delays and a course of practice had been submitted to in which the Court reluctantly acquiesced.—They complain that the arguments were offered orally, and not in a state to be annexed to the record; that the defence was delivered in the same manner, and had not yet been presented in a written form, after a lapse of three days. They therefore resolved, that unless the document should be ready next day at the opening of the Court, they would proceed to judgment.

"Notice of this was sent to Commodore Porter; and the document not arriving the next day, the Court proceeded, and adjudged him guilty of the first charge, but felt itself "called upon to ascribe the conduct which it deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition to maintain the honor and advance the interests of the nation, and of the service;" and that the errors and inaccuracies pointed out in a paper annexed to the record, and marked No. 14, were not intentional. The fourth specification was considered as fully proved. The Court therefore sentenced Commodore Porter to a suspension of six months.

"On the 11th the proceedings were signed, &c. On the 12th a letter was read from the Secretary of the Navy, and a paper containing a continuation of the defence, when it was agreed that Commodore P. should be informed that the Court would receive the residue of his defence at 10 the next day. It was received at 12 o'clock; and the Court were "decidedly of opinion that these papers vary in many respects from the defence which was delivered on behalf of the accused by his Counsel," particularly the censure on the Judge Advocate, which was not in the original. It, however, contained nothing to alter the sentence."

## NAVAL.

The United States sloop of war Hornet, Captain Kennedy, has arrived at Norfolk from a cruise of 13 months; last from Havana. During her cruise the crew of the Hornet have been very sickly; but four deaths however have occurred.

The United States' schr. Grampus, Capt. Sloat, has also arrived at Norfolk, from a twelvemonth's cruise in the West-Indies, and last from Havana, in 9 days. The G. has not lost a man by sickness or accident since she left Norfolk on the 8th of February, 1824, with the exception of a Midshipman, acting Midshipman and Master's Mate, on the Coast of Africa, soon after sailing; nor has she had an officer or man sick during her cruise, and all have returned in good health.

The Constellation and John Adams were at Havana, last date. The Fox and Terrier at Matanzas—all well. The Spark cruising.

Mr. Vaughn, the new British Minister, arrived at Annapolis, on Friday of last week, in the British frigate Plœton. Salutes were exchanged between her and Fort Severn. The Minister reached Washington on Monday evening. He is spoken of as a liberal and accomplished gentleman.

## BOSTON SAVINGS BANK.

The Treasurer of the Boston "Institution for Savings" has made his 17th semi-annual Report of the state of the Institution, by which it appears that during the eight years of its existence, the amount of deposits has been $1,325,057, number of depositors, 8,399.—The payments of principal and interest during that time, amount to $744,713 98. The seventeenth (semi-annual) dividend amounts to $11,937 45; in addition to which, the Institution has an accumulation fund of $9,588. The present amount of Capital of the Institution is $708,826 39.—about half of which is invested in various kinds of Public Stocks.

These Savings Institutions, wherever established, merit as well as receive the approbation of the community.

## DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.
### *LATEST FROM KEY WEST.*

A gentleman arrived at Charleston from Key West, states that the yellow fever was prevailing at that place to an alarming extent. Out of about thirty marines left there by Com. Warrington, but three were able to perform duty, two thirds of them being dead and the remainder lying very ill. Lieut. Com. Tupper was left in a dying state. The fever was also very fatal among the sailors—the hospital being crowded with the sick, and but five or six able to do duty. Capt. James M'Intosh, the commander of the Island, was down with the fever, Sailing Master Hardy, commanding the Navy-Yard, had just recovered from a severe illness. The U. S. sloop Vagabond, under command of Midshipman Fatio, had been despatched for the purpose of endeavoring to fall in with Com. Warrington, off Havana or Matanzas, to inform him of the great mortality prevailing at Key West, and to advise with him concerning the removal of the remainder of the U. S. forces, &c. before they all fell victims to the fever.

## NEW INVENTION.

The Newburg Gaz. of Saturday 13th inst. mentions that Capt. Henry B. Meyer, of that village, has invented an improved method of propelling vessels. "The superiority of his plan over the common paddle wheels," says the Gazette, "has been tested by careful and fair experiment, and at the most unfavorable trial, the result was 41 to 26 in favor of his machine, the same power being applied to each. What difficulties may attend the application of this plan to steam-boats and other large vessels, we cannot foresee; but the inventor thinks they will be comparatively trifling, and that at least one third of the fuel may be saved by substituting his machine for the common paddle wheel now in use in steam-boats.

*New Orleans.*—One part of the city of N. Orleans is principally inhabited by the French—another by Americans. It is proposed to petition to the legislature for the formation of two separate municipalities—one for each division of the city. We believe this proposition comes from the American population, they being in the minority, and not being able to obtain a representation in the present Municipal government.

## TRAVELLING.

The Montreal and Quebec papers state that the oldest inhabitants do not recollect when travelling in Canada was so general as it has been during the present summer. Almost the whole season the hotels have been crowded to excess by strangers, and in many instances travellers were obliged to seek accomodations in private families.

Governor Clinton arrived at Pittsburgh on the 3d instant, and was received with great honor. A salute of twenty-four guns was fired, and a public dinner given him the same day. The Masonic fraternity gave him a supper in the evening. A beautiful steamboat was launched on the following day, called the Clinton. Governor C. left Pittsburgh on the 7th, and arrived at New-York on the 11th, via Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, &c. He has since proceeded to Albany.

A man named Henry Spencer Allen, is advertised in the Elizabethtown, N. J. paper, and a reward of $50 is offered for his apprehension. It seems he recently married a young lady in Essex co. and after swindling her and her family out of some hundreds of dollars, absconded, since which it has been ascertained that he has another wife or two living.

*Crimes.*—We have heard much of the immorality of manufacturers. The county of Providence, R. I. is the greatest manufacturing district in the United States, and is also very populous; but, on the 18th July, not one person, charged with the commission of a crime, was confined in the jail of that county.

*More British "free trade."*—A Halifax paper, of the 29th June, says, "It is with sincere regret we announce that the operations of our iron company are stopped, from the news having been received by the packet, that government will not sanction the act of incorporation, or allow private individuals to work their mines—the crown claiming an exclusive right to all mines and minerals here.

A Novel, called Brother Jonathan, or the New-Englanders, in three volumes, is announced in London, supposed to be from the pen of Neale, an American, the author of the libels on American writers, in Blackwood's Magazine.

The 5th anniversary and also the opening of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Middletown, will be celebrated in that city, on the 12th of September. The Superintendant invits the parents, guardians, and friends of the Cadets, and gentlemen of science and literature generally, to attend.

The stamp-duty on British and Irish newspapers during the last eleven years, have amounted to $4,522,557. Something like 29 millions of dollars.

Bolivar breakfasted on board the frigate United States, Com. Hull, on the anniversary of our independence, the ever-to-be-remembered 4th of July. He was saluted by about forty vessels lying in the harbor of Chorillos, and received on board the frigate in the most respectful manner possible: with which he expressed himself to be highly pleased.

By recent arrivals in New-York, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received London papers to 15th, Liverpool to the 16th and Paris to the 14th of July. On the week ending the 15th, the import of Cotton at Liverpool amounted to nearly thirty-six thousand bales. On the 11th, forty-nine vessels arrived mostly with cotton.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented arrivals from this country at Liverpool, the holders of Cotton are firm, and prices are improving. The Market for cotton at Havre also wears a better appearance.

Count Guilleminot is said to have been sent to the Morea, to open a correspondence with the Greek chiefs; and it is supposed by some that the cabinet of Russia has secretly favored their cause, and assisted them in their late successful operations against their enemies. In Spain another change is to be effected in the Ministry.

The Journal du Commerce announces, on the authority of letters from Italy, a signal victory gained by the Greeks over the three corps of the Turkish army which had advanced into the Peninsula. The first was destroyed near Ambliani, by Gen. Gouras, the Turkish chief perishing in the battle; the second is besieged in the fortress of Salona; and the third, after a defeat, has been dispersed about Negropont. These brilliant results are attributed to the re-union of the Greeks, and the disappearance of the parties into which they were divided.

The French fleet, lately at Port au Prince and Havana, is now at Norfolk. It is said it will remain some time in the Chesapeake to avoid passing of the hurricane months in the West Indies. They saluted and were saluted from fortress Monroe. Many of the citizens of Norfolk have visited them, and been treated with the politeness that distinguishes the French nation.

Gold has been discovered in Amherst co. Virginia, in sufficient quantities to induce several gentlemen to engage in digging for the precious ore. They have obtained the assistance of an experienced miner from Europe, and their prospects are said to be favorable.

The prospects of an abundant harvest in Vermont, New-Hampshire, Maine, &c. which were so promising in July, we regret to learn have since disappeared, owing to the great heat and long prevalence of dry weather.

The carriage and the gold-headed cane, presented by the heirs of General Washington to Gen. La Fayette have been regained from the steam-boat in which they were sunk, and hopes are entertained that the General's trunk of valuable papers will also be found.

A Philadelphia paper says, Mr. Magee, the tall Irishman lately arrived there from Ireland, is only *seven feet four inches* in height, whereas Fame, the big liar, had elongated him to *nearly nine feet.*

Lieutenant Whitlock has been sentenced to suspension for two years, and Lieut. Hunter has been acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty preferred by Com. Stewart.

## LITERARY.

"*The last of the Mohegans*"—a new novel, by Cooper, is in the press of Mr. Wiley, Bookseller, of New-York.

A General Congress of Representatives from the South-American Republics, is probably now in session at Panama.

The amiable and interesting daughter of Capt. Jones of the U. S. navy, *took the veil* at the *Visitation*, in Georgetown, Col. on the 15th inst. bidding "adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and the cloister."

## MARRIED

In Chaplin, Mr. Gurdon Hyde, of Franklyn, to Miss Hudlah Newt, of the former place.

## DIED

In this city, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Betsey Allyn, aged 47 years, relict of the late Gen. Stephen B. Allyn:—On the 19th inst. Charles, only son of Maj. Thomas Thomas, aged 1 year.

In this city, yesterday, Mrs. Sally Simons aged 65 years.

In Preston, on the 20th inst. Abby Louisa, aged 2 years, daughter of Mr. Henry Boon.

In Plainfield, on the 10th inst. Capt. Nathan Burgess aged 45.

In Canterbury, Mr. Joshua Prinne, aged 75.

In Scituate, George Jackson, infant son of Mr. John L. Hughes, aged 1 year.

In Taunton, a daughter of Mr. William Reed, aged 4 years. Her clothes accidently caught fire in a wash-house, and before any one could reach her, they were burnt to a crisp. She expired in about 10 hours after the occurence of the accident.

In Little-Compton, on the 11th inst. of the typus fever, Miss Mary Ann Taylor, daughter of Mr. Simeon Taylor, in the 20th year of her age.

In Dighton, Mass. on the 15th inst. James, infant son of Mr. Hezekiah Anthony, of Providence, aged 17 months.

At Havana, the 26th ult. Mr. John Tucker, of Thompson, Con. seaman of the brig Antelope, of Providence.

## MASONIC.

A convocation of Franklin Chapter, will be holden at their hall on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
August 24, 1825.

THE annual meeting of the "*Female Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society,*" is to be holden at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

*By order of the President,*
A. H. GODDARD, Sec'y.
Aug. 23. 1w—


**Union Canal Lottery**
Draws in Philadelphia 7th Sept.
25,000 dollars, | 12,500 dollars,
5,660 dollars, | 5,000 dollars,
Tickets only $5—Halves $2, 50,
Quarters $1,25.
Apply at
**BREWSTER'S**
Lottery Office, Norwich.
August 24. 22—

Valuable Real Estate for sale at
**AUCTION.**
WILL be sold at Auction without reserve on Monday the 29th day of August inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the large three story dwelling-house, in Chelsea Landing, belonging to the estate of Gen. S. B. Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased—A fine situation for a gentleman of business.
ASA ROATH,
*Administrator on sd. estate.*
Norwich, Aug. 23d, 1825 1w

**Public Vendue.**
ON Thursday, 1st Sept. next, at 2 o'clock P. M. will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Col Paul Harvey, of Preston, a variety of Household Furniture, Farming Tools, &c. among which are Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Wheels, Saddle, Pillion, Waggon, Harness, Patent Wheel-Barrows, Iron Bar, one copy of the Encyclopedia and a variety of other Books.
Terms made known at the time of sale.
Preston, August 22d, 1825 1w21—

**Wanted Immediately,**
At the Central Factory in Plainfield, two Families, of 4 or 5 children each, of industrious habits. To whom good wages and steady employment will be given. *Enquire as above*
Richards & Fenner.
*August 24* 3w21—

**ONLY 8 DAYS LEFT.**

***PRINTERS' NOTICE.***
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Dunham*, either by note or account, are respectfully invited to call and settle the same.
Should *any* neglect this invitation until after the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, they are hereby informed that they will then have to settle with an Attorney.

***GROTON HILL CELEBRATION.***
TICKETS to the entertainment at Groton, on the 6th September, may be had at the different public houses in New-London, Groton, Stonington and Norwich. The Committee request gentlemen who intend partaking of the entertainment on that occasion, to procure Tickets without delay, that some calculation may in season be made, as to the probable number to be provided for.
*Richard Law, James Mitchel, Noyes Barber, Eben. Way*, Committee for the Entertainment. 1w—

**Wanted,**
A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages.
—ALSO—
A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry.
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

**Notice**
IS hereby given to the Stockholders in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Road, that the annual meeting of said Turnpike Co. will be holden at the house of Widow Jerusha Staniford, in Windham, on the 6th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and for other business. A general attendance is requested.
ZALMON STORRS, *Secretary.*
*Mansfield, August* 18, 1825. 21

**NOTICE.**
A MEETING will be held at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for having Lectures delivered to the People of Color, regularly every Sabbath, at the Sabbath-School Room. Persons of all denominations, who wish to promote this object, are requested to attend.
*August* 24.

**Notice.**
THE members of the Hydraulic Engine Company are requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. precisely.
Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

**NOTICE.**
ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the 20th of September next.
JOHN H. GRACE.
*August* 22, 1825. 21—

THE annual meeting of the "Norwich Auxiliary Education Society" will be held on Saturday next, in the Conference Room, Chelsea, at 4 o'clock, P. M. *August* 21, 1825.

**NEW BOOKS.**
**THOS. ROBINSON**
HAS recently received several new Books.
T. R. has constantly for sale a large assortment of
**Blank Books,**
*Stationary, Fancy Articles, &c.*
August 23. 21—

**Notice.**
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between *Luke Wheeler and Joseph L. Latham*, under the firm of
**Wheeler & Latham,**
is this day dissolved.
All accounts with said firm will be settled by JOSEPH L. LATHAM
LUKE WHEELER.
JOSEPH L. LATHAM.
*Preston, August* 16, 1825.
Business will be continued in the Store occupied by the late firm of Wheeler & Latham, by
**JOSEPH L. LATHAM,**
WHO WILL EXCHANGE
**GROCERIES,**
**Dry Goods,**
and all other articles found in a Country Store, for Cash or Farmers' Produce

**Paper Hangings.**
**THOMAS ROBINSON**
HAS constantly on hand a good assortment of
***PAPER HANGINGS,***
which he offers for sale at the Manufacturer's prices.
*August* 23. 21—

**600** lbs. Mayland's first quality SCOTCH SNUFF,
500 lbs Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
6 hhds. Muscovado do.
3 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
3 do. Demerara Molasses,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
*Just received and for sale very low by*
Roath & Hyde.
Aug. 24, 1825. 3w21—

**Machine Cards.**
WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest
***Factory prices.***
Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825 6w21


THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of
*ABIGAIL PALMER,*
late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased, to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
JOSEPH A. PALMER.
*Preston, Aug.* 16, 1825 3w21

IN CHANCERY
*Daniel L. Coit, &c. vs Benj Coit, &c.*
THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.
SIMEON BALDWIN,
WM. HUNGERFORD,
WM. L. STORRS, } *Committee.*
*August* 22, 1825 21—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 2d day of August, A. D.* 1825.
Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq Judge.
SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order for the Creditors to the Estate of
*WILLIAM PHILLIPS,*
late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Alexander Esq Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor, is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 10th day of August, 1825.
Attest, J. GORDON Clerk.
The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON Clerk 3w21—

THE undersigned commissioners on the estate of
*Mr. JESSE BROWN,*
late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said Norwich, on the 2d Monday in November and January next, at 9 o'clk. A. M.—Six months from the 19th of July 1825, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims to said commissioners.
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Norwich, August 1 , 1825. 3w21—

***MASONIC.***
A regular communication of Somerset Lodge will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock.
Aug. 24.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

### SALE OF OLD BACHELORS.

I dream'd a dream, in the midst of my slumbers,
And as fast as I dream't, it was coin'd into numbers—
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made
That a tax on old bachelors pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled, & said 'twere no use,
'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse;—
And declare that to save their own heart's blood from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.
But the rulers determined their skill to pursue,
So they set the old bachelors up at vendue;
A crier was sent through the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow;
And to call out to all he might meet in the way,
"Ho! forty old bachelors sold here to-day."
And presently all the old maids of the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red, and pale,
Of every description all flocked to the sale.
The Auctioneer then in his labours began,
And call'd out aloud as he held up a man,
"How much for a bachelor—who wants to buy?
In a trice, every maiden responded "I—I."
In short, at a hugely extravagant price,
The bachelors all were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maidens—some younger, some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

## MEDLEY.

### A RUNNING ACCOUNT.

"I am sorry," said a Chamberlain to a poor German Count, "to be obliged to quit your service, having been with you some years without receiving any wages."—"Well," said his Lord, "I know I am in your debt, but you should consider it is still running on."—"That I do consider," replied the Chamberlain; "but I am afraid it runs on so fast that I shall never be able to overtake it."

Frederick the Great, while reviewing his guard, happened at a time to take out his snuff box, and was tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks and said, "Please your Majesty, give me a pinch of your snuff?" The King asked what he meant by such freedom, and he replied, "In my country, Sir, when any one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much." The King laughed at the odd result of this old custom, and presented the box, a gold one enriched with jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

About the time that Mr. Sheridan took his house in Saville-row, he happened to meet Lord Guilford in the street, to whom he mentioned his change of residence, and also stated a change in his habits. "Now, my dear lord," said Sheridan, "every thing is carried on in my house with the greatest regularity—every thing, in short, goes like clock-work." "Ah," replied lord Guilford, "tick, tick, tick, I suppose."

### A JOURNEY DOWN EAST.

We have heard of journeying through the Red Sea—dreary wanderings in interminable deserts—long travels round the world, and even of a run to Ohio through mud that bovered both pony & rider up to the shirt collar; but never in our lives have we heard of any thing to match a late journey of a gentleman, whom we shall denominate Dickey Delver, down East.

Dicky was a famous well-digger somewhere in the western part of this our good State of Maine; and undertook, as he supposed, at a most advantageous bargain, to dig a well for 45 dollars. Having labored with much assiduity till he had arrived at the depth of nearly fifty feet, with a fair prospect of soon completing his job, Dicky ascended to these upper regions to look for a little *eleven o'clock*, and had but just effected his escape when, alas!—in caved the sides of his well and filled it 15 feet, with another solid mass. Dickey looked over the edge, groaned, scratched his head, and for a moment pondered in the bitterness of his heart, half murmuring out a curse on his cruel stars, for thus doubling his too heavy task; but probably never once thought of feeling grateful to a kind providence for his almost miraculous escape from instant death.—Looking around, however, he saw his coat and hat lying near the margin of the well, and a thought struck him that if he should "clear out," as the saying is, his friends and neighbors would soon discover the situation of the well, and seeing his coat & hat where he had left them when he descended, would no doubt consider him buried under the mass that had fallen, and with one consent would join to dig him out, and thus clear the well. So thought, so determined, & away goes Dickey, without coat or hat, not to another world, but to another part of this. The affair of the well's caving was soon known in the neighborhood, and as might be expected, all were soon gathered around the fearful gulf, that (as they supposed) had closed on poor Dickey with a dreadful vengeance. After the first surprise & silence were past, one and another ventured an observation upon poor Dickey's lot. "Poor man! he is no doubt dead." "How he must have felt when he saw the whole earth above falling in upon him." "But it is all over now." The relatives seemed to be quite calm, and it was at length seriously agitated whether they should dig out the body. Some were in favor of that measure; but, by a suggestion of a relative that it was no use for he was already well buried, they finally determined to leave him to his lot and allow his bones to mingle with the gloomy depths in which they are confined. The particulars of the case soon travelled in the shape of news to the place of Dickey's retreat who was so mortified at the result that he kept himself out of hearing for half a year, being ashamed to return home. At last, he thought of an answer to inquiries which plied thickly to his ears, on his first appearance above ground:—and with that he resolved to make a venture. Dickey accordingly returned, and after a little surprise excited in his neighbors by the unexpected arrival, they began to enquire how he managed to get out, informing him of their conclusion to let him remain where he had buried himself. "Aye, aye, says Dickey, I know all that very well, for I waited till I found you had abandoned me, and then went to work myself to dig out, but missing my direction, I had rather a long job of it, and lat'ly came out down in Somerset county!"—about fifteen miles from the starting point!

*Maine Inquirer.*


**PRINTING**

OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE



## Military Goods.

RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do. Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. &c.—for sale by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*

*Norwich, Aug.* 17, 1825. 20—

**NEW SUMMER GOODS.**

*H. B. BUCKINGHAM*

IS now opening a new assortment of choice

*DRY GOODS,*

suitable for the Season, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

*Among them are*

Elegant black Gros de Naples,
Heavy French Levantine,
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's

**LEGHORN HATS.**

*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Mersailles and Gros de Naples

*VESTINGS,*

Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*

**COMBS.**

*Figured and plain Ribbons,*

**LACES,**

White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcnett and Common

**CAMBRICS,**

Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK;*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**

Silk and Cotton Flagg do
Pink and other Gimps.

*He has also a complete assortment of*

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

AND

*Cassimeres,*

Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.

The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.

Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

## Roath & Hyde

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Genuine Groceries,**

VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix. Antigua and N. E Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior.)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,
Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS,*
*(a choice selection.)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c &c.——ALSO——
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.

July 19th, 1825. Sw16—

**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12, 1825. tf 1—

THE UNITED STATES

**LITERARY GAZETTE.**

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month. Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.

*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.

Subscriptions will be received by

J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

*Norwich, August,* 1825.

**W. HUNTINGTON**

HAS just returned from New-York with

**NEW GOODS,**

which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.

Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

**NEW-YORK**

**Cheap Store.**

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**

FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India

**DRY GOODS,**

at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store,* among which are an elegant assortment of

**BOMBAZINES,**

Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES
Black Sinshaws and Sarrenetts,
*A general assortment of coloured*

**FLORENTINES.**

Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk

*VESTING.*

Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKFS.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelow Do.
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*

**FANCY RIBBONS,**

Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobinnet LACES and VEILS.
Green & white Gauze Do. Crape Lisse.
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Blue, Black and Green

**BROAD CLOTHS,**

**Ladies Cloths,**

Red, White, Green, and Yellow

**FLANNELS,**

3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Hang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets.
**UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,**
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*

**CARPETING,**

of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*

**RUGS,**

at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.

☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*

N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.

*Norwich-Landing, July* 12, 1825. 15

***MORE NEW GOODS.***

JUST received from New-York, by the last boat, a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do. elegant wide & narrow Thread Laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton flour Matting first quality.

The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.

*Norwich, August* 3d 1825. 18—

## Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

*** Purchasers will do well to call July 19. 16—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

**NEW GOODS.**

**JOHN LENNY & CO.**

ARE now opening, direct from New-York.

*Linen Satin Striped Drillings,*
Plain Brown do.
Blk. Striped Denmark Satteens.
Black & Colored Circassians & Bombazettes.
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes,
BROWN COTTON, for bonnets,
Ladies' Col'd Horse-skin

**GLOVES,**

**Satin Levantines,**

Red, White, and Buff Cassimeres,
*(for military wear.)*
White Rattinett for do.
Large Ball Buttons for do.
Black and Colored Worsted Hose,
White and Colored Cotton do.

**&c. &c. &c.**

August 3d, 1825 18—

8 Cases

*Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Umbra Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS,**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.

May 30, 1825 9—

**American Calicoes,**

***SHELL COMBS, &C.***

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.
Boston made large Shell Combs,
A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c. &c.

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1825. 20

## 10 Chests fresh

SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,
*just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 825. 4

**70,000 Brick for sale,**

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.

40 bbls. and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

*To Water Loom Weavers.*

LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham.

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*

*July* 30, 1825. 6w19—

## NEW GOODS

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by

Erastus Coit.

July 20. 16—

**NORWICH**

*Iron Foundry.*

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27. 17—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS**

AND

**SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May* 24, 1825. tf8—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS

and

SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29, 1824. 12m39—

**A CARD.**

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner *May* 24, 1825. Sw8—

**THAMES BANK.**

THE Stockholders of the Thames Bank, are informed that the third installment of Ten dollars per share is requested to be paid at the Banking Room in Kinney's Hotel, on or before the 26th instant.

LYMAN BREWER *Cashier.*

Norwich, August 5th, 1825. 19—

## Installation.

CHARITY LODGE will be installed at Brother Gurdon Bill's, in North Groton, on the 25th day of August instant. Form a procession at Brother Bill's at 10 o'clock, march to the meeting-house, where an Oration will be delivered by a Brother. After the service, will return to Brother Bill's, where a dinner will be prepared. The Brethren of adjacent Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN O. MINER,
ADAM LARRABEE,
WM. WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH TUTTLE,
JAMES MITCHELL,
NATHAN ELDRIDGE,
STEPHEN BILLINGS,
*Comm. of Arrangements.*

Groton, August 6, 1825. 3w19—

***LIME.***

**40** Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, for sale very cheap, by JOS. BREED.

## Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

*—LIKEWISE—*

**300** Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich, June 30th, 1825. 13—

**TO LET.**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9.

**TO LET**

UNTIL the 1st day of April 1826, the west part of the Bradford House, so called, situated near the wharf bridge in Chelsea. Enquire of

D. LATHROP.

Norwich, August 16, 1825. 20

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *For Proprietors.*

*July* 5, 1825. 14—

**NORWICH LINE.**

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**

**FANNY,**

*Charles Darison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches**

are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, **$2,50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 11—

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April* 6, 1825. tf1

**FOR NEW-YORK,**

The packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail from this port on Thursday, 25th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. (passage to New-York Two Dollars,) for freight or passage apply to

WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

**30** Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Grey, & Co.*

Aug. 10, 1825. 19—


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 22. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1526.



## NEW GOODS

RECEIVED from New-York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by

Erastus Coit.

July 20. 16—

**NORWICH LINE.**

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**

**FANNY.**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

**The Fanny** is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

**Fare from Norwich to New-York, $4.50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

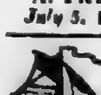
Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *For Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 4—



**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRIVER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf

## Saxony Sheep

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIAS SHARP.

Windham, August 15th. 1825. 6w20

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 4f—

**30** Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*

Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

**PRINTING**

OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.


*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 15th day of August 1825*

Present, JOHAN. LINCOLN Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Mr. JOSEPH LEACH,*

late of Lebanon, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Delia Leach and Henry Williams, of said Lebanon, administrators on the goods & estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said administrators are to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, & put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 20th day of August 1825.

Attest, J. BALDWIN Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. BALDWIN Jr. Clerk. 3w20—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice, for the creditors to the estate of Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Administrator thereon, with the last Will and Testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

N. B. The subscriber expecting to be absent, has appointed George Hill, Esq. his Attorney, to whom claims against the estate of his grandfather, Capt. Alpheus Billings, late of Norwich, deceased, may be exhibited for settlement.

GEORGE C. BILLINGS.

Norwich, August 17th, 1825. 3w20

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 2d day of August, A. D 1825.*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order for the Creditors to the Estate of

*WILLIAM PHILLIPS,*

late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Alexander Esq. Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. and the said Executor, is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 10th day of August, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON Clerk. 3w21—

THE undersigned commissioners on the estate of

*Mr. JESSE BROWN,*

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said Norwich, on the 2d Monday in November and January next, at 9 o'clk. A. M.—Six months from the 19th of July 1825, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims to said commissioners

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, August 12, 1825. 3w21—

THE court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this, for the creditors to the estate of *Moses Williams*, late of Norwich, deceased, who lately died a seaman on board the U. States Frigate Constitution, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, the Administrator upon the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Norwich, August 15th, 1825 3w20—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1825.*—

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. NATHAN BURGES,*

late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Burges or to John Dunlap Esq. Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 17th day of August 1825.

Attest J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, Examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of

*ABIGAIL PALMER,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased, to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JOSEPH A. PALMER.

*Preston, Aug. 16, 1825.* 3w21

**WANTED,**

A GOOD journeyman at the Cabinet Making business, for which liberal wages will be given.

ALVAN CHILD.

Woodstock, August 15th, 1825. 4w21

**NORWICH**

***Iron Foundry.***

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27. 17—

## Valuable Sale.

FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt-House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John G. Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto.

If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.

—*LIKEWISE*—

**300** Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of

Ichabod Ward.

Norwich, June 28th, 1825. 13—

**TO LET**

UNTIL the 1st day of April 1826, the west part of the Bradford House, so called, situated near the wharf bridge in Chelsea. Enquire of

D. LATHROP.

Norwich, August 16, 1825. 20


IN CHANCERY.

*Daniel L. Coit, &c. vs. Benj. Coit, &c.*

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.

SIMEON BALDWIN, WM. HUNGERFORD, WM. L. STORRS, } *Committee.*

*August 22, 1825.* 21—


## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Bout Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rau Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Brunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—


## MISCELLANEOUS.

We have always been surprised at the mode of treating juries adopted in Great-Britain, & copied by some of our sister States. One would suppose that persons selected to sit in judgment upon the most important rights and dearest interests of their fellow citizens would deserve to be treated like rational thinking beings. The denial of food or fire wood may indeed starve them into concord, and freeze them into unanimity, but it often places the decision of cases more upon the strength of constitution than of mind, and gives to the robust and hardy laborer an undue superiority over his more intellectual but more feeble companion. The following is an amusing account of those ludicrous scenes to which the adopting of this practice sometimes gives rise. It was taken, originally from an English paper, and happened in the case of a prosecution for a libel against the editor of the Times newspaper.

DELIBERATIONS OF JURIES.

The rule of law which compels a jury to be unanimous, however various their opinions may originally be, has doubtless given rise to many singular scenes. On the trial of the seven Bishops, in the reign of James II., the jury withdrew and remained in deliberation the whole of the night, owing, as it is supposed, to the obstinacy of one Arnold, the King's brewer. In the following letter an account of the conduct of this Jury is given.

"*John Ince to the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

"June 30, 1688.

"*May it please Your Grace,*

"We have watched the Jury carefully all night, attending without the door, on the stairhead. They have, by order, been kept all night without fire, candle, or any thing, save only some basins of water & towels this morning about four. The officers, and our own servants and others hired by us to watch the officers, have, and shall constantly attend, but must be supplied with fresh men to relieve our guard if need be.

"I am informed by my servant and Mr. Grange's, that about midnight *they were very loud one with another*, and that the like happened about three in the morning, which makes me conclude that they are not yet agreed. They beg *for a candle to light their pipes*, but are denied.

"In case a verdict pass for us, which God grant in his own good time, the present considerations will be *how the Jury shall be treated.* The course is usually each man so many guineas, and a common dinner for them all. The quantum is at your Grace's & my Lord's desire. But it seems to my poor understanding, that the dinner might be spared, lest our watchful enemies should interpret it against us. It may be ordered thus, each man guinea for his trouble, and each man a guinea over for his own desire.

"My Lord,

"Your Grace's most humble Serv.

JOHN INCE.

"N. B. There must be 200 guineas provided."

By way of appendix to the above, we may add a very entertaining account of the deliberations of a jury in a late case. The action was brought by Mr. Bodkin, Honorary Secretary to the Mendicity Society, against the Times Newspaper.

"Immediately after the jury were shut up in the Bail Court, the tendency of the alleged libel was warmly discussed. The special jurymen used great abundance of language, if not of argument, for the purpose of convincing Mr. Sawyer that it was a false, malicious, and injurious publication. That gentleman manfully defended his opinion against all their objections; alleging, that he thought the remarks made upon Mr. Bodkin's conduct to be such as the occasion required, and such as he should himself have written, had he possessed the necessary talent. Several speeches were made upon the subject, which produced no effect except it were that of making the speakers more obstinately attached to the side they advocated. A Mr. Cooke, who was a talesman, was a silent, but not an ineffectual assistant to Mr. Sawyer, in the vast fire of words which his brother jurymen opened upon him. He agreed with Mr. Sawyer, that the paragraphs complained of, formed no libel; and declared that he could not consent to give a verdict which should declare them to be such. Both gentlemen requested their opponents to give them a definition of what was and what was not a libel; and were answered with the usual remarks, that every thing is a libel which tends to bring a man's character into contempt. They were also treated with a dissertation upon the necessity of restraining the licentiousness of the press, which one gentleman recommended as the best means of preserving its liberty. Another told them, that though the press had been styled the palladium of British freedom, he could not consider it as such, when he saw it making attacks like the present upon the character of private individuals. A third declared, that the malice of the article of which Mr. Bodkin complained was so great, that he would consent to nothing less than a verdict which gave him £300 damages. Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Cooke called upon them to point out the malice which was said to be so evident in the alleged libel, asserting that they would have no objection to give a verdict for the plaintiff, if they could be satisfied on that point. The libel was in consequence read over paragraph by paragraph, several gentlemen commenting upon it as they went along. Still the two jurymen remained unconvinced. Under these circumstances, the jury came into Court about seven o'clock, and the conversation then took place between Mr. Justice Littledale, and Mr. Sawyer. The result of it was, that Mr. Sawyer & Mr. Cooke, in consequence of the doctrine laid down by Mr. Justice Littledale respecting constructive malice, gave up their intention of finding a verdict for the defendant, and agreed to join their brethren in a verdict for the plaintiff. They then left the box to consider of the damages which they should give the plaintiff for his loss of character. A question then arose as to damages. The two jurors who had reluctantly consented to find a verdict for the plaintiff, said that nothing should induce them to give more than nominal damages; and not knowing that in an action for a libel, a farthing's damages will carry costs, if the Judge does not certify, declared their intention of submitting to starvation before they gave Mr. Bodkin more than his costs of suit. This declaration was not likely to excite much satisfaction in the minds of any of the jurors, and some of the special jurors, we are informed, evinced great displeasure at it. Their usual hour of dinner had arrived, and the sherry and sandwiches which Mr. Justice Littledale had permitted to be sent in to Mr. Robertson and Mr. Horton, on account of their advanced age, tending only to excite the appetite of their brother jurors, Mr. Godsall, who, we understand, was engaged to dine with his father-in-law, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, seemed particularly to regret the loss of his dinner. He tried first by pompous language, then by argument, then by persuasion, then by entreaty, and in the course of the night, by violence, to induce Mr. Sawyer to concur with his brother jurors. Mr. Sawyer, however, was inflexible, and told Mr. Godsall, that even if he were so base as to neglect his oath for the sake of his appetite, there would still be the integrity of Mr. Cooke to overcome—a gentleman who though he said little, was not the less determined to maintain the opinion he had formed upon the present case. Mr. Godsall appeared to think but lightly of Mr. Cooke's opposition, saying that he had no doubt that Mr. Cooke would yield, if Mr. Sawyer would set him the example. Mr. Godsall then held out other inducements to Mr. Sawyer, which were, however, as unavailing as his prayers, his entreaties, and his subsequent violence. In the midst of these discussions, time wore away, perhaps neither pleasantly nor rapidly to the gentlemen engaged in them. About half-past eight o'clock several jurymen wrote to their families stating that they must not expect them that night; and their notes were dispatched by the officer of the Court. As it had now become evident to both parties that they could not convince the other, the matter ceased to be one of argument, and became one of starvation. At this stage of the proceeding, the jurors formed themselves into detached groups, and amused themselves as they could in their dark, hungry, and desolate situation. It was a Vauxhall night; and one of the jurors attempted to console his fellows by reminding them that at twelve o'clock at night they would have the fire-works at Vauxhall to enlighten their darkness. Twelve o'clock came, but the fire-works, though they were heard, were not seen, for the towers of the Abbey intervened, and interrupted the line of vision. Mr. Godsall, at this hour of the night, was rather obstreperous, he stamped about the room in a great passion, & committed other extravagancies. Mr. Sawyer, having heard all that could be said against him, and having said all that he could say in his own behalf, now prepared himself for sleep, by taking off his coat, rolling it up, and placing it as a pillow upon some chairs, which he had put together to serve him as a bed. His brother jurors expressed dissatisfaction at this proceeding, and urged many objections to his novel mode of discharging the duties of a juryman. After giving them such answer as he thought proper, and recommending his seconder, Mr. Cooke, to follow his example, on the ground that sleep was the best antidote against the evils of fasting, he proceeded to carry his own advice into execution as rapidly and comfortably as he could under existing circumstances. Day-light at last dawned upon these unhappy jurors, but bro't with it little relief to their misery. At half-past five, Mr. Sawyer, who was the only person that had been able to sleep soundly, awoke, and told his brothers in thraldrom that he was as much refreshed by his sleep as if he had taken a meal. This was not a very delightful annunciation to those gentlemen who were suffering under the want of sleep and the want of sustenance. To Mr. Godsall it proved particularly exasperating; he exhibited symptoms of temporary insanity; he jumped upon a bench, and threatened destruction to Mr. Sawyer, for detaining him from his family, by his obstinate opposition. He then seized his cane, which was of considerable thickness, and struck it so forcibly upon the Judge's seat as to make several indentations, and did not cease from this violence till he had broken it completely into shivers. He then began to rail with great vehemence against Mr. Sawyer, who had the good sense not to make any answer to his ravings. This appeared to offend him still more; he cried out, 'I shall go mad, I shall go mad, he—he' (pointing to Mr. Sawyer,) 'is cutting my throat with a feather.' He then made a spring at that gentleman, and would certainly have done him some injury, had he not been prevented by the strong arms of those that surrounded him. It has been stated, that he then endeavored to tear up a bench as a weapon, and that he broke a window in endeavoring to escape; but we have reason to believe that there is no truth in either of these statements. He sunk, at last, into a silent melancholy, and was for some time quiet from complete exhaustion.

"Very early in the morning, the question had been narrowed to this point—whether the verdict should be a farthing or forty shillings. Mr. Sawyer was obliged to consort with his silent but effective seconder, Mr. Cooke. Whenever he approached any of the groups into which the other jurors had formed themselves, they fled from him as from a pestilence. The consequence was, that he was flung upon his own resources for amusement, and at seven o'clock was seen seated at the window, gazing very placedly on the passengers in the street. Poor Mr. Godsall could not, however, conduct himself thus quietly: he attempted to force himself out of Court, but was unsuccessful, in spite of all his protestations that parties within were driving him to madness."

*From the Philadelphia Repository.*

A JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA;

OR

MEMOIRS OF

*Charles Coleman Sanders.*

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Walking in the state-house garden,* was a favorite amusement with Emelia; thither I frequently attended her, when the warmth of the summer days made the coolness of the evening and the fragrance of the garden inviting; here, enjoying the society & conversation of the object of my fondest affections,—I was suddenly seized by two officers of justice: I was surprised, and enquired their business. "Our business sir," said one of them, "is with you." You have mistaken your object said I, with me you have no possible business; they however, insisted they were right, they mentioned my name, and even my former place of abode; after a vain altercation I accompanied them to the mayor's office, and answered many questions, and was finally informed I was charged with the crime of murder! You may form some idea of my astonishment at the information; Emelia had accompanied me to the mayor's, she relieved the officers labored under some mistake, and her feelings may easily be conceived when she found me charged with the commission of so detestable a crime; yet what she knew of my character and conduct, seemed not to accord with that of a murderer; she requested I should not be sent to prison, she believed me innocent, and related those events of my life which had fallen under her observation.—The mayor was a humane man, but he was compelled to fulfil the duties of his office;—"All you have stated," said he, "may be true," but I, he observed, was charged with the murder of a young woman, who had long been missing.—I had entered the city under very suspicious circumstances, &c. if I was innocent the truth would shortly appear, this was not the place of my trial, his duty, however, obliged him to confine me, and I was sent to prison!

Of all strange adventures I had met with, this was the furthest above my comprehension. I could recollect no circumstance of my life which could possibly create suspicions of this nature. I did not think myself a dubious character; during my residence in the city I had led a quiet and inoffensive life; how then was this to be accounted for? It was evident some person had lodged information which would justify my confinement in the judgment of the mayor; but here I was almost entirely a stranger, and who, except actuated by the spirit of a demon, would accuse me of a crime, without possessing at least a shadow of proof; the crime, too, was so detestable, I had never even meditated it; I was lost and bewildered amidst innumerable and useless conjectures. At length the idea of Carnell occurred, and with it a train of terrifying images; might not he, I asked, have caused my apprehension? Might he not have suborned some desperate villains, to prove me guilty of the crime? The conjecture seemed probable; instigated by revenge, he had already sought my destruction; and was not he who could deliberately meditate the death of an innocent man, capable of any deed, however enormous and detestable? This did I bewilder my senses by endeavoring to guess why I had been apprehended: my few friends, in the mean time, visited me in prison; they believed me innocent, and endeavored to impress a belief that I would, on trial, be proved so, and be honorably acquitted; for this occasion, I summoned all my firmness to my aid, yet I could not avoid reflection with pain on the misfortunes I had encountered in consequence of quitting my paternal home; I had left it, chiefly to avoid assassination, and was now to suffer death, (perhaps) for a crime of the commission of which I was innocent.

The day of trial came, I was conducted to the bar of the supreme court; the eyes of hundreds were upon me; the usual question was asked. "*Are you guilty? or not guilty?*" I replied with firmness "Not guilty!"—When the charge was read, & I was accused of drowning a young woman, by forcibly pushing her into the river Susquehannah! A smothered groan was heard from the audience; it was not excited by an emotion of pity for me, but was a proof to their detestation of the author of so shocking a deed; I did not blame them, it was honorable to their feelings and evinced the rectitude of their hearts. I now found to my surprise, I was tried for the murder of her whose life I would gladly have saved, and whose unfortunate end I thought no eye, save mine, had witnessed; it now appeared some others had witnessed it besides me, but who, and why I was charged with the crime, were circumstances to me, inexplicable. The witnesses now appeared, but guess, if you can, my sensations, when the first I saw, was (*Carnell*) the same dreadful being I had seen in my brothers chamber, I shuddered;—my heart beat tremulously in my bosom: my sight grew dim, and I almost fainted; the spectators seemed to consider my emotion a proof of my guilt, but they were mistaken.—The trial continued and new sources of indescribable astonishment and wonder were every moment displayed. The substance of the evidence was as follows—"That I had planned and effected the death of *Susan Warfield*; I had been heard to say I would destroy her, by any means in my power: that knowing she had frequented the scene of her death, I had laid in ambush (armed) to effect my purpose, and had been seen by the evidence (who were fishing at a little distance, though in a situation which precluded all possibility of rendering assistance) to push her forcibly into the water, where there was little probability of her escaping." All this was new to me, so far from planning her death, I had scarcely knew her, she had consequently never given me any cause of offence, I was certainly ignorant of the visits of any one but myself to the spot I had chosen for my nocturnal seat; the exertion I had made to save her, might it was true, be mistaken for the different one, by persons who had seen the transaction from a distance; but that it should be said, I had declared my intention to destroy her and that I had concealed myself to effect this purpose, was really astonishing. But the witnesses were sufficient, respectable, positive and uniform in their depositions; I had nothing to offer in my defence but the truth, but who would give credit to the relation of one, who stood convicted of so foul a crime, who had secretly left his native home, had entered the city in a manner not ill calculated to excite suspicion, and concealed his true name and passed under a different one (Charles Coleman) and betrayed evident marks of guilt and confusion, at the sight of his accusers. Had I said, I had seen *Carnell* offering violence to *Emelia*, and rescued her from his grasp; had seen him in my brothers chamber armed with a dagger, at midnight &c. would my tale have been credited? No, I had no proofs to offer; I had informed no person, not even my brother of what I had seen. I believed all attempts at defence would prove entirely useless, and therefore forbore to make any. I thought it better to meet my fate, dreadful and ignominious as it was, with manly firmness and unyielding fortitude; my story would have been treated as the last effort of departing villainy and impotent malice. The Judge addressed the jury in a solemn and impressive manner: they retired, and in a short time returned with the expected verdict, "*guilty!*" They had done their duty, I had no cause to complain, the evidence was sufficient to condemn me; and had I been appointed to Judge a similar cause I should have acted in the same manner; I listened to my sentence with calmness and composure, and was reconducted for the last time to prison. Thus I have given you a faithful and exact account of my

* *This place was then the resort of people of fashion and decency.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

misfortunes.—I shall need shortly suffer an ignominious death; the world in general believe me guilty; but the time may come when what is now hidden from human eyes, will be disclosed,—and then, my friend, when the grave shall hide me from the world, you, I trust, will do justice to my memory.

* * * *

Thus ended the story of this unfortunate young man, it was told with the greatest apparent sincerity, and my heart became deeply interested in his fate. I was astonished at the calmness with which he supported his misfortunes; he was endowed with the keenest sensibility and even timidity of disposition; his courage had probably never been awakened by danger, or perhaps was of that kind, which though unequal to the encounter of sudden & alarming attacks, gathered strength by reflection; those who best know the various shades of character which distinguish mankind, know, that there are persons of weak and delicate constitutions, who tremble at the slightest agitation, while their minds remain firm and undaunted, who, if they have time for reflection, meet danger with an undaunted front: Thus it appeared in the present case, here reflection seemed to have inspired a contempt of death in its most terrific and disgraceful form, in the mind of this young man: yet there were moments, when his tranquility was disturbed, when the images of his father, his friends and above all his Emelia presented themselves to his imagination;—Emelia loved him with the tenderest affection, which even his misfortunes (for she believed him guiltless) were unable to alienate; yet for him she was doomed to suffer all the evils flowing from disappointed love, and the cruel taunts of a misjudging world; these causes interrupted his quiet far more than his own misfortunes; "my pain," said he, "will shortly end, death will lull it to rest, but for them an ample store of anguish is collected, which time alone can mitigate."

Some pressing affairs obliging me to hasten to Europe, I bade him an eternal adieu.—The day of his execution was at hand, which my departure alone spared me the pain of witnessing.—

Some years after, I returned to Philadelphia; the misfortunes of SAUNDERS, though not forgotten, yet the impression they made was partly effaced by time and various cares.

While walking one day in Front street, I was transported with the sight of Saunders coming toward me, we instantly recognized each other, and were folded in a mutual embrace; I eagerly interrogated him on that subject, which my former knowledge of him and my astonishment at our present meeting naturally excited, when, after entering his house he gave me the following information.

"The day of my intended execution came, and with it my father: His presence was more distressing to me, than death itself; I wished to spare him the pangs a parent must feel, who is doomed to witness the ignominious death of a son very dear to his affections: but fate had determined otherwise. Some person had informed him of my expected fate, and he hastened to bid me a last adieu. He entered my prison, I flew to embrace him, he received me with emotions, which his love of justice made him desirous of suppressing; but the tide of nature was powerful, and the severity of the judge was softened by the tenderness of the parent. Think, my friend, what must be the feelings of a parent, who has labored for years, to teach his offspring the duties of life, and the exercise of virtue,—a parent venerable for his age, and whose life, was unstained with a crime, when he beholds the object of his love; forsake the paths of rectitude, and become the most detested villain, and your imagination will paint this scene better than my words can describe it. He believed me guilty,—this impression I strove to remove, and succeeded; falsehood was so mean a crime, that he believed me incapable of it, though passion might have impelled to the perpetration of greater crime. Yet the conviction of my innocence did not dispel his sorrow; to the pain which the death of a son will naturally produce, was added, the shameful manner by which justice inflicted the blow. I should die innocent, but would his conviction of this, induce the world to believe me so?—Would not my death load my family with shame and infamy, which an indiscriminating world casts on the relations of a murderer?—But now the appointed hour was come—I bade my friends farewell! and the cart moved towards the place of execution: the rope was fastened around my neck, the cap was about to be drawn over my eyes, and the signal was about to be given, the execution of which would hide the world from my view forever,, when a sudden and piercing cry of "Save him! Save him!" was heard, and a young woman rushed through the crowd, to the foot of the gallows; her distress and agitation soon discovered who she was, it was her for whose murder I was about to suffer! whom I thought I had seen perish on the memorable night when I left my paternal abode! Yet, here she was, by some means unaccountable to me at the foot of the gallows, accusing herself as being the cause of my misfortunes;—& imploring the sheriff to suspend my execution. The crowd pressed tumultuously around and joined their cries to hers. The rope was unfastened, and I reconducted to prison.

*(To be Continued.)*

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF STRAW HATS.

There are to be found in trade many kinds of straw plait and hats, the best of which are imported from Italy, in an undressed state.—These Italian merchandises are either in the simple form of plait made from 7, 9, 11, or 13 slips of straw, either whole or divided; but sometimes in the form of hats ready made.

Both these articles are made with the prepared straw of darnel grass, rice, rye; but chiefly with the straw of a variety of spelt corn, *triticum spelta*, a kind of red wheat, grown very commonly in the Tuscan states.

Although it seems easy to imitate this manufacture, yet it has not fully succeeded either in France or England, in respect to the Italian hats of the best quality, known in trade by the name of Leghorn hats, but really manufactured by the girls of the vale of Arno, the Arcadia of Italy.

The Italian plait is said to be fine, when 14 or more sewn together do not exceed four inches in breadth: they are called coarse if they are a less number than 14 in the same breadth: but the manufacture of both is exactly the same.

The manufacture is usually carried on by women, who are commonly more adroit than men in works which require much care, attention and patience; and it may easily be conceived how very difficult it must be, and what patience it must require to prepare the straw, split it, plait it, and perform all other operations, without breaking it.

The straw having commonly a more or less deep shade, it must first be bleached. For this purpose, it is sometimes tied up in small bundles, dipped in boiling water, untied, and spread out to dry; if not yet white enough, it is put into a small closet or box, and some lighted brimstone being also put into the place, at a distance from the straw, the closet is shut up close for some hours. The bleached straw is then placed between two very damp coarse cloths, and left for three or four hours, that it becomes sufficiently moist to be supple.

This being done, the knots are cut off, and the straw, unless it be to be used whole, is split lengthways by the point of a penknife, into three or four parts; they are then moistened again, that they may be flattened, and form as it were little ribands; and are then, after being kept flat for three or four hours, ready to be plaited.

The plaiting is performed by the hand.—The manner of performing this operation, when thirteen strips are used, requires much attention, not only for the closeness, but also the regularity of the plait. The female who plaits must keep her fingers constantly moist, for otherwise the straw would lose its suppleness and flexibility.

In order to make extraordinarily fine straw hats, the straws are divided into a greater number of strips; but then the point of a knife can no longer be used. This division is performed in Italy by means of a row of very small fine needles, such as are used to embroider upon muslin; they are kept in their place by their heads being connected by rosin. On passing a strip of straw, after it has been divided by the knife, and flattened, between these needles, it is divided into several strips, much smaller than before, but not so fine as the strips of straw used for making flowers and other ornaments, which are divided in the same manner. In England, the straw is pushed through a cone, the smaller end of which has a number of teeth which divides the straw into strips more or less fine.

The plait being thus made of a proper breadth and length, according to the work for which it is designed, is delivered to other workmen, who sew it together, by forming it into a spiral, and sewing the edges together, either merely touching one another, or overlapping one another, care being taken in each case that the threads by which the edges are joined shall not appear.

However well the plaiting of these hats is executed, they require to receive a finishing, which may give them an even brilliancy and regularity of surface. There are two methods for giving this final dressing to these hats: the use of a press, and that of passing a heated iron over them.

For the purpose of pressing the hats, the plait is moistened either with rice water, very thin starch, or weak gum water, and dried; after which the hats are piled one upon another, with boards placed between each, the boards being previously well warmed; and the whole is strongly pressed, and left in the press for several hours, generally a day and night. As only a small part of the hats can be pressed at once, this process is very tedious, notwithstanding the number that are pressed at the same time. The edges are first pressed, then the sides of the crown, and lastly the top of the crown.

The process with the hot smoothing iron is much quicker; the hat is dressed with the mucilaginous dressing as in the other method, and is then run over with a heated smoothing iron of a proper shape, or with an iron box containing either a mass of heated iron, or a charcoal fire. As this also takes up much time when the iron is moved by the hand, machines have been invented to accelerate the work, and increase the pressure by means of a lever, to which the ironing apparatus is annexed. In some the iron box is immoveable, and the hat moved under it by the action of the machine: and in others the box sliding on a lever is moveable at pleasure, and made to press on the hat placed on blocks of various forms. By these machines a workman will finish ten dozen of hats in a day; whereas he could only finish two dozen in that time by a plain smoothing iron.

Straw plait may be dyed; but this is seldom done. Old straw hats are however frequently dyed black.—*Lond. Mec. Jour.*

## CHARGES & SPECIFICATIONS PREFERRED AGAINST COM. STEWART.

Charge 1st—*Unofficer-like conduct.*

Specification 1st.—In aiding and assisting, during the months of May, June, & July, in the year 1822, an American ship called the Canton, an American ship called the Pearl, an English brig called the Sarah, and a French ship called the Telegraph, and other vessels, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the Intermedios; aiding and assisting said vessels in violating the laws and decrees of the existing government of Peru, and in transporting and landing arms, military stores, and other contraband articles, and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal traffic, by employing, or threatening to employ, the naval forces of the United States in their defence.

Spec. 2d.—In sailing, with the U. States ship, the Franklin, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, in the months of June and July, 1822, to the said ports, called the Intermedios, for the purpose of aiding in private and illicit traffic, and with a view to the private emolument of the said Charles Stewart.

Spec. 3d.—In employing, on or about the 11th day of July, 1822, the naval force of the United States under his command, in preventing the commander of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from enforcing the laws and instructions of his government, by taking and sending in for adjudication an American ship called the Canton, detected in carrying on illicit trade, to the injury of said Government, and in being concerned in the pecuniary profit of said illicit voyages and transactions of the aforesaid ship the Canton.

Spec. 4th.—In transporting, or causing to be transported, on board the U. S. schr. Dolphin, on or about the 6th day of May, 1822, one Eliphalet Smith, with goods and merchandize for sale, on private account, & permitting said Smith to carry his own private goods and merchandize, and samples of goods, not designed for the use of the said schooner Dolphin, on board the said schooner, under the protection of the flag of the United States, to certain ports, viz. Arica, Quilca, and others of the Intermedios; and to employ a national vessel of the United States, as a place for the said Smith to sell, and display for sale, such his goods, when such traffic was in itself illegal, and contraband, and such conduct tended to the disgrace of the navy of the United States.

Spec. 5th—In employing, in the month of August, 1822, and at other periods in that year, the schooner Peruvian and Waterwitch, then in the service of the United States, in traffic, and carrying merchandize on private account.

Spec. 6th—In lending aid and countenance to the violators of the Revenue Laws of the government of Peru, at various times between the arrival of the ship Franklin, in the Pacific, in the month of February, 1822, and her departure from thence in 1824, by permitting & aiding sundry persons in carrying off from the shore, coin, bullion, plate-pina, and other articles, contrary to the laws of said government, without the permission, authority, or knowledge of the custom-house officers and local authorities, and to deposit the said articles, so smuggled, on board the public vessels of the United States, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart.

Spec. 7th—In permitting, at various times, within the period mentioned in the foregoing specification, specie, bullion, plate-pina, and other articles designed to be transported from Peru, in violation of the laws of that country, clandestinely, at night, to be brought on board the public vessels of the United States, then under his command, and in transporting said articles in the boats of the said public vessels, at sea, and out of reach and control of the authorities on shore, to certain vessels bound to distant ports, after such vessels had undergone the examination of the custom-house officers; such transportation being without the authority, permission, or knowledge of said officers, but designed as a fraud upon, and an invasion of, the laws of the government of Peru.

Spec. 8th.—In assisting, at the times mentioned in the last preceding specification, with the armed force under his command, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detection, by the lawful authorities of the government of Peru.

Spec. 9th.—In affording, at various times during the period mentioned in the last preceding specification, protecting and aid of an extraordinary and illegal kind, to the Canton, and other vessels, in the business of which he, the said Charles Stewart and Eliphalet Smith were interested, to the neglect of other vessels engaged in a lawful commerce, to which he was in duty bound to afford protection, but in the profits of which they had no participation.

Spec. 10th.—In purchasing from the said ship, the Canton, at Valparaiso, in the month of April, 1822, among other articles, 90 bolts of canvass, 35 1-2 casks of wine, 335lbs. copper nails, paints, oils, &c. ostensibly for the use of the Franklin, when such articles were not necessary for said vessel and in fact, were not employed or consumed in her; and when the said ship, the Franklin, had been amply provided with such of the said articles as were necessary for her use.

Spec. 11th.—In employing or causing to be employed, on various occasions, at Valparaiso, and elsewhere, in the Ports of the Pacific, during the year 1822, carpenters and other persons attached to the Franklin, and receiving pay from the U. States, in working on board the Canton, Wasp, and other private vessels, without any proper or adequate reason, and without any compensation to the individuals thus employed.

Spec. 12th.—In receiving on board the Franklin one Captain Eliphalet Smith, and permitting him to remain there for nearly a year, engaged in private traffic, and employing the naval forces of the U. States in subservience to the views of said Smith.

Spec. 13th—In employing the said Eliphalet Smith to carry despatches, board vessels, and perform other duties, which ought to have been executed by the officers in the service of the government, for the purpose of affording him, the said Smith, facilities in the prosecution of his private concerns.

Spec. 14.—In permitting the cargo, or part of the cargo, of the Canton, some time in August, 1822, to be shipped on board the Peruviano, then in tow of the Franklin, and ostensibly a public vessel, and receiving, or permitting to be received and carried on board the Franklin the Supercargo of the Canton, and samples of the goods thus put on board the Peruviano, for the purpose of furthering the sale of the said cargo.

Spec. 15.—In receiving and permitting to remain on board the Franklin for a long period of time, in the year 1822, one Captain John O'Sullivan, and one ——Ward, supercargo of the Canton, for the purpose of aiding them in their private traffic; thus making the national vessels and flag subservient to individual interests.

Spec. 16.—In taking on board, and carrying in the Franklin, from Valparaiso to Quilca in or about the month of March, 1823, horses with their equipments, for the use of Gen. Canterac or some other Royalist General;—thus furnishing aid and assistance to the one party, in a military contest, in violation of the duties of a neutral officer.

Spec. 17.—In employing the crews of the public vessels of the U. States, and articles paid for by the government, for the use of said public vessels, in building and equipping three small schrs. which were not required for the public service, & which did not belong to the government.

Spec. 18.—In permitting, or causing to be made by the crew of the Franklin and other public vessels, out of materials which had been purchased for the service of the government, sails, &c. for the use of the private ship the Canton, in the month of August or September 1822.

Spec. 19.—In permitting, or causing the Dolphin, a vessel of the United States, to carry from Callao to Guayquil, in or about the month of September, 1822, money, sails, &c. for the purpose of placing them on board the Canton.

Spec. 20.—In permitting Wm. A. Weaver, then a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, and borne on the books of the said ship Franklin, to absent himself from said vessel, and from his duties on board, during the entire cruize of said ship, from the month of September, 1821, until the arrival of the Franklin within the U. States in the month of August, 1824, without any necessity to excuse of a public nature.

Spec. 21st.—In approving the muster rolls of the Franklin, wherein it was made to appear that the said William A. Weaver was actually on board said ship and performing the duties of a lieutenant on board, from the commencement of said cruize up to December 31, 1823; whereas he, the said Charles Stewart, well knew the said Weaver to be absent from said vessel, engaged in his own private concerns, during the whole of said period.

Spec. 22.—In directing and causing the purser of said ship, the Franklin, to transmit to the Navy Department, false and erroneous transcripts, representing to the Navy Department, that he, the said William A. Weaver, was absent from the said vessel in charge of stores, at Callao, when, in fact, no such entry was ever made in the original muster roll, and when he, the said Charles Stewart, well knew that he, the said Weaver, was not at Callao, and also that there were no public stores at Callao of which he could be in charge.

Spec. 23d.—In causing the Purser of the said ship, the Franklin, to enter on the muster-roll of said vessel, on or about the 19th of November, 1824, that he the said William A. Weaver, was absent from said ship without leave from the 1st of August, 1822, whereas he, the said Charles Stewart, had approved the muster-roll of said vessel, by which it was made to appear that the said Weaver was actually on board up to Dec. 31, 1823.

Spec. 24th.—In permitting the Purser of the said ship, the Franklin, at the port of Arica in June, 1822, to send on shore for large quantities of clothing and other articles, brought out in the said ship for the use of the officers, by which means, when those articles were required, it became impossible for the officers to procure them from the Purser.

Spec. 25th.—In sending or causing to be sent, at various times, in 1822 and 1823, on board the Canton, a large number of musket cartridges, and other military stores, belonging to the Government, which said articles were entered on the books of the Franklin as expended in that vessel in the regular course of public service.

Spec. 27th.—In causing or permitting to be used, a large number of hoops and other materials, belonging to the Government, and the crew of the Franklin and other vessels under his command, to be occupied in making kegs to hold specie, &c. deposited on board said vessels, & not accounting to the Government for the money charged to, and received from the owners of said specie, &c. on account of said kegs.

Spec. 28th.—In sending, or causing, or permitting to be sent, on board the Canton, for the use of said private vessel, on or about the 26th of October, 1822, sails, canvass, and other articles belonging to the Government.

Spec. 29th.—In permitting to be taken from the public stores, in the month of September, 1822, in April and November, 1823, and in January 1824, and at divers other times, saws, copper nails, iron nails, iron spikes, iron and ammunition, & given or sold, on private account, without rendering a faithful and true account thereof to the Government.

CHARGE 2d.—*Disobedience of Orders.*

Spec. 1st.—For that, in express violation of his instructions from the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 8th day of September 1821 he, the said Charles Stewart, in the year 1825, then commanding the United States' ship Franklin, did aid and assist the American ship called the Franklin, an American ship called the Pearl, an English brig called the Sarah, and a French ship called the Telegraph, in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, called the Intermedios, and aiding and assisting said vessels in violating the laws and decrees of the Government of Peru; and in transporting and landing arms, military stores, and other contraband articles; and in protecting the said vessels from the consequences of such illegal conduct, by employing, or threatening to employ, the naval forces of the U. States in their defence.

Spec. 2d.—In employing, on or about the 11th day of July, 1822, the naval forces of the United States under his command, in preventing the commander of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from enforcing the laws and institutions of his Government, by taking and sending in for adjudication an American ship called the Canton, detected in carrying on an illicit trade to the injury of said Government.

Spec. 3d—In transporting, or causing to be transported, on board the U. States schr. Dolphin, on or about the 6th of May, 1822, one Eliphalet Smith, with goods and merchandize for sale on private account, & permitting said Smith to carry such his own private goods and merchandize, not designed for the use of the said schooner, on board the said schooner, under the protection and flag of the U. States to certain ports forbidden by the laws of the country.

Spec. 4th.—In lending aid and countenance to the violators to the revenue laws of the Government of Peru, by permitting and aiding sundry persons, at various times between the arrival of the Franklin in the Pacific, in the year 1821, and her departure from thence in 1824, to carry off from the shore specie, bullion, plata-pina, and other articles, contrary to the laws of said Government, without the permission, authority, or knowledge of the custom house officers and local authorities; and to deposit articles so smuggled from the shore on board public vessels of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart.

Spec. 5th.—In assisting with the naval forces of the United States, then under the command of him, the said Charles Stewart, in defending and protecting persons and property engaged in smuggling, from arrest and detection by the lawful authorities of the government of Peru at the times mentioned in the last preceding specification.

Spec. 6th.—In permitting to be received, and in receiving on board the said ship, the Franklin, and other vessels under his command, at various times, within the periods aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the said government of Peru, certain persons who, by the laws of said government, were obnoxious to capture and punishment, spies and officers in the Royalist army, and in protecting said persons from seizure and punishment, contrary to the express instructions given to the said Charles Stewart by his government, and in contravention of his duties as the commander in the service of a neutral nation. In particular, in receiving or permitting to be received and protected as aforesaid, an individual by the name of Madrid, an officer in the Royalist army, and a spy in Lima; and the director, or late director of the mint.

Spec. 7th.—In unlawfully, and in violation of his duties as a neutral, carrying from Callao to the before mentioned ports called the Intermedios, some time between the 1st of May and the 15th of July, 1822, intelligence of a contemplated military expedition prepared by the Patriot government of Peru against said Intermedios, and thereby exposing the same to defeat and destruction.

CHARGE 3d—*Neglect of Duty.*

Spec. 1st—For permitting and authorizing William A. Weaver, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, attached to the Franklin, and borne on the books of the vessel, to absent himself from said ship, and from his duties on board, during the entire cruise of said ship, from the month of September, 1821, till her arrival within the United States in the summer of 1824, without any necessity or reason of a public nature.

Spec. 2d——For that, whereas Horace B. Sawyer, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the U. States, did, on the 24th day of July, 1822, and on the 28th of August, in the same year, exhibit to said Charles Stewart, his commanding officer, charges and specifications of the most serious character against David Conner, a Lieutenant in the Navy, then under the command of the said Charles Stewart, and did refer to several witnesses as able to sustain said charges, he, the said Charles Stewart, did omit and neglect to notice said charges, or to cause their truth to be investigated, to the great injury of the naval service of the United States.

Spec. 3d—In not having his men regularly and properly exercised at quarters, and in not having his guns in a proper state for action, as he was bound to have done, during the cruise of said Franklin, from the month of September 1821 to the summer of 1824.

CHARGE 4th—*Oppression and Cruelty.*

Spec.—In confining Joshua R. Sands, a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, and under the immediate command of the said Charles Stewart, in an unusual and unnecessary manner, on board the Franklin, from the 9th of October, 1823, until the 13th of April, 1824, without taking any measures to bring the said Sands to trial for any alleged misconduct, and in continuing said oppressive and cruel conduct subsequent to the said 13th of April, to the manifest and great injury of the health of said Sands.

Bolivar has offered to Mr. Lancaster $20,000 to be employed in advancing the education of children at Caracccas.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*For the National Journal.*

It is no more my purpose now, than it was when I published the article which called forth the piece in your paper of yesterday, signed Thomas Randall, to enter into explanations.—My conduct and my character have both been thoroughly investigated before two Courts of Enquiry and one Court Martial, within the last seven months, which has resulted in a full acquittal of every moral offence, and a suspension from duty for six months. It is therefore needless for me to defend myself against any accusation from any quarter, touching any occurrence of an official nature, during the period included within the time of my taking command of the West-India squadron and that of the sentence of the Court: and the more particularly, as I have been officially informed by the Secretary of the Navy that the whole of the proceedings in my case have been ordered by the Executive to be published without delay, wherein a full account of my official conduct during the above period will be found: which, when presented to the world, will be all the gratification I shall ever wish as a reward for my services and long sufferings. To the opinion of the Court of Enquiry on the money-carrying charge, I confidently look for an *ample* vindication of my conduct in the direction of the forces employed for the suppression of piracy, and to that opinion I refer the public for an answer to the charges of Messrs Randall and Mountain—I repeat that "*I abide the issue.*"

A passing word for Mr. Coxe. In reply to his pamphlet, wherein he attempts to redeem his public pledge, I refer the reader to the *sentence* of the Court Martial recently published: and for a knowledge of the "errors" and "*inaccuracies*" which Mr. Coxe has attempted to point out, I refer him to the *record* of the Court when it shall issue from the press, where it now is, in Davis & Force's printing office.

In allusion to what purports to be editorial remarks in the Journal of this morning, I have only to say, that I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavored throughout my trials to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence: and, until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or the prosecution. I do not *express* a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me, and I know not what causes induce you to believe that doubts rest on the minds of others, as the article alluded to would seem to imply.

D. PORTER.

*Meriden Hill, Aug. 30, 1825.*

*Mail Robbery.*—Orin Sherman, of this town, has been arrested and confined in jail for robbing the mail at sundry times near Scotland village, on the mail road from Providence to Hartford. Said Sherman has been employed for some months past to carry the mail on said road. There has been some money and a large number of letters found. We have not heard any other particulars.——*Brooklyn Observer.*

*From the Providence Journal, Aug. 29.*

*Fire.*—The extensive buildings occupied by Mr. Darius Sessions as a gin distillery at India Point, and owned by the heirs of the late James H. Mason, Esq. were consumed by fire early yesterday morning, together with a carpenter's shop occupied by Mr. Moses H. Bartlett, and belonging to the same estate. The value of the buildings is estimated at $10,000, on which $5000 was insured; $6000 was also insured on the property of Mr. Sessions, both, at the Ætna office in Hartford. Mr. Bartlett lost his carpenter's tools and some finished work. This loss unquestionably falls more heavily upon Mr. Bartlett than any other individual whose property was consumed. As an industrious and worthy citizen he is deserving the substantial commiseration of the public. About 280 hogs and 16 head of cattle, owned by Mr. Sessions, and kept in pens and stalls attached to the establishment, were saved from the flames.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Aug. 25.*

*Deplorable state of manners in Kentucky.*—The reader who resides in the civilized part of the United States will find some difficulty in believing the fact seriously stated under the editorial head in the last Harbinger, the name of one of the most respectable and best conducted newspapers in Kentucky. It sets all comment at defiance and we make none.—Governor Desha is at the head of the lawless faction which at this moment rules the destinies of the unfortunate state, and which has already given practical evidence that there is nothing too black or too desperate for them to undertake. The election just finished, we know not yet how, decides her fate.

*From the Kentucky Harbinger.*

*Governor Desha.*—In most civilized countries, the Governor is a man of some respectability for personal character: resulting from sentiment, deportment, propriety, and decorum. But it appears that Kentucky, in her paroxysm of self dereliction and debasement, chose Joseph Desha as the organ of her supreme executive power. Nero, the sovereign of Rome, it is said, appointed his horse to a similar office; doubtless, it was in contempt of the rational part of the community. It did not, however, make *a gentleman* of the horse, although his master had made him *consul!* Now for the counterpart.

The governor being one of the departments of government, invested with the power of pardoning offences, and of remitting fines and forfeitures, and withal, sworn to see the laws executed, seems thereby to be placed above the party contests and electioneering struggles incident to our government, so likely to create feelings of personal dislike, and, often, of inveterate antipathy; it has been thought he should not meddle in elections as a partisan!

Our governor, wanting all the feelings which the sentiment inspires, after involving himself in the faction which has violated the constitution, overturned the court of appeals and assumed the sovereign power of the people; by clandestinely changing the tenure of the judicial office from good behaviour, and the judgment of *two-thirds* to the will of a majority; has not only openly canvassed for the success of this revolutionary faction, but, in the present election, has lent himself as a porter, a step-ladder, a steam elevator, or by whatever name such an engine may be called, to make way for voters indirectly to the poll: and even *raised them up in his own arms and held them, to vote.* The fact is not to be doubted. *Kentuckians, behold your governor!*

The votes in Frankfort, are taken at a window of the court house, elevated somewhat above the head of a man standing on the ground: the clerk and judges are within; the voters, ascending steps, approach without and vote. By these steps, and at the window his excellency placed himself, on the crowd; and instead of letting the voters go up the steps, and vote in the direct way, to aid his friends, *he raised them by main force to the window, where they could vote!!!*

*From the Lexington, Kentucky Reporter.*

We are confident that there cannot be found in the annals of party violence and animosity in this country, a more atrocious act than was committed here, on the last day of the late election. It was characterized by a deliberate and diabolical malignity, which utterly precludes the excuse, which some seem disposed to make, of rash and thoughtlessness. How many, or who were the actors in it, is not ascertained, but we trust will be, and their names held up to the abhorrence and indignation of mankind. That a very considerable number were privy and consenting to it, and, as far *participes criminis*, is, however, well known—but for the act itself. It having been manifest after the second day of the election, that the Constitutional ticket would succeed by a considerable majority, and it being known that a large quantity of liquor was making into toddy and punch, to regale the friends of the successful candidates after the election, as is usual in this country, a scheme was got up, and some agent or agents engaged to procure a large quantity of EMETIC TARTAR (accounts vary from half a pound to two pounds) and infused into the barrels of liquor standing open and exposed. The miscreants completely succeeded—and the lives of from five hundred to one thousand citizens were thus jeopardized! Even at the very moment when the infernal scheme was operating on hundreds and producing nausea, vomiting, & cramp of stomach, threatening the most serious consequences, they were enjoying the scene with pleasure more befitting demons than men. It is not known that it has yet proved fatal to any one of the great number who partook of the liquor, but many are yet feeling its effects, and it may be considered providential should no deaths occur. We have said it was premeditated, and we say so, because we are well assured, that a person was employed to calculate as to the probable number of persons who would partake of the liquor, and how many grains might be allowed to each person, without producing death? Thus were the lives of our fellow citizens placed on a footing with those of the unhappy victims of British Military despotism, where the surgeon is made to feel the pulse of the sufferer, from time to time, to ascertain how far the torture of flagellation may be carried without producing death. A course of legal investigation has been instituted to detect the authors of this malicious party trick, and one or two individuals supposed to have been concerned, are in custody, or on bail, and others we understand have absconded.

*French mode of Shoeing Horses.*—Calvin Jones, a correspondent of the American Farmer recommends the adoption of the French mode of shoeing horses, instead of the English method which we now follow. "An English shoe is flat, straight, and runs to a point at the toe; a French shoe is shaped nearly as the the hoof of the horse is naturally worn left unshod."—that is, the French shoe is more circular than the English, and turns up at the toe like the sole of a shoe made for the human foot. With this shoe a moving horse when rising upon his toes treads not upon a narrow point, but upon a broad surface supporting the sides as well as the extremity of his foot; he is not liable to sprains and bruises; and does not loosen the clubs by striking the toes against the stones. An English gentleman said he had seen more lamed horses between Harwich and London, than he had met with in a tour over all France, this he attributed to the different modes of shoeing. Mr. Jones cured the stumbling of a horse by trying the French shoes, and found other advantages. The American Farmer contains a cut representing the French hoof and shoe.—*Hart. Times*

*A Fat Office.*—During the last quarter of a year the receipts of the Coroner of the city have amounted to no less a sum than $1324. This has been occasioned in some measure by the many sudden deaths to which the late warm weather gave rise. The office of Coroner, in a hot summer, is probably as fat an office as is to be found in these hard times. When the thermometer ranges from day to day at 90 to 95, the purse of the Common Council may sweat, but the fat flows into the pocket of the Coroner.—*N. Y. Paper.*

*From the Rhine (N. Y.) Journal.*

Churning by wind! indeed 'tis true. We shall not attempt a more full description at present of this ingenious contrivance, than simply to say, that proudly aloft above the dairy-room, courting the fitful breeze, stand two ponderous pair of wings—the revolution of these turn a crank to which is attached a rod, regulated in its up-and-down motion—to the lower end of this rod is attached a lever, fastened to a pivot in the centre—and to the other end of the lever is affixed the dasher of a common churn. We saw it in operation, and merry work did it make of it. The owner informed us that not a day transpired, except the holy Sabbath, in which it did not perform its daily task.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB AND DETECTION OF THE THIEVES

On Thursday evening a few minutes before 10 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Hayes, High Constable, communicated to Mr. Danl. S. Hawkhurst, (of the firm of Ogden and Hawkhurst, Brokers, 168 Chatham, corner of Pearl street) that their office was to be entered that night, by three men, whose names he mentioned and described their dress and stature, whose object was to break open and rifle the iron chest. Upon this information, Mr. H. called in a friend for aid and placed themselves in an Alley, in the rear of the office where they waited the coming of the thieves—and about 20 minutes after one o'clock, they entered the office, through one of the front windows having first wrenched off the window shutters. They then proceeded to the iron chest, which was well secured with the usual lock, and a pad lock, the later of which they broke, when Mr. Hawkhurst seized the villain and his comrade at the same moment, secured one of the others, who was watching without the office and delivered them to the watchmen. Yesterday morning they underwent an examination before the Police magistrates, and were fully committed to Bridewell, to await their trial. The names of the culprits, are Joseph Cam, and John Clarke, one of whom we understand is an old offender. The third man (if there were three) has escaped.

Mr. Hawkhurst desires us to state the great obligation he feels himself under to our very vigilant High Constable, Mr. Hayes, for his promptness in giving the information he possessed, relative to the contemplated robbery, thereby saving to Mr. H. a very considerable sum of money, which happened to be left in his iron Chest.—*Mer. Adv.*

*Phi Beta Kappa.*—The anniversary public exhibition of this society will take place in the centre church, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the day before the ensuing commencement in Yale College. The oration is expected from Judge Gould.

The members will as usual dine at the County House, the same day at 1 o'clock.

*N. Haven Journal*

ORIGINAL STAINED

*From the N. Y. Spectator, Aug. 23.*

## THE GREEKS.

The arrival yesterday, from Smyrna, of the brig American, has furnished intelligence from that place to the m[illegible]h of June, from Samos to the 3d of June, [illegible] from Syria to the 10th. 'The accounts [illegible] we have previously had of the naval [illegible]ess of the Greeks down to the attack [illegible] discomfiture of the Constantinopolitan fleet on the first June, is confirmed in all their important particulars. But there is no intelligence whatever from the Morea, excepting that the last division of the Egyptian army landed at Modon, was composed of 16,000 men, headed by a renegado Frenchman now called Suleyman Bey. If well appointed, as it is said to be, this is a formidable force for the scattered Greeks to oppose; and we must confess that our apprehensions for the result of the land campaign for this season, are not a little increased. The Boston Palladium contains the following letter from an American gentleman at Smyrna, dated June 3.

"Our political news from the Morea is very discouraging for the struggling Greeks.—Clouds are rising, which I hope to Heaven may disperse in sunshine. After the glorious victory attained by Admiral Miaulis over the Egyptian squadron at Modon, in which 20 to 30 ships of war and transports were destroyed, it appears Ibrahim Pacha obliged the garrison of Navarin to capitulate for want of provisions, and they marched out with baggage and every thing, excepting their arms (1200 men.)

"Ibrahim kept the capitulation in every thing excepting detaining the principal officers. I cannot learn whether the American officers were in Navarin at the taking or not.

"The loss of Navarin we long foresaw, as noted in my previous letter. This of itself is of no great importance, but the dissentions among the Greeks is of far more importance.

"The Mariots refuse to march against the enemy, unless Colocotroni commands them. If this General is true to his country, Greece is still safe: if he is a traitor, the now desolate groves of Athens and of Sparta may become still more desolate, for she is lost, and we shall see Greece again become the land of oppression and misery, and the vengeance of the Turk will crush with redoubled horror all those who have had any hand in the revolution. The Greeks are not only contending with the Turks, but have to combat much with (would you believe it) some of the Continental Powers! who convoy Turkish ships and Turkish armaments.

"We cannot learn if the American Transport was burnt at Modon or not. We have strong hopes she has been, and that the American flag will no longer be disgraced by its being in such a service.

"There has been an action on the Gulph between the Constantinople fleet and a Greek squadron; we know nothing further than hearing a very heavy cannonade."

It will be perceived that we have had intelligence from the Morea somewhat later than this, in which it was mentioned that Colocotroni was not only in the field again, but that he had gained some advantages over the Infidels. That intelligence, however, yet wants confirmation. The action off the gulph, spoken of in the last paragraph, was undoubtedly that with the Captain Pacha, of which the Greek official account was published by us on Saturday last.

It grieves us exceedingly to find that Americans have shown themselves so unprincipled as to engage their vessels in assisting the Turks. Such a course may answer for the minions of the Holy Alliance; but for any American thus to disgrace himself is too bad. We suspect the Turkish letter published in the New-York Advocate this morning, must come from some American engaged in this infamous business.

A Smyrna paragraph says—"The Turks held their Bairam a few days prior to our sailing, which is one of their principal holydays, and generally lasts three days. A body of Turks had laid a plan to murder the Governor during this festival; but the plot being discovered, he immediately ordered thirty of the ringleaders to be strangled.

"Excepting this, perfect tranquility had & still continued to reign in Smyrna; notwithstanding the daily accounts the Turks were receiving of the defeat of their arms, they appear here perfectly callous to the tale of their countrymen in the Morea."

*Bolivar.*—It has been already stated in the Colombian papers, that two attempts had been made to assassinate the Liberator Bolivar. A letter from Bogota, published in the London journals, says that this friend of mankind had escaped the dagger of the assassin, which had been raised against him, no less than seven or eight times. In the recent secret murder at Lima, of a Mr. Monteagudo, it was ascertained, on examining the body, that he had been stabbed with a sharp instrument. This led to an examination of all the cutlers in the city, when one of them stated that he had sharpened two poinards at the request of a negro, with whose name he was unacquainted, but that he should know him if he saw him again. "A proclamation (continues the writer) was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black men. It was a trap laid for them as necessary for the service of the city; to which effect they were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of the Adjutant-General. They presented themselves accordingly; and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poinards, who having been suddenly grasped, as the murder of M. Monteagudo, and asked where the two poinards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the two, he added, that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the Governor of the castle of Callao, (see the model of that infamous Ferdinand!) and that the other poinard was to be found within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's head servant, who was to murder him the night of that very day. The poinard was found as it was said."—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*From Montevideo.*—Capt. Heath arrived at Boston from Montevideo, which place he left on the 7th July, states that three vessels of war sailed from that place for Buenos Ayres, to ascertain if that government intended to assist the Revolutionists, and in the event of receiving an answer in the affirmative, it was to be considered by the Emperor of Brazils tantamount to a declaration of war, and measures adopted accordingly. Great preparations were making at Montevideo, in anticipation that such would be the result on the return of the vessels of war. All the vessels of war and about twenty-five gun boats in Montevideo, were preparing for active service. There were from five to eight thousand troops in the city. The Revolutionists without, permitted nothing to pass into the city, without first receiving a heavy duty upon it. Flour at Montevideo was 18 mill reas—none in market.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

*Comet.*—The time is now fast approaching, when the remarkable Comet or Planet, to which the name of Encke has been given, will be again visible to the earth. The attention of astronomers has been much attracted to this singular body by the very near equality of the times of its revolutions round the sun, and by the slow, but continual decrease of those times; which last curious fact is generally ascribed to the resistance of the sun's atmosphere, to the motion of the comet, when in perihelion. The comet was last in perihelion on the 21st of May, 1822; its periodical time of revolution being 2205 days (which will have elapsed on the 3d of Sept.) we may daily expect to see it.—*American Traveller.*

*From the National Journal.*

## ON THE CURRENCY.

In the vicissitudes of the affairs of the United States, there has been no subject more embarrassing than that of the Currency. It must be admitted that, as matters now stand, there is a defect in this particular, which tends to repel enterprise, and cramp Industry. Many of the local banks in the different States check one another so powerfully, that they are of little benefit to the community.—Some are afraid to loan money, lest their notes should be collected by other banks, and be suddenly returned upon them with a demand for payment in specie. Loans are, therefore, made with great caution, and the active exertions of a large portion of useful citizens are repressed for want of moderate capitals. In several instances, the public revenue itself suffers from the variety of notes in circulation, and the discount to which, on payments in several parts of the country, they are subjected. This might be easily remedied by the common consent of the people. At present, the States, in relation to the ordinary currency, are in the situation of foreign nations to each other. It is in vain that the Constitution prohibits every State from making any thing but gold and silver coin a legal tender. For all practical purposes, this part of the federal constitution has entirely failed. The State Banks, chartered almost without limit as to number, put their paper afloat, and those who refuse to take it can get nothing else. The intention of making nothing but gold and silver coin a legal tender, was unquestionably, to provide a general circulating medium which should not be liable to depreciation in any part of the United States: and such a medium would afford a fixed standard of value, giving great facility in commercial and other transactions; and it would ensure a more ready collection of debts, and prevent the losses to which all parties are exposed in receiving the bank note currencies of the different states. *How is this fixed standard of value to be effected?* Let us endeavour to ascertain whether there is not a remedy for the prevailing evil.

The currency is exactly in that condition in which the states themselves were, previously to the adoption of the present Constitution. It wants a general regulating power. This power it is presumed, may be found in a National Bank, upon a scale commensurate with the Union, and with branches in substitution for the several state Banks. There would then be but one kind of circulating medium. The notes would be all alike, and would be receivable, at the amount of their expressed value every where without deduction or premium. The people would become familiar with the shape, print, and devices of the notes, and the opportunity for counterfeiting and forging them would be diminished, the chances of detection being, by identity of form and appearance, vastly diminished.

To obviate the difficulties which would oppose themselves, all the capitals of the sound State Banks, might be subscribed to this National Bank, which might be engrafted on the existing bank of the United States, by increasing its stock; and to prevent a monopoly in the hands of a few persons, each state might be allowed to select a certain number of directors, to be changed for others every year. All other State banks to be abolished: and in future to be prohibited; and a new branch or branches to be instituted in a State when requested by a majority of two-thirds of the State Legislature and the assent of Congress by a simple majority.

As the credit of every bank is really bottomed more upon public opinion that actual specie payments, it is manifest that less specie would be required for a banking system of this sort than any other. There could be no possibility of its failure. The branches would support one another; and as, in this case, there would be little or no occasion for specie unless for exportation in the course of trade, the notes would not be susceptible of rise or fall in value, from the occasional extraordinary demand for the precious metals.

The advantages of this plan would be manifold. Loans might be made with greater liberality. The talent and industry of individuals of good character which are now measurably lost to society, would be brought into operation; & the monied aristocracy and stock-jobbing which are daily growing up under our present anomalous pecuniary establishments, would be repressed; more lands might be brought into cultivation: internal improvements might obtain more extensive and prompt aid; manufactures be multiplied to an almost indefinate extent. The government itself would feel the beneficial consequences of the system, in the receipt and expenditure of public moneys: and the Union would be converted into a beehive, where every honest man, disposed to labor, could not fail of meeting with employment.

## THE GREEKS.

It is astonishing that we take no deeper interest in the cause of the Greeks. They have—saving our vanity—already done more than we did to effect our revolution. They have gained more victories—suffered more horrors—arisen from more disasters, than the United States did in their revolutionary contest; and yet there is no nation in the civilized world that has taken so little interest in their fate as we have. What does this arise from? Some think the Greeks have degenerated, and are no better than the Turks; others that we should be waging war with our commercial advantages, to take any part in their favor;—and others think that we should remain quiet, and have no sympathy with any nation. We hope and trust in God, that the Greeks will prevail, and with the less assistance the better. They may model their form of government to what they choose. No matter—the love of learning and the spirit of liberty, which have existed through so many centuries, will never be lost in a country in which the seeds have remained buried so long, and yet preserved to spring up when and opportunity offered. God speed their endeavors, maugre the dreams of writings, or the calculations of avaricious fearfulness.—*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

## DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday of week before last, Mr. Edward Johnson of Meriden, went out into the fields to shoot a bird for a sick daughter, and on his return to the house he left his gun in the entry or doreway, intending to take care of it after having visited the room of the daughter; but in the mean time a little daughter aged 6 years and a son aged 10 passed that way. The father was first apprised of the circumstance by the report of the gun, which brought him immediately to the spot. But his feelings when he arrived can neither be realized nor described—the top of the little girl's head was shot away, including the scull and brains, which terminated her life in a few minutes.—*N. Haven Journal.*

If it be not too late, we would suggest to the commanders of the various regiments of this state, the propriety of following the old custom, and ordering them out as near as may be to the 21st of September, so that the equinoctial storm may be duly celebrated.—We never puzzled our head in speculating on the reasons why there should be these two periodical storms, and though we may have wondered at their punctuality, we inquired no further. But we were once stupid enough as to wonder why the militia were so partial to it, and could obtain no satisfactory answer. It could not be to test the endurance of the troops; that was once tried so thoroughly by the first Regiment, that another experiment would be useless. Is it to test the purity of the gold and silver of which epaulette & such articles, are supposed to be made? We have seen such gear wrapped up in silk handkerchiefs, and stowed away upon occasion, without risk from the *aqua regia*. Can it be to give an extra polish to the boots, or an additional elasticity to the drumheads—to insure a closer and better concerted fire from the ranks—or a greater share of praise from the reviewing officer? Perhaps it is to accommodate those who come from a distance, particularly such as cannot afford either to ride home, or stay till the storm is over. Let what will be the motive, a rainy day for a review seems from time immemorial to have been most carefully sought for; and long may the good old custom continue.—*Mirror.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1825.

## THE CREEK TREATY.

The affairs in Georgia seem approaching to a crisis. The Secretary of War, in his letter to Governor Troup, remarks, "I am, therefore, directed by the President to state distinctly to your Excellency that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made." In the communication to Gen. Gaines, he is authorized "to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian territory." So that if the Governor concludes to stand by his arms, some very unpleasant occurrences may be anticipated. We trust however that the *people* of Georgia will not be induced to sanction any of the rash enterprizes of the mad Governor.

## GOV. TROUP & GEN. GAINES.

It seems that the correspondence between these gentlemen is at an end. The worthy Governor finding that the blustering style of his letters availed little in opposition to the independent conduct and cool and considerate manner of his correspondent, has seen fit to "direct Gen. Gaines to forbear further intercourse with this Government." This is a singular mode of dismissing a successful opponent, and Gen. Gaines can but be greatly afflicted at the loss of the honor of which he is thereby deprived.

*Mr. Dunham*—On reading your remarks upon the *Camp-Meeting*, recently held in this vicinity, I perceived that, in an Editor's hurry, (as I judged,) you had inadvertantly lead the public to suppose that scenes of riot and debauchery ensued within the pale of the consecrated ground, (vulgularly called the *Camp.*) Believing that that could not be your intention, as you speak of what you had *seen*, as well as heard, and knowing that within those limits the utmost order was maintained from beginning to end, I trust you will in your next number, take measures to undo such erroneous impressions as your last is likely to produce. That diversity of opinion as to the expediency of holding such assemblies should exist, is to be expected; and that the opinion of an editor of a newspaper should have precisely the weight due his private judgment, *and no more*, will probably not be denied.—That the abuse of a privilege *by some* should not deprive *the many* of its use, is an axiom that I am pleased you acquiesce in. That it is time to discontinue a privilege when its use is so far abused as to be productive of more evil than good, I cordially agree. But that any thing occurred during the late Camp-Meeting to warrant your deductions, hundreds and thousands who were present with myself must & will deny. What scenes of "riot & debauchery" took place without and at a distance from the Encampment, (or if any,) I cannot say? nor can I perceive, why the conduct of those who assemble themselves in the environs for vile purposes, should be chargeable against these meetings any more than the conduct of the licentious rabble is chargeable against unusual assemblages met for any other purpose whatever, which draws together those dregs of society. That there is a "facility held out to indulge in vicious habits" more at a Camp-Meeting, properly conducted, than there is at meetings of any other kind, no candid person who has attended one will for a single moment allow; especially, when it is considered, that Curiosity, with her thousand eyes, watches every movement during the whole day, and is always ready to mark the least deviation from common rectitude and to report her discoveries to the greedy multitude, and during the hours of retirement at night a vigilent watch is kept up, and no person is suffered to stay on the ground, or to lodge in a tent, who wears the least suspicious appearance.

Now, Mr. Editor, can it be supposed by any reasonable man, under such circumstances, that "*the place chosen for the worship of God*" was ever "turned into a scene of riot and debauchery," or that a people as pious and religious as you represent the Methodists, and as unimpeachable as you admit their clergymen are, would stay a single day or night at a place where "crowds of profligates of both sexes resorted, in spite of the vigilance of the most active!" and where the conduct of the assembly was "conducive to any thing rather than to good order and morality?" No sir! you will agree with me, that not a single Methodist, more especially a minister, would stay at such a place any longer than to strike his tent and be off.

By giving the foregoing remarks a place in your paper this week, you will correct an erroneous opinion which otherwise might injure the cause of truth and grieve many of the friends of religion.

Yours, with much esteem, &c.

AN OLD METHODIST.

### REMARKS.

"An old Methodist" has a right to be heard and we willingly insert his communication. We should be extremely glad to know that we were wrong in the remarks that we made last week, and hope that our friend is not deceived in his opinion on this subject. Those who have attended these meetings will judge between us. How far the consecrated ground extends, we know not, and whether the iniquity which is practiced is this or the other side of an imaginary line, we conceive unimportant. We fear that our friend is not aware of all that takes place in the secrecy and stillness of midnight, and we fully believe, as he says, that if he knew such things to prevail, "that he would soon strike his tent and be off." We repeat that we hope that the opinion which we have formed is incorrect and shall be glad to be satisfied that it is so.

## SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The Boston Gazette of the 15th inst. says "we understand that the five allied Banks of Boston have sent about 35 to $40,000 to Hartford, for specie, which was, as usual promptly paid. The Hartford Banks, by way of retaliation, on Saturday last took from the allied Banks about $145,000 in specie. Should this warfare continue, how long would it take to transfer all the specie in said Banks to Hartford.

*A Noble Action*—Soon after the crew of the Ocain, lost near Valparaiso, were received on board the United States, Com. Hull, a subscription was commenced among the officers and crew of that frigate, and in a short time about $500 were subscribed which with a large quantity of clothing, were generously distributed among the shipwrecked & destitute seamen. Such noble conduct cannot be too highly commended: it is worthy the gallant tars of a prosperous nation.

In Newport (N. H.) a person under the care of a regular practitioner of medicine, was gradually recovering from the typhus fever, when a quack was consulted, who administered red pepper and lobelia, which in a short time proved mortal. Legal measures ought to be taken every where to prevent these pretenders from thinning off mankind by their poisonous nostrums, and till such are matured, the well informed should apply a plaister of tar and feathers to the culprits.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston, in consequence of a belief that an infectious disease prevails in New-Orleans, have ordered that all vessels which shall arrive from that port shall perform quarantine as in such case is provided by the ordinance establishing and regulating the quarantine of vessels.

*North Carolina.*—The following gentlemen have been elected Members of the 19th Congress, viz: John Long, Willis Alston, John H. Bryan, Archibald McNeil, Gabriel Holmes, Henry Conner, Weldon N. Edwards, Romulus M. Saunders, Lemuel Sawyer, Willie Mangum. Three other districts are to be heard from. We notice that several of the old members have lost their election;—among them are Messrs. Speight, Hooks, Culpepper, and Outlaw.

*Tennessee*—General William Carroll, has been reelected Governor without opposition. John Cocke, John Blair, and James C. Mitchell have been elected to the 19th Congress: the two first named gentlemen were members of the last Congress—the latter was chosen in opposition to Mr. Standefer, who was also a member of the last Congress.

*Kentucky.*—James Clark has been elected to Congress, in the district lately represented by Mr Clay.

*Georgia.*—Letters from a respectable source mention that this state is much distracted by the madness of the Governor, who is daily becoming unpopular.

The Savannah Republican, of the 4th inst. states, that a considerable part of the U. States troops ordered into the Creek country have arrived there. The regular force when concentrated, will amount to about 1200 men.

An idle man, says Lord Bacon, is the most mischievious being in creation. Not having any business to engage his time or attention, he becomes a trifler, blackguard and a sponge; sometimes he moves as a beggar or a vagabond: he lounges in places where he is not wanted, and often volunteers opinions that are treated with contempt: He salutes the ignorant clown and the accomplished gentleman in the same coarse and boisterous manner; and drinks the wine of the clergy with as much gusto and brutal indifference, as he would swallow a glass of brandy and water at the expense of a kindred spirit in a sode room.—Finally, he is a curse to himself, a disgrace to his relatives, and an eye-sore to every decent and generous citizen.

"Then go to work, ye lazy cur,
And earn a decent living."

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle says—"The first Monday in October next will, in all probability, provide the Gov[illegible]nor with a passport to the walks of private life, where we hope he may enjoy many years both of health and happiness." Let all the people say, Amen!

## GROTON HEIGHTS CELEBRATION.

*Order of proceedings for 6th Sept. 1825.*

A procession will be formed under the direction of the Marshals, and will move from the house of Elijah Bailey, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. in the following order, viz.

1st. Escort composed of the Regiments & Volunteer Companies of Militia.

2nd. Survivors of the battle at Fort Griswold 1781.

3d. Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.

4th. Committee of Arrangements.

5th. Orator and Clergy.

6th. Officers of the Army and Navy, and officers of the Militia, not attached to the Escort, in uniform.

7th. Citizens.

The Clergy are invited to attend.

Adam Larabee and Ledowick Fosdick are appointed Marshals of the day.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

CHARLES BULKELEY, Chairman.
L. FOSDICK, Clerk.

## ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

BY CUNNINGHAM.

As the sweet flower which scents the morn
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was my Henry's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

And as the flower that early dies
Escapes from many a coming woe,
No lustre lends to guilty eyes,
Nor blushes on a guilty brow;

So the sad hour that took my boy
Perhaps has spared some heavier doom,
Snatched him from scenes of guilty joy,
Or from the pangs of ills to come.

He died before his infant soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires—
Had ever spurn'd at Heaven's control,
Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.

He died to sin, he died to care,
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then, springing on the viewless air,
Spread his light wings and soar'd to God.

This the blest theme that cheers my voice,
The grave is not my darling's prison,
The stone that cover'd half my joys
Is roll'd away, and he is risen.

### DIED

In this city, on the 25th inst. ANN FITCH LEE, aged 12 years, son of Capt. George Lee:—On the 27th inst, JOHN INGERSOLL, aged 2 years, son of Mr. Wm. D. Ripley.

At Colchester, on the 23d inst. Capt. JOHN CAVARLY, in the 95th year of his age.

At Windham, Mrs. TRIPHENA GRISWOLD, wife of Henry W. Griswold, aged 21.

In Hampton, JOHN HARTSHORN, aged 2 years, son of Tracy Hartshorn, deceased.

In Brooklyn, Miss EUNICE LITCHFIELD, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. John Litchfield.

Rev. Charles Hudson will preach at Long-Society on the 3d Sunday of Sept. and at the Universalist Church in this city on the Sunday following.

## MECHANIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich, will be holden at the District School House, in Chelsea, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. *August 31, 1825.*

## Notice.

THE members of the "Hydraulic Engine Company" are requested to meet at Kinney's Hotel TO MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

August, 31.


**For New-Haven direct.**

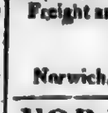
The new packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail for New-Haven on Monday the 12th Sept. at 9 o'clock A. M. and leave New-Haven for this port after Commencement.

Freight and passage at moderate rates.

Apply to
Willis Gray & Co.

Norwich, Aug. 1825. 2w22

**FOR NEW-YORK.**



The new packet Jupiter, C. Tyler, will sail for New-York, on Saturday the 3d Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M.

Passage, including stores, reduced to two dollars. Apply to
Willis Gray & Co.

*For New-York.*

SLOOP Exchange, Capt S. B. Hedge, will sail from Mr. Huntington's wharf on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

August, 31st, 1825.


## NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Chaplin, are hereby notified that I have a town tax of six cents on the dollar in my hands to collect, on the list of 1824; payable the first of June 1825. All who have *not* paid their taxes on said list, are notified that I will meet them for the purpose of receiving the same, at the house of Septimus Burnham, on the first Monday of October next, at one o'clock P. M.—Those who neglect *this* notice may expect to pay all *legal* fees.

Frederick Storrs, *Collector.*

Chaplin, Sept 26th, 1825. 3w22

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. Hannah Tracy*, late of *Preston*, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WALTER PALMER, *Executor.*

*Preston, Aug. 27, 1825.* 3—22


**Union Canal Lottery,**
Of Pennsylvania,
*Eighteenth Class—New Series.*

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825.

66 Numbers—9 balls to be drawn.

Highest Prize,
**25,000 Dollars,**
12,500,
5,660,
5,000,
10 of 1,000,
20 of 500,

And a large number of smaller prizes.

Tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers in all popular Lotteries, for sale at

L'HOMMEDIEU'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

Norwich, Aug. 30. 22—

**Literature Lottery,**
Draws 20th Sept.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 Dollars, | 6,696 Dollars, |
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |

& 20 of 1000 Dollars.

Tickets $6, 00. | Quarters $1, 50.
Halves $3, 00. | Eighths 75.

S. Brewster, Jr.

Aug. 30. 22—

**Waldo, Ripley, & Co.**
NO. 2, BURLING-SLIP,
*NEW-YORK,*

TENDER their services to Manufacturers and the public generally, as

**Commission Merchants.**

Consignments of Goods, or Orders for the purchase of any article, will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made for the benefit of their Correspondents.

*New-York, Aug. 27, 1825.* 6w28

**Notice.**

THE firm of TRACY & SHERMAN was by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th June last. All persons indebted to them are earnestly requested to call and settle or pay the same to ABIAL B. SHERMAN, who is duly authorized to settle the business of the concern.

HORATIO N. TRACY.
ABIAL B SHERMAN

Business will in future be continued at the same stand, by and under the firm of

A. B. SHERMAN & CO.

who offer for sale an assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**HARD-WARE,**
*CROCKERY & GLASS,*

which they are selling at lowest prices offered in this market, for Cash or Country produce.

They wish to purchase 30,000 lbs. of large handsome Cheese.

A. B. SHERMAN & Co.

*NEW BOOKS.*

HISTORY OF the Political & Military events of the late war, by Samuel Perkins Esq.

Memoir of Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Palestine.

Juliana Oakley, a tale, by Mrs. Sherwood, with many new Reward Books for Sabbath School scholars, *for sale by*

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Aug 31. 3w22

**FOR SALE,**

20 Hhds Boston and New-York Rum,
10 do. Antigua do.
10 do. do. Molasses,
30 bbls and ½ bbls. Rochester Flour, *(part from new wheat.)*
40 do. Fall and Summer caught No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and ½ bbls.
40 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
25 do. Whale do.
2 do Neats Foot do.
20 boxes Soap,
5 do. Brown Havana Sugar,
30 quintals Codfish,
30 boxes Window Glass,

Cash and the highest price for White Beans and Flax Seed.

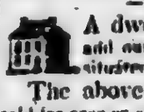
JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1825. 22—

**Farmers Attend!!**

A FARM is for sale very pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the American, Sterling and Sabin's Cotton Factories in Sterling, containing 180 acres of land, one half of which is thrifty wood land—the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, being watered with never-failing springs on each lot, and divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage, with an orchard of summer, fall and winter fruit, of choice selection.

—ALSO—



A dwelling-house, barn, and out houses, conveniently situated.

The above premises will be sold for cash or approved notes, and immediate possession given.

For further information enquire of the subscriber at the marble shop of Messrs J. O. Hopkins & Co. at Norwich Falls.

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Jr.

Norwich, Aug. 27th, 1825. 3w24


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE MUSEUM.
SICKNESS.

How strong thy arm, O! Sickness! in a day,
The sinewy frame before thee shrinks away:
How subtle, too; in a few breaths, we find,
Perished the powers of the busy mind.

'Tis not alone the voice, that low and weak,
Forgets its office, trembling as we speak;
'Tis not the limbs, that totter to a fall;
'Tis not the heavy lid, that weighs the ball,
As if a load of lead dropped from on high
To crush the feeble fabric of the eye;

'Tis not the fever, burning through each vein;
The throbbing temple, nor the bursting brain;
'Tis not the weariness, that longs for worse,
And sharper throes to vary but the curse;
'Tis no corporeal pangs, fierce tho' they be,
That makes me, Sickness, bow in fear to thee.

But fell thy mastery even o'er the soul,—
Thy force which doth th' immortal part control;
'Tis this that raises thee, dark Potentate,
Into a shadowy dread—Brother of Fate.

How soon beneath thy unrelenting sway
Is darkened Fancy's bright tho' flickering ray;
How soon the finest feelings change their shades,—
Soft tenderness in drivelling Weakness fades;
The heart's affections, one by one expire,
Glimmering unearthly like the graves dull fire;
And tho' Love's pulse will, while there's life, remain,
Faint is its beats to Love when high to pain.
Anon is poisoned every pleasant spring
Whence Human Joys were wont full urns to bring;
The mortal anguish runs their sources dry—
And the worn sufferer thinks a prayer to die.

FROM THE U STATE'S LITERARY GAZETTE.
SONNET.

Earth holds no fairer, lovelier one than thou,
Maid of the laughing lip, and frolic eye.
Innocence sits upon thy open brow,
Like a pure spirit in its native sky.
If ever beauty stole the heart away,
Enchantress, it would fly to meet thy smile;
Moments would seem by thee a summer day,
And all around thee an Elysian isle.
Roses are nothing to the maiden blush
Sent o'er thy cheek's soft ivory, and night
Has nought so dazzling in its world of light,
As the dark rays that from thy lashes gush.
Love lurks amid thy silken curls, and lies
Like a keen archer in thy kindling eyes.

## MEDLEY.

A punster being asked by a musician whether he was not a lover of harmony, replied—"Yes; but I prefer it when it is abridged, for then it is money, and that, my friend, is the better half of it. I have no objection to your notes, but I like those of the Bank of England much better: yours may make good tunes, but those infinitely the best of tubes." "How so? that Bank notes are excellent things I will allow, but pray what tune will they make?" "The very best tune in the world—a fortune."

A military officer, of diminutive stature, was lately drilling an Irishman considerably above six feet in height. "Hold up your head," said the officer, elevating the chin of the Irishman with the head of his cane, to an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. "Hold up your head so, and throw your eyes somewhat to the right thus."—"And must I always do so, my noble captain?" asked the recruit, with much apparent simplicity. "Yes, always," answered the officer. "Then fare you well, my dear little fellow," rejoined Paddy, "I shall never see you more."

A person observed to a friend, who was learning to take snuff, that it was wrong to teach one's nose a bad habit, as a man generally followed his nose.

Advice is offensive, not because it lays us open to unexpected regret, or convicts us of any fault which has escaped our notice, but because it shows us that we are known to others as well as to ourselves; and the officious monitor is persecuted with hatred, not because his accusation is false, but because he assumes that superiority which we are not willing to grant him, and has dared to detect what we desired to conceal.

The following Anecdote, (related by John Adams, late President of the United States,) is extracted from Tudor's Life of James Otis, one of the great master spirits and orators of the critical period preceding the Revolution, shews the spirit of the times, & what immense sacrifices our fathers made in resisting the encroachments of British tyranny.

Otis belonged to a club who met on evenings; of which club William Molineux, whose character you know very well, was a member. Molineux had a petition before the legislature, which did not succeed to his wishes, and he became for several evenings sour, and wearied the company with his complaints of services, losses, sacrifices, &c. and said:—"That a man who has behaved as I have, should be treated as I am, is intolerable!" &c. Otis had said nothing; but the company were disgusted and out of patience, when Otis rose from his seat, and said, "Come, come, Will; quit this subject, and let us enjoy ourselves: I also have a list of grievances; will you hear it?" The club expected some fun, and all cried out, "aye! aye! let us hear your list."

"Well then, Will; in the first place, I resigned the office of Advocate General, which I held from the crown, that produced me—how much do you think?" "A great deal, no doubt," said Molineaux. "Shall we say two hundred sterling a year?" "Aye, more, I believe," said Molineux. "Well, let it be two hundred,—that for ten years is two thousand. In the next place, I have been obliged to relinquish the greatest part of my business at the bar: Will you set that at two hundred more?" "Oh! I believe it much more than that." "Well, let it be two hundred; this for ten years, is two thousand. You allow, then, I have lost £4000 sterling." "Aye, and much more two," said Molineux.

"In the next place, I have lost an hundred friends; among whom, were the men of the first rank, fortune, and power in the province: at what price would you estimate them?"—"D—n them," said Molineux, "at nothing: you are better without them than with them." A loud laugh. "Be it so," said Otis. "In the next place, I have made a thousand enemies: among whom are the government of the province and the nation. What do you think of this item?" "That is as it may happen," said Molineux. "In the next place, you know I love pleasure; but I have renounced all amusements for ten years. What is that worth to a man of pleasure?" "No great matter," said Molineux, "your have made politics your amusement." A hearty laugh. "In the next place, I have ruined as fine health, and as good a constitution of body, as nature ever gave to man." "This is melancholy indeed," said Molineux, "there is nothing to be said on that point." "Once more," said Otis, holding his head down before Molineux, "look upon this head!" (where was a scar in which a man might bury his finger) "what do you think of this? and what is worse, my friends think I have a monstrous crack in my skull."*

This made all the company very grave, and look very solemn. But Otis setting up a laugh, and with a gay countenance, said to Molineux; "Now, Willy, my advice to you is, to say no more about your grievances; for you and I had better put up our accounts of profit and loss in our pockets, and say no more about them, lest the world should laugh at us."

This whimsical dialogue put all the company, and Molineux himself, into good humor, and they passed the rest of the evening in joyous conviviality.

*Otis received a deep wound on the head at the British Coffee-House in Boston, by one of the officers of the customs, aided by a number of ruffians, which was the consequence of his subsequent derangement.


**Union Canal Lottery**
Draws in Philadelphia 7th Sept.
25,000 dollars, | 12,500 dollars,
5,660 dollars, | 5,000 dollars,
Tickets only $5—Halves $2, 50,
Quarters $1,25.
Apply at
**BREWSTER'S**
Lottery Office, Norwich.
August 24.

**Wanted,**
A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages
—ALSO—
A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

**CELEBRATION.**
THE public are notified that arrangements are made for celebrating the returning anniversary of the 6th September, commemorative of the battle fought at Fort Griswold, 1781. An Oration will be delivered on Groton Heights and other suitable exercises performed.
An out-door entertainment will be provided at or near Cold Spring.—Those wishing to join in the entertainment, will find an opportunity of subscribing at the Public Houses in New-London, Groton, Stonington and Preston, where subscription papers will be left until the 27th instant.
The survivors of the battle of which this celebration is commemorative, are respectfully invited to join in the celebration, and partake of the entertainment.
*Ebenezer Avery, Elijah Bailey, Noyes Barber, C. Bulkely, Elias Perkins, John P. Trott, George Hubbard, S. F Denison, Jonathan Brewster,* Committee of Arrangements.
Groton, August 6th, 1825. 3w19

**Notice**
IS hereby given to the Stockholders in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike Road, that the annual meeting of said Turnpike Co. will be holden at the house of Widow Jerusha Staniford, in Windham, on the 6th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and for other business. A general attendance is requested.
ZALMON STORRS, *Secretary*
*Mansfield, August 18, 1825.* 21

**Wanted Immediately,**
At the Central Factory in Plainfield, two Families, of 4 or 5 children each, of industrious habits. To whom good wages and steady employment will be given. *Enquire as above*
Richards & Fenner.
*August 24.* 3w21—

THE UNITED STATES
**LITERARY GAZETTE.**
THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stiched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.
*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.
Subscriptions will be received by
J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*
*Norwich, August,* 1825.

**Machine Cards.**
WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest
*Factory prices.*
Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. eowf1y21

**Laborers Wanted.**
THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months.
Joseph Perkins.
July 26, 1825 tf17—

A few barrels Worcester
**Double Ale,**
For sale by T. ROBINSON.
Aug. 15. 20—

**Notice.**
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between *Luke Wheeler and Joseph L. Latham,* under the firm of
**Wheeler & Latham,**
is this day dissolved.
All accounts with said firm will be settled by JOSEPH L. LATHAM.
LUKE WHEELER.
JOSEPH L. LATHAM.
*Preston, August 16, 1825.*
Business will be continued in the Store occupied by the late firm of Wheeler & Latham, by
**JOSEPH L. LATHAM,**
WHO WILL EXCHANGE
**GROCERIES,**
**Dry Goods,**
and all other articles found in a Country Store, for Cash or Farmers' Produce.

**NEW BOOKS.**
**THOS. ROBINSON**
HAS recently received several new Books.
T. R. has constantly for sale a large assortment of
**Blank Books,**
*Stationary, Fancy Articles, &c.*
Agust 23. 21—

**Roath & Hyde**
OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Genuine Groceries,**
VIZ:

Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St. Croix. Antigua and N. E Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior.)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS,*
*(a choice selection)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayanne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c. &c.—ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.
July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**
THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.
**CASH,**
and the highest price, paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**NOTICE.**
THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture
**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**
from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted)
Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of
**HATING FURS**
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825* 4

*To Water Loom Weavers.*
LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham.
F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*
*July* 30, 1825. 6w19—

**NOTICE.**
ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the 20th of September next.
JOHN H. GRACE.
*August 22, 1825.* 21—

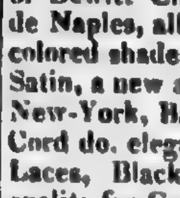
*DYE-STUFFS.*
3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas,
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,
for sale by JOS. BREED.

**NOTICE.**
ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap, by
G. Buckingham.
*Norwich Landing, August 2d, 1825.*

**NEW-YORK**
**Cheap Store.**
**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**
FROM NEW-YORK,
ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India
**DRY GOODS,**
at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store,* among which are an elegant assortment of
**BOMBAZINES,**
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear,
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*
**FLORENCES,**
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples.
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
*VESTING,*
Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKFS.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do.
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*
**FANCY RIBBONS,**
Ladies and Misses BOLIVAR HATS, Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ CALICO Do
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS.
Green & white Gauze Do Crape Lisse
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers.
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
6-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper. Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Blue, Black and Green
**BROAD CLOTHS.**
**Ladies Cloths,**
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
**FLANNELS,**
3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, Plain & corded Velvets,
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*
**CARPETING,**
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine, extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*
**RUGS,**
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.
☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—(all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*
N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.
*Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825.* 15

*MORE NEW GOODS.*
JUST received from New-York, by the last boat, a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do. elegant wide & narrow Thread Laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton floor Matting first quality.
The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.
JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.
*Norwich, August 3d 1825.* 18—

**600** lbs. Mayland's first quality SCOTCH SNUFF,
500 lbs Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
6 bbls. Muscovado do.
3 hhds St. Croix Rum,
3 do. Demerara Molasses,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
50 bbls. Rochester Flour.
*Just received and for sale very low by*
Roath & Hyde.
Aug. 24, 1825. 3w21—

**70,000 Brick for sale,**
Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge,

40 bbls and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.
40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.
50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.
20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

**Light Artillery Uniform.**
FOR SALE,
1 Military Coat,
2 Swords,
3 Sword Belts,
3 Plumes,
2 Military Caps suitable for Light Artillery by
DANIEL LATHROP.
*Norwich, August 3d, 1825.* 19—

American Calicoes,
*SHELL COMBS, &C.*
**WM. D. RIPLEY**
Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.
Boston made large Shell Combs,
A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c &c.
Norwich. Aug 7. 1825 20

**W. WITTINGTON**
HAS just returned from New-York with
**NEW GOODS,**
which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.
Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

**Selling off Cheap.**
**A. & A. SAY,**
BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American
**GOODS,**
Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices
*.* Purchasers will do well to call. July 19 16

**Military Goods.**
RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres. White Rattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c &c.—for sale by
*WM. D. RIPLEY.*
*Norwich, Aug 17, 1825.* 20—

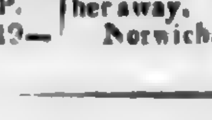
**10 Chests fresh**

SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,
*just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY, & Co
Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

**The Vertical Spinner,**
FOR spinning Wool and Cotton from the roll, has been in use in the western part of this State some years, and is highly recommended by those who have used it—the following facts may be relied upon: 1st, a person may easily learn to use this machine, and when sufficiently acquainted with the operation can spin from five to ten run of yarn a day. 2d, the expense of one does not exceed 20 dollars, which will be saved in spinning 125 lbs. of wool—There are two of these Spinners in the county of Windham in operation, one at the house of Eleazer Williams in Killingly, and one at the house of Matthew Reed in Ashford, where those who wish to avail themselves of this valuable Machine, are invited to call.
*RECOMMENDATION.*
We the subscribers, having seen the *Vertical Spinner,* or Spinning Machine, exhibited in the city of New-Haven, by Mr. John West, from Catskill, State of New-York, during the Session of the Assembly, May 1824, and having seen it in frequent operation; with a view to inspire confidence in this valuable labor-saving Machine, do certify that it is simple in its principles, and durable in its construction, and that any person may easily learn to use it after a few hours' practice: the quality of the yarn is varied, at pleasure, (by a moment's attention to the machine,) from coarse to fine, and the twist and texture are more uniform and perfect than they can be rendered by hand
We believe that three-fourths of the time and labor required by the common Spinning Wheel, are saved by this Machine; we do cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public.
*Benjamin Douglass, Asa S Brewster, Jared Lewis, Jacob Ogden, Joshua Atwater, Benjamin Page, Joel Perry, Samuel Green, Abner Reed*

**A CARD.**
**J. A. W. CATHER,**
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*
All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner May 24, 1825. 3w8—

**Paper Hangings.**
**THOMAS ROBINSON**
HAS constantly on hand a good assortment of
*PAPER HANGINGS,*
which he offers for sale at the Manufacturer's prices.
*August 23.* 21—

**Came into the en-**

closure of the subscriber, on the 22d ult. a light red Cow, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, & take her away. SAMUEL ROGERS.
Norwich, August 4th, 1825. 19—

**NEW GOODS.**
**JOHN KINNY & CO.**
ARE now opening, direct from New-York,
*Linen Satin Striped Drillings,*
Plain brown do
Blk. Striped Denmark Satteens,
Black & Colored Circassians & Bombazetts,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes,
BROWN COTTON, for bonnets,
Ladies' Col'd Horse-skin
**GLOVES,**
**Satin Levantines,**
Red, White, and Buff Cassimeres,
*(for military wear.)*
White Rattinett for do.
Large Ball Buttons for do.
Black and Colored Worsted Hose,
White and Colored Cotton do.
**&c. &c. &c.**
August 3d, 1825 18—

**8 Cases**
***Seasonable Goods,***
JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.
AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns.)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
**Muslin,**
*(various colors for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
**LEVANTINE,**
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
**SHAWLS,**
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
**Handkerchiefs,**
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buckskin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs—Linens, 3-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30, 1825 9—

**NEW SUMMER GOODS.**
*H. B. BUCKINGHAM*
IS now opening a new assortment of choice
***DRY GOODS,***
suitable for the Season,
which he will sell cheap for Cash.
*Among them are*
Elegant black Gros de Naples,
**Heavy French Levantine,**
Rich printed Cambrics, and Calicoes,
Plain and Striped Black Circassian,
Striped Florentine and Jean,
Blue Cassinett, Men's
**LEGHORN HATS,**
*PARASOLS of a large size,*
Superior Marseilles and Gros de Naples
*VESTINGS,*
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings of the Waltham Manufacture,
Hosiery and Gloves,
*SHELL AND MOCK SHELL*
**COMBS,**
*Figured and plain Ribbons,*
**LACES,**
White and Pink Crape Lisse,
Green ITALIAN CRAPE, black Canton do.
White Muslin Dresses,
Sarcnett and Common
**CAMBRICS,**
Brown Cambric for Bonnets,
*RUSSIA DUCK,*
Fancy Silk, Gauze, and Barrage
**HANDKERCHIEFS,**
Silk and Cotton Flagg do.
Pink and other Gimps.
*He has also a complete assortment of*
**BROAD CLOTHS,**
AND
***Cassimeres,***
Together with other Goods too numerous to mention.
The public are requested to call and examine them, and are assured they can buy here as cheap as in this County.
Norwich, June 29, 1825. 13—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—


ORIGINAL STAINED

SEP

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDGED SIX TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV.....No. 23. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1527.



**Waldo, Ripley, & Co.**
NO. 2, BURLING-SLIP,
*NEW-YORK,*

TENDER their services to Manufacturers and the public generally, as

**Commission Merchants.**

Consignments of Goods, or Orders for the purchase of any article, will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made for the benefit of their Correspondents.

*New-York, Aug. 27, 1825* 6w30

**For New-Haven direct.**

The new packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail for New-Haven on Monday the 12th Sept at 9 o'clock A. M. and leave New-Haven for this port after Commencement.

Freight and passage at moderate rates. apply to

Willis Gray & Co.

Norwich, Aug. 1825. 2w22

**For Albany,**

THE Sloop DRUTER, Jed. Williams Master, will sail for New-York and Albany, on Friday, 8th inst. and continue to run through the season—touching at any port on the North River, where freight or passages offer for. People who are travelling to the Westward will find it a pleasant and commodious way of travelling, and attended with one half the expense of going by land. For freight or passage apply to EBEN. WILSON, HENRY WARD, or the Master, on board. *Norwich, April 6, 1825.* tf

**NORWICH LINE.**
**The Superior new Steam-Boat**
**FANNY,**
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P M. same days.

**The Fanny is a new Boat with** superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer

**Fare from Norwich to New-York $4.50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *For Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

**Wanted,**

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages

—ALSO—

A few active young men of good habits to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

**Paper Hangings.**
**THOMAS ROBINSON**

HAS constantly on hand a good assortment of

*PAPER HANGINGS,*

which he offers for sale at the Manufacturer's prices.

*August 23* 21—


THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors to the estate of

*ABIGAIL PALMER,*

late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased, to the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

JOSEPH A. PALMER.

*Preston, Aug. 16, 1825.* 3w21

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1825.—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of

*Capt. NATHAN BURGES,*

late of Plainfield in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Burges or to John Dunlap Esq. Administrators, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Plainfield, on the 17th day of August 1825.

Attest J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, Examined by J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

THE undersigned commissioners on the estate of

*Mr. JESSE BROWN,*

late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said Norwich, on the 2d Monday in November and January next, at 9 o'clk A. M.—Six months from the 19th of July 1825, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit their claims to said commissioners

JABEZ HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Commissioners*

Norwich, August 12, 1825. 3w21—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 2d day of August, A. D 1825.*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order for the Creditors to the Estate of

*WILLIAM PHILLIPS,*

late of Voluntown, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to James Alexander Esq. Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law And the said Executor, is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 10th day of August, 1825.

Attest, J. GORDON Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by J. GORDON Clerk 3w21—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. Hannah Tracy*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WALTER PALMER, *Executor.*

*Preston, Aug 99, 1825* 3—22

IN CHANCERY.

*Daniel L. Coit, &c. vs. Benj. Coit, &c*

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court for New-London County, a Committee to find and report the facts in said case, will meet to execute the duties of said appointment on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-House in Norwich, in said County; when and where all persons interested may appear, if they see cause, and be heard therein.

SIMEON BALDWIN, WM. HUNGERFORD, WM. L. STORRS, } *Committee*

*August 22, 1825* 21—

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Chaplin, are hereby notified that I have a town tax of six cents on the dollar in my hands to collect, on the list of 1824; payable the first of June 1825. All who have not paid their taxes on said list, are notified that I will meet them for the purpose of receiving the same, at the house of Septimus Burnham, on the first Monday of October next, at one o'clock P. M.—Those who neglect this notice may expect to pay all *legal* fees.

Frederick Storrs, *Collector.*

Chaplin, Sept. 6th 1825. 3w22

*To Water Loom Weavers.*

HIGH wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*

*July 30, 1825.* 6w19—


**Saxony Sheep**
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIJAH SHARP.

Windham, August 15th, 1825. 6w20

**The Vertical Spinner,**

FOR spinning Wool and Cotton from the roll, has been in use in the western part of this State some years, and is highly recommended by those who have used it—the following facts may be relied upon: 1st, a person may easily learn to use this machine, and when sufficiently acquainted with the operation can spin from five to ten run of yarn a day. 2d, the expense of one does not exceed 20 dollars, which will be saved in spinning 125 lbs of wool.—There are two of these Spinners in the county of Windham in operation, one at the house of Eleazer Williams in Killingly, and one at the house of Matthew Steed in Ashford, where those who wish to avail themselves of this valuable Machine, are invited to call

*RECOMMENDATION.*

We the subscribers, having seen the *Vertical Spinner*, or Spinning Machine, exhibited in the city of New-Haven, by Mr. John West, from Catskill, State of New-York, during the Session of the Assembly, May 1824, and having seen it in frequent operation; with a view to inspire confidence in this valuable labor-saving Machine, do certify that it is simple in its principles, and durable in its construction, and that any person may easily learn to use it after a few hours' practice; the quality of the yarn is varied, at pleasure, (by a moment's attention to the machine,) from coarse to fine, and the twist and texture are more uniform and perfect than they can be rendered by hand.

We believe that three-fourths of the time and labor required by the common Spinning Wheel, are saved by this Machine; we do cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of the public.

*Benjamin Douglass, Ira S. Brewster, Jared Lewis, Jacob Ogden, Joshua Atwater, Benjamin Page, Joel Perry, Samuel Green, Abner Reed.*

*Clay's Stomach Bitters.*

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defoliations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* cowftw44—

A CARD.

J. A. W. CATHER,
*Ship, House, & Ornamental*
**CARVER,**
*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

**NOTICE.**

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment by the 20th of September next.

JOHN H. GRACE.

*August 22, 1825.* 21—

THE UNITED STATES
**LITERARY GAZETTE.**

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 3 vols. per year of 480 pages each It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.

*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.

Subscriptions will be received by

J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

*Norwich, August, 1825.*

**WANTED,**

A GOOD journeyman at the shinet Making business, for which liberal wages will be given.

ALVAN CHILD.

Woodstock, August 15th, 1825. 4w21

30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*

Aug. 10, 1825. 19—


**MISCELLANEOUS.**

*From the Philadelphia Repository.*

**A JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA;**
OR
MEMOIRS OF
*Charles Coleman Sanders.*
(CONCLUDED.)

"I had been saved, in the last moment, from an infamous death; a prospect of life and liberty was open before me; friends, and even the spectators congratulated me with that tenderness in the bosom of men, when they behold innocence snatched from the fate which is only the punishment of guilt; yet strange as it may seem, I was the only one who seemed to feel but little emotion: I had long contemplated death as certain and inevitable, I had prepared myself to meet it with a manly fortitude; I wished to prove with what dignity I could suffer a fate I had merited, and conscious innocence brightened my prospect of eternity; the name of death had become familiar, and his terrible shaft had lost the keenness of its point; I returned to prison with but little more pleasure than I left it, and some hours elapsed ere I was sufficiently sensible of the blessing of renewed existence to be grateful for the gift; to no one was my life more gratifying, than the lovely Emelia; her joy was not expressed by words, nor displayed by gestures; but was painted in lively colors on her expressive countenance, a sweet satisfaction animated every feature, and gave additional lustre to her beaming eyes.

You will naturally be anxious to know how this change was produced; *Warfield's* information was as follows: she had, for some reason she did not explain, determined to anticipate the hand of death by drowning herself; that she attempted it, you know; but the fear of death, proved stronger than her disgust of life, and with great difficulty she saved herself from that fate she had sought with so much secresy; but, dreading to return home and endure the severity of her parents' reproaches (who she supposed would be made acquainted with the circumstance,) she fled to a relation in Maryland; Meanwhile the intelligence of my fate reached her, alarmed at the consequences her folly was like to occasion, she hastened to Philadelphia, thinking it probable she might arrive in time to avert the fate which hung over me; when she reached the city, she saw the immense concourse of people, who had assembled to witness my execution; curiosity led her to enquire my crime; the moment was propitious and my life was preserved. Yet reflection dissipated a greater part of my joy, when I considered my situation, my innocence of the crime of murder was proved, and I should probably be liberated in a short time from confinement; but who was to prove me innocent of meditated guilt? Would I not still be treated as a being dangerous to the community? Would the world consider me as much less guilty than before? I should be detested by all mankind, and condemned to wander through the world like an outcast from human society; I was conscious of my innocence, it is true; this had supported me at the most trying moment of my existence; but that proud unbending spirit I had received from nature, and which had been strengthened by education, recoiled at the prospect. I wished to deserve the good opinion of all mankind, to command respect, though I could not inspire love; how then should I be able when walking through the streets of the city, to bear to be shunned by all good men, and treated as a being with whom no one could safely commune; these reflections gave me intolerable anguish; I was almost tempted to wish I had perished by the hand of justice, I should then have slept quietly with the dead, the grave would have shielded me from the scorn of mankind, and insured my tranquility.

But my uneasiness was happily relieved; on the day succeeding that in which my life was saved, I was saved from a fate which I considered as little better than death, in the following manner. Several of the persons who were witnesses at my trial visited me in prison, one of them gave me the following welcome information, which I will give you in his own words.

"That the motives of my conduct and that of my colleague may be understood, and our innocence of any design against your life, or the crime of perjury may be proved, I shall relate a few circumstances which happened previous to your unfortunate journey to Philadelphia. Being on a visit of some length in the neighborhood of your late residence, we happened to stop one evening at an inn, where we heard a young man (who we then thought was you) express his intention of effecting the death of Susan Warfield; he said her base treatment of him would justify any measures, however violent or sanguinary; it was such, as no human being, however gentle, would suffer to pass without the severest punishment; and finally, he said he would effect her destruction in any manner whatever.—We saw him, though we were in the next room, through the glazed door; he, I believed, was unconscious of our presence; he declared his intention to his companion, while intoxicated with passion, and foaming with rage and fury. The circumstance made some impression on our minds; but we believed his words proceeded from the violence of his passion, and did not doubt, but during the paroxysms of anger, he had meditated, what, when reason again regulated his conduct, he would certainly not execute; for these reasons we were silent, until some months after. We were accustomed during the moon-light summer nights to fish for eels in a small stream which emptied into the river Susquehannah, the situation we usually chose commanded a near view of the rocky eminence, where we could observe all that passed without being seen; here we saw you frequently arrive, armed with a club in the night; near this place Warfield usually passed the evening with her lover, as his visits to her father's house were forbidden. These circumstances, compared with what we had witnessed at the inn, excited our suspicions, and you were narrowly watched;—one night while pursuing our usual sport, we saw Warfield approach you, we saw you rise soon after, rush upon, and push her into the river; all this was done in a few minutes, nor was it in our power, though within a short distance, to prevent, or to save Warfield; as to reach you, we would have been obliged to take a circuitous route; we therefore watched you, as you had to pass near where we were concealed, (it should be recollected that we still believed you were the same person we had seen at the inn.) That night you absconded, and it was long ere our enquiries traced you to Philadelphia. We caused your apprehension and conviction.—As we were returning home to Maryland, (our place of residence) we lodged at an inn on the road, where, on entering, to our astonishment we saw a man sitting in the room, so much resembling you, that we were fully persuaded you had escaped from prison;—without a moment's hesitation we seized him; his astonishment seemed equal to our own he said he was in search of his wife, who had left his house in Maryland, and he believed had gone to her father's on the banks of the Susquehannah; he told his story with apparent sincerity, and with that confidence which innocence, or impudence, only can assume when charged with a crime; we gazed on each other in silent wonder; with the banks of the Susquehannah we were some what acquainted; we asked many questions which he readily answered; but when we charged him with the crime for which you were condemned to suffer, he replied, if possible with increasing astonishment; Susan Warfield is my wife! Not many days have elapsed since I saw her. He then explained to us several circumstances, all which filled us with horror and consternation; in short, we were made acquainted with every circumstance necessary to prove your innocence.—Judge then, if you can, what we felt, we had caused the death of a guiltless and deserving man, we had been deceived by an unusual resemblance between two persons, unknown to each other; the day appointed for your execution had already passed, and you had probably been punished for a deed you had never committed; but the pangs of death, and the extremest tortures were bliss, compared to the horrible sensations we experienced.—Yet there was still a possibility of your execution being deferred; this had more than once been the case; the life of a man, and our own future peace were at stake, & while there was the most distant hope it might be saved, it was our duty and our wish to make the experiment. To return to Philadelphia and to take *Carson* with us, was a resolution adopted, and instantly put into execution; to our inexpressible joy our journey has not been in vain; you will scarcely be able, sufferer as you have been to forgive us, who have been unintentionally, the cause of your misfortunes; but could you know the torments we have felt when in imagination, we saw your injured spirit rise from the shades of death, & accuse us of destroying you by deeds perpetrated only by the most abandoned of mankind, and when you have seen the dreadful resemblance which caused our unfortunate error, you will look on us with less detestation than is at present possible."—

He ceased, went out, and soon returned with *Carson*——here was indeed an extraordinary resemblance, so exact, so striking, that all present were filled with astonishment, but for a small difference in our height, the most intimate friend could have scarcely distinguished us from each other. From these men I learned that the dreadful Carnell was dead, and thus another cause of uneasiness was removed. I was now soon liberated, restored to that respect I had before enjoyed, and united to that amiable woman, Emelia, who had been one of the first causes of my misfortunes. In her I have found a woman of a superior understanding, enlightened mind and gentle disposition, her superior judgment has corrected many of my errors; she has lessened that love of distinction and celebrity, which I had once indulged, and which I had attained by means, as unwelcome, as unexpected; she has convinced me that fame is not always the portion of merit, that to deserve the esteem of mankind, was a superior enjoyment to an enlarged mind, than distinction or fame could bestow." ADELIO.

There is no duty which deserves to be more strictly to be observed, by a master, than his attention to the morals, conduct and formation of the character of his apprentices. This duty, requisite as it is, seldom bears that weight in the minds of masters, due to its vast importance. On them, in a certain degree, depends the future good or evil course of conduct pursued by those entrusted to their care. How imperiously then, does duty demand that masters should diligently watch over them, & prevent, if possible, their frequenting the society of persons whose vicious habits might contaminate their morals—lest into their youthful minds the most deleterious sentiments—which in time would produce the most lamentable consequences. In the country, apprentices, generally, are held to their masters by *indenture*—in which case, they are *bound* by *law*, to watch over them in some measure, as their own children. Where this is the case, and the master, duly feeles the responsibility of his charge, the apprentice almost invariably becomes a useful member of society—an honor to his name and family—and enjoys the respect and best wishes of all good men. On the contrary, if he is left to the free exercise of his will, and no attempt has been made to inculcate in his mind, sentiments of *virtue, benevolence, honor, justice,* and *religion*, ten instances to one, he becomes immoral, profane, void of principle, a pest to society—and is avoided and contemned by every respectable person in the community.—Such are the effects of the different courses of conduct pursued by masters towards their apprentices. The former fraught with every good—the later productive of every evil.

*Am. Traveller.*

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Carter the senior Editor of the New-York Statesman, it will be recollected, recently sailed for England, for the purpose of travelling in Europe, and with the promise of enriching the columns of his paper with sketches of his observations while abroad. Three of his letters have already appeared in the Statesman—from the last of which we extract the following:

CORK, 4th of JULY, 1825.

The town of Kinsale, having a population of eight or ten thousand, bears all the marks of decay, many of its buildings being in a state of dilapidation, and its narrow, dirty streets filled for the most part with crowds of poor and miserably clothed inhabitants, who once depended on the fisheries and the troops for support, both of which sources are now cut off by the unaccountable failure of the former, and the removal of the latter. We were thronged with a host of mendicants, from the moment of landing till our departure from the place. There is however, considerable wealth among a certain portion of the inhabitants, and many of the houses are splendid. The little we saw afforded us a favorable specimen of the hospitality of the better classes towards strangers. They took much trouble to point out to us whatever was worth seeing and, to trace the history of the town, which is of great antiquity. The family of Lord Kinsale is celebrated in its annals, being descendants of De Courcy, so renowned for feats of strength and chivalry. His lordship is privileged to wear his hat in the presence of the King, and he asserted his prerogative at the time George the IVth visited Ireland. Many anecdotes were told us of the family. One of its members was unexpectedly called to inherit the title, while he was in exile, in the State of Rhode-Island, industriously employed as a ship-carpenter.

Some incidental inquiries at a shop where we called to purchase a few articles, induced the good lady to send for Mr. Gibbons, who politely conducted us over the town, and offered to take us to other places in the vicinity; but as our accommodations at the Hotel were bad, and some of our party were in haste, we concluded to ride to Cork on Friday evening. Several of our company went out and chartered two vehicles, one of which is called a *jaunting car*, being an open two wheeled carriage, with the seats on the outside, at only a step from the ground. It is rather a rude conveyance, but no otherwise inconvenient, than from exposing the passengers to the dust. Most of us preferred it to the post-chaise, not only on account of novelty, but from its ease. The Irish post-chaises, are extremely uncomfortable from being so narrow from the front to back, keeping the limbs confined. The jaunting car, with three passengers besides the driver and baggage, was drawn by one horse, and that not very good, without changing from Kinsale to Cork, a distance of sixteen Irish miles, eleven of which are equal to fourteen English miles.—The roads are however at this season very smooth, being *M'Adamized* or constructed of pounded lime-stone, covered with a stratum of the soil, which is clayey and forms a hard pan. They are kept in perfect repair, and must have been uncommonly expensive.—The bridges are all of stone, and built in the most substantial manner, calculated to last for ages. We are informed, that the roads are equally good, and if possible still better, all over the Island; which is gratifying intelligence, especially as the carriages and horses so far as our limited experience yet extends, are much inferior to those of our own country.

The ride from Kinsale to Cork was by no means unpleasant, although we were much fatigued with the labors of the day, so filled with incident from its very dawn. It was at first difficult to realize, that we were travelling in Ireland, the land of Burke, Grattan, Sheridan, Swift and Goldsmith, in twenty-two days after leaving New-York. The various adventures of the day, with the novelty of the scenes presented by the streets of Kinsale, appeared to bewilder the mind and leave a lingering doubt as to reality.

I am at a loss to determine what to throw into the contents of this letter, as a minute description would far exceed my limits and enough of the country has not yet been seen to enable me to generalize. Every foot of the road presented objects to arrest the attention. The aspect of the country is entirely artificial, even by the way side. The surface consists of gentle swells, perfectly naked of woods, and divided into small fields, by fences composed of the soil thrown up the embankments, turfed and generally covered at top with furze. On every side are to be seen groups of cottages, composed of the same materials, rude in structure, with one door, and many of them without a window, or any other aperture than the chimney. They are generally thatched, and some of them are completely covered with ivy, presenting a most picturesque and fanciful appearance. In several instances, we saw the family of ragged but healthy looking children, reinforced by hogs and other domestic animals, as the occupants of mud walls.

The country is almost populous beyond what an American who has never seen it can imagine. It literally swarms with inhabitants, as may be inferred from the fact that between six and seven millions are crowded upon an Island 300 miles long, and of an average breadth not exceeding 130. The county of Cork alone, which is a mere speck in territory, contains a population nearly as great as that of the state of New-York. Every nook and corner is filled to overflowing. The road for the whole distance from Kinsale to this place was almost as much thronged with passengers as one of the ordinary streets of our city. They were passing both ways in troops, "foot and horse," some in carriages, some on horseback frequently riding double, and women and girls with arms full of children, and crowds of a larger growth were seen at the door of every cottage. The first circumstance in their appearance, that arrests the attention of the traveller, is the extreme meanness of their dress. A considerable proportion of the lower classes are literally in tatters, and rags too of the dirtiest kind, with bare heads and bare feet. Nothing but a climate of this happy temperature, which never feels the extremes of heat or cold, could render such a state of nudity tolerable, or many of the confined mud cabins habitable. The second striking feature in their external appearance, is extreme health, and in most cases cheerfulness. Rosy cheeks; athletick limbs peep from their rags, and their countenances are lighted up with a smile, which seems to set poverty at defiance.

The last part of our ride was in the evening, which was uncommonly fine, being sufficiently cool to render our cloaks comfortable, and the full moon pouring her splendors upon the green hills. Just before entering Cork the road passes a beautiful promenade called the Dyke, which was covered with all the fashionables of the place. We arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock, and took lodgings at the principal hotel, which is well kept, although in a style in some degree novel to us. The table is bountifully supplied with meats, fish, and other substantial articles of a good quality, as well as with the fruits of the season, consisting of strawberries and gooseberries.—Our greatest difficulty at table has been with the butter, which is perfectly fresh, and our plates heaped. The salmon and sole, both taken in the vicinity of the city, are uncommonly fine; as are also the lobsters and veal. Judging from the specimens we have seen, the wines are inferior to those obtained at the hotels in our country. The water which is of much more importance, is of a good quality, coming from the Lee above the town. The next day after our arrival, having no letters to deliver, as our visit to this place at so early a period was unexpected, we perambulated the city and learned its localities, visiting the public places and some of the numerous institutions. Cork is pleasantly situated upon the Lee, the greater part of the city occupying an island formed by the two branches


ORIGINAL STAINED

which are crossed in many places by handsome stone bridges uniting the principal streets. The town is entirely surrounded by hills fringing the banks of the river, and covered to their summits with ranges of houses and elegant country seats. Most of the streets are narrow; the buildings are of grey stone; and there is nothing very prepossessing in its aspect, with the exception of the suburbs, which are uncommonly neat. Its population is about 100,000, covering an area of 3 miles square. Its commerce and manufactures are extensive, it being the second town in magnitude on the Island. Vessels of 150 tons come into the heart of the city, and the inhabitants are now engaged in deepening the channel four feet, so as to admit of vessels of greater burthen. There is a good show of enterprise with a portion of the citizens, who however find many drawbacks and sustain heavy burthens in support of the poor. The number of paupers and vagrants exceeds all calculation, and numerous as the charitable institutions are, they are wholy inadequate to the wants of the city. In the foundling hospital, we found 1200 children; in the fever hospital 200; in the lunatic asylum as many more; and in the house of industry an equal number. The large county and city jails, situate opposite each other on the banks of the river, are also filled with tenants. In fact every refuge of the poor is filled, still leaving the street thronged with vagrants.

On Saturday evening four of our party set out for Dublin. Previous to their departure, one of them introduced us to Mr. Mark the American Consul, who has shown us every attention. Yesterday he was so polite as to accompany us to Passage and Cove, the former at the distance of five, and the latter of seven miles below Cork, forming the seaports of the city, to which points the largest ships ascend. We went down in the steamboat crowded with much of the beauty and taste of the city. The day was uncommonly fine, and the passage down the river, lined on both sides with ranges of handsome country seats, was charming.

The Cove has a population of about 10,000. Its buildings are large, and situated on a steep acclivity, so that the town appears to great advantage from the water. There is a large Protestant Episcopal Church in the place where we attend worship. The congregation was numerous and highly respectable. In most particulars, the service is the same as in the New-York Churches.—There was however no audible responses except from the Clerk; and the chaunts, as well as the singing, were far inferior to ours. There was nothing peculiar or striking in the sermon, and during its delivery a spectator would not have known either from the parson or the congregation, than he was not in our own country.

After Church, the passengers re-embarked, and the boat proceeded as far as the entrance of the harbor, which is easy of access, and commanded by two strong fortresses on each side. It is one of the most capacious and secure in the world. The whole British Navy might ride in its waters. Large fleets have often made it a rendezvous, and it is much resorted to by American and other ships which put in for repairs or provisions. There is also a considerable direct trade with New-York and other parts of the United States.—Four vessels are there at present. The British frigate Semirama and one or two sloops of war were lying at anchor, also a large ship, bound to Botany Bay, with *three hundred* convicts on board. Her Captain spoke the steam-boat, and enquired if she had any despatches for his passengers, who are soon to bid adieu to their country forever. Another crowd of voluntary exiles were on board the Cambridge, bound to the western world.—There is a large prison ship moored in the harbor, whither convicts are sent, in readiness to be transported.

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Mr. Sprague, in his fourth of July Oration, has the following beautiful allusion to the Aborigines of America.

"Roll back the tide of time: how powerfully to us applies this promise, 'I will give the heathen for an inheritance.' Not many generations ago, where you now sit, circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared. Here lived and loved *another* race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your heads, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles on you, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. Here the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless, the council fire glared on the wild and daring. Now they dipped their noble limbs in your sedgy lakes, and now they paddled the light canoe along your rocky shores. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death-song, all were here; and when the tiger strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. Here too, they worshipped; and from many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. He had not written His laws for them on tables of stone, but He had traced them on the tables of their hearts. The poor child of nature knew not the God of revelation, but the God of the universe he acknowledged in every thing around. He beheld him in the star that sunk in beauty behind his lonely dwelling, in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snowed in the morning breeze; in the lofty vine that defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler, that never left its native grove; in the fearless eagle, whose untired pinion was wet in the clouds; in the worm that crawled at his foot; and in his own matchless form, glowing with a spark of that light, to whose mysterious source he bent, in humble, though blind adoration.

"And all this has passed away. Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you, the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent, and blotted for ever from its face a whole peculiar people. Art has usurped the bowers of nature and the ancointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there a stricken few remain, but how unlike their bold untamed, untainable progenitors! The Indian, of falcon glance, and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale, is gone! and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty, to remind us how miserable is man when the foot of the conqueror is upon his neck.

"As a race, they have withered from the land.—Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war cry is fast dying to the untrodden west. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains, and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave, which will settle over them for ever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man, as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the strange fate of their disturbed remains, and wonder to what manner of person they belonged. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people."

## SATURDAY EVENING.

It is proper, often to call ourselves to a solemn account for the time past of our lives; but particularly so at the close of days, months and years. And at the close of the week, when our toils are done, and we may perhaps be seated at the door, or at the fire-side, with our families around us, and the prattling babes about our knees, and the thousand little nameless comforts, which cluster together in our imaginations, when we hear of *Saturday night at home;* at such a season, if we are people of any serious thought, our minds must, in some measure, be taken up with sober reflections. There is something peculiarly solemn in the eve of the Sabbath, in the return of labourers, and the preparation for rest, and the general feeling of enlargement. And even where we do not observe the eastern custom of commencing our Sabbath on Saturday evening, yet the Lord's day seems to dawn, and the cessation of cares to betoken something peaceful, and the expectation of approaching solemnities to calm the soul; so that the man must be peculiarly volatile, or peculiarly stupid, who is not, of necessity, thrown out of the common route of his giddy, or his busy thoughts, when the ruddy streaks of the west are beginning to grow dusky, and the week seems fading away. And what are the thoughts which a consciencious person would have, and which, of course, we all ought to have, at such a time? A week is past; let my thoughts run through its business; and let conscience pass a faithful sentence. Am I a better man, a better husband, a better wife, a better neighbour, or whatever be my calling, and whatever the duties which it lays upon me? Am I more satisfied with my conduct, than I was the week before? If I am not, I have lived in vain.—What have I done for the good of the neighbourhood? what for the public good? How have I been prospered in business; and how have I shown my thankfulness by administering to the necessities of those around me? Are no sick, afflicted strangers in my vicinity? If not, is not this the most favoured spot under heaven? And if there are, what have I done for their relief? If in none of these things, I have been improving, I am living for myself, a selfish niggard, unworthy of the name of man or Christian. Am I better prepared for dying, than I was last week? And when I look forward, how am I going to spend the next week; and what new project for improvement have I in mind? And how am I about to sanctify the Sabbath? And what can I do for the good of others?

These are, in truth, plain and simple notions; but they are such as often come into the head of a plain man in the country.

*Trent. Emp.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Sept. 2.*

A ball was given in Norfolk, Vir. to the officers of the French Squadron on Friday evening last, by the officers of the Fortress Monroe. The flags of the two nations were displayed, and the chandeliers were disposed in such a manner as to represent stars intermingled with fleurs de lis. A display of fire works and a supper were embraced in the order of arrangements. Admiral Jurien was prevented from attending by an indisposition, but there were about 100 French Officers present.

On Monday the squadron unmoored, and were only waiting for a fair wind to put to sea. All the ships except the Venus, of 60 guns, the Nymphe and Themis 44's, are bound to France. These three will accompany the squadron only to the Western Islands, and then return to the West Indies.

*From the Buffalo Journal, Aug. 23.*

### DARING ROBBERY.

One of the most desperate and yet completely successful attempts at robbery of which we recollect ever to have heard, took place in this village, on Friday last. Mr. H. R. Seymour, exchange broker, whose office is situated on main street, in the most compact part of the village, left his room about 12 o'clock, noon, and on returning within *fifteen minutes* after, found his office plundered of $1 000! The villain had secreted himself under the floor, when, by means of bits chisels, a saw, &c. he had opened a passage for himself into the room, and in the short space of time allowed him, had borne away the amount mentioned. He did not return the way he came, but passed out at the back door, the key of which was in the lock, upon the inside.

A person who was doubtless the guilty one, was seen about the time, running through a neighbor's garden and door yard—the only passage which he could take to a back street—since which no trace has been discovered, either of the thief or money.

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*Crossing a River below the water.*—There is no end to the contrivances by which the capitalists of the present day dispose of their surplus funds. Among the numerous projects which occupy attention in London, is that for passing the Thames by a pathway excavated below the bed of the river. This is not merely projected but partly accomplished. The following description of the excavation, or *tunnel*, is from the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

"There are to be two archways for carriages, and distinct pathways for foot passengers. The width of the tunnel is to be thirty-five feet, its height twenty, and length one thousand and two hundred. Each archway is to have fourteen feet clear width, with frequent communications from one to the other. The depth of the path below the surface of the river is seventy-seven feet. The depth of the water in the ship channel is thirty-four feet and besides a bed of several feet of gravel and sand, it is computed there will be a thickness of fifteen feet of solid earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river. A strong arch of brick work is to be built, as fast as the excavation advances. The clay removed in the excavation of the tunnel is conveyed to a neighbouring field, and there converted into bricks, to be replaced, in their new form, in the construction of the arch.—The entrances to the tunnel are to be approached by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in a hundred.—The archways are to be constantly lighted with gas. The situation of the tunnel is such that no bridge could be permitted there on account of the obstruction it would afford to the navigation of the river. The expense is estimated at £160.000 a much less sum than would be required for the erection of a bridge. It is expected that it will be finished in three years."

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POULTNEY, Vt. Aug. 17.

*Fire in the Mountains.*—The forests and mountains in every direction are now on fire. The mountains on the east side of this town, and in Ira, covered with valuable timber, have been burning for six days, and presenting at night a grand and sublime spectacle.

BOSTON, AUG. 26, 1825.

On Thursday, the Africans, their descendants, an other colored citizens, celebrated the acknowledgment of the Independence of Hayti, by a public address, delivered by the Rev Thomas Paul, in the African meeting-house, in this city, by a well provided dinner, and demonstratoins of joy and gratitude. Mr. Domingo Williams presided at the table, assisted by Messrs. William Brown and Darby Vassal. After mentioning the presiding officers, it is unnecessary to add, that the utmost good order and decorum prevailed at the festival. The following are stated to be among the toasts and volunteers given:

*Christian Watchman.*

*Independent Hayti.*—The Guardian of the Antilles—Rich in the productions of nature: may she be a Nursery of Freemen, Patriots, and Philanthropists.

President ADAMS, and President BOYER—Both the choice of Freemen, and both the Friends of civil Liberty, equal Laws and good Government; may the time soon arrive when the Nations, they preside over, will be united by treaty in amity and friendship.

*Louis* 15th and *Charles* 10th of France:—One the earliest friend of the first American Republic of Whitemen—the other the first to acknowledge the Independence of the American Republic of Black men—May glory and immortality be their reward.

*The Government and Army of Hayti.*—One has proved by *black-and-white* that it knows how to maintain Freedom, Equality, and Independence. The other that they can always beat their enemies black-and-blue.

The Black Regiment of the American Revolutionary Army—*The Goddess of Liberty* was not then ashamed to own them as her *Sons* and her *Defenders.*

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### THE CANAL.

The excavation of the canal goes briskly on. Every thing is bustle and activity along the route, and all is as it should be. A large sum will be expended on the work this season, which no doubt will gladden the hearts, and fill the pockets of the farmers in the County of Hartford, where the first section is to be completed. And even our rival sister, the city of Hartford, ought to put on a smile of satisfaction, for much of the money expended will no doubt find its way into the coffers of her merchants, mechanics and tavern-keepers.

*N. Haven Regr.*

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*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

### HEALTH OF AUGUST.

Thus far, we feel warranted in reporting a general continuance of good health in the northern states, and from general observations on the present state of the atmosphere, there is no particular prospect of any prevailing epidemic the ensuing month. Our correspondents in some parts of Connecticut have expressed alarm, in consequence of the sudden attacks of some few patients, which led them to the supposition that a particular malignant fever, or rather a formidable type, had made its appearance; but, on mature consideration of all the circumstances of those individual cases which have been related, we are inclined to believe there is no danger to be apprehended, especially where so many experienced physicians can be consulted. Others, from neighboring cities, as well as from the interior, have transmitted occasional accounts of death by cholera morbus, hooping cough, &c.; still, the mortality has not been such as to lead to the conclusion of the existence of any kind of epidemic.

This is the season of infantile diseases, and parents cannot be too kind to those who are unwell, nor too careful in watching those who are in health. The mortality which at times prevails among, and seems exclusively confined to young children, attended, ordinarily, with an affection of the bowels, oftener arises from inattention to the quantity of their food than from the quality. In the autumnal months, they are continually hankering for those delicious fruits which are now so successfully cultivated, and brought within the reach of the poor as well as the rich, and which—though beneficial if rightly employed—from being permitted a too free and indiscriminate use, derange the functions of the digestive organs, and totally change the character of the secretions: dysentery, besides numerous other maladies, are the immediate results. It is easier to prevent, than to cure diseases; and those, therefore, who are wise, will rather take precaution than medicine.

We notice, with regret, that persons predisposed to a consumptive habit, as the season advances have considerable irritation at the lungs, and a dry cough, accompanied with a quantity of phlegm after rising in the morning, should warn them of the necessity of being up with the sun, and retiring to bed before the night is half exhausted. Instead of being confined to the house, women and children should have daily walks or rides in the open air, however feeble they may be, if they have strength enough for exercise. The evenings are now beginning to be damp and chilly—but sleeping rooms should still be freely ventilated through the day, and persons laboring under any inflammatory affection of the lungs whatever, should moreover be exceedingly particular not to lodge in small confined apartments. Inattention to this simple circumstance, has undoubtedly hastened the dissolution of many. Good air makes good constitutions.

We recollect that the bills of mortality, in past years, during the fall and winter months, have exhibited an astonishing catalogue of deaths among young ladies—and while they are the dupes of fashions which discard the use of warm and comfortable clothing, they will be unwilling to hearken to any advice which is at war with gauze and muslins. Woman is a tender plant at best, and should be nurtured with the utmost caution: those men who love their wives and daughters as they should be loved, will always have an eye to their exercise and dress; these, properly managed, will prolong their lives, and make them healthy, useful, happy and interesting beings.

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*Police.*—A stripping negro was brought up for some breach of the peace, and the fellow anticipating severe punishment, bellowed so loud, that the magistrate ordered him to be locked in the coal hole until he was quiet.—The whole police forgot him and went home at night, leaving Cuff in the hole. Hearing a noise the next day they opened the door, and found the black perfectly tranquil and amazingly hungry, having been nearly twenty-four hours in durance vile.—*Adal's Adv.*

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(From the Charleston Mercury.)

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Edisto Island.*

"I presume you are apprised of the fact, that the caterpillars are prosecuting their ravages in a large majority of the fields on this island. They are now emerging from their state of aurelia, and should the weather remain showery, we shall be able to present you in the fall with nought but a beggarly account of fruitless stalks. Various expedients are adopted, with a view to their extermination. At night, *funeral piles* are erected in different parts of the field. So many fires constitute a very imposing and dazzling spectacle, but the butterflies, it would seem are not to be *scorched* into obedience. In the day the pattering of hommy sticks and the roar of artillery are heard. Those appalling weapons diminish their numerical force for the time; but lo! the very next morning, our skilful enemies bring into the *field* a strong corps of reserve, and what is much worse, an appetite unallayed, and rendered infinitely more keen from interruption. I wish that a West or a Trumbull could be present when one of our planters was engaged in his duties as Inspector General. With a physiognomy not quite a yard long, a countenance betraying mental inquietude, and with measured steps, he enters the theatre of his hopes and fears. A deep drawn sigh escapes him—a pinch of the best Lorillard follows. Right about face! In a hurried uneven gate, and with a confound'em, he seeks sweet home, and there soon whistles himself into a profound caterpillar sleep. But to be serious. Our prospects are gloomy and dispiriting, and without some extraordinary and propitious intervention, the crops of cotton will be unusually short."

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*Masonic.*—Charity Lodge was dedicated and the officers installed, at the north meeting house, in Groton, on Thursday the 25th ult. by the right worshipful A. D. Sewel Esq. acting as proxy to the most worshipful grand master. The ceremonies were performed in a solemn and impressive manner: and the address of the right worshipful was peculiarly interesting—The audience was very numerous and attentive. After the business of the day was closed, the brethren sat down, under an extensive and pleasant arbour, to an excellent dinner provided by brother Gurdon Bill, which received the unanimous and unqualified eulogy of more than 100 of the craft.

*New-London Gazette.*

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It is *hinted* to naval officers, that they may banish drowsiness when on watch, by chewing *biscuit*, that is, no doubt, very *hard* biscuit, so as to put themselves on fatigue duty. Edwards relates in his History of the West-Indies, that a negro who had been sent as a courier to a considerable distance, threw himself down as soon as he had delivered his packet, and immediately fell into a profound sleep. When the answer which he was to take back was ready, a domestic shook him and said, "Massa say you must not sleep—you must get up".—Raising his head, the negro muttered "*Sleep hab no Massee,*" and relapsed instantaneously into a nap.—*Nil. Gaz.*

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The Charleston Board of Health report 25 deaths during the week ending 14th August. Among the deaths one case of yellow fever is reported, in the person of captain Taggart, who arrived there from the West Indies with the fever and died forty eight hours after his arrival.—*Balt. Pat.*

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*Health of Mobile.*—The Board of Health, and Medical Faculty of Mobile, have given notice, that several cases of malignant fever exist in that city, and warned the inhabitants to move from it as soon as possible. The Board deserve credit.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

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### INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

When General La Fayette lately passed through Elizabethtown, (N. J.) he expressed a desire to visit the grave of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell and his wife, who lie interred in the same tomb, in the burial place of the first Presbyterian church. He was attended by the Rev. Dr. M'Dowell, pastor of that congregation, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sargent of the Methodist church. The inscription which records the mournful circumstances of this death he thought very appropriate, and remarked on this occasion, that he recollected perfectly well that the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was sitting between General Washington and himself, on a position that commanded a view of the enemy at Connecticut Farms, and of each house that was fired by the foe, and finding that his house had escaped the torch, he had just remarked how much he had been favored by the enemy, when a messenger came up and informed him that his wife was murdered by a British soldier, who fired at her through a window while she held an infant in her arms.

In a few short months afterwards, the mourner himself was assassinated at Elizabethtown Pt. It will be generally recollected, that General La Fayette adopted one of the orphans, and carried him to France, where he educated him. This son, Mr. John E. Caldwell, returned to the United States, and died a few years ago, in New-York, while a agent of the American Bible Society.

*Hampden Journal.*

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*Large Timber Ship.*—The Baron of Renfrew, got under way from her anchorage ground in the river St. Lawrence opposite the falls of Montmorenci, on the 23d of August, in tow of the steam-boat Hercules. The tide was strong against her, but the wind was favorable; and with the aid of her canvass and the tow-boat she made good way. She is a ship of handsome model; is 5800 tons burthen, has four masts and a flush deck fore and aft. Nine times around her is a mile.—She is loaded entirely with staves, boards, plank and logs, and is literally one solid raft of timber of immense size. She is coarsely built, but her strength appears to be equal to the task she is intended to perform. Her iron cable one would imagine, was made to chain up the world.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

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FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

Mr. Editor—

The following relation furnishes I believe, a new fact in natural history; if you are of the same opinion, you may publish it.

Travelling through one of the southern states, my attention was attracted by a singular rustling in the thickets which bordered the road.—I stopped my horse to learn its cause; and soon discovered, at a few paces from the tract a rattlesnak of rather more than ordinary size, in a coil such as these reptiles always throw themselves into, on the approach or attack of an enemy exhibiting every sympton of extreme rage, and displaying all those terrible beauties for which its species are so remarkable when under the influence of passion. No cause for its disorder was visible; but in a short time a black snake darted from the surrounding bushes rapidly across the folds of his antagonist, and disappeared on the other side. The rattle snake did not fail to strike at his daring assailant, but with what success the rapidity of their motion prevented me from determining.—The rattle snake remained in his coil, prepared for another assault which was then offered by his black foe repairing and again gliding across him with almost inconceivable rapidity while the same attempt as formerly was made to punish the aggression. These movements were several times repeated with no apparent advantage to either party. The black snake seemed one or twice struck with the fangs of his enemy, and yet returned with undiminished celerity to his subtile assault.—The deputy of the underwood would not permit me to follow with my eyes the retreat:—and however great my curiosity to ascertain how he employed the time of absence, I could not prevail upon myself to indulge it by entering on so fatal a battle ground. At length the rattle snake in one of his attempts to revenge the insolence of his assailant, struck his fangs deep into his own body; he extricated them, stretched himself with every appearance of agony on the ground, and turning on his back, in a short time expired. The crafty victor once more appeared, and seizing the lifeless body in his mouth, dragged it from the scene of action.

*Tenn.*

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*Congressional Election.*—There appears no doubt, from the returns which have been received from most of the towns in the State, that Mr. Burges has been elected as a Representative to the next Congress by a considerable majority. It is yet doubtful whether a choice has been made between Messrs. Dorfee, Pearce and Hunter, although the probability is, that the election has resulted only in the choice of Mr Burges.

*Providence Gazette.*

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*From the Tennessee Columbian.*

*The murder of Mrs. Lindsay.*—We deem it right to give publicity to the following narrative of facts, in relation to the conduct and condition of Colonel Joachim D. Lindsay, who lately killed his wife by shooting her through the head with a pistol. Some of them we know to be correct, as stated, and the others are from the relations of reputable persons:

Col. Joachim D. Lindsay, a young gentleman almost bred up in this county, and universally esteemed an honorable, honest, industrious and exemplary man amongst his neighbors and acquaintances, in January last, intermarried with Miss Eleanor Philips, of Giles county, a lady no less esteemed by all who knew her, and in all respects an equal match for him. After their marriage, they lived together on good terms in this county, until March or April, when he materially changed his deportment towards her; became captious and insulting, and finally used threats and offered violence. By the latter part of April, his deportment towards her became intolerable, at which time he began to imagine, that many persons, and his best friends and servants had conspired to murder him, and grew extremely timid and watchful; so much so, that he frequently seemed strongly inclined to fly from imaginary dangers, until about the first of May, when under the influence of his imaginary dangers, he wandered from home into his neighbourhood several miles until night-fall, when after much persuasion he agreed to stay at the house of an acquaintance. He undressed himself, went to bed, and continued there until about 12 o'clock, when he arose greatly frightened, sprung from the bed, and without dressing his body or feet, ran off into the woods, a perfectly wild man. On the next morning, as soon as the manner of his escape, and condition was known, many of the neighbours set out in search of him in the woods; and though he was frequently seen and heard of, running through the neighbourhood in the undressed plight in which he escaped, he was not caught until about forty-eight hours afterwards. He was at length caught by two old gentlemen, who commenced a friendly and persuasive conversation with him, and in that way decoyed him to a house, where he was secured.

On the night after he was taken, in a paroxism of fear, he sprang from a window in the second story of his father's house, head foremost, and would have inevitably destroyed himself in the fall had not a gentleman of unusual muscular strength then in the room, and observing him, succeeded in getting hold of his pantaloons near the knee, (his body and other leg entirely out,) who held him in that situation until he received assistance; he was then drawn into the house again. While suspended by the leg from the window, and his head downwards, he made very violent efforts, with his loose leg and hands, to force himself loose, and before he could be forced back into the house his hands had to be confined.

He was then brought to this place, Columbia, and put under a course of medical treatment for several days, and until the condition of his mind was considerably improved, though far from being restored. During this time, he was almost continually imagining conspiracies to take away his life, and exhibited an unusual degree of alarm—frequently attempting to escape, took but little nourishment, and became greatly emaciated. He then left this place under the care and observation of his friends, and went to Giles county where his lady had gone, remained there a few days and returned with her to his residence. After he returned home, his intellects slowly acquired strength until about the middle of June, at which time he relapsed.—On the Sunday preceding the day on which he committed the horrible deed, he and his lady set out on a visit to Giles County, and reached the residence of Mrs. Philips, the widowed mother of his lady, on Monday morning. On that day, he went to the house of a very respectable relation, at the distance of five miles, and after remaining there during that night, on the next morning he made several attempts to decoy his relation out in a squirrel hunt, with an intention to shoot him—he manifested his determination, by words, manner and artifice, so strongly, to shoot, that it was most safe to avoid exposure, which he did.

On the same day (Tuesday) he returned to the house of Mrs. Philips, where he continued until evening, when Mrs. Philips, a young lady, a cousin of Mrs. Lindsay, Col. Lindsay and his lady, set out to visit a relation's house at the distance of a mile and a half. After they had proceeded half a mile, he asked her how far they had yet to go; she replied, a mile: he observed, that before she would get there, she would think it the longest mile she had ever travelled. Her mother and cousin about twenty feet in advance, hearing the dialogue, involuntarily looked round, but upon discovering Col. Lindsay and lady walking after them, very affectionately with their arms interlocked, they proceeded on without suspicion of harm. In an instant they heard the report of a pistol, and on turning round, they beheld Col. Lindsay standing near the feet of his prostrated and expiring wife, looking very earnestly at her, with the pistol in his hand the contents of which he had just discharged through her head. Mrs. Philips screamed aloud; he looked at her, then with the pistol pointed to the body of his wife and observed, with an expression of fiendish pleasure, "Madam, there lies your daughter, take her." threw down a letter, and ran off; since which time he has not been seen by any white person, though from circumstances and the statement of negroes, it is thought by many that he has been in the neighbourhood of his residence, but has left the country.

Before the party set out on this unfortunate evening visit, Col. Lindsay asked for the materials, and wrote the letter which he threw down by the body of the deceased. The contents of the letter were a number of incongruous and senseless sentences—one of which was "that he would as soon die as live." After writing the letter and just before they set out on the visit, Col. Lindsay was seen by some of the family, examining his pistols, and probably charged them, but that circumstance excited little or no suspicion, on account of his having carried, at all times, or very frequently, for some time before, these very weapons, to enable him, as he alleged, to defend himself against his imaginary dangers.

The relations of both Col. Lindsay and lady had serious apprehensions that she was in danger, for some time before the fatal day of her death, and had used every persuasive means possible to induce her to return to her mother; had even assured her that her life was in danger, but to no avail—she persisted in declaring that she would sooner lose her life than abandon him.

We will observe, that at intervals, Colonel Lindsay seemed sensible, and free from derangement, but lunacy recurred nearly very soon.

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*From the N. York Evening Post, Sept. 2.*

### TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Emerald, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 26th July, we have received London papers of the 24th, and Liverpool Price Current of the 25th July. The Emerald sailed in company with the ship Vulcan, for New-York.—The Corinthian sailed two days previous, and the Florida arrived out the 25th July. The cotton market was dull, but there seemed a disposition on the part of the speculators to purchase largely, if parcels were offered low.

The British funds were rapidly regaining the decline which occurred in them during the last six months. The investment of money in the Consols on the opening of the 5th July, exceeded one million for account of individuals not interested generally in commerce, and the mercantile interest had funded probably to the same extent. "With a flourishing commerce," says the British Press, "with a well employed population, with an abundant capital, and with an almost certain prospect that the peace of the world cannot be speedily disturbed, it is impossible to expect any other result from such a state of society than a vast increase of capital, and a proportionate difficulty in productively employing the reward of general industry.

The Russian Consul in London had officially announced, that the plague had made its appearance on board a swedish brig from Egypt, in consequence of which, several of the crew had died. All vessels entering the ports of Russia, from Egypt, had been placed on strict quarantine.

### GREECE.

The Paris papers, which had reached London to the 21st July, continued to give the most favorable accounts from Greece. Files of Greek Chronicles, published at Missolonghi, had also been received, containing a diary of events from the 26th May to the 15th of June inclusive. By these the reports of the arrest of Mavrocordato, the secretary of the executive, is confirmed. He was accused of having allowed himself to be corrupted. Several Greek generals had been dismissed from their commands on the same ground; and much was expected from the recent establishment of a military commission to direct the affairs of the country. The efforts of Reschid Pacha to reduce Missolonghi, were confidently expected to fail, in consequence of the insubordination and sickness of his troops, and the want of sufficient supplies for carrying on the siege. On the 15th June, the garrison received official news from the government that the second division of the patriot fleet, under Admiral Sachtury, had obtained a brilliant victory, near Samo, over the Ottoman fleet. The batteries of Missolonghi, and the vessels which were in the harbor, fired several rounds in consequence, by way of rejoicing.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 31st June, represent the desertions in the camp of Reschid Pacha as daily spreading, and that the Albanians had entirely lost the respect with which he had inspired them on his arrival.—Flushed with his success at Navarino, he had again avowed his intention to people the Morea with an Egyptian colony, and to introduce a government similar to that administered in Egypt. There was a report that he had detached from Navarino a body of cavalry to occupy the town of Arcadia and commence his new government; but on their approach the Greeks resisted, and finding that they were likely to be overpowered, they abandoned the place. A number of women and children fell into the hands of the invaders. The patriots were every where determined to perish rather than submit to the barbarians.—Since the first rising of the Greeks, we have had occasion to notice several heroic females who had taken up arms in defence of the liberties of their country. The wife of Pietro Bey is mentioned as another instance. She is stated to have advanced with 4000 Mainotes to the village of Misos, four or five leagues from Navarino, but finding no troops assembled, and fearing lest she should be betrayed, she retreated in despair at not being able to save the only son she had left, and who was among the hostages of Ibrahim Pacha.

### SPAIN.

The London Globe and Traveller, states that "orders had been issued by the French government, for the immediate formation of a camp at Bayonne, to consist of 5000 men, to which a suitable train of artillery was to be attached, so as to form a complete division at present, called the division of reserve." These circumstances, combined with the sudden march from Pampaluna of a regiment of the line to "reinforce the garrison at Madrid," would seem to indicate that all was not so tranquil in Spain, as the royal gazettes would have us to believe. It was, indeed, known that at Vittoria, Burgos, Santanda, and Corunna, frequent disturbances took place, which caused the frequent loss of lives.

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*From the Boston Commercial Gaz. Sept. 5.*

The ship Chariot, Pratt, arrived at this port yesterday in 35 days from Liverpool.—Capt. P. brought only one paper, the Liverpool Mercury of the 29th, and that contains nothing important.

A letter received at Liverpool from Alexandria, (Egypt) states that the last crop of cotton had yielded full 70,000 bales less than was expected; and the Pacha had not enough remaining in the country to fill up the chartered vessels, which had been lying some time in port.

The London Courier of the 28th July, says—"The Paris papers of Monday have arrived in due course. They contain as usual, confused accounts of war in Greece, which are not worth extracting."

The Austrian Observer of the 16th, contains, at full length, the convention between the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Two Sicilies, for prolonging the stay of part of the Austrian troops, in the Kingdom of Naples, till the end of March, 1827.

The Mexican frigate Surat Castle, of 56 guns, Capt. C. T. Smith passed down the channel on Thursday, fortnight, for Vera Cruz, being one of a squadron of frigates preparing for the Mexican Government, with a view to commence offensive hostilities on the Island of Cuba, and the Spanish naval force in that quarter.

ORIGINAL STAINED

As much commiseration has been manifested by many of the *corps* editorial, at the circumstance of the death of "*Mr. William Goat*" in New Orleans, the particulars of which were lugubriously amplified under their obituary heads, we copy the following from a Boston paper in order to alleviate their lacerated feelings for this "*outlawed sufferer*."—The hoax was probably the production of some "*dreadful accident maker*," who furnishes the wonderfuls for some of the newspapers. "It is suggested by a New Orleans gentleman now at our elbow," says the Boston Gazette, "that the *William Goat*" who lately died in that city of indigestion, from eating putrified herrings and the leavings of the dirt carts, and whose death is now rapidly going the rounds in the newspapers, was no other than an old *he-goat, called Billy*, who acknowledged no master, but paraded the streets with the independence and dignity of a duke.

*Providence Microcosm.*

Upwards of thirty *Mechanics' Institutes* have been formed in England in a short period of time. *Brougham, Mackintosh*, and other distinguished members of Parliament, exert themselves for the extension and advancement of those establishments, which are intended for the instruction of the classes of tradesmen and apprentices, not only in the mechanic arts, but in the various branches of moral science. By the multiplication of them and the formation of general *Colleges* in the principal cities besides London, it is expected that a comprehensive and liberal education will be ere long common to the middling as well as higher and more opulent orders of British society. *Nat. Gaz.*

There is a story going the rounds, of the refusal of the New-York Banks to receive the bills of the Eagle Bank, at New Haven. We are informed this refusal existed only one day, and that the New-York Banks receive them as usual. We wish *all* the Banks were as safe as *all* the Connecticut Banks.

*Bost. Com. Adv.*

"Another distinguished hero of the Revolution—a most firm and enlightened Statesman, a PATRIOT beyond suspicion and without reproach—the model, throughout his life whether public or private, of pure and virtuous citizen and magistrate—the wise associate of the ancestors of our liberty, the bright and immortal example of all ingenuous youth, who would identify their names with their country's honor and happiness—CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, is no more. Our feelings on this melancholy event, restrain us from speaking further."

*Charleston Courier.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1825.

## CANAL.

The subject of a canal between this place and some point in Worcester County has often been brought before the public, and has occupied, for a time, public attention, but the zeal of its supporters has soon languished and the subject has been suffered to expire without any earnest or united effort for its promotion. Such appears to be the case at this time, and although the enterprising citizens of Worcester County seem to think that the people in Connecticut are all alive about this object, we can but think that there is, among our citizens, a most wonderful lethargy, a most alarming indifference about this matter. The truth is, that there is not sufficient information to enable our citizens to adopt any decisive course—they are not yet assured that it will be for their interest, and this is the secret of the whole business. Let it once be shown that money invested in such a canal will be profitable, and there will be no want of exertion or of capital. And unless such appears to be the case, our efforts will be utterly in vain—for however much we may talk about patriotism and public spirit, they are motives less operative among us, at least, than arguments addressed to our interests. We believe that the time is not, at all events, far distant when this canal will present to capitalists an opportunity for an advantageous investment, and we can but think the present is the time. It is important to know, with some accuracy, the state of the country through which this canal is proposed to run, the nature of the resources which the neighboring towns afford for its support, and the thousand things necessary to prove, not only the practicability of the project, but its profit to the stockholders, when completed. The former can in a great measure be obtained by a survey which is proposed, and we hope will be effected; and to ascertain the latter, we should be very happy to receive, in the form of communications, such statistical and other information as any individual may possess. Exhortations will avail little.—Appeals to the public will be next to useless, unless they are supported by facts, and attended with conviction.

In order to show the state of feeling in Massachusetts, upon the subject of this canal, we copy the following article from the National Ægis, printed in Worcester:

"It appears by the Meeting at Brooklyn, Ct. that measures are taking for obtaining a survey of a Canal route from Norwich Ct. up the Quinebaug river, into Massachusetts. The route commences in Massachusetts on the Thompson line, if it should go to Springfield, in Conn. and will pass through the following towns, viz: Dudley, Southbridge, Sturbridge Brookfield, Western, Palmer, to Springfield. This scheme has been talked of for many years, but has like many other useful projects been suffered to end in talk only.—In this route there is an abundance of water at any and all seasons. Judges of such works say that it is one of the most feasible of any in New England. Perhaps in no part of the United States can be found of the same extent into the interior, so rich a country as to its products, when we consider that it passes through the most fertile towns of Connecticut, along the beautiful intervals on the banks of the Quinebaug. The new mode of conveyance to Market by this cheap water communication, would create an entire different source of commerce in articles, that cannot now be transported by land communication.—The farmers can sell their ship timber, which now is of little worth, their wood, timber, hay, provisions, iron Ore which is in abundance, stone for buildings, bricks, and other articles that it is impossible to anticipate at present.

Then taking into consideration the Manufactories on this route, and their certain increase, it cannot but convince the unbeliever of the vast consequence in its interests that this proposed canal would embrace. In Norwich the Manufactories are increasing astonishingly. Jewitt's city is also celebrated for its Manufacturing establishments. In passing up the Quinebaug from Norwich to the Massachusetts line, there are many very extensive works, and in Massachusetts the capital already invested in the Quinebaug and near, is beyond the knowledge of most citizens.—Dudley and Southbridge are Manufacturing towns to a great extent. Sturbridge has several respectable establishments. Brookfield has several, and this canal will furnish more by turning the waters of her ponds. Western is a Manufacturing town, and Palmer is about constructing new works to the value of a million of dollars, in addition to her present works. Here forms a junction of the Chicapee, Ware and Swift rivers, abounding in the best water privileges in the country, and will furnish abundance of water for the canal.—This proposed canal passes near many establishments of great notoriety, viz. Slater's, Howard's, Merino Village, Nichol's, and other Factories—by Southbridge factories, Sturbridge, and others, near Brimfield, Monson, and Ludlow factories, embracing the finest territory of land, and the most good water privileges in New England.

From Norwich to Springfield, by the way the canal would naturally run, will be about one hundred miles—and by a fair calculation on the increase of business, such as has been witnessed within five years, the most reasonable conclusions might be drawn, that the route would yield a good and permanent interest to the proprietors of the stock. It is said the stock will be taken up without delay, when it is ascertained that there will be no impediment to the work. This project looks reasonable, and will, if not obstructed by a counter plan of a Canal from Springfield to Boston, go into effect. And it is confidently asserted, and firmly believed, that the route to Boston will be impracticable, and if not, will fail entirely for want of water. We cannot have a canal without water. The Connecticut people are alive to the enterprise, and will undoubtedly be met by the Massachusetts men with a corresponding feeling and interest due to the impo tance of such a valuable undertaking.

P. S. It is also contemplated that this canal might intersect the Blackstone Canal at Worcester or near there.

## IMPORTANT—FROM PERU.

Official papers from Lima announce, that the Commander in Chief of the French squadron in the Pacific, Rear Admiral Ducampe de Rosamel, Chevalier of the order of St. Louis, and officer of the Legion of Honor, on the 17th March solicited an audience of the Liberator Bolivar, which being acceded to, the meeting took place on the 18th at Magdalena; when the Admiral announced to the Liberator, that *the French Government professed and entertained the most pure sentiments of strict neutrality with respect to the new American States*; and that this declaration was received with high satisfaction by the Liberator, whose confidence in the frank and generous conduct of the Admiral had long been established.

ALABAMA.—The Cahawba Press relates some unpleasant circumstances which occurred during the recent elections in that state—on the 2d instant several personal conflicts took place in the town of Cahawba, in which Mr. Van Dyke, and Mr. Gayle, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dallas county, were dangerously wounded. The editors of the Huntsville Advocate, in speaking of the election in that place say, that bottles were paraded in rows in different parts of the public square, with tables containing the names of the several candidates, which a stranger who did not know the custom, would have taken for the name of liquor the bottles contained, and not of the persons who furnished it. The editors justly condemn the practice of treating on such occasions, as debasing and demoralizing, and which sometimes leads to personal violence.

The Oration of Mr. Webster at Bunker-Hill has been translated in New-York, into the Spanish language, by Jose Maria Heredia, who was exiled from the Spanish dominions for his liberal opinions and love of constitutional liberty: and a well executed edition has been published by Wilder and Campbell, for the Spaniards in the United States, who are desirous of circulating it among their friends at home, as a means of rousing them to the resistance of oppression.

The Editor of the Cincinati Gazette says he has received a communication, purporting to be an extract from a manuscript, entitled the "*Orb of Truth; or Truths from Obscurity.*" He publishes a specimen of these *truths*, viz. that the stopping of the sun and moon, by Joshua, was merely the halting of the two wings of his army, one of which had a standard of the sun, the other, of the moon—and that the command of Joshua was directed to them, they being designated by the standards which they bore! We advise General Smythe to lay down his pen forever. These "truths from obscurity" surpass all his explanations of the Apocalypse: he is fairly beaten in his new field of glory.

Mr. Clay has sold off most of his property in Kentucky, and intends to build a house for his residence at Washington.

## ORDINATION.

On Wednesday the 17th ult. Rev. Lyman Strong was ordained to the pastoral charge of the first Congregational Church & Society in Hebron. The day was pleasant, and a large collection of people present to witness the exercises, which were solemn and interesting. The introductory payer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Collings of Andover—Sermon from 1. Thess. ii. 19 by the Rev. Mr. McEwen, of New-London; Ordaining Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Charleston, S. C. Charge to to the Pastor by the Rev. Mr. Ripley, of Marlborough. Charge to the People by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Bolton: Right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland, and concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of North Coventry.

The cadet who has taken the highest honors at West Point Academy, is Alexander D. Bache, a *great grand son* of Dr. Franklin.—It is stated of the pupil, that during nearly the four years he was at the Academy, he never had a mark of disapprobation, of absence, or neglect of duty attached to his name.

## GRAND ISLAND.

We learn (says the N. Y. Eve. Post,) that the corner stone of the Hebrew City of ARARAT will be laid at Grand Island about the 15th or 18th inst. with masonic and military ceremonies. The city will be erected facing the mouth of the Grand Canal; a ferry being authorized by law from Tonewonta to Grand Island, will facilitate the intercourse.

## ST. HELENA.

The sepulchre of Napoleon has occasioned a discussion that has much occupied the attention of the British Government and the East-India Company. The Proprietor of the earth, where repuses the remains of the man who, at one time, grasped the empire of the world, speculated that he should gain £300 or £100 a-year, by imposing a tax on the curiosity of the numerous visitors of the spot. The authorities of the island attempted to do away this monopoly, when the proprietor demanded that the body should be exhumed, and placed elsewhere. The government made a stop to this scandulous proceeding, and ordered the East-India Company to pay a sum of £500 to the proprietor, on condition that the body of Napoleon be suffered to remain in its present place of interment. This has been accepted; and the celebrated tomb may now be visited without charge.

*Printing Press.*—Mr. Noah, of New-York, with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Hale of Boston, has invented a Cylinder Printing Press, which will throw off 2500 in an hour without steam, horse or water power, being kept in motion by a man turning a crank—and two boys are necessary to feed the cylinder with paper.

*Extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette, to Mr. J. S. Skinner, of Baltimore.*

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1825.

"I have just returned from my Virginia visits, excepting Mount Vernon; there I must go—dine on Thursday with Commodore Morris and a large company; on the 6th September, my birth day, at the President's house.—I leave the seat of the United States government the next day 7th, to meet the Brandywine at the nighest place on the 8th. You see how few days remain for me at Washington City, where I have several things to do; yet it grieves me to the heart to leave this shore before I have paid one more visit to my Baltimore friends. I expect to hear from you. Believe me forever, your affectionate friend.

LAFAYETTE.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of Ohio dated Xenia, Aug 2.*

"We have fine crops of wheat, greater than ever raised in this state before, and a fine prospect for corn. The price of wheat will not be more than 25, oats 12½ and corn in all probability, not more than 10 to 12½ cents."

*New "Army of the Faith."*—It is said that the Spanish Clergy have offered to raise an army for King Ferdinand, on condition that they be allowed to nominate the officers, and that the French troops evacuate the fortified places.

*Brimstone Toast*—The following sentiment, drank at a 4th of July dinner in Georgia, is we think quite worthy of the illustrious individual it is meant to eulogize.

"*George M. Troup*—May every hair in his head be a standing army, and every soldier be a thundering cannon to drive his enemies to hell."

*A good speculation.*—We learn from the Charleston Patriot that a person of that city purchased lately at Key West six crates of Crockery, which were part of the cargo of the brig Lima, wrecked on Florida reef, on her passage from Havana to Philadelphia.—On examining them in Charleston, to ascertain the amount of the breakage, they were found to contain a quantity of Brussels Lace, Silk Handkerchiefs, and other Silk goods.—At a sale of them at the Appraiser's office they brought the owner near $500, although in a damaged state. Their cost at Key West was $12 per crate.

The frigate Mohawk, after lying sunk at Sacketts Harbor for 8 or 9 years up to her gun deck in mud and water, has been raised and is again afloat. Her timbers below water mark appear to be sound. She was raised by introducing a number of large lifting pumps, to which horse power was applied; as the water was cleared from her hold, she gradually rose. This once noble frigate was commanded during the war by Captain Jacob Jones and carried about 50 guns.

The National Journal says "We understand that a letter has been received at the War Department, from Gov. Troup, in which the Governor expresses his intention to suspend for the present the surveys which he had ordered of the Creek lands."

It is in agitation in Georgia, to withdraw Governor Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate, against General Clark, at the next election.

A late letter from *Washington*, says "Com. STEWART'S trial will not extend beyond 14 or 15 days; and most of those who have heard the evidence are of opinion that he will be acquitted on all the charges. The *Specifications* are said to have been exhibited by *Prevost* and others, and the Government could do no less than enumerate them. Their publication was an act of editorial officiousness.

A ship of war of nearly 2000 tons was launched at the ship yard of Henry Eckford & Co. Manhattan Island, N. Y. on the 31st ult. She is built entirely of locus and live oak.

*Peaches.*—The New-York papers state that good peaches were rapidly sold in that city on Saturday last, at the enormous price of *twelve dollars per bushel*—second quality at ten dollars.

By a late arrival at New-York the editors of the Daily Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 24th, and Havre to the 25th of July—from which the following are extracts:

Although it was not publickly known in France that the recognition of Hayti had been resolved on by the Government, one of the papers ventures to predict, that the cabinet will be forced to take such a step by existing circumstances, and also to acknowledge the independence of the South American States.

It is stated as a measure resolved on, that 2 French camps are to be formed on the frontiers of Spain: one at Bayonne, under the command of Lieutenant General Count Jolleport, and one at Perpignan, under Lieut. Gen. Count d'Alton. Part of the 10th and 11th military divisions, called the Toulouse and Bordeaux, form the first, and those of the division of the Eastern Pyrenees, and part of those of the 9th, the latter. The manœuvres are expected to commence about the first of September, and to conclude at the middle of October. The minister of war, it is said, intends paying them a visit, and will return by way of Strasburgh and Luneuille.

Subscriptions in favour of the Greeks are opened at Lyons and Liege.

A letter from Zante of June 18, declares that instead of being closely besieged, Missolonghi enjoys a free communication by sea, and that the garrison frequently make sorties to attack the Turks. A letter from Paxos states that the Turks, under Reschid Pacha, have already begun their retreat from that fortress.

The Emperor of Russia has forbidden the labors of the Scotch missionaries who have been preaching for some years in Caucasus, Astracan and Georgia. The principal missionary, Carruthers, has embarked for Great Britain.

The military authorities of Seville not long since, seized the public treasury by force; and such has been the influence of their example, that the military authorities of Santander, Burgos and Corunna have done the same in their respective cities. The money seized in the last mentioned place was destined to pay the expense of *the expedition to Havana!*

The annual meeting of the "Mechanic Society of the city of Norwich," will be holden at the District School House, this evening at 7 o'clock.

The Ordination of the Rev. EDWARD BULL over the 1st Congregational Society in Lebanon, is postponed from the 28th to the 29th instant.

## MARRIED

At Windham, on the 29th of March, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Mr. BENJAMIN WEEDEN Jr. of Hopkinton R. I. to Miss MARY YOUNG, daughter of deacon Consider Young, of the former place.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by Roswell Morgan Esq. Mr. OLIVER D. HUNTLEY, of Norwich, to Miss MARY STARK, of Montville.

In Windham, (Scotland Society,) Mr. MARVIN LILLIE, to Miss LYDIA ROBINSON.

## DIED

At Middletown, Mrs. MARY ANN DYER, aged 23, wife of Mr. Charles Dyer.


## Thames Bank.

THE Office of the Thames Bank is now open for Discount & Deposit at the room formerly occupied by the NORWICH BANK, in Kinney's Hotel. The days of Discount will be on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Bank hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M every business day except Monday, when it will not be open in the afternoon.

Lyman Brewer, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept 7. 2—3

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law

ELIAB HYDE, *Executor.*

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1825. 3w23—

## NEW-YORK *Cheap Store.*

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co

FROM New-York, have on hand

a Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS, CARPETING, Table & Piano Covers, & RUGS,

which were mostly bought at Auction *before the advance of Goods.*

N. B. As Messrs Sackett & Co are desirous to dispose of their goods by the first or middle of October, they offer the remainder

BELOW COST.

Norwich, Sept 7, 1825

## NOTICE.

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of

HYDES & GRANTS,

At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing

Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of

GOODS,

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.

Stafford, Sept 1st, 1825.

6wiseowf12w23—

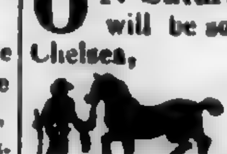
## *Sale at Auction.*

THE Brewery and Malt-house, with improvements & impliments attach'd thereto, will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 8th inst at 4 o'clock P M —Also a quantity of hhds. bbls and half bbls. all in good order.—Terms made known at the time of sale.

*Norwich, Sept 6th 1825.* 1w

## BY AUCTION,

ON Saturday next, 10th inst. will be sold at the Sign Post in Chelsea,



1 bay Mare, in high flesh remarkably pleasant under the saddle.

1 new feather-top Chaise with plated bands, joints, &c. every way furnished in good style—warranted well made.

1 do. canvass-top with pipe boxes.

1 two Horse Waggon with canvass-top

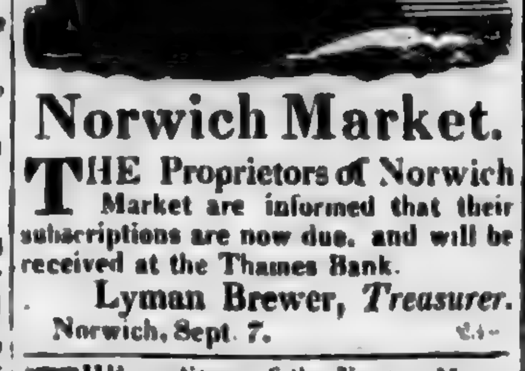
1 Mahogony Dining Table.
1 Cherry Tea do.
13 new Fancy Chairs.
2 large size Looking Glasses.
1 Cherry Stand.
1 do. high post Bed Stead.
1 small Writing Desk.
1 Saddle and Bridle &c.

*Norwich, Sept 6 1825.*

THE Auction sale of the real estate of the late Gen. Stephen B. Allyn, advertised in a former number of this paper, will take place on the premises to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ASA ROATH, *Adm'r.*

*Sept 7, 1825.* 1w—



## Norwich Market.

THE Proprietors of Norwich Market are informed that their subscriptions are now due, and will be received at the Thames Bank.

Lyman Brewer, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, Sept. 7.

THE creditors of the Yantic Manufacturing Co. are hereby notified that their respective debts against said Company, will be paid according to the terms of their contract with Capt. R. R. Baker on their presenting their claims to the subscriber.

It is requested that all the claims should be immediately presented

Asa Child.

*Norwich, Sept 6th 1825.* 3w23—

## AGREEABLE

TO the condition, of our advertisement of the 27th of May last, the accounts of the late firm of ROBINSON & DUNHAM, are lodged with George Hill Esq with whom those disposed can settle any time previous to Wednesday next without cost.

Sept 7th 1825.

## NEW GOODS.
Sept. 7th, 1825.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

Have just returned from New-York with a *LARGE VARIETY OF*

Dry Goods,

at the latest importations, and the newest fashions, selected with care and purchased with cash; which they are now opening at their cheap

Norwich Store,

and which they are desirous to dispose of at small profits.

Rich Baraize Dresses,

A splendid assortment of Calicoes of new and exquisite patterns,

Extra super jet black Bombazine,

A large assortment of rich figured Silks, black and colored,

Elegant Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Tambourd, Lamb-sewed and plain Book, Jackonet, Swiss, and Mull Mull

MUSLINS,

Flagg, Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Valencia and black

SILK VESTINGS,

of various and elegant patterns, Cap, Waist, Wrist, assorted plain, and Fancy Figured

RIBBONS,

A splendid assortment of plain, figured, and striped Plushes,

GIMPS,

Daisy and other Habit Buttons,

Frogs and ... colors for

Habit Trimmings,

Scarlet, White, Black ... and Pink

CRAPE LISSE,

Brown do do for Bonnets,

Bonnet Cambrics, *Linen and Cotton*, Irish Linens, Longlawns in Semi-demi pieces,

Scarlet, Pink, White Brown, & Black

*SATINS,*

Black and Colored

Circassians and Bombazettes,

Linen and cotton Tickings,

Russia Diapers, Super and Common Imported and American Shirtings,

Unbleached and bleached Sheetings,

Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted, Cotton Mohair, Angola and

Silk Stockings,

Black and Colored Cambrics,

White Cambrics,

Black and Colored

*ITALIAN CRAPES,*

Black Canton and Nankin do

Plated and Gilt Buttons of all kinds,

Scotch and Caroline Plaids of various patterns,

Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks,

A large stock of White, Red, Green, Blue and Crimson Flannels,

Brown Domestic fulled Cloths, *warranted fast colors,*

Green Floor Cloths, & Bocking,

*BAIZES,*

A splendid stock of

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

of all qualities and colors,

7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4

ROSE BLANKETS, *very cheap,*

Drab Lion Skin,

Ladies Blue Habit Cloth,

Blue, Black and Drab Pelisse Cloths,

Paddings, Buckram,

Furniture and Apron Checks,

Furniture Calicoes,

Merino, Cashmere, Cotton & Cassimere

SHAWLS,

Blue and Green Table Covers,

Table Linens,

Table Cottons,

Silk and Cotton

UMBRELLAS,

Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin, Horseskin, Deerskin, Castor, Beaver & Silk

GLOVES,

Ladies' Castor Beaver, Kid, Horseskin and Silk do

Ladies' Long White Kid do.

—ALSO—

A new assortment of

Thread and Bobbinett Laces,

figured and plain, wide and narrow, super and common, of various and exquisite patterns,

*LACE VEILS, &C. &C.*

With many other articles too numerous to mention in the *small space allotted for advertisements* in a Newspaper

Purchasers may be supplied with any of the above goods, at the lowest cash price of any other *cheap or dear* store in the place. [23—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A D 1825.*

Present JOHN HYDE Esq Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Daniel Lathrop, Esq late of Norwich, dec'd. to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Mrs. Betsey Lathrop, and Messrs. Frank T. Lathrop and Jona. J. W. Trumbull, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

## *For New-York*



SLOOP Maria, Capt Coit, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Saturday next, 10th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

Sept 7th 1825.


ORIGINAL STAINED

# POETRY.

*From the United States Literary Gazette.*

MORNING TWILIGHT.

The mountains are blue in the morning air,
And the woods are sparkling with dewy light;
The winds, as they wind thro' the hollows, bear
The breath of the blossoms that wake by night;
Wide o'er the heaving meadows roll
The mists, like a lightly moving sea:
The sun is not risen—and over the whole
There hovers a silent mystery.

The pure blue sky is in calm repose;
The pillowy clouds are sleeping there;
So stilly the brook in its covert flows,
You would think its murmur a breath of air.
The water that floats in the glassy pool,
Half hid by the willows that line its brink,
In its deep recess has a look so cool,
One would worship its nymph, as he bent to drink.

Pure and beautiful thoughts, at this early hour,
Go off to the home of the bright and blessed;
They steal on the heart with an unseen power,
And its passionate throbbings are laid at rest:
O! who would not catch, from the quiet sky
And the mountains that soar in the hazy air,
When his harbinger tells that the sun is nigh,
The visions of bliss that are floating there. P.

The following lines are taken from a letter written by the senior editor of the New-York Statesman to his partner.

"On Saturday evening, as was mentioned in my first letter, it is customary at sea to drink "sweethearts and wives." One of our passengers, in an idle moment, attempted to *poetize* the toast and wrote the following stanzas, to be said or sung on the occasion:

Come, send round the can! though the last of our lives
Be this night, we will drink to our "sweethearts and wives."
And pledge them the warmer, and dream of them more,
The farther we rove from our dear native shore.

Good angels protect them, wherever they are,
And peace be their portion while we are afar;
May their spirits pursue, as the billows we stem,
And be thinking of us, while we're drinking to them.

As trembles the *Needle*, and points to the pole,
Let each still be true to the girl of his soul:
And whatever attractions may lead us to roam,
May the *magnet* of feeling be ever at home,

From the full-flowing goblet as each of us sips,
Let him think how much sweeter's the nectar of lips:—
Then send round the can! though the last of our lives
Be this night, we will drink to our "sweethearts and wives."

# MEDLEY.

*From the Christian Telescope.*

TO FEMALES.

Brighter than polished silver, more valuable than Peruvian ore, more precious than the pearl of the sea, than the diamond in the bowels of the earth, or all the shining treasures of the mines of Potosi, is REPUTATION to a WOMAN.

As the tree that is past is gone forever, as the word that escapeth thy lips, returneth not again; so is the good name of a woman, when it goeth from her.

Art thou beautiful as the morning, art thou comely as the evening, do strangers speak thy praise, and thy acquaintance poor their encomiums on thee? yet thy way is a narrow path, from which if thou strayest thou will never more find it out; thy praises will be turned into railings, and thy encomiums into keen reproach.

Art thou placed on an eminence among the daughters of women, dost thou sit at the head of the board, do crowds of admirers bow down before thee with reverence? yet thou sittest on a slender pinnacle, from which the sudden breath of indiscretion, or the strong blast of envy, may cast thee down; so shall thy fall be that of the falling meteor; thou shalt be despised in the dust, and gazed at on high no more.

Keep the appearance of evil at a distance: for the show of a crime may be as fatal to thy reputation as the reality of a transgression.

THE REFORMER AND THE QUAKER.

A country clergyman was boasting in a large company, of the success he had met with in reforming his parishioners, on whom his labors, he said, had produced a wonderful change for the better. Being asked in what respect, he replied, that when he came first among them, they were a set of unmannerly clowns, who paid him no more deference than they did to one another; did not so much as pull off their hat when they spoke to him, but bawled out as roughly and familiarly as though he was their equal; whereas, now, they never presumed to address him but cap in hand, and in a submissive voice, made him the best bow when they were at ten yards distance, and styled him *your reverance* at every word. A Quaker, who had heard the whole patiently, made answer, "And so, friend, the upshot of this reformation, of which thou hast so much carnal glorying, is, that thou hast taught thy people to worship thyself."

It is a depraved and a mean spirit that will reproach a person for what his parents or connexions are guilty of.

THE FIRST OATH.

"My lads," said a captain, when reading his orders to his crew on the quarter-deck, to take the command of the ship, "there is one law I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept: indeed, it is a favor which I ask of you, and which as a British officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British seamen. What say you my lads, are you willing to grant your new captain one favor?" "Aye, aye, sir," cried all hands, "let's know what it is, sir." "Well, my lads," said the captain, "it is this—that you must allow me to swear the first oath in this ship. No man on board must swear an oath before I do: I am determined to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board. What say you my lads, will you grant me this favor?" The men stared, and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were taken," says one, "*all aback*." "They were brought up," says another, "*all standing*."—The captain reiterated, "Now my fine fellows what do you say; am I to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board?"—The appeal seemed so reasonable, and the manner of the captain so kind & prepossessing, that a general burst from the ship's company announced, "Aye, aye, sir," with their accustomed three cheers. The affect was good; swearing was wholly abolished in the ship.

*Mariner's Magazine*


**Literature Lottery,**
Draws 20th Sept.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 Dollars, | 6,696 Dollars, |
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |

& 20 of 1000 Dollars.

Tickets $6, 00. | Quarters $1, 50,
Halves $3, 00. | Eighths 75.

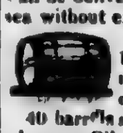
**S. Brewster, Jr.**
Aug. 30. 22—

**Military Goods.**

RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres. White Rattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c &c.—for sale by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*
*Norwich, Aug 17, 1825.* 20—

**70,000 Brick for sale,**
Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



40 bbls and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.
40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.
50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.
20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP
Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

**Notice.**

THE firm of TRACY & SHERMAN was by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th June last. All persons indebted to them are earnestly requested to call and settle or pay the same to ABIAL B. SHERMAN, who is duly authorized to settle the business of the concern.

HORATIO N. TRACY.
ABIAL B. SHERMAN

Business will in future be continued at the same stand, by and under the firm of

**A. B. SHERMAN & CO.**

ho offer for sale an assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**HARD-WARE,**
***CROCKERY & GLASS,***

which they are selling at lowest prices offered in this market, for Cash or Country produce

They wish to purchase 30,000 lbs. of large handsome Cheese.

A. B. SHERMAN & Co.

**FOR SALE,**

0 Hhds Boston and New-York Rum,
0 do. Antigua do.
10 do. do Molasses,
0 bbls and ½ bbls. Rochester Flour, *(part from new wheat.)*
30 do. Fall and Summer caught No. 1 2 and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and ½ bbls.
50 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
25 do. Whale do.
8 do. Neats Foot do.
20 boxes Soap,
3 do Brown Havana Sugar,
0 quintals Codfish.
30 boxes Window Glass.

Cash and the highest price for White Beans and Flax Seed.

JOHN LATHROP.
Norwich, Aug. 31, 1825. 22—

***NEW BOOKS.***

HISTORY OF the Political & Military events of the late war, by Samuel Perkins Esq.
Memoir of Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Palestine.
Juliana Oakley, a tale, by Mrs Sherwood, with many new Reward Books for Sabbath School scholars, *for sale by*

THOMAS ROBINSON
Aug 31. 3w22—

**Notice.**

THE Co partnership heretofore existing between *Luke Wheeler and Joseph L. Latham*, under the firm of

**Wheeler & Latham,**

is this day dissolved.
All accounts with said firm will be settled by JOSEPH L. LATHAM.

LUKE WHEELER.
JOSEPH L. LATHAM.
*Preston, August 16, 1825.*

Business will be continued in the Store occupied by the late firm of Wheeler & Latham, by

**JOSEPH L. LATHAM,**
WHO WILL EXCHANGE
**GROCERIES,**
**Dry Goods,**

and all other articles found in a Country Store, for Cash or Farmers' Produce.

**Light Artillery Uniform.**
FOR SALE,

1 Military Coat,
2 Swords,
3 Sword Belts,
3 Plumes,
2 Military Caps suitable for Light Artillery by

DANIEL LATHROP.
*Norwich, August 3d, 1825.* 19—

***DYE-STUFFS.***

3 Cases Bengal Indigo, of very *superior quality.*
4 Tons Copperas,
4 Baskets Spanish Annatto,
for sale by JOB. BREED.

**NEW-YORK**
**Cheap Store.**

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co
FROM NEW-YORK,

ARE now opening a general assortment of European and India

**DRY GOODS,**

at their Store, *one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's Store*, among which are an elegant assortment of

**BOMBAZINES,**
Black Circassians & 6-4 Bombazines, for gentlemen's wear.
STRIPE CIRCASSIAN Do.
*COLORED NORWICH CRAPES.*
Black and colored Canton Crapes.
Black Satin and Satin Levantine.
INDIA & FRENCH LEVANTINES.
Black Sinshaws and Sarcenetts.
*A general assortment of coloured*
**FLORENCES.**
Black figured Gro de Eta,
Shaded Stripes Do.
Black & colored figured Gros de Naples
Valentia, Marseilles and Black Silk
***VESTING,***
Barrage, Gros de Eta, Gros de Naples & Gauze **HANDKF'S.**
Flag, Bandanna, & black Barcelona Do.
Linen Cambric and Handkfs.
*An elegant assortment of*
**FANCY RIBBONS,**
Ladies and misses BOLIVAR HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boys do. do.
Jackonet and Cambric Prints,
CHINTZ & CALICO Do.
Grass, Linen, and Muslins for Hats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Cotton HOSE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Bobbinet LACES and VEILS.
Green & white Gauze, Do. Crape Lisse.
Green and Blue Piano & Table Covers,
Black and colored Italian Crapes.
Cashmere and Merino Shawls,
Figured and Plain Swiss Muslins,
Mull Mull, Jackonetts and Cambrics.
Colored Cambrics, 4-4 Linen,
5-4 & 8-4 Table Diaper, Blue and Yellow Nankeens—Blue, Black and Green
**BROAD CLOTHS.**
Ladies Cloths,
Red, White, Green, and Yellow
**FLANNELS,**
5-4 and 6-4 Cambric Dimity,
Fashionable Stripe Drillings,
Hang-up Woods, Plain & corded Velvets.
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
A splendid assortment of
*Venetian and English Ingrain*
**CARPETING,**
of the Brussels Pattern—Quality, fine extra fine, superfine, super super.
*Also*—a large assortment of
*BRUSSELS AND WILTON*
**RUGS,**
at prices which will be an object to those who are in want of the above articles.
☞ Among the above are the most elegant and latest patterns imported—all of which will be sold at the lowest *New-York prices.*
N. B.—One of the Partners will remain in New-York to attend the Auction Sales, and will send to this Store new supplies of *Fresh Imported Goods every week* through the season.
*Norwich-Landing, July 12, 1825.* 15

***MORE NEW GOODS.***

JUST received from New-York, by the last boat, a splendid assortment of Dewitt Clinton Shaded Stripe Gros de Naples, all colors. Also white and colored shaded Bolivar stripe, & Fig'd Satin, a new and Fashionable article in New-York, Battiste, Pipeing, Gimp and Cord do. elegant wide & narrow Thread Laces, Black Circassian of the first quality for Gentlemans wear, Cotton & Linen Bed Ticks, Nankin & Canton flour Matting first quality.
The above goods will all be sold at the most reduced New-York Auction prices before the advance of goods.

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co.
*Norwich, August 3d 1825.* 18—

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**
and the highest price, paid for
***all kinds of Furs.***
*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted)
Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of
**HATING FURS**
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 825.* 4

A few barrels Worcester
**Double Ale,**
For sale by T. ROBINSON.
Aug. 15. 20—

**American Calicoes,**
***SHELL COMBS, &C.***

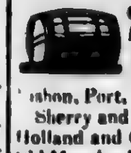
**WM. D. RIPLEY**
Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.
Boston made large Shell Combs,
A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c &c.
Norwich, Aug 7, 1825. 21

8 Cases
***Seasonable Goods,***

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.
AMONG THEM ARE
A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
**Muslin,**
*(various colors, for Ladies' dresses,)*
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French & India
**LEVANTINE,**
Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape, Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino
**SHAWLS.**
An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage
**Handkerchiefs,**
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Doubl. Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buck-Skin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric—White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin, Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. &c.
May 30 1825 9—

**Roath & Hyde**

OFFER for sale at the store recently occupied by Mr. Lyman Brewer,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Genuine Groceries,**
VIZ:



Cognac, Peach and Cider Brandy, Jamaica, St Croix Antigua and N. E Rum, do. Old Rum, *(superior.)*
Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga } *WINE,*
Holland and Country Gin,
Old Maryland Whiskey,
Peppermint and Rose Cordials,
London and Philadelphia Porter,
Molasses,

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } *TEAS.*
*(a choice selection)*
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and Muscovado } **SUGARS,**
Java and W. I Coffee, Chocolate,
Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Cassia, Mace, Ginger,
Poland Starch, Pearlashes,
Raisins, Currants,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Tobacco, Spanish & American Segars,
Olive Oil, in flasks, English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Cream De Noyea,
Stoughton's Bitters, Capres.
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 do. Rochester and Southern } **FLOUR**
&c. &c —ALSO—
An assortment of Hollow and Stone Ware.
July 19th, 1825. 3w16—

**10 Chests fresh**

SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,
*just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY, & Co.
Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

**600** lbs. Mayland's first quality SCOTCH SNUFF,
300 lbs Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
6 bbls. Muscovado do.
3 hhds St. Croix Rum,
3 do Demerara Molasses,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
50 bbls. Rochester Flour,
*Just received and for sale very low by*
Roath & Hyde.
Aug. 21, 1825. 3w21—

**Wanted Immediately,**
At the Central Factory in Plainfield, two families, of 4 or 5 children each, of industrious habits. To whom good wages and steady employment will be given *Enquire as above*
Richards & Fenner.
*August 24.* 3w21—

**NEW GOODS.**

JOHN KENNY & Co.

ARE now opening, direct from New-York,
*Linen Satin Striped Drillings,*
Plain Brown do
Blk. Striped Denmark Satteens,
Black & Colored Circassians & Bombazettes,
Fancy Muslins and Calicoes,
BROWN COTTON, for bonnets,
Ladies' Col'd House-skin
**GLOVES,**
**Satin Levantines,**
Red, White, and Buff Cassimeres,
*(for military wear.)*
White Rattinett for do.
Large Ball Buttons for do.
Black and Colored Worsted Hose,
White and Colored Cotton do.
**&c. &c. &c.**
August 3d, 1825 18—

**Selling off Cheap.**

**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American
**GOODS,**
Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.
*** Purchasers will do well to call.

Just received at the
***"Blue Store,"***
SHETUCKET STREET,
a handsome assortment of Shaded
**Battiste,**
**For Ladies' Dresses.**
—ALSO—
A GREAT VARIETY OF
*PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,*
Which are offered very low
*Norwich, July 6, 1825* 16—

**NEW GOODS**

RECEIVED from New York and Boston, and offered for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash, by
Erastus Coit.
July 20. 16

**W. HUNTINGTON**

HAS just returned from New-York with
**NEW GOODS,**
which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash
Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

**NEW BOOKS.**
**THOS. ROBINSON**

HAS recently received several new Books.
T R has constantly for sale a large assortment of
**Blank Books,**
*Stationary, Fancy Articles, &c.*

**NORWICH**
***Iron Foundry.***

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*
will execute orders for Iron Castings for Machinery, &c of the best quality, at short notice
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich July 7 17

**Machine Cards.**

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest
***Factory prices.***
Cash, Battinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
Windham, Aug 25th 1825 4w21

***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*
RUSSELL HUBBARD
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 16—

**Laborers Wanted.**

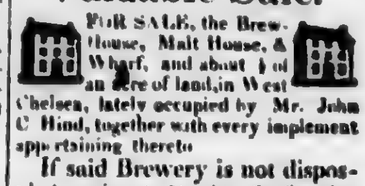
THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months
Joseph Perkins.
July 26, 1825. 17—

**Farmers Attend!!**

A FARM is for sale very pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the American, Sterling and Sabin's Cotton Factories in Sterling, containing 150 acres of land, one half of which is thrifty wood land—the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, being watered with never-failing springs on each lot, and divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage, with an orchard of summer, fall and winter fruit, of choice selection.
—ALSO—

A dwelling-house, barn, and out houses, conveniently situated.
The above premises will be sold for cash or approved notes, and immediate possession given.
For further information enquire of the subscribers at the machine shop of Messrs J. O. Hopkins & Co. at Norwich Falls.
SAMUEL CRANSTON, Jr.
Norwich, Aug 29th, 1825 3w22

**Valuable Sale.**



FOR SALE, the Brew-House, Malt House, & Wharf, and about ½ of an acre of land, in West Chelsea, lately occupied by Mr. John C Hind, together with every implement appertaining thereto
If said Brewery is not disposed of previous to Monday, the first day of August, it will then be sold at Auction.
—*LIKEWISE*—
300 Bushels Hard Coal, and a quantity of Beer Barrels, Hogsheads, &c. Inquire of
Ichabod Ward.
Norwich, June 28th, 1825 13—

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street—Apply to
Mr JACOB W KINNEY, or
Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.
Norwich June 1, 1825. tf 9—

**TO LET**

UNTIL the 1st day of April 1826, the west part of the Bradford House, so called, situated near the wharf bridge in Chelsea. Enquire of
D. LATHROP.
Norwich, August 16 1825. 20

**Robert Johnson**

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,
of every description and of the best materials.
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Serrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Round and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Clasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec 29, 1824* 12m39—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gordon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES
of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunelle of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.
All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May* 1825. 12—

**FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
Continue to insure against losses by fire, on buildings, Furniture, Merchandize &c as low as any office in the United States
JOHN L. RUSSELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich April 1 1825 1—

**NOTICE.**

ONE elegant new Sideboard, for sale very cheap, by
G. Buckingham.
*Norwich Landing, August 2d, 1825.*


ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.....PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.....AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 24. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1528.



## NEW GOODS.
Sept. 7th, 1825.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.
Have just returned from New-York with a
*LARGE VARIETY OF*
**Dry Goods,**
of the latest importations, and the *newest fashions*, selected with care and purchased with *cash*; which they are now opening at their cheap
**Norwich Store,**
and which they are desirous to dispose of at small profits.

Rich Baraize Dresses,
A splendid assortment of Calicoes of new and *exquisite* patterns,
Extra super jet black Bombazine,
A large assortment of rich figured Silks, black and colored,
Elegant Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Tambourd, Loomsewed and plain Book, Jackonett, Swiss, and Mull Mull
**MUSLINS.**
Flagg, Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Valencia and black
**SILK VESTINGS,**
of various and elegant patterns,
Cap, Waist, Wrist, assorted plain, and Fancy Figured
**RIBBONS.**
A splendid assortment of plain, figured, and striped Plushes,
GIMPS.
Daisy and other Habit Buttons,
Frogs and Cords of all colors for
Habit Trimmings,
Scarlet, White, Black, Blue, and Pink
CRAPE LISSE,
Brown do. do. for Bonnets,
Bonnet Cambrics, *Linen and Cotton*,
Irish Linens, Longlawns in Semi-demi pieces,
Scarlet, Pink, White, Brown, & Black
***SATINS,***
Black and Colored
Circassians and Bombazettes,
Linen and Cotton Tickings,
Russia Diapers, Super and Common Imported and American Shirtings,
Unbleached and bleached Sheetings,
Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted, Cotton, Mohair, Angola and Silk Stockings,
Black and Colored Cambrics,
White Cambrics,
Black and Colored
***ITALIAN CRAPES,***
Black Canton and Nankin do.
Plated and Gilt Buttons of all kinds,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids of various patterns,
Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks,
A large stock of White, Red, Green, Blue and Crimson Flannels,
Brown Domestic fulled Cloths, *warranted fast colors*,
Green Floor Cloths, & Bocking,
***BAIZES,***
A splendid stock of
**BROADCLOTHS**
AND
**CASSIMERES,**
of all qualities and colors,
7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4
ROSE BLANKETS, *very cheap*,
Drab Lion Skin,
Ladies' Blue Habit Cloth,
Blue, Black and Drab Pelisse Cloths,
Paddings, Buckram,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Furniture Calicoes,
Merino, Cashmere, Cotton & Cassimere
**SHAWLS.**
Blue and Green Table Covers,
Table Linens,
Table Cottons,
Silk and Cotton
**UMBRELLAS.**
Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin, Horseskin, Deerskin, Castor, Beaver & Silk
**GLOVES,**
Ladies' Castor, Beaver, Kid, Horseskin and Silk do.
Ladies' Long White Kid do.
—ALSO—
A new assortment of
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
figured and plain, wide and narrow, super and common, of various and *exquisite* patterns,
***LACE VEILS, &c. &c.***
With many other articles too numerous to mention in the *small space allotted for advertisements* in a Newspaper.
Purchasers may be supplied with any of the above goods, at the lowest cash price of any other *cheap* or *dear* store in the place. [23—

**W. HUNTINGTON**
HAS just returned from New-York with
**NEW GOODS,**
which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.
Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*
Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

NEW-YORK
## *Cheap Store.*

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co
FROM New-York, have on hand
*A Splendid Assortment of*
**DRY GOODS,**
**CARPETING,**
Table & Piano Covers,
& RUGS,
which were mostly bought at Auction *before the advance of Goods.*
N. B. As Messrs Sackett & Co. are desirous to dispose of their goods by the first or middle of October, they offer the remainder
BELOW COST.
Norwich, Sept. 7, 1825 23—

American Calicoes,
*SHELL COMBS, &C.*

WM. D. RIPLEY
Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.
Boston made large Shell Combs,
A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c &c.
Norwich, Aug. 7, 1825 20

## Selling off Cheap.

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BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American
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Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices
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8 Cases
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A great variety of handsome striped & Fancy Calicoes, (new patterns,)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid Battiste
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Light & Dark figured do.
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May 30, 1825. 9—

## 10 Chests fresh
SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
13 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,
*just received and for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY, & Co.
Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

**Laborers Wanted.**
THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months.
Joseph Perkins.
July 26, 1825. tf17—

**WANTED,**
A GOOD journeyman at the Cabinet Making business, for which liberal wages will be given.
ALVAN CHILD.
Woodstock, August 15th, 1825. 4w21


## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the New-York Mirror.*
### HUMAN NATURE.
*Written by Matilday Murray, of New-York, for the Premium of Fifty Dollars.*

The human mind is like a tilting field,
Where two contending champions scorn to yield,
Reason and Passion—each in turn prevails,
Just as the owner regulates the scales.
If wisely he on Reason's side declare,
Passion must yield, and happiness be there;
But if, alas, to Passion's side he lean,
Disorder reigns, and desolates the scene.

When Kemble was hissed by an exasperated audience, in consequence of a rudeness previously offered to a female favorite, he could not have chosen a more plausible excuse than the one which gained him universal applause. "Human nature," said the great tragedian in his high, shrill, peculiar voice; "Human nature—Human nature?" It was eloquent in the extreme. The ingenuity of the world could not have devised a wiser pretext than the frailties and inconsistencies of human nature. Good and evil are strangely commingled together. Opinions always fluctuating, and passions counteracting each other, whirl the mind into a delirium of contending emotions; and man is so singularly constructed, that he is ever regretting losses consequent on his own folly, or miserably disappointed in the accomplishment of his brightest hopes. In all the ardor of virtuous meditation he is eager to acknowledge the impossibility of a combination between happiness and vice; and yet, unallured by true glory, and unabashed by shame, he daily sacrifices integrity to earthly pursuits; he abandons an endearing Protector, an everlasting source of joy, for paltry treasures, which are at any moment liable to be destroyed by the fickle sport of chance.

Fame, that comes and goes on the wings of the wind—pleasures, which flash and disappear like electricity in the summer cloud, and wealth, which glides irresistibly from the tenacious grasp,—are subjects that monopolize the attention of the learned, and arrest the steps of the gay.

The philosopher in his closet, and the soldier in the field, (though the former professes to teach the emptiness of glory, and the latter to stem the current of unjust power,) weary the slowly rolling hours with exertions; the one gaining admiration by the ridicule of praise, and the other ingeniously furthering the cause of humanity by glutting himself with the blood of his fellow men. We cannot too deeply impress our minds with the value of virtue, or too carefully mould our meditations into the shape of truth. Earth abounds with fascinating temptations, which surround the adventurer to dazzle his vision with false glares, and betray his attention with cheating sounds. The ambient pleasures will sometimes prove too strong for eagle-eyed resolution to resist, and faith often sleeps when the battle is nigh. Unless trained by long discipline into the practice of honor, he may not always follow the best inclinations; or have any good inclinations to guide him.—The flowery wreaths of vice stupify his senses with their fragrance, and lull his conscience into a fatal repose, till the deluded mind is entangled in her hundred-thousand folds, and the whole man sinks a horrid victim to irretrievable ruin. Then too late he sees his error; then the chains which seemed at first but garlands of flowers, are metamorphosed into serpents, whose breath is rank poison, and whose touch is destruction. Vainly he struggles in their nauseous embrace—seizes their slippery forms in his useless grasp, or attempts to control their billowy motions, and trample them beneath his shrinking feet. Alas! the creeping folds have encircled his body, and imprisoned every limb; gasping, he is enveloped in their countless toils, and yields, conquered and shuddering to torments horrible as hell!—The course of vice is a steep descent, and we pass with accelerated velocity down its dreadful abyss—a false step, or a heedless turn, may plunge us into the lion's den, and the Spirit of God dwells not with the abandoned one, to pacify their rugged natures or soften down their ire.

Let us on the other hand observe the noblest work of God—an honest man. It is the constitution of humanity to endure every sorrow which is not the result of sin, and the good man turns a shielded breast to the ills of life, which rattle like harmless hailstones on an armed knight.—Virtue to the mind is a more imperishable protection, than Spanish steel to the body; and he who has equipped himself in her sacred suit, walks gigantic and immortal amid the loudest din and fiercest dangers of tumultuous war. The greatest monarch who has gained his magnificence by the sacrifice of honor, has no dignity to compare to this; and La Fayette in his plain blue coat, surrounded by the sacred enchantments which virtue has bestowed, is an object incomparably of more interest and admiration, than the sultan half buried in the treasures of the east. Many weak minded mortals, at the onset of their career, vainly suppose it possible to trifle a little with the pleasures of vice, and afterwards to erect themselves in the strict practice of all that is just, honorable and good. They would amuse their tastes by sipping forbidden sweets, being careful not to drain the poisonous bowl to the bottom, and fondly imagine they possess resolution, in which daily experience proves their fellow mortals so miserably deficient—to allow a few merry gambols on the brink of the precipice, without the risk of being betrayed into the abyss. A very few, by the peculiar blessing of fortune, may regain their equilibrium, and re-establish themselves in the road to happiness; but many, and by far the majority, find their veins swelling with incurable malady, when they believed the venomous goblet had only touched their lip: or dizzy and bewildered by witcheries around them, lose their hold, and are hurled into the gaping chasm, when they only intended a glance over the edge.

An honest man is rarely to be found.—There is no lack of those sort of beings who abound in negative virtues, who delight in religion, and detest the devil; who go to church three times on the sabbath, and never demolish a meal without a good long-winded grace. The excellence of these consists in declarations of what feats they might have accomplished, if circumstances had not prevented, and how noble they would be—if they could. They grow up like brutes, deficient in the cultivated passions of civilized society—exhibiting their stated periods of youth, maturity, and decay—remote alike from the virtues and the vices, the rewards and the penalties, the delicate pleasures and refined pains of active existence; and after having undergone the varieties of animal life, at last quietly repose themselves in their narrow bed: like small pebbles for a moment disturbing the peaceful tranquility of the water with their fall, silently they bury their names and their natures in an oblivion as deep as though they had never been. These compose one of the three classes of the human kind. The other two consist of active beings, whose loud voices are heard and whose figures are seen and remembered on the great stage of the world, conspicuous as the benefactors or enemies, the glory or shame, of their race. Augustus is one of the former. In him are combined at once enthusiastic admiration of honesty, with will and power to practice it. Virtue consists scarcely more in acting, than in resisting. The impulse of a moment may urge a young, warm disposition into some glorious undertaking, but it requires firm reasoning, philosophical morality, the most difficult to attain, to defy temptations as a rock defies the waves which are forever beating at its base, and forever in vain. This great characteristic distinguishes Augustus from the rest of men. He pursues his varied path with an unwavering moral courage, which without the foppery of unnecessary display, is faithful in the hour of danger, and rises in ratio to the tumults in which he is engaged; strengthening him in proportion to the oppressive weight, it sheds a glory round his way, when overclouded with the gloomiest shade; and when he is brought to the test, when Vice stands on one side, arrayed in her robes of gaiety, with her long train of false phantoms to urge her requests, and offering gold, and glory, and all the earth can afford, for a smile of his lip, or a touch from his hand; and the plain unadorned form of Truth on the other, calls with her silver voice, and bids him beware,—then does that invaluable charm close his ear to sounds that would betray the unwary, and soften visions that would ruin the thoughtless gay. Indeed his mind is a beautiful piece of moral mechanism, which presents a barrier to shield from almost every weapon, or affords a remedy for every wound. What ills it cannot palliate, it teaches him to endure, and when fate banishes from him the prosperous rays which often shine on the vicious, it enables him to tread the dark labyrinths with a light step and a fearless heart, confident and happy that joy awaits him at the end.

He possesses a thousand resources for a agreeable thought, which hushes his bosom into a serenity imperrious to the storm.—Cheerfulness perpetually irradiates his heart, from which he has wisely shut the greatest enemy to man. No matter what the tempests brood over his head, or what terrors start up at his feet, whether he float on the full tide of triumphant prosperity, or smilingly row his little boat, industrious to the opposition of winds and waves—be happily meditates, that if his barque is overwhelmed, he can beat the surges with his arms; or if no means of security vary the waste around, the worst that can befall him is the momentary crisis, which not all creation could much longer [illegible] of the angry storm, by causing the very winds which wreck his vessel to waft him to everlasting peace.

Manlius, on the contrary, pursues pleasure over the path of vice, and, for a few contemptible and evanescent throbs of joy, pays a price, than which, far less would have purchased an eternity of delight. Before his youth had ripened into the energies of manhood, he thought he perceived many ways whereby he might indulge in idleness without making the results visible in the tenor of his conduct, or the recitations of his task; but he was at length discovered in a falsehood which he had invented to excuse a crime, and in addition to the advantages he had lost, he experienced the flagellation of his tutor, the disaffection of his companions, and the reproofs and contempt of all his friends. When the world presented a broader path, and he had grown to be a mover in a wider sphere, his propensities for evil increased in proportion to the importance of his situation, until he was elevated from the meanness of being despised, to the dignity of being hated. By a thousand unprincipled actions he has accumulated a fortune, which he lavishes to gain pleasures he cannot enjoy, and friends it is impossible for him to preserve. The very hirelings who fatten on his abundance detest the hand from which they receive their favors; and while the flatterer, fawning about his person, draws a veil over his vices, or eloquently softens them into generous indiscretions, he is watching the effects of his dose as the subject of future exposition and ridicule. Manlius himself, in the midst of abundance, and the idol of the warmest and most promising friends, with thousands to protect him from the attacks of his enemies, and charms to dissipate reflection, is yet an utter stranger to that cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits, which ever accompany Augustus through all the vicissitudes of life. Though he is sated with luxuries, he trembles at their insecurity, and, writhing beneath existence as anguish, he shrinks shuddering from its close, as despair. His pains have no remedy, his pleasures no delight; his mind, like a dry leaf flittering in the air, has been long ago bereft of its use and beauty; and the mental eye resembles him to some gaudy fabric standing insecure on a rotten foundation, with its many pillars and costly decorations; every day accelerates its ruin, and while the cottage, unostentatiously and without danger, lifts its thatched roof to the winds, the feeble temple, spreading its valueless magnificence to the gaze of day, moulders beneath the influence of every hour, and rocks in the summer breeze.

### NEW SERMONS TO OLD TEXTS.

"*Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing.*"

I would not be uncourteous, but this text to me appears full of truth—full of wit, and full of satire. Methinks I see Solomon, not arrayed in his royal robes, sitting in his ivory throne, guarded by three lions of exquisite sculpture, giving audience to princes, or receiving the august, the charming, and the curious Queen of Sheba—nor in the more easy costume of luxurious repose, his soul attuned to love, and his heart intent on pleasure—which he wore when he repaired to the delightful bowers of indolence and ease, where he met the beauteous damsel who sung to him, "*I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valley,*"—but I see him, sitting in his study, slipshod his night cap pulled over one ear, his keen eye glancing with thought, a half suppressed smile playing upon his lip.

'Whoso *findeth*'—This is a word pregnant with meaning—FINDETH—as if it were a thing not to be obtained by diligence—not to be gained by a wise exercise of our faculties—it is not he who 'cheweth' as if the understanding had any thing to do with it; but he maketh it a mere matter of chance—of finding—'A WIFE'—Women are plenty enough then I dare say; perhaps rather superabundant, and a thousand willing yeases sporting from the glotis to the dentals, wanted a chance to pop out the welcome question; but a 'WIFE'—none of your everlasting gadders abroad—none of your high top knots that expend all their husband's earnings on their backs—none of your sly, smiling, simpering backbiters, who can 'shit' or twink away a neighbor's reputation with more pleasure than she sweeps down cobwebs; but one of your neat, kind, affectionate home bodies—who sees that every thing is done in season and well—who keeps her children clean and tidy, and teaches them, from the least to the largest to behave with modesty and propriety—who mingles the house-wife's labor with intellectual improvement, and while she makes home, by her neatness and good nature, a place where her husband delights to sit; renders herself, by the improvement of her mind, a governess for her children, & an amiable companion for her spouse. She is not merely a woman bound to man but a WIFE, and whosoever findeth such an one, certainly findeth a good thing.

But there is Dorothy Slaw, who sleeps till eight these delightful spring mornings. Her husband is anxious to get to the fields with his hands. Dorothy—Dorothy! do you know how every thing is out of sorts by your loving your pillow so much better than your duty? What then shall we never marry, lest we find a woman only and not a wife! Not so, but permit an old friend to give a few of the indications which the experience of 3000 years, since Solomon's time has pointed out, which may lead you in the right way to find a good wife.

1—Observe that the girl be neat in her dress and person. A slatterly maid, depend on it, will make a slattish wife.

2—Mark that she be affectionate and obedient to her parents, and that she treat elderly people with respect. A girl who neglects the wishes of her parents, and is rude to venerable age, will neglect you whenever selfish motives may prompt, however solemn may have been her vows.

3—She should be fond enough of dress to wish to appear well among her companions. This is laudable; but when a fondness for gay things leads to extravagance—beware—your purse will pay for it—she is selfish.

4—An ignorant wife will necessarily be self willed, or stupid; and however beautiful will soon cease to interest. Look, therefore, not for beauty, but for correct principles and an amiable disposition; these combined with industry and intelligence, will ware well, and love will grow as the freshness of youth decays.—*Village Record.*

### THE FIRST ERROR.

Mary Conway was the flower of her father's family. She was young, and well do I remember that she was beautiful—most beautiful. There is no object beneath the sun—nothing in this wide world, full as it is of allurements, rich as it is in glorious promises, and golden hopes, and spirit stirring dreams, that burns into the heart like the fresh vision of young angelic loveliness, in the hey-day of the passions. There is something so pure, and innocent, and holy in the mild lustre of her eye; something so heavenly in the soft and gentle smile that plays upon her cheek and lips; so much etherial gracefulness in her form; so many attractions round her, that it seems to me a beholding intelligence from the court above, would bend a moment to contemplate and consider, before he flew to the eternal throne to enter the crime of idolatry against her youthful worshipper, in the moment that he had lost the recollection of his creator in gazing upon her. I look back through a mist of years, but I see no object beyond it more distinctly than Mary Conway.

She married early in youth, advantageously, and happily; in age and fortune, her partner was entirely suitable for her; their minds too were similar, above the ordinary cast, firmly moulded, full of sensibility, delicacy and spirit. And the morning of their matrimonial life wore every prospect of a long, and delightful, and quiet day of joy. If it seemed bright to others, it seemed doubly so to them; and lost in the plentitude of their happiness, they forgot, if it had ever entered their minds, how much care and caution, what watchfulness and forbearance, what kindness and prudence were necessary to secure the peace and tranquility they now enjoyed. Love does not burn always with the brightness of its first light; but it often grows more and more deep, sincere and unchanging as time rolls away.—The feelings remain as tender and susceptible, after the shield that protected them from every unkind word or act has been broken.

The business in which they were engaged was a prosperous one; and Henry was a man of business, industrious, attentive and intelligent. Every one who spoke of them prophesied that they would speedily realize a splendid independence. They were the pride of the village. But how small a matter sometimes, gives an unexpected direction to the fortunes of kingdoms, cities and individuals.—It happened one afternoon, several months after her marriage, that Mary had a little tea-party, at which several matrons of the village were present, and as is often the case, a long and learned dissertation on the matter of managing husbands, had been given alternately by one and another; husbands and prudent wives know what such amount to, and of how much value they are to young housekeepers. Unfortunately, Henry returned in the evening, fatigued and weary in both body and mind, with the labours of the day, and took his seat at the table. His favourite dish was not there. He enquired for it in a style that, perhaps, savoured a little of reproach; it was unintentional. Mary was in the presence of her self-constituted preceptors; she was ashamed to appear too submissive before them, and besides her feelings were wounded by her husband's manner; she replied, as she thought spiritedly; but it was really harsh. Henry cast a single glance across the table, pushed back his plate and rising, left the room. It was the first error. They were both sensible of it in a moment; but who should make the first concession, where both were plainly wrong?

As Henry walked down the street engaged in unpleasant meditations, and enveloping himself in the gloom, a bright light from the upper windows of the village inn attracted his notice; he stopped over; a party of gay young men were about sitting down to supper; they urged him to join the club, the temptation under the circumstances of the case was all powerful. Supper over, he delayed a little longer, and a little longer, taking his leave, liquor was introduced, and he drank. Game came next, and cards followed; though he did not partake in the last, he looked on the games without abhorrence, the dread he had been brought up in of evil had been broken.

Returning late at night, his spirit heated with wine and the reflection of his wife's behaviour before him, he found her retired, and passed the night in another room. The morning brought a cool meeting; the formal interchange of a few words, and a parting without explanation or complaint. The seed of dissatisfaction was sown; it bore the fruit that might be expected. His home was no longer the centre of attraction to Henry. His tavern companions were gay, good humoured and attractive, and he left the fireside of his own mansion, which no longer wooed him so zealously and powerfully as the ale house, a place of which he was very soon the centre and life. The second error was committed.

Though unseen by their friends, a dark cloud now brooded over the fortunes of our young couple. It gathered blackness until perceptible to every eye; and when it burst, carried ruin and desolation with it. Drawn to the dangerous company of dissipated, fashionable men, Henry contracted all their habits; he became a drunkard and a gambler.—The domestic circle was deserted, and its obligations forgotten. Mary met her husband's harshness and faithlessness with reproaches and bitterness; they both began in error and continued so. These occasioned loud and long, and violent collisions; a fearful example was thus set before their children, who grew up disobedient, violent and passionate.—And though for many years the impending bolt of ruin was stayed, just above their heads, at last it sped.

Henry died a lingering and awful death.—His estate was found to be insolvent; his children grew up to ruin; and Mary, the once beautiful, enchanting Mary Conway, ended her life in poverty and obscurity. Thus f[illegible] in its direct and natural consequences was an error: a single error; the offspring rather of accident than intention. I leave the moral for others to trace out and apply.

*From the Athenæum.*
### AUTHORS AND EDITORS.

I dare say that there are few amateurs or incipient professors of literature, who do not think that the Editor of a Magazine is the most comfortable workman in the craft. He is not subject to the rejections and mortifications which sometimes fall to the lot of less potential persons and has the power of patronizing his friends and annoying his enemies just as much as he pleases. All this is very true, but, to my sorrow, I must dispute the inference.—I was once, in a dark hour of my fate, induced to become the Lord of one of these great creations myself, and, though I was deposed immediately after the publication of my first number, I obtained quite enough experience to turn pale at the sight of a proof-sheet ever after. I set to work with the determination of being popular, and encountered the cares and fatigues of unriddling hieroglyphic manuscripts, and patching up broken sentences, with the constancy of a literary martyr. I hunted in holes and corners for genius in obscurity, that I might display it to the noon-day, and I felt my heart warm at the gratitude with which I was about to be rewarded. I reviewed new publications, paintings, and performances of all descriptions with the tenderness of a parent to the first pledges of his fondness; I was on both sides in politics; and I never received a communication from the veriest ass which was not attended to as punctually as a love-letter. One would have thought that with so many claims to universal good will I could not fail of obtaining it. Alas! after fidgetting and fevering myself to a skeleton, I discovered that folks of my calling are something in the predicament of house dogs, which are not only cursed for every honest bark they make, but mistrusted and vilified even when they fawn for favour. Before I was in power I was considered a good sort of a person enough, and had as many friends as most people. I could walk the streets without thought of danger, and go about my business without fear of criticism. In one brief quarter of a year I have outfallen the fall of Phaeton. I have not only made no new friends, but have lost all my old ones. I cannot show my face without being hooted like an owl by day-light, and shall never again put pen to paper without seeing each miserable sentence drawn and quartered and hung up to public view as the remnants of the malefactor, who presumed to lord it over his betters. Expostulation is out of the question. A blockhead who has undergone the scratching out of a sentence is as impatient as though it had been his eye; a manuscript which has been returned is morally certain of becoming wadding for a pistol; and I look upon all the obligations which I have conferred as so many thunderbolts which are destined to crack my ex-editorial crown. In addition to all these grievous circumstances, the numerous assurances which I have received of the fallibility of my judgment, have altogether destroyed the confidence which I used formerly to repose in it. I feel shy of hazarding an opinion upon the merest trifle, for fear it should be disputed. My taste, vision, and hearing, seem totally different from those of other people; and had I not materials to prove what I have here advanced, I doubt very much whether I should have ventured to say a word upon the subject. Fortunately, when I commenced my editorial functions, I bought a huge band-box to hold contributions. The favours of my friends soon crammed it to splitting, but when store-houses of this kind come to be threshed out and winnowed, it is astonishing what a cloud of chaff is produced for every particle of solid grain. My whole treasury was expended in my own campaign, and I set about filling my box (which has been the very box of Pandora in every thing save the article of Hope) with the first fruits of it. It is now, if possible, fuller than it was before, and if the reader likes the samples I am about to give him, I will feast him as long as he has an appetite. The first *morceau* I have laid my hand upon is from a gentleman to whom I wrote—"The Editor of the ——Magazine presents his compliments to Mr ——, and begs to offer his best thanks for the perusal of his Essay on Pathos, which he regrets exceedingly his great supply of that article obliges him to return."

The reply to this polite billet is as follows—"Sir,—I am extremely glad to have my Pathos again, as it was only sent for the sake

ORIGINAL STAINED

port of a Magazine which has no chance of succeeding by its wit. At the same time, I must inform you that it was a matter of some condescension for a person so well known as myself (in private circles) to submit my works to the judgment of one who is only likely to be conspicuous from his incapacity to appreciate them. My friends, upon whose taste I can fully rely, are of opinion that my Essay on Pathos has great power, for it was read before them a month ago, and they have been dull ever since. This, however, is not said that you may send for it back, and I think it right to inform you that I shall listen to no future solicitations to write for the ——— Magazine; and remain, Sir.

"Your's, &c. &c.

One would have thought that the indignation of this lover of dulness, with whom I had the misfortune to feel so little sympathy, would at any rate have been counterbalanced by the kind words of those whose effusions I had printed in preference. But no such thing. The same post brought the following from a young beginner, who had entreated that I would do him the favour of cutting down and altering his papers as I thought best; and I vow that, in my fatherly anxiety for his reputation, I spent more time upon them than I did upon my own.

"Dear Sir,—Pray be kind enough to inform me which are my articles in your last number, for they are so altered that I do not recognize them. I have no doubt that they are a great deal the better for it, and am excessively obliged to you, and extremely sorry that it will not be in my power to forward any more contributions. Please to beg your publisher to send me his account, as I am going to take in another Magazine—and believe me, dear sir, truly yours.

——— ———."

The next little note was left at my publisher's with an article "to be continued," which would have filled a decent-sized folio volume.

"Sir,—I have left the accompanying paper for your perusal, and shall be obliged by an answer respecting its admissibility into your magazine by to-morrow morning. Yours,&c."

The next day I received another billet to inform me that my reply was of extreme consequence, and that, in fact, the author did not understand such unwarrantable delays. On the third day I returned the MS. with a polite note expressive of my sorrow at my total inability to get through it in less than a month —which drew forth the subjoined.

"Sir,—You have done me a most serious injury. Had you returned my MS. in due time, I could have disposed of it to a publisher who has now had leisure to change his mind. I am determined upon having ample reparation, and, if I do not hear from you by return of post, shall most undoubtedly place the affair in the hands of my lawyer. I remain, &c."

This, I believe, cannot fail of being thought a little unreasonable, but, if so, what will be said of the next, which was written by a son of Apollo whom I had lauded out of pure friendship to his calling.

"Sir,—I have just seen in your Magazine a review of my poem, which you clearly do not understand, and of which you have materially injured the sale by misleading the public opinion. You call it sublime, when, in fact, it is pathetic. People are tired of the sublime, and the comparison with Milton is ruination to me. I will defy you or any one else to find a single passage which might be mistaken for Milton's. You call it harmonious, when it is meant to be abrupt and impassioned throughout. You call the conclusion to the story moral and edifying, when nothing can be more the reverse. In short, you have played the deuce with all its greatest beauties, and the consequence is that nobody will read it.

"My friend Mr ———, the artist, is with me, and begs that you will not mention his picture again, having put him to great inconvenience in contradicting all that you have said. It is not like Claude, or Nature, or any thing else, but is entirely original. The colouring is upon a new principle, and is not transparent, but opake throughout. The figures are not well drawn, but are touched off with a graceful negligence, and, instead of an evening scene, it is intended to be sun-rise. I remain, &c.

——— ———."

My next epistle is from a young spark who was one of five hundred recommendations which came pouring in from my friends in all parts of the globe. The youth was described as the younger son of a country squire, a fine young man who was thought by his mother to possess great talents, which, of course, I should have abundant pleasure and advantage in bringing forward. He had never, it appeared, scribbled a line in his life, and was sent to me like a block, fresh from the timber-yard, to be hewn which way I pleased.—What could I say in such a case? I asked him to dinner, and told him that I would apply to him when I had occasion. In a fortnight after, came the cursed twopenny postman with—

"Dear Sir,—I have been waiting impatiently to hear from you, according to promise, being anxious to set to work. I have been staying all this time at a hotel, doing nothing, and at a great expense upon the score of the Magazine, and my friends in the country are anxious to see some of my works. Pray let me know what I am to write, for it is all one to me, by return of post, and believe me, &c."

I wrote immediately, and regretted exceedingly that I had been the means of detaining him in London, assuring him at the same time that the press of matter would not possibly permit me to avail myself of his talents for some months at least. In about ten minutes, came the following answer.

"Sir,—This is what I won't stand. I have been staying in London at your particular desire, and now I'm to be told you don't want me. I shall send you my bill at the hotel as soon as it is made out, and if you don't pay it I'll see the reason why. "Yours, &c."

The foregoing are a mere taste of my treasures. I have complaints, and revilings, and expostulations, and challenges, and all sorts of entertaining things, on every subject and in every style imaginable; but what I have already given is quite enough to maintain my opinion of editorial comfort. I will only add one communication from my publisher, by way of a climax.

"My dear Sir,—Here is the devil to pay! It is absolutely necessary that you should give up the editorship of the Magazine. I am aware that no one else can possibly conduct it so well, but the hue and cry which is raised against you by our correspondents, and the consequent falling off in our sale, are not to be withstood. Pray see the reason of this, and give me the pleasure of your company at dinner on Sunday, to meet a party of your predecessors, who have each in turn been unfortunate enough to give similar dissatisfaction. Believe me, very truly,

"Yours, ——— ———.

"P. S. You had better not come to me on a week-day, as there are several persons waiting for you in the shop, who had better not be suffered to catch you ———."

The Eagle Bank at New-Haven, is said to be "erecting one of the most splendid" buildings in New-England, for its accommodation.

PRIESTCRAFT, ROYALTY, AND BLASPHEMY COMBINED.

We hardly know whether we shall be excused for inserting the following extract from a London paper of a letter from Spain, giving an account of the most outrageous act of blasphemous villany ever heard of, committed by any impudent Franciscan clothed in sacerdotal robes. The blasphemous presumption it exhibits, chills the blood at the bare recital and fills the mind with unutterable horror, of the wretch who planned & executed such an infamous scheme to practice upon the superstitious bigotry and ignorance of men who are slaves to the iron-hearted despotism of a weak, pusilanimous, and cruel monarch, drunk with power and dead to all sentiments of liberty and justice, slaves also to most impious deceptions of abandoned priests, practised in the name of the ALMIGHTY, in order to uphold the blood-stained throne of the tyrant! Who will not breath fervent aspirations to that ALMIGHTY BEING who is thus impiously insulted that he will hasten the time of their deliverance, and send among them the pure light of religion and liberty?

His Holiness the Pope has lately pronounced the beatification of a Spanish Francisian, named Jubien. Among the numberless miracles attributed to this holy monk, is one of having resuscitated several couple of half roasted fouls, which at his command, took wing from the spit, and flew away with most miraculous velocity. The age of miracles may be over in other countries, but not in Spain, for it was no longer ago than last year that the following very remarkable one took place, & which is firmly believed by all white (blancos) Spaniards. During the great drought of the last summer, prayers were offered up in all the churches for rain, and amongst others in that of the village of Las Cabezas de San Juan, in Andalusia, where the unfortunate Riego proclaimed the Constitution. But it was in vain that the patron Saint Nicholas was worried with prayers—he was it seems not a wet saint, for not a drop of rain fell.—However, on the Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotions in his church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some of the most devout approached to take it: but though Saint Nicholas de las Cabezas de San Juan is of no more yielding material than wood, yet he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it. The cure, being informed of the circumstance came in full canonicals to the saint and prayed him humbly to give him the letter, which the saint by lowering his hand, acceded to, and the cure took the mission and read it to the congregation, to their infinite edification. It was couched in the following terms:—

"Abodes of the Blessed, May 1, 1824.

"My beloved Nicholas—I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country; you have, no doubt, forgotten the crimes with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now afflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is impossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else you wish, from Yours ever, &c. (Signed)

THE ETERNAL FATHER."

This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise, not only in Andalusia, but all over Spain. Even at present, should any one be impudent enough to express any doubt of it before the brave inhabitants of Las Cabezas de San Juan, he would run considerable risk of broken bones if not loss of his life.

## FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 6.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

A Liverpool paper of the 27th July, has been received by the *Galaxy*, which arrived here yesterday. Cotton had again fallen in price, in consequence of a public sale of 10,000 bales having been announced for the 28th. No private sales could be effected.

Nothing farther had been received respecting the war in Greece, which could be relied on. Several Piedmontese and French officers, who had quitted the service of the Pacha of Egypt to assist the Greeks, had arrived in the Morea. They are now said to have been entrapped into the Egyptian expedition, by the Pacha holding out false representations as to its destination.

On the 21st July, the Mexican frigate Surat Castle, of 50 guns, Capt. C. T. Smith, passed down the Channel for Vera Cruz, being one of the squadron of frigates preparing for the Mexican Government, with a view to commence offensive hostilities on the Island of Cuba, and the Spanish naval force in that quarter. A Copenhagen paper mentions the purchase in Sweden by the Columbian Republic of four vessels of war, and that one of them, a ship of the line had arrived there.

Mr. James Campbell, the Bank Director, has gained £400,000 by the decision of the Chancellor, relative to the will of the late Mr. Holford.

A singular and remarkable phenomenon is stated to have occurred at Driffield, in England, on the 17th July. A severe storm of snow and hail was experienced, and on the very spot where but a few days before the children of the town were seen playing amongst the new mown hay, under the vivid rays of a summer sun, they were observed, surrounded by the hoary signs of winter, throwing snow-balls at each other, and shivering from the bitterness of the unseasonable blast.

Lady Byron was living almost entirely at sea. She had a pleasure yatch off the coast of Kent, in which she kept constantly sailing between the French and English shores, accompanied by her daughter and some females of her own family. When she landed, she avoided the larger towns, and secluded herself in the smaller villages.

A fanatic named John Wroe, a disciple of Joannah Southcote, had assumed the character of a prophet at Ashton-under-Lyne, and in a published rhapsody called upon his fellows to assume the name of "True Israelites," to abandon such of their garments as contained a mixture of linen and wool, and to put away all pastoral representations. Five respectable gentlemen had actually signed their names to a paper recommending this rhapsody to the obedient attention of mankind.

*From the N. York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 9.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Edward Quesnel, in 37 days from Havre, the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their Paris and Havre papers to July 30th, and a letter from Havre of the 1st of August.

Spain continues in a state of agitation and distress. Great discontent prevails in some of the provinces, and the coasts are swarming with Colombian privateers. The brig Aguila alone, commanded by Captain Anderson, has taken 95 Spanish prizes; and the whole number of vessels they had lost at the close of June are said to exceed three hundred.

The drought continues excessive, particularly in the neighbourhood of Paris. Butter has risen there 10 sous a pound; vegetables have almost disappeared from the market, and there is a great scarcity of food for cattle.—From observations made at Strasburgh, it appears that the temperature this season has corresponded with that of 1811, which produced wines of the most excellent quality.

The French have lately laid restrictions upon certain kinds of merchandize from the Low Countries, which are likely to raise a prohibitory war between the two kingdoms.

The Government of France have prohibited the introduction of the Life of Scipio de Ricci, Bishop of Pistoie, published in French, as a book which tends to subvert society.—

The utmost diligence is consequently used all along the frontiers, and even travellers are closely examined.

*Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

GREECE.—Letters of the 8th of July from the coasts of the Mediterranean state, that the Greek cruizers have surprised a Turkish despatch vessel, with secret instructions for the Captain Pacha. It was immediately reported that this great admiral was recalled to Constantinople, and that the Captain-bey had orders to take command of the fleet.—The chiefs of the Ottoman marine were severely reprimanded for their conduct, and were ordered to go immediately to the waters of Patras, to second the movements of Reschid Pacha. These despatches, which have been sent to the Greek Admiralty at Hydra, it is said, will be published. The Captain Pacha however is afraid to venture out of Suda, since the reverses he has encountered. The Greeks are closely watching the ports of Candia, and reinforcing their stations thereabouts, in order to get possession, at all events, of the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, and the coasts of Etolia. Hassan-bey has taken refuge from Miaulis in Candia.

The Greeks have also captured several transports coming from Alexandria, which were not able to reach Candia. Ibrahim Pacha, while directing his march to Tripolizza, has had several detachments cut to pieces.—Finally, Mr. Ribeaupierre, will not set out for Constantinople until the Divan shall have executed all the stipulations of the treaty of Bucharest. It is well known that the Porte has declared to the Christian ministers, that she will not recognize their right to intermeddle in the affairs of Greece.

SPAIN.—Spain is imitating England, but not in her best examples. We learn from Irun that impressments are going on in all Gallacia, and that the men impressed are put into prison until they can be sent beyond sea. Transports are expected to take them away, and two ships of war are waiting at Ferrol to convey them. Persons of liberal opinions are chiefly impressed. This is the perfection of the "purification" system.

——Once more.—This Spain is a singular country. At the same time that Gen. Bessieres is nominated a Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand, for his heroic conduct, for the honor of the throne and altar a committee is named to examine his conduct in the conclusion of certain treaties and contracts; and if this committee should say there is ground for a procedure, he will be tried as a criminal.—General Castanos has succeeded to the office of President of the committee for enquiring into the events of the 16th of June, the Duke de l'Infantado and Mr. Villela having declined it.

Serious discussions have taken place between the Spanish minister and the British envoy, concerning the hospitality, and marks of distinction, shown in Gibraltar to persons notable for their enmity to the Spanish Government, and the tolerance exhibited towards Colombian privateers. On the former subject, a French ministerial paper says, the Spanish Government manifested a dignity worthy of the best days of the kingdom!

*Lion and Dog Fights.*—Within a few days two of the combats, the allowance of which is a disgrace to the nation, took place at Warwich for heavy bets, between Lions *Nero* and *Wallace*, and some powerful bull dogs. In the first combat, Nero disabled three of his assailants in about ten minutes, when three fresh dogs were let into his cage, who fastening on his nose and mouth in his exhausted state, dragged him to the ground, and eventually, notwithstanding the use of his claws, vanquished him. The lion used his paws only in the fight, appeared wholly averse to the combat, and more docile and civilized than many bipeds who were spectators of the brutal scene. Nero was not essentially injured: but one of his adversaries died of his wounds, and the others remain disabled.

In the second combat *Wallace* was attacked by two dogs only at a time.—He fought like the lion of the forest.—The dogs *Tinker* and *Ball*, made the first attack very gallantly, but *Wallace* clapped his paw on Ball and took Tinker in his teeth, and walked round the cage with him, as a cat would with a mouse. Ball worked as well as he could, and Wallace only gave him a kick occasionally: then dropping Tinker (who crawled off,) he seized Ball by the mouth, and served him as he had done his mate, and would have finished him had not his second hauled him away.—Betting 2 to 1 on the Lion. When these were disposed of, two other dogs, *Turpin*, from London, and *Sweep*, after some difficulty were forced into the cage. Wallace squatted on his haunches, and was ready for them. When on, the dogs fought gallantly, but were finished in less than a minute: both dogs bolting as soon as they were extricated from the lion's teeth and claws. Two other dogs, *Billy* and *Tiger*, were then sent in. Wallace fancying Billy, grasped him by the loins and when shaking him, *Tiger* ran away. Billy was soon disabled; and Wallace pronounced the victor. He is six years old, and weighs about 400 pounds.

[☞ Mr. Wombwell, the owner of the above lion, has pledged himself, in a letter to the Editor of the London Courier, never to promote or encourage another such disgraceful and inhuman exhibition.]

*From the Baltimore American, Sept. 5.*

CONSPIRACY AT HAYTI.

We published in Saturday's American a letter from Cape Haytien, alluding to the discovery of a conspiracy which had been formed against the government by some individuals of that place. In relation to this subject we have since been favored with the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Cape Haytien to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 13th:—

"Since I last wrote you, an event of great moment to this country has taken place, with which you are no doubt acquainted ere this—the acknowledgment of its independence by France. The news was a source of much joy, which was demonstrated by splendid illuminations and an elegant dinner; after this they were to have finished with a grand ball, but while the company were assembling, it was discovered that a conspiracy was on foot among some of Christophe's old Generals.—The pleasures of the night were much lessened, but the discovery was made in time to prevent any mischief. It appears that the plot had been in agitation for some months before, and this moment of rejoicing was conceived by the projectors as a favorable one to strike the blow. It is said they first intended to commence their nefarious work at the dinner, but something interfered, and it was then postponed for the ball; when finding their intentions were discovered the scheme was abandoned. There are various reports in circulation as to the intentions of the conspirators, but all concur in the important point that foreigners were to be respected. It created considerable alarm, but I must say, although I was cautioned to have my doors shut early, that I felt not the least uneasiness. The President was in Gonaives on his way to this place, when he received information of the plot. He immediately sent for four of the most prominent characters, and ordered them to Port au Prince to await his return.—On the road one of them, Gen. Tousant, shot himself. The President, has declared his intention to remove all the disaffected, who I believe are generally known, from this quarter."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

GEN. GAINES AND GOV. TROUP.

*Communicated for publication by Gen. Gaines.*

Head Quarters, Eastern Department,
Indian Springs, August 16th, 1825.

SIR—

I have received your Excellency's letter of the 6th, post marked "Milledgeville, 8th August," acknowledging the publication of a letter from me, the original of which you say you had not received. To this I have only to say that it was forwarded in due time. It is doubtless known to you that yours of the 17th July, was published, as it is presumed, by your authority, in a newspaper before I replied to it—You could not, therefore, feel much "surprise" at the publication of my reply. I had seen with regret that for a U. S. officer to write to you, was in fact to write for the newspapers, and that to differ from your opinion, was to be denounced as an offender. Since this was apparent to me, that is, since the receipt of yours of the 17th July, I have been well aware of the tax which our little differences of opinion would impose upon me—a tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentations of your *dolimus potestatem* Commissioners, nor at the concluding paragraph of yours of the 6th, wherein you say "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government." These expressions like others contained in some of your previous letters (but of which I took no notice) where you speak of my using the militia against Georgia, &c. &c. appear to evince a very high decree of that prejudice, and *inflated pride of office*, which might well be expected to prompt some little European despot "to feel power and forget right." Were you some little German Prince, for example, (the most self-important and overbearing of the crown tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German Prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me; and after freely indulging in words of "learned strength and thundering sound," conclude with the expressions above quoted, viz: "*I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government.*"

But I am not a Turk, nor are you a prince! I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee. I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and an honorable member; my lawful public duties have called me into this state, where, yielding due homage to her laws, and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual—no, not even a governor! with whose correspondence, I confess to you, sir, I have not been so much delighted or instructed as, individually to wish for its continuance. But however unprofitable your correspondence may be to me individually, yet the respect due to the office you fill will not permit me to yield to the non-intercourse which you have with authority presumed to "direct." On the contrary, sir, I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you: and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the executive of this State, personally, or by letter, I shall not fail to do that duty with the respect due to the office and the State over which you preside. In this State, as in all others of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find around me *men* and *patriots*, and the descendants of *men* and *patriots*, who fought and bled for the independence of our country; and who, in September, 1787, in the first paragraph of a rare and very interesting work, which I would recommend to your attention, united with the patriots of other States in saying, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." Among such men I cannot feel myself as a stranger in a foreign land! Many of these men I am assured will do me the justice to believe that the United States soldier, whose respectful communications of June and July last, you answered with official arrogance, would cheerfully seize upon any proper occasion to throw himself between them and the fire of an invading foe—to save from harm the humblest citizen of the State. My military command has alternately within a few years past, extended to every State and territory of the republic. I have at different times been honored with the acquaintance and occasional correspondence of more than twenty of the State and territorial Governors, from neither of whom except yourself and one other, have I ever received any expression other than of the most dignified, amicable, and polite kind. I have addressed one and all of them, and you, in the same heart-felt terms of that respect, which naturally flows from an habitual devotion to the beloved institutions of our common country, no feature of which is in my estimation so valuable as that which secures the just rights and privileges of the individual States; rights and privileges defined by the constitution, and known laws, and not such as depend upon the prejudice and passion of a few individuals; rights and privileges to promote which is to promote the interests and honor of the Union. With these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as *foreign Princes*, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world. Such institutions should not be sported with. A public officer resolved to act the part of a *bold* man, when he has lost the character of a wise one, may sometimes perhaps, innocently amuse himself in attempts to pass off the turbulence of his thundering words for *force* and the frenzy of his party zeal for *fire*; but when he thus writes himself into a great passion about nothing, and when he permits himself to utter threats in the face of such institutions, and gravely appeals to his comrades and "sea porkers" and says unto them, "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms," we the people] involuntarily call to mind the ludicrous idea of licentiousness, personified in the act of "tweaking justice by the nose and the babe beating the nurse"—and it becomes a grave question to determine whether to smile or be serious at such eccentricities.

Wishing your Excellency health and respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

To his Excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

*Navy Department, 5th Sept. 1825.*

SIR—I enclose to you the judgment of the Court Martial, which the President of the United States has approved, acquitting you most honourably of all the charges which have been made against you, and of which the Government has been apprised, while you commanded the squadron in the Pacific. The number and nature of the charges, and the character of those who presented them, were such, that an inquiry was demanded by your own honor, and the duty which the Government owed to itself and the interests of the nation. The result of the investigation has been satisfactory to the Executive—will be useful to the public, and honorable to yourself. It has furnished a conclusive answer to public and to private accusation, and redeemed your fame from reproach—a fame heretofore dear to your country, and hereafter to become still more precious.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. Charles Stewart,
United States Navy, Washington.

At a General Court Martial, convened at the city of Washington, on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, by virtue of a precept, from the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, bearing date the seventeenth day of August instant:—

Present: Captain James Barron, President; Wm. M. Crane, Robert T. Spencer, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliot, Stephen Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Chas. C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, and George C. Read, Members; and Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate.

This Court having fully and maturely investigated the matters submitted to it in the case of Capt. Charles Stewart, and considered the Charges and Specifications, the evidence and the defence of the accused, proceeded this third day of September, in the year aforesaid, to which time the Court had been adjourned from day to day, to determine upon the same. And after such deliberation, it is of opinion, that the first and second Specifications of the first Charge are not proved: that the third Specification is so far proved, as it alleges that the said Captain Stewart did prevent the Captain of the Peruvian brig Belgrano from taking and sending in for adjudication the American ship the Canton, then engaged in a lawful trade; that, in so doing, the said Charles Stewart was acting in strict obedience to his duty, as indicated both in his instructions and by the laws of nations;—and that his conduct on this occasion was highly meritorious and praiseworthy. The Court is also of opinion, that the residue of the Specification is not proved. The Court is also of opinion, that the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, & ninth Specifications are not proved. It is of opinion, that the tenth Specification is so far proved as it alleges the purchase of the articles therein mentioned to have been made from the Canton; but the Court is decidedly of opinion, that there was no impropriety in the act, that it was proper and correct, and that the residue of the Specification is not proved. In relation to the eleventh Specification, the Court is of opinion, that it is so far proved as it relates to the employment of the Carpenters and other persons attached to the Franklin, in the manner stated; but it is also of opinion, that such employment was in all cases to which the proof reaches, proper, consonant to the practice of the service, & in every view perfectly unobjectionable; and that the residue of the Specification is not proved. The thirteenth is so far proved, as that it is shown by the testimony, that the said Eliphalet Smith was on one occasion employed, as a matter of convenience to Captain Stewart, and in aid of the public interest to carry a despatch, which had no other than public objects, and that this employment of Captain Smith was designed for the public good, and had not the remotest reference to, or effect upon any other interests, and that the residue of the Specification is not proved. The Court is also of opinion, that the 14th, 15th and 16th Specifications are not proved. The 17th is so far proved as it relates to the building of three small schooners with the aid of the carpenters, &c. of the Franklin, but not out of Government property; that this was in the judicious and faithful exercise of an unquestionable right, and that the individuals thus employed, were thus employed by their own free choice, and for their own benefit, and compensated for their labor.

It is also of opinion that the 18th Specification is proved; but the act therein alleged is in conformity with the practice of the service, in fulfilment of one of the duties which public vessels owe to the commercial interests of the nation, and essentially useful and necessary. In the circumstances accompanying this particular act, it is wholly unobjectionable, and not attended with any loss or injury to the public. The 19th Specification is also proved in point of fact; but this likewise, is deemed by the Court one of those acts in which the convenience and comfort of those engaged in commerce may be essentially promoted, without the slightest public injury; and that in this instance it was wholly unobjectionable.—As regards the 20th, 21st, 22d. and 23d, Specifications, it is the opinion of the Court that the said Weaver was absent from the Franklin with a permission granted on proper and sufficient grounds, till the arrival of the Franklin at Callao, on or about the 1st of August, 1822; that subsequent to this period, he was absent without leave; the muster-rolls transmitted to the Department did not precisely accord with that on board the Franklin: but the variences between them were wholly immaterial; such as could not have been designed, because not calculated to produce the smallest inconvenience or injury, and which the Court believes were purely accidental;—nor can the Court perceive any grounds upon which to attribute this mistake, innocent and unimportant as it was, to any inadvertance of the accused. It is also of opinion, that the muster-roll approved in November 1824, was approved in a regular manner, and at a proper time; that the entry contained in it corresponded with the fact, and with the information previously communicated to the Department. The Court is likewise of opinion that the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, the only remaining Specifications of the first charge are not, nor is either of them proved: and it does adjudge and declare that the said Charles Stewart is NOT GUILTY of the first charge.

The Court is likewise of opinion that the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, Specifications of the 2d charge are proved, and that the 3d Specification is only so far proved as it set forth in the opinion of the Court upon the 3d Specification of the 1st charge, and therefore does pronounce and adjudge that the said Charles Stewart is NOT GUILTY of the second charge.

The facts set forth in the specification of the third charge have already been passed upon by the court in its opinion upon the 20th Specification of the first charge, and reference is therefore made to the finding of the Court thereupon. The second and third Specifications are not proved. The Court does therefore adjudge and declare that the said Charles Stewart is NOT GUILTY of the third charge.

In relation to the Specification of the fourth charge, it is the opinion of the Court that the same is not proved; and therefore the said Charles Stewart is adjudged and declared NOT GUILTY of the said fourth charge.

In terminating a trial which has awakened so general and so deep an interest and in submitting the result of the Executive, the Court trusts that the peculiar character of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks.

When rumours and reports are widely and industriously disseminated calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer by the convention of a proper tribunal, an ample opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the industrious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation deep to the nation,—won by the honourable service of seven and twenty years, to extinguish prejudices and suspicions created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals, and, finally, to do all which honor exacts, this Court has been convened.

Charges and Specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart; an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Avocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fullness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Captain Stewart, intended by the Executive, a developement of all the important transactions attending the last cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of the Commander. These Charges and Specifications, the Court adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and in others to have originated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Captain Stewart has been most fully & most honorably acquitted of every, even the slightest impropriety.

The Court, however, conceives that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty, to go farther, and to make, unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American flag, or tarnished his own fair fame by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests, no one circumstance has been developed throughout the whole course of this minute investigation into the various occurrences of a three years' cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the Court, the Navy, and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of this distinguished officer, or to weaken, in any manner, the opinion which all who know him entertained of his humanity and disinterestedness.

These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed when valour and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory.

James Barron, President; William M. Crane, Robert Trail Spence, J. D. Henley, J. D. Elliott, S. Cassin, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B. Thompson, S. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Rodges, Geo. C. Read, Richard S. Coxe, Judge Advocate.

The proceedings and sentence of the Court are approved: with the exception of the exclusion of Samuel Brown, as an incompetent witness. The grounds of objection to his testimony apparent on the face of the Record being considered as going to his credibility and not to his competency.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

GEORGETOWN, (D. C.) Aug. 25.

THE GHOST.

Much curiosity has been excited of late to get a sight of a Ghost which was said to have made its appearance near the monastery in this town. Many had seen its ghostship—some had conversed with it—Father Clorivière had exorcised it.—In some instances it had been pursued, and turned from a beautiful young lady into a dog with a chain round his neck. The following is however the true history:

Mr. Editor: As there appears to be some excitement in the minds of many persons, relative to something supernatural being visible at the upper tan yard on Fayette street, and about the large school house attached to the monastery, I deem it prudent to allay that excitement by stating the facts, which are as follows:—On the evening of Monday last, a lady in a neighbouring house, was relating, before mine and other children, something on the subject, calculated to alarm infant minds —to destroy any impression of that nature that might arise on the minds of my children, I took them all with me about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and went to the tan yard, and through it, and round the square on which the school house is erected: finding nothing we returned. On Wednesday evening I did the same, and after exploring the dilapidated buildings on the yard, I proceeded homeward in the same direction. Near the corner of the school house I perceived a mischievous boy wrapped in something of a loose nature; I informed him that it would be better to retire immediately, he did not move very rapidly until he discovered I was getting the limb of a locust to enforce my request, he soon slipped off his envelope and scampered off, about as fast as his legs could carry him. My impression was and is, that he intended to alarm four or five butcher boys who belonged to the slaughterhouse within the enclosure of the tanyard, that impression is since confirmed by the report of those boys.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.
WALTER NEWTON.

ORIGINAL STAINED

*FIRE.*—On Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable, situated in the rear of a house occupied by Mr. John Wallace; in Lombardy, next the corner of Walnut-street, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen, the flames spread with so great rapidity, that four wooden houses, together with several stables, were burnt to the ground, and a house in Walnut-street and another in Lombardy-street, (not yet finished) greatly injured. The sufferers were Mr. Duff, Grocer, at the corner of Walnut and Lombardy-streets; Mr. Anderson, Mr. Stebbins Andrews, Grocer, 30 Walnut-st. Mr. John Wallace, Mr. Newton, and sundry families consisting of persons of colour. The fire had at first a very threatening aspect, and had it happened at mid-night, instead of the middle of the day, it would very probably have destroyed the whole block. It is not ascertained whether this was the effect of accident or design.—*Com. Adv.*

On Friday evening the 2d inst. the President's House was opened, according to public notice, for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of taking leave of General La Fayette. Mrs. Adams was prevented by indisposition from receiving the guests, and her place was supplied by Miss Hellen. The rooms were filled at an early hour, there being scarcely any individual in our city, at this moment, who was not desirous to offer this final token of personal esteem to the Guest of the Nation. He, himself, looked remarkable well, and received with graceful vivacity the many farewell addresses which the ladies, in particular, crowded round him to offer. Nearly all the naval officers now in the city were present.—*Nat. Jour.*

*From the Brooklyn Observer Sept. 9.*

MAIL ROBBER DETECTED.

Week before last we mentioned that Orrin Sherman, had been committed to jail in this town for robbing the mail near Canterbury in this County,—the following are the facts.

During the last three months, our fellow citizens residing on the male route from Hartford to Plainfield, sustained losses to considerable amount in money and drafts, and experienced constant interruption of their correspondence through the mail. A vigilent inquiry was instituted, when it was ascertained that scarcely a mail from Providence, Plainfield and Canterbury, arrived at Hartford during the month of July. On the 2d of August the losses were traced to that part of the route between Canterbury and Windham.—A full mail left the former place on the morning of that day, but none was suffered to pass Windham. Suspicions rested on *Orrin Sherman*, a lad of 19, who carried the mail between these places. On the 20th of August he was arrested and charged with the offence. On the 2d day of his confinement, the prisoner disclosed many facts which go to show that he had been engaged almost every week in rifling the mail of its contents since May last. Considerable money has been given up—several large drafts and other valuable papers have been discovered, through the medium of his confession.

Sherman commenced his depredations on the Norwich mail, from which he took a letter containing 15 dollars, U.S. Bank notes, New-Orleans Branch, in May last. It is not yet ascertained to whom this money belonged.—On the third ultimo he was examined and committed to gaol in this county, to a wait his trial before the next Circuit Court, to be holden at Hartford on the 17th day of the present month. The money found concsisted principally of Windham County Bank Notes, one draft of 600 dollars, and one do. of 2350 dollars, the former drawn by Erastus Stebbins, & the latter by Joseph Hutchins.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

We understand it to be the intention of the President of the United States to visit this city and vicinity, immediately after the embarkation of General Lafayette for Europe. All who are acquainted with the President's feelings, know they are adverse to publick parades, dinners, &c. and we are assured by a correspondent, that so far as he has been able to ascertain the fact, it is the desire of the President to be indulged, on this occasion, to visit his native State, and his venerable Father, without the occurrence of those publick exhibitions, which the well known hospitality of the citizens of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston, would cheerfully afford were they desired.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1825.

GROTON HEIGHTS.

The commemoration of the bloody battle at Groton Fort, during the Revolutionary War, took place on Tuesday the 6th inst. The rising sun was greeted by the discharge of heavy cannon from Fort Griswold, & a display of the national flag upon the forts and all the shipping in the harbors of New-London and Groton. At about 6 o'clock, the 8th regiment of militia formed on Groton Bank and were reviewed by the Brigade Inspector. The 3d regiment paraded in the streets of New-London, and were likewise reviewed. Several volunteer companies also appeared on the ground at an early hour. At about one o'clock a procession formed, and proceeded, under the military escort, to a canopy a few rods from the Fort, where a platform had been erected for the accommodation of the orator, clergy, &c. Seats were provided on each side of the platform, which, it is said, were filled with the beauty and fashion of the surrounding country. The troops formed a hollow square, enclosing the whole congregation. The services were commenced by prayer, from the Rev. Abel M'Ewen, of New-London. An oration was delivered by Wm. F. Brainard, Esq. which is very highly spoken of by all we have seen that were present. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements then read the report & resolutions regarding the erection of a monument—on the adoption of which, a gun from the fort was discharged, and all the colours (which were then at half-mast) were hoisted in the usual manner. The Rev. Mr Tuttle, of Groton then made the concluding prayer, and the procession again formed and moved to a spacious arbour, where a large company partook of refreshments prepared for the occasion.

We learn that the exercises at the Fort were rendered more interesting than was anticipated, by the presence of several of the men who were in it at the time of the inhuman massacre. One of them, who received a stab in the body and was left by the enemy among the slain, had on the same vest he wore at that time, which exhibited the wounds it had received almost as fresh as when first inflicted. It had been run through from side to side and perforated with a musket ball, and was preserved the same as when taken from his body after the carnage had ceased. The numerous scars on these venerable men were striking memorials of the severity of the conflict, and too plainly depicted the brutal character of the enemy with whom they were engaged.

REPORT.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the present occasion, and to prepare some plan for the more permanent perpetuation of the deeds of the day we commemorate, and to report such plan to this meeting, respectfully report the following preamble and resolutions, viz.

The celebration of important and distinguishing events in the history of a nation, has ever been the usage and the praise of an enlightened people. To honor the brave, who have devoted their lives in the defence of their country, is the high and grateful duty of posterity,—It warms and animates the heart in the love of country, and gives life and energy to the best feelings of our nature.—Here we have before us a noble theme.—Here we celebrate the memory of our fathers, sons and brothers,—a united band,—who met the enemy at the threshold, and in sight of their burning houses, their wives, and children, devoted their lives to the love of country, its rights and liberties.

Assembled here to commemorate their glory, and their fate, we your committee are impelled upon this occasion, by sentiments which all must approve, to recommend to our fellow citizens the erecting a Monument, which shall remain to prosterity as a witness of their gratitude, and perpetuate the memory of those who have sealed with their blood the liberties of their country; and the same shall be a memorial to our children for ever.

At a meeting of the people on Groton Heights, on the 6th day of Sept. 1825, to celebrate the anniversary of the 6th of September, 1781;

*Resolved*, That a Monument be erected on Groton Heights, commemorative of the battle of the 6th Sept. 1781; and that Oliver Wolcott, James Hillhouse, William Bristol, Henry Kilbourn, Gideon Tomlinson, Henry Elsworth, John Alsop, Joseph Eaton, William Eldredge, William Williams of Groton, Ebenezer Avery, Jun. Noyes Barber, James Mitchell, Adam Larabee, Richard Law, Charles Bulkely, Simeon Smith, Jacob B. Gurly, Lodowick Fosdick, William Williams of Stonington, Samuel F. Denison, George Hubbard, Jonathan Brewster, Denison Palmer, Ephraim Porter, Erastus Coit, Moses Warren, Charles Griswold, Elias Hewit, Nathan Pendleton, John R. Watrous, Frederick Perkins, William F. Williams, Alexander Stuart, Jun. Henry Perkins, Nathaniel Bradford, William Whiting, Thomas S. Perkins, and Amasa Hyde, be, and they hereby are appointed a committee, to devise the necessary means, and to carry the object of this resolution into effect.

*Resolved*, That the first meeting of the said committee be held at the house of Elijah Bailey, in Groton, on the 2d Wednesday of October, 1825; to which meeting a general attendance of said committee is requested.—And said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to organize themselves, and to direct in what manner all future meetings of said committee shall be convened, and to make such regulations as may be necessary, to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect. And the members of said committee, who may be present at the above mentioned, or any future meeting, shall constitute a quorum, for the dispatch of business.

*Resolved*, That the powers of the present acting Committee be continued until the meeting of the general Committee, on the 2d Wednesday of October next—and that the foregoing report and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Clerk of said Committee, and published in such newspapers in this State, as the Committee may direct.

Signed by order of the Committee.

CHARLES BULKELY, Chairman.
LODOWICK FOSDICK, Clerk.

COMMODORE STEWART.

It will be seen by the decision of the Court Martial, in another column of this paper, that Commodore Stewart is acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, and that "his laurels are replaced, as green & fresh as when twined by the hand of Congress around his brow." Although we have entertained a high opinion of this gallant officer, we must confess we are a little surprised that he has conquered *all* the numerous fleet of imputations that assailed him. It appears by the following, from the National Journal, that the Commodore was very closely engaged, and that he met his enemy with that boldness which is characteristic of true greatness.

"Every act has been scrutined with microscopic eye—every movement marked and examined, both as to its direction and object—every order conned and compared with the original instructions—every word minuted & weighed—and every letter produced, and digested and discussed. Scorning concealment, Capt. Stewart had met every inquiry with the most ample disclosure. Aware that it was to the public ignorance of his real situation and motives that he must ascribe the injury he had already sustained, he determined that every act and its inducement should be made manifest. Instead of shrinking into darkness, he threw a flood of light, which irradiated every nook and corner of his course, put to flight every shadow which had obscured it, and exhibited a character uniformly pure and intelligent.

Last evening's mail brought us intelligence from Washington of the departure of the Nation's Guest, for France. He sailed on Wednesday last, in the U. S. ship Brandywine. The National Journal contains a long account of the ceremonies that took place on the day of his departure, which, we regret, want of time compels us to defer until our next.

A late arrival at Boston from Liverpool, brings accounts of the fall of Cotton and failure of several American houses engaged in that trade. 1500 bales of American Cotton, part of the stock of the houses alluded to, are announced for sale at Auction. Quotations for Uplands, 8¼ to 11½d.—Orleans 9 to 12½d.—Alabamas, &c. 8 to 11½d. It is said, so much distress, in the American trade, as now exists in Liverpool, has not been experienced for many years.

The following is the most interesting part of a letter from Greece, published in the Salem and Boston papers, and written by Mr. Jonathan P. Miller, of the Vermont University, now in that country:—

"They (the Greeks) are all eager for instruction, and are transported at the sight of a tract, or a bible. The peasantry are virtuous and modest, the merchants cunning, deceitful and intriguing, the soldiers brave, patient and strongly attached to liberty. I have given away several thousand of tracts, which I received of Mr. Temple, at Malta, to citizens, officers and soldiers—they are much pleased with reading these *feathers*, as they call them, and I have frequently passed through the camp and seen one of the soldiers reading a tract with ten or twelve others listening to hear him."

"Schools are beginning to be established in all the principal towns and villages. A Mr. Edward Mason, a gentleman from Scotland, whose classical and religious character is of the highest cast, has devoted himself to the service of Greece. He is accompanied by a Greek, who has been two years in England learning the Lancasterian system of Education, and who, by the grace of God, has become experimentally acquainted with the truths of the gospel."

"Dr. Howe, from Boston, does honor to his country, family and friends. His standard of morality is high. We all love him dearly.—He has done much to relieve the sufferings of the wounded already."

"I have been over the Olympick game ground, waded through the Alpheus, been quartered in Argos, seen the tomb of Agamemnon, and famous Corintho; but, without bread or recommendations, the classic fame of these places is not exactly so exhilerating as in the College Halls of America."

"I have taken the Albanian dress, and have travelled three hundred miles on foot, and carried my gun, dirk and pistols. Five nights I have slept on the ground, without any covering but my carpet, and during three of them it rained, incessantly. In short, I have waded through rivers, climbed mountains amid the snows with my feet to the ground, been exposed to the Turks, and was once very near being cut up by those monsters, whose tender mercies are cruelty. I have fared like a Greek, and with the Greeks I am willing to suffer for the cause of religion and freedom.—Call me in America a crusader or what you like, my life is devoted to the overturning of the Turkish empire; and, if it be the will of God, I hope to see the downfall of the false prophet. God is on the side of the Greeks; 200,000 Turks have already lost their lives in this sanguinary contest. The campaign is again opening. Let the Greeks and your unworthy friend have an interest in your prayers."

The Court Martial (says the Nat. Jour.) which has been sitting in this city for the last 9 weeks, has at length adjourned *sine die*, having disposed of all the cases which awaited a legal investigation.

COMMUNICATED.

*Canal from Norwich to Massachusetts.*

The immense sums of money expended for land carriage during the late war, has left a deep impression on the public mind, of the vast importance of internal navigation, and there can be no doubt, but the time is approaching, when the cities of Boston and New-York, will be united by a *grand canal*, which is already considered as a National desideratum. Though this is a consideration of the first consequence, and was considered in that light by the *canal meeting* in Brooklyn; yet, provided that the canal be extended no farther, at present, than from *Norwich* to *Brookfield*, it is ascertained that the advantages which will certainly accrue to the *Canal Company*, promise the most flattering prospects to capitalists, of any project which has been agitated in this section of the country. *This* has been long known to men of business and calculation, and nothing was wanted, but for some men of enterprise and talent, to take the lead, and demonstrate the *practibility* and *utility*, in such a way, as shall engage the interests, of the landholders, and manufacturing establishments, adjacent to the route which the canal must necessarily take. *That period has arrived*; an association is formed, and their committee have already ascertained, that it is not only *practicable*, but *perfectly easy*, to cut a canal from *Norwich* to *Brookfield*, in Massachusetts; and there is no doubt on their minds that it can be done for *one half* the cost of the Blackstone canal; indeed, there have been gentlemen of sufficient responsibility, who have offered to take *five miles* at less than $1000 per mile. There is a great abundance of water from the river Quinebang, and other sources, without interfering in the least with any water privileges already established, or doing any injury to sites or dams, where manufactories will doubtless be erected. It is pleasing to perceive a spirit of internal improvement increasing among us; our country is in its infancy, and there is not only "much land yet to be possessed," but various *sources of wealth*, which have been long cultivated in Europe, and which we possess in equal abundance, but have not yet been able to reap their advantages. Besides the present conveyance by land carriage, which is sufficient to justify the undertaking, the certain increase arising from our additional manufacturing business, makes the prospect most pleasing to those who are looking forward to good interest for their money. It is well known that there is much capital unemployed, lying in our *city banks* at little or no interest, so that the stock will be eagerly purchased by distant capitalists, if the corporation shall see fit to extend the privileges beyond the region of country through which the canal will pass.

New sources of trade will be created; a fine inexhaustible iron ore is discovered in Woodstock, with which we can supply the city of New-York, and even the general government with anchors, for we are informed they have now to convey their anchors for large ships a considerable distance by land.—An excellent quality of clay, in great abundance, is found in Brooklyn and Pomfret, where brick can be supplied at three dollars per thousand, and they are now selling in N. York at seven dollars. This clay is good for course pottery, which is an article of great importance for water carriage. We trust the time will come when we shall not have to send to England for our crockery. The article of lime is a very expensive one, and obtained in Connecticut wholly by land carriage—this ought not to be the case—very shortly, and we shall build with *brick* instead of wood, in that case, *lime* must be obtained by water carriage, and it will be a fine source of trade for the canal company. Virginia coal, for blacksmiths, though so important, cannot be obtained because of the expense of land carriage; but the moment the canal is open, that will be a constant trade of great profit to the Company. Let it not be said a canal is "*desirable*" but "*hopeless*," this was the language respecting the New-York canal, but the accomplishment of that great object has shown what a free and enterprising people can perform.

In places where canals are desirable and important, it is beneficial to attend to them in the early settlement of a country, when instead of cutting through highly cultivated lands, and destroying expensive buildings, (which has been the case in England,) the owners of the soil consider it their interest to give the land necessary for the purpose; it is not a work of destruction but a work of improvement and beauty.

The canal in the State of New-York will be the means of draining low marshy lands, and will be of essential benefit with regard to the general health of the country; this is also of great importance to the article of sheep, for wet land is their bane. There will be less fever and ague, in the region of country where that grand canal passes through, though perhaps, it will not be attributed to that circumstance. In short, the advantages of canals are incalculable, the question has long been settled, and the *United States* can never rival England in Manufactories and internal trade without them.

All we want is energy and enterprise;—and let it never be said that Connecticut men are lacking in these traits of character.

A FRIEND TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The dysentery prevailes to a great extent in several towns in the state of Maine. In Belfast it is supposed nearly one half of the population have been sick within the last few weeks.

The papers state that Commodore Porter has been allowed leave of absence for six months, with full pay and rations. What a comment upon the whole proceeding.

*Honorable to Masonry.*—At the annual meeting of the *Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Georgia*, held in May last, information being received that a certain Royal Arch Mason had been engaged in a duel with another Mason, it was resolved that he be excluded from all the Chapters while in session, under their jurisdiction, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters. Were all societies to adopt the same course towards any of their members who should be engaged in duelling, it might, perhaps have a tendency to render less frequent this reproach to a civilized community.

DIED

In this city, on the 9th inst. Mrs. SHARP, wife of Mr. Elias Sharp:—On the 10th, Mr. WM. MAYO, aged 52 years:—On the 11th, Mrs. SALLY WILLIAMS, aged 50, wife of Mr. Solomon Williams:—On the 12th, HENRY DEWITT, aged 15, son of Mr. John DeWitt.

At Norwich Falls, on the 7th inst. CELINDA CORDELIA, aged 1 year, 10 months and 22 days, daughter of Zephaniah Bennett of Foster (R. I.)

The Providence Gazette is requested to copy the above.

In Floyd, (N. Y.) on the 2d inst. Capt. HENRY GAY, aged 32 years, formerly of Lebanon.

At Sag-Harbor, (L. I.) Mrs. LUCRETIA HALL, aged 75 years, wife of the late Rev. Daniel Hall.

In Plainfield, the 29th of July last, Mrs LYDIA GALLUP, aged 66, wife of Capt. John Gallup.

At Woodstock MARY WILLIAMS, daughter of Mr. Matthew Bowen, aged 7 years

Flour.

250 bls. Strong & Co's. Flour, a very superior brand for Families, Just received and for sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

NEW & CHEAP
DRY GOODS

EBAST'S DOIT
Has just returned from New-York with a general assortment of
English, French, German and India Goods,
(*Suitable for the present and approaching season,*) which, together with those before on hand, forms a
Large & handsome assortment of
FANCY & STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.
Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance.
He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 14, 1825. [24—

Public Auction.

WILL be sold at public Vendue on the first Tuesday in October next, at 2 o'clock P.M. on the premises, the farm formerly owned by John Douglass Esq. late of Plainfield deceased, containing about 200 and twenty-two acres, its situation within 1 mile of the Academy and Meeting-house, and the public Turnpike, with its other advantages render it one of the most valuable in town. Conditions, liberal, made known at the time and place.
And also about 1200 acres of Land, lying in the State of Ohio, in the vicinity of Marietta. This Ohio land may be exchanged for land in this State. An unquestionable title will be given.
Information may be had by calling on the subscribers.
JOSEPH EATON,
HENRY SABIN.
Plainfield, August 29, 1825. 3w23

FOR NEW YORK,
THE packet Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Sept. 14.

FOR NEW-YORK,
THE new packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail on Saturday 17th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. from this port. For freight or passage apply to WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 1w

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, all persons indebted in either of the estates of *Charles Morgan, Charles Forsath*, and *Roswell Button*, all late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the court of Probate, aforesaid, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of my Administration, accounts with said estates, when and where they will be presented for settlement by said court.
STEPHEN MEECH, Administrator on the estate of Charles Morgan, & Chas Forseth, and executor of the late will & testiment of Roswell Button.
Preston, Sept. 10th 1825. 3w24—

Notice.

THE first or Fall term of PLAINFIELD ACADEMY will commence on Thursday the 22d of September, under the preceptorship of Mr. John Witter.
Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of this Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage of the public.
*By order of the Board of Trustees.*
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*
Plainfield, Conn. Sept. 3d, 1825. 24

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT
*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*
THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public. —ALSO—
WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN
Jaundice Bitters,
so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.
The above Medicines are for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Betsey Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased to the subscriber, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
ASA ROATH, *Adm'r.*
*Norwich, Sept. 13.* 3w*f*24.

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich, will be holden at the District School House, in Chelsea, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 6 o'clock.
*Sept 14.*

NEW STORE
&
New Goods.
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON
Has just returned from New-York with a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
& Hard-Ware,
Which he will sell very cheap. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call at the store lately occupied by Charles Lathrop Esq a few rods south of the store now occupied by Messrs. Roger Huntington & Co.
Norwich, Sept. 12th, 1825. [6w24

American Manufactures.
Philadelphia Portable Furnaces,
"Mussey's" patent Franklin Gridirons,
"Wilson's" patent Coffee Mills,
Cart, Waggon, and Chaise Boxes,
Brass Andirons, and Shovel & Tongs,
"L'Hommedieu's" patent screw Augurs,
"Jewett's" brads, tacks & sprigs of all sizes,
Missouri and Hindostan Oil Stones,
"William's" bench and moulding tools,
Cast Iron Hollow Ware, by the Ton,
"Maynard & Noyes'" Inkpowder,
Hand, Dust, Floor, Shoe and Roller Brushes,
1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. Iron Weights, together with all kinds of *imported*
Hard-ware Goods,
for sale by
Jabez Huntington.
Sept. 14, 1825 24—

DWIGHT RIPLEY
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*
which he will warrant to be the first quality.
*Norwich, Sept. 14.*

Poladelphis,
THE
*INDIA EXTRACT,*
A most valuable *East India Medicine* for the cure of the *Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, &c.*
*Extract of a letter from the Rev James English, dated Bengal, to his friend Doct. F. Bedwell, in London.*
Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have procured and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, for the cure of Rheumatism. Were I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The difficulty, however, in procuring the Extract, will for many years retard its general circulation. It being obtained from a Shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Birman Empire of India, and held in so much repute by the *Natives*, that to part with it is like parting with their existence. *The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills.* I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply.
Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, containing sixty Pills, with a bill of directions and a certificate of its being Genuine, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its vast importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection, a few out of a vast number of Certificates from people who have been cured by it in Europe and America.
*Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Liverpool, Jan, 7, 1823.*
Dear Doctor—I have been violently affected with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family—I have only used two boxes of the Extract, and I am perfectly restored. Yours truly,
R. RALSTON.
London, April 19th, 1824.
Doctor Bedwell.
Dear Sir—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for these several months so affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief, until a neighbor of mine informed me of the India Extract having performed many cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes and a half, I am as well as ever I was in my life.
Your obedient servant,
J. WELSH.
Agreeably to the authority given by me to Dr Harris, he has appointed Doct. Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, principal wholesale Vender for this section of the state. F. BEDWELL.
*Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825.* [eow1y24

Cotton.
60 bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED.
Sept 13. 24—

MERINO SHEEP,
A FLOCK of full blooded Merino Sheep for sale by Wm. Williams Jr.
Norwich, Sept. 13, 1825. 3w24—

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the (London) Monthly Magazine.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA.

FAIR *Freedom's sons!* your warrior's name
O'er earth, from pole to pole, hath roll'd!
Your's is the task, to guard his fame
With watchful care, and firm uphold
The mighty blessings, by his patriot-hand
Won for your great, your highly-favor'd land.

Triumphal columns, though they blend
Their trophied summits with the sky,
Beneath the weight of time must bend,
And prostrate with the cottage lie.
Trust not to granite, nor a City's name—*
Guard well your *freedom*, & you guard his fame!

Knock off the fetters of the slave,
And cleanse you from so foul a stain:
Ill it becomes the free and brave
To wield the scourge and forge the chain!
Nobly complete what nobly is begun,
Nor in the race for *freedom* be outrun.

Where'er she lifts her sacred head,
In her defence united stand:—
Your fathers for her fought and bled,
And you possess her favorite land;
Be you the steady bulwark of her cause,
And sternly bid the Northern Tyrants pause.

Let Italy her craven neck
Bend to the Austrian's iron yoke,
And Bigot Bourbons madly wreck
Their shatter'd bark where erst it broke:
But Greece, immortal Greece!—O stretch the hand
Of succour to her deeply-suffering land!

"Greece *shall* be free!"—those few short words
From you would burst her shatter'd chain!
Turkey would arm her savage hordes,
And Europe's despots rave, in vain!
Her vine clad hills, her classic vales & streams,
Once more shall glow in *Freedom's* genial beams!

* Alluding to the projected Bunker's-hill Monument and the City of Washington.

## MEDLEY.

*Judical Joke.*—It is said that the late chief baron Thompson was a very facetious companion over the bottle, which he much enjoyed.—At one of the judge's dinners during the assizes, there was present among the party a certain dignatry of the church. When the Cloth was removed, "I always think, my lord," said the reverend guest, "I always think, my lord, that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner!" "Oh, no sir! by no means,"—replied the chief baron,—"it is the *uncertain* quantity that does all the mischief."

*Dancing.*—The Chinese have odd ideas of this amusement. When Com. Anson was at Canton the officers of the ship Centurion gave a ball. While they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party, "why don't you let your servants do that for you."

*A check to duelling.*—Harte, in the life of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, gives us the following narrative:

"It was in one of the Prussian campaigns, that the irrational practice of duelling rose to a considerable height in the Swedish army, not only among persons of rank and fashion, but between common soldier and common soldier: upon which Gustavus published a severe edict, and denounced death against every delinquent. Soon after there arose a quarrel between two officers of very high command, and as they knew the king's firmness in preserving his word inviolable, they agreed to request an audience, and besought his permission to decide the affair like men of honor. His majesty repressed his passion, of course, with reluctance; but, under the appearance of pitying brave men who thought their reputation injured, he told them that he blamed them much for their mistaken notions of fame and glory; yet as this unreasonable determination appeared to be the result of deliberate reflection, he would allow them to decide the affair at the time and place specified: "And gentlemen, I will, (said he,) be myself an eye-witness of your extraordinary valour."

At the hour appointed, Gustavus arrived, accompanied with a small body of infantry, whom he formed into a body round the combatants. "Now (says he) fight, till one man dies:" and calling the executioner of the army to him, "Friend (said he,) the instant one is killed, behead the other before my eyes."—Astonished with such inflexible firmness, the two generals, after pausing a moment, fell down upon their knees, and asked the king's forgiveness, who made them embrace each other, and give their promise to continue faithful friends to their last moments; as they both did, with sincerity and thankfulness."—

"Never believe, much less propagate an ill report of your neighbour, without good evidence of its truth. Never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man, who is a known enemy of the person defamed, or who is himself infamous for defaming his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbances in society. Never utter the evil which you know or suspect of another, till you have taken an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge, whether to utter or suppress the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbour, in terms so strong, or in language which would convey an exaggerated idea of his conduct. Never throw out against a man broken hints and dark innuendoes, which would leave the hearers to suspect any thing and every thing that ill nature can suggest. Never speak evil of your neighbor to his known enemy, who wishes for an occasion of slander; for he will certainly paint the image anew, and touch it off with bolder colors. In short; never speak evil of a man, when your speaking may probably do much hurt, but cannot possibly do any good."

*A Fair Offer.*—Make a full estimate of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you cant collect renew your notes every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time, waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night—attend church and meeting regular every Sunday, and "do unto all men as you would they should do unto you." If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate.—Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and, if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts. *Dr. Franklin.*

## NOTICE.

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of

### HYDES & GRANTS,

At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing

Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be *continued* in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

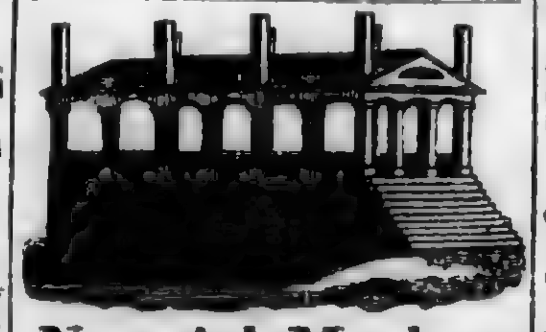
Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of

### GOODS,

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.

Stafford, Sept. 1st, 1825. 6wiseowf12w23—



## Norwich Market.

THE Proprietors of Norwich Market are informed that their subscriptions are now due, and will be received at the Thames Bank.

Lyman Brewer, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, Sept 7

## Thames Bank.

THE Office of the Thames Bank is now open for Discount & Deposit at the room formerly occupied by the **NORWICH BANK**, in Kinney's Hotel. The days of Discount will be on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Bank hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M every business day except Monday, when it will not be open in the afternoon.

Lyman Brewer, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept 7. 2—3

## Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages.

—ALSO—

A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

THE creditors of the Yantic Manufacturing Co are hereby notified that their respective debts against said Company, will be paid according to the terms of their contract with Capt. R. R. Baker, on their presenting their claims to the subscriber

It is requested that all the claims should be immediately presented.

Asa Child.

*Norwich, Sept 6th* 1825. 3w23—

## HATS,

### Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

### CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

### *all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan.* 12. 1825. 6 1—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

### HATING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 825. 4

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

ELIAB HYDE, *Executor.*

Norwich, Sept. 6, 1825. 3w23—

## Notice.

THE firm of TRACY & SHERMAN was by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th June last. All persons indebted to them are earnestly requested to call and settle or pay the same to ABIAL B. SHERMAN, who is duly authorized to settle the business of the concern.

HORATIO N. TRACY.
ABIAL B. SHERMAN

Business will in future be continued at the same stand, by and under the firm of

**A. B. SHERMAN & CO.**

who offer for sale an assortment of

### DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, *CROCKERY & GLASS,*

which they are selling at lowest prices offered in this market, for Cash or Country produce.

They wish to purchase 50,000 lbs. of large handsome Cheese.

A. B. SHERMAN & Co.

## NORWICH LINE.

### The Superior new Steam-Boat FANNY.

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York **$4,50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July* 5, 1825. 14—

## Saxony Sheep

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIAS SHARP.

Windham, August 15th, 1825. 6w20

### *To Water Loom Weavers.*

LIBERAL wages and constant employ will be given to ten smart active girls, who are acquainted with water loom weaving, by making application to the Windham Manufactory, in Windham.

F. C. Tingley, *Agent.*

*July* 30, 1825. 6w19—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this notice for the creditors to the estate of *Mrs. Hannah Tracy*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

WALTER PALMER, *Executor.*

*Preston, Aug.* 29, 1825. 3—22

## Literature Lottery,

Draws 20th Sept.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 Dollars, | 6,696 Dollars, |
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |

& 20 of 1000 Dollars.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tickets $6, 00. | Quarters $1, 50, |
| Halves $3, 00. | Eighths 75. |

S. Brewster, Jr.

Aug. 30. 22—

## *NEW BOOKS.*

HISTORY OF the Political & Military events of the late war, by Samuel Perkins Esq.

Memoir of Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Palestine.

Juliana Oakley, a tale, by Mrs Sherwood, with many new Reward Books for Sabbath School scholars, *for sale by* THOMAS ROBINSON.

Aug 31. 3w22—

## Wadlo, Ripley, & Co.

NO. 9, BURLING-SLIP,

*NEW-YORK,*

TENDER their services to Manufacturers and the public generally, as

**Commission Merchants.**

Consignments of Goods, or Orders for the purchase of any article, will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made for the benefit of their Correspondents.

*New-York, Aug* 27, 1825. 6w22

## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

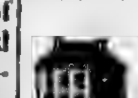
PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug 29th, 1825 eowf1y21

## Farmers Attend!!

A FARM is for sale very pleasantly situated in the vicinity of the American, Sterling and Sabin's Cotton Factories in Sterling, containing 150 acres of land, one half of which is thrifty wood land—the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, being watered with never-failing springs on each lot, and divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage, with an orchard of summer, fall and winter fruit, of choice selection.

—ALSO—



A dwelling-house, barn, and out houses, conveniently situated.

The above premises will be sold for cash or approved notes, and immediate possession given.

For further information enquire of the subscriber at the machine shop of Messrs. J. O. Hopkins & Co. at Norwich Falls.

SAMUEL CRANSTON, Jr.

Norwich Aug 29th, 1825 3w22

## TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9-

## TO LET

UNTIL the 1st day of April 1826, the west part of the Bradford House, so called, situated near the wharf bridge in Chelsea. Enquire of

D. LATHROP.

Norwich, August 16, 1825. 20

## NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Chaplin, are hereby notified that I have a town tax of six cents on the dollar in my hands to collect, on the list of 1824; payable the first of June 1825. All who have *not* paid their taxes on said list, are notified that I will meet them for the purpose of receiving the same, at the house of Septimus Burnham, on the first Monday of October next, at one o'clock P. M.—Those who neglect *this* notice may expect to pay all *legal* fees.

Frederick Storrs, *Collector.*

Chaplin, Sept. 6th, 1825. 3w22

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A. D.* 1825.

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Daniel Lathrop, Esq. late of Norwich, dec'd. to exhibitit their several claims against said estate to Mrs. Betsey Lathrop, and Messrs. Frank T. Lathrop and Jona. G. W. Trumbull, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

## Military Goods.

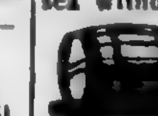
RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do. Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c &c for sale by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*

*Norwich, Aug* 17, 1825. 20—

## 70,000 Brick for sale,

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



40 bbls and ½ bbls. No 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm oil

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

## NORWICH Iron Foundry.

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron castings for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27 17—

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Brunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May* 24.

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate North ampton Sole Leather and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 29. 1824. 12m39—

## FOR SALE,

20 Hhds. Boston and New-York Rum,
10 do. Antigua do.
10 do. do. Molasses,
50 bbls. and ½ bbls. Rochester Flour, (*part from new wheat*)
40 do. Fall and Summer caught No. 1 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and ½ bbls.
40 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
25 do. Whale do.
2 do. Neats Foot do.
20 boxes Soap,
3 do. Brown Havana Sugar,
50 quintals Codfish,
50 boxes Window Glass.

Cash and the highest price for White Beans and Flax Seed

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug. 31. 1825

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

## SWAIN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWIM'S celebrated PANACEA, has now a supply on hand for sale. He has reduced the price from $3,50 to $2,50 or by the dozen, $24.

All charitable institutions in the United States, and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases—"Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated and putrid sore throats, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swellings and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in the diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHIPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes & Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilities, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

*JOHN SHINN, Chemist.*

*Philadelphia, Feb.* 17, 1824.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsel's, N. E. corner of Third & Market streets, Philadelphia.

*⁎* Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

## Valuable Medicine for

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public the following certificates are offered for perusal

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MYLLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abscess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast, I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops." I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October,* 1823.

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F. & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich. Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.

ATTVIN300—

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept.* 25, 1824.

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........................PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........................AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 25. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1825. Vol, XXVIII....Whole No. 1529.



**Public Auction.**

WILL be sold at public Vendue on the first Tuesday in October next, at 2 o'clock P.M. on the premises, the farm formerly owned by John Douglass Esq. late of Plainfield deceased, containing about 200 and twenty-two acres, its situation within 1 mile of the Academy and Meeting-house, and the public Turnpike, with its other advantages render it one of the most valuable in town. Conditions, liberal, made known at the time and place.

And also about 1200 acres of Land, lying in the State of Ohio, in the vicinity of Marietta. This Ohio land may be exchanged for land in this State. An unquestionable title will be given.

Information may be had by calling on the subscribers.

JOSEPH EATON,
HENRY SABIN,

Plainfield, August 29, 1825. 3w23

**TO LET,**

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House on Main-Street.—Apply to Mr. JACOB W. KINNEY, or Capt. BENJ. W. BOOTH.

Norwich, June 1, 1825. tf9-

**Notice.**

THE first or Fall term of PLAINFIELD ACADEMY will commence on Thursday the 22d of September, under the preceptorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of this Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage of the public.

*By order of the Board of Trustees,*
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Plainfield, Conn. Sept 5d, 1825. 24

**NORWICH LINE.**

**The Superior new Steam-Boat FANNY,**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

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Fare from Norwich to New-York. $4.50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

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Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

**MONEY,**

In Norwich Savings Bank, to be loaned
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Esq. *President.*
FRANCIS A. PERKINS, Esq. *Treasurer.*

**Thames Bank.**

THE Office of the Thames Bank is now open for Discount & Deposit at the room formerly occupied by the **NORWICH BANK,** in Kinney's Hotel. The days of Discount will be on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Bank hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. every business day except Monday, when it will not be open in the afternoon.

Lyman Brewer, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 7. 2—3

**Poladelphis,**

THE

*INDIA EXTRACT,*

A most valuable *East India Medicine* for the cure of the *Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout,* &c.

*Extract of a letter from the Rev James English, dated Bengal, to his friend Doct. F. Bedwell, in London.*

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have procured and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, for the cure of Rheumatism. Were I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The difficulty, however, in procuring the Extract, will for many years retard its general circulation. It being obtained from a Shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Berman Empire of India, and held in so much repute by the *Natives,* that to part with it is like parting with their existence. *The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills.* I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply.

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, he has put it up in Boxes made for the purpose, containing sixty Pills, with a bill of directions and a certificate of its being Genuine, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its vast importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection, a few out of a vast number of Certificates from people who have been cured by it in Europe and America.

*Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Liverpool, Jan, 7, 1823.*

Dear Doctor—I have been violently affected with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family—I have only used two boxes of the Extract, and I am perfectly restored. Yours truly,

R. RALSTON.

London, April 19th, 1824.
Doctor Bedwell.

Dear Sir—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for these several months so affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief, until a neighbor of mine informed me of the India Extract having performed many cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes and a half, I am as well as ever I was in my life.

Your obedient servant,
J. WELSH.

Agreeably to the authority given by me to Dr Harris, he has appointed Doct. Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, principal wholesale Vender for this section of the state. F. BEDWELL.

*Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825.* [eow1y24

**HITCHCOCK'S**

*NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,*

( SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING )

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Week Eyes, Nervous Head- Aches, Fallen Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH* when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvestor Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshire; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3w1y414—

**Valuable Medicine for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.**

THE high reputation that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS & PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine.—The fact that they have now been in use six years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.——Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following certificates are offered for perusal.

*NEW CERTIFICATES.*

MR. J. MELLEN: Sir—If you think the following statement of my case worth publishing, you are at liberty so to do. I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that about the middle of August, 1821, I was seized with a violent pain in my breast which terminated in eight or ten days in an ulcer or abcess which discharged a vast quantity of matter attended with a violent Cough and spitting blood, this continued until some time in November following. In the interim new ulcers gathered and discharged; which reduced me very fast. I made application to physicians but to no effect: by the above mentioned time, November, I was reduced to the last stage of earthly existence, when I heard of "Anderson's Cough Drops," I accordingly purchased and made use of them, which soon gave me relief, and after taking them regularly about 3 months, to the astonishment of all my neighbors, I gained my health and soundness; therefore I feel in duty bound to say that I believe said drops to be the best medicine that was ever introduced into the world for complaints of the lungs.

JOSHUA BLODGET.

*Burtonville, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1823.* }

FOR SALE BY

J. C. HUNTINGTON, C. F & G. C. LESTER, & SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, Nath'l. Howes, Agent for Windham Co. and by most Druggists in the State.

AFFYIM300—

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824*

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, all persons indebted in either of the estates of *Charles Morgan, Charles Forseth,* and *Roswell Button,* all late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the court of Probate, aforesaid, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of my Administration, accounts with said estates, when and where they will be presented for settlement by said court.

STEPHEN MEECH, Administrator on the estate of Charles Morgan, & Chas. Forseth, and executor of the late will & testiment of Roswell Button.

Preston, Sept. 10th 1825. 3w24—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Betsey Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased to the subscriber, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

ASA ROATH, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich, Sept. 13.* 3wtf24.

THE creditors of the Yantic Manufacturing Co are hereby notified that their respective debts against said Company, will be paid according to the terms of their contract with Capt. R. R. Baker, on their presenting their claims to the subscriber.

It is requested that all the claims should be immediately presented.

Asa Child.

*Norwich, Sept. 6th 1825.* 3w23—

**PRINTING**

OF MOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.


## REFLECTOR.

*From the Hartford Times.*

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Silence, self-subjection, and a serious deportment, both in family and public worship, ought to be strictly enforced in early life; and it is better that children should not attend till they are capable of behaving in a proper manner. But a practical respect for the Sabbath and for the services of religion, is but an effect of that reverence for every thing sacred, which it is of primary importance early to establish as a habit of mind. No subject connected with religion, ought to be treated lightly in the presence of children. If, for example, we may employ the words of Scripture in a jocose or trifling manner, that we may make slighting remarks on the sermon of the day; that we may ridicule the voice and manner of the preacher; that we speak contemptuously of others because their religious principles or habits differ from our own, without injury to ourselves; at least we are in danger of leading our children to view religion through a critical and satirical medium; and thus, to throw in their way, one of the greatest hindrances to religious advancement. To take the name of God in vain, (as by using it in common conversation, or on every emotion of fear and surprise,) is an offence so glaring, that a warning against it might be unnecessary, were it not that some, even well meaning people almost unknown to themselves, are apt to fall into it, from the effect of example, and early habit. Such an use of the Divine name, is not only to be most seriously prohibited; but those exclamations, which, in fact, convey nearly the same meaning; as Mercy! Bless me! Good heavens! Good gracious! &c.

Firmness, and sometimes resolution and authority, may be required in the first establishment of religious habits, and, as far as it is necessary, they should be exercised; but never in such a manner as to render the most sacred duties a galling and burdensome yoke. An excess of strictness is injurious in the general management of children: but it is especially to be avoided in their religious education. If, in that, we draw the line too tight we may not only excite a distaste for what is good but induce concealment and hypocrisy. In religion, more than in any other subject, it is of the first importance to gain over the affections, to draw the hearts of our children by the cords of love: that they may know and feel for themselves, that "her ways are ways of pleasantness;" and that "all her paths are peace:"—

"*Nor know we any thing so fair,*
As is the smile upon her face."

Care must be taken not to press too closely upon children such non-essential points as form the distinguishing peculiarities of the various sects of Christians. It is a question worthy of much serious consideration, whether such points are of a nature to be imposed as a law upon those who are placed under our authority; and whether, in doing this, there may not be a danger of "teaching for doctrines the commandments of men," and of fettering the conscience, by false associations of right and wrong? We are more likely to prepare our children for the reception of truth, if secondary distinctions are not brought into prominent view, and if our efforts are directed to the great object of leading them to that knowledge "of God and of his son Jesus Christ which alone is life eternal."

If children live under a religious influence, some vigilance will be required, lest they should assume a seriousness which is not real. Every thing unnatural; every thing bordering on hypocrisy, is to be most carefully checked; and that divine test deeply impressed on their hearts, as on our own; "if ye love me, keep my commandments." We must not, therefore, force either the feelings or expression; "satisfied, that if the true principles of Christianity have taken possession of the heart, it will, necessarily, manifest itself in something better than words or profession. Children must, besides, be guarded against placing too much dependence on external observances. We are to bring them up with a reverence and a value for the ordinances of religion; and to accustom them, as a sacred and important duty, to which secondary objects ought always to yield. But, at the same time, they will be able to understand that these ordinances, of themselves, are wholly insufficient; that "he is a Christian who is one inwardly;" and that our real character is determined, not by that which we may appear before men, but, by that which we are in his sight, who "looketh at the heart."

## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Directions for making sweet, clear Cider, that shall retain its vinous flavour, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must. To make good cider, fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice twenty-four hours, the cider will be richer, softer, and high colored; if fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better; as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance.—The gathering and grinding of the apples, the pressing out of the juice, is a mere manual labour, performed with very little skill in the operation; but here the great art of making good cider commences; for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The first is the vinous; the second is acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo to make good cider. It is this operation that separates the juice from the filth, and leaves it a clear sweet, vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state is the grand secret;—this is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all cider makers would make a trial of this method: it is attended with no expense, and but little trouble, and will have the desired effect.

I would recommend that the juice as it comes from the press be placed in open headed casks or vats in this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with correctness ascertain when this fermentation ceases. this is of great importance, and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface and there forming a soft spongy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and white froth appears in the crack, level with the surface at the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in a fine, genuine, clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks: and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this, take a strip of canvass or rag about two inches broad and twelve long, dip this into melted sulphur, and when a few pails of worked cider are put into the cask, set this match on fire and hold it in the cask, till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this, fill the cask and bung it up. The cider should be racked off again the latter part of February or first of March; and if not as clear as you wish it, put in isinglass to fine it, and stir it well; then put the cask in a cool place, where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep sweet for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America to cultivate the fruit that is natural to the soil of their country, and to make the most of the fruit which the soil produces; especially, when its produce is an article of value and of great consumption in this country. *A lover of good cider.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Portsmouth Commercial Advertiser.*

SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS.

"Fire in each eye and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, & madden round the land."

*Mr. Turell—*

I am a plain, quiet man, remarkable for my love of ease and love of money, and no less remarkable in this world of trial for encountering perpetual opposition to these my predominant propensities. I believe there is nothing so slippery as money, and nothing so difficult to obtain as quiet. Not, however, to "summer and winter" on my belief, I proceed, without any further proem, to the subject matter of this communication.

I am horribly annoyed, sir, by prospectuses and subscription papers, which have come upon me in such incessant succession as to have most sadly shattered my nervous system. Every sound of my street door bell throws me into a paroxysm of agitation, and I begin involuntarily and indeed insensibly to mutter, —I cannot subscribe—I do not want the book —the price is too high—I cannot afford it—I dislike its principles—I have a copy in my library—I shall buy it cheaper in three months at auction—I detest this mode of taxing the public—it is the trick of the publisher—another new novel—never read novels—writer had better be engaged in a more christian occupation—a subscription paper for—never heard of the woman—go to the overseers of the poor. While in the midst of such frenzied soliloquies I have been sometimes restored to my senses by the cordial grasp of an old friend, who had only pulled my bell for a friendly visit and for some minutes had been gazing on me. All his features bespoke amazement, as much as to say—poor fellow—I wonder how long he has been so much out of the way—a thousand pities—should be sent to the hospital immediately. Greatly confused, I find much difficulty in composing myself, and by labored conversation and forced merriment, in removing the uncomfortable suspicions of my visitor. But, sir, I fear the time is not far distant when I shall be actually distracted. I have a small income, a large and expensive family, and a delicate constitution. You may therefore think my love of money not very unreasonable. But in defiance of all my efforts, my property is fast flitting away on the wings of subscription papers. I must go to jail or die insolvent, unless I am soon extricated from the host of petitioners that beset my doors. No plan of charity is set on foot, that some of its projectors or officers do not pay me the compliment of soliciting my name; no prospectus appears in the country that is not spread by some pertinacious agents upon my table.

"What walls can guard me, or what shades can hide?
They pierce my thickets, through my grot they glide?
By land, by water they renew the charge,
They stop the chariot and they board the barge."

Since the invention of steam machinery, which my maiden aunt thinks has done more mischief than the discovery of gunpowder, I begin to suspect the application of steam to every thing, and think that there might be an infinitude of steam engines in operation for the manufacture of prospectuses, a horrible species of sponge paper, to soak up the wealth of the community. If the public only knew through what severe trials I sometimes pass they would pity me, and I must trespass on their patience with a brief specimen of my sufferings. Let no one however from my statements infer that I am indifferent to the real wants of my fellow creature or to the momentous purpose of religion. The afflicted shall have my sympathies and whatever other assistance is in my power; and I am never ashamed to be the friend of the missionary and to lay aside a portion of my income for the encouragement of charitable religious societies. But for the prospectus agents I have no sort of compassion or favor; they are "the objects of my implacable disgust."

The other morning, before my usual time of rising, I was roused from my slumbers, by the summons, that a respectable elderly gentleman was desirous of speaking to me. An instinctive dread of a prospectus came over me; and my temper that never was sweet till after breakfast, was wrought up into a most unchristian bitterness. I made a deliberate descent into the parlour, and before my eyes were fairly rubbed open, saw a prospectus agent, as large as life, and bearing an immense scroll. His manners were very winning, and he played a winning game. He came to solicit the honor of my name to a splendid engraved edition of the Lord's Prayer, on vellum with an elegant variety of type —had been excessively admired, patronized by all the great—would teach my children to write—leave a lasting impression on them —was a suitable ornament for the chimney —was very cheap—only five dollars—worth double the money. Now this was an expense I could not incur—and so with more than common roughness, and pushed away from me his other specimens of naval heroes, &c. and opened my front door to facilitate my visitor's egress. He began to roll up his papers with most provoking slowness, muttering at the same time something about rudeness and want of regard for religion and contempt of the arts. My wife, unfortunately entering, caught a glimpse of the embellished roll, listened to its eulogies, wanted a picture to decorate a vacancy in our best parlour, prevailed on me to take a copy, and the agent overwhelmed me with thanks. My breakfast was scarcely swallowed when another of these dread messengers asked a private interview with me. It was one of the most irresistible of all petitioners—it was a Blue Stocking, a poor authoress, who came to tax my gallantry for a volume of miscellaneous poems. My eldest daughter not a little inclined to be romantic, overhearing our warm discourse, and captivated with some of the lines of the lady's sweet toned recitation interrupted our tete-a-tete. She was fascinated with the writer and extravagantly praised her poetry, and said she could never be enough obliged to me if I would take a copy. I could not oppose her. I seldom read poetry myself, and think it a pity that truth cannot be relished without the meretricious aids of fiction; and my daughter has been so busy for several days in painting a watch paper, with two fine fat squabs upon it, for her lover, that the leaves of the poetic volume are uncut, and probably will long remain so. After two such assaults on my purse, I thought surely that the rest of the day would be quietly spent, and sat down to my dinner with a comfortable appetite. How short is human foresight? I ought to have known that dinner time is the very "witching hour" for the harpies of all the begging school; when the prey is to be found, when his humor is sweetened on a satiated appetite, or when his decision will be more prompt if he chances to be hungry. With a smoking steak before me, and on the verge of commencing a pleasant operation, my knife and fork dropped from my hand at an outrageous salutation of my knocker. It was given by a smooth tongued little Scotchman, who had learned that I was a patron of letters—that he had just arrived in town, and had done me the honor of the first call—that he wished to give me the opportunity of possessing a copy of a new biography that was coming from the press—that the number of copies was limited to subscribers only, and urged me to accept the chance as a very special kindness. I gave him a short, energetic no, and began to retreat. Escape was not so easy. The Scotchman followed me through the entry to my dinner table. Not a little enraged, I insisted on his calling at some other time, on account of my dinner engagements. He said that he should with pleasure wait till my repast was finished. I could not bear this, and petulantly replied that my mind would be the same after dinner that it then was. Disregarding my irritability he began coolly to discuss the merits of the book. I will not subscribe, said I; I have a set of the encyclopedia that contains all the biography that I ever wish to read. That work, said the Scotchman, is necessarily very superficial and limited in its biography, and as a literary man you would feel it a mortification not to know many modern characters in our biography. This roused me to an argument, time passed away; the Scotchman foiled, became rude; I was heated, the dinner was cooled. At last with a very bow-wow, surly back out, he escaped from my premises, pulling the door after him so violently as to break the latch, and persecuting me with a headache the remainder of the day. I chafed my temples with vinegar, extended myself on the sofa, and succeeded in reaching the incipient state of a nap. But my street door bell, as if hung for my persecution, rang such hideous tones into my ears as told me that some other subscription agent had come to "murder sleep." The servant ushered into the room two females of most demure and funeral aspect. They came to solicit my daughter's subscription for a juvenile society for the colonization of the blacks.—Now no one more sincerely wishes for light and liberty on the African race than I do, and think that those who are able, should do according to their ability on this new and almost endless field of benevolence. Believing that such juvenile societies are rather religion in excess, and that my daughter and myself, in our obscure station were never designated for this important work, unless as my wife judiciously observed any of our own children should happen to be of a sable complexion, I had firmness enough to give a positive refusal to my Jenny's compliance with their proposal. I was more particularly firm in my utterance of this opinion, as I had not another dollar in my pocket. This triumph over the young ladies quite set me on my feet again, and my headache would fairly have vanished, had not my servant brought me three letters from the post-office, from different parts of the union. On breaking the seals, I found them printed circulars from booksellers, and the amount of postage to exceed one dollar. No one can imagine my rage. I thought myself under the persecution of some foul fiends. My wife, gentle soul, apprehended the entire ruin of my mind. She brought me a glass of old Madeira, and I revived. I walked to my front door to enjoy the sweetness of the afternoon. Not a cloud was in the heavens. The river was as smooth as a mirror. The sun was near the horizon, about to close another day. A mixed tint of orange and vermillion colored the summer landscape, and a balmy fragrance was exhaling from the vegetable world. I sat down on my door step and enjoyed the sweetest luxury in gazing on the magnificence of nature. It was a scene that brought me nothing but pleasure and demanded of me nothing but gratitude. "I never taxed you, ye elements, with unkindness," thought I; "I owe you no subscription." This might have been the latent cause of my love of nature. But my joys were brief. A smiling little Frenchman, with a huge port folio under his arm, came dancing along with a light step, and before I could get in my house was close at my elbow—"Eh, Monsieur, I have de plaisir show you my port feuille. Many prospect for your subscription." "I no speak French," said I, "No parlez Francois." Still he stuck to me and chattered half French, half English, with such oppressive volubility, that I thought myself in Bedlam. I fled from the room—left the foul bend with my wife and children, and retired to my chamber, not to *sleep,* but to be tormented with the recollection of the horrible realities of the day.

Now are we sent into this world to be persecuted in this manner; and has not my condition been very deplorable?

The complaints of pauperism are bad enough; but we are so often imposed upon,

ORIGINAL STAINED

and compelled by our time to encourage an innumerable quantity of indolence and vice. The religious demand of the community are numerous enough when societies of every amount from a cent to a hundred dollars life subscription are appealing to the purses of all and sometimes without calculation or discretion. But of all excessive and abominable schemes for taxing individuals nothing can be worse than prospectuses for books, maps and pictures. I consider the special agent and bearer of a prospectus the thief of my time and money, and he has a sad account to give of the mischief of which he is guilty. I find that one of my domestics has been a sufferer from these harpies. She is the possessor of a bible, big enough for any pulpit. I remonstrated with her upon the folly of buying so bulky and expensive an edition, when she might have procured a cheap one, or I would gladly have given her a fine copy. But the mystery was soon explained. A prospectus fiend had gone into my kitchen and made her subscribe for the good book at nine pence a number. This was very taking, and took from her in a year or more, about 18 dollars. Six hundred persons it is said in this town were gulled in a similar way and of course more than ten thousand dollars were paid for folio bibles—for a book which in reality is indeed as free and cheap as air. I find my neighbours are occasionally imposed upon, and in looking over their libraries notice many works that have been forced on them by the importunities of prospectus agents. Sydney on Government is a standing joke that hundreds here subscribed for, and nobody reads, and which ought to serve as a memento to warn them against future imposition. I have been so much persecuted by prospectuses and subscription papers, that I cannot help taking up the cudgels against them, and have come to the resolution never to put my name to any prospectus.

Yours, A. P.

## DEPARTURE OF LA FAYETTE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1825.

The Good and Great LAFAYETTE has taken his departure from his adopted, for his native country.

A Nation's Gratitude! A Nation's Love, and a Nation's Prayers accompany him!

It were a waste of words to say, that the parting scene of yesterday was impressive.—It could not be otherwise than peculiarly so. All business was of course suspended; and all the preparations for the august ceremony were executed with the precision and effect they ever are, when the HEART is united with the HEAD.

The meeting at THE PRESIDENT'S House of the Corporations, &c. took place about noon. Soon afterwards, THE PRESIDENT, attended by Messrs. Secretaries CLAY, RUSH and SOUTHARD, (Mr. Secretary BARBOUR being absent from the city,) the Post-Master-General, and other Officers of the Government, accompanied Gen. LAFAYETTE to the Hall of Entrance, where a large number of Citizens were convened to take leave of the venerated *Guest of the Nation*. The General having approached the centre of the circle, THE PRESIDENT made to him the following

ADDRESS.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—It has been the good fortune of many of my distinguished fellow-citizens, during the course of the year now elapsed, upon your arrival at their respective places of abode, to greet you with the welcome of the Nation. The less pleasing task now devolves upon me, of bidding you, in the name of the Nation, Adieu.

It were no longer seasonable, and would be superfluous, to recapitulate the remarkable incidents of your early life—incidents which associated your name, fortunes, and reputation, in imperishable connexion with the Independence and History of the North American Union.

The part which you performed at that important juncture was marked with characters so peculiar, that, realizing the fairest fable of antiquity, its parallel could scarcely be found in the *authentic* records of human history.

You deliberately and perseveringly preferred toil, danger, the endurance of every hardship, and the privation of every comfort, in defence of a holy cause, to inglorious ease, and the allurements of rank, affluence, and unrestrained youth, at the most splendid and fascinating Court of Europe.

That this choice was not less wise than magnanimous, the sanction of half a century, and the gratulations of unnumbered voices, all unable to express the gratitude of the heart with which your visit to this hemisphere has been welcomed, afford ample demonstration.

When the contest of freedom, to which you had repaired as a voluntary champion, had closed, by the complete triumph of her cause in this country, of your adoption, you returned to fulfil the duties of the philanthropist and patriot in the land of your nativity. There, in a consistent and undeviating career of forty years, you have maintained, through every vicissitude of alternate success and disappointment, the same glorious cause, to which the first years of your active life had been devoted, the improvement of the moral and political condition of man.

Throughout that long succession of time, the People of the United States, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits: one of the happiest among the family of nations. Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting and suffering according to the condition of their nature; and laying the foundations of the greatest, and we humbly hope, the most beneficent power that ever regulated the concerns of man upon earth.

In that lapse of forty years, the generation of men with whom you co-operated in the conflict of arms, has nearly passed away. Of the General Officers of the American army in that war, you, alone survive. Of the Sages who guided our Councils: of the Warriors who met the foe in the field or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. A succeeding, and even a third generation, have arisen to take their places; and their children's children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include in every benison upon their fathers, the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause, to conquer or to fall.

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a Resolution of Congress, representing the whole people, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment of this Government and People, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience, for your passage to the borders of our country.

The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable Predecessor: himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship: himself one of those whom the highest honors of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long life of devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delicacy preferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been, to the People of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your presence. You have traversed the twenty-four States of this great Confederacy:—You have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms: You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age: And a rising generation, the hope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at their head and by the side of their forefathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in acclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present, and the future age, joining in one universal chorus of delight at your approach; and the shouts of unbidden thousands, which greeted your landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound, like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity. The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at this metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished trust, of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one more memorial to distant regions and to future ages, of a stream already memorable, at once in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception, and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to Heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness, as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American people.

Go, then, our beloved friend—return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor; to that beautiful France, the nursing mother of the twelfth LOUIS and the fourth HENRY; to the native soil of BAYARD and COLIGNI, of TURENNE and CATINAT, of FENELON and D'AGUESSEAU. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims, as of her children, and with honest pride holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of LAFAYETTE has already for centuries been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if, in after days, a Frenchman shall be called to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheek, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of LAFAYETTE. Yet we too, and our children, in life and after death, shall claim you for our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate. Ours by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance. Ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of WASHINGTON.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheering consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow most of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the mean time, speaking in the name of the whole People of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats, as the heart of one man—I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell.

To which Gen. LAFAYETTE made the following answer:—

Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you, Sir, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the people of the United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and critical days of those States, adopted by them as a favorite Son, to have participated in the toils and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, and equal rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a new social order, which has already pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and happiness of mankind, successively pervade every part of the other hemisphere, to have received at every stage of the revolution and during forty years after that period, from the People of the United States, and their representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride, the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve-months' progress through the twenty-four States, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favors bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy.

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me; in the wonders of creation and improvements that have met my enchanted eye: in the unparalleled and self-felt happiness of the people, in their rapid prosperity and insured security, public and private, in a practice of good order, the appendage of true freedom, and a national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties. I have had proudly to recognise a result of the republican principles for which we have fought, and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority, over degrading aristocracy or despotism, of popular institutions founded on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under a constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the States, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal WASHINGTON, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot, so it has become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world, an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the animating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon them by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and more generally felt, show themselves every day more anxiously interested.

And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings, for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your esteem and friendship, for your so very kind references to old times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life, for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the several generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran, for your affectionate remarks on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth, full, I can say, of American sympathies, on the hope so necessary to me of my seeing again the country that has designed near half a century ago to call me here? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once before you, Sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter, from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend, transmitted to me the honorable invitation of Congress, to this day when you my dear Sir, whose friendly connexion with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless favors conferred upon me.

God bless you, Sir, and you all who surround us. God bless the American people, each of their States, and the Federal Government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat.

At the close of the President's address the General embraced him in his arms, saluting him in the French manner on each cheek.—And on pronouncing the last sentence of his answer he advanced, and while the tears poured over his venerable cheeks, again took the President in his arms—he retired a few paces, but overcome by his feelings, again returned, uttering in a broken voice, and with great emotion, "*God bless you.*" "*Farewell,*" "*God bless you.*" The scene was at once solemn and moving; as the sighs and stealing tears of many, nay of all who witnessed it, bore testimony. The greetings were continued, when self-possession had been recovered, till each individual had shared in the pledge of kindness. In bidding adieu to one of the sons of Mr. ADAMS, whom the General long held by the hand, his eyes beamed with parental affection:—With Mr. CLAY, whose countenance gave token that he had not escaped the "soft infection," the General held much converse; & while the refreshments of the hospitable mansion were in circulation, the company gathered around the Guest, to take another, and yet another farewell look, and to seize once more "that beloved hand which was opened so freely for our aid, when aid was so precious, and which grasped, with firm and undeviating hold, the steel which so essentially helped to achieve our deliverance."

The Procession being formed, a salute of 24 guns announced the order for its movement. On the appearance of the President, with the Guest, in the Court in front of the House, a general salute was given to the President, by the troops.

The General was then attended to his barouche, by Messrs. CLAY, SOUTHARD, and RUSH, who rode with him. The Procession then moved in the prescribed order:—The brigades of volunteers passing before the President in review.

When arrived near where the *Mount Vernon* steam boat was gallantly riding on the *Potomac* to receive him, The Guest took a station, in his barouche, when the whole military escort, commanded by Gen. SMITH, passed him in review, paying him the customary honors. After this, Mrs. CUSTIS, Mrs. LEWIS, (of the WASHINGTON family,) and other friends, took their leave individually. He then descended, and was escorted to the steamer; which at half past 3 o'clock, moved from the wharf, under a farewell salute of 24 guns, the huzzas of many thousands, crowning the eminences, and the broken shouts of scattered multitudes assembled on the shores.

As the boat passed the Point, the Navy Yard, and the Fort, salutes were fired in succession; and the shouts of adieu, continued till the boat was entirely lost to the view.—"Thus," says the *National Journal*, "terminated a day, which memory and history will cherish, and which will be reverted to with feelings of pride and rapture by our descendants, when those who were the actors in it shall have passed from the theatre of human existence."

The General was accompanied to the *Brandywine*, by the Secretary of the Navy, the Mayors of the Metropolitan cities, Gen. BROWN, the Generals of the District, Com. BAINBRIDGE, Mr. CUSTIS, and several other gentlemen.

Mr. SOMERVILLE, our Charge d'Affairs to Sweden, will proceed to Europe in the *Brandywine*.

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A gentleman, who accompanied General La Fayette to the Brandywine, communicated the following to the Editor of the National Journal:

It was a proud spectacle to witness along the margin of the river and skirting the hills which overlook it, the line of military and thousands of citizens whom affection had brought here to take one last parting look at the hero and the tried friend of liberty and of man—and animating, as the boat moved off along the front of those lines, to hear the roar of artillery and the last cheerings of so many hearts so spontaneously pouring out their feelings and best wishes in his behalf. Never did man receive adieus more affecting or more tender, or more richly merit the good wishes which accompanied them.

On passing Greenleaf's Point, we were again greeted by the discharge of artillery from the fort there, and from the Navy Yard.

In three quarters of an hour we were off Alexandria. Our approach was announced by a gun upon the outskirts of the town: but the gun was not needed to remind the citizens that La Fayette was about to pass; the City had already poured its population on the wharves, and strewed it upon and among the shrouds and rigging of the shipping, until the whole appeared to breathe with life. Every thing was silent and anxious—thousands of eyes glanced their eager and inquiring fires upon the steam-boat, to see the object whom all came to see. At the proper moment, La Fayette took his place to receive and to give the parting signal; when wharf after wharf, and ship after ship, sent forth—"*Farewell, La Fayette.*"—"*God bless La Fayette,*"—until the scene became one mingled mass of life and motion, filling the air with greetings and adieus. So intense was the feeling, and so unsatisfying appeared to be our quick movements by the town, and wishing to give time for the steam-boats Potomac and Surprise to come up, it was determined to repass the town. It was done under like circumstances, giving additional satisfaction to the citizens.

Our next object of interest was Fort Washington. Here a salute was fired, while from its battlements the fair, and others of the neighborhood, who had taken position there, gave by the waving of their handkerchiefs their last farewell to the General, who responded in the waving of his hat.

It was now about half past four o'clock, when dinner was announced. I confess I have seen preparations of the kind in steamboats, which demanded and received my admiration. But I had seen nothing equal to this.

Before dinner was over, it was announced that we were lying off Mount Vernon—which had just been indicated by the Marine Band, which accompanied us, in the plaintive and sweet toned *Pleyel's Hymn*. At that moment I caught La Fayette's eye—it was pensive. His communicative powers appeared suddenly suspended, and his complexion grew wan! There was evidently in his breast a variety of mingled and strongly excited emotions. He ate no more. When presently it was announced by the Marshal, that Gen. La Fayette would not wish to disturb the company, his only object in rising being to take a parting look at Mount Vernon. All arose! Leaning upon the Secretary's arm, he proceeded to the deck. Some followed him, among those was myself. I approached towards the spot which he occupied, near the stern of the boat—I did so with feelings of the deepest interest—I felt loath to intrude upon the sanctity of the scene—and yet, *I could not forbear*. I took my position near him. I saw what I shall never see again; and the sight affected me to tears. It was La Fayette taking leave, and forever, of the spot which had for him so many associations of virtue, of patriotism; of hopes and fears; of social endearments; of veneration and love; of the spot where lay the bones of his patron and early preceptor, *his Father* and the Father of our country; in a word of all those scenes of life when, in its morning, it shone so brightly. The objects which had called up all this, were now before his eyes, and for the *last time!* He spoke not—he moved not—his eyes were fixed upon Mount Vernon—his head a little inclined to his right shoulder, and downwards. Thus he stood for fifteen minutes, and till the shades of evening dimmed the scenery, and shut out the prospect, and, *from La Fayette, forever!* When, turning suddenly, he retired, without uttering a word, to the cabin.

This, my dear friend, was a moment of sacredness to me—and to us all. There was an awe and a sanctity about it which could not have been increased, had we actually witnessed a communion between the hero who reposes at Mount Vernon, and his devoted and admiring La Fayette!" Let cynicks treat such occurrences as they may choose; still, to me, there is in them so much of sanctity—such an exhibition of the religion of the heart, as to give them an interest for which I trust I may never lose the relish. I am certain, my dear friend, of having in your feelings a refuge for my own. I am not much concerned, therefore, as to the value which others may attach to them, being sure that even this faint description which I have given of the passing of Mount Vernon will have charms for you. * * * * *

The evening had now grown damp, and every prospect of rain was before us. We had our ulterior plans, which such an occurrence, especially when attended by a north-east storm, which threatened us, might frustrate; and so, as it will appear in the sequel, it happened.

Our night passed, during which nothing of interest occurred, except the grounding of the boat for a short time on an oyster bank, the noise of which carried sudden alarm into the fears, especially of those who occupied the front cabin, and brought some ten or a dozen of us upon our feet in a twinkling—But we bounced out—only to bounce in again—for we soon found the boiler had not burst—Like King John's men, who, you know, marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

The rain continued all night, and presented us with a morning altogether of another sort from that which we had wished to greet. At about 9 o'clock we got a glimse of the Frigate—she looks d like two or three poplars—as we saw only her masts and rigging, and these confusedly. We neared her at 10, and by 11 were up to her, and found anchored off her stern the steam-boat Constitution, from Baltimore, having four flags, beside a streamer, flying, and a white flag in the centre into the bargain, having on its centre, BALTIMORE.

The boats of the frigate were busy in conveying the visitors from the Constitution.—One was *immediately* despatched to us. The yards of the Frigate were all ready to be manned, the men to the number, I should judge, of 170 in the tops, ready at the signal to spread out from thence to the extremities of the yards. This first boat was intended to receive La Fayette—but he had grown seasick, and was not ready—when it fell to my lot, among others, to step in—when a few yards from the ship, the yards were manned—and a most interesting sight it presented! But it rained very hard, and damped our ardour, and the pleasures we should otherwise have experienced. In the course of an hour Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, arrived, when a salute of fifteen guns was fired, from 32 pounders.

Com. Morris had prepared a chair, handsomely decorated, and worked by ornamented cordage, to hoist La Fayette on board; no one but Gen. La Fayette and the Secretary of the Navy got into the ship by means of this elevator. But there were steps which reached to the long boat with banisters of cordage, which rendered the entrance very easy and safe.

The General and the Secretary were received on board, as well as all the vistors, by Commodore Morris, with a manner, and with a courtesy which distinguish that gentleman.

After partaking of refreshments, which were liberally provided, the drum beat to quarters. It was the first battle signal I had witnessed on ship-board. Instantly the men were to their quarters—when Commodore Morris invited the Secretary and others to accompany him through the ship.

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I left the cabin, looking back once more upon the form of that man, whom, from my infancy, I had been taught to love. I gave my last look, as I then thought, and impressed the sight upon my mind deeply. But I saw him again—for on getting under way, we circled the Brandywine, when, on coming broadside to, our band playing La Fayette's march, he appeared at the opening in the gangway, and bowed till we had passed; and so again on the other side of the ship. I eyed him minutely. He wore a cast of countenance which nothing but the occasion could have produced. At last, he stepped backwards to the deck and sunk from our view, and forever!!

When about ten miles from the Brandywine, the clouds began to disperse from the west, and occasional gleams from the now retiring sun broke upon the misty atmosphere. In a moment there spanned the heavens, in our rear, a most beautiful and perfectly defined bow. Its bases resting upon the Virginia and Maryland shores, which are seven miles apart at that place, exactly upon a line with the Brandywine, she being *directly* to our eye, beneath the centre of the arch! It was a spectacle more to love by than I have language to give you any adequate conception of. It was the evening of the last day that La Fayette was to be within our waters, and so the wind of this morning makes it pretty certain, within sight of our shores. What a finish did the elements make! The sun himself employed as the great artist of the scene. The mists, and retiring, and retired clouds, his materials. He had but to dart forth his rays, and the arch was perfect. It was destined to be the last arch under which he was to pass in his beloved America. How superior to all the rest. What a canopy, what a glory!—But I will leave it for poetry to refine upon, or take, myself, a moment of more leisure to *attempt* its better illustration.

But this was not all. The parting day, that, as Byron tells us, "closes, like the dolphin," put on its most brilliant colors before that period arrived "when all was grey." I wish I could describe this evening to you.—But how can I? Nothing but a dip of my pen in the rain-bow that preceded, could enable me to touch the subject with any thing like the coloring which ornamented it. The line of the horizon was defined, and seemed to rest upon the water, the sky was as pure as if no cloud had ever shadowed it, for an apparent distance, upwards, from the horizon, of fifty feet. The clouds above this again were thin and scattering—when the sun came, that master-gilder, and enriched them to a degree beyond any powers of mine to describe. That beautiful lake, of fifty feet wide, and a mile long, sky blue, below—so cerulean, and so lovely—fringed with orange, and gold, and silver, and over us, and in our rear, the darker coloring giving back its contrast, produced, altogether, scenery such as is seldom displayed. But it was the *finish* to the last day; and a sweet and parting adieu of our evening elements to La Fayette.

Night came on, and we retired, after a plentiful and well served supper, to rest. I saw through the port of my birth the first streaking of morning. The wind from north-west blew strong and refreshing: Presently the sun rose in unusual glory. The wind being fair, according to Com. Morris' intention, the Brandywine about this time was under way: and now, it being 11 o'clock, she is half way to the Capes. How many good wishes and prayers for her safety, and for happiness and long life to La Fayette, and for a happy and agreeable voyage, attend her, *the whole body of the American people alone can tell.*

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Spectator, Sept. 16.*

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Florida, Capt. Tinkham, which arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool advices to the 16th, and London papers to the evening of the 13th of August, both inclusive.

As we feared, the pernicious and ill-judged speculations in Cotton, bid fair to leave the wrecks of many fortunes in their train. Another extensive house in Liverpool, connected with a house in this city, has failed; and as other failures are anticipated, great consternation prevails in this city. A letter from Liverpool speaks of those failures as very distressing ones, and says that other houses must follow, unless the market is speedily relieved. A letter from the same place published in the London Courier, appeals to the capitalists of the metropolis to step forward and stay the evil; and says:—

"They need only enquire into the state of the case to be satisfied that they could not embark in a better cause, or one that promises greater advantages. Nothing is wanting but an animated and extensive demand for cotton, though only at the reduced prices, to enable needy holders to meet their engagements, and prevent the absolute sacrifice of property.—The spinners give little aid to the market; they still buy sparingly, apparently afraid to yield an inch of the advantage they feel they have gained over their less wealthy neighbors. And have we not here a convincing proof that the trade is, and has long been, an unnatural one: the merchant runs all the risk, and the spinner and the manufacturer get the tottle of the whole profit; in short, to use a nautical phrase, they have the complete "weather gage."

It is added, however, that Cotton must be higher, and that ere long, in spite of their utmost efforts.

"The annual forthcoming Report is now pretty accurately ascertained; and, taking the consumption at 12,000 bags per week, the quantity allowed on all hands, we are not likely to have a stock at the end of the year of more than 120,000 bags. Now, supposing the next crops to fail, a thing more than probable, from the complexion of the advices both from the U. States and Brazil, what would be the situation of the spinners? But this problem I leave for them to solve at their leisure.—In the mean time, I do not envy their feelings; they have much to answer for; they have inflicted the present distress; it might & ought to have been spared; and what adds to the sin, without any prejudice to their own interests: but so it is, and a day of retribution will come."

The debts of the first house that stopped payment in Liverpool, in consequence of the cotton speculation, amount to upwards of 400,000 pounds sterling.

## GREECE.

It is with the most undissembled satisfaction that we are again enabled to announce, with much confidence, intelligence from Greece of the most joyous, nay, glorious character. The dark cloud which lowered portentiously over the Morea, has, we have reason to hope, been dispelled. The details of this intelligence will be found below. If true, the defeat of the Egyptians has been signal;—and the success of the Greek arms elsewhere, must terminate this fourth and most formidable campaign. While indulging, however, in these expressions of exultation, we must still allow room for disappointment, as the Austrian Observer of the 1st of August, contains an article said to have been furnished by a person who visited the fleet of the Captain Pacha, which represents the Greeks to be on the verge of ruin, and treats the accounts, unfavorable to the Turks, which have been published, as being, for the most part, mere delusions. The Courier speaks doubtingly, "because although the same facts are stated upon the authority of various persons arriving at Leghorn, from Hydra, Cyprus, &c. yet there is a deficiency of dates & names of places. This however, (it is very justly added) is not sufficient to throw discredit upon the concurrent accounts which have been received. A few days will probably determine the matter, by supplying us with the official intelligence, if so great a victory has really been achieved." A letter moreover from Constantinople, of July 10, appears already to anticipate the defeat. It says:—"We generally suppose here, that Ibraham Pacha must retreat from the interior of the Morea, as he has neither provisions nor ammunition necessary to maintain his advanced position, besides his force, originally, never exceeded 14,000, an army by no means equal to the undertaking."

Speaking of the account of the overthrow & capture of Ibraham Pacha, the Morning Herald remarks:—

"If this intelligence be true, the Pacha being wounded and a prisoner, they have gained a total and decisive triumph. Had the Turkish or Egyptian General penetrated and gained possession of the Morea, reason & the experience of past ages suggest strong grounds for apprehending the ruin of the Greeks. The Greeks are to the Turks at present something like what the Athenians were to the Lacedemonians in the memorable Peloponnesian war. They have a great maritime superiority. With this the Athenians protracted the war—one of the most sanguinary in history—during 27 years, but were at last reduced to extremity and ruin. It is to be feared the fate of Greece would now again be determined by that of the Peloponnesus, if the Pacha succeeded in his invasion. It was not even once, but twice, that the destinies of Greece were determined here. The capture of Corinth and the Isthmus alone by Mummius, the Roman General, made Greece a Roman province. It is rather an interesting historical coincidence, that the same place, the Isthmus, which was the scene of victory to the ancient oppressor, is now (supposing the news true) the scene of defeat to the modern. On this narrow tongue of land Ibrahim Pacha is stated to have been defeated, wounded, and made a prisoner. Another curious historical peculiarity is, that this is, we believe, the first instance in which an Egyptian army has fought in Greece. It is supposed that Greece was first peopled from Phœnicia and Egypt: but this is the first time that Greeks and Egyptians have been opposed to each other in arms. In the time of Pericles a disastrous expedition was sent to Egypt, but it was directed against the Persians, whose yoke the Egyptians were desirous to throw off. This intelligence is not of a nature to be implicitly believed. It rests on the authority of the Captains of Austrian vessels, and though dated both from Leghorn & Trieste, is traceable to a common source.

## EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 23d June, corroborate that the speculative shipments of cotton, on account of Mahomed Ali, the Viceroy, had received a considerable check, as was expected in the early part of March, he not having been able then to supply his agents with a quantity of 34,000 bags, in consequence of which the Dalmardock, and other vessels, had left with a want of complement of cargoes from 300 bags and upwards, and it is stated the crop falls short of 70,000 bags.

It would appear the Pacha has induced his agents to charter nearly a fleet of merchantmen, to carry away his cotton, as at the beginning of March there were, at Alexandria, forty-nine British sail in the port, many vessels having followed all under charter, to receive cotton cargoes, while the cotton was in the pod in the fields, and a great deal actually rotting in the plantations, the very than and much oppressed population being insufficient to take care of the produce, having no interest in it, as all the productions of the soil of Egypt are the entire and sole property of the Pacha, he monopolizing the whole.

It is supposed the Pacha's revenue will suffer much this year; half the lands of Upper Egypt, and one-third of those of Lower Egypt, are out of cultivation, consequently they pay no tax. There will be no wheat to export, and other articles, which would have occupied the fallow lands will be in demand; this is owing to the waste of population by the Pacha's fancy for an army disciplined in European tactics, and other causes for his own immediate profit and here, from the commercial and warlike pursuits he is constantly in the habit of undertaking, regardless to the economy and the population, which from the decline & does not now exceed two millions and a half.

A Congress has been sitting at Grand Cairo of all the Grandees, on the subject of Finance: it is supposed the pay of the Great Officers will be reduced, while the main object probably is, as the best informed suspect and apprehend, the wringing from the poor people of the country all that is left, to counterbalance his Highness's expenditure in expeditions against Greece, his invasion of Syria, and his meditated seizure of the territories in the immediate vicinity of our Indian possessions.

The expeditions against Greece must have drained his Highness's treasury very much, as we are informed the freight of the European transports alone, is the sum of half a million of dollars, or one hundred thousand pounds.

The Greeks have succeeded in obtaining a loan in this country, and it may be matter of curious speculation, whether his Egyptian Highness would be equally successful, as our capitalists would probably think themselves amply secure in his Highness's word of honor, and the integrity of his principles.

We hear he perseveres in the most odious system of monopoly of every production, and that the guns are to be added to it, all of which he exports on his own account, through agents, who surround him and outbid each other in the extent of pecuniary advances to him.

In an exportation of cotton, in 1824, to Great Britain, of about forty-two thousand bags, only the small amount of three thousand three hundred and eleven bags was shipped on merchants' account, and this is about one sixth of what is required to make returns for the sale of British manufacturers, rating them only at the moderate amount of one hundred thousand pounds per annum: however, the shipments on the Pacha's account have one good effect; they are occasionally attached and sequestered in Europe, for claims which would otherwise never have been listened to by him, and we should be happy to hear that the poor Persian, who was enticed away from Calcutta and Bengal, to introduce the manufactory of indigo into Egypt, was as fortunate, as we are informed he undertook this arduous task for a premium of 10,000 Spanish dollars, or £2,000, and was dismissed with 3,000 Spanish dollars, or £600, after a deal of trouble to get this arbitrary reduction; but his highness possesses the secret of cultivating indigo.

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* *From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Sept. 14*

SPAIN.—We have lately given some accounts of the disasters which have been brought upon the Commerce of Spain, by the South American Privateers, which infest her coasts. The Columbians have not been slow in vindicating their claim to the rights of a nation and certainly do not appear backward in reversing the insult which Ferdinand offered them a few months ago, in pretending to regulate their ports by one of his decrees. So far from executing his will upon the South American coasts, he now finds his own shores surrounded by enemies, who sail fearlessly through his waters, and carry off his ships in spite of himself & all the power of his French protectors. These, however, are not all the sufferings to which king Ferdinand is obliged to submit. It is but a short time since the royalists volunteers, who were intended to be among the firmest supporters of the throne, exhibited such symptoms of discontent and disgust, as to raise the most serious apprehensions in the palace, & to frighten the king and his ministers into some of their own measures. Almost every courier from the provinces, now

brings accounts of fresh disturbances; and after all that has been done, no step appears to have been taken towards the restoration of the government to power.

The moderate party at Madrid, have indeed recently experienced a humiliation in the removal of Mr. Pezuela from the Captain General's office of New Castile; but this is only one of the fluctuations which the strife of parties is continually producing at Court; and the occurrence which brought about the change furnishes indications of a state of things not likely to be succeeded by a long calm Pezuela had remarked that constitutional officers who had only obeyed the orders of the government, ought not to be submitted to the purificat on oath. He was asked how then they could be distinguished from Royalists, and replied, with more passion than prudence, "if the latter are determined always to be distinguished, I know not how it can be better done, than by putting iron rings on their ancles." This "subversive proposition," as it was called, was soon reported to the King, and procured his dismissal from his office, which he had held only twenty days.—To give publicity to such a tale, (for it soon became the subject of conversation in all circles,) and to punish it like a crime of great moment, were little calculated to conciliate; and it had been found necessary to grant a concession to those who felt injured by the measure, by increasing a committee to enquire into the events of the 15th of June, and to search out those persons in the provinces who had any concern in them.

In some parts of the country the inhabitants already betray much uneasiness and discontent. At Bilboa, it is dangerous for a respectable man to quit his house, and emigration would be general if it were not prohibited. The Basque provinces are supposed to have sent a petition against the admission of troops into their territories, as they can lawfully claim in exemption. We published a few days since, that the military had collaged the funds prepared to s[illegible] the expedition to Havana. We now learn by our French papers, that the troops belonging to it suffer so much for want of pay, that almost a whole regiment has deserted.

Such, then, is the position of Spain, after all that the Holy Allies have done and promised. And where is the voice of the nation which invited the French as deliverers; Where is the power which we were told had been only dispersed by the revolution, and would soon become consolidated and triumphant at the restoration! The government which the French have thus far reoped up with their bayonets, is composed of materials too incoherent to become concentrated. Ministry after ministry has been formed, and divided and dissolved. Time produces no effect upon the court or the cabinet but to change their form. The materials are bad, and can never constitute a strong or durable fabric.

The French manifesto, published at their entrance into Spain, declared that they had come to release Ferdinand from the captivity to which he was subjected by the Constitutionalists: why then might not some other power interpose in its turn, to deliver him from the bondage of French influence and party intrigue? If liberty consists in acting as he chooses, the King is as far from it now as ever.

The pretext for a second interference, is at least as good as the old, and if the bankers could be prevailed on to risk their loans once more, nothing else would remain to be done: the cause would be as just, and the object as attainable.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. Statesman, Sept. 15.*

### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, four of six new two story brick houses on the south side of Reed-street, between Greenwich and Washington-streets, tumbled down with great violence, and are a heap of ruins. The carpenters were at work on the roof at the time, and had nearly completed the board covering. Before night, seven men were dug out, six of whom were sent to the Hospital dreadfully mangled—the other man was scarcely but not dangerously injured. It was not known that there were any other persons buried beneath the ruins. We did not learn the names of the master builders, nor what excuse they can offer for erecting buildings in so frail a manner. But we are told the walls were only one brick in thickness, and put up in the slightest manner. The proper authorities should look to the other two buildings & take measures to prevent further loss of lives by their fall.

CONNECTICUT REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

The surviving Officers of the Connecticut Line of the Revolutionary Army, met at Ripley's Coffee House, in Hartford, on Wednesday the 30th ult. agreeably to previous notice, to consult respecting an application to the next Congress, for an adjustment of their claims for services performed during the war of the revolution. A petition to Congress, we understand, was prepared. At the close of the war there were about 240 General, Field and Commissioned Officers of the revolutionary army, belonging to Conn. of whom we have been informed about 28 are now living in this state—and a few others may be living in other states. Of these, 15 or 16 were present, all of whom had been in the service more than 3 years. Gen. Huntington was prevented from attending by the dangerous illness of one of his family.—At the formation of the Cincinnati Society, 217 were members from Conn. a few of whom did not belong to the Line. Only 2 of the field officers now survive. All of this generation, who are enjoying the blessings won by the toil and blood of these brave patriots, must wish that their services should meet a reward as full as it is late. *Conn. Observer.*

*From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

### AFFLICTIVE PROVIDENCE.

On the 31st ultimo, the house of Mr. Nathan Jones, of Ashburnham, occupied by himself, and his son Ebenezer Jones, was consumed by fire. It commenced on the roof of the building a little past noon. The men of the house were absent, and very little property was saved. The elder Mrs. Jones was severely burned, although she remained in the house but a short time after the discovery of the conflagration.

In the afternoon of Sept. 1, Mr. Ebenezer Jones descended the well to obtain a bucket. He placed it on a hook let down by Mr. Jonathan Wood, who drew it out; but before it was fully withdrawn, Jones was heard to fall into the water. Mr. Wood immediately followed to rescue his friend, and, after having arrived at the foot of the well, was observed to stoop, *apparently* to raise Mr. Jones; but he immediately fell! A cry of distress soon brought several persons to the place, one of whom was let into the well by a chain secured around the body. He grasped Wood (who yet breathed, but seemed *comatose*,) but was unable to hold him. He then proposed to his friends above to loose his chain, and fasten it to Wood. At this moment, however, he felt a great dizziness, and an almost irresistible [illegible] to keep [illegible] requested to be drawn up. Two others were in like manner let into the well—but neither of them could remain a sufficient time to fasten a rope to either of the deceased.

The side of the well was directly under the sill of the house. The top was not more than sixteen inches in diameter, but it gradually widened to three or four feet. The oxygen of the well was undoubtedly extracted by the fire. Under ordinary circumstances, the air might have become respirable in twenty-four hours; but the smallness of the aperture, and the heat in the well, as it was divided from the cellar by a column of stone only, sufficiently explain the fatal impurity and rarity of the atmosphere, at the time of their descent.

The well was eighteen feet deep, and contained but two feet of water. Frequent attempts were made to let down a candle, but the light was invariably extinguished, if it came within six feet of the water. The bodies were drawn up, by means of hooks, at ten o'clock in the evening.

Accidents of the above distressing nature, are not unfrequent; and they should teach *every one, never* to enter a well or vault, without previously letting down a lamp. If the air will support the flame, it is safe to follow; but if otherwise, death would be inevitable!

Mr. Wood was 52 years of age; Mr. Jones 36. Their untimely death is deeply deplored, not only by their bereaved families, but by all who knew them.

*From the Stonington Yankee.*

"Here, boys, are the marks of war," said an old veteran at Groton the other day, as he opened an old Revolutionary vest, full of bullet and bayonet holes, and showed the scars on his breast. He was wounded—dreadfully wounded—*nine times* wounded,—in the battle of Fort Griswold. His breast was literally torn open, by bayonets and musket balls, so that the beating of his heart was distinctly seen. "Would you still fight, if you were able?" asked a British officer, as he passed by him, weltering in his blood. "*Yes!*" was the bold reply—and the opportunity for thus expressing his devotion to the cause of his country, re-kindled the expiring lamp of life. The officer happened to possess a spark of humanity. "It is a pity that so young and noble a man should die in this manner;" and he gave him a silk cap, which he stuffed into his breast, and staunched the blood. The young soldier unexpectedly recovered, and is now a venerable and respected inhabitant of this town. "Here, boys, are the marks of war!" and his whole soul seemed beaming from his keen eye, as he exhibited his numerous wounds to a group of youths who had gathered around, and gazed in admiration on one who in olden time arose as it were from the dead.

*From the Boston Statesman.*

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer and Nashville Republican, that a man designated as "Maj. H. L." who had been an ardent advocate of Gen. Jackson, who wields a powerful pen, and who was about establishing an opposition paper in Washington, has received an appointment in the Post-Office from Mr. Adams, and has commenced writing in the National Journal in praise of his new patron. Such a defection from the ranks of principle, it is unfortunately too much in the power of the administration to produce; for it wields a fearful patronage. It will, however, only separate the chaff from the wheat—men of integrity from unprincipled office-seekers.

### GAS LIGHTS.

Notwithstanding the interested opposition of certain individuals to the introduction of Gas Lights into our city, we learn that the Company has already fixed upwards of 1700 burners in different stores, dwelling houses and other buildings, and that the orders are so numerous they find it impracticable to execute them with all the workmen that can be obtained. Such, also, is the flourishing state of the Company's concerns, that we can state on the best authority, a dividend of three per cent will be paid on the first of Nov. to the stockholders; another of the same amount on the 1st of Feb; and so on quarterly, making 12 per cent per annum; with a certainty of an increase as the light is extended. We understand there is every prospect of our streets being lighted up with gas, before the long and dark nights set in.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

### FATAL ACCIDENT.

Three little boys in full bloom, being on their way to school on the 17th of August, requested a young man who was driving a cart, to let them ride. He incautiously complied with their innocent request, although his cart was nearly filled with apples, and had three empty barrels lying crosswise. Jared A. Lewis, son of widow Lois Lewis, of Wolcott, between seven and eight years old, was placed on one side of the cart, at the end of a barrel, his hand hold of the upper part of the cart body near the wheel. They had proceeded but a few rods when this boy reached round the end of the barrel for an apple. It is supposed that in endeavoring to recover his support again after obtaining the apple, he extended his hand to the wheel instead of getting his former hold and fell directly before the wheel, which passed over his body and killed him instantly; leaving his mother, brothers, and sisters, to mourn his loss. This should serve as a caution to those who drive teams, not to grant the requests of heedless children, by placing them in such imminent danger. *N. Haven Register.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1825.

*Confirmation of the Greek Successes.*

A letter received at Boston from Leghorn dated July 20, mentions the receipt of a despatch from Colocotroni to the Greek Senate, in which he says he has surrounded the Egyptian troops. The ransom of their commander, Ibrahim Pacha, will be sufficient to pay the English Loan, as both he and his son are very rich.

This letter also confirms the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, and says that Miaulis had written to the Senate from Suda, that he would destroy all the enemy's squadron there, or perish. Modon, Coron, and Patras are so closely blockaded, that not a fishing boat can escape. Forty-seven Austrian officers bro't captives into Hydra, are said to have been put to death. The prizes have been extremely valuable, among other things, 2000 barrels of powder.

ARREST!—A Savannah paper contains a letter from Milledgeville, dated 1st Sept. which says:—"The governor has lately demanded of the President the arrest and trial of Gen. Gaines, according to the articles of war."

On our second page will be found a highly interesting detail of the ceremonies at Washington, on the departure of Gen. La Fayette. Our feelings on this subject are fully expressed in the following remarks, from the Boston Gazette:

The great ovation has ended. It has been said, that in the destinies of man, the days of festivity and joy are fewer than those of mourning—but in this instance more than a twelve-month and a day—a period at which the deepest grief throws her weeds aside—has elapsed since the shout of joy, at seeing La Fayette, began. The triumphal car of the Patriot Guest has been drawn through twenty-five degrees of latitude, by more than ten millions of freemen. His advent was hailed with enthusiasm and rapture, and his departure has been consecrated with the tears of a nation. The last scene was the most glorious of all. No address of ancient or modern days is equal to that pronounced by Mr. Adams at parting with La Fayette. It was clear as truth, lovely as the morning light, splendid as noon-day, and spoke the beatings of countless hearts. Had the Presidency been the prize of patriotic eloquence at the Olympic games, and the master spirits of all ages been Judges, Mr. Adams would have won it. The political charlatans of the old world have, like the avaricious who repined at the use of the box of precious ointment, talked of the expense of this great tour through the land, and compared it with the idle ceremonies at the coronations of European Kings. There is no parallel in the cases. Ours was a spontaneous offering—the homage of honest gratitude and unbounded joy—Happy was he who received the homage & happier those who offered it. Ages will pass away before the nations of the world will see another man so loved and honored as La Fayette has been.

*Fires in the Maine Woods.*—The late rains are said to have checked the destruction of those fires; but not before immense havock had been made, in some parts, for the distance of 30 miles in continuity. In the loss of some of the wood Massachusetts shares with Maine. In some places the vehemence of the fire shook the ground like an earthquake, and the roaring was heard a distance of 12 miles. It is mentioned that the water had been so rarified by the heat in some of the rivers, as to occasion the death of many of the fish, and that bass, weighing from 20 to 40 pounds, also shad, salmon, and trout, were found dead on the banks.

### JURYMEN.

It appears by a publication in the Upper Canada Brockville Recorder, of the 29th ult. signed by eight Jurors, on the trial of one Hamilton for murder, four jurors did not agree in the verdict of murder, that ballotting (or drawing of lots) actually took place, and that the four did afterwards agree to a verdict of murder which was delivered in Court, the said four having been, it is stated, pursuaded that such was the verdict that ought to be given after the said ballotting. The execution of Hamilton has been respited in consequence of the reports of the ballotting having come to the ears of the Court. Now, it is clear, that the jurors who were concerned in or permitted such balloting, were unworthy of serving as jurors. Who, with right feelings, would not be horror struck at casting lots to decide on the life of a fellow creature; They were all placing themselves to become murderers or perjurers, or accessary to murder. Can any man, under a solemn oath "to decide according to the evidence," according to the impression that has been made upon his own mind, by the facts which he verily believes to be true, be otherwise than a perjurer, if he decides otherwise; if the death or injury of the accused was the consequence, the juryman acting otherwise would be guilty of taking the life of a fellow creature or of the injury he might sustain. It is horrible that men in such situations, should sometimes be found so insensible to the most solemn of all their public duties.

A Paris paper of the 5th of August, states that a savage creature of the human species had lately been found in the forests of Bohemia, which was supposed to have strayed and been lost there in his infancy. He is judged to be about 30 years old—cannot articulate a syllable, but makes a sound like an ox, and sometimes barks like a dog. He runs on all fours, like a monkey, and climbs trees and leaps from branch to branch with incredible activity. He has been taken to Prague where every exertion is made to civilize him, but without effect hitherto, as he appears totally incapable of being habituated to the mode of living pursued by any other human being.

The laborers in France have recently adopted the English custom of turning-out for more wages. We learn that seven or 800 workmen employed in the celebrated cotton factories near Rouen, turned out with sticks and staves, and attacked and dilappidated the concerns of a manufacturer who disobeyed their dictation. The military were called out, a battle ensued, one soldier was killed and several persons wounded on both sides. Forty workmen were taken on the spot, and the accounts state that it is intended to make an example of them—as this is the first "turn-out" of the kind, ever made in France.

A Washington paper asserts, that the late trials of Com. Stewart, and Lt. Com. Ramage, of the Navy, were demanded by those officers, agreeably to the regulations of the Navy, and not at the instigation of the Department, as asserted in some of the papers.

☞ The annual meeting of the New-London Baptist Association will be held at the Rev. Wm. Palmer's Church, in this city, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The annual Commencement of Yale College took place on Wednesday last. The following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—E. S. Abernethy, John J. Abernethy, Jason Atwater, Josiah Barnes, William G. Bates, Joshua Belden, Lorenzo T. Bennett, Chester Birge, William Bliss, Thomas H. Bond, Ebenezer Boyden, William B. Bristol, John S. Butler, Eber Carpenter, Abijah Catlin, Abner P. Clark, Daniel T. Coit, Isaac Dubose, Alexander Duncan, Joseph Ellsworth, Seabury Ford, Wm. Fuller, Wm. M. Fulton, Wm. R. Hayes, Worthington Hooker, Jabez B. Hubbard, Oliver E. Huntington, Nathan B. Ives, Lorenzo James, Algernon S. Kennedy, Wm. M. Lathrop, Sanford Lawton, Charles O. Livingston, John C. March, Samuel A. Maverick, John B. McDowell, Zechariah Mead, Wm. H. Mills, Joseph H. Nichols, Simeon North, Ebenezer Parker, Benjamin Perkins, Wm. T. Peters, Amos Pettingell, Wm. S. Porter, Edward E. Pynchon, Samuel Rockwell, Thomas S. Savage, Isaac G. Seymour, Charles B. Sherman, Thomas Shidell, Richard Smith, John Starkweather, J. A. Taft, George J. Tillotson, Stephen Tophff, Wm. Twining, Edward R. Tyler, Isaac M. Ward, Chester White, Williams H. Whittemore, Joseph Whittlesey, Stillman K. Wightman, Stephen C. Williams, Asher H. Winslow, George C. Woodruff.

George W. Burnet, A. B. of Cincinnati College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The following gentlemen *alumni* of the College, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts:—Osmyn Baker, Edward Beecher, Henry Benedict, Horatio N. Brinsmade, Albert B. Camp, George Carrington, Francis H. Case, Charles T. Catlin, Benjamin B. Coit, Walter Colton, Simeon F. Dixon, Sutherland Douglass, Francis Griffin, Henry Herrick, John M. Holley, John R. Knox, Wm. Lathrop, Edward H. Leffingwell, Sumner Lincoln, John Maltby, Lot Norton, Harvey P. Peet, Wm. Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Elizur G. Smith, Edward G. Thompson, John Todd, Isaac H. Townsend, Thomas T. Waterman, Luther Wright, Elias K. Kane, Hector Humphrey, Horace S. Pratt, George Hubbard, George E. Adams, David Greene, John B. Watson, Lucius W. Leffingwell.

John M. Glover and Robert Gracie, Masters of Arts of Columbia College, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on James McConechy, George E. Badger, Ithiel Town, and Truman Coe.

The degree of M. D. was conferred on the following gentlemen of the Medical Institution, on examination.

Bezaleel C. Allen, C. Baldwin, J. Baldwin, D. H. Boardman, Joel G. Candee, Andrew Castle, David Davis, Hosea Edwards, Charles M. Fay, Theodore Gilbert, David Harriton, Henry Holmes, Thomas G. Hubbard, Ira Hutchinson, Hiram Moses, Francis Myers, Samuel C. Noyes, Daniel W. Northrop, Edward E. Phelps, Guy R. Phelps, John G. Pierce, Wolcott Richards, John D. Russ, Charles Smith, and Wm. Wheeler.

The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on Thomas I Wells, Roswell Abernethy, Gideon Beardsley, Chester Dewy, Robly Dunglison, Colby Knapp, and Royal Ross.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. J. Bennet, of Rotheram, England, and on the Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin, in this state.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Jared Mansfield, of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and on James C. Eater, Chief Justice in the Island of Bermuda.

Prof. Olmsted, of the University of North-Carolina, and late a tutor in Yale College, is elected to the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, vacant by the death of Prof. Dutton.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

A general meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held at the State House, on the 11th of September at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Bates of Northampton was appointed to deliver the Oration, and Mr. Brooks of New-York the Poem, at the next anniversary, in case the gentlemen who had been before elected should fail. Dr. Thomas Hubbard of Pomfret, President of the Connecticut Medical Convention, was chosen an honorary member.

After transacting the business of the Society, (says the Columbian Register,) the members repaired in procession to the Centre Church, where a large and highly respectable audience were assembled, to whom a profound and elaborate discourse was delivered by the Hon. Judge Gould, and a Poem by Dr. Percival, which will fully sustain, it is believed, the high reputation he has already acquired.—To speak more particularly of these performances would be superfluous, as copies of them have been requested by the Society for publication, and it is expected the public will soon be favored with an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their elegance and learning

PRINTING MACHINE.

The Editors of the New-York American and Daily Advertiser, have just received from England a Printing Press, which will enable them, it is said, to strike off from 2000 to 2500 of their papers in one hour; and can be worked by one man, and four boys to put on and take off the sheets.—It is of cast iron, and weighs about two tons. It is called "*Napier's Imperial Printing Machine*," and is stated to be used in the offices of the London Courier, Morning Post, Traveller, &c.

The Providence Journal states that the steam-boat Babcock, built at Newport, for the purpose of making trial of the improved engine of the ingenious mechanic from whom she is named, arrived at Providence on Saturday last, a distance of thirty miles, in three hours and a half, and in that time consumed [illegible] of wood. The machinery occupies very little room—the quantity of water required for generating the steam is less than half a pint at an injection, and not more than a barrel was used in the passage.—The experiment is considered as entirely successful. The boat returned to Newport on the following day, and is to pass regularly between the two ports.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser says, the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt on this island, about 5 miles from the city, on the banks of the East river, on Monday morning at 2 o'clock for several seconds. The shock was so severe as to awaken children, and to cause them to be greatly alarmed.—The sky was uncommonly clear, not a cloud was to be seen, and it was perfectly calm.

### MARRIED

At Hartford, by the Rev. Mr. Hawes, Mr. CHARLES W. ROCKWELL, of Savannah, Geo. to Miss EMELINE HALL.

### DIED

In this city, Mrs. LATHROP, aged 75 years, wife of the late Zachariah Lathrop.

At Hornellsville, (N. Y.) on the 26th August, much regretted, Mrs. LUCY BURNHAM, in the 33d year of her age, wife of Doct. Henry Burnham, formerly of Franklin.

In this city, on the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. WILLIAM LATHROP, aged 24 years.—To attempt to delineate the character of this beloved young man, would be presumption in an abler pen than this, for his many virtues were so universally known and acknowledged as entirely to supercede its necessity. But yet friendship prompts this its last feeble tribute.—To say that Lathrop was dutiful as a son, kind, affectionate and benevolent as a friend, amiable and ingenuous in his deportment, would be to speak but common praise—He possessed all these estimable characteristics in a pre-eminent degree, and we are warranted in alledging that his friends were co extensive with his acquaintance. As a proof of the inflexibility of his moral principle, we need only refer to the rectitude of his conduct, when peculiarly beset by the allurements of an envious and vicious world. His amiable character continued unimpaired to the last. After struggling from 16 to 18 days with a most distressing and unyielding disease, he died, but not without previously committing himself to the merciful kindness of the God & Saviour whom he acknowledged, and regretted he had slighted.

As Lathrop was the only son of a widowed mother, his loss is irreparable—as he was a beloved friend and classmate, he is lamented—as he promised to be a useful member of society, his death will long be felt.

But though Lathrop is dead, and his body consigned to its last home, yet in the bosom of his many friends, long shall he live.

[*Communicated.*]

In this city, yesterday, Miss ANNY ROBBINS, aged 20 years.

At Cherry-Valley, (N. Y.) Mr. GEORGE HASTINGS, aged 21 years. Son of Mr. Oliver Hastings, of Lisbon.


## MASONIC.

THE regular communication of Somerset Lodge, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next at 6 o'clock [September 21st.

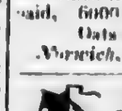
## Thames Bank.

AN instalment of ten dollars on a Share of the capital stock of said Bank, is required to be paid at the Banking House on or before the 26th day of October next.

*By order of the Directors,*
LYMAN BREWER, Cashier.
*Norwich, Sept. 19, 1825.* 3w25—

## FOR BOSTON,

The regular trader sloop Avon Freeman Lowell, Master, will sail from this port about the 1st of October next for freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*For sale on board,*
Codfish and Mackerel,
*Wanted,*
For which the highest cash price will be paid, 6000 Black Oak hhd. Staves, Oats and White Beans
*Norwich, Sept. 21, 1825.* 25—



FOR NEW-YORK,
THE new and fast sailing packet Jupiter, C. Tyler, will sail from this port on Saturday 24th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to *Willis Gray & Co.*
*Sept. 21, 1825.*

## FOR NEW-YORK,

THE packet Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Saturday the 24th inst. at 8 o'clk A. M. [illegible] September [illegible]

## FOR SALE,
BY N. H. FITCH,
*of Bozrah, New-London county,*
## Two good Farms,

SITUATED in Pennsylvania, 130 miles from Philadelphia, and 112 from New-York.
—LIKEWISE—
A tract of land lying in Missouri, said to be of the best kind.
—ALSO—
The right for a patent winnowing mill, for the State of Connecticut, and a part of Rhode-Island. The above property is well worth the attention of some enterprising young men, and if called for soon, will be disposed of at a bargain and upon credit.
*Sept. 20, 1825.* 3w25—

THE Stockholders of Norwich Grammar School are hereby notified that their annual meeting for choice of Officers, will be holden at the School House on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock 24th inst.
DWIGHT RIFLEY,
JOSEPH PERKINS,
JOHN L. BUSWELL, } Directors.
*Sept. 20, 1825.*

To all Lottery Adventurers!
*Patrons to the public good!*
"Improve instantly the present golden moments, lest by the least delay you lose forever the chance of being independent."
*The next Lottery to be drawn.*
## University Lottery
OF MARYLAND.
*7th Class—New Series.*
By Authority of the State of Maryland.
P. CANFIELD, Manager.
The drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Friday, the 30th September
## SCHEME:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 20,000 Dollars, |
| 1 | | 10,000 Dollars, |
| 1 | | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 1 | | 2,500 Dollars, |
| 1 | | 1,308 Dollars, |
| 5 | | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 10 | | 500 Dollars, |
| 44 | | 100 Dollars, |

Price of Tickets $6, shares in proportion.
*The [illegible] Class of the*
Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island
draws on [illegible] Sept.
## Capital Prize $25,000.
Price of Tickets, whole $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1—Eighths 50 cents.
## S. L'Hommedieu's
Fortunate Lottery Office,
*Norwich Sept. 21.* 25—

## FALL GOODS,
WILLIAM D. RIPLEY
IS NOW OPENING
An Extensive Assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY
## DRY GOODS
Purchased at the late reduced prices, which are offered for *Cash* or *Approved Credit*, at a small advance from cost
*Some of which are*
Super. Blue, Black, Brown, Olive Green, Oxford Mixt, Blue Mixt, Claret, Drab, and other colored
Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Superfine [illegible] Blue
Pelisse Cloths,
White, Green, Yellow, Green and Crimson
FLANNELS,
Green and Red Baizes,
Black [illegible] colored, Plain and Figured
Bombazettes and Rattinetts,
*Very Fine Black Bombazines,*
Best Broad Selvage Black
*ITALIAN CRAPES,*
Green [illegible] other colored ditto
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
*Blue and Brown Cambletts,*
Rich Figured Ombra Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,
do do Satin Dresses,
Chilian Robes, *a new & elegant article,*
6-4 and 8-4 Square Black, Crimson and Scarlet Merino Shawls,
Long and Square Cashmere do.
Black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
New patterns, Calicoes and printed Cambrics,
1 box rich Ombra Shaded
SATIN RIBBONS,
Men's and Women's Black and White Worsted Hose,
do do Silk do.
British and American Cotton Sheetings,
Irish Linens and 6-4 Sheetings,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
Black and White Silk Lace Veils,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,
[illegible]
4-4 and 8-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velvet Cords,
Silk Cords and Braids,
Frogs and Buttons, *new patterns,*
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto.
—1 80—
A Large Stock
## Carpeting, Cheap!!
Norwich, Sept. 21 25—


THE annual meeting of the Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and the Vicinity, will be held at the meeting house in the first society in Norwich, on the 11th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The sermon will be preached by one of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Missions. The attendance of the members of the respective associations composing the Society, is requested.

By order of the President.
HENRY STRONG, *Sec.*
*Norwich, Sept. 17.* 25—


1 Cask London Porter,
600 lbs. heavy Hartford Sole Leather, for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Sept. 19, 1825. 25—

## Jos. Breed
WILL pay *Cash* for Rye and Barley, and *good new* Hops.
Norwich, Sept. 9 25—

## Thomastown Lime.
30 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, now landing from sloop Avon, *for sale by*
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Sept. 21, 1825. —25


ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### FAREWELL TO LA FAYETTE.

The Muse that hail'd thy coming,
And woo'd the fates for thee;
The Bard that sang thy welcome,
In humble minstrelsy;—
That saw the nation meet thee,
And hail thee as its guest;
And joyous millions greet thee,
With welcome to the west;

Now see the ship in waiting,
Far down the sea-like bay,—
The last shore-boat approaching,—
That bears thee far away,
And now they bid in sadness,
While high their bosoms swell,
To him they hail'd in gladness,
A long a last farewell.

With thee, upon the ocean,
A people's blessings go,
Like oil upon the waters,
To smooth thy path of wo:
And since no more in gladness,
Their guest with them can dwell,
Their sighs, in silent sadness,
Bid him a fond farewell.

Our sires and sons shall bless thee,
Till time's last sun shall set;
Our little ones first lesson
Shall be to lisp "Fayette;"
We welcom'd thee in gladness,
And bade the triumph swell;
And now in lovelorn sadness,
Bid thee a long farewell.

But hope, in secret whispers,
Says we shall meet again,
That thou'lt return, and with us
Thy rest of life remain.
O! be it so, and ever
With friends and freedom dwell;
But if we part forever,
Forever fare thee well.

PYTHIAS.

## MEDLEY.

A Yorkshireman meeting with a friend in London, the following conversation took place between them:—"Bad times," said the Yorkshireman; "how dun ye come on here in Lunnun?" "Very bad," replied the other; "*honesty* has no chance to live now-a-days." "Ah!" says the Yorkshireman, "but we *mix es it a bit*, in our country."

An English gentleman, some years since, happened to breakfast at the house of Judge ——, of Kentucky, where there was a quantity of Irish potatoes and beef steaks. The gentleman observed, "that he ate a great many potatoes with his beef." "Yes (replied the Judge) and a good deal of beef with your potatoes."

WIT UNINTENDED.

A very affecting sermon being one day preached in a country church, every one wept, excepting one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest, "Oh!" said he, "I belong to another parish!"

ANECDOTE.

A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded the price.—'Why,' says the doctor, 'I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence.'—'Well I'll tell you what,' replies the sailor, take off the *odd* and I'll give you the even.'—'Well,' returned the doctor, 'we wont quarrel about trifles.' The sailor laid down sixpence and was walking off, when the doctor reminded him of his mistake—'No mistake at all, sir; six is even and seven odd all the world over, so I wish you a good day.'—'Get you gone,' said the doctor, 'I've made *four pence* out of you yet.'

NEW METHOD OF INCREASING SALARIES.

A respectable clergyman in the neighbourhood of Boston, being at the residence of one of his wealthy and hospitable parishioners, made some complaints of the pitiful sum allowed him for his labors of love, and concluded by wishing it could be enlarged, that he might be able comfortably to support and bring up an increasing family. A colored servant happening in at the moment, and hearing something about salary, and family, thought the minister was complaining of the drought, and scarcity of garden vegetables; and having just been told that his kindred the Haytiens had become independent, was determined by his liberality, to show himself not unworthy of the nation; and running into the garden, he pulled up and conveyed to the chaise of the minister, a large quantity of *Celery*, &c. After the worthy guest had gone, the negro came in, and with a countenance free from blushes, says, "Massa, guess Mr. ——got *sallery* nuff now; I cram his big empty box full."

*Boston Traveller.*

LONG STORIES.

There is nothing more disagreeable than the introduction of stories into conversation, unless short, pointed and appropriate. "He who deals in them," says Swift, "must either have a very large stock or a good memory, or must often change his company," some have a set of them strung together like onions; they take possession of the conversation by an early introduction of one, and then you must have the whole *rope;* there's an end of every thing else, perhaps, for that meeting though you may have heard all twenty times before.

TRUTH *vs.* POLITENESS.

At a tea-party, where some Cantabs happened to be present, after the dish had been handed round, the lady, who was presiding over the tea equippage, 'hoped the tea was good.' 'Very good indeed, madam,' was the general reply, till it came to the turn of one of the Cantabs to speak, who, between truth & politeness shrewdly observed—'that the *tea* was *excellent*, but the *water was smoky.*'

BEAUTIFUL METAPHOR.

Man, says an elegant writer, can enjoy nothing, to effect, alone. Some one must lean upon his arm; listen to his observations; point out secret beauties; and become, as it were, a partner in his feelings, or his impressions are comparatively dull and spiritless.—Pleasures are increased in proportion as they are participated; as roses, inoculated with roses, grow double by the process.

*From the Annapolis Gazette.*

A man, not a hundred miles from this city, complaining of indisposition and want of appetite, requested his wife to make a few apple-dumplins, as he fancied he could eat some of them. She accordingly made eighteen. He ate seventeen and an half, when sticking his fork into the last half, his little daughter, who had been watching her father with glistening eyes and liquorish mouth, at this juncture solicited a piece, when patting her on the cheek, he replied, go away my dear, papa's *sick*, when he finished the last half.

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*NEW & CHEAP*

## DRY GOODS

ERASTUS COIT

Has just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

**English, French, German and India Goods,**

*(Suitable for the present and approaching season,)* which, together with those before on hand, forms a

**Large & handsome assortment of**

**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance

He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 14, 1825 [24—

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* 08—

## FOR SALE,

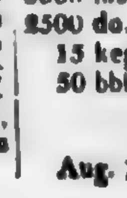
20 Hhds. Boston and New-York Rum,
10 do. Antigua do.
10 do. do. Molasses,
50 bbls. and ½ bbls. Rochester Flour, *(part from new wheat.)*
40 do. Fall and Summer caught No. 1 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and ½ bbls.
40 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil,
25 do. Whale do.
2 do. Neats Foot do.
20 boxes Soap,
3 do. Brown Havana Sugar,
50 quintals Codfish.
50 boxes Window Glass.

Cash and the highest price for White Beans and Flax Seed.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1825. 22—

## 10 Chests fresh



SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces New Rice,
10 Casks 4d. Nails,
20 hhds. New Rum,
3000 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
2500 do. Lump Sugar,
15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,

*just received and for sale by* WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

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*NEW STORE & New Goods.*

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & Hard-Ware,**

Which he will sell very cheap. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call at the store lately occupied by Charles Lathrop Esq a few rods south of the store now occupied by Messrs. Roger Huntington & Co.

Norwich, Sept. 12th, 1825. [6w24

American Manufactures.

Philadelphia Portable Furnaces,
"Mussey's" patent Franklin Gridirons,
"Wilson's" patent Coffee Mills,
Cart, Waggon, and Chaise Boxes,
Brass Andirons, and Shovel & Tongs,
"L'Hommedieu's" patent screw Augurs,
"Jewett's" brads, tacks & sprigs of all sizes,
Missouri and Hindostan Oil Stones,
"Killam's" bench and moulding tools,
Cast Iron Hollow Ware, by the Ton,
"Maynard & Noyes'" Inkpowder,
Hand, Dust, Floor, Shoe and Roller Brushes,
1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. Iron Weights, together with all kinds of *imported*

**Hard-ware Goods,**

for sale by Jabez Huntington.

Sept. 14, 1825 24

NORWICH

*Iron Foundry.*

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27 17—

**Wadlo, Ripley, & Co.**

NO. 9, BURLING-SLIP,

*NEW-YORK,*

TENDER their services to Manufacturers and the public generally, as

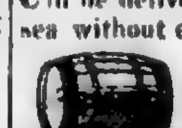
**Commission Merchants.**

Consignments of Goods, or Orders for the purchase of any article, will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made for the benefit of their Correspondents.

*New-York, Aug. 27, 1825.* 6w22

**10,000 Brick for sale,**

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge.



40 bbls. and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug 24th, 1825 eowf1y21

## Cotton.

60 bales good Upland Cotton, for sale by JOS. BREED.

Sept 13. 24—

## Saxony Sheep

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale two full blooded Saxony Ewes, and one Ram, to be sold in shares as shall best suit purchasers. A number of half blood Saxony Lambs from the first rate full blooded Merino Ewes. Also, 3 valuable horses.

ELIAS SHARP.

Windham, August 15th, 1825. 6w20

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1825.* 46—

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## NEW GOODS.

Sept. 7th, 1825.

JOHN KINNEY & Co.

Have just returned from New-York with a *LARGE VARIETY OF*

**Dry Goods,**

of the latest importations, and the *newest fashions*, selected with care and purchased with *cash;* which they are now opening at their cheap

**Norwich Store,**

and which they are desirous to dispose of at small profits.

Rich Baraize Dresses,
A splendid assortment of Calicoes of new and *exquisite* patterns.
Extra super jet black Bombazine.
A large assortment of rich figured Silks, black and colored.
Elegant Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Tambourd, Lenoa, wed and plain Book, Jackonett, Swiss, and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS,**

Flagg, Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Valencia and black

**SILK VESTINGS,**

of various and elegant patterns,
Cap, Waist, Wrist, assorted plain, and Fancy Figured

**RIBBONS,**

A splendid assortment of plain, figured, and striped Plushes,
GIMPS,
Daisy and other Habit Buttons,
Frogs and Cords of all colors for
Habit Trimmings,
Scarlet, White, Black, Blue, and Pink
CRAPE LISSE,
Brown do. do. for Bonnets,
Bonnet Cambrics, *Linen and Cotton,*
Irish Linens, Longlawns in Semi-demi pieces,
Scarlet, Pink, White, Brown, & Black

*SATINS,*

Black and Colored
Circassians and Bombazettes,
Linen and Cotton Tickings,
Russia Diapers, Super and Common Imported and American Shirtings,
Unbleached and bleached Sheetings,
Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted, Cotton Mohair, Angola and
Silk Stockings,
Black and Colored Cambrics,
White Cambrics,
Black and Colored

*ITALIAN CRAPES,*

Black Canton and Nankin do.
Plated and Gilt Buttons of all kinds.
Scotch and Caroline Plaids of various patterns,
Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks,
A large stock of White, Red, Green, Blue and Crimson Flannels,
Brown Domestic fulled Cloths, *warranted fast colors,*
Green Floor Cloths, & Bocking,

*BAIZES,*

A splendid stock of

**BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,**

of all qualities and colors,
7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4
ROSE BLANKETS, *very cheap,*
Drab Lion Skin,
Ladies' Blue Habit Cloth,
Blue, Black and Drab Pelisse Cloths,

**Paddings, Buckram,**

Furniture and Apron Checks,
Furniture Calicoes,
Merino, Cashmere, Cotton & Cassimere

**SHAWLS,**

Blue and Green Table Covers,
Table Linens,
Table Cottons,
Silk and Cotton

**UMBRELLAS,**

Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin, Horseskin, Deerskin, Castor, Beaver & Silk

**GLOVES,**

Ladies' Castor, Beaver, Kid, Horseskin and Silk do
Ladies' Long White Kid do.
—ALSO—
A new assortment of
Thread and Bobbinett Laces, figured and plain, wide and narrow, super and common, of various and *exquisite patterns,*

*LACE VEILS, &C. &C.*

With many other articles too numerous to mention in the *small space alotted* for *advertisements* in a Newspaper.

Purchasers may be supplied with any of the above goods, at the lowest cash price of any other *cheap* or *dear* store in the place. [23—

**American Calicoes,**

*SHELL COMBS, &C.*

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.
Boston made large Shell Combs,
A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c &c.

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1825. 20

**WM. HUNTINGTON**

HAS just returned from New-York with

**NEW GOODS,**

which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.

Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

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NEW-YORK

*Cheap Store.*

JOSEPH SACKETT & Co

FROM New-York, have on hand

A Splendid Assortment of

**DRY GOODS, CARPETING,**

**Table & Piano Covers, & RUGS,**

which were mostly bought at Auction *before the advance of Goods.*

N. B. As Messrs Sackett & Co. are desirous to dispose of their goods by the first or middle of October, they offer the remainder

BELOW COST.

Norwich, Sept 7, 1825

## Selling off Cheap.

A. & A. GAY,

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

## GOODS,

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19 16—

**HATS, Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, for *ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825* 1—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New York Hats not excepted )

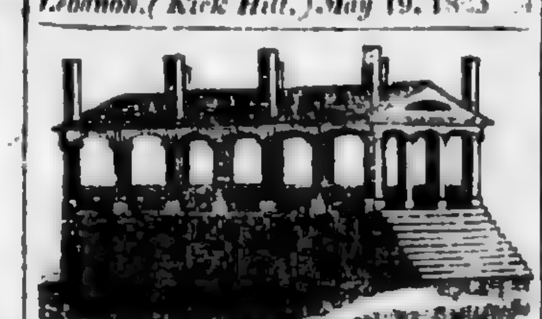
Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on

FREDERICK A. FLINT

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825*



## Norwich Market.

THE Proprietors of Norwich Market are informed that their subscriptions are now due, and will be received at the Thames Bank

Lyman Brewer, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, Sept 7

**A CARD.**

J. A. W. CATHER,

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## Paper Hangings.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS constantly on hand a good assortment of

*PAPER HANGINGS,*

which he offers for sale at the Manufacturer's prices.

*August 23* 21—

THE UNITED STATES

**LITERARY GAZETTE.**

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month Each number contains 40 pages octavo making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stiched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.

*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.

Subscriptions will be received by J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

*Norwich, August, 1825*

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

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## Military Goods.

RED, Buff, and White Cassimeres, White Rattinett, Plated, Flat and Oval Infantry Eagle, Buttons—do. Plain do.—Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. &c.—for sale by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*

*Norwich, Aug 17, 1825.* 20—

**NOTICE.**

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of

**HYDES & GRANTS;**

At the stand lately improved by Messrs Hyde, Lester & Co for the purpose of manufacturing Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor

Connected with the establishment we keep a general assortment of

## GOODS,

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B GRANT.

Stafford, Sept 1st, 1825. 6wseowf12w23—

8 Cases

## *Seasonable Goods,*

JUST received at the Blue Store, Shetucket-Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome striped & **Fancy Calicoes,** (new patterns.)
Fine printed Cambrics & Muslins,
Umbra'd, Striped & Plaid Battiste

**Muslin,**

(various colors, for Ladies dresses,)
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks.*
Superior Quality French & India

**LEVANTINE,**

Plain Black GROS DE NAPLES,
Black and Colored **Italian Crape,**
Canton Crape Crape Lisse,
Long & Square Cashmere & Merino

**SHAWLS,**

An extensive assortment of Silk, Gauze and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread & Bobbinett Laces & Edging, Single & Double Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, Black and Drab Striped Denmark Satteen, Drab Silk Stripe Linen Drilling—White Linen & Cotton Drilling, Scotch Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 Table Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose, Superior Paris Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, Gentlemen's Beaver, Horse-Skin and Buckskin do Super Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Striped Florentine, Washington Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—Linen 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Cambric White and Col'd Jean, Light Nankin Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, Dimity, French Working Cotton, Large and Small Shell and Mock Shell Combs—Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, Marseilles Quilts, Spool Thread, &c &c. &c.

May 30 1825 9—

DWIGHT RIPLEY

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*

which he will warrant to be the first quality.

*Norwich, Sept. 14.*

## Flour.

250 bls. Strong & Co's. Flour, a very superior brand for Families, Just received and for sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Sept. 14, 1825 24—

## Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages

—ALSO—

A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, Aug. 24, 25. 21—

**Laborers Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to hire five or six capable, steady young men, for two or three months

Joseph Perkins.

July 26, 1825 1117—

**MERINO SHEEP,**

A FLOCK of full blooded Merino Sheep

Wm. Williams Jr.

Norwich, Sept 15, 1825 3w24—

30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*

Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

ORIGINAL STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

[illegible] EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[illegible] Series....Vol. IV....No. 26. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1530.



[illegible], Ripley, & Co.
[illegible]
NEW-YORK,
[illegible] their services to Manufac[illegible] and the public generally, as [illegible] Merchants. [illegible] of Goods, or Orders for [illegible] of any article, will be [illegible] attended to, and every exer[illegible] for the benefit of their Corres[illegible].

[illegible] York, Aug. 27, 1825. 6w22

[illegible] American Manufactures.

[illegible] Portable Furnaces,
[illegible]'s" patent Franklin Gridirons,
[illegible]'s" patent Coffee Mills,
[illegible], and Chaise Boxes,
[illegible] Andirons, and Shovel & Tongs,
[illegible]" patent screw Au[illegible],
[illegible]" brads, tacks & sprigs of all [illegible],
[illegible] and Hindostan Oil Stones,
[illegible]" bench and moulding tools,
[illegible] Hollow Ware, by the Ton,
[illegible] & Noyes'" Inkpowder,
[illegible] Dust, Floor, Shoe and Roller Brushes,
[illegible], 7, 14, 56 lbs. Iron Weights,
[illegible] with all kinds of imported
Hard-ware Goods,
for sale by
Jabez Huntington.
[illegible] 14, 1825 24—

*FOR BOSTON,*
The regular trader [illegible] sloop Avon, Freeman Lov[illegible]ell, Master, will sail from this port about the 1st of [illegible] next—for freight or passage [illegible] the master on board, or to
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
*For sale on board,*
[illegible] and Mackerel,
*Wanted,*
[illegible] the highest cash price will be [illegible] 6000 Black Oak hhd. Staves, Oats and White Beans.
[illegible], Sept. 21, 1825. 25—

## Notice.

[illegible] first or Fall term of PLAIN[illegible]FIELD ACADEMY will com[illegible] Thursday the 22d of Septem[illegible] under the preceptorship of Mr. John [illegible]. [illegible] the very moderate price [illegible] the healthy [illegible] location of this Academy, and [illegible] reputable standing, the Trus[illegible] confidently recommend this In[illegible] to the patronage of the public.
*[illegible] order of the Board of Trustees,*
[illegible]RIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*
[illegible], Conn. Sept. 3d, 1825. 24

## Thames Bank.

[illegible] instalment of ten dollars [illegible] Share of the Capital Stock of [illegible], is required to be paid at the [illegible] House on or before the 26th [illegible] October next.
*[illegible] order of the Direc'ors,*
[illegible]LYMAN BREWER, Cashier,
[illegible], Sept. 19, 1825. 3w25—

## Wanted,

[illegible] number of girls as Spinners [illegible] Water Loom Weavers. Those [illegible] recommendations of good [illegible], will find constant employ[illegible] and fair wages.
—ALSO—
[illegible] active young men of [illegible], to learn the business of mak[illegible] Mills, Rolling Iron, or working in [illegible] Foundry.
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
[illegible], Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

[illegible] annual meeting of the Foreign [illegible] Mission Society of Norwich and [illegible]inity, will be held at the meeting [illegible] the first society in Norwich, on [illegible] day of October next, at 2 o'clock [illegible] The sermon will be preached [illegible] of the Prudential Committee of [illegible] American Board of Missions. The [illegible] of the members of the res[illegible] associations composing the So[illegible] requested.
By order of the President.
HENRY STRONG, *Sec.*
[illegible], *Sept.* 17. 25—

## A CARD.

[illegible] W. CATHER,
*[illegible], House, & Ornamental*
CARVER,
[illegible]ORWICH LANDING.
[illegible] orders for work in the a[illegible], thankfully received, punctu[illegible] attended to, and executed in the best [illegible].
*May* 24, 1825. 3w8—

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE.
*[illegible] Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
[illegible] A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
[illegible]TINUE to insure, against losses [illegible] by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, [illegible]dise, &c. as low as any office [illegible] United States.
[illegible] L. BUSWELL, *President.*
[illegible]PH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
[illegible]wich, April, 1825. 1—

## NOTICE.

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of
HYDES & GRANTS,
At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing
Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.
They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement.

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of
GOODS,
which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.
ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.
Stafford, Sept. 1st, 1825.
6wiseowf12w23—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.
*RETURNING,*
Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. [illegible]
N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*
*July 5, 1825.* 14—

## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest
*Factory prices.*
Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. eowf1y21

## Cotton.

60 bales good Upland Cotton,
for sale by
JOS. BREED.
Sept. 18. 24—

## MERINO SHEEP,

A FLOCK of full blooded Merino Sheep, for sale by
Wm. Williams Jr.
Norwich, Sept. 13, 1825. 3w24—

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb.* 16, 1823. 46—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich hath limited and allowed six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Betsey Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against the estate of said deceased to the subscriber, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
ASA ROATH, *Adm'r.*
*Norwich, Sept.* 13. 3wtf24.

THE UNITED STATES
## LITERARY GAZETTE.

THIS work is printed in Boston on the first & fifteenth of every month. Each number contains 40 pages octavo, making 2 vols. per year of 480 pages each. It is printed with new types on paper of a superior quality, & each number stiched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents.
*Terms*—$5 per year, in advance.
Subscriptions will be received by
J. DUNHAM, *Agent.*
*Norwich, August,* 1825.

30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*
Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

## Thames Bank.

THE Office of the Thames Bank is now open for Discount & Deposit at the room formerly occupied by the NORWICH BANK, in Kinney's Hotel. The days [illegible] count will be on Tuesday, Th[illegible] Saturday, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] from 10 to 12 A. M. and [illegible] M. every business day [illegible], when it will not be open [illegible] afternoon.
Lyman Brewer, Cashier.
Norwich, Sept. 7. 3—3

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, all persons indebted to either of the estates of *Charles Morgan, Charles Forseth* and *Roswell Button*, all late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the court of Probate aforesaid, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of my Administration, accounts with said estates, when and where they will be presented for settlement by said court.
STEPHEN MERCH, Administrator on the estate of Charles Morgan, & Chas. Forseth, and executor of the last will & testiment of Roswell Button.
Preston, Sept. 10th 1825. 3w24—

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited six months from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.
ELIAB HYDE, *Executor.*
Norwich, Sept. 6, 1825. 3w23—

## Poladelphis,
THE
## *INDIA EXTRACT,*

A most valuable *East India Medicine* for the cure of the *Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout,* &c.

*Extract of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated Bengal, to his friend Doct. F. Bedwell, in London.*

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have procured and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robertson, a [illegible] [illegible] of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, for the cure of Rheumatism. Were I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The difficulty, however, in procuring the Extract, will for many years retard its general circulation. It being obtained from a Shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Berman Empire of India, and held in so much repute by the *Natives*, that to part with it is like parting with their existence. *The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills.* I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply.

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, he has put it up in Boxes made for the purpose, containing sixty Pills, with a bill of directions and a certificate of its being Genuine, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its vast importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection, a few out of a vast number of Certificates from people who have been cured by it in Europe and Ameica.

*Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Liverpool, Jan. 7, 1823.*

Dear Doctor—I have been violently affected with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family—I have only used two boxes of the Extract, and I am perfectly restored. Yours truly,
R. RALSTON.

London, April 19th, 1824.
Doctor Bedwell.

Dear Sir—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for these several months so affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief, until a neighbor of mine informed me of the India Extract having performed many cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes and a half, I am as well as ever I was in my life.
Your obedient servant,
J. WELSH.

Agreeably to the authority given by me to Dr. Harris, he has appointed Doct. Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, principal wholesale Vender for this section of the state. F. BEDWELL.
*Norwich, Sept.* 14, 1825. [eow1y24

## DWIGHT RIPLEY
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
*DRUGS & MEDICINS,*
which he will warrant to be the first quality.
*Norwich, Sept.* 14.


## REFLECTOR.

### EARLY PIETY.

[illegible] so truly commendable in [illegible] early piety. Nothing that [illegible] of character, or secure [illegible] mankind, than an unos[illegible] unpretending course [illegible] strict observance [illegible] religious duties, [illegible] secures the esteem of the old, and the admiration of all—it forces respect, even from the most dissolute and profligate, and although they affect to deride and despise the young man of moral and regular habits, they secretly venerate the course [illegible] persevere in despite of their scoff and ridicule, in "the even tenor of its way." We are compelled to admire the stability and firmness of that character, that can in early life, resist the allurements of folly and vice, and turn its back on the guilty, though attractive pleasures of the world, and the vain pursuits and heartless enjoyments that form, but too often, the recreations and pastime of unthinking youth. Considerations of duty aside, and throwing out of question the obligations we owe our Maker, one would imagine, that bare policy would dictate a course of steadiness and virtue—that the obvious advantages of such a life, and the manifest contentment and serenity it always procures, would be a sufficient inducement to abstain from practices that yield not happiness, but always bring repentance. Can any sensible but reflecting young man declare with sincerity and truth, that the boisterous pleasures of dissipation, and the fashionable excesses and rights he has been engaged in bro't peace and satisfaction, or afforded him a pleasing retrospective? He knows that it is the very reverse—the languid body and the troubled mind, have forcibly reminded him of his deviations from propriety—have made an appeal to his better reason, and urged his return to virtue. The writer of this has drank deeply (in his younger days) of the cup of worldly happiness, and found its dregs were bitterness—he has run the rounds of folly, and found its vanity; he has trod the paths of vice and pleasures, and found they ended in pain and repentance. I urge not a superstitious & severe rejection of reasonable enjoyments; but I wish only to impress on the minds of my young friends a manly and virtuous detestation of that course of life, that has destroyed the health, the standing, and the prospects of many, who otherwise would have been ornaments to the society that they now disgrace. Acquire in your early life, a habit of sobriety and regularity, and you will soon find that such a course will bring its own immediate and sweet reward. You will soon learn to despise and detest the frivolous enjoyment that once seemed to constitute your only happiness, but which, in reality, brought nothing but regret, disappointment and disgust. A young man of moral and religious principles, can change and take a stand in society that nothing else can give him. His character [illegible] with it its own weight, and command [illegible] and esteem of all those whose good opinion is worth acquiring.—Nothing can be truer than the maxim that declares, "a right course pursued at first from habit, will be continued from inclination." A conscience void of offence towards God and man is of more true value, of more permanent advantage than all the wealth of Peru, and the gratification it can purchase—to be able to lay your head on your pillow in peace—to be able to cast back a glance on the day that has passed, with a proud consciousness of having performed your duty, is consolation that none can appreciate, but those who have felt it. And finally, my young friends, if you wish to live respected and honored, and die calm and contented—if you wish the prayers and benedictions of the virtuous to be poured over the earth that covers you, I conjure you by all the regard you have for your present & eternal happiness—by my past experience, and by your own sober and rational reflections, to pursue a life of early piety.

### MORNING MEDITATION.

Ere the eastern sky was replete with the blushes of morn, I repaired to the delightful grove, to slake my thirst at the chrystal fountain, regale my lungs with the salubrious air, and add strength and vigor to my limbs, while my spirits were exhilarated by the enchanting scenery around me. Probably no situation is better calculated to impress gratitude and praise upon the mind, than to retire from the surrounding objects of art, and the bustle of life, to make discoveries of the wonderful works of God, as exhibited in rich profusion, in the fields of nature. Placed in a condition favorable to undisturbed contemplation, I gazed on all the objects around, and, regardless of the trifling subjects, which we should at times dismiss from our recollection, lost myself in admiration and wonder.

The music of the winged songsters, raising their notes in pleasing numbers at the approach of morn, while at well known intervals respondent voices joined the general concert, reminded me of the strange ingratitude and insensibility of man. The whispering breezes and the fanning gales passed smoothly by, and evening zephyrs returned at the morn, o'erspreading the plains with pleasure and delight. The vast expanse unruffled by impending storms, displayed a scene sublime; till, at length, the king of day arose in cloudless majesty and splendor, proclaiming to all creation, the joyful tidings of his golden reign. While thus beholding the various orders and grades of being, moving in their proper spheres without interruption or confusion, I could not but reflect on the great eternal scheme, in which the hand of God is beheld, wheeling in invariable rounds the vast concerns of the universe. I asked myself the question, What is the character of the Being, who upholds and superintends the world and all which it contains? When, as if from between the mercy-seat cherubim which overshadow the mercy-seat of the Eternal, a mild voice was heard, "God is Love." My soul was filled with pleasure; and I turned my thoughts to His word, where I could trace in golden lines, "all I desired or wished" to know—"He is good to all—His tender mercies are over all his works"—"We are also the offspring of God." "Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us?" Yes; and "He doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men. For whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

Meditations so divine, rising and kindling into ecstacies and raptures, I insensibly commingled my praises with the melody of the grove and the fragrance of the enamelled landscape, chanting with pleasure the sentiment I learned—"*My God is love.*" B. B.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Selected from the Museum of Literature & Science.*

### LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS.

There was a time when proud families, though very poor, thought themselves degraded by their sons entering into trade. Better notions now prevail, and so long as England is a country, trade and commerce will be the main highway for the bulk of her middling classes to enter into wealth and competence. The profession of the law, nevertheless, receives a great many superfluous pupils, who prefer it solely from an aristocratic liking for its gentility. Many men enter on the profession, who prone as men are to overrate their own abilities, know themselves quite well enough, to be conscious that their prospects of rising to legal honors and emoluments is a forlorn hope. Yet they prefer this forlorn hope to business which brings humbler associations to the mind with regard to precedence in society. This is at least, one great cause of the profession of the law being overstocked; and connected with this aristocratic predilection, there may be also a more pardonable pride, in a young man choosing a profession that may lead him, more than an unleavened vocation, into intellectual companionship and society. Looking at much of its business, the law is one of the most servile vocations that a man can follow—a vocation of hirable zeal—of eloquence to let, indifferently, for the purposes of justice and chicanery—a profession tending to give apathy, sophistry and contractedness to the human mind. On the other hand, the increase of commerce, and of the intercourse of civilized nations, must continue to give new importance every day to the mercantile character, and in proportion as manufacturers flourish, the successful manufacturer will cease to be a plodding and mechanical speculator, and will derive his success from scientific improvements and inventions. Perhaps the knowledge either becoming or requisite in a finished mercantile man is really more liberal, though less technical, than what goes to constitute a mere lawyer. The knowledge of foreign languages—of domestic & foreign statistics—and of political economy, ought to enter fully into the education of a British merchant of superior grade; and the manufactures of England have been the most important springs of national glory in the arts and sciences. As to the literature of taste and imagination, there is no reason why a merchant or manufacturer should not have as much time and leisure to addict himself to it, as the lawyer or any other professional man: and, in fact, there may be seen in that part of our community which lives by trade, a general fondness for polite literature, distinctly marked by the books which fill their libraries, and by the literary institutions which they support. The establishment of a College in London would promote the literary and scientific character of all that portion of the community—it would raise their respectability—it would occasion the young man, who is choosing his vocation for life, to [illegible] ship, if he should go from his college to a counting house—it would dissipate many prejudices about the comparative *gentility* of professions; and instead of tending to overstock the profession of the law, would rather tend to diminish the number of its candidates.

*An authentic anecdote of George Washington.*

"In 1777, while the American army lay at Valley Forge, a good old Quaker, by the name of Potts, had occasion to pass through a thick wood, near Head Quarters. As he traversed the dark brown Forest he heard at a distance before him, a voice, which, as he advanced, became more and more fervid and interesting. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold under a thick set bower, apparently formed for the purpose, but the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, on his knees, in an act of devotion, to the Ruler of the Universe. At the moment when friend Potts, who was concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved Country, with tones of gratitude, that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberant goodness, which from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great Nation, and that Nation fighting at fearful odds, for all the world holds dear. He utterly disclaimed his own ability for this arduous conflict. He wept at the thought of the ruin, which his mistakes might bring on his country, and with a patriots pathos, spreading the interest of unborn millions, before the eye of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry hosts!—Soon as the General had finished his devotions, Friend Potts retired. He returned to his house and threw himself into a chair, by the side of his wife, under the influence of feelings, which, for a time, refused him utterance. Heigh!—Heigh, Isaac!—said she, with tenderness, thou seemest agitated!—what is the matter? Indeed, my dear, quoth he, if I appear agitated, 'tis no more than what I am.—I have seen this day, what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a Soldier were characters incompatible with each other. But, if George Washington be not a man of God, I am indeed mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed, if God do not, through him, perform some great thing for his country."

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

"A BIRD IN THE HAND, &c."

You know the rest of the proverb, but do you mind it? When you have health, do you always improve it with all your might? or do you then neglect to provide for the future, presuming that sickness is far off? Do you build on to-morrow as though to-morrow would have no wants of its own to supply? Do you neglect one opportunity of making money, or of doing good, because another may occur? then in all these things you neglect the counsel of wisdom.

Every thing in this world depends on constant watchfulness, constant industry, constant prudence. If you would accomplish any thing you must remember this. My neighbor who owned a farm and mortgaged it when land was high, to buy another, has just been sold out—literally sold out by the sheriff. He let a bird in the hand go, for two in the bush, and now he sees his folly. Another gave up a tolerable comfortable situation for a better one, but it was in prospect—in the bush.—He was disappointed; and has leisure enough now to repent of it. A third who had a small fortune let it go on a voyage of speculation; and ever since has been holding two hands, as empty as the head which planned the enterprize.

I never rode round the country, but I see abundant evidence of the forgetfulness of men in this matter. Some lose all by grasping after too much. Others suffer because they aim at too little—one extreme is as bad as the other.—Some men make more money by their wits, than they could make by their labor—but the great majority of us, have not a sufficiently large capital of that commodity to go on safely—those however who have wit enough to take care of it when it is made will generally succeed well enough, if they have common opportunities and a moderate share of industry.

The errors of the press are frequently of the most ludicrous kind. They may generally be set down among the pleasant things to laugh at rather than the unfortunate things to be vexed with. Thus, a "dreadful accident" by which *five boys* were said to have perished in the late fire at Bangor, proves to have alluded only to *five hogs!* and the 200 *prisoners* who died of suffocation during their late transportation to Rheims, in order to receive the pardon of the King at the coronation, were no other than 200 *sparrows!* The experience of the reader will doubtless add any number of errors to the enumeration of the following extract from the National Ægis, and nearly every editor will subscribe to the truth of the accompanying observations: [*Albany Argus.*

"Of all the incidents in the lives and writings, the doings and sufferings of those who provide for public amusement by the manufacture of newspapers, there are none more vexatious, than the discoveries they sometimes make of the ridiculous errors in their own works, which the most anxious care will not always prevent, nor are any more amusing than the observation of the singular mistakes in the publications of others. Some supernumerary letter will insidously intrude himself into a syllable, among the crowd will elude the vigilance of the weary eyes, and, when it is too late for correction, he appears standing up to pervert mischievously the true intent and meaning of the writer and sometimes to cover him with shame. Thus, we read in a late religious paper, a melancholy lamentation over the "immortality" of the present age, learn with surprise that an "immoral life" is the high reward of earthly virtue, and find from a western editor, that the thermometer during the present month, in that region, rose to 900 above zero, a temperature more intense than that which set fire to ice houses in latitudes further south. A Pennsylvania paper has furnished a specimen of another style of mis-printing more unfortunate than all these. After correcting an error relating to the geographical position of Grand Island, the article furnishes the following description of its magnificent scenery:"

"The Island purchased by Major Noah is thus described in Morse's Gazetteer [illegible]

"Jesse Upton, of Randolph county, [illegible] beat his wife's brains out with an oak [illegible] on the 31st of may, and made his escape."

THE [illegible]

The stage [illegible] it passed from New-York to Boston. It was late in the evening, when one of the passengers, a sea captain, endeavored to excite the attention of the drowsy company, by giving a relation of his own situation. He had been to sea in a fine ship; in a dreadful storm his ship had been wrecked, every cent of his money and all his property destroyed, and every soul on board had been lost except the captain, who had saved his life by being on a plank, at the mercy of the waves for several days together. The company were interested in this narrative; they pitied the poor unfortunate Captain, who was returning home to his family entirely destitute, but they wondered that a man relating such a tale and telling of an escape almost miraculous, should confirm almost every sentence with an oath. Nothing, however, was said to him. In the morning when the stage stopped, a Mr. B. one of the passengers, invited the captain to walk on before with him, and they would step into the stage when it should come up. The proposal was agreed to. They walked on alone. Says Mr. B. did I understand you last night—the stage made much noise; did you say that you had lost your ship? 'Yes.' That all your crew were drowned except yourself? 'Yes.' That you saved your life on a plank? 'Yes.' Let me ask you one more question: when on that plank, did you not vow to your God, that if he would spare your life, you would devote that life to his service? 'None of your business,' said the captain angrily.—The stage by this time came up, and they entered it. Towards evening, as the stage was entering Providence, the captain informed the company that he should not sup with them, as he was so unfortunate as not to have any money. Mr. B. took from his pocket and offered him a handsome bill. 'No,' says the captain, 'I am poor, yet I am no beggar.' But replied Mr. B. I do not give it to you as to a beggar, but as to an unfortunate brother.—You must learn that I profess to be a christian, and I am taught by my religion to do good unto all men. The gospel prescribes no limits to benevolence; it teaches us to do good to all. The company applauded, and pressed the captain to take the money. He silently put it into his pocket, without even thanking the donor; though his countenance betrayed uneasiness. The company supped together, and the captain bade each adieu, after having asked Mr. B. when he left town. He was informed, on the morrow at sunrise. They then parted as it was supposed, forever. The captain went home with a heavy heart, while Mr. B. retired to rest satisfied that he had honored his father who seeth in secret.—He was surprised the next morning at day-light to hear some one rap at the door. He opened it, and beheld the captain standing before him in tears. The Captain took his hand, pressed it and said, 'Sir, I have not slept a wink since I saw you; I abused you yesterday; I am now come to ask your pardon. I did while on the plank, vow to God, that I would live differently from what I had ever done; and by God's help from this time forward, I am determined to do so.' The captain could not proceed: they pressed each other's hands and parted, probably to meet no more in this world.—*N. Y. Telescope.*

*—From the Connecticut Mirror.*

Doctor Faustus, or whoever else it was that first set up a printing office, discovered a consciousness of the black art, or what Sir Walter Scott call gramarie of his trade, by adopting the nomenclature of Tophet for the instruments, the depositories, the functionaries and the familliars of his inky occupation. But there was another strange genius, more au-

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

[illegible] whose name has got mislaid among the rubbish of chronology—videlicit, that mischievous imp, who first looked with eyes of speculation upon a goose quill, and wondered if it could not be made into a Pen.

I forgive him, in part, on the score of his thoughtlessness; for if he could have foreseen, when he was scraping off the furze with the back of his penknife, what sort of a tool it would prove, he would have thrown away the barrel, and kept the top to feather his arrow with, as the most harmless weapon of the two. As it was he split the quill, drew it to a point, nibb'd it, and gave it to the world to help or harm it, like most other things, according to the use they might put it to.

The inventor of this strange engine had hitherto employed himself only in "piping on straws and whistling on reeds;" but the music was fleeting. It languished upon the air and expired upon the echoes, and there was no means, after the pipe had stopped, to arrest or embody the sound. While the mischief-loving elf was intent on his contrivance, the Sylphs and the Dryads, the Graces, the Muses, the Fates, and the Furies, were looking anxiously on. The Pen was made, thrown down in triumph, and taken up and examined by this mixture of anxious spectators. The Graces thought it was a pity to spoil a feather to make a pen; the Muses after some doubtful consultation, made their marks to a certificate in favor of it; the Furies laughed out right like maniacs; and the Fates bought a quarter of a hundred a-piece to begin with.—The genius who invented it pocketed his money, and went off to collect his sheep, as careless of the consequences as that inconsiderate wretch who contrived gun-powder. There was, in those days, no Patent Office, and no District Clerk; and this invention, unlike modern ones, was a great while before it took.

Though the world was already full of Ink, green, yellow, red, and black, (for Walkden has no more claim than Day & Martin, for ink powder,) yet the great men were too active or restless in body, and too thick fingered, to set themselves down, and learn to handle so diminutive a weapon as a goose-quill. Accordingly, all the Kings, heroes, bards, statesmen, warriors, poets, knights, and minstrels, either did not write at all, or reverently made the mark of the cross, and left some clerk to fill up the names, like the treaty-making Indians of this Christian land.—Archilles, and Ajax, and Hector—the heroes of the Crusades—Alaric the Goth, and all the other Goths, were as irritable as any other mortals; but when their indignation came near bursting them, they kept in their gall till they grew black in the face, and if it *could* work over, the redundant surplus was committed to the ear of some *Fidus Achates*, or they breathed among the reeds that malignancy of temper that would have blasted an acre of bulrushes.

But another age has more than realized the most sanguine expectations of the first maker of the pen. We live, say all the orations—we live, say all the addresses—we live, say all the discourses to all the societies—in the most interesting, the most improved, the most enlightened age. *Vivimus!* To live *now*, is living indeed: To live now a year, (no allowance for any by-spot, where a poor dog might as well have lived and rotted a thousand years ago,) is as good as to have lived a century "in [illegible] high and palmy state of Rome." Now the Heroes, by land and sea, the fortunate and the unfortunate, the received and the [illegible], the appointed, the disappointed, the [illegible]tented, the discontented, and the malcontented, run to the Inkstand. All of them, as their several occasions require, resort to pen, ink and paper; and the pen is dipped [illegible] as occasion requires.

Writers and talkers of all sorts agree in abusing Lawyers; yet as soon as they are in any trouble, fighters, politicians and all, they resort forthwith to the most obnoxious part of a lawyer's trade, and enter into special pleadings at once. Formerly, the commander of a fleet, after a successful battle, wrote a short note to the Department under which he acted, and referred to the capture of ships as per margin. Now—is the warrior angry? he sheathes his sword and mends his pen. The man who suggests a contingent duel alarms the horizon by writing letters to his friends.—The disappointed candidate *writes*; the reprieved culprit of a court martial *writes*; the expectant of a coming trial *writes*; One would suspend public opinion; one would alter it after it is made up; one pleads in abatement; another moves an arrest of judgment. Some refer to documents fifty years old; others deny facts of recent date. Thus are we visited and favored with sheet after sheet, paper after paper, and document after document; letters, statements, and preliminaries—correspondencies, arguing of points, vindications, defences, and final acquiescences, from Generals, Governors, Captains, Secretaries, &c. &c. The ultimate appeal is to the grand tribunal of public opinion. That tribunal is tired out. In Jack Cade's time a man was hanged with an ink-horn about his neck, because he could not write. What awful havock would such misguided men have made with the writing materials of the present time; when there are forty letters for one quarrel, ten Courts Martial to every expedition—and documents, defences, and expenses without end, in a time of profound peace, when there is not even a chance for a battle. The lazy world have turned Lawyers and scholars, and the trade of both has been long since overstocked. "*Docti indoctique scribimus omnes.*"

## FLANNEL.

From a review of the different substances worn next the skin, it would appear that wool has greatly the advantage over the others.—Flannel, by its gentle stimulus on the skin, has the beneficial affect of keeping the pores in a state the most favorable to perspiration. In flannel, the discharge by perspiration proceeds uniformly; but not so in linen, when soiled with the moisture of the skin. The different effects of flannel and linen are particularly perceptible during brisk exercise.—When the body is covered with the former, though perspiration be necessarily increased, the perspired matter passes off through flannel into the atmosphere or air, and the skin remains dry and warm. If the same exercise be taken in linen shirts, perspiration, as in the former case, is indeed also increased, but the perspired matter, instead of being dispersed into the atmosphere, remains upon the linen, & not only clogs the pores, but gives a disagreeable sensation.

Flannel has another advantage which merits attention. As it does not retain the humors discharged from the skin, people who perspire profusely in flannel shirts will not easily catch cold on going into the open air. But the same is not the case in respect of linen shirts, which, by retaining the perspired matter, will occasion a sensation of chillness, often followed by a violent cold, & sometimes even fatal effects.

The prejudices of people have been much excited, both in favor of flannel and against it. It has been objected, that flannel worn next the skin occasions weakness, by too much increasing perspiration: but this objection seems not to be founded in truth, since perspiration scarcely ever can be immoderate or hurtful, as long as the skin remains dry.

Flannel when first used, is often apt to cause an uneasy sensation, but this soon goes off.—In those who wear flannel, the skin, on being much rubbed, will become red and inflamed; but we ought not on that account, to infer that flannel produces cutaneous eruption;—on the contrary, by preserving the pores open, and increasing perspiration, it tends greatly to remove the cause of cutaneous eruptions, which arise chiefly from an irregular state of that discharge through the pores of the skin.

The prejudice against the use of flannel next the skin seems to be owing, in great measure, to the effects which ensue, from not changing it sufficiently often; but this objection is to be imputed to the wearer, not to the flannel itself.

It must be acknowledged, that the advantages above mentioned strongly recommend the use of flannel as a preservative of health, particularly to those who are exposed to all kinds of weather. It has the additional advantage of being suitable to all seasons, and of compensating a deficiency of upper dress. Extraordinary beneficial effects have been experienced from flannel in a variety of cases.—In gouty, and, particularly, rheumatic, habits, it has operated with singular advantage. In obstinate coughs, where symptoms of consumption were apparent, it has proved highly serviceable; and upon the whole, it merits a more general and extensive application than it has ever yet obtained. — *Bost: Med. Int.*

## IRON.

It has been a question among metaphysicians, whether in the event of the loss of iron and its entire disappearance from the face of the earth, mankind would not return gradually into a state of barbarism. Perhaps the value and importance attached to this article could not have been better explained than by the above curious question. It is to civilization what the elements are to human existence; for as the air we breathe is made essential to the support of life, so the progress of improvement in the various arts from which equally result the happiness and enjoyment of man and the superior order of his nature, depends upon the abundance of this singular and indespensible article.

Most of the machinery employed in factories of various descriptions until within a few years, consisted almost entirely of wood. Experience has disclosed its bulky and perishable nature, and iron is now almost universally adopted in its stead. The amount of castings and the extensive and various uses to which iron is applied in the wrought as well as moulding shape, cannot but be regarded with wonder and astonishment. The provision made by nature in the abundant and inexhaustable supply of it is a subject of great admiration. In this as in every other respect, she has anticipated, and provided accordingly with a bountiful hand for the wants and conveniences of man.

'Rocks rich in gems & mountains big with ore,'

meet the eye in almost every district in New England. Accounts of new disclosures of rich and extensive beds reach us nearly every mail. The erection of furnaces and forges and the formation of companies for the more successful operation of business of this kind, evince the rapid progress of our manufacturing establishments and the speedy advancement of the mechanic arts towards a perfection scarcely enjoyed in the old countries of Europe. In no part of the globe with the exception of England, are mines wrought with greater industry, or is iron made to subserve the various purposes of life more extensively, in proportion to population and capital, than by the people of the United States. The extent to which it has been employed of late in England is such as to stagger belief. In several instances bridges to considerable extent have been constructed entirely of cast iron. But a few years since, a cast iron church (in Liverpool if we remember right) was erected, and about the same time a packet ship, composed almost wholly of cast iron, was launched some where in Scotland, and is now successfully plying between two Scotch ports! In some places not only the machinery, but the building containing it, is composed of this durable and valuable material.

But a few years have elapsed since the first castings for ploughs were known. Subsequent to this we have seen it introduced into our dwellings in the room of fire places. in the shape of window frames, thresholds, and a variety of other uses of like nature, where twenty years ago the author of such appropriation of it would have been treated with laughter and ridicule.—*National Ægis.*

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

## A COMET.

One of these erratic wanderers, is again paying a visit to this part of our planetary system. The wonder with which these singular bodies were formerly viewed, is but little felt at the present day, and the fearful forebodings with which their appearance was once accompanied, appear to be but little indulged in. It is now pretty generally and well understood, that they are bodies, which, like the other planets, have orbits in which they regularly revolve, and have fixed laws of their own, by which their motions are regulated.—The one now visible is supposed to be that which is called Euche's comet in consequence of its revolutions and periods having been ascertained by Professor Euche. It was noticed in this vicinity by a friend of ours on the night of the 10th inst. since which it has been repeatedly seen. It is visible in a clear night, any time after mid-night, not far from the *Pleiades*, or seven stars. It is now approaching the sun, which it will pass so near as to become heated to a degree of intensity far exceeding any human conception, whence it will again launch forth into the boundless regions of space, millions of miles beyond the most distant known planet of our system.

Various speculations have been hazarded respecting Comets. It was the opinion of Whiston, (we believe) that they were the abodes of the damned, who were thus made to undergo the greatest of torments, by suffering the most excruciating extremes of heat and cold. Others have maintained that they are the links which connect together various solar systems into one great system of systems.—That they are for some great and good purpose we may rest as well assured, as we are that they are the creation of an all-wise and beneficent Being, whose perfection is displayed in all his works, and who never made any thing without its peculiar and appropriate use, indicating, at once, the infinite wisdom of the conception, and the gloriousness of the design.

*Massachusetts Spy.*

The New-Jersey Bleaching, Printing and Dying Company, incorporated by the legislature of that state, are erecting a building at Bellville 263 feet front, of hewn stone, and 3 stories high—probably the largest building in the state. This factory is designed for bleaching, printing and dying Cotton, Woolen and Silk Goods on an extensive scale.

*Mer. Adv.*

*Singular and pleasing Coincidence.*—The following is noted as a remarkable incident in the chapter of chances. On the morning that Geo. Lafayette landed at Staten Island, from the Cadmus, in August, 1824, a rain-bow was observed spanning the heavens, its bases resting on Staten and Long Island, & arching the Narrows. This fact was observed at the time and the circumstance made the subject of several paragraphs, in which the fancy of the editorial corps converted the appearance of the heavens into a celestial welcoming of the champion of freedom in two hemispheres.—Their imagination has now received matter for more ample indulgence;—and the remarkable coincidence related in the Washington papers, attending the departure of the Brandywine, seems to give [illegible] and stability to the creations of [illegible] the Brandywine put out to [illegible] been cloudy and rainy [illegible] rainbow encircled the [illegible] beneath the centre of which the [illegible] gallantly out, freighted with more than Cæsar's fortunes. Thus the Iris of the skies—the beautiful messenger of heaven [illegible] her congratulations and her adieus to those of ten millions of freemen, joining with them to "welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

*N. Y. Spectator.*

*From the N. Haven Register, Sept. 24.*

The first article of news that our readers will probably look for, will be concerning the EAGLE BANK. We have in short to say, that the Bank has suspended specie payments. The bills of the bank, however, we understand, have thus far been taken in payment of notes due the bank, as they become payable from individuals. We pretend not to say, or even guess, how the concerns of the institution will come out eventually. Rumors, of which we have plenty, are hardly worth repeating, and we wait to be in possession of facts that can be relied upon, before we hazard an opinion of our own. The bills were selling yesterday at from 87½ to 90 cents for a dollar; the day before yesterday sails were made in town at about 75 cts. for the dollar. Several stores take the bills at par for goods, at the current prices.

*From the Westmoreland Republican.*

## THE LOST CHILD.

Fifty years ago, *Adam Nicely*, settled at the foot of the Chesnut Ridge, in Ligonier Valley where he has continued to reside ever since. Mr. Nicely is now more than eighty years of age.—When he commenced clearing his little spot of land in the then wilderness, he had three or four sprightly and interesting children, who were "their father's hope and their mother's joy."—Not long after this period, two of them, one evening, left their lonely habitation for the purpose of gathering strawberries.—They were followed by their little brother Jacob, without the knowledge and consent of his parents, and who did not return with the other children—nor was he seen by them.—The alarm was immediately given, and the neighbourhood scoured, but the search proved ineffectual. For two weeks, with intense anxiety of mind, and feelings that cannot be described, the unhappy parents sought their darling little Jacob in the wilderness.—He could not be found. It was at length concluded that he had fallen a prey to the ruthless panther.

Some time since, Mr. John Wolf, a young man who formerly resided in Ligonier Valley, emigrated to the State of Ohio. Having occasion lately to return on a visit to his friends, he stated that, during his travels, he had become acquainted with a white man near Fort Seneca, who lived after the manner of the Indians, and who stated, that when very young, he had been taken from his parents in Ligonier Valley, by a party of Indians and had continued with them ever since. When this information was communicated to old Mr. Nicely, he concluded that this man must be his son Jacob, who had been lost so many years. Under this impression, notwithstanding his age, he made the necessary arrangements to visit him, and succeeded in finding and once more beholding his darling son.—Jacob Nicely resided near Fort Seneca, and though comparatively more civilized, still his habits and manners were not dissimilar to those of the Indians who surrounded him.—And from the resemblance of his features to those of the other members of his family—the time and manner of his capture—the recollection of his name by himself, along with other circumstances—all conspired to convince Mr. Nicely, that he is indeed his son. Thus it is that Providence has, in his own way, after many years, restored a lost child to his affectionate parents, before their grey hairs descend to the grave. Jacob Nicely is soon expected on a visit to his relatives.

## SHOCKING DEATH.

A few days since Col. A. Love, the conductor of a steam mill in Nashville, (Tenn.) while superintending its operations, in stepping near the pitman wheel, was accidentally thrown off his balance, and struck by the wheel down into the midst of the machinery, and shocking to relate, literally torn to pieces; his head was shattered and torn into so many pieces that no individual part of it could be recognised—his arms were torn from his body, his legs broken in several places and the rest of his members scattered in every direction. What adds to the poignancy of the heart-rending spectacle, is the circumstance of its happening in the view of his family.—The bereaved wife and children saw, without the ability to render assistance, the husband and father literally torn to pieces.

How forcibly does the death of this man, (says the editor of the Nashville Gaz.) verify the text, that "in the midst of life we are in death." Not half an hour before he was in eternity, he left my house with the apology that his haste must be excused as he was in a hurry to look after some business in the mill, and thus he hastened, in the possession of health, spirits, and the enjoyment of life, to meet the fiat of dispensing Providence.

*Navy School.*—The old steam corvette Fulton now lies at the Navy Yard, New-York. Her engine has been taken out altogether, and she has been fitted up as a receiving ship. She is to be furnished with a complete set of masts, spars and rigging, and is to serve as a rigging school. Sailors, when first employed will be placed on board this vessel, when competent masters will determine whether they are qualified as seamen. If so, whenever a vessel of the Navy is despatched, her complement of seamen will be of the first character. If, upon being placed on board the Fulton, they are found unacquainted with the duties which they will be called on to fill, they receive such instruction as is necessary. It is calculated that every month the Fulton will present the appearance of a full rigged ship, and again that of a dismasted one. The scholars will be kept continually at work in making, arranging, and taking down the different parts of the rigging. The establishment of this school is very laudable. By these means our Navy can always be supplied with first rate seamen, and, of course, raw and inexperienced hands will receive such knowledge as will fit them for their profession.

*Phil. F. Jour.*

*From the National Journal, Sept. 20.*

The President, accompanied by his lady, niece, and Mr. John Adams, Jr. will set out this morning on his long contemplated journey to Quincy. As the sole purpose of Mr. Adams, in this journey, is to perform an act of filial reverence and duty, and the time which he can conveniently spare from his official labors must necessarily be short, we take it for granted, he will be anxious to reach the residence of his venerable father, with as little interruption and delay as possible. Under these circumstances, we have no doubt, that the most acceptable evidence of respect and regard which his fellow citizens on the road could offer him, would be to refrain from any public display of attention and civilities. In the regular course of human life, it can hardly be expected that Mr. Adams will have another opportunity of visiting his aged parent; every hour, therefore, which he may be permitted, on the present occasion, to devote to him, must bring with it a delight more grateful to the feelings of an affectionate son, than any public homage which [illegible] could offer him.

The corner stone of the proposed Jewish city was laid on Grand Island on the 15th inst. with religious, masonic, and military ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The stone was laid by Mr. Noah, editor of the New-York National Advocate, who afterwards issued a proclamation to all the Jews throughout the world, renewing and establishing the Jewish nation as it existed under the ancient Judges, by the authority of the following list of titles: "*Mordicai Manuel Noah, Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of the said state for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of New-York, Counsellor at Law, and Governor and Judge in Israel.*"

He commands in his own name, among other things, that Jews, particularly young ones, shall be encouraged to assemble at the city of Arrarat on Grand Island, that a capitation tax *of three shekels* ahead be levied on each male Jew throughout the known world, to defray the expenses of emigration, that polygamy be abolished, that the Indians be informed that they are descendants of the lost tribes, and invited to join in the settlement, and that a Judge of Israel be appointed every four years by the Consistory at Paris, to begin, we presume, at the expiration of the reign of Mr. Noah.—*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An attempt is making in Massachusetts to establish an Agricultural institution for preparing young men for a life of agricultural pursuits. In this age of professions, when every boy, whose parents can scrape money enough together to buy a diploma, must have a profession, we think no plan could be more useful. Only make agriculture a *profession*, (in the polite sense of the word,) and it will be the most honorable in the world's estimation, as it is in fact in the eye of wisdom, of all the callings of men. The plan is the most laudable undertaking we have seen. Agriculture is a science, the most useful, healthful, and delightful, of all the departments of human employment, and only requires to be taught in a scientifick manner, to make it sought after with more avidity than any other of the learned professions. *Baltimore Patriot.*

## FROM AFRICA.

*The Slave Trade.*—Sierra Leone Gazettes to the 2d day of April, have been received by the editors of the Boston Patriot; and by the following extracts from them, it will be painful to our readers to perceive that citizens of the United States are charged with participating in that inhuman, worse than brutal traffic, the African Slave Trade; and that too, notwithstanding the penalty of *death* is incurred on conviction. The heart sickens at the thought that any of our countrymen are so debased, so lost to a common fellow feeling, so regardless of the laws both of God and man, as to pursue this horrible traffic at the very risk of their lives.

*From the Sierra Leone Gazette, April 2, 1825.*

"We are credibly informed that three vessels under American colors are at this moment upon the Coast for Slaves, one of them the Baltimore built schr. *Gen. Winder*, Hill, master, last from St. Thomas, carries ten guns and a numerous crew, all of whom with the master, are citizens of the United States. This vessel and another have their cargoes on shore at the Galinas and Cape Mount, the remaining one at Sherbar. Thus we see these miscreants taking the advantage of the absence of American cruisers, to violate the laws of their country, notwithstanding the heavy punishment it subjects them too. We have here occasion to regret the failure of the negociation for a mutual right of search, which would most probably in this instance have enabled our cruisers who were lately here, to have prevented these robbers from carrying the intended victims of their cupidity and avarice from the coast."

"The French cutter Les-Deux-Sœurs, belonging to Martinico, has been condemned in the Vice Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone. It appears that this vessel was fitted out at Martinico, under the command of Captain Henri Mornai, with orders to proceed to the coast of Africa, for a cargo of 150 logs of ebony wood, and on arriving at Sherbar, the Captain exchanged his cargo for 132 slaves, and left the coast for Martinico,—two days out, the Slaves rose, murdered all the crew excepting the Captain and two men, whom they spared on condition of working the vessel to the nearest land. On making Factory Island, one of the Isles de Loss, they entered the harbor, and the collector of Sierra Leone, hearing she was there, went and seized her. The slaves, 132 in number, have been landed and liberated at Sierra Leone.—In this small vessel, measuring 43 feet in length, 13 *feet* in width, and 7 feet depth of hole, were stowed 132 human victims! This is but one among the numerous instances of the horrors of slavery, in crowding such a number of human beings into the hold of so small a vessel."

*Captain Symmes.*—We understand that Captain Symmes, accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, assistant Lecturer, will shortly set off on a tour of the eastern states, for the purpose of promulgating his theory. We are glad that the captain has come to this determination. It will at least, if prosecuted, have one good effect, that of convincing our eastern doubters, that this theorist whatever may be the absurdity of his views on the conformation of the earth, is a man of perfectly sane mind, and of pleasing and gentlemanly deportment. We wish the captain a pleasant journey, and all the success to which his devotion to the cause so justly entitles him.—

*Cincinnati Gazette.*

## CANAL TO CONNECTICUT RIVER.

We understand it results from Mr. Baldwin's late survey, that, in order to lead a Canal though the ridge in Bolton, *a tunnel of two and a half miles* would be necessary, besides much deep cutting. It is probable this obstacle to a Canal from Boston to the Connecticut River, in that direction, will be sufficient to prevent its being attempted. The southern route, also, is not without difficulties.

*Massachusetts Yeoman.*

*The following is an Extract of a Letter received by a gentleman in this City.*

"During the last week, a gang of Counterfeiters were discovered at the house of Ezekiel Hall, in Plainfield, where they had been for several weeks, kept secreted. Gardener Dolly and James Adams escaped the vigilance of their pursuers, and Hall was arrested. On the examination, it appeared in evidence, that John Briggs, who had escaped from Greenwich gaol, and Aaron Briggs, both of whom had long been concerned in circulating counterfeit money, and been convicted, had made Hall's house their resort, and him the depository of their bills. A large amount had been *buried* by Hall, for safe keeping.

Hall was committed for trial, and it is expected the other two will be brought back from Rhode-Island, before the session of the Court.

Wheeler Morgan, Jr. and Warren Remington were also arrested in Voluntown, on the same day, and committed for the same cause.

Bills of $2, on the Cumberland Bank, 5 on the U. S. Bank, 5 on the Windham Co. Bank, 1 on the Union Bank, N. York were among those put in circulation by them.

Morgan was also committed for stealing a pair of fat oxen.

Dolly, Remington and Morgan, have each been to New-Gate on former trials."

*Hartford Times.*

*Rapid Travelling.*—The rapidity of travelling in the United States, and the means of public conveyance have so increased within a few years as to become a matter of astonishment. A friend informs us that a gentleman now in Troy, travelled from Erie, a distance of 390 miles, in 79 hours, and was detained by business at Buffalo and Canandaigua from 2 to 3 hours: this is about 130 miles a day. Another gentleman arrived at the same time, in 10 days from the Falls of St. Mary, which are a little this side of Mackinaw. He was detained 2 days at Detroit and 4 hours at Utica: leaving 7 days and 20 hours to travel about 1100 miles, whic his near 140 miles a day. Such are the signs of prosperity in a land of freedom. No wonder the country grows and strengthens so fast, when every part enjoys such easy intercourse with all the rest. What would not Mexico, and the other newly emancipated countries at the south, give for such means of intercommunication! and how largely would they contribute to the settlement and security of their governments!—*Troy Sent.*

## THE LIVING SKELETON.

The following account of this strange *lusus naturæ*, who has just been imported for the gratification of the ravenous curiosity of the London public, says the New Times, is from the Medical Advisor:

"The name of the living skeleton is Claude Ambroise Seurat; he is a native of Troyes, in Champaigne, was born on the 10th of April, 1798, and is consequently 27 years of age.

"The child, on coming into the world, presented the customary baby form; its features being handsome, but in proportion as the infant grew, the frame gradually wasted away, and so continued to decrease until the attainment of its full stature which occurred at the usual term of life, at which period Claude Ambroise Seurat had attained his present height of five feet seven inches and a half, when his frame had dwindled to the living skeleton form it now personifies. Having been shaved for the purpose of displaying the formation of the skull, in order to prevent the effect of cold, he wears a wig, the colour of his eye-brows, which are a dark chesnut brown. The pupils of his eyes are large, full and penetrating; the whites very clear, and his sight strong; but the upper lids appear rather to weigh downwards, from a laxity of the muscles, added to which there is a glassiness in the sight, that conveys a something of ghastliness to the general appearance. His teeth are perfect; his power of mastication very good, as there is no defect in the strength of the jaws. His right shoulder inclines very much downwards, while the left rises in proportion. The upper joints of the arms present nothing but bones covered with skin, their circumference measuring just four inches; while the fore arms on the contrary, are five inches and a half. The hands are particularly long and the nails beautifully formed; but the fingers are contracted upwards. The muscles of the arms are however, wasted away or contracted, so that our object does not possess the power of elevating the hands higher than in a semi-horizontal position, and when in that attitude nothing can possibly exceed the sepulchral appearance of this living anatomy.

"Perhaps one of the most wonderful circumstances attending the living skeleton is, that if measured externally from the chest to the back bone, the distance is under 3 inches.

"Taken round the waist at the bottom of the ribs, the body measures barely one foot eleven inches, and when the object throws its arms backwards, the shoulder-blade-bones are scarcely one inch asunder. From the vertebræ of the back, taken between the shoulders to the centre of the loins, the fallen in is not less than five inches.

"The thighs are much smaller than the legs, and, like the upper joints of the arms, merely covered with skin; the knees, of a reddish color, protrude in the front and sides, forming as it were a bowl at the bottom of the thigh bones.

"The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves, particularly the latter; and the main arteries of the exteriour of the thighs and legs are large and full, which were no doubt augmented by the excessive heat of the weather.

"When in France, he ate very little, if any animal food, a penny French roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities, his portion of bread is reduced accordingly.

"His digestion is extremely good, his sleep is uninterupted, except at certain periods, when he has violent attacks of the nightmare; to dispel which his father, who always sleeps with him, and carefully watches his motions, on perceiving their approach, merely touches him with the hand, when the whole subsides. His voice is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable; he has a particular passion for music, and even can sing in a faint tone; but conversation must not be kept up for any length of time, as complete exhaustion would be the consequence. When speaking, the rotatory motion through the skin of the neck is perceptible, and the pulsation of the heart conspicious to the eye.

"In raising either of his feet from the floor, the limb appears to be distended uselessly from the knee, and we cannot better illustrate this idea than by that sensation we commonly experience upon allowing a limb to remain too long in one position, thereby causing a temporary strangulation of the vessels, known by the common term of the foot being asleep.

"Previous to the arrival of this [illegible] ary creature in England, the French [illegible] cians who had inspected him gave [illegible] opinion, that his lungs were placed [illegible] ferent position to that usually [illegible] human frame. Since his arrival, [illegible] Cooper, by whom he has been [illegible] that his heart is placed so much [illegible] mon region allotted to it, that it is [illegible] own length lower than if properly [illegible]

"The health of this singular [illegible] been uninterruptedly good [illegible] years ago, when he had a [illegible] which subjected him to the [illegible] merous leeches, the traces of [illegible] visible on his skin. His respiration [illegible] ed, being the necessary result of [illegible] of the lungs: yet, upon the [illegible] not appear to be much inconvenien[illegible] account, in consequence of the [illegible] be taken and the consequent [illegible] of the animal system.

"In regard to the texture of the [illegible] living wonder, it is of a dry, [illegible] ment like appearance, which [illegible] other human form would not [illegible] purposes of its function, but [illegible] ed alone to cover the slender [illegible] the being whom nature intended [illegible] On the shins, nodes appear in the [illegible] tons, though not obtrusively to [illegible] the toes of the feet are bent over [illegible] er.

"The ribs are not only capable of [illegible] tinguished, but may be clearly [illegible] counted one by one, and handled [illegible] ry pieces of cane, and, together [illegible] which covers them, resemble [illegible] and outer covering of a balloon [illegible] size, than any thing in the ordinary [illegible] nature. We come now to the [illegible] ed by the effort of the lungs, and [illegible] as it may appear, does not proceed [illegible] chest as in ordinary cases but from [illegible] extremity of the abdomen, as those [illegible] gans of respiration, from excess [illegible] had absolutely descended from [illegible] sphere, and that by a tenacious [illegible] ture, unwilling to yield possession [illegible] tions, they had accommodated [illegible] time to such an unnatural and [illegible] sition."

## ANOTHER POTENTATE.

We publish this evening a singular [illegible] teresting proclamation of a "high [illegible] Prince" who has sprung up within [illegible] borders, like Jonah's gourd, in one [illegible] ing no other than our merry neighbor [illegible] Advocate, who appears in the [illegible] manding character of "Governor [illegible] Judge of Israel." How rapid, [illegible] unaccountable are the changes of [illegible] nary world! But ten days since, [illegible] of Israel, walked like other men, [illegible] humblest of his subjects, upon the [illegible] pavements of Wall-street, and [illegible] jokes most merrily. Now he's the [illegible] or and Judge of Israel," clothed [illegible] robes of crimson silk, trimmed with [illegible] wearing a medal of embossed gold [illegible] his proclamation for the revival of [illegible] and dispensing laws to his scattered [illegible] over the whole globe! Well, he [illegible] mild and benevolent judge and governor [illegible] we dare say will sway the destinies [illegible] pire with a wisdom and virtue that [illegible] the *Holy Alliance* to the blush. [illegible] success to his enterprize, if it will [illegible] the condition and promote the happ[illegible] afflicted countrymen in Europe. [illegible] Judge Noah, Governor of Israel, [illegible] tossing upon the uncertain sea of [illegible] we must give him joy at the prospect [illegible] will finally rest on Ararat.

*New-York [illegible]*

*The Steam Boat Babcock* made [illegible] from Newport yesterday which the [illegible] with ease in about *four* hours, her [illegible] working very finely. Every trial [illegible] the confidence of those acquainted [illegible] boat in the entire success of the [illegible] nomical invention by which she is [illegible] and if nothing occur to damp the [illegible] tions, Rhode Island may claim a [illegible] ton in her ingenious citizen.

*R. Island [illegible]*

## SNELLING vs. HULL.

Col. Snelling, of the U. S. army, [illegible] lished a pamphlet containing remarks [illegible] parts of General Hull's Memoirs of [illegible] paign of 1812, which, he says, [illegible] testimony he gave before the Court [illegible] for the trial of the General. It is [illegible] the Citizens of Michigan, into which [illegible] ry he has removed his family, with [illegible] tion to reside there in future. He [illegible] object to be, to vindicate his c[illegible] those citizens from unmerited obloquy [illegible] "to hurl back on the calumniator [illegible] ders so liberally heaped upon him [illegible] contemporaries, in the campaign of [illegible] The Col. denies the accuracy of several [illegible] assertions and inferences of the Gen[illegible]

*The Season.*—The drought has [illegible] long in parts of Vermont and N[illegible] shire, that many of the farmers have [illegible] weeks been compelled to feed their [illegible] hay. In most parts of this State the [illegible] is good. From all quarters we learn [illegible] important growth of potatoes will [illegible] scanty, and in many places not wo[illegible] The corn crop also will be light.—[illegible] ry abundant and fine.—*Bost. Cent.*

*Caution against bringing paupers* [illegible] —We learn that the Commissioners [illegible] Alms House of this city, have determined [illegible] prosecute, in all cases, where [illegible] brought into the city contrary to the [illegible] a late act, bringing paupers to this [illegible] dictable and punishable by fine and [illegible] ment: and another law exists, by [illegible] penalty of $25 is incurred, at the [illegible] commissioners of the poor, for each [illegible] brought to the city by any person. [illegible] tent of the attempts recently made [illegible] making, to bring paupers hither from [illegible] of the State and from Canada, ought [illegible] captains of vessels to be upon their [illegible] they should incur the penalty of the [illegible] understand that there have recently [illegible] eral suits brought and fines recovered [illegible] captains for penalties under these [illegible]

*N. Y. [illegible]*

*Extract of a letter from James Wh[illegible] of Ryegate, Vt. to the Editor of the [illegible] land Farmer, dated Aug. 1[illegible]*

"A new disorder has attacked [illegible] this year, which I have never heard [illegible] Where the land is very dry some of [illegible] toes seem to be almost ripe, though [illegible] than pigeon's eggs; and though the [illegible] not dry, the potatoes have vegetated [illegible] crop. I have this day seen some [illegible] above an inch long, and a new [illegible] large as a bean on each shoot. [illegible] fore knew that a potatoe would [illegible] had lain over one winter. Should [illegible] der prevail in other parts of the co[illegible] will doubtless bear more of it from [illegible] your correspondents."

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

THE COURIER.

...ICH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1825.

## CANAL MEETING.

...ars by the following article from the ...setts Spy, that the subject of a canal ... town to Worcester, has arrived at ... from which doubting ones may soon ...ible proofs that it will not "end in ...

...eeting at the Inn of Mr. Wm. Healy, ...thbridge, on the 15th inst. pursuant ...ous notice, for the purpose of making ...ments to provide for the survey of a ...te from Norwich to Worcester Coun... was attended by a large and respecta... ...ber of gentlemen from the towns of ...dge, Sturbridge, Brookfield, and ...and several gentlemen from Norwich ...r towns in Connecticut. The sub... ...ears to have excited a general inter... ...g the people, and from the instances ...tary exertions, already manifested by ... enterprise and intelligence, there is ... that funds will be immediately ob... ...o effect a survey of the route.

...eeting was organized by choosing ... Felton, Esq. of Brookfield, Chairman ...r Plimpton, Secretary.

...some pertinent observations from gen... ...of the different towns, it was voted, ...nously,

...a Committee of seven be chosen in ...e of Massachusetts, to co-operate with ...mittee previously chosen in Connect... ...the purpose of obtaining funds, by ...tion, for the payment of the necessary ...s attending a survey of a canal route ...Norwich, Connecticut, to Brookfield, ...vicinity, and that said Committee have ... to obtain an act of incorporation in this ... The following Committee was then ...:—

...n Tufts, Esq. of Dudley, James Wol... ...of Southbridge, George Davis, Esq. ...bridge, Elisha Hammond, Esq. of ...field, Jacob Mansfield, Esq. of Western, ...m. Foster, of Southbridge, and Heman ...n, Esq. of Brookfield.

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...ntleman, from the city of Mexico, has ...ed us with the subjoined petition of Gen ...ssed to the Mexican Congress in behalf ... widow and orphans of Col. Young, of ...ty. We are not informed of the result ... petition, but we should think the ani... ...appeal of the old General could not fail ...sting the most grateful feelings of the ...ment on the subject. During his vol... ...exile of more than three years, the old ...al has been almost constantly occupied ...ding his pen in the cause of fatherless ...n and widows.

*...y Most Excellent the President of the ... Sovereign Mexican Congress:*

...ever may be the general impropriety ...ate individual and a stranger obtrud... ...half on the attention of the Sovereign ...al Council at which you preside, or ...w reluctant I may be to trespass on that ...cious time which is exclusively claim... ...the interests of the citizens of Anahuac, ...not restrain the impulsions of charity, nor ...I deaf ear to the voice of humanity, which ...plead in behalf of the Fatherless Chil... ...and the Widows: and I flatter myself ...such motives may incline your illustri... ...ly to pardon this intrusion.

...owded facts incontestibly evince the ...pathy which the citizens of the U. States ...demonstrated for their brethren of Span... ...America, and the zeal with which they ad... ...d their cause, when struggling against ...ic power for their independence. It is ... that the timid circumspection of certain ...-sighted politicians tended to damp the ...r and restrain the enterprize of those citi... ...who panted to make common cause in a ...t founded on principles analogous to ... which had, only 35 years before, pro... ...d their own revolution; yet, at an early ...of the Spanish American Revolution, we ...the shores of Caracoas and the plains of ...sprinkled with their blood and whitened ...their bones.

...ng the heroes of the United States, who ...ed their lives for the achievement of ...can liberty, Col. Guilford Dudley ..., of Norwich, in New-England, should ...forgotten. His name deserves to be ...ed in the first rank of Bene-Meritos, ...his memory should be handed down to re... ...t times with unfading honor. I must re... ...the beneficence of the august Assembly ...e the honor to address, to pardon the li... ...of my pen, which is impelled by a live... ...e of gratitude, to offer this just tribute ...te to a deceased friend, who has served ...fought under my orders. Colonel Young ...nded the 24th regiment of infantry in ...rmy of the United States, and after the ...sion of the late war with Great Britain, ...ached himself to Gen. Mina as his second ...mmand, and embarked with that distin... ...d chief, at the city of Baltimore, in the ...r of 1816, when destined on his expedi... ...to aid the Patriot cause in this country. ...n several adventures, the General debark... ...his little band near Soto la Marina, from ...e pressing forward to join the Patriots ...south, he waded through scenes of blood ...carnage, and finally reached Sombrero ...less than one half of his original number ...adherents; and with this puny force and ...small garrison of irregulars he found there, ...determined (unfortunately) to make a stand ...st the Royal troops, who were assembling ...various quarters to attack the place. ...They soon after invested with a dominant ...force, under the command of Gen. Llayan, ...ted by the ablest officers then in the ...ican. The siege which ensued is so mem... ...le in the annals of the Revolution, as to ...r unnecessary any details of it from my feeble pen. Let it suffice to say, that the attack was resolute and skilful—the defence obstinate and arduous, and sorties and assaults distinguished alike the gallantry of the assailants and the defendants. But the privations and sufferings of the besieged, for water and provisions, are scarcely credible, and could not be transcended, except by the patience, and fortitude, and valor, with which they resisted the combined ills of famine and danger. Pending the siege the General deemed it expedient to retire from the place, in order to consult with the remnant of the Congress then in session at Jaujilla, in respect to the immediate relief of Sombrero, and future operations of a general nature; leaving his able and faithful second Col. Young in command, who not many days after, in the moment of triumph against a daring and violent attack of the enemy, had his head shot away by a cannon ball, and fell covered with blood and with glory, having sold his life at a high price for the interest of Mexico; but leaving behind him, in his far distant country, an amiable widow and six helpless children, to deplore his irreparable loss.

Now with the most exalted veneration and respect I beg leave to approach your Sovereignty on the behalf of this unfortunate lady and her orphans, and to lay at your feet the documents enclosed in No. 1. which although bearing date more than a year since, and being of consequence addressed to the late Government, has but recently reached my hands; and I do most humbly and respectfully appeal to that magnanimity which characterizes the representatives of a free people, for the benign consideration which may be appropriated to the case of the "*Fatherless children and Widow*" of a patriot soldier, who abandoned his native country to bear arms in the cause of Mexican Independence, and fought and bled, and died in defence of the liberty of the citizens of Anahuac.

One other case, analogous as respects the helpless orphans and the hapless widow, I am enjoined by the venerated Father—in God Louis William, Bishop of the Roman Catholic and Apostolic church throughout Louisiana, to intrude on the attention of your Sovereignty; that is the supplication of the widow of Doct. John H. Robinson, which I have the honor to transmit in the envelope No. 2. & to which I have attached an extract from the letter of his Grace, the Bishop, which I feel obligatory on me for the duty I now perform.

Doctor Robinson was married in my presence to the Lady whose petition I present, in the year 1806, at St. Lewis in Illinois, where he served, in his medical capacity, as a Surgeon under my orders, when Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, and civil governor of the Territory of Lousiana; from whence I detached him, in the year 1806, with Capt. Z. M. Pike, to explore the source of the Red River of the Mississippi, agreeably to the orders of the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, a name paramount to that of the highest titled despot of the world.

This party directing their march too far north, turned the head waters of the Red River, and fell on the Rio Grande, where they were discovered and made prisoners by the Governor of Santa Fe del Norte, who sent them to the Comandant General Nemerio Salcedo at Chehuahua; from whence they were, on my representations to that Chief, permitted to return to the United States.

After this incident Doctor Robinson ceased to act under my command, and I cannot speak of his subsequent career, but from hearsay; though I understand he was actually commissioned in the Patriotic Service of Mexico, and I have cause to believe that he was well known to several distinguished members of the Sovereign Congress, to whose beneficence and humanity I most respectfully recommend the affecting case of his widow and orphans.

With the most profound respect for your Sovereignty, and the firmest confidence in the wisdom, the justice, the liberality, patriotism and humanity of the august Congress,

I have the honor to be
Your obliged, faithful and devoted humble servant, JA. WILKINSON.

*City of Mexico,*
*Oct. 15th, 1823.*

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## LAFAYETTE.

The Nation's illustrious guest, before his departure expressed much regret at his inability to answer all the letters, requests, invitations, addresses, &c. &c. which had been crowded upon him during his residence in this country, amounting, says the Intelligencer, on an average, to twenty or thirty each day. During his passage across the Atlantic, he hopes for leisure to prepare suitable replies, and forward them to their destined places.—He received several affectionate tokens of respect, previous to his departure, among which was a miniature of Col. Huger, of South Carolina, who attempted the liberation of the hero from the dungeon of Olmutz, presented by the city of Charleston; and another was a splendid volume presented by the city of New York, containing copies of the President's invitation, the addresses of the city, &c. and the General's answers, in elegant penmanship, and superbly bound. He has gone from us loaded with honors, such as no other ever received, and no one will say, he has not richly deserved them.

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The Washington City Gazette, states, from an authentic source, that during the quarter ending the 30th of June last, nearly twenty five millions of pounds of raw cotton were exported from N. York. The total amount of exports, during the same quarter, from that port, amounted to nearly eight millions of dollars. It will be recollected, that the quarter referred to above, embraces the period when the speculating mania, was at its height.

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We learn by the Rhode-Island American that a melancholy affair occurred in Providence, on Tuesday the 20th inst. Jonathan Gray, son of Mr. Thomas Gray, of Little-Compton, aged about 17 years, in company with two other lads, trespassed on the grounds of Mr. John Field, for the purpose of gathering peaches. While standing under the tree, young Gray received several wounds from the discharge of a musket, loaded with duck shot, and fired by Albert S. Field, aged about 22 years, son to the owner of the garden.—The unfortunate youth immediately fell to the earth, mortally wounded—and died in about five hours. Field was arrested on Wednesday morning, on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Rivers—was examined by a Court of Justices, and committed for trial before the Supreme Court of the State, which is now sitting in Providence. Yesterday, the case was presented to the Grand Jury, who returned a bill of indictment against the accused for murder. He was subsequently arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the charge, when the trial of the Indictment was ordered to be continued till the next Term of the Court, to be holden in Providence in March next. John Whipple and Joseph L. Tillinghast, Esquires, are engaged as Counsel for the accused.

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## HAYTI.

The National Gazette says "the Royal Proclamation Ordinance recognising the independence of Hayti, and the comment of the Paris ministerial Journal on it, are curious and important articles. No renunciation of sovereignty is expressed or implied in the ordinance; but, indeed, the very contrary. The tenor of it seems to account for its having been withheld from the public by the Haytien government. It is, unquestionably, a subterfuge in relation either to the meridian of France or that of Hayti. It concedes independence as a boone only to the present inhabitants of the Island—it treats them altogether as subjects. This is the same kind of recognition which the Haytien Commissioners (sent to France two years ago) peremptorily rejected, and which President Boyer condemned as inadmissible.

The New-York American justly remarks, that this concession by France (for it is scarcely any thing more) of privileges to what is still called a colony, and over which the ultimate dominion is in no wise renounced, cannot be urged to any foreign nation by way of precedent, as a full and free recognition of independence. It is in cases like these that forms become substances, and that the withholding, or qualifying a word or phrase, become more important than millions of money, or years of warfare."

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The editors of the Baltimore American have conversed with a gentleman recently arrived from Jeremie, from whom they learn that great discontent existed throughout all Hayti, in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France. The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways—and their informant adds that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of the treaty? The non-publication of the treaty in the papers of the Island is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it.

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## NATURAL GAS.

Several places of business in Fredonia, N. Y. are lighted in the evening with natural gas, procured by drilling a hole several feet into the rock which composes the bed of the creek passing through that place. The gas is void of any offensive smell when burning.

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Public notice has been given in Vermont, that application will be made to the General Assembly of the State, at the session to be holden in October next, for a charter for a canal, to unite the waters of Lake Champlain and Connecticut River, by the valley of Union River.

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ANOTHER BANK EXPLOSION!

A letter from Philadelphia, (says the N. Y. Merc. Advertiser,) states that the *Salem* (N. Jersey) *Steam Banking Company*, has exploded, and that the notes are now on a par with those of the State Bank at Trenton.

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Yesterday afternoon says the Philadelphia Gazette, Mr. Nagle stepped into our office with a boot so very large that we supposed it was intended for a cordwainer's sign; but which, he informed us, had been made for the Irish giant. The length of the foot is 15¾ inches, and the measurement across the heel is 16½ inches, yet Mr. Magee has expressed a wish that Mr. Nagle will *stretch* the boot a little before he brings it back to him!

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The President of the United States arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, and was expected in New-York on Friday.

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*Squally times in R. Island.*—The number of petitions for divorce, now pending before the Supreme Court of R. Island, it is stated in the American is *thirty-one!*

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The editors of the National Intelligencer say that they believe that the report of the Governor of Georgia having demanded the arrest of General Gaines, is well founded.

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The following were the numbers drawn in the New-York Literature Lottery on Wednesday.

59, 54, 39, 10, 62, 5, 40, 47, 21.

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*Dreadful Tornado.*—On the 31st ult. a tornado, destroyed five dwelling-houses and six barns, and killed one woman and two children, in the towns of Strafford, Fairlee and Orford, in Vermont.

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General Wilkinson, of whom little has been heard in this country for some time past, has obtained, of the Mexican government, a grant for a large tract of land on the Province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with a body of honest and well disposed Americans. The inducements which he holds out to emigrants are said to be very liberal and advantageous. He contemplates establishing a colony either at the Bay of Trinity, 10 miles from Galveztown, or at Crow's Ferry, on Sabine river, 45 miles from Natchitoches.

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*Extract of a letter received at Boston from Havana, dated Aug. 31.*

"The city is much agitated to-day in consequence of an execution that is to take place to-morrow of a notorious villain and assassin, who counts not less than nine cold blooded murders with his own hands, besides a number in which he was an accomplice, and a still greater number of robberies and stabs. Astonishing as it may seem, this monster has so many friends, that after having been three times condemned, he has found means to appeal, and lately did so as a soldier to a court martial, who have now ordered him to be hung and quartered. Much fear is entertained of a commotion, and all his relations are held in custody until he is no more. The execution of nine negroes concerned in the late insurrection, is to take place this day at Matanzas—they consist of one of the ring leaders from each of the seven plantations, and two from the city.

"Another plan of an insurrection of more consequence has lately been discovered, and sixteen blacks, several of them French and English, have been convicted, and have confessed that their object was to destroy all the whites they could, and to promote a general insurrection."

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It is hinted, if Gov. Troup succeeds in bringing Gen. Gaines to a Court Martial, that he will not *ground his arms* till he has demanded the impeachment of the Secretary of War, and the President! The last Georgia papers, however, do not corroborate the article respecting the General.

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*Mines.*—A *Copper*, a *Tin*, and a *Zinc* ore Mine, are reported to have been recently discovered in the Western part of Virginia, which are said to be as rich as any in Europe, and for working which arrangements were making.

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The trading company lately returned from New Mexico, and who had been plundered by the Osages consisted of 17 Americans and 23 Mexicans. Among the latter was a Member of the Mexican Congress, on a visit to Washington. The Osages amounted to 700; who stole 140 mules and horses. 70 miles from the Missouri frontier they met the road commissioners going on well.

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A drove of Negroes, on their way to market, passed through Raleigh, N. C. a short time since, and encamped about 30 miles distant. As the owner was securing them for the night, one of the negroes took up a stone, and struck him with such violence, as felled him to the ground—and in the confusion, five of them escaped in chains, one of whom only has been retaken. Such "Negro trading" is a disgrace to our country.

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### MARRIED

In this city on Sunday evening 11th inst. by the Rev. David N. Bentley, Mr. Hezekiah Church, to Miss. Nancy Fitch, both of Montville.

At Brooklyn, Mr. Colbe C. Cleaveland, to Miss Flora Farnham.

At Pomfret, (Abington society) by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, Addison Fletcher, Esq. of Cavendish, Vt. to Miss Mary S. Ingals, daughter of Ephraim Ingals, Esq. of the former place.

### DIED

In this city, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Elisha Congdon, aged one year & six months.

At Killingly, on the 15th inst. Mr. Pelig Cundoll aged 42.

At Brooklyn, Mrs. Caroline Webb, aged 67, widow of Mr. Joel Webb, late of Windham.

At Hampton, Mr. Charles Cheney, aged 26:—Lucy, daughter of Mr. John Fuller, aged 4 years.

At Woodstock, Capt. Andrew Williams, aged 65.

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**FOR NEW-YORK,**

THE new packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail from this port on Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 1 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
September 28, 1825.

**FOR NEW-YORK.**

PACKET Sloop Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Friday next at 12 o'clock, M. Sept. 27.

**Auction! Auction! Auction!**

WILL be sold at Auction, in Lebanon, New-London County, State of Connecticut, on Thursday the 20th of October next, 800 full blooded Merino Sheep, principally Ewes—about 100 half Saxony Sheep, half Ewes and half Rams—200 grade Sheep, and 1 full blooded Saxony Ram and Ewe, imported by the last arrival. Said Sheep may be examined the day previous to the sale, by calling on the subscriber.—The above Sheep will be sold in lots as shall best suit purchasers.
—ALSO—
30 Cows, 8 Oxen, and 5 horses.
Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. N. B If the weather should be stormy, the next fair day.
ASHER R. SMITH.
Lebanon, Sept. 26, 1825. 26—

**The Washington Canal**
AND
**Delaware State Lottery.**
*Draws in Washington City, October 5th*

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 dollars | 2,500 dollars |
| 5,000 dollars | 2,500 dollars |
| 5,000 dollars | 1,796 dollars |

and 12 prizes of 1,000 dollars,
besides a good number of smaller prizes
Tickets $5..Halves 2,50..Quarters 1,25.
APPLY WITHOUT DELAY AT
**BREWSTER'S**
**Lottery Office, Norwich.**

*CHEAP*
**NEW GOODS.**
**H. B. BUCKINGHAM**
HAS received from New-York by the last steam-boat and packet,
A Complete Assortment of
FALL & WINTER
**Dry Goods,**
Which he is now opening, and will sell at a small advance from the New-York wholesale prices.
New Goods will be received Weekly.
Norwich, Sept. 28, 1825. 26—

FOR SALE BY
**DWIGHT RIPLEY,**
200 lbs. Gum Copal,
150 do. Shellac,
400 do. Bengal Indigo,
300 do. Oil Vitriol,
4 Tons first quality Logwood,
3 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, 2 hhds. Madder,
20 Bbls. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, Camwood and Fustic,
And a large assortment of
*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*
Which he will warrant to be of the first quality. Sept. 26. 26—

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of
**Tingley & Robinson,**
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of January next, or it will be necessary to put them in a legal course of settlement. TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.
*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
Sept. 23. 1825. 3w27—

*"Mind this now,"*
Vide Dow.
**WANTED,**
ONE Piecer on a Mule, and five children or girls, at Lisbon.
—ALSO—
A Spinner and Dyer of Wool,
**Wide-Awakes All!**
Enquire of
JOHN GRAY & Co.
Sept. 28, 1825. 3w26—

**LOOK,**
*Read, Understand and Remember,*
ON Thursday the 3d Nov 1825, at 9 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the shop of Mr. Nathan Brown, in Griswold, Jewett-City, a quantity of new furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c Those that are in want of any of the above articles, will do well to attend, as they are custom work, and will be warranted of good materials and workmanship. Conditions made known at the time of sale.
N. B. Should the above day be stormy, the auction will be on the next fair day. JOHN A. ANDREWS.
Griswold, Sept. 24th, 1825. 4w26—

WE the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their session in May last, to view the lands belonging to the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and to examine such documents relative thereto as may be necessary to explain the value of said land, the amount of their yearly product, and to report to the next session of said Assembly the facts relative to said lands, with their opinion of any improvement in the mode of managing said lands for the benefit of the Indians, the town of Montville, and the State—and whether in the opinion of the Committee it would be adviseable to sell any part or the whole of said lands, &c. do hereby give notice to all persons interested in the premises, that we shall meet for the above purposes at the dwelling-house of Capt. George Raymond, on the premises, on the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
RALPH HURLBUTT.
STEPHEN MEECH,
CUSHING BELLS.
Committee.
Norwich, Sept. 26, 1825. 26-

**NOTICE.**

THE adjourned Auctions of the Real Estate of Gen. Samuel Mott, late of Preston, deceased, will, if not previously disposed of at private Sale, take place on the Second Thursday of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises:—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
AMOS WITTER, *Adm'r.*
*Plainfield, Sept 24, 1825.* 3w26—

September 27, 1825.

**NEW GOODS.**
**W. HUNTINGTON**
HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of
**GOODS,**
Which he will sell at a small advance for cash. 26—

**NEW GOODS,**
500 doz. Files, assorted sizes and kinds,
Wood Saws, framed or not framed,
Hand, Pannell, Dove-tail and Sash
SAWS,
Circular Saws, from 18 to 24 inches,
Compass, Turning and Coach-maker's Saws,
Pit, Veneering and Cross-cut Saws,
Plane Irons, single and double,
Chisels, Gouges, and Spoke-shave Irons,
Sheep Shears, steel and bent,
Pen and Pocket Knives, in variety,
Table and Desert Knives & Forks, &c. &c. Just received and now opening for sale by JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, Sept. 27, 1825. 3w26—

**FOR SALE,**
THE house recently occupied by the subscriber. Possession given immediately and terms made convenient to the purchaser.
EDWARD WHITING.
Sept. 27, 1825. 2w26—

**FOR SALE,**
13 Acres of excellent Land, in West-Chelsea, adjoining the land of Ichabod Ward. On said Land is a Never Failing Spring.
—ALSO—
A DWELLNG HOUSE near the Baptist Meeting House.—For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.
JOHN WATERMAN.
Norwich, Sept. 27th 1825. 3w26—

**ST. CROIX RUM, &c.**
7 Hhds. choice St. Croix Rum,
6 Pipes French Brandy,
40 Bbls and half bbls. Boston Mackerel,
Just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Sept. 28th, 1825. 26—

**MORGAN'S AXES.**
A LARGE supply of the celebrated Morgan's Axes, warranted superior to any made in the United States. Just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Sept. 28, 1825. 26—

**Cash! Cash! Cash!**
THE subscriber will pay Cash and the highest price for White Oak Ship Knees, from 5 to 7 feet body and from 4 to 5 feet arm, that will side from 6 to 9 inches. ASA GAVIT.
Norwich, Sept. 28, 1825. 6w26—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1825.*

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Mrs. Harriet Pollard, of Preston, shewing to this court that she is guardian of William John Henry Pollard, a minor of said Preston, under the age of twenty-one years, and son of Capt. William Pollard, late of said Preston, deceased—that said minor is the owner of certain real estate, in said Preston, which descended to him as heir at law to his Father, the said Capt. William Pollard, consisting of a dwelling-house and house lot, situated in the village of Poquetanuck, and subject to the right of Dower of the widow of said William therein, that said property cannot be rented to advantage for said minor, and is fast going to decay, that it can now be sold for its full value, and that it will be for the benefit of said minor that the same should now be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other estate more advantageously situated for said minor, praying for the reasons aforesaid, for liberty to sell the same as per Petition on file, dated the 26th day of September, A. D. 1825.

Ordered that said Petition be continued to be heard before the Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of December next. Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
3w26—

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a red yearling steer, marked with a half crop on the right and a Swallow tail on the left ears. The owner is requested to call and take him away
MOSES HILLARD.
Preston, Sept. 27th, 1825. 3w26—

75 Casks Thomastown Lyme, for sale by O. BELLS.
September, 26, 1825. 3w26—

**Wanted Immediately,**
A NEAT, industrious Woman, to do Housework, to whom good wages will be given. None need apply without producing good recommendations.
Inquire at this Office.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

### WRITTEN IN A SISTER'S ALBUM.

When opening bliss, with cheering beam,
Breaks on the ravished sight,
And the wrapt soul with fondness melts
In visions of delight,
How sweet, amid these fairy joys,
That purer bliss to prove,
Which hovers round a virtuous heart
That feels a sister's love.

And when gay Pleasure's fading tints
Have melted from the view,
And pale Distress has bath'd the cheek
In Sorrow's baleful dew;
Oh! then how sweet to hail the bliss
That sparkles from above,
And hovers round the virtuous heart
That feels a sister's love. MARY.

### ODE TO MEMORY.

BY HENRY NEALE.

"*Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?*"

And where is he? not by her side,
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er those vallies wandering wide,
Where, sweetly lost, he oft would wend;
That form he loved he marks no more,
Those scenes admired no more shall see;
Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she as fair—but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favorite hill;
The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;
But ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lillies droop and wither there,
And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is all this proud display?
His riches, honors, pleasures, all
Desire could frame—but where are they?
And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—but where is he?

The church-yard bears an added stone,
The fire side shows a vacant chair;
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,
And death displays his banner there:
The life is gone, the breath is fled,
And what has been no more shall be;
The well known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they, and where is he?

## MEDLEY.

*Going! Going! Gone!*—A. and B. two auctioneers, were remarkably disproportioned in their statures. A. was a mere dwarf, and B. very tall. At a public sale, A mounted a hogshead partly filled with Scotch snuff in bladders, which stood on one end.—As he was repeating one and ten, one and ten going, going, going, gentlemen—the head gave way, and A. descended out of sight—*gone!* says B. —and the sneezing of A. left no doubt of the fact, for though out of sight, he was not out of hearing. The effect on the crowd was indescribable.

The late eloquent and witty Curran, happening one day to see a little animal, of a tribe which politeness forbids us to name, crawling on the wig of a brother Counsellor, communicated the circumstance in a whisper. His learned brother exclaimed, "Poh! poh! it is only a joke." "A joke," replied Curran, "well, if you have many more such jokes, the sooner you begin to *crack* them the better."

An unlettered gentleman stood up to preach in a country meeting-house, and in reading the chapter from which he took his text, came to that passage, "I am that I am." The first part of the sentence, "I am," happened to be at the bottom of the page; unfortunately in turning over the leaves, two stuck together, and the first words on the second leaf were, "an ass," which he very innocently repeated, but immediately perceiving his mistake, he hastily separated the leaves, finished the first sentence, so that the whole ran thus, "*I am an ass—that I am.*"

The pride of superior knowledge is seldom the companion of superior abilities. It is, indeed, altogether incompatible with that soundness of judgment which appreciates things according to their real value: and, in the judgment of a Christian, moral worth must, for obvious reasons, outweigh all other considerations.

HOW TO HUMBUG A LANDLORD.

A writer in a late Kentucky paper relates an anecdote of a gentleman who now occupies a high judicial station in that state, which proves that however limited his legal acquirements might be, his adroitness in getting clear of a tavern bill is at least unquestionable.—The statement runs thus.—Some years since, the gentleman alluded to, being then a resident of Illinois, entered into a written agreement with his Landlord, by the terms of which the latter bound himself to board the former, and to keep his horse, at the rate of one dollar per day, and to allow him a credit of one dollar for each day he was absent from home. Nine months afterwards, a settlement took place between *Boniface* and his guest; when it appeared that the latter had spent *three* months at the tavern, and *six* abroad, he claimed of "mine host," *pay* for three months in order to balance accounts. It is not stated whether this equitable demand was allowed.

*From Noah's National Advocate.*

JO STRICKLAND AGAIN.

The following letter from Jo. to his Uncle Ben, was picked up last evening, in the Bowery, where it is presumed Jo. dropped it while going to obtain a *wafer* to seal it.

New-York, July 20, 1825.

Dearest Unkey.—

I was so darnd tickled tother day when I writ to you, that I didnt tell you not haff what I wanted tu. Arter I got them Kimikill bils, from Arnolds, where that Darn Kurious Pepitral Moshun wheel is just below the Hors Spittle, I went rite down to the Bank and got um purty much all in forepence hapennys and sold um rite away for six pens a peese. Now thinks I plage out, Ive had such thumping luck in Fillydelfy, that I'll go to Arnolds agin, so up I went and giv him a little more of *Jacobs Red*, that Jerry Simons sent down to by som fiddle strings with, and took two quarturs, and he said they wood draw the nex Wenesday, and thats to day so this arternoon I went down, and thort they had draud um out of Arnels whele, but he sed they drawd at the Hawl doun strete, so I kep along doun the lane till I cum to a darn big white hous, with a yard all fensed in with little iron sticks, stuck up end ways. I coudnt thing what a plaig they made sich a strong fens for, so I up axt a man hoos hous that was, and he sed twas bilt by Coperashun to ete dinners in—and furder he sed the best room they kep the mare in. So sais I, I gess you think a good deel on her to keep her in sich a darn big house, and make sich strong fences round it. He said that was trew enuf be was the best mare theyd had in a grate menny years and they didnt meen to let him go; I ant seen it but evry boddy sais its a very good mare.

Byme by they drawd the lotry as quick as you could bose habigman up I went to Arnels, and he sed one was a blank, but when I pulled out tother quarter, ses he by the lord harry so uvenother ten hundred. Brimestone and pusly, if my hat didnt rise rite on the hed, and evry hare was as stif as a gun stick. he sheld out the Kimikill bills quicker than you coud say shad and knowkumbers. I'll be squashed to death if I dont think its the most lucky lotry ofis in the world, evry boddie buyse tickets there, hee'l git as rich as laud if he keeps on—its getting darn lait un Ive got to go wa up the road arter sum sealing wax, to seel this letter with.

So no mour from yure loven.

JO. STRICKLAND.

Unkle Ben—Varmount

*Noty Beny*—Tel Betty Websters Father that I guess when I kum bak, I shal be able to by a dum site bigger farm than hen got.

There is a man in England, who it is said, has worn the same pair of leather breeches every day for sixty-five years! If every body wore leather breeches, what would the tailors and manufacturers do?

---

To all Lottery Adventurers!

*Patrons to the public good!!*

"Improve instantly the present golden moments, lest by the least delay you lose forever the chance of being independent."

*The next Lottery to be drawn,*

**University Lottery**

OF MARYLAND.

*7th Class—New Series,*

By Authority of the State of Maryland,

P. CANFIELD, Manager.

The drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Friday, the 30th September.

SCHEME:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of 20,000 Dollars, |
| 1 | 10,000 Dollars, |
| 1 | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 1 | 2,500 Dollars, |
| 1 | 1,308 Dollars, |
| 5 | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 10 | 500 Dollars, |
| 44 | 100 Dollars, |

Price of Tickets $6, shares in proportion.

*The Third Class of the*

Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island

draws on the 14th October,

**Capital Prize $25,000.**

Price of Tickets, Wholes $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1—Eighths 50 cents.

**S. L'Hommedieu's**

Fortunate Lottery Office.

*Norwich, Sept 21.* 25—

---

**NORWICH LINE.**

The Superior new Steam-Boat

**FANNY.**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers —her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

---

**WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT**

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public. —ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

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1 Cask London Porter,

600 lbs. heavy Hartford Sole Leather, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 19, 1825. 25—

---

## FALL GOODS,

**WILLIAM D. RIPLEY**

*IS NOW OPENING*

An Extensive Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

**DRY GOODS**

Purchased at the late reduced prices, which are offered for *Cash or Approved Credit*, at a small advance from cost.

*Some of which are*

Super. Blue, Black, Brown, Olive Green, Oxford Mixt, Blue Mixt, Claret, Drab, and other colored

**Broadcloths & Cassimeres,**

Superfine and low priced Blue

Pelisse Cloths,

White, Green, Yellow, Red and Crimson

**FLANNELS,**

Green and Red Baizes,

Black and Colored, Plain and Figured

Bombazettes and Rattinetts,

*Very Fine Black Bombazines,*

Best broad Selvage Black

***ITALIAN CRAPES,***

Green and other colored ditto.

Scotch and Circassian Plaids,

*Blue and Brown Camblets,*

Rich Figured Ombra Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,

do. do. Satin Dresses,

Chilian Robes, *a new & elegant article,*

6-4 and 8-4 Square Black, Crimson and Scarlet Merino Shawls,

Long and Square Cashmere do.

Black and Colored

**CANTON CRAPES,**

New patterns, Calicoes and printed Cambrics,

1 box rich Ombra Shaded

**SATIN RIBBONS,**

Men's and Women's Black and White

Worsted Hose,

do. do. Silk do.

British and American Cotton Sheetings,

4-4 Irish Linens and 6-4 Sheetings,

Bobbinett and Thread Laces,

Black and White Bobbinett Lace Veils,

4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,

Book Muslins and Lenos.

4-4 and 8-4 Cambrics,

Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velvet Cords, Silk Cords and Braids,

Frogs and Buttons, *new patterns,*

Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric

Handkerchiefs,

Flagg and Bandanna ditto.

Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto.

—ALSO—

A Large Stock

**Carpeting,**

**Cheap!!**

Norwich, Sept. 21. 25—

---

## Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.— They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19. 16—

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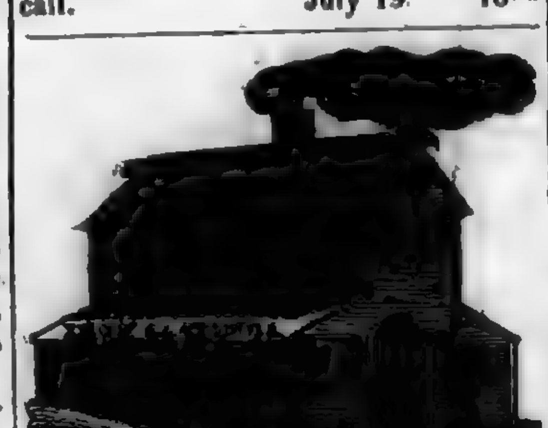

**NORWICH**

*Iron Foundry.*

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, &c. of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27. 17—

---

**FOR SALE,**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Hhds. | Boston and New-York Rum, | |
| 10 do. | Antigua | do. |
| 10 do. | do. | Molasses, |
| 50 bbls. and ½ bbls. Rochester Flour, | *(part from new wheat.)* | |
| 40 do. | Fall and Summer caught No. 1 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and ½ bbls. | |
| 40 bbls. | Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil, | |
| 25 do. | Whale do. | |
| 2 do. | Neats Foot do. | |
| 20 boxes | Soap, | |
| 8 do. | Brown Havana Sugar, | |
| 50 quintals | Codfish, | |
| 50 boxes | Window Glass. | |

Cash and the highest price for White Beans and Flax Seed.

JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, Aug. 31. 1825. 22—

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**Jos. Breed**

WILL pay *Cash* for Rye and Barley, and *good new Hops.*

Norwich, Sept. 20. 25—

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## NEW GOODS.

Sept. 7th, 1825.

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

Have just returned from New-York with a *LARGE VARIETY OF*

**Dry Goods,**

of the latest importations, and the *newest fashions*, selected with care and purchased with *cash*; which they are now opening at their cheap

**Norwich Store,**

and which they are desirous to dispose of at small profits.

Rich Baraize Dresses,

A splendid assortment of Calicoes of new and *exquisite* patterns,

Extra super jet black Bombazine,

A large assortment of rich figured Silks, black and colored,

Elegant Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Tambourd, Loomsewed and plain Book, Jackonett, Swiss, and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS.**

Flagg, Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Valencia and black

**SILK VESTINGS,**

of various and elegant patterns,

Cap, Waist, Wrist, assorted plain, and Fancy Figured

**RIBBONS,**

A splendid assortment of plain, figured, and striped Plushes,

GIMPS,

Daisy and other Habit Buttons,

Frogs and Cords of all colors for

Habit Trimmings,

Scarlet, White, Black, Blue, and Pink

CRAPE LISSE,

Brown do. do. for Bonnets,

Bonnet Cambrics, *Linen and Cotton,*

Irish Linens, Longlawns in Semi-demi pieces,

Scarlet, Pink, White, Brown, & Black

***SATINS,***

Black and Colored

Circassians and Bombazettes,

Linen and Cotton Tickings,

Russia Diapers, Super and Common Imported and American Shirtings,

Unbleached and bleached Sheetings,

Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted, Cotton, Mohair, Angola and

Silk Stockings,

Black and Colored Cambrics,

White Cambrics,

Black and Colored

***ITALIAN CRAPES,***

Black Canton and Nankin do.

Plated and Gilt Buttons of all kinds,

Scotch and Caroline Plaids of various patterns,

Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks,

A large stock of White, Red, Green, Blue and Crimson Flannels,

Brown Domestic fulled Cloths, *warranted fast colors,*

Green Floor Cloths, & Bocking,

***BAIZES,***

A splendid stock of

**BROADCLOTHS**

AND

**CASSIMERES,**

of all qualities and colors,

7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4

ROSE BLANKETS, *very cheap,*

Drab Lion Skin,

Ladies' Blue Habit Cloth,

Blue, Black and Drab Pelisse Cloths,

**Paddings, Buckram,**

Furniture and Apron Checks,

Furniture Calicoes,

Merino, Cashmere, Cotton & Cassimere

**SHAWLS.**

Blue and Green Table Covers,

Table Linens,

Table Cottons,

Silk and Cotton

**UMBRELLAS,**

Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin, Horseskin, Deerskin, Castor, Beaver & Silk

**GLOVES,**

Ladies' Castor, Beaver, Kid, Horseskin and Silk do.

Ladies' Long White Kid do.

—ALSO—

A new assortment of

Thread and Bobbinett Laces,

figured and plain, wide and narrow, super and common, of various and *exquisite* patterns,

***LACE VEILS, &C. &C.***

With many other articles too numerous to mention in the *small space alotted for advertisements* in a Newspaper.

Purchasers may be supplied with any of the above goods, at the lowest cash price of any other *cheap* or *dear* store in the place. [23]

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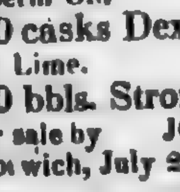
**10,000 Brick for sale,**

Can be delivered in any part of Chelsea without extra charge,



40 bbls. and ½ bbls. No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, Boston inspection, superior quality.

40 barrels summer and winter strained sperm Oil.

50 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime.

20 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, for sale by JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, July 28, 1825. 17—

---

## Flour.

250 bls. Strong & Co's. Flour, a very superior brand for Families, Just received and for sale by WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

---

**NEW-YORK**

*Cheap Store.*

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**

FROM New-York, have on hand

A Splendid Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**CARPETING,**

**Table & Piano Covers,**

**& RUGS,**

which were mostly bought at Auction *before the advance of Goods.*

N. B. As Messrs. Sackett & Co. are desirous to dispose of their goods by the first or middle of October, they offer the remainder

**BELOW COST.**

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1825. 23—

---

**American Calicoes,**

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has just received 1 Case Two Blue, Blue and White handsome print AMERICAN CALICOES.

Boston made large Shell Combs,

A few pieces very fine American bleached Shirtings, &c &c.

Norwich, Aug. 7, 1825. 20

---

**W. HUNTINGTON**

HAS just returned from New-York with

**NEW GOODS,**

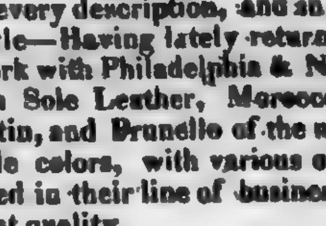
which, with those before on hand, make his assortment very good—all offered for sale at very low prices for Cash.

Norwich, Aug. 14, 1825. 20—

---

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



**BOOTS AND SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Brunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

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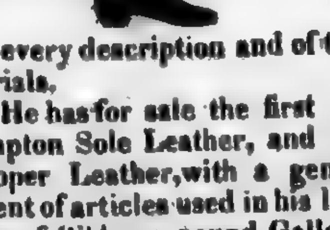
## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

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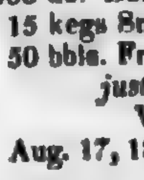
## 10 Chests fresh



SKIN TEA,

6 Tierces New Rice,

10 Casks 4d. Nails,

20 hhds. New Rum,

3000 lbs. Mayland's Scotch Snuff,

2500 do. Lump Sugar,

15 kegs Smyrna Raisins,

50 bbls. Fresh Flour,

*just received and for sale by*

WILLIS GRAY, & Co

Aug. 17, 1825. 20—

---

**FOR SALE,**

**BY N. H. FITCH,**

*of Bozrah, New-London County,*

## Two good Farms,

SITUATED in Pennsylvania, 130 miles from Philadelphia, and 112 from New-York.

—LIKEWISE—

A tract of land lying in Missouri, said to be of the best kind.

—ALSO—

The right for a patent winnowing mill, for the State of Connecticut, and a part of Rhode-Island. The above property is well worth the attention of some enterprising young men, and if called for soon, will be disposed of at a bargain and upon credit.

*Sept. 20, 1825.* 5w25—

---

*NEW & CHEAP*

**DRY GOO[DS]**

**ERASTUS CO[IT]**

Has just returned from [New-]York with a general assortment [of] English, French, Ger[man] [and] India Goods, (*Suitable for the present and [com]ing season,*) which, together [with those] before on hand, forms a Large & handsome assor[tment of] FANCY & STA[PLE] DRY GOO[DS] Which will be sold at the low[est prices] for Cash.

Said Coit tenders his [thanks] to those who have favored him [with their] custom, and solicits a continu[ance].

He would remind th[ose in]debted, whose accounts are [of] sixty days standing, that pay[ment is] due. Sept. 14, 1825.

---

*NEW STORE*

&

**New Goo[ds]**

**BENJAMIN HUNTING[TON]**

Has just returned from [New-]York with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT [OF]

**DRY GOO[DS]**

**GROCERIE[S]**

**& Hard-Ware,**

Which he will sell very chea[p]. [Any] person wishing to purchase wil[l please] to call at the store lately occ[upied by] Charles Lathrop Esq. a few [rods] of the store now occupied by Roger Huntington & Co.

Norwich, Sept. 12th, 1825.

---

**8 Cases**

*Seasonable Go[ods]*

JUST received at the B[...] Shetucket-Street, a few do[ors] of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome [...] Fancy Calicoes, (new [...]) Fine printed Cambrics & M[...] Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid [...]

**Muslin,**

(*various colors, for Ladies' d[resses]*)

Shaded Gros de Nap[les]

Light & Dark figured d[o.]

*Black Italian Silks,*

Superior Quality French and [...]

**LEVANTINE[S]**

Plain Black GROS DE NA[PLES]

Black and Colored Italian [...]

Canton Crape, Crape Li[sse]

Long & Square Cashmere & [...]

**SHAWLS.**

An extensive assortment of Silk [...] and Barrage

**Handkerchiefs,**

Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread [Bob]binett Laces & Edging, Single [...] Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine, and Drab Striped Denmark S[...] Drab Silk Stripe Linen D[...] White Linen & Cotton Drilling, [...] Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & 8-4 [...] Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's [...] and Black Silk Hose, Superior Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES, [Gentle]men's Beaver, Horse-Skin a[nd] Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and V[est] tons, Striped Florentine, W[...] Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.—[...] 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen Ca[...] White and Col'd Jean, Light [...] Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics, [...] French Working Cotton, Large [...] Small Shell and Mock Shell Co[mbs,] Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas, [...] Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c. [...]

May 30. 1825.

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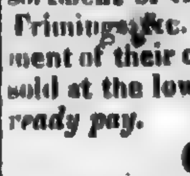


**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes,**

THE subscribers have receiv[ed from] New-York and elsewhere, [an as]sortment of Hats, Buffalo Robe[s,] Trimmings, &c. which, with a larg[e assort]ment of their own manufacture, [will be] sold at the lowest New-York pri[ces for] ready pay. RAYMOND & S[...]

**CASH,**

and the highest price paid [for]

*all kinds of F[urs]*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.*

---

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on [hand] and will continue to man[ufacture]

**Water-Proof Oval H[ats]**

from two dollars and fifty cents [to] dollars, which, for beauty and d[urabili]ty, are not exceeded in this State, ([New-]York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price [will] be given for all kinds of

**HATING FU[RS]**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 [to ...] years of age, as apprentices to the [Hat]ting business. None need apply [with]out producing good recommendati[ons].

FREDERICK A. FLIN[T]

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 18[25].*

---

**Thomastown Lime**

30 Casks fresh Thomas[town] Lime, now landing from [...] Avon, *for sale by* WILLIS GRAY [& Co.]

Sept. 21, 1825.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

OCT

# NORWICH COURIER.

[PUB]LISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND [illegible]—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[Ne]w Series....Vol. IV....No. 27. NORWICH, CONN. WEDN[ES]DAY, OCTOBER [illegible], 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1531.



## NEW GOODS.

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

[ha]ve just received from New-York with a

*LARGE VARIETY OF*

**[DR]Y GOODS,**

[illegible] importations, and the new[est] [illegible], selected with care and [purch]ased with cash; which they are [illegible] at their cheap

**Norwich Store,**

[on] which they are desirous to dispose [at] small profits.

Rich Baraize Dresses,

[A] splendid assortment of Calicoes of new and exquisite patterns,

[illegible] super jet black Bombazine,

[illegible] assortment of rich figured Silks, black and colored,

[El]egant Fancy Handkerchiefs,

[illegible], Leno sewed and plain Book, [Ja]conett, Swiss, and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS,**

[illegible], Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Valencia and black

**SILK VESTINGS,**

[o]f various and elegant patterns, [illegible] Waist, Wrist, assorted plain, and Fancy Figured

**RIBBONS,**

[S]plendid assortment of plain, figured, and striped Plushes,

GIMPS,

[illegible] and other Habit Buttons, [illegible] and Cords of all colors for

Habit Trimmings,

[illegible], White, Black, Blue, and Pink

CRAPE LISSE,

Brown do. do. for Bonnets, [B]onnet Cambrics, *Linen and Cotton*, [illegible] Linens, Longlawns in Semi-demi pieces,

[illegible], Pink, White, Brown, & Black

***SATINS,***

Black and Colored

Circassians and Bombazettes,

Linen and Cotton Tickings,

[illegible] Diapers, Super and Common Imported and American Shirtings,

[Un]bleached and bleached Sheetings,

[Me]n's and Women's black and colored [Wor]sted, Cotton, Mohair, Angola and

Silk Stockings,

Black and Colored Cambrics,

[illegible]

Black and Colored

***[IT]ALIAN CRAPES,***

Black Canton and Nankin do.

[illegible] and Gilt Buttons of all kinds,

[Sco]tch and Cat-line Plaids of various patterns,

[Blu]e and Brown Camblets for Cloaks,

[A] large stock of White, Red, Green, Blue and Crimson Flannels,

[illegible] Domestic fulled Cloths, *warranted fast colors,*

[Gre]en Floor Cloths, & Bocking,

***BAIZES,***

A splendid stock of

**BROADCLOTHS**

AND

**CASSIMERES,**

of all qualities and colors,

7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4

[R]OSE BLANKETS, *very cheap,*

Drab Lion Skin,

Ladies' Blue Habit Cloth,

[illegible], Black and Drab Pelisse Cloths,

Paddings, Buckram,

[Fu]rniture and Apron Checks,

Furniture Calicoes,

[illegible], Cashmere, Cotton & Cassimere

**SHAWLS,**

[Blu]e and Green Table Covers,

Table Linens,

Table Cottons,

Silk and Cotton

**UMBRELLAS,**

[Gentle]men's Buckskin, Dogskin, Horse[skin], Deerskin, Castor, Beaver & Silk

GLOVES,

[La]dies' Castor, Beaver, Kid, Horseskin and Silk do.

Ladies' Long White Kid do.

—ALSO—

A new assortment of

Thread and Bobbinett Laces,

[figur]ed and plain, wide and narrow, su[perfine] and common, of various and exqui[site] patterns,

***LACE VEILS, &C. &C.***

With many other articles too [num]erous to mention in the *small space* [allow]ed *for advertisements* in a Newspa[per].

[Pu]rchasers may be supplied [with] any of the above goods, at the low[est] [illegible] price of any other *cheap* or *dear* [store] in the place. [23

**Waldo, Ripley, & Co.**

**NO. 9, BURLING-SLIP,**

***NEW-YORK,***

[T]ENDER their services to Manufac[tu]rers and the public generally, as

**Commission Merchants.**

[Co]nsignments of Goods, or Orders for [the] purchase of any article, will be [prom]ptly attended to, and every exer[tion] made for the benefit of their Corres[pon]dents.

[New]-York, Aug. 27, 1825. 6w22

**NEW-YORK**

*Cheap Store.*

**JOSEPH SACKETT & Co**

FROM New-York, have on hand

**A Splendid Assortment of**

DRY GOODS,

**CARPETING,**

**Table & Piano Covers,**

**& RUGS,**

which were mostly bought at Auction *before the advance of Goods.*

N. B. As Messrs. Sackett & Co. are desirous to dispose of their goods by the first or middle of October, they offer the remainder

☞ BELOW COST.

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1825.

*CHEAP*

**NEW GOODS.**

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS received from New-York by the last steam-boat and packet,

**A Complete Assortment of**

**FALL & WINTER**

**DRY GOODS,**

Which he is now opening, and will sell at a small advance from the New-York wholesale prices.

New Goods will be received Weekly.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1825. 26—

September 27, 1825.

NEW GOODS.

**W. HUNTINGTON**

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of

**GOODS,**

Which he will sell at a small advance for cash. 26—

American Manufactures.

Philadelphia Portable Furnaces,

"Messer's" patent Franklin Gridirons,

"Wilson's" patent Coffee Mills,

Cart, Waggon, and Chaise Boxes,

Brass Andirons, and Shovel & Tongs,

"L'Hommedieu's" patent screw Augurs,

"Jewett's" brads, tacks & sprigs of all sizes,

Missouri and Hindostan Oil Stones,

"Killam's" bench and moulding tools,

Cast Iron Hollow Ware, by the Ton,

"Maynard & Noyes'" Inkpowder,

Hand, Dust, Floor, Shoe and Roller Brushes,

1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. Iron Weights, together with all kinds of *imported*

**Hard-ware Goods,**

for sale by

Jabez Huntington.

Sept. 14, 1825 24—

***NEW STORE***

**&**

**New Goods.**

**BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON**

Has just returned from New-York with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

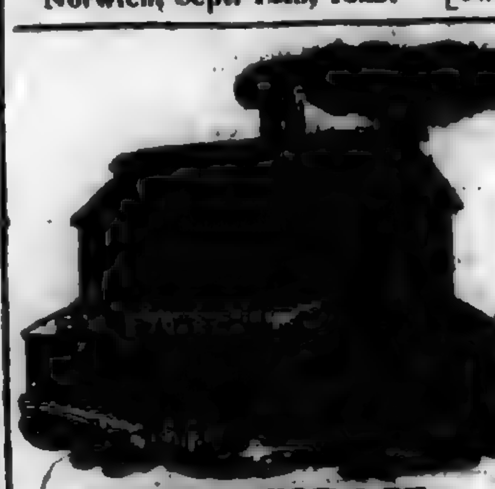
**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**& Hard-Ware,**

Which he will sell very cheap. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call at the store lately occupied by Charles Lathrop Esq. a few rods south of the store now occupied by Messrs. Roger Huntington & Co.

Norwich, Sept. 12th, 1825. [6w24



**NORWICH**

***Iron Foundry.***

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.* Will execute orders for Iron Castings, for Machinery, *&c.* of the best quality, at short notice.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, July 27. 17—

**Wanted Immediately,**

A NEAT, industrious Woman, to do Housework, to whom good wages will be given. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office.

**FALL GOODS,**

**WILLIAM D. [illegible]**

*IS NOW OPENING*

**An Extensive Assortment of**

**[illegible]**

**DRY GOODS**

Purchased at the late [reduced] prices, which are offered for *Cash or Approved Credit, at a small advance from [cost].*

*Some of which are:*

Super. Blue, Black, [illegible], Olive Green, Oxford Mixt, Blue [illegible], Claret, Drab, and other [colors]

**Broadcloths & Cassimeres,**

Superfine and low priced [illegible]

Pelisse Cloths,

[illegible], Green, Yellow, Red and Crimson

**FLANNELS,**

Green and Red Baizes,

Black and Colored, Plain and Figured

Bombazettes and Battinetts,

*Very Fine Black Bombazines,*

Best broad Selvage Black

***ITALIAN CRAPES,***

Green and other colored ditto.

Scotch and Circassian Plaids,

*Blue and Brown Camblets,*

Rich Figured Ombra Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,

do. do. Satin Dresses,

Chilian Robes, *a new & elegant article,*

6-4 and 8-4 Square Black, Crimson and Scarlet Merino Shawls,

Long and Square Cashmere do.

Black and Colored

CANTON CRAPES,

New patterns, Calicoes and printed Cambrics,

1 box rich Ombra Shaded

**SATIN RIBBONS;**

Men's and Women's Black and White

Worsted Hose,

do. do. Silk do.

British and American Cotton Sheetings,

4-4 Irish Linens and 6-4 Sheetings,

Bobbinett and Thread Laces,

Black and White Bobbinett Lace Veils,

4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,

Book Muslins and Lenos,

4-4 and 8-4 Cambrics,

Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velvet Cords,

Silk Cords and Braids,

[illegible]

Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric

Handkerchiefs,

Flagg and Bandanna ditto.

Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto.

—ALSO—

A Large Stock

**Carpeting,**

**Cheap!!**

Norwich, Sept. 21, 25—

***NEW & CHEAP***

**DRY GOODS**

**ERASTUS COIT**

Has just returned from New-York with a general assortment of

**English, French, German and India Goods,**

*(Suitable for the present and approaching season,)* which, together with those before on hand, forms a

**Large & handsome assortment of**

**FANCY & STAPLE**

**DRY GOODS,**

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance.

He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 14, 1825. [24—

Selling off Cheap.

**A. & A. GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments.—They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19. 16—

**Thomastown Lime.**

30 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime, now landing from sloop Avon, *for sale by*

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Sept. 21, 1825. 25—

1 Cask London Porter,
600 lbs. heavy Hartford Sole Leather, for sale by

JOHN LATHROP.

Sept. 19, 1825. 25—

75 Casks Thomastown Lyme, for sale by C. EELLS.

September, 26, 1825. 3w26—


## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the London Monthly Magazine.*

### ON FASHION.

"[The] fashion of a thing is the form thereof. [Thou] hast fashioned me," thou [illegible] [illegible] a silversmith five shillings [for] the silver of our tea-spoons [illegible] and five or fifty more for the [illegible] [illegible]. Fashion is derived [illegible] the etymology is abstruse.

It is that a man is fashioned by the [tailor]; a lady by her mantua-maker [and] [illegible]. It is the [tailor] who fashions the [man], [illegible]: him, who before [illegible] about the [illegible], would have been [illegible]. The man-midwife produced the [illegible] into the world—a thing of no[ugh]t, [a ta]bula, a simple *ens*, an *ens* nou[menal], [unshap]ed, unlicked, endowed with [illegible] [illegible], with susceptibility [illegible] [illegible], and form, and characte[r]; [the tailor] forms him, licks him, makes him, [illegible] endows him with a shape and a character, and he becomes fashioned; and [illegible] the [illegible], he becomes a man of [fashion], [a f]ashionable man.

[Na]ture made animals—she is a vile step[mother]—and the tailor makes man. Thus [the man]tua-maker, and the milliner, and the [shoema]ker, make woman; woman—heaven's [last gi]ft to man, Christian man, below—her [illegible] to man's [illegible] man, above. [What w]ould woman be without those aids? [illegible]; a variable, inapprehensible, inex[plicable], unintelligible, bundle of caprices—[not] even a thing, as the Romans considered [illegible]; not even a moveable, though moveable [enoug]h: but a metaphysical *ens*, a wind in[illegible] [illegible] by every wind that blows. But she [is soli]dified by muslin, and silk, and crape, and [illegible]; and she becomes a tangible substance—a woman of fashion, provided that she is fashioned by Madame Happolyte or Madame Triaud.

What, indeed, in human nature but a bun[dle] of clothe? What are all the distinctions [of] society but distinct suits of clothing? And [pro]perly, therefore, is man the produce of a tailor. It is he that is the real creator of man; [and] such is the importance of his office, that it requires nine tailors to make a man. Much [inju]red race—that is the true solution of this proverb. The tailor taketh satin, and he cut[te]th it, he carveth ermine, and slasheth velvet—[and] maketh a suit of clothes and he clap[peth] a crown on its top, and he falleth down and worshipeth, and he crieth, Aha! it is a king. Again, he taketh scarlet, and gold, and fur; and he tacketh them together with needles and with thread, and he putteth a sword into its sleeve, and he presenteth it with [a] custard, and he crieth—I have made a Lord Mayor.

What would the pomp, pride, circumstance of glorious war, nay, the very army itself be but for the tailor. It is not the man, but his [co]at, that fights; the courage lies in the uni[form]; it is the courage of the 42d suits of [illegible], and hence also the [illegible] of the 10th dragoons, the valor of its sabretashes and gilded boots, as all the energy of a lancer is embodied in his trencher cap; just as the learning of the Almas, the triangles of Cambridge and the Greek of Oxford, are the produce of a square bit of board and a silk tassel. Hence it is, that all great conquerers, such as Frederic William and his majesty, (God bless him and the Duke of York,) are also the great clothiers, the great taylors, the fabricators of collars, and facings, and courage, and victory. What is a battalion? see it at a review: it is a long line of coats and pantaloons, red above and white below.—What makes the unfledged, unformed, nothingless youth, an ensign, a cornet, a soldier, a hero?—It is the red coat. What makes all the ladies "fall in love" with him?—It is the red coat. The silk and the muslin fall in love with the scarlet and the lace: they elope together to Gretna Green: the rest is nothing. Strip the army, and what is an army?—Nothing. It is the tailor who makes [arms] and conquers victory.

Tailors also do twenty-four wigs set on a bench covered with red cloth to prove Paddy a Pagan. A man cannot be hanged without the order of a square cap; and such also is the difference between prunella and silk, that it costs a man twice as much to be plundered of his property by the latter as by the former. And thus the gown of prunella envies the gown of silk, and frets itself, and goes into opposition, because the produce of a sheep is not that of a silk-worm.

The very law acknowledges that the suit of clothes is the man itself, and that the rest is nothing: a post, a horse, to hang them on.—We may steal the child as we please; but woe be to him that steals the suit of clothes. Doctors may resurrect the body, cut it into pieces, and cram it into bottles; but the Doctor who resurrects the clothes, goes to Botany Bay. In short, from the coal-heaver to the chancellor, from Drury to Almack's, human nature is a Monmouth-street, a collection of suits—black, white, and grey—silk, gauze, and frivolity—leather and prunella, goats hair and gold lace.

Thus is fashion all, and all in all. And according to the fashion of the clothes, are the fashion of the man and the fashion of the woman.

Hence is its sway predominant, as it ought to be. Being all, it ought to be every thing. To be in the fashion is to exist, it is existence itself: to be out of it is non-existence; it is oblivion, death, and the grave. It is beauty, morality, every thing—not dress alone; its sway is unbounded, its powers unlimited, its sanction unquestionable, and its decrees, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irreversible.

For, if the coat makes the man, and fashion makes the coat, then does fashion make the man. And thus the man who is fashioned, is fashioned in every thing; not only in his coat, but in his carriage, his horses, his wife, his house, his conduct, his principles, his politics, his literature. All is fashion, and fashion is all, in every thing.

There is a metaphysical concatenation which links the other together. Or, as the full-fashioned man must be perfect, whatever he chooses, follows, drinks, performs, thinks, rides, votes, or bets, must be equally fashioned and fashionable. It is the model and the pattern to follow by him who would also be fashionable. It is his opinion, conduct, morality; his dictate of conscience, his moral law.

Thus have we traced man, society, every thing, to the tailor and the mantua-maker; and to them also we trace beauty, grace, taste. And hence have moral writers justly laid down that great principle, that there can be no standard of taste. Now, indeed, should there be a standard of taste, an unerring principle of grace, an undeviating line of beauty, as [illegible] Hogarth imagined, unless Mr. Stultz and Madame Triaud were as eternal as the Wandering Jew, [illegible] all the essence of all the tailors and [mantua]-makers, and milliners, and [illegible], and boot-makers, and [illegible], and [illegible], and upholsterers, that ever [illegible] were concentrated in one man or [illegible] species, and that species [illegible] unchangeable, immoveable to all winds of fashion.

This thing cannot be. [illegible], therefore, there is no standard in taste; [illegible] is a [illegible] varying with every new [illegible]; [illegible]; a thing to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], as Stultz shall [illegible] [illegible], or [illegible] to [illegible], or [illegible] shall yield to Vandervelde, and Vandervelde to [illegible], or as Hartford or Caen[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the first, second, or third, or in all the [illegible] of Man.

Thus it is that we endeavor in vain to [illegible] this fleeting spirit, this "essential form of [illegible]," which is unessential, changing with [every] [illegible] blows. And thus [illegible] [illegible] and above the fair, [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], whether rustling with silk, [illegible] satin, or flowing in muslin like [illegible] innocence.—Whether mounted on heels of wood, peaked like a Lehoe, squared to the obtuseness of Paris, or rounded to an ellipse, the foot of beauty is always beauty! It carries its arrows to the heart, whether of morocco or kid, or prunella, or of satin, lilac, scarlet, white, blue, green, or black, sandelled or Wellingtoned, Brunswicked, or Yorked.

Thus too, whether gypsey prevails, or Oldenburgh, coal-scuttle, or Quaker; whether she fan the idle air with topgallantsails of Leghorn, or wave [illegible] plumed or beaded, chivalry, or undertakery, she cannot [illegible] fashion is beauty, and beauty is fashion. Waists contract and expand; anon she is a wasp, and anon a barrel; now she diminishes the equatorial diameter, and now she enlarges it; zones ascend and descend from the seat of honor to the seat of the heart; the seat of honor itself undergoes a sudden developement, and again it vanishes; cushions are transferred from region to region, from the Hottentot region to the head: the bosom now "hides, oh! hides those hills of snow," that the spectator may riot in scapular charms and spinal vales; and, again tuckers descend till descent becomes once more precarious, while the balance of compensation restores to concealment that of which the [ex]pose should never have been disturbed. Yet, like the moon through all her changing phases, she is always beauty, for she is always fashion.

Is it possible to be serious on all this folly? We ought, at least, to attempt it. Whatever moralists, metaphysicians and artists may dispute about taste or beauty, it is certain that, if we take extremes at least, there is a wrong and a write, something that pleases and something that displeases, independently of all custom and all fashions. It is scarcely possible that the [illegible] [illegible] should be beautiful, and that the [illegible] [illegible] true of all the intermediate stages; it is still less possible that the form which is beautiful in 1824 should be hideous in 1825; or that the beauty of dress, of shape, substance, color, disposition, which delights us in April shall be that which makes us faint with horror in June.

But so it is with all those who are guided by fashion—by that magical term. the sound of which conveys, in itself, beauty, grace, taste, every thing. And as it is chiefly the lovely sex which is under this influence, to them must we direct our remonstrances. It is a lovely sex; and yet, with all its charms, it owes more to dress than it is always willing to admit. The experiment is easily tried. Take the whole bright parterre at Almack's, every lilly and rosebud that blooms in that garden of sweets, and dress it up in coats and pantaloons and cropped heads. It would prove a kind of Westminster school, where the lover would be at a loss to know the object of his adoration; and we suspect that beauty would soon discover the debts which it owes to gauze, and feathers, and silk, and to all and every thing which segregates from the pantalooned and shock-headed part of creation.

And, by the way, this is an experiment by which the fair might learn to profit, would they but perpend it. Woman gains nothing by being reduced to the nudity of man; and the nearer she approximates to him, the greater hazard she runs of forfeiting those charms which she will find to be rather more adventitious than she sometimes thinks. She loses something by every inch that she approaches him in her aspect and adornments, in the one as in the other. It is her interest to remain as far separated as possible, to surround herself with every *prestige* that can make her a distinct sex, whether to that she add the ornaments over which she has the command, or not. The petticoat is the essence of woman; it is woman; and woe to her who, in more senses than one, would "wear the breeches." We know not how to approach a delicate female in woolen, the very idea of the touch of wool is unfeminine—masculine. Even the riding-habit is scarcely justified by its apparent necessity (for it is not necessary;) and when combined with a beaver hat and Hessian boots, we would as lieve think of making love to an officer of dragoons. We doubt the whole invention, riding and all; and let the equitant race be assured that they lose much more than they gain by this "vaulting ambition."

There is not an atom of the male attire in which the charming sex does not suffer, in male estimation; and if dress is to be the labour and object of their lives, if it is *primum natus* and the *ultimum moriens*, the end and purpose of their lives here below, that end is to charm man, to gain his approbation, and excite his love. The sex is too apt to dress to itself, and to forget him to whom it alone ought to dress; and let it be assured that man is the true judge and critic, that critic which it ought to study and please. It suffers by every male assumption, by even that of the masculine shoe; a national distinction exciting the scorn and reprobation of Paris, better skilled in the charms and *chaussure* of a female foot, and better knowing that

From the hoop's enchanting round,
Her very shoe has power to wound.

It has wounded, from King Solomon to Cinderella's monarch, from Holofernes to the wife of Bath: but what other wound than a good kick is likely to be inflicted by a great hulking, double-soled English machine, well blacked by Warren, Hunt, Day, and Martin.

The object of dress should be to add to nature's charms; that seems tolerably obvious, and it is not denied. It is, to add to them, for the purpose of pleasing and captivating the other sex; that, we have demonstrated. Man may not judge of the value of laces or the price of trimmings; but he can judge of their power, and of their power [illegible] ought to be judged. Woman dresses, nevertheless, that she may show to fellow woman the superiority of Machlin to Buckingham; that she may measure the length of her bill or the profundity of her purse with those of her rivals. Man knows nothing of these rival superiorities—till he pays the bills at least. [The] young aspirant to a *settlement*, whose whole fortune, perhaps consists of half a dozen *chemises*, "Love's very last shifts," and a pianoforte, receives a present of £500 from some foolish old [illegible] to buy [illegible]. The Greek [illegible] [illegible], at least [illegible] nothing [illegible] [illegible] her husband's arms. [illegible] spent [illegible] [illegible] to carve up so proud [illegible] into shreds and tatters; and the husband receives a bundle of rags with an extravagant wife, sending the former to Monmouth street, and perhaps wishing the latter there too. The five hundred pounds would have stocked his cellar with wines, or bought his darling a carriage. He would have said if he had dared, "So come in your coatie sweet Tibby Dunbar."

But this is the fashion also. The darling sex measures all beauty by fashion, but it has forgotten to ask what is the fashion, and who makes the fashion. If they made it themselves it might be something. To be sure, if each fair made her own fashion, there would be no such thing, and the square and the round, the slim and the squat, the septuagenarian and "sweet seventeen," "crabbed age and youth," would not all be thrust into the same sacques, and shoes, and slips, and caps, and bonnets. Hence they must elect a dictator, we suppose; and the dictator is the miliner, the mantua-maker. A whole nation, bright with youth, and radiant with beauty, bent on conquest and death, submits to the government and legislation of a hairdresser's wife living in the Rue Vivienne, in a foreign country, or to Mrs. Bell, at home, whose monthly displays of taste and grace become the unalterable laws of beauty, not to be altered, till the next month.

The human form is certainly nothing, as we began by proving; and, therefore, as all nothings are equal to nothing, and to themselves, it is indifferent that old, fat, lumbering, frowsy nothings, and youthful, blooming, slender, delicious ones, should be equalized in their adonizations. But there are or may be varieties of suits of clothes; and as variety is itself a charm, it might add to our amusement if all these nothings were converted into many somethings instead of into one. And certainly were we to choose the dictator, it should not be the mantua-maker, and the milliner, [and] more [illegible] would allow the Quarterly Review to dictate to us what we were to read.

[illegible] ages, all forms, all ranks, [illegible] the same, and that it is at least part [of the] essence of dress that it should be appropriate? The same fashion cannot suit all.—And will they never reflect who it is that sets this fashion, which they all pursue as if their salvation depended on it. Some dropsical or brandy-legged old dame finds it convenient to conceal her ancles, and immediately it becomes a matter of grace and beauty to hide, even the point of the foot, and petticoat trail to sweep the streets. When grey hairs wished to conceal themselves, a whole nation of sun-bright and auburn and jetty ringlets where each hair was a chain to draw all hearts, chose to fill their heads with grease and flour; and high heels, pads, cushions here, there, behind, before, hoops, trains, tuckers, all have been, in rotation, adopted by those who had an interest in producing one deformity, to conceal another; while, more successful than the fox in the fable, they have spread the epidemy through the sex, causing whole generations immediately to cut off their tails also. Or the mantua-maker finds it convenient to sell off her old rags, her cuttings and *cabbage*, at high prices, and immediately the whole sex is seen fluttering in trimmings and deformity, a "thing of shreds and patches."

It is a gullible sex, that is certain. And yet it is provoking that all this should be considered beauty, and beauty, too, when it is so often deformity. If there is such a thing as a handsome scapula, it would at least be prudent to inquire, at the looking-glass, whether all the cervical region, in all, is fair, lest the snow should be less pure than snow ought to be.—She who conceals a graceful ancle and a slender foot, to display a bony clavicle, or a pair of hatchet-formed *omoplates*, is not so wise as the nation of foxes.

It is an ungallant conclusion, but, we fear, a true one, that the principles of taste are not diffused among the lovely sex, or not known to them. We have no objection to variation, since variation is novelty and a charm; but we shall never learn to approve of variation from beauty to deformity. If they have no taste, why will they not put themselves under the guidance of art, of the art of painting, not mantua-making? Sir Thomas Lawrence is the dictator to be chosen, not Madame Triaud. Accident, or taste, sometimes, and chiefly originating in France, that region of taste in petty luxury, has often conferred on the fair all the beauty which dress can give. We have lived to see them elegant, graceful and attractive in their adornments, so that painters have transmitted them to posterity with the assurance of commanding admiration for ever.—There are principles of beauty and grace, whatever the sex or the milliners may think; but they do not know them; and thus, not content with having once discovered the right, they proceed to wrong, quitting beauty to follow deformity.

And it is the want of taste, rather than a corrupted one, which makes the latest fashion always appear the most beautiful. Where there are principles of taste, no fashion can make that beautiful which wars against them; it will be hideous in spite of its prevalence, though it may cease, from habit, to appear so hideous. The haystack head, the pinched and armoured waist, hoops, and powder, and high-heeled shoes, have appeared beautiful in their days, but never to those who had studied the principles of beauty or of art. If, in their days of luxury and corruption, the Roman ladies rendered their head-dresses absurd by wanton variety, those of the Greeks and their dresses, generally, have descended to us as models of right, to which posterity has continued to award admiration. There is much also to admire and to follow, even in the more com-

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

plicated invention of British history, and there is no want of choice throughout the Continent, of present, as well as of past Europe.

We do not say that the female dress needs be confined to a Greek stole, or to any other given form, since variations and variety are necessary. But there are forms from which the sex can depart, without quitting them, through a range as wide as the most wanton caprices can require. And amid the endless varieties of color, substance, ornament, there is the power of producing and reproducing change without end, and yet without surrendering grace and beauty, and what is not less momentous, the appropriate.

If the sex knew its own interests, it would choose other [illegible] of fashions than those who have [illegible] different from theirs.—And if it [illegible] to exterminate the very term fashion, to seek no longer to rank itself under an imaginary leader, to trust to itself, and to study for itself, it would not be long in discovering that it had, not only enhanced its charms, but saved its finances. But to give the necessary taste, it must cultivate that [illegible]. It must inquire into what is graceful and fit, into the principles of beauty, and the laws of taste. Instead of "taking lessons," from Mr. Burgess, or spending seven years in making a pair of card racks, it must learn, in reality, what [illegible] to [illegible] from the philosophy and [illegible] it will be taught [illegible] the beauty of [illegible] ringlets to frizzle them into [illegible] sausages, or [illegible] the most ill-formed parts of its body to conceal [illegible] graceful and captivating. It will discharge its whole regiments of pads, and cushions, and flounces, and Gigot sleeves, and all the other trumpery by which it contrives to mar the most beautiful work of nature's hand. We shall then see woman—dear woman! what she ought to be; the grace alike of nature and of art.

One word yet on the hair, before we part; that jewel in woman, of which she seems so little to know the value, if we may judge by the pains which she takes to mar it. It is chiefly by its contrast of color that it is the ornament of the face, but partly also by that contrast which its roughness offers to the polished smoothness of the brow and the cheek. To maintain these leading principles is essential. But there is more in the disposition than either women or their advisers are aware of; and its principles lie somewhat deeper than they imagine.

By a singularity proving the great attention of ancient Greece to the human form, its artists adopted those outlines for the head, the principles of which, modern phrenology, much as it has been ridiculed, has explained and justified. But it has not been noticed that the same principles were applied to the arrangement of the hair; and yet, if this be studied in Greek art, it will be seen that every outline produced by that arrangement has a reference to the essential form of the head; of the scull itself. And the most simple experiments in drawing, will prove that whenever the hair is so arranged that its outline, or protuberance coincides with that outline which would be estimable in the unadorned head, the effect is beautiful; and that when the reverse takes place, the result is deformity. To apply phrenology to hair dressing, may appear fantastical and indicrous; and [illegible] we will trust our demonstration [illegible] the trial [illegible] any one who chooses to make them. There is nothing [illegible] to make the experiments—but [illegible] the means of illustrating our theory by such drawings, we must leave them to the taste and knowledge of those who have the command of their pencils and an acquaintance with the human form.

*From the Hartford Mirror.*

MONEY.

Every body in this country loves money, for it seems to be the handy means of gratifying all wishes. This is true to its utmost extent, let a man's wishes be what they will.—If a man has a broken reputation, that has been split by facts and proofs finer than an old tree shivered by lightning, give him money, and it will be set up and hooped, round, and become as tight as a cask of dollars. If he is a downright drunkard, give him money, and he will dress well, drink his Madeira with his friends, get tipsy at home on the "*best of liquors*," and his next appearance may be as a prominent member of some society for the suppression of vice. Is a man dishonest—with money enough he can be honest enough; a bank bill will plaister over many a sore. If he has the character of neglecting his faith, his family, his religion, his bible, and his God, and finds that the moral and conscientious part of the public place no confidence in him, a well timed donation shall coat as with quicksilver his brassy pretentions and he will shine. Let us not be misunderstood. Very many of the best men in this country are rich men.—They shew their goodness by their sobriety, liberality and unaffected piety. In erecting works of ornament and splendor, they patronize the poor, and judiciously give away employment, as well as the cash for it. It is the public composed of all sorts of folks, that are to blame, for they judge of men by their wealth. All hopes of getting along in life point to that one desideratum, for no matter how it is obtained, if there be cash, there is power, respectability, security.

A sensible, honest, industrious man finds out that without being rich, his prospects in this world are hardly worth looking at; and a dashing, brazen faced scoundrel finds out the same thing. The abominable aristocracy of birth is acknowledged on all hands to be bad enough, but the reason why that appears to the eyes of men in its naked and unsophisticated absurdity is, that a man cannot choose his own parents; he cannot, with all his enterprize, speculate upon the moral capital of his ancestors. But one man may run the same chance of being rich as another, and the preposterous claims of the aristocracy of wealth, ten thousand times worse any where, and more particularly bad in a republican country where there is no check to stand in its way as a rival, has a sweep that encircles every thing. A poor illiterate, unprincipled puppy comes somehow into the possession of vast wealth. See what the world makes of him. Look at men who commenced business with a small stock of money, a reputation fairly acquired for punctuality, integrity, application, honesty in every dealing, who have employed and set up hundreds in profitable business, who have been the very foundations of their town's prosperity, and who, by some wild speculations of the over-greedy, have at once lost it all. Their characters, their services, their wants, the situations of their families, the obligations of their former friends—all but their poverty is forgotten. That is remembered, and the mean and bitter taunt of the broken spendthrift, whose dissipation has brought him to the poor house, is, "once you worked in a store, or stood all day behind the counter, and warned me to be industrious and temperate, lest I should come to want; now, how much better are you. I ask no man for assistance, for I shall surely be denied; you go to your friends, and feel a pang that never reached me, in hearing that "they are sorry they cannot assist you, but so it is." All this is true; and so long as people will judge of character simply by present wealth, where on earth, is the motive of being honest, except to gain credit—of being a good citizen, except that you may be a rich man! Now, he that steals from me my good name, steals trash, but he that steals my purse leaves me poor indeed.

GREECE.

*The following letter respecting Greece, written by Dr. Howe, will be found extremely interesting:—*

I would not have you think that a Greek army is any thing like a regular one; far from it; they have no order, no discipline, nothing like tactics [illegible] are an assembly of men, fighting without skill, without subordination, but with a valour and perseverance that would do honor to the veterans of Europe. It may be asked if these men are so ignorant, so undisciplined, how have they so nobly maintained their ground for four years past? I answer first from the folly and cowardice of their opponents, and secondly, from the nature of their country; the Morea is exactly fitted for carrying on, what the Greeks [illegible] are only able to carry on, a desperate partizan warfare. Here you do not see as in [illegible] open and extensive plains, or gradually swelling hills; but you have deep narrow vales, from the sides of which the rocky cliffs rise abruptly, and almost perpendicularly, to a stupendous height, it is delightful at this season, to stand in these vales [illegible] the warm & exhilirating air of spring [illegible] & beauty to the verdure, and to see the [illegible] mountain rising almost directly over your head, and piercing through the clear blue sky till its top becomes covered with the snow and ice of winter. The roads (or sheep paths as they may more properly be called) are often over or round these mountains; and you are sometimes obliged to creep along a ledge five or six feet wide, with the rock rising into a perpendicular height of two hundred feet on the one side, and sinking into an abyss of as many on the other. It requires a steady hand and a firm nerve to pass these defiles on a mule, which though, in reality, the safest way, but few can be brought to trust themselves to—Now where there is but one such path as this, by which an enemy can get at a particular section of country you may easily conceive how a handful of bold skillful mountaineers may cut up an army. Among these mountains and in these defiles, have perished 2 hundred thousand Turks since the beginning of this sanguinary contest; & this year I hope many more will find their gory tomb in the same places; for the Turks are making strong exertions.

I do not feel the least anxiety about the result of the present campaign, or any fear of Greece being subdued by the Turks for it can only be done by exterminating every Greek—They have tasted liberty, and comparing it with their former degraded situation, they will die rather than return to it.

I expected to find many foreigners here, but have been much disappointed; they flocked over in the beginning of the contest, expecting to reap laurels and dollars, but finding the first thorns, and the last only promises, they became disgusted with Greece, the Greeks with them, and the few who could go, went home venting their malice in slandering the country; that such men were not fitted to serve the cause of liberty, their conduct sufficiently demonstrates. However, the fate of foreigners, taken in the best light, is appalling; poor Byron is dead—Lord Murry is dead—General Normen and a host of brave Germans and Poles, have paid with their blood their tribute to liberty, and have left their bones bleaching in the valeys of Greece. The lot of Norman is particularly affecting; he was actuated by the best motives, and brought over about 200 brave Germans, whom he formed into a corps, & attempted to introduce discipline among the Greeks. He thought that he had inspired them with confidence enough in their arms and tactics, to withstand an attack of the Turks in the open plains, but at Pater he was attacked by 20,000 Turks, and his whole army of Greeks fled to the mountains. Norman and his 200 Europeans stood the whole attack; again and again the cavalry darted in upon the desperate little band, and in vain attempted to break their hollow square; they were repulsed with immense loss, till Norman seeing his men reduced to almost nothing, put himself at the head of the remainder—broke through the ranks of the enemy, and effected their escape, but of his 200 men, only 30 were left alive.—One of Norman's aids, a young and chivalrous Frenchman, determined not to be taken alive. He placed his back against a tree and actually killed 10 Turks with his sabre; at last they broke his thigh with a spear, and carried him off—struck with admiration of his skill and courage they attempted to carry him to Constantinople, but on the route he watched his opportunity, and as his mule was climbing along the side of a precipice, he threw himself off and was dashed into a thousand pieces. Norman returned to Missolonghi, and in a short time having spent his money he was reduced to absolute want, fell ill and died in misery. Many other foreigners have shared the fate of poor Norman; some have gone about without shoes to their feet; and officers who have held high commissions under Naopleon, have suffered and died without a cent in their pockets. You may conclude from these circumstances, that the Greeks are the most ungrateful people in the world; that they are ungrateful, is very true, but in fact they are not able to pay, or in any way remunerate the foreigners who have come among them. They have soldiers, brave soldiers, who have fought for four years against the Turks, without receiving a farthing; and if they cannot pay their own soldiers, how can it be expected they shall pay foreigners. But now they have received a large loan from England, another is just opened in Paris, and things begin to wear a better aspect.

The Greeks are fond of giving and receiving titles; the least that I ever get is "your excellency." I have not yet put on the Greek dress, but shall do it very soon. I have quite a respectable pair of mustachios, not having put a razor to my upper lip for the space of three months: & in some other respects am becoming Greekified.

The form of the Greek government at present is good, and in my opinion better adapted to the present state of their affairs than any other that could have been devised. First, they have a senate, composed of members from every part of the country, the number is about seventy, including the President, who is in effect commander of the armies and admiral of the fleet; the executive are appointed by the senate, and in their turn appoint ministers, who are eight in number, the minister of war, of justice, of interior, of foreign affairs, of police, of religion, and of finance.—The duty of these ministers, is somewhat like that of our secretaries of state, treasury &c.

The President is in power inferior to ours, and is chosen annually by the Senate. The Senate is the deliberative & legislature body; all business of importance must pass through their hands, and it has nearly as much power as our house of representatives & senate conjoined, all the high officers can be impeached before them, and its own members, after being divested of their office, are amenable to it.

Yours, &c.

S. G. HOWE.

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

HEALTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Since making our last monthly report, there has been a distressing reverse in the health of the inhabitants of many parts of our country. Fever, cholera, and dysentary, have spread their pestiferous influences through every district, and broken with unrelenting force the ties of family, kindred and friends. Infants and the aged have suffered most from the diseases of this season—as though the [illegible] and most defenceless members of the community are the most likely to fall victim to the [illegible] of death. It is certain that much may be done by a judicious attention to clothing, [illegible] and diet, to defend weak constitutions, and fortify strong ones, against [illegible] of disease. But there is such [illegible] as too much, or a mistaken kindness [illegible] are too apt to be eternally dosing and forcing down the [illegible] of their children a jargon of nostrums and nursery specifics, which, by interrupting the natural functions of the digestive organs, disturbing the healthy circulation of the blood, and effeminating the whole system, are certain, if any thing can do it, to kindle up the flame of a fever, or whatever disease the habit is most predisposed to take, instead of extinguishing it. Let mothers and nurses at once renounce this pernicious custom of blindly experimenting with the health of their children, which is nothing less than tampering with machines, the organization of which they are entirely ignorant. Medicines, to do good in any case, must be stronger than the cause of the disease which they are intended to counteract. If employed in a manner to be efficient, and without a clear understanding of the object to be attained, they will be likely to confirm and strengthen the disease, as to oppose it.—If, as is generally the case in nurseries, such articles only are made use of, and in such quantities, as *cannot do any hurt if they do no good*, nothing can be gained, and the time will be lost in worse than useless delay, which might have otherwise been employed in overcoming incipient disease, and rescuing from premature death an object of the fondest hope and of the utmost solicitude.

The importance of warm clothing, both in the prevention and cure of bowel complaints, is too obvious to require much said on the subject. We will only observe, therefore, that warmth should be the first object; for if a person only wears his ordinary clothing, he will receive comparatively little benefit from the use of any other means. A waistcoat of flannel or fleecy hosiery ought always to be worn next the skin when there is the least appearance of disorder of the bowels, and should be laid aside with the greatest caution. The bowels should be kept lax, and free from whatever has a tendency to create irritation and griping. Epsom, or Glauber's salts are better for this purpose than castor oil or most other purgatives. In the beginning of bowel complaints, particularly dysentary, it is improper to employ either opiates or astringents; but in the advanced stage of diseases of this description, when the patient's strength is exhausted by frequent returns of the complaint, proceeding rather from a relaxed state of the bowels, than from an active stage of the disease, a judicious use of these remedies will be proper and beneficial, taking care to obviate costiveness, and evacuate the contents of the intestines from time to time, by administering some gentle laxative. A few grains of rhubarb at this time is the best. Every sort of food which readily tends to putrefaction, also all kinds of fermented or spirituous liquors, ought carefully to be avoided throughout the whole course of this class of disorders.

# FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Eve. Post, Sept. 30.*

FROM ENGLAND.

The regular packet ship Leeds which arrived here Tuesday afternoon from Liverpool, has brought us numerous files of London, Liverpool and provincial papers, together with Lloyd's Lists and Price Currents; the London papers to the evening of the 22d, and the Liverpool of the 24th August, the day on which the packet sailed.

It appears by the report of the Markets, that cotton had not improved in price, and that the sales were extremely dull. Private letters state that two additional failures, one an American house at Liverpool, and the other a cotton broker in London, had taken place, which had its effect upon the cotton market.

THE GREEKS.

Various confirmations had been received, though none of them amounted to certainty, of the intelligence of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha in an important battle, in which the Greek patriot force was successful. The latest account is contained in a letter from Corfu, published in *Galignanis Messenger*, in which it is mentioned that a British cutter had arrived at Corfu from Napoli di Romania, with news which was said to confirm the above favorable intelligence. Other accounts represent the affairs of the Greeks as in a most deplorable condition, arising from the dissensions of their chiefs, and deny that they had obtained any advantages over their invaders. These latter accounts, however, are contained in foreign journals that have always been inimical to the cause of the patriots. The London *Sun*, after a perusal of the whole, says, "this mail contains a recital of the facts we have before published, which are in every way confirmatory of our previous statements, up to the 29th of June, when Ibrahim arrived at Tripolizza after his failure at Napoli"—Whatever truth there may be in the account of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha, it seems to be certain that the invaders had been compelled to retreat, and that the Greeks maintained the superiority at sea.

The report that Lord Cochrane had been induced to espouse the patriot cause, turns out to have been well founded. After several interviews with the Greek committee, they are stated to have resolved on advancing £3000 sterling for the purpose of fitting out an expedition under his lordship's command, and of which he is to have the entire control. The number of men to accompany him is estimated at 8000, and arrangements had been made for the sailing of the Brazilian frigate *Perange*, on this destination, on his lordship's return from a visit he was making to his friends in Scotland. Steam vessels were likewise to accompany him, and all sorts of *materiel* by which he could annoy the Turks. His lordship, it is added, had left it to the committee to settle the amount of the recompense to be awarded to him for his services. A report that Sir Robert Wilson was to take the command of the land forces employed in this expedition, had been contradicted in the London papers. When the fact was ascertained that Cochrane had agreed to embark in this cause, it excited a great sensation in London, and had the immediate effect of raising the Greek scrip. Almost all the leading papers, even including those which were formerly hostile to his lordship, speak of him on this occasion in flattering terms, expressing a conviction that his talents as an officer must prove of great service to the Greeks.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Madrid to the 9th August, positively state that a new French force, amounting to 8000 men, was about to enter Spain. The London Courier remarks, that the "French in Spain have outlived the good will of their Spanish friends. In the province of Catalonia, the inhabitants are said to have taken up arms in expectation of a new French army crossing the Pyrenees." This new invasion of Spain appears to have been resolved on, not on account of the Constitutionalists, who seem to have been pretty well cut up by the arbitary decrees of Ferdinand, but by the ultra royalists, who [illegible] stated to have espoused [illegible] of the Infant Don Carlos, and avow their intention of placing him on the throne. This party had assumed the name of Carlistos, and was reported to have been joined by the Trappist, who was at the head of several thousand men. Ferdinand is represented [illegible] agitated with fear, and at other [illegible] with rage, in consequence of these occu[illegible]. The one day he talked of seeking [illegible] his person in France, and the next day [illegible] a decree offering a reward of 25,000 piastres for the apprehension of the Trappist, dead or alive. In the midst of these difficulties, another attempt to [illegible] money to meet the demands on the treasury had failed. Ships of war had been [illegible] be purchased by an Englishman for the [illegible] Spain, but this was not supplying the means of paying her soldiers and sailors. It also appears that the government had given orders to place Minorca in a state of defence, from an apprehension that it was the intention of the Spanish emigrants in England and Africa to unite at Gibraltar, where they were to embark in Colombian privateers, and make a descent on the Island.

The affairs of Portugal do not seem to be in a more promising condition for the reigning sovereign than those of Spain. The Queen's party were continually plotting against the King, and by the last accounts, they had, during the night of the 30th July, stuck a proclamation on the walls of Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Villa Real, and other principal places in the kingdom, accusing the British government of intrigue, of causing the banishment of the rebel Prince, and calling on the Portuguese to unite and "establish a Regency, presided over by the Queen, our lady, with whom alone we can be happy." It must be confessed that these regular governments afford a very striking commentary on their own text, when they hold up the republican institutions of other countries as examples of anarchy, and as founded on demoralizing principles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The work of the tunnel under the river Thames was going on well.

The Liverpool Courier states that Mr. Kean, who was playing at the theatre there, intended to take his passage for New York, in the packet ship Canada, which was to sail the 1st inst.

Miss Tree, the celebrated singer, was married to Mr. Bradshaw on the 14th August.—The News of Literature and Fashion says that in consequence of the match having been broken off through the interference of Mr. Bradshaw's mother, Miss T. swallowed laudanum with the intention of destroying herself, which, however, was prevented, and that, on hearing of the occurrence, her lover forced himself into her presence, and immediately put an end to her anxieties by uniting in the bands of wedlock.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Baltimore American.*

The respect shewn by Americans to their Chief Magistrate, strikes a foreigner with peculiar sensations. President Adams might perhaps travel from one extremity of the United States to the other without pomp or parade, giving first public notice of his wish to pass like a private man. On the other hand let but a single village or hamlet pay him the honors of the place, and the next town catches the contagion and gives a more splendid demonstration of hospitality. Beyond this all is splendor, decoration and military pomp, increasing and rendered more magnificent and superb in proportion as he approaches a metropolis. The President yesterday left this city, and the public papers simply took notice of the event. Now all this blaze of parade above spoken of, and all this silence and quietude, result precisely from the same motive—the constitutional respect that we entertain, for our First Magistrate. He wishes to travel as a private citizen, and as a private citizen he travels. No roaring cannon—no military pomp mark his route from city to city—he is looked upon as a plain citizen, and the President of the United States is forgotten. Would not a foreigner falling into his company, and observing the noiseless tenor of his way, think him lightly regarded by his countrymen.—The Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States, the man of free millions, to travel thus with far less parade than many of our private citizens. And yet this very mode of travelling, this very obscurity, results from the disciplined respect paid by Americans to their First Magistrate. An Englishman in Philadelphia, during the Presidency of Washington, was expressing a wish to an American to behold him. While this conversation passed,—"there he goes," replied the American, pointing to a tall, erect, dignified personage, passing on the other side of the street—"that General Washington!" exclaimed the Englishman—"where is his guard?" "Here," replied the American, striking his bosom with emphasis.

The President goes on a journey to visit his venerable father, who we believe is covered with the hoar of eighty-eight winters. Charles Carroll, yesterday attained his eighty-ninth year—and Thomas Jefferson, we believe, has numbered eighty-five or eighty-six. These time-honored relics of an illustrious day, standing on the isthmus that divides the stream of time from the ocean of eternity—these living links that bind as it were the present generation to ages past, can scarcely be approached without a sensation of awe mingled with that of gratitude—the few remaining stars that twinkle in our galaxy, are soon to be removed to regions more glorious.

*New-Jersey State Bank at Trenton.*—In the Supreme Court this Bank has obtained a judgment on an execution for $1100 against a Mr. Coxe, who had previously offered the Bank their own paper in payment, which was refused. Coxe then prosecuted the Bank before a magistrate, and obtained 13 judgments for about $1300. At a late term of the Superior Court, his counsel moved that the judgments obtained against the Bank, or so much thereof as might be necessary, should be set off against the execution obtained by the Bank against Coxe. The Court decided that Coxe was entitled to have the judgments set off. The Bank then appealed from the judgment of the magistrate; and at the request of Coxe's counsel the Court ordered all proceedings on the execution against him to be staid. This is a case of considerable importance, and has already given some confidence to the holders of Trenton State Bank bills, who now ask and obtain from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar in N. York.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 27.

*Judge Trumbull's departure for Detroit.*

The Honorable John Trumbull, the author of M'Fingal, has determined at the age of 75, to leave his native State and spend the remainder of his days with a daughter who resides at Detroit. His departure was fixed for Monday, the 26th inst. This circumstance was no sooner known, than some suitable mode of expressing the common feeling of regret which pervaded the town, was sought for. The time was short, but a public dinner was agreed upon, and attended by a large number of our most respectable citizens at Bennett's on Saturday last. It was an occasion for laying aside all narrow thoughts, all little feelings, and exhorting a warm expression of concern and sorrow at such a parting, mingled with wishes and prayers for the smiles of Heaven on the future days of one so deeply loved and revered. As the gentlemen assembled, it was apparent that it was not a business of common festivity which called them together. The true story was indeed written on every countenance—that they met to commemorate the departure of a friend, a citizen, a patriot—one rendered dear to them by "wisdom, wit and worth," displayed through a life now passed the bourne of three-score years [illegible] To see an aged man leave the land [illegible] the scenes of his youth; the [illegible] is under any circumstances [illegible] event. But if that aged [illegible] whom we love as a friend; of whom we are proud as a citizen—whose name and fame are associated with our country's glory—the spectacle then awakens emotions not mournful only as it respects him, but painful in reference to ourselves.

As Judge Trumbull descended from the carriage and was received by the President, these feelings were in every eye—save that indeed of the object upon which they felt.—He entered the room, and received the salutations of the company with that [illegible] serenity for which he has always been remarkable. When seated at the table, his eye kindled and sent along the company its [illegible] influence. This was so striking as to suggest the elegant and appropriate sentiment of Professor Clerc, given below. If we must part—let it be with the looks of the author of M'Fingal, that day, in our minds.

*By Mr. Clerc.*—I have no ear for poetry but I can believe its excellence, because I can see it speaking through the eyes of our Venerable Guest. (Mr Clerc is both Deaf and Dumb.)—*Courant.*

*Cuba.*—The New-Orleans papers to the 3d inst. assert that from the information recently received through a gentleman from Mexico, there can be no longer any doubt as to the intention of the government of that republic to invade Cuba. Three thousand troops were assembled at Campeachy about the 1st of August, and 10,000 more were expected, when these united forces were to cross the narrow channel that separates Yucatan from Cuba. To insure a superiority to the Mexican flag in the Gulf, the Asia 74, and several frigates and sloops of war had been placed under the command of Capt. Cochran, and it was calculated that the debarkment of 12 or 13,000 disciplined troops, with the aid to be expected from some of the Creoles, would be sufficient to wrest Cuba from the Spaniards, who it was thought, would seek revenge on the Creoles by arming the blacks; a measure which, if the Mexicans should not succeed, would probably lead to the independence of the island under a government similar to that of Hayti. Previous accounts seemed to warrant a belief that the proposed invasion of Cuba would receive the support of Colombia. The navy of that Republic, it is stated in the National Intelligencer, will shortly equal if not exceed that of Mexico, as some ships of a large class intended for its service were now building in England and in the United States. If it be true as is said in a letter from Havana, published in a New-Orleans paper, that no reinforcements of troops had been received at Cuba, from Spain, the conquest of the Island by the combined forces of Colombia and Mexico, may be regarded as a very easy matter. But we apprehend there is some mistake in this letter, as we have had accounts from various quarters, not only of the sailing of troops from the ports of Spain, for Cuba, but of their having actually arrived at their place of destination.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

*From the N. Y. Spectator, Sept. 27.*

LIBERALITY OF THE LEGITIMATES.

It is stated to us as a fact, that the French Consul at Washington, refused to sign a bill of health for the frigate Brandywine. It is also stated as a fact, that La Fayette remarked, at table, at the last dinner he ate at Washington, in answer to the question—"Are you not afraid to return to France, after having so freely expressed your sentiments in this country?"*—"I am under no apprehension, and am prepared to avow these sentiments,"—but added—"I am determined to return to settle in this country, if life is spared."* Our informant adds:—The Brandywine will not enter a port in France. La Fayette and suite will be sent from the ship.† Every obstacle that the French Consul could throw in the way of the ship he did, &c.

* Although this information comes to us under a responsible signature, yet we doubt its accuracy, unless the General changed his mind after we saw him last. He has more than once told us, that he was exceedingly desirous not to utter a word or sentiment, that could induce a belief in France that he had any idea of leaving his native country.—Upon this point he was remarkably cautious, in all his addresses, toasts, and conversations.

† Here, again, we must express a doubt. The commander of an American national ship, will not be deterred from entering any port of a nation in amity with us. Much less when sent by the Government, to take to his home a Guest of the Nation, will that Guest be smuggled on shore like a keg of tobacco?

*From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 30.*

*Commodore Porter.*—This gallant officer honored Chatham Garden Theatre on Tuesday evening last with his presence. It was some time before it was known that he was there, but as soon as it was all eyes were turned towards the box where he sat. When the curtain fell, the audience spontaneously gave him three cheers, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The audience cried out "Hail to the *Chief*," but the gentlemen of the orchestra knew not their meaning, or any rate did not seem disposed to attend to it.—The curtain arose for the farce, but so incensed were the audience that they ordered it down immediately, and the piece was not permitted to proceed until the music complied with the request—Down went the curtain; the band then played the tune, and the audience gave three cheers for the second time. Com. Porter was dressed uncommonly [illegible] and it appeared as if he did not wish to [illegible] tract notice.

The Arethusa arrived at Baltimore, on [illegible] urday, from Lima. She has made the [illegible] sage from St. Salvador, in 38 days, and [illegible] information that Lord Cochrane had [illegible] dered by the Emperor of Brazil to [illegible] Rio, but declined the honor of [illegible] master, shipped a quantity of [illegible] anbam, and made his escape in a [illegible] consequence of this conduct, the [illegible] struck his name from the Brazilian [illegible] deprived him of his newly acquired [illegible] as the *Marquis of Maranham*, [illegible] appointed Commodore Jewett, [illegible] of New-London, Connecticut, [illegible] fleet.

Sir Charles Stewart, Minister [illegible] Great-Britian, last from Lisbon, [illegible] Rio in the latter part of July, but [illegible] transpired respecting his mission.

Our city is yet crowded with strangers [illegible] crowded, indeed, that our principal [illegible] boarding-houses are obliged to refuse accommodations to great numbers daily. Commodore Porter leaves this city for the [illegible] day, together with Mr. Gales and [illegible] Washington, who have been on a tour [illegible] the Eastern States. The Prince of [illegible] Weimar, and Lord Falkland, are yet [illegible] City Hotel. *N. Y. Spec*[illegible]

NATCHEZ, AUG. [illegible]

We stop the press to announce the [illegible] ing intelligence, that the Yellow Fever [illegible] made its appearance under such circumstances as leaves us little ground to hope [illegible] will escape the ravages of an epidemic [illegible] yet, the disease is principally confined [illegible] Landing.

THE MARKETS.

So great a scarcity of the autumnal [illegible] the earth, as that now experienced, [illegible] haps never before been felt by the inhabitants of this Island. It appears that the [illegible] drought of last summer, was not confined to this vicinity. Corn, an article which [illegible] have hitherto imported in large quantities [illegible] the South, is now quick at one [illegible] bushel. The crops of the present year [illegible] place, will not supply one fourth of the [illegible] of our citizens. Potatoes are also [illegible] they bring 65 cents readily—and [illegible] getables in proportion. Here are [illegible] peds and quadrupeds—men, horses, [illegible] pigs, geese, cows, ducks, and sheep, [illegible] on—*expectation!* A few cargoes of [illegible] of almost any description, would [illegible] good market. *Nantucket Inq*[illegible]

CINCINNATI, (OHIO) Sept. [illegible]

STEAM BOATS.

There are nearly thirty steam boats [illegible] ding those building and repairing, within the bounds of Cincinnati. Their tonnage [illegible] be far short of five thousand tons. [illegible] ten engines are constructing, and several [illegible] undergoing a most thorough repair. [illegible] new boats, we are told, are on the stocks [illegible] others are contracted to be built. [illegible] mense forests bordering on the Ohio, [illegible] tributary streams, are now becoming [illegible] since the demand for timber is so great [illegible] builders have not only improved in the [illegible] of their boats, but in the selection of the materials of which they are composed. [illegible] dar, locust, and mulberry, are now in [illegible] use, and prove more durable than any [illegible] species of wood.

*From the Boston Centinel, Oct.* [illegible]

The President of the United States [illegible] in this city on Wednesday evening [illegible] porary lodgings at the Exchange [illegible] House, and proceeded to his father's [illegible] dence in Quincy on Thursday morning [illegible] came in the steam-boat line by way of [illegible] dence. Mrs. Adams continues in Phil[illegible] phia; her health, although convalescent, [illegible] admitting of her accompanying him [illegible] North. Notwithstanding the President [illegible] els wholly as a private citizen, a large [illegible] ber of his fellow citizens have paid their [illegible] pects to him at *Quincy*. We understand [illegible] expects to be absent from the seat of [illegible] men about one month; and will, we [illegible] sume his lodgings at the Exchange before [illegible] departure for the South. He will probably be in town on Tuesday next.

At Providence the approach of President Adams was announced by the ringing of [illegible] and discharge of cannon, the latter by [illegible] tion of Gov. Gibbs, as a mark of respect [illegible] tertained for the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

*New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept.* [illegible]

MURDER, WITH INTENT TO [illegible] THE MAIL.

A lad aged about 18 years, named [illegible] while engaged in carrying the mail from [illegible] port to Coshocton, was shot on Friday [illegible] Oxford township, in this county. It [illegible] that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon [illegible] 7th inst. a person named Johnstone was [illegible] travelling on foot apparently in [illegible] with the mail carrier, passing the house of [illegible] Booth on the Freeport road. A short [illegible] after Mr. Steitzer, of Coshocton, also [illegible] the house, travelling in the same direction. About a mile and a half from Mr. Booth's [illegible] discovered Johnstone on the road, who [illegible] out "murder, murder!"—and when [illegible] rode up, he beheld the corpse of the mail [illegible] rier, with his horse, on which were the [illegible] bag at a short distance. On Johnstone [illegible] ing interrogated respecting his knowledge [illegible] the transaction, he said—that the mail [illegible] er and himself had been travelling together [illegible] when he (Johnstone) stopped at a [illegible] drink; that the mail carrier rode on; [illegible] heard the report of a gun, and a short [illegible] on going forward saw the mail carrier [illegible] on the ground, either dead or dying; [illegible] man carrying a rifle came from the side [illegible] road: that he inquired of this man [illegible] killed the mail carrier; that the man [illegible] surely, and using his rifle in a menacing manner, told Johnstone not to accuse him [illegible] murder, or words to that effect, and after [illegible] stepped off the road into the woods, [illegible] not since been discovered. This is the [illegible] stance of the story related by Johnstone [illegible] Mr. S. and others. The boy was shot [illegible] back with a rifle ball, which entered [illegible] spine, and lodged beneath the skin [illegible] breast. When Johnstone passed Booth's [illegible] was observed to carry nothing but a [illegible] stick. His assertions, however, are [illegible] be contradictory, and he is detained [illegible] affair shall be further investigated.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

We have detailed accounts of the [illegible] services of the different vessels under the [illegible] mand of Com. Warrington, since he [illegible] on the West India station. They [illegible] made much noise, but silently stopped [illegible] by vigilance—the very thing that [illegible] for of them; but their toils and suffering [illegible] been severe, and the loss of life greater [illegible] would have attended the most brilliant [illegible] that ever were made. A battle is [illegible] compared with the hardships and dis[illegible] this service. *Niles' Weekly Re*[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

COURIER.

[W]EDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1825.

...[w]eek called upon, in common ...[with the citizens] of this city, to pay the last ...[to] the remains of Lieuten-...[G]RISWOLD, a Hero of the Revo-... He departed this life on the ...age of 78 years. At the com-...[of t]he Revolution he entered the ...[an]d, for his bravery and ...[w]as promoted to the rank ...[in] which capacity he served ...most distinguished battles, un-..., when, at the battle of Ger-...[rece]ived an almost deadly wound ...unfitted him for service and ...[f]or ever after.

...were interred with appropriate ..., by the first Battalion Compa-...[c]ommanded by Capt. L'Hom-...[Ri]fle Company, command-...[Fie]ld, and the first Light Infan-...[comman]ded by Capt. Miner. Col. Roath ...detachment from the second ..., also attended in full uniform. ...[gratifie]d to find that the services per-...veterans of the Revolution are ...more highly appreciated, and ...are not permitted to waste in ...their bodies.

...[R]egiment of Militia, commanded ...[R]oath, was reviewed and inspec-...[o]n Wednesday last. We have ...more gratified with the per-...[th]is regiment than on the occa-..., and to the credit of the offi-..., we must say that the time ...by them for the purpose of im-...[m]ilitary tactics was never more ...[occu]pied. Instead of spending the ...day in shaking hands and talk-...[the] weather," we were happy to ...[ar]med and the officers at the head ...an early hour, exerting them-...[acco]mplish something more than ...review and show of dress. At ...day, as is usual, the battalions ...prepared for a "sham-fight." ...opened by the light infantry ...who continued to engage each ...main bodies were drawn up, ...[the] plain became a scene more ...[resemb]ling the *real* than the *sham* fight. ...[we]re taken on both sides, among ...several officers of high rank.

...—We have sometimes heard ...[ineffici]ency of our police, and want of ...[on t]he part of our magistrates. This ...in former times have been well ...at present, we can say, to their ...[th]ere is no want of activity on the ...[m]agistrates, nor any necessity of ...days, no less than *twenty-two col-...[wom]en and Ladies* consigned to the ...[occu]pations of our Work-house.— ...were from the neighboring ...[an]d took occasion, at the late mil-..., to make a visit to their friends ... Either the superabundant hos-...[the]ir hosts, or the excitement of the ...some other reason gave rise to ...[an]d disturbance, and they soon ...[them]selves interrupted in their social ...[with] less joyous company, in ...quarters.

...—The commotion which has been ...[by t]he failure of the Eagle Bank has, ...been very general, and the sur-...[gener]ally great. To what cause this ...[ma]y be ascribed nothing is certainly ...[th]ough every thing is conjectured, ...[pub]lic are waiting impatiently for a ...[o]f the real state of the institution ...[ti]me of its failure. The loss sustain-...[p]ublic, if the bankruptcy is total. ...great, and will be severely felt. ...evil, in itself sufficiently great, ...than the injury sustained by im-...reputation of the other banks, a ...which before stood very high.— ...the cause may be, therefore, suf-...[indiv]iduals and a suffering public wish ...if inevitable misfortune and ac-...could not have been foreseen or ...have produced this unhappy ...will be indeed a source of deep re-...[and] in no manner implicate the char-...concerned in its direction.— ...[on t]he contrary there has been any ...[mis]management; if the money of the ...used in hazardous [ga]mbling ...or been in any manner fraudulent-..., it is proper that the fraud should ..., the villany unmasked, and ...are really guilty receive in the ...the public, and the sentence of the ...[pun]ishment they deserve. Although ...of the other banks of the State ...in the estimation of the public, for ...one of their ..., yet all who ...standing ... of these banks ...to be ... any in the coun-... have been conversant ...always been conducted with the ...economy and the complaint always ...of their extreme timidity, their fear-...discounting even the best of paper, ...requiring that their money should ...in the hands of its borrowers, as in ... However the Eagle Bank may ...extricating itself from its difficul-...assured the rest of our Banks will ...[su]ffer for the misfortunes or faults of ...

...[c]ity of New-Orleans is reported to be ...from yellow fever ; but the small ...[ex]tent to a considerable degree.

### INVASION OF CUBA.

A New-Orleans paper states, on the authority of a gentleman from Mexico, that preparations are making to invade Cuba. 3000 troops were collected at Campeachy, and 1000 more were expected. The late Spanish frigate Asia is to be put under the command of Capt. Cochrane, and all the other disposable naval force is intended for the same service.

### DUEL.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday, that a duel was fought, on Thursday afternoon, by Mr. Charles F. Shoemaker, (of Philadelphia,) and Mr. Thomas S. Wayne, (of Savannah, Geo.) both Midshipmen of the U. S. frigate Constellation, which arrived at Norfolk a few days since from the West India Station. It was the result of a difference between them during their late cruise. They met at the side of Fort Nelson, opposite which the ship is moored, and upon the first fire, Mr. Shoemaker received the ball of his antagonist in the right side, a little above the hip bone, which he survived only a few hours, having expired on Friday morning. The remains of Mr. Shoemaker, were landed from the ship on Friday afternoon, and attended to the tomb by many of the Navy Officers on the station, a large detachment of Seamen from the frigate, and were interred in the old church yard with military honors.

### GRAND CANAL.

Meetings have been held in many parts of the State of New-York for the choice of Committees to make arrangements for a Grand Celebration of the entire completion of the Grand Canal, and the meeting of the Western with the Eastern Waters. The corporation of New-York has directed the charter of a number of Steam-Boats to convey to Albany the celebrators of that city. Information of the event is to be announced from post to post, from Buffalo to the capital.

A splendid Masonic display took place on the 26th ult. in Albany, on the occasion of the installation of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge over which he was elected in June last to preside. The ceremony of installation was performed by the M. W. Past Grand Master De Witt Clinton.

The following is a more particular account of the new steam-boat, lately put in successful operation at Newport.

The boat in which Mr. Babcock's engine is placed, was built by Stephen T. Northam, Esq. is 52 feet keel, 13 1-2 feet beam, and measures 62 tons. The steam is generated in 14 tubes, of 5 inches diameter, and connected by caps at the ends, placed in a furnace 8 feet long and 3 1-2 wide. The steam from the lower row of generators raises the piston, that from the upper drives it down.— After the piston has risen to its proper height, the steam escapes into the condensing tube, and is again conveyed to the reservoir of water. The stroke of the piston rod is 3 1-2 feet; the cylinder is 10 inches in diameter.

The water is forced into the generators by pumps connected with the engine, four square inches being injected at every stroke. In going to and returning from Providence, but 10 gallons of water were wasted. The distance is 30 miles, which was performed in 4 1-2 hours up, with the wind ahead, and 4 down. The quantity of wood consumed in both passages was 4 feet. The engine was new, and the castings rough : in several trials since, the velocity has been greatly increased.

A letter from a merchant in the interior of Ohio, to a gentleman in Northampton says:— "Wheat may be purchased here at 25 cents a bushel and corn will not be higher than 12 1-2 cents, and oats 10 cents. I would not exchange a pound of young hyson tea for less than 12 bushels of corn. or 6 of wheat."

We learn by the New-York Courier, that another murder was committed in that city on Thursday last. A carman by the name of Harris, was passing near Dover-street with a loaded cart, where he was met by another cart, which was unloaded, and driven by John M'Cully. Harris requested him to back and let him pass; but M'Cully refused to do this and Harris endeavored to pass him. In doing this the wheels of the two carts got locked. Some words ensued, when M'Cully became so exasperated that he seized a stake from his cart and struck Harris a blow upon the head which knocked him from his cart, the wheel of which passed over his legs. Harris expired in a few hours. M'Cully was seized and handed over to the police.

### WILLIAM PENN.

A society has been formed in Philadelphia to commemorate the landing of William Penn. Any person, of good moral character may become a member by the payment of ten dollars, the only sum required, to be expended in the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for the society's use, and to raise a monument to the memory of Penn.

General Gaines, having been accused of a design to influence the approaching election in Georgia, has withdrawn a letter intended for publication in the Georgia Patriot, and announced his determination to suspend his promised exposition until after the election.

We have been informed by a friend, says the Salem Observer, recently returned from a residence in Michigan territory, that the British board of surveyors have been engaged, for the last two years, in making a survey of the British territory in the vicinity of the lakes. The same gentleman was informed, by one of the surveyors, that they had found upwards of *twenty-two thousand Islands* in Lake Huron!

Captains Warrington and Biddle are to sail in a few days for Pensacola, in the sloop of war Hornet, to fix on a site for a Navy Yard, somewhere on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. $50,000 were appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress.

*Commodore Porter.*—It is now asserted that this officer has determined to join the Mexican service, in a post for which he made application to the government of that country some time ago. The Washington Gazette says that it is understood his salary will amount to twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

*Iron Steam-Boat.*—A steam-boat of sheet-iron is constructing at York, (Penn.) to be used on the Susquehanna. The weight of the boat will be only three tons, that of the steam engine 2 tons. The cost of both will be only $3,000. The length of the keel is 60 feet.

A fire broke out in New-York on Friday evening last, at the corner of Henry and Chatham streets, which entirely consumed several buildings, before it could be extinguished.

### MARRIED

At Canterbury, on Thursday morning, the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Murdock, JOSHUA P. BURNHAM, Esq. of Hartford, to Miss EMILY JOHNSON, daughter of Gen. Jedediah Johnson, ... Mr. STEPHEN BRADFORD, ... WORK.

### DIED

At New-Haven, on the 24th ult. the Hon. ASA CHAPMAN, aged 55, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State.

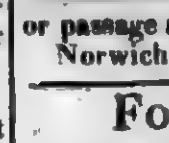

## FOR BALTIMORE,

SLOOP Humbird will sail about the 10th instant. For passage or freight inquire of
JED. HUNTINGTON,
Who will pay Cash for a few hundred bushels Potatoes. Oct. 4. 2w27

## FOR NEW-YORK,

SLOOP Venus, H. N. Tracy, Master, will sail on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board.
Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825.

## For New-York.



THE new packet Jupiter, C. Tyler, will sail on Wednesday morning, 12th Oct. at 9 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Oct 5. 1825. 27—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in Chelsea Landing Post-Office October 1st 1825.*

GEORGE S. Armstrong, John Allen, John H. Allen, Ann Abell, John Avery, Hannah Barker, Thomas Canfield, Wm. Callyhan, Mariah Crawley, Erastus Cooley, Susan P. G. Clark, ... Dolbear, Sally Danforth, Charles Davison, (2.) Abby Davison, John Day, Gy Deavenport, Uriah Downer, Joseph Essex, (3,) Elizabeth Fitch, Florinel Fox, John Fernald, Anson Goodwin, Capt. Gear, Semantha Geer, George H. Geyer, (2,) James Gere, Polly Herrick, Lydia Harris, (*Preston,*) Dudley Hosford, Lucinda Johnson, Gorden Kimbal, Stephen P. Keyes, Benjamin Lawton, Samuel Leffingwell, Mr. Money, Charles McNeil, E. M. Morgan, Gorden Pendleton, Elias Potter, Henry Phelps, Elijah Pitcher. Jr. Anthony B. Patt, Ebenezer Perkins, Ezra G. Peck, John Rice, Samuel Roath, William Semour, Obadiah Smith, Robert Stoddard, (*Groton,*) Prentis P. Smith, (*Groton,*) Joseph Smith, (2,) Wm. A. Stiness, Nancy Smith, Clement W. Stevens, Caleb Trowbridge, Stephen Tracy, John Williamson, Milton B. Wicks, Nancy P. Whitehouse, Phœbe Wallace, Samuel Woodbridge. CHAS. KINNEY P. M. 3w27

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of October, 1825.*

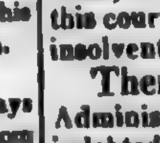
LUCY L. Avery, Sibble Avery, Cyrena Brown, Sally Carew, Jacob Cooper, Miss Fayssoux, Henry Howard, Hannah Lathrop, George Miller, Silas Parsons, Mary Perkins, Sarah Jane Thomas, Nathan Walsworth, Ephraim Wheeler, Winthrop Winchester, Joseph Winship, James Stedman, Aaron Rumrill, (*Norwich,*) Kezia Downing, (*Lisbon.*) J. HYDE P. M. 3w27—

## Fire Insurance.

**The Protection Insurance Co.**

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.
ASA CHILD.
Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

*For Sale by the Subscriber,*



11 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (*prime article,*)
20 hhds. first quality Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum, imported (in Middletown,) 100 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, 20 do. Mess and Prime Pork.
JOHN LATHROP.
Oct. 5, 1825. 27—


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of September A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Lot Kinney, Esq* late of Griswold, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent,

Thereupon ordered that said Administrators give public notice to all indebted in said estate to appear before this court at the Probate office in Norwich on the 3d Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
6w27—


## NEW GOODS.

**William Rogers**
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM
**NEW YORK**
with an extensive assortment of
# DRY GOODS,
which he is enabled to sell very *low*—having purchased the same on the most advantageous terms, since the late depression in the prices of Cotton, Woolen and Silk Fabrics.
*October 4, 1825.* 27—

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 dollars, | 10 000 dollars, |
| 5,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 1,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 1,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 579 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |

All to be drawn with many more ON FRIDAY of next week.
Tickets only $4,00,
Halves $2,00,
Quarters $1,00,
*For sale at*
**BREWSTER'S**
OFFICE.
Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. 27—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | | 40 | of | $100 |
| 2 | :: | 10,000 | 80 | :: | 50 |
| 3 | :: | 5,000 | 400 | :: | 20 |
| 10 | :: | 1,000 | 800 | :: | 10 |
| 22 | :: | 500 | 1200 | :: | 5 |

## Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25. Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.
Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

## The Washington Canal
AND
**Delaware State Lottery.**
*Drawn in Washington City. This Day.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 dollars | 2,500 dollars |
| 5,000 dollars | 2,500 dollars |
| 5,000 dollars | 1,796 dollars |

and 12 prizes of 1,000 dollars,
*besides a good number of smaller prizes*
Tickets $5..Halves 2, 50..Quarters 1, 25.
APPLY WITHOUT DELAY AT
**BREWSTER'S**
**Lottery Office, Norwich.**


## 30 Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th day of January last was lost between Thomas' and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red MOROCCO WALLET containing
**150 DOLLARS,**
in Cash, and three notes of hand amounting to about
**1700 Dollars.**
The finder shall be welcome to the *Cash*, and him, or her, or any person who, in any manner shall leave at the Printing Office in Norwich, or with the Subscriber, the aforesaid notes or give *information* by which they may be found, shall receive *Thirty Dollars Reward*, and their names, if desired, remain forever a secret.
ALEXANDER M'BETH.
*Lisbon, Sept. 28, 1825.* 6w27—

## Lost.

SUPPOSED to have been taken from Mr. Palmer's school-house by mistake, a Blue mixt Sattinett great-coat, with a black velvet collar, belonging to one of Mr. Palmer's scholars. A proper reward will be given by leaving it at this office or with Mr. Palmer at the school-house.
Norwich, Oct. 5th, 1825. 27—

## Notice.

THE person belonging to the Rifle Company in Griswold, who *took* a *Book* from my Store on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, will do well *to call* and settle for the same immediately, or he will be so described that his acquainces, at least shall not fail of knowing to whom allusion is here made.
THO. ROBINSON.
Oct. 4th. 27—

THE Assessor and board of relief for the town of Norwich will meet at the court-house in said town, on the 24th day of October instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. to abate the polls of infirm, sick and disabled persons in said town, not exceeding one tenth part of the taxable polls of said town.
JOHN HYDE, Assessor,
CHARLES ROCKWELL,
JOHN LATHROP,
HENRY STRONG,
*Board of Relief.*
Oct. 1st, 1825. 3w27—


## Gig Horse for Sale.

A FIRST rate family Horse for sale. Enquire of
Mr. DYAR RAYMOND.
Oct. 5th. 27—

# Flour,
## Sugar, Mackerel, &c. &c.

50 barrels Strong & Co's. Flour, of a superior quality, just received by the last packets, very cheap.
10 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Philadelphia and New-York Lump do.
1 do. Havana White do.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel.
30 quintals Codfish,
together with a general assortment of all kinds of the first rate Groceries,
for sale very cheap by
ROATH & HYDE.
Oct. 5th. 1825. 3w27—

## Wm. & D. B. Tucker,

HAVE just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of
**NEW GOODS,**
Of the latest fashions, which they offer to sell at very reduced prices for cash, or at fair prices on Credit, and the terms of payment made easy.

They also offer for sale a large quantity of Cedar and Chestnut Shingles, of superior quality.

They would inform those who have yarn ... wove for them, that they have made arrangements to receive a regular supply of coarse Cotton Yarn of an excellent quality, to put out to be woven by good weavers ...

Those who have heretofore kept their yarns out a long time, returned them bad cloths, short weights, short measure &c, are requested not to apply for yarn; while honest good Weavers, are respectfully solicited to continue to weave for them.
Griswold, Sept. 30th, 1825. 3w27—

## New Books.

THE Christian Father's present for his Children, by J. A. James, The Week, or the practical duties of the fourth Commandment, exhibited in a series of Tracts, entitled "The Last day of the Week," "The First day of the Week," and "The Week completed."
The North American Review and the Missionary Herald for October.
The Orphans, an American Tale.
Fowle's Practical Geography, as taught in the Monitorial School of Boston.
Waln's Life of La Fayette.
Tremaine, or the man of Retirement, a Novel. Received by
**Tho. Robinson.**
Norwich, Oct. 4th. 3w27—

## Wool.

1000 lbs. full blood Merino Wool of a superior quality, for sale very low. Enquire of
ROATH & HYDE.
October 4th, 1825. 2w27—


## Copartnership

THIS day formed between Ebenezer Allen, and Anson P. Brooks, under the firm of
**Allen & Brooks,**
for the manufacture of Wool into Rolls and Cloth, and also for dressing Cloth for customers. They hope by their skill and attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Those who have unsettled accounts with Eben. Allen in the above business, are invited to call and settle the same.
EBENEZER ALLEN,
ANSON P. BROOKS.
Lisbon, Oct. 3d, 1825. 3w27—

*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss. Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1825.*

UPON the Petition of Saloma Tiffany, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 4th day of July 1816, she was lawfully married to David W. Tiffany, then of said Mansfield, with whom she continued to live in the faithful discharge of her duty, as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of May, 1817, when said David, without just cause or provocation, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and from that time to the present has continued his desertion, with total neglect of duty &c.—praying for a divorce, as per petition on file, dated the 15th day of September, 1825.—Ordered by this Court, that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, Anno Domini 1826—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the "*Observer,*" a newspaper printed at said Brooklyn, and the "*Norwich Courier,*" a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.
Attest,
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.
6w27—

ALL persons, liable to pay taxes, in the town of Norwich, are by law required to give to the subscriber, assessor of said town on or before the 20th day of October inst. written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the 1st day of October inst. & on failure thereof, it will be the duty of the subscriber to fill out a list for such person so neglecting at three fold the rate per cent or amount that the taxable property of such person would otherwise have been rated.
JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*
*Norwich,* [Oc]t. 1st, 1825. 3w27—


**New Fall and Winter Goods.**

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS just returned from New-York, and opened at his cheap store one of the most extensive assortments of
**Staple and Fancy**
**Dry Goods,**
(suitable for the present and approaching season,) which he has ever been able to exhibit to the public. As many of them were bought at auction, and others selected with great care and purchased at the lowest market prices, he has no doubt but customers will be pleased with his patterns, quality, and prices. Among them is an extensive assortment of super super, fine, middling and low priced
**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**
of staple and fancy colors.
Extra rich Ombra figur'd Gros de Naples,
Stripe Volatile—Black Gro-de-Nap.
Heavy French and India Levantines,
Sinchaws, Sarcenets & Itailian Lustring
Colored do.—Super French and English
**Chintzes and Callicoes,**
Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Heavy and Fine Camblets,
**Silk and Tabby Velvets,**
Stripe Ombra ...
Canton and Italian Crapes,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Green ...
Cashmere Long and Square
**SHAWLS,**
Scarlet, White, Crimson and Black 8-4 ... of superior quality,
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Fancy and
**Pocket Handkfs,**
Shell and Imitation Pocket Combs,
Flannels, Baizes, Tickings, Shirtings,
Linens, Cambrics, Gimps, Velvets,
Plushes, Ribbons, Thread and Bobbinett
**LACES,**
Trimmings for Ladies' Pelisses,
*Black and White Ostrich Plumes,*
Umbrellas, Bombazines, Bombazettes, and almost every article usually found in an extensive Dry Goods Store.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1825. 3w27

To all Lottery Adventurers!
*Patrons to the public good!!*
"Improve instantly the present golden moments, lest by the least delay you lose forever the chance of being independent."
*The next Lottery to be drawn,*
Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island
draws on the 14th October,
**Capital Prize $25,000.**
Price of Tickets, Wholes $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1—Eighths 50 cents.
**S. L'Hommedieu's**
Fortunate Lottery Office.
*Norwich,* ... 25—

## Eagle Money

WILL be received for Books, by T. ROBINSON.
Oct. 4th. 27—

## For Sale,

2 Yoke likely young Oxen, and 50 Sheep, very nice.
by ASA BURGESS.
Canterbury, Oct 3d, 1825. 3w27—

## WM. ROGERS

HAS for sale, a quantity of first quality live Geese Feathers.
Oct. 4, 1825. 27—

## Wanted Immediately,

A SMART active man, that is capable of taking care of horses.
Apply to RICHARD ADAMS.
Norwich. Oct 4. 1825. 3w27—


THE annual meeting of the Second school society in Norwich, will be held this evening at 6 o'clock, in the first district school-house in said Society.
October 5th, 1825.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1825.*

Present JOHN HYDE Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Gen. Stephen B. Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased, having presented his final account of Administration with the estate of said deceased, for settlement and allowance by this court.—

Thereupon ordered that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein, by advertising in the Norwich Courier to appear before this court on the 2d Monday of October instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the same.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP,
Clerk.
3w27]

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, all persons interested in either of the estates of *Charles Morgan, Charles Forseth, & Roswell Button,* all late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the court of Probate, aforesaid, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of my administration accounts with said estates, when and where they will be presented for settlement by said court.

STEPHEN MEECH, Administrator on the estate of Charles Morgan, and Charles Forseth, and executor of the last will and testiment of Roswell Button.

Preston, Sept. 10th, 1825, 1w—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Rockingham Gazette.*

THE AUTUMN EVENING.

Behold the western evening light,
It melts in deep'ning gloom:
So calmly Christians sink away,
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low—the withering leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree!
So gently flows the parting breath,
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed!
'Tis like the peace the Christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud
The sunset beam is past!
'Tis like the memory left behind,
When loved ones breathe their last.

And now above the dewe of night
The yellow star appears!
So faith springs in the hearts of those
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

But soon the morning's happy light
Its glories shall restore;
And eyelids that are sealed for death
Shall wake to close no more.

## MORALITY.

A Clergyman once travelling to a stage coach was abruptly asked by one of the passengers, if any of the heathen would go to heaven? "Sir," answered the Clergyman, "I am not appointed Judge of the world, and consequently cannot tell; but if ever you get to heaven, you shall either find some of them there, or a good reason why they are not there."

A minister reading the first line or so of a chapter in the Bible, the clerk, by some mistake or other, read it after him. The clergyman read as follows: Moses was an austere man, and made atonement for the sins of his people." The clerk, who could not exactly catch the sentence, repeated it thus: "Moses was an *oysterman*, and made *ointment* for the *skins* of his people."

Sam Foote being severely scolded, on some occasion, by a lady of not the most agreeable temper, he replied—"I have heard of tartar and brimstone, and, by Jove, madam, you are the cream of the one and the flower of the other.

A pretty woman, who was tediously loquacious, complained one day to Madame de Sevigne that she was sadly tormented by her lovers. "Oh, madame," said Madame de Sevigne to her, with a smile, "it is very easy to get rid of them, you have only to speak."

Two English merchants meeting one day in the coffee house, one of them, in the course of conversation entered into a pompous display of the extensiveness of his business; and among other things asserted that the mere ink consumed by his clerks amounted annually to at least 30 pounds sterling—The other by way of trying the old adage, "to shame a liar, tell a greater lie,"—replied, "poh, do you boast of that trifle?—why I save more than double that sum every year by ordering my clerks to omit the strokes of the t's and the dots of the i's!"

A Cobler at Leyden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the Academy, was once asked if he understood Latin? "No" replied the mechanic, "but I know who is wrong in the argument." 'How?' replied his friend.—"Why, by seeing who is angry first."

*From the Ladies' Museum.*

FASHIONABLE SLANDER.

What a blessing would it be to society at large, could females, both old and young, be taught to know their dignity and importance, and how much the safety, the honor, and the happiness of society depend upon their good conduct. How often do envy, bitterness, and even slander, enter the social circle, to blast, and chill, and freeze, the noblest and the most endearing feelings of the human heart—from such 'social circles,' the *benevolent* mind turns with disgust. But however disrespectful such scenes may appear to the virtuous and the amiable, yet they are almost daily exhibited to the attentive observer. In charity we owe to our friends and acquaintance complacency and good feelings, and a forgiveness of small and trivial faults. There is sorrow and trouble enough in this world, we all know, without increasing the amount by unkindly cooling our friends, and encreasing our enemies, by an obliquity of conduct, disgraceful in itself, and revolting to every liberal mind.

"Happening to be present the other evening at a social circle, I met one of those beautiful accomplished females who seem born to be the delight and admiration of their friends and acquaintance. Her conversation was chaste, sprightly, full of wit and good humor, indicating a heart sensitive in the extreme, and totally void of pride and affectation. I was delighted with her society, and congratulated myself on having made an acquaintance which promised me many hours of social pleasure and instruction: the more so, because I learnt from an intimate friend of hers, present, that she was really what she appeared to be, truly an ornament to her sex, a fond and affectionate wife, a kind and tender mother, discharging all the duties of life as became a woman and a christian. Among the party present was a number of ladies who appeared very assiduous in their courtesies to her.

Meeting these ladies a few days after, in the course of conversation I mentioned the lady with whom I had been so well pleased in the party. 'Lord, (says one) she is no better than she should be.' 'Humph, (says another) if some folks knew as much about some folks as I do, I guess people would not be so fond of running after her company.'—'Bless me (says the third) the creature cannot live without flattery, it is the very food she feeds on; withdraw it and she is in the dumps in a moment. Dear me, sir, have you not heard what terrible stories have been told about her? Why, I thought every body in the town knew it; to be sure I do not believe there is one word of truth in them; but then one does not like to be seen with one who has had such falsehoods circulated about them.' Thus they ran on for some time, when I stopped them with 'Pray ladies, do you know of one single instance of misconduct that this lady has been guilty of?' All answered no. 'Do you believe (I ask you in the sincerity of my heart) that she was ever guilty of any unusual acts of impropriety? All—w-h-y, no? No—very well—I saw, the other evening, ladies, that you were all very complaisant and courteous towards her, appearing delighted when you caught her ear.' 'Yes, you know, sir, she keeps the best of company, and her society is much sought after; besides, we do not like to offend one who has the power to do us so much harm.' 'Well, why then do you slander her?' 'Slander, sir, pray do not misconceive us; we would not slander her for the world. O, sir, we never allow ourselves to slander any one. Of all people in the world, we think a slanderer the most detestable. Really, sir, we think her a very clever lady; but then—' But then—stop ladies—good morning.'


Auction! Auction! Auction!

WILL be sold at Auction, in Lebanon, New-London County, State of Connecticut, on Thursday the 20th of October, next, 300 full blooded Merino Sheep, principally Ewes—about 100 half Saxony Sheep, half Ewes and half Rams—200 grade Sheep, and 1 full blooded Saxony Ram and Ewe, imported by the last arrival. Said Sheep may be examined the day previous to the sale, by calling on the subscriber.—The above Sheep will be sold in lots as shall best suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

30 Cows, 8 Oxen, and 5 horses.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. N. B. If the weather should be stormy, the next fair day.

ASHERL. SMITH.

Lebanon, Sept. 25, 1825. 6—

Thomas J. Ridgway & Gordon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m39—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture Water-Proof Oval Hats, from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

HATING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

HATS,

Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

☞ FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

NOTICE.

The subscribers have ormed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of

HYDES & GRANTS,

At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing

Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be *continued* in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement.

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of

GOODS,

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.

Stafford, Sept. 1st, 1825. 6wiscowf12w23—

NORWICH LINE.

The Superior new Steam-Boat

FANNY,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

A CARD.

J. A. W. GATHER,

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

CARVER,

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. eowf1y21

30 Casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*

Aug. 10 825. 19—

FOR SALE,

13 Acres of excellent Land, in West-Chelsea, adjoining the land of Ichabod Ward. On said Land is a Never Failing Spring.

—ALSO—

A DWELLING HOUSE near the Baptist Meeting House.—For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN WATERMAN.

Norwich, Sept. 27th 1825. 3w26—

FOR SALE,

BY N. H. FITCH,

*of Boxrah, New-London County,*

Two good Farms,

SITUATED in Pennsylvania, 130 miles from Philadelphia, and 112 from New-York.

—LIKEWISE—

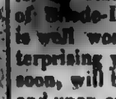
A tract of land lying in Missouri, said to be of the best kind.

—ALSO—

The right for a patent winnowing mill, for the State of Connecticut, and a part of Rhode-Island. The above property is well worth the attention of some enterprising young men, and if called for soon, will be disposed of at a bargain and upon credit.

*Sept. 20, 1825.* 3w25—

FOR SALE,



THE house recently occupied by the subscriber. Possession given immediately and terms made convenient to the purchaser.

EDWARD WHITING.

Sept. 27, 1825. 2w26—

Thames Bank.

THE Office of the Thames Bank is now open for Discount & Deposit at the room formerly occupied by the NORWICH BANK, in Kinney's Hotel. The days of discount will be on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Bank hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. every business day except Monday, when it will not be open in the afternoon.

Lyman Brewer, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 7. 2—3

LOOK,

*Read, Understand and Remember,*

ON Thursday the 3d Nov. 1825, at 9 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the shop of Mr. Nathan Brown, in Griswold, Jewett-City, a quantity of new furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c. Those that are in want of any of the above articles, will do well to attend, as they are custom work, and will be warranted of good materials and workmanship. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

N. B. Should the above day be stormy, the auction will be on the next fair day. JOHN A. ANDREWS.

Griswold, Sept. 24th, 1825. 4w26—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Mrs. Harriet Pollard, of Preston, shewing to this court that she is guardian of William John Henry Pollard, a minor of said Preston, under the age of twenty-one years, and son of Capt. William Pollard, late of said Preston, deceased—that said minor is the owner of certain real estate, in said Preston, which descended to him as heir at law to his Father, the said Capt. William Pollard, consisting of a dwelling-house and house lot, situated in the village of Poquetanuck, and subject to the right of Dower of the widow of said William therein, that said property cannot be rented to advantage for said minor, and is fast going to decay, that it can now be sold for its full value, and that it will be for the benefit of said minor that the same should now be sold, and the avails thereof vested in other estate more advantageously situated for said minor; praying for the reasons aforesaid, for liberty to sell the same as per Petition on file, dated the 26th day of September, A. D. 1825.

Ordered that said Petition be continued to be heard before the Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertising in the Norwich Courier three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of December next. Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.

3w26—

NOTICE.

THE adjourned Auctions of the Real Estate of Gen. Samuel Mott, late of Preston, deceased, will, if not previously disposed of at private Sale, take place on the Second Thursday of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises:—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

AMOS WITTER, *Adm'r.*

*Plainfield, Sept 24, 1825.* 3w26—

*Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

FOR SALE BY

DWIGHT RIPLEY,

200 lbs. Gum Copal,
150 do. Shellac,
400 do. Bengal Indigo,
300 do. Oil Vitriol,
4 Tons first quality Logwood,
8 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, Rhode. Madder,
20 Bbls. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, Camwood and Fustic,

And a large assortment of

*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*

Which he will warrant to be of the first quality. Sept. 28. 26—

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

Tingley & Robinson,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of January next, or it will be necessary to put them in a legal course of settlement. TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
Sept. 23, 1825. 3w26—

Notice.

THE first or Fall term of PLAINFIELD ACADEMY will commence on Thursday the 22d of September, under the preceptorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of this Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage of the public.

*By order of the Board of Trustees,*
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Plainfield, Conn. Sept. 3d, 1825. 24

Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages.

—ALSO—

A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

THE annual meeting of the Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and the Vicinity, will be held at the meeting house in the first society in Norwich, on the 11th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The sermon will be preached by one of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Missions. The attendance of the members of the respective associations composing the Society, is requested.

By order of the President.
HENRY STRONG, *Sec.*

*Norwich, Sept. 17.* 25—

WE the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their session in May last, to view the lands belonging to the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and to examine such documents relative thereto as may be necessary to explain the value of said land, the amount of their yearly product, and to report to the next session of said Assembly the facts relative to said lands, with their opinion of any improvement in the mode of managing said lands for the benefit of the Indians, the town of Montville, and the State and whether in the opinion of the Committee it would be adviseable to sell any part or the whole of said lands, &c. do hereby give notice to all persons interested in the premises, that we shall meet for the above purposes at the dwelling-house of Capt. George Raymond, on the premises, on the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

RALPH HURLBUTT.
STEPHEN MEECH,
CUSHING ELLIS.
Committee.

Norwich, Sept. 26, 1825. 26-

Thames Bank.

AN instalment of ten dollars on a Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank, is required to be paid at the Banking House on or before the 26th day of October next.

*By order of the Directors,*
LYMAN BREWER, Cashier.

*Norwich, Sept. 19, 1825.* 3w25—

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a red yearling steer, marked with a half crop on the right and a Swallow tail on the left ears. The owner is requested to call and take him away

MOSES HILLARD.

Preston, Sept. 27th, 1825. 3w26—

Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE subscriber will pay Cash and the highest price for White Oak Ship Knees, from 5 to 7 feet body, and from 4 to 5 feet arm, that will side from 6 to 9 inches. ASA GAVIT.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1825. 6w26—

Jos. Breed

WILL pay Cash for Rye and Barley, and good new Hops.

Norwich, Sept. 20. 25—

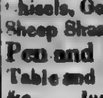
NEW GOO

500 doz. Fine, and thick,
Wood Saws, framed
Hand, Pannell,

SAW

Circular Saws,
inches,
Compass, Turning
Saws,
Pit, Veneering
Plane Irons,
hisels, Gouges,
Sheep Shears,
Pen and Pocket
Table and Dessert
&c. Just received
for sale by JABEZ
Norwich, Sept. 27,

10 Chests



SKIN TEA,
6 Tierces
10 Casks
20 hhds.
3000 lbs. Mayland's
2500 do. Lump
15 kegs Smyrna
50 bbls. Fresh Flour,
*just received*
WILLIS
Aug. 17, 1825.

"Mind thi

WANT

ONE Piecer on a
dren or girls, at
—ALSO—
A Spinner and D
Wide-Awake
Enquire of
JOHN
Sept. 28, 1825.

FOR SA

20 Hhds. Boston and
10 do. Antigua
10 do. do.
50 bbls and ½ bbls.
(*part from new*
40 do. Fall and Summer
2, and 3 Mackerel, in
bbls.
40 bbls. Winter and
Sperm Oil,
25 do. Whale do.
2 do. Neats Foot do.
20 boxes Soap,
3 do. Brown Havana
50 quintals Codfish,
50 boxes Window Glass.
Cash and the highe
White Beans and Flax
JOHN
Norwich, Aug. 31, 1825.

70,000 Brick

Can be delivered in any
sea without extra charge.

40 bbls.
1, 2, & 3
ton inspection
quality.

40 barrels summer and
ed sperm Oil.

50 casks Dexter and
town Lime.

20 bbls. Strong & C
for sale by JOHN
Norwich, July 28, 1825.

ST. CROIX R

7 Hhds. choice St. C
6 Pipes French Brandy,
40 Bbls and half bbls.
Just received and for
WILLIS GR
Sept. 28th, 1825.

MORGAN'S

A LARGE supply of the
Morgan's Axes,
rior to any made in the
Just received and for
WILLIS GR
Sept. 28, 1825.

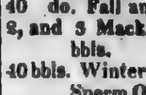
WHEATO

ITCH OINTM

*Price 37 1-2*

THAT noted Itch
not only the most
for a safe, speedy and
not equalled by any yet
public. —ALSO—
WHEATON'S WELL
Jaundice Bitter
so eminently useful for
Jaundice and billious
are so prevalent at the
The above Medicines
DWIGH
Norwich, Sept. 14, 1

Cotton.



6
land
JOS.
Sept 13.

THE UNITED STA

LITERARY GA

THIS work is printed in
the first & fifteenth of ev
Each number contains 40 pa
making 2 vols. per year of 480
It is printed with new types
a superior quality, & each
ed in a handsome cover, con
tle page and table of contents.
*Terms*—$3 per year, in
Subscriptions will be received
J. DUNHAM,
*Norwich, August, 1825.*


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

...HED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Series....Vol. IV....No. 28. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1582.


## ... Dollars Reward.

... the 8th day of January last ... lost between Thomas' and ... Streets, in Norwich, a small ... OROCCO WALLET, containing

**180 DOLLARS,**

...h, and three notes of hand ... ing to about

**$700 Dollars.**

... finder shall be welcome ... Cash, and him, or her, or any per... in any manner shall leave at ... Office in Norwich, or with ... scriber, the aforesaid notes or ... formation by which they may be ... shall receive *Thirty Dollars Re...* ... and their names, if desired, re... ...ever a secret.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

...*Sept.* 28, 1825. 6w27—

## ...ion! Auction! Auction!

...ILL be sold at Auction, in Leb...anon, New-London County, ... Connecticut, on Thursday the ... October next, 800 full blooded ... Sheep, principally Ewes—a... half Saxony Sheep, half Ewes ... Rams—200 grade Sheep, and 1 ... Saxony Ram and Ewe, im... by the last arrival. Said Sheep ... examined the day previous to ..., by calling on the subscriber.— ...ove Sheep will be sold in lots as ... suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

...ows, 8 Oxen, and 5 horses. ... to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. ... If the weather should be stor... next fair day.

ASHER L. SMITH.

...non, Sept. 26, 1825. 26—

...E the undersigned, a Com...mittee appointed by the honora... General Assembly of the State of ...ticut, at their session in May ... view the lands belonging to the ... tribe of Indians, and to exam... documents relative thereto as ... necessary to explain the value of ..., the amount of their yearly pro... ...d to report to the next session ... Assembly the facts relative to ..., with their opinion of any im...ent in the mode of managing said ... the benefit of the Indians, the ... Montville, and the State—and ... in the opinion of the Commit... would be adviseable to sell any ... whole of said lands, &c. do ... notice to all persons inter... ... premises, that we shall meet ... ... Capt. George Raymond, on the ..., on the 19th day of October ... 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

RALPH HURLBUTT.
STEPHEN MEECH,
CUSHING EELLS.
Committee.

...wich, Sept. 26, 1825. 26—

*...Court of Probate holden at Nor...wich, within and for the District of ...wich on the 26th day of Septem... 1825.*

...JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

...N the petition of Mrs. Harriet ...llard, of Preston, shewing to this ...that she is guardian of William ...Avery Pollard, a minor of said ..., under the age of twenty-one ... son of Capt. William Pollard, ... said Preston, deceased—that said ... the owner of certain real estate, ... Preston, which descended to him ... at law to his Father, the said William Pollard, consisting of a ...-house and house lot, situated ... village of Poquetanuck, and sub... right of Dower of the widow ... William therein, that said prop... ...not be rented to advantage for ..., and is fast going to decay. ... now be sold for its full value, ... it will be for the benefit of said ... the same should now be sold, ... avails thereof vested in other ... advantageously situated for ..., praying for the reasons a... ... for liberty to sell the same as ... on file, dated the 26th day ...ember, A. D. 1825.

...ered that said Petition be ... to be heard before the Court ... to be holden at Norwich, ... for the District of Norwich, ... Monday of December next, ...clock in the forenoon, and no... pendency thereof be given by ... in the Norwich Courier three ...cessively, at least six weeks ... first Monday of December

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.
3w26—

...OKE into the inclosure of ... subscriber, on the 16th inst. a ... steer, marked with a half ... the right and a swallow tail on ... The owner is requested ... take him away

MOSES HILLARD.

..., Sept. 27th, 1825. 3w26—

## ...h! Cash! Cash!

... subscriber will pay Cash and ... highest price for White Oak ..., from 5 to 7 feet body, and ... 5 feet arm, that will side from ...

ASA GAVIT.

...wich, Sept. 28, 1825. 6w26—

## NORWICH LINE.

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**

## FANNY.

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York **$4.50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—This Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

## LOOK,

*Read, Understand and Remember,*

ON Thursday the 3d Nov. 1825, at 9 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the shop of Mr. Nathan Brown, in Griswold, Jewett-City, a quantity of new furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c. Those that are in want of any of the above articles, will do well to attend, as they are custom work, and will be warranted of good materials and workmanship. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

N. B. Should the above day be stormy, the auction will be on the next fair day.

JOHN A. ANDREWS.

Griswold, Sept. 24th, 1825. 4w26—

## WM. ROGERS

HAS for sale, a quantity of first quality live Geese Feathers.

Oct. 4, 1825. 27—

## A CARD.

**J. A. W. CATHER,**

*Ship, House, & Ornamental*

**CARVER,**

*NORWICH LANDING.*

All orders for work in the above line, thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner. *May 24, 1825.* 3w8—

## Thames Bank.

THE Office of the Thames Bank is now open for Discount & Deposit at the room formerly occupied by the **NORWICH BANK**, in Kinney's Hotel. The days of Discount will be on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Bank hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. every business day except Monday, when it will not be open in the afternoon.

Lyman Brewer, Cashier.

Norwich, Sept. 7. 2—3

## Wool.

**1000** lbs. full blood Merino Wool of a superior quality, for sale very low. Enquire of

ROATH & HYDE.

October 4th, 1825. 2w27—

**1** Cask London Porter,
600 lbs. heavy Hartford Sole Leather,
for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

Sept 19, 1825. 25—

**75** Casks Thomastown Lyme,
for sale by C. EELLS.
September, 26, 1825. 3w26—

**3** Casks Thomastown Lime,
for sale by *Willis Gray, & Co.*
Aug. 10, 1825. 19—

## NOTICE.

THE adjourned Auctions of the Real Estate of Gen. Samuel Mott, late of Preston, deceased, will, if not previously disposed of at private Sale, take place on the Second Thursday of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises:—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

AMOS WITTER, *Adm'r.*

*Plainfield, Sept 24, 1825.* 3w26—

## Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages.

—ALSO—

A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

## Wanted Immediately,

A SMART active man, that is capable of taking care of horses.

Apply to RICHARD ADAMS.

Norwich, Oct. 4, 1825. 3w27—

## FOR SALE.

**13** Acres of excellent Land, in West-Chelsea, adjoining the land of ... Ward. On said Land is a Never Failing Spring.

—ALSO—

A DWELLING HOUSE near the Baptist Meeting House.—For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN WATERMAN.

Norwich, Sept. 27th 1825. 3w26—

## Notice.

THE person belonging to the Rifle Company in Griswold, who *took a Book from my Store* on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, will do well *to call* and settle for the same immediately, or he will be so described that his acquaintance at least shall not fail of knowing to whom allusion is here made.

THO. ROBINSON.

Oct. 4th. 27—

## Fire Insurance.

**The Protection Insurance Co.**

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. 1f27—

## For Sale,

**2** Yoke likely young Oxen, and 50 sheep, very nice.

by ASA BURGESS.

Canterbury, Oct 3d, 1825. 3w27—


*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss. Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1825.*

UPON the Petition of Saloma Tiffany, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 4th day of July 1816, she was lawfully married to David W. Tiffany, then of said Mansfield, with whom she continued to live in the faithful discharge of her duty, as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of May, 1817, when said David, without just cause or provocation, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and from that time to the present has continued his desertion, with total neglect of duty &c.—praying for a divorce, as per petition on file, dated the 15th day of September, 1825.—Ordered by this Court, that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, Anno Domini 1826—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the "*Observer*," a newspaper printed at said Brooklyn, and the "*Norwich Courier*," a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest,
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.
6w27—

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, all persons interested in either of the estates of *Charles Morgan, Charles Forseth, & Roswell Button*, all late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the court of Probate, aforesaid, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 3d Monday of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of my administration accounts with said estates, when and where they will be presented for settlement by said court.

STEPHEN MEECH, Administrator on the estate of Charles Morgan, and Charles Forseth, and executor of the last will and testiment of Roswell Button.

Preston, Sept. 10th, 1825. w—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1825.*

Present JOHN HYDE Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Gen Stephen B. Allyn, late of Norwich, deceased, having presented his final account of Administration with the estate of said deceased, for settlement and allowance by this court.—

Thereupon ordered that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein, by advertising in the Norwich Courier to appear before this court on the 2d Monday of October instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the same.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP,
3w27] Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of September A. D. 1825.*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Lot Kinney, Esq.* late of Griswold, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent,

Thereupon ordered that said Administrators give public notice to all indebted in said estate to appear before this court at the Probate office in Norwich on the 3d Monday of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by advertising in the Norwich Courier, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
3w27—

ALL persons, liable to pay taxes, in the town of Norwich, are by law required to give to the subscriber, assessor of said town on or before the 20th day of October inst. written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the 1st day of October inst. & on failure thereof, it will be the duty of the subscriber to fill out a list for such person so neglecting at three fold the rate per cent or amount that the taxable property of such person would otherwise have been rated.

JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*

*Norwich,* [Oc]t. *1st*, 1825. 3w27—

## Lost.

SUPPOSED to have been taken from Mr. Palmer's school-house by mistake, a Blue mixt Sattinett great-coat, with a black velvet collar, belonging to one of Mr. Palmer's scholars. A proper reward will be given by leaving it at this office, or with Mr. Palmer at the school-house.

Norwich, Oct. 5th, 1825. 27—

THE Assessor and board of relief for the town of Norwich will meet at the court-house in said town, on the 24th day of October instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. to abate the polls of infirm, sick and disabled persons in said town, not exceeding one tenth part of the taxable polls of said town.

JOHN HYDE, Assessor,
CHARLES ROCKWELL,
JOHN LATHROP,
HENRY STRONG,
*Board of Relief.*

Oct. 1st, 1825. 3w27—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. on the 1st day of October, 1825.*

LUCY L. Avery, Sibbie Avery, Cyrena Brown, Sally Carew, Jacob Cooper, Miss Fayssoux, Henry Howard, Hannah Lathrop, George Miller, Silas Parsons, Mary Perkins, Sarah Jane Thomas, Nathan Walsworth, Ephraim Wheeler, Winthrop Winchester, Joseph Winship, James Stedman, Asa Rumrill, (*Norwich,*) Kezia Downing, (*Lisbon.*) J. HYDE P. M. 3w27—

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in Chelsea Landing Post-Office October 1st 1825.*

GEORGE S. Armstrong, John Allen, John H. Allen, Ann Abell, John Avery, Hannah Barker, Thomas Canfield, Wm. Callyham, Mariah Crawley, Erastus Cooley, Susan P. G. Clark, Charles Delbear, Sally Danforth, Charles Davison, (2,) Abby Davison, John Day, Gy Deavenport, Uriah Dowsett, Joseph Essex, (3,) Elizabeth Fitch, Floripe Fox, John Fernald, Anson Goodwin, Capt. Gear, Samantha Geer, George H. Gayer, (2,) James Gere, Polly Herrick, Lydia Harris, (*Preston,*) Dudley Hosford, Lucinda Johnson, Gordon Kimbal, Stephen P. Keyes, Benjamin Lawton, Samuel Leffingwell, Mr. Morey, Charles McNeil, E. M. Morgan, Gordon ..., Eliza Porter, Henry Phelps, Elijah Pilsher, Jr. Anthony S. Palt, Ebenezer Perkins, Ezra G. Peck, John Rice, Samuel Roath, William Semour, Obadiah Smith, Robert Stoddard, (*Groton,*) Prentis P. Smith, (*Groton,*) Joseph Smith, (2,) Wm. A. Stinness, Nancy Smith, Clement W. Stevens, Caleb Trowbridge, Stephen Tracy, John Williamson, Milton B. Wicks, Nancy P. Whitehouse, Phebe Wallace, Samuel Woodbridge. CHAS. KINNEY P. M. 3w27

## RELIGIOUS.

FROM ALISON'S SERMONS.

'There is an even-tide in the day,—an hour when the sun retires, and the shadows fall, and when nature assumes the appearances of soberness and silence. It is an hour from which every where the thoughtless fly, as peopled only in their imagination with images of ... ... the hour, on the other hand, ... in every age, the wise have ... bringing with it sentiments and affections more valuable than all the splendors of the day.

'Its first impression is to still all the turbulence of thought or passion which the day may have brought forth. We follow, with our eye, the descending sun,—we listen to the decaying sounds of labor and of toil,—and when all the fields are silent around us, we feel a kindred stillness to breathe upon our souls, and to calm them from the agitations of society. From this first impression, there is a second which naturally follows it;—in the day we are living with men,—in the even-tide we begin to live with nature;—we see the world withdrawn from us,—the shades of night darken over the habitations of men, and we feel ourselves alone. It is an hour, fitted, as it would seem, by Him who made us, to still, but with gentle hand the throb of every unruly passion, and the ardor of every impure desire; and, while it veils for a time the world that misleads us, to awaken in our hearts those legitimate affections which the heat of the day may have dissolved. There is yet a farther scene it presents to us:—While the world withdraws from us, and while the shades of the evening darken upon our dwellings, the splendors of the firmament come forward to our view. In the moments when earth is overshadowed, Heaven opens to our eyes the radiance of a sublimer being; our hearts follow the successive splendors of the scene; and while we forget, for a time, the obscurity of earthly concerns, we feel that there are "yet greater things than these."

'There is, in the second place, an "even-tide" in the year,—a season, as we now witness, when the sun withdraws his propitious light,—when the winds arise, and the leaves fall, and nature around us seems to sink into decay. It is said, in general, to be the season of melancholy; and if by this word be meant that it is the time of solemn and of serious thought, it is undoubtedly the season of melancholy;—yet it is a melancholy so soothing, so gentle in its approach, and so prophetic in its influence, that they who have known it feel as instinctively, that it is the doing of God, and that the heart of man is not thus finely touched, but to fine issues.

'When we go out into the fields in the evening of the year, a different voice approaches us. We regard even in spite of ourselves, the still but steady advances of time. A few days ago, and the summer of the year was grateful, and every element was filled with life, and the sun of Heaven seemed to glory in his ascendant. He is now enfeebled in his power; the desert no more "blossoms like the rose;" the song of joy is no more heard among the branches; and the earth is strewed with that foliage which once bespoke the magnificence of summer. Whatever may be the passions which society has awakened, we pause amid this apparent desolation of nature. We sit down in the lodge "of the way-faring man in the wilderness," and we feel that all we witness is the emblem of our own fate. Such also, in a few years, will be our own condition. The blossoms of our spring,—the pride of our summer will also fade into decay;—and the pulse that now beats high with virtuous or with vicious desire, will gradually sink, and then must stop for ever. We rise from our meditations with hearts softened and subdued, and we return into life as into a shadowy scene, where we have "disquieted ourselves in vain."

'Yet a few years, we think, and all that now bless, or all that now convulse humanity will also have perished. The mightiest pageantry of life will pass,—the loudest notes of triumph or of conquest will be silent in the grave;—the wicked, wherever active, "will cease from troubling," & the weary, wherever suffering, "will be at rest." Under an impression so profound, we feel our own hearts better. The cares, the animosities, the hatreds which society may have engendered, sink unperceived from our bosoms. In the general desolation of nature, we feel the littleness of our own passions;—we look forward to that kindred evening which time must bring to all;—we anticipate the graves of those we hate, as of those we love. Every unkind passion falls, with the leaves that fall around us; and we return slowly to our homes, & to the society which surrounds us, with the wish only to enlighten or to bless them.

'If there were no other effects, my brethren, of such appearances of nature upon our minds, they would still be valuable,—they would teach us humility,—and with it they would teach us charity.'

The final application of this great moral of nature is as follows:

'There is an even-tide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snow. It is the season of life to which the present is most analogous; and much it becomes, and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instructions which the season brings. The spring and the summer of your days are gone, and, with them, not only the joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being; and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring, or the warm intemperance of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness and of solitude which the beneficence of Heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and the future, and prepare yourselves for the mighty change which you are soon to undergo.

'In the long retrospect of your journey, you have seen every day the shades of the evening fall, and every year the clouds of winter gather. But you have seen also, every succeeding day, the morning arise in its brightness, and in every succeeding year the spring return to renovate the winter of nature. It is now you may understand the magnificent language of Heaven,—it mingles its voice with that of revelation,—it summons you, in these hours when the leaves fall, and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And, while the shadowy valley opens which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that hand which can comfort and can save, and which can conduct to those "green pastures, and those still waters," where there is an eternal spring for the children of God.'

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the New-York Mirror.*

OLD FURNITURE.

I love old furniture. It revives a thousand agreeable associations, and reminds us of days of ease, comfort, and competence. When I see the comely chair, with its tall, twisted back, so conveniently constructed as to give repose to the human frame, and its extended arms, forming an ample resting place to the tired elbows, I mourn the capriciousness of taste, which has deprived us of so convenient an article of domestic economy. We sit upon chairs 'tis true; but how unlike the chairs of our forefathers! No comfortable cushions; no tall, capricious backs; no ample seats, with room to spare. He who should venture a nap on a modern chair would risk the dislocation of his neck. Good reader! if you are six feet high, (which thank my stars, I am not) often must you have been vexed with these unsocial inconveniences. If you are an old man, perhaps you remember the time when after a hard bout at riding or walking, you have kicked off your travelling boots, snugly invested your feet in your warm slippers, and throwing yourself into your capacious arm-chair, have reclined your head upon its accommodating back; then bringing your thumbs in comfortable juxta-position, you have sunk into a doze with as much facility and satisfaction, as if you had been reposing on your pillow. Those hours of enjoyment are passed. You have no chance of such a thing now-a-days. You may indeed manage an apology for a nap, supposing you are a short man, by hitching the hinder part of your head, hook fashion, upon the back of your chair, protruding your heels, and reclining in vacuo supported only by the edge of the seat; but this is a perilous situation and the odds are twenty to one, that your worship and the floor become near acquaintance.

The vanity of self-contemplation has alone preserved the mirror as an article of furniture for the drawing-room. But modern innovation has done its best to strip it of all its ancient splendor. It is no longer inclosed in the curiously curved oaken frame, or the perforated gold one. A barbarous taste has on many occasions even displaced the glass from its old tenure, to invest it in a gew-gaw enclosure of modern invention, while its former companion has either been thrown in the lumber room, or doomed to the ignominious office of lighting the fire.

There is one article of old fashioned furniture, whose dismissal I sincerely deplore. I mean the screen. To say nothing of its convenience, for hiding a pretty girl, or concealing you from a dun, it was a vastly comfortable appendage on cold winter nights, to keep the wind from your shoulders. You could collect your snug family party round the fire, and throw an air of social comfort over the circle, truly delightful. Then were the times for "quips and quirks and wreathed smiles;" then the enigma, the rebus, and the conundrum puzzled the young, and amused the old; the tale and joke and story went round, and Winter, stripped of all his terrors, laughed merrily, and enjoyed the scene. The screen was also a pleasing vehicle for taste and ingenuity. Its decorations were often of the most splendid and fanciful description:—classical paintings, wreathes and boquets of flowers, or beautiful jappanned gold work; impressing the eye with a sense of elegance and grandeur, as well as convenience.

I venerate the collectors of china. They remind one of the searches after the organic remains of a former world; and I love the careful spirit which prompts them to secure from the vain touch of the vulgar, and to shield from the handling of careless fingers, these relics of the infancy of tea-drinking.—A complete antique tea equipage, is a rare sight. It is absolutely refreshing to the eyes of a connoisseur to behold one in an undiminished state of preservation. The queer shaped tea-pot; the Lilliputian cups and saucers, scarcely one half the modern size, and whose diminutive appearance, marked the scene of luxury which was formerly attached to the infusion of the Chinese herb; the tall beaker, the canister, and the delightful et-ceteras which made up the ancient complement of the tea table;—to behold, I say, in its pristine perfection, without crack or blemish, such a coup-d'œil of oriental elegance, is worth all the exertions of the moderns in this way, with their correct taste, and the classical *a-la-Grecque* porcelain of the French, into the bargain. There is beauty in the very eccentricity of old china, which modern ingenuity cannot attain. The droll figures, unlike any thing "in heaven above or earth beneath;" the sprawling dragons, infinitely shaped, and with no anatomical marks of distinction, by which to discern the head from the tail; the uncouth ornaments, like the no-meaning pattern of a Turkey carpet; the brilliant colors,—red, blue and gold;—all present a striking combination, which a purer taste in vain attempts to emulate.

When I cast my eyes towards the ceiling of an antique habitation, and to observe the rich stucco ornaments, or the paintings *al fresco*, that adorn it, and carry them down to the inconsequential articles of furniture that occupy the floor,—the cabinet piano, with its profusion of silk curtains and gilt-work, the petite chairs, the squab couches, the window hangings, with their varnished rods and tasselled finery, all in the pretty taste of gew-gaw and glitter, the contrast between the sober dignity of the room itself, and the pettiness of its ornaments, strikes forcibly on my mind.—There is an incongruity that even habit cannot reconcile. I insensibly revert to the days, when damask curtains of splendid hue and intrinsic worth adorned those windows that are now decked out with the valueless gaudery of the linen-draper; when those deserted walls were covered with the paintings; when the place of those slightly fashioned tables that stand between the lofty windows were occupied by slabs of beautifully veined marble, supported by satyrs' thighs finely wrought in bronze or gilded brass; when the chimney-glass was surrounded by a frame of tortoise-shell, beautifully inlaid with mother-o'pearl, and cut glass lustres glittered from gilded sconces, reflecting in the mirrors the fair forms of ladies rustling in silks and satins, sipping their coffee in antique porcelain, and waited on by an ebony-faced juvenile from Africa, whose sable hue threw an air of romantic enchantment round the circle, as it contrasted with the lovely faces that smiled and prattled as they quaffed the refreshing beverage. Ye

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

lovers of good taste! revive the fashions of our forefathers, or pull down the memorials of their enjoyments,—their habitations.

WILLSTOWN, CHEROKEE NATION, } 2d Sept. 1825. }

*To the Editor of the Family Visitor, Richmond.*

Dear Sir—

In my last letter from Creek Path, to you: I stated that there was some probability of my returning to Arkansas. I touched on the unhappy separation of the Cherokees into divisions—on the improved condition of those on this side the Missisippi, in a moral, intellectual, and religious point of view—the evil consequences that would follow in the event of their removal to the wild and inhospitable regions of the west—that unless physical strength should guide the measures of the U. States government, the Cherokee title to this land will remain so long as the sun and moon endure—the slow progress I make in translating the New Testament, in consequence of the non-existence of a dictionary, or complete grammar, in Cherokee—The philological researches of one in the nation whose system of education had met with universal approbation.

Allow me, dear sir, now the pleasure to fulfil the promise I made you, that I would pick up and send you what I had omitted.—Recently I have been travelling a good deal in the nation, in order to regain my impaired health. My Heavenly Sovereign permitting, I expect to return to Arkansas in the month of October next. I have made a hasty translation of the four gospels, which will require a close criticism. On my arrival at Dwight, I shall pursue the delightful work; and I hope that the day is not very distant, when the Cherokees, my brethren and kindred according to the flesh, shall read the words of eternal life in their own tongue. I will here give you a faint picture of the Cherokee nation and its inhabitants. In the mean time, however, it must be borne in mind, that it is the mass and common people that form the character of a nation, and not officers of government, nor the lowest grade of peasantry.

The Cherokee nation, you know, is in about 36 degrees north latitude; bounded on the north and west by the State of Tennessee, on the south by Alabama, and on the east by Georgia and North Carolina. The precise quantity of land over which the Cherokees claim sovereignty, is not yet ascertained, and consequently I cannot say: but this I can readily say, *they have no more to spare.* This country is well watered; abundant springs of pure water are found in every part. A range of majestic and lofty mountains stretch themselves across the nation. The northern part of the nation is hilly and mountainous. In the southern and western parts there are extensive, fertile plains, covered partly with tall trees, through which beautiful streams of water glide. These plains furnish immense pasturage; and numberless herds of cattle are dispersed over them. Horses are plenty and are used for servile purposes. Numerous flocks of sheep, goats, and swine, cover the valleys and hills. On Tennessee, Ustanala, and Canasagi rivers, Cherokee commerce floats. The climate is delicious and healthy; the winters are mild. The spring clothes the ground with its richest scenery. Cherokee flowers of exquisite beauty and variegated hues meet and fascinate the eye in every direction. In the plains and valleys, the soil is generally rich; producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, indigo, sweet and Irish potatoes. The natives carry on considerable trade with the adjoining states; and some of them export cotton in boats down the Tennessee to the Missisippi, and down that river to New-Orleans. Apple and peach orchards are quite common; and gardens are cultivated and much attention paid to them. Butter and cheese are seen on Cherokee tables. There are many public roads in the nation, and houses of entertainment kept by natives. Numerous and flourishing villages are seen in every section of the country. Cotton and woollen cloths are manufactured here. Blankets of various dimensions, manufactured by Cherokee hands, are very common. Almost every family in the nation grows cotton for its own consumption. Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in every part.—Nearly all the merchants in the nation are native Cherokees. Agricultural pursuits, the most solid foundation of our National prosperity, engage the chief attention of the people. Different branches in mechanics are pursued. The population is rapidly increasing. In the year 1819, an estimate was made of all the Cherokees; those on the west were estimated at 5,000, and those on the east of Missisippi, at 10,000 souls. The census of this division of the Cherokees has again been taken within the current year, and the returns are thus made; *native citizens*, 13,563; *white men married* in the nation, 147; *white women* do. 73; *African slaves* 1277. If this summary of Cherokee population from the census, is correct, to say nothing of those of foreign extract, we find that in six years the increase has been 3,563 souls. If we judge the future by the past, to what number will the Cherokee population swell in 1856? How vain, then, to talk of Cherokee deterioration!

White men in the nation enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the Cherokee people; except that they are not eligible to public offices. In the above computation of the present year, you perceive that there are some African slaves among us. They have been from time to time brought in and sold by white men; they are, however, generally well treated, and they much prefer living in the nation to a residence in the United States.—There is hardly any intermixture of Cherokee and African blood—The presumption is that the Cherokees will at no distant day, co-operate with the humane efforts of those who are liberating and sending this proscribed race to the land of their fathers. National pride, patriotism and a spirit of independence mark the Cherokee character.

The Christian religion is the religion of the nation. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Moravians are the most numerous sects. Some of the most influential characters are members of the church, and live consistently with their profession. The whole nation is penetrated with gratitude for the aid it has received from the United States government & from different religious Societies. Schools are increasing every year; learning is encouraged and rewarded. The younger class acquire the English, and those of mature age the Cherokee system of learning. The female character is elevated and duly respected. Indolence is discountenanced. Our native language, in its philosophy, genius, and symphony, is inferior to few, if any in the world. Our relations with all nations, savage or civilized, are of the most friendly character.—We are out of debt, and our public revenue is in a flourishing condition. Besides the amount arising from imports, a perpetual annuity is due from the United States, in consideration of lands ceded in former periods.—Our system of government, founded on republican principles, by which justice is equally distributed, secures the respect of the people. Newtown, pleasantly situated in the centre of the nation, and at the junction of Gansagi and Gustwali, two beautiful streams, is the seat of government. The legislative power is vested, in, what is denominated in the native dialect, *Tsalagi Tinilawigi*, consisting of a national committee and council. Members of both branches are chosen by and from the people for a limited period. In Newtown, a printing press is soon to be established; also a National Library, and a Museum. Immense concourse of people frequent the seat of government when *Tsalagi Tinilawigi* is in session, which takes place once a year.

Nothing has excited so much interest, for many years past, as the unhappy fate of our friends and allies, the Creeks; and the whole nation deeply sympathizes with them. The news of M'Intosh's death gave universal satisfaction in the nation. I say, *satisfaction*, the same that is felt when a dangerous rattlesnake is killed. M'Intosh was a notorious traitor, and made great efforts to overthrow our happy domains. His character was well known here; treacherous deeds marked his steps.—His intrigues and efforts to blast our dearest hopes and interests, in a disgraceful manner, will not soon be forgotten—his name will long live in the annals of Cherokee history—not as an honorable and patriotic statesman, but as a traitor to his country, the most despicable Creek that ever lived. This is the language of every Cherokee, and I am persuaded of every honorable man in the United States.—Indeed none can forbear to eye his character with contempt, and who is there in the whole Cherokee nation to mourn his tragical end; Not one. But I have done, and have only room to promise you a letter from the banks of Arkansas, and respectfully to bid you farewell.

Yours truly.

D. BROWN.

## NORTH AMERICA.

The *United States of America* exhibit the effects of the progressive system upon the human race. Since the establishment of their freedom, and, above all, during the last quarter of a century, their government has never swerved from its firm determination of favoring, with its whole power, the progress of knowledge, virtue and liberty. The rapid growth and prosperity of these states surpasses all that has, heretofore, been seen or heard of.

In order properly to estimate these phenomena, we must not forget the point from which these now united and flourishing states set out. The founders were refugees of religious and political sects, who had been alternately the persecutors and the persecuted; and, in consequence, possessed the germs of animosity, resentment, and every species of aggravated fanaticism. At one time they were recruited only by the scum of England—the outcasts of desperation and crime. Afterwards, the country became the refuge of fortune-hunters, intriguants and adventurers of all nations. The colonies received from the governments of Europe the most dreadful of all institutions—slavery; and the greater part of the population was dispersed in woods and forests, and over immense savannahs, remote from courts of justice and social protection.

In such circumstances, the Americans, under a European government, would have been the most vicious of people: they may on the contrary, rank among the most virtuous. Where shall we find more upright, just and honorable feeling? where so few crimes? where such reverence for the domestic virtues? and where such freedom of conscience, joined to so universal an influence of religion?

No doubt the traces of the stain, which the Americans owe to their founders, are still perceptible: but every day, they are rapidly diminishing. In the race of intellect, the Americans, indeed, are but beginning. They were obliged to become agriculturalists, artizans and merchants, before they had leisure to devote themselves to literature, or philosophy. But, already, they have introduced all the arts and sciences of Europe, and there is diffused among the mass of the people more rationality, positive knowledge, quickness of perception, and common sense, than is to be found in the mass of European nations. The liberty of America is fortified by her knowledge, and her virtue. They have no popular discords, no insurrections, no civil wars.—Their security is equivalent to their freedom. And what is the result? At the commencement of the era, the population amounted to four or five millions; it is now eleven. Their towns were small and poor; they now rival in grandeur, population and beauty, the capitals of Europe. They, at first, sustained with difficulty the burthen of the public debt, contracted during the war of independence: their funds are now dependant alone upon their own resources, and their debt is almost nothing. Their commerce, their industry, even their agriculture, was supported by English capital: their own is now sufficient for an extent of enterprise, which spreads their commerce over Europe and the Indies, and carries the overflow of arts and civilazations southward, over what was once Spanish America.

This the Americans have done during the last twenty-five years.

Is it strange that we also should feel an emulation to profit by their example, and extend still further our own mighty resources? to keep pace with their growth, and maintain at equal distance our splendid, and hitherto unparalleled pre-eminence? Would it not be strange if the civilized nations of Europe did not sympathize in the generous emulation?

Unhappily, however, it is not difficult to find instances of the contrary tendency.

*London Monthly Magazine.*

*From the N. York Spectator.*

## FORTUNE'S LAST FROLIC.

This case was not conceived in "Seixas's Road to Wealth," Blake's "Road to Riches," nor yet at "Fortune's Home," kept by Canfield, but in the Marine Court; and was an admirable as well as an Admiralty caper.—Such another turn of affairs was never rolled out of Cumming's wagon, nor such a rantipole revolution turned up from the wheels of Arnold or Secor; and it beats Clark's "Temple of Fortune" all hollow. Nay, the old case of Bellum vs. Bostum was a fool to it. No wonder Justice is painted blind as well as Fortune; yet the latter goddess, being made at Seixas's double-faced, like Janus, and as changeable as a coquette, was "no touch to this."

Blind, however, as Madam Justice is, she lately caught one of her delinquent subjects in the Marine Court immediately under her feet, in the City Hall, and doomed him to darkness in the "stone Jug" for his hardness of heart in—being poor; and just before the other blundering blind Goddess held her last levee in the portico above, execution issued from the Court below, against this unfortunate poor man, at the suit of his creditor, who already had a goodly portion of the things of this world. This poor defendant fell into the hands of an officer, who was proceeding to jail with him, as he could find no one to bail him, when he besought the officer to take three tickets in the last Literature Lottery (which was all he had in the world to offer him, though not equal to the demand) and to let him go, as his family would be left destitute even of a friend, if he were incarcerated in prison. The officer had no authority to accept aught but money, and proceeded; but, on the *continued* prayers of the defendant that he would take all he had and let him go, the officer yielded, ran the risk of taking the tickets, and discharged him.

It is the common reproach of the law, that it strips the man that feels its fangs; but here another blind and capricious old dame seems to have united with the *severe* Goddess, to fulfil (we make the quotation reverently,) the saying of the Scriptures *literally*, and as applicable to *worldly* concerns—"Unto him that hath, more shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath." The creditor received the tickets. and in a few days afterwards, one of them drew him the *twenty-five thousand dollar prize!*

But Fortune and Justice are not the only blind and capricious beings; and it was well said by Morton, in "Speed the Plough," in relation to Love's being painted blind, that "'tis her *votaries* that are so." For when the officer gave the tickets to the creditor, the latter, to reward the former for his success (inasmuch as the debt was considered rather hopeless,) gave him one of the three tickets; but the officer said he would not have *that number*, and gave it back to the creditor, who kept it, and let the officer choose another, which drew a *blank*—while the *one he rejected* drew the highest prize! How blind! to disregard the old injunction, *not to look a gift horse in the mouth.*

Such are the Frolics, or rather the caprices of Fortune, who, with the aid of Justice, has enriched the wealthy by robbing the destitute—exhibited the "blind leading the blind," and, in her last gambol

———"Played such fantastic tricks
As made e'en *bailiffs* weep"—

which is certainly a greater effect than the poet dreampt of, when he wrote the lines which we have here altered to suit the present occasion.

But the best of the tale is yet untold, and will probably be so for a few days to come.—But we confidently anticipate the pleasure of announcing, within a day or two, the agreeable fact, that the holder of the prize ticket, (we have his name,) has generously sent the poor man whose fortune was thus wrung from him by the iron hand of the law, a check for one half the amount of the prize. This act, will not make him "poor," but it will make a poor family "rich indeed."

## FOREIGN.

*Three days later from England.*—The brig Jones, at Boston, in 37 days from London, has brought papers of that city to the 25th August, inclusive; with extracts from which we have been favored by our correspondents of the Boston Courier and Patriot.—*N. York Eve. Post, Oct. 7.*

### GREECE.

Accounts, through the German papers, had reached London from Bucharest to the 1st August, by which it appeared that a Russian courier who left Constantinople on the 22d July, brought another confirmation of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha and the destruction of his army. Paris papers of the 22d August, mention the receipt of letters from Constantinople of the 26th July, in which it was stated that the Egyptian Pacha was "still on the plateau of Tripolizza," and had been joined by the Captain Pacha with from 5 to 6000 troops. But it is admitted in the same letters, that the latest news from the Morea was of the 9th July. It also appears that the Turkish government had issued a Firman, prohibiting all persons from conversing on political subjects: a measure which would not have been resorted to had the accounts from the Morea been of a favorable character. Since then, the merchants' letters from Constantinople were confined to a general declaration, "that with the next post a greater event will be made known, which will astonish Europe." The statement of the defeat and capture of Ibrahim Pacha, is also repeated in a letter dated Otranto, July 21st.—The Diario Romano of the 3d August, a paper devoted to the cause of "legitimacy," contained a letter from Syra. stating as a *report* "that Ibrahim Pacha had burnt Corinth, and that Colocotroni had afterwards entered into negociations with him." No date, however, is affixed to this letter, and the fact of Ibrahim being, by authentic accounts, compelled to retreat, is utterly inconsistent with his burning Corinth. Intelligence had been received by the way of Venice, that General Goura had gained another victory over the Pacha of Negropont, who, after sustaining great loss, was obliged to return to Eubœa and evacuate the districts of Eastern Greece.

The plague was raging at Madin and Navarin. On the 11th July, the palace of the Pacha of Salonichi, with the harem, stables, and the houses of about 2000 persons, was consumed by fire. The ruins covered the space of a league. The Turks accused the Albanians, and the Albanians accused the Janissaries of causing the fire.

The expedition of Lord Cochrane in support of the Greeks, had given great satisfaction at Paris. The Journal des Debats considers it an "event which may perhaps save Greece.

### SPAIN.

The rumor that arrangements were making to compel Ferdinand to abdicate the throne of Spain, was gaining ground. This meditated change is attributed to the intrigues of the French with the Spanish ministers. In a long article on this subject in a Dutch paper, the writer, after lamenting that "legitimacy was on the eve of being destroyed by these men, sums up in the following prophetic strain: "We are then warranted in concluding that a great political event is preparing beyond the Pyrennees: that it will be an event calculated to revenge the violated rights of suffering humanity, and in particular those of the Spanish people, which have been most grievously insulted: and that Spain will consequently become a political cancer to the French Government."

From private letters it appears that Spain was threatened with a famine in consequence of the want of moisture to ripen the crops;—the Constitutionalists overran most of the provinces; and the government from its convulsed state, and the want of money to pay the troops, found it impossible to arrest the progress of dissatisfaction.

### FRANCE.

A consular general, and a vice-consul for the Republic of Hayti, had been appointed by the French Government. The former is a gentleman who has been consul at Rio Janeiro, and he is to have an income of 50,000 francs. The vice-consul is a well known literary character, Mollien, the author of Travels through Colombia, and his salary is 25,000 francs. The measures contemplated by the South American States, as to those countries which had not acknowledged their independence, had excited a great sensation in the commercial interests at Bordeaux and Havre, where it was apprehended, if carried into effect, that they would tend to the advantage of England and the prejudice of France. It is only by following the example of the former that the latter can extricate itself from the threatened danger.

### GREAT-BRITAIN.

Our extracts do not furnish any thing of a political character from England. A company had been formed in London for the purpose of clearing away the buildings in the vicinity of St. Paul's to rescue that magnificent edifice from the obscurity in which it is now cooped up. The weather had been as mild in London as in this country.

Some persons employed in levelling the ground in Gloucester, discovered a part of the stake to which Bishop Hooper had been fastened when he was burnt. It appeared to have been an elm tree with the bark on.—When exposed to the air, the greater part mouldered to dust, but a few pieces were preserved.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Commercial Advertiser.*

### A SWIFT RACE.

*Three Hundred Miles in Twenty Minutes.*

The Race Ground is all the way from

ALBANY TO BUFFALO.

*And the Trial is between Sound and the Sun.*

TIME TO BE THE UMPIRE.

As this is not a common Race got up by the black legged amateurs of the turf—and to show that there is no necromancy in the business, it may be proper to explain. The Canal celebration, where sports will be expected, offers a favorable opportunity for this Race, so much desired by the curious; and an opportunity so fair may never again occur.

Philosophers inform us, that Sound travels at the rate of one mile in four seconds, or nearly; consequently, the sound of a cannon let off at Albany, if not interrupted, would reach Buffalo, 300 miles, in twenty minutes.

Astronomers say, that the Sun passes through fifteen degrees of longitude in one hour. Admitting a degree of longitude, in the latitude of Albany, to be fifty miles, it gives six degrees between that place and Buffalo. By this we know it is twelve o'clock at Albany, twenty-four minutes earlier than at Buffalo, consequently the Sun takes that time in passing from one end of the canal to the other; this shows, that with fair play, SOUND would distance SOL in the race exactly four minutes of time, or 45 miles. And of course, barring accidents, the victors would reach Buffalo, when the vanquished would be only at Lockport. But the accuracy of this, we hope to see tested on the approaching day of the grand festival. To assist in the proud demonstrations of that triumphant day, cannon, we understand, are to be planted, at no great distance apart, on the borders of the canal throughout its whole extent, and these cannon are all to be primed with *Dupont's best*, and each cannonier wide awake, and ready with his lighted match. *And now for the race.*—Precisely at twelve o'clock, SOUND will start from the guns on the grand pier, which will soon reach the listening tympanum of Troy; the gallant Trojan will instantly send it on beyond the Cohoes, to Alexander's bridge, and thence to Schenectady; the cannoniers of that ancient city, always on the alert, will despatch it roaring up the Mohawk; which will be sent in quick succession from battery to battery, till it reaches the Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Montezuma, Rochester, and so on through Lockport to the centre of Buffalo, the renowned spot where the first Sanhedrim of the Jews and Gentiles chaunted pæans to the Great Judge, High Priest, and King of Israel.

This triumphant day will be handed down to the latest posterity with great rejoicings, commemorative of the auspicious union between the Salt waters and the Fresh. The golden charms of our inland seas, had long attracted the eager solicitude of the great Atlantic; and his powerful son, the gigantic Hudson of noble aspect, whose head reaches the highest mountains of the north, has, for more than half a century, been contemplating a family union, with the celebrated broad bosomed Erie, whom he had oftentimes observed, sumptuously attired in robes of the finest furs, with a beautiful mantle of forest green: and moreover, he become greatly enamoured with the rich merchandise wafted on a thousand streams to her treasury, all which was held in reversion for her dower. In short, it now appears that they have been long most solemnly betrothed, and for years, vast preparation has been making for their everlasting union: and we are now informed here in Philadelphia, that the wedding is to be consummated as soon as the nuptials can be made ready, and the bridal head-dress completed; which astrologers calculate will be in *all the month of October*. On this occasion the feats & festivities are to commence with the GRAND RACE above noticed. And the whole state of New-York, in extacies of delight, they say; will dance cotilions, hornpipes, and reels.—From the eastern extremity of Montauk Point, to the western bourne of the joyful land, a distance of 600 miles, more or less, the whole region of air, we are told, will undulate with the roar of cannon, and be converted into music, louder than Handel's oratorios, and more animating to the sons of freedom, than brazen trumpets to the war horse. Bugles, French horns, violins, violincellos, clarinetts, tamboureens, trumpets, drums, and kettle drums, with all kinds of musical instruments, more lofty and loud than the band of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. When this all powerful concatenation, concentration, and combination of sound touches the highest notes of the grand jubilant; then all the people from Albany to Buffalo, from Red Hook to White Hall, must be ready for shouting, and waltzing, and reeling. But, we hope that no one will be so intoxicated with all this triumphant merry making, as, for one moment to lose sight of the GRAND RACE, to which John Gilpin will bear no comparison. And when it does take place, may each one say with us, as Cowper said, "May I be there to see!"

I hope, Mr. Editor, that with your wonted cleverness in giving and taking, that you will see to it that this RACE may have free course; for, if a dull match. or bad powder, should cause a gun to hang fire, the Sun, who you know, "never stops to dine," will certainly be first in. Mr. Ely, of Rochester, will also please to take notice. Time pieces at the starting post, and at the goal, must be well regulated, and should be true horizontals and patent levers. A PHILADELPHIAN.

*Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1825.*

GOV. TROUP will become as notorious in Europe, as Erostratus was among the Greeks; but the Liverpool Advertiser, of the 9th Aug. thus speaks of his affair—

The intemperate message of the Gov. of Georgia, which threatened a separation from the union of the U. States, and to which a degree of importance was given by its having been adopted and echoed in the report of a committee of the house of representatives, has had no important result, the house having adjourned, as we stated last week, without calling it up, by this means conveying a silent, but most significant, reproof, both upon the framers of this inflammitory report & the governor. One principal topic of complaint urged against the union, was the disposition shown by the congress to ameliorate the condition of the slave population, and the anxiety it has manifested to enforce, or rather to recommend, the adoption of such measures as should ultimately remove this great blot from the code of the United States. The general government has also given great offence to this state, by manifesting a disposition to protect the Creek Indians from the execution of a treaty into which they had been duped: a treaty which was to deprive them of a considerable portion of the territory, which similar compacts had spared to them. We rejoice in this speedy extinction of a contention which might have led to some angry altercation, not that we entertained the slightest fear that the stability of the union would be endangered by a few "*hard words*." The American people have found their interests too sensibly promoted by this confederation, to listen, with approval, to any scheme of dissolving it: and, as to the threat of the southern states to separate themselves from the union, it is a threat too palpably absurd to deserve any serious notice. They are by far the weakest states and have within them that germ of imbecility, a slave population, which must always render them dependent for safety and protection on the sounder part of the confederation. The London Courier is therefore rather premature in the expression of its *fears* for the integrity of the United States. The symptoms to which it adverted are not those of decay; they are, if we may be allowed a pun, mere heat spots thrown upon the surface.

A Baltimorean at Paris, thus writes to his friend—"Governor Troup's insane messages, with the inflammatory proceedings of the Georgia legislature, are going the rounds in the French and English papers. The latter view them in a correct light, as the mere vapourings of faction, but they endeavor to establish the old position, that our government is too weak to last much longer—that our system, which might answer for an infant society, is wholly inadequate to the condition of a great, a growing, and a luxurious nation. The French writers predict immediate dismemberment, and one of them has even asserted that the event is already consummated.

*Niles' Weekly Register.*

*From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 29.*

### ADVANTAGES OF PARDONING.

It will be recollected, that John Thomas or Tomies, who was under sentence of death in this city, was pardoned by the Governor of South Carolina, on condition of his being removed by the Spanish Consul from the United States, never to return. He sailed hence on the 25th Aug. in the Schr. Caduceus, for Matanzas, in charge of Mr. Morris Goldsmith, the accredited agent of the Consul, and we are informed that on his passage he attempted to excite a mutiny on board the schr. but the decisive conduct of Captain Heartte prevented any evil consequences from his villinous tricks. Mr. Goldsmith also had a narrow escape, as the rascal made an attempt to throw him overboard. And as a consummation of his character, he had no sooner landed at Matanzas than he assaulted one of the inhabitants, stabbing him in three places with a knife, which it was feared would prove fatal. He was soon after arrested, and committed for trial.—He is said to express it as his determination, should he be equally fortunate to escape the gallows at Matanzas, which heaven forbid, to become a *pirate*. and in this character, glut his revenge on all Americans who should be so unhappy as to fall in his way.—What charity is there in extending mercy to such a monster!

### FOOD.

During sleep, we remain several hours without food; and animals that are in a state of torpor, for several months require no nourishment. Sedentary persons, therefore, should be particularly cautious in the quantity, and nature of the aliment which they receive.—Their food should be of a limited quantity, and of a laxative nature; but not too much confined to the vegetable kingdom, as such persons are subject to flatulency. The human constitution is adapted to variety; and the principle it possesses called vis medicatrix naturæ, becomes weak from want of exertion. Though the wholesome laws of temperance should always be adhered to, and never allowed to alternate with the folly of excess, yet, a little freedom in the good things of this life may be occasionally indulged in. Those who feel immediately the bad effects of excess, seldom ultimately suffer much from this cause: but he who boasts of *never being sick or sorry* after it, finds at an early period that his constitution requires some intervals of rest. The practice frequently recommended by our good aunts and grandmothers, to eat little and often, is highly injurious except in certain diseases; for food, to be digested, must be retained in the stomach, and unless this is in some measure filled, the contents soon pass off.

Many instances of entire and long continual abstinence are recorded; but generally in persons whose state resemble that of torpid animals. There are instances of those who have successfully employed abstinence for the cure of painful and dangerous diseases;—but they have generally seemed to feel little desire for food, and after having passed through the most difficult part of the experiment, appear to have suffered but little inconvenience from the absence of all nourishment. *Medical Intelligencer.*

Correspondence of an extensive and interesting nature, not at present necessary or proper to notice, has resulted from the general disposition of the European Jews to emigrate, and early in the coming spring a select number will embark from Amsterdam and Hamburg.—*Noah's Advocate.*

### IMPROVED MODE OF ELECTIONEERING.

The New-Yorkers have at last adopted the modest custom of their Southern neighbours, & come out and avow themselves candidates for office; setting forth their own qualifications in the most approved style. In the last New-York Statesman we find a notice from a Mr. Dean informing the public, who probably have no better evidence of the fact, that he is surprisingly well qualified to fill the office of city Clerk. A Mr. Humbert also tells his fellow citizens he wants the office of Coroner, hoping no doubt that as many people will die of drinking cold water, &c. the next season as during the last. This patriotic gentleman further says, he never had any office worth speaking of, that he was in the late war and has done considerable for the poor, and now being poor himself he would just thank the folks to make him Coroner by way of experiment. A Mr. Kip, whose very name has a quick, sharp, elastick sound, not unlike the sudden tap of an officer of Justice upon the shoulder of a delinquent, proclaims in the same paper that he has been Deputy Sheriff for 20 years, and calls for promotion to the command in chief of the tipstave gentry. To close the list Mr. Silvanus Miller respectfully begs to be complimented with the office of Register for the County. We shall doubtless next hear of stump orations, barbecues, and prime bang up knock me down whiskey frolicks. By the way printers have no right to complain provided the self [illegible] dates are generally of ability to pay [illegible] lar the square for their advertisements.

It appears also that the country [illegible] the fashion from the city. In the [illegible] Ontario there has appeared [illegible] nominations for the Assembly, [illegible] and two for County Clerk. It is [illegible] by Mr. Weed, Editor of the [illegible] graph; and a strenuous advocate [illegible] cause of the people in the stormy [illegible] New-York Legislature, that [illegible] of New-York, (who acted with [illegible] the late political struggle) has [illegible] self for Senator to represent a [illegible] he does not reside, and that he [illegible] through the district soliciting [illegible] intends to spend four or five [illegible] in the contest. Such men, [illegible] adds Mr. Weed, are not wanted [illegible] ate.

### ENGLAND, FIFTY YEARS [illegible]

In seventy years the people of [illegible] ain have advanced full eight [illegible] twenty-five years, the number of [illegible] England and Wales alone have [illegible] half. Fifty-years ago, the very [illegible] canals was a matter of incredulity [illegible] millions of public wealth have [illegible] itably absorbed by these mighty [illegible] at least half as much more is at th[illegible] tined for their formation. Fifty [illegible] there was hardly a steam-engine [illegible] dom. There cannot now be less [illegible] thousand; a creation of power [illegible] quarter of a million of horses [illegible] gy which in a single day would have [illegible] the great Pyramid of Egypt. Fifty [illegible] our annual export of manufactures [illegible] not amount to a quarter of a million [illegible] It has now swollen to near thirty [illegible] the same period, our exported [illegible] fiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish [illegible] loan competition, have advanced [illegible] two millions. Fifty years ago, [illegible] raw silk were only three hundred [illegible] pounds in weight. They are [illegible] ly thirty millions. Fifty years [illegible] ports of linens were about four [illegible] yards; they are now nearly forty [illegible] Fifty years ago, the whole value of [illegible] ted produce, both native and foreign [illegible] fifteen millions of money; the value [illegible] produce exported alone, is now [illegible] ty millions. A hundred and fifty [illegible] says old Tucker, there were only [illegible] vessels in Scotland above two-hundred [illegible] our whole tonnage is now more [illegible] ter of a million, employing [illegible] souls. A hundred and fifty years [illegible] Chalmers, the whole navy of [illegible] amount to a hundred thousand [illegible] now at least three millions of tons [illegible] about two hundred thousand [illegible]

*Edinburgh [illegible]*

We have good authority for [illegible] Georgia differences will be adjusted [illegible] the interference of Congress. For [illegible] ent, Georgia will be content with [illegible] those Creeks who were knowingly [illegible] the treaty, and a compromise with [illegible] will be left to future arrangement. [illegible] formation comes from the highest [illegible] Washington, and may be relied on.

*Virgin[illegible]*

### STEAM.

There is now in successful op[illegible] this village, a furnace for the [illegible] the bellows of which is worked by [illegible] erated in a boiler, which is [illegible] same fire the bellows kindles, [illegible] ing a pretty fair specimen of a [illegible] and self-sustaining power. [illegible] that this is not the first furnace [illegible] been operated in this manner, [illegible] er it is a novelty, as well as to [illegible] habitants of our town, who testify [illegible] ration of the work by frequent [illegible] spot on which it is erected.

It is questionable whether the [illegible] of Steam to the propelling of [illegible] productive of greater benefit to [illegible] its application to the turning of [illegible] Already it drives thousands of [illegible] and forces the earth to give up [illegible] treasures, dragging them from [illegible] they had slept for ages—thus giving [illegible] pulse to commerce, relieving labor [illegible] and becoming the source of we[illegible]

*W[illegible]*

HELP again. If all that is told [illegible] it would seem high time that [illegible] should enter into some combination [illegible] vent hereafter the ten thousand [illegible] consequences of having bad help, [illegible] nearly as bad, no help at all. The[illegible] old families who have old domestics [illegible] to them from infancy—others [illegible] peratively that servants behave [illegible] while they stay, and when they [illegible] no difficulty, by fair means or foul, [illegible] a fresh supply. In others there [illegible] of the family who require very [illegible] ance from servants, and a small [illegible] tle girl is all that is required. [illegible] and they are very few, do not [illegible] conveniences which are so generally [illegible] plained of. If those only who have [illegible] peatedly and seriously disobliged [illegible] pointed by the bad conduct of their [illegible] would co-operate, there would [illegible] complaints, for the evil can be [illegible]

It concerns the town that a cert[illegible] its inhabitants, should be properly [illegible] and duly restrained, but so essential [illegible] and so well do they know it, that [illegible] bine together and have got to a [illegible] degree, the "upper hand." [illegible] may not have the right to compel [illegible] tion of the services of those they [illegible] but they can refuse to hire such [illegible] other services for no good reason [illegible] commendation of those with whom [illegible] served, provided their employers [illegible] to be kind and reasonable, should [illegible] in every instance where a servant [illegible] gentlemen who complain, must [illegible] into some such agreement or keep [illegible] plaints to themselves.—*Conn. Mir[illegible]*

### MONEY MARKET.

The payment of Six Millions of [illegible] debt of 1812, commenced the first [illegible] Bank of the United States, and is [illegible] pleted. In New-York the payments have amounted to over a million [illegible] and in this city, it has exceeded [illegible] On Saturday, we learn, that [illegible] were paid at the Branch Bank. [illegible] the payment of the dividends [illegible] Banks and Insurance Offices, [illegible] effect to make a plentiful money [illegible]

*Boston [illegible]*

### SPURIOUS MONEY.

Counterfeit one dollar Bills of [illegible] field Bank are in circulation. [illegible] executed, but may be detected by [illegible] ination of the filling up and signatures [illegible] are engraved. Two dollar counterfeits [illegible] Cumberland Bank are also in circulation. The paper is thick and spongy, [illegible] coloured.

*Worc[illegible]*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

[illegible]E COURIER.

[illegible], Wednesday, October 12, 1825.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

[illegible]s the age of improvement. The in[illegible] of man is constantly on the rack to [illegible] sciences and the arts of life. [illegible] are the order of the [illegible] used not merely in [illegible] the useful art of spinning [illegible] adventurous genius, [illegible] has made the won[illegible] that such inventions may be [illegible], to men as to matter. [illegible] have patent lecturers, patent [illegible], patent geographers, and patent [illegible] teaching languages, by the help of [illegible] can become learned without labor, [illegible] without application. Learned boys [illegible]able old men are all the rage; and [illegible] bears and learned goats are equally [illegible]. A forced, hot-bed growth of in[illegible] unnatural and premature proficien[illegible], are considered as great desid[illegible] in the unfledged inmates of the nur[illegible] find full grown philosophers and sci[illegible] who are still in petticoats. With [illegible] patents, new inventions, and la[illegible] machines, from the [illegible] productive of amazing results, and [illegible] devote himself to study with all these [illegible] and appliances to boot," without be[illegible] a very prodigy in wisdom! We no[illegible] find children, with all the gravity of [illegible], and young men regarding [illegible] of science are so insufficien[illegible] unfounded. This is a mistaken [illegible] education, and if we had time and [illegible] should of tiring the patience of our [illegible] we would show it to be such. As it [illegible] shall only speak of what is sometimes [illegible] physical education, or the education for [illegible] the vigor and strength of the body. [illegible] has been, heretofore, too much [illegible], and those athletic exercises which [illegible] not only to the health but the comfort [illegible] using them, have been suffered to go [illegible]. It has been, of late, the fashion [illegible] the forced growth of the mind and [illegible] development of its faculties, to [illegible] disregard and exclusion of the exer[illegible] the corporeal powers and the preserv[illegible] unimpaired, the health and strength of the [illegible]. We do not complain that children study [illegible], nor do we wish to lessen the amount [illegible] attainments, but what we would wish [illegible] is, that regular, vigorous, and [illegible] exercise be, in every possible case, [illegible] of the system of educating children, and [illegible] it is not impracticable, that such ex[illegible] be encouraged and countenanced by [illegible] parents and instructors. Running, jump[illegible] the various games that require exer[illegible] call forth the powers of the body [illegible] be as much encouraged, in their season, [illegible] attention to their books. Let it not be [illegible] as showing a disposition to trifle, [illegible] injurious to their studying, to engage [illegible] and eagerness in sports so well fitted [illegible] so conducive to their health. [illegible] minds are rendered more strong—they [illegible] their elasticity and return to their [illegible] with renovated powers and intellects [illegible]; and, in the superior clearness of [illegible] judgments and rapidity of their concep[illegible] make up a hundred fold the compara[illegible] short time devoted to exercise.

[illegible] a certain portion of time appropriated [illegible] preservation of the strength and vigor [illegible] body, no study, however severe, will [illegible] the health or impair the faculties of the [illegible]. But if our young men spend only a [illegible] portion of their time in study and the [illegible] in idleness or inaction, the evils of such a [illegible] will not fail to convince them, when [illegible], of the folly of their conduct. No less [illegible] are those who think that their thirst [illegible] knowledge can best be gratified by an un[illegible] and unceasing attention to their stud[illegible]. For the mind soon becomes debilitated [illegible] all its efforts vain and impotent. A fever[illegible] irritation is thereby produced which un[illegible] the mind for constant and efficient exer[illegible]—It becomes crowded with crude and [illegible] materials, which in no degree ex[illegible] strengthen but rather contract and en[illegible] its powers, and the jaded and exhausted [illegible], the over-worked and over-laden fa[illegible], produce a barren and unfruitful har[illegible]. Such exercise will not and of course [illegible] not to occupy a great portion of the stu[illegible] time; but they ought to be regular, and [illegible] should be regarded as a valuable mode of [illegible] of their time. It is with pleasure [illegible] we see this subject beginning to receive [illegible] attention which it deserves, in the success [illegible] Capt. Partridge's school, and of others in [illegible] the exercise of the student occupies an [illegible] important portion of the instructor's attention. The above remarks are, to a great extent, [illegible] applicable to persons of every age, [illegible] are engaged in sedentary pursuits, or [illegible] whatever reason, lead a life of bodily in[illegible]. To all such, the exercises to which [illegible] have alluded would be highly salutary and [illegible] conduce to the nerve and vigor of [illegible] bodies; neither let them think their dig[illegible] compromised if they indulge occasionally [illegible] gymnastic sports. Perhaps, however, [illegible] our grave and dignified citizens, the exer[illegible] of walking would be more congenial, and [illegible] pedestrian feats are sufficiently long [illegible] frequent, nothing can be more beneficial. [illegible] use of this exercise is every day dimin[illegible], and to this diminution, more than any [illegible] reason, is owing the weakness and de[illegible]ty of the young of both sexes. The pa[illegible] and even the grand-parents of the rising [illegible]ration are less frequently sick, less sub[illegible] to the dyspepsia, colds and consumptions [illegible] so prevalent, than are their posterity—[illegible] which speaks volumes in favor of the [illegible] habits of former times.

*Gen. Hull.*—The friends of this gentleman have, we think very unwisely, again brought him and his case before the public. A pamphlet has appeared in his defence, in which it is attempted to impeach the character of the officers composing his court martial. For ourself we believe that the members of the Court were impartial, honest, and fully competent to examine and try his case. They did patiently examine it, and with a full knowledge of all the facts, found him guilty. In this decision we repose altogether more confidence than in a partial exparte statement of *facts* from those whose interest it is to misrepresent. His revolutionary services are much talked of—We admit they were considerable, and in consideration of them he received the pardon of the President. His fame is tarnished, his good name is gone, and he would do well to remain quiet in the situation to which his misconduct has reduced him.

We hear reported that there has been a number of cases of yellow fever in the city of New-York. All the cases are said to be in Pearl-street, & near each other. Still there is nothing in relation to it in any of the city papers. This makes us doubt in some measure the accuracy of our information. But if it has been correct, the proceeding of the editors of those papers is as unwise as it is deceitful & ungenerous. If this pestilence has in fact commenced its ravages, it is on every account greatly to be regretted, but attempts of concealment will be unavailing. If people at a distance are certain that they know the worst and that they know the *whole*, they are less apprehensive than if the subject is studiously involved in mystery. We hope that this report, like many others in circulation, is unfounded, and that our brethren in New-York will enable us to give it a plain contradiction.

Our city has been enveloped in a smoke, for three or four days past, which was extremely painful to the eyes and disagreeable to the nose. From whence it came, we are unable to say—but it is the opinion of many that it arose from fires in the forests of some of the neighboring states.

The annual commencement of the College of New Jersey was held on Wednesday the 28th ult. & the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 39 young gentlemen. On the day preceding, Mr. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, delivered the annual address before the two societies of the College, and a number of distinguished strangers. Among the audience were Com. Stewart, and many other officers of the navy, Charles Lucian Bonaparte, and one of the sons of Murat. The address was universally admired as a very eloquent production, and will it is understood be published.

### ELECTRIC EEL.

The editor of the Hartford *Times*, mentions the arrival in that city of a *living* Electric Eel, supposed to be the first ever brought to the United States. It was conveyed thither by Capt. Latimore, from Surrinam; is about three feet in length, and resembles a Lamprey-Eel. It has but one fin which runs nearly the whole length of the body, and serves for a rudder. In order to try the effect of a shock on a fish, one was put into a tub which contained the Eel; on its coming in contract, it was thrown up about two feet, and when it fell was perfectly lifeless. The Editor of the Times, while examining this singular animal, says that he received three or four severe shocks on touching it.

The body of a man has been found in the basin of the Canal at Richmond, with severe wounds upon the head which are supposed to have been inflicted by a murderer. A deaf and dumb women has communicated by signs that she saw him killed by another man, and thrown into the water; and as she is the only witness in the case, it may raise a question concerning the propriety of admitting testimony which is neither spoken nor written.

The National Journal contains a translation of a Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, perpetual union, league and confederation, entered into between the republics of Colombia and Central America in Guatemala. By this treaty the two republics oblige themselves to assist each other mutually with their land and sea forces against Spain, and all other nations which may exhibit a disposition hostile to the interests and repose of either; and in no case whatever, to yield tribute to Old Spain, or to commit any other act which can in any way compromise or prejudice their independence. "The contracting parties further bind themselves to expel all unauthorised settlers from the Mosquito Coast. Provision is made for running the boundary line between Central America and Colombia; and for the assembling of a Congress of Plenipotentiaries at Panama.

### DESHA'S TRIAL.

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette states, that on the evening of the 15th September, eight jurors had been obtained for the trial of Isaac B. Desha; that the sheriff was out endeavoring to obtain as many as would complete the trial; that the prisoner was determined not to claim his privilege of challenging, so as to prevent a trial, and that the trial would proceed on Monday the 19th.

Mr. Joseph Hall, gardener, residing in the suburbs of Albany, has gathered from one of his trees an enormous pear, which measured *fourteen* inches in circumference, and which is supposed to exceed any thing of the kind ever before seen in Europe or America.

*The Comet.*—The Comet may now be distinctly seen after 9 o'clock in the evening.—It is south of the Pleiades.

### GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Michigan Herald of the 20th Sept. contains an interesting account of the Grand Council with the Indians and Gov. Cass and Gen. Clark, U. S. commissioners, accompanied by Major Biddle and others, on the 4th of August last, at Prairie des Chiens. The number of Indians assembled was about 3000.

"They all arrived at the council ground, clothed in their war dress, and armed with bows and arrows, war clubs, and other Indian implements of warfare, very few having fire arms, and encamped separately, under their respective chiefs. The Sacs and Foxes were the last to arrive, and are represented as making a very warlike and imposing appearance. They came up the Mississippi in a fleet of canoes, and as they approached the Prairie, they lashed their canoes together, and passed and repassed the town in a connected squadron, standing erect, singing their war songs and dancing after their custom. On landing, they drew up in martial order, as if in warlike defiance of their enemies, the Sioux, who were encamped on the opposite side of the town, and who shot back the fierce look of defiance upon their ancient foes. The elder chiefs of the opposing tribes were prudent enough however, to restrain the kindling passions of their young men; and their friends, the Chippewas, who were already on the ground, passed along their line, and received friendly salutations."

The council was held under a spacious booth, covered with green boughs, erected for the purpose. After hearing the pretensions of each party, which occupied from 10 to 12 days, a treaty was concluded, by which the boundaries of the respective tribes were settled and peace and amity established among them. This is the first time for a century, that the tomahawk could be said to be completely buried on the Upper Mississippi; and it is believed that the pledges which the Indians have made to each other, will be observed with good faith. If this should be the case, it will not only be an advantage to them, but to the persons engaged in the fur trade in these distant regions; because the Indians may now explore *the whole of their country* in peace and safety, and avail themselves of *all* their advantages—when before, they were confined to certain limits, which they dare not cross, for fear of their enemies. Gov. Cass and Gen. Clark were to leave the Prairie on the 21st ult. for St. Louis.

Mr. Lewis, the painter, who was of the United States party, had arrived at Michigan, having with him about fifty drawings of the principal Indian chiefs, of their dress, and warlike implements, dances, &c. which, when completed, will, perhaps, form one of the largest and most interesting collections of the kind, which has as yet been executed by one man. The drawings are to be sent to the War Department as soon as they are finished.

The following is a correct list of Judges of the County Court and Justices of the Peace for Windham County, appointed in May last.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

David Bolles, Chief Judge—Vine Robinson, John Dunlap, Associate Judges.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

*Brooklyn*—Vine Robinson, John Parish, Samuel Scarborough, David C. Bolles, Adams White, Jr. Elisha Adams.

*Ashford*—David Bolles, Levi Work, Edward Keyes, John Warren, Nathan Hayward, Michael Richmond, Thomas Dew, Daniel Knowlton 2d, Ichabod Bulkley, Edward S. Keyes.

*Canterbury*—Andrew T. Judson, Asahel Bacon, John Francis, Peter Morse, William D. Foster, Rufus Johnson, Jr. Samuel L. Hough, Walter Williams, Rufus Adams, Luther Paine, Comfort S. Hyde.

*Chaplin*—David Avery, John Ross, O. Bennet, Septimeus Burnham.

*Columbia*—Silas Fuller, Gershom Dorrance, Amherst D. Scoville, Samuel Little.

*Hampton*—Nathaniel T. Martin, Charles Moulton, Chauncy F. Cleveland, Daniel Searles, Roger Taintor, Jonathan Clark.

*Killingly*—Ebenezer Young, Penuel Hutchins, Joseph Adams, Anthony Brown, Luther Warren, Ashby Covil, David Chase, Harvey Blashfield, Thomas Durfee, Nathan B. Morse, John Dixon.

*Mansfield*—John Salter, Zalmon Storrs, Seth Dunham, Luther Kingsley, David Conant, John Fitch, Daniel Burnham.

*Plainfield*—James Gordon, Joseph Eaton, John Lester, John Dunlap, Sessions Lester, Francis B. Johnson.

*Pomfret*—Pardon Kingsley, Thomas M. Grosvenor, Thomas Hubbard, Job Williams, John Holbrook, George Sharpe, Ephraim Ingalls.

*Sterling*—Jeremiah Young, John Gallup, Calvin Hibbard, John Thurston.

*Thompson*—George Learned, John Jacobs, Simon Davis, Jonathan Nichols, John Nichols, Jesse Ormsley, Stephen Holmes.

*Voluntown*—James Alexander, Amos Treat, Sterry Kinne, Benjamin Gallup, Daniel Keigwin.

*Windham*—Peter Webb, Samuel Perkins, John Baldwin, Jonathan Devotion, Roger Huntington, John Staniford, Abner Robinson, Edwards Clark, Jonah Lincoln, Alfred Young, Henry Huntington.

*Woodstock*—John M'Clellan, John Fox, Ebenezer Stoddard, John Paine, William Bowen, Abraham W. Paine, Luther Rawson, Penuel Corbin.

*French Claims.*—A writer in the U. States Gazette, states that the debt due from France to the citizens of the United States for property seized and confiscated under the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet decrees, has been estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars, not one cent of which he asserts has been returned to its real owners up to the present day. France is able to pay, he asserts, and France must pay.

*Jews.*—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has appointed by ordinance, a committee to regulate the political and civil concerns of the whole body of Jews in his kingdom of Poland, who are to be placed under a new and "fixed" order of things.

Mr. Clarke a London chemist, has, by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, been for some time engaged in analysing 1467 sacks of flour taken out of the ware-house at Hull; and has found that upwards of one third consisted of plaster of Paris, and ground bones, which the human stomach could never digest. The owner of the flour, who proposed to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined 10,000 pounds. On analyzing some souchong tea, Mr. Clarke found 25 per cent of lead ore in it.

Mrs. Adams arrived in Hartford on Wednesday night the 5th inst. and left town the next morning at ten. Her health is said to be better, but yet very delicate.

### MARRIED

In this city, Mr. Erastus Waters, to Miss Jerusha Pitcher, daughter of Mr. Elijah Pitcher.

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. Jesse Wilcox, to Miss Lucy Spafford.

### DIED

In this city, Mr. Bradford Williams, aged 20.

At Franklin, August 28th, Julia Frances, aged 11 months and 14 days, infant daughter of Mr. Uri Hartshorn.

*Mr. Thomas Robinson*—

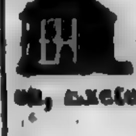
Sir, I noticed in the Courier of last week, your advertisement respecting a Book which was taken from your Store on the 28th of September last, by a member of the Griswold Rifle Company. Whoever the Person may be that took the book, he ought, with a consciousness of the guilt and crime to return it, and make satisfactory remunerations, or suffer the penalty justly due to the crime, which ought to be inflicted on him, without respect to person, or character.

What I would suggest in disapprobation of the advertisement is this, (viz.) If you knew, or had ascertained for certainty the person who took it from your store, a just regard for the reputation of those who were not concerned in the act, ought to have dictated you not to come out so publicly and indifferently in your advertisement, by which, one is as liable to censure as another, and may be alike viewed with the eye of scorn and derision. Until the public receive the facts as they are in truth, the innocent have no protection from the unjust sentence which you have so indiscriminately inflicted on the whole Company, which ought to rest only on the head of the offender. With respect I subscribe myself Your friend,

A member of the 1st Rifle Company.

*Griswold, Oct. 10, 1825.*


## FOR SALE.



A HOUSE and Lot containing one acre and eleven rods, situated in Lebanon, Exeter Society. Enquire of
JAMES WILLIAMS,
On the premises.
Lebanon, Oct. 11, 1825. 3w28—

## FOR SAVANNAH,

THE sloop Candidate, Geo. A. Sydleman, Jr. Master, will sail about the 19th of this month. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, enquire of the Master on board, or JED. HUNTINGTON, Norwich-Landing.

## FOR ALBANY,

SLOOP Driver, Captain Williams, will Sail on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to Henry Ward or the Master on board. *Oct.* 11

## FOR NEW-YORK,

PACKET Sloop Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 12.

## LIST OF LETTERS

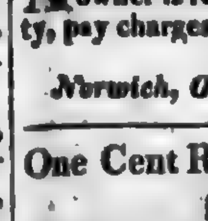
*Remaining in the Post-Office at Plainfield, Oct. 3d, 1825.*

JAMES Cory, Nathaniel Cole, Wm. H. Coggshall, Alfred Carpenter, Nathaniel Fry, Jared Fuller, (2,) Robert Gray, Jeremiah Harris, Hutchins Breed & Smith, Caleb Hall, William Hinds, Palmer Hall, Rufus Lamb, Leonard H. Robinson, Isaac Sheldon, John Stranahan, Samuel R. Spalding, John Sales, Phineas Shepard, Silas Williams, Jr. John Webb, David Walls, (*of Plainfield*,) Daniel Stanton, Jonathan Stanton, Daniel Gallop, Winthrop Campbell, Nathaniel Sheffield, (*Voluntown*,) Alexander M. Willson, (*Killingly*.)
E. C. EATON, P. M. 3w28—

## TAKEN UP.

A RED two years old steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
ASHER PALMER.
*Norwich, Oct.* 10, 1825. 3w28—

One Cent Reward and no Charges paid.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 7th of September last, an indented apprentice,
*JOHN B. COYL.*
All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account.
FREDERICK LESTER.
*Norwich, Oct.* 11, 1825. 3w28—

## WANTED,

A CLOTHIER that can come well recommended. Apply to
RUFUS W. KENNEDY.
*Plainfield, Sept.* 28th, 1825. 28

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 dollars, | 10,000 dollars, |
| 5,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 1,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 1,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 579 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |

☞All to be drawn with many more
*DAY AFTER TO MORROW!*
Tickets *only* $4,00,
Halves $2,00,
Quarters $1,00,
*For Sale at*
BREWSTER'S
*OFFICE.*
Norwich, Oct. 12th, 1825. 1w

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York, with a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
*Looking Glasses,*
CROCKERY,
GLASS & HARD-WARE,
Together with a general assortment of
*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*
Which are offered for sale for cash as low as can be bought at any store in this vicinity, or exchanged for most kinds produce, &c.
Good weavers can be supplied with the first quality yarn to weave.
MASON CLEVELAND & Co.
Scotland, Oct. 11th, 1825. 4w28

## Roger Huntington & Co.

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this State, offer their entire stock of Goods for *Cash*, at very reduced prices, worthy the attention of every person that wishes to make the most of his money.

*Among them are*

Furniture Calicoes, from 15 cts upwards.
Fancy do. a great variety, from 16 cents upwards.
American Blue do.
Bombazettes and Battinetts, plain and figured,
Bombazine, superfine and fine,
Black Levantine and Sarcenetts,
Black, White, Blue and Green
Florences,
Black and White Sattins,
Black Canton Crapes,
Black, Brown and Shaded
Gros de Naples Silks and
VESTINGS,
Italian and French Crapes, in variety,
Black Crape Handkerchiefs,
Inserting Trimmings,
Barege or Neapolitan Dresses,
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
Plaid Cloaks, Camblets,
Silk, Kid, Horse-skin, Beaver and
Woodstock Gloves,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose,
Irish Linens and Longlawn,
Superfine and fine Cotton and Linen
Drab Cambrics,
Colored Cambrics,
Book, Jackonet, Tamboured, Japaned, Corded and Spotted Muslins, in great variety,
Russia Diaper, Irish and American do.
White Jeans,
Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Dimity, Black, Blue, Red and Green Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Mechlin, Swiss and Bobbinett Laces, in variety,
Fancy Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Barege, Velveteen and Imitation
Handkerchiefs,
Cashmere & Imitation Scarfs & Shawls,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Superfine, Fine and Common Printed White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Ladies' Blue Cloths, Ombra Plushes,
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Bang-up Cords, Blankets,
Dorchester, Washington and Providence Bed Ticks,
Sheetings and Shirtings, very low by the piece,
*UMBRELLAS,*
Padding, Buckram,
Morocco Shoes,
Cotton Batting, Candle Wick, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, Cords, Buttons, Beads, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Scissors, &c.
All persons indebted are requested to make payment.
Norwich, Oct. 10, 1825. 3w28—

## NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt Amos Newton, late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice that we will meet and attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling of Archibald Weaver, in said Voluntown, on Monday the 5th day of December next, and on the first Monday of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days. Six months from the 12th day of October, 1825, is allowed by said Court for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—all claims must be legally attested.
STERRY KINNE,
KINNE GALLUP,
Commissioners.
Voluntown, Oct. 5th, 1825. 3w28

*NEW & CHEAP*
# GOODS,
JOHN PAINE
Is now opening a large and fashionable assortment of
*FALL & WINTER*
Goods,

PURCHASED in New-York the past week, principally for Cash and at Auction—and from the present depression in the market of many kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, he is enabled to offer the public a general assortment of Goods on exceedingly favorable terms.

*Among them are*

40 ps. American and London printed
Calicoes and Chintzes,
20 ps. Caroline Plaids and Stripes,
(*a new article.*)
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Camblets for cloaks.
Cashmere, Valentia and Kerseymere
Long and Square Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, figured Silk, Barrage and Velveteen
Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Black, White and Colored Silk, Kid, Beaver and Castor Gloves.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of all kinds.
Small assortment Black and White
Leghorn Bonnets,
Ostrich Plumes, Cap and Garniture
Ribbons,
A good assortment
Broadcloth, Kerseymere, and Sattinett
of every description, from 80 cents to 6 dollars per yard.
Stout Bang-up Cord, White Red & Green
Flannels, Baizes & Bockings,
Common and fine American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Washington Bed Tick, very good,
Together with almost every article usually found in Dry Good Stores.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,
Gilt and Mahogany framed
Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware, including all kinds of Cutlery,
Brass Kettles &c.
A good supply of
Genuine Liquors & Groceries,
Also, an assortment of first quality of

DRUGS
&
MEDICINES,
Which will be sold very low. Physicians will be supplied at Providence prices.
—ALSO—
1000 lbs. Hemlock tanned SOLE LEATHER, at 25 cts per pound, good quality,
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
3 Cases superior Imitation Beaver Hats, from the Manufactory of Ives & White & Jas. Juel, including youths hats of every size.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of his goods, before they purchase elsewhere.
*WANTED*
to sell the aforesaid stock of Goods for Cash, Good Credit, or exchange them for Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Butter, Cheese, or almost any kind of Country produce.

Wanted Immediately,
A few thousand dollars in Cash on old book accounts and notes of hand, or shall want to hire a thorough collector by the job.
*Plainfield, Oct.* 10, 1825. 28—

## NEW GOODS.

A large assortment of
Dry Goods,
HARD-WARE,
GROCERIES,
Crockery & Glass-Ware,
Looking Glasses, Iron & Steel
&c. Just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.
Sept, 11th. 28—

## An Address,

IN commemmoration of the 6th September, 1781, spoken on Groton Heights, Sept. 6, 1825, by William F. Brainard. For sale by
T. ROBINSON.
Price 20 cents. 28—

## FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Crockery, &c. &c.
Country produce will be received in payment for any of the above articles, if applied for soon.
LEVI DURKEE.
Norwich Falls, Oct. 11th, 1825. tf28

## LEATHER.

500 lbs. first quality Northampton Sole Leather,
Just received and for sale by
ROATH & HYDE.
N. B. Pistareens taken at Twenty Cents. 3w28—

## FLAX.

300 Pounds good Flax, for sale by JOS. BREED.
*Norwich, Sept.* 12.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO or three Coopers. *Apply to*
*AMOS TREAT.*
*Voluntown, Oct.* 10, 1825. 6w28


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# POETRY.

*From the United States Literary Gazette.*

AUTUMN.

With what a glory comes and goes the year!—
The buds of spring,—those beautiful harbingers
Of sunny skies and cloudless times,—enjoy
Life's newness, and earth's garniture spread out;
And when the silver habit of the clouds
Comes down upon the autumn sun, and with
A sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits,
A pomp and pageant fill the splendid scene.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And from a beaker full of richest dyes
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds.
Morn on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wing, and in the vales
The gentle wind, a sweet and passionate wooer,
Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep-crimsoned,
And silver beach, and maple yellow-leafed,—
Where autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the way-side a-weary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves; the purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,—
A winter bird,—comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the witch-hazel, while aloud
From cottage roofs the warbling blue-bird sings;
And merrily with oft-repeated stroke
Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy flail.

O what a glory doth this world put on
For him that with a fervent heart goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, & days well spent!
For him the wind, aye, and the yellow leaves
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings.
He shall so hear the solemn hymn, that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting-place without a tear.

H. W. L.

# MEDLEY.

HONEY MOON.

It was the custom of the higher orders of Teutones, an ancient people who inhabited the nothern parts of Germany to drink mead, or metheglin, a beverage made with honey, for 30 days after every wedding. From this custom, comes the expression, "to spend the honey moon." Attila, King of Hungary, drank so freely of this liquid on his wedding day, that he was found suffocated at night, and with him expired the empire of the Huns.

*Law.*—Law is like a *contre-dance*; people are led up and down in it till they are tired. It is like a book of surgery; there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is also like physic; they that take least of it are best off.—Law is like a homely gentlewoman, very well to follow—and, like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion; people are bewitched to get into it—and it is also like, bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.

Silence never shows itself (says Steele,) to so great an advantage, as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation; provided that we give no just occasion for them.

A TRUE KING.

There is no king comparable to a cock. If he marches haughtily and fiercely in the midst of his people, it is not out of vanity. If the enemy advances, he does not content himself with issuing an order to go and be killed for him, in virtue of his unfailing knowledge and resistless power; he goes in person himself, ranges his young troops behind him, and fights to the last gasp. If he conquers it is himself who sings the Te Deum. In his civil domestic life, there is nothing so gallant, so respectable, and so disinterested. Whether he has in his royal beak, a grain of corn or a grub worm, he bestows it on the first of his female subjects that comes within his presence. In short, Solomon in his harem is not to be compared to a cock in a farm yard.

At a meeting of the Baptist Society for promoting the Gospel in Ireland, the Rev. M. Fisher related the following anecdote as illustrative of *Irish Luxury*:

"I was much amused (said Mr. F.) with our brother M'Carthy; he is thorough Irish, letter and spirit. When I was with him in Ireland, I asked him what he chiefly lived upon? 'O,' said he, 'we have plenty of potatoes.'—How often do you eat them? said I. 'Only four times a day,' was the reply. 'I have ten acres of potatoes for my family, and we all eat 'em; cows, horses, sheep, pigs, and children.' Don't you think, said I, there is very little variety in this diet? 'Not at all man,' said brother M'Carthy, 'we have great variety, for we eat the *little* potatoes with the *big* ones.'"

A CARD.

Two young ladies who have not as yet been able to suit themselves with partners for life and who are also unwilling to conclude upon a life of single blessedness, are induced to have recourse to an advertisement, in the hope of meeting congenial spirits. They are neither of them over 21, and although not possessed of exquisite beauty, yet they are both rather more than pretty or interesting. The most difficult and different tastes may be suited, as one has light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair; the other is a brunette, black eyes and expressive features. They are both well educated, although not possessed of many fashionable accomplishments, and will both enjoy good fortunes. They are good tempered and amiable, with a fine flow of spirits, and fond of domestic life. Having been accustomed to move in the first class of society, they of course have fine manners, and will expect them in those who present themselves as candidates for their choice.—The gentlemen must be from 25 to 35, of respectable families, handsome fortunes, and of decided literary tastes.—In person above the middle size, tempers good, habits regular and moral, in short gentlemen in every sense of the word. Communications on the subject to be sent through the Post Office, addressed to I. E. L.

*Noah's N. Y. Advocate.*

Where is the hoe? said a gentleman to his negro. "Wid de barrow." Where is the barrow? "Wid de hoe." And where are they both? "Vy both together: good L——d do you want make a fuss wid poor nigger dis morning?"

Cucumbers.—There was raised the ..., in the garden of Dr. Long, of ... Ohio, a Cucumber which measured ... in length; and in the garden of ..., another which measured 4 ... inches in length.

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**New Fall and Winter Goods.**

**N. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS just returned from New-York, and opened at his cheap store one of the most extensive assortments of

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**

(suitable for the present and approaching season,) which he has ever been able to exhibit to the public. As many of them were bought at auction, and others selected with great care and purchased at the lowest market prices, he has no doubt but customers will be pleased with his patterns, quality, and prices. Among them is an extensive assortment of Super super, fine, middling and low priced

**Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,**

of staple and fancy colors.

Extra rich Ombra figur'd Gros de Naples.
Stripe Volatile—Black Gro-de-Nap.
Heavy French and India Levantines.
Sinchews, Sarcenets & Italian Lustring
Colored do.—Super French and Englis

**Chintzes and Calicoes,**

Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Heavy and Fine Camblets,
**Silk and Tabby Velvets,**
Stripe Ombra Plushes,
**Canton and Italian Crapes,**
White, Scarlet, Blue, Green & Black
**Cashmere Long and Square**

**SHAWLS,**

Scarlet, White, Crimson and Black 8-4 Merino do. of superior quality,

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Fancy and

**Pocket Handkfs,**

Shell and Imitation Pocket Combs, Flannels, Baizes, Tickings, Shirtings, Linens, Cambrics, Gimps, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons, Thread and Bobbinett

**LACES,**

Trimmings for Ladies' Pelisses, *Black and White Ostrich Plumes*, Umbrellas, Bombazines, Bombazettes, and almost every article usually found in an extensive Dry Goods Store.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1825. 3w27

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**New Books.**

THE Christian Father's present for his Children, by J. A. James,

The Week, or the practical duties of the fourth Commandment, exhibited in a series of Tracts, entitled "The Last day of the Week," "The First day of the Week," and "The Week completed."

The North American Review and the Missionary Herald for October.

The Orphans, an American Tale.

Fowle's Practical Geography, as taught in the Monitorial School of Boston.

Wain's Life of La Fayette.

Tremaine, or the man of Retirement, a Novel. Received by

**Tho. Robinson.**

Norwich, Oct. 4th. 3w27—

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**Wm. & D. B. Tucker**

HAVE just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

**NEW GOODS,**

Of the latest fashions, which they offer to sell at very reduced prices for cash, or at fair prices on Credit, and the terms of payment made easy.

They also offer for sale a large quantity of Cedar and Chesnut Shingles, of superior quality.

They would inform those who have formerly woven for them, that they have made arrangements to receive a regular supply of coarse Cotton Yarn of an excellent quality, to put out to be woven by good weavers only.

Those who have heretofore kept their yarns out a long time, returned them bad cloths, short weights, short measure &c. are requested not to apply for yarn; while honest, good Weavers, are respectfully solicited to continue to weave for them.

Griswold, Sept. 30th, 1825. 3w27—

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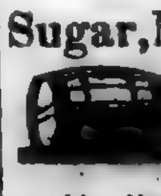
**Flour,**

**Sugar, Mackerel, &c. &c.**



50 barrels Strong & Co's Flour, of a superior quality, just received by the last packets, *very cheap.*

10 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
2 boxes Philadelphia and New-York Lump do.
1 do. Havana White do.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel.
30 quintals Codfish,

together with a general assortment of all kinds of the first rate Groceries, for sale very cheap by

ROATH & HYDE.

Oct. 5th, 1825. 3w27—

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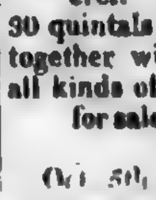
*For Sale by the Subscriber,*



11 bbls. Tanner's Oil, *(prime article,)*
20 hhds. first quality Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum, imported (in Middletown,) 100 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, 20 do. Mess and Prime Pork.

JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 5, 1825. 27—

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**Gig Horse for Sale.**

A FIRST rate family Horse for sale. Enquire of

Mr. DYAR RAYMOND.

Oct. 5th. 27—

---

**FALL GOODS,**

**WILLIAM D. RIPLEY**

*IS NOW OPENING*

**An Extensive Assortment of**

**STAPLE & FANCY**

**DRY GOODS**

Purchased at the late reduced prices, which are offered for *Cash* or *Approved Credit*, at a small advance from cost.

*Some of which are*

Super. Blue, Black, Brown, Olive Green, Oxford Mixt, Blue Mixt, Claret, Drab, and other colored

**Broadcloths & Cassimeres,**

Superfine and low priced Blue

**Pelisse Cloths,**

White, Green, Yellow, Red and Crimson

**FLANNELS,**

**Green and Red Baizes,**

Black and Colored, Plain and Figured

**Bombazettes and Rattinetts,**

*Very Fine Black Bombazines,*
Best broad Selvage Black

***ITALIAN CRAPES,***

Green and other colored ditto

**Scotch and Circassian Plaids,**

***Blue and Brown Camblets,***

Rich Figured Ombra Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,
do. do. Satin Dresses,
Chilian Robes, *a new & elegant article*,
6-4 and 8-4 Square Black, Crimson and Scarlet Merino Shawls,

**Long and Square Cashmere do.**

Black and Colored

**CANTON CRAPES,**

New patterns, Calicoes and printed Cambrics,

**1 box rich Ombra Shaded**

**SATIN RIBBONS,**

Men's and Women's Black and White

**Worsted Hose,**

do. do. Silk do.
British and American Cotton Sheetings,
4-4 Irish Linens and 6-4 Sheetings.

**Bobbinett and Thread Laces,**

Black and White Bobbinett Lace Veils.

**4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,**

Book Muslins and Lenos.

**4-4 and 8-4 Cambrics,**

Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velvet Cords
Silk Cords and Braids,
Frogs and Buttons, *new patterns*,
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric

**Handkerchiefs,**

Flagg and Bandanna ditto.
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto

—ALSO—

**A Large Stock**

**Carpeting,**

**Cheap!!**

Norwich, Sept. 21. 25—

---

**NEW GOODS.**

**William Rogers**

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM

**NEW YORK**

with an extensive assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

which he is enabled to sell *very low*—having purchased the same on the most advantageous terms, since the late depression in the prices of Cotton, Woolen and Silk Fabrics.

*October* 4, 1825. 27—

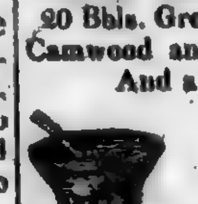
---

FOR SALE BY

**DWIGHT RIPLEY,**

**200** lbs. Gum Copal,
150 do. Shellac,
400 do. Bengal Indigo,
300 do. Oil Vitriol,
4 Tons first quality Logwood,
3 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, 2 hhds. Madder.
20 Bbls. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, Camwood and Fustic,

And a large assortment of



***DRUGS & MEDICINES,***

Which he will warrant to be of the first quality. Sept. 28. 26—

---

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

**Tingley & Robinson,**

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of January next, or it will be necessary to put them in a legal course of settlement.

TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.

*Windham, (Scotland Society,)*
Sept. 23. 1825. 3w26—

---

***"Mind this now,"***

Vide Dow.

**WANTED,**

ONE Piecer on a Mule, and five children or girls, at Lisbon.

—ALSO—

A Spinner and Dyer of Wool,

**Wide-Awakes All!**

Enquire of
JOHN GRAY & Co.

Sept. 28, 1825. 3w26—

---

**MORGAN'S AXES.**

A LARGE supply of the celebrated Morgan's Axes, warranted superior to any made in the United States, Just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY & Co.

Sept. 28, 1825. 26—

---

**NEW GOODS.**

**Sept. 7th, 1825.**

**JOHN KINNEY & Co.**

Have just returned from New-York with a

*LARGE VARIETY OF*

**Dry Goods,**

of the latest importations, and the *newest fashions*, selected with care and purchased with *cash*; which they are now opening at their cheap

**Norwich Store,**

and which they are desirous to dispose of at small profits.

**Rich Baraize Dresses,**

A splendid assortment of Calicoes of new and *exquisite* patterns.
Extra super jet black Bombazine,
A large assortment of rich figured Silks, black and colored,

**Elegant Fancy Handkerchiefs,**

Tambourd, Loomsewed and plain Book, Jackonett, Swiss, and Mull Mull

**MUSLINS,**

Flagg, Bandanna, Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Valencia and black

**SILK VESTINGS,**

of various and elegant patterns,
Cap, Waist, Wrist, assorted plain, and Fancy Figured

**RIBBONS.**

A splendid assortment of plain, figured, and striped Plushes,

GIMPS,

**Daisy and other Habit Buttons,**

Frogs and Cords of all colors for

**Habit Trimmings,**

Scarlet, White, Black, Blue, and Pink

**CRAPE LISSE,**

Brown do. do. for Bonnets,
Bonnet Cambrics, *Linen and Cotton*,
Irish Linens, Longlawns in Semi-demi pieces,
Scarlet, Pink, White, Brown, & Black

***SATINS,***

Black and Colored

**Circassians and Bombazettes,**

Linen and Cotton Tickings,
Russia Diapers, Super and Common Imported and American Shirtings,
Unbleached and bleached Sheetings,
Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted, Cotton Mohair, Angola and

**Silk Stockings,**

Black and Colored Cambrics,
White Cambrics,
Black and Colored

***ITALIAN CRAPES,***

Black Canton and Nankin do.
Plated and Gilt Buttons of all kinds,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids of various patterns.

**Blue and Brown Camblets for Cloaks.**

A large stock of White, Red, Green, Blue and Crimson Flannels,
Brown Domestic fulled Cloths, *warranted fast colors.*

**Green Floor Cloths, & Bocking,**

***BAIZES,***

A splendid stock of

**BROADCLOTHS**

AND

**CASSIMERES,**

of all qualities and colors,
7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4
ROSE BLANKETS, *very cheap*,

**Drab Lion Skin,**

Ladies' Blue Habit Cloth,
Blue, Black and Drab Pelisse Cloths,

**Paddings, Buckram,**

**Furniture and Apron Checks,**

**Furniture Calicoes,**

Merino, Cashmere, Cotton & Cassimere

**SHAWLS,**

**Blue and Green Table Covers,**

Table Linens,

**Table Cottons,**

Silk and Cotton

**UMBRELLAS,**

Gentlemen's Buckskin, Dogskin, Horseskin, Deerskin, Castor, Beaver & Silk

**GLOVES,**

Ladies' Castor, Beaver, Kid, Horseskin and silk do.

**Ladies' Long White Kid do.**

—ALSO—

A new assortment of

**Thread and Bobbinett Laces,**

figured and plain, wide and narrow, super and common, of various and *exquisite* patterns.

***LACE VEILS, &C. &C.***

With many other articles too numerous to mention in the *small space alotted* for *advertisements* in a Newspaper.

Purchasers may be supplied with any of the above goods, at the lowest cash price of any other *cheap* or *dear* store in the place. [23]

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**Copartnership**

THIS day formed between Ebenezer Allen, and Anson P. Brooks, under the firm of

**Allen & Brooks,**

for the manufacture of Wool into Rolls and Cloth, and also for dressing Cloth for customers. They hope by their skill and attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Those who have unsettled accounts with Eben. Allen in the above business, are invited to call and settle the same.

EBENEZER ALLEN,
ANSON P. BROOKS.

Lisbon, Oct. 3d, 1825. 3w27—

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**Eagle Money**

WILL be received for Books, by T. ROBINSON.

Oct. 4th. 27—

---

***NEW & CHEAP***

**DRY GOODS**

**ERASTUS COIT**

**Has just returned from New-York** with a general assortment of

**English, French, German and India Goods,**

*(Suitable for the present and approaching season,)* which, together with those before on hand, forms a

**Large & handsome assortment of**

**FANCY & STAPLE**

**DRY GOODS,**

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance.

He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 14, 1825 [24—

---

***NEW STORE***

**&**

**New Goods.**

**BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON**

**Has just returned from New-York** with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**& Hard-Ware,**

Which he will sell very cheap. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call at the store lately occupied by Charles Lathrop Esq. a few rods south of the store now occupied by Messrs. Roger Huntington & Co.

Norwich, Sept. 12th, 1825. [6w24

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**September 27, 1825.**

**NEW GOODS.**

**W. HUNTINGTON**

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of

**GOODS,**

Which he will sell at a small advance for cash. 26—

---

**Selling off Cheap.**

**A. & ... GAY,**

BEING about to make a new arrangement in their business, offer for sale the remainder of their stock at LESS THAN NEW-YORK PRICES, to close several consignments. They have on hand a large assortment of English, India, French & American

**GOODS,**

Many of which were purchased at Auction previous to the advance of prices.

*** Purchasers will do well to call. July 19 ...

---

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 dollars, | 10 000 dollars, |
| 5,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 1,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 1,000 dollars, | 1,000 dollars, |
| 579 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |
| 500 dollars, | 500 dollars, |

☞ All to be drawn with many more
☞ ON FRIDAY of next week.

Tickets *only* $4,00,
Halves $2,00,
Quarters $1,00,

*For sale at*

**BREWSTER'S**

OFFICE.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. 27—

---

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | | 20,000 | 40 | of | $100 |
| 2 | :: | 10,000 | 80 | :: | 50 |
| 3 | :: | 5,000 | 400 | :: | 20 |
| 10 | :: | 1,000 | 800 | :: | 10 |
| 22 | :: | 500 | 12000 | :: | 5 |

**Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.**

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25. Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

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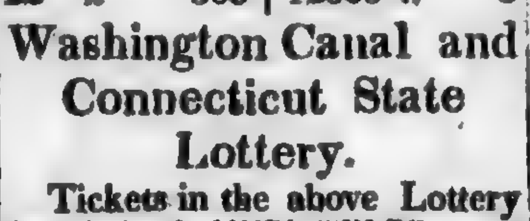



***Price 37 1-2 Cents,***

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

---

**NEW GOODS.**

**500** doz. Files, assorted ... and kinds,
Wood Saws, framed or not fr..., Hand, Pannell, Dove-tail and ...

**SAWS.**

Circular Saws, from 18 ... inches,
Compass, Tenning and C... Saws,
Pit, Veneering and Cross-cut ...
Plane Irons, single and double,
Chisels, Gouges, and Spoke-sh...
Sheep Shears, strait and bent,

**Pen and Pocket Knives,**

Table and Desart Knives & F...
&c. Just received and now for sale by JABEZ HUNT...

Norwich, Sept. 27, 1825.

---

**Robert Johns...**

WOULD inform his friends ... public in general that h... hand, and is constantly ... Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Ch...

of every description and of the ... terials.

He has for sale the first ... ampton Sole Leather, and al... Upper Leather, with a general ... ment of articles used in his line, ... ing of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webb... ing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brus... rers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran ... and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, ... Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Lad... Buckles, Polished Hammers, ... Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarts... Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, ... Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrabills ... sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and ... son's Liquid & Paste Blacking ... from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec 29, 1824.*

---

**Thomas J. Ridgway**

**Gurdon A. Jones**

RESPECTFULLY inform ... freinds and the public th... have connected themselves in b... in the building opposite Mr. ... Hotel, where they are manufa... Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Child...

**BO... AND SH...**

of every description, and in the ... style—Having lately returned ... York with Philadelphia & North... ton Sole Leather, Morocco, ... Satin, and Prunello of the most ... ble colors, with various other ... used in their line of business, all ... first quality.

All who will favor them with ... patronage may rest assured that ... shall be spared on their part to gi... isfaction. Ridgway & Jon...

*Norwich, May ..., 1825.*

---

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on ... and will continue to manuf...

**Water-Proof Oval ...**

from two dollars and fifty cents ... dollars, which, for beauty and d... ty, are not exceeded in this State, ... York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest pric... be given for all kinds of

**HATING FU...**

and Lamb Skins with the wool o...

***Wanted Immediately,***

Two smart active Boys, from 14 ... years of age, as apprentices to the ... ting business. None need apply ... out producing good recommendati...

FREDERICK A. FLIN...

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 18...*

---

**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes...**

THE subscribers have receive... New-York and elsewhere, ... sortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, ... Trimings, &c. which, with a large ... ment of their own manufacture, ... sold at the lowest New-York price... *ready pay.* RAYMOND & S...

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid f...

***all kinds of F...***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.*

---

**ST. CROIX RUM...**

**7** Hhds. choice St. Croix ...
6 Pipes French Brandy,
40 Bbls and half bbls. Boston Ma...

Just received and for sale ...

WILLIS GRAY & ...

Sept. 28th, 1825.

---

**Machine Card...**

WOOL and Cotton Ma... Cards, Manufactured in L... by HENRY SARGENT, for sale ... subscriber at the lowest

***Factory prices.***

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or ... taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & ...

Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. eow...

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

...ED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.............PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.............AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Series....Vol. IV....No. 29. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1539.

...WICH LINE.
...Steam-Boat
...FANNY.
...Master,
...running between Nor-
...New-York the 7th inst:
...Norwich Sundays and Thurs-
...P. M. touches at New-Lon-
...arrives in New-York the fol-
...mornings.

*RETURNING,*

...New-York Tuesdays and Fri-
...o'clock P. M. and arrives in
...early on Wednesday and Sat-
...mornings.

...Line of Mail Coaches
...connected with the Boat, which
...Norwich immediately on the arri-
...the Boat, on Wednesday and Sat-
...mornings, and arrive in Boston,
...Providence, early in the evening
...same days.

*RETURNING,*

...Boston Sundays & Thursdays
...and arrive in Norwich, via.
...in time for the boat at 6 P.
...days.

...Fanny is a new Boat with
...accommodations for passengers
...Engine and Boilers are on the
...& Bolton, or low pressure plan,
...at all times be attended by a
...engineer.

...from Norwich to New-
...$6.00.
...Goods taken at a mod-
...freight.

...—The Boat will be in readiness
...Wednesday morning for Parties of
...to Fisher's Island, Long Island
...&c. and if a sufficient number ap-
...will leave the wharf at 10, A. M.
...at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner
...provided on board.
...including Dinner, $1, Children
...

Apply to the Captain on board,
JOHN BREED, Agent.
Norwich, June 9, 1825. 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
MAIL LINE.

...United States Mail from Pro-
vidence to Norwich, (through Ol-
neyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry,
...ling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,)
...future be carried in a Coach, suit-
...to accommodate four Passengers.
...Providence every Monday, Wed-
...and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock
...and arrives at Norwich at 10, the
...evening.

*RETURNING,*

...Norwich every Tuesday, Thurs-
...and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and
...at Providence at half past 7, the
...evening.

The above Line is connected with the
..., Taunton, New-Haven, & Hart-
...Mail Lines, so that passengers may
...seats on either of these routes.
...Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House
Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel
Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*
...N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
...A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*
*July 5*, 1825. 14—

WE the undersigned, a Com-
mittee appointed by the honora-
ble General Assembly of the State of
Connecticut, at their session in May
..., to view the lands belonging to the
Mohegan tribe of Indians, and to exam-
ine such documents relative thereto as
may be necessary to explain the value of
said land, the amount of their yearly pro-
ceeds, and to report to the next session
of said Assembly the facts relative to
said lands, with their opinion of any im-
provement in the mode of managing said
lands for the benefit of the Indians, the
town of Montville, and the State—and
whether in the opinion of the Commit-
tee it would be adviseable to sell any
part or the whole of said lands, &c. do
hereby give notice to all persons inter-
ested in the premises, that we shall meet
for the above purposes at the dwelling-
house of Capt. George Raymond, on the
premises, on the 10th day of October
next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
RALPH HURLBUTT.
STEPHEN MEECH,
CUSHING EELLS.
Committee.
Norwich, Sept. 26, 1825. 26-

LOOK,
*Read, Understand and Remember,*

ON Thursday the 3d Nov. 1825, at 9
o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auc-
tion, at the shop of Mr. Nathan Brown,
in Griswold, Jewett-City, a quantity of
new furniture, consisting of Bureaus,
Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
...those that are in want of any of the a-
bove articles, will do well to attend, as
they are custom work, and will be war-
ranted of good materials and workman-
ship. Conditions made known at the
time of sale.
N. B. Should the above day be stor-
my, the Auction will be on the next fair
day. JOHN A. ANDREWS.
Griswold, Sept. 24th, 1825. 4w26—

Wanted Immediately,
A SMART active man, that is capa-
ble of taking care of horses.
Apply to RICHARD ADAMS.
Norwich, Oct. 4, 1825. 3w27—

Auction! Auction! Auction!

WILL be sold at Auction, in Leb-
anon, New-London County,
State of Connecticut, on Thursday the
20th of October next, 800 full blooded
Marino Sheep, principally Ewes—a-
bout 100 half Saxony Sheep, half Ewes
and half Rams—200 grade Sheep, and 1
full blooded Saxony Ram and Ewe, im-
ported by the last arrival. Said Sheep
may be examined the day previous to
the sale, by calling on the subscriber.—
The above Sheep will be sold in lots as
shall best suit purchasers.
—ALSO—
30 Cows, 8 Oxen, and 5 horses.
Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
N. B. If the weather should be stor-
my, the next fair day.
ASHER L. SMITH.
Lebanon, Sept. 28, 1825. 26—

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being ap-
pointed commissioners by the
Hon. Court of Probate for the district
of Plainfield, to receive and adjust the
claims of the creditors to the estate of
Capt. Amos Newton, late of Voluntown,
deceased, represented insolvent—do
hereby give notice that we will meet
and attend to the business of our ap-
pointment at the dwelling of Archibald
Weaver, in said Voluntown, on Mon-
day the 5th day of December next, and
on the first Monday of February next,
at one o'clock in the afternoon on each
of said days. Six months from the 13th
day of October, 1825, is allowed by said
Court for the creditors to said estate to
exhibit their claims, or be debarred a
recovery thereof according to law—all
claims must be legally attested.
STERRY KINNE,
KINNE GALLUP,
Commissioners
Voluntown, Oct. 5th, 1825. 3w26

*At a Court of Probate holden at Nor-
wich, within and for the District of
Norwich, on the 28th day of Septem-
ber A. D. 1825.*
Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate
of *Lot Kinney, Esq.* late of Gris-
wold, deceased, having represented to
this court that said estate is likely to be
insolvent,

Thereupon ordered that said
Administrators give public notice to all
indebted in said estate to appear before
this court at the Probate office in Nor-
wich on the 2d Monday of October
next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by
advertising in the Norwich Courier, to
be heard on the appointment of Com-
missioners on said estate.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*
3w27—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Nor-
wich, within and for the District of
Norwich, on the 4th day of October,
A. D.* 1825.
Present JOHN HYDE Esq. Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate
of Gen. Stephen B. Allyn, late of
Norwich, deceased, having presented
his final account of Administration with
the estate of said deceased, for settle-
ment and allowance by this court.—

Thereupon ordered that said Admin-
istrator give public notice to all inter-
ested therein, by advertising in the Nor-
wich Courier to appear before this court
on the 2d Monday of October instant,
at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard
on the allowance of the same.
Attest, BURREL LATHROP,
3w27] Clerk.

*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss.
Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D.* 1825.

UPON the Petition of Saloma Tiff-
any, of Mansfield, in said County,
shewing to this Court, that on the 4th
day of July 1816, she was lawfully mar-
ried to David W. Tiffany, then of said
Mansfield, with whom she continued to
live in the faithful discharge of her du-
ty, as a wife, until on or about the 10th
day of May, 1817, when said David,
without just cause or provocation, wil-
fully deserted the Petitioner, and from
that time to the present has continued
his desertion, with total neglect of duty
*&c.*—praying for a divorce, as per pe-
tition on file, dated the 15th day of
September, 1825.—Ordered by this
Court, that said Petition be continued
to the Superior Court to be holden at
Brooklyn, within and for the County of
Windham, on the first Tuesday of Jan-
uary, Anno Domini 1826—and that no-
tice of the pendency thereof be publish-
ed in the "*Observer*," a newspaper
printed at said Brooklyn, and the
"*Norwich Courier*," a newspaper print-
ed at Norwich, in New-London County,
six weeks successively, immediately
after the rising of this Court.
Attest,
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.
6w27—

THE Assessor and board of relief
for the town of Norwich will meet
at the court-house in said town, on the
24th day of October instant, at 2 o'clock
P. M. to abate the polls of infirm, sick
and disabled persons in said town, not
exceeding one tenth part of the taxable
polls of said town.
JOHN HYDE, Assessor,
CHARLES ROCKWELL,
JOHN LATHROP,
HENRY STRONG,
*Board of Relief.*
Oct. 1st, 1825. 3w27—

30 Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th day of January last
was lost between Thames and
Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small
Red MOROCCO WALLET, containing
150 DOLLARS,
in Cash, and three notes of hand
amounting to about
1700 Dollars.
The finder shall be welcome
to the *Cash*, and him, or her, or any per-
son who, in any manner shall leave at
the Printing Office in Norwich, or with
the Subscriber, the aforesaid notes or
give *information* by which they may be
found, shall receive *Thirty Dollars* Re-
ward, and their names, if desired, re-
main forever a secret.
ALEXANDER M'BETH.
*Lisbon, Sept. 28, 1825.* 6w27—

Lost.

SUPPOSED to have been taken from
Mr. Palmer's school-house by mis-
take, a Blue mixt Sattinett great-coat,
with a black velvet collar, belonging to
one of Mr. Palmer's scholars. A prop-
er reward will be given by leaving it at
this office, or with Mr. Palmer at the
school-house.
Norwich, Oct 5th, 1825. 27—

ALL persons, liable to pay
taxes, in the town of Norwich, are
by law required to give to the subscrib-
er, assessor of said town on or before
the 20th day of October inst. written
or printed lists of all taxable property
belonging to such persons on the 1st day
of October inst. & on failure thereof, it
will be the duty of the subscriber to fill
out a list for such person so neglecting
at three fold the rate per cent or amount
that the taxable property of such person
would otherwise have been rated.
JOHN HYDE, *Assessor.*
*Norwich,* ... *1st*, 1825. 3w27—

LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in Chelsea Landing Post-Office
October 1st 1825.*

GEORGE S. Armstrong, John Allen, John
H. Allen, Ann Abell, John Avery, Han-
nah Barker, Thomas Canfield, Wm. Cally-
han, Mariah Crawley, Erastus Conley, Su-
san P. G. Clark, Charles Dolbear, Sally
Danforth, Charles Davison, (2,) Abby Davi-
son, John Day, Gy Deavenport, Uriah Dow-
ner, Joseph Essex, (3,) Elizabeth Fitch, Flor-
ibel Fox, John Furnald, Anson Goodwin,
Capt. Gear, Samantha Geer, George H. Gey-
er, (2,) James Gere, Polly Herrick, Lydia
Harris, (*Preston,*) Dudley Hosford, Lucinda
Johnson, Gordon Kimbal, Stephen P. Keyes,
Benjamin Lanston, Samuel Leffingwell, Mr.
Maloy, Charles McNeil, E. M. Morgan, Gor-
don Pendleton, Elias Potter, Henry Phelps,
Elijah Pitcher, Jr. Anthony B. Putt, Ebene-
zer Perkins, Ezra G. Peck, John Rice, Sam-
uel Roath, William Seenour, Obediah Smith,
Robert Stoddard, (*Groton,*) Francis P. Smith,
(*Groton,*) Joseph Smith, (2,) Wm. A. Stin-
son, Nancy Smith, Clement W. Stevens,
Caleb Trowbridge, Stephen Tracy, John
Williamson, Milton D. Wicks, Nancy P.
Whitehouse, Phebe Wallace, Samuel Wood-
bridge. CHAS. KINNEY P. M. 3w27

LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct.
on the 1st day of October*, 1825.

LUCY L. Avery, Sibble Avery, Cyrena
Brown, Sally Carew, Jacob Cooper,
Miss Fayseoux, Henry Howard, Hannah
Lathrop, George Miller, Silas Parsons, Mary
Perkins, Sarah Jane Thomas, Nathan Wal-
worth, Ephraim Wheeler, Winthrop Win-
chester, Joseph Winship, James Stedman,
Aaron Rusrill, (*Norwich,*) Kezia Downing,
(*Lisbon.*) J. HYDE P. M. 3w27—

LIST OF LETTERS
*Remaining in the Post-Office at Plainfield,
Oct. 3d,* 1825.

JAMES Cory, Nathaniel Cole, Wm. H.
Coggshall, Alfred Carpenter, Nathaniel
Fry, Jared Fuller, (2,) Robert Gray, Jere-
miah Harris, Hutchins Breed & Smith, Caleb
Hall, William Hinds, Palmer Hall, Rufus
Lamb, Leonard H. Robinson, Isaac Shildon,
John Stranahan, Samuel R. Spalding, John
Sales, Phineas Shepard, Silas Williams, Jr.
John Webb, David Walls, (*of Plainfield,*)
Daniel Stanton, Jonathan Stanton, Daniel
Gallop, Winthrop Campbell, Nathaniel Shef-
field, (*Voluntown,*) Alexander M. Willson,
(*Killingly.*)
E. C. EATON, P. M. 3w28—

Fire Insurance.
The Protection Insurance Co.

OF the city of Hartford, have ap-
pointed the subscriber their agent
for Norwich and its vicinity. On ap-
plication to him insurance can be ef-
fected on the most favorable terms.
ASA CHILD.
Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners
& Water Loom Weavers. Those
who produce recommendations of good
character, will find constant employ-
ment and fair wages.
—ALSO—
A few active young men of
good habits, to learn the business of mak-
ing Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in
an Iron Foundry.
William C. Gilman, *Agent.*
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

TAKEN UP.

A RED two years old steer. The
owner is requested to prove proper-
ty, pay charges, and take him away.
ASHER PALMER.
*Norwich, Oct. 10, 1825.* 3w28—

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot con-
taining one acre and e-
leven rods, situated in Leban-
on, ... Society. Enquire of
JAMES WILLIAMS,
On the premises.
Lebanon, Oct. 11, 1825. 3w28—

NOTICE.

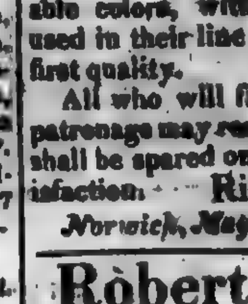
THE subscriber has on hand
and will continue to manufacture
Water-Proof Oval Hats,
from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten
dollars, which, for beauty and durabili-
ty, are not exceeded in this State, (New-
York Hats not excepted.)
Cash and the highest price will
be given for all kinds of
HATTING FURS
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
*Wanted Immediately,*
Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16
years of age, as apprentices to the Hat-
ting business. None need apply with-
out producing good recommendations.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 1825. 4

HATS,
Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from
New-York and elsewhere, an as-
sortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps,
Trimmings, &c. which, with a large assort-
ment of their own manufacture, will be
sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for
ready pay.*
RAYMOND & SMITH.
CASH,
and the highest price, paid for
*all kinds of Furs.*
*Norwich, Jan.* 14, 1825. tf1—

Thomas J. Ridgway &
Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their
friends and the public that they
have connected themselves in business,
in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's
Hotel, where they are manufacturing
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS
AND
SHOES
of every description, and in the neatest
style—Having lately returned from N.
York with Philadelphia & North-Hamp-
ton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark
Satin, and Prunello of the most fashion-
able colors, with various other articles
used in their line of business, all of the
first quality.
All who will favor them with their
patronage may rest assured that no pains
shall be spared on their part to give sat-
isfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May* 24, 1825. tf8—

Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the
public in general that he has on
hand, and is constantly manufacturing
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS
and
SHOES,
of every description and of the best ma-
terials.
He has for sale the first rate North-
ampton Sole Leather, and all kind of
Upper Leather, with a general assort-
ment of articles used in his line, consist-
ing of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton
Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sew-
ing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pin-
cers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ras
and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder
Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe
Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives,
Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl
Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand
Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all
sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thomp-
son's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh
from the factory, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824 12m39—

Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine
Cards, Manufactured in Leicester,
by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the
subscriber at the lowest
*Factory prices.*
Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn
taken in payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. eowf1y21

One Cent Reward and no Char-
ges paid.

RUNAWAY from
the subscriber, on
or about the 7th of Sep-
tember last, an indent-
ed apprentice,
*JOHN B. COYL.*
All persons are
hereby forbid harboring or trusting said
boy on my account.
FREDERICK LESTER.
*Norwich, Oct. 11, 1825.* 3w28—

MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*
THE HALL AND HOVEL.

The two extremes of ordinary life were one day thrown before me in a manner so striking to the senses, that I could not but survey them closely, and ponder on them often afterwards, in solitude and among the haunts of men, and weigh in their light the wisdom of the world, that has drawn such an immeasurable distance between poverty and wealth, and attached so much insignificance to the first, and so much importance to the last.

Circumstances called me to spend a short season at Hampton Hall, the residence of the Hampton's, a rich and prosperous family, who lived in all the luxuriance of modern fashion, without a want that money could supply, and far removed from the most distant prospect of a change of fortune, for the family wealth consisted in extensive tracts of highly cultivated lands, literally that kind of wealth, which, not being liable to the thousand casualties which may overtake other species of property, may be said to have no wings.

In the midst of indolence and opulence, the Hamptons drawled away day after day. The sun heated the air to an unpleasant degree, and destroyed all the freshness and fragrance of the morning, long before the family were stirring—towards ten, half a dozen pale and disconsolate faces assembled at the breakfast table, and after the usual exclamations of "no appetite—no appetite," had passed all around the board, a few slices of toast were eaten, a little coffee sipped, and then the dishes were pushed away and the family disappeared; some lounge away the morning on a sofa, others stroll with a book on the piazza, and Mr. Hampton himself amused those who chose to follow him to the parlour, with a string of complaints against the season, or his labourers, or the price of produce, or his gouty leg, &c.—but he had an eternal stock, and was plagued with all the trouble in the world.

About the time that an industrious man has finished his hard day's work, the family again convened—they came bearing about them the effects of a morning's idleness—weary, dull, and complaining of head ache and ennui. The table was spread with delicacies, but the want of exercise produced the corresponding want of appetite, and in vain were the savoury dishes spread out in the most inviting order—the most delicate fare fails to restore the lost tone of the stomach—it was a useless trouble—lost expense. When the mind and body became reduced to a certain state of lassitude, it is difficult to rouse them to any exertion, and the majority of the family, instead of giving the afternoon to activity of some sort, retired to loll away the time in bed, while others dressed for visiting or to receive company.—Thus passed the remainder of the day, and the evenings found every one in an ill humor with something or somebody—the thousand little mortifications of the day or week; the tiresomeness of visitors; the insipidity of amusements; and the weary space of time that was to be endured, furnished endless themes of complaint. And when I quitted Hampton Hall, it was with more of pity than envy towards its inhabitants.

Pursuing my journey ... my destination, I found myself in a few hours far beyond the shades of art and luxury, traversing a wilderness of deep and almost endless shade—and towards evening, an accident obliged me to take shelter for the night, in a small hovel, that scarcely appeared to have been intended for human beings. It was built of logs, with but two small apartments below, and two above; yet the rooms and the scanty furniture they contained, were clean and sweet; the merry ringing of the axes in the woods hard by, informed that the master of the hut and his boys were busy at their labor, and the good woman, with two rosy, flaxen-haired girls were busy at their wheels. Idleness seemed unknown there—every thing bore the marks of industry and good management, and cheerfulness and good humor sat upon every face. Two hours before night, the woodman and his boys came in and put up their axes, having finished their day's work; the remainder of the afternoon was spent in gunning and fishing, in which sport I was heartily happy to be a partaker. When we returned, a warm supper in plentiful abundance smoked upon the table, and never did I make a more hearty meal, or, I may add, see others do more justice to the business than did every one around the table; mirth and hilarity reigned through the evening, and each retired to rest soundly till break of day, which was the signal for the cottagers to stir, and then they went whistling or singing to work, with a heart light and merry.

Thus passed each day at the hovel in the forest. Their rude but wholesome habits and employments, kept up the flow of health; their spare hours for amusement were enjoyed with a double zest; they were comfortable, contented, happy. And I left them with more of envy than pity.

Yet so great is the infatuation of human nature, that these poor people would doubtless have given any thing to exchange the peace, contentment, health, and enjoyments of their rude hut, for the splendid misery of Hampton Hall. And so the poor, instead of looking downwards to those below, look ever upwards to those above, and never dreaming that happiness dwells oftener in the cottage than the palace, long to be great, and fancy wealth would bring only a train of delight. The mistake may at any time be read by a close observer of men and things.

*From the Vermont Aurora.*

It was on one of those cold, and cheerless, and solitary autumn days, which every one remembers with a solemn countenance; in which the sky was covered with dull, grey clouds, and the winds blew, and blew, from that endless fountain of mist, and storm, the lowering east, and the rain came pattering down in all the monotonousness of a long storm, that a stranger dismounted from his horse at Mr. Archer's gateway, and approached with measured pace the old stone mansion which stood in ancient simplicity and strength, at the lane end, the residence of that worthy gentleman and his interesting family. The long thin face and plodding step of the stranger, bespoke him a student, on travel to recruit his health, worn thread bare by the long summer days of studious application through which he had past. And so he proved to be. Though ere his name was announced, or his letters of introduction produced, the old servant, in obedience to the standing rule of the country, had unsaddled his horse, and led him to a comfortable repast in the barn.

No one who has not wandered far enough from the confines of the city as to be a stranger and alone in a strange country, can realize the comfort and happiness that, as a day like the cup are ... springs up in the heart, at the reception the traveller meets with at the farmer's fire-side—even before he is invited he finds himself a welcome guest, for the servant who comes cheerfully forward, takes his horse by the bridle, and tells him he will put him up; then the master of the house, greets him with an open hand and a pleasant face, and leads him to a warm and comfortable seat, by the clean fire-side; and the family bid him such a cordial welcome—no parade, no "sickening ceremonies, no scrapes and bows, and formal introductions, but the frank open hearted invitation to "make yourself at home," so given as to force you to believe and feel that you are indeed at home. Such was the reception of our young gentleman, whose face gradually relaxed its severity, while he sat amidst the family group, and warmed and dried himself, and sipped a glass of prime cider, and cast a glance alternately at Mr. Archer, who sat opposite, perusing his letters of introduction, and at his two beautiful daughters, who were engaged at the table with their needles.

The stranger had brought such credentials as secured him the warm hospitality of the family, in whose mansion he became, for the time, a resident, and partook in all the innocent amusements which tend to throw a peculiar charm over the leisure hours of a summer in the country. Towards the young ladies, his deportment was somewhat reserved—and ... this was attributed to his secluded habits, rather than to any natural timidity, they were only the more anxious by their kind and familiar attention, to render his situation agreeable and pleasant, and when the period which put a limit to his visit arrived, he left the mansion, and returned to his home and the duties of his profession.

But precisely the same circumstances sometimes originate far different impressions in different minds. Our young student had fallen violently in love with the youngest of Mr. Archer's daughters, and sure he was that he had ample testimony of the attachment being returned; while on the other hand, the sisters in common with all the family, regarded their late guest as a friend; but simply as a friend.

Plodding on his weary way, Wilton, for that was the name of our hero, sent many a longing thought to the scene of his summer ramble, and formed a thousand resolves about the future prosecution of his attachment, when one day, happening to pick up a country paper, that had strayed into the office, he read the astounding intelligence, that Matilda Archer was *married!* His head dropped upon his hand, and his heart beat with tremendous violence, for full thirty minutes—and as he regained self-possession, he lost at once all fortitude and reason. The first thing he tho't of was shooting himself outright—the second, writing a desperate letter to the faithless girl, and the third was to arm himself with a letter and pistol, and post in person to Mr. Archer's, accuse his frail mistress of her perfidy, and blow out his brains in her presence.

The last plan was put in course of execution. Down he posted like a madman—and having arrived at the gateway he dismounted, forgot to tie his horse, who very quietly turned his head homeward and walked off, and he entered the parlor, bespattered as he was with dirt—his hair standing on end, and his right hand firmly grasping his pistol. The first face he met was that of his fair tormentor—"So Madam," said he, fiercely, "you are married!"—"Me," said the astonished girl, "why Mr. Wilton, I am not married—it is my sister!"—"By heavens" returned the student, as the recollection flashed upon his mind—"I have made a mistake in the name!" The poor fellow's acquaintance had been of so particular a kind that he had really forgotten Mr. Archer's youngest daughter bore the sweet name of *Julia*.

I never heard the remainder of the story—but it always comes into my mind, when I read of a breach of promise of marriage, or learn that one of my acquaintances has been jilted in a courtship. These matters, it seems to me, cannot be well done, when they turn out as they sometimes do.

*From the National Intelligencer.*
TO THE EDITORS.

Travelling to the South, a few days since, I accidentally met with an English paper, the Hull Packet, from which I extract the following, as in my opinion, containing some very excellent, I might say sublime, ideas—ideas, which, in my then situation, afforded me a great deal of consolation, and I think if it were read with attention, it might serve to dispel those gloomy fears which too many of us are apt to entertain concerning Death.—If you think the extract worthy of a place in your paper, it is at your service.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We not only think the article worthy of a place in our paper, but have seldom read one, on the subject, with more interest and admiration.—*Editors.*]

ON DEATH.

Some have styled this certain, but at most times unwelcome visiter, the King of Terrors when he might, with less impropriety, have been termed the terror of Kings. The Poet, has lent his fictions, the Painter his colors, the Orator his tropes to portray Death as the grand destroyer, the enemy, the prince of phantoms and of shades. But, can he be called the destroyer, who, for a perishable state, gives us that which is eternal? Can he be styled the enemy, who is the best friend only of the best, who never deserts them at their utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and of shades, who destroys that which is transient & temporary to establish that which alone is real & fixed? And what are the mournful escutcheons, the sable trophies, and the melancholy insignia, with which we surround him—the sepulcral gloom, the mouldering carcass, and the slimy worm? These, indeed, are the idle fears and empty terrors not of the dead, but of the living. The dark domain of death we dread, indeed, to enter, but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of some of the roads that lead to it. But if they are rugged, they are short; and it is only those that are smooth that are wearisome and long. But perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life. Be it so; if the exchange be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own: or he summons us late—the call is rather a reprieve than a sentence; for who would wish to sit at the board when he can no longer partake of the banquet, or to live

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

on to pain when he has long been dead to pleasure? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power could they sentence them to life? Life is the gaoler of the soul in this filthy prison, and its only deliverer is Death: what we call life is a journey to Death, and what we call death is a passport to Life.—True wisdom thanks Death for what he takes, and still more for what he brings. Let us, therefore, like sentinels, be ready because we are uncertain, and calm because we are prepared. There is nothing formidable about Death but the consequences of it: and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest is too short if it does not.

*From the Boston Med. Intelligencer.*

### OCTOBER.

This is the last month of the season in which we can expect to enjoy that nice balance of agreeable warmth and bracing coolness of autumn, which is so grateful to our feelings after the enervating influence of a scorching summer. To invalids and valetudinarians who dress as though they think that clothes were made for screens rather than to keep their bodies warm, we have nothing to say until they entirely lay aside their cobweb habits of silk and gauze, and make use of something more substantial to shield themselves against the inclemency of the approaching season. Besides the scanty, light, and flimsy attire of fashionable females of the present day, as greatly favoring the class of diseases from which they mostly suffer, may be reckoned the warmth and closeness of the apartments which are occupied by the opulent, together with the great and sudden changes of temperature, to the full effects of which, from the lightness of their dress, they are imprudently and needlessly exposed. In the winter, when persons leave such apartments to go into the open air, the change of temperature which they experience, often amounts to twenty-five or thirty degrees. The passages to the lungs, in consequence of being exposed to such a transition from hot to cold, are likely to fall into torpor, from the stream of cold air that must pass through them for the purpose of respiration; and when they re-enter their apartments, heated to the meridian temperature of the torrid zone, the blood rushes with violence into the vessels previously rendered torpid by the cold, and upon the same principle that one feels pain in his hands on coming to the fire, after being exposed to the cold, they feel a sensation of uneasiness and heat about the throat: this local inflammation spreads, and they experience all the symptoms usually attendant on a recent catarrh.

It is not our business to dictate the kind, or fashion, of the garments most suitable to secure the thousand avenues of a weak constitution against the attacks of disease; but we strongly recommend to those who are in good health, if they would remain so, and to those who are feeble, if they would not alter for the worse, to adapt their clothing more to the season and their own comfort, and less to the folly of fashion: the propagation of disease, and the ruin of their constitution, than is generally customary with the fashionable part of the community.

Except warm clothes, nothing is more conducive to bodily health, activity and cheerfulness of the mind, than regular and seasonable exercise. Taken in a suitable degree and at proper times, it increases the power of digestion, quickens and renders clear the action of the mind, and preserves that just balance between the mental and physical powers which is necessary to health, strength and happiness. While we thus enjoin upon all the cultivation of free and regular exercise, we would caution those of fragile or impaired constitutions against using it so as to occasion a great degree of heat or fatigue.—To do good, it must be regular, daily, and perseveringly made use of, so as to keep up insensible perspiration. It is to the interruption of this process, rendered certain by the flimsy wardrobe in which Fashion requires those who are devoted to her service always to appear, that we trace the origin of those fatal diseases which are constantly making such cruel ravages among those who contribute most to the life and ornament of social and domestic intercourse. How long will the votaries of this health destroying system remain passive under the absurd and arbitrary laws of fashion? Must the delicate fabric of the female constitution be eternally sacrificed upon this altar of folly and tyrant custom? Both humanity and affection declare with sorrow that the names are already too numerous of those who have fallen victims to the deadly influence of that insidious class of diseases, which preys with the most unsparing voracity upon the fairest and dearest part of nature's work.

*From Noah's N. York Advocate.*

### AT HOME.

After an absence of three weeks, and a journey over something like a thousand miles of territory—after witnessing the most rapid and extraordinary improvements throughout the State, I find myself once more in my elbow chair, and discover that in my absence, I have afforded a subject of general remark and observation in the unexpected attempt to revive the government of the oldest of nations. The various comments which have been made on this novel undertaking—the good wishes of the liberal—the doubts of the skeptic—the reasoning of the religious—the ill will of opponents, and the reflection of all, have occupied my particular attention.

The attempt is a novel one, and derives no small portion of interest from its being hazarded by a solitary individual, without all those auxiliaries necessary to organize a government or colonize a nation, but when the documents shall reach Europe, *for which they are specially intended, and by some are momently expected*, the result of the attempt will be fully tested and will be such as warrants the commencement which I have already made.

The Jews of the United States who are few and respectable, have not been favourably inclined towards the project of inviting their brethren to this country, under our government, or any new one. Their fears have been that a promiscuous emigration from countries where they had been persecuted, would throw upon us the least industrious and meritorious of the nation, and that agriculture and mechanic arts were not suited to their habits. They also were apprehensive that if emigrants of loose reputation, found their way to our shores, we should indirectly suffer from any improper conduct which they might adopt or pursue. Hence I have expected that opposition to the project would be made and I do not regret it; opposition sharpens and brightens every thing; it produces a full development of causes and effects, and no great project should dwindle into insignificance by the silence and tranquility of the lookers on. In Europe the best pens will be arrayed against the attempt, because the governments must employ them. However galling and severe the restrictions may be on the Jews, the sovereigns of Europe will violently oppose any attempt to deprive them of the capital and active industry of their Jewish subjects; neither will it be peculiarly to them to see the United States strengthened or enriched by this class of emigrants; opposition on this head will not only be made in Europe, but persons will be found in this Country, who will throw cold water on the project, and abuse the projector; who will represent the richest and most thickly populated portion of our state as a wilderness, and the whole affair in which the liberty and happiness of millions may be involved as a mere speculation. Notwithstanding formidable obstacles from abroad, we shall have an emigration to this country of sufficient magnitude to pave the way for the gradual but certain re-assemblage of the nation. The attempt will also create more interest towards this country, as it will set on foot a spirit of inquiry relative to our laws, affecting persons and property, and gradual investments will be made in our funds.

The liberal manner with which the project has been treated, in the Western District and other parts of the State, merits my grateful acknowledgments. On all sides I received assurances, that the attempt met with entire approbation, and that they were prepared to co-operate cordially with me in the furtherance of the object in view.

The following letter, from Berlin, in Prussia, will exhibit an evidence of the fact, that, although the Jews in the United States were not prepared for emigration, on the re-establishment of the nation, yet those abroad who are more interested, have been alive to the project, and in expectation of events which have taken place.

"*Most honorable Sir*—Amidst the general distress and public calamity under which a great part of the European Jews labored, some years ago, and still are seen to labor, it was, indeed, no small consolation to every one, whom the fate of our brethren would appear no trifle, to hear the noble voice of a most excellent partaker of our faith, animating the abject spirits of the members of an oppressed creed, by summoning them from an ungrateful and unjust country, to that part of our globe which they style the *new* world, but would yet, with greater reason, name the better one. It was you, most honorable sir, who afforded this sublime comfort. Since that time, *the better part of the European Jews are looking with the eager countenance of hope, to the United States of North America, happy once to exchange the miseries of their native soil, for public freedom, granted there to every religion; and for that general happiness which, not the adherents of a priviledged faith alone, but every citizen is entitled to share.*

"The society who dares to address you this letter, united for the purpose of advancing the progress of science and knowledge among the partners of our religion, but penetrated at the same time with the deepest feelings of gratitude, for the pleasing view which you have opened to our unhappy brethren, would have deemed itself failing in a most urgent duty not to acknowledge *the full extent of your meritorious undertaking*, by naming you Extraordinary Member of our Congregation, and Correspondent General for the United States, according to which you will receive herewith the Letters Patent of this nomination, together with two accounts of the present state, of our society, which will perhaps give you a better notice of our *final purpose*, than this short letter can be able to afford.

"You would most honorable sir, infinitely oblige us, if you would send us an exact relation of all the particulars concerning the Jews in every province of the United States, their progress in business and knowledge, and the rights allowed to them in general and by each single state. But you would still more oblige us, by proposing to us a sufficient number of persons, able to be members of our society, and who, *under your presidency*, setting a particular congregation, would establish a perpetual correspondence with us about the means *of transplanting a vast portion of European Jews to the United States*, and how such emigration may be connected with the welfare of those who would prefer leaving their country to escape endless slavery and oppression.

"E. GANS, Doct. of Common Law, Prest.
"ZUNTZ, Doct. of Philosophy, Vice Prest.
"M. Moser, 1st Vice-Sec'ry.
"To M. M. Noah, Esq.
"*Berlin, 1st Jan. 1822.*"

Correspondence of an extensive and interesting nature, not at present necessary or proper to notice, have resulted from the general disposition of the European Jews to emigrate, and early in the ensuing spring a select number will embark from Amsterdam and Hamburg.

The proclamation addressed to the nation, instead of being general, should have been specially directed to the European Jews, as those in this country are not equally interested, having already an interest in the soil, and all the essential rights of freemen. That such a document, so new, so extraordinary, so imposing in its nature, involving such important changes, should have created among my co-religionaries in this country great surprise, and probably some opposition, was to have been expected, as it was accomplished without consultation, or, as they imagined, without preparation. It will be found that those for whom it was particularly intended, are prepared for it, and will avail themselves of the advantages which the asylum holds forth, and whose religious feelings and impressions go to countenance and confirm the belief, that the Jewish nation, so long separated and divided, will be brought together, and made sovereign and independent.

The above document, and others of similar weight, are warrants for the powers assumed and promulgated, which powers will be respected by those who are most materially interested. Among seven millions of a peculiar people I shall not want a portion who, confiding their destinies to the hands of the Almighty, will embark for a country where they can securely enjoy happiness until the period of the great restoration arrives; and if I shall fail in setting them examples of national fidelity, strict integrity, economy and industry, I shall advance no claims to their confidence and support.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the Boston Courier.*

### POTATOES.

We perceive by papers from various sections of the country, that there is an uncommon scarcity of this useful and almost necessary vegetable production. Seventy-five cents a bushel appears to be the average price in every place where the price is stated. In the Boston market the price ranges from 67 to 90 cents, & the quality, is by no means the first. With respect to the quality, however, of potatoes raised in the vicinity of Boston, it has been falling for several years from good to indifferent, and from indifferent to miserably poor. Many of them are so execrably bad, that they cannot be eaten. Cook them as you will—boil, fry, bake or roast them—they will be as heavy as bullets, though something more watery, and leave a tang in the mouth, equal to that of the Indian tobacco, and for which we know of but one remedy, viz. a piece of pickled pepper. Agricultural Societies might be doing a real service to the lovers of good potatoes, by offering a premium for an improvement of the present breed. As we profess to be one of them, *i. e.* a lover of good potatoes, we will give ten dollars for ten bushels, if the seller will guarantee that two thirds of them shall be dry and mealy, when cooked.

*Remarks on the above by the Editor of the New-England Farmer.*

The complaint of Mr. Buckingham of the lamentable degeneracy of modern potatoes is, to our certain knowledge, well founded; and every man of correct taste must regret the circumstance. We have frequently, heretofore pointed out what we believed to be the principal cause of this deterioration, but will give line upon line. Our old varieties have decayed, according to our doctrine, in consequence of their having been propagated "forever and for aye," or thereabouts, from the roots; whereas they ought now and then to be renewed from the seed of the apples or balls.

In the New-England Farmer, vol. iv. page 25, we gave a description of an approved mode of raising potatoes from the seed. The following from Hunter's Georgical Essays, goes somewhat more minutely into the process, with some variations from that described as before mentioned, which may be worth attention.

"Take a bunch of the apples of a white potatoe. Hang it up in a dry place during the winter, and in February separate the seeds from the pulp, by washing the apples in water, and pressing them with the fingers. Then dry the seeds upon paper. In the month of April, sow these seeds in drills, in a bed of earth well dug, and manured with rotten dung. When the plants are about an inch high, draw a little earth up to them, with a hoe, in order to lengthen their main roots.—When they are about three inches high, dig them up with a spade, and separate them carefully from each other, in order for planting out in the following manner:

Prepare a piece of new ground by trenching it well. Dig up the seeding plants as before directed; & plant them out in the ground, thus prepared in such a manner that there shall be sixteen inches between each plant. As they advance in growth, let them receive one or two earthings up, in order to lengthen the main root, and encourage the shoots under ground.

By this management the potatoes will in the course of one season, arrive at a considerable size, and the haulm will be as vigorous as if the sets (or cuttings) had been planted.—But what proves the luxuriancy, in the most convincing manner is that flowers and apples are sometimes produced.

In Lancashire, where the gardeners raise potatoes from seed, they are always two years in bringing them to full size. By the above method of transplanting, with wide distances, many of the potatoes will attain their full size in one season.

It is observable that these seedlings produce potatoes of many different kinds; and sometimes new sorts are procured. We do not find any difference whether the apple comes from a round or a kidney kind. It is not so when we use the set, which invariable produces the same kind.

Apples taken from a red potatoe that has flowered in the neighbourhood of white ones, will somtimes produce a kind internally marbled red and white; and I presume for the same reason, that apples taken from a white potatoe that has flowered in the neighbourhood of red ones, will produce something of the same kind.

Potatoes when propagated from sets after a number of years, are found to decrease bearing; *for which reason they should be brought back every fourteen years to their original.*

From a want of attention to this circumstance I have known potatoes so run out, that they hardly returned treble seed. The farmer complains that his land is tired of them,—but the true cause is the age of the sets.

The increase of potatoes raised from seed is astonishing. They continue in vigor for about fourteen years; after which the produce gradually declines.

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. York Evening Post, of Oct. 13.*

Arrived, last evening the anxiously looked-for packet-ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, and in her, among others, came passenger the Right Rev'd. Bishop HOBART, one, in whose welfare so many hearts are warmly united; whose absence on account of ill health has long been sincerely deplored here, and in all parts of the United States, and whose return to us, at length, in a state of restored health, will be hailed with the liveliest emotions of gratitude to the benevolent *Giver of all good.*

By the above arrival we have received London papers and Lloyd's Lists to August 30, and Liverpool of the 1st September. Cotton had declined about ½d per pound. The house of J. O. Johnson, connected with the Charleston trade, had suspended payment.

Accounts from Corfu of July 20th, announce that Redschid Pacha, aided by Captain Pacha, had made an attack on Missolonghi, but were repulsed with considerable loss: the attack was to be repeated, but subsequent accounts state, that it had not capitulated on the 21st. An express from Paris to a respectable house in London arrived on the 30th, the latest date, bringing a report that Missolonghi had been taken by two English frigates, and that when news reached Constantinople, the Porte ordered reprisals. The reports of the repulse of Ibrahim Pacha are not confirmed, and recent letters received at Paris from the Levant, state, that the Porte was induced to make new efforts to conclude the war in this campaign, in consequence of the success of Ibrahim.—Fresh armaments were preparing at Constantinople, and a number of transports were to sail to reinforce the Captain Pacha. The plague at Alexandria had prevented the departure of a new squadron with 3000 men for the Morea. The Egyptian army was at Tripolizza, waiting reinforcements. The Grecian Admirals Miaulis and Sachtury, were forwarding with activity at Hydra and Spezzia, reinforcements, consisting of ships of war and fire ships, and as soon as the fleet had assembled it was to sail for Missolonghi. Miaulis had burned several Turkish ships between Modon and Navarino. It was said, that the visit of the Duke of Wellington to Paris, was connected with the affairs of Greece; and that France would allow England to act as she pleased towards Greece, and even if necessary, unite with her in opposition to the views of Russia and Austria.

New disturbances had taken place in Spain. At Seville 300 persons had been arrested, among whom were many of the higher orders of the Clergy; and it was hourly expected at Cadiz that similar events would take place there. These arrests are said to be in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy similar to that in Portugal last year. Gen. Bessieres had left Madrid and placed himself at the head of a few armed partizans, to deliver the king, from the captivity in which he was held by the Ministers. In consequence of this, Ferdinand had issued a proclamation ordering summary punishment to be inflicted on the "rebels" who should not surrender at discretion, without naming any individuals. A Swiss regiment had been ordered to the garrison of St. Ildefonso; the occasion of this reinforcement was said to be the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Minister M. Zea.

The Paris papers of Saturday, says the London Courier of the 30th August, "contain further accounts from Spain, of the same gloomy and foreboding character as the previous ones. There evidently has been discovered some extensive and serious conspiracy in the southern provinces of the Peninsula; but nothing is allowed to transpire, by which it can be known with certainty what are its objects.—According to some accounts incredible as the thing appears, Ferdinand is regarded as too liberal in his sentiments, and therefore the bigots in religion and politics wish him removed; according to others, he is too legitimate in his notions, and it is against his tyranny that his subjects are plotting. The real truth is, Spain has no government; we had almost said, no king; the country is broken up into separate factions and parties; each aiming at exclusive projects, and each attempting their accomplishment, as opportunities arise. Amid anarchy and confusion like this, arrests take place as a matter of course, but they take place in vain; the prisons are filled with victims—but in vain; the general frame of society is loosened; and we can only look for repetitions of the same scenes of violence, till that ordeal is thoroughly passed, which this wretched country has manifestly to undergo, before she can arrive at a state of permanent tranquility."

Application had been made to several eminent houses in Madrid, to furnish provisions for a large body of French troops, which it was contemplated to march into Spain. The opinion in the capital was that Ferdinand had agreed to grant a constitutional charter, which the French army is to see respected.

The Liverpool Courier says that "the whole Italian company of the Opera House, tempted by the munificent offers of Mr. Price, the proprietor of the American theatres, are to cross the Atlantic: the recompense guaranteed is immense."

There had been a destructive fire in the building yards beyond the Brunswick Dock, at Liverpool. There are five yards together there and in less than an hour the fire, which broke out in the one nearest the south, had communicated to all the wood in the yards, except the nothern one which is next the dock. Five vessels which were on the stocks, two of them nearly ready for launching, were consumed. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

*From the London Courier, Aug 30.*

Extract of a letter from J M. Allen, Esq. an American officer in the Greek service, dated Vatica (in the Gulph of Colocynthia,) June 25, 1825, from on board the Miltiada, Capt. Sahines:—

"I have again an opportunity of giving you some little intelligence. In my last, I believe, I informed you that our two fleets had effected a union, and that the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were in the port of Suda, in Candia. Some days since, being off that port, we discovered forty of the enemy's ships off the mouth of the harbour. About one o'clock in the afternoon the admiral made the signal for all the *brulotes* to approach, and endeavour to set fire to the enemy's frigates and corvettes; our ships of war were ordered to approach and cover the frigates with our guns. We obeyed the signal, and made all sail, and, after a fight of one hour and a half, succeeded in burning one frigate of 34 guns, and driving the enemy's ships into port, without receiving the least damage, or losing a single man. It was a glorious sight for us to see the crew of the frigate taking their lofty flight; the explosion was terribly awful. The frigate was a Venetian built ship; there were 400 men on board. We picked up 15; 13 were Greeks who had been forced to fight against their countrymen; the other two were Turks. It was our intention to have made an attempt to enter the port at night with our *brulotes*, but at this time of the year the winds are so variable that it would have been impossible to succeed. Since the commencement of this campaign, we have destroyed between 50 and 60 sail of ships, which is no small business. We only want the frigates, which we know to be coming, to ensure our liberty and independence. Had we only four frigates, we could then with impunity bid defiance to the whole Turkish empire, and do what no other nation but the English have done—namely, pass the Dardanelles. When I look upon our little handful of merchant vessels, and see them dauntlessly approach and combat three times their number of frigates, it makes me long for greater means, and deplore our want of resources. None, my dear L——, but he who fights in company with Greeks, and shares their difficulties and privations, can or ought to judge of their character and bravery. If you hear any one who has been in Greece, say that the Greeks are not brave, tell him, from me, it is false; and that he is no friend to liberty or Greece, whose shores motives of interest can alone have induced him to visit.

"I have now served as a volunteer four months, and I have not received a cent for my services; on the contrary, as long as I have a para, Greece shall be welcome to it. The bravery of the sailors, and the intrepid enthusiasm of the *brulotiers*, in particular, has inspired me with the utmost esteem and love for them. You shall hear from me again shortly. In the mean time, believe me, &c."

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Penobscot (Bangor) Gaz.*

### BEARS.

These troublesome animals are unusually numerous in this vicinity the present season. Scarcely a corn-field within ten miles from this has been free from their depredations. They have, however, generally fled at the approach of man; though in a few instances, they have dared to attack him; one of which deserves to be recorded.

A few evenings since, Mr. Adam Inman, of Orono, on his way home from this place, when about seven miles distant, was alarmed by a rustling among the underbrush near the road in which he was travelling. On listening he was convinced that some wild animal had scented the provisions with which his pack was stowed, and was making haste to partake of them. He immediately faced about, dropped on one knee, and presented his fowling piece, well charged with ball and buckshot, determined not to give up the hard-earned fruits of his industry to the freebooter without a struggle to protect them. The animal made his way directly to the road and rapidly advanced upon his weary enemy. Inman knowing from his footsteps, that he was near, (though the extreme darkness of the night prevented him from seeing him) inclined his head as near the ground as possible, in the hope of getting a sight of the foe before he should close with him. In a moment, a bear blacker than the shades that surrounded him, and one of the largest of the species, reared on his hind feet immediately before him, and with open mouth rushed upon his prey. At this critical moment Inman's presence of mind did not forsake him, but deliberately levelling his piece, he shot the sable robber through the heart and laid him dead at his feet. So near was the bear that his hair was burned by the powder of Mr. Inman's gun. His weight was 260 lbs. and his skin measures nearly six feet in length.

*From the Hartford Times. Oct. 1st.*

### MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

About three weeks since, as a young man was at work, cutting corn-stalks, in the North Meadow, he picked up a fine cotton ruffled shirt, the collar of which was considerably sprinkled with *blood*.—It was, however, carried home; and, although the circumstance excited some surprise, it soon was forgotten. Last week, on Monday, one of the same family commenced gathering corn in the same field, when he found there was such a stench in one part of it, that it was impossible for him to proceed—he therefore went in search of the cause, and to his surprise, he found a short distance from where the *shirt* was picked up, a dead horse. The horse was white, and apparently had been a very fine one, and well shod all round, with steel-pointed shoes, one of which was marked F. It must have been a strange horse, as there has been none missed in the neighborhood, of this description; it had evidently been led there, and killed on the spot, as there was no track of its having been drawn there; there was a halter round its neck. Search was made, but nothing further could be discovered. It is to be feared that some unwary traveller has suffered by the hands of an assassin. The above are all the particulars we are able to collect at present.

THE BRITISH COURT OF CHANCERY is one of the most awfully wicked establishments that ever was devised amongst men. A gentleman, who lately died set aside £50,000 to defray the expenses of an anticipated suit, and another declared that he would rather "hear the last trumpet" than a citation to appear before it! The lord chancellor complains that his salary does not exceed £66,000 a year, besides what he receives as speaker of the house of lords, &c. and he has 140 offices in his gift much patronage in the church, and the nomination of the puisne judges &c. The delays of decision, the frauds committed in the shape of fees, &c. has roused the public indignation, and reformation is to be hoped for. The following statement of a solitary case may serve to shew the amount of the iniquity nursed in this abomination of pretended equity:

On the 27th June, a petition was presented, in the British house of commons, from a widow, now a pauper dependent on the parish of Greenwich. The petiton stated that, in 1773, she had married a carpenter, who had amassed a small property and purchased some lands. Her husband died, and his affairs were thrown into chancery in 1810. Eleven years afterwards, although the freehold estate was worth 960 pounds, the court had only collected 400 pounds. In August, 1824, 242 pounds, in addition, had been collected. The total amount of the poor man's property was 1,498 pounds; and the cost of the chancery suit had been run up to 1163 pounds. The widow was ordered to give up the title deeds to the court. She could not do this, because the property consisted of mortgaged lands which had been purchased; and the titles were lodged as securities with the mortgagees. For her non-compliance with the order of the court, she was attached, and sent into the Fleet prison, where she had remained 22 months. The cost of the attachment was 35 pounds, which she was utterly unable to pay; and she was released by the petty savings of her poor relatives. She is now 76 years of age; the balance of her husband's property had procured her an annuity of 70 pounds a year, but it had all been absorbed by the court of chancery, and the widow was now a pauper, subsisting on the charity of the parish. The petition was referred to the commissioners who have been appointed to investigate the abuses of the court of chancery. A chancery attachment, it appears, is the last attachment which a female should be desirous to provoke!—*Niles' Register.*

### FROM COLOMBIA.

We are indebted to Mr. Javier Medina, the Colombian consul, for the *Bogota Constitutional* of the 25th August, the latest paper received in this country from that capital.—This paper contains official documents from the Liberator, giving a detailed account of the fruits of his victories in Peru. By these it appears that the whole number of royalists, officers and soldiers, defeated, killed, or captured at the battle of Ayachuco, was 18,594. Among other trophies of victory brought to the capital of Colombia, and presented to the Vice President of the Republic, was *the Royal Standard of Castile, with which Pizarro entered South America three hundred years ago.* *N. York Com. Adv.*

This is the season for races in New-York. We have no very favourable opinion of the general effects of horse racing, yet will our neighbors contrive to make the most of them, they will draw thousands of people to the city—a harvest for the publicans; those who go will scarcely return without making purchases, either large or small—benefit for the traders; they will take passage in the steam-boats and stages—advantage to the proprietors.—These races will be followed up by a Grand Canal celebration; this will look like a public expense—it will however be an immense gain to the state, the money expended by the visitants will be incalculable—the consequence of these visits is an acquaintance formed, and from that business results—so that New-York makes even her displays profitable. *Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR WALL-STREET.

The British frigate Hussar, which was sunk in the East River during the Revolutionary war, on board of which is said to be a large amount *in gold*, will unquestionably be raised. A few enterprising gentlemen of this city having employed Major Bayard as their engineer, they have succeeded in placing several chains under her bottom, and with the powerful aid of screws, it is their intention to raise her to the surface of the water. May success and profit attend the enterprise. *N. York paper.*

*From the Savannah Republican, of Sept. 29.*

It was rumoured in town this morning, that the President of the U. States had ordered the arrest and trial of Gen. Gaines, in compliance with the demand of Gov. Troup. We do not vouch for the authenticity of this report; but it is an event calculated on by every unprejudiced and liberal man. Indeed, we do not see how the President could well refuse to bring the General to trial, without manifesting gross injustice to the dignity and character of the Executive of Georgia.

KENTUCKY is losing her citizens by hundreds and by thousands; that is, by removal, to the westward faster than she had acquired them from the eastward for some years. It is supposed that more than a hundred wagons with families have passed through Frankfort within the last ten days. *Frankfort pa.*

It is estimated that there are [illegible] (yielding 400,000 lbs. of wool [illegible]) the single county of Washington, [illegible]nia. The number of this valuable [illegible] wonderfully increasing in the [illegible] being far more profitable [illegible] the raising of grain, which [illegible] principles of Great Britain [illegible] interfere with the exportation [illegible] are probably, in Pennsylvania [illegible] ions of sheep, and the [illegible] and their fleeces, is [illegible] eral product, perhaps, [illegible] the crops of tobacco in Virginia [illegible]

*From the Lockport Observer* [illegible]

### AFFLICTING PROVID[illegible]

A gentleman called at our [illegible] ing and related the following [illegible] A young man by the name of [illegible] of Royalton, in this county, had [illegible] his addresses to a young lady in his [illegible] hood, and this day was fixed for [illegible] ding. He paid a visit to her [illegible] ning, apparently in the full [illegible] health—with the prospect of long [illegible] the pleasing anticipation of the [illegible] period, which would enhance his [illegible] piness by a union with the object of [illegible] tions. As he arose to depart, he [illegible] as if to wish her a good evening, [illegible] down dead upon the floor! Thus [illegible] ticipated occasion of joy and [illegible] made a season of mourning; [illegible] was to have been attired as the [illegible] is now clothed in the sable ve[illegible] bespeaks but faintly the anguish [illegible]

KENNEBUNK, Oct. [illegible]

### DISTRESSING OCCUR[illegible]

We learn the following partic[illegible] tressing occurrence which took [illegible] in this county, since our last.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. [illegible] Neal of Eliot, immediately after [illegible] and his determination to kill his Cat, [illegible] menced a pursuit of the animal for [illegible] pose; but the Cat running under [illegible] he followed, and with an axe [illegible] raise the flooring—when Mrs. Neal [illegible] at the time near by, gathering chips [illegible] he should not kill the Cat, upon which [illegible] ed the axe and struck her a blow [illegible] der which brought her to the ground [illegible] by another blow severed her head [illegible] body. The neighbors hearing [illegible] turbance, repaired to the spot [illegible] found Mrs. Neal a lifeless corpse [illegible] blood.

After this shocking outrage, M[illegible] ceeded to Berwick, where he gave [illegible] going statement, which on being [illegible] to be fact, he was committed to jail. He made no resistance nor [illegible] but on his way to prison [illegible] tavern he attempted to dispatch [illegible] a broad axe, but was prevented.

He is a man who has heretofore [illegible] good character; no private quarrels [illegible] er known to have disturbed the dom[illegible] quility of his family, and but the [illegible] the perpetration of this horrid deed [illegible] Berwick in company with his wife.

We understand that no person [illegible] the transaction, and the above [illegible] given by Mr. Neal, which however [illegible] coincides with appearances that no [illegible] their correctness.

To the insanity of Mr. Neal is [illegible] this shocking murder, as it is stated [illegible] bout nine years since he was partially [illegible] ged and from his manners and [illegible] now thought to be laboring under a [illegible] disorder of the mind.

Mrs. Neal was of respectable c[illegible] and has left several young children to [illegible] the shocking and untimely death [illegible] and affectionate mother, and to weep [illegible] misfortunes of a wretched father.

### SERVANTS.

It is said, that the English servants [illegible] oath not to divulge any of the dome[illegible] cerns of the families in which they [illegible] It would be well if such a plan were [illegible] in this country. There is no calcula[illegible] mischief that is done, and the ruin [illegible] sues to the peace of many, by such [illegible] Domestic differences are magnified [illegible] of jealousy is kindled, and sometimes [illegible] aration ensues between husband and [illegible] no other cause than vile exaggeration [illegible] *tattling* menial. *Masonic* [illegible]

*Mulade.*—The Nachitoches Courier [illegible] 23d of August, announces the arrival [illegible] place of the largest *mulade* ever [illegible] country. It consisted of about twelve [illegible] dred prime mules, part for New-Orleans [illegible] part for Natchez, from the State of T[illegible] lipas, Mexico, and owned by M. de la [illegible] a citizen thereof. It required about [illegible] to take care of them, and they had [illegible] temporary enclosures every night to [illegible] them from being carried off by the [illegible] wild horses and mules that inhabit the [illegible] ness. Only twenty-five, on every [illegible] were lost during the journey. The [illegible] of the rivers appears to be the most [illegible] ous thing that occurred. These [illegible] be exchanged for various sorts of [illegible] supplying the interior.

Late English papers are filled with [illegible] of prosecutions against [illegible] tute for preventing cruelty to animals [illegible] says upon the subject, from one of [illegible] of which the following extract is ma[illegible]

"I once knew a traveller for a house [illegible] trade in the city, who deemed himself [illegible] larly fortunate in possessing a Horse, [illegible] many years of ample strength to [illegible] weight, and to treat lightly any stretch [illegible] bor on extraordinary occasions. Both [illegible] and his horse were intimately acquainted [illegible] each other; the rider would rely [illegible] beast for any hasty effort, and the [illegible] well assured that he was never urged [illegible] on some rare necessity. He always [illegible] that however diligent he was on the [illegible] breath was spared up hill; that he had [illegible] brought his master to an inn, but he [illegible] while his legs and his feet were [illegible] shoes examined, his stall well littered [illegible] rack and manger well supplied. [illegible] withstanding all his constant work, [illegible] never saw his master enter the stable [illegible] morning, but he greeted him with a [illegible] his breath, and a paw of his feet; [illegible] tasting the strength of a comfortable [illegible] fast, sometimes with corn tossed into a [illegible] ale, each of these affectionate friends [illegible] ways in good humor to pursue their [illegible] and if a pack of hounds in full cry should [illegible] pen to skirt the wood of a distant cover [illegible] ther of them felt any displeasure at leaving [illegible] road and joining the sport. It happened [illegible] ever, that the traveller came at last to [illegible] of his journey; he died respected and [illegible] ed by every friend who new him, [illegible] Scamper was sold to a relation who [illegible] his merit, at three times the price of [illegible] cost. I need no comment on the [illegible] This was the result of kind treatment, [illegible] was no more than justly due to his hon[illegible] ertions. Humanity, like honesty, is the [illegible] policy in man; it is the vital principle [illegible] we profess.

THE COURIER.

Norwich, Wednesday, October 19, 1825.

## CITY WATCH.

"As winter approaches and our exposure to the ravages of fire becomes every day greater, we cannot forbear to press upon our citizens the importance of procuring and establishing a competent Watch—a watch whose duty it shall be to guard with vigilance that part of our city which is in the greatest danger from fire. We speak of this subject thus early, because we consider it a matter of prime importance, and because people are apt to be indifferent and regardless of it until they are made painfully sensible of the necessity of active and united exertion. The mode we have heretofore adopted has been very bad. We have rested, in perfect security, till a fire aroused us from our apathy. A volunteer watch is got up, continued for a short time, and then suffered to die away. Such watches are worse than none; they afford a semblance of security without the reality, & prevent the adoption of more efficient and salutary measures. We have seen enough of them—most of those belonging to these companies, make their watching a mere matter of sport, and regard it as altogether more important that their bottles be well filled and their baskets plentifully supplied, than that they should keep a faithful and careful watch. Some are sleepy and go home, or repose on the floor of the watch-house, and the residue are quite as likely to commit fires as extinguish them. Nothing better can be expected. The labors of a watchman, who is really such, are extremely severe and his duties arduous, and it is the height of folly to suppose that persons, themselves comparatively but little interested, will, for any length of time, execute the severe and laborious task of watchmen with little or no motive but public good. We hope to hear of no more amateur watches; but we do hope to see, in the place of them, a regular standing Watch, who shall receive a proper compensation for their services, and commence their watching immediately, and shall continue it until such time in the spring as, by the discontinuance of fires, they shall become unnecessary. By this means we shall save ourselves from the dreadful scenes and still more dreadful hazards to which we were exposed during the last winter, and be able to rest securely and without continual apprehension of witnessing, or suffering, the destruction of our property and that of our neighbors."

The Superior Court for this County closed its session on Thursday last. The criminal docket was, we understand, larger than common—there were however but two persons convicted; both of whom were sent to New-Gate, one for an attempt to set fire to a barn, for the term of two years and a half, the other, [illegible], one year. The lawyers complain greatly of a decline of business—of a prevailing dislike to the law, and of an alarming disposition among those involved in its intricacies, to make their escape. We should regret to have so highly respectable class of men suffer from want of employment, but we hope that they will agree with us in this respect, their loss is public gain. We are always glad to hear lawyers complaining of want of clients and physicians of want of patients—the former indicates a sound state of the body politic, as the latter does of the body natural. It is not the only proof of progressive improvement and of our superiority not only to the barbarous manners of a savage state, but to the artifices, frauds, and subtleties of a more refined state of society. We may perhaps be over sanguine, but we can but think the day not distant when not only their swords will be beat into plough shares, but their books will be turned into bonfires.

### FIRES IN MAINE.

The Norridgewock Journal of Tuesday last, [illegible] stating that the fire in the woods in that vicinity was raging again with increased ardor, and that the smoke was so dense on the [illegible] day previous as to render it extremely difficult to discover a person at two rods distance, furnishes its readers with the following paragraph:—

*Distressing Calamity by Fire!*—After our paper was ready for press, a gentleman from [illegible] gave us a very minute and melancholy account of the ravages of the fire in [illegible] and the neighbouring town. We have [illegible] time to give the number of buildings destroyed in each town, which is as follows.—In [illegible] 4 houses, 3 barns; in Parkman 1 [illegible], 5 barns; in Ripley 11 houses, 9 barns; in [illegible] 4 houses, 5 barns; in Dover 1 [illegible]; in Moorstown 1 house.—Total number of buildings destroyed in the above towns, 21 houses and 26 barns. We shall probably give some further particulars in our next.

### BRADDOCK.

[illegible] had been rumored from an early period, [illegible] Braddock had been shot by his men.—[illegible] recently it has been stated by one who [illegible] not be mistaken, that in the course of [illegible] battle, Braddock ordered the Provincial [illegible] to form a column. They however, adhered to the Indian mode of fighting severally [illegible] the shelter of a tree. Braddock in his [illegible], rode up to a young man of the name [illegible], and with his sword rashly cut him [illegible]. Thomas Fawcett, a brother of the [illegible], soon learned his fate, and watching his [illegible], revenged his brother's blood by [illegible] Braddock through the body, of which he died. Thomas Fawcett is now, or [illegible] lately, living near Laurel Hill, Md. [illegible] now near 95 years of age.

[illegible] patent right of a machine which, with [illegible] assistance of a boy of 12 years of age, will [illegible] 3600 pins in an hour, is offered [illegible] in Philadelphia.

### EAGLE BANK.

A meeting of the stock-holders of this Bank has been called, to be held at the State House in New-Haven, on the 26th instant, when it is expected a statement of its affairs will be made. The bills continue to be sold in New Haven at thirty or forty per cent discount and are taken by the institution in payment, for debts due the Bank.

It is hoped, says the Connecticut Mirror something may be done speedily to quiet the scared apprehensions of people regarding the currency of the paper of this Bank, for halves and quarters of dollars have been refused this week, when offered in payment for potatoes, and squashes, because they were stampt with the national arms and so were mistaken for Eagle Money.

The *St. Andrews (New Brunswick,) Herald* says—We are at length enabled to lay before our readers the long expected act for regulating the trade of his majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies; an act which at one sweep, as if by magic, changes entirely the mode of trade of the North American colonies, and will hasten their ultimate destiny; independence & union among themselves, or a connection with the United States; and this we say fearlessly, for although at this moment, there scarcely exists a man but who spurns at the idea of either one or the other, yet the new course of trade must make New-York the Liverpool of America. A more liberal policy, on the part of the United States' government, and it is not wanting in foresight, will draw the merchants of these colonies to New-York for every article they need, including British manufactures, with the exception of the bulky articles of salt, coals, iron, copper and earthern ware. That government has only to grant a debenture on goods exported to contiguous countries, and abate the tonnage duty, and the imports from Liverpool will, in a short time, be trifling. The large capitals of the New-York merchants, their extensive dealings, and the means they adopt to purchase their goods in Europe, by their partners, in person, with cash, and the regular communication, of the line packets, enable them to throw competition at a distance. By the introduction of steam-boats on this coast, and which do and will annually increase, a merchant can go from this to New-York, make purchases, and return in three weeks with the goods, so that, in interest alone, the difference between procuring supplies from New-York and Liverpool will be 1½ per cent, besides many other advantages which will no doubt be apparent to the merchantile part of our readers.

And who will say that this increased intercourse, with the United States, will not introduce American feelings and opinions?—It is a natural and inevitable consequence."

*Georgia.*—The Savannah papers give us returns of the election of Governor from six counties. For Troup 1600—for Clark 766. It is said there is every probability that the former is elected by a considerable majority.

At a late term of the Superior Court, in Worcester County, Mass. Horace Carter was convicted of violence committed upon the body of Ruth Ainsworth, a pauper, aged 78 years! He is now under sentence of death.

The President of the United States left Boston on Saturday last, on his return to the seat of Government.

### ACCIDENT.

The stage from Providence to Boston was overturned and dashed to pieces on the night of the 8th inst. about 12 o'clock, in or near Foxborough. All the passengers except one were injured, but none of them seriously.—The night was very dark and smoky. The driver fortunately held on the reins and checked the horses.

### CAUTION TO BOYS.

A boy at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been convicted of the offence of writing an obscene word on a fence, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to $9 68. The same boy and one other were also convicted of rude and disorderly conduct, fighting and profane swearing, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs amounting to $3 25 each. They were both committed to prison.

The Missouri Advocate states, that copper is found from Ouisconsin and the Falls of St. Anthony to the shores of Lake Superior, in such abundance and purity that the Indians make hatchets and ornaments of it, and that it is easily worked into any form without any other instrument than the hammer. The whole region of the upper Mississippi is mineral, abounding in lead and copper. The lead mines are in the hands of the United States, but the copper are still retained by the Indians.

### COMETS.

The Nantucket Inquirer of Monday says, "there are now two visible—one bearing Southerly at 10 P. M. and the other appears in the zenith at the same hour. The latter is scarcely distinguishable by the naked eye; and from its situation, the train or tail cannot be easily discerned."

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR PRINTERS.

The New-York papers, have resolved to publish no proceeding of political meetings unless paid for when brought to the office.—They complain that heretofore after publishing political notices, the Chairman and Secretary, when called upon, are without funds to pay the charge against them.

Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire, Thursday, the 24th day of November.

By his Excellency
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Connecticut.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

*It having pleased Almighty God, through the year which is now drawing to a close, to bestow upon the people of this State numerous and unmerited blessings, flowing from His superintending Providence and increasing bounty; and it being alike the dictate of reason and the voice of revelation, that special seasons be set apart in which public acknowledgments of the Divine Goodness may be made, with devout prayers for a continuance of His blessings, and sincere desires, that suitable impressions may thereby be made on our hearts:*

Impressed with these truths, and in accordance with the usages of our ancestors, I have thought fit to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, *Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November* next to be observed throughout this State, as a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer, and Praise to Almighty God. And I do accordingly recommend to all the people of this State, to assemble, on that day, in their respective places of public worship, and with their pastors and spiritual teachers, to present to our Heavenly Father the homage of sincere and thankful hearts, for all His goodness and loving-kindness to us: That He has blessed the industry of His people; caused the fruits of the earth to grow, and be gathered, for the sustenance of man and beast; and made the heart of the husbandman to rejoice: That He has averted contagious sickness from our borders, so that the voice of health has been heard in our streets: That He has extended the benefits of science and the arts, and the blessings of Religion, and enabled the people to continue the manifestations of a spirit of order, of progressive improvement, and of practical piety.

And while presenting these our thank offerings to beseech Him that He would teach us rightly to understand, and duly to estimate the mercies, which have been bestowed upon us; that they may show us our dependence upon Him, lead us to repentance for our sins and reformation in our lives, and enable us to conform to the perfect example of His Son, our Saviour and Judge, who has brought life and immortality to light.

At the same time, to offer sincere prayers, that He would bless the President of the United States, and all others in authority in the national and state governments: prosper the labors of every branch of industry; extend the lights of science and the arts; continue the blessings of peace and concord; give permanency to our religious, literary and civil institutions; and, through the instrumentality of His Holy Gospel and His Divine Spirit, make this land of freedom, a place where He shall delight to dwell, and its inhabitants a people, whom He will own and bless: That He would vouchsafe his mercies to the whole family of mankind; break up the habitations of cruelty; destroy the power of the oppressor; give freedom to enslaved nations, and efficacy to all means for extending the blessings of civilization, instruction, and pure and undefiled religion; and that He would cause the whole earth speedily to be filled with his glory.

All servile labor and vain recreation, on said day, are by law forbidden.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, at Litchfield, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*By His Excellency's Command,*
Thomas Day, *Secretary.*

### MARRIED

At Franklin, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Mr. Gurdon Gifford, Jr. of Bozrah, to Miss Eliza Dunbar, of the former place.

In Preston, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Levy Meech, Mr. Arial P. Adams, of Royalton, Vermont, to Miss Lucy L. Pendleton, of the former place.

In Stafford, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Joseph P. Pinney, to Miss Martha Hyde.

### DIED

In this city, on the 16th inst. Deborah H. Hyde, aged 19 years, daughter of Mr. Eleazer Hyde.

At Stafford Springs, on the 16th ult. the amiable Mrs. Lucy, consort of Elijah Johnson, Esq. aged 47 years. In the death of Mrs. Johnson, her beloved husband is called to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate companion, her children of a tender mother, and her neighbors of a faithful friend.

*Communicated.*

Printers in Boston and Newport, are requested to insert the above death

At Griswold, on the 29th ult. Mr. George Dorrance, aged 90 years, Son of Mr. Gershom Dorrance.

In Sherburne, (N. Y.) on the 5th inst. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Gordon Babcock, aged 40 years, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Brown, of Preston.

At Lisbon, on the 10th inst. Amos, son of Oliver C. Polley;—On the 11th, Martin H. Bottum, aged 15 years.

At Woodstock, on the 13th inst. Capt. Andrew Williams, aged 66 years.

At Scotland, on the 15th inst. Mrs. —— Fuller, aged 61 years, wife of Mr. Nathan Fuller.

COMMUNICATED.

At North Stonington, on the 14th inst. of the typhus fever, Miss Joanna W. Williams, daughter of Mr. Cyrus Williams, in the 18th year of her age. This interesting female has enjoyed a high degree of parental affection, and had her life been spared, would soon have formed a new and more endearing connection. But all those brilliant prospects, and raised expectations of usefulness and enjoyments, are forever blasted by death's relentless mandate. Yet her friends mourn not as those who have no hope; at the early age of 15, Miss W. publicly professed an unshaken faith in the merits of her Saviour, and trust in his atoning blood, and since that period has maintained a regular christian character and deportment. She was blest with a discriminating and docile mind, and a feeling, amiable disposition, which greatly endeared her to all who knew her. Her sickness, though short, was of the most distressing nature, which she was enabled to bear with christian fortitude, resignation and patience, supported by the hope, that when her earthly trials were terminated, she should be admitted into the pure celestial regions of eternal day. She has left undoubting evidence to her surviving friends, that their loss is her everlasting gain.

"*Young, fresh and blooming as the opening morn,*
*She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven.*"

Reader, art thou young? remember this is no security against the "insatiate archer."—Be admonished by this dispensation of Divine Providence, to prepare to meet your Judge in peace.


## MASONIC.

THE regular communication of Somerset Lodge, will be holden at Masonic Hall on Friday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.
Oct. 19, 1825.

## Latest Fashions.

MRS. HOPKINS

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
and the latest fashions for
*HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.*
Norwich, Oct. 18, 1825. 29—

## Odd and Even.

*The next Lottery to be drawn 9th Nov.*

30,000 Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE.

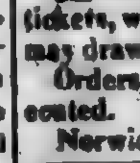
| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 5,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |

Whole Tickets, $5, Halves $2, 50, Quarters, $1, 25.

☞ Adventurers by purchasing two tickets, will be guaranteed one prize, & may draw three prizes.

Orders, enclosing cash, promptly executed. S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, Oct. 1825. 29—

## For New-Haven and New-York



THE superior packet Jupiter, Capt. Tyler, will sail for New-York on Saturday 22d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. and will land passengers in New-Haven Bay, or at the wharf if convenient. For freight or passage apply on board or to

WILLIS GRAY & Co.
Norwich, Oct. 18, 1825.

## Surgeon Dentist.

*DOCT. SIZER*

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr Kinney's Hotel, (for a few days only) where he will perform every operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by the means of instruments. He makes no use of acid in any operation*

He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B.—If requested he will attend on applicants at their houses.
Norwich, Oct. 18th, 1825. 29—

## Notice.

A CLOTHIER is wanted immediately at the Factory of ALLEN & BROOKS. Apply to
OLIVER C. POLLEY,
Lisbon, Hanover Society.
*Oct. 17, 1825.* 29—

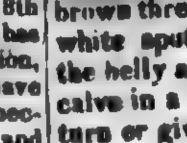
## Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 23d instant, a light sorrel *Mare*, 8 or 9 years old. She has a black spot on her right buttock about six inches in diameter, hind feet both white, fore feet hoofs badly cracked, white stripe in her face, switch tail, natural trotter, a few white hairs scattered over her. Whoever will return said horse and secure the thief shall receive the above reward, or a reasonable compensation for the horse only. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
*Colchester, Aug. 24th, 1825.* 3w29

## STRAYED

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, a light brown yearling Steer, with white face, some white round the belly, bored horns and no ear mark. Whoever will give information of said steer shall be suitably rewarded.
EPHRAIM HERRICK.
Griswold, Oct. 19, 1825. 3w29—

## Strayed



FROM the subscriber on Tuesday the 4th inst. a very dark redish brown three years old HEIFER, a small white spot on the face, some white on the belly and some white on her feet, to calve in a few weeks. Whoever will return or give information of her, shall be handsomely rewarded.
CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to dress cloth for customers on reasonable terms. C. A.
Plainfield, Oct. 18th, 1825. 3w29—

## NEXT SCHEME.

By special act of Assembly—Grand State Lottery of Maryland, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by the improved mode of drawing, secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States. The whole to be completed in one day.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | $30,000 | 30 | 100 |
| 1 | 10,000 | 60 | 50 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 100 | 20 |
| 10 | 1,000 | 200 | 10 |
| 10 | 500 | 400 | 5 |
| | | 20,000 | 4 |

Not one blank to a prize.

The holder of two tickets or two shares will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three.

Mode of Drawing: The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of $4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of $30,000—that is to say, if the $30,000 prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the Scheme will be entitled to a $4 prize.—If the $30,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to $4. ☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each!*

Present price of Tickets, $5, Halves 2, 50, Quarters 1, 25, Eighths 62½ cts. to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, (odd and even) at

S. L'Hommedieu's
LOTTERY OFFICE,

Where has recently been sold and paid 2 prizes of $500, several of $100, $50, &c.

Numbers drawn in the 3d class of the Grand State Lottery of Rhode-Island,
45—46—11—83—17—28—59—15
Norwich, Oct. 18. 29—

## Washington Ticks.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

THAMES COMPANY,

7-8 Washington, Dorchester & Pawtucket Ticks, which are offered very low—together with a great variety of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Plaids, Checks, Stripes Pelisse Wadding, &c. &c.
*October 17.* 29—

## SHELL COMBS.

25 doz. Shell Combs, assorted, just received and for sale by the

Thames Company

at their Store, Shetucket-street.
*October 17.* 29—

## Thames Bank.

AN instalment of ten dollars on a share of the Capital Stock of said Bank, is required to be paid at the Banking House on or before the 26th day of November next.

*By order of the Directors,*
LYMAN BREWER, Cashier.
*Norwich Oct. 19, 1825.* 3w29—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 5th day of October, 1825,* Present, Jonah Lincoln, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. MARY TORRY,*

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased to exhibit their several claims to *Abel Goodwin*, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 12th day of October, 1825.

Attest, J. Baldwin, Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by J. Baldwin, Jr. Clerk 69—

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the county of New-London, on the first Tuesday of October instant, on the estate of *Elijah Ames*, of Norwich, in said County, by said Court declared an *insolvent debtor*—give notice that they shall meet at the office of John Hyde in said Norwich, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

JOHN HYDE,
ASA ROATH,
Commissioners
Norwich, Oct. 19th. 1825. 3w29

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the 1st Tuesday of October instant, on the estate of *Thomas Hutchins*, of Norwich, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor—give notice that they shall meet at the office of George B. Ripley, Esq. in said Norwich, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

ASA ROATH,
GEO. B. RIPLEY,
Commissioners.
Norwich, Oct. 19th, 1825. 3w29

## NEW GOODS.

The Thames Company

HAVE just received at their store, *Shetucket-street*, a very extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

selected the past week in New-York, (many articles purchased at reduced prices,) and are now offered very low, at *WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.*
*October 17.* 29

FINE CLOTHS,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS,
Scotch & Caroline Plaids,
CANTON & ITALIAN
Crapes, &c. &c.

W. HUNTINGTON
*HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF*
FALL GOODS,
Which, with those before on hand he offers at very reduced prices.
Aug 1 29—

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Which they offer for sale at cost, to close the concern. Those who are wishing to purchase will do well to call, as they may be assured they will find them 30 per cent less than they have ever been sold in this place.

TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.
Windham, (S. S.) Oct 11, 1825. 29

## New School Book.

THE American First Class Book; or Exercises in Reading and Recitation, selected principally from Modern Authors of Great Britain and America, and designed for the use of the Highest Class in Public and Private Schools. By Rev. John Pierpont.

☞ Persons interested in Schools are invited to call & examine the above work.

FOR SALE BY

T. ROBINSON.

*Also, for sale, on advantageous terms,*
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
School & Classical Books,

Writing and Cyphering Books, ruled & plain, quality SUPERIOR to any ever before made.

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common-Place Books, Copy-slips, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Gunter's Scales and Dividers, &c. &c.

MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental, in a very great variety.—In short, an assortment of

Books and Stationary,

unrivalled but by few establishments in this country.
*October 18.* 29—

Best Corn and Flour Emery,
6 feet Trace Chains by doz.
No. 1, 2, 3 English Shovels, do.
Blacksmiths Bellows Pipes,
5 and 6 inch common do. by gross,
Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates,
Japanned and Potted Saddlery,
Commode Nobs and Rings,
Elegant brass Curtain Pins,
Worsted and Linen Girth Webs,
Japanned Norfolk Latches,
Hinges, Butts, Screws,
Patent brick and plastering Trowels, &c. &c. Just received and now ready for sale by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
—ALSO—
A few tons of hollow ware at Furnace prices. Oct. 18, 1825. 29—

BLACK BOMBAZEENS.

A NEW supply of superior quality Black Bombazeens, just received by the

*THAMES COMPANY.*

—ALSO—

Heavy Black French Levantine, and Black and Figured Silks, of various patterns. *Oct. 17.* 29—

## Blacksmithing.

THOMAS SUTTON

HAS taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Bates, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmithing Business

in all its various branches. Having employed a first rate workman, customers may rely on being served satisfactorily.

Horses and Oxen shod in a superior manner.

Wanted Immediately,
A QUANTITY OF COAL.

Thomas Sutton & Co. continue as usual the manufacture of

Lead Pipes and Pumps.

Chelsea, Oct. 17th. 6w29—

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of Mr. Ephraim Herrick, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Ex'r.
Griswold, Oct. 11, 1825. 3w29—

# POETRY.

*From the Commercial Advertiser.*

TO A GREY HAIR.

"Now my days are swifter than a post; they flee away, they see no good." Job ix. 25.

Sage monitor! what brings thee here—
My temples why hast thou invaded?
I know not that my leaf was sear,
Though sorrow long my bow'r hath shaded.
I pluck thee from my startled brow,
And ask what may thy errand be?—
Art come to say my seeds are low,
Now time will shift his glass for me?—

That, well I know, yet suppliant ask
Of him who levels worlds, no favor;
To swing his scythe is all his task,
To stay it not my vain endeavor.
Why art thou of his pioneers?
The tyrant needs no aid of thine!
Lo! his broad feet are steep'd in tears,
That round his dusky pathway shine.

Art thou the same that once in youth,
With my fair forehead's ringlet twin'd thee—
And shall I, of thy plighted truth,
And new trim'd ruse, at once remind thee?
Oh faithless! whither hast thou borne
The bloom my boyhood's cheek possess'd—
Why can that peace no more return,
Thou bad'st to fill my artless breast!

Com'st now to tell me, life is pain,
And joy a mist that swathe the mountain?
And hope, a weed that shuns the plain,
To die by sorrow's chosen fountain?
I feel 'tis so—prophetic friend!
The Stygian wave sends shadows thick:
And the sad eye would pierce their end
Grows dim—the heart is faint and sick!

Forth then—and mount the viewless wind,
Go join the [illegible] where thou hast left me—
Communing with a sadden'd mind,
On all whereof their frowns have 'reft me—
Tell, how I mourn my childhood's joys,
And all their sharers, in the tomb;
And how, since'd I hear a voice
From Jordan's groves, that calls me home!

If haply, on my auburn brow,
In life's bright morn, they trac'd their duty,
Sure thou hast learn'd to mark ere now,
The wane of youth—of manhood's beauty.
So, having watch'd me o'er the wild,
And promis'd pleasure day by day,
They bid thee rouse their heedless child,
And beckon hence Away! away!—

Ah! their black breath hath blast'd the plain,
Themselves once charg'd to bloom before me
Then wherefore should I seek in vain
The blighted flow'rs they'll ne'er restore me?
Take then this tear, ah, herald pale!
'Tis my heart's pledge to meet their doom;
Go, bear it thither—'tis my seal,
And say I come—ere long, I come!

MONTGARNIER.

# MEDLEY.

A Christian merchant thinking himself aggrieved by the conduct of a Jew, went to his counting-house to upbraid him; the Jew listened with patient shrugs, till the christian became abusive, upon which he took up his pen, and continued a letter till the other paused for lack of breath and invention; when the Jew looking up said, I beg your pardon, sir, did you say something?"

Mr. Carter, while on a visit to Roger's Knife Manufactory, in Sheffield, Eng. mentions having seen a knife with eighteen hundred and twenty-one blades, the number corresponding with the year in which it was manufactured. Rogers employs 300 men in his establishment. The departments of the workmen are all distinct. One man makes blades, another springs, a third rivits, and so on to the end of the chapter.

OLD BILLY THINKS.

When he sees a justice of the peace staggering about drunk, and swearing oaths that might choke an Algerine pyrate, that he does not well fit the place.

He thinks there are more men practising physic, than ever studied it well, and that if two thirds were to quit it, there would be enough left to answer every needful purpose.

He thinks that if this country could exchange lazy, drunken, gambling young men to the amount of one hundred, for industrious young farmers, it would be better for the girls.

He thinks that if the girls of 18 wait for all their seniors to marry before them, they will not all be married in 20 years.

He thinks that if men would drink less whiskey, their families could afford to drink more coffee.

RULES OF LIFE.

Be not inconsistent in your expectations;—and having chosen your walk through life, persist with patience, industry, and contentment; then, if superiority in knowledge is your object, do not envy the accumulations of your thrifty neighbor: if wealth is your object, do not wonder that your character for knowledge, justice, and liberality stands not so high as that of others; and, if the reputation of virtue is your ambition, you must govern your passions, practise forbearance without repining, and consult the interest of others as much as your own.

Beauty, says Steele, has been the delight and torment of the world ever since it began. The philosophers have felt its influence so sensibly, that almost every one of them has left us some saying or other, which intimates that he too well knew the power of it. Aristotle has told us that a graceful person is a more powerful recommendation than the best letter that can be written in our favor. Plato desires the possessor of it to consider it as a mere gift of nature, and not any of our own. Socrates calls it a short-lived tyranny. Theophrastus a silent fraud, because it imposes upon us without the help of language. But I think Carneades spoke as much like a philosopher as any of them, though more like a lover, when he called it Royalty without force! It is not indeed to be denied, that there is something irresistible in a beauteous form;—and the most severe will not pretend, that they do not feel an immediate prepossession in favor of the handsome.


*NEW & CHEAP*

## GOODS,

JOHN PAINE

Is now opening a large and fashionable assortment of

*FALL & WINTER*

**Goods,**

PURCHASED in New-York the past week, principally for Cash and at Auction—and from the present depression in the market of many kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, he is enabled to offer the public a general assortment of Goods on exceedingly favorable terms.

*Among them are*

40 ps. American and London printed Calicoes and Chintzes,
20 ps. Caroline Plaids and Stripes, (*a new article.*)
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Camblets for cloaks.
Cashmere, Valentia, and Kerseymere Long and Square Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, figured Silk, Barrage and Velveteen Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Black, White and Colored Silk, Kid, Beaver and Castor Gloves,
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of all kinds.
Small assortment Black and White Leghorn Bonnets,
Ostrich Plumes, Cap and Garniture Ribbons,
A good assortment
Broadcloth, Kerseymere, and Sattinett, of every description, from 50 cents to 6 dollars per yard,
Stout Bang-up Cord, White Red & Green Flannels, Baizes & Bockings,
Common and fine American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Washington Bed Tick, very good,
Together with almost every article usually found in Dry Good Stores.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware, Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, Hard and Hollow Ware, including all kinds of Cutlery, Brass Kettles &c.
A good supply of
Genuine Liquors & Groceries,
Also, an assortment of first quality of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which will be sold very low. Physicians will be supplied at Providence prices.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. Hemlock tanned SOLE LEATHER, at 25 cts. per pound, good quality, Upper Leather and Calf Skins.

3 Cases superior Imitation Beaver Hats, from the Manufactory of Ives & White & Jas. Buel, including youths hats of every size.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of his goods, before they purchase elsewhere.

*WANTED*

to sell the aforesaid stock of Goods for Cash, Good Credit, or exchange them for Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Butter, Cheese, or almost any kind of Country produce.

**Wanted Immediately,**

A few thousand dollars in Cash on old book accounts and notes of hand, or shall want to hire a thorough collector by the job.

*Plainfield, Oct.* 10, 1825. 28—

Copartnership

THIS day formed between Ebenezer Allen, and Anson P. Brooks, under the firm of

Allen & Brooks,

for the manufacture of Wool into Rolls and Cloth, and also for dressing Cloth for customers. They hope by their skill and attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Those who have unsettled accounts with Eben. Allen in the above business, are invited to call and settle the same.

EBENEZER ALLEN,
ANSON P. BROOKS.

Lisbon, Oct. 3d, 1825. 3w27—

Flour,

Sugar, Mackerel, &c. &c

50 barrels Strong & Co's. Flour, of a superior quality, just received by the last packets, very cheap.
10 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
2 boxes Philadelphia and New-York Lump do.
1 do. Havana White do.
[illegible] bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
30 [illegible]
[illegible] Codfish,
30 quint[illegible] a general assortment of
together w[illegible] first rate Groceries,
all kinds of [illegible] cheap by
for sale very [illegible] ROATH & HYDE.

Oct. 5th, 1825. 3w27—

WM. ROGERS

HAS for sale, a quantity of first quality live Geese Feathers.

Oct. 4, 1825. 27—

Gig Horse for Sale.

A FIRST rate family Horse for sale. Enquire of
M. DYAR RAYMOND.

Oct. 5th. 27—

New Fall and Winter Goods.

E. B. BUCKINGHAM

HAS just returned from New-York, and opened at his cheap store one of the most extensive assortments of

Staple and Fancy

**Dry Goods,**

(suitable for the present and approaching season,) which he has ever been able to exhibit to the public. As many of them were bought at auction, and others selected with great care and purchased at the lowest market prices, he has no doubt but customers will be pleased with his patterns, quality, and prices. Among them is an extensive assortment of Super super, fine, middling and low priced

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, of staple and fancy colors.
Extra rich Ombra figur'd Gros de Naples,
Stripe Volatile—Black Gro-de-Nap.
Heavy French and India Levantines,
Sinchews, Sarcenets & Italian Lustring
Colored do.—Super French and English
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Heavy and Fine Camblets,
Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Stripe Ombra Plushes.
Canton and Italian Crapes,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Green & Black Cashmere Long and Square
SHAWLS,
Scarlet, White, Crimson and Black 6-4 Merino do. of superior quality,

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Fancy and Pocket Handk'fs,
Shell and Imitation Pocket Combs, Flannels, Baizes, Tickings, Shirtings, Linens, Cambrics, Gimps, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons, Thread and Bobbinett
LACES,
Trimmings for Ladies' Pelisses,
*Black and White Ostrich Plumes,*
Umbrellas, Bombazines, Bombazettes, and almost every article usually found in an extensive Dry Goods Store.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1825. 3w27

Roger Huntington & Co.

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this State, offer their entire stock of Goods for *Cash*, at very reduced prices, worthy the attention of every person that wishes to make the most of his money.

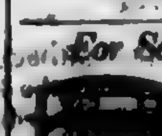
*Among them are*

Furniture Calicoes, from 15 cts upwards.
Fancy do. a great variety, from 16 cents upwards.
American Blue do.
Bombazettes and Rattinetts, plain and figured,
Bombazine, superfine and fine,
Black Levantine and Sarcenetts,
Black, White, Blue and Green Florences,
Black and White Sattins,
Black Canton Crapes,
Black, Brown and Shaded Gros de Naples Silks and
VESTINGS,
Italian and French Crapes, in variety,
Black Crape Handkerchiefs,
Inserting Trimmings,
Barege or Neapolitan Dresses,
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
Plaid Cloaks, Camblets,
Silk, Kid, Horse-skin, Beaver and Woodstock Gloves,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose,
Irish Linens and Longlawn,
Superfine and fine Cotton and Linen Drab Cambrics,
Colored Cambrics,
Book, Jackonet, Tamboured, Japaned, Corded and Spotted Muslins, in great variety,
Russia Diaper, Irish and American do.
White Jeans,
Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Dimity,
Black, Blue, Red and Green Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Mechlin, Swiss and Bobbinett Laces, in variety,
Fancy Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Barege, Velveteen and Imitation Handkerchiefs,
Cashmere & Imitation Scarfs & Shawls,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Superfine, Fine and Common Printed White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Ladies' Blue Cloths, Ombra Plushes,
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Bang-up Cords, Blankets,
Dorchester, Washington and Providence Bed Ticks,
Sheetings and Shirtings, very low by the piece,
*UMBRELLAS,*
Padding, Buckram,
Morocco Shoes,
Cotton Batting, Candle Wick, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, Cords, Buttons, Beads, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Scissors, &c.

All persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1825. 3w28—

*For Sale by the Subscriber,*



11 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (*prime article,*)
30 hhds. first quality Molasses,
10 do. St. Croix Rum, imported (in Middletown,) 100 bbls. Strong & Co's. Flour, 20 do. Mess and Prime Pork.
JOHN LATHROP.

Oct. 5, 1825. 27—

For Sale,

2 Yoke likely young Oxen, and 50 Sheep, very nice.
by ASA BURGESS.

Canterbury, Oct. 3d, 1825. 3w27—

FALL GOODS,

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

*IS NOW OPENING*

An Extensive Assortment of STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Purchased at the late reduced prices, which are offered for *Cash* or *Approved Credit*, at a small advance from cost.

*Some of which are*

Super. Blue, Black, Brown, Olive Green, Oxford Mixt, Blue Mixt, Claret, Drab, and other colored
Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Superfine and low priced Blue
Pelisse Cloths,
White, Green, Yellow, Red and Crimson
FLANNELS,
Green and Red Baizes,
Black and Colored, Plain and Figured
Bombazettes and Rattinetts,
*Very Fine Black Bombazines,*
Best broad Selvage Black
*ITALIAN CRAPES,*
Green and other colored ditto,
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
*Blue and Brown Camblets,*
Rich Figured Ombra Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,
do. do. Satin Dresses,
Chilian Robes, *a new & elegant article,*
6-4 and 8-4 Square, Black, Crimson and Scarlet Merino Shawls,
Long and Square Cashmere do.
Black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
New patterns, Calicoes and printed Cambrics,
1 box rich Ombra Shaded
SATIN RIBBONS,
Men's and Women's Black and White Worsted Hose,
do. do. Silk do.
British and American Cotton Sheetings,
4-4 Irish Linens and 6-4 Sheetings,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
Black and White Bobbinett Lace Veils,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,
Book Muslins and Leno,
4-4 and 8-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velvet Cords
Silk Cords and Braids,
Frogs and Buttons, *new patterns,*
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto.
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto.

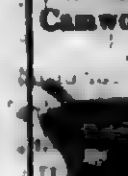
—ALSO—

A Large Stock
**Carpeting,**
Cheap!!

Norwich, Sept. 21. 25—

FOR SALE BY
DWIGHT RIPLEY,

200 lbs. Gum Copal,
150 do. Shellac,
400 do. Bengal Indigo,
300 do. Oil Vitriol,
4 Tons first quality Logwood,
3 Hhds. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, 2 hhds. Madder,
20 Bbls. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, Camwood and Fustic,
And a large assortment of



*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*

Which he will warrant to be of the first quality. Sept. 28. 26—

NEW GOODS.

A large assortment of
**Dry Goods,**
HARD-WARE,
GROCERIES,
Crockery & Glass-Ware,
Looking Glasses, Iron & Steel
&c. Just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.

Sept. 11th. 23—

Wm. & D. B. Tucker

HAVE just returned from New-York with an extensive assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Of the latest fashions, which they offer to sell at very reduced prices for cash, or at fair prices on Credit, and the terms of payment made easy.

They also offer for sale a large quantity of Cedar and Chesnut Shingles, of superior quality.

They would inform those who have formerly woven for them, that they have made arrangements to receive a regular supply of coarse Cotton Yarn of an excellent quality, to put out to be woven by good weavers only.

Those who have heretofore kept their yarns out a long time, returned them bad cloths, short weights, short measure &c. are requested not to apply for yarn; while honest, good Weavers, are respectfully solicited to continue to weave for them.

Griswold, Sept. 30th, 1825. 3w27—

LEATHER.

500 lbs. first quality Northampton Sole Leather,
Just received and for sale by
ROATH & HYDE.

N. B. Pistareens taken at Twenty Cents. 3w28—

FLAX.

300 Pounds good Flax, for sale by JOS. BREED.

*Norwich, Sept.* 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York, with a general assortment of

**Dry Goods,**
Groceries,
*Looking Glasses,*
CROCKERY,
GLASS & HARD-WARE,

Together with a general assortment of
*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*

Which are offered for sale for cash as low as can be bought at any store in this vicinity, or exchanged for most kinds produce, &c.

Good weavers can be supplied with the first quality yarn to weave.

MASON CLEVELAND & Co.

Scotland, Oct. 11th, 1825. 4w28

NEW GOODS.

William Rogers

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM
NEW YORK
with an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,

which he is enabled to sell *very low*—having purchased the same on the most advantageous terms, since the late depression in the prices of Cotton, Woolen and Silk Fabrics.

*October* 4, 1825. 27—

*NEW STORE & New Goods.*

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York with a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
& Hard-Ware,

Which he will sell very cheap. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call at the store lately occupied by Charles Lathrop Esq. a few rods south of the store now occupied by Messrs. Roger Huntington & Co.

Norwich, Sept. 12th, 1825. [6w24

New Books.

THE Christian Father's present for his Children, by J. A. James,

The Week, or the practical duties of the fourth Commandment, exhibited in a series of Tracts, entitled "The Last day of the Week," "The First day of the Week," and "The Week completed."

The North American Review and the Missionary Herald for October.

The Orphans, an American Tale.

Fowle's Practical Geography, as taught in the Monitorial School of Boston.

Waln's Life of La Fayette.

Trembling, or the man of Retirement, a Novel. Received by
Tho. Robinson.

Norwich, Oct. 4th. 3w27—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | 40 of | $100 |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25, Eighths 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Crockery, &c. &c.

Country produce will be received in payment for any of the above articles, if applied for soon.

LEVI DURKEE.

Norwich Falls, Oct. 11th, 1825. 1f28

An Address,

IN commemoration of the 6th September, 1781, spoken on Groton Heights, Sept. 6, 1825, by William F. Brainard. For sale by
T. ROBINSON.

Price [illegible] cents. 28—

WHEATON'S
ITCH OINTMENT

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN
Jaundice Bitters,

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by
DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

*NEW & CHEAP*

DRY GOOD[S]

ERASTUS COI[T]

Has just returned from New-York with a general assortment of English, French, German [illegible] India Goods, (*Suitable for the present and approaching season,*) which, together with those before on hand, form a Large & handsome assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE
DRY GOODS

Which will be sold at the lowest [illegible] for Cash.

Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance.

He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 14, 1825.

September 27, 18[illegible]

NEW GOODS,

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell at a small advance for cash.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend carrying business under the firm of

HYDES & GRANT.

At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing

Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. The furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement.

The superiority of the ware manufactured in this place for many years, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of

GOODS,

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of patronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.

Stafford, Sept. 1st, 1825. 6w[illegible]

Cash! Cash! Ca[sh!]

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for W[illegible] Ship Knees, from 5 to 7 feet body, from 4 to 5 feet arm, that will [illegible] 6 to 9 inches. ASA GAY[illegible]

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1825.

8 Cases

*Seasonable Goo[ds]*

JUST received at the Blue [illegible] Shetucket-Street, a few doors [illegible] of Norwich Bank.

AMONG THEM ARE

A great variety of handsome [illegible]
Fancy Callicoes, [illegible]
Fine printed Cambrics & M[illegible]
Ombra Shaded, Striped & Plaid [illegible]
**Muslin,**
(*various colors, for Ladies'* [illegible])
Shaded Gros de Naples,
Light & Dark figured do.
*Black Italian Silks,*
Superior Quality French and [illegible]
LEVANTINE,
Plain Black GROS DE NA[illegible]
Black and Colored Italian [illegible]
Canton Crape, Crape [illegible]
Long & Square Cashmere & [illegible]
SHAWLS,
An extensive assortment of [illegible] and Barrage Handkerchiefs,
Rich Barrage SCARFS, Thread [illegible] binett Laces & Edging, Single [illegible] Pearl Edging, Black Bombazine [illegible] and Drab Striped Denmark [illegible] Drab Silk Stripe Linen [illegible] White Linen & Cotton Drilling [illegible] Lawn Long Linen, 6-4 7-4 & [illegible] Linen, Ladies' and Gentlemen's [illegible] and Black Silk Hose, Superior [illegible] Kid and Horse-Skin GLOVES [illegible] men's Beaver, Horse-Skin [illegible] Skin do. Super Gilt Coat and [illegible] tons, Striped Florentine, W[illegible] Stripe, Linen Cambric Hdkfs. [illegible] 5-4 Irish Sheeting—Linen C[illegible] White and Col'd Jean, Light [illegible] Blue do.—Muslins, Cambrics [illegible] French Working Cotton, L[illegible] Small Shell and Mock Shell C[illegible] Braids, Parasols, Umbrellas [illegible] Quilts, Spool Thread, &c. &c.

May 30, 1825.

WANTED,

A CLOTHIER that can [illegible] recommended. Apply [illegible]
RUFUS W. KEN[illegible]

*Plainfield, Sept.* 28th, 1825.

# NORWICH COURIER.

...D EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW, ... SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Series....Vol. IV....No. 30. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1894.


DS ... Nov... (left margin fragments, stained)

...est Fashions.

...S. HOPKINS
...just returned from New-... with an assortment of
...ICY GOODS,
...IONABLE MILLINERY,
...d the latest fashions for
...TS, CAPS, &c. &c.
... Oct. 18, 1825. 29—

...W & CHEAP
...Y GOODS
...ST TO COST
... returned from New-
... general assortment of
... [illegible]
... for the present and approach-
... which, together with those
...hand, former
... [illegible] assortment of
...PLE & STAPLE
...RY GOODS
...ll be sold at the lowest prices
...end the ... firm of ...
... Coit tenders his thanks
... who have favored him with their
... and solicits a continuance.
... would remind those in-
... whose accounts are more than
... standing, that payment is
... Sept. 14, 1825. ...

NOTICE.

... subscribers have recent-
...turned from New-York, with
... assortment of
...ry Goods,
Groceries,
...oking Glasses,
CROCKERY,
...S & HARD-WARE,
...with a general assortment of
...UGS & MEDICINES,
... are offered for sale for cash as
... can be bought at any store in
...ity, or exchanged for most
...roduce, &c.
... be supplied with
... quality ...
...ASON CLEVELAND & Co.
...nd, Oct. 11th, 1825. 4w28

...EW GOODS.

... large assortment of
...ry Goods,
...ARD-WARE,
GROCERIES,
...ckery & Glass-Ware,
...g Glasses, Iron & Steel
Just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.
... 11th. 28—

...EW GOODS.

William Rogers
...S JUST RETURNED FROM
NEW YORK
... extensive assortment of
...RY GOODS,
...he is enabled to sell very low—
... purchased the same on the most
...ageous terms, since the late de-
...e in the prices of Cotton, Wool-
... Silk Fabrics.
...ber 4, 1825. 27—

FOR SALE BY
...WIGHT RIPLEY,
... lbs. Gum Copal,
150 do. Shellac,
... Bengal Indigo,
... Oil Vitriol,
... first quality Logwood,
...ls. Copperas, 2 do. Allum,
... Blue Vitriol, 2 hhds. Madder,
... Ground Logwood, Nicaragua,
...ood and Fustic,
And a large assortment of
DRUGS &
MEDICINES,
Which he will warrant to be
...est quality. Sept. 28. 26—

...achine Cards.

...OOL and Cotton Machine
...Cards, Manufactured in Leicester,
...NRY SARGENT, for sale by the
...er at the lowest
Factory prices.
... Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn
... payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
...ton, Aug. 24th, 1825. eowf1y21

An Address,
...commemoration of the 6th
...tember, 1781, spoken on Groton
... Sept. 6, 1825, by William F.
...rd. For sale by
T. ROBINSON.
...0 cents. 28—

FALL GOODS,

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY
IS NOW OPENING
An Extensive Assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Purchased at the late reduced prices, which are offered for *Cash or Approved Credit*, at a small advance from cost.
*Some of which are*
Super Blue, Black, Brown, Olive Green, Oxford Mixt, Blue Mixt, Claret, Drab, and other colored.
Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Superfine and low priced Blue
Pelisse Cloths,
White, Green, Yellow, Red and Crimson
FLANNELS,
Green and Red Baizes,
Black and Colored, Plain and Figured
Bombazettes and Rattinetts,
*Very Fine Black Bombazines,*
Best broad Selvage Black
*ITALIAN CRAPES,*
Green and other colors ditto
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
*Blue and Brown Camblets,*
Rich figured Ombra Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,
do. do. Satin Dresses,
Chilian Robes, *a new & elegant article,*
6-4 and 8-4 Square Black, Crimson and Scarlet Merino Shawls,
Long and Square Cashmere do.
Black and Colored
CANTON CRAPES,
New patterns, Calicoes and printed Cambrics,
1 box rich Ombra Shaded
SATIN RIBBONS,
Men's and Women's Black and White
Worsted Hose,
do. do. Silk do.
British and American Cotton Sheetings,
4-4 Irish Linens and 8-4 Sheetings,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
Black and White Bobbinett Lace Veils,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,
Book Muslins and Lenos,
4-4 and 8-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Cotton Velvets, Velvet Cords
Silk Cords and Braids,
Frogs and Buttons, new patterns,
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric
Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto.
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto.
—ALSO—
A Large Stock
Carpeting,
Cheap!!
Norwich, Sept. 21. 25—

Washington Ticks.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE
THAMES COMPANY,
7-8 Washington, Dorchester & Pawtucket Ticks, which are offered very low—together with a great variety of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Plaids, Checks, Stripes Pelisse Wadding, &c. &c.
*October 17.* 29—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
Which they offer for sale at cost, to close the concern. Those who are wishing to purchase will do well to call, as they may be assured they will find them 30 per cent less than they have ever been sold in this place.
TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.
Windham, (S. S.) Oct. 11, 1825. 29

NEW GOODS.

The Thames Company
HAVE just received at their store, *Shetucket-street*, a very extensive assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
selected the past week in New-York, (many articles purchased at reduced prices,) and are now offered very low, at
*WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.*
*October 17* 29

Best Corn and Flour Emery,
6 feet Trace Chains by doz.
No. 1, 2, 3 English Shovels, do.
Blacksmiths Bellows Pipes,
5 and 6 inch common do. by gross,
Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates,
Japanned and Potted Sadlery,
Commode Nobs and Rings,
Elegant brass Curtain Pins,
Worsted and Linen Girth Webs,
Japanned Norfolk Latches,
Hinges, Butts, Screws,
Patent brick and plastering Trowels, &c. &c. Just received and now ready for sale by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
—ALSO—
A few tons of hollow ware at Furnace prices, Oct. 18, 1825. 29—

New Fall and Winter Goods.

N. B. BUCKINGHAM
HAS just returned from New-York, and opened at his cheap store one of the most extensive assortments of
Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods,
(suitable for the present and approaching season,) which he has ever been able to exhibit to the public. As many of them were bought at auction, and others selected with great care and purchased at the lowest market prices, he has no doubt but customers will be pleased with his patterns, quality, and prices. Among them is an extensive assortment of Super super, fine, middling and low priced
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
of staple and fancy colors.
Extra rich Ombra figur'd Gros de Naples.
Stripe Volatile—Black Gro-de-Nap.
Heavy French and India Levantines.
Sinchews, Sarcenets & Italian Lustring
Colored do.—Super French and English
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Heavy and Fine Camblets,
Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Stripe Ombra Plushes,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Green & Black,
Cashmere Long and Square
SHAWLS,
Scarlet, White, Crimson and Black 8-4 Merino do. of superior quality,
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Fancy and
Pocket Handkfs,
Shell and Imitation Pocket Combs, Flannels, Baizes, Tickings, Shirtings, Linens, Cambrics, Gimps, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons, Thread and Bobbinett
LACES,
Trimmings for Ladies' Pelisses.
*Black and White Ostrich Plumes.*
Umbrellas, Bombazines, Bombazettes, and almost every article usually found in an extensive Dry Goods Store.
Norwich, Oct. 5, 1825. 3w27

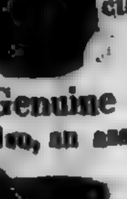
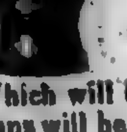
Roger Huntington & Co.

CONTEMPLATING a removal from this State, offer their entire stock of Goods for Cash, at very reduced prices, worthy the attention of every person that wishes to make the most of his money.
*Among them are*
Furniture Calicoes, from 15 cts upwards.
Fancy do. a great variety, from 16 cents upwards.
American Blue do.
Bombazettes and Rattinetts, plain and figured,
Bombazine, superfine and fine,
Black Levantine and Sarcenetts,
Black, White, Blue and Green
Florences,
Black and White Sattins,
Black Canton Crapes,
Black, Brown and Shaded
Gros de Naples Silks and
VESTINGS,
Italian and French Crapes, in variety,
Black Crape Handkerchiefs,
Inserting Trimmings,
Barege or Neapolitan Dresses,
Scotch and Circassian Plaids,
Plaid Cloaks, Camblets,
Silk, Kid, Horse-skin, Beaver and
Woodstock Gloves,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose,
Irish Linens and Longlawn,
Superfine and fine Cotton and Linen
Drab Cambrics,
Colored Cambrics,
Book, Jackonet, Tamboured, Japaned, Corded and Spotted Muslins, in great variety,
Russia Diaper, Irish and American do.
White Jeans,
Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Dimity,
Black, Blue, Red and Green Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Mechlin, Swiss and Bobbinett Laces, in variety,
Fancy Silk, Cashmere, Merino, Barege, Velveteen and Imitation
Handkerchiefs,
Cashmere & Imitation Scarfs & Shawls,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Superfine, Fine and Common Printed White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Ladies' Blue Cloths, Ombra Plushes,
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Bang-up Cords, Blankets,
Dorchester, Washington and Providence Bed Ticks,
Sheetings and Shirtings, very low by the piece,
*UMBRELLAS,*
Padding, Buckram,
Morocco Shoes,
Cotton Batting, Candle Wick, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, Cords, Buttons, Beads, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Scissors, &c.
All persons indebted are requested to make payment.
Norwich, Oct. 10, 1825. 3w28—

FLAX.

300 Pounds good Flax, for sale by JOS. BREED.
*Norwich, Sept. 19.*

FINE CROTTS, CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Scotch & Caroline Plaids,
CANTON & ITALIAN
Crapes, &c. &c.
W. HUNTINGTON
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM
NEW-YORK AN ADDITION-
AL SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
Which with those before on hand he offers at very reduced prices.
Oct ... 29—

NEW & CHEAP
GOODS,
JOHN PAINE
Is now opening a large and fashionable assortment of
*FALL & WINTER*
Goods,
PURCHASED in New-York the past week, principally for Cash and at Auction—and from the present depression in the market of many kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, he is enabled to offer the public a general assortment of Goods on exceedingly favorable terms.
*Among them are*
40 ps. American and London printed
Calicoes and Chintzes,
20 ps. Caroline Plaids and Stripes, (*a new article.*)
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Camblets for cloaks.
Cashmere, Valentia, and Kerseymere
Long and Square Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, figured Silk, Barrage and Velveteen
Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Black, White and Colored Silk, Kid, Beaver and Castor Gloves.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of all kinds
Small assortment Black and White
Leghorn Bonnets,
Ostrich Plumes, Cap and Garniture
Ribbons,
A good assortment
Broadcloth, Kerseymere, and
Sattinett
of every description, from 50 cents to 6 dollars per yard,
Steel Bang-up Cord. White Red & Green
Flannels, Baizes & Bockings,
Common and fine American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Washington Bed Tick, very good,
Together with almost every article usually found in Dry Good Stores.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,
Gilt and Mahogany framed
Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware, including all kinds of Cutlery,
Brass Kettles &c.
A good supply of
Genuine Liquors & Groceries,
Also, an assortment of first quality of

DRUGS
&
MEDICINES,
Which will be sold very low. Physicians will be supplied at Providence prices.
—*ALSO*—
1000 lbs. Hemlock tanned SOLE LEATHER, at 25 cts. per pound, good quality,
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
3 Cases superior Imitation Beaver Hats, from the Manufactory of Ives & White & Jas. Juel, including youths hats of every size.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of his goods, before they purchase elsewhere.
*WANTED*
to sell the aforesaid stock of Goods for Cash, Good Credit, or exchange them for Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Butter, Cheese, or almost any kind of Country produce.

Wanted Immediately,

A few thousand dollars in Cash on old book accounts and notes of hand, or shall want to hire a thorough collector by the job.
*Plainfield, Oct* 10, 1825. 28—

BLACK BOMBAZEENS.

A NEW supply of superior quality Black Bombazeens, just received by the
*THAMES COMPANY.*
—ALSO—
Heavy Black French Levantine, and Black and Figured Silks, of various patterns. *Oct.* 17. 29—

SHELL COMBS.

25 doz. Shell Combs, assorted, just received and for sale by the
Thames Company
at their Store, *Shetucket-street.*
*October 17.* 29—

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Coopers. *Apply to AMOS TREAT.*
*Voluntown, Oct.* 10, 1825. 6w28

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.—A FACT.

"And yells and cries without a ...
That the stoutest heart might shake;
And deafening roaring like a cataract pouring
Over a mountain rock." ...

The wind blew a terrible southeaster; the rain drifted fearfully along, and fell in rushing torrents against the shattered casements and rattling windows of the tenement occupied by the Mosely's. The night too, was as dark and gloomy as clouds and storms could make it;—frightful sounds were heard howling along the blast, and the wail of the tree-toad from the roof, seemed ominous of some tragic catastrophe. Mosely himself had gone from home, leaving his wife and eldest daughter, a girl of 14 to manage affairs in his absence. When night came on, the younger children, to the number of three or four, were put to bed in the chamber, and Mrs. Mosely, notwithstanding her fears, which had increased to such a degree that she hardly dared to breathe, after securing all the doors, retired to her bed in company with her oldest daughter.

Mrs Mosely was a devout believer in apparitions and supernatural appearances and her imagination readily supplied her with numberless instances, in which visitants from another world had chosen to make their appearance in the midst of precisely such storms and tempests. The house, too, had the reputation of being haunted—strange sights had been seen by the neighbors flitting about the mansion during a time it was uninhabited, and numberless were the times in which a rumbling noise, similar to drawing a heavy body over the chamber floor, had commenced at the southwest corner of the kitchen chamber, and with a hesitating movement, advanced to the top of the stairs, and sometimes even descended them. As these noises were always heard in the night, and a profound silence invariably followed, except that sometimes a light step was heard in the kitchen, it was generally believed that some unfortunate person had been murdered in that corner of the house where the noises commenced, and had then been dragged across the chamber, and down the stairs; how it was afterwards disposed of, no one knew.

The storm continued to increase, and the oak which stood in the yard, and had braved the storms of centuries, groaned to its very centre, while the ends of some of the branches which were leaning on the house as if for support, by their rattling sweep added not a little to the din and uproar without. Mrs. Mosely, previous to going to bed, had gone up stairs to see that the children were all safe, and finding every thing right, just as she was descending the stairs, her head came on a level with the floor, her eye caught a glimpse of some white object in the suspicious corner, and to add to her distress, a sudden gust of wind ... the old house, extinguished her light and left her in total darkness. Sufficiently frightened she hastened to where the little fire she had left made the darkness and gloom around, visible, and without daring to look behind her, crept into bed. Scarcely had she been able to draw the bed clothes over her head, when the noise which had given so much alarm at previous times, again commenced; it crossed the chamber, descended the stairs, and all was silence, except the storm which was raging without. Mrs. Mosely trembled in every joint, and the bed shook as though she had been seized with a fit of the ague. At that moment another blast swept by the old mansion, and such rolling, rumbling, doleful noise, as the Breton peasant hears before his door when he is warned that his final hour is come, commenced at the southern extremity of a long, low shed back to the kitchen, and proceeded till it seemed to stop with a sudden and hollow sound at the kitchen door. Instantly a loud and struggling noise, attended with a heavy crash, was heard in the kitchen, which lasted but a moment, when a slow appalling thump——thump——thump——was heard proceeding from the kitchen towards the room in which Mrs. Mosely and her daughter were in bed. They heard the noise, but escape was hopeless; the fire had gone out, and it was as dark in as out doors, the sweat ran in streams from their bodies, and if during their lives they had never before prayed, they begged heartily now, but in vain; the noise advanced; it passed the threshold, thump——thump——thump; it turned to the bed; Mrs. Mosely screamed aloud, but the relentless apparition stopped not till it was fairly at the bed side, struggling, groaning, and thumping.

Mrs. Mosely was frightened to desperation; she called aloud for mercy and help, and, springing from the bed, raised the window, and calling on her daughter to follow, leaped into the street, and midst the peltings of the storm made her way a quarter of a mile to farmer Hodge's where she arrived almost dead with fright, cold and rain. As soon as she recovered sufficient breath she gave her astonished neighbors the reason of so unusual a visit, and entreated Hodge to save if possible, the children she had left at home, from—— she knew not what. Hodge was an honest fellow, not possessed on such occasions of an exuberant degree of courage, and the storm was so violent, and so many frightful stories crowded at once upon his recollection that Hodge scratched his head and would willingly have declined a concern which would have tested the prowess of Hooker himself. It was but for a moment however, and his humanity, and pity for the good woman's distress prevailed: he seized his lantern, and wielding in one hand a sound walnut cudgel, which had formerly served for a hand-staff, accompanied by Mrs. Mosely, who had put on some of Mrs. Hodge's clothes, and whom no entreaties could prevail upon to remain, he sallied forth ready to meet whatever might dare him to the encounter.

They reached the house; it remained as they had left it. They cautiously and tremblingly entered the room where Mrs. Mosely slept, when the first thing that saluted their ears was thump——thump——thump——accompanied by the frightful strangling noise which had given so much alarm, appeared to come from under the bed which they had just quitted. Hodge involuntarily shrunk back, but opening his lantern with a palpitating heart; he ventured to the bed and cautiously raised the coverlet which hung nearly to the floor, and peeped under, when, merciful heaven! what a scene presented itself to the horror-struck vision! There was no ghost, no apparition, no spectre from the murderous grave, no straggler from the "vast deep," but a real, white, bloody, and ferocious tom cat! with his head wedged into the ... large pewter quart cup, which ... full of milk, standing on the ... Hodge ... the ... way, that ... when ... off his head to ... from the cup.

The fright having subsided, ... was ... and a ... from their fears of ... apparition. It was ... the cat had ... a hole through which the cat, a ... of the woods, had for a long time found its way into the house. On that night he entered in the usual manner, and finding ... ascended to the kitchen. The ... left in the manner stated, and with considerable difficulty he introduced his head and ... upon his feast. At that moment the ... the wind drove the large ... from its moorings, rolled it the whole length of the shed, and brought it up with violence against the kitchen door. Frightened ... Grimalkin attempted to extricate ... but it was impossible, and in the ... came to the floor, where the ... was ... sened in its dimensions by falling on the edge of a chair. Half suffocated ... he endeavored to make his retreat ... ble, and as fortune would ... way thumping the pewter ... at every step, to the ... Mrs. Mosely and her ...

To conclude the whole, ... remembered—the cupboard ... ghosts and apparitions forever banished ... neighborhood.

From the ...

DECEIT OF THE WORLD.

Said Uncle Thomas to me, "... if you suppose ... all they say, think, and act." This was so different from my preconceived notion of the sincerity of men, that I was greatly shocked, and at once set it down to the account of Uncle Thomas' peevishness. Being at that time young, and full of high raised hopes, I was pleased with myself and every one around me. I had not the most distant idea, that duplicity formed any part of the character of man; or that truth could ever be sacrificed at the shrine of selfishness. I was just entering upon active life; a bright and brilliant prospect lay before me; I contemplated it with delight; friends smiled and caressed—and some whom I scarcely knew came to proffer their advice and friendship. How, said I to myself in this moment of exultation, could my uncle so unjustly charge the world with insincerity? Filled with the idea, I hastened away to convince him of the severity and injustice of his remark. He received me with a frankness peculiar to himself. After the usual greetings, he asked me, "Well nephew, how do you and the world agree?" I answered, "Extremely well: I have as yet found no reason to complain of its selfishness, or of a want of patronage; every one bears me the utmost good will and affection, and I am ... you have formed a wrong estimate of the human character." "It may be," he replied, "and, for your sake, I could wish it were so; but I have lived long in the world—have been a close observer of human nature, and the sixty years in which I have been engaged in the busy scenes of active life serve only the more strongly to confirm my opinion. The world will court your friendship so long only as you are prosperous;—Your morning is fair, and promises a golden day; but remember that the brightest morning is frequently the precursor of the darkest day. It is like the deceitful calm that precedes the tempest, which proves the more overwhelming, as we the least expect it." Notwithstanding my uncle had given me the result of sixty years observation, I remained still unconvinced of the duplicity of man. Unpracticed in the arts of deceit, I fondly believed every heart as guileless as my own. But the day at length came which dissipated this delusion, & taught me, by bitter experience, to set a just value upon the empty professions of hollow-hearted friends. Unsuspecting confidence in the honesty of others had ruined me. In this hour of trial, I had recourse to my friends. Now, thought I, is the time to test the strength and purity of their attachment. But how was I chagrined and mortified, to find myself repulsed and forsaken, by those who had shared most liberally in my fortune. After several ineffectual applications for assistance, I no longer doubted the truth of my uncle's remark. This, thought I, is demonstration clear as Euclid.—After suffering awhile the keenest pangs of disappointment, I was led to inquire the cause of being neglected by those who had but lately professed themselves my warmest friends. Am I not the same person now as before? Have I become vicious and profligate? Conscience whispered, No. Is it because I am no longer Fortune's favorite? The remark of uncle Thomas flashed across my memory—"*The world will court your friendship so long only, as your are prosperous!*" Is it because I am *poor!*—this is the reason: And must a man's virtues then, I exclaimed, be in proportion to his wealth! Must he carry his good qualities in his purse? and must they be estimated according to the number of dollars it contains? Are there no redeeming qualities in the poor man, that will place him on a level with the rich? But complaints were of no avail—they could not restore my lost fortune! —and as for these false friends, I wished them not. What I lost in wealth, has been gained in experience. ELUSUS.

*From the Phi Beta Kappa Repository.*

WHEN we glanced at the title of the following communication, we were about to throw down the paper in a *discontented* mood, but the first sentence induced us to proceed, and, the result was satisfactory. The writer treats his subject in a novel and original manner,—we like his philosophy, and recommend it to others.—*Editor.*

CONTENTMENT.

Yawn not, I beseech thee, gentle reader, as thine eye, in search of something fresh and glowing, resteth on the somniferous word that stands as title to this essay: true it is, that this is no maiden theme—true it is, that it has been hacked & written upon from time immemorial; yet, notwithstanding, let not, as thou leanest back in thine easy-chair with thy corporeal eye vacantly fixed on the chimney ornaments,—let not thy mental optics picture that this will prove like unto
——"a thrice told tale
"Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man;"
but, if thou art (as I trust thou art) one of those beings whose etherial mind, despising cold dull probabilities and realities, can properly "image to itself," imagine that thou art on

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

the point of perusing a new Waverly novel, or one of Irving's beautiful tales, or any thing else equally delectable—with all the pleasurable anticipations such thoughts should call [illegible]—the edge of thy critical acumen taken off—and thy mind favourably and attentively pre-disposed, "read, mark, and inwardly digest."

Contentment is one of a large class of words, to which a vague and unsatisfactory meaning has long been attached, like "Happiness," "Beauty" &c. it has never been clearly defined nor thoroughly understood; this has put harm for the lack of pen, ink and paper, [illegible] as it has ever formed one of the standard themes for young magazine [illegible] and amateur poets—a subject that [illegible] any of the conflicting [illegible] that disturbs no man's [illegible] opinions or prejudices—in short [illegible] of neutral ground, on which every [illegible] who wished to write without fear of contradiction [illegible]. So far so good; so [illegible] was of a reasonable [illegible], and interlarded with a [illegible] such as, "O thou [illegible] eye, &c."—or so long as [illegible] contained the requisite number [illegible] and jingled into something like [illegible] were rendered perfectly happy, & [illegible] half immortal, by the [illegible] in some country [illegible] of the one [illegible] blue-stocking [illegible] of the other, pronounced them [illegible] "the most clever and elegant [illegible] had ever been composed," and [illegible] and their fame passed away.—[illegible] engendered another fry, and, [illegible] any thing,—as it [illegible] quite common-place to be [illegible] with bestowing the same degree of [illegible] the blessings and [illegible] according to [illegible] in short jackets, [illegible] degree. The [illegible] the church and stage [illegible] the divine lauded it [illegible] and the third-rate character [illegible] a little poverty-stricken [illegible] took occasion, as [illegible] in a twelve-line [illegible] blessings of [illegible] conscience. At [illegible] quiet furies;—[illegible] Herod," with a [illegible] it as part of our "being's end and aim,"—a sovereign panacea for all the evils of life,—a thing synonymous with happiness—in short, as the ne plus ultra of human enjoyment, without which nothing could be good, and with which nothing could be ill. [illegible] did all this amount to? why nothing. Words are only words—poetry is not always truth—& declamation is not always sense.

There is perhaps no sounder or more generally acknowledged axiom than that the value of a thing is in proportion to its scarcity, & this may be one great reason why contentment has found such favor in the eyes of the multitude,—every one setting the highest value on what he had not, and indifferent to the praise which might be bestowed upon its virtues and efficacy, so long as he knew his neighbor no richer than himself. Thus it is that this thing, whose intrinsic value (except, in a very limited degree,) is not worth a cent, has as regularly be-praised subject, equalled even Shakespeare's Works, Warren's blacking, or La Fayette. Now I mean to say that so far as the above contentment has in the enjoyment a man feels in eating his dinner, smoking his cigar, or, after his daily labor enjoying the comforts of his fire-side, it is a good; but, I also say, that taken in thy extended sense, it is an evil of the first magnitude. To be content is to be satisfied,—to wish for nothing—to aim at nothing, but to rest satisfied in whatever situation you may be placed. Now look at the world as it exists; you will find little or no such thing, and well it is so. What is it that freights the ships—beautifies the cities—encourages the arts—and promotes the wealth, intelligence, and importance of a free and enterprising nation? assuredly not contentment: it is a passive principle, and, as such, man can have little sympathy with it: he is an active animal; his pleasures lie not so much in the possession as in the pursuit. Is the merchant happier when quitting the din & bustle of the city, his ships, his freights, and his speculations, he hastens to the enjoyment of rural life, purchases a beautiful villa, & looking around him, says within himself "I am content." Is he so? no such thing: He must still busy himself with the mows, the business, & the exchanges; or, let him look at home, every thing is wrong, every thing wants improving—a part of his house is ill-built—his walks are badly laid out, or a clump of trees spoils his prospect: these are mended, & this gives rise to new wants, & fresh improvements. So he goes on, & dies at last amid all the mighty bustle attendant on the planting of an orchard—the cutting of a canal—or the building of a green house. Perhaps the best personification of contentment is a fat London Alderman, seated, after a plentiful dinner, in his easy chair—his wine before him—his pipe—his optics half closed, and not an idea in his brain of either past, present, or future. It is rather to be remarked that it is always confined to "fat, good men;" contentment and corpulency go hand in hand: there is no analogy between it & leanness: a thin contented man is quite a paradox. Now look at its effects upon human nature: where is it that all your bold, fiery, active, daring, enterprising spirits are to be found? Is it among your men of bone and muscle, or your men of fat and oil? how many fat men are there on record that have ever done a daring deed? Cæsar disliked Cassius for his want of the aldermanic characteristics. "That Cassius is too thin," he exclaims,—and again, "although I fear him not, would he were fatter."

I have lived in the world—I have mixed with mankind of all classes and descriptions, and yet it has never been my lot to meet but one thoroughly contented man; and, as Byron says, "private examples are as good as any," I subjoin the following sketch of what I could collect about him.

Robert Easy was the only son of a gentleman-farmer, who cultivated his own land to the value of about —— per annum. Even when a child his quiescent disposition was quite remarkable. He never cried for toys, like other children—played no mischievous pranks—eat when it was given to him, and slept whenever he could. At school he never showed the least desire to be distinguished, either at schoolboy sports or learning; he plodded through his daily task, & "with hands in pouch," sauntered about his spare time. Growing too big for school, and, unlike other youngsters, manifesting no disposition to see the world, he was removed to his father's farm, where, taking root, in course of time he sprouted into a man. The death of his father soon after put him in possession of his estate; it made no alteration in his course of life,—

"He soundly slept the night away,
"And just did nothing all the day."

But, as may be easily imagined, Robert's philosophic temper did not at all tend to the improvement of his worldly affairs: his servants did little or nothing, and were paid for it:—those that bought his stock, paid him less than any one else, and in return gave him the character of a pleasant easy person to deal with; his neighbors plundered his fields, and said he was a good-natured man; his friends drank his ale, and admired the contentedness of his disposition. Robert sat at his ease, and smoked his pipe; he had to be sure some vague idea that all was not as it should be, but then he found great consolation in a favorite proverb of his, "that when things came to their worst they would mend:" this wound up all his own reflections in a satisfactory manner, and was the invariable reply to all who chose to favor him with their advice. A few more years and a bad harvest put Robert's apothegm—the last—things came to their worst, but unfortunately they did not mend:—his land was sold—he could not work—and so went to the alms-house. I know not if this touched any dormant spark of pride; if it did, it was soon over, and he is now perfectly contented with his situation: provided with food and clothing, (coarse, to be sure,) he has nothing to care about, and the whole events of his latter years may be summed up in two of Prior's lines—

"He eats, and drinks, and sleeps—what then?
"He eats, and drinks, and sleeps again."

But let us have done with exceptions, and again advert to what would be its effects upon mankind in general. The two main-springs of the complicated mechanism of human nature are the love of fame, and the love of wealth; these for the sake of conciseness we may class together under one denomination—the love of distinction: from this principle springs all that is great, and much that is good in man. It is this principle that spurs him to all noble and adventurous actions; it is this principle that calls talent into existence, that produces poets, painters and historians; it is this principle that sends man to explore the frozen seas of the arctic circle, or traverse the burning deserts of Africa; and it is this principle that is the most diametrically opposed to contentment. In the long list of glorious names that history has transmitted down to us, or in the splendid annals of genius, how many men will be found in whom contentment has formed a prominent part of their character? Had Milton been a contented man, think ye the world would have been in possession of Paradise Lost; had Byron been so, would he have written Childe Harold; would a contented man have painted the Cartoons; or, had Columbus been so, would he have been the discoverer of America? No! were contentment to become in any degree general, its benumbing influence would spread itself over all the active principles of our nature. Can it be supposed that such a lethargic thing and the lofty aspirations of genius could exist in the same person? The mawkish nonsense of contentment & a cottage, cannot be applied to the world. Look at its effects upon nations. Was the free and fiery Spartan, or the noble Roman, famed for it? Or, to come to modern times, is it not notorious that it is to be found in the greatest degree among the degraded serfs of a Russian autocrat? there is not in the world a more contented class of men, or who have less wish to change their situation than the Russian peasantry. It does and can only exist with ignorance: where man is free and in possession of his active faculties, it flies from him.—And let us for a moment suppose what has been held as the height of human good by some but which, thanks to an all-wise Providence, can never be, let us suppose contentment general,—that every one sat under his own vine and his own fig-tree, what would be the result? True we should be freed from all the evils of war and rapine, as one who was content, would dream of aiming at the possession of another; so far we would gain, and in return lose every thing: the very distinctions between virtue and vice would be lost in the entire nullity of the human character; man might rather be said to vegetate than live; like other animals he would pass from the earth without a single trace of his having existed;—not one glorious emanation of genius, not one splendid action to transmit his name to future ages; generation would succeed generation, die, rot, and be forgotten,

"And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

Surely there are many degrees of happiness superior to such a state. C.

## JAMES MONTGOMERY.

This interesting poet and amiable man resides in Sheffield, England, where he conducts a public journal, entitled the "Iris." Mr. Carter, the junior editor of the Statesman, on a recent visit to that place, sought and obtained an interview with him, the incidents of which are thus described in the annexed extract from one of C's. letters.—*R. I. Amer.*

Finding ourselves rather unexpectedly at Sheffield, without letters of introduction, and having a strong desire to see the poet Montgomery, I addressed a note to him, enclosing my card, making known our wishes, requesting the favour of an interview. It was a novel experiment, partaking more of the spirit of adventure, than of either etiquette or politeness. Some slight apology might be found in a kindred profession, and in the expectation that the interview might take place at the office of the Iris, of which he is Editor.

In a few minutes a note was returned, saying that Mr. Montgomery would be happy to see us at any time between 5 and 7 o'clock on that evening. At 6 o'clock, thinking a medium safest, we called at the number designated in the note, and passing through a bookstore, were shown into a small, neat sitting-room, in which a table was set for tea. In a few minutes, Mr. Montgomery made his appearance, and we went through the awkward ceremony of a self-introduction, which his politeness, however, rendered as little embarrassing as possible.

We soon took seats at the tea-table, and his affability, as well as that of the lady with whom he lives, and who has relations of my acquaintance in the United States, made us forget that we were strangers, and in some degree removed the restraint of unexpectedly throwing ourselves upon his hospitality. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topicks, literary, local, and general; and one of the happiest hours of my life passed in the society of a poet, with whose writings I had long been familiar, and from which I could have repeated to him a hundred favorite passages.

In his manners, Mr. Montgomery manifests all that mildness, amiable simplicity, and kindness of heart, so conspicuous in his writings. His flow of conversation is copious, easy, and perfectly free from affectation.—His sentiments and opinions on all subjects of remark were expressed with decision and frankness, but at the same time with becoming modesty. His language is polished and select, betraying occasionally the elevation of poetry, but exempt from any appearance of pedantry. While the merits of all his cotemporaries were freely discussed, and the meed of discriminating praise liberally awarded to each, not the slightest allusion was made to his own writings, although they are quite as much read in our country as those of any other living poet. It would have been a breach of politeness in us, to have told him how many generous sentiments he has instilled, and how many hearts he has made better, beyond the Atlantic.

I was much amused with a little incident, that occurred while we were at tea. A kitten kept purring and mewing about him, and would often leap up into his lap, as if it claimed a familiar acquaintance, and had been accustomed to receive its daily portion at his hands. He seemed slightly annoyed, and endeavoured secretly to silence the importunities of the little animal for her tea. This scene, trifling as it was, at once suggested to my mind the gentle virtues and domestic habits of of the amiable Cowper.

Mr. Montgomery is now at the age of forty-seven. In his person, he is slender and delicate, rather below the common size.—His complexion is light, with a Roman nose, high forehead, slightly bald, and a clear eye, not unfrequently downcast, betraying a moderate degree of diffidence. The contour of his face is not unlike Mr. Lloyd, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, and there is also a resemblance in their persons. The events in his life are too well known in our country, to need repetition. Both his parents died as missionaries in the West-Indies, and to that misfortune, we are probably indebted for one of the finest of his poems. He appears to be universally respected and beloved in the place of his residence. But I have perhaps already said more, than the delicacy of an interview under such circumstances can justify, and will therefore only add, that at eight o'clock he very cordially took our hands and wished us a pleasant tour.

# FOREIGN.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship James Cropper, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 14th of September.

*Cotton.*—Our correspondent writes under date of Liverpool, 16th, that there was a considerable demand for cotton on the day previous, 3000 bags having changed hands, at an advance of ¼d per lb. The stock in the port was so large, however, that no great advance in price could be anticipated as likely to take place for some time to come. Uplands are quoted at 7d to 10d.

Col. Pise had arrived in London, after being in prison twenty months. He was liberated through the exertions of Mr. Nelson, our late minister to Spain, and Mr. Appleton, Secretary of Legation at London.

The act regulating the conveyance of newspapers to and from the British settlements, was to take place on the 10th of this month. Every paper and printed list of shipping, from the United States, and any place not a British colony, sent by packets or merchant vessels and forwarded through the post-office, will be subject to the same rate of postage as a single letter.

There is supposed to be more building going on in London at the present time, than there was in the whole kingdom 20 years ago.

Mr. Kean was performing in the Isle of Man.

*Greece.*—Letters from Napoli state that the provisional government of Greece had invoked the aid of England on the same terms as the Ionian Islands, and had placed the whole of Greece, the continent and islands, under her protection. The negotiation, it was said, was conducted by Mavrocordato and Captain Hamilton, who commands the British force in the Levant: which the London Courier denies, and says, we are satisfied that no negotiation of the kind alluded to has taken place. It may be possible that, under the pressure of adverse circumstances, overtures have been made; but their unqualified acceptance was obviously out of the question. The utmost that would be done, in so delicate a transaction, by the British functionaries in that quarter, upon their own responsibility, would be to offer to transmit home any proposals that might formally be made to them.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 7.*

"Our Ministers are under a good deal of embarrassment in regard to the manner of receiving Lafayette, who, according to the accounts brought by the Edward Bonaffe, must soon arrive. The moment our Ministers heard that the General was coming in the frigate Brandywine, they despatched orders to the authorities of Havre, to prevent any kind of meeting and every mark of honor which might be attempted to be bestowed on him.—On the other hand, the most respectable of the merchants and other inhabitants, have resolved to express their esteem for his character by every means in their power. The military commandant is a violent royalist, but the Mayor is a good natured moderate man, who wishes to avoid every sort of tyrannical measures. The American frigate is another subject of embarrassment. It is usual when a frigate enters the port, for her to salute the batteries with 15 guns, but this salute must be returned by an equal number. Now our government are afraid that if they reply to the American salute, the people will think they are expending powder in honor of Lafayette, but if they do not agree to return, they will be obliged to let the frigate enter without saluting, for they well know that the American captain will not burn a match without an assurance of reciprocity."

*From the Courier Francais.*

"Authentic letters from Napoli di Romania, dated the 1st of August announce, that on the morning of that day the Provisional Government of Greece had made and published an act of submission to England, invoking its protectorate on the same conditions as the Ionian Islands. This news has reached the French Ministry, which endeavors to conceal it because it dreads its influence on the political horizon. But in spite of its precaution private letters have escaped the notice of the post-office, and the vigilance of the police.

"This appeal to the British Government was preceded by conferences between the Greek Chiefs and Commodore Hamilton, who commands the English naval force in the Levant.

"It must be observed, that this important resolution was taken before the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, which is now certain, and the defeat of the forces, both by land and by sea, which the Ottoman Porte had before that place.

"The Greeks, forsaken or betrayed by the continental Powers, saw no other means to avert a storm which was ready to swallow them up.

"If as men we must applaud the step they have taken to escape complete extermination and the ferocity of the Turks, we have, as Frenchmen, more than one reason to regret it.

"For such is the improvidence, and we must say, the unskilfulness of the French ministry, that it is it, and its faults and false calculations, which have reduced to this necessity a people so worthy of independence. If by impolitic condescensions, by dark intrigues, the French ministry had not prepared and seconded the formation of the Egyptian corps, the Turks would never have ventured alone to invade and lay waste the Morea.—An independent government, a powerful barrier between civilization and barbarism, which would naturally have placed itself under the protection of France, would be already established on the confines of Asia, and now hold a place among the European powers.

"Some unperceived, indirect aid, in the absence of an honorable assistance, even a real neutrality, would have sufficed to save Greece, and perhaps to save Europe, from another conflagration. For in the midst of the elements of discord which have already shown themselves between the cabinets, will Russia see with indifference countries which she has so long coveted, pass under an influence which she fears and envies?

"What will England itself do? Will humanity, will her maritime and commercial interest induce her to protect, to adopt a nation which throws itself into her arms, and which is on the point of perishing entirely if she refuses it?

"Shall we see a Lord High Commissioner govern all the islands of the Ægean Sea, and the Peninsula of the Peloponesus?

"These are questions that offer themselves and which cannot be adjourned.

"Would it not be possible that Russia might, by way of compensation, seize at least Moldavia and Wallachia, leaving Servia to Austria, if she finds it to her advantage?

"Would France remain a mere benevolent spectator of the aggrandizement of all the powers, and would its Ministry enjoy the affecting satisfaction of having brought on such results?

"Whatever be the chances of this clouded futurity, our interest for the Greeks must not now grow cold; as Christians, let us not cease to aid the Christians in the East to shake off the horrors of the Mussulman yoke. Their situation is not desperate, since the letters which describe their misfortunes confirm that Ibrahim Pacha, master of the ruins of Tripolizza, and traversing the Peloponnesus in all directions, has not heard the supplications of a single Greek; and a population of 500,000 souls that have taken refuge in the mountains, are resolved to defend themselves there till they are at length succoured."

TRIESTE, Aug. 23.

The following is an account of the events at Missolonghi, extracted from private letters coming from respectable authority. After several Christian European agents had come forward as mediators, and had exerted themselves to the utmost to persuade the garrison of Missolonghi, by great promises, to submit to the enemy, in order thereby to accelerate the restoration of tranquility to Greece; representing that the numbers of the enemy, both by sea and land, were extremely great, that the whole of Peloponnesus had submitted to Ibrahim, and that Missolonghi alone now remained, in the defence of which so much blood would flow in vain, &c. &c. The brave Noto Bozzaris, rose in the Council of War, and said, "Rather shall the enemy plant his standard over our bones and our ashes, than we will accept such proposals; the persons who thus intervene, will do well to refrain in future from such proposals, otherwise they might meet with a more unwelcome reception. The Greeks are ready to meet with courage any force whatever." With this answer the Christian mediators were dismissed. When the Captain Pacha saw that his worthy friends could do nothing, he wrote to Mehmed Redschid Pacha, that, as the Greeks would not listen to any amicable proposals, and their fleet was cruising near his, he could not stay any longer, for fear of being attacked. He therefore thought it necessary that Redschid should, without delay, make another attack on Missolonghi. This was done on the 1st of August, at 4 o'clock in the morning; at the same time 100 large and small Turkish boats, with 4000 men on board, penetrated into the channel of Missolonghi. The besieging army of Redschid Pacha amounted to 36,000 men. Captain Burstovich, commanding an Imperial Austrian brig, was witness of the engagement by sea and land, but he could observe little on account of the fire and smoke. The cannonade was so heavy on both sides, that the neighboring coasts trembled. When the firing ceased, Captain Burstovich approached the harbour—heard the cry of joy to the Greeks—saw the standard of the Cross waving in triumph on the walls of Missolonghi, and the disgraced assailants retreating, after having suffered great loss—this was on the 1st of August. On the same day the Turkish fleet was attacked by 13 Greek ships, which burnt a frigate, a corvette, and a large schooner, and took one brig. The Austrian Capt. arrived in Corfu 14th August, where an English frigate had also arrived from Missolonghi. The Captain of this frigate related that above 12,000 killed and wounded Turks lay in the ditches of the fortress of Missolonghi, not including the great numbers in the adjacent country. The Lord High Commissioner Adams himself seemed to rejoice with the Greeks; he said repeatedly that the Greek soldiers and their commanders deserved the greatest rewards. He himself would not fail to give his government a particular account of what had passed. Ibrahim Pacha is in a situation not much better—he is closely surrounded, and the Peloponesians still not listen to any of his overtures.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE EX-PRESIDENTS.

These venerable men after having retired from the highest station in the Republic, and quietly resumed the character of the citizen, are lending the influence of their honorable names to the promotion of objects of vital importance to the community. Mr. Jefferson is the rector of the University of Virginia, of which he has uniformly been an indefatigable and active patron. Mr. Madison is at the head of an Agricultural society advancing this great leading interest in the community by his encouragement. When graced by such names the ordinary pursuits of life acquire a dignity and interest in proportion to their usefulness. Mr. Monroe is President of a Colonization Society, promoting the best means of extending the blessings of freedom to an unfortunate and hitherto proscribed race of human beings. Mr. Adams is too far advanced in age to mingle in active exertions, but in his retirement has uniformly exhibited the wisdom of the sage, the feelings of the philanthropist, and the most earnest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of a nation whose greatness he confidently predicted in the darkest hours of her adversity, and has lived to see the prophecy more than four-fold accomplished. It is thus these distinguished men, are "giving the remnant of their days, when feeble and exhausted nature requires repose, to the service of *benevolence, literature and humanity.*—*Providence Journal.*

The old revolutionary soldiers, who have been excluded from the bounty of their country, lately waited upon the President a Boston, with all written representation of their case. The President cordially received them, and assured them that their representation would be duly considered. Powerful efforts are making to induce the next Congress to place ALL the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army on the Pension list.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

## SPOLIATIONS.

It seems that in these "piping times of peace," we are about to revive the agitation and renew the discussion on the subject of certain claims upon the justice of foreign nations, which have been examined—contested—demanded and suspended, until by many they were considered obsolete. The North American Review, has entered upon the subject, with a zeal and ability which promise an auspicious result. The claims on France, Holland, Denmark and Naples, for spoliations on our commerce are immense, and, in pressing for an equitable settlement, we are not to take into consideration the prosperous condition of our country as a set-off, but the rights & interests of our citizens, who have long looked up to and claimed the protection and justice of that country, in reclaiming what in fact was their own, and what has been most unjustly withheld from them, to the probable amount of twenty millions of dollars. Most of these claims have been created by the course pursued by the late Emperor of France, in sequestering our property in every port over which he possessed jurisdiction and these acts of violence are disclaimed by the present sovereigns of Europe, and indemnity refused on account of their not being claims established under the legitimate sovereigns.

This point was ably discussed by Mr. Pinckney, when on his special mission to Naples, and every act and effort used to evade payment. With Holland the claims have been freely discussed at several periods, and it was with no small surprise that we were made acquainted with the fact that the Charge des Affaires of Holland, in plain terms, begged that no more might be said on the subject; thus, with a wave of the hand, getting rid of discussion, involving the rights and property of our citizens.

No point should be more firmly settled and understood than that which makes the nation answerable for the acts of the sovereign. If it were otherwise, there could be no such thing as national faith. If the power and influence of Napoleon were oppressively exercised, it does not follow that we, who were not his subjects, and were beyond his control, should suffer from his acts. When vessels in a state of amity, or under the protection of a treaty, enter a friendly port and are seized and confiscated, the nation is bound to make restitution, whoever may be sovereign.—*Noah's Adv.*

## A SCENE AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

As the Public appear to receive with avidity every fact in relation to Commodore Porter, and the Executive, having a bearing on his case, we copy the following explanatory paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer, on a topic that has given rise to a great deal of in and out-door conversation for some time past. From what we have heard, we believe this statement, in substance, is very nearly correct. By this time we thought the subject had been dropped; and we merely notice it to prevent misrepresentation:

"General La Fayette, who seems never tired of doing good, determined to interpose his good offices between Com. Porter and the President of the United States. He accordingly appealed to the President, at whose house he was staying—(It was on his last visit to Washington and a few days before he embarked for his native country)—he appealed to the President by the most urgent motives, requesting him to suspend Com. Porter's sentence, and to restore him to his rank; and enforcing his application by the remark, that he should consider this measure as a favor done to himself by the United States. The President yielded; and it was arranged that when Com. P. should wait on Gen. L. to take leave of him, the President should meet him, present him his sword, and restore him to the service of his country. Unfortunately, at this crisis, Com. P. received an invitation to a public dinner by some gentlemen of the District; whose card drew from the Commodore those expressions of dissatisfaction with the Navy Department, which the world has already seen in print. Mr. A. saw this letter; showed it to Gen. La Fayette; and asked him how, under such circumstances, he could grant the boon which he had requested?—When, therefore, Com. P. waited upon Gen. L. instead of meeting him as he intended, the President turned aside, and addressed himself to another of the gentlemen present. Such is the version which we have heard of this transaction."—*Washington Gaz.*

*Steam-Boat Accident.*—One of the safety cocks above the mouth of the furnace of the boiler in the steam-boat Franklin, burst on Monday the 17th inst. soon after she left the wharf at Mount Pleasant, & Joseph Cherry, of this city, who was employed on board as boiler maker, being in the act of supplying the fire with wood at the moment, was scalded so badly, that he died next morning about 1 o'clock.—*N. Haven Register.*

*From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Sentinel Oct. 12.*

## A PRODIGY.

Among the many extraordinary pranks which Dame Nature is daily playing off to the amazement of our wonder loving gentry, the following is so remarkable that we should hesitate in giving it publicity, did not our information come from the most unquestionable source:

There is, at the present time, in Marion District, S. C. a boy child, the son of a black woman belonging to Mr. John McLeod, who at the age of three months, walked a quarter of a mile with ease and without assistance.—He is not quite nine months old, yet speaks sensibly and deliberately, rides on horseback to any place, when assisted to mount, and does not weigh more than from 8 to 10 pounds. He oftentimes grasps the horse firmly by the mane, throws his heels in the air, and performs several other antic tricks with all the agility of an equestrian monkey.

Doctor McKenzy, who has the mother of the boy under his charge, vouches for the correctness of the above statement, besides others who have been eye-witnesses of the fact.

*Madame Johnson's Aerial Voyage.*—The ascension of Madame Johnson, which has been the subject of public expectation, took place on the afternoon of the 21st inst. In consequence of the continued gale, the voyage had been postponed for several days—the wind had considerably abated, but still blew fresh from the westward. A few minutes before 5, the balloon being well inflated, the gondola was attached, and the Aeronaut made her appearance—She is about 35 years of age, and was dressed in a white sattin gown with a red spencer. She took her seat and arranged the cords, bags of sand, &c. with the greatest composure, and appeared to be familiar with all the arrangements. She gave the word to let go, bade her friends farewell, waved her flags, and rose with great rapidity amidst the shouts of the surrounding multitude. The balloon rose and passed almost instantly over the Battery, the lower part of the city, crossing the East River at Brooklyn. For about five minutes its course was due east, after which a current of air took it [illegible] ed to rise for about a quarter of [illegible] until it appeared almost a speck [illegible] clouds. It was visible for [illegible] and when last seen was [illegible] tained in a southeasterly [illegible] city.

The crowd assembled to [illegible] in the Garden was not so [illegible] Mr. Robertson made his [illegible] Balloon, however, the [illegible] rose with great rapidity, [illegible] ings without the least [illegible] account the satisfaction [illegible] spectators was greater than [illegible] sended from the same place. [illegible]

The weather was black and [illegible] dered the exhibition less [illegible] tators, and excited some [illegible] result of it.

We learn from Mr. Ritchie, of the [illegible] House, who was near the [illegible] dame Johnson descended, [illegible] in safety in the marsh to the [illegible] at Flatlands, Long Island, [illegible] from Brooklyn Ferry, without [illegible] jury, except getting wet on [illegible] was conveyed to the city in a [illegible] ing.

The time of her [illegible] ing the earth, it is stated [illegible] 20 to 25 minutes. In five [illegible] would have been carried to [illegible]

N. [illegible]

*From the Brooklyn* [illegible]

## CATTLE SHOW AND [illegible]

On Thursday the 6th inst. [illegible] the Show of the Windham C[illegible] Society was held at W[illegible] was fine and a large [illegible] lected together from [illegible] County and State to view the [illegible] ness the proceedings of the [illegible] o'clock, the ploughing [illegible] which was an interesting [illegible] formed with great [illegible] claims proceeded to the [illegible] an oration was delivered by [illegible] Esq. of Pomfret, of which we [illegible] a former number. The [illegible] in good style by Mr. [illegible] The day passed off with [illegible] met was cheered with [illegible] presented to him of Agri[illegible] and improvement.

The reports of the different [illegible] made before the society, exhibit [illegible] evidence, that since its organization [illegible] siderable advancements have been [illegible] every department of Agriculture [illegible] every reason to believe that [illegible] share of encouragement, it will [illegible] over the many difficulties it has [illegible] ter and eventually become of great [illegible] to the County at large, and [illegible] the interest of the farmer.

The following is the substance [illegible] ports of the different Committees [illegible] nicated to us.

"The Committee appointed [illegible] award a premium upon the best [illegible] farm, reported that no application [illegible] been made for premiums upon [illegible] particular. Yet they congratulate [illegible] ety upon the great improvement [illegible] been made within the last few [illegible] few farms which had fallen under [illegible] ation, exhibiting as they did, agri[illegible] and industry, and beauty of till[illegible] not superior to any in the state [illegible] point so important to this, we [illegible] to suggest to the farmers of Windham [illegible] that great advantage must [illegible] them from putting their farms [illegible] as to come in competition for [illegible] beside the public expression of [illegible] from the society, which must [illegible] low the award, and rest upon [illegible] fortunate as to obtain it. At [illegible] match six teams were entered [illegible] the six premiums. The work [illegible] by all, between 11 and 30 [illegible] plowing, by several of the teams [illegible] hurried, and the committee taking [illegible] sideration the superiority of the [illegible] than the rapidity with which it was [illegible] awarded but two premiums—the first [illegible] ly Lyon, and the second to E[illegible] rett. The committee on the [illegible] mals exhibited, reported favorably [illegible] progress which had been made in [illegible] their stock and excellence. On [illegible] first premium was awarded to Mr. [illegible] of Pomfret, for the best stud. [illegible] is of the mixed Arabian and English [illegible] and derives his pedigree from the [illegible] this country has ever known.—He [illegible] a beautiful horse, and we venture [illegible] combines in his figure as much [illegible] speed, and strength of bone and [illegible] any horse in the state. He has been [illegible] here at great expense, with the [illegible] fitting the breed. The lovers of the [illegible] noble in his improved state, will [illegible] it to their gratification, but also [illegible] their profit, as that of the owner to [illegible] him. We have in this state, too [illegible] lected the improvement of our breed [illegible] ses, an animal so useful, so necessary [illegible] ry station of life, so proud and full of [illegible] energy, surely ought not to be thus [illegible] garded, when we aim at Agricultural [illegible] ity and advancement. Even the [illegible] Shakespeare forgot him not when he [illegible] bounds from the earth as if his [illegible] hairs, he trots the air, the earth [illegible] he touches it, the basest horn of his [illegible] more musical than the pipe of Hermes.

There were several fine bulls and [illegible] only two premiums awarded—the [illegible] Hall for a yearling of the full blood [illegible] horned, Durham or Holderness breed [illegible] the 2d to Herbert Williams for a [illegible] of the same breed. There were [illegible] three and four thousand sheep [illegible] excellent quality. The premiums [illegible] ed to Mr. Hall, for the best 20 [illegible] dice Penniman, for the best ten, and [illegible] M'c Clellan, for the best 20 Lambs.

On Cows, the first premium was [illegible] to Aldice Penniman, for the best [illegible] Pearly Lyon for the five best. To [illegible] penter, for the best two years old [illegible] John Payne, for the 2d best, and to [illegible] Clellan for the third best.

On working oxen, the committee [illegible] the first premium to William Child, [illegible] Barrett, 3d to Pearly Lyon, 4th to [illegible] on, 5th to Jeremiah Phillips.

On Steers, the first premium to [illegible] on, 2d to Wm. Lyon. The committee [illegible] swine awarded the first premium to [illegible] Perry for the best boar, and to [illegible] M'c Clellan the 2d, to Mr. Amos [illegible] the best sow and pigs, and to Mr. [illegible] Clellan for the 2d best.

The committee on domestic [illegible] awarded a premium to Miss Sally [illegible] the best piece of Linen diaper, [illegible] Lyon for the best Counter pane [illegible] M'c Clellan for the best stair [illegible] we thought equal in beauty and [illegible] the nicest Venetian. Two pr[illegible] also awarded, one to Mr. John [illegible] other to Miss John M'c Clellan for [illegible] pets of a superior quality."

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# THE COURIER.

[illegible], Wednesday, October 26, 1825.

## GRAND CANAL.

The celebration of the completion of this [illegible] work, takes place this day, and [illegible], we learn, have been made in [illegible] part of the State of New-York, to [illegible] worthy of its importance. [illegible] day for the [illegible] an era in their [illegible] and in the history of this country. It [illegible] will always be [illegible] by this [illegible] in [illegible], and their [illegible] great work [illegible] give [illegible] and morality, and the cause of [illegible] has been [illegible] wonders of the old world, [illegible] with [illegible] of our brethren [illegible] one point them to this [illegible] of their [illegible]

[illegible] York are we indebted for [illegible] together with the immediate [illegible] and indirect but operative influence [illegible] Grand Canal, will do more to increase [illegible] of trading, to extend the [illegible] of communication between different [illegible] of our country, and thereby remedy the [illegible] arising from the greatly extended terri-[illegible] has been done by all the rest of the [illegible] we apprehend, ever will [illegible] Canals will strengthen our [illegible] afford a ligament to tie our [illegible] to unite our interests, and the [illegible] afforded by Steam-Boats [illegible] by many intimate acquaintance, remove [illegible] prejudices against each other which [illegible] and those jealousies and [illegible] which exist between the dif-[illegible] portions of our country. We notice [illegible] scene as one of great honor to the State [illegible] New-York, and of great interest to us all.

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[illegible] many of our citizens, are apprehensive [illegible] the fever in New-York, and still believe in [illegible] in that city, we are happy to [illegible] on the authority of the [illegible] Post, a paper on the statements of [illegible] reliance may be placed, that all [illegible] on that subject are entirely without [illegible]. After quoting an article in our [illegible] of the 12th inst. the editor remarks—

"We perfectly agree with the editor of the [illegible] Courier, that it is "as unwise as it is [illegible] and ungenerous," to withhold from [illegible] public any information respecting yellow [illegible] whenever we have ascertained its exis-[illegible] among us. Nor have we; nor shall [illegible] although we may incur the [illegible] and the ill will of those who believe in [illegible] and domestic origin; the pub-[illegible] shall know the worst and know it [illegible] or displease whom it may. We [illegible] ourselves to be vigilant to detect [illegible] any and every case that may exist [illegible] however concealed and disguis-[illegible] and we have given the same pledge to give [illegible] immediate and extensive publicity. The [illegible] of the cases alluded to above came to [illegible] knowledge at the time referred to, but at [illegible] along with the reports, came [illegible] information from the Board [illegible] Health itself, that the most minute enqui-[illegible] by suitable persons, had been instituted, [illegible] had resulted in the ascertainment that [illegible] was not, nor had been, any just founda-[illegible] for them. Having obtained such infor-[illegible], we observed an entire silence upon [illegible] subject, nor thought our doing so was any [illegible] inconsistent with our pledge."

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The St. John's, N.B. papers of the 11th inst. [illegible] filled with accounts of destructive fires in [illegible] quarter—from one of which the following [illegible] extract:

"On Friday the 7th inst. the inhabitants of [illegible] were alarmed by the appear-[illegible] of fire in the woods, surrounding the [illegible] General's new Building, and hurri-[illegible] with the [illegible] to the spot, which is [illegible] miles distant. At this period when [illegible] most active inhabitants were at a distance, [illegible] commenced in town at Mr. [illegible] and spread with such amazing ra-[illegible] to the neighboring Houses, that very [illegible] property was saved. We understand [illegible] Dwelling-Houses and 41 shops and [illegible] in all 82 Buildings were consumed, to-[illegible] with the King's Stores & Fowel Yard. [illegible] amount of the losses by individuals is es-[illegible] at £20,000.

[illegible] addition to the above calamity at the [illegible] of Government, we learn that dreadful [illegible] are ravaging the forests around Freder-[illegible] and in the settlements of New-Ireland [illegible] New-Jerusalem in the rear of Gagetown. [illegible] first are also stated to be spreading [illegible] in Miramichi. Thirty houses [illegible] to have been destroyed at that place. [illegible] series of dry weather has so com-[illegible] parched the earth in many places that [illegible] runs through it with astonishing rapid-[illegible]

[illegible] of our poor fellow subjects are thus, [illegible] visitation of the Almighty, driven from [illegible] houses, agriculturists and mechanics depri-[illegible] of the produce of their industrious labors, [illegible] many other individuals suffer extensive [illegible]

The St. Lawrence Gazette of the 11th inst. [illegible] that the woods of the low grounds on the [illegible] side of the St. Lawrence, for a distance [illegible] 20 miles, from Corteau du Lac to [illegible] Cascades, are on fire.—The flames were [illegible] with great violence, and spreading in [illegible] direction.

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*Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.*—Gov. Lin-[illegible] has issued his proclamation, appoint-[illegible] Thursday, the 24th day of November, [illegible] day of public thanksgiving and praise.

## CONNECTICUT RIVER.

A large and respectable meeting of citizens, says the Springfield Republican, was held at the Town House on Thursday evening, on the subject of improving the Navigation of Connecticut River. Alfred Smith, Esq. the Agent for the State of Connecticut, was present, and gave a full and very interesting exposition of the views of the Connecticut River Company, embracing the plans of Mr. Hutchinson, their engineer, who has lately surveyed the river for a distance of two hundred miles, from Barnet in Vermont. To those not present at the meeting, it was thought the following summary of Mr. Smith's remarks would be interesting.

It must be apparent to every discerning man living in this valley, that the trade upon the river has been for a long time diminishing, in consequence of the numerous obstructions to its navigation. It is also known that an enterprise is already commenced and in successful progress, which will inevitably draw the little remaining trade from the river, unless something is speedily done to improve its navigation. We mean the Canal from New-Haven to Northampton. The plan of Mr. Hutchinson (which we believe is highly approved) is to raise the shoal parts of the river, by means of low dams, thus forming it into ponds of about twelve miles length on an average, which ponds will be connected by short canals, making the river throughout of a depth not less than four feet. To accomplish this, it will only be necessary to erect five more dams than are already erected upon the river, and only one of which would be in this State, at a place called School Meadow, in Hampshire county. At this place it is said the banks are so high and precipitous, that a dam would not flow twenty feet of land. The navigation of the Schuylkill River is improved in this manner, but with a much greater number of dams in proportion to the distance, and still is found highly advantageous.

It is intended to navigate the river by flat bottom steam boats, drawing about three feet of water, with which it is confidently believed by the best judges, that a ton of freight for instance from Hartford to Springfield, may be advantageously transported for one dollar, while it costs at this time $2. 50, besides the uncertainty and delay attending the present mode of transportation.

There are now existing several independent corporations on the river, located in the different States. It is therefore obvious that the grand object cannot be accomplished but by uniting them all into one company which shall have the same powers granted them from all the States through which the river passes. We understand that a majority of the owners of the South-Hadley, have agreed to dispose of their interest in that canal, in furtherance of this object.

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## GEORGIA ELECTION.

The returns, so far as we have heard, leave a majority for Troup of 1540. Ten counties remain to be heard from, most of which, it is expected, will give majorities for Clark—so the result is still doubtful. On this subject the Richmond Enquirer remarks —"This being the first time in Georgia that the Governor has been chosen by the votes of the people, and the eyes of the whole country being recently turned with extreme interest to the controversy about the Creeks, the result of the election has excited much solicitude in every quarter.—On the whole, the only certain conclusion to which we can arrive is, that if Troup be elected, his majority will be considerable short of what his friends have anticipated."

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An intelligent American writes from Spain, says Mr. Walsh, that it was believed there that a civil war in the United States would inevitably grow out of the recent *Presidential* election, and Spain then recover her colonies. In addition, all the more loyal subjects of Ferdinand were under the impression that the Holy Alliance had directed the Americans people to name a king for themselves, it being time that they should be brought within the happy pale of the European system.

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An Indian confined in the gaol of Alexandria, Louisiana, in a room with two white men, killed one of them as he was sleeping, with a knife, and severely wounded the other. An alarm was given, and the sheriff, with a large number of citizens, attempted, but without success, to secure the Indian. After every exertion had thus been fearlessly made, the sheriff was compelled to resort to fire arms; the Indian was wounded in several places in his legs and arms, but still refused submission, when a shot accidentally struck a vital part, and ended the conflict.

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The celebrated Horse Eclipse, whose performances at the Long-Island race course a year or two since excited so much attention, has been recently sold to Messrs. Stephens and Livingston, of New-York, for $10,000. The Southern horse Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, has also been sold to the same gentlemen for $3000.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that proposals will be received until the twenty-first of November next, for the loaning to the United States of ten millions four hundred thousand dollars, to bear an interest of four and a half per cent. payable quarterly, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the government. One half payable any time after the 31st December, 1829. No proposals will be received for a less sum than ten thousand dollars.

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Gov. Clinton of New-York, has recommended Thursday, the 24th of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State of N. York.

The President of the United States arrived in N. York on Thursday afternoon 20th inst. and took up his lodgings at [illegible] in Broadway. The Common Council were to assemble at 11 o'clock on Friday, to wait upon and accompany Mr. Adams to the Governor's room, in the City Hall, where he was to receive the visits of his fellow citizens, from 12 to 3 o'clock. The President was to pursue his journey to the seat of government on Saturday morning.

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## SNOW STORM AT THE SOUTH.

There was a violent snow storm on Monday night, the 17th inst. a few miles from Baltimore.

On Tuesday morning, there was ice at Philadelphia for the first time this season.—It was of the thickness of a dollar.

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The New-York papers speak of ruinous bankruptcies in that city arising from cotton speculations. The last Liverpool paper mentions that American bills drawn on that place for a million of dollars had been returned protested, in one vessel.

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### MARRIED

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning [illegible] 18th instant, at St. Paul's Church, by [illegible] Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. Thomas Lee, of this City, to Mary R. eldest daughter of the late Roger Boyce, Esq. of Harford Co. Maryland.

At Preston, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Jesse Hibbard, to Miss Frances Eliza Roath.

At Preston, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. James Whipple of Attleborough Mass. to Miss Elizabeth W. Corning daughter of Mr. Uriah Corning.

At Brooklyn, Mr. Anson Fox, of Hampton, to Miss Lucy Litchfield.

At Foster, (R. I.) on the 5th instant, Mr. Elijah Wellman, of Plainfield, to Miss Mary Carpenter, of the former place.

At Thompson, on Monday morning the 3d inst. by the Rev. Daniel Dow, Capt. Jonathan Sumner, of Ashford, to Miss Pamela Bumham, of the former place.

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### DIED

At Lebanon, on the 22d inst. Mr. Daniel Young, in the 83d year of his age. His death was occasioned by the kick of a horse.

At Meadville, on the 9th inst. very suddenly, Guilford D. Young, Esq. aged 23 years, son of David Young, Esq. of Windham.

At Windham, (Scotland Society,) on the 22d inst. Widow Mary Ripley, aged 45 years.

At Griswold, Mr. Ephraim Herrick, aged 100 years.

At Colchester, on the 17th inst. Miss Caroline Gillet, aged 14, daughter of Deacon Samuel Gillet.

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## NOTICE.

THE Cattle Show and Fair of the Lebanon Agricultural Society, is to be held at Lebanon, on Monday the 31st of October, at 9 o'clock A. M.

*October 26, 1825.* 1w

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## Regimental Orders.

SECOND Regiment Horse-Artillery.

ASA HARTSHORN is appointed Sergeant-Major in the 2nd Regiment Horse-Artillery, and is to be obeyed accordingly.

HENRY HAZEN, *Col.*

*Franklin, Oct. 17, 1825.* 1w30—

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## Portable Furnaces!

A NEW supply of this useful article. 200 lbs. Cut, Cast, & Copper Sparrow-bills, for Shoes and Boots.

"Salisbury's" Patent Window Springs

Just received and for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

—ALSO—

A quantity of dry Casks and Boxes.

*Oct 26, 1825.* 3w30

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# ALMANACKS for 1826.

For sale, in large or small quantities, at

*T. ROBINSON'S* BOOK-STORE,

THE Christian Almanack—The Farmer's Almanack, by Robert B. Thomas—Middlebrook's do. & Dabell's Almanack, for 1826.

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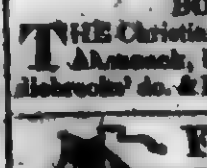

## For New-York,

THE Packet Sloop EXCHANGE, Captain Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

*Norwich, Oct. 26, 1825.*

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## Beware of the Publican!

SO much of the Real Estate of Samuel Cranston, Joseph Hide, Joseph Burnham, Caleb Burlingame, Pardon Brigs, and Benjamin Trapp's heirs, as will pay a Town tax of five cents on the dollar on list 1823 and 1824, will be sold at Public Auction at the house of Wm. Fenner, in Sterling, on the 26th day of December next. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

HARRIS ARNOLD, *Collector.*

*Sterling, Oct. 11, 1825.* 3w30—

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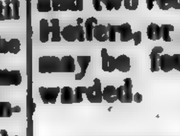
## Strayed



FROM the pasture of the subscriber, about the 10th day of June last, 4 two years old HEIFERS—one of which is a pale brindle, one a brindle, and two red. Whoever will take up said Heifers, or give information where they may be found, shall be reasonable rewarded.

ISRAEL F. MORGAN.

*Stonington, Oct. 24, 1825.* 3w30

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## NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Plainfield, legally warned and held on the 24th day of October, 1825—*Voted,* That Cattle and Geese be restrained from running at large within the limits of said Town. The above is a true copy of the original Vote—Attest, 4w30 SQUIRE CADY, *Town Clerk.*

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# BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &c.

The Thames Company

HAVING made large additions to their Stock of Cloths, now offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common

BROAD CLOTHS, PELISSE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, *BAIZES, FLANNELS,* Rose Blankets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A new supply of handsome

**Winter Ribbons.**

*October 25, 1825.* 3w30

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# DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE whole stock of Goods at the NEW-YORK CHEAP STORE Norwich Landing, one door west of Mr. Erastus Coit's store, will be sold at Auction on Friday the 28th instant.

*Among which are*

A Splendid Assortment of European, India and Domestic

**Dry Goods.**

N. B. Merchants and others from the neighboring towns are requested to attend. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. Seats will be provided for Ladies who wish to attend.

Joseph Sackett & Co.

Oct. 26. 30

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## *New Goods.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Bine Camblet, Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,

**BOMBAZINE,**

Cashmere, Crape, Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS, A handsome assortment of CALICOES, Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and Florence Silks, Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes, Bombazette plain and 6g'd.

**UMBRELLAS,**

Barcelona, Silk, Flagg, and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Denmark Satin, Silk and Swansdown Vestings, Irish Linens, Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons, Bobinett and Cotton Laces, Gimp Trimming, Piping, Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton, Boot Cord, Watch Chains, Suspenders, Holts (wire thread, Fancy Hkfs, Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Lawn, Swiss, Mulmul, and Jaconett Muslins, Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Rosin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.

An Assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Drugs & Medicines.

500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Napt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles were selected with care, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

## WANTED,

All kinds of Country Produce, Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

*Lebanon, Oct. 25, 1825.* tf30—

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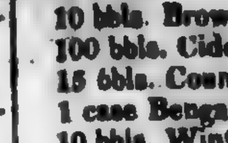
## FOR SALE,



10 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,

4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,

10 bbls. Brown Sugar,

100 bbls. Cider Brandy,

15 bbls. Country Gin,

1 case Bengal Indigo,

10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,

15 do. Summer do. do.

An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,

100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.

D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.

D. RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30

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## CAMBLETS, PLAIDS, &c.

SCOTCH & CAROLINE PLAIDS, Blue Camblets, (superior quality,) Plain and figured Bombazette, (various colors,) for sale very low by the

THAMES COMPANY,

at their Store, Shetucket-Street.

*Oct. 25. 1825.* 3w30

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Joseph S. Gladding

WOULD inform his friends and customers, as well as the public in general, that he is now opening at his store in Plainfield,

A Large and Fashionable assortment of

# GOODS,

Purchased in New-York at auction, for cash only—and as Goods have fallen considerable within a few weeks in New-York, he flatters himself he shall be able to sell on better terms than any other store in the country.

*Among them are*

American, London and French Calicoes and Chintzes,

*Some as low as 16 cents per yard.*

Extra rich Ombra figured Gros de Naples Silks,

French and India Levantines, Sinchews, Sarcnetts and Italian Lustring,

Tartan and Caroline Stripes and Plaids, Camblets and Scotch Plaids for Cloaks, *very low.*

Silk and Tabby Velvets, Canton and Italian Crapes, Cassimere & Cashmere Long & Square

**SHAWLS,**

Merino, Cashmere, Figured Silk, Velveteen, Bandana, Silk and Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs, *very low.*

Gentlemen's and Ladies' White and Coloured Silk, Kid & Horseskin Gloves, Worsted, Lambswool, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose,

Bockings, Baizes and Flannels of all colors and qualities, from 14 cents to 1 dollar per yard.

Tick, first and second quality, Sheeting and Shirting, bleached and brown.

*A general assortment of*

Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts and Lion-Skins, Crockery and Glass Ware, lower than can be bought in New-York, at this time.

Brass Kettles, Looking Glasses, Hard and Hollow Ware,

**CUTLERY,**

Including an elegant assortment of Pocket & Penknives, & Scissors, *from 6d to 75 cents.*

A good assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

Drugs and Medicines.

Sole & Upper LEATHER at Tanners prices.

As many cases of superior Imitation Beaver Hats, direct from the Manufactory in New-York, as he can sell at reduced prices.

*A small assortment of SPECTACLES.*

Together with every other article usually called for in a Country Store, and too numerous to particularize in one advertisement.

All or any part of the above Goods will be sold for Cash, approved Credit, or exchanged for Country Produce.

The public are cautioned against buying elsewhere before they look at the above Goods.

Cash and the highest price will be paid for raw hide and calf skins, or will be received in pay for any of the above Goods.

Plainfield, Oct. 24, 1825. 4w30

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# NEW GOODS.

A. & A. GAY

HAVE just received and are now opening TWELVE CASES of *STAPLE AND FANCY*

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very Cheap for Cash.

*Norwich, October 25, 1825.* 30—

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THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, holden on the first Tuesday of October instant, Commissioners upon the estate of *Thomas Potter,* of Norwich, in said county, by said Court declared an *insolvent debtor,* give notice that they shall meet at the office of John A. Rockwell, in said Norwich, on the fourth Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the claims against said insolvent.

ICHABOD WARD, } Com'rs.
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, }

The said Potter having assigned to said Commissioners according to law, the debts now due to him; all persons indebted are hereby notified that suits will be commenced against such as fail to make immediate payment to the subscriber. J. A. ROCKWELL.

*Norwich, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w30

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*New-London County, ss.*
*Superior Court. Oct. A. D. 1825.*

UPON the petition of Anna L. Martin, of Norwich, in New-London County shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joshua Martin, then resident in said Norwich, with whom she lived in the due fulfilment of all her duties, until the 19th day of said January, when the said Joshua wilfully and without cause deserted her,—and hath ever since continued such his desertion, with the total neglect of duty on his part. Shewing also that said Joshua has committed adultery, and praying this Court to grant her a Divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 13th A. D. 1825.—This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in said County on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP. Clerk.

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MORE

# New Goods.

WM. S. RIPLEY

*IS NOW OPENING*

In addition to his Assortment

OF

FANCY & STAPLE

# DRY GOODS,

Selected from the latest importations, and OFFERED UNCOMMONLY LOW;

CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels and Baizes, Bombazettes and Ratinetts, Blue and Brown Cambrics,

Large assortment [illegible] (cheap) 3-4 yds. Long & 7-4 & 8-4 square

Black & White Merino Shawls, Cashmere Square and Long Shawls, Fancy Silk and Bandana HANDK'FS,

Habit Trimmings, Point Calicoes (a new and fashionable article)

Thread and Bobbinett Laces, RICH OMBRA SHADED RIBBONS, do. do. do. FANCY SILKS, [illegible] quality [illegible] Silver Eyed Needles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

DOMESTIC GOODS

of every description.

*Norwich, Oct. 26, 1825.* 30—

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NEW & CHEAP [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of [illegible]

# GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which were purchased principally with cash and at auction.

*Among them are*

Rich Ombra Figured Gros de Naples, Black do. do. do.

Levantine, Sinchew, Sarsnet & Florence SILKS,

Italian and Canton Crapes, Levantine and Canton Black Handkfs. Ombra shaded rich bordered Gros de Naples Fancy HDKFS,

Rich black Sp'd and assorted do. do. do. Bordered Bird's-eye, Silk, Flagg and Bandanna do.

Bolivar striped and spotted Cravats, Satin, Cap and Garniture (Ombra Shaded) Ribbons,

Black Ostrich Plumes,

Caroline Stripes & Plaids, (very low,)

Tartan Plaids and Camblets,

Silk daisey Buttons & Gimp Oak Leaves (for Trimmings,)

Figured Swiss Mull Muslin, Plain and figured Book do.

White and colored Cambrics and Dimities, Russia Diaper,

Cashmere and Imitation Long Shawls, Scarlet, Bordered and Black Cassimere, Thule Lace and Lace Edgings,

All kinds of Gloves and Hosiery, a complete assortment of English, French & American Chintzes and Calicoes, from 16 to 60 cents. Silk, Valencia and Swans Down Vesting, plain and figured Bombazettes and Rattinetts, Black Bombazine, all prices Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, Baizes and Bocking, Figured and Plain Steel Buttons, 3 cases New-York Fashionable Hats, at less than usual prices; Tapes and Threads, Waist Ribbons, Suspenders, and almost every article generally found in a country Store. ALSO,

*A Complete assortment of Genuine Groceries, Crockery and Hardware.*

A good quality of Coarse Salt at 75 cts.

All of the above mentioned Goods (and many others,) they wish to exchange at fair prices for cash, good credit, or any kind of produce. And they invite the public generally to call and examine their stock of goods, prices &c. for themselves.

Plainfield, Oct. 24th, 1825. 3w30

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## For Sale.

A Farm lying in Chaplin, on the road leading from Norwich to Ashford, near Badger's Mills, so called. Said Farm contains about one hundred and fifty Acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasturing, and wood-land with orcharding sufficient to make thirty barrels of Cider yearly.

—ALSO—

A sugar orchard, which may make two hundred pounds of Sugar yearly. Said farm is well watered, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and out Building thereon. For further particulars inquire of

LUTHER ASHLEY.

*Chaplin, Oct. 25, 1825.* 3w30—

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*Special Court of Probate, ss.*
*District of Stonington, Oct. 24, 1825* }

THE Administrator on the estate of *Sarah Burns,* late of the town of North Stonington, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear if they see cause, before this court, on the first Tuesday of November next, there to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent. Notice to be given by advertising in a newspaper in New-London County, and also by posting in said town of North Stonington.

GEO HUBBARD, Clerk.

North Stonington, Oct. 25th, 1825. 1

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## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *BROWN & ANDREWS,* is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

*Griswold, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w30

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

THE SUMMER'S PAST.

Hark ! the sound of [illegible]
Beats upon the [illegible] breeze
Lo [illegible]
By [illegible] rocky [illegible]

'Tis Nature's knell—the winds are sighing,
[illegible] the evening [illegible] that tear,
While the forest [illegible] flying,
Darks the year of Nature's grave.

Ah ! [illegible] the latest [illegible] crying,
See [illegible] fade away ;
Fading, [illegible] fast expiring,
Mark the footsteps of decay.

[illegible]
Sporting in the zephyr's breath
But [illegible] they have their stations
Low [illegible] the wreck of death.

'Twas [illegible] the [illegible] cheer
The [illegible] through the live-long night.
But [illegible] the cold wind drear,
Has [illegible] of [illegible] delight.

The [illegible] the morn no [illegible]
Both [illegible] morning [illegible] dumb
The [illegible] joy is o'er,
[illegible] chaunt its requiem.

[illegible]
Than [illegible] fruits of vegetation,
Or Winter's [illegible]
That sweeps the world with desolation.

[illegible]

### INDULGENCE IN BED.

The [illegible] contains [illegible] the way [illegible] the body [illegible] one of the most pernicious [illegible] human nature. [illegible] bed (and above seven hours [illegible]) debilitates both body and mind. [illegible] indigestion, nervous disorders, [illegible] spirits, and is as hostile to "good looks" as to health and cheerfulness. We hear some [illegible] sluggard exclaim, "But [illegible] re-quire [illegible] of rest?" No such thing ; seven hours is an ample allowance for young or old, weak or strong, and the softer sex may be assured, that all the cosmetics in the world will not improve their complexions half so effectually as the wholesome, useful, and every way valuable practice of early rising ; a practice against which not one solid objection can be urged, and which costs absolutely nothing—unless, indeed, that is an objection.

### DANCING.

"I am an old fellow," says Cowper in one of his letters to Hurdis, "but I had once my dancing days, as you have now, yet I never could learn half [illegible] character but by dancing with [illegible] by conversing with [illegible], when I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good, when we are pleased, but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

### GRAMMATICAL SMOKING.

As smoking is an innocent indulgence, and as it is customary with people of all classes to relieve the ennui of the day, with segars in their mouths ; and as the generality of smokers make an awkward appearance, in consequence of their ignorance of the theory of punctuation in smoking, the following system is recommended :—

A single puff, serves for a comma,—Puff, puff, a semicolon ;—Puff, puff, puff, a colon :—Six puffs, a period.

A pause, with a segar kept in the mouth, represents a dash——longer or shorter in continuance.

With the under lip raise the segar almost against the nose for an explanation ! And to express great emotion, even to the shedding of tears, only [illegible] before, the segar to the end of the nose.

For an interrogation it is only necessary to open the lips and draw the segar round the corner of the mouth.

Taking the segar from the mouth and shaking the ashes from the end, is a conclusion of a paragraph.

And throwing it into the fire is a final and stylish pause.

Never begin a story with a half smoked segar : for to light another while conversing is not only a breach of politeness, but interferes with the above system of punctuation, which destroys all energy and harmony of expression.

A shoemaker being enamoured of a young girl, while urging his suit, assured her that he loved her as he did his own *sole*, and that she would find him true to the *last*.

The celebrated physician, Dumoulin, being surrounded at his last moments by several of the most distinguished doctors of Paris, who vied with each other in expressions of regret at his situation,—"Gentlemen," said he, suddenly, "do not so much regret me : I leave behind me three great physicians." On their pressing him to name them, each being sure that his name would be among the number, he briefly added—"*Water, exercise* and *diet*," to the no small discomfiture of his disappointed brethren.

*From the Phil. Saturday Evening Post.*

SOLILOQUY.

I have plunged into the vortex of dissipation, in hopes of finding pleasure ; but, alas, like all my predecessors, I have found it to be a phantom, a chimera of a distempered brain. True intrinsic pleasure dwells not without the pale of virtue. My character, once "the immediate jewel of my soul," and spotless, is now at the pleasure of each rude assailant. I have broken down my constitution, and have the appearance and the long catalogue of feelings of a man of years—and yet not twenty. The dearest affections of relatives I have alienated ; my cancelled and stabbed. Relatives who have held out every possible attraction for my return. The affections of a sister, that clung to me with the tenacity of the tendril, I have almost steeled her heart against me. O virtue, had I never strayed from thy path, I now would have had a sweet approving conscience, the approbatory smile of heaven, instead of its indignant frowns. The warm and kindly smile of friends, instead of cold and painful civilities. Oh, vice, to what hast thou brought me : to the veriest wretch in existence—and at a crisis when I should be ushering myself honourably into life and notice, my taper is spent, and the light is flickering in its socket.

HAPLESS.

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## Odd and Even.

*The next Lottery to be drawn 9th Nov.*

## 30,000 Dollars

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 5,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |

Whole Tickets, $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25.

☞ Adventurers by purchasing two tickets, will be guaranteed one prize, & may draw three prizes.

Orders, enclosing cash, promptly executed. S. BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, Oct. 1825. 29—

### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Plainfield, Oct. 3d, 1825.*

JAMES Cory, Nathaniel Cole, Wm. H. Coggshall, Alfred Carpenter, Nathaniel Fry, Jared Fuller, (2), Robert Gray, Jeremiah Harris, Hutchins Breed & Smith, Caleb Hall, William Heads, Palmer Hall, Rufus Lamb, Leonard H. Robinson, Isaac Shildon, John Stranahan, Samuel R. Spalding, John Sales, Phineas Sheward, Silas Williams, Jr. John Webb, David Wells, (of Plainfield,) Daniel Stanton, Jonathan Stanton, Daniel Gallup, Winthrop Campbell, Nathaniel Sheffield, (*Voluntown*.) Alexander [illegible] Wilson, (*Killingly*.)

E. C. EATON, P. M. 3w28—

### Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the subscriber on the night of the 23d instant, a light sorrel Mare, 8 or 9 years old. She has a black spot on her right buttock about six inches in diameter, hind feet both white, fore feet been badly cracked, white stripe in her face, switch tail, natural trotter, a few white hairs scattered over her. Whoever will return said Mare and secure the thief, shall receive the above reward, or a reasonable compensation for the horse only. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

*Colchester, Aug. 24th, 1825.* 3w29

### STRAYED

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, a light brown yearling Steer, with white face, some white round the belly, broad horns and no ear mark. Whoever will give information of said steer shall be suitably rewarded.

EPHRAIM HERRICK.

Griswold, Oct. 19, 1825. 3w29—

### Strayed

FROM the subscriber on Tuesday the 4th [illegible] a very dark redish brown three years old HEIFER, a small white spot on the face, some white on the belly and some white on her feet, to calve in a few weeks. Whoever will return or give information of her, shall be handsomely rewarded.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to dress cloth for customers, on reasonable terms. C. A.

Plainfield, Oct. 19th, 1825. 3w29—

### 30 Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th day of January last was lost between Thomas and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red MOROCCO WALLET containing

**100 DOLLARS**

in Cash, and three notes of hand amounting to about

**1100 Dollars.**

**The finder shall be welcome** to the *Cash*, and him, or her, or any person who, in any manner shall leave, at the Printing Office in Norwich, or with the Subscriber, the aforesaid notes or give *information* by which they may be found, shall receive *Thirty Dollars Reward*, and their names, if desired, remain forever a secret.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

*Lisbon, Sept. 28, 1825.* 6w27—

*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss. Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1825.*

UPON the Petition of Saloma Tiffany, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 4th day of July 1816, she was lawfully married to David W. Tiffany, then of said Mansfield, with whom she continued to live in the faithful discharge of her duty, as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of May, 1817, when said David, without just cause or provocation, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and from that time to the present has continued his desertion, with total neglect of duty &c.—praying for a divorce, as per petition on file, dated the 15th day of September, 1825.—Ordered by this Court, that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, Anno Domini 1826—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the "*Observer*," a newspaper printed at said Brooklyn, and the "*Norwich Courier*," a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest,
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.
6w27—

### TAKEN UP.

A RED two years old steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ASHER PALMER.

*Norwich, Oct. 10, 1825.* 3w28—

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### NEXT SCHEME.

By special act of Assembly—Grand State Lottery of Maryland, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by the improved mode of drawings secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States. The whole to be completed in one day.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize $30,000 | | 30 | 100 |
| 1 | 10,000 | 60 | 50 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 100 | 20 |
| 10 | 1,000 | 200 | 10 |
| 10 | 500 | 400 | 5 |
| | 20,000 | 4 | |

Not one blank to a prize.

The holder of two tickets or two shares will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three.

Mode of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of $4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of $30,000—that is to say, if the $30,000 prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the Scheme will be entitled to a $4 prize.—If the $30,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to $4. ☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also ; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes* each.

Present price of Tickets, $5, Halves 2, 50, Quarters 1, 25, Eighths 62½ cts. to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, (odd and even) at

**S. L'Hommedieu's**
LOTTERY OFFICE,

Where has recently been sold and paid 2 prizes of $500, several of $100, $50, &c.

Numbers drawn in the 3d class of the Grand State Lottery of Rhode-Island, 45—46—11—33—17—28—59—15

Norwich, Oct. 18. 29—

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the county of New-London, on the first Tuesday of October instant, on the estate of *Elijah Ames*, of Norwich, in said County, by said Court declared an *insolvent debtor*—give notice that they shall meet at the office of John Hyde in said Norwich, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

JOHN HYDE,
ASA ROATH,
Commissioners.

Norwich, Oct. 19th, 1825. 3w29

THE subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the 1st Tuesday of October instant, on the estate of *Thomas Hutchins*, of Norwich, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor—give notice that they shall meet at the office of George B. Ripley, Esq. in said Norwich, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

ASA ROATH,
GEO. B. RIPLEY,
Commissioners.

Norwich, Oct. 19th, 1825. 3w29

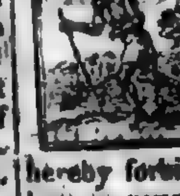
### NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Plainfield, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Amos Newton, late of Voluntown, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice that we will meet and attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling of Archibald [illegible], in said Voluntown, on Monday the 5th day of December next, and on the first Monday of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days. Six months from the 12th day of October, 1825, is allowed by said Court for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—all claims must be legally attested.

STERRY KINNE,
KINNE GALLUP,
Commissioners.

Voluntown, Oct. 5th, 1825. 3w28

### One Cent Reward and no Charges paid.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 7th of September last, an indented apprentice,

*JOHN E. COYL.*

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

FREDERICK LESTER.

*Norwich, Oct. 11, 1825.* 3w28—

### Notice.

A CLOTHIER is wanted immediately at the Factory of ALLEN & BROOKS. Apply to

OLIVER C. POLLEY,
Lisbon, Hanover Society.

*Oct. 17, 1825.* 29—

### WANTED,

A CLOTHIER that can come well recommen[illegible]. Apply to
RU[illegible] W. KENNEDY

*Plainfield,* [illegible] 28th, 1825. 28

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## Surgeon Dentist.

*DOCT. SIZER*

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr Kinney's Hotel, (for a few days only) where he will perform every operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by the means of instruments. He makes no use of acid in any operation.*

He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B.—If requested he will attend on applicants at their houses.

Norwich, Oct. 18th, 1825. 29—

### Thames Bank.

AN instalment of ten dollars on a Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank, is required to be paid at the Banking House on or before the 25th day of November next.

*By order of the Directors,*
LYMAN BREWER, Cashier.

*Norwich. Oct. 19, 1825.* 3w29—

### Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Rasp Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 1&m39—

### Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and, certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public. —ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 5th day of October, 1825,* Present, JOHAH LINCOLN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. MARY TORRY,*

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased to exhibit their several claims to *Abel Goodwin*, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 12th day of October, 1825.

Attest, J. BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by J. Baldwin, Jr. Clerk 29—

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of Mr. Ephraim Herrick, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Ex'r.

Griswold, Oct. 11, 1825. 3w29—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize 20,000 | | 40 of $100 | |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

### Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 cash, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25, Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

### HATS,

### Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, for ready pay. RAYMOND & SMITH.

### CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825*

### Wanted,

A number of girls as Spinners & Water Loom Weavers. Those who produce recommendations of good character, will find constant employment and fair wages.

—ALSO—

A few active young men of good habits, to learn the business of making Nails, Rolling Iron, or working in an Iron Foundry.

William C. Gilman, *Agent.*

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1825. 21—

### FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot containing one acre and eleven rods, situated in Lebanon, Exeter Society. Enquire of

JAMES WILLIAMS,
On the premises.

Lebanon, Oct. 11, 1825. 3w28—

### FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Crockery, &c. &c.

Country produce will be received, in payment for any of the above articles, if applied for soon.

LEVI DURKEE.

Norwich Falls, Oct. 11th 1825 tf28

### Gig Horse for Sale.

A FIRST rate family Horse for sale Enquire of

Mr. DYAR RAYMOND.

Oct. 5th 27—

### Fire Insurance.

**The Protection Insurance Co.**

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

### *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 10, 1825.* 46—

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April. 1825. 1—

### LEATHER.

500 lbs. first quality Northampton Sole Leather,
Just received and for sale by
ROATH & HYDE.

N. B. Pistareens taken at Twenty Cents. 3w28—

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### New School Book.

THE American First Class Book, or Exercises in Reading and Recitation, selected principally from Modern Authors of Great Britain and America, and designed for the use of the Highest Class in Public and Private Schools. By Rev. John Pierpont.

☞ Periodic [illegible] invited to call & examine the above [illegible] for sale by

**T. ROBINSON.**

*Also, for sale, on advantageous terms,* AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**School & Classical Books,**

Writing and Cyphering Books, ruled plain, quality SUPERIOR to any before made.

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books, Common-Place Books, Copy-slips, [illegible] Pencils, Quills, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Gunter's Scales and Dividers, [illegible]

### MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental, in a [illegible] variety.—In short, an assortment of Books and Stationery unrivalled but by few establishments in this country.

*Oct. 18.*

### Blacksmithing.

**THOMAS SUTTON**

HAS taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. [illegible] where he intends carrying on the

**Blacksmithing Business**

in all its various branches. Having employed a first rate workman, [illegible] may rely on being served satisfactorily. Horses and Oxen shod in a [illegible] manner.

**Wanted Immediately,**

A QUANTITY OF [illegible]

Thomas Sutton & Co. continue as usual the manufacture of

**Lead Pipes and Pumps.**

Chelsea, Oct. 17th. 6w

**NORWICH LINE.**

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**

**FANNY,**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following morning.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and [illegible] days at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives [in] Norwich early on Wednesday and [Sat]urday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, [which] leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the [evening] of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at [6 P.] M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers —her Engine and Boilers are on [the] Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York. $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through [Scitua]neysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City) will in future be carried in a Coach, able to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, [and] arrives at Providence at half past [illegible] same evening.

The above Line is connected with [the] Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & [Hart]ford Mail Lines, so that passengers take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin [House] in Providence, and at *Kinney's* [Hotel] in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *Pro-*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.*

### Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE subscriber will pay Cash [and] the highest price for White [Oak] Ship Knees, from 5 to 7 feet body, from 4 to 6 feet arm, that will [side] 6 to 9 inches. ASA GAV[illegible]

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1825.

### WM. ROGERS

HAS for sale, a quantity of first quality live Geese Feathers.

Oct. 4, 1825.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

NOV

# NORWICH COURIER.

[illegible] EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM [illegible] PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW — NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE [illegible] TWO DOLLARS PER [illegible]

[illegible] Series.—Vol. IV....No. 31. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1825. Vol. XXVIII [illegible]


## [illegible] School Book.

[illegible] American First Class Book; [illegible] Exercises in Reading and Recitation, [illegible] principally from Modern [illegible] of Great Britain and America [illegible] for the use of the Highest [illegible] Public and Private Schools. By [illegible] Pierpont.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY

**ROBINSON** [illegible]

[illegible] Books, [illegible] Books, ruled to [illegible] any even [illegible]

[illegible] Day-Books, Cases [illegible] Copy-slips, Slates [illegible] Wafers, Sealing-Wax, [illegible] Scales and Dividers, &c. &c.

**MUSIC**, [illegible]

[illegible] very great [illegible] in short, an assortment of [illegible] but by few establishments in [illegible] 29—

## [NE]XT SCHEME

[illegible] act of Assembly—Grand [Lot]tery of Maryland, under the [illegible] of the Commissioners [illegible] the Governor and Council, [illegible] improved mode of drawing [illegible] by Letters Patent under the [illegible] United States. The whole [com]pleted in one day.

SCHEME:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [Pr]ize $50,000 | | 30 | 100 |
| 10,000 | | 60 | 50 |
| 5,000 | | 100 | 20 |
| 1,000 | | 200 | 10 |
| 500 | | 400 | 5 |
| 20,000 | 4. | | |

[illegible] blank to a prize. [illegible] holder of two tickets or two [illegible] will be certain of obtaining at [o]ne prize, and may draw three.

[Mod]e of Drawing: The numbers will [illegible] into one wheel as usual—and in [the oth]er wheel will be put the prizes [illegible] the denomination of $4, and the [illegible] to progress in the usual man[ner]. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be [illegible] to the odd or even numbers in [the L]ottery, (as the case may be,) de[illegible] of $50,000—that is to say, if the [illegible] prize should come out to an odd [illegible] then every odd number in the [illegible] will be entitled to a $4 prize— [illegible] $50,000 prize should come out to [an eve]n number, then all the even num[bers] in the scheme will be each entitled [illegible] NOTA. A ticket drawing a supe[rior] prize in this scheme is not restrict[ed fr]om drawing an inferior one also; [illegible] tickets, therefore, will necessarily [illegible] two prizes each.)

[illegible] price of Tickets, $4, Halves 2, [Qu]arters 1, 25, Eighths 62½ cts. to [illegible] in the greatest variety of num[bers] (odd and even) at

**[S.] L'Hommedieu's**

LOTTERY OFFICE,

[illegible] has recently been sold and paid [illegible] of $500, several of $100, $50, [illegible]

[Num]bers drawn in the 3d class of the [illegible] State Lottery of Rhode-Island, [illegible] 41—53—17—23—59—15

[No]rwich, Oct. 18. 29—

## HATS,

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

[THE] subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an as[sortment] of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, [illegible] &c. which, with a large assort[ment] of their own manufacture, will be [sold] at the lowest New-York prices, *for* [illegible] RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH**,

[An]d the highest price, paid for

***[Al]l kinds of Furs.***

[No]rwich, Jan. 12, 1825. [illegible]

## NOTICE.

[T]HE subscriber has on hand [illegible] and still continues to manufacture [illegible] Proof Oval Hats, [illegible] two dollars and fifty cents, to two [illegible] which, for beauty and durabil[ity] [illegible] not exceeded in this State, (New-[York] Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will [be] [illegible] for all kinds of

## [SHIPP]ING FURS

[illegible] Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

[T]wo smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 [years] of age, as apprentices to the Hat[ting] business. None need apply with[out] [illegible] good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

[illegible] (Bed-Hill,) May 12, 1825 [illegible]

## NOTICE.

[A]T a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Plainfield, legally warned [to be] held on the 24th day of October. [illegible]—Voted, That Cattle and Geese [be res]trained from running at large with[in th]e limits of said Town. The above is [a tr]ue copy of the original Vote—Attest, [illegible] SQUIRE CADY, *Town Clerk.*

## Washington Ticks.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

**[illegible] COMPANY,**

7-8 Washington, Dorchester, & Pawtucket Ticks, which are offered very low—together with a great variety of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Plaids, Checks, Stripes Palises, Wadding, &c. &c.

*October 17.* 29—

## Blacksmithing.

**THOMAS SUTTON**

HAS taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Bates, where he intends carrying on the

**Blacksmithing Business**

in all its various branches. Having employed a first rate workman, customers may rely on being served satisfactorily.

Horses and Oxen shod in a superior manner.

**Wanted Immediately,**

A QUANTITY OF COAL.

Thomas Sutton & Co. continue as usual the manufacture of

**Lead Pipes and Pumps.**

Chelsea, Oct. 17th. 6w29—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | 40 | of | $100 |
| 2 | 10,000 | 80 | | 50 |
| 3 | 5,000 | 400 | | 20 |
| 10 | 1,000 | 800 | | 10 |
| 22 | 500 | 12000 | | 5 |

## Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25, Eighths 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

## NORWICH LINE.

**The Superior new Steam-Boat**

**FANNY.**

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following morning.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first-rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

*New-London County, ss. Superior Court. Oct. A. D. 1825.*

UPON the petition of Anna L. Martin, of Norwich, in New-London County shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joshua Martin, then resident in said Norwich, with whom she lived in the due fulfilment of all her duties, until the 13th day of said January, when the said Joshua wilfully and without cause deserted her, and hath ever since continued such his desertion, with the total neglect of duty on his part. Shewing also that said Joshua has committed adultery, and praying this Court to grant her a Divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 19th A.D. 1825.—This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in said County on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

## NEW GOODS.

**A. & A. GAY**

HAVE just received and are now opening TWELVE CASES of *STAPLE AND FANCY*

## DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very *Cheap for Cash.*

*Norwich, October 25, 1825.* 30—

## 30 Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th day of January last was lost between Thomas' and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red MOROCCO WALLET containing

**150 DOLLARS**

in Cash and three notes of hand amounting to about

**1700 Dollars.**

The finder shall be welcome to the *Cash*, and him, or her, or any person who, in any manner shall leave at the Printing Office in Norwich, or with the Subscriber, the aforesaid notes or give information by which they may be found, shall receive *Thirty Dollars* Reward, and their names, if desired, remain forever a secret.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

*Lisbon, Sept. 9th, 1825.* 6w27—

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber on Tuesday the 4th inst. a very dark redish brown three years old HEIFER, a small white spot on the face, some white on the belly and some white on her feet, to calve in a few weeks. Whoever will return or give information of her, shall be handsomely rewarded.

CHRISTOPHER AVERY.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to dress cloth for customers on reasonable terms. C. A.

Plainfield, Oct. 18th, 1825. 5w29—

## Strayed

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, about the 10th day of June last, 4 two years old HEIFERS—one of which is a pale brindle, one a brindle, and two red. Whoever will take up said Heifers, or give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

ISRAEL F. MORGAN.

*[illegible], Oct. 24, 1825.* 3w30

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 23d instant, a light sorrel *Mare*, 8 [or 9] years old. She has a black spot on her right buttock about six inches in diameter, hind feet both white, fore feet heels badly cracked, white strips in her face, switch tail, natural trotter, a few white hairs scattered over her. Whoever will return said horse and secure the thief shall receive the above reward, or a reasonable compensation for the horse only. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

*Colchester, Aug. 24th, 1825.* 8w29

## Beware of the Publican!

SO much of the Real Estate of Samuel Cranston, Joseph Hide, Joseph Bernham, Caleb Burlingame, Pardon Brigs, and Benjamin Trapp's heirs, as will pay a Town tax of [illegible] cents on the dollar, on the [illegible] and [illegible], will be sold at Public Auction at the house of Wm. Fenner, in Sterling, on the 26th day of December next. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

HARRIS ARNOLD, *Collector.*

*Sterling, Oct. 11, 1825.* 3w30—

## One Cent Reward and no Charges paid.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 7th of September last, an indented apprentice,

*JOHN B. COYL.*

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

FREDERICK LESTER.

*Norwich, Oct. 11, 1825.* 3w28—

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *BROWN & ANDREWS,* is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

NATHAN BROWN.
JOHN A. ANDREWS.

*Griswold, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w30—

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to the creditors of the estate of Mr. Ephraim Herrick, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Ex'r.

Griswold, Oct 11, 1825. 3w29—

## Notice.

A CLOTHIER is wanted immediately at the Factory of ALLEN & BROOKS. Apply to

OLIVER C. FOLLEY,
Lisbon, Hanover Society.

*Oct. 17, 1825.* 29—

## For Sale.

A Farm lying in Chaplin, on the Road leading from Norwich to Ashford, near Bedlow's Mills, so called. Said Farm contains about one hundred and fifty Acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasturing and wood-land, with orcharding sufficient to make thirty barrels of Cider yearly.

—ALSO—

A copper-coloured, which may make two hundred pounds of Sugar yearly. Said farm is well watered, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and out Buildings thereon. For further particulars inquire of

LUTHER ASHLEY.

Chaplin, Oct. 25, 1825. 6w30—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the first Tuesday of October [illegible] on the estate of [illegible] of Norwich, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the office of John Hyde in said Norwich, on the 2d Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

JOHN HYDE,
ASA ROATH,
Commissioners.

Norwich, Oct. 19th, 1825. 3w29

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the 1st Tuesday of October instant, on the estate of *Thomas Hutchins*, of Norwich, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the office of George B. Ripley, Esq. in said Norwich, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

ASA ROATH,
GEO. B. RIPLEY,
Commissioners.

Norwich, Oct. 19th, 1825. 3w29

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, holden on the [illegible] Tuesday of October instant, Commissioners upon the estate of *Thomas Potter*, of Norwich, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the office of John A. Rockwell, in said Norwich, on the fourth Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the claims against said insolvent.

ICHABOD WARD,
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Comrs.

The said Potter having assigned to said Commissioners according to law the debts now due to him; all persons indebted are hereby notified that suits will be commenced against such as fail to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

J. A. ROCKWELL.

*Norwich, Oct. 26, 1825* 3w30

*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss. Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1825.*

UPON the Petition of Saloma Tiffany, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 4th day of July 1816, she was lawfully married to David W. Tiffany, then of said Mansfield, with whom she continued to live in the faithful discharge of her duty, as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of May, 1817, when said David, without just cause or provocation, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and from that time, to the present has continued his desertion, with total neglect of duty &c.—praying for a divorce, as per petition on file, dated the 15th day of September, 1825.—Ordered by this Court, that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, Anno Domini 1826—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the "*Observer*," a newspaper printed at said Brooklyn, and the "*Norwich Courier*," a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

Attest,
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.

6w27—

*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 5th day of October, 1825, Present.* JONAH LINCOLN, Esq. Judge

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mrs. MARY TORRY,*

late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased to exhibit their several claims to *Abel Goodwin*, of said Lebanon, Administrator on the goods and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 18th day of October, 1825.

Attest, J. BALDWIN, Jr. Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy—examined by J. Baldwin, Jr. Clerk. 29—

## [illegible]

SABBATH EVENING.—A [illegible]

[illegible] evening of a Summer's Sabbath [illegible] the heart has been soothed and the spirit [ele]vated by sacred acts of devotion; and when over every mountain and valley, flood and river, a holy tranquility reposes, and inanimate nature seems conscious of the sanctity of the day of rest. [illegible] imagination, the contemplation of nature is a source of continual enjoyment: the budding Spring inspires him with hope: the full bloom of Summer fills him with joy: the decaying Autumn speaks to him of his own decay, [illegible] soothing [illegible] to repose after the labors of the day; and the desolating Winter gives intimation of his death, when, like the faded flower, his body shall be withering in the dust, and his spirit, like the birds of passage that follow the genial sun, [illegible] shall have winged its way to a better and happier region. [illegible] Sabbath evening is the season of the most exalted enjoyment: it is then that there seems to be an intimate communion between earth and heaven, and we feel as [illegible] of the pleasures of both worlds; it is then that the earth, [illegible] and we feel as if by [illegible] eternity.

On a beautiful Sabbath evening, about the [illegible] of July, [illegible] narrow path that stretched [illegible] wood to enjoy alone [illegible] soothing melancholy, which is far more [illegible] than the turbulence of social enjoyment. The sun had just set—the twilight star was twinkling, like the eye of a beautiful woman, whose lashes are quivering with the effects of despair [illegible] sorrow that bedewed them with tears, and the thrush was pouring forth his vesper hymn [illegible] the topmost twig of the tall birch [illegible] he thought that his song would [illegible] the nearer he could make his perch to heaven. It was to me a scene of peculiar interest; [on] the one side stood the house of my father and mother, brothers and sisters, the affectionate beings who appeared to me parts of my own existence, without whom, without one of whom, I could not live; and on the other side, by the churchyard where my forefathers sleep in "the narrow house," and where my kindred and myself were in all likelihood destined to sleep—one of us perhaps in a few days, for my mother was at that time sick.—The being who gave me birth—who nourished me on her bosom in infancy—who condoled my sorrow in manhood; the thought of her death was dreadful.

But my mind was soon called from its agonizing anticipations by the tremulous tones of a plaintive voice; when, on looking around me, I saw a man kneeling beneath a branching fir, and praying loud and fervently. It was not, however, the prayer of the Pharisee, in the corner of the street, where every eye [illegible] consciousness that any eye beheld him but that of his Creator whom he was so earnestly supplicating. I never saw a more affecting picture of devotion. I have seen the innocent child lay its head upon its mother's knee, and lisp out its evening prayer; and the father of a family, kneel in the midst of his domestic circle, and ask the blessing of God to be upon them and him; I have seen the beautiful maiden, whose lips, to the youthful imagination, seemed only tuned to the song of [illegible] ture, whisper the responses in the public assembly of worship; and the dim-eyed matron stroke back her hoary tresses, and endeavor to mingle her quivering voice with the sublime symphony of the pealing organ; all these have I seen, and felt the beauty of each; but this solitary worshipper affected me more deeply than I had previously experienced.—His knees were bent upon the deep-green earth, where his Bible lay on the one side of him and his hat on the other; his hands were lifted up, his raven hair waved in the breeze, and his eyes were raised to Heaven; yet I saw, or fancied I saw, that he was frequently obliged to close them, and press out the tears that flowed to them from the fountain of sorrow.

I passed him unperceived, with respect for his devotional feelings, and sympathy with his accumulated afflictions. I knew him well; he was a labourer of the neighboring hamlet, intelligent and respectable in his sphere of life. Often on the Sabbath evenings had I met with him in the same path, walking with his wife and his children; two little boys that plucked the wild flowers as they proceeded, and an infant girl that yet nestled in its mother's bosom. He was devotedly attached to his family, and I considered him one of the happiest men in existence; for his wife appeared altogether worthy of the respect he paid her, and his children were as beautiful and promising as a parent's heart could have wished.—He and I often entered into conversation, and I was not only pleased, but frequently astonished by his remarks; for his lips were unrestrained by the reserve of polished life, and all his most eccentric conceptions, and all his deepest feelings, were in a moment laid open and naked before you in all their singularity and beauty. He had read a good deal, but he had thought more than he had read; and, in consequence, there was a poetical originality in his mind, and a poetical enthusiasm in his heart, which were peculiarly pleasing to a person who has felt his generous emotions repelled and chilled by the cold and affected votaries of fashion. He was quite contented with his laborious occupation; for, as he said, his toils seemed light and pleasant when he considered that they were undergone for the comfort of the wife, who "like a fruitful vine," spread the blossoms of pleasure around his cottage; and of the children who, "like olive plants," arose to support him when bowed down by the burden of age. The anticipation of an early death did not even appal him; for in that case, as he observed, there was a God in heaven who would prove "a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow, and the orphan's stay, and the stranger's shield."

The dictates of philosophy are weak in comparison with the power of this religious trust: it is the rock under whose shadow the weary find repose—the rock whose summit is brightened by a sunshine, while the valley from which it rises is covered with clouds and darkness. My friend, the poor laborer, clung to it with enthusiasm in his domestic trials.—A malignant fever, like the storm that blasts the blossoms of spring, entered the hamlet, and in the space of two months, swept off more than a third of the children. There was scarcely a cottage that had not numbered one of its little inmates with the dead. It has been said, with what degree of truth I know not, that the loss of children is the heav[iest] [illegible]

[illegible] than that of the child to its parent, [illegible] no doubt, that if [illegible] of family [illegible] vade the circle of affection, the death of a father or a mother [illegible] object, [illegible] for the lacerated ties of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

Having [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] children whose heart had [illegible] its feelings with his from the days of early youth—whose heart to his had been doubly bound by the tendrils that sprang from their mutual love—whose heart demanded the support of his, the support which he would [illegible] ply receive from hers in return. Happy souls! happy even under all your afflictions! For if there be pleasure—if there be consolation—if there be happiness on earth, they are [illegible] where to be so certainly found as in the [illegible] bounded confidence and [illegible] attachment of two congenial and [illegible] [illegible] Deeply affected by what I had seen [illegible] have the power, in all the afflictions that might await me, to say, with the poor peasant—"the Lord's will be done." W. E.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Saturday Evening Post.*

**DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.**

Messrs. Editors.—Being in the same neighborhood where the following circumstances happened, a few years since, they were related to me by one of the parties concerned. I have thrown them together in a rough manner, and if worth inserting in the Post, by doing so, you will oblige one who has for the last two years received and read, with much pleasure, your useful and interesting paper. P.

*Natchez, Mississippi, August 10, 1825.*

In the first settlement of the state of Indiana, it so happened, "two families," one from the state of New-Jersey, and the other from the state of Virginia, set themselves down together on one of those tributary streams, which, after flowing through the richest soil in the world perhaps, empty themselves into the great and beautiful river Ohio. Although the heads of these families had retired, in hopes that by persevering industry, and patient endurance of hardship, to lay the foundation of the future prosperity and happiness of their rising generation. The families were both large, but my story relates only to the two oldest of the children, whom I shall call William and Mary; they, the second year after their parents had settled in the same neighborhood, became attached to each other, were married, and retired a few miles, further up the same stream, to open a clearing for themselves—they had chosen a rich and beautiful valley, and in the course of a few years, William had forty or fifty acres under good improvement; good log house, stabling, fences, &c.—they were both prudent and industrious, and what, with the sale of their corn, poultry, maple sugar, &c. to the traveller and new settlers, they had accumulated a considerable sum of money, which was carefully hoarded up to pay for their land as soon as it should be surveyed out and offered for sale. They now had three beautiful little children, and as Mary had received a tolerable education in her native state, she was beginning to be daily engaged in imparting instruction to her rising offspring. Already had they a few flowers, garden plants, and fruit trees, around their little dwelling, together with the sweet briar, woodbine and rose—indeed every thing around them seemed to bespeak a degree of industry and comfort, not generally enjoyed by the first settlers of the forest. In this situation matters stood at the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, when the whole frontier, and indeed the whole state, was thrown into commotion and alarm. Many depredations and massacres were committed by the Indians, and some "deeds of dreadful note" were done, which never could be satisfactorily accounted for. The brave and humane General Harrison, who commanded at that time, had erected in various parts of the state what were termed lines of block houses, in which were posted detached parties of soldiers and militia, who acted as picket guards to the frontier inhabitants—they also served as a line of communication from post to post, and as a place of refuge for the weak and defenceless, from the approach of an enemy. One of these lines of block houses extended through the settlement in which William lived, and most of the inhabitants had taken shelter within their walls—he, however, from some cause or other had neglected so to do, as well as one or two of

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

his nearest neighbors. One morning, William had taken his rifle and gone some miles ... intending to return home as early in the evening as possible—he had not been gone more than an hour, when Mary ... [illegible]

... but white men! ... and that one of them was William's nearest neighbor, the owner of the house to which Mary had fled for protection. It would seem, that knowing William was possessed of a few hundred dollars, he, in company with another wretch who had been there but a few weeks in the settlement, had formed the horrid design of murdering the whole family in the disguise of Indians, and possessing themselves of the money; but a merciful God prevented them from entirely accomplishing their object.

LIFE OF A SAILOR.

How melancholy is the life of a sailor;— from the first hour of his embarkation, his habits and modes of life become essentially different from those of his brethren on shore.

His habitation is not fixed, and seems to ... leaning to this side, now to that, ... upon by every wave and every breath of wind.

Even his food is unnatural, it engenders disease, and can only be relished from long habit.

Frequently he does not behold the face of cheerful woman, green fields, or cottages, for months together; so sad are the watery deserts which he traverses; that a solitary sea fowl had become to him an object of interest.

At night he slumbers in a narrow hammock, from which, in the midst of dreams of home, he is often roused by the sound of danger—rushing on deck, he finds the vessel driven before the blast, or laid down upon her side by a sudden gale; the remainder of the night is spent amid the cold and wet, and darkness and storm.

Even the morning light is hardly welcome, when it serves only to discover a turbulent and boundless ocean, in which he may possibly ere long be overwhelmed, and leave no sad memorial to tell his fate.

Yet how pleasant is the life of a sailor!— Forever roving about he enjoys without care that variety which the epicurean so assiduously and often so vainly seeks, as alone capable of giving a zest to the pleasure of existence. The fruits and productions, the manners of distant climates, become as familiar as those of his own country. He sees nature under every aspect; and the widely varying race of mankind, the Chinese and the Negro, the Indian and the Malay, are brothers with whom he has conversed. It is the duty and pride of a sailor to struggle with the tempest, which hardens his mind and body to fatigue and danger; but storms do not always vex the surface of the deep, nor do the clouds darken the face of heaven; at intervals favorable breezes bear smoothly along. He sees the sun rise from the eastern waves in all the glory, & disappear in the evening as in a sea of fire.— He contemplates with pleasure the topical clouds, the rich and splendid colors of which bid defiance to the art of the painter, and awaked to admiration even the rudest mind. He alone, with his level horizon, can contemplate, in all its magnificence, the star-light canopy of heaven, or the moon reflected on every side from a thousand billowy waves. Who, then would not undergo a few hardships and privations to arrive at the enjoyment of objects so sublime? How pleasant is the life of a sailor!—*London Mon. Mag.*

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

*Don't be discouraged*, if in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

*Don't be discouraged*, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy & sometimes clear and favorable; and, as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. And again

*Don't be discouraged*, if you are deceived in the people of the world; it often happens that men wear borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions—but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

*Don't be discouraged*, under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

*From the Boston Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICE OF DR. BALDWIN.

"For this believe not me; no man believes: Trust not in words, but deeds."

"Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scene,
Resumes them, to prepare us for the next."

The death of this distinguished divine is deeply lamented by all denominations of christians. He was one of those rare men which the particular situation of our country once produced; a race, selftaught, and who, by the power of genius and industry, made their way along to usefulness and eminence. He began life at the period just before the revolution, when all institutions of learning were broken up & the youths were turned out to [illegible]. The feeble minded perished in this [illegible] state, but those of true vigor survived [illegible] the subsequent prosperity of the country afforded them. Dr. Baldwin possessed strong intellectual powers and sturdy virtues. The first impetus given to his course in life, was probably taken from certain religious impressions; and why should not these be as powerful, as extensive, and as lasting in developing the faculties of the mind, as the love of human glory? Early struggles gave a firmness and hardihood to his character, which no after circumstances could destroy or diminish. He settled in the ministry, at the close of the Revolutionary War, in a country town in New Hampshire, and there, for seven years proved his sincerity in his calling, by his arduous labors. Even in a state of obscurity his talents were discovered, and he was solicited to come to Boston—which he did, in 1790. Dr. Stillman, of Boston, and Dr. Smith, of Haverhill, found in Dr. Baldwin a powerful coadjutor in their cause. These gentlemen were highly respectable, but the Baptist cause suffered from the prejudices of others, and the general want of education amongst the preachers in that church. Dr. Baldwin was early convinced that human learning was a necessary handmaid for a gospel minister, and he set about obtaining it, and pursued his undertaking with a patience and perseverance worthy the cause he was engaged in. After he had passed the middle age of life, he went up to drink at the original fountains in his profession; and if his draught was not so deep as those who had early access to them, it was sufficient for him to bear testimony to those who came after him to the necessity of finding the sacred springs, before the hallowed waters are tinged by passing through another language. Others caught from him these impressions, or rather these inspirations; and more perhaps, from his precepts and example, than from any other single cause, may be attributed the rapid improvement in the acquirement of the preachers in the Baptist ministry. After the death of his friends Stillman and Smith, Dr. Baldwin's talents, age, and weight of character, placed him decidedly at the head of his own denomination.

In the most violent of party times, when his political sentiments were in opposition to the great body of the clergy in N. England, his prudence was conspicuous, & seldom or never did he suffer political discussions to enter the social circles of life, or to disturb the intercourse of religious affections. He lived as a wise man ought, attentive to the business of life, connecting religion with the world, and this, with another scene of action and duty, full of exertions and hopes. He died as a good man should wish to die, without lingering in corporal and mental imbecility, but suddenly, without pain or a struggle, when he had filled up the measure of his duties. It has been the fate of many great men to outlive their usefulness, and to repeat the observation, which the pious old man breathed at his fate—

"*I've been so long remembered, I'm forgot.*"

He was happily released from all these evils, and died when the grab of woe at his departure was full, and unrepressed by emotions of pity or compassion for human infirmities.

Dr. Baldwin's friends should be thankful that he lived so long for the support and dignity of their church. In his time its character has quite changed. It is now prosperous and respectable. Men of talents have espoused the cause, and induced the pious and the learned to become their teachers and guides. Wayland, Sharp, Hall, and others, are worthy of the Doctor's mantle, and we have no doubt that they will wear it, as he has done, for the peace, prosperity & advancement of the cause of religion and social harmony. The great day, we trust, is fast approaching, when it will not be asked if a true worshipper of God is of Paul or of Apollos, but if he have the true root of the matter in him? Amongst the glorious prospects of the present age is that of subdued asperity in the orders of the christian family. Glory is, we believe, [illegible] given to God, in purity and singleness of heart, without the array of creeds, or the distinction of earthly ceremonies—when the followers of the Lamb shall break the mysteriously consecrated bread of life at the same table, together, sleep in the same grave, in the same hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life. To [illegible] in his hope. The promises of Omnipotence are given—we can but be happy, and doubt them.

The above is inserted by the request of several of our readers residing in the town of Bozrah, in which place Dr. B. had many friends and acquaintances, whom he used to visit regularly once a year.

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

HEALTH OF OCTOBER.

This month, as it generally is in our latitude, has been a season of trial and decay to the constitutions of those who have formerly suffered from chronic disorders of the lungs or liver. Diseases of these organs, which are consequent to exposure to sudden changes of weather, constitutional weakness or predisposition, or to the degrading folly of debauchery and habits of intemperance, and have been kept at bay during the summer by the renovated strength with which nature in that season defends all her works, have reappeared with their characteristic obstinacy, and by their regular course towards a fatal termination, demonstrate the inefficacy of all remedies that have hitherto been employed to arrest their progress. Besides the increased aggravation of symptoms in old cases which the chilly mornings and evenings of October have served to induce, incipient disorders of the lungs and air passages are making unusually rapid progress.

Independently of exposures to sudden changes of weather and other causes commonly enumerated, many cases of serious disorder of some important organ, are occasioned by impressions made upon the nervous system generally, through excitements, depressions and agitations of mind alone, as all these ultimately tend to exhaust the energy of the body so far, that the exciting causes of disease are likely to take effect. In large towns, where there is every facility for social intercourse, every thing is in the extreme, and life is an intellectual or physical fever—a state of alternate excitement and collapse is kept up, till nature becomes exhausted by a constant stretch of exertion, and yields to the attack of some acute disorder, or gradually sinks under the weight of chronic disease.

As a preventive to pulmonary disorders, it is of the utmost importance that those who are predisposed to them, maintain the general strength by a nutritious diet and other regimenal means, and give tone to the surface of the body by tepid and cool sponging or ablution. The development of consumption is always preceded by some change in the function of the skin, by some [illegible] irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, and of the bronchial passages; but the principal local irritation that precedes an attack, is sometimes in the pleura or lungs.

## FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Silas Richards, [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular file of foreign papers to the 26th Sept.

We regret that Kean [illegible] his name among the passengers [illegible]. We hope, however, that he will not be permitted to make his appearance on any stage in the country, unless it be the top of a stage. Let it not be said that the American public is behind the British, in their respect for the principles of morality, virtue, and order.

The British ministry, after much deliberation have resolved not to dissolve the Parliament the present year, and this determination has received the sanction of the King. The Courier states that this course was adopted with singular unanimity.

THE GREEK WAR.

The accounts from Smyrna are to the 18th of August, from Constantinople to the 23d, from Syra to the 18th, and from Zante to the 25th. The affairs of the Morea have taken a more favorable turn, but to what extent it is impossible to say. Accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna, of the 12th of August, state, that "Ibrahim Pacha, after being joined by the corps brought him by Hussein Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di Romania, and had already arrived before the walls of that fortress. On his approach, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, declared by a formal act, and, as it is generally believed here, at the instigation of Commodore Hamilton, they implored the protection of England. Ibrahim Pacha, disconcerted by this event, applied to Commodore Hamilton for an explanation; but instead of any answer being given him, the Greeks, impelled by despair, made an unexpected attack on the Arabs, who were already dispirited. After several partial but sanguinary combats, Ibrahim Pacha hastily retreated to Tripolizza. This news, and the [illegible] at Missolonghi, have produced a very great sensation here."

This account is confirmed through various channels. But our confidence is somewhat weakened when we find intermingled, statements like these, under date of Constantinople, August 22:

"The Porte has received very alarming news from the Archipelago, which being most intimately connected with the affairs of Greece may have more serious political consequences than was at first believed. The Government at Napoli has, in its despair, implored the English protection, and sent deputies to implore the King of Great Britain to give them succor. As Commodore Hamilton, who is at anchor before Napoli di Romania, has several times openly taken the part of the Greeks, this intelligence has excited a sensation here that it would be difficult to describe. This was still more increased by the *information which was received at the same time, that the North American squadron, so long announced by the Greeks has arrived off Hydra, and has taken possession of the island of Porros, situated opposite to Hydra.* The Divan has since held several extraordinary sittings, and the consternation that has been excited is evident. The French Ambassador, Count Guilleminot, and the Russian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Minciaky, sent expresses to their Courts."

It appears certain, however, that the Government of Napoli has solicited the protection of Great Britain, but what encouragement they had for so doing, remains to be seen.— And according to accounts at Zante of the 25th of August, the deputies from Greece, one of whom is the son of Admiral Miauli, had arrived there. They are going with passports from Commodore Hamilton, and from the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Wm. Adam, to England, in order to solicit its protection.— Commodore Hamilton is said to have advised the Greeks previously to this, in case of extreme necessity, to hoist the English or the Ionian flag.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* of September 13, also speaks of these negociations, as having given great displeasure to the officers of the Porte, & the measure resolved upon at Napoli excites an extraordinary sensation throughout the Archipelago, and especially among the squadrons of the other European Powers.— The negociations are also said to prove that the English party in Greece has obtained a complete preponderance over the Russian party.

An account from Syra, of August 12, speaks of the second defeat of Ibrahim before Napoli, on which occasion he lost 1600 men. It was further reported that he had since retreated to Navarin, but this fact wants confirmation, as does the following information respecting the American ship. "Admiral Sactouri," continues the Syra article "was preparing at Hydra to sail to Alexandria to watch the motions of the next expedition fitted out there.— It was said that an American ship of the line was to accompany him. The heroic defence of Missolonghi seems to have had great influence on this favorable turn of affairs in the Morea."

The Austrian Observer, which never publishes or prophesies good of the Greeks if it can avoid it, contains an article from Constantinople of the 22d of August. Ibrahim Pacha is represented to have established his head quarters firmly at Tripolizza in spite of the Greek chiefs who harrass but cannot dislodge him. This article contains nothing later from Missolonghi than our former advices. It admits the gallant defence which the Greeks, in their fortress, have made, and the raising of the siege by water, on the appearance of the Greek fleet. The account of the death of Ypsilanti, we are happy to find, is not confirmed. The report was caused by the death of two other Greek officers in the engagements of the 20th and 21st of July.

SPAIN.

Paris papers are to the 24th of September. They contain long accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. They afford fresh proof that the revolt of Bessieres was not a solitary unconnected event. It has been followed by certain intelligence of an insurrection in Valentia, headed by General Chambo, and one in La Mancha excited by General Locho.— Origuela in the province of Burgos, and another chief in the province of Grenada, have followed the example of Locho, and proclaimed Charles V. The parties which have as yet joined the standards of these leaders would appear to be very insignificant, but they are certainly strong enough to excite the alarms, and probably to endanger the security, of a weak and distracted Government. Bessieres, and the seven officers who were shot with him, died with the greatest fortitude.— He did not make any disclosures. Two other officers, who were taken with Bessieres, have been pardoned upon the declaration of Gomez, that he induced them to accompany him without acquainting them with his designs.

RUSSIA.

The accounts from St. Petersburgh are gratifying to every friend of freedom, inasmuch as they state that the commencement of the ensuing year is the period fixed for completing the emancipation of the peasantry, in which the inhabitants of the Baltic have hitherto been held. Governments existing on the foundation of ancient despotism, are naturally viewed by the subjects of free governments with a degree of prejudiced feeling, [illegible] progress of political opinion. It must, however, in justice, be admitted, that there is a manifest and ardent desire, on the part of the northern governments, gradually to ameliorate the political condition of their people.

The Minister of the Interior is engaged, upon a new plan, for the regulation of the political condition of the Tartars living in the Crimea.

Great preparations are making [illegible] for the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary. The King of [illegible] expected at [illegible].

On the 3d June, the workmen again found in the ruins of Shtensk (in the Government of Perm), 25 pieces of pure gold, weighing above 100 lbs. The largest piece weighed nearly 14 lbs.

The amount of Russian produce sold last year to the United States of North America, was about 2,210,000 rubles.

Gustavus, the late King of Sweden, has addressed a long and spirited letter to the Count de Segur, in reply to the severe remarks contained in the Count's history of the Russian campaign upon the Government of Sweden. [Gustavus was the fourth late King and at that time was yet on the throne, and Bernadotte though then "Crown Prince," controlled the Government.]

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Among those great national concerns, which will claim the early attention of the next Congress, that of Internal Improvement is of the most vital importance to the United States, and should, as we trust it will, be taken up at the commencement of the session, so that no time may be wasting in maturing those plans of operation, which are to connect the east and the west, the north and the south, together by ties as lasting as human liberty itself. And as a preliminary measure closely connected with the execution of our roads and canals, the increase of the corps of Topographical Engineers, is all important. This intelligent body of men, have been actively engaged during the past season, in exploring and surveying various routes of canals, and roads, and have rendered highly valuable services, but to make these services commensurate with the public interests and expectation, it is necessary that they be very much increased in numerical force; and, in order to show that we have not advanced our opinion upon light grounds, we shall enumerate what we have been able to gather, as far as it has been developed, the objects to be embraced in the system of Internal Improvement, contemplated by the General Government.

1st. A canal connecting Boston Harbour with Naraganset or Buzzards Bay, by which the dangerous and tedious navigation around Cape Cod is to be avoided.

2d. A canal through New-Jersey, connecting the harbor of New-York with the Delaware river.

3d. A canal connecting the Delaware Bay with the Chesapeak. Towards this work, which is now nearly completed, the United States have contributed $300,000 by taking shares to that amount in the Canal Company, chartered by the States through which it passes.

The three Canals above mentioned are to be of capacity to pass sloops and schooners.

4th. A steam-boat navigation from the Chesapeak Bay to the mouth of St. John's River, entirely inland, and parallel to the coast of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. A part of this route must be effected by canalling, and a part of it by following the inland passages between the main and the islands, which extend along the coast.

5th. A canal suited to sloop and schooner navigation, from the river St. John's, across East Florida to the gulf of Mexico. This canal is intended to avoid the dangerous navigation from New-Orleans, Pensacola, and the towns on the Gulf of Mexico, around the cape of Florida.

6th. The connexion by a navigable canal of the Chesapeak Bay with the Ohio river.— This canal will begin at the tide water in the Potomack river, near the city of Washington, and end at Pittsburgh on the Ohio River.

7th. The connexion of the Ohio River with Lake Erie by a navigable canal. This work may be superseded by the great canal lately undertaken by the State of Ohio.

8th. A canal to connect the Ohio with the Schuylkill river, passing the whole length of Pennsylvania.

9th. A canal communication between Tennessee river and the Savannah, or the Santee, through Broad River, in the State of South-Carolina, and French Broad, in North-Carolina.

10th. A canal around the Falls of Ohio River.

11th. A canal around the Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee River. The two last canals are to be of capacity to pass steam-boats.

12th. Removing all obstructions in the navigation of the Mississippi, such as logs, sawyers, &c. Towards this work the United States have already appropriated $70,000.

13th. A continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the town of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

14th. The construction of a road from Washington to New-Orleans through the capitals of the Southern States, or by a route nearer the mountains.

It must appear obvious, from the above enumerated objects of internal improvement, as contemplated by the Government, that a very great [illegible] strength, is indispensable in the Topographical Department, in order to insure a careful and judicious survey of the respective routes; and as the constitutionality of the question has been put to rest by the appropriation of money for the Western Road, the improvement of the bed of the Mississippi and the interest subscribed in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, it is to be hoped that a liberal portion of the ample resources of the nation, may be appropriated to carry into effect as far as practicable, and at as early a period as is consistent with the public weal, those plans of Internal Improvement so judiciously marked out.—*Balt. Chron.*

We regret to learn, that the United States frigate Brandywine had been but a few days at sea, when she was discovered to have eight feet water in her hold. Thirty thousand weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast, was thrown overboard. All hands were called to the pumps, and she was cleared of water, which was found to pour in through the sides, where the oakum had washed out. So unseaworthy was this vessel found, that a consultation was held, whether it was, or was not, prudent to proceed on the voyage. When last spoke, she was within a few days sail of Havre—she will then undergo a thorough repair.—Several of the hands had died.—Gen. Lafayette enjoyed good health. He expected that all his family would be assembled at Havre, to welcome him to his native shore. More than once on the passage, the General has indulged in the expression of a hope, that he has not left the United States forever.

*Phila. Dem. Press.*

BRITISH COURT OF CHANCERY.

We lately inserted a brief notice of this great scandal on all that is equitable—not because that it directly interested us, except in its precedents, which we are too apt to follow. However difficult and tedious it sometimes may be to get a decision in the United States, and though there is a mighty redundancy of wire-drawn statements, abounding with technicalities enough to sicken all persons except gentlemen of the bar, who are paid according to the length of their details, as weavers are compensated by the yard—still, we have as nothing to complain of, compared with those from whom we derived the system.

In a debate which arose in the British house of commons, during the last session, on the delays in the *Court of Chancery*, some curious facts were detailed. Mr. Williams said "the court of chancery was so odious a dungeon, that he who was once immured seldom escaped without loss of comfort, fortune, and life." He further declared that, "in England, 99 lawyers out of 100 were utterly ignorant of the principles on which real property was transferred." "It is this uncertainty, said the same commoner, which fills the insatiate maw of chancery with so many dainty morsels, and occasions such delightful pickings for the chancery lawyers." These assertions he illustrated by reference to many cases before the chancellor.

Dr. Lushington stated a case, in his own knowledge and practice, where "one of the most honest and respectable solicitors in London, had found it impossible, with safety to his client, to compress the abstract of a title to an estate in less than *eight hundred* sheets of paper." Mr. Taylor mentioned "an *amicable suit*, instituted in chancery, which was not determined under *thirty-eight* years." In this debate, Mr. Brougham mentioned, that a commission, appointed by the house, on the abuses of public charities, had made "reports which were contained in some 12 or 13 rather unsightly and decidedly bulky *folios*."

*Niles' Register.*

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

The commissioners are pushing this work with great vigor, and, at the entrance of the Mohassuc into Providence cove, exhibit abundant evidence of their determination to prosecute this great public work with all possible despatch. They have several detachments of hands on different sections of the Canal, at a spot about a mile north of Scott's pond in Smithfield. They remove the sand, &c. by means of small carts, drawn by one yoke of oxen, six of these muscular wielders of the "pick axe, spade, and shovel," loading the vehicle 50 times in one hour. At a place where another large gang are to work, at a little distance above, the sand is removed and deposited by means of wheel-barrows. The system with which every thing appertaining to the canal, has been commenced and is conducted, affords an assurance that this magnificent undertaking, promising such beneficial results to the public, will be completed in a reasonable time and in a manner creditable to the directors and contractors. *Prov. pa.*

The President of the United States left Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last, in the steam-boat for Baltimore. The wharves were thronged with respectable citizens to witness his departure. They warmly cheered him when the boat got under weigh. He stood with his hat off on the deck, and bowed repeatedly to the friendly concourse.

*From the New-Haven* [illegible]

EAGLE BANK.

The annual meeting of the [illegible] the Eagle Bank, which [illegible] on the 30th inst. [illegible] S. Baldwin [illegible] Esq. clerk. A general [illegible] affairs of the Bank was [illegible] stockholders [illegible] Statement of the concerns of the [illegible] of New-Haven, [illegible]

To Bills and Notes [illegible] secured by collateral good, [illegible]
"Bills and Notes, secured by mortgage, [illegible]
"&c. and other [illegible] estimated as doubtful, [illegible]
"Bills and Notes, estimated [illegible]
"Real Estate, taken for [illegible]
"Cash paid for [illegible] and Lot, [illegible]
"Specie & Notes of other [illegible]
"Amount due from [illegible] and sundry [illegible] Eagle Notes, [illegible]
"Amount due [illegible] &c. advanced by [illegible] President, for [illegible] Eagle Bank, [illegible] other [illegible]
"Amount [illegible]

By Capital Stock [illegible]
"Circulating [illegible]
"Amount [illegible]
"&c. due [illegible]
"&c. Deposites [illegible]
"&c. to apply on [illegible]
"&c. of dividends [illegible]
"&c. of Surplus [illegible]

(Signed)
S. BALDWIN,
H. DENISON,
SAM'L J. HITCHCOCK, [illegible]
New-Haven, Oct. 25, [illegible]

After the foregoing [illegible] sidered, the following [illegible] votes, viz:

*Voted*, That in the opinion [illegible] it is expedient that three agents [illegible] with full power to [illegible] due to the Eagle Bank, [illegible] adjustment of the concerns of [illegible] that a Committee of five be [illegible] ballots of the stockholders, [illegible] Directors of the Bank may [illegible] appointment of such agents, [illegible] Committee, in behalf of the [illegible] authorized to give their [illegible] ment, if they approve the [illegible] ed by the Directors.

*Voted*, That in case of a [illegible] Board of Agents, by death, [illegible] service, said vacancy may be [illegible] manner as is provided for the [illegible] said Agents.

A single glance of the foregoing [illegible] convince every one that [illegible] Bank are in a very [illegible] ble condition. And what the [illegible] the whole concern will be [illegible] but all can conjecture.

We learn that [illegible] ted by the stockholders [illegible] confer with the directors [illegible] of their agents [illegible] due the Bank, [illegible] Lyman, Esquires.

The three [illegible] when our paper went to press [illegible] Eagle Bills were selling [illegible] 50 to 58 cents for the dollar.

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

SHIPWRECK.

Capt. Latterman, of the [illegible] rived at Baltimore from Key [illegible] that the packet ship [illegible] Mr. Silas Holmes of this city, [illegible] and lost in a hurricane on the [illegible] when seven days out, on her passage [illegible] port for New-Orleans.—The [illegible] on the 25th of September, with [illegible] passengers:—Mr. Henry Hutton, [illegible] and servant; R. H. Hyde, lady [illegible] Messrs. Gavecock, W. R. C[illegible] ard, D. Wadsworth, G. Vance, [illegible] H. G. Schmidt, C. A. Jacobs, [illegible] A. Elliot, A. Bellon, A. Gr[illegible] Mercy, S. L. Woolfolk, Mr. W[illegible] daughter and servant, and [illegible] age.—$135,000 were insured [illegible] vessel and cargo. From the circum[illegible] Capt. L. not mentioning any thing [illegible] the passengers and crew it is [illegible] were all saved.

*The revenue of the Church* [illegible] stated, and in such a manner as [illegible] little doubt of the fact, that the [illegible] the established church of England [illegible] ne, equal to £300,000,000, [illegible] *Hundred Millions of Dollars!* [illegible] income of such a fund [illegible] cause of toleration, is it to be won[illegible] the Catholics are unsuccessful [illegible] tempts to remove the disabilities [illegible] they have so long labored?—*Bost*[illegible]

☞ *To Printers.*—Thomas Avery, [illegible] ter, formerly of Groton, in Conn[illegible] long been absent from his friends, [illegible] er he be alive or not is not known [illegible] When last heard from, he was in [illegible] Property has lately been bequeathed [illegible] sufficient to make him comfortable [illegible] life if he is living. Information is [illegible] to be given him if alive, as an act [illegible] ty, from the brethren of the type.

Oct. 25. S. G[illegible]

COTTON.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of [illegible] ult. remarks, "Cotton is now [illegible] the rate of about 150 bales per [illegible] streets are crowded with almost [illegible] cription of vehicle, full loaded [illegible] influx, the northern demand being [illegible] ture satisfied, added to the recent [illegible] advices from Europe, have combined [illegible] press prices, and yesterday sales were [illegible] at 14 to 14½ cents."

A vain fellow, who commanded a [illegible] sel, but who tried to appear great [illegible] captain of a first rate man-of-war, [illegible] cabin-boy one day that he had [illegible] ing on board to dine; and that [illegible] ed for the silver-handled knives [illegible] must tell him they have gone [illegible] ground; and answer in the same [illegible] question he might put. He did [illegible] knives and forks went off very [illegible] next question was, Where is that [illegible] are them, boy? "Gone ashore to [illegible] sir," was the answer.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

THE COURIER.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1825.

[illegible]

...Brunswick... [illegible]

...to be hoped that contributions will be ...in the United States for the relief of the ...by these fires, of which we have given ...imperfect account.

...perceive by late accounts from Spain, ...imbecile Ferdinand has issued a proclamation declaring that he himself has a ...favor. This is important indeed! It ...be surprising to many to hear that the ...has any soul at all. Having become ...in the hope of ever obtaining the ...of freemen by extortion, he has ...pronouncing sentence of death ...the fraternity found within his kingdom.

...President of the United States arrived ...Washington on Wednesday last.

## GRAND CANAL CELEBRATION.

The Canal Boat from Lake Erie is expected to reach New-York on Friday next. She will be received by salutes and a Grand Aquatic Procession, and escorted first up the East River as far as the Navy Yard, then down the harbor to Sandy Hook.

His Excellency Governor Clinton will unite the waters of the Lakes with the Ocean.

Dr. Mitchel, having obtained the pure waters of the Elb—the sacred waters of the Ganges—the overflowings of the Nile—the waters of the Amazon—the Oronoco—the Platte—of Columbian River—of the Thames—the Seine—the Neva—the Tagus—and from every quarter of the Globe—will unite these waters with the Ocean, as an emblem of our commercial intercourse with all parts of the world.

Before the Aquatic Procession returns, there will be a Grand Civic Procession, which will move through Greenwich-st. to Canal-st. and Broadway, up Broome-st. to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Pearl-st. down Pearl-st. to the Battery. When those engaged in the Aquatic Procession will join the Civic and proceed to the City Hall, where the whole will disperse. All the bells will be rung. In the evening the public buildings will be illuminated, and there will be a grand Ball.

Among the persons invited by the city Authorities are the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

To accommodate all persons in the vicinity who are desirous of witnessing this grand display, the Steam-Boat Fanny will leave the wharf at 6 o'clock this evening, and, returning, leave New-York at sun-set on Friday, and arrive here on Saturday morning.

## GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Late Liverpool papers contain notices of a grand musical festival to be held at York Minster, England, on the 13th September, and the three following days, for the benefit of the York county hospital and the infirmaries of Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield. This is the second—the first was held in 1823. It is conducted under the patronage of the king and the noblemen of the county. The Archbishop of York is President.

The pieces to be performed are the Messiah, the Creation, with selections from Judas Maccabeus, Israel in Egypt; Mozart's Requiem, &c. The entire band will consist of six hundred performers, and the vocalists were to be, the grand chorus 90, altos 70, tenors 90, basses 100—total 350. There were to be about 90 violins, 30 violas, 25 violincellos, with double basses, oboes, flutes, clarinets, bassoons, horns, trumpets, trombones, &c. &c. The best professors and performers in England were engaged. The expense would probably amount to £8,000 and the receipts were expected to be about £16,000.

## [illegible]

A letter has been received at Quebec, dated Gaspe, 1st Oct. which states that a brig had put in there in distress, the captain of which reported that he saw the large timber ship Baron of Renfrew, near the Grand Bank, broken up and floating in several large detached pieces, and part of the crew on each—would have attempted to render assistance, but the danger of doing so made it impossible, owing to the violence of the weather, and the immense pieces of timber floating in every direction.

The editors of the Quebec Gazette doubt that the ship seen by the above captain was the Baron of Renfrew; but the ship Criterion arrived at New-York from Havre, about the 28th of September, off the Banks, fell in with a large timber ship, supposed to be her, with her bowsprit uppermost, broke to pieces—her fore channels, dead eyes and lanyards hanging to her—no person on the wreck.

Mr. Stafford, proprietor and manager of the New-York La Fayette theatre, intends getting up several dramatic exhibitions, exceeding any thing which has yet appeared in this country. *The Battle of Waterloo* is seriously talked of, in which will be introduced *eighty-five horses*, *fifty* of which will be at one time parading the immense stage, and the remaining *thirty-five* standing at rest, distributed over the back ground.

*Great Britain and Mexico.*—A Bogota paper of the 1st ult. contains the Spanish copy of the treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, and an editorial prediction that it would not be ratified. The editor's language is—

"Many of its articles will no doubt excite the surprise of our readers; and we do not think we hazard too much when we assert that it will never receive the ratification of the British government.

His main objection is that the British plenipotentiaries had quietly ceded in the treaty "the right of search for enemy's property on board of neutral vessels," for which Great Britain had waged war against the U. States in 1812, and which she "by no means gave up at the peace of Ghent."

A letter, which we have seen, (says the editor of the National Gazette,) has been received by a gentleman of this city from Gen. Lafayette himself, in which nothing is said of the leak; and it seems extraordinary that so much water should have entered previously to discovery, in a ship so well managed and watched as we may suppose the Brandywine to have been.

Mr. Hobb, of Baltimore, has received a letter from Col. Stonerville, dated on board the Brandywine, 26 Sept. in lat. 47, long. 28—he speaks of the Brandywine's sailing well—it was expected she would arrive at Havre on or about the 10th of this month.

*France and Hayti.*—The "Paris Etoile" says "some of the journals having endeavored to excite uneasiness in the planters, respecting the communications which the new state of St. Domingo might have with our islands, we are authorised to declare that the foresight of the government has taken away every pretext for alarm on this score: the *ships of Hayti will not be received in our colonies*, and will not even show themselves there. It is but justice to add, that this regulation has not met with any difficulty in St. Domingo."

The Yellow Spring community, in Ohio, established on Mr. Owen's principle, has about one hundred hands at work, and would have many more if they were houses to accommodate them. Several persons of property have joined them. They intend to go largely into the manufacturing business. Their number is not to exceed 2,000. So says a late letter from the neighborhood of the establishment.

Reynolds, who was recently convicted upon circumstantial evidence, of the murder of Capt. West, on board of his vessel in N. York harbor, and in regard to whose case it was supposed, for a time, that some exculpatory evidence might be found, has made a full confession of his guilt with all the attending circumstances.

*Cautions in visiting Sick Rooms.*

Never venture into a sick room in a violent perspiration, (if circumstances require a continuance there for any time,) for the moment the body becomes cold it is in a state likely to absorb the infection, and receive the disease. Nor visit a sick person, (especially if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach; as this disposes the system more readily to receive the infection. In attending a sick person, stand where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the diseased, not betwixt the person and any fire that is in the room, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapor in that direction, and much danger would arise from breathing in it.

☞ A meeting will be holden at Mr. Kinney's Hotel on Monday evening next, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment and support of regular watchmen, during the time of our greatest exposure to fire. As this is a subject in which every citizen is interested, particularly the holders of insurance stock, it is hoped the meeting will be fully attended.

## MARRIED

In this city, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Strong, George B. Ripley, Esq. to Miss Hannah Lathrop, daughter of the late Thomas Lathrop, Esq.—On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. William S. Marshall, to Miss Mary G. Willard.

## DIED

In this City, Mr. Edward Tracy, aged 66 years.

In this city, on the 9th ult. Lucy Ann, daughter of Lewis Hyde Esq. aged 10 months.

In Bozrah, on the 20th Oct. Henry Orias, aged 5 years & 6 months, son of Mr. Reuben Smith. On the 21st, Mrs. Sarah Gifford, widow of the late Stephen Gifford, aged 81.

At Killingly, on the 25th ult. Miss Mary Ann Davidson, aged 17, daughter of Mr. James Davidson.

Classical and School Books.

**R. HUBBARD,**

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment Classical and School BOOKS, at prices much reduced. Merchants who buy in quantities will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

Miscellaneous Books at *half price.*

Daboll's Almanack for 1826.

*Nov. 1.* 31—

**NEW SCHOOL.**

THE Subscriber opened his School on Monday 31st ult. in the School House recently occupied by Mr. J. B. Palmer, where he will teach the following studies, viz:

*Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, English Grammar, Geography, Navigation, and Surveying.*

Terms per quarter $2 50.

Z. R. ROBBINS.

*EVENING SCHOOL*

Will be opened, at the above place on Monday 7th inst. for one quarter only; where any of the above branches may be attended to, from 6 till 9 o'clock—on reasonable terms.

Z. R. ROBBINS.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.* 3w31—

Chelsea Grammar School.

THE Quarter in Chelsea Grammar School under the instruction of Mr. Winslow, will commence on Wednesday, 9th Nov. inst.

F. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Nov. 1, 1825. 1w—

**BASKETS.**

*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*

WANT a large number of Baskets of various sizes—any person wishing to supply them is requested to call at the Mills with a sample of his work.

November 2d, 1825. 31—

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich to the Creditors to the estate of Mr. Nathaniel Parish, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the Subscriber or be deberred a recovery according to law.

ROSWELL MORGAN, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich, Oct. 27, 1825.* 3w31—

Valuable School Books.

**T. ROBINSON,**

HAVING, during the past season, taken much pains to select the MOST VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS, extant in the United States, is now enabled to offer for sale, at the Publishers' lowest prices, the following

[illegible]

In point of typographical execution, most of them are all that can be desired.

The Holy Bible, in which the proper Names and numerous other words are accurately accented in the text and divided into syllables as they ought to be pronounced, according to the orthoepy of Walker. By Israel Alger jr. A. M.

The New Testament, on the same plan.

The American First Class Book, or Exercises in Reading & Recitation; selected principally from Modern Authors of Great-Britain and America and designed for the use of the Highest Classes in public and private Schools. By Rev. John Pierpont, author of Airs of Palestine, &c.

The Dictionary Spelling Book; in which the most useful words in our language are collected and alphabetically arranged, according to their accent and number of syllables; with Walker's Pronunciation carefully marked, and the meaning of each word carefully defined. By John Walls, author of the Rudiments of English Grammar. ☞ Such a work has been long sought for by many of our first Instructers, and it is such an one as should unquestionably be introduced into all our Schools.

The Pronouncing English Reader; being Murray's Reader, accented on a similar plan to the Testament and Pronouncing Bible.

Alger's Murray; an Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar. To which questions are added—Punctuation and the Notes under rules, in syntax, supplied from the author's large Grammar, being his own abridgment entire—Key both prepared and adapted to the "English Exercises"—By Israel Alger jr.—Price 25 cents.

The English Teacher; being Murray's Exercises and Key placed in opposite columns, by which, false grammar, punctuation, &c. may be readily corrected.

Conversations on Natural Philosophy; a new stereotype edition.

Elements of Arithmetic, by Question and Answer; designed particularly for the younger classes in public and private Schools. By James Robinson Jr. Price 12½ cents.

American Popular Lessons; chiefly selected from the Works of Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth; designed also for the younger classes.

Smith's Practical Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Cumbridge's Mathematics—Gummere's Surveying, Flint's do. Dilworth's and Sheys's Book-keeping, Jacob's Greek Reader.

The Scholar's Companion, being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry. By Isaac Morrill, A. M.

Pickett's Juvenile Spelling Book. All Murray's School Books.

Morse's, Woodbridge's & Cummings Geography, large & small, with Atlases to each—And has for sale almost

EVERY SCHOOL & CLASSICAL BOOK now in use.

*BLANK BOOKS,*

Copy-slips, Slates, Quills, Writing and Cyphering Books, of a superior quality, Pocket Books, Pocketknives, Razors, Scissors, &c. &c. great variety.

[illegible] 31

**NATHANIEL HOWES**

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GROCERIES, Nails, Glass, Oils &c. on as good terms as can be bought in the State, either for *Cash, Credit, or Produce.*

☞ All persons indebted to DYER & HOWES, must make immediate payment. NATHANIEL HOWES.

*Windham, Nov. 1, 1825.* 6wew31

**Shoes.**

LADIES' Morocco, Silk and Prunella Shoes, of various colors,

Misses' Morocco and Prunella do. do

Infant's La Fayette Boots, Shoes and Ankle Ties, Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes,

Gentlemen's Calfskin Boots and Shoes, do. Buckskin Shoes, do. Seal Pumps & Morocco Slippers,

Boy's Calf and Neats Shoes and Boots.

—ALSO—

Sole Leather, Neats Leather, Calfskins, Lining Skins and Bindings, Buckskins, English Roans and Cochineal Skivers,

Roller Skins, Belt and Thong Leather,

—ALSO—

Day & Martin's Real Japan

**Blacking,**

(*Warranted Genuine,*) Lee & Thompson's Paste and Liquid, and Dimock's Water Proof do.

For sale CHEAP by

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, Nov. 2d. 31—

**New Books,**

FOR SALE BY

T. Robinson.

HUSBAND Hunting, or the Mother and daughter,

The story of a life.

Flowers of Wit, by Henry Kett, fellow of Trinity College Oxford.

Universal Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives of the most celebrated characters of every age and nation, price $1. *Nov. 22, 1825.* 31—

A large assortment of Mussey's highly valuable

**Gridirons,**

for sale at the lowest CASH price.

Certificates from the President and from the keepers of all the first boarding-houses in the United States, might be furnished to prove their superiority over all kinds that has yet been invented or probably ever will be, were it necessary. It is deemed sufficient to say, that every body approves of them for the saving of the juice and the superior flavor of the Meat cooked on them. JOHN LATHROP, Agent,

*Norwich, Nov. 2d, 1825* 31—

Norwich Cheap Store.

**JOHN [illegible] & CO.**

HAVE again visited the grand [illegible] of the United States, New-York, from which they have just returned with a [illegible]

Rich & Elegant Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the season, which they are selling off at such prices as to merit the above name of Norwich Cheap Store.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Camblets, Plaids, Blankets,

Flannels, Baizes, Linens,

Sheetings, Shirtings,

Bombazines, Bombazettes,

Vestings, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*All very cheap.*

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825. 31—

**Odd and Even.**

*The next Lottery to be drawn 9th Nov.*

**30,000 Dollars**

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 5,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |

Whole Tickets, $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters, $1 25.

☞ Adventurers by purchasing two tickets, will be guaranteed one prize, & may draw three prizes.

Orders, enclosing cash, promptly executed. S. BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, Oct. 1825. 30—

**Auction**

OF China, Glass and Earthen Ware, on Friday the 11th of November, at Mr. Mansfield's new brick building in Chelsea. Also, three large elegant porcelain Tea-setts, of 24 cups and 24 saucers each, Plates &c. 3 crated Black Teapots, and a quantity of black Snuff in jars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Oct. 24. 1825. 31

**New Goods.**

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good assortment of *GROCERIES, MEDICINE, CROCKERY, & HARD WARE.*

The above are offered to the public on the most reasonable terms.

ASA HARTSHORN.

Franklin, Nov. 1, 1825. 3w31

30 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

[illegible] first quality Sole Leather.

[illegible] Superior Family Flour, just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

November 2d, 1825. 31—

Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.

**ORA'S DENISON**

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand and is constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's

*BOOTS & SHOES*

of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton

**SOLE LEATHER.**

Upper Leather and Calf Skins.

A few dozen prime

Morocco Skins.

Lining and Binding do.

Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The patronage of his former Customers and the public is Respectfully solicited.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.* tf31—

**FOR SALE,**

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Crockery, &c. &c.

Country produce will be received in payment for any of the above articles, if applied for soon.

LEVI BURKEE.

Norwich Falls, Oct. 11th, 1825. tf28

*STORAGE.*

COTTON or any other bulky goods will be taken on storage at the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge. WALTER ROSE.

*November 1st, 1825.* 31—

*STOVE,*

FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.

G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

Fire Insurance.

The Protection Insurance Co.

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

Just received and for sale by

**A. & A. [illegible],**

A NEW SUPPLY OF

*FALL & WINTER*

**GOODS,**

Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell cheaper than those who bought early in the season.

Consisting in part as follows:

Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

from one to six dollars per yard.

Double Sattinets & Devonshire Kerseys, Swansdown and Valencia VESTINGS,

Black Silk do.

Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baizes,

Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS.

Tartan and Caroline Plaids,

Black Bombazetts,

[illegible]

Gros de Naples [illegible]

NEAPOLITAN [illegible]

Long and Square CAMBLET SHAWLS,

Black and Colored CAMBLETS,

100 pieces Calicoes

[illegible]

Men's and Women's [illegible]

Worsted Hose.

[illegible]

Bobbinet Lace,

[illegible]

Beaver and [illegible]

[illegible]

An elegant assortment of [illegible]

Silk and Cotton [illegible]

300 yards American Carpeting.

1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and [illegible]

Cloaks.

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

*Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825.* 31—

BLACK BOMBAZINES.

A NEW supply of superior quality Black Bombazines, just received by the

*THAMES COMPANY.*

—ALSO—

Heavy Black French Levantine, and Black and Figured Silks, of various patterns. *Oct. 12.*

**NOTICE.**

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I have a rate bill [illegible] a State tax on List, 1825, and will meet them to receive the same at the house of Capt. Joseph H. Wills, on Monday the 28th day of November next from one to five o'clock P. M. Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees. DANIEL GAGER, *Collector.*

*Franklin, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w31—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1825, on the estate of *Elisha S. Bill*, of Griswold, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the house of Nathan Stanton, in said Griswold, on the 1st Wednesdays of January, March and May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days to receive the claims against said insolvent.

NATHAN STANTON, } Com'rs
BARTLETT HOLMES, }

*Griswold, Nov. 2, 1825.* 3w31

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the first Tuesday of October inst. on the estate of Asher S. Herrick, of Griswold, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent Debtor give notice that they shall meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Wilbur in said Griswold, on the first Wednesdays of December, March, and May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days to receive the claims against said insolvent.

PROSPER KIMBAL, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH WILBUR; }

*Griswold, Oct. 28, 1825.* 3w31—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 1st Oct. two CALVES—one a lined back Steer, and the other a red Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

FESTUS LADD.

*Franklin, Oct. 30, 1825.* 3w31

☞ FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

WITH A CAPITAL OF $150,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, April, 1825. 31—

*Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 45—

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

From the [illegible] Review.

THE STAR BIGHTNIGHT.

I gaze upon you orbs of light,
The countless stars that gem the sky;
Each in its sphere, serenely bright,
Wheeling its course—how silently!
While in the [illegible] of the night,
Earth and its cares and troubles lie.

Temple of light and loveliness,
And throne of grandeur! [illegible]
That [illegible]
Nature hath fram'd to rise to thee,
Should pine within this narrow place,
This prison of mortality?

What [illegible] from the path of right
[illegible] lead our steps astray,
That [illegible] of thy pure delight,
We turn from this divine array,
To chase a [illegible] that mocks the sight,—
A good that vanisheth away?

[illegible]
"To dull forgetfulness's prey"—
[illegible] the rapid wheels
That [illegible] hours away,
[illegible] moment steals
[illegible] span of life away.

Awake, ye mortals! raise your eyes
To yon eternal starry spheres,—
Look on these glories of the skies!
Then answer, how this world appears,
With all its pomp and vanities,
With all its hopes and all its fears.

[illegible] speck of earth at last,
[illegible]
[illegible] in the vast
[illegible] galaxy;
[illegible] the past,
[illegible] future lie.

Who can look [illegible] upon this blaze
Of heavenly [illegible] brightly shining;
Through the [illegible] void of space,
A [illegible] course designing,
All [illegible] with unequal space,
[illegible] harmonious concord joining;

Who that [illegible] these splendors roll,
[illegible] on this majestic scene,
But [illegible] to escape the world's control,
Spurning its pleasures poor and mean,
To burst the bonds that bind the soul,
And pass the gulf that yawns between.

There, in their starry halls of rest,
[illegible]
There, in the mansions of the blest,
[illegible] hath laid,
With ever during glory grac'd,
And [illegible]

O boundless beauty! let thy ray
Shine out unutterably bright;
Thou placid, pure, eternal day,
That never darken'd into night;
Thou spring, whose ever green array
Knows the wasting winter blight.

O fields of never dying [illegible]
Bright with [illegible] flowers!
O crystal rills that [illegible] between
[illegible]
[illegible] glories soon,
Yet cling to such a world as ours.

## [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT AND AN IRISHMAN.

On Saturday the President of the United States arrived in this city, on his way to Washington. He came in the Steam-Boat from Trenton. While on board the Boat a well dressed ruddy complexioned man addressed him in these words,—"I am an Irishman, Sir; and understand you are the President of the United States, and I desire to have the honor of shaking hands with you." "With great pleasure Sir," said Mr. Adams extending his hand and shaking that of the person who had addressed him. "May I ask, Sir," said the President, "how you like this country?"—"Indeed Sir," said the Irishman, "I like it very much. I like it so much that I intend soon to become A NATIVE!!!" The President smiled and with a gentle inclination of the head, said—"We shall be happy Sir, to have such fellow-citizens." Here the parties were separated by the crowd, which pressed round the President. This is a genuine and good Irish bull. It is not unworthy of a place in Miss Edgeworth's collection. *Phila. Dem. Press.*

CANDIDATES FOR MATRIMONIAL HONORS.

The increase in the matrimonial advertisements puts us in mind of a hoax of this sort which was successfully played off a short time since. It was agreed to a gay party of ladies and gentlemen that an advertisement should be inserted in a London Morning Paper, as from a Lady who felt inclined to taste the joys of matrimony, more speedily than to all appearance the ordinary way would enable her to do, giving the longing maiden a fair portion of beauty and riches. Letters were received in reply from between fifty and sixty swains of all descriptions, to each of whom an answer was addressed, stating that so far, the writer was not objected to, but that the lady would like, previously to his being introduced to her, "unseen to see him;"—at the same time requesting, each to be in the pit of Drury-lane Theatre on a certain evening, dressed in a particular way and immediately on the conclusion of the first piece, to stand upon the benches, and apply a quizzing glass to the right eye. All succeeded so well, that as soon as the curtain fell, above 50, of all ages, mounted the benches—from the smooth-chinned Adonis of fifteen, to the sleek, portly, self confident widower of fifty, and the shrivelled, worn-out, and [illegible] bachelor of sixty, all adorned according to order in the gayest style, and with the [illegible], to make the deeper impression on the heart of the fair prize.—High swelled their bosoms with hope, as with scented notice the sparkling glass was raised to the eye, but who shall paint the astonishment, dismay, and rage, alternately depicted on their countenances, on discovering the sudden failure of all their hopes? With such velocity did they all descend from their elevated attitudes, to "hide their diminished heads" among the crowd, that the decrepit lover of sixty might have boasted his knees once again possessed of the pliancy of twenty. If this should meet the eye of some of the actors in this ludicrous piece, they will readily believe that no farce produced at Old Drury, ever went off so much to the satisfaction of of the authors, though the actors thought the conclusion rather too tragic to allow a repetition. *English paper.*

True politeness consists not merely in a strict adherence to the forms of ceremony; it consists in an exquisite observance of the feelings of others, and an invariable respect for those feelings. By this definition, it claims alliance with benevolence, & may sometimes be found as genuine in the cottage as the court.

## New Goods.

WM. D. RIPLEY
IS NOW OPENING
An addition to his Assortment
OF
FANCY & STAPLE
DRY GOODS
Selected from the latest importations, and
OFFERED UNUSUALLY LOW.
CONSISTING OF
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels and Baizes,
Bombazettes and Rattinetts,
Blue and Brown Camblets,
Large assortment BROCHE SHAWLS (cheap)
3½ yds. Long & 7-4 & 8-4 square
Black & White Merino Shawls,
Cashmere Square and Scarf ditto.
Fancy Silk and Bandana HANDKFS.
Habit Trimmings, Point Calicoes
(a new and fashionable article.)
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
RICH OMBRE SHADED RIBBONS,
do. do. do. FANCY SILKS,
Superior quality [illegible]
Silver Eyed Needles, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
DOMESTIC GOODS
of every description.
*Norwich, Oct. 26, 1825.* 30—

*NEW & CHEAP*
SEASONABLE GOODS.

DANIEL BURGESS & CO.
HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of well selected

GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which were purchased principally with cash and at auction.
*Among them are*
Rich Ombre Figured Gros de Naples,
Black do. do. do.
Levantine, Sinchew, Sarsnet & Florence
SILKS,
Italian and Canton Crapes,
Levantine and Canton Black Handkfs.
Ombre shaded rich bordered Gros de Naples Fancy HDKFS.
Rich black fig'd and assorted do. do. do.
Bordered, Bird's-eye, Silk Flagg and Bandanna do.
Bolivar striped and spotted Cravats,
Satin, Cap and Garniture (Ombre shaded) Ribbons,
Black Ostrich Plumes,
Caroline Stripes & Plaids, (very low,)
Tartan Plaids and Camblets,
Silk daisey Buttons & Gimp Oak Leaves (for Trimmings.)
Figured Swiss Mull Muslin, Plain and figured Book do.
White and colored Cambrics and Dimities, Russia Diaper, [illegible]
Cashmere and Imitation Long Shawls,
Scarlet, Bordered and Black Cassimere,
Thule Lace and Lace Edgings,
All kinds of Gloves and Hosiery, a complete assortment of English, French & American Chintzes and Calicoes, from 16 to 50 cents. Silk, Valencia and Swansdown Vesting, plain and figured Bombazettes and Rattinetts. Black Bombazine. all prices Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts, Baizes and Becking, Figured and Plain Steel buttons, 2 cases New-York Fashionable Hats, at less than usual prices, Tapes and Threads, Waist Ribbons, Suspenders, and almost every article generally found in a country Store. ALSO,
*A Complete assortment of Genuine Groceries, Crockery and Hardware.*
A good quality of *Coarse Salt at 75 cts.*
All of the above mentioned Goods (and many others,) they wish to exchange at fair prices for cash, good credit, or any kind of produce. And they invite the public generally to call and examine their stock of goods, prices &c. for themselves.
Plainfield, Oct. 24th. 1825. 3w30

## SHELL COMBS.

25 doz. Shell Combs, assorted, just received and for sale by the
Thames Company
at their Store, *Shetucket-street.*
*October 17.* 29—

Best Corn and Flour Emery,
6 feet Trace Chains by doz.
No. 1, 2, 3 English Shovels, do.
Blacksmiths Bellows Pipes,
5 and 6 inch common do. by gross,
Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates,
Japanned and Potted Sadlery,
Commode Nobs and Rings,
Elegant brass Curtain Pins,
Worsted and Linen Girth Webs,
Japanned Norfolk Latches,
Hinges, Butts, Screws,
Patent brick and plastering Trowels, &c. &c. Just received and now ready for sale by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
—ALSO—
A few tons of hollow ware at Furnace prices. Oct. 18, 1825. 29—

WHEATON'S
ITCH OINTMENT
*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public. —ALSO—
WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN
Jaundice Bitters,
so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.
The above Medicines are for sale by
DWIGHT RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

Joseph S. Gladding
WOULD inform his friends and customers, as well as the public in general, that he is now opening at his store in Plainfield,
A Large and Fashionable
Assortment of
GOODS,
Purchased in New-York at auction, for cash only—and as Goods have fallen considerable within a few weeks in New-York, he flatters himself he shall be able to sell on better terms than any other store in the country.
*Among them are*
American, London and French
Calicoes and Chintzes,
*Some as low as 16 cents per yard.*
Extra rich Ombre figured Gros. de Naples Silks,
French and India Levantines,
Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Italian
Lustring,
Tartan and Caroline Stripes and Plaids,
Camblets and Scotch Plaids for Cloaks, *very low.*
Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Cassimere & Cashmere Long & Square
SHAWLS,
Merino, Cashmere, Figured Silk, Velveteen, Bandano, Silk and Cotton Flag
Handkerchiefs, *very low.*
Gentlemen's and Ladies' White and Coloured Silk, Kid & Horseskin Gloves, Worsted, Lambswool, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose,
Beckings, Baizes and Flannels of all colors and qualities, from 24 cents to 1 dollar per yard,
Tick, first and second quality,
Sheeting and Shirting, bleached and brown.
*A general assortment of*
Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres,
Sattinetts and Lion Skins,
Crockery and Glass Ware, lower than can be bought in New-York at this time.
Brass Kettles, Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware,
CUTLERY,
including an elegant assortment of
Pocket & Penknives, & Scissors,
*from 06 to 75 cents.*
A good assortment of GROCERIES as usual,
Drugs and Medicines,
Sole & Upper LEATHER at Tanners prices,
As many cases of superior Imitation Beaver Hats, direct from the Manufactory in New-York, as he can sell at reduced prices.
*A small assortment of SPECTACLES,*
Together with every other article usually called for in a Country Store, and too numerous to particularize in one advertisement.
All or any part of the above Goods will be sold for Cash, approved Credit, or exchanged for Country Produce.
The public are cautioned against buying elsewhere, before they look at the above Goods.
Cash and the highest price will be paid for raw hide and calf skins, or will be received in pay for any of the above Goods.
Plainfield, Oct. 26, 1825. 4w30

## For Sale,

10 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
10 bbls. Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
15 bbls. Country Gin,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do. do.
An Assortment Dyestuffs,
& PAINTS,
100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.
D. RIPLEY.
Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.
D. RIPLEY.
*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30

## NEW GOODS.

A large assortment of
Dry Goods,
HARD-WARE,
GROCERIES,
Crockery & Glass-Ware,
Looking Glasses, Iron & Steel
&c. Just received and for sale by
JOS. BREED.
Sept. 11th. 22—

## ALMANACKS for 1826.

For sale, in large or small quantities, at
*T. ROBINSON'S*
BOOK-STORE,
THE Christian Almanack—The Farmer's Almanack, by Robert B. Thomas—Middlebrooks' do. & Daboll's Almanack, for 1826.

## Thames Bank.

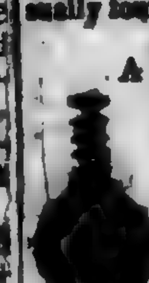
AN instalment of ten dollars on a Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank, is required to be paid at the Banking House on or before the 26th day of November next.
*By order of the Directors,*
LYMAN BREWER, Cashier.
*Norwich. Oct. 19, 1825.* 3w29—

## BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.

The Thames Company
HAVING made large additions to their Stock of Cloths, now offer for sale a very extensive assortment of
Superfine, Fine, and Common
BROAD CLOTHS,
PELISSE CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, KERSEYS,
*BAIZES, FLANNELS,*
Rose Blankets, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A new supply of handsome
Winter Ribbons.
*October 25, 1825.* 3w30

*NEW & CHEAP*
## GOODS,

JOHN PRINE
Is now opening a large and fashionable assortment of
*FALL & WINTER*
Goods,
PURCHASED in New-York the past week, principally for Cash and at Auction—and from the present depression in the market of many kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, he is enabled to offer the public a general assortment of Goods on exceedingly favorable terms.
*Among them are*
40 ps. American and London printed
Calicoes and Chintzes,
20 ps. Caroline Plaids and Stripes,
*(a new article.)*
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Camblets for cloaks.
Cashmere, Valentia and Kerseymere
Long and Square Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, figured Silk, Barrage and Velveteen
Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Black, White and Colored Silk, Kid, Beaver and Castor Gloves.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of all kinds.
Small assortment Black and White
Leghorn Bonnets,
Ostrich Plumes. Cap and Garniture
Ribbons,
A good assortment
Broadcloth, Kerseymere, and Sattinett,
of every description, from 50 cents to 6 dollars per yard,
Stout Bang-up Cord. White Red & Green
Flannels, Baizes & Beckings,
Common and fine American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Washington Bed Tick, very good,
Together with almost every article usually found in Dry Good Stores.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of



Crockery & Glass Ware,
Gilt, and Mahogany framed
Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware, including all kinds of Cutlery,
Brass Kettles &c.
A good supply of
Genuine Liquors & Groceries,
Also, an assortment of first quality of

DRUGS
&
MEDICINES,
Which will be sold very low. Physicians will be supplied at Providence prices.
—ALSO—
1000 lbs. Hemlock tanned SOLE LEATHER, at 25 cts. per pound, good quality,
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
3 Cases superior Imitation Beaver Hats, from the Manufactory of Ives & White & Jas. Juel, including youths hats of every size.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of his goods, before they purchase elsewhere.
*WANTED*
to sell the aforesaid stock of Goods for Cash, Good Credit, or exchange them for Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Butter, Cheese, or almost any kind of Country produce.

Wanted Immediately,
A few thousand dollars in Cash on old book accounts and notes of hand, or shall want to hire a thorough collector by the job.
*Plainfield, Oct. 10, 1825.* 28—

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York, with a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
*Looking Glasses,*
CROCKERY,
GLASS & HARD-WARE.
Together with a general assortment of
*DRUGS & MEDICINES,*
Which are offered for sale for cash as low as can be bought at any store in this vicinity, or exchanged for most kinds produce, &c.
Good weavers can be supplied with the first quality yarn to weave.
MASON CLEVELAND & Co.
Scotland, Oct. 11th, 1825. 4w28

## WM. ROGERS,

HAS for sale, a quantity of first quality live Geese Feathers.
Oct. 4, 1825. 27—

*NEW & CHEAP*
## DRY GOODS

ERASTUS COIT
Has just returned from New-York with a general assortment of
English, French, German and India Goods,
(Suitable for the present and approaching season,) which, together with those before on hand, forms a
Large & handsome assortment of
FANCY & STAPLE
DRY GOODS
Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.
Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance.
He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 24, 1825. [24—

## NEW GOODS.

William Rogers
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM
NEW YORK
with an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
which he is enabled to sell very low—having purchased the same on the most advantageous terms, since the late depression in the prices of Cotton, Woollen and Silk Fabrics.
*October 4, 1825.* 27—

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Pelisse Cloths, Blue Camblet,
Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,
BOMBAZINE,
Cashmere, Crape,
Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS;
A handsome assortment of
CALICOES,
Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnett, and
Florence Silks,
Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes,
Bombazetts plain and fig'd,
UMBRELLAS,
Barcelona, Silk, Flagg, and Cotton
Handkerchiefs,
Denmark Satin,
Silk and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens,
Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Gimp Trimming, Piping,
Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton,
Boot Cord, Watch Chains,
Suspenders, Hatts wire thread, Fancy Hkfs, Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, Swiss, Mulmul, and Jaconett Muslins, Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.
—ALSO—
St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Rosin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.
An Assortment of Hardware,
Crockery, Drugs & Medicines
500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Napt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.
The above articles were selected with care, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.
WANTED,
All kinds of Country Produce,
Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.
GURDON ROBINSON.
*Lebanon, Oct. 25, 1825.* tf30—

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
Which they offer for sale at cost, to close the concern. Those who are wishing to purchase will do well to call, as they may be assured they will find them 50 per cent less than they have ever been sold in this place.
TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.
Windham, (S. S.) Oct. 11. 1825 29

## Portable Furnaces!

A NEW supply of this useful article. 200 lbs. Cut, Cast, & Copper Sparrow-bills, for Shoes and Boots.
"Salisbury's" Patent Window Springs.
Just received and for sale by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
—ALSO—
A quantity of dry Casks and Boxes.
Oct 26, 1825. 3w30

## CAMBLETS, PLAIDS, &c.

SCOTCH & CAROLINE PLAIDS, Blue Camblets, (superior quality,) Plain and figured Bombazette, (various colors,) for sale very low by the
THAMES COMPANY,
at their Store, Shetucket-Street.
*Oct. 25, 1825.* 3w30

[illegible] CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES [illegible]
[illegible]
CANTON & [illegible]
Crapes, &c. [illegible]
W. HUNTINGTON
HAS JUST RECEIVED [illegible]
NEW-YORK AN ADDI[TIONAL]
SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
Which, with those before on [hand]
he offers at very reduced [prices]
Oct. 18. [illegible]

## Latest Fashi[ons]

MRS. [illegible]
HAS just returned [from New-]
York with an asso[rtment of]
FANCY [illegible]
FASHIONABLE [illegible]
and the latest fashion[s]
HATS, CAPS, [illegible]
Norwich, Oct. 18, 18[25]

## NEW GOO[DS]

The Thames Company
HAVE just received at their [store in]
Shetucket-street, a very co[mplete]
assortment of
Fall & Winter Good[s]
selected the past week in N[ew-York]
(many articles purchased at [auction]
prices,) and are now offered very [low]
WHOLESALE OR RET[AIL]
October 17.

## NOTICE.

The subscribers have fo[rmed a]
Co-partnership and inte[nd carry]ing business under the fi[rm of]
HYDES & GRANT,
At the stand lately [occupied]
by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. [for the]
purpose of manufacturing
Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-[ware]
Chaldron and Potash Ket[tles]
They have engaged a number of [experienced]
Moulders and experienced wor[kmen]
and will endeavor to execute orde[rs for]
Machinery with dispatch. The [fur]nace is now in blast and will be [continu]ed in operation should they receiv[e suf]ficient encouragement.
The superiority of the [ware]
manufactured in this place for [many yea]ry, is too well established to requ[ire any]thing to be said in its favor.
Connected with the est[ablish]ment will be kept a general asso[rtment of]
GOODS,
which will be sold on as good [terms as]
at any store in town. So far [as they]
may be entitled to a share of pu[blic pat]ronage they solicit it.
ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.
Stafford. Sept. 1st, 1825. 6wisoow[illegible]

Thomas J. Ridgway,
Gurdon A. Jones,
RESPECTFULLY inform [their]
freinds and the public th[at they]
have connected themselves in b[usiness]
in the building opposite Mr. K[illegible]
Hotel, where they are manufa[cturing]
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childre[n's]

BOO[TS] AND SHO[ES]
of every description, and in the ne[atest]
style—Having lately returned fr[om New]
York with Philadelphia & North-[illegible]
ton Sole Leather, Morocco, De[illegible]
Satin, and Prunello of the most fa[shion]able colors, with various other ar[ticles]
used in their line of business, all [of the]
first quality.
All who will favor them with [their]
patronage may rest assured that [no pains]
shall be spared on their part to g[ive sat]isfaction. Ridgway & Jo[nes.]
Norwich, May 24. 1825.

## Robert Johnso[n]

WOULD inform his friends [and the]
public in general that he h[as on]
hand, and is constantly manufac[turing]
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childr[en's]

BOOT[S] [illegible] SHO[ES]
of every description and of the be[st ma]terials.
He has for sale the first rate [illegible]
ampton Sole Leather, and all k[inds of]
Upper Leather, with a general as[sort]ment of articles used in his line, c[onsist]ing of Ribbons, bound Galloons, [illegible]
Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, [illegible]
ing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, [illegible]
cers, Stumps, Heel Keys, [illegible]
and Channel Braces, Jiggers, [illegible]
Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, [illegible]
Buckles, Polished Hammers, [illegible]
Rasps, Size Sticks, Allastic [illegible]
Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, [illegible]
Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrow[bills]
sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and [illegible]
son's Liquid & Paste Blacking [illegible]
from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* [illegible]

[illegible] ... EW ... RE S ... chool ... House ... mer ... studi ... EVEN ... ll be ... Mone ... A ... China, G ... Friday ... FO ... UANTI ... Gri ... [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDGED BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Series....Vol. IV....No. 33. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1486.


[illegible] Books.
[illegible]SON,
[illegible] to select the MOST VAL[illegible] BOOKS, extant, in the [illegible] to offer for sale, [illegible] prices, the following
[illegible] WORKS.
[illegible] account, most of [illegible] can be desired.
[illegible] Bible, in which the proper Names [illegible] other words are accurately ac[illegible] and divided into syllables as [illegible] pronounced, according to the [illegible] Walker. By Israel Alger jr. A. M.
[illegible] on the same plan.
[illegible] First Class Book, or Exer[illegible] Recitation; selected prin[illegible] Authors of Great-Britain [illegible] designed for the use of the [illegible] in public and private Schools. [illegible] Pierpont, author of Airs of Pa[illegible]

[illegible] Spelling Book; in which [illegible] words in our language are col[illegible] alphabetically arranged, accord[illegible] accent and number of syllables; [illegible] Pronunciation carefully mark[illegible] meaning of each word carefully [illegible] John Waldo, author of the Ru[illegible] English Grammar. Such a [illegible] long sought for by many of our [illegible] and it is such an one as should [illegible] be introduced into all our

[illegible] English Reader; being [illegible] Reader, accented on a similar plan [illegible] and Pronouncing Bible.
[illegible] Murray; an Abridgement of Mur[illegible] Grammar. To which questions [illegible] Punctuation and the Notes under [illegible] supplied from the author's [illegible] being his own abridgment [illegible] prepared and adapted to the [illegible]—By Israel Alger jr.—

[illegible] Teacher; being Murray's Ex[illegible] Key placed in opposite columns, [illegible] false grammar, punctuation, &c. [illegible] corrected.
[illegible] on Natural Philosophy; a [illegible] edition.
[illegible] of Arithmetic, by Question and [illegible] particularly for the younger [illegible] public and private Schools. By [illegible] Jr. Price 12½ cents.
[illegible] Popular Lessons; chiefly select[illegible] Works of Mrs Barbauld and Miss [illegible] designed also for the younger

[illegible] Practical Arithmetic and Book-

[illegible] Mathematics——Gummer's [illegible] Flint's do. Dilworth's and Shey's [illegible] Jacob's Greek Reader, [illegible] Companion, being a selection [illegible] in Reading and Speaking, in Prose [illegible] By Isaac Morrill, A. M.
[illegible] Juvenile Spelling Book. All Mur[illegible]
[illegible] large & small, with Atlases to each—[illegible] sale almost
[illegible] SCHOOL & CLASSICAL BOOK

[illegible]LANK BOOKS,
[illegible] Slates, Quills, Writing and Cy[illegible] Books, of a superior quality, Pocket [illegible] Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.
[illegible] 4w31

[illegible]W SCHOOL.
[illegible] Subscriber opened his [illegible] on Monday 31st ult. in the [illegible] recently occupied by Mr [illegible] where he will teach the [illegible] studies, viz:
[illegible] Writing, Arithmetick, Eng[illegible] Geography, Navigation, [illegible]
[illegible] per quarter $2 50.
Z R ROBBINS.

[illegible]VENING SCHOOL
[illegible] be opened, at the above [illegible] Monday 7th inst for one quar[illegible] where any of the above bran[illegible] be attended to, from 6 till 9 [illegible] reasonable terms.
Z. R ROBBINS.
[illegible] Nov. 1, 1825. 3w31—

## Auction

[illegible]ina, Glass and Earthen Ware, [illegible]riday the 11th of November, at [illegible]field's new brick building in [illegible] Also, three large elegant por[illegible]cotta, of 24 cups and 24 sau[illegible] Plates &c. 3 crates Black [illegible] a quantity of black Snuff [illegible] Sale to commence at 10 o' [illegible] morning.
[illegible] 1825. 31

[illegible]FOR SALE,
[illegible]ANTITY of Household Fur[illegible] consisting of Tables, Chairs, [illegible] Beds, Bedding, Cooking [illegible] Crockery, &c. &c.
[illegible] produce will be received in [illegible] for any of the above articles, [illegible] for sale.
LEVI DURKEE.
[illegible] Falls, Oct. 11th, 1825. tf30

[illegible] assortment of Mussey's [illegible]ly valuable
## [illegible]Gridirons,
[illegible] at the lowest CASH price.
[illegible]cates from the President [illegible] the keepers of all the first [illegible] in the United States, [illegible] determined to prove their supe[illegible] all kinds that has yet been [illegible] probably ever will be, were [illegible] It is deemed sufficient to [illegible] every body approves of them [illegible] of the juice and the sa[illegible] of the Meat cooked on [illegible]
JOHN LATHROP, Agent,
[illegible] Nov. 2d, 1825. 31—

Classical and School Books.
## R. HUBBARD,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment Classical and School
BOOKS,
at prices much reduced. Merchants who buy in quantities will be supplied on very reasonable terms.
Miscellaneous Books at *half price.*
Daboll's Almanack for 1826.
*Nov. 1.* 31—

## New Books,
FOR SALE BY
T. Robinson.

HUSBAND Hunting, or the Mother and daughter,
The story of a life
Flowers of Wit, by Henry Kett, fellow of Trinity College Oxford.
Universal Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives of the most celebrated characters of every age and nation, price $1. *Nov. 2d, 1825.* 31—

Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.

## CHA'S DENISON

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand and is constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's
*BOOTS & SHOES*
of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.
—ALSO—
New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton
SOLE LEATHER.
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
A few dozen prime
Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.
Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
The patronage of his former customers and the public is Respectfully solicited.
*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.* tf31—

## Shoes.

LADIES' Morocco, Silk and Prunella Shoes, of various colors,
Misses' Morocco and Prunella do. do
Infant's La Fayette Boots, Shoes and Ankle Ties, Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calfskin Boots and Shoes, do. Buckskin Shoes, do. Seal Pumps & Morocco Slippers,
Boy's Calf and Neats Shoes and Boots.
—ALSO—
Sole Leather, Neats Leather, Calfskins, Lining Skins and Bindings,
Buckskins, English Roans and Cochineal Skivers,
Roller Skins, Belt and Thong Leather,
—ALSO—
Day & Martin's Real Japan
Blacking,
*(Warranted Genuine,)* Lee & Thompson's Paste and Liquid, and Dimock's Water Proof do.
For sale CHEAP by
S. BREWSTER, Jr.
Norwich, Nov. 2d 31—

## Strayed

FROM the pasture of the subscriber, about the 10th day of June last, 4 two years old HEIFERS—one of which is a pale brindle, one a brindle, and two red. Whoever will take up said Heifers, or give information where they may be found, shall be reasonable rewarded.
ISRAEL F. MORGAN.
*Stonington, Oct 24, 1825.* 3w30

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | 40 of | $100 |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

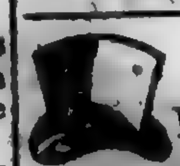
## Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25. Eights 63 cents.
Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.
Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *BROWN & ANDREWS,* is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
NATHAN BROWN.
JOHN A. ANDREWS.
*Griswold, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w30—

NORWICH LINE.
The Superior new Steam-Boat
## FANNY.
*Charles Davison, Master,*
Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.
Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.
*RETURNING,*
Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.
*RETURNING,*
Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.
The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.
Fare from Norwich to New-York $4,50.
Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.
N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.
Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.
*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—



## HATS,
Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, for [illegible] RAYMOND & SMITH.
CASH,
and the highest price, paid for
*all kinds of Furs.*
*Norwich, Jan 12, 1825.* tf 1—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture
Water-Proof Oval Hats,
from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)
Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of
HATING FURS
and Lamb Skins with the wool on.
*Wanted Immediately,*
Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.
FREDERICK A. FLINT.
*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

One Cent Reward and no Charges paid.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 7th of September last, an indented apprentice,
*JOHN B. COYL.*
All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.
FREDERICK LESTER.
*Norwich, Oct. 11, 1825.* 3w28—

## For Sale.

A Farm lying in Chaplin, on the Road leading from Norwich to Ashford, near Badger's Mills, so called. Said Farm contains about one hundred and fifty Acres, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasturing, and wood-land, with orcharding sufficient to make thirty barrels of Cider yearly.
—ALSO—
A sugar orchard, which may make two hundred pounds of Sugar yearly. Said farm is well watered, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and out Building thereon. For further particulars inquire of
LUTHER ASHLEY.
*Chaplin, Oct 25, 1825.* 3w30—

## BASKETS.
*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*
WANT a large number of Baskets of various sizes—any person wishing to supply them is requested to call at the Mills with a sample of his work.
November 2d, 1825. 15—

## NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State tax on List 1824, and will meet them to receive the same at the house of Capt. Joseph H. Wills, on Monday the [illegible] day of November next from one to five o'clock P. M. Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees. DANIEL GAGER, *Collector*
*Franklin, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w31—

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1825, on the estate of *Elisha S. Dill,* of Griswold, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the house of Nathan Stanton, in said Griswold, on the 1st Wednesdays of January, March and May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days to receive the claims against said insolvent.
NATHAN STANTON, BARTLETT HOLMES, } *Com'rs*
*Griswold, Nov. 2, 1825.* 3w31

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the first Tuesday of October inst. on the estate of Asher R. Herrick, of Griswold, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent Debtor give notice that they shall meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Wilbur in said Griswold, on the first Wednesdays of December, March, and May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days to receive the claims against said insolvent.
PROSPER KIMBAL, JOSEPH WILBUR, } *Commissioners.*
*Griswold, Oct. 28, 1825* 3w31—

Beware of the Publican !

SO much of the Real Estate of Samuel Cranston, Joseph Hide, Joseph Burnham, Caleb Burlingame, Pardon Brigs, and Benjamin Trapp's heirs, as will pay a Town tax of five cents on the dollar on list 1823 and 1824, will be sold at Public Auction at the house of Wm. Fenner, in Sterling, on the 26th day of December next. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
HARRIS ARNOLD, *Collector.*
[illegible]

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, holden on the first Tuesday of October instant, Commissioners upon the estate of *Thomas Potter,* of Norwich, in said county, by said Court declared an *insolvent debtor,* give notice that they shall meet at the office of John A. Rockwell, in said Norwich, on the fourth Wednesdays of December, February and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the claims against said insolvent.
ICHABOD WARD, JOHN A. ROCKWELL, } *Com'rs.*
The said Potter having assigned to said Commissioners according to law, the debts now due to him; all persons indebted are hereby notified that suits will be commenced against such as fail to make immediate payment to the subscriber. J. A. ROCKWELL.
*Norwich, Oct 26, 1825* 3w30

*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss. Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1825.*

UPON the Petition of Saloma Tiffany, of Mansfield, in said County, shewing to this Court, that on the 4th day of July 1816, she was lawfully married to David W. Tiffany, then of said Mansfield, with whom she continued to live in the faithful discharge of her duty, as a wife, until on or about the 10th day of May, 1817, when said David, without just cause or provocation, wilfully deserted the Petitioner, and from that time to the present has continued his desertion, with total neglect of duty &c.—praying for a divorce, as per petition on file, dated the 15th day of September, 1825.—Ordered by this Court, that said Petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of January, Anno Domini 1826—and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the "*Observer,*" a newspaper printed at said Brooklyn, and the "*Norwich Courier,*" a newspaper printed at Norwich, in New-London County, six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.
Attest,
DAVID C. BOLLES, Clerk.
6w27—

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich to the Creditors to the estate of Mr. Nathaniel Parish, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the Subscriber or be debarred a recovery according to law.
ROSWELL MORGAN, *Adm'r.*
*Norwich, Oct. 27, 1825.* 3w31—

30 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
100 sides first quality Sole Leather,
100 bbls. Superior Family Flour,
Just received and for sale by
WILLIS GRAY, & Co.
November 2d, 1825. 1—

MISCELLANEOUS.

### CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH, THE SCOTS, AND THE IRISH.

There are two theories upon which, singly or conjoinedly, it is usual to explain the differences of national character,—the physiological distinction of the races, and the different moral and political training to which they have been subjected. In the present paper it is not intended to proceed by either of these theories, but merely to notice, what is perhaps more interesting to the general reader, a few of the facts as deducible from careful observation.

If one were, in few words, to estimate the characters of the three nations whose names stand in the title, from the causes that seem immediately to regulate the general tenor of their actions, one would say that the Englishman is guided by habit, the Scotsman by reflection and impulse, and the Irishman by impulse alone.

In his manner, the Englishman, compared with the others, is cold, silent, and repulsive; and the way to his friendship, and his heart, is long and dreary. When you are permitted to visit him, a thing which occurs not till after the most cautious preliminaries, you find politeness, but not cordiality—good cheer—but apparently no hearty welcome. He seems to receive you more as a matter to which he must submit, than as one that he either desires or takes pleasure in. He never presses you to partake of the good things before you, nor to prolong your visit. Of Homer's hospitality, he seems to attend chiefly, if not solely, to the last part—"he speeds the going guest." He talks with you about business, or about those everlasting themes, the state, the news and the weather; but he takes no pains to find out the chord which would vibrate pleasure in your bosom, or to lead you to that which would vibrate pleasure in his own. He boasts of his country, at the same time that he growls at all its institutions; and he accumulates great riches, although the burden of his song all the time be, that he and all about him are going to ruin. He is beggared, while his house is a palace; and starving, though gorged to the throat. He performs his duty to his family, and is civil to his domestics, apparently not so much from any warmth of heart, as because they are his. You can perceive that in every thing he is selfish, although he vaunts not of his talents his possessions, or his connexions. His pride is not the pride of genius, of fortune, or of family, it is the mere feeling that he is himself,—that he was born in England, can pay his way, is indifferent to all knowledge which conduces not to the furtherance of his fortune, and reckless, if he himself but thrive, whether the rest of the world sink or swim.

His own mind is the castle of his opinions, into which it would be as great a crime for you to break, as it would be for one not having a legal warrant to break into the castle of his house. Even in the construction of that house you find evidence of that power which [illegible] him from all other matters, and binds him to himself; for, however inconvenient it may be for his weighty self, and his weightier spouse, to waddle up and down half a dozen flights of trap stairs, he will consent to have no family either in the floor above him or in the floor under him. Be the house large or small, palace or pile of chip-boxes, he must, when he goes out, be able to lock the door and put the key in his pocket; and when he is in, there must be nothing about the pile, save the earth, the Englishman and the sky.

But though this selfish independence makes the individual a cold companion, it is not without its advantages. The Englishman never pries into your secrets; thus, though in your prosperity you feel none of that delight which flows from the intercourse of the heart, yet in your adversity you are spared both the pain of desertion and the peril of being undermined. And the Englishman never loves you with ardour, so he never hates you with bitterness. The very quality which makes him indifferent to your good opinion makes him indifferent to his own revenge;—and though he will not brook an insult offered to him as a man, he can bear the loss of property with more equanimity of temper, and less disposition to persecute those through whose misfortune, or even fraud, he has lost it, than the inhabitant of any other nation in the world.

The same quality makes him carry fair play into all his quarrels. He does not quibble like the Scot, or bully like the Hibernian.—He does not take advantage of his antagonist when off his guard, nor come upon him with a combination of superior numbers. He demands a clear space; stands up manfully; seeks fair play; fights like a lion; when overcome, he surrenders with a good grace; and as he is not cast down by a fair defeat, so neither is he insulting when he wins an honorable victory. The independence and desire of fair play descends to the very schoolboys and children in the streets. You never meet with the boy who is rich hiring auxiliaries against the boy who is poor; as little do you find the cunning leaguing against the candid. It is arm to arm; no foul play; and the stronger, whatever be his rank, is the victor.

The very same quality is the foundation of a perfect sincerity, which, while it exposes the Englishman to impostures which any other man would see through, and makes England the Potosi of quacks of every denomination, renders him the very safest and most pleasant person in the world with whom to do business; and though his selfishness induces him to drive as hard a bargain as ever he can, no man sticks more faithfully to it when it is once made.

Even his growling, which renders him disagreeable as an individual, and which is any thing but amiable in itself, is, in the aggregate, one of the most valuable qualities that he possesses. This, perhaps, more than any thing else, is the bulwark of British freedom; and we owe it more to the grumbling—always the disagreeable, often the unmeaning, and sometimes the unfounded grumbling—of John Bull, than to any other cause, that the theory, and especially the practice of the British constitution, have so much of freedom in them as they really possess. When a popular measure has to be carried, or an encroachment on a popular right resisted, in Parliament, there is never much dependence to be placed on the Scots or the Irish. For, independently of the description of persons that form the majority of their representatives (if representatives they can be called,) the Scots would yield from the desire of pleasing, or the hope of gain, and the Irish from ignorance or indifference; but John Bull plants himself like a rock, places his arms a-kimbo, growls at these, or rather at the bottom of his voice, [illegible] not a threat or a promise will move him—he is too bold for being frightened, too rich for being bribed, and too stubborn for being driven.

Still, in spite of this stubbornness, there is not a native of Europe more easily persuaded, or more prone to take his opinion at second-hand, provided (which is often not very difficult) the fact of his being so, be concealed from him. When he once plants himself in his stationary attitude, no power will drive him; but if he is once in motion, you may lead him in a spider's web.

The concentration toward his profession is as great as that toward himself; and this is, perhaps, the main foundation of his success in commerce, and his superiority in the mechanical arts. Whatever he undertakes, he sticks to, and makes it his business to know it intimately, with a view not only of deriving from it the greatest emolument, but of doing it in the best manner. Hence the word of an English merchant, and the hand of an English mechanic are more to be depended upon than those of the same classes in any other part of the world.

In the relaxations of his labor there is the same influence of habit. He frequents the same coffee-house, sits in the same box, drinks the same kind of liquor, and reads the same newspaper, not because they are the best of their kind, but because they are those to which he is accustomed. It is much the same with his political opinions. He does not hold them from any theoretical conviction of their abstract right, or even from any satisfactory induction of constitutional principles; he holds them, because he has been accustomed to hold them; and if, like the countryman to whom asparagus was presented for the first time, he happens to bite at the wrong end, he continues so to bite for the sake of consistency.

In every thing, in short, the Englishman is a being of habit and form,—a follower of laws and customs which have been made,—a disciple of time more than of reason,—very sincere, very honest, very stubborn, and withal very cold-hearted.

The Scot, though not upon the whole better, is very different. Instead of standing independent and apart, and having his pleasure and almost his very existence in himself like the Englishman, his inquisitiveness leads him to examine, and his passion, to love or to hate every person or thing that comes within the scope of his knowledge.

A brief introduction brings you to his dwelling; and if his board be not always so well replenished as that of the Englishman, his welcome is sure to be more hearty. He disputes with you, he contradicts you, he tells you more about himself and his affairs than an Englishman would wish to know, and puts more questions to you than Englishmen would wish to answer; but he all the time presses his attention upon you, and his kindness makes some amends for his impertinence.

But while this impassioned and prying character makes the Scotsman a more agreeable companion than the Englishman, it makes him not quite so safe. He not only discuss[illegible] character when you are gone; and as his reflection gives him to the full as much caution in his transactions as his feelings give him a warmth in his intercourse, all the flaws of your character and fortune stand a chance of being both noticed and noted. If he find that you are prospering, no man will serve you more readily or more effectually; if the reverse, no man will take himself off in shorter time, or with less ceremony.

If he has not the indifference of the Englishman, he is also without his sincerity. If an Englishman be ignorant, he confesses it; and, if you inform him, he expresses his gratitude. On the other hand, when you come upon a subject of which a Scotsman is ignorant, or (a more frequent case) where his information is shallow, he beats about, and tries to persuade you that he previously knew what you have put him in possession of for the first time. If an Englishman is found wrong, either in argument or action, he confesses it at once, though to make his premise amends may be another matter; when a Scotsman is so detected, he musters his sophistry to persuade you that the wrong is the right.

Theoretically, his political perceptions are much more clear, and his doctrines much more sound, than those of the Englishman; but he comes not up to him in steady practical independence.

But neither the Englishman nor the Scotsman is marked with peculiarities so striking as the Irishman. Some Englishmen would pass for Scotsmen, and some Scotsmen for Englishmen. An Irishman can never be mistaken: he is like nothing but himself.—If you meet him ever so casually, he is your friend at once. His admiration of you burns upon his lip, and flames and smokes through all the figures of impassioned and hyperbolical speech; but the instant that another idea, no matter what it is, brushes across his mind, he starts away and becomes your most bitter enemy. He will divide his last potatoe with you; and the knife that formed the partition may be at your throat before the potatoe is swallowed.

If you would employ him, he can do every thing—understands all knowledge, can perform all deeds—his soul, his life, his every thing is devoted to your service. If you actually do employ him, he attempts but half of what he promised, in half of that again he fails, and he bungles the remainder. Still he does all this with so much naivete, that, in the face of the experience, you can hardly help employing him again.

Like the others, he is selfish, and he is not the less so that friendship and devotedness are the theme of all his speeches. But his friendship is different from that of the Englishman or the Scot. It is not open and manly like the former, or calm and calculating like the latter; it is the selfishness of passion—the love of immediate indulgence, without any reflection from the past, or calculation for the future. He is the victim—the slave of passion. That is his ruling principle. To that he sacrifices friendship, honor, country, success in the world—every thing.

When he swears eternal friendship with you, you do not doubt his sincerity; and if you could keep in action the causes which operate upon his passions, he would keep his word, but those masters of his soul order him in another direction, and in that direction he must go.

Gay, brilliant, and imposing in his manners, and not encumbered with the lead either of forms which he must observe, or principles to which he must adhere, his chance of advancing in the world seems at first, much greater than that of the Englishman or the Scot; but, wanting the firm sincerity of the one, and the calculating prudence of the oth[illegible]

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ty, and aiming at things too mighty for his grasp, he makes continual failures, and the operation of ambition soon gives place to that of the other passions.

The Englishman goes straight forward to his purpose; the Scotsman takes occasional deductions, when he calculates that they will either shorten the road, or facilitate the ascent; and the Irishman flies sometimes to the one side, sometimes to the other, tumbles down in his violence, and often ends where he began. In his mental powers, the Englishman is persevering but slow; the Scotsman is more intense and varied, but he sticks not so pertinaciously to a single subject; and the Irishman has the rush of the wind, and also its lightness. An Englishman in power is haughty and distant—he relies on his own schemes, and counts not on the favor or the assistance of other men; a Scotsman in power is apt to be more intriguing, and, for the vanity of serving his connexions, will allow himself to do things which an Englishman would call mean; an Irishman in power is apt to lose his interest in the gratification of his vanity, and become the dupe of those who minister to his passions.

The poor Englishman takes his toil as lightly as he can, and counts the hours till he shall enjoy the Sunday's idleness and the Sunday's dinner. When young, he boasts of the dexterity of his fists and the strength of his muscles; takes his wages with a growl, and thanks you not, though you overpay him; and when he is old, he boasts that England is his country, and marches away to the workhouse with a feeling of independence. He appears to have no wish either to arrive at a more elevated station himself, or to put his family in a way of doing so. The poor Scotsman chaffers about the amount of his wages, hoards it with the greatest parsimony, and consoles himself that, in consequence of the way in which he has spent his savings, one, at least, of his sons will be a gentleman. When he is young, he prides himself in the fashion of his coat and the beauty of his sweetheart; and when old, he continues to labor rather than be burdensome to any body. The poor Irishman drudges hard for little; and seeks his pleasure in warm protestations of friendship—demonstrated, perhaps, by the cudgel. When young, his glory is his brawl and his armor; when old, the grave is his shelter. Enter an English Court of Justice, it seems a cold formality; and a man is sentenced to be hanged with the same sang froid as if he were only to pay a fine. In Scotland, the same scene is solemn and impressive. In Ireland, it appears a perfect battle-field. The English public speaker proceeds by forms and facts; the Scottish, by argument from first principles; and the Irish, by an appeal to the passions. The first are clear; the second subtle; and the third vehement. A man is banished from Scotland for a great crime; from England for a small one; and from Ireland, morally speaking, for no crime at all. Hence, in New South Wales an Irish convict may be a good man; an English passable; but a Scottish is invariably a villain.

Such are a few features in the characters of the three principal nations which form the British public. To what are the differences owing? Are they physiological, and explainable from the origin, form, and appearance of the people? Are they the result of different modes of municipal and political treatment? Or do they depend partly upon the one cause and partly upon the other? These are questions for future solution; in the mean time we shall close with a few remarks, calculated rather to stimulate than to gratify inquiry.

Throughout the history of the English, we find the same love of the individual, the same indifference to others, and the same openness and sincerity, which mark them at the present day. In all the great political events of their annals,—the conquest by William of Normandy, the wresting of Magna Charta from John, the wars of York and Lancaster, the dethronement of Charles, the Restoration, or the Revolution,—there is no trace of devotedness on the part of the people, none of that chivalrous attachment to a Prince which was shown by the Highlanders for Charles Edward, and none of that death or misery for a cause which marked the Scots during the English invasion, and which makes the heart burn, and the wound bleed in Ireland to this day. When fighting was the order of things, John Bull fought like a lion; but the moment he was worsted, he threw down his arms, swore his allegiance, and ate his beef and drank his ale (though not without growling) under the new dynasty, as copiously as he had done under the old. John Bull has often fought hard for liberty, and, when he was gulled, he sometimes fought as hard against it; but John Bull never went into the desert and starved himself either for the one cause or for the other. When they lost Hastings, they stored not up their vengeance for Bannockburn; and they cost William no battle of Boyne, and George no field of Culloden.

Another instance of want, in the English, of that devotedness which, under different modifications, is found to belong to the Scots and the Irish, may be traced in their religious history. Among them, the Reformation was met with the same indifference on the part of the people as the changes of the monarchy and the revolutions of the state. It was made for the English people, and not by them; and though England may count her persecutions and her martyrs, the periods have been too short for the establishment of a connexion with the national character, either in the way of effect or of cause. We find among them none of that unbending devotion toward a cause—that patient suffering for what was supposed to be the truth, which made the Scottish Covenanters take up their testimony in the wilderness, and submit to every privation, every persecution, and every peril, rather than abandon their principles. In England there have been tumults and oppressions on account of religion; but the rivers of England have never, day after day, and year after year, run red with the blood of a peasantry, whom power was unable to bend, and cruelty could not exterminate.

Even the Irish Catholics, all illiterate as the mass of them are, have shown an attachment to their religious faith to which there is nothing corresponding in England. Political and local oppression and privation have no doubt been at work, renewing this attachment every time it was in danger of becoming weak; and the hold which confession gives to the priests of that faith over the passions of the ignorant, gives them more influence than the ministers of any reformed church. But still, these would not perhaps have been enough to bind the volatile and passionate dispositions of the Irish; and there certainly is nothing recorded in history which warrants the conclusion, that the English, as a people, would have given their personal comfort or forego their personal independence for gratification, for the sake of any dynasty that ever sat on a throne, or any system of religious faith that ever was promulgated.—*European Review.*

### A NORTHERN SOCRATES.

Letter from a citizen of Dunfermline to his wife in Edinburgh:—

"MARY,—I am happy to hear that you are coming so well on in your millinery business; your sister Nell told Davie that you had plenty of work and that you was well paid. We are all well here and happy; business is always going on the same in your absence as when present. None of the children ever mentioned your name in my hearing since you went away, except Jean, who sometimes says, "I would like to see my mither." I am sole master of the house at present; every thing is done according to my order. We have no time for fine living—porridge in the morning; and for dinner, potatoes and herrings, potatoes and *fat*, potatoes and *butter*, time about, and kail and beef on Sundays. Sometimes the children go to bed with their clothes on, and sometimes *off*, just as we have time; and you know whether I have time to take off mine or not is a matter of no consequence; so that there is no grumbling here since you left us; if you be happy so are we. Do not think, Mary, that I am angry at your going to Edinburgh—a woman, with such a proud spirit as you have, should seldom be at home. This is the fifth time you have run away in 17 years, and the tenth or twelfth time you have taken your dure, speechless, sulky turns—sometimes a fortnight, sometimes three weeks, sometimes a month, but I never *shall* forget that time when you was possessed of that stubborn sulky devil for nine months without interruption.—Like good Socrates of old, I waited patiently until the storm was over, and you had not mentioned your desire for peace two minutes until all was settled. I never retorted, I never retaliated, I always considered you the weaker vessel, and acted accordingly. Be very thankful that ever you got me for a husband; if I had been any other man in the parish of Dunfermline, by this time you would have been murdered, and I would have been hanged, and my body given over for dissection. By advice of a friend I have inclosed a one pound note, for he told me he would give his wife 5s. every week, rather than be tormented the way he was; for when drunk she vexed him, and when sober, she was eternally reading her Bible, and tormenting him about his ill principles. I have no fault with you with regard to drinking, nor on the score of religion; these faults you never laid to my charge, and I never had occasion to lay them to yours. The only fault I ever had to you in my life, was your *dure, sulky, speechless turns*, and your wishing always by these means to gain the mastery and the casting vote in all family transactions; but I have told you often, and now I tell you once for all, that I shall keep the mastery of my own house to myself, in spite of the devil, the world, and every dogmatic fit you can possibly take, while we have any being. However, thou shalt be next in command, and, as Pharaoh said to Joseph, 'only I myself on the throne shall be greater than *thou*.'

"Old Aunty, I understand, is going about saying all the ill of me she possibly can in Edinburgh; but as Socrates said, let her kick me too in my absence if she pleases.—About eight days ago, I had a cord put into my neck for my ill humors; it has had a wonderful effect on my eyes at any rate, for they are whole. I seriously advise you to get one instantly into your neck, and when we do meet, if it should ever happen, our trifling childish differences will be easily adjusted. I have got the house haurled, and the doors and windows painted; people are saying that you are dead, and that I have begun to look after another wife, but I have no such idea yet, being fully persuaded that the companion of my youth, and the mother of my children, will return; and when she does return, and all our little differences are adjusted, then, like the Father in the Prodigal Son, I will kill for her the fatted calf, and for her make merry with my friends. But for God's sake, Mary, do not come here until once you see your error in leaving me and your *children*, and be disposed to speak when I require you—if you come sooner, the last error will be greater than the first; and do not make want of money a pretence for coming over; send for money as soon as you want it; you shall have pound after pound as long as I have any; but by no means contract debts in my name in Edinburgh; for that fault, recollect, I will never pardon. At the time you left us, six wives in this town ran off from their husbands, four of whom have returned; but let them be no example for your coming, until once you are ready, for I candidly assure you that I feel your want less and less every day, and before many months elapse you shall in my mind be numbered among those who cease from troubling, and who are where the weary are at rest. I never will ask you to come home, I never will go to Edingurgh for you, and depend upon it this is the last letter you will receive from him who knows your virtues, who is willing to pass by your *transgressions*, and live in comfort until the grim messenger arrives who will finally separate the one from the other, and then you know all our jarrings will forever cease. Farewell, &c."

## POLITICAL.

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed a vote, nominating General Jackson as candidate for next President of the United States. The General signified his acceptance of it, and resigned his seat in the Senate.

*Gen. Jackson's resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.*

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one Congress would neither be required or expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigue, and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending the Constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble all towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting again my name to the American People, for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the Councils of the Nation.

Thus situated,—my name presented to the freemen of the United States for the first office known to the constitution,—I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge or encourage an alteration, which might wear the appearance of being induced by selfish considerations—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not approve; yet, as from late events it might be inferred, that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the People having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertions of mine to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made, would be extremely irksome to any person of virtuous and independent feeling; they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten, therefore, to tender this my resignation into the hands of those who conferred it, that, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about to retire again to private life, it is probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the Constitution of the United States. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those which have been resorted to are insufficient; or that, however well their boundaries have been defined, on the parchment of the Constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government, is necessary, a corrective should be applied; and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the people to see that one is provided.—There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped upon all the State Constitutions, as well as the Federal Constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive, to be kept seperate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at, in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to the founders of our happy government, cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part, to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle, I venture fully to accord with you, in the contemplated change proposed to the Constitution; and indeed would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except for the reason, that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the Bench men of the first talents and integrity.—Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted, that judicious and safe selections might be made. The Politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department which at present, gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people.—Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents; while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations, from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations or their investigation of subjects consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the labors of the Representatives, and with the official minister of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the Government.

But if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. It is through this channel that the People may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occure, than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil: we are early taught to pray, that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot, charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the Presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the senate; and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practise upon the maxims recommended to others: and hence, feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandizement.

Accept, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

### EAGLE BANK.

It is rumored and generally believed, that Messrs. George Hoadly, James Hillhouse, and Henry Carrington, have been appointed agents to wind up the concerns of the Bank, and that they have commenced their arduous task. It is also understood that Notes of debtors, to a considerable amount, have been assigned by the Eagle Bank for the benefit of the depositors in the Savings Bank.

Eagle bills are falling in value, and are now selling from 30 to 40 cents for the dollar.

*Col. Reg.*

FLORIDA has had a greater accession of population, and made more progress in improvement during the few years that it has belonged to the United States, than would have happened in 100 years, had it remained under the dominion of dull and gloomy Spain. The very land seemingly shews itself as if emancipated, and the "wild wood notes" of freemen are heard in its gigantic forests; which yield up their sovereignty and are submitted to the plough.

It was in April, 1824—(last year,) that the *first* wagon, with a small party of persons and their effects, arrived on the spot where Tallahasse now stands. It consisted of two men, two women, two children and a mulatto man. They built a temporary house, or hut, on the day of their arrival. Other parties soon after arrived. In May, several buildings were erected. It now contains more than fifty houses some of which are large, a house for public worship, a school-house, two commodious hotels, seven or eight stores, a printing office and a number of mechanic shops.—Twenty farms have already been opened in its immediate vicinity, and cotton and the sugar cane are growing in the adjoining fields!

The Indians, who beheld the movement of the wagon just above referred to, with wonder—have already retired!

The adjoining county of Gadsden has had an increase of 1000 inhabitants in the last 12 months, and one planter has fifty acres of cane, which is expected to yield from 16 to 1700 lbs. of sugar to the acre. Another has about sixteen acres planted, which promises quite as well as the fields on the Mississippi.

*Niles' Register.*

*From the Prov. American, Nov. 4.*

*Trial of Breach of Promise of Marriage.*

On Friday last an action was brought before the court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, Mass. by Mr. Jonathan C. Hasting, broker, of Boston, against Mr. John Hayden, of Brookline, merchant, and Jane, his wife, for a breach of promise of marriage made by the latter before her marriage with Mr. Hayden. The damages were laid at $10,000, and the trial excited much interest from the respectability of parties.—Mrs. Hayden before her last marriage was the widow of David Hyslop, Esq. deceased, who left her in possession of a valuable estate.—Several witnesses were examined in relation to the character and property of the plaintiff. After an impartial charge by the judge, the jury retired; and on Saturday morning returned their verdict, "that the said Jane never did promise in manner and form as the plaintiff has set forth in his declaration." It is understood the plaintiff will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The attention of the public is again drawn to the second annual General Exhibition of American Manufactures, which will be held at Washington on the last Tuesday in this month (November.) The committee consists of the following persons, to whom applications may be made, and from whom all information may be obtained:

Massachusetts—Col. Amos Binney.
Connecticut—John R. Watkinson.
New-York—Peter H. Schenck.
Pennsylvania—Redwood Fisher.
Rhode-Island—David Wilkinson.
Maryland—William Meteer.
Ohio—William R. Dickenson.
New-Jersey—John Travers.
District of Columbia—Edgar Patteson.

It is to be hoped that our Manufacturers, upon this occasion, will make efforts to display the actual state of their products—their extent, quality and value. It will tend to keep alive a proper spirit, induce the government to encourage, and the citizens to foster this important branch of public industry.—*Boston Statesman.*

MIRAMICHI, OCT. 11, 1825.

### FIRE AND HURRICANE.

On the night of the 7th inst. this place exhibited the terrific spectacle of a general conflagration—the air for the 2 preceding days had been so intensely close, as to excite suspicion of the existence of large fires in the woods; but no particular alarm was felt until about half past 7, when a rumbling noise was heard at the north, which increased rapidly with pitchy darkness—there being at that time a calm; at 8 o'clock a few sparks and cinders were perceived, and a breeze from the northwest led the inhabitants to suppose that the woods must suffer, but no idea was entertained of the horrible calamity which was impending. Suddenly a dreadful hurricane poured down upon the whole north side of the river, bringing with it immense masses of flames, cinders, ashes & hot sand, & scouring settlements in every direction with such amazing rapidity as to render it impossible to preserve any species of property. To describe the scene at this awful period is beyond the powers of language. The flames, of such magnitude and so furious, seemed unlike the fires of this world, whenever they grasped a building instantaneous destruction was the consequence, and the shrieks of the flying inhabitant, the bellowing of the terrified horses, oxen, &c. the roaring of the flames, with the general illumination, presented a scene which cannot be imagined. The hurricane raged with such dreadful violence that large bodies of ignited timber, as also trees from the forests, and the parts of the flaming houses and stores were carried to the rivers with amazing velocity, and effected the water in such a manner, as to occasion in the shallow places large quantities of salmon and other fish to resort to the land; hundreds of which are scattered on the shores of the north and south west branches.

The heart sickens to see the widows, widowers and orphans, without clothing, homes, or the means of subsistence; and it is impossible, at this early period, to say how many thousands have been added to the dead, or have survived to know that a father, mother, sister or brother has been devoured by the flames, or perished by the waters. Not only from the circumstances of numerous families in the back settlements not having yet been heard of, but also from the want of information regarding the fate of large lumbering parties in the interior of the woods, who it is feared have fallen victims to the flames. The shores at almost every change of wind exhibit dreadful spectacles of the burnt and drowned.

Chatham at present contains about three hundred of the unfortunate sufferers who have resorted to it for relief, and are experiencing some partial assistance, and almost every hour brings with it great numbers from the back settlements, burnt, wounded, and in the most abject state of distress, and nearly one hundred bodies have been already discovered.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

By an arrival at Boston from Liverpool, papers to the 29th Sept. were received, from which the following are extracts.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A morning paper, arguing upon the contents of a private letter which had been received from Rio Janeiro, and which it publishes, assails with great asperity the supposed objects of Charles Stewart's Mission to the Emperor of Brazil. It is assumed by the paper in question, that Don Pedro has acknowledged the King of Portugal to the Emperor of Brazil, and has consented to take, himself, the title of Emperor Regent.

Hamburgh papers to the 20th, and Dutch papers to the 24th inst. arrived this morning. Their contents are of little importance. It is mentioned as a rumor, that "some of the Great Powers of Europe" have expressed their disapprobation of the French recognition of Haytien Independence: but it is hinted this will not prevent France from sending Consuls to the South American States.

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 29.

A Brussels Journal has the following article, taken from a Paris letter of 7th inst.:—"There are frequent conferences between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, relative to the affairs of Spain. Count Pozzo di Borgo receives numerous despatches from M. Oubril, the Russian Minister at Madrid, which he immediately forwards to St. Petersburgh. It is said that the declaration of the Independence of Hayti is by no means approved by some of the Great Powers of Europe, and that their ambassadors have expressed themselves very unequivocally on the subject. Notwithstanding this, the sending of French Consuls to the new American States is confidently spoken of, tho' their nomination will certainly not take place immediately."

*From the Journal des Debats of Saturday.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 23.

The last news from Smyrna, dated the 18th inst. has excited a great sensation. Whether it is to be entirely relied on I know not.—Ibrahim Pacha, after having effected a junction with Hussien Bey, made a second attempt on Napoli di Romania, and advanced under its walls. On his approach the Executive power of Greece sought the protection of England, doubtless upon an understanding with Commodore Hamilton. Ibrahim Pacha, embarrassed by this event, asked for an explanation from the Commodore, but before he received any he was attacked by the Greeks with great valor, and compelled, after several partial conflicts, to retire upon Tripolizza.

ZANTE, SEPT. 4.

By the last news we have from the Morea, it appears that the affairs of the Greeks have taken a good turn. They have attacked Nisi & Calamata, & destroyed more then 1200 Arabs. Hussien Bay, sent with 1000 men from Tripolizza on a foraging expedition, has been killed, and his corps utterly defeated.

The Turks have lost several boats at Missolonghi, and four ships of war which the Greeks have burned. The Captain Pacha has been obliged to raise the blockade which had been formed before this place. The land troops had tried an attack, in which they had been completely overthrown.

It is confirmed that the Greeks are preparing at Hydra an expedition of 3000 men, to effect a disembarkation in Crete, where the Greek population has risen in several districts, and the garrisons left by Ibrahim have been very much enfeebled.

An American fleet, composed of a vessel of the line, two frigates, and two corvettes, has arrived in the Archipelago. A frigate has gone to Napoli.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 13.

The Greek Deputies who are going to London to claim the protection of the King of Great Britain have arrived at Zante; they will continue their journey with the passports of the Lord Commissioner and Commodore Hamilton. The Greek Admiral, Sachtury, has set sail for Alexandria, to block up there a squadron which is going to carry fresh reinforcements to Ibrahim Pacha.

We are informed by those who have visited the splendid hall, extending from street to street, in which the Grand Ball is to be given this evening, that, the decorations are of the most magnificent, tasteful, and interesting order; and that the scene will be one equalling, if not surpassing, any thing of the kind, attempted in the country. Governor Clinton and his lady, with a great number of invited guests, will attend.

*N. Y. Daily Adv. Nov. 7.*

The number of persons who left this city on Saturday last, was very great. Happening to be on the dock when the steam-boat Thistle set off at 11 o'clock for Brunswick, we were astonished at the crowd of passengers. The deck was thronged, presenting only one mass of people from stem to stern.—Even the railing appeared to be entirely occupied as seats for gentlemen. There were supposed to be about four hundred on board.

*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

### THE FRIGATE BRANDYWINE.

We are at last induced to believe that the statement of the editor of the Democratic Press relative to the condition of this vessel is deserving of credit. Mr. Binns has replied with considerable severity to the article in the National Journal. He thinks that there is nothing in the letter of Com. Morris to contradict one tittle of his statement, and intimates that *he knows exactly the kind as well as weight of the ammunition thrown overboard.* The Lancaster, which brought our letter, (says the Press) and the letter from Capt. Morris to the Secretary, lay nearly an hour so near the Brandywine, that they could throw a buiscuit aboard, and during all that time *the pumps of the frigate were going smartly, and the midshipman who brought the letters on board the Lancaster, whispered to the captain that the frigate was leaky.* There is no doubt Capt. Morris will fully and satisfactorily explain why the ammunition was thrown away, *when he has time so to do*—but the Secretary of the Navy is not so unreasonable as to expect details of a voyage in a letter hastely written at sea, for the purpose of being sent by a packet ship, just spoke, and which, with the frigate, was waiting, losing time and headway, while the latter was writing."

*Bost. Com. Gaz.*

General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, arrived at Fort Atkinson on the 19th September, after having negociated treaties of trade and friendship with the Poncais, Tetons, Yiaslows, Angallalias, Saones, Hunkpapas, Chayeanes, Ricaras, Mandans, Minitarees and the Crow Indians. The commissioners had been to the Two Thousand Mile creek, about 30 miles above where the Yellow Stone enters the Missouri.

*Spirit of Improvement.*—The [illegible] Ohio are far from being alarmed [illegible] situde of their recent undertaking [illegible] time to their grand Canal, this [illegible] is going on with [illegible] find in the newspapers a notice of [illegible] tion for a great toll road, to [illegible] head of the Columbus feeder [illegible] the counties of Delaware, [illegible] Seneca, and Sandusky, to the [illegible] Should a law be passed in [illegible] application, we think it will [illegible] to stop the complaints of those [illegible] the rejected Canal route.—[illegible]

We think, that we may [illegible] without the shadow of [illegible] no previous season has New-[illegible] more healthy than during the [illegible] early part of it, it is true, some [illegible] low fever occurred—there were [illegible] the few strangers who had [illegible] us; but now, when the epidemic [illegible] at its height, general health [illegible] every quarter of our city; and [illegible] not average over 3 per day [illegible] present favorable state of the [illegible] continue but a very few weeks [illegible] may then safely congratulate [illegible] escape (through Divine Providence) [illegible] direful pestilence which has [illegible] visited the fair capital of [illegible] withstanding its almost [illegible] been unable to arrest the hand of [illegible] improvement. The commerce [illegible] of our city is every where [illegible] merous and extensive [illegible] erected, during the summer [illegible] ance of commerce, and from the [illegible] tions making, we predict that [illegible] will be transacted this Fall and [illegible] Spring, than has been in any [illegible]

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

*Sharp Shooting.*—We learn [illegible] ternoon of the Sabbath, as [illegible] brood over some [illegible] the a sympathetic strain of [illegible] disconsolate stockholders, [illegible] spire of the Meeting-house in [illegible] full grown Eagle, with a [illegible] talons. Beholding so fine a [illegible] surrounding country, he [illegible] stopped to enjoy a delightful [illegible] intrusion being viewed such [illegible] Sabbath act, the sharp-shooters [illegible] assembled to preserve the [illegible] with their muskets; and at the [illegible] al majesty was brought [illegible] to the no small amusement of [illegible] assembled on that occasion [illegible] ing the high claims of [illegible] day, by fleeing as it were, to [illegible] altar, they were wholly [illegible] cal authorities in that [illegible] that some one did not [illegible] and present it the Eagle Bank [illegible] as an appropriate decoration for [illegible] edifice now erecting for that [illegible] tion.—*Bridgeport Courier.*

*From Niles' Weekly* [illegible]

BANKS, &c.

We have had many shameful [illegible] tamperings with members of [illegible] tes for the enactment of [illegible] in several of the states; and [illegible] of money to certain persons [illegible] members," to obtain such [illegible] to have been considered as a [illegible] ness.

It would be well for [illegible] take the matter up [illegible] ported for members of the [illegible] pledged to vote against the [illegible] any new monied institution [illegible] sole purpose of [illegible] bridges—and without [illegible] Every now and then some [illegible] ment blows up, and the public [illegible] *frauded*, but the solvent and [illegible] ducted institutions are [illegible] by the withdrawal of that credit [illegible] which is justly their due. A [illegible] the banks to one third of their [illegible] ber, would be a great public [illegible] do good to all, except speculators, [illegible] shavers of notes, and presidents, [illegible] cashiers and others, who, by the [illegible] ing, make themselves rich, with [illegible] value of one dollar per annum to [illegible] wealth.

It is strongly intimated, that the [illegible] payment of the Eagle Bank [illegible] brought about that the favored [illegible] indebted to this swindling mill, [illegible] their debts, at from 30 to 50 [illegible] count—that being the present [illegible] notes in circulation. When this [illegible] is performed, perhaps the bank [illegible] specie payments! If *hanging* [illegible] cessary for any other classes of [illegible] deliberate murderers, pirates and [illegible] ders, fraudulent bankers ought to [illegible] the *benefit* of them. It is not easy [illegible] bend the idea of any thing more [illegible] than that persons, pretending to [illegible] ty, should *combine* to defraud the [illegible] Common counterfeiters are [illegible] with them. But what else are [illegible] managers than *counterfeiters?* [illegible] passes a note for one hundred [illegible] he *knows* to be worth only fifty, [illegible] is the same as though he had [illegible] made notes to the amount of [illegible] and indeed, the crime is *greater*, [illegible] *calculating* manner in which the [illegible] mitted.

*United States Literary Gazette* [illegible] number of this well conducted [illegible] sents additional inducements to [illegible] public to increase its patronage [illegible] other valuable articles contained [illegible] number, we have observed a [illegible] of some of the leading principles [illegible] Economy. This is a subject which [illegible] a few years, become extremely [illegible] country. Immediately connected [illegible] affairs, we do not know a science [illegible] important to a country just beginning [illegible] cover its resources, as the science [illegible] have just alluded. Law has been [illegible] noblest of sciences, but even in the [illegible] is too much of the passions and [illegible] man involved to entitle it to its [illegible] character. Political Economy, [illegible] derstood, has a very intimate [illegible] the sources of wealth, population, [illegible] happiness. It is this which [illegible] great merits.

We are happy to observe that [illegible] *States Literary Gazette* has [illegible] some of its pages to this most [illegible] ject, and every succeeding number [illegible] ed in a similar manner, we shall [illegible] feigned pleasure.—*Nat. Adv.*

*Severe gale on Lake Erie.*—A [illegible] of wind, accompanied with snow, [illegible] enced at Erie, Pa. on the 17th [illegible] was feared much property was [illegible] Lake. The steam-boat Superior [illegible] be ashore at Sandusky, and the [illegible] Pioneer at Grand River. The [illegible] Huntington, freighted with salt [illegible] 10 miles above Erie; the principal [illegible] go was lost.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1825

The Grand Canal Celebration took place in the city of New-York on Friday last. The exhibition was the most splendid we ever beheld, and is said to have exceeded any thing of the kind ever witnessed in this or any other country. At about 10 o'clock in the morning the fleet of steam-boats, consisting of [illegible] all elegantly dressed with flags and crowded with passengers, and the Canal Boats in [illegible], having proceeded up the East River as far as the ship-yards, then wore round and returned to Castle Garden, where they formed in procession agreeable to orders given, and were joined by the revenue cutter, the pilot boats, the barges of the N. Y. Watermen, and the ship Hamlet, which had previously been dressed for the occasion with the flags of all nations, & on board of which were the Marine & Nautical Societies. The whole then moved in graceful order down the bay. The roof of the first Canal Boat, (called 'Noah's Ark,') contained several wild animals, which were [illegible] about during the voyage. At the stern were two small boats filled with the Indians from the Lakes. The procession was saluted at the navy yard & by most of the forts in the passage down. On the arrival of the [illegible] of Sandy Hook, three cheers were given by the sailors on the yards of the U. S. [illegible], which lay moored there for the purpose, and a national salute was fired.—The boats were then all stationed around the schooner, and Governor Clinton went through the ceremony of mingling the waters, by pouring a keg of Lake Erie into the Atlantic Ocean; upon which he delivered the following address, for a copy of which, we are indebted to the Daily Advertiser:

ADDRESS.

"This solemnity, at this place, on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie, is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean seas and the Atlantic Ocean, in about eight years, to the extent of more than four hundred & twenty-five miles, by the wisdom, public spirit and energy of the people of the State of New-York: and may the God of the Heavens & the Earth smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race."

Dr. Mitchell poured the contents of his vials into the ocean, and delivered a long address. Salutes were then fired from the revenue cutter and the pilot boats, and the procession returned to the city, united with the various societies at Castle Garden and marched to the City Hall, in the following order:

At the head were four bugle-men on horseback, who preceded the Agricultural & Horticultural Societies, many of whose members were decorated with flowers.

[illegible]

The Butchers, on horseback, wearing white aprons, with the banners of their society and two cars drawn by four horses each. The first was covered with a roof and contained a calf and a sheep, the other was two stories high and had a large white ox and four sheep below, and a stuffed ox above. Several butchers were in the cars, some of whom were holding the oxen by the horns.

The Tanners had a car drawn by 4 horses, in which were several men at work tanning & currying leather, with hides hanging overhead. The Skinners followed with a banner, and then came another car drawn by 4 horses, in which a number of morocco dressers were at work on skins of various colors.

The Shoemakers had also a car, on which [illegible] men were seated at their benches making shoes.

The Hatters had a large banner upon which was a portrait of St. Clement, and a car drawn by six horses, containing a shop in which eight men were at work at the kettle, and others [illegible] in bowing wool and the different operations of hat making. This society was very large, and carried a great number of banners bearing the names of all the Western Lakes and the principal towns in their vicinity—24 boys (representing the States of the Union) marched under banners bearing 'Washington,' the 'United States of America,' and a portrait of Governor Clinton. The two oldest hatters and journeymen hatters rode in a handsome barouche, with a banner on which was inscribed "The Heart is devoted to our country." The Bakers, all wearing white hats.

The Masons came next, and then the Coopers with a car, on which several men were driving hoops, shaving staves, &c.

The Chairmakers had a large chair over their banner, with two gilt eagles following, one of which had a small chair in his mouth.

The Potters came next, with banners containing various mottos.

The Saddlers, with five elegant horses superbly harnessed, and led by 4 blacks in rich Spanish costume. The insignia, implements, &c. followed, with a rocking horse saddled and bridled.

The Shipwrights, with a model of a line of battle ship mounted on wheels and drawn by 8 horses. There were several boys on deck representing the officers and crew, and a flag bearing "Commerce is ours."

The Boat-builders had a boat carried by men, and another drawn by horses. A car followed, containing two boats of considerable size, upon which men were at work, while the smoke passed from the chimney where they [illegible] their plank.

The Rope-makers had a car on which 7 or 8 men were spinning twine, laying ropes, &c.

The Comb-makers had also a car and men at work. After them came the General Society of Mechanics; the Cabinet-makers with various kinds of furniture; and the Apprentices' Library Association.

The Fire Department was represented by 8 companies, with engines, and a number of companies with hooks and ladders, some of which were raised on the car, & men ascending & descending them. The engines were beautiful in the extreme. Every part of them was highly polished and of the most superb workmanship.

The Printers had a car drawn by horses, on which were mounted two presses. The pressmen were at work striking off odes, which were given to the people as the passed along.

The Book-binders had a large volume bound in red morocco, handsomely gilted, & labelled "Erie Canal Statistics."

The Tin-Plate Workers had a car drawn by 4 grey horses, with a model of the locks on the Canal, a Canal Boat, &c. made of tin.

Next came a full band of musicians, in scarlet dresses richly trimmed with gold lace.

The Members of Columbia College, dressed in their Academic gowns: followed by the Society of Freemasons; Officers of the Medical Society of the State, Trustees of the College of Physicians, and Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Medical Society; the Rev. Clergy; the Bar; the Historical, Philosophical, Philological & other Literary Societies; the Members of the Academy of Fine Arts; Strangers of Distinction; the Sheriff and Staff, with the Judicial Officers; the Military Officers; the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons; the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; the Senate and Members of Assembly; Canal Commissioners now in commission, and all former Canal Commissioners; Canal Engineers; State Officers; the Corporation and their Guests.

There were 5000 people in the procession and the streets and houses from Castle Garden to the City Hall, were literally crowded with spectators.

In the evening, the City Hall and all the principal buildings near the Park, were brilliantly illuminated, and the whole heavens were apparently filled with rockets.

The idea we have been enabled to convey, by the description above given, is, we are aware, extremely imperfect. The scene was past all description, and exceeded the most grand and gorgeous pictures which the most active imagination could conceive. But with all its grandeur & magnificence it could convey no adequate conception of the importance of the immense work, the completion of which it was designed to celebrate. Whatever opinions may formerly have prevailed in relation to it—whatever hostility to the object or to its projector may have existed in former times, there is now no dissenting voice, no one who pretends to regard the work other than with the most unmingled admiration, and its author with the most profound respect. Throughout the celebration no one could forbear regarding the whole scene as being in effect, however it may have been in design, a public and universal expression of admiration of the character of De Witt Clinton. He was the life of the whole exhibition. It was his triumph, and a glorious triumph too, over the prejudices, the hostilities and oppositions which he has encountered in every step of its progress. It was a reward to which he was entitled, and even his enemies could not withhold the praise which he so fully deserved.

During the whole exhibition, we saw nothing which we would have wished to have been dispensed with, excepting the part assigned to Doct. Mitchell. Why it is that this gentleman, with his scientific pedantry and his inordinate vanity, is introduced on all occasions, to render ridiculous and contemptible scenes, in themselves imposing and grave, we know not. We believe, however, that it would require many more ridiculous scenes than ever the Doctor is able to produce, to render this exhibition second to any that our country ever has witnessed.

Alderman Cowdry's address to Gov. Clinton, &c. on board the Steam-Boat on their arrival within the limits of the city of New-York.

Gentlemen—Upon this auspicious occasion, when the Great Lakes of North-America are by means of our canals to be united with the Ocean, and in consequence of this, the state of New-York is to become more than ever, a connecting and important member of the American Confederacy, we are deputed by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, to welcome you to their shores and waters, to reciprocate your congratulation, and to request your acceptance of their most cheerful hospitalities.

The accomplishment of this interesting object, to the commemoration of which we are indebted for your visit, will in future ages be ranked among the most splendid efforts of Genius.

How many months and years of profound study and application, on the part of some of our wisest citizens, were expended, before the mighty project was matured, and all the springs of action necessary to bring it to perfection, were fully arranged and systematized, it is impossible now to calculate or determine.

What new combinations favourable to the growth and prosperity of this section of our Empire, and to take their use from this magnificent work, and shed their benign effects upon the present and future generations, it is equally impossible to conjecture, and can only be ascertained by the lapse of time.

But we may rest satisfied, that as it is the product of the most comprehensive intellect, and of the most lofty patriotism, so it is calculated to extend and multiply the advantages of external and international commerce, and the essential interests of agriculture, and the mechanic arts, and more especially as it is to render this chain of our Union stronger and brighter, so will its projectors and friends receive the blessings of their cotemporaries and of prosterity, and their names be enrolled by the faithful pen of history, as public benefactors.

We repeat to you our congratulations, gentlemen, that we are permitted to join you in celebrating the Union of our Northern and Western frontiers with our Atlantic sea board, and we invoke the Great Father of the waters, and of the land, and who is the Maker & Lord of all things, to smile upon our undertaking, and upon all the concerns of our beloved country.

To which the following reply was made by Governor Clinton:—

The congratulatory address of the Corporation of the city of New-York on the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals, has been received by the several persons and bodies to which it has been presented, with the most profound respect, and with the most cordial reciprocation.

In offering to you our felicitations, on an occasion so honorable to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of this State, we can add but little to the forcible views, which you have taken of this consummation.

In its auspicious influence on the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, on the duration of the Union of the States, on the holy cause of republican government, on the elemental principles of social prosperity, it is a measure of the first importance, and will be felt and recognized as such by all future times.

The gratifications naturally associated with the celebration of this event, are greatly enhanced by its intimate connection with the prosperity of the city of New-York.

Standing near the confines of the Ocean, and now connected by navigable communications with the Great Lakes of the North and the West, there will be no limits to your lucrative extensions of trade and commerce.—The valley of the Mississippi will soon pour its treasures into this great emporium, through the channels now formed and forming, and wherever wealth is to be acquired or enterprize can be attempted, the power and capacity of your city will be felt, and its propitious influence on human happiness will be acknowledged.

The munificence which has distinguished the citizens of New-York, in liberal appropriations for education, charity and public accommodation, evinces the wisdom, public spirit, and energy of its constituted authorities, and reflects honor upon our country, of which it forms a most important portion, and every measure which tends to enlarge the sphere of your useful operations, and to increase your means of dispensing good, will, we trust, always be hailed as of primary importance by the good people of this state.

We entreat you to accept our best acknowledgments for your kindness, and for your arrangements on an occasion, so worthy of the hospitality and munificence of this great and opulent city, and we most humbly implore the choicest visitations of the blessings of heaven on you, and your constituents.

A gentleman recently arrived at N.-York from New-Orleans, by way of Pittsburg, Erie, Buffalo, &c. in *twenty-five* days, exclusive of Sundays. His expenses for stage, canal boat, and steam boat fare, &c. were only $92! Now the canal is finished the land carriage between New-York and New-Orleans by the route which the gentleman took is only 60 miles, and he advises all who are travelling between the two places to take it in preference to any other. Probably the time is not far distant when most of the business between New-York and New-Orleans will be carried on through the Erie and Ohio canals!

*Military Bounty Lands.*—In a supplement to a late Arkansas Gazette, no less than 900 tracts of these lands are advertised to be sold for taxes in the county of Philips. The [illegible] recommends, that rather than sacrifice the soldiers' lands in this way to speculators, the expenses of the territorial government should be paid out of the national treasury. Or, if that be objected to, that the United States should become the purchaser of all the lots thus sold, and hold them subject to redemption for 10, 15, or 20 years. The tax is only two dollars and a half per tract.

GOOD NEWS.

Among the facts which must have highly gratified the President, on his late tour, (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press,) was the ascertaining the large amount of revenue, which has been collected within the last year. The port of New-York alone has collected about fifteen millions of dollars: the receipts of other ports, and among them Philadelphia, have increased in an equal proportion. It will be a gratifying duty for the President to make known to Congress and the Union, the state of the Treasury for the last year. With a full Treasury and a small debt, we should be especially careful not to incur any unnecessary expense or embark in unconstitutional enterprizes to expend the public money.—There is some sound advice on this subject in Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Address.

*Manufactures.*—As an evidence, says the Newburyport Herald, of the growing prosperity and flourishing condition of our manufactures, we can state on authority which we deem perfectly correct, that in two Factories at Amesbury Mills, 20,000 pieces of Flannels are to be manufactured the ensuing year. It is needless to add, that the Flannels from these Factories have justly acquired a high reputation in the United States.

*Elections in Colombia.*—We learn from a Baltimore paper, that on the 4th of October the departmental canvass for President and Vice President closed, and that Gen. Bolivar was unanimously chosen President, and Dr. Christophal Mendoza Vice President.

The *Western Carolinian* contains the statement of a gentleman of "high standing and respectability," that in Chatham county, in that state, a heifer calf, eleven months old, and which is not weaned, gives each day, if carefully milked, a *pint* of good milk. The calf, it is said, was remarkably docile, and the children were constantly in the habit of playing with it; and among their freaks they took it into their heads to "milk the little cow," and after repeated pulling at the calf's teats, sure enough, the milk began to come! They now regularly milk it while sucking the dam.

The returns of the Georgia Election, published in the Savannah Georgian, of the 23d ult. give a final majority for Gov. Troup, of about 781 votes.

DIED.

At Lisbon, on the 29th ult. much lamented, Mr. BARNABAS HUNTINGTON, only son of Deacon Barnabas Huntington, aged 25 years.

Printers whose papers circulate in the Northern and Western parts of the State of New-York and in the South-Easterly parts of Pennsylvania, would do the afflicted a favour by publishing the above.

At South-Kingston, Mr. JOSEPH BABCOCK, aged 66 years. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a good citizen. He has left a widow and four children who deeply feel their loss.

At Columbia, on the 25th ult. Mrs. REBECCA LITTLE, wife of Mr. Consider Little, aged 74 years.

At Canterbury, on the 7th inst. Mr. SIMEON AVERY, aged 30 years, son of the late Col. Avery, of Groton.

At Killingly on the 25th ult. Miss MARY ANN DAVISON, aged 17, daughter of Mr. James Davison.


*For New-York.*

THE Packet Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail for New-York on Friday the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 9. 32—

FOR NEW-YORK.

PACKET sloop Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 1w32—

AUCTION

OF China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, on Friday the 11th of November, at Mr. Mansfield's new brick Building in Chelsea, viz.

22 doz. C C Coffee Bowls & Saucers,
Sugars, Soup Tureens, &c.
Edg'd do.
9 do. Gu'd. Teapots,
4 do. do. Sugars,
2 do. do. Coffee pots,
do. Teas,
5 do. Diamond Pitchers,
1½ do. Blue printed Coffee-pots,
10 do. do. do. Salts and Peppers,
Mantle Ornaments,
60 Tea-setts, Myrtle, Printed Pearl, Guilt, Persian, Sprig'd, Stone, Lustered & China,
1 doz. Lustered Coffee-pots, Peppers & Salts,
5 doz. flint Sugars and Creams,
3 do. do. Wine Coolers, & Finger Basons,
18 doz. quart Decanters,
15 do. Tumblers,
5 do. do. Moulded,
2½ do. Lamp Glasses,
Quantity common salts,
3 large elegant porcelain tea-setts of 24 cups and 24 saucers each, plates &c.

—ALSO—

15 boxes Spanish Segars,
An assortment of Sewing-Silk,
And a quantity of [illegible]

Sale to commence at 10 o'clk. in the Morning.

Oct. 24th, 1825. 1w32—

AUCTION.

TO be sold at Auction on the 14th day of November 1825, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house lately occupied by Nathaniel Parish of Norwich, now deceased, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, sundry articles of personal property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, consisting of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Horse, Wagon & Harness, Chaise and Harness, Ploughs, Chains, and other articles.

ROSWELL MORGAN, Adm'r.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1825. 1w32—

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 17th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling-house of Enos West, in Lebanon, 1 new Waggon, 1 old do. 1 Clock, 4 tons of hay, 1 Cutter, 1 Ox-Cart and a variety of Farming Tools, 3 Cows, by Enos West.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Lebanon, Nov. 8, 1825. 2w32—


*New-London County, ss.*
*Superior Court. Oct. A. D. 1825.*

UPON the petition of Anna L. Martin, of Norwich, in New-London County shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joshua Martin, then resident in said Norwich, with whom she lived in the due fulfilment of all her duties, until the 12th day of said January, when the said Joshua wilfully and without cause deserted her,—and hath ever since continued such his desertion, with the total neglect of duty on his part.—Shewing also that said Joshua has committed adultery, and praying this Court to grant her a Divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 13th A. D. 1825.—This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in said County on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.


*Lost.*

ON the afternoon of the 7th inst. between Norwich Landing and Poquetannock, a small black morocco POCKET BOOK containing 3 dollars, a note of 6 dollars, & an eighth of a ticket in Grand State Lottery of Maryland. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving it at this Office. Nov. 9, 1825. 3w32

BLUE AND BROWN

CAMBLETS.

A few pieces Extra fine

Blue and Brown Camblets,

Just received and for sale by piece or pattern,

by William D. Ripley.

—ALSO—

FUR SEAL COLLARS.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

BLANK BOOKS, &C.

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE,

LEDGERS, Journals, Day-Books, and every kind of Blank Books in use, on hand or bound to order by a first rate workman, in extra or plain binding.

Scott's Family Bible, and other Quarto and Octavo Bibles, at *very low prices.*

Bibles, Church Prayer Books, Testaments, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries, pocket editions, in a great variety of bindings, elegant and plain—very cheap.

School and Classical Books, wholesale or retail.

A great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders.

An assortment of Stationary, viz.

Royal, Medium, Folio Post, Demi, Foolscap, and Quarto Post Papers; Quills; Black and Red Ink Powder; Ink in bottles; Ink Stands; Slates; Lead Pencils; Black Sand; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Pocket Books, Office Tapes; Sand Boxes; Letter Stamps; Folders; Visiting Cards; Indelible Ink; India Rubber, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

GRAND STATE

LOTTERY,

*FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES,*

To be drawn in Providence 26th of Nov.

HANDSOME SCHEME:

1 prize of $10,000,
1..................of..........5,000,
5..................of..........1,000,
1..................of..........548,
4..................of..........500,
8..................of..........100,

44 of $50—88 of $25,
528 of $8—5576 of $3.

Tickets and Shares

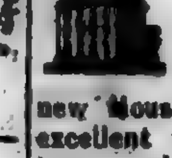
FOR SALE AT

L'HOMMEDIEU'S

*FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE*

*Norwich, Nov. 8.* 32

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his Store previous to the 1st of December next.

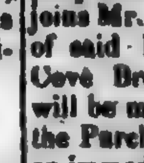


Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tacle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

—ALSO—



A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bearah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory—and nearly adjoins Mr. Joab Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825. tf32—


Notice.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at Public Vendue, all the personal estate of Mr. Joseph Congdon except the house-hold furniture, on the 30th day of Nov. 1825, at the late dwelling of said deceased.

ELIZABETH CONGDON, } *Executors.*
SAMUEL PERRY, }

*Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 1st day of November.* 1825. Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge

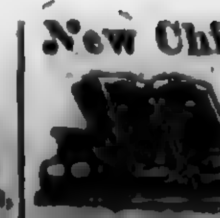
SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Capt. ANDREW WILLIAMS,* late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Sally Williams, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 9th day of November 1825.

Attest,

THOS. M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *Thos. M. Grosvenor, Clerk.* 3w32—


New Children's Books.



LABOURERS in the East, or Memoirs of eminent men who were devoted to the cause of Christ in India.

Mary Grant, or the Secret Fault. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Harriet and her Scholars—a Sabbath School Story.

Memoirs of the Rev. Henry Martin.

Memoirs of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan.

The Lady of the Farm House, or Religion the best friend in trouble.

Joseph, or sketches of Scripture History. Revised edition.

Together with an extensive assortment of Sunday School Books published by the American Sunday School Union.

For Sale at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store*,

Where Subscriptions are received for The American Sunday School Magazine, and The Teachers Offering. Nov. 1. 32—

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

"Do you wish for a prize? to *Brewster's* then come;
He'll sell you a dozen, or leave as sell one—
The *Cash* too he'll pay you, when a prize you have got,
Or with lucky prize-tickets he'll square off the lot."

If poverty haunt you to *Brewster's* then fly,
In a ticket or two, your luck quickly try—
But if fortune by chance should jilt you just then,
"Dont give up the ship," once, but—*try her again!*"

AN opportunity is now offered to those that will, to replenish their purses with some of the following prizes to be drawn in Providence, on Saturday 2 weeks. (26th inst.)

$10,000 Highest Prize.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 548 dollars | 500 dollars |
| 500 dollars | 500 dollars |
| 500 dollars | 500 dollars |

beside many of $100, $50, &c.

Any of which may be had for the trifling sum of three dollars at

BREWSTER'S

Truly Lucky Office.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

BLACK BOMBAZINES.

WM. D. RIPLEY

Has recently received a few pieces very superior BLACK BOMBAZINES, Which are offered very low.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good assortment of GROCERIES, MEDICINE, CROCKERY, & HARD WARE.

The above are offered to the public on the most reasonable terms.

ASA HARTSHORN.

Franklin, Nov 1, 1825. 3w31

*Marseilles Quilts.*

1 bale 10-4, 12-4 and 14-4 heavy

Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.

for sale by

Wm. D. Ripley.

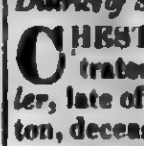
Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825. 32—

Wanted to Buy

BUCK-WHEAT, and Winter Apples, for which Cash will be paid.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, Nov. 10, 1825.* 32—



7 hhds. superior Demerara MOLASSES, 30 sides Buffalo Sole Leather, 5 doz. Hyde's cast steel Axes, warranted. Just received and for sale by

ROATH & HYDE.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

*JOS. BREED*

WILL pay Cash for Corn, Rye, Barley, Hops, and 100 live Hogs.

Nov. 8, 1825. 32—

MISS MANSFIELD

HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and other Trimmings suitable for the season.

Nov. 7th. 6w32—


*Court of Probate, ss.*
*District of Stonington, Nov. 1, A. D. 1825.*

CHESTER SMITH, Esq. Administrator on the estate of *Elias Wheeler*, late of the town of North Stonington, deceased is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this court on the first Tuesday of December next, then to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—Notice to be given by advertising in a newspaper printed in New-London County, and also by posting in said town of North Stonington. Attest,

GEORGE HUBBARD, *Clerk.* 32—


WANTED,

1000 dry chesnut bbls. for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Nov 8, 1825. 32—

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 1st Oct. two CALVES—one a lined back Steer, and the other a red Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

FESTUS LADD.

*Franklin, Oct. 30, 1825.* 3w31


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

*From the Mourner.*

BY FLETCHER.

Hence, all you vain delights,
As short as are the nights
Wherein you spend your folly!
There's nought in this life sweet,
If man were wise to see't
But only melancholy!

Welcome, folded arms, and fixed eyes,
A sigh that piercing mortifies,
A look that's fastened to the ground,
A tongue chained up without a sound!
Fountain heads, and pathless groves,
Places which pale passion loves!
Moonlight walks, when all the fowls
Are warmly housed, save bats and owls!
A midnight bell, a parting groan!
These are the sounds we feed upon;
Then stretch our bones in a still gloomy valley,
Nothing's so dainty sweet as lovely melancholy.

THE PLEASURES OF HOME.

O sweetly bright in the morning walk,
When the early sun is beaming,
And the flower upon its dewy stalk
In the orient light is gleaming,
But brighter far in the happier hearth
Where parents' eyes are shining,
And children in their love and mirth
Round guardian knees are twining.

O lovely in the noontide bower
Where the balmy winds are sighing,
And amid the calm of the sultry hour,
The clouds at rest are lying:
But lovelier far is the happy hearth
Where parents' cheeks are glowing,
And the beauteous flowers of human birth,
Are round the table growing!

O sweet, sweet is the twilight shore
Of the river gently rolling,
When the peasant's weary task is o'er
And the curfew bell is tolling:
But sweeter far is the happy hearth
Where parents' hearts are beating,
And babes—to them the gems of earth—
Are their evening hymns repeating!

## MEDLEY.

A Scholar of Dr. Busby's coming into a parlor where the Doctor had laid down a fine bunch of grapes for his own eating, takes it up and says aloud, "I publish the banns between these grapes and my mouth; if any one knows any just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined together, let him declare it." The Doctor, being but in the next room overheard all that was said; and coming into the school, he ordered the boy who had eaten the grapes to be taken up, or, as it is called, *horsed* on another boy's back; but before he proceeded to the usual discipline, he cried out aloud as the delinquent had done. "I publish the banns between my rod and this boy's breech. If any one knows any just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined, let him declare it." "I forbid the banns," cried the boy. "Why so?" said the Doctor. "*Because the parties are not agreed*," replied the boy. Which answer so pleased the Doctor, who liked to find any readiness of wit in his scholars, that he ordered the boy to set down.

A Mandarin, who took much pride in appearing most splendidly dressed, with a number of jewels on every part of his robe, was accosted by an old beggar, who followed him through several streets, and bowing often to the ground, thanked him for his jewels.—"What does the man mean?" cried the mandarin. "friend, I never gave thee any of my jewels." "No," replied the other; "but you have let me look at them, and that is all the use you can make of them yourself; so there is no difference between us, except that you have the trouble of watching them, and that is an employment I do not want."

To suppose that any man should think as I do, is to suppose that man organized as I am, that he has received the same temperament, the same nutriment, the same education, and (which includes all) the same modification, with me, in every instant of his duration; in one word, it is to suppose that *he* is what *I* am. Why not expect from him a conformity of features, as well as a conformity of opinions, with mine? the former, as it would seem, being just as much in his power as the latter.

VOYAGE TO THE MOON.

Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, in the reign of Charles II. had attempted to show the possibility of a voyage to the Moon. The Duchess of Newcastle, who had written thirteen volumes upon speculative subjects, meeting the bishop one evening at a concert, accosted him thus: "My lord, suppose you were able to carry me to the Moon, where am I to abide in my way thither?" "Madam," said he, "of all the people in the world, I should not have expected that question from you, who have built so many castles in the air, that you might sleep every night in one of them."

A man employed to explain the contents of a museum, pointing to a sword—there, said he, ladies and gentlemen, there is the sword with which Balaam killed his ass. A stander by put him right, observing that Balaam had no sword, and did not kill his ass—that he only wished for one. Well, resumed the explainer without embarrassment, *then that is the sword, ladies and gentlemen, which Balaam wished to have had.*

ARTIFICIAL POVERTY.

There is no man who does not, by superaddition of unnatural cares, render himself dependant; who does not create an *artificial poverty*; and suffer himself to feel pain, for want of that, of which, when it is gained, he can have no enjoyment.

OPULENCE.

A rich officer of revenue asked a man of wit what kind of a thing opulence was; "it is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rogue an advantage over an honest man."

NEGATIVE QUALIFICATIONS.

A little man observed, he had two negative qualifications, which were that he never lay long in bed, nor wanted a great coat.

A simple lad after eating a hearty thanksgiving dinner, said he wished it was so thanksgiving could come every day so that he could have jammed turnip and old gander.

Reading nothing but novels, is like feeding upon cakes and sweetmeats, which vitiate the appetite and make it unable to digest more solid food.

A miser, having heard a sermon on giving alms, said, "it so strongly proved the necessity of alms, that he had almost a mind to beg."


Norwich Cheap Store.

JOHN KINNEY & CO.

HAVE again visited the grand Emporium of the United States, New-York, from which they have just returned with a

Rich & Elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS,

adapted to the season, which they are selling off at such prices as to merit the above name of Norwich Cheap Store.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Plaids, Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, Bombazines, Bombazettes, Vestings, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*All very cheap.*

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825. 31—

NEW & CHEAP SEASONABLE GOODS.

DANIEL BURGESS & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York a general assortment of well selected

GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which were purchased principally with cash and at auction.

*Among them are*

Rich Ombra Figured Gros de Naples, Black do. do. do.
Levantine, Sinchew, Sarsnet & Florence SILKS,
Italian and Canton Crapes,
Levantine and Canton Black Handkfs.
Ombra shaded rich bordered Gros de Naples Fancy HDKFS.
Rich black fig'd and assorted do. do. do.
Bordered, Bird's-eye, Silk Flagg and Bandanna do.
Bolivar striped and spotted Cravats,
Satin, Cap and Garniture (Ombra Shaded) Ribbons,
Black Ostrich Plumes,
Caroline Stripes & Plaids, (very low,)
Tartan Plaids and Camblets,
Silk daisey Buttons & Gimp Oak Leaves (for Trimmings.)
Figured Swiss Mull Muslin, Plain and figured Book do.
White and colored Cambrics and Dimities, Russia Diaper,
Cashmere and Imitation Long Shawls,
Scarlet, Bordered and Black Cassimere,
Thule Lace and Lace Edgings,
All kinds of Gloves and Hosiery, a complete assortment of English, French & American Chintzes and Calicoes, from 16 to 50 cents. Silk, Valencia and Swans Down Vesting, plain and figured Bombazettes and Rattinetts. Black Bombazine, all prices Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts. Baizes and Bocking, Figured and Plain Steel Buttons, 3 cases New-York Fashionable Hats, at less than usual prices, Tapes and Threads, Waist Ribbons, Suspenders, and almost every article generally found in a country Store. ALSO,

*A Complete assortment of Genuine Groceries. Crockery and Hardware.*

A good quality of Coarse Salt at 75 cts.

All of the above mentioned Goods (and many others,) they wish to exchange at fair prices for cash, good credit, or any kind of produce. And they invite the public generally to call and examine their stock of goods, prices &c. for themselves.

Plainfield, Oct. 24th, 1825. 5w30

New Goods.

WM. D. RIPLEY

*IS NOW OPENING*

An addition to his Assortment OF FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

Selected from the latest Importations, and OFFERED UNUSUALLY LOW. CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannels and Baizes, Bombazettes and Rattinetts, Blue and Brown Camblets,
Large assortment blk. BOMBAZIES (*cheap*)
3¼ yds. Long & 7-4 & 8-4 square
Black & White Merino Shawls,
Cashmere Square and Scarf ditto.
Fancy Silk and Barege HANDKFS.
Habit Trimmings, Point Calicoes (a new and fashionable article.)
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
RICH OMBRA SHADED RIBBONS, do. do. do. FANCY SILKS,
Superior quality Hemming's
Silver Eyed Needles, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
DOMESTIC GOODS of every description.

*Norwich, Oct. 26, 1825.* 30—

Washington Ticks.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE THAMES COMPANY,

7-8 Washington, Dorchester & Pawtucket Ticks, which are offered very low—together with a great variety of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Plaids, Checks, Stripes Pelisse Wadding, &c. &c.

*October 17.* 29—


NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Plainfield, legally warned and held on the 24th day of October, 1825—*Voted*, That Cattle and Geese be restrained from running at large within the limits of said Town. The above is a true copy of the original Vote—Attest, 4w30 SQUIRE CADY, *Town Clerk.*


Just received and for sale by A. & A. GAY,

A NEW SUPPLY OF *FALL & WINTER* GOODS,

Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those who bought early in the season.

*Consisting in part as follows:*

Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, from one to six dollars per yard.
Duffils, Sattinetts & Devonshire Kersey,
Swansdown and Valencia VESTINGS, Black Silk do.
Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baize,
Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Black Bombazeens,
Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bombazettes,
Best Brown Selvage Black Italian Crapes,
Green and other colored ditto,
Figured and Shaded Gros de Naples Silk,
NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,)
Long and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,
100 pieces Calicoes of the latest patterns,
Men's and Women's Black and White Worsted Hose,
Silk do. do.
British & American Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bobbinett Laces,
Black and White LACE VEILS,
Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLINS,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords & Braids,
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto,
Beaver and Horseskin Gloves,
Black and White Silk do.
An elegant assortment of Fancy RIBBONS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
300 yards American Carpetings,
1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid Cloaks,

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

*Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825.* 31—

*New Goods.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths, Blue Camblet, Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,
BOMBAZINE,
Cashmere Crape,
Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS;
A handsome assortment of CALICOES,
Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and Florence Silks,
Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes,
Bombazetts plain and fig'd,
UMBRELLAS,
Barcelona, Silk, Flagg, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Denmark Satin,
Silk and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens,
Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Gimp Trimming, Piping,
Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton.
Boot Cord, Watch Chains,

Suspenders, Hoks wire thread, Fancy Hkfs, Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, Swiss, Mulmul, and Jaconett Muslins. Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Resin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.

An Assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Drugs & Medicines.

500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Napt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles were selected with care, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

WANTED,

All kinds of Country Produce, Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

*Lebanon, Oct. 25, 1825.* 1f30—

BLACK BOMBAZEENS.

A NEW supply of superior quality Black Bombazeens, just received by the *THAMES COMPANY.*

—ALSO—

Heavy Black French Levantine, and Black and Figured Silks, of various patterns. *Oct. 17.* 29—

NEW GOODS.

The Thames Company

HAVE just received at their store, *Shetucket-street*, a very extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

selected the past week in New-York, (many articles purchased at reduced prices,) and are now offered very low, at

*WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.*

*October 17.* 29

Joseph S. Gladding

WOULD inform his friends and customers, as well as the public in general, that he is now opening at his store in Plainfield,

A Large and Fashionable ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Purchased in New-York at auction, for cash only—and as Goods have fallen considerable within a few weeks in New-York, he flatters himself he shall be able to sell on better terms than any other store in the country.

*Among them are*

American, London and French Calicoes and Chintzes,

*Some as low as 16 cents per yard.*

Extra rich Ombra figured Gros de Naples Silks,
French and India Levantines,
Sinchews, Sarcnetts and Italian Lustring,
Tartan and Caroline Stripes and Plaids,
Camblets and Scotch Plaids for Cloaks,
*very low.*
Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Cassimere & Cashmere Long & Square SHAWLS,

Merino, Cashmere, Figured Silk, Velveteen, Bandana, Silk and Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs, *very low.*

Gentlemen's and Ladies' White and Coloured Silk, Kid & Horseskin Gloves, Worsted, Lambswool, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose,
Backings, Baizes and Flannels of all colors and qualities, from 14 cents to 1 dollar per yard,
Tick, first and second quality,
Sheeting and Shirting, bleached and brown.

*A general assortment of*

Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts and Lion-Skins,
Crockery and Glass Ware, lower than can be bought in New-York at this time.
Brass Kettles, Looking Glasses, Hard and Hollow Ware,
CUTLERY,
Including an elegant assortment of Pocket & Penknives, & Scissors,
*from 6d to 75 cents*
A good assortment of GROCERIES as usual,
Drugs and Medicines,
Seal & Upper LEATHER at Tanners prices,
As many cases of superior Imitation Beaver Hats, direct from the Manufactory in New-York, as he can sell at reduced prices.
*A small assortment of SPECTACLES,*

Together with every other article usually called for in a Country Store, and too numerous to particularize in one advertisement.

All or any part of the above Goods will be sold for Cash, approved Credit, or exchanged for Country Produce.

The public are cautioned against buying elsewhere, before they look at the above Goods,

Cash and the highest price will be paid for raw hide and calf skins, or will be received in pay for any of the above Goods.

Plainfield, Oct. 24, 1825. 4w30

NEW & CHEAP DRY GOODS

ERASTUS COIT

Has just returned from New-York with a general assortment of English, French, German and India Goods,

*(Suitable for the present and approaching season,)* which, together with those before on hand, forms a

Large & handsome assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Said Coit tenders his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and solicits a continuance

He would remind those indebted, whose accounts are more than sixty days standing, that payment is due. Sept. 14, 1825. [24—

NEW GOODS.

William Rogers

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK

with an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS,

which he is enabled to sell very *low*—having purchased the same on the most advantageous terms, since the late depression in the prices of Cotton, Woolen and Silk Fabrics.

*October 4, 1825.* 27—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have recently returned from New-York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Which they offer for sale at cost, to close the concern. Those who are wishing to purchase will do well to call, as they may be assured they will find them 50 per cent less than they have ever been sold in this place.

TIMO. TINGLEY,
JABEZ R. ROBINSON.

Windham, (S. S.) Oct. 11, 1825. 29

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Thames Company

HAVING made large additions to their Stock of Cloths, now offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Superfine, Fine, and Common BROAD CLOTHS, PELISSE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, *BAIZES, FLANNELS,* Rose Blankets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A new supply of handsome Winter Ribbons.

*October 5, 1825.* 3w30

*NEW & CHEAP* GOODS,

JOHN PAINE

Is now opening a large and fashionable assortment of

*FALL & WINTER* GOODS,

PURCHASED in New-York the past week, principally for Cash and at Auction—and from the present depression in the market of many kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, he is enabled to offer the public a general assortment of Goods on exceedingly favorable terms.

*Among them are*

40 ps. American and London printed Calicoes and Chintzes,
20 ps. Caroline Plaids and Stripes, *(a new article.)*
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Camblets for cloaks.
Cashmere, Valentia and Kerseymere Long and Square Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, figured Silk, Barrage and Velveteen Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Black, White and Colored Silk, Kid, Beaver and Castor Gloves.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of all kinds.
Small assortment Black and White Leghorn Bonnets,
Ostrich Plumes, Cap and Garniture Ribbons,
A good assortment Broadcloth, Kerseymere, and Sattinett.
of every description, from 50 cents to 6 dollars per yard,
Stout Bang-up Cord, White Red & Green Flannels, Baizes & Bockings,
Common and fine American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Washington Bed Tick, very good,

Together with almost every article usually found in Dry Good Stores.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Crockery & Glass Ware,
Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware, including all kinds of Cutlery, Brass Kettles &c.
A good supply of Genuine Liquors & Groceries,

Also, an assortment of first quality of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which will be sold very low. Physicians will be supplied at Providence prices.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. Hemlock tanned SOLE LEATHER, at 25 cts. per pound, good quality,
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
3 Cases superior Imitation Beaver Hats, from the Manufactory of Ives & White & Jas. Juel, including youths hats of every size.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of his goods, before they purchase elsewhere. *WANTED* to sell the aforesaid stock of Goods for Cash, Good Credit, or exchange them for Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Butter, Cheese, or almost any kind of Country produce.

Wanted Immediately,

A few thousand dollars in Cash on old book accounts and notes of hand, or shall want to hire a thorough collector by the job.

*Plainfield, Oct. 10, 1825.* 28—

Blacksmithing.

THOMAS SUTTON

HAS taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Bates, where he intends carrying on the Blacksmithing Business in all its various branches. Having employed a first rate workman, customers may rely on being served satisfactorily. Horses and Oxen shod in a superior manner.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY OF COAL.

Thomas Sutton & Co. continue as usual the manufacture of Lead Pipes and Pumps.

Chelsea, Oct. 17th. 6w29

Notice.

A CLOTHIER is wanted immediately at the Factory of ALLEN & BROOKS. Apply to

OLIVER C. POLLEY,
Lisbon, Hanover Society.

*Oct. 17, 1825.* 29—

NATHANIEL HOWES

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES, NAILS, GLASS, Oils &c. on as good terms as can be bought in the State, either for Cash, *Credit*, or *Produce*.

☞ All persons indebted to DYER & HOWES, must make immediate payment. NATHANIEL HOWES.

*Windham, Nov. 1, 1825.* 6w30

30 Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th day of January last was lost between Thomas' and Kinney's Hotels, in Norwich, a small Red MOROCCO WALLET, containing

150 DOLLARS,

in Cash, and three notes of hand amounting to about

1700 Dollars.

The finder shall be welcome to the *Cash*, and him, or her, or any person who, in any manner shall leave at the Printing Office in Norwich, or of the Subscriber, the aforesaid notes, give *information* by which they may be found, shall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward, and their names, if desired, remain forever a secret.

ALEXANDER M'BETH.

*Lisbon, Sept. 28, 1825.* 6w27

Portable Furnaces!

A NEW supply of this useful article, 200 lbs. Cut, Cast, & Copper Sparrow-bills, for Shoes and Boots.

"Salisbury's" Patent Window Springs.

Just received and for sale by

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

—ALSO—

A quantity of dry Casks and Boxes.

*Oct 26, 1825.* 6w29

CAMBLETS, PLAIDS, &c.

SCOTCH & CAROLINE PLAIDS, Blue Camblets, (superior quality,) Plain and figured Bombazette, (various colors,) for sale very low by the

THAMES COMPANY,

at their Store, Shetucket-Street.

*Oct. 25 1825.* 5w29

Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from New-York with Philadelphia & North-Bridgewater Sole Leather, Morocco, Dressing Satin, and Prunelle of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* 18—

Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Round and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoeing Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12w30

SHELL COMBS.

25 doz. Shell Combs, assorted, just received and for sale by the

Thames Company

at their Store, *Shetucket-street.*

*October 17.* 29—

*STORAGE.*

COTTON or any other bulky goods will be taken on storage at the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge. WALTER ROSE.

*November 1st, 1825.* 31—

*STOVE,*

FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.

G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

WM. ROGERS

HAS for sale, a quantity of first quality live Goose Feathers.

Oct. 4, 1825. 27—


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.......PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.......AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 33. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. [illegible]



Just received and for sale by
**A. & A. GAY.**
A NEW SUPPLY OF
*FALL & WINTER*
**GOODS,**
Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those who bought early in the season.
*Consisting in part as follows:*
Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
from one to six dollars per yard.
Sattinetts & Devonshire Kersey, [illegible] and Valentia VESTINGS,
Black Silk do.
Blankets, Bocking, Baize,
White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Black Bombazeens,
[illegible], Figured and Plain Bombazettes, Brown Salvage Black Italian Crapes,
Green and other colored ditto,
Figured and Shaded
Gros de Naples Silk,
NAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,) [illegible] and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS, Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,
100 pieces Calicoes
of the latest patterns,
Men's and Women's Black and White
Worsted Hose,
Silk do. do.
[illegible] & American Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bobbinett Laces,
Black and White LACE VEILS,
[illegible], Lawn, and Cambric MUSLINS,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
[illegible] and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords & Braids, Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric
Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto,
Beaver and Horseskin Gloves,
Black and White Silk do.
[illegible] assortment of Fancy RIBBONS, [illegible] and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
[illegible] yards American Carpetings,
[illegible] Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid
Cloaks,
which will be sold very cheap for Cash.
Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825. 31—

*New Goods.*
THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season, which are
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
[illegible] cloths, Blue Camblet,
Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,
**BOMBAZINE,**
Cashmere, Crape,
[illegible]mere and Cotton SHAWLS;
A handsome assortment of
CALICOES,
[illegible]tine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and
Florence Silks,
[illegible], Canton, & Italian Crapes,
Bombazetts plain and fig'd,
**UMBRELLAS,**
[illegible], Silk, Flagg, and Cotton
Handkerchiefs,
Denmark Satin,
[illegible] and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens,
[illegible] and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Gimp Trimming, Piping,
[illegible] Thread, Knitting Cotton,
[illegible] Cord, Watch Chains,
[illegible], Holts wire thread, Fancy Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached [illegible] Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, [illegible], and Jaconett Muslins, [illegible] Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Mo[illegible] Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, &c.
—ALSO—
[illegible]croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland [illegible]ntry Gin, French and Cider [illegible], Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, [illegible] Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, [illegible] Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Gin[illegible], Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Ros[illegible], Tar, and Lime.
[illegible] Assortment of Hardware, Drugs & Medicines
[illegible] pounds Sole-Leather, first [illegible] Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, [illegible] common wool Hats, Nails, [illegible], &c. &c. &c.
[illegible] above articles were selected with [illegible] will be sold on the most ac[illegible] terms.

WANTED,
[illegible] kinds of Country Produce, [illegible] Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, [illegible]'s blue Stockings, for which [illegible] price will be paid
GURDON ROBINSON.
[illegible], Oct. 25, 1825. tf30—

[illegible] BOMBAZEENS.
[illegible] supply of superior quality [illegible] Bombazeens, just received
[illegible]MES COMPANY.
—ALSO—
[illegible] Black French Levantine, and Figured Silks, of various pat[illegible]
Oct. 17. 29—

[illegible]OS. BREED
[illegible] Cash for Corn, Rye, Barley, [illegible] and 100 live Hogs.
[illegible] 32—

BLUE AND BROWN
**CAMBLETS.**
A few pieces Extra Fine
Blue and Brown Camblets,
Just received and for sale by piece or pattern,
by William D. Ripley.
—ALSO—
**FUR SEAL COLLARS.**
*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

Joseph S. Gladding
WOULD inform his friends and customers, as well as the public in general, that he is now opening at his store in Plainfield,
A Large and Fashionable
ASSORTMENT OF
**GOODS,**
Purchased in New-York at auction, for cash only—and as Goods have fallen considerable within a few weeks in New-York, he flatters himself he shall be able to sell on better terms than any other store in the country.
*Among them are*
American, London and French
Calicoes and Chintzes,
*Some as low as 16 cents per yard.*
Extra rich Ombra figured Gros de Naples Silks,
French and India Levantines,
Sinchews, Sarcnetts and Italian
Lustring,
Tartan and Caroline Stripes and Plaids, Camblets and Scotch Plaids for Cloaks, *very low.*
Silk and Tabby Velvets,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Cassimere & Cashmere Long & Square
**SHAWLS,**
Merino, Cashmere, Figured Silk, Velveteen, Bandana, Silk and Cotton Flag
Handkerchiefs, *very low.*
Gentlemen's and Ladies' White and Coloured Silk, Kid & Horseskin Gloves, Worsted, Lambswool, Cotton and Silk Hose and Half Hose,
Bockings, Baizes and Flannels of all colors and qualities, from 14 cents to 1 dollar per yard,
Tick, first and second quality,
Sheeting and Shirting, bleached and brown.
*A general assortment of*
Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres,
Satinetts and Lion-Skins,
Crockery and Glass Ware, lower than can be bought in New-York at this time.
Brass Kettles, Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware,
**CUTLERY,**
Including an elegant assortment of
Pocket & Penknives, & Scissors,
*from od to 75 cents.*
A good assortment of GROCERIES as usual,
Drugs and Medicines,
Soal & Upper LEATHER at Tanners prices,
As many cases of superior Imitation Beaver Hats, direct from the Manufactory in New-York, as he can sell at reduced prices.
*A small assortment of SPECTACLES,*
Together with every other article usually called for in a Country Store, and too numerous to particularize in one advertisement.
All or any part of the above Goods will be sold for Cash, approved Credit, or exchanged for Country Produce.
The public are cautioned against buying elsewhere, before they look at the above Goods.
Cash and the highest price will be paid for raw hide and calf skins, or will be received in pay for any of the above Goods.
Plainfield, Oct. 24, 1825. 4w30

**BLACK BOMBAZINES.**
**WM. D. RIPLEY**
Has recently received a few pieces very superior BLACK BOMBAZINES, Which are offered very low.
*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

New Goods.
THE subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good assortment of *GROCERIES, MEDICINE, CROCKERY, & HARD WARE.*
The above are offered to the public on the most reasonable terms.
ASA HARTSHORN.
Franklin, Nov. 1, 1825. 3w31

**MISS MANSFIELD**
HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and other Trimmings suitable for the season.
Nov. 7th. 6w32

*Marseilles Quilts.*
1 bale 10-4, 12-4 and 14-4 heavy
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
for sale by
Wm. D. Ripley.
Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825. 32—

Wanted to Buy
BUCK-WHEAT, and Winter Apples, for which Cash will be paid.
JOHN LATHROP.
*Norwich, Nov. 10, 1825.* 32—

*NEW & CHEAP*
**GOODS,**
**JOHN PAINE**
Is now opening a large and fashionable assortment of
*FALL & WINTER*
**Goods,**
PURCHASED in New-York the past week, principally for Cash and at Auction—and from the present depression in the market of many kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, he is enabled to offer the public a general assortment of Goods on exceedingly favorable terms.
*Among them are*
40 ps. American and London printed
Calicoes and Chintzes,
20 ps. Caroline Plaids and Stripes,
*(a new article.)*
Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Camblets for cloaks.
Cashmere, Valentia, and Kerseymere
Long and Square Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, figured Silk, Barrage and Velveteen
Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Black, White and Colored Silk, Kid, Beaver and Castor Gloves.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of all kinds.
Small assortment Black and White
Leghorn Bonnets,
Ostrich Plumes, Cap and Garniture
Ribbons,
A good assortment
Broadcloth, Kerseymere, and Sattinett,
of every description, from 50 cents to 6 dollars per yard,
Stout Bang-up Cord, White Red & Green
Flannels, Baizes & Bockings,
Common and fine American Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.
Washington Bed Tick, very good,
Together with almost every article usually found in Dry Good Stores.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,
Gilt and Mahogany framed
Looking Glasses,
Hard and Hollow Ware, including all kinds of Cutlery,
Brass Kettles &c.
A good supply of
Genuine Liquors & Groceries,
Also, an assortment of first quality of

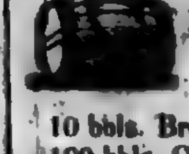
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**
Which will be sold very low. Physicians will be supplied at Providence prices.
—*ALSO*—
1000 lbs. Hemlock tanned SOLE LEATHER, at 25 cts. per pound, good quality,
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
3 Cases superior Imitation Beaver Hats, from the Manufactory of Ives & White & Jas. Juel, including youths hats of every size.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of his goods, before they purchase elsewhere. *WANTED*
to sell the aforesaid stock of Goods for Cash, Good Credit, or exchange them for Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Butter, Cheese, or almost any kind of Country produce.

Wanted Immediately,
A few thousand dollars in Cash on old book accounts and notes of hand, or shall want to hire a thorough collector by the job.
*Plainfield, Oct. 10, 1825.* 28—

NOTICE.
The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of
**HYDES & GRANTS,**
At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing
Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.
They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement.
The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.
Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of
**GOODS,**
which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.
ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT.
Stafford, Sept. 1st, 1825.
6wiseowf12w23—

Wanted Immediately,
TWO or three Coopers. *Apply to AMOS TREAT.*
*Voluntown, Oct. 10, 1825.* 5w28

Norwich Cheap Store.
**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**
HAVE again visited the grand emporium of the United States: New-York, from which they have just returned with a
New & Elegant Assortment of
**DRY GOODS,**
adapted to the season, which they are selling off at such prices as to merit the above name of Norwich Cheap Store.
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Camblets, Plaids, Blankets,
Flannels, Baizes, Linens,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Bombazines, Bombazettes,
Vestings, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
*All very cheap.*
Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825. 31—

FOR SALE,

12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
10 bbls. Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
[illegible] bbls. Country Gin,
[illegible] case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do. do.
An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,
100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.
D. RIPLEY.
Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.
D. RIPLEY.
*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30

*NATHANIEL HOWES*
OFFERS for sale a large assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GROCERIES, NAILS, GLASS, OILS &c. on as good terms as can be bought in the State, either for *Cash, Credit, or Produce.*
☞ All persons indebted to DYER & HOWES, must make immediate payment. NATHANIEL HOWES.
*Windham, Nov. 1, 1825.* 6weow31

*STORAGE.*
COTTON or any other bulky goods will be taken on storage at the large yellow store on the Wharf Bridge. WALTER ROSE.
November 1st, 1825. 31-

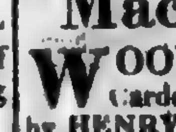
*STOVE,*
FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.
G. L. PERKINS.
Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

Machine Cards.
WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest
*Factory prices.*
Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.
PETER WEBB & SON.
Windham, Aug. 24th 1825. eowf1y21

BASKETS.
*The Thames Manufacturing Co.*
WANT a large number of Baskets of various sizes—any person wishing to supply them is requested to call at the Mills with a sample of his work.
November 2d, 1825. 31—

WANTED,
1000 dry chesnut bbls. for which cash will be paid on delivery.
Apply to
DWIGHT RIPLEY.
Nov 8, 1825. 32—

**Notice.**
A CLOTHIER is wanted immediately at the Factory of ALLEN & BROOKS. Apply to
OLIVER C. POLLEY,
Lisbon, Hanover Society.
*Oct. 17, 1825.* 29—


5 hhds. superior Demerara MOLASSES,
80 sides Buffalo Sole Leather,
5 doz. Hyde's cast steel Axes, warranted. Just received and for sale by
ROATH & HYDE.
*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

Fire Insurance.
**The Protection Insurance Co.**
OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.
ASA CHILD.
Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

SHELL COMBS.
25 doz. Shell Combs, assorted, just received and for sale by the
**Thames Company**
at their Store, *Shetucket-street.*


## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

### POMPEII.

There are few things so strange as a walk through the silent streets of a town, which, for 1,700 years, has been hid from the light of the world, when the manners and every day scenes of so remote an age stand revealed unchanged, after so long an interval. It appears that sixteen years before the shower of sand and ashes from Vesuvius occurred, an earthquake had nearly ruined the town; so that the houses are roofless, partly from this cause and partly from the weight of the ashes which fell, otherwise they stand just as they were left. The streets are narrow, but paved, and the mark of the carriage wheels in the lower pavement is evident. In Murat's time, 4000 men were employed in excavating; and so great a number of houses, perhaps one third of the town, have been uncovered. The houses were small, generally of two stories, but beautifully painted, and the figures of horses, peacocks, &c. are as bright as the day they were painted. There are two theatres standing, and one amphitheatre, all nearly perfect. At one time we walked up a street, called the *Strata de Mercantis.* On either side are the shops of Mosiack sellers, statuaries, bakers, &c. with the owner's name painted in red, and the sign of the shop rudely carved above the door. The mill in the baker's shop, and the oven, amused us much. At another time we passed through the hall of Justice, the temple of Hercules, the villa of Cicero, and villa of Sallust. The only villa of three stories we observed, belonged to a man called Arius Diomedes, (this name was at the side of the door;) and in the cellar, beside some jars of wine still standing, was the skeleton of this poor fellow, found with a purse in one hand, and some trinkets in his left, followed by another [illegible] up some silver and some bronze vases. From the ticket of a sale, stuck upon the wall of a house, it appears that one person had no less than nine hundred shops to let. The street of the tombs is the most impressive; one for the gladiators has a representation of the different modes of fighting carved upon it; and from this it seems that they occasionally fought on horseback, which, before the discovery of Pompeii was unknown.

### THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

One fine morning in autumn, Linval was taking a walk in the Tuilleries of Paris, and found an open billet containing the following lines: "If the person who finds this paper is disposed to perform a benevolent action, he is requested to inquire at No. 349 Rue Saintage, for Eugenie de Miranda. Such as may not be inclined to assist an unfortunate mother, are entreated, at least, not to hinder others, and to throw the billet again where they found it."

Linval, the best dancer in Paris, was just humming a new tune; he picked up the paper, and after reading it, whisked it up in the air with his cane, and pursued his walk. The next person who noticed it was an elderly man, simply dressed, who was hurrying to the public office in which he had a place, because he was already late. He contrived, nevertheless, to spare so much time as was necessary to read the billet; which, however, shrugging up his shoulders and raising up his eyes to heaven, as much as to say, "This is no concern of mine," he carefully replaced it in its former situation. He was followed by a farmer-general, one of those moderate people who are satisfied if they can clear 3000 livres a day; who, elated by their wealth, give themselves airs of consequence, and of whom La Bruyere says, that they "hem loud and spit far." At first he kicked the billet along with his foot, but his curiosity being excited, he took it up, threw his eyes over it with a scornful smile, amused himself in tearing it in pieces, at the same time muttering "An impudent imposture!"

The next morning a similar billet lay on the same spot. The first person who read it took down the address in his pocket-book, and replaced the paper. Next came a young couple, who had not long been married, and picked up the billet; Julia who expected in about three months to become for the first time a mother, said to her husband, "Let's go, my dear; what we can offer is little, but may save the unfortunate from despair, come, let us go!" They accordingly went. After they had found the specified number in the Rue Saintage, they learned that the house was inhabited by an old physician, who had retired from practice, and was thought rich, and had an only daughter distinguished for understanding and talents. They ascended a handsome staircase, and were ushered into an apartment on the first floor, which was furnished not magnificently but with great taste.—They inquired for Eugenie de Miranda, and a lady, young, elegant and accomplished, made her appearance. She requested her visitors to step into a saloon that seemed to be the haunt of the muses. Books, drawings, and musical instruments were intermingled, and formed by no means an unpleasant contrast with the neatness and order which every where prevailed. The young couple could not perceive where persons in need of assistance were to be sought in such a habitation.

"I fear, madam," said Julia, "that we are wrong. We found a billet with your direction in the Tuilleries, and expected to meet a distressed person to whom we might afford some relief; but all that we here see seems rather to indicate opulence, than to call for the exercise of benevolence." Eugenie replied with some embarrassment, that she was merely the interpreter of a very unfortunate female, who, from a relic of pride, wished to remain unknown, but was certainly deserving of compassion. Julia expressed a wish to become acquainted with this lady. "I am no stranger to distress," said she; "before me she would have no occasion to blush." Eugenie to gratify her in this particular, observing, that misfortune had made her *protegee* so shy and distrustful, that it was extremely difficult to gain her confidence. "Has she any children?" asked Julia. "Three; and her husband, whose labor procured a scanty subsistence for his family, is just dead, after a long and pensive illness!" "Good God!—what a melancholy situation! And how old are her children?" "They are very young. The eldest is a girl of five years." "I shall myself soon be a mother," said Julia, "and the fate of the little unfortunates affect me the more deeply. I would gladly take one of them, but my infant will demand all my care. However, permit me to send you a packet of little articles for the children, for I cannot suppose that this family, [illegible] as it is by you, can be in want of the absolute necessaries of life." Eugenie cordially thanked her in the name of the unknown lady, promised to take care of her presents, and noted down Julia's name and address.

No sooner had Julia and her husband retired, than the same object brought a young man to the house. "I beg your pardon madam," said he to Eugenie, "it is not you that I want, but Eugenie de Miranda." "I am the person." The young man was no less staggered than Julia had been, and received the same explanation. Affected by the story, he offered his assistance. "I am not rich," said he, "but a bachelor may, with a little frugality, always put by a little for the relief of the distressed." "Sir," replied Eugenie, "there are cases in which money cannot afford relief. There are other ways in which the interference of the benevolent may prove infinitely more serviceable to the unfortunate." "Of what nature is the interference that your friend stands in need of? Speak out. On your recommendation, I will cheerfully undertake whatever lies in my power." "Then excuse a rude question, on account of the motive which prompts it:—are your connexions such that you can obtain access to the minister?" "No, madam, my father possesses a small estate in the neighborhood of Paris, the value of which has been doubled by his industry; but he never appeared in the anti-chamber of the great, and, God be thanked! he has no occasion for them. Easily satisfied, I shall once share with five beloved brothers and sister, the patrimony left by my father, and hope that the minister will never hear of my name; unless, indeed, your friend stands in need of an advocate to plead her cause. In this case I am ready; only let me know in what case I can serve her."

"It was found necessary," replied Eugenie, "to destroy some grounds which my friend's husband had planted and laid out at great expense, because the safety of our army required it. It is an indemnity for the loss she solicits." "And is any patronage required for this?" "Not exactly, for the claim is just.—But you know how often such matters are protracted in the public offices, and even wholly forgotten. It would therefore be an essential point to accelerate the affair."—"The best way would be to address a short, but strong memorial to the minister." "True; but how to draw it up—there lies the difficulty." Here a pause succeeded. "Might I request that favor of you?" resumed Eugenie, with a look of modest entreaty. "I will do it with pleasure, and should have offered at first, had I been aware of the circumstances." "I don't doubt it," said Eugenie. "But I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with this matter. You shall know every thing." Here her father entered the room; she quickly informed him of the object of the visit, and on receiving a sign from her, the old man asked the stranger to dinner any day that might be convenient. The day was appointed, and Dumont, (for such was the name of the visiter,) was punctual in his attendance to receive the promised instructions. The dinner was cheerful and free from restraint.—The party conversed on all kind of subjects, except the business which brought them together. The stranger thought Eugenie very accomplished, very sociable, and at last, too, very handsome. After dinner she detailed all the particulars of the cause which he had undertaken. He listened to it with the utmost attention, promised in two days to produce the memorial, and was as good as his word. It was concise, clear, and energetic. Eugenie read it with evident pleasure. It is written with much warmth, said she to herself, with much emphasis. Were I the minister you would be sure to gain your point.—Dumont blushed and stammered some reply.

"Complete your work," continued Eugenie: "You know how powerfully such a petition is supported by impressive words and action on the part of the petitioner. Procure my friend an audience of the minister, that she may deliver the memorial to him in person."

Dumont went away, and after an interval of eight days, during which he had moved heaven on earth to accomplish his purpose, he exultingly entered Eugenie's apartment. "To-morrow," said he, "your friend will be admitted. Let her only produce this note, and every door will be thrown open to her." Eugenie thanked him with ardour. "But," said she, "a female naturally timid, and depressed by misfortune, would scarcely be able to present herself to advantage, if she were to appear unattended. Could you be prevailed upon to be her conductor." This last favor was a sacrifice for Dumont; but he was by this time incapable of refusing Eugenie any thing; it is likewise possible that he might be stimulated by some degree of curiosity to become acquainted with the mysterious *incognita.* He promised to come the following day to be introduced to Eugenie's friend.—The night before this remarkable day, Eugenie made the following reflections. This young man evidently possesses a solid character and a good heart. His figure is not amiss. At first indeed he seemed not to take particular notice of me—but he has since made ample amends for his inattention. As for my father—has he not told me a hundred times, that this was my affair? he can have no objection. From all the information that I have obtained, the young man's account of himself is strictly true in every respect; but that was manifest enough at the first look.—The frankness and sincerity of his behaviour inspire confidence—I like his candor—but does he like me? Perhaps his heart is already engaged. O no! no! in that case he would not have eyed me with looks so significant that it is impossible to mistake their meaning.

Eugenie slept but little, rose early, dressed herself with more than usual care, and was more fascinating than ever. Dumont appeared at the appointed hour, looked about him and asked, is she not come yet? No, replied Eugenie, with some emotion. Well then, I'll wait. He then took a chair and seated himself beside her at the breakfast table. They began to speak on various topics, but some how or other the conversation was repeatedly broken off. Long pauses, filled up with eloquent looks alone, intervened.—Dumont colored. He was sensible of it, and this consciousness would have quite confounded him had not Eugenie blushed too. This flattered his heart and gave him fresh courage. I cannot help blessing the accident, he at length said, to which I am indebted for your acquaintance. Eugenie's downcast eyes were fixed on her heaving bosom. Your kind behaviour, sir, said she, has made a deep impression on me, and will never be effaced


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

from my remembrance. His eyes were now cast down in their turn and a painful silence ensued. At length Dumont formed an heroic resolution: I know not whether I do right, said he, but in truth I can no longer disguise my feelings, which you must, I dare say, long since have guessed.

She had in reality long discovered them, but in such cases women never have compassion enough to shorten a poor fellow's embarrassment; it is absolutely necessary to speak in plain terms; and thus Dumont also was at length obliged to pronounce distinctly the word [illegible]. No sooner was this barrier, guarded by shame and timidity, broken down, than the conversation proceeded in its usual rapid course. Inquiries were made respecting each other's taste, way of thinking, family, connections, &c. and answers returned with such loquacious confidence, such undisguised sincerity, that two hours passed away unobserved; until at length Dumont recollected, that the stranger was not yet come. Neither will she come' replied Eugenie. Dumont's looks betrayed his surprise. Would you be really angry the resumed, if my whole story concerning my unfortunate friend was a fabrication?

Dumont started; but without any appearance of anger. 'Many suitors, continued Eugenie, have solicited my hand, perhaps because they thought me handsome, or because I am rich; None of them came up to the model which my imagination had pictured.— I lost my mother at an early age. My father became my friend. He permitted me to make this trial—rather a bold one to be sure; to which however, I could always give such turn as I pleased. Dumont was almost petrified. Then my memorial—That, said she, I will preserve as an honorable monument of your talents and goodness of heart. And what do you mean to do with the author? To make him my husband.—if he consents. Dumont sank at her feet, but she raised him in her arms, and a glowing embrace sealed the happiest union that was not originated by Cupid, though indeed the little urchin had seriously interfered in the progress of the business.— The first time they went abroad together was to pay a visit to the benevolent Julia.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

*From a late Scotch paper.*

### STEAM CARRIAGE.

A Steam Carriage is now preparing at Leith by a Mr. Burtsell, which is to run on 4 wheels, and the propelling machinery is so disposed as to make but an inconsiderable addition to the bulk of the vehicle. The coach is to be of the ordinary description, with seats for the usual number of inside and outside passengers. The distance between the wheels, across, is the same as in common coaches; but the length of the perch, or the distance between the fore and hind wheels, is one foot greater. The parts are disposed in the following order. At the hinder end, behind the axle, and exactly under where the guard's seat is in our common coaches, is the boiler, which is a cube of strong malleable plate iron, about three feet long, three feet broad, and two feet deep—From this tube a neck about eighteen inches long extends backward, containing the grate, into which coals are dropped gradually from a hopper by machinery. The upper surface of the boiler is nearly on a level with the hinder axle, immediately behind which the flue or chimney which is about 9 inches diameter and 7 or 8 feet high, stands up, its top being pretty nearly where the guard's head is in a stage coach. Between the fore and hind wheels and under the perch is a shallow square copper box or cistern, which will contain about 12 cubic ft. or 90 galls. of water. There are 2 steam cylinders, of 7 in diameter and 12 in stroke, which are placed about a foot before the hind axle. The two beams, about 3 feet long, extend backward across the hind axle, and they move on a joint or fixed point at the back end, so that the lifting rod which passes down to a crank on the axle will make a stroke of about nine inches. The cylinders, beams & other working gear, are all above the level of the axle, and will exactly occupy the boot of the carriage, which, in this case, will be merely a cover for this part of the machinery. The boiler, the cistern, and steam cylinders, are so placed as to balance one another on the opposite sides of the axle of the hind or large wheels, which will thus very properly sustain two-thirds of the weight. The carriage for the passengers is placed between the hind and fore wheels, but somewhat nearer the latter than is usual. Over the axle of the fore wheels, but rather in a lower position than the driver usually occupies, sits the director or steerer, who, by means of a toothed circular rack and a pinion, turns the axle of the fore wheels to the right or left, and thus guides the motion of the vehicle. The machine is nearly completed, and will be brought to trial in a few days.

Those who have followed us will now have a tolerable accurate idea of this steam carriage. It is a stage coach with the machinery of a small double steam engine stowed behind and below it—the water cistern being under the body of the coach, the cylinders and beams in the boot, and the boiler suspended behind the axle. A working rod passing down from the beam to a crank on the axle, turns the hind wheels, which in consequence of the great weight upon them, take a firm hold of the ground, and roll the machine forward. The fore wheels are small, as in the common coach, & roll without any application of steam power. Thinking, however, that in steep acclivities the friction of both the fore and hind wheels might be wanted, Mr. Burstall has contrived machinery for transmitting the motion of the hind wheels to the fore ones, which can be applied at any time, and plays idly when not needed. Our conviction is, that this part of the machinery will be found necessary, and as it adds to the expense, friction, & weight, would have been better wanted.

The common stage coach weighs about a ton. The machinery in this vehicle, with the charge of water and coals (for a run of twenty miles) will, in the opinion of the engineer, add about a ton and a half; so that the steam coach if loaded with twenty persons and luggage, would not weigh more than three tons and a half: every twenty miles the supply of water and coals will require to be renewed, but this can be easily done in two or three minutes.

The engine, as in all the English locomotive machines, is on the high pressure principle. Its power is of course variable; but with a free pressure of 15 pounds, it would be of 3 commuted horse power, which would be equal to the efficient force of 7 or 8 horses, running at 8 miles an hour. This will probably be sufficient to give the steam-coach the usual velocity of stage-coaches. But where the supply of fuel and water constitutes so considerable a part of the burden of the vehicle, economy in the use of these articles is of the first importance. Accordingly it forms part of the engineer's plan, to let more or less water into the boiler as a greater or less force may be required. In going down a declivity for instance, the steam will be entirely saved, and in going up, an extra quantity will be used. The large wheels, are about 4½ feet in diameter, or 14 in circumference.—Supposing the engine to make 50 double strokes per minute, this would give the machine a velocity of eight miles an hour. If the experiment succeeds, the expense of fuel and attendance for an engine like this will be such a mere trifle compared with the keep of 16 horses, that the cost of travelling per coach to Glasgow, which is now about 4d. per mile, may certainly be reduced two-thirds.

### THE CURING OF HAMS.

It is well known that few persons in the country make good hams. Travellers complain that in the summer season, when fresh provisions are not plenty, they find at our taverns in the country, ham is common fare, and that it is generally very salt, hard, and having no other flavor than salted pork.

The following method of curing hams is recommended:

For twelve hams of common size, take eight pounds of brown sugar—one and a half pound of the best salt-petre—and five pounds of fine salt. Mix them well together. Rub the hams with this mixture, and let them be one week in a cask, with the skins downward. Then make a pickle with the strongest coarse salt, of sufficient strength to bear up an egg. Add two or three quarts of lye from hickory ashes refined by boiling and skimming.— When cold cover the hams with this pickle, and keep them under it by a weight. Let them lie three or four weeks, according to their size; then hang them in the smoke house; after twenty-four hours' draining, begin smoking them with sound hickory wood, repeating this every morning, until they are smoked sufficiently.

In cooking a ham, it should never be boiled, but simmered over a slow fire for three or four hours.

To preserve hams from flies and other insects, the best method is burying them in dry hickory ashes, in boxes. They should be put into water the evening before they are to be used.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet ship William Byrnes, Capt. Cobb, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult. the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 10th of October, and Liverpool to the 12th.

The British government have interfered with the intended expedition of Lord Cochrane by a proclamation, regarding his measures, as connected with the Greek Committee as a breach of neutrality. The King enjoins it upon his subjects, strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other *belligerants* with whom His Majesty is at peace, the duties of strict neutrality. Of course it is inferred in the English papers, that the Greeks are regarded with a small respect by the British government, being called not insurgents, but a belligerant power. We hope it may portend no ill to their cause.

The Greeks have taken several Turkish vessels laden with corn; and the privateers prevent those in the Gulph of Lepanto from coming out. Redschid Pacha has his rear infested by numerous guerillas; and a misunderstanding has occurred between him and Jusuf. The Captain Pacha has gone to the Archipelago, followed by Miaulis and Sanctouris.

Two vessels with stores for the Greeks have left London in haste, for fear of being stopped by the government.

A letter from Constantinople mentions the arrival of the American fleet at Smyrna, and says that a person was landed there who was empowered to demand the free navigation of the Black Sea for our vessels.

The Morning Chronicle contains a proclamation, which was published in Spain to promote the plot of Bessieres, for the dethronement of Ferdinand. It is said to have been issued secretly by the church of Spain; probably only by a portion of the priesthood, for it did not succeed.

The Greek Deputies have arrived in London, with authority to ask the protection of England. One of them is the son of Admiral Miaulis.

The Paris Moniteur contains a letter from Tangiers, which says that "the United States seem disposed to supply the Morocco States with several men of war," whence, the London Courier says, may be accounted for the appearance of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean and the fierce resolution of the Emperor to declare war against all nations who have no consuls there.

It is said that the new Spanish loan is likely to succeed, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Spain *to acknowledge the independence of South America*, so much in accordance with the wishes of France.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Brandywine, U. States frigate, bound to Havre, having on board the Marquis de La Fayette and suite, arrived off Cowes on Saturday.

Private letters state, that the Emperor of Morocco has put to the sword the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Mettenez, and entirely destroyed the city in consequence of the late revolt.

*From the N. York Daily Advertiser, Nov. 11.*

### FROM FRANCE.

The brig Louisa, Captain Spring, which arrived on the 9th inst. in 27 days from Havre, brought Paris papers to the 11th of October, and Havre to the 12th.

The Frigate Brandywine, on board of which was General Lafayette, arrived on the 4th, and saluted the forts, receiving an equal number of guns in return. The following day the General was escorted to a distance of two leagues on his way to his Country seat, by a cavalcade of young men from the principal families of Havre and the neighborhood.

The Swedish government will send a Consul to Hayti.

The expedition for Havana has sailed from Corunna.—It consists of 3500 men. General Cruz was reported to have received the appointment of Governor of Havana.

*From the N. York Daily Advertiser.*

### GREECE.

We have been obliged by our friends at Smyrna, with another letter on the affairs of the Greeks. It confirms much of the previous news we have received, particularly the retirement of the Turks from Missolonghi, and the report of an expedition against the island of Candia.

SMYRNA, Aug. 17, 1825.

Since I last wrote you (30th July) the Greek affairs look much better. There has been a battle at Missolonghi, in which 9000 Turks were killed; the loss of the Greeks amounting to no more than 1500. The Capt. Pacha has been compelled to leave that place, having been attacked by the Greek squadron, in an engagement with which he lost 2 corvettes and 2 frigates.

Calamata has been taken by the Greeks— loss on the side of the Turks 1200 disciplined troops, together with 280 men who were made prisoners. After this Ibrahim Pacha, wishing to retire to Modon and Coron, was repulsed by the Greeks to Tripolizza, with a loss of 400 men killed, and 70 prisoners. It is reported that the Greeks are fitting out an expedition for the support of their Brethren in Candia, who have again revolted.

The American squadron is in the Archipelago, and some expect it up here.

By the same conveyance, dates from Constantinople of the 22d Aug. confirm the above in these words: The affairs of the Greeks in the Morea, have again taken a good turn.— The siege of Missolonghi has been raised by the Turks. The Capt. Pacha has lost 4 vessels by the Greek Brulotes, (fire ships.) Mr. Washington has arrived at Napoli di Romania.

*From a London Paper, Sept. 26.*

### INTERESTING VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF SPAIN.

The situation of Spain at the present moment, attracts the attention of politicians and baffles their calculations. The fate of a people who, for so many years, have been the victims of the errors of blind and despotic rulers, naturally excites the sympathy of every feeling breast, and their future destinies, combined with the present position of Europe, furnish matter for anxious consideration.

Fatal experience, perhaps, more than the result of mature reflection, induced numbers to establish, as a political creed, that they would never be quiet or happy under the present dynasty. Nay, so general, of late years, has this opinion become, that if liberty had not, within the very nation an enemy whose strength it is difficult to counteract, regardless of consequences, it is possible that ere this, an irritated and insulted people would have put an end to the sovereignty of the Bourbons. This powerful opponent the Clergy, evidently constitutes one of the great parties into which Spaniards are divided. It forms a kind of second sovereignty within the nation; is directed by particular laws, and its interests are opposed to the well-being of the nation it oppresses. Possessing an immense influence, and this extending from the very palace of the king to the remotest village, it always acts firmly and in concert because its conduct is guided by private motives. Having a complete ascendancy over the consciences of the lower class of the people, whom it has converted into fanatics in favor of their religion, and wielding also immense riches receiving a blind respect, derived from ignorance and superstition, no element is wanting to render it formidable to those who govern, should they dare to deviate from its injunctions.

The other great party in Spain, called the Liberals, surpasses the former in numbers and moral influence, and their object is, to withdraw their country from the state of degradation and dependence in which it is placed. It is composed of the enlightened portion of the Nobles, all the merchants, and those individuals among the middle and lower classes, who have received any education. This party is imbued with liberal ideas, and is favorable to religious toleration, security of person and property, and a government capable of guaranteeing to them these rights. The army naturally inclines to this party, either on account of the advantages it experienced while the Constitution was in force, or because the officers belong to the classes of which it is chiefly composed.

Such are the two strong parties which, for several years, have disputed the ascendency in the Peninsula, and every day they become more bitter enemies. Late events have, however, proved, that without the aid of a foreign arm, the clergy would have long ago paid dearly for the barbarous persecution they have carried on against all the classes indiscriminately, as well as for the crimes with which they are loaded, besides placing the nation at the mercy of a foreign Cabinet.

The French Ministers are far from wishing to re-establish a representative system in the Peninsula; for if they had been actuated by any views of this kind, they would long ago have been realized, with such great facilities as exist.—On the contrary, both in France and Spain, we see them move rapidly on towards despotism.

On the other hand, it is very confidently asserted, that the British Cabinet, through the medium of Sir Charles Stewart, have insisted on putting an end to the uncertain fate of Portugal, by the re-establishment of a Representative Government under a modified form; and this benefit, it is added, is to be bestowed on the Portuguese, as part compensation for the sacrifices they are to make in the approaching acknowledgement of Brazilian independence. This new line of policy has tended greatly to increase the embarrassment of the French Cabinet, as from the moment it is realized in Portugal, they apprehend it will be necessary to adopt new measures in Spain. The Clergy are well aware, that, under a moderate system, many of their most decided enemies will take part in the government, and as the exigencies of the treasury are so great, they foresee that the men in power will be under the necessity of seizing on their properties, as the only alternative left to restore the national credit. In order to escape from the gathering storm that threatened them, and thwart the views of the French, they even formed the daring project of destroying Ferdinand himself, & placing in his stead his brother Charles, on whose obsequiousness they can rely.— This attempt partly failed, through the premature seizure and death of the principal agent, who, on the first blush of success would have had at his command immense resources & numerous auxiliaries in every town and village of the country. All the recent advices from Spain mention that the Clergy are more tenacious and resolved than ever, and once implicated, they will stop at nothing to attain their ends. Had Bessieres lived one month longer, Spain would have blazed in insurrection from one extreme to the other, and the French, no doubt, would have been the first victims. All the preparations and elements, nevertheless, still exist, and the means already appropriated to this purpose are untouched.

We have every reason to expect that the contest will soon be renewed in Spain, unless the diabolical plan of assassination is resorted to, which, we do not hesitate to say, is very confidently spoken of in letters from Madrid.

No alternative therefore seems left but to increase the French army, the same army that has uniformly supported Ferdinand against his people, and with the greatest indifference beheld the insults heaped on the Constitutionalists. If, in 1826, however, the French convey another army into Spain, they will enter in a very different manner, as they will only be welcomed by a few apostates from all parties, or by the smugglers who thrive under their protection. The priests, whom they lately came to assist, are now their declared enemies, and the friends of freedom also will stand aloof. What therefore will they do, when matters become more embroiled, with a whole nation against them? Shall we then see Spain as at present divided into two parties, unite against the common enemy of both? The one dreads events preparing for it, while the other has many injuries to avenge.

The more the situation of the Peninsula is considered, the more critical it will appear. That country has now reached the extreme of wretchedness and humiliation, and, for the first time, we behold the Clergy at variance with the Government with which it has hitherto coalesced. The misfortunes about to follow, might perhaps be prevented by some singular revolution that could re-unite the Clergy and the French; but the spirit of persecution by which Ferdinand is actuated, puts this out of the question. In the meanwhile the Liberals are watching the events passing in their unhappy country, with an anxious interest, although in a neutral attitude. What happens is, at least, a partial triumph to them, and, at all events, some new order of things must arise when the contest is over, for matters can never return to their old footing.— The King has now joined the oppressors of his country, and daily becomes an object of greater hatred. By the Clergy, from the pulpit and in the confessional, he is denounced as the greatest monster that ever breathed. The contest, indeed, hitherto has only been partial; but through the riches and influence of the Clergy, as well as owing to the numerous elements that abound, the war may easily be rendered national. The Clergy have only to display their strength, and raise the standard against the French—the mass of the people would instantly join them.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Boston Centinel, Nov. 12.*

### ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Thursday morning between twelve and one o'clock fire was discovered over the Hat Store, No. 10, Court-street. An alarm was immediately given by the watchmen and the bells, but when the first persons arrived at the scene, the building was so entirely on fire, that all efforts to enter it were found impracticable; and the flames were issuing from the windows of two of the stories. The fire-engines were immediately in activity, but the narrowness of the street, the compactness of the buildings and a deficiency of water, prevented the full success of the spirit which was displayed by the firemen. The wind was strong from N.W. & the destruction extended to five brick houses, & several ten-feet buildings on Court-street, and Cornhill-square; to the large brick House to the W. called Tudor's Building; and across Court-street, to three houses and several out-buildings on the North side of the street, and back of Washington-street. Ten brick buildings and several wooden warehouses and out-buildings were destroyed or pulled down; and several buildings in the vicinity were more or less injured. A considerable degree of alarm was excited by the threatening aspect of the fire, and the goods were removed from a number of buildings on Washington-street (Cornhill) and Cornhill-square. The losses, however, by the removal, we are glad to learn, were not extensive. Of the houses destroyed, six, we learn, belonged to Peter C. Brooks, Esq. two to John Heard, jun. Esq. one to Mr. Frederick Tudor, and one to David Sears, Esq. and others; and the wooden buildings to Messrs. Stillman, Willis, Cotton, and Armstrong. The principal part of the tenements occupied by Counsellors and Attorneys at law, and others by book-sellers, &c. Of the former, the sufferers were Messrs. Harrison G. Otis, H. G. Otis, jun. Wm. F. Otis, S. Leland, A. W. Paine, S. D. Ward, F. C. Gray, J. T. Winthrop, George Sullivan, Thomas B. Coolidge, George Blake, District Attorney, P. Blair, Augustus Peabody, Francis O. Watts, Lemuel Shaw, Sidney Bartlett, James Savage, Thos. Wetmore, William T. Andrews, James T. Austin, George Merey, jun. H. H. Fuller, Andrew Dunlap, J. M. Fiske, J. W. James, George Gay, Abram Moore, Z. G. Whitman, J. Farrie, jun. S. K. Williams, John Heard, jun. William P. Mason, Charles P. Curtis, Josiah Quincy, jun. and John B. Adan. Of the occupants of stores, shops and compting rooms burnt, were Messrs. P. C. Brooks; Welles & Lillie, and O. C. Greenleaf, book-stores; Wm. Brown, hat store; Daniel Cutter and H. Oliver, merchant tailors; D. Messinger, hat store; Phelps & Farnum, printing office; Samuel Hyde, dry goods store; David Ellis, hatter; John Bacon, druggist; Andrew Ellison, tailor; Geo. Wheelwright, umbrella maker; Annin & Smith, engravers; Luke Baldwin, Deputy Sheriff; David N. Badger, trunk and harness maker; Abraham Call, tailor and family; Mrs. Sarah A. Preston, milliner; Elisha Paine, boot maker; Stephen Rhodes, hatter; Lewis Carey, silver-smith; Daniel F. Russell, innkeeper; M. D. Merritt, boarding house; and Joseph Hastings, printing ink maker. The law libraries, papers, &c. of Messrs. Otis, Leland, Blake, Gray, Peabody, Heard, Paine, Ward, Winthrop, Sullivan, Coolidge, and others, we learn, were entirely, or a great part of them, destroyed. Those of Messrs. Gray, Otis, Blake, Peabody, Heard, and others, were large, and very valuable, some estimated from $4000 to $10,000 each. The contents of the other tenements, in general were saved, although much valuable property in the upper stories and cellars was consumed.

The contents of the building in which the fire originated, and of that opposite, occupied by Messrs. Welles & Lillie, as a bookstore, and by several professional gentlemen, were almost entirely destroyed. The books and papers of Messrs. Welles & Lillie were the next morning found uninjured, in an iron *safe*, which effectually resisted the fury of the fire, and the wreck of the building.

Messrs. Wells & Lilly, and Mr. Brown, lost the whole stock in their stores. The printing establishment of Messrs. W. & L. is in another part of the city, in which they have a large stock.

The building adjoining the last mentioned house, owned by the President of the United States, and occupied by Mr. Prentiss Whitney, for dry goods, and Messrs. G. W. Adams, T. Welsh, and D. A. Simmons, Counsellors of law, was preserved, but much of the property in it was lost or injured in the removal.

The two large buildings (both owned by Mr. P. C. Brooks) forming the corners of Court and Washington-street, having excellent partition walls, and being within the efficient operation of the engines, arrested the destruction in that quarter, but were much injured. The old County Court House afforded a barrier against the spreading destruction to the westward; & received little or no injury.

The large block called Cornhill-square, though several times on fire, was eventually saved by blankets being spread over the windows, and kept wet by the engines, and by persons inside the building.

The Old State House took fire twice on the roof, out of the reach of the play of the engines, but two courageous individuals ascended the roof, and extinguished the fire, at the peril of their lives. One of them not having water at hand, *punched* out the fire with his hands. We have heard several persons named as the performers of this gallant exploit, which we understand will be duly noticed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Our country friends were very early in town, and afforded very beneficial services.

The chief complaint on the occasion was the deficiency of water, occasioned by a gross neglect of the numerous pumps in the vicinity of the fire. We are confident some valuable out-buildings in the rear of Washington-street would have been saved had not the pump in the yard been wholly out of repair. Has there any been a lamentable neglect of duty on this score somewhere? Some of the hoses were also out of repair.

We understand that the principal part of the houses destroyed and injured were insured. Those of the President, and Mr. Heard, were insured.

Most of the goods removed have been restored, and business has already resumed activity in the late scene of desolation; and such improvements are contemplated on the vacant lots, as will probably make those considered as the greatest sufferers eventually gainers by the occurrence.

*From the New Haven Herald, Nov. 8.*

### EAGLE BANK.

Messrs. George Hoadly*, and James Hillhouse, of this city, and Henry Carrington of Middletown, have been appointed by the Directors, Agents to settle the concerns of the Eagle Bank, agreeable to a vote of the stockholders at a meeting held on the 20th ult. It is understood that Mr. Hillhouse has declined accepting the appointment, but we have heard of no substitute to supply his place.

A partial assignment of the debts due the Bank has been made, for the farther security of the Savings Bank—and those debtors to the Bank whose notes are assigned are required to pay in *good* money, while others are allowed to pay in the notes of the institution, which they are able to obtain at a very large discount. Whatever *policy* there may be in this measure, there seems to us to be very little *justice* in it. The specious plea that *value* was received and that the same *value* should be returned, to be operative should be equable and all should be served alike.— In several instances, debtors have refused payment in other than Eagle Bills, and suffered their notes to lie over.

On Saturday last the vault of the Bank was placed under attachment, at the suit of the New-Haven Bank, & is now in the keeping of the the Sheriff of the county. An injunction granted by Judge Hosmer, has also been served on the President, Directors, and Agents of the Bank, against their passing or vending any notes of the New-Haven Bank in their possession, which are claimed by the said Bank as a set off against certain post notes which it holds of the Eagle Bank, now due, & of which payment had been demanded.

We are informed that the Sheriff, agreeable to promise, obtained the key of the vault yesterday morning, and on entering the same found it full of—*emptiness*—the availing funds having been previously transferred to that item of account denominated *doubtful*.

We are authorised to state that Wm. S. Rossiter has resigned his situation as Cashier of the Eagle Bank, and is no longer connected with the institution.

* *Why is this man suffered to have any thing more to do with the affairs of this Bank?*

*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 16.*

### BANKS.

Since the Banks in this city have taken the country notes in deposit, we have had a pretty sound circulating medium. As fast as they were shoved in upon us, they were driven back to their original source. But we regret to learn that we are to be inundated with them again. Our Banks have come to the determination not to receive, after this day, the notes of any country banks, that are not regularly redeemed in this city. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. It will once more make fine pickings for Brokers and money changers. The fate of the New-Haven Eagle Bank, and the Trenton State Bank of New-Jersey, should be a warning to all not to receive any whose Directors will not provide for their redemption here.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

Yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an explosion took place at the extensive establishment called the Nitre Hall Mills, by which the barrel mill and about 2500 lbs. of powder in it at that time, were blown up. We are happy to learn that no lives were lost, or any persons injured by the explosion. The shock and report were heard distinctly in this city. This mill was blown up on last New-Year's-Day, and we understand had been rebuilt in a very superior manner.

### STATE'S PRISON.

The demand for hammered granite for building in this town, has given a greatly increased value to the labor of the convicts in the prisons at Charlestown and Concord.— The amount of sales of the produce of the labor of convicts in the prison at Charlestown for the year ending Oct. 1, 1825, is stated at $59,244, and the stock remaining on hand at $16,631. The expenses during the same period were $49,695, including $3000 from the state treasury for salaries, and the stock on hand at the commencement of the year $16,124, making a net profit of $10,055. This we believe is a more favorable account than the New-Hampshire prison has ever exhibited.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

### NERVOUSNESS.

That there may be a state or general nervousness, without its being referable to the existence of any particular local affection of the nervous system, there is reason to believe from that state that is sometimes induced by great losses of blood, or by a want of sleep, in which pulsations are perceptible in almost every artery of the body, and accompanied by excess of sensibility. It may also originate from grief, sorrow, religious fear, or vivid hopes of attaining some desirable object, with apprehension of disappointment.

This condition, as far as it depends on phisical causes, is the most readily removed by passive exercise in the open air, tepid shower bath, light nutritious diet, and in some cases a moderate allowance of wine, or some other diffusible stimulous, and the occasional exhibition of an anodyne and laxative. Nervous sensations are often combined with serious affections of the brain, heart, stomach, liver or intestines, which renders it important that the medical adviser be assiduous in his examinations, lest he overlook their true cause, and put the patient upon a treatment, the reverse of that which ought to be adopted. Another thing in this class of disorders, in which the good of the patient has been too much overlooked, is the use of language, a mere sound of technical jargon being often substituted & made to pass for good sense or professional fact, to the exclusion of an honest & intelligible explanation of real circumstances; by which not only the patient, but many of the profession are alike deceived. Honest and well informed practitioners may do much good by habituating the minds of their patients to a right manner of putting questions, as to the real nature of their disorders, and the sensible conditions of structure upon which they depend; for as pathology has become greatly simplified, it may be easily comprehended so far as to be sufficiently familiar to the public, and to banish that mystery of words, by which many who are totally ignorant of every thing that is substantially useful in the principles and practice of physic, attain to great consideration. There are many in the profession whose knowledge of disease is the most superficial, who have gained and kept the confidence of the most intelligent classes, by dint of technicality and sycophancy, the [illegible] of concealing ignorance & humoring [illegible] prejudices at the same time; so little do the public possess the means of estimating the comparative merits of men to whom they confide their health and their lives!

*Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

*From the New-York Statesman, Nov. [illegible]*

### GRAND CANAL BALL.

The splendid *fete*, concluding the [illegible] celebrations and rejoicings which have followed the completion of the great [illegible] Canal, took place last evening at the La Fayette Amphitheatre, and surpassed in the [illegible] magnificence and effect of the decorations, the number of attendants, the display of fashion and beauty, richness, taste and fancy of the Ladies' dresses, and in vivacity and generally, the most sanguine expectations. It is impossible to convey a correct [illegible] of the enchanting scene by any language at our command. A description would [illegible] the united efforts of the *poet* and the [illegible] and the happiest picture they could [illegible] would still lack the thousands of living [illegible] ing faces, the graceful forms and [illegible] eyes of the fair ones, as they were "tri[illegible] it upon the light fantastic toe," their [illegible] partners of the dance, the happy [illegible] with their smiling wives, and the [illegible] there with the pride of their hearts, [illegible] ading to the sound of joy-inspiring music, grand saloon, magnificent as an [illegible] ace.

Carriages were continually arriving [illegible] 7 to past 9 o'clock and setting down [illegible] company at the two entrances to the [illegible] in Thompson-street, the front of which [illegible] brilliantly illuminated, and bore the [illegible] GRAND CANAL displayed by brightly [illegible] lamps. Entering the hall at either of [illegible] doors, you come at once to the grand room, about 200 feet in length, [illegible] the brilliant light of twelve splendid [illegible] liers and about a hundred lamps, and [illegible] ted on all sides and on the ceiling, with banners, wreaths, and festoons, of [illegible] and roses, twining around the pillars, [illegible] circling the portraits of distinguished benefactors. The decorations of the [illegible] on Thompson street were confined to [illegible] banners and military emblems, inter[illegible] among the portraits, busts, transparencies and mirrors which hung the walls. A splendid mirror constructed of thirty [illegible] pier glasses, divested of their frames, [illegible] ced at the western extremity of the hall [illegible] position to reflect the whole company [illegible] whole interior of the hall, and to pres[illegible] appearance of a splendid apartment, [illegible] long interminable vista, filled with [illegible] beauty and animation. Above the [illegible] was a large and elegant transparency [illegible] senting the entrance of the Western [illegible] and the passing into it of the first [illegible] Lake Erie. On the sides of these were [illegible] tering ornaments, flags and standards [illegible] ed in beautiful order and drooping in [illegible] cular form from the ceiling to the floor. [illegible] the sides were numerous portraits [illegible] surrounded with banners, and on the [illegible] tion above the centre of the room was [illegible] and faithful portrait of Governor C[illegible] The ceiling was hung with variegated [illegible] and flags, extending from the large [illegible] in the centre to the sides and floor.

In the central part, or the stage [illegible] the two great rooms, were columns [illegible] side projecting into the room, and [illegible] with evergreens and roses. Upon the [illegible] side sofas were placed for the Gov[illegible] his lady, and the invited guests; [illegible] other side an orchestra was [illegible] West Point band, which played [illegible] marches in the intervals between [illegible] tions.

The Ampitheatre, fronting on [illegible] was most richly and beautifully dec[illegible] The dome was hung with wreaths [illegible] green extending from the centre of [illegible] to the dancing floor, and winding [illegible] pillars which supported the boxes. [illegible] er tier of boxes was constantly occup[illegible] ladies, and presented a brilliant and [illegible] array.

Over the flight of steps ascending [illegible] boxes, in front of the room, was the [illegible] Washington, and on the pannels [illegible] side, were inscribed the names of dist[illegible] ed patrons of internal improvement, [illegible] Canal Commissioners and engineers.

The banquet-room for the ladies, w[illegible] up in elegant style, under the dir[illegible] Mr. Sykes, who furnished the refre[illegible] The ceiling and walls, were painted w[illegible] scape scenery; the sides splendidly [illegible] with mirrors, and the table laid [illegible] great taste and well furnished. Upon the [illegible] tre of the table was a large Vaux. fill[illegible] lemonade, and floating upon its [illegible] beautiful model of a canal boat, made [illegible] sugar of the west, presented to Gov. [illegible] as he decended the Canal.

The Governor and his lady, [illegible] friends, were received by the ma[illegible] the entrance, at about 9 o'clock, [illegible] ducted through ranks of ladies and [illegible] men, formed on their approach be[illegible] to the centre of the room, where the [illegible] paid their respects to his Excellency, [illegible] mained nearly two hours in the room.

*Extract of a letter from Montpelier, [illegible] November 2.*

"Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, of N[illegible] have proposed to purchase the exc[illegible] of vending tickets in this state. It [illegible] will give four thousand dollars per [illegible] ten years, for this exclusive privile[illegible] are in favor of selling out and ma[illegible] bargain in our power. There are o[illegible] ever, who say it smacks rather too [illegible] monopolies. This diversity of opi[illegible] think, defeat the whole object. [illegible] agent of the Connecticut River As[illegible] here. He has been before a com[illegible] has reported the progress, which the [illegible] has already made, and also their [illegible] future success. His communicati[illegible] been very interesting. The com[illegible] has been constantly crowded, and [illegible] favorable to the enterprise, has been [illegible] with unequivocal manifestations of [illegible] Mr. Smith puts the most entire succe[illegible] the least doubt. His views of a [illegible] scheme may possibly be too sang[illegible] hope most devoutly that we may [illegible] his anticipations. We hardly app[illegible] importance of the undertaking. [illegible] mean, that we are not alive to th[illegible] but that we, as yet, have not [illegible] consequence to it that it justly de[illegible] effects which the Nothern Canal [illegible] had upon the Western side of the [illegible] are truly surprising. Not only is th[illegible] greatly enhanced but the mode [illegible] are entirely changed. We [illegible] Vergennes and St. Alban's they [illegible] ering two hundred head of cattle [illegible] and that these places from dull [illegible] villages are converted into marts [illegible] of no small consequence. It seems [illegible] before the Canal was made, was [illegible] no value or importance, has now [illegible] article of trade and exportation. [illegible] ery man on the Western side of [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

... whom I have conversed, speaks with the [illegible] enthusiasm of their Canal. They all [illegible] it has opened sources of wealth and trade, [illegible] they had never before even dreamed of. [illegible] ten years since, supposed that the Gov[illegible]ent of the U. States would ever make [appro]priations for building light houses upon [the] Western line of the State of Vermont? [illegible] one would have doubted but this would be [done], if occasion should require, but who at [that] time supposed that the navigation of Lake [Cham]plain would ever be so extensive, as to [requ]ire such an appropriation? On the suc[cess] of the scheme for the improvement of the [navi]gation of Connecticut River, depends al[most] wholly the future prosperity of the East [side] of the mountain."

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[Dan]ger of burning Charcoal in lodging rooms.—Two young men from Long Branch, (N. J.) [na]med Williams & Lane, were found dead [on Sun]day morning, in the cabin of the sloop [illegible] Jackson, of Shrewsbury, lying in Coen[ties] slip; they had Coal burning in a cooking [furn]ace; the cabin being tight, the deleteri[ous] air came out in such quantities as to cause [thei]r death. Their bodies were found lying [toge]ther near the stairs.—Mr. Lane has left [a fam]ily. *N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

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# THE COURIER.

[NOR]WICH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1825.

## FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

[O]f the subjects which will probably occupy [the] attention of Congress at its approaching [ses]sion, the most prominent, is the claim of [man]y of our citizens for remuneration for losses [sustai]ned by French Spoliations. And, from [the] limited information which we possess and [the] slight attention that we have given to the [subj]ect, a more just and righteous claim was [neve]r made upon the justice of our country. [The] facts on which this claim is founded are [brief]ly as follows:—In 1778, by a treaty with [the] French nation, among other stipulations, [we gu]aranteed to them the restoration of the [Fre]nch West Indies, most of which had been [take]n from them during the war. This claim [was a] subject of frequent negociation between [the] two governments, down to the time of the [con]vention in 1800. Previous to which time, [howe]ver, certain claims on our part had arisen, [by our] citizens, by the illegal seizure of their [prop]erty on the part of the French, had claims [to] a very considerable amount against the [Fre]nch government. These also had been a [subjec]t of frequent negociation and discussion [betwee]n the two governments. At the time [of the c]onvention, in 1800, these claims were [brou]ght up afresh by both parties, but after a [long] discussion, they were unable to agree [on the] adjustment of them, and the convention [was con]cluded by the Plenipotentiaries, leav[ing them] unadjusted.—But in the second ar[ticle] of this convention there was a provision [illegible] with regard to "the indemnities mutually [due o]r claimed, the parties would negociate [further] at a convenient time." When this [treaty c]ame to our government for ratification, [the P]resident, "with the advice and consent [of the] Senate," did "accept, ratify, and con[firm] the said convention, excepting the second [article], which he declared "to be expunged [and of] no force or validity." On its return to [France] the ruling power consented to "rati[fy the s]aid convention, with the retrenchment of [the se]cond article, provided that by this re[trenchm]ent the two States renounced the re[spective] pretensions which are the subject of [the sai]d article." The convention was then [returne]d to this country, and finally ratified [by our] government. From this statement of [facts], which is believed to be correct, it ap[pears] that our government, in order to arrive [at a se]ttlement of their accounts and obtain a [illegible] from their guaranty to the French [govern]ment, agreed to release and yield up [the cl]aims of our citizens upon the govern[ment—i]n plain language, they paid the na[tional] debt with the money of a small portion [of its c]itizens. They were not content to have [left th]is open for future discussion, but it was [their] proposition to have the accounts [balance]d and to have the just claims of our citi[zens] go to discharge their indebtedness with [Fra]nce.—Under this state of facts, it appears [illegible] the equity of the claim is most ob[vious], and we are only surprized that the [gover]nment should so long have been kept out [of the] enjoyment of their rights. Among in[dividu]als, this is a case of every day occur[rence], and of obvious justice, and we are not [aware] that there are any different rules to be [applie]d to nations.

The subject will probably be brought be[fore] Congress at its next session, and we can[not] but believe, will receive the honorable no[tice] of that honorable body; in any event, we [trust] that the Representatives from our own [State] will do every thing in their power for [the fu]rtherance of so equitable a claim.

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[The] Indiana papers inform us, that the em[igratio]n to that State is rapidly increasing the [popu]lation, and in Centreville it is not uncom[mon t]o see 6 or 8 wagons in company, with [illegible] persons, at the least, in each. Within [illegible], about 120 wagons have passed thro' [that p]lace, and if an equal number have pas[sed th]rough the other places; it is calculated [the inc]rease of the population is about 25 per [cent]. The crops have been abundant, and [wheat] sells at 25 cents per bushel; corn at 8 [cents].

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[A le]tter from Bagdad published in the Eng[lish pa]pers, states that the Tigris this year [has ris]en so considerably that a vast number of [Arab] families who live in Lower Mesopo[tamia] had been nearly overwhelmed in the [flood.] "It is reported that the mass of the [illegible] contrived to save themselves by sacri[ficing] their compatriots. In the precipitation [of the]ir, human bodies were used to raise [dikes] and battlements. Men, women, chil[dren] and animals, were seized *alive*, and [thrown] together any how, in order to make [a barr]ier against the advance of the evil which [threaten]ed to destroy them all!"

[illegible] shall we hear next?

### CAST IRON GRIST MILL.

Mr. Baily, of Hartford, has invented a cast iron grist mill, which has been tested by grinding wheat, rye, and corn, as well as most kinds of provinder, corn in the ear, oil cake, &c. and its work pronounced by experienced millers to be equal to that produced by the common mill-stones—one horse will grind ten bushels of wheat or rye per hour, sufficiently fine for flour. The cost of a mill, with the machinery for a horse to work it, will be from 250 to $300.

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*A Walnut tree*, which grew in the town of Hanover, Chatauque county, New-York, fell to the ground, during a storm, about three years ago. A *speculator* possessed himself of the trunk and converted it into a *grocery store!* Another speculator has since obtained it, and it is to be sent to the city of New-York and fitted up for a *confectionary establishment!* Its girth is about thirty feet. The novelty of the accommodation will, no doubt, attract many visitors.

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*From New Brunswick.*—A letter from Mirimachi, dated 18th ult. says that the loss of lives by the fires has not been so great as was at first supposed—whole parties who were thought to have perished, survive without injury. From 110 to 120 perished on the night of the conflagration, and 30 or 40 have died since for want of medical aid.

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A reward of five hundred dollars is offered in the Boston Papers for the apprehension of one *Victor Cavarie* or *Vacarie*, whose offence is thus related:

"Whereas the above Victor Cavarie or Vacarie did, in the month of June last, sell to William Wightman, in the city of Charleston, (S. C.) a sack of base metal filings, representing the same to be pure gold dust, presenting at the same time samples as part and parcel thereof to be assayed, which turned out to be good; and whereas he did afterward, on the selection by said Wightman of a further quantity from the whole mixed mass of 719 ounces, to be newly assayed, contrive in some way unknown to said Wightman, to possess himself thereof, and to substitute a like quantity of pure dust to be assayed, so that the said Wightman has been thereby cruelly deceived and defrauded, he having paid the said Victor, the sum of 10,000 dollars for the said sack of base gold, in the full belief that it was like the samples, pure."

It is stated in the advertisement that he is supposed to be the same man who was arrested some time since in New-York and Philadelphia for similar crimes; and that in Boston, when last seen there, he had in his possession the sum of 70,000 dollars in U. States bills.

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### LEAD MINE.

A mine of Lead has lately been discovered in the town of Leverett, Massachusetts, four miles east of Connecticut River, which from the extent and width of the vein upon the surface of the ground, together with its peculiar richness, is thought will lead to something valuable beneath.

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### SEVERE PUNISHMENT!

A man in Silesia was lately arraigned for the crime of bigamy. On the trial, it appeared that he had successively married nine wives, all of whom were in court. The judges decreed, that the best punishment would be, to make him live hereafter with the whole nine. The unhappy prisoner pleaded the capital punishment on hearing their decision, but without effect. The court was inexorable!

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A part of the mail which has been missing *one year and seven months*, between Newbern and Fayetteville, has arrived at the former place safe and sound; it contained a considerable amount of money. It was found laid away snugly in a post-office on the route; much gratitude is expressed by the editor of the Newbern Sentinel, to the careful Postmaster; that he preserved the package from the depredations of the *rats*.

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### RHODE-ISLAND.

Asher Robins has been elected Senator, in place of Mr. De Wolf, resigned; and Tristam Burgess, Representative.

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*Improvement.*—At a late Court holden in the County of Buckingham, (Virginia,) in an action of Slander, in which a lady was plaintiff, the Jury returned a verdict of *five thousand dollars damages!*

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*The fur-trade and frontier posts.*—Missouri papers announce, that the military posts of the United States are to be extended beyond the Mandan villages, 800 miles above the Council Bluffs and that the result is anticipated to be highly favourable to our fur-trade.

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General La Fayette arrived at Havre on the 4th of October, in good health. Particulars will be found under Foreign head.

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The Communication of "Zarah" was not received in season for publication this week; it will appear in our next.

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### DIED

In this city, on the 14th ult. CHARLOTTE MILLER, aged 16 months, infant daughter of Mr. Jesse Willson.

At Killingly, Miss MARY ANN DANIELSON, aged 17, daughter of Gen. James Danielson.

At Killingly, on the 13th ult. Mr. CHARLES WILLSON, aged 22 years.

In Lisbon, on the 2d inst. Miss RUBY LOVETT, daughter of Samuel Lovett, Esq. aged 66 years.

At Bozrah, on the 7th inst. Miss LYDIA SKEPISON, aged 50 years.

At Newark, (N. J.) on Saturday evening the 5th inst. Mrs. ABAGAIL T. BOLLES, in the 39th year of her age, consort of Mr. Ephraim Bolles, formerly of New-London.



## New Goods.

**JOSEPH H. STRONG**

HAS just received from New-York and Boston a new supply of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

Bought since the late decline in prices, which he will dispose of at a very small advance.—His old stock of Goods he will sell for much less than formerly—the price of some articles being reduced one half, and others more. At any rate he will sell as low as the lowest in this County. *Those who are desirous of obtaining the most Goods for the least Money, will do well to examine at his Store before they purchase.*

Among his Groceries may be found some very excellent old Wines & Brandy, suitable for Medicine or Family use.

Nov. 16. 33—

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*LINES & GILBERT,*

Wholesale and Retail

## Leather Dealers,

*No. 23 Ferry-St. New-York.*

THE public are respectfully informed that a large and general assortment of the various kinds of Leather, used for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Saddlery, will always be kept on hand, and will be sold on as favorable terms as at any similar establishment in the union. Also, a constant supply of Coach-reans, Boot Cord and Webbing.

All orders will meet with immediate attention.

N. B. Leather received to sell on Commissions.

*New-York, Nov.* 1825. 6w33—

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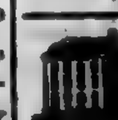

## TO LET,

THE large and commodious House, belonging to the *Griswold Manufacturing Co.* with a good opportunity to take from 20 to 30 boarders. None need apply but those who can come well recommended as to their character. A family without small children would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL WIGHT, Ag't.

*At their Factory.*

Jewett-City, Nov. 15, 1825. 3w33—

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## For Nantucket,

THE sloop Revenge, F. Lovell, Master, will sail on Saturday the 19th inst. For freight, apply on board, at Brown's wharf, or to Willis Gray & Co.

*Norwich, Nov.* 14, 1825. 1w—

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**Valuable School Books.**

## T. ROBINSON,

HAVING, during the past season, taken much pains to select the MOST VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS, extant in the United States, is now enabled to offer for sale, at the Publishers' lowest prices, the following

**EXCELLENT WORKS.**

In point of typographical execution, most of them are all that can be desired.

The Holy Bible, in which the proper Names and common other words are accurately accented in the text and divided into syllables as they ought to be pronounced, according to the orthoepy of Walker. By Israel Alger jr. A. M.

The New Testament, on the same plan.

The American First Class Book, or Exercises in Reading & Recitation; selected principally from Modern Authors of Great-Britain and America and designed for the use of the Highest Classes in public and private Schools. By Rev. John Pierpont, author of Airs of Palestine, &c.

The Dictionary Spelling Book; in which the most useful words in our language are collected and alphabetically arranged, according to their accent and number of syllables; with Walker's Pronunciation carefully marked, and the meaning of each word carefully defined. By John Waldo, author of the Rudiments of English Grammar. ☞ Such a work has been long sought for by many of our first Instructors, and it is such an one as should unquestionably be introduced into all our Schools.

The Pronouncing English Reader; being Murray's Reader, accented on a similar plan to the Testament and Pronouncing Bible.

Alger's Murray; an Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar. To which questions are added—Punctuation and the Notes under rules in syntax, supplied from the author's large Grammar, being his own abridgment entire—Revised, prepared and adapted to the "English Exercises"—By Israel Alger jr.—Price 25 cents.

The English Teacher; being Murray's Exercises and Key placed in opposite columns, by which, false grammar, punctuation, &c. may be readily corrected.

Conversations on Natural Philosophy; a new stereotype edition.

Elements of Arithmetic, by Question and Answer; designed particularly for the younger classes in public and private Schools. By James Robinson Jr. Price 12½ cents.

American Popular Lessons; chiefly selected from the Works of Mrs Barbauld and Miss Edgworth; designed also for the younger classes.

Saniford's Practical Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Cambridge's Mathematics——Gummer's Surveying. Flint's do. Dilworth's and Shey's Book-keeping, Jacob's Greek Reader,

The Scholar's Companion, being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry. By Isaac Morrill, A. M.

Picket's Juvenile Spelling Book. All Murray's School Books.

Morse's, Woodbridge's & Cummings Geographies, large & small, with Atlases to each—And has for sale almost

EVERY SCHOOL & CLASSICAL BOOK now in use.

## BLANK BOOKS,

Copy-slips, Slates, Quills, Writing and Cyphering Books, of a superior quality, Pocket Books, Penknives, Razors, Scissors, &c. &c. great variety.

*November* 2. 4w31

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## NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of Sept. four two years old Heifers—three red the other red line back. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HENRY C. AMES.

*Preston, Nov.* 15, 1825. 3w33

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Norwich, November 16, 1825.

MORE

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of

## Dry Goods,

Which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State.

... HE OFFERS

48 ps. Broadcloth, } Super & Extra
42 do. Cassimere, } Black, Blue and
Sattinetts and Pelisse Cloths, } other colors, **very cheap.**

26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints, (*Modern Style.*)

150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.

100 ps. MUSLINS, viz. Swiss and Mull Mull, Jackonet, Book and Cambric.

37 ps. SILKS, plaid, figured and plain.
56 :: BOMBAZETTES, do. do. do.
28 :: Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.
20 :: Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.
23 :: Scotch and Caroline PLAIDS.

500 ps. Ribbons,
1 bale Bed Ticks,
1 do. Bleached Sheetings,
1 do. Unbleached do.
1 do. do. Shirtings.
&c. &c. &c. &c. [33

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*The Drawing of the*

"Odd and Even" Lottery is received and may be examined by those who call. ALSO,

A few tickets yet remain unsold in the Providence Lottery, to be drawn on *Saturday of next week,*

$10,000 Highest Prize.

Apply at BREWSTERS.

Nov. 16. 2w33—

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## CURE OF CANCERS.

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up *alive.* Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other disorders—and whoever can effect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor.

*HENRY F. SANDERS*

Has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show.

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast; I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a consciousness of my *extreme danger* induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved.

ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight.* I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will certify that for a number of months I have had a cancer in my side, attended with great pain and distress. I made application to Dr. Sanders, and by his plasters and kind attention I have had it extracted, and think I have received a cure.

ABBY B. DAVIS.

Providence, Oct. 7, 1825.

This will certify that we have been afflicted with cancers for a number of years, that we applied to Dr. Sanders and have had them extracted, and now think them cured.

MARY WIATT.
SOPHIA MUNSILL.

Providence, Oct. 3d, 1825.

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose for eight years. I went to Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, &c. &c. He will be at the above place on Monday, the 28th of this month, and after. Every attention to the welfare of those who place themselves under his care will be paid, and on the most reasonable terms.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov.* 14th, 1825. tf33

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## TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 3d inst four Calves, in a suffering condition—two of them are white, excepting their ears and the fore part of their fore feet, (which are red;) one of the others, a brown with a white face and white belly, the other a brindle. One of the white calves is a bull, the other three are heifers. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SOLOMON ABEL.

*Columbia, Nov.* 15, 1825. 3w33—

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SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of *John Nichols,* late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Nichols and Alexander Nichols, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

ELIZABETH NICHOLS, *Executrix.*
ALEXANDER NICHOLS, *Executor.*

*Preston, Nov.* 15, 1825. 3w33

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Latest, and always the Best.

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a new supply of FRESH

## Dry Goods.

Having a very extensive assortment on hand, he is determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for Cash.—A look from those who wish to purchase, will satisfy them of their quality and cheapness.

*Among them are to be found*

Superfine, Blue, Black, Olive, Mix'd & Drab

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

Heavy Black

French and India Levantines,

India Sinshews and Sarsnettes,

Italian Lustrings,

Plain Ombre Stripe GROS DE NAPLES, Figured do.

Elegant Chintzes and Calicoes

of the newest patterns, FURNITURE do.

Blue Camblet,

Scotch and Caroline Plaids,

Baizes, Flannels,

Merino and Cashmere Shawls,

Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Black Barcelona do. Flag do.

Bombazines,

Italian Crapes, Canton ditto,

Superior Vestings,

Fine bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Washington and Methuen TICKINGS, SHELL COMBS, (cheap,) Horn do. Black Bombazettes, plain and figured.

Diapers, Gloves, Ribbons,

Cambrics, Muslins, Laces,

Gimps, Buttons,

Elegant Black and White

Ostrich Plumes,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

*Norwich, Nov.* 16, 1825. 3w33—

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## GERMAN BASKETS.

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received One Package, containing a great variety of Reticule, Sewing, Fruit, Dish, Spoon, and Children's Baskets. Nov. 16. [33—

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## Roger Huntington & Co

OFFER for sale, (to close their concern) a large stock of

## GROCERIES

very low for Cash or Produce,

*Among them are*

Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, Cider Brandy,
Rotterdam, Scheidam & American Gin,
St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum,
Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Currant } **Wines,**
St. Croix and Havana Brown Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump Sugar very low,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Bohea } **TEAS,**

New-Orleans and English Island } **Molasses,**
Honey, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins,
Crackers, Alspice, Pepper, Cinnamon,
Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Starch,
Salt Petre, Salt, Codfish, Pot & Pearl Ashes,
Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee } **SNUFF,**
Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Indigo,
Soap, Nails, Brads and Tacks of all sizes,
2000 lbs. Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit, at one cent a pound,
No. 1 Boston Bay Mackerel, at 5 dollars a barrel,
No. 2 do. do. at 4 and one eighth dollars a barrel,
Mess Pork in barrels and half barrels,
Prime Pork in barrels,
4000 lbs. No. 1 Northampton Sole Leather, New-York inspection, at 25 cts a pound,
2000 lbs. No. 2 do. at 14 to 22 cents a pound,
Fall Strained Sperm Oil,
Sperm Candles, Tallow do.
English, Swedes and American Window Glass, &c.

*Nov.* 15, 1825. 3w33—

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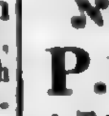
**New Establishment.**

## P. A. Rose & Co.

AT the store under the Masonic Hall, lately occupied by Henry Ward, Esq. have this day received from New-York, and now offer for sale,

St. Croix Rum, superior flavor for tavern keepers, Antigua do. New-England do.
Cognac Brandy, Cider do.
Holland Gin, Philadelphia do. Cordials.
Lisbon Wine, Port do. (old.)



Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Coffee, Chocolate.
New-Orleans Molasses, W. I. do.
Loaf Sugar, Brown do. different qualities.
Box Raisins, (fresh,) Keg do.
Fresh Currants, Citron, Oranges.
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmeg.
Mould Candles, Bar Soap, Tobacco, Segars.
Snuff, Corn Brooms,
New-York Superfine, and Canal Flour, (fresh.)
Rice, Crackers, Corn Meal, Powder & Shot.

On hand in addition to the above,

[illegible] Quintals Codfish, 20 bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, Mess Pork, Dryed Beef,
Old Spirits, W. I. Rum, Boston do.
Green and White Marrowfat & Small Peas, a supply for the Winter and Spring, &c. &c.

Nov. 11, 1825. 3w33—

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WILL be sold, at the Sign-post in the first society in Montville, on the 21st of January, 1826, at 1 o'clock P. M. so much of the Real Estate of the Heirs of Samuel Leffingwell, non-residents, as will pay their Town and State Taxes on levy 1823, & their Town Tax on levy 1824, together with my fees thereon.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON, *Collector.*

*Montville, Nov.* 13, 1825. 3w33

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"Maynard & Noyes'"

**Ink-Powder,**

By gross, dozen, or single paper,
"Rowland's" Philadelphia made, Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
"Bradley's" Brass Andirons, and Shovel and Tongs.
Just received directly from the respective manufactories, and for sale low by

Jabez Huntington.

Nov. 15, 1825. 3w33

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## FLAG HDKFS.

1 case German Flag Hdkfs,

Just received and for sale by the

THAMES COMPANY.

ALSO, India Flag, Bandanna and black Silk Handkerchiefs, of various qualities.

Nov. 16. 33—

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## Iron, Paints, &c.

*JOSEPH H. STRONG*

HAS for sale, on the best terms, Russia, English, Swedes, and American IRON, assorted sizes, square, round and flat. English, Swedes, German, American, Blistered and Cast STEEL.—White and Red Lead, Spanish White & Brown, Venetian Red, French Stone, Patent, Chrome, & Spruce Yellow, Prussian Blue, Litherage, Lacker, Coal Vardish, Ivory and Lamp Black, Spirits Turpentine, Window Glass, Nails, Brads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

## FLAX-SEED OIL,

of a very superior quality.

*Norwich, Nov.* 15, 1825, 3w33

---

## GERMAN LINENS.

JUST received and now opening by the *THAMES COMPANY*

One case German Linens,

Which are offered very low. *Nov* 16. [33

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## 1826.

The Christian, The Farmer's, Daboll's and Middlebrooks' Almanack's for 1826. For sale by

33] T. Robinson.

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## AUCTION.

A VARIETY of Household Furniture will be sold at Auction on Saturday 19th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the store of Nathaniel Gilbert. BENJ. SNOW, Auc.

Nov. 16. 33—

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## AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold, on the 21st day of November, 1825, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one pair of Oxen, one Mare, all in high flesh, a quantity of Hay and Wool of good quality, belonging to the estate of *Mr. Nathaniel Parish,* late of Norwich, now deceased. Sale to be at the dwelling-house of said deceased, in Norwich. If stormy on that day, sale will be the first fair day.

ROSWELL MORGAN, Adm'r.

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THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *Lot Kinney, Esq.* late of Griswold, deceased, represented insolvent, said Court having allowed six months from the 17th day of October last, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Reynolds, in said Griswold, on the second Monday in December and first in April next, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

GILBERT BILLINGS, } Com'rs.
JOSEPH WILBUR, }

*Griswold, Nov.* 14, 1825. 3w33

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WE, the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Sarah Barns,* late of North-Stonington, deceased, (represented insolvent,) do hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment on the 28th day of Nov. inst. & on the 16th day of March 1826, at the dwelling-house of Stanton Hewets, Esq. in said North-Stonington, at 11 o'clock A. M. on each of said days. —Six months being allowed by the Court of Probate from the 1st of Nov. inst. for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to the Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

JARED GALLUP, } Com'rs.
DENISON PALMER, }

*Preston, Nov.* 10, 1825. 3w33

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THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday in Oct. 1825, on the estate of *Reuben Palmer,* of the town of Montville, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they will meet at the Store of N. Gilbert, in Norwich, on the 1st Mondays of December, March and May, following, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

NATH'L GILBERT, } Com'rs.
CALVIN BOLLES, }

*Norwich, Nov* 11, 1825. 3w33

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Wanted Immediately,

A SMART Young Man of good education, to keep a School in the 12th District, 2d Society, in Groton. Indisputable recommendations will be required, and liberal salary given.

LODOWICK GALLUP,
School District Committee.

*Groton, Nov.* 15, 1825. 3w33

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*PRINTING,*

of most every description, neatly executed AT THIS OFFICE.



ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# POETRY.

The following is the Ode penned by the Typographical Society of New-York at the Grand Canal Celebration.

'Tis done! 'tis done! — The mighty chain,
Which joins bright Erie to the Main,
For ages, shall perpetuate
The glory of our native State.

'Tis done — Proud Art o'er Nature has prevailed!
Genius and Perseverance have succeeded!
Though selfish Prejudice assailed,
And honest Prudence pleaded.

'Tis done! — The monarch of the briny tide,
Whose giant arm encircles earth,
To virgin Erie is allied,
A bright-eyed nymph of mountain birth.

To-day, the *Sire of Ocean* takes,
A sylvan maiden to his arms,
The goddess of the chrystal lakes,
In all her native charms!

She comes! attended by a sparkling train;
The Naiads of the West her nuptials grace;
She meets the sceptred father of the main,
And in his heaving bosom hides her virgin face.

Rising from their watery cells,
The Tritons sport upon the tide,
And gaily blow their trumpet shells,
In honor of the bride.
Sea-nymphs leave their coral caves,
Deep beneath the ocean waves,
Where they string, with tasteful care,
Pearls upon their sea-green hair.
Thetis' virgin train advances,
Mingling in the bridal dances;
Jove, himself, with raptured eye,
Throws his forked thunders by,
And bids Apollo seize his golden lyre,
A strain of joy to wake;
While Fame proclaims that *Ocean's Sire*
Is wedded to the goddess of the *Lake.*
The smiling god of song obeys,
And heaven re-echoes with his sounding lays.

"All hail to the Art which unshackles the soul!
And fires it with love of glory!
And causes the victor, who reaches the goal,
To live in deathless story!

"Which teaches young Genius to rise from earth,
On Fancy's airy pinion,
To assert the claims of its heavenly birth,
And seize on its blest dominion.

"The Art which the banner of Truth unfurl'd,
When darkness veil'd each nation,
And prompted Columbus to seek a new world
On the unexplored map of creation.

"Which lighted the path of the pilgrim band,
Who braved the storms of Ocean,
To seek in a wild and distant land,
The freedom of pure devotion.

"Which kindled, on Freedom's shrine, a flame
That will glow through future ages,
And cover with glory and endless fame
Columbia's immortal sages.

"The Art which enabled her Franklin to prove,
And solve, each mystic wonder!
To arrest the forked shafts of Jove,
And play with his bolts of thunder.

"The Art which enables her sons to aspire,
Beyond all the wonders in story;
For an unshackled PRESS is the pillar of fire
Which lights them to Freedom and Glory.

"'Tis this which call'd forth the immortal decree,
And gave the great work its first motion;
'Tis done! by the hands of the brave and free,
And Erie is link'd to the Ocean.

"Then hail to the Art which unshackles the soul,
And fires it with love of glory,
And causes the victor who reaches the goal,
To live in deathless story."

Such strains—if earthly strains may be
Compared to his who tunes a heavenly lyre—
Are warbled by the bright-haired deity,
While list'ning orbs admire.

Such strains shall unborn millions yet awake,
While, with her golden trumpet, smiling Fame
Proclaims the union of the Main and Lake,
And on her scroll emblazons Clinton's name.

# MEDLEY.

*A Wife.*—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing, and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and excite the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go." —*Port Folio.*

GENIUS.

It does not ask, it commands respect. It astonishes, enraptures, subdues. Yet men who possess this godlike, powerful quality of nature, seldom interest the fine feelings of the heart. They are always envied, frequently hated, seldom beloved.

*Deuse.*—This is said to be a popular name for the Devil. Few, perhaps who make use of the expression, "Deuse take you," particularly those of the softer sex, who, accompanying it with a gentle pat of the fan, cannot be supposed to mean any ill by it, are aware that it is synonymous to sending you to the Devil. Dusius was the ancient popular name of a kind of demon or devil among the Gauls, so that this saying, the meaning of which so few understand, has at least its antiquity to recommend it. It is mentioned in St. Austin, *De Civitate Dei*, as a libidinous demon, who was charged with doing a good deal of mischief of so subtile a nature, that as none saw it, it did not seem possible to be prevented.—Later days have done this devil justice, candidly supposing it to have been much traduced by a set of delinquents, who used to father upon invisible and imaginary agents their own and other crimes.


## BLANK BOOKS, &C.

### RUSSELL HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE

LEDGERS, Journals, Day-Books, and every kind of Blank Books in use, on hand or bound to order by a first rate workman, in extra or plain binding.

Scott's Family Bible, and other Quarto and Octavo Bibles, at very low prices.

Bibles, Church Prayer Books, Testaments, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries, pocket editions, in a great variety of bindings, elegant and plain—very cheap.

School and Classical Books, wholesale or retail.

A great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders.

An assortment of Stationary, viz.

Royal, Medium, Folio Post, Demi, Foolscap, and Quarto Post Papers; Quills; Black and Red Ink Powder; Ink in bottles; Ink Stands; Slates; Lead Pencils; Black Sand; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Pocket Books, Office Tapes; Sand Boxes; Letter Stamps; Folders; Visiting Cards; Indelible Ink; India Rubber, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Nov. 8, 1825.* 32—

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his Store previous to the 1st of December next.

Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tacle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory——and nearly adjoins Mr. Joab Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825.* 1f32—

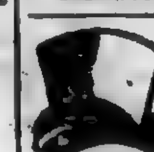
A large assortment of Mussey's highly valuable

## Gridirons,

for sale at the lowest CASH price.

Certificates from the President and from the keepers of all the first boarding-houses in the United States, might be furnished to prove their superiority over all kinds that has yet been invented or probably ever will be, were it necessary. It is deemed sufficient to say, that every body approves of them for the saving of the juice and the superior flavor of the Meat cooked on them. JOHN LATHROP, Agent,

Norwich, Nov. 2d, 1825 31—



## HATS, Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

## CASH,

and the highest price, paid for

*all kinds of Furs.*

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

## Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 17th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling-house of Enos West, in Lebanon, 1 new Waggon, 1 old do. 1 Clock, 4 tons of hay, 1 Cutter, 1 Ox-Cart and a variety of Farming Tools, 3 Cows, by Enos West.

JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

Lebanon, Nov. 8, 1825. 2w32—

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on the 1st Oct. two CALVES—one a lined back Steer, and the other a red Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

FESTUS LADD.

*Franklin, Oct. 30, 1825.* 3w31

## FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Crockery, &c. &c.

Country produce will be received in payment for any of the above articles, if applied for soon.

LEVI DURKEE.

Norwich Falls, Oct. 11th, 1825. tf28

SIX months from the date hereof are allowed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Norwich to the Creditors to the estate of Mr. Nathaniel Parish, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the Subscriber or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ROSWELL MORGAN, *Adm'r.*

*Norwich, Oct. 27, 1825.* 3w31—

## GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

*FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.*

To be drawn in Providence 16th of Nov.

HANDSOME SCHEME:

1 prize of $10,000,
1 of 5,000,
5 of 1,000,
1 of 548,
4 of 500,
8 of 100,

44 of $50—88 of $25,
528 of $8—5576 of $3.

Tickets and Shares FOR SALE AT

L'HOMMEDIEU'S

*FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE*

*Norwich, Nov. 2.* 32

## NORWICH LINE.

The Superior new Steam-Boat

### FANNY.

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers —her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, [illegible]

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, A. FRY, } *For Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

Water-Proof Oval Hats,

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

HATING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May* 19, 1825. 4

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1825, on the estate of *Elisha S. Bill*, of Griswold, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the house of Nathan Stanton, in said Griswold, on the 1st Wednesdays of January, March and May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days to receive the claims against said insolvent.

NATHAN STANTON, BARTLETT HOLMES, } *Com'rs*

*Griswold, Nov. 2, 1825.* 8w31—

## Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

"Do you wish for a prize? to *Brewster's* then come;
He'll sell you a dozen, as brave as e'er was one—
The Cash too he'll pay you, when a prize you have got,
Or with lucky *prize-tickets* he'll square off the lot."

If poverty haunt you to *Brewster's* then fly,
In a ticket or two, your luck quickly try—
But if fortune by chance should jilt you just then,
"Dont give up the ship," man, but—*try her again!*"

AN opportunity is now offered to those that wish to replenish their purses with some of the following prizes to be drawn in Providence, on Saturday 2 weeks, (26th inst.)

$10,000 Highest Prize.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 548 dollars | 500 dollars |
| 500 dollars | 500 dollars |
| 500 dollars | 500 dollars |

beside many of $100, $50, &c.

☞Any of which may be had for the trifling sum of *three* dollars at

## BREWSTER'S

Truly Lucky Office.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 33—

## Blacksmithing.

### THOMAS SUTTON

HAS taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Bates, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmithing Business

in all its various branches. Having employed a first rate workman, customers may rely on being served satisfactorily.

Horses and Oxen shod in a superior manner.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY OF COAL.

Thomas Sutton & Co. continue as usual the manufacture of

Lead Pipes and Pumps.

Chelsea, Oct. 17th. 6w29—

### Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

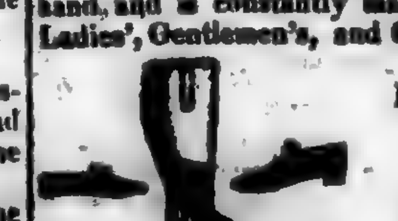
of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, May 24. 1825.* tf8—

### Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's



BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Rand and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 12m33—

## New Books,

FOR SALE BY

T. Robinson.

HUSBAND Hunting, or the Mother and daughter,

The story of a life

Flowers of Wit, by Henry Kett, fellow of Trinity College Oxford.

Universal Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives of the most celebrated characters of every age and nation, price $1. *Nov. 2d, 1825.* 31—

## Notice.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at Public Vendue, all the personal estate of Mr. Joseph Congdon, except the house-hold furniture, on the 30th day of Nov. 1825, at the late dwelling of said deceased.

ELIZABETH CONGDON, SAMUEL PERRY, } *Executors.*

*Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

## Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.

### CHA'S DANISON

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand and is constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's

*BOOTS & SHOES*

of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton

SOLE LEATHER.

Upper Leather and Calf Skins.

A few dozen prime

Morocco Skins.

Lining and Binding do.

Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The patronage of his former Customers and the public is respectfully solicited.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.* tf31—

## Shoes.

LADIES' Morocco, Silk and Prunella Shoes, of various colors,

Misses' Morocco and Prunella do. do.

Infant's La Fayette Boots, Shoes and Ankle Ties, Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes,

Gentlemen's Calfskin Boots and Shoes.

do. Buckskin Shoes, do. Seal Pumps & Morocco Slippers,

Boy's Calf and Neats Shoes and Boots.

—ALSO—

Sole Leather, Neats Leather, Calfskins, Lining Skins and Bindings,

Buckskins, English Roans and Cochineal Skivers,

Roller Skins, Belt and Thong Leather,

—ALSO—

Day & Martin's Real Japan

## Blacking,

*(Warranted Genuine,)* Lee & Thompson's Paste and Liquid, and Dimock's Water Proof do.

For sale CHEAP by

S. BREWSTER, Jr.

Norwich, Nov. 2d. [illegible]—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | 40 of | $100 |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

## Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25, Eighths 65 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

## WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

Jaundice Bitters,

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14. 1825. 24—

*New-London County, ss.* }
*Superior Court. Oct. A. D.* 1825. }

UPON the petition of Anna L. Martin, of Norwich, in New-London County shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joshua Martin, then resident in said Norwich, with whom she lived in the due fulfilment of all her duties, until the 12th day of said January, when the said Joshua wilfully and without cause deserted her,—and hath ever since continued such his desertion, with the total neglect of duty on his part. Shewing also that said Joshua has committed adultery, and praying this Court to grant her a Divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 13th A. D 1825.—This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in said County on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

## NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State tax on List 1824, and will meet them to receive the same at the house of Capt. Joseph H. Wills, on Monday the 28th day of November next from one to five o'clock P. M. Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees. DANIEL GAGER, *Collector.*

*Franklin, Oct. 26, 1825.* 3w31—

## NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber opened [a] School on Monday 31st ult. in [the] School House recently occupied by J. B Palmer; where he will teach [the] following studies, viz: *Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, [Eng]lish Grammar, Geography, Navig[ation] and Surveying.*

Terms per quarter $2 50

Z. R. ROBBINS

*EVENING SCHOOL*

Will be opened, at the above place on Monday 7th inst. for one quarter only; where any of the above [illegible] may be attended to, from 6 [illegible] o'clock—on reasonable terms.

Z. R. ROBBINS.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.* 3w

### New Children's Books.

LABOURS in the [illegible] Memoirs of [illegible] those who [illegible] to the [illegible] in India.

Mary Grant, or the Secret Fault. By [illegible] Sherwood.

Harriet and her Scholars—a Sabbath School Story.

Memoirs of the Rev. Henry Martin.

Memoirs of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan.

The Lady of the Farm House, or [illegible] the best friend in trouble.

Joseph, or sketches of Scripture [illegible] Revised edition.

Together with an extensive assortment of Sunday School Books published by the American Sunday School Union.

For Sale at R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

Where Subscriptions are received for the American Sunday School Magazine, and Teachers Offering. *Nov. 1.*

*At a Court of Probate held at [illegible] within and for the District of [illegible] first, on the 1st day of November [illegible]*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Capt. ANDREW WILLIAMS*, late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Sally Williams, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 9th day of November 1825.

Attest,

THOS. M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *Thos. M. Grosvenor*, Clerk. 3w

*Court of Probate, ss.*
*District of Stonington, Nov. 1, A. D.* [illegible]

CHESTER SMITH, Esq. Administrator on the estate of [illegible], late of the town of North Stonington, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased to appear, if they see cause, before said court on the first Tuesday of December next, then to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—Notice to be given by advertising in a newspaper printed in New-London County, and also by posting in said town of Stonington. Attest,

GEORGE HUBBARD, *Clerk.*

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court at their session at New-London, in and for the County of New-London, on the first Tuesday of October inst. on the estate of Asher [illegible]rick, of Griswold, in said County, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they shall meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Wilbur in Griswold, on the first Wednesdays of December, March, and May next, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days to receive the claims against said insolvent.

PROSPER KIMBAL, JOSEPH WILBUR, } Commissioners.

*Griswold, Oct. 28, 1825.* 3w

## NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Plainfield, legally warned and held on the 24th day of October 1825——*Voted*, That Cattle and [illegible] be restrained from running at large within the limits of said Town. The above is a true copy of the original Vote—Attest,

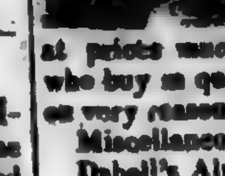
4w30 SQUIRE CADY, Town Clerk.

## Lost.

ON the afternoon of the 7th inst. between Norwich Landing and [illegible], a small black morocco POCKET BOOK containing 3 dollars, a note of 6 dollars, & an eighth of a ticket in Grand State Lottery of Maryland. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving it at this Office. Nov. 9, 1825.

Classical and School Books,

*R. HUBBARD,*



OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Classical and School BOOKS at prices much reduced. Merchants who buy in quantities will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

Miscellaneous Books at *half price.*

Daboll's Almanack for 1826.

*Nov. 1.*

30 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

[illegible] sides first quality Sole Leather

[illegible] bbls. Superior Family Flour.

Just received and for sale by

WILLIS GRAY, & Co.

November 2d, 1825.



ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 34. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1538.



Norwich, November 16, 1825.

[illegible] NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State, among which are

[illegible] ps. Broadcloths, 12 do. Cassimere, Sattinetts and Pe-Sase Cloths, } Super & Extra Black, Blue and other colors, very cheap.

26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints, (Modern Style.)

150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.

[illegible] MUSLINS, viz. Striped and Mull Mull, Jaconet, Book and Cambric.

[illegible] ps. SILKS, plaid, figured and plain.

" BOMBAZETTES, do. do. do.

" Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.

" Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.

" Scotch and Gasgline PLAIDS.

500 ps. Ribbons,

1 bale Bed Ticks,

1 do. Bleached Sheetings,

1 do. Unbleached do.

1 do. do. Shirtings.

&c. &c. &c. &c. [33

**New Goods.**

**JOSEPH H. STRONG**

HAS just received from New-York and Boston a new supply of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

[illegible] since the late decline in prices, which [illegible] dispose of at a very small advance.—[illegible] stock of Goods he will sell for much [illegible] than formerly—the price of some articles [illegible] reduced one half, and others more. At [illegible] he will sell as low as the lowest in [illegible] County. Those who are desirous of obtaining the most Goods for the least Money, [illegible] would do well to examine at his Store before they [illegible]

Among his Groceries may be [illegible] some very excellent old Wines & Brandies suitable for Medicine or Family use.

Nov. 16. 33—

**Roger Huntington & Co**

OFFER for sale, (to close their concern,) a large stock of

**GROCERIES**

[illegible] for Country Produce, [illegible]

[illegible] Bordeaux Brandy, Cider [illegible]

[illegible] Scheidam & American Gin, [illegible] Antigua and Boston Rum, [illegible] Sherry, Lisbon, [illegible] and Current } WINES,

[illegible] and Havana Brown Sugar, [illegible] Lump Sugar very low.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Bohea } TEAS,

[illegible] and [illegible] } Molasses,

[illegible] Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, [illegible] Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, [illegible] Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Starch, [illegible] Salt, Codfish, Pot & Pearl [illegible]

[illegible] Maccaboy [illegible] } SNUFF,

[illegible] Powder and Shot, Indigo, [illegible] Brads and Tacks of all sizes.

[illegible] Nova Scotia Grind Stones, [illegible] grit, at one cent a pound,

[illegible] Mackerel, at 5 dollars [illegible] barrel,

[illegible] at 4 and one eighth dollars [illegible] barrel;

[illegible] Pork in barrels and half barrels, [illegible] Pork in barrels,

[illegible] No. 1 Northampton Sole Leather, New-York inspection, at 25 cts.

[illegible] No. 2 do. at 14 to 20 cents a [illegible]

[illegible] Strained Sperm Oil,

[illegible] Candles, Tallow do.

[illegible] Sweden and American Window Glass, &c.

[illegible] 15, 1825. 3w33—

**New Establishment.**

**A. Rose & Co.**

[illegible] the store under the Masonic Hall, lately occupied by Henry Ward, Esq. have received from New-York, and now [illegible]

[illegible] Rum, superior flavor for tavern [illegible], Antigua do. New-England do.

[illegible] Brandy, Cider do.

[illegible] Gin, Philadelphia do. Cordials.

[illegible] Wine, Port do. (old.)

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Chocolate.

[illegible] Molasses, W. I. do.

[illegible] Brown do. different qualities.

[illegible] (fresh,) Keg do.

Currants, Citron, Oranges.

[illegible] Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nut[illegible]

Candles, Bar Soap, Tobacco, Segars.

Corn Brooms,

[illegible] Superfine, and Canal Flour, (fresh.)

Crackers, Corn Meal, Powder & Shot,

**and in addition to the above,**

[illegible] Codfish, 20 bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 [illegible], Mess Pork, Dryed Beef,

[illegible] W. I. Rum, Boston do.

[illegible] and White Marrowfat & Small Peas, [illegible] the Winter and Spring, &c. &c.

[illegible] 11, 1825. 3w33—

**JOS. BREED**

[illegible] pay Cash for Corn, Rye, Barley, Hops, and 100 live Hogs.

Latest, and always the best.

**H. B. BUCKINGHAM**

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a new supply of FRESH

**Dry Goods.**

Having a very extensive assortment on hand, he is determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for Cash.—A look from those who wish to purchase, will satisfy them of their quality and cheapness.

*Among them are to be found*

Superfine, Blue, Black, Olive, Mix'd & Drab

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

Heavy Black

French and India Levantines,

India Sinshews and Sarsnettes,

Italian Lustrings,

Plain Ombra Stripe GROS DE NAPLES,

Figured do.

Elegant Chintzes and Calicoes

of the newest patterns,

FURNITURE do.

Blue Camblet,

Scotch and Caroline Plaids,

Baizes, Flannels,

Merino and Cashmere Shawls,

Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Black Barcelona do. Flag do.

Bombazines,

Italian Crapes, Canton ditto,

Superior Vestings,

Fine bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,

Washington and Methuen TICKINGS,

SHELL COMBS, (cheap,) Horn do.

Black Bombazettes, plain and figured.

Diapers, Gloves, Ribbons,

Cambrics, Muslins, Laces,

Gimps, Buttons,

Elegant Black and White

Ostrich Plumes,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

*Norwich, Nov. 16, 1825.* 3w33—

***New Goods.***

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Palisse Cloths, Blue Camblet,

Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,

**BOMBAZINE,**

Cashmere, Crape,

Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS;

A handsome assortment of

CALICOES,

Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and

Florence Silks,

Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes,

Bombazette plain and fig'd,

**UMBRELLAS,**

Barcelona, Silk, Flags, and Cotton

Handkerchiefs,

Denmark Satin,

Silk and Swansdown Vestings,

Irish Linens,

Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,

Bobinett and Cotton Laces,

Gimp Trimming, Piping,

Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton,

Boot Cord, Watch Chains,

Suspenders, Holts wire thread, Fancy Hdkfs, Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, Swiss, Mulmul, and Jaconett Muslins, Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Rosin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.

An Assortment of Hardware,

Crockery, Drugs & Medicines.

500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Napt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles were selected with care, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

**WANTED,**

All kinds of Country Produce, Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

*Lebanon, Oct. 25, 1825.* 1f30—

**GERMAN LINENS.**

JUST received and now opening by the *THAMES COMPANY*

One case German Linens,

Which are offered very low. *Nov. 16.* [33

"Maynard & Noyes'"

**Ink-Powder,**

By gross, dozen, or single paper,

"Rowland's" Philadelphia made, Mill and Cross-cut Saws.

"Bradley's" Brass Andirons, and Shovel and Tongs,

Just received directly from the respective manufactories, and for sale low by

Jabez Huntington.

*Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33



5 hhds. superior Demarara MOLASSES,

20 sides Buffalo Sole Leather,

5 doz. Hyde's cast steel Axes, warranted. Just received and for sale by

ROATH & HYDE.

Norwich Cheap Store.

**JOHN KINNEY & CO.**

HAVE again visited the grand emporium of the United States. New-York, from which they have just returned with a

**New & Elegant Assortment of**

**DRY GOODS,**

adapted to the season, which they are selling off at such prices as to merit the above name of Norwich Cheap Store.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Camblets, Plaids, Blankets,

Flannels, Baizes, Linens,

Sheetings, Shirtings,

Bombazines, Bombazettes,

Vestings, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*All very cheap.*

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825. 31—

BLUE AND BROWN

**CAMBLETS.**

A few pieces Extra Fine

Blue and Brown Camblets,

Just received and for sale by piece or pattern,

by William D. Ripley.

—ALSO—

**FUR SEAL COLLARS.**

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

**FLAG HDKFS.**

1 case German Flag Hdkfs,

Just received and for sale by the

THAMES COMPANY.

ALSO, India Flag, Bandanna and black Silk Handkerchiefs, of various qualities.

Nov. 16. 33—

**BLACK BOMBAZINES.**

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has recently received a few pieces very superior BLACK BOMBAZINES, Which are offered very low.

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

**MISS MANSFIELD**

HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and other Trimmings suitable for the season.

Nov. 7th. 6w32—

***Marseilles Quilts.***

1 bale 10-4, 12-4 and 14-4 heavy

Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.

for sale by

Wm. D. Ripley.

Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825. 32—

FOR SALE,

12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,

4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,

10 bbls. Brown Sugar,

100 bbls. Cider Brandy,

15 bbls. Country Gin,

1 case Bengal Indigo,

10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,

15 do. Summer do. do.

**An Assortment Dyestuffs,**

& PAINTS,

100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.

D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.

D. RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30

**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, for *ready pay*, by RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATTING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

**Wanted to Buy**

BUCK-WHEAT, and Winter Apples, for which Cash will be paid.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, Nov. 10, 1825.* 32—

Just received and for sale by

**A. & A. GAY,**

A NEW SUPPLY OF

***FALL & WINTER***

**GOODS,**

Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those who bought early in the season.

*Consisting in part as follows:*

Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

from one to six dollars per yard.

Dallis, Sattinetts & Devonshire Kersey,

Swansdown and Valencia VESTINGS,

Black Silk do.

Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baize,

Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,

Tartan and Caroline Plaids,

Black Bombazeens,

Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bombazettes,

Fast Brown Selvage Black Italian Crapes,

Green and other colored ditto,

Figured and Shaded

Gros de Naples Silk,

NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,)

Long and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,

100 pieces Calicoes

of the latest patterns,

Men's and Women's Black and White

Worsted Hose,

Silk do. do.

British & American Sheetings and Shirtings,

Bobbinett Laces,

Black and White LACE VEILS,

Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLINS,

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,

Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords & Braids,

Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric

Handkerchiefs,

Flagg and Bandanna ditto,

Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto,

Beaver and Horseskin Gloves,

Black and White Silk do.

An elegant assortment of Fancy RIBBONS,

Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

300 yards American Carpetings,

1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid

Cloaks,

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

*Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825.* 31—

***GERMAN BASKETS.***

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received One Package, containing a great variety of Marketing, Sewing, Fruit, Dish, Spoon, and Children's Baskets. Nov. 16. [33—

**WANTED,**

1000 dry chesnut bbls. for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Apply to

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Nov 8. 1825. 32—

***STOVE,***

FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.

G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

**WHEATON'S**

**ITCH OINTMENT.**

***Price 37 1-2 Cents,***

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public. —ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich. Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

*The Drawing of the*

"Odd and Even" Lottery is received and may be examined by those who call. ALSO,

A few tickets yet remain unsold in the Providence Lottery, to be drawn on *Saturday of next week,*

$10,000 Highest Prize.

Apply at BREWSTERS.

Nov. 16. 2w33—


*New-London County, ss.*
*Superior Court. Oct. A. D. 1825.* }

UPON the petition of Anna L. Martin, of Norwich, in New-London County shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joshua Martin, then resident in said Norwich, with whom she lived in the due fulfilment of all her duties, until the 12th day of said January, when the said Joshua wilfully and without cause deserted her,—and hath ever since continued such his desertion, with the total neglect of duty on his part. Shewing also that said Joshua has committed adultery, and praying this Court to grant her a Divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 13th A. D 1825.—This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in said County on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

## REFLECTOR.

FOR THE COURIER.

### REFLECTIONS ON AUTUMN.

How sublime is the solitude of nature, in this her season of transient decay. The melancholy grandeur of the towering trees now verdureless, with the rustling of the foliage at every breath of heaven, strewing the green moss of the forest with beautiful, yet fading hues, forcibly reminds the youthful bosom of life's advancing period. As the wind of Autumn desolates the summer verdure, thus misfortune oft blights our early hopes; like the tumbling foliage, they linger for awhile in fading beauty, but time and sorrow soon rob them of every hue which charmed, while disappointment leaves the young mind sunk in apathy, or fondly awakening to new hopes as perishing as the former, not soon to be renovated by a second spring. Yet in the profound stillness and solitude of nature, rather than in society, while all around conspires to raise and sublimate the mind, the heart which feels too keenly the woes of earth, and mourning the blight of hopes too aspiring, will learn resignation—it will feel the utter insignificance of those little hopes and fears which belong alone to earth; and while the impressive voice of nature tells of its great Author, the mind, in looking forward to its high immortal destiny, will rise superior to the trifling ills which alloy the happiness of this its transient passage, in reflecting on that eternal spring which will most amply repay "the noble few, who here unbending stand beneath life's pressure" for its load of ills.

ZARAH.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1825.*

*From the Connecticut Observer.*

### INTEMPERANCE.

Were some benevolent man to make the tour of our world, and take the gague of each form of human misery that should meet his eye and move his heart, among the evils of first magnitude he would doubtless find an intemperate use of spirituous liquor.

Other prominent evils are local; this has a sort of ubiquity. Were it confined to the camp, the brothel or other hot-bed of vice; were it even absent from the fairest portions of earthly excellence, its havoc would excite emotions less painful. But, from its fearful ravages, what age, sex or condition of life is free? Under its withering influence youth loses its freshness and vivacity, manhood its strength, and age its wisdom. If, in females it be as less frequent as it is more offensive than in males, yet even here [illegible] with an easy conquest over the shameless class, it often mars the loveliness of the wife and the mother, banquets on innocence and robs the nursery of its guardian. This foe of man meets you in the street clamorous for charity and covered with rags; in the poor-house, living on the hard earnings of others; in the village tavern, fattening the fool and changing neighbors into town paupers. You will find it with gleeful look under the rattling sails of commerce, with buoyant spirits in the march of battle. In the prison you may see its "moping melancholy," in the grated Retreat for the Insane, its wild eye and frantic gesticulation. In many a chamber of distress, it spreads thick darkness over the soul, gives to sickness its keenest pang, and to death its bitterness. It causes the sound of the hammer to cease in the work-shop; for the farmer it prostrates fences, destroys crops, and takes away flocks and herds.—Slow and limping is its step in the drawing room of affluence, big its tongue and disgusting its features in the hall of legislation. On the bench it sometimes holds with tremulous hand the unequal scales of justice. It shows a vacant eye through the casement of nobility, extreme penury at the cottage door.—You may find this enemy behind the counter of the merchant, uttering witless sayings and making wrong change; in the lawyer's office confusing the brain and deranging books and papers; in the physician's sulky dealing out poison for physic, and chiding the horse for the fault of his driver.—Sometimes you will see its loathsome visage in the cabinet of statesmen, effacing from the tablet of memory the richest stores of learning, turning into foolishness the counsel of Ahithophel, and causing to tremble the massy and venerable pillars of government. Less frequently, it meets you in the portico of science and in the clergyman's study, destroying the germ of hope in the one case, and, in the other, inditing sorry sermons and rendering the offender utterly unfit for the least important duty of his sacred office. In a word, intemperance, like the Egyptian frogs, meets you at every turn, and puts in jeopardy all that is good in man's possession or animating in his prospect.

By this glance, we find the warfare of this fearful enemy no less savage in character than broad in extent. Is it the custom of the painted warrior of the wilderness to mark his way by the murder of men, women, and children, the conflagration of buildings, the slaughter of brute animals, and the destruction of every thing of value? In what respects are the effects of intemperance less revolting? Besides cruelty to brutes and waste of property, what havoc do we witness among the human species. If we hear not the war-hoop, and see no frantic families rushing at midnight through the flames of their houses, we pause to hear and see something like it;—the stamp and the threats of drunken husbands and fathers—wives fleeing in consternation, and children trembling & shrieking in their beds. Intemperance knows no mercy. As sensitive beings it inflicts on its victims wounds deep and incurable, applies keen torture to every nerve, and fills the multitude of the bones with strong pain. As intellectual beings it either deprives them of reason, or obstructs the operation of this great characteristic of the species. As moral beings it depraves their heart, sears their conscience, prostrates their character, ruins their soul. As social beings it blunts their finer sensibilities, gives discord for harmony, disturbs the peace of neighborhoods and brings a fatal blast on the select enjoyments of home. As members of civil society it not only leads them to subtract from the pecuniary resources, to which they might otherwise make no small addition, but to substitute [illegible] and vice for those main pillars of free government, intelligence and virtue.

Another circumstance renders this wasting scourge still more formidable. This fiend, so wide in his range and so merciless in his mode of warfare, is, to the last degree, insidious.—This goes far to account for the fact, that among his captives are numbe[illegible] not a few of every age, sex, and condition in life. They were taken, because they were not suspicious of danger. The artifice which the foe employs to secure his prey is multiform. Sometimes he spreads the toils along the walks of pleasure, at other times in the mart of business. With siren note he charms the reluctant captive within the grasp of his jaws, or, like the monster of the Nile concealed in the grass, he secures his object by stratagem. The mighty vortex furnishes a fit comparison. Of this the current which forms the outer circle is scarcely perceptible. As the circles gradually lessen and approach to the centre, the velocity and force of the current increase. Persons sailing on the border of the eddy may by slight effort escape its stronger suction; but if apprehending no danger they suffer themselves to be drawn forward, their motion and their peril increase at every turn, till they arrive at the foaming centre of the pool and are ingulphed in its bowels. So, in regard to intemperance, at the commencement of real danger, escape is easy, but the victim feels safe.—He does not believe himself in the outer circle of the whirlpool, his motion is so very gradual. Others, he observes in advance of him, some whirling swiftly near the fearful centre—for these his joints tremble and the flesh moves on his bones as they are buried from his eye into the bottomless gulf. Still for himself he has no apprehension. An intimation of his danger by some friend only fills him with rage. He moves round and round, and every day is drawn into a narrower circle, but the increase of velocity and of peril is too slight to excite alarm. In this manner he is insensibly drawn near and more near the abyss of ruin, till at no distant period, he adds another to the long list of persons who have been destroyed by strong drink.

Reader, whatever your age, sex, employment, or standing in society, the enemy is near you—he has entrapped others on the very ground you now occupy—he is a savage in cruelty as well as in stratagem.—It is the voice of a friend which admonishes you, to BEWARE OF INTEMPERANCE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE WORLD.

*From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step.* [Bonaparte.

As there are two seasons in life, contradistinguished in every respect, the morning and the evening—youth and old age—so there are two distinct stages in its progression, through each of which the mind has a peculiar and a different train of feelings. The first stage is the reign of enthusiasm; the second that of reason. In youth we are sentimentalists—in age, sometimes, misanthropes. In the first season we see every thing superficially, and through the medium of a warm and active imagination, heated with the fire of passion, cherish hopes where there is no foundation, see beauties where there are none, and excellence in imperfection—but again, after long experience, and aided by the triumph of reason over the flickering and dying lights of imagination, we sometimes go as far into the last as we went into the first extreme. This process is a steady and progressive one, but generally certain and similar in its consequences and results.

I am now writing from my own experience. The first distinct idea I had of the deceptive nature of appearances, was in the view of a distant landscape—it was beautiful—a very paradise—made up of level and extensive meadows, sprinkled over with clusters of trees, a winding stream in the midst. I approached it, and its charms vanished—the plain was rough and uneven—weeds and briars lined the hedges—the fences were rude and decaying—the stream muddy and sluggish—and the trees—they were common ones, just such as grow every where. For a moment, then, I had a doubt whether the world, as it presented itself to a young mind, was not altogether deceptive.

I had a friend who wound himself deep into my confidence, and I believed him altogether worthy—he professed to be devoted to me, did some things to please me, said many things to flatter me, was always in my company when leisure allowed it—I thought the world of him—and—he took the first fair opportunity of cheating me most ——— I will not say the word, but I was a little staggered.

Affairs, more particular of the heart, make up always a good many pages in the history of early life. I took it into my head that a little girl who lived in the neighborhood, was absolutely, and to all intents and purposes—an angel—that she had no equal in the world—was the most beautiful, bewitching, elegant, etherial minded being that ever was sent below the clouds—I was sincere and confident of this—I took every opportunity of seeing her—and, if by dint of courage and ingenuity I succeeded, it afforded me a week's happiness—these were all, necessary, Sunday occasions, when people look as well and talk as prettily as possible.

At last an extra opportunity of seeing the fair creature occurred—I was to go over to the farm on an errand. An ambassador on his first introduction to the presence of a sovereign could not have made a better display of his wardrobe than I did of mine—every hair was exactly adjusted—my hat put carefully on—a pair of clean shoes under my arm which were to be carried to the farmer's barn—and, in short, I went as every love-sick blockhead goes the first time to see his mistress—most particularly fine and feeling—most particularly foolish.

I gained the awful bars that brought me in view of the more awful presence of my angel. Stuck my old shoes carefully under a log, put on my new ones, and went forward after having practised a bow or two. Walking loiterely down the lane as near the fence as possible, I met a drove of cows, and a girl dressed in a dirty linsey frock, barefoot, and with her mouth and bosom besmeared with mush and molasses, driving them forward with sticks and stones—I met the company—heavens! the driver was my Sunday flame—but what an angel! I threw my hat down in the road—rumpled my hair—stuck both of my shoes in the mud—and thought I was going crazy. I was never afterwards a very enthusiastic lover.

There is a plain, strait forward way of trudging through this world; and we may as well accustom ourselves to it first as last. Expecting nothing, we shall not be disappointed—a little sceptical on many matters of appearance, we shall reach the reality without surprise—and the sooner we arrive at the age of reason perhaps the better it will be for us.

*Trenton Emporium.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

*From the Museum.*

## THE CONVALESCENT.

A pretty severe fit of indisposition which, under the name of a nervous fever, has made a prisoner of me for some weeks past, and is but slowly leaving me, has reduced me to an incapacity of reflecting upon any topic foreign to itself. Expect no healthy conclusions from me this month, reader; I can offer you only sick men's dreams.

And truly the whole state of sickness is such: for what else is it but a magnificent dream for a man to lie a-bed, and draw daylight curtains about him; and, shutting out the sun, to induce a total oblivion of all the works which are going on under it? To become insensible to all the operations of life, except the beatings of one feeble pulse?

If there be a regal solitude, it is a sick bed. How the patient lords it there! what caprices he acts without control! how king-like he sways his pillow—tumbling, and tossing, and shifting, and raising and lowering, and thumping, and flatting, and moulding it to the ever-varying requisitions of his throbbing temples.

He changes sides oftener than a politician. Now he lies full length, then half-length, obliquely, transversely, head & feet quite across the bed; and none accuses him of tergiversation. Within the four curtains he is absolute. They are his Mare Clausum.

How sickness enlarges the dimensions of a man's self to himself! he is his own exclusive object. Supreme selfishness is inculcated upon him as his only duty. 'Tis the two Tables of the Law to him. He has nothing to think of but how to get well. What passes out of doors, or within them, so he hear not the jarring of them, affects him not.

A little while ago he was greatly concerned in the event of a law suit, which was to be the making or the marring of his dearest friend. He was to be seen trudging about upon this man's errand to fifty quarters of the town at once, jogging this witness, refreshing that solicitor. The cause was to come on yesterday. He is absolutely as indifferent to the decision, as if it were a question to be tried at Pekin. Peradventure from some whispering, going on about the house, not intended for his hearing, he picks up enough to make him understand, that things went cross-grained in the Court yesterday, and his friend is ruined. But the word "friend," and the word "ruin," disturb him no more than so much jargon. He is not to think of any thing but how to get better.

What a world of foreign cares are merged in that absorbing consideration!

He has put on the strong armour of sickness, he is wrapt in the callous hide of suffering; he keeps his sympathy, like some curious vintage under trusty lock and key, for his own use only.

He lies pitying himself, honing and moaning to himself; he yearneth over himself; his bowels are even melted within him, to think what he suffers; he is not ashamed to weep over himself.

He is forever plotting how to do some good to himself; studying little stratagems, and artificial alleviations.

He makes the most of himself; dividing himself, by an allowable fiction, into as many distinct individuals, as he hath sore and sorrowing members. Sometimes he meditates—as of a thing apart from him—upon his poor aching head, and that dull pain which, dozing or waking, lay in it all the past night like a log, or palpable substance of pain, not to be removed without opening the very skull, as it seemed, to take it thence. Or he pities his long, clammy, attenuated fingers. He compassionates himself all over; and his bed is a very discipline of humanity, and tender heart.

He is his own sympathiser, and instinctively feels that none can so well perform that office for him. He cares for few spectators to his tragedy. Only that punctual face of the old nurse pleases him, that announces his broths, and his cordials. He likes it because it is so unmoved, and because he can pour forth his feverish ejaculations before it as unreservedly as to his bed-post.

To the world's business he is dead. He understands not what the callings and occupations of mortals are; only he has a glimmering conceit of some such thing, when the doctor makes his daily call; and even in the lines of that busy face he reads no multiplicity of patients, but solely conceives of himself as the sick man. To what other uneasy couch the good man is hastening, when he slips out of his chamber, folding up his thin douceur so carefully for fear of rustling—is no speculation which he can at present entertain. He thinks only of the regular return of the same phenomenon at the same hour to-morrow.

Household rumours touch him not. Some faint murmur, indicative of life going on within the house, soothes him, while he knows not distinctly what it is. He is not to know any thing, not to think of any thing. Servants gliding up or down the distant stair-case, treading as upon velvet, gently keep his ear awake, so long as he troubles not himself further than with some feeble guess at their errands. Exacter knowledge would be a burden to him; he can just endure the pressure of conjecture. He opens his eye faintly at the dull stroke of the muffled knocker, and closes it again without asking "who was it?" He is flattered by a general notion that inquiries are making after him, but he cares not to know the name of the inquirer. In the general stillness and awful hush of the house, he lies in state, and feels his sovereignty.

To be sick is to enjoy monarchal prerogatives. Compare the silent tread, and quiet ministry, almost by the eye only, with which he is served—with the careless demeanour, the unceremonious goings in and out (slapping of doors, or leaving of them open) of the very same attendants, when he is getting a little better—and you will confess, that from the bed of sickness (throne let me rather call it) to the elbow chair of convalescence, is a fall from dignity, amounting to a deposition.

How convalescence shrinks a man back to his pristine stature! Where is now the space, which he occupied so lately, in his own, in the family's eye? The scene of his regalities, his sick room, which was his presence chamber, where he lay and acted his despotic fancies—how is it reduced to a common bed-room! The trimness of the very bed has something petty and unmeaning about it. It is made every day. How unlike to that wavy, many-furrowed, oceanic surface, which it presented so short a time since, when to make it was a service not to be thought of at oftener than three or four day revolutions, when the patient was with pain and grief to be lifted for a little while out of it, to submit to the encroachments of unwelcome neatness, and decencies which his shaken frame deprecated; then to be lifted into it again, for another three or four days' respite, to flounder it out of shape again, while every fresh furrow was a historical record of some shifting posture, some uneasy turning, some seeking for a little ease; and the shrunken skin scarce told a truer story than the crumpled coverlid.

Hushed are those mysterious sighs—those groans—so much more awful, while we knew not from what caverns of vast hidden suffering they proceeded. The Lernean pangs are quenched. The riddle of sickness is solved; and Philoctetes is become an ordinary personage.

Perhaps some relic of the sick man's dream of greatness survives in the still lingering visitations of the medical attendant. But how is he too changed with every thing else! Can this be he—this man of news—of chat—of anecdote—of every thing but physic—can this be he, who so lately came between the patient and his cruel enemy, as on some solemn embassy from Nature, erecting herself into a high mediating party?—Pshaw! 'tis some old woman.

Farewell with him all that made sickness pompous—the spell that hushed the household—the desert-like stillness, felt throughout its inmost chambers—the mute attendance—the inquiry by looks—the still softer delicacies of self-attention—the sole and single eye of distemper alonely fixed upon himself—world-thoughts excluded—the man a world unto himself—his own theatre—

What a speck is he dwindled into!

In this flat swamp of convalescence, left by the ebb of sickness, yet far enough from the terra firma of established health, your note, dear Editor, reached me, requesting—an article. In Articulo Mortis, thought I; but it is something hard—and the quibble, wretched as it was, relieved me. The summons, unseasonable as it appeared, seemed to link me on again to the petty businesses of life, which I had lost sight of; a gentle call to activity, however trivial; a wholesome weaning from that preposterous dream of self-absorption—the puffy state of sickness—in which I confess to have lain so long, insensible to the magazines, and monarchies, of the world alike; to its laws, and to its literature. The hypochondriac flatus is subsiding; the acres, which in imagination I had spread over—for the sick man swells in the sole contemplation of his single sufferings, till he becomes a Tityus to himself—are wasting to a span; and for the giant of self-importance, which I was so lately, you have me once again in my natural pretensions—the lean and meagre figure of your insignificant monthly contributor.

ELIA.

*From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register.*

## COBBETT'S REMARKS

*Upon a volume of Documents relating to the late War between the United States and Great Britain—published at Washington.*

Here we have the *real history* of the late war. The book begins with the President's (Madison's) Message to Congress, stating *the complaints* of America against England.—Next comes the report of the Committee of Congress, recommending war. Next the act of Congress declaring the war. Next the *Yeas and Noes* upon the passing of this act.—Next, the proclamation of the President announcing the war. Then come all the official documents relating to all the transactions and events of the war, by land as well as by sea. And lastly, the *Treaty of Ghent*, by which the war, was, in December, 1814, put an end to. This is the real history of that war. Here is no *commentary*; no lying history; garbling and disguising. Here are the facts, as they were at the time, stated officially, and in the face of all the world. It is impossible for an Englishman to read this volume without writhing under the disgrace which he feels almost every page perpetuating against his country. I have writhed often enough upon reading these documents.—But my anger against Jonathan has not only been neutralized, but turned into a contrary feeling, when I have reflected on the consequences which would have accrued to us, if Sir Joseph Yorke and his compeers, including Sidmouth and Castlereagh, could have "deposed James Madison." If they could have done *that*, it would have been better to be a dog than an Englishman. This is a very cruel dilemma to be reduced to: but, reduced to it I am, and so is every Englishman, who is not content to be a slave himself, and to leave his children slaves behind him. I would, in a more particular manner, recommend this volume to *Blue and Buff*, and to the *Duke of York's* goodly company. They will here see what attends them another time, unless they bestir themselves. From the moment that the last war began, and even before it began, I, who knew Jonathan well, most distinctly foretold the general result. I said, that it would be disgraceful to us, and would create a great navy in America, consisting of the best ships, and ablest and bravest commanders, and the strongest and most active and heroic seamen, that the world had ever seen. When that war began, America had but *six frigates*, and some sloops of war. Mr. Canning called them "half a dozen *fir frigates*, with bits of striped bunting flying at their mast head." They were not fir frigates.—They were made of live oak, locust, black-walnut, cedar, and pine, their blocks of occidental plane, and their handspikes of hickory. There were, however, but *six* of them, but, look Blue and Buff, without shame, if you can, at what was done by those six frigates! There were more than six before that fatal war was over; and, what there is *now* another book will tell. When, at the close of this volume, I see "Gambier, Henry Goulbourn, and William Adams," ought I to be surprised at the thing I have read. These famous negotiators gave a "*sine qua non*," and afterwards *abandoned every particle of it!* The Americans, answered this "*sine qua non*," by giving that name to a *new sloop of war*, just then about to be launched! This is their laconick and quiet way of doing things. Disgraceful, however, as that peace was, it was *lucky*; for had the war continued but two years longer, every one of our West India Islands would have been either captured, or in a state of revolt. The Americans were in the full tide of victory in every quarter.—Packenham and Cochrane were driven in disgrace from before New-Orleans, even after the treaty was signed, and Jonathan was just getting into fighting order. If any English minister be still empty enough, to think, that this is a people to be insulted with impunity, let him read in these documents, of the deeds of General Jackson and his *militia army*.

## FOREIGN.

MEXICO, Sept. 15, 1825.

However doubtful the prospects which this country holds out to professional men, there is none perhaps which offers fairer advantages to persons engaged in other pursuits. We find, accordingly, throughout the country, every species of adventurer. The Mining Mania seems to have seized the greatest number; though I believe, the rage is now in some degree on the decline. How far these speculators shall realise their golden dreams, time alone can determine. The British have invested a large capital in various mines. The Secretary of State, strange to relate, receives 12,000 dollars annually for the superintendance of one of these British Mining Associations. With the exception of the German Mining Company, none as yet of the works are productive. This, I am told, will yield as soon as sufficient hands shall be found to work the mine, a *nett profit of Ten Thousand Dollars per week*. Five hundred German Miners are daily expected upon the coast.—Gerboldt & Stein, who have the direction of this company, having been educated in the Mining districts of Saxony, possess all the science and practical knowledge necessary for the undertaking; the Miners themselves are generally from the same districts. When we consider the immense profits accruing to *the proprietors in former times*, under the worst possible system of management, what may we not expect when we see transferred to these mines all the skill and experience of the school of Freiberg.

We have heard, as yet, but of few land speculators, although land is every where fertile and cheap. The only purchase of this nature, was made a few days ago by the younger Baring of London, who is now on a visit to this City. This, however, was so large as to alarm exceedingly the government; and a question is now before Congress, how far, and under what restrictions, a foreigner can be permitted to hold lands in this country. The purchase is said to include not less than 600 square miles in the province of Sonora.

I have seen as yet so little of the people of Mexico, that I dare scarcely pronounce upon their virtues or vices. If we were, indeed, to judge of the morals or religion of a country, by the number of festivals, processions, &c. which take place in the year, or by the many temples dedicated to the worship of the Divinity, Mexico, indeed, would rank first in the scale; yet in fact there is no part of the globe, where there is less solid virtue. We have often as many as two or three feast days in the week, which are so many days of vice and idleness. A traveller is said to have counted a hundred spires in the City of Mexico, and the number is certainly by no means overrated; no riches appear to have been spared in their interior decorations, and the splendid Cathedral at Baltimore contrasted with the meanest of them, would suffer in the comparison. Candelabras, statues, generally in very bad style, but of massive silver and gold adorn the altars, while the walls are hung round with paintings from the old Spanish and Italian masters. The floors, it is true, do not partake of the same magnificence, and are generally of hewn plank, so open that the effluvia which emanate from the dead who are buried beneath are not a little obnoxious to the living above. These places of worship are open at all hours of the day to the pious; Mass being said every half hour; they are more especially crowded on feast days. What strikes the stranger, even from our own republican land is the heterogeneous mixture of all ranks, casts and complexions, engaged in the same pious act. The Lazarone in his blanket or leathern breeches, is seen kneeling beside the first of the Mexican *noblesse*, presenting a lesson of humility, perhaps, well worthy of imitation.

The first celebration of the anniversary of Mexican Independence which is to take place to-morrow with great pomp and ceremony, occupies all classes of people. A grand *Te Deum* is to be performed in the morning at the principal Cathedral, after which an oration will be pronounced in the grand Plaza. In the evening there are to be Balls, fire-works, illuminations, &c. *Balt. Com. Chron.*

A late number of the Boston Courier contains a long and interesting letter from Dr. Howe, dated off Hydra, to a friend in Boston; in which he gives a full view of the state of Greece, though no articles of intelligence that are new to us. We have not room for the letter entire, but will extract one or two passages.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Dear W.*

I shall leave this place to-morrow, for the camp of Colocotroni. As opportunities of writing from thence will occur but seldom, I drop you a few lines, though nothing of great importance has happened, since my last of the 30th July. At this period, when the event of a single day may decide the fate of Greece, the most minute circumstances relating to her, must be interesting to her friends. About the first of June, her affairs were at as low an ebb as her enemies could wish, but from that time to this, her prospects have been growing brighter, and now we may dare to hope again.

Nothing better shows the force of that powerful engine, public opinion, than the present state of Greece; she is reduced to the brink of ruin, by an enemy against whom were one half the strength of the country properly directed, it would crush in a moment. The Morea could, at a week's notice, produce 50,000 well armed soldiers; yet not one fifth of that number are now in the field, although the enemy holds possession of the centre of the country. How is this, you say: do the Greeks lack courage or patriotism? Neither! yet such is the state of the country. In America, were we without a regular army, and were an enemy invading, public opinion would brand him as a poltroon, who, without any reasonable excuse, should refuse to march against them. Here the case is different; he who voluntarily goes against the enemy gets no praise; he who sits idly at home gets no blame; much noise is made; each one says to his neighbor, "go you," but stirs not himself.

The regular army of Greece consists of but one regiment; part of which has been drilling for six, and some for more than twelve months. This regiment is kept at Napolie, and wisely too, for the double purpose of defending the citadel, and as a Government guard. To oppose the enemy, Greece has a horde of men, not deserving the name of a regular force, the number of whom is continually varying. A fortnight ago there were assembled round Trippolizza 16,000 strong; now there are not more than 6000: in another fortnight it will probably be 12 or 15,000 again. The general, who is to-day followed by 3000 men, may in a week find himself with only his personal attendants; over the others he has no tenure, they go where and when they will. Demetrius Ypsilanti, who so bravely distinguished himself during the first and most bloody part of the struggle, remained at his house, a quiet spectator, during the more prosperous periods; again aroused himself upon the invasion by the Arabs, and was the first who successfully opposed them. After the retirement of the enemy from Argos to Trippolizza, Ypsilanti followed them with about 2000 men, and had several brushes with them. About eight days ago, he led on some of his troops to attack about 800 Turks, who were reaping wheat; but when he had got near them, the Greeks began to fall back; it was in vain to try to stop them; it was in vain that he prayed, and wept, and cursed them; they would not run, but walked off so rapidly, that he found himself in a dangerous situation with only fifty men. He was obliged to retreat leaving his baggage; and when he gained his quarters, he found that his soldiers had robbed him of every thing; and he was obliged to come to Napolie, where he is now refitting.

I believe I mentioned to you in my last, his gallant stand at the "Mills;" and gave you his character; if to his love of country, his prudence and firmness, he added the military genius, the quickness of thought, the rapidity of movement, of his brother, Prince Alexander, Greece would possess in Demetrius Ypsilanti, a chief, on whom she might rest her hopes. Alexander, the daring romantic soldier, whom you remember first raised the standard of liberty, after the terrible defeat of the sacred battallion, was obliged to fly to Austria, meaning to come round by sea to the Morea; but in the Austrian dominions he was arrested, and if he has not been murdered is now languishing in prison. This outrageous stretch of tyranny and injustice on the part of Austria, adds to her numerous hostilities against Greece, the cruel one of depriving her in the hour of need, of one of her most accomplished and gallant sons. But Austria may reap her reward; if Greece succeeds in this struggle, she may become a powerful maritime nation: and then woe to the Austrian interests in the Mediterranean. Future kindnesses cannot do away the impressions now made; she has brought upon herself the deep bitter hate of Greece, and cannot do it away. Mention to a Greek her name, he says nothing, but setting his teeth, and drawing in his breath, shews you in his silent but impressive way, that he feels keenly his country's wrongs, and only waits an opportunity of avenging them.

It appears by another passage in the letter, that the Moreotes, at least, are well armed, for, says Dr. H. "the Moreotes, who, at the commencement of the revolution, were miserably armed, have now thousands and thousands of Turkish muskets, pistols, yatagans, &c. and the least of their wants is that of arms."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, dated Gibraltar Bay, October 15, 1825.

"From Smyrna we proceeded to Napoli di Romania, the Capital of the Greek Government, where we were received with every demonstration of joy. I accompanied the commander-in-chief, with a number of officers, to visit the authorities—we were shown a mosque altered into a senate chamber, and were entertained in the house formerly the residence of the Turkish Governor. This place is very secure in its fortifications, being almost another Gibraltar. They have about twelve or fifteen hundred men in the garrison, well armed and partly disciplined; but they can make no head against Ibrahim Pacha, who has overrun the Morea with about ten thousand troops, disciplined and officered by Frenchmen, who, to the disgrace of their country, wear a turban, and wield the sword for the suppression of civil and rational liberty. This once brilliant people—this land of "song and story,"—is now overrun and laid waste; but the Greeks are not yet conquered. But if I may judge from what I have seen and heard, they have no chance of success, unless the "Legitimates,"—the Holy Alliance—(France leading) will cease to aid the Turks as they do, *sub rosa*. Left to themselves, the Greeks are more than a match for the Turks—but without speedy and powerful aid, they must sink before their secret assailants.

"Napoli is very near the remains of ancient Argos, rendered memorable to me by the "King of Kings," as he was called, and the character of Clytamnestra. A promontory is still pointed out as the spot where she placed a slave to give notice when the Grecian fleet returned from Troy. A thousand associations rendered our stay interesting in that mighty neighborhood. We were visited by many of their most distinguished men; the following are all my memory furnishes the names of, viz.—Prince Mavrocordato, Secretary of State, and head of the Council; Prince Ypsilanti, General, and brother to the one who raised the standard of rebellion in Moldavia; Conduriotti, a very wealthy citizen, and President of the Senate; and Chanarius, the commander of their naval forces, and he who has blown up two of the enemy's admiral ships, a very brave and distinguished man. After leaving Napoli we sailed down the Mediterranean, south of Malta, and went into the bay of Algiers, with which place we communicated, and with a fine breeze came down here, where we are in quarantine, from which we shall be released on the 16th inst."

## PROMPT AND PROPER.

Malta dates of the 10th of August inform, that the Seringapatam, and brig of war Alacrity, proceeded about the middle of May last to Rhodes, to demand an explanation from the Bey, for an outrage committed against the British Consul there, by some of Ibrahim Pacha's troops, who broke into his house and robbed him of 11,000 piastres. The Bey admitted the fact, but refused to make restitution, or even avow it in writing. The consul and family were embarked, and the Bey informed, if he did not comply within a given time, the place would be fired upon. The time being elapsed, and the document not forth coming, a shot was fired into the Bey's own house, and the acknowledgment was no longer withheld.

A person who arrived at Tunis on the 4th of September, over land, from Tripoli, on the 29th of August, informs that the Sardinian Flagstaff was cut down from the Consul's house, the Tripolitan Government having declared war against the Sardinian States.

*English paper.*

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

The Powder Mill in Mansfield, owned by Mr. Joseph Merrow, of East Hartford, was destroyed on the 3d inst. in consequence of the explosion of about four hundred pounds of powder. Mr. Wm. P. White, an industrious and worthy citizen, and the foreman of the work, was in the act of cleaning the pestles when the unfortunate occurrence took place. He was so severely burned that little hope is entertained of his recovery. He, however, had so much presence of mind amidst the destruction, that he repaired immediately to the water for the purpose of extinguishing the fire in his apparel, a part of which was entirely burnt off. The fire was caused by a stroke of the hammer upon the pestle head, both of which were copper. It is a question of importance to those who manufacture powder, whether this part of the process may not be conducted in a different manner. It is probable that a hammer made of wood might answer the purpose well, and be attended with less danger than any kind of metal.

*Conn. Observer.*

The influence of the canal, upon the business of this village, is already visible to a great extent. Boats arrive and depart constantly, and the repeated peals of the boatmen's horns are constantly mingled with the merry "Ho! heave, O!" of the Lake mariners, as they are busily transferring the cargoes of goods from the boats to the vessels, which are to carry them on to the place of destination. The late emigrations to Ohio and Michigan have created an unusual demand for the necessaries and luxuries of life in those regions; and as the steam-boats have done running, for this season, upon the Lake, there remains, apparently, more carrying for the schooners, than they will be able to accomplish before the close of navigation.

Our town, from being an inland place, scarcely known, even in its location, has now assumed the air of a sea port upon the Atlantic, and Oysters, Clams, &c. from New-York, are landing daily from the boats at the head of the Canal. *Buffalo Journal.*

"We are informed that the governments of France and England have lately applied to the government of the United States, to obtain from it the models of new frigates of a superior construction. The American government did not think proper to comply with the request of England, but in the case of France, answered, that it would embrace with pleasure, any opportunity of acknowledging the services of its ancient and generous friend and immediately ordered the models asked for to be prepared. It is further said that the Brandywine frigate, herself a beautiful example of the new construction, which the government has equipped in order to re-convey General Lafayette to France, will bring these models which the Americans have with such a good grace, and with so much cordiality, granted to us."

[The above singular paragraph from a late Journal du Commerce, of Paris, if true about the fact of the *application*, carries a high compliment from the oldest maratime countries in Europe to one of the youngest in the world. But as to the form of the *answer*, there must be some mistake in the distinction made between England and France. It suggests, however, a question, which may serve to clear up a subject which appeared a little mysterious. Is *this* the commission with which Com. Morris is said to be entrusted and which he is to execute both in France and England, after having landed Gen. Lafayette?]

*Richmond Enquirer.*

PUNISHMENT OF SCHOLARS.—An action was lately tried before the supreme court of New-Hampshire at Guilford, for an alleged assault and battery. The plaintiff was a boy of 10 or 11 years of age, and the defendant an instructor in a school, of which the plaintiff was a scholar. For some misdemeanor, the plaintiff had been chastised by the defendant during school hours; and at the close of the school for the day, the scholars not having dispersed, the plaintiff asked the defendant why he whipped him more than the other boys? the defendant replied that he did not whip him more than others who transgressed the rules of the school in an equal degree. The boy then told the instructor he was a *G—d d—d liar*, and ran out of the house; the instructor followed, caught him and whipped him back to the school house, for which the plaintiff brought this suit. It further appeared that the plaintiff was soundly flogged, and that stripes remained on his back for 10 days afterwards. The chief justice charged the jury very clearly on the subject; the jury retired for a few moments, and returned a verdict, (as every sound minded man would have done,) of *not guilty*. The law laid down in this case, was, that instructors have full right to punish their pupils for the transgression of the rules of their schools, even though the school may have been dismissed, if the scholar, so transgressing, has not gone home to his parents or master.—*Boston Courier.*

*Departure of Gen. La Fayette from the Brandywine.*—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract from an officer to a gentleman in Baltimore.

U. STATES FRIGATE BRANDYWINE, Cowes, (Eng.) Oct. 7, 1825.

I embrace this opportunity of informing you of our arrival, after experiencing several heavy gales, which proved our new ship Brandywine to be a superior sea boat to any I have ever before sailed in; and, in addition to that, she is one of the fastest vessels in our service. We have only one fault to find, that is, she ships many seas, which makes her wet and uncomfortable. But I believe that it is, in a great measure, owing to her having too much ballast on board. We find the provisions which are expended every day lighten her very much—consequently we are more comfortable every day. We spoke a brig within a day's sail of Havre, sent a boat with letters for the officers' friends, but was unable to board her in consequence of the sea running so high; spoke her however, and ascertained she was from Havre bound to Boston; reported the general's family well and anxiously awaiting his arrival, which took place the next day. We sent a boat on shore to inform the American consul of our arrival, and for him to send a steam boat to land the general. A boat was sent off from shore to let us know the steam-boat would be along by 9 o'clock with all the general's family. We immediately commenced getting ship in order for their reception; they came off at the time appointed, and were hoisted in a chair suspended from the main yard arm of the ship. The general stood in the gang way with both arms open ready to receive them, and his son in the cabin to receive them there—such joyful embracing I never saw. A salute was fired of 27 guns. They all left the ship in two hours. Midshipman Porter had the honor of setting the ladies on board the steam-boat; & I, the General and Com. Morris, who is to accompany him to Paris. After they had all left the ship another salute was fired of 17 guns and the men cheered the general; we then made all sail for Gibraltar. The end of the first 24 hours came on to blow a very heavy gale; and being near to a lee shore, we were obliged to get a pilot and run into Cowes, which is one of the handsomest places I ever saw.—The town is small and the houses elegant. I have not been on shore yet, but intend going to-morrow."

## PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Messrs. Doggetts of this city, have received from France, *Lithographic Plates* of the five Portraits of the five Presidents of the United States, from the pencil of STUART; and which adorned the residence of the Nation's Guest during his visit to this city. We learn, that the plates are most excellent samples of the skill of the first of the French Artists; and that with the plates, Messrs. D. have received a press to strike off the impressions, and a French pressman to conduct the work.

*Boston Centinel.*

## TRADE OF ALBANY.

Never has our city presented such a scene of active business as at present. The whole line of the dock is literally filled with goods and produce, while the entire length of the pier is covered with lumber from western & northern forests that have been hitherto unproductive. The most sanguine have been agreeably disappointed in their calculations of the increase of the trade of Albany, and the doubts of the most sceptical vanish before experience. Although the commissioners of the canal fund were supposed to have overshot the mark when they estimated the amount of canal tolls for this year at $400,000, yet there is every reason to suppose that they will come near to, if they do not exceed $500,000.

*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

*From Havana.*—A letter from Havana dated Oct. 29, and received in New-York, says, that the expedition of three frigates and two transports, with 500 troops, which sailed from thence the 5th Oct. for the relief of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, had met with a furious storm at sea, which separated them, and that the *Sabina*, the largest of the frigates, had returned to Havana dismasted. Cuba was perfectly tranquil, and the crops of sugar and coffee were expected to be large.

*From the N. Haven Register, Nov. 19*

DERBY BANK.—It is to be regretted that the Derby Bank has been obliged to close its doors and suspend business for the present. We know very little of the state of its affairs, except from rumor. The President, through the New York papers, has informed the public that the funds of the Bank, as soon as they can be collected, shall be faithfully applied to satisfy the demands against the Bank. The career of this institution has been so short, it is presumed that its losses have not been very great.

These and other [illegible] have very [illegible] shake public confidence in all [illegible] The panic appears to be great and [illegible] ed. Rumor, which is [illegible] long mouthed [illegible] able reports against many other banks [illegible] is hoped they are untrue and groundless. It is impossible to tell what the end of these things will be. Possibly some of those [illegible] helped to put the stone in motion may [illegible] their own skins pulled before it stops. [illegible] is no telling what may happen, [illegible] the cry seems to be "save [illegible] can." But on this as on other subjects, probably, a small part, only, of the stories of the day are true.

Derby Bank bills were sold yesterday [illegible] 50 cents on the dollar.

*Mr. Owen's Address, to the*

## CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*At sea, New-York packet, October, 1825.*

Americans—I am again hastening to your shores, and I return with a fixed determination to exert all my powers for your benefit and through you for that of the world at large.

In your industry, mechanical knowledge and general enterprize, in the quality and cheapness of your soil, in the extent and variety of your climate, in your liberation [illegible] from the prejudices of the old world, but more particularly in the freedom of your government, you amply possess the means to procure immediately, the most important private and national benefits to yourselves and your posterity, and to give them to other nations still more in want of them.

It is true you have derived many advantages from your European ancestors, but it is equally true that you have transplanted a very large portion of their errors and prejudices; you cannot therefore, enjoy to their full extent, the benefits [illegible] which I refer, until the errors of the old world shall have been removed.

The greatest and most lamentable of these are the notions: that human nature has been so formed as to be able to believe and disbelieve, and to love and hate, at pleasure; that there can be merit or demerit in believing or disbelieving, and in loving or hating.

These false notions are the origin of [illegible] and the real cause of all sin and misery among mankind; yet they are received and continued in direct opposition to every fact known [illegible] human race.

Every one may easily ascertain for [illegible] that they are errors of the imagination.

Let any one endeavor, by his own [illegible] alone, to compel himself to believe what he disbelieves, or has been taught to think he disbelieves. For instance, let any one who is a sincere christian, endeavor, with all his power, to compel himself to believe that Mahomet was a true prophet; or a devout [illegible] that Jesus was the true Messiah and only [illegible] of God; or a conscientious Musselman, [illegible] Mahomet was a cheat and an impostor, [illegible] again, let any one endeavor to dislike [illegible] which by his nature or education he has been made to like.

This experiment, if fairly [illegible] made, will be sufficient to convince [illegible] that belief and disbelief, love and [illegible] not under the control of the will. It is [illegible] fore irrational in the extreme to [illegible] that man can be accountable for either [illegible] most unjust and injurious to force any such absurdity into the infant mind.

Yet all religions and laws have been [illegible] erto founded on this error. Hence the [illegible] of success; hence the present irrationality [illegible] of the human mind in every part of the [illegible] and hence nearly all the evils, except [illegible] climate, which afflict the inhabitants [illegible] United States.

When these errors shall have been removed, there will be no obstacle to great improvements in education, rapid advances in [illegible] ble knowledge of every kind, the creation of wealth and the arrangement and government of societies for the well being and happiness of the inhabitants of every state in the [illegible]

But this change cannot be effected [illegible] society shall be remodelled, on principles in strict accordance with our nature, [illegible] men shall be taught the facts upon which [illegible] principles are founded, viz: that no [illegible] ever formed any part of itself—that no [illegible] fants are alike—that infants, from birth, are gradually formed into the characters [illegible] they afterwards become, by the circumstances which exist around them, acting upon the peculiar combination of faculties, qualities and propensities which has been given to each infant at birth.

A knowledge of these facts will [illegible] the real nature of man, and show the [illegible] tance and necessity of well-directing [illegible] cumstances which shall form the [illegible] of the next and future generations, and [illegible] may materially amend those of the present [illegible]

Having devoted many years to [illegible] knowledge of the influence of the various [illegible] cumstances by which man have been [illegible] formed and governed, and in applying [illegible] knowledge to practice, I am induced [illegible] that the experience, thus obtained, will [illegible] ble me to explain to the world the [illegible] the influence of circumstances, the [illegible] knowledge of which, society may be [illegible] ture, so arranged and governed, that [illegible] almost always produce happiness, and [illegible] ly ever produce misery.

It cannot be expected that a subject so comprehensive, in practice, and so new [illegible] world, should be readily understood, by [illegible] bal or written explanation, except by [illegible] superior minds. I have, therefore, had a model formed, explanatory of the proposed arrangements, under the influence of [illegible] the character and condition of each individual, and of society, cannot fail to be [illegible] changed and incalculably improved.

This model I bring as a present to the general government of the United States, [illegible] individual government of each state [illegible] an opportunity of obtaining a copy of it, that all, if they choose, may be equally benefitted, should the plan be found to [illegible] all the extraordinary advantages which experience has taught me to think it [illegible] es.

The model and all the knowledge [illegible] experience has imparted to me on the [illegible] ous subjects connected with it, I freely [illegible] without the expectation of any return. [illegible] possess nothing which I desire to [illegible] cept your good will and kind feelings [illegible] these you cannot avoid giving, if circumstances shall be created to produce them; [illegible] not you cannot bestow them. Your [illegible] places and honors I could not with any [illegible] either value or accept. Your praise [illegible] be no praise to me, and the principles I entertain lead me to [illegible] future [illegible] less than an infant's rattle. [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

…ed determination to make no pub… in your country—I come to … with no cordial… unless it be one … of any fellow … which I believe … will produce. If you … I cannot, in the slightest degree, … of you; but I shall attribute the … of my views to the deficiency … in myself to explain them in such a … to make it appear to be your inter… … All I ask is that you will … candidly examine the subject.

ROBERT OWEN.

*…Bost. Commercial Gazette, Nov. 21.*

INCENDIARIES!

…urday morning about 2 o'clock, the … the Counting Room of the Courier Office, (on the second floor) in Con… … was discovered to be in flames, … was fortunately extinguished before … was done. The fire was observ… the Centinel Office, on the opposite … street, & the discovery saved the city … conflagration. The attempt … The door of the … Room has a box attached to it in… the reception of communications … might be had on the outside … an aperture cut in the pannel. A … or some other combustible was thrown into the box, from the entry … and box, in the Counting … in flames when the fire was first…

…(N. Y.) Nov. 16. … On Monday … village was shocked by the cry … Charles Woodcock, an inhabitant of … was buried alive in the Rev. El… well, about half a mile distant! … assistance was rendered, and … brought together something like … people, with spades, shovels, … in about two hours he was taken … the dirt and stones alive, where … wedged in, his head and shoul… 8 feet below the surface, and not so … but that he was able to be … next day.

… *at Natchez.*—We regret to … a letter from Natchez … that the yellow fever is raging in … at a higher stage than it was ev… before; the people have all moved … except those that are compelled … The deaths in Natchez, since the … September, are, on an average, six … exclusive of those in the country, … and unprecedented. *N. Y. Com.*



# …E COURIER.

… WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1825.



…County Court for this County com… …ession, in this town, on Tuesday … inst. and it is with pleasure that we … Court have appointed Messrs. John … and Appleton Meech, of this city, … to superintend the building of … Cove Bridge. This is a result which … long wished for, and which is highly … to this Court. We hope that it will … and permanently built, and no false … will induce the gentlemen … their work in a slight, un… manner. Economy ought of course … but it ought not to be prac… expense of permanency and dura… has been too much a plan among us … a prime object to do every thing … and the result has been that we have … doing yearly. There are, it is true, … two years, many honorable ex… this remark, and, as one, we would … first, solid and excellent piece of … highly creditable to the persons … the present improvement on the … That work is well done, and … a good pattern for all bridge …

… above remarks we would not be … any doubt of the capacity and … of those gentlemen to do this work … effectually; we repose full confi… and are assured that such con… not misplaced.

…We rejoice in being able to an… our readers that the probability of … Canal between this place and Boston, … every day greater. A survey of … proposed route has been just com… under the direction of Mr. Baldwin, a … whose reputation as an engineer … high. He has yet made no official … we understand that his opinion, and … of those who are conversant with … is extremely favorable. The … of constructing this Canal can, … be no longer doubted. There … any question of the importance of … To open an internal communica… the two cities of Boston and New … would at all times be extremely … and in case of war, almost indis… to facilitate the transportation of … for the consumption of the neigh… and of cotton and other articles … manufacturing establishments which … increasing, are of obvious impor… are only a few of the numerous ad… which would result from this Canal. … there will be no cold blooded delays, … persons, of all classes, will unite … importance of this highly important pro… a matter of universal importance … and popular interest to those … or in the vicinity of this Canal, … object worthy of strong, continued and … effort, by us in particular, who will … most of all benefitted by the suc… design.

… that the Steam-Boat Washington … to pursue her voyage to New- … Sunday night last, in consequence … strained her boiler so much as to …

… White has been elected by the Le… of Tennessee, to supply the vacancy … ate of the U. States, occasioned by … of Gen. Jackson.

*Kean.*—This actor has again arrived in this country, and the New-York papers are crowded with accounts of his reception by the audience for the first evenings of his appearance. The editors even seem to have taken sides in this important contest and engage in the warfare with as much soberness and earnestness as they do in the most important disputes on the most important subjects.—Now to us, who confine ourselves little conversant with theatres and entirely ignorant of the fashionable amusements of our great cities, this whole business appears most excessively ridiculous and of no imaginable importance.—The taste of us who reside in the country and who are excluded from these charming amusements, is so corrupt, as to be little pleased with accounts of play-house squabbles, or with disquisitions and long dissertations on the character and standing, merits or demerits of a man in the capacity of this gentleman. He appears before the public in the character of a wandering stage-player—no very dignified profession. He violates his engagement with the good people of Boston—a thing not at all uncommon with persons in his situation. He is a man of no reputation, or rather, a notoriously bad one—a circumstance not so rare with stage-players as to excite much surprise or notice. Yet these, as far as we can learn, have been the causes which have created all the turmoil and have given rise to all the excitement which has been manifested by the good people of the city of New-York.

*Cuba.*—A New-Orleans editor considers it almost reduced to a certainty that Cuba will be invaded this fall or winter. He says—"The late accounts from Europe mention the approaching departure of two stout squadrons, one from the Baltic, and the other from the British ports, under the Mexican and Colombian flags, but principally manned by English officers and seamen. These squadrons, it is said, will be joined by several large ships of war lately built at N. York. Ten or twelve thousand Mexican troops are waiting the arrival of these ships to transport them across to Cuba. There can be little doubt but that the combined fleet will enable the independents to vanquish the few ships of the Spanish navy at Havana, even if they should be reinforced by the squadron fitting out at Ferrol. We think that the Mexican army will reach Cuba in safety. The contest would then lie between the land forces. We have no correct account as to the number of the regular Spanish troops in the island, but they cannot exceed 5000. The forces from Ferrol may make them 8000. Now this number is barely sufficient to garrison the extensive fortifications of Havana alone. Without aid from the militia, the Captain General must at once abandon all the other towns and open country. It is possible that the combined effects of terror and loyalty among the inhabitants, may add three or four thousand bayonets to the royal forces; but where they are sure of one auxiliary, we think they will have to dread ten foes."

BANKS.

The New-York City Banks have come to the resolution not to receive the bills of country Banks so generally as they have done of late. Old New-Haven and Bridgeport Banks are the only Connecticut bills which they will receive.—Of the State of New-York, Farmer's Bank of Troy; Troy Bank: Bank of Albany; Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; Catskill Bank; Bank of Newburgh; New-York State Bank; Orange County Bank; Middle District Bank; Bank of Columbia; Bank of Lansingburgh; Duchess County Bank; Long-Island Bank.—Of New-Jersey, State Bank of New-Brunswick; Trenton Banking Company; Paterson Bank;—People's Bank of Paterson; Newark Bank; State Bank of Newark; Bank of New-Brunswick; Commercial Bank, Amboy; State Bank at Morristown; Morris Canal Bank; Monmouth Bank; State Bank, Elizabeth-town.

*New-Brunswick Sufferers.*—The unfortunate sufferers by the late extensive fires in this Province have met with very general and deserved commiseration. At Quebec and Montreal very liberal sums have been contributed. In nineteen churches in Boston, $4092 60 have been collected. In addition to this, $3700 has been subscribed by individuals at Merchants' Hall, making the handsome sum of $7792 60. New-York is also contributing very liberally for the same object.

GUILTY AND NOT GUILTY.

The trial of John Conners charged with the Murder of Miss Cunningham, in Cecil County, Maryland, resulted in the acquittal of the accused on the evidence of gentlemen from Kentucky, who testified that the prisoner was in their employ at Millersburg, at the time of the murder. In evidence against the accused were his own confessions before and after the arrest. This trial has presented a somewhat singular occurrence:—that of a man avowing himself a murderer, and of a Jury being satisfied that such an avowal was untrue. This incident is analogous to that which is stated to have once happened in the green isle of Potatoes, where the prisoner plead *Guilty* to the indictment and the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, because he was so great a liar they could not believe a word he said.

PHYSICIANS.

A writer in the Greenfield Gazette justly complains of the evils suffered by patients, in consequence of the general unwillingness of physicians to have other physicians called for consultation and advice, and their habit, after they have consented to the measure, of arrogantly dictating what particular physician shall be called, regardless of the wishes of the patient. It is time to speak plainly of the conduct of the faculty, in this respect.

*Remains of Gen. Washington.*—The editor of the Washington Gazette states that a gentleman of that city is obtaining signatures to a memorial to be presented to the President, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards the removal of the remains of General Washington from Mount Vernon, to be deposited at the capitol, and for the erection of a monument to his memory. It will be recollected that the widow of the General many years since, when applied to by Congress consented to the removal, not wishing to oppose her *private* feelings to the public will.

ARKANSAS.—The cultivation of cotton is greatly extending in this territory, and the crop of the present year promises an abundant yield. The "Gazette" mentions that one acre, taken indiscriminately from the field of 35 acres, had given upwards of 1800lbs. of seed cotton, and 2 or 300lbs. more were expected to be gathered from the same ground; and adds, that one stalk of cotton, which had sprung up spontaneously in a garden had on it 425 bolls.—The probable average product of Philips county, is put down at from 1800 to 2000lbs. seed cotton per acre. And from Crawford county, which last year did not send one pound to market, 200 bales are expected in the present. It is added, that the increase in other counties will be in the same ratio.

THE MISSOURI.—Gen. Atkinson, with the troops, ascended the Missouri as far as *Two thousand mile creek*—and, having had several friendly and satisfactory communications with the Indians, in company with Maj. O'Fallon, he has returned to his former station at the Council Bluffs. The Blackfeet and Crow Indians, however, were hostile.

PIRATES.

From the statements made by an officer of the U. S. Brig Spark, recently arrived from Matanzas, it appears, the sea robbers have been driven from that coast, and that the shores of the United States and the adjacent seas are freed from the outrages of the plunderers and murderers.

BRAZIL.

Accounts from Pernambuco state that a numerous levy of troops was taking place throughout the Empire of Brazil. The levy was made by conscription, and many of the young men had escaped and concealed themselves to avoid it. The cause of this proceeding is attributed to the dissatisfaction entertained by the people of Brazil to that part of the late treaty with Portugal, which stipulates that the king of Portugal shall bear, in common with Don Pedro, the title of Emperor of Brazil. It is supposed, therefore, that it would require the whole force which could be raised to keep matters quiet.

The United States and British Commissioners with their assistants, for settling the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas, are now in session at Albany. The Argus says there is a probability, if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate in a friendly and perfect agreement, without recourse to the arbitrament of a foreign power.

The Circuit Court of the United States for Rhode-Island district commenced its term at Providence on Tuesday last, Judge Story, presiding. In a case of *Edward Dexter* and wife, against the editor of the *Beacon*, for a libel, the jury returned a verdict of $300.

STEAM-BOATS.—There are 43 steam-boats plying from New-York; viz: 12 between New-York and Albany and Troy—2 between New-York & Poughkeepsie—4 between New-York & New-Brunswick—11 between New-York, New-Haven, Providence, and other places east—4 between New-York and various neighboring places—3 out of any regular line—and 7 steam ferry boats.

*Governors of the respective States.*

Maine, Albion K. Parris—New Hampshire, David L. Morrill—Vermont, Cornelius P. Van Ness—Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln—Rhode-Island, James Fenner—Connecticut, Oliver Wolcott—New York, DeWitt Clinton—New Jersey, Isaac H. Williamson—Pennsylvania, John A. Shulze—Delaware, Samuel Painter—Maryland, Samuel Stevenson—Virginia, James Pleasants—North-Carolina, Hutchins G. Burton—South-Carolina, Richard J. Manning—Georgia, Geo. M. Troup—Kentucky, Joseph Desha—Tennessee, William Carroll—Ohio, Jeremiah Morrow—Louisiana, Henry Johnson—Mississippi, David Holmes—Indiana, James B. Ray—Illinois, Edward Coles—Alabama, John Murphy—Missouri, Frederic Bates, [lately deceased.]

SAWING WOOD.

Mr. David M. Reese mentions in an essay of late date, that the exercise of sawing wood has, under the enlightened direction of the professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, produced astonishing effects in restoring the health of persons associated by pulmonary diseases.

APPLE JELLY.

It is not known, perhaps, as generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put in a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over a fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of egg is added, & then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

The 19th Congress of the United States will convene at Washington on the 5th of the ensuing month.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has passed bills separating the Commercial Bank of Amboy from any connection with whale ships, and the Salem Bank from any connection with the steam mill; so that both institutions are now pure Banks. The bill to compel Banks to receive their notes for debts, and to prevent improper transfers of its obligations, has been amended, enlarged, and extended, almost to embrace every possible case of official abuse in those institutions.

NEW-YORK.

By the returns of the votes, so far as they are published, it appears that the general ticket plurality system, for the choice of electors of President and Vice President, has received a very large majority of the votes.

Capt. Henry Denison, of New-Haven, has been appointed to supply the place of the Hon. James Hillhouse, as one of the Agents for settling the concerns of the Eagle Bank, Mr. H. having declined to serve.

To-morrow is to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise throughout all the New England States and the State of New-York.

It is now fifty-one years, says the Boston Palladium, since the first American General Congress was held, "to consult measures for the preservation of our liberties." Of this illustrious band of Patriots, only one survives; and that is the venerable JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts. What a glorious change has taken place in our happy country since that day of anxiety and danger! Of *three millions*, we have become nearly *twelve*. Our Republican Government is in the free tide of successful experiment. We are as powerful as we are free; and as prosperous as we are powerful. The federal union has been *all*, and more than was expected. It is commensurate to our high destiny, if the officers of the General Government will be content with the exercise of their legitimate powers, and the States severally yield a harmonious support to the national administration.

MARRIED

At New-London, Rev. EDWARD BULL, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Lebanon, to Miss ELIZA HALLAM.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. WILKES SHARP, of Providence, R. I. to Miss SALLY A. CHAFFEE, of the former place.

At Buffalo, on the 27th ult. Hon. ALBERT H. TRACY, member of Congress from that District, to Miss HARRIET NORTON.

DIED

In this city, on the 6th inst. Mrs. SARAH KEENEY, aged 45, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Keeney.

At Franklin, on the 25th ult. SIMON, son of Mr. Simon Loomis, aged 10 years.

At Bozrah, on the 17th inst. Capt. URIAH …

At Montville, on the 10th inst. Capt. NATHANIEL VIBBER, aged 79—much lamented by his relations and numerous acquaintance.

At Colchester, on the 26th ult. Mr. SAMUEL NOYES GILLET, aged 16, son of Deacon Samuel Gillet.

At Lisbon, on the 5th inst. EMELINE FREEMAN, infant daughter of Mr. John H. Brown.

At Griswold, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY-ABLE, wife of Simon Brewster Esq. aged 72.

At Woodstock, Doct. AMOS CARROLL, aged 36 years.

At West Woodstock, Oct. 5th, of a lingering consumption, Mrs. JUDITH PERRY, wife of Lieut. Daniel Perry, aged 72. Nine children, twenty-nine grand children, and fourteen great grand children survived her, and deeply mourn her loss. Nor are the mourners confined to her family alone. The church of which she was a member realized the departure of a Mother in Israel; while Society in general lament the removal of one who might have been called humanity's friend. She united industry and prudence with generosity and benevolence. Her circumstances in life enabled her to perform acts of charity so congenial to her soul, which were often repeated in visiting the sick and affording relief to the poor and needy. For forty-five years she was a member of the 1st Baptist Church in Woodstock, during which time she maintained an unsullied reputation, and an unblemished Christian deportment. During her illness, patience seemed to have its perfect work, and her soul was triumphant in death.

From parting breath melodious ring,
Responsive from a blood bought soul,
"Ah cruel death where is thy sting?
And where, O grave is thy control?"

Triumphant o'er the bending skies,
High mounts the soul released from clay;
Her thoughts in sweet complacence rise,
While round her bursts a flood of day.



**Masonic.**

A CONVOCATION of Franklin Chapter will be holden at their Hall, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1825.* 1w

**MUSIC,**

LITTLE & SMITH'S Patent Note Singing Books, together with a great variety of other Music, vocal & instrumental, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store

*Nov. 22.* 84—

**TICKETS**

In the Grand State Lottery, R. I.

In wholes and parts, for sale at

**L'HOMMEDIEU'S**

*LOTTERY OFFICE,*

To be drawn on Saturday next, 26th instant. 1w—

**Notice.**

THE subscriber once more requests those who are indebted to him to make payment.

☞ All unsettled accounts and notes, after the 10th day of December next, will be left with *Asa Child, Esq.* for collection. JOHN H. GRACE.

*Norwich, Nov. 22, 1825.* 3w34

**New Children's Books.**

LABOURERS in the East, or Memoirs of eminent men who were devoted to the cause of Christ in India.

Mary Grant, or the Secret Fault. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Harriet and her Scholars—a Sabbath School Story.

Memoirs of the Rev. Henry Martin.

Memoirs of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan.

The Lady of the Farm House, or Religion the best friend in trouble.

Joseph, or sketches of Scripture History. Revised edition.

Together with an extensive assortment of Sunday School Books published by the American Sunday School Union.

For Sale at
R. HUBBARD'S *Book-Store,*

Where Subscriptions are received for The American Sunday School Magazine, and The Teachers Offering. *Nov. 1.* 32—

**Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!**

"Do you wish for a prize? to *Brewster's* then come;
He'll sell you a dozen, as leave as sell one—
The *Cash* too he'll pay you, when a prize you have got,
Or with lucky *prize*-tickets he'll square off the lot."

If poverty haunt you to *Brewster's* then fly,
In a ticket or two, your luck quickly try—
But if fortune by chance should jilt you just then,
"Dont give up the ship," man, but—*try her again.*"

AN opportunity is now offered to those that will, to replenish their purses with some of the following prizes to be drawn in Providence, on Saturday 2 weeks. (26th inst.)

**$10,000 Highest Prize.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 5,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| 548 dollars | 500 dollars |
| 500 dollars | 500 dollars |
| 500 dollars | 500 dollars |

beside many of $100, $50, &c.

☞ Any of which may be had for the trifling sum of *four* dollars at

**BREWSTER'S**

**Truly Lucky Office.**

*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

**EAGLE TAVERN,**

***NEW-LONDON.***

THE subscriber as Agent for EAGLE TAVERN, considers it a duty incumbent on him (in rendering justice to the Proprietor in his absence) to give this public notice, that the tables are furnished with the best our market affords and the Bar with the best of liquors, and that no pains will be spared to accommodate all those that will please to honor them with their custom.

… E. BRYANT, Agent.

*November 22, 1825.* 3w34



THE subscribers, appointed by the Honorable Superior Court at the session of said Court at New-London, in and for New-London County, Oct. Term, 1825, Commissioners on the estate of John W. Haughton, of Montville, an insolvent debtor, under the Statute Law of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief, in certain cases of insolvency,"—hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving, examining and adjusting the claims of the creditors of said insolvent, at the office of James Stedman, in Norwich, in said County, on the fourth Wednesdays of January, March and May, 1826.

JAMES STEDMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
*Commissioners.*

*Norwich, Nov. 21, 1825.* 3w34—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Nov. A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

***WILLIAM LATHROP,***

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to James Stedman Esq. Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Attest,* GURSHEL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.

*Norwich, Nov 21st. 1825* 3w34—



**NOTICE.**

WILL be sold at Auction at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on the 26th day of Nov. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, a set of shop joiner's tools, and one turning lathe, two mahogany Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, and a quantity of other furniture,

ALSO,

A quantity of Cherry and Whitewood Boards. JABEZ W. GIDDINGS.

*Preston, Nov. 21, 1825.* 34—



**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having received an assignment of the estate and effects of Samuel Cutler, of Ashford, in Windham County, for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons indebted to said Cutler to make immediate payment to BENJ. SNOW, Assignee.

*Ashford Nov 21st. 1825* 34—



**Wanted Immediately,**

A MAN well qualified to take charge of a Dry Good Store.

☞ Enquire of the Printer.

*Norwich, Nov. 22, 1825.* 3w34

**AGAIN!**

Blue and Brown Cambleis,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids,
Green Baizes,
FLANNELS of all colors.
Bombazettes, Rattinetts,
A large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Rose Blankets,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
A splendid assortment of
Winter Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Just received at the
**Norwich Cheap Store,**

and selling at such prices as to make it an object to purchasers to *call & see.*

John Kinney & Co.

*Nov. 23d, 1825.* 3w34—

**NEW GOODS.**

**WM. ROGERS**

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

**Fashionable Dry Goods,**

*Nov 23d. 1825.* 34—

**MISS MARCH**

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of

**Millinery Goods,**

Which she offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for work executed with neatness and dispatch.

*Nov. 22, 1825.* 34—

**MISS PALMER**

HAS just returned from New-York with the latest patterns for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.

Nov. 22, 1825. 34—

**Thanksgiving Flour, &c.**

28 bbls. Ely brand. (superior quality for family use.

28 do. Rochester do.

4 boxes Muscatel Raisins—Malaga and Smyrna keg do. *fresh.*

7 bags prime Coffee.

30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel—Buck-wheat Flour—Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, &c. just received and for sale by

ROATH & HYDE.

*November 22, 1825.* 3w34

THE subscriber having purchased the exclusive right to make, use & vend

**EARLE'S**

**Patent Shingle Machines,**

for the County of New-London and the town of Voluntown, and having one in operation, invites those who feel interested in the manufacture of shingles to examine it.

Those who are unacquainted with the performance of the machinery, … … an active boy, it will cut from 6 to 8 thousand shingles in a day—as an evidence of the quality of the work, be it remembered that the sawed Shingles, where known, uniformly sell at a higher price than ordinary, until the latter are completely expelled from market. The saving of timber, even when straight and clear, is at least 50 per cent, and where winding or knotty the economy is invaluable.

Those who wish to participate in the benefit of the invention, can be supplied with Machines made in the best manner.

Cedar, Hemlock and Chesnut Shingles on hand, and at short notice, for sale.

ELISHA TYLER.

*Griswold, November, 1825.* 3w34



WILL be sold, at the Sign-post in the first society in Montville, on the 21st of January, 1826, at 1 o'clock P. M. so much of the Real Estate of the Heirs of Samuel Leffingwell, non-residents, as will pay their Town and State Taxes on levy 1824, & their Town Tax on levy 1824, together with my fees thereon.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON, Collector.

*Montville, Nov. 16, 1825.* 3w33—

**NOTICE.**

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Jonathan Starkweather,* late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

STEPHEN MEECH, Executor.

*Preston, Nov. 21, 1825.* 3w34



**Norwich Brewery.**

FOR sale at the Brewery, in West-Chelsea, Amber and Pale ALE—Table Beer—Barley Malt—Grains and Yeast.

*Nov. 22, 1825.* 34—

**One Mill Reward.**

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th of November an indented boy, by the name of Samuel Gallup, about sixteen years of age. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ARTHUR F. JAQUES.

*Sterling, Nov. 11, 1825.* 3w34—

ALL persons indebted to this establishment, for advertising, are respectfully requested to make payment.

*Courier Office, Nov. 23.*



ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# POETRY.

*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE EDITOR.

That editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him:
Or, if he dare attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch and wizzard tales,
Of slip-shod ghosts with fins and scales,
Of feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous, fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,
Of border wars, and gothic hordes
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news
Of Russians, Turks, the Greeks, or Jews,
Or any other nation,

The man of dull scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek or Latin:
The merchants rather have the price
Of southern indigo and rice,
Or India silks, or satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus, or a riddle:
Some long for missionary news—
And some of worldly, carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, fam of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the greatest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled-up variety,
Variety in all things—
A miscellaneous, hodge pod print,
Composed, I only give the hint,
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain,
At least, not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire or fever:
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have a fall and rise
Of mocassin skins and beaver.

Some signify a consent with
For now and then a favorite dish
Of politics to suit them.
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low—'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight,
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

# MEDLEY.

FOR THE LADIES.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to frivolity or flattery; he will make a good husband; for he will be the same "kind man" towards his wife after marriage, that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune-hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth; that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decline, neither will he bring himself or his partner to poverty or want.

When you see a young man, whose manners are of the boldest and disgusting kind, with "brass" enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity, to credit, character and affluence, by his own merits, marry him; he will make a good husband and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the wealth of his rich father or other relations, don't marry him for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, always employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, and is frequently dunned; never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never associates with company, who needs to ... name; who does not keep low company, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose time is spent regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man, whose fortune is moderate, after you marriage, don't deem it disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find him correspondent to above directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make beauty an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to the good you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man, who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother; who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth & nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take him girls, who can get him, no matter what his occupation in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will, in certainty, make a good husband.

Lastly—Always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then may you be sure he will make a good husband.

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By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but by passing it over, he is his superior.

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*Valuable School Books.*

# T. ROBINSON,

HAVING, during the past season, taken much pains to select the MOST VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS, extant in the United States, is now enabled to offer for sale, at the Publishers' lowest prices, the following

## EXCELLENT WORKS.

In point of typographical execution, most of them are all that can be desired.

The Holy Bible, in which the proper Names and numerous other words are accurately accented in the text and divided into syllables as they ought to be pronounced, according to the orthoepy of Walker. By Israel Alger jr. A. M.

The New Testament, on the same plan.

The American First Class Book, or Exercises in Reading & Recitation; selected principally from Modern Authors of Great-Britain and America and designed for the use of the Highest Classes in public and private Schools. By Rev. John Pierpont, author of Airs of Palestine, &c.

The Dictionary Spelling Book; in which the most useful words in our language are collected and alphabetically arranged, according to their accent and number of syllables; with Walker's Pronunciation carefully marked, and the meaning of each word carefully defined. By John Waldo, author of the Rudiments of English Grammar. ☞ Such a work has been long sought for by many of our first Instructors, and it is such an one as should unquestionably be introduced into all our Schools.

The Pronouncing English Reader; being Murray's Reader, accented on a similar plan to the Testament and Pronouncing Bible.

Alger's Murray; an Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar. To which questions are added—Punctuation and the Notes under rules in syntax, supplied from the author's large Grammar, being his own abridgment entire—Revised, prepared and adapted to the "English Exercises"—By Israel Alger jr.—Price 25 cents.

The English Teacher; being Murray's Exercises and Key placed in opposite columns, by which, false grammar, punctuation, &c. may be readily corrected.

Conversations on Natural Philosophy; a new stereotype edition.

Elements of Arithmetic, by Question and Answer; designed particularly for the younger classes in public and private Schools. By James Robinson Jr. Price 12½ cents.

American Popular Lessons; chiefly selected from the Works of Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgworth; designed also for the younger classes.

Sanford's Practical Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Cambridge's Mathematics——Gummer's Surveying, Flint's do. Dilworth's and Shey's Book-keeping. Jacob's Greek Reader.

The Scholar's Companion, being a selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, in Prose and Poetry. By Isaac Morvill, A. M.

Picket's Juvenile Spelling Book. All Murray's School Books.

Morse's, Woodbridge's & Cummings Geography, large & small, with Atlases to each—And has for sale almost

EVERY SCHOOL & CLASSICAL BOOK now in use.

## *BLANK BOOKS,*

Copy-slips, Slates, Quills, Writing and Cyphering Books, of a superior quality. Pocket Books, Penknives, Razors, Scissors, &c. &c. great variety.

*November 2.* 4w31

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## CURE OF CANCERS.

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up *alive*. Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other disorders—and whoever can affect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor.

## *HENRY F. SANDERS*

Has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show.

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast; I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a consciousness of my extreme danger induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved.

ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight*. I feel entire confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will certify that for a number of months I have had a cancer in my side, attended with great pain and distress. I made application to Dr. Sanders, and by his plaster and kind attention I have had it extracted, and think I have received a cure.

ABBY B. DAVIS.

Providence, Oct. 7, 1825.

This will certify that we have been afflicted with cancers for a number of years, that we applied to Dr. Sanders and have had them extracted, and now think them cured.

MARY WIATT.
SOPHIA MUNSILL.

Providence, Oct. 3d, 1825.

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose for eight years. I went to Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, &c. &c. He will be at the above place on Monday, the 28th of this month, and after. Every attention to the welfare of those who place themselves under his care will be paid, and on the most reasonable terms.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1825.* tf33

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*LINES & GILBERT,*

Wholesale and Retail

# Leather Dealers,

*No. 23 Ferry-St. New-York.*

THE public are respectfully informed that a large and general assortment of the various kinds of Leather, used for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Saddlery, will always be kept on hand, and will be sold on as favorable terms as at any similar establishment in the union. Also, a constant supply of Coach-roans, Boot Cord and Webbing.

All orders will meet with immediate attention.

N. B. Leather received to sell on Commissions.

*New-York, Nov 1825.* 6w33—

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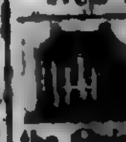

## TO LET,

THE large and commodious House, belonging to the Griswold Manufacturing Co. with a good opportunity to take from 20 to 30 boarders. None need apply but those who can come well recommended as to their character. A family without small children would be preferred. For farther particulars enquire of

DANIEL WIGHT, Ag't.
*At their Factory.*

Jewett-City, Nov. 15, 1825. 3w33—

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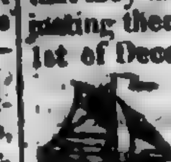
THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his Store previous to the 1st of December next.



Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tacle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook. (so called.) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Hozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory——and nearly adjoins Mr. Joab Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825.* tf32—

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## FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Cooking Stove, Crockery, &c. &c.

Country produce will be received in payment for any of the above articles, if applied for soon.

LEVI DURKEE.

Norwich Falls, Oct. 11th, 1825. tf28

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Wanted Immediately,

A SMART Young Man of good education, to keep a School in the 12th District, 2d Society, in Groton. Indisputable recommendations will be required, and liberal salary given.

LODOWICK GALLUP,
School District Committee.

*Groton, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33

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## *Lost.*

ON the afternoon of the 7th inst. between Norwich Landing and Poquetannock, a small black morocco POCKET BOOK containing 3 dollars, a note of 6 dollars, & an eighth of a ticket in Grand State Lottery of Maryland. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving it at this Office. Nov 9, 1825. 3w32

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## TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 3d inst four Calves, in a suffering condition—two of them are white, excepting their ears and the fore part of their fore feet, (which are red;) one of the others, a brown with a white face and white belly, the other a brindle. One of the white calves is a bull, the other three are heifers. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SOLOMON ABEL.

*Columbia, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33—

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## NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of Sept. four two years old Heifers—three red the other red line back. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HENRY C. AMES.

*Preston, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33

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THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday in Oct. 1825, on the estate of *Reuben Palmer*, of the town of Montville, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they will meet at the Store of N. Gilbert, in Norwich, on the 1st Mondays of December, March and May, following, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

NATH'L. GILBERT,
CALVIN BOLLES, Com'rs.

*Norwich, Nov. 11, 1825.* 3w33

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# Iron, Paints, &c.

*JOSEPH H. STRONG*

HAS for sale, *on the best terms*, Russia, English, Swedes, and American IRON, assorted sizes, square, round and flat. English, Swedes, German, American, Blistered and Cast STEEL.—White and Red Lead, Spanish White & Brown, Venetian Red; French, Stone, Patent, Chrome, & Spruce Yellow; Prussian Blue, Litherage, Lacker, Copal Vardish, Ivory and Lamp Black, Spirits Turpentine, WindowGlass, Nails, Brads, &c. &c.

——ALSO——

## FLAX-SEED OIL,

of a very superior quality.

*Norwich, Nov 15, 1825,* 3w33

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# Blacksmithing.

## THOMAS SUTTON

HAS taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Bates, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmithing Business

in all its various branches. Having employed a first rate workman, customers may rely on being served satisfactorily.

Horses and Oxen shod in a superior manner.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY OF COAL

Thomas Sutton & Co. continue as usual the manufacture of

Lead Pipes and Pumps.

Chelsea, Oct. 17th. 6w29—

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SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of *John Nichols*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Nichols and Alexander Nichols, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

ELIZABETH NICHOLS, *Executrix.*
ALEXANDER NICHOLS, *Executor.*

*Preston, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33

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*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 1st day of November, 1825.*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Capt. ANDREW WILLIAMS*, late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Sally Williams, Administratrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administratrix is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 9th day of November 1825.

Attest,
THOS. M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *Thos. M. Grosvenor, Clerk.*

3w33—

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*Court of Probate, District of Stonington, Nov. 1, A. D. 1825.*

CHESTER SMITH, Esq. Administrator on the estate of *Elias Wheeler*, late of the town of North Stonington, deceased, is hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this court on the first Tuesday of December next, then to be heard upon the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—Notice to be given by advertising in a newspaper printed in New-London County, and also by posting in said town of North Stonington. Attest,

GEORGE HUBBARD, *Clerk.* 32—

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## *Notice.*

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Windham, will be sold at Public Vendue, all the personal estate of Mr. Joseph Congdon, except the house-hold furniture, on the 30th day of Nov. 1825, at the late dwelling of said deceased.

ELIZABETH CONGDON, } *Executors.*
SAMUEL PERRY, }

*Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

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THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *Lot Kinney*, Esq. late of Griswold, deceased, represented insolvent, said Court having allowed six months from the 17th day of October last, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Reynolds, in said Griswold, on the second Monday in December and first in April next, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

GILBERT BILLINGS,
JOSEPH WILBUR, Com'rs.

*Griswold, Nov. 14, 1825.* 3w33

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WE, the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Sarah Burns*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, (represented insolvent,) do hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment on the 29th day of Nov. inst. & on the 16th day of March 1826, at the dwelling-house of Stanton Hewets, Esq. in said North-Stonington, at 11 o'clock A. M. on each of said days.—Six months being allowed by the Court of Probate from the 1st of Nov. inst. for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to the Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

JARED GALLUP,
DENISON PALMER, Com'rs.

*Preston, Nov. 10, 1825.* 3w33

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BLANK BOOKS, &C.

## RUSSELL HUBBARD,

HAS FOR SALE,

LEDGERS, Journals, Day-Books, and every kind of Blank Books in use, on hand or bound to order by a first rate workman, in extra or plain binding.

Scott's Family Bible, and other Quarto and Octavo Bibles, at very low prices.

Bibles, Church Prayer Books, Testaments, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries, pocket editions, in a great variety of bindings, elegant and plain—very cheap.

School and Classical Books, wholesale or retail.

A great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders.

An assortment of Stationary, viz.

Royal, Medium, Folio Post, Demi, Foolscap, and Quarto Post Papers; Quills; Black and Red Ink Powder; Ink in bottles; Ink Stands; Slates; Lead Pencils; Black Sand; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Pocket Books, Office Tapes; Sand Boxes; Letter Stamps; Folders; Visiting Cards; Indelible Ink; India Rubber, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Nov. 8, 1825.* 32—

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GRAND STATE

# LOTTERY,

*FOURTH CLASS——NEW SERIES,*

To be drawn in Providence 26th of Nov.

HANDSOME SCHEME:

1 prize of $10,000,
1..................of..........5,000,
5..................of..........1,000,
1..................of............548,
4..................of............500,
8..................of............100,

44 of $50—88 of $25,
528 of $8—5576 of $3.

Tickets and Shares

FOR SALE AT

## L'HOMMEDIEU'S

*FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE*

*Norwich, Nov. 8.* 32

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize | 20,000 | 40 | of | $100 |
| 2 | :: | 10,000 | 80 | :: | 50 |
| 3 | :: | 5,000 | 400 | :: | 20 |
| 10 | :: | 1,000 | 800 | :: | 10 |
| 22 | :: | 500 | 12000 | :: | 5 |

Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25, Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

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NORWICH LINE.

The Superior and Elegant Steam Boat

## FANNY,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York, $4,50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

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# 1826.

The Christian, The Farmer's, Daboll's and Middlebrooks' Almanack's for 1826. For sale by

33] T. Robinson.

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## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

---

Boot, Shoe, & Leather Sa...

## CHA'S DANI...

HAVING opened a Sto... the building lately occu... public House, in Water Stree... fully informs his Custome... Public, that he has on hand... stantly Manufacturing Ladies... tlemen's

*BOOTS & SHO...*

of every description, in the neat... ner, which he will sell as Che... be purchased elsewhere of equ... ity.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & Nor...

SOLE LEATH...

Upper Leather and Calf Sk...
A few dozen prime
Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding ...

Together with most ... used in his line of business, all ... will be sold on the most r... terms.

The patronage of hi... Customers and the public is ... fully solicited.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.*

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## Robert Johns...

WOULD inform his friends... public in general that he... hand, and is constantly manu... Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Ch...

of every description and of th... terials.

He has for sale the first ... ampton Sole Leather, and ... Upper Leather, with a gene... ment of articles used in his line... ing of Ribbons, pound Gallo... Ferrets, Boot Cord and W... ing Silk, Shoe Horns and B... cers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ra... and Channel Brakes, Jiggers... Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, ... Buckles, Polished Hammer... Reaps, Size Sticks, Allar... Blades and Tacks, Awl Ha... Stones, Brass Plates, Spurral... sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee ... son's Liquid & Paste Black... from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.*

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# Shoes.

LADIES' Morocco, Silk and ... Shoes, of various colors... Misses' Morocco and Prune... Infant's La Fayette Boots... Ankle Ties, Children's ... Leather Boots and ... Gentlemen's Calfskin Boots... do. Buckskin Shoes, do. ... Morocco Slippers, ... Boy's Calf and Neats Shoes...

—ALSO—

Sole Leather, Neats Leather, ... Lining Skins and Bind... Buckskins, English Roans ... seal Skivers, ... Roller Skins, Belt and Thong...

—ALSO—

Day & Martin's Real J...

Blacking,

(*Warranted Genuine,*) Lee... son's Paste and Liquid, and ... Water Proof do.

For sale CHEAP by ... S. BREWST...

Norwich, Nov. 2d.

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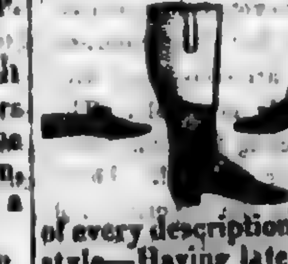
Thomas J. Ridgw...
Gurdon A. Jone...

RESPECTFULLY i... friends and the public ... have connected themselves in ... in the building opposite Mr. ... Hotel, where they are manu... Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Chi...



BO...

SH...

of every description, and in the ... style—Having lately returned ... York with Philadelphia & Nort... ton Sole Leather, Morocco, ... Satin, and Prunelle of the mos... able colors, with various other... used in their line of business, ... first quality.

All who will favor them wi... patronage may rest assured that ... shall be spared on their part to ... isfaction. Ridgway & Jo...

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.*

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☞ FIRE INSURA...

*The Norwich Fire Insura...*

WITH A CAPITAL OF ...

CONTINUE to insure, again... by fire, on Buildings, F... Merchandize, &c. as low as ... in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, Pre...
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Se...

Norwich, April, 1825.

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Fire Insurance...

The Protection Insurance...

OF the city of Hartford, ... pointed the subscriber th... for Norwich and its vicinity... plication to him insurance ... fected on the most favorable ...

ASA C...

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825.

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...NEW

...AI...

THE Un... videnc... ville, S... ling, Pl... in future... to acco... ves Prov... day and ... M. and a... evening...

Leave Norw... and Sat... es at Pr... evenin... the above... ton, Tau... Mail Li... cents ... ooks kep... Providen... Norwich. ... N. MAN... A. FRY, ... ly 5. 1...

...NO... Ch... Commen... ch and N... Leaves N... s at 6 ... and a...

Leave B... A. M ... videnc... same d... The F... for acc... Engi... tt & B... will at... rate en...

Fare f... Light G... te freigh... N. B.—T... y Wed... nere to ... &c. ... will le... return ... be provi... Fare, incl... cents

Apply t...

*Norwich.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

...EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM.........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE.........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...Vol. IV.—No. 33. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1539

...ment, for advertising, are re-...requested to make payment. ...Nov. 23.

...

## EARLE'S

### ...Shingle Machines,

...County of New-London and the ...of Voluntown, and having one in ...invites those who feel inter-...in the manufacture of shingles to ...

...who are unacquainted with the ...of the machinery, are in-...that with the attendance of ...boy, it will cut from 3 to 5 thou-...shingles in a day—as an evidence of ...ality of the work, be it remember-...that sawed Shingles, where known, ...sell at a higher price than ordi-...until the latter are completely ex-...from market. The sawing of tim-...when straight and clear, is at ...per cent. and where winding or ...the economy is invaluable.

...who wish to participate in the ...of the invention, can be supplied ...Machines made in the best manner. ...Hemlock and Chesnut Shin-...hand, and at short notice, for sale.

ELISHA TYLER.

...November, 1825. 3w34

## EAGLE TAVERN,

### NEW-LONDON.

THE subscriber, as Agent for ...EAGLE TAVERN, considers it a du-...cumbent on him (in rendering jus-...the Proprietor in his absence) to ...this public notice, that the tables ...with the best our market ...and the Bar with the best of li-...and that no pains will be spared ...accommodate all those that will please ...them with their custom.

E. BRYANT, Agent.

...ember 22, 1825. 3w34

## NORWICH LINE.

### ...Superior new Steam-Boat

## FANNY,

*Charles Davison, Master,*

...menced running between Nor-...and New-York the 7th inst.

...leaves Norwich Sundays and Thurs-...at 6 P. M. touches at New-Lon-...and arrives in New-York the fol-...mornings.

*RETURNING,*

...New-York Tuesdays and Fri-...o'clock P. M. and arrives in ...early on Wednesday and Sat-...mornings.

...new Line of Post Coaches ...connected with this Boat, which ...Norwich immediately on the arri-...Boat, on Wednesday and Sat-...mornings, and arrive in Boston, ...Providence, early in the evening ...same days.

*RETURNING,*

...Boston Sundays & Thursdays ...M. and arrive in Norwich, via ...dence, in time for the boat at 6 P. ...same days.

...Fanny is a new Boat with ...accommodations for passengers ...Engine and Boilers are on the ...& Bolton, or low pressure plan, ...will at all times be attended by a ...rate engineer.

...Fare from Norwich to New-...$2.50.

...Light Goods taken at a mod-...freight.

...B.—The Boat will be in readiness ...Wednesday morning for Parties of ...re to Fisher's Island, Long Island ...&c. and if a sufficient number ap-...will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. ...return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner ...be provided on board.

...e, including Dinner, $1, Children ...nts

...ply to the Captain on board,

JOHN BREED, Agent

...rwich, June 9, 1825. 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Pro-...vidence to Norwich, (through Ol-...ville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, ...Plainfield, and Jewett City,) ...in future be carried in a Coach, suit-...to accommodate four Passengers ...Providence every Monday, Wed-...day and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock ...and arrives at Norwich at 10, the ...evening.

*RETURNING,*

...Norwich every Tuesday, Thurs-...and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. an-...at Providence at half past 7, the ...evening.

...above Line is connected with the ...Taunton, New-Haven, & Hart-...Mail Lines, so that passengers may ...seats on either of those routes.

...ks kept at *Blake's* Franklin House ...Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel ...Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

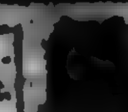
..., MANCHESTER, } *For*
..., FRY, } *Proprietors.*

...8, 1825. 14—



5 hhds. superior Demerara MOLASSES,
60 sides Buffalo Sole Leather,
5 doz. Hyde's cast steel Axes
...inted. Just received and for sale by
ROATH & HYDE.

## TO LET,



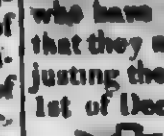
THE large and commodious House, belonging to the *Griswold Manufacturing Co.* with a good opportunity to take from 20 to ... boarders. None need apply but those who can come well recommended as to their character. A family without small children would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL WIGHT, Ag't.

*At their Factory.*

Jewett-City, Nov. 15, 1825. 3w33—

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his Store previous to the 1st of December next.



Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one-eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tacle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory—and nearly adjoins Mr. Joab Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825.* tf32—

Wanted Immediately,

A SMART Young Man of good education, to keep a School in the 12th District, 2d Society, in Groton. Indisputable recommendations will be required, and liberal salary given.

LODOWICK GALLUP,
School District Committee.

*Groton, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Nov. A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*WILLIAM LATHROP,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to James Stedman Esq. Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Attest,* BURRELL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.

*Norwich, Nov. 21st, 1825.* 3w34—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of *John Nichols*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elizabeth Nichols and Alexander Nichols, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

ELIZABETH NICHOLS, *Executrix.*
ALEXANDER NICHOLS, *Executor.*

*Preston, Nov. 18, 1825.* 3w33

## NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Jesse Starkweather*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Executor.*

*Preston, Nov. 21, 1825.* 3w34

WILL be sold, at the Sign-post in the first society in Montville, on the 21st of January, 1826, at 1 o'clock P. M. so much of the Real Estate of the Heirs of Samuel Leffingwell, non-residents, as will pay their Town and State Taxes on levy 1823, & their Town Tax on levy 1824, together with my fees thereon.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON, Collector.

*Montville, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received an assignment of the estate and effects of Samuel Cutler, of Ashford, in Windham County, for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons indebted to said Cutler to make immediate payment to BENJ. SNOW, Assignee.

*Ashford, Nov. 21st, 1825.* 34—

## MUSIC.

LITTLE & SMITH'S Patent Note Singing Books, together with a great variety of other Music, vocal & instrumental, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

*Nov. 23.*

THE subscribers, appointed by the Honorable Superior Court at the session of said Court at New-London, in and for New-London County, Oct. Term, 1825, Commissioners on the estate of John W. Haughton, of Montville, an insolvent debtor, under the Statute Law of this State, entitled "An Act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief, in certain cases of insolvency"—hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving, examining and adjusting the claims of the creditors of said insolvent, at the office of James Stedman, in Norwich, in said County, on the fourth Wednesdays of January, March and May, 1826.

JAMES STEDMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
*Commissioners.*

*Norwich, Nov. 21, 1825.* 3w34—

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, Commissioners on the estate of *Lot Kinney, Esq.* late of Griswold, deceased, represented insolvent, said Court having allowed six months from the 17th day of October last, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims properly attested, or be debarred a recovery according to law—hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling-house of Jonathan Reynolds, in said Griswold, on the second Monday in December and first in April next, at 1 o'clock, on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving said claims.

GILBERT BILLINGS, } *Com'rs.*
JOSEPH WILBUR, }

*Griswold, Nov. 14, 1825.* 3w33

WE, the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, to receive and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Sarah Barns*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, (represented insolvent,) do hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment on the 28th day of Nov. inst. & on the 16th day of March 1826, at the dwelling-house of Stanton Hewets, Esq. in said North-Stonington, at 11 o'clock A. M. on each of said days—Six months being allowed by the Court of Probate from the 1st of Nov. inst. for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to the Commissioners, or be debarred a recovery agreeable to law.

JARED GALLUP, } *Com'rs.*
DENISON PALMER, }

*Preston, Nov. 10, 1825.* 3w33

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners, by the Superior Court, at their session in New-London, on the first Tuesday in Oct. 1825, on the estate of *Reuben Palmer*, of the town of Montville, in said county, by said Court declared an insolvent debtor, give notice that they will meet at the Store of N. Gilbert, in Norwich, on the 1st Mondays of December, March and May, following, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, to receive the claims against said insolvent.

NATH'L. GILBERT, } *Com'rs.*
CALVIN BOLLES, }

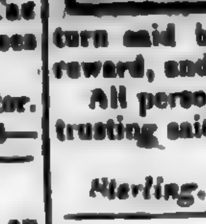
*Norwich, Nov 11, 1825.* 3w33

*New-London County, ss.* }
*Superior Court. Oct. A. D. 1825.* }

UPON the petition of Anna L. Martin, of Norwich, in New-London County shewing to this Court that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully married to Joshua Martin, then resident in said Norwich, with whom she lived in the due fulfilment of all her duties, until the 12th day of said January, when the said Joshua wilfully and without cause deserted her,—and hath ever since continued such his desertion, with the total neglect of duty on his part. Shewing also that said Joshua has committed adultery, and praying this Court to grant her a Divorce, as by petition on file, dated October 13th A.D. 1825.—This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich in said County on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

## One Mill Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th of November an indented boy, by the name of Samuel Gallup, about sixteen years of age. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ARTHUR F. JAQUES.

*Sterling, Nov 11, 1825.* 3w34—

## STOVE,

FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.

G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

## Notice.

THE subscriber once more requests those who are indebted to him to make payment.

All unsettled accounts and notes, after the 10th day of December next, will be left with *Asa Child, Esq.* for collection.

JOHN H. GRACE.

*Norwich, Nov. 23, 1825.* 3w34

## NATHANIEL HOWES

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GROCERIES, NAILS, GLASS, ... &c. on as good terms as can be bought in the State, either for *Cash, Credit*, or *Produce.*

All persons indebted to DYER & HOWES, must make immediate payment.

NATHANIEL HOWES.

*Norwich, Nov. 1, 1825.* 6weow34

## CURE OF CANCERS.

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up *alive.* Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other disorders—and whoever can effect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor

## HENRY F. SANDERS

Has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show.

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast; I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a conciousness of my *extreme danger* induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved.

ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight.* I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will certify that for a number of months I have had a cancer in my side, attended with great pain and distress. I made application to Dr. Sanders, and by his plasters and kind attention I have had it extracted, and think I have received a cure.

ABBY B. DAVIS.

Providence, Oct. 7, 1825.

This will certify that we have been afflicted with cancers for a number of years, that we applied to Dr. Sanders and have had them extracted, and now think them cured.

MARY WIATT.
SOPHIA MUNSILL.

Providence, Oct. 3d, 1825.

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose for eight years. I went to Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, &c. &c. He will be at the above place on Monday, the 28th of this month, and after. Every attention to the welfare of those who place themselves under his care will be paid, and on the most reasonable terms.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1825.* tf33

## Norwich Brewery

FOR sale at the Brewery, in West-Chelsea, Amber and Pale ALE—Table Beer—Barley Malt—Grains and Yeast.

*Nov. 22, 1825.* 34—

## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825 eowf1y21

## TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 3d inst. four Calves, in a suffering condition—two of them are white, excepting their ears and the fore part of their fore feet, (which are red;) one of the others, a brown with a white face and white belly, the other a brindle. One of the white calves is a bull, the other three are heifers. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SOLOMON ABEL.

*Columbia, Nov 15, 1825* 3w33—

## NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of Sept four two years old Heifers—three red the other red line back. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HENRY C. AMES.

*Preston, Nov. 15, 1825.* 3w33

## *Clay's Stomach Bitters.*

THESE Celebrated Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtures. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak Constitutions, cleansing & strengthening the stomach and increasing the appetite, also removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, & other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. They moreover possess a quality peculiar to themselves of converting New Rum and Whiskey into a Stimulating and invigorating stomach cordial. One box will tincture one gallon of spirits.—Price 25 cents per box.

CLAY'S ITCH OINTMMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease & certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation that it has not failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disorder, though applied to many thousands. In thousands of instance it has proved itself a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, ring-worms, tetters, grubs, morphews, & indeed all defedations of the skin.—Price 33 cents. For sale by Joseph C. Huntington, J. P. Huntington, C. F. & G. C. Lester, T. Robinson, and at most of the principal stores in the State.

*Norwich, Jan. 27, 1825.* eowf1y44—

## Poladelphis,

THE

### INDIA EXTRACT.

A most valuable *East India Medicine* for the cure of the *Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, &c.*

*Extract of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated Bengal, to his friend Doct. F. Bedwell, in London.*

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have procured and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, for the cure of Rheumatism. Were I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed, the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The difficulty, however, in procuring the Extract, will for many years retard its general circulation. It being obtained from a Shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Burman Empire of India, and held in so much repute by the *Natives*, that to part with it is like parting with their existence. *The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills.* I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply.

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, he has put it up in Boxes made for the purpose, containing sixty Pills, with a bill of directions and a certificate of its being Genuine, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its vast importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection, a few out of a vast number of Certificates from people who have been cured by it in Europe and America.

Dear Sir—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for these several months so affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief, until a neighbor of mine informed me of the India Extract having performed many cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes and a half, I am as well as ever I was in my life.

Your obedient servant.

J. WELSH.

Agreeably to the authority given by me to Dr. Harris, he has appointed Doct. Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, principal wholesale Vender for this section of the state.

F. BEDWELL.

*Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825.* [eow1y24

## HITCHCOCK'S

### *NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF,*

( SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING )

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness in the Head, Weak Eyes, Nervous Head- Aches, Falling Sickness Fits, and Infants troubled with the Snuffles.

It is an immediate relief. It is also found highly beneficial in partial shocks of Palsey; especially in elderly people, the fit having been protracted, often, for years. After an experience of more than fourteen years practice, I can safely say that I have met nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the efficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff, in my own family, I was induced to make a trial for something more certain, and efficacious in its effects; and was led to the discovery of the new invented Snuff, which succeeded to admiration in my own family—and with numerous others who applied to me for relief. I cannot therefore forbear offering the public a participation in the benefits derived from the use of this Snuff; and although numberless certificates of its undoubted good effects might be obtained, I prefer resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trials of a candid public, who may wish for relief in the above diseases.

*Directions for using.*

*BEGIN WITH A SMALL PINCH*

when going to bed, and another in the morning. Increasing to three or four per day.

For sale by C. F. & G. C. LESTER, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. who are sole Agents for this section of the County, & will supply Druggists and others on liberal terms. Also by Lee & Hopkins, Hartford; Dr. Lewis, Druggist, New-Haven; Sylvester Norton, Southington; Doct. Cornwall, Cheshier; George Mitchell, Bristol; Martin Cowles, Farmington.

*Burlington, Feb. 1825.* oi3wfy414—

## REFLECTOR.

EXTRACT FROM THE SKETCH BOOK.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we brood over in solitude. Where is the mother that would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang! Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember them be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved, and he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept consolation that was to be bought by forgetfulness?—No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; & when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud even over the bright hour of gayety; or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a recollection of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh the grave! —the grave!—It buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him!

But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation! Then it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy;—then it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene—the bed of death, with all its stifled griefs, its noiseless attendance, its mute, watchful assiduities—the last testimonies of expiring love—the feeble, fluttering, thrilling oh! how thrilling! pressure of the hand—the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshhold of existence—the faint, faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection!

Aye, go to the grave of buried love and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition!

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast wronged, in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and has ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet; then be sure that every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon the memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, & strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender, yet futile, tributes of regret; but take warning by this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duty to the living.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Connecticut Mirror.*

THOUGHTS ON THINKING.

"That honest Divine, (Parson Poundtext) had just resumed for an instant his pacific habits, and was perusing an ancient theological treatise, with a pipe in his mouth, and a small jug of ale beside him, to assist his digestion of the argument. It was with bitter ill will that he relinquished these comforts, (which he called his studies) in order to re-commence a hard ride upon a high trotting horse."—*Old Mortality.*

The matter of education has not so much agitated the public mind as it has in different forms been thrust upon the public notice.—We have publications large and small, serious and light, sermons and novels, on education, all differing more or less in the plan, and each professing to improve upon the other.

It is a pity if a man now, with moderate means, cannot educate his children to his liking. He can choose the District School, the Grammar School, the Boarding School, the Academy, the Institution, or the College; male or female, black or white, according to his own religious faith, or what he supposes should be theirs. He can suit them with every grade of instruction, from the Sunday School to the College, and clothe them in the uniform of their different destinations,—in rags, in lace, or in buttons. The public attention to this business is very great. We have donations, education societies, legislative appropriations, contributions, taxes, and the school funds; so that learning can be bought in great or small quantities, from a penny weight to a ton, and you may not only call for little or much, but of whatever sort you please. Do you want a portion of algebra, divinity, training, or agriculture, or a mouthfull of any particular language, English excepted? You shall hear some school-master, tutor, or professor, in waiting cry "coming sir." You have your choice too in these establishments of great diversity of management. In some, out of school or study hours, the scholars play, in some they are amused with the discipline of the camp, while in others they dig, hoe, hold plough and cut wood, under the name of exercise.

Ponderous minds must they have who stand in need of such robust relaxations! If any of them should ever travel on a canal, they will know how to work their passage by leading the horses.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

In this visibility there is danger, not that we shall educate too many, or educate them too well—but that among so many methods we may miss the right one, and educate them the wrong way. The human mind is said to be progressive, but there is one solemn fact about it that has not been sufficiently attended to. It is as apt to go backward as forward. The work of improving the mind must progress or recede, for it can be stationary but for a short time. Four or six years spent in a school or a college are far from making an educated man; indeed, it is not a point conceded that such is the only or even the best way. The course adopted is to teach languages which are never to be spoken, and seldom to be read; navigation to such as are not intended for the sea; algebra, surveying, &c. to such as never mean to use them; and all these too imperfectly for any practical use to those who have occasion for them.

I am far from denying the propriety of this course, but it can be justified only by acknowledging that it is not meant for practical use, but only to teach "*the art of thinking*."

In teaching the art of thinking, then consists the whole mystery of education. To cram the memory with facts is worse than useless, and vanity and pedantry, however unintentionally communicated to pigmy minds that could be inflated more easily than made solid, have never been taught of design by a Professor express for the purpose. The object is, to strengthen, enlarge, and render more agreeable the faculties of the mind, not to furnish subjects on which they are to act. It is to teach the use of tools, not to supply masses of raw materials.

Great proficiency has been often made in this art of thinking, by such as have never been to a college, perhaps not even to a school and the common phrase is, that they have "educated themselves." This latter language is incorrect. *No man ever educated himself.* He was educated by circumstances which he never foresaw, and which he could not control. There are diverse schools, besides these charities, which the law or private munificence has established, in which an education can be obtained cheap in one sense, but dear in another. There is a fund more exhaustless than the school fund, that pours its bounties on many a reluctant scholar, and leads him struggling through all the degrees of experience. He is crowned with many a bitter weed, before he is "*Laurea donatus.*" In this school, the unambitious proficient puts from him the degree of Rabbi, with as much sincerity as the disappointed and unfortunate candidate does, the unapostolic honor of D. D.

In this school, ambition is checked, vanity is mortified, and the premiums, if possible, declined. In this school is taught, if the scholar "be capable to learn," the art of thinking, and it is called the school of ADVERSITY. It is largely endowed; it is supplied with professors, teachers and scholars, who never envy one another's promotion, and who would decline their own officers if they could. An elderly instructor in this school, by the name of *Experience*, has gone through with a Lancastrian system, which is older than the Proverbs of Solomon. He is said to be a dear schoolmaster, though he declines pay, and teaches on principles the most disinterested. Under him are those ushers from whom wit is bought; here necessity teaches her pupils all the diversities of invention, and hunger arrays his claim for the surprizing feat of eating through a stone wall. In this school, every instrument of discipline is freely used, from the birch to the dungeon; and no scholar, however mean his capacity, can escape without his portion of instruction. In this school, the greatest and most useful men have been brought up, and few have arrived at distinction without the tuition of a quarter, or at least some serious lessons. This school has turned out poets from the days of Jeremiah, and heroes from the days of Sampson. It records more statesmen than the catalogue of any other. It monopolizes martyrdom, and can number more great men than all others put together. In this spot, by way of historical proof, a writer more so by profession than I am, might insert a volume of examples. All that this school has ever professed to teach is comprised in my quoted expression, the "Art of thinking," and it has depended for its success entirely upon discipline.

Those, therefore, whose means for the present, exempt them from such rude discipline, may borrow a hint in time, from that source of instruction. But will they voluntarily subject themselves to it, or those under their charge? Will they not view this anticipated restraint and compulsion like "being tormented before their time." That such discipline of the mind, and of the passions, too, is necessary, however rude the means, must be owned; but when the forming process does not overtake us against our own will, it is difficult and unnatural not to undergo it.

Remember we are talking of the art of thinking. Bodily exercise is subject to what we are pleased to call "the will." We move our limbs and set ourselves at work as we choose; but the mind is a thing of which we have no conception, nor of the properties or faculties which go to make it up, or which are qualities of it. When we speak of hard thought, close thought, or deep thought, we use the language of metaphor. The will may say to the judgment, determine—to the perception, be clear—to the memory, recollect—to the imagination, be brilliant—or to the thinking power, think! It will not be "go and he goeth." In regard to the last, the matter of thinking, which is our topic, every body acknowledges that if any thing will compel this power to do its office, it is discipline. This is confessed by the modes which people adopt. When they wish to think, they must retire from company, be by themselves, and some in the dark; and some fast, most distort their faces, bite their fingers, strike their foreheads, or scratch their heads; and some, like parson Poundtext beguile the time and cheat their present sources for a season, till they are obliged to turn to the troubles of reality, while some, and these not the least sensible, do not pretend to think at all. A smooth face that neither scowls nor looks anxious, is said to be thoughtless; and after all these exertions, the desideratum of *deep thought* is not *always* obtained. Still we can get at the mind, only *thro'* the medium of the body. The Monks of former days, macerated and even lacerated their bodies, and all their learning came in that way. The means to which every man resorts, who is obliged to think, witness in favor of restraint and discipline. It is taught most effectually when it is taught against our will, for then the discipline is perfect. Peter the Hermit, preached the most powerful sermon that ever was preached in Christendom. He was a gifted scholar, under the discipline of adversity's school. No seminary of still theology, no unction of degrees, no salary or settlement, or promotion, in slick or easy times, can shew his equal in effect. In a light piece like this, I will only mention, with reverence, the Apostles and Martyrs; but for the mere purposes of science, look at Doct. Busby as a school master, & at the military academies of Napoleon. I must not be further tedious in a newspaper, but would refer to the Proverbs of Solomon, where they touch on this subject, to prove that the mind will not be taught to think without the necessity of exertion being enforced by discipline.

Her Grace, the Dutchess of Berri, is a royal quiz, and there is something wonderfully animating about her romping fury. It seems likewise to be quite a harmless sort of fun, and will certainly amuse while it cannot offend our readers.—*Journal.*

*From the London Times.*

When the Dutchess of Berri had her grand fete at Dieppe on Wednesday week, one of the principal entertainments, and that in which she seemed to take most delight, was a contest for several small prizes, which she had determined to appropriate to the winners according to her own peculiar taste. About forty smart young fellows were appointed to snatch for the prizes at the risk of being well ducked in the water. The Dutchess had ordered a plank of the length of between 30 and 40 feet, to be placed from one of the King's galleys to another vessel, and to be well soaped, so that if the runners for the rewards were not very expert, they must inevitably fall into the water. The plank was very narrow, and many of the candidates for distinction would have willingly given up all claim to the glory, had it not been for the presence of the Dutchess, who seemed to expect that there would not be a single disappointment. It was necessary that the runners should be as lightly clad as possible, consistently with the presence of the other sex, as many a plunge was expected, and those who tumbled into the water were not to be prevented from a second experiment, but were at liberty to get ducked again as often as they pleased. They accordingly appeared completely naked, except so far as a pair of drawers was capable of covering each of them. The Dutchess sat on the quarter deck of the King's galley, surrounded by her attendants, and having directed that each prize should be hung up at the end of the plank upon which this extraordinary exhibition was to take place, so high as to require that the aspirant should make a sort of spring to reach it, and that the plank should be well soaped at that critical point, she gave orders for the commencement of the contest. The first that appeared in the list, was a stout built young fellow, who had, we understand, often made a sure passage over many a slippery place. He advanced with a good deal of confidence, and made 4 or 5 bold and successful steps, but the Dutchess had directed that the soap should be so applied that where the firmest footing was expected the least chance of standing was to be found, and at the fifth step the unfortunate adventurer tumbled head over heels into the deep.—A roar of laughter accompanied his downfall, and the Dutchess most heartily joined in the fun. Several boats were in readiness to pull up the tumblers, and the first essayist, the moment he rose on the surface was hauled in. The second candidate, who was round and squat, had no better success. He ran on cautiously, but was dismayed by a sudden word of advice, and in turning round his head to see to whom he was indebted he showed his gratitude by falling upon his face and hands into the water. Several other attempts were made without success. At last, a candidate who seemed to be one of the family, a member of which is cutting so distinguished a figure in London as the "*living anatomy*," presented himself. His appearance caused universal alarm, for every one apprehended that if he missed the prize his fall would be fatal, there being not an atom of that buoyant stuff about him which was calculated to enable him to move from the bottom if once he reached it. The boats kept immediately under the plank, as it was thought better that he should break a limb than run the other chance; but he disappointed all the fears entertained of him, for his feet were so bare of flesh, and his heels were so sharp, that he ran as securely as if the plank had been macadamized. He reached and carried the prize with ease, in the midst of applauses, in which the Dutchess of Berri most loudly joined. Innumerable falls took place; and in fact, it was found by the candidates that their failures were so much more agreeable to the Royal personage who superintended their movements than their victory, that they not only fell intentionally, but in the most ridiculous manner into the water.—This entertainment continued for three hours, and the Dutchess declared at the conclusion that she never was better pleased.

*From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

## CHOICE OF FOOD AND DRINK.

With respect to the choice of aliment, those who abound with blood should be sparing in the use of what is highly nourishing, such as fat meat, strong ale, rich wines, and the like. Their diet ought to consist chiefly of the vegetable kind, and their drink ought to be water, cider, perry, or small-beer.—People whose solids are weak and relaxed, ought to avoid every thing that is hard of digestion. A nourishing diet, and a sufficient exercise in the open air, are what in point of health will most avail them. To use freely a nourishing diet is improper for those who have a tendency to be fat. They ought likewise to be sparing in the use of liquors, and to take a good deal of exercise. Those on the contrary, who are lean, should follow an opposite course. Persons who are troubled with eructations or belchings from the stomach, inclined to putrefaction, ought to live chiefly on acid vegetables; while, on the other hand, people whose food is apt to become sour on the stomach, should make a great part of their diet consists of animal food. Persons afflicted with nervous complaints, or with the gout, ought to avoid all flatulent food, and whatever is hard of digestion; besides, their diet should be spare, and of an opening nature. The age, constitution, and manner of life, are circumstances which merit attention in the choice of proper diet; and sedentary people should live more sparingly than those who are accustomed to much labor. People who are troubled with any complaint, ought to avoid such aliments as have a tendency to increase it. Thus, such are scorbutic ought not to indulge themselves much in salt provisions;—while one who is troubled with the gravel should be cautious in using too much acid, or food of an astringent kind.

The diet ought not to be too uniform, at least for any considerable time. A person, by long accustoming himself to dine only on boiled chicken, one of the most tender kinds of food, will habituate his stomach to such a standard of action as to become incapable of digesting any thing stronger. But this is an error not very liable to be fallen into, voluntarily.

*From the Boston Courier.*

## LETTER FROM GREECE.

HYDRA, July 30, 1825.

I do not recollect the date or contents of my last, and perchance I may recapitulate some things, of which I had then advised you; but it is better to be twice told, than to be ignorant. I yet continue at Hydra with the wounded of the fleet, but shall soon set out for the army and join Ypsilanti before Tripolizza, where I can obtain accurate and early information of the true state of affairs in the Morea; which I assure you is a difficult matter, even here in Greece—how much less so in Europe and America. The statements which are made in your papers about this country, are really amusing to one residing here; and you often give circumstantial accounts of the march of an army, the fall of a town, or a naval engagement, [illegible] hear of them [illegible] these accounts gotten up [illegible] represent the state of the country as more flourishing than it in reality is; and give the Greeks credit for valor shewn, and victory won, in places which they never heard of. Our editors should be more cautious, and not retail, as genuine, the fabricated or distorted stories which are poured out on the world in wholesale, by the loan contractors; or perchance by some misjudging friend of Greece who thinks to help her cause, by throwing dust in the eyes of the world, and keeping them blind to her true condition. The affairs of Greece have arrived to an important, a perilous crisis; years are requisite to decide the game in her favor—a month, a week may cast the die against her; I say it may be cast against her, (for stranger things have already happened this season) but I do not think it will; a month since her affairs were more perilous than at present; then, her great enemy, the army of Ibrahim Pacha, was at the gates of Napoli, and the smoking ruins of Nice, Calamata, Tripolizza, and Argos marked the route he had taken. A month since, the soldiers of Greece were flying in all directions, and none could be found to man the passes; now, Ibrahim Pacha is encamped on the plain of Tripolizza, and every pass from that plain is defended by Greeks, who have assembled about the place to the amount of 16,000 men. The latter hope to keep him shut up in the plain, and to starve him to death; this I fear cannot be done, since a few days ago, a body of 1500 troops joined him from Modon; however, he cannot pass with his troops so easily in any other direction, for two attempts to move towards Patras have been frustrated by the Greeks. As for his attempting to carry Napoli it would be ridiculous; he can do nothing against it without he commands the gulf, and the Turkish frigates having once tasted our brulots there, will not venture in again. In fact, Napoli could not with any prudence be blockaded by sea, unless the islands of Hydra and Spetrica were first reduced; this with Spetrica would be a matter of no great difficulty, but Hydra would obstinately resist; Hydra in her present situation secures Napoli; but Hydra lost, would bring destruction, not to Napoli alone, but on all Greece. During the current month, no important actions have taken place either at sea or in the Morea; at Tripolizza, there has been continual skirmishing, and the Greeks, like the Russians against Charles XII. if they have not always been victorious have come out of each affair, better fitted for the next; and each encounter shows them the great advantage which discipline gives an army. Ypsilanti has distinguished himself as a leader, and Colocotroni as a soldier; the latter, the pride and boast of the army but six weeks since, has shown what they should have known, that an uneducated mountain chieftain, though as brave as Cæsar, is not fit to lead against a regular army. But the dreaded influence of Colocotroni is lost, he has never before opposed tactic troops, and cannot conceal from the soldiers, that he now holds an office which he is entirely unfit for; and that, however excellent as a marauder and robber, he is no general. Yesterday came a report that Colcotroni got cut off from the main body, and was obliged to throw himself with an hundred followers into an old stone house, near the foot of the mountains, where he defended himself with the most desperate valor, for some time, until a movement of Ypsilanti, which savoured something of generalship, forced the enemy to retire, after sustaining a very considerable loss. But it is difficult to judge of the true state of affairs about Tripolizza, or to divine the intentions of the Pacha in remaining there; his fleet have sailed from Modon to Alexandria, doubtless to bring reinforcements of every kind; when he receives these, what can he do—will he merely range about the country destroying villages; the British in our revolution found that running over a country was not conquering it; or will he strike an important blow, and attempt the reduction of Napoli? This is an all important question for Greece, and one which must decide the course for her to pursue; but alas, little as she has of order, she has less of foresight.

The fleet have got ready for sea; in fact fifteen brigs, with ten brulots, are already before Missolonghi which was blockaded by a small Turkish squadron; we wait with anxiety for the result of a battle, which we are sure the Greeks will offer. If the Turks retire into the gulf of the Lepant, it was determined that they should be followed, and attacked by the fireships. The rest of the fleet are leaving port this day, and will go in two divisions, one to protect Samos, which is threatened; the other will proceed to Alexandria, to watch, and if possible to oppose the carrying of more troops from that place to the Morea, by the fleet of Mechmet Ali. The fleet of Hydra have done well this season, and are every day bringing in prizes; these prizes are Austrian merchantmen, which are chartered at Alexandria or Constantinople, and despatched to the Morea, with all kind of provisions, warlike stores, &c. destined for the army. The Greeks take the vessels, but are not able to hold any thing more than the cargoes.

A week since a Greek brig fell in with an Austrian 54 gun ship, convoying eleven vessels: the Greek made signals for a fireship to come up, and then asked of the Austrian frigate permission to examine the vessels. This was absolutely refused, and the frigate threatened to fire if he did not steer off. This the Greek did, but kept hovering around, until luckily he espied six more Greek brigs at a distance; he made signals, and then dexterously throwing himself between the frigate and her convoy, and getting his fireship to windward, he told the Austrian to fire and be d——d: This he did not choose to do, but hoisted all sail, and escaped with three of his convoy;—the eight others falling into the hands of the Greeks, who found them to be lawful and valuable prizes. About the same time happened another affair, shewing the treachery of the Austrian, and the gallantry of the Greek sailors. A Greek vessel hailed an Austrian, and asked to see her papers; "Very well, come on board." Accordingly a boat put off with seven men, entirely unarmed. The officer was pressed by the Austrian captain to come below alone; but he beginning to suspect foul play refused—when a signal was given & twelve armed men rushed upon the Greeks. Their officer was shot through the breast, but in his agony still undaunted, he wrested the sword from the Captain's hand, slew him on the spot; and his followers imitating his example, soon armed themselves, and though most of them were wounded, they cleared the deck, and kept down the rascals, till their own brig came up, and brought the Austrian into port. She is a beautiful brig, carrying 12 guns, and superior to any vessel in the Greek fleet. The Austrians say they were insulted; be this as it may, the Greeks who visited her, were entirely unarmed, to show that their intentions were not hostile. The Greeks have burnt in this seaport about fifty transports—among which were 4? under Austrian colors, two or three English, the rest French. There is in the employ of the Turks a brig from Boston, but I shall not at present mention her name or that of her captain, though I have them in my possession. The Greek government are about adopting a plan, which they should have thought of before, viz. that of giving letters of marque to a small number of foreign vessels, empowering them to take prizes, and make descents upon the Turkish coasts and islands. I wish some of our Baltimore clippers might be sent out, for in a struggle like this, the question, "is or is not privateering justifiable," can never be asked with reason. The Turkish fleet is strong this season, and the Greek never was stronger; and we must give them the credit of having been the saviours of the country, in more than one case. Without the Hydriots, Greece is nothing; she could not resist three months.

Our accounts from Western Greece are favorable: Missolonghi, the strong point, the key in fact of Romelia, has held out for two months, against a large body of Turks, who have often assaulted it without effect; but they are the irregular Albanian Turks, and we do not fear for the place. They have sustained several bloody repulses, one of which took place 12 days ago. The enemy attacked at day light, and got possession of a battery, but they were driven from it, and pursued for many miles, leaving, as it is said, six hundred killed, besides many wounded. The Turkish fleet have been for some time before the place, but it is impossible to cut off their provisions; for ships cannot approach within seven miles of the town, on account of the shallowness of the water, while their little boats by keeping in shore, escape the ships, and run to the islands every day. If by any mischance, Missolonghi should be taken, I consider it would be another of those circumstances which would ruin Greece. No effectual opposition could then be made to the torrent of Albanians, which would be poured down upon the Morea; and the world would see that the point which Byron made tenable, was one of vital importance to Greece. I cannot conceal from you, that the political feelings of the Greeks, are not such as please republicans; that calls for a king are loud and frequent; that the mass of the people would be glad of foreign protection; and that this protection will first be demanded from England; but time presses—more in my next.

S. G. HOWE.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.*

THE MURDER OF MISS CUNNINGHAM.

The following notice of this horrid deed, with some particulars not heretofore stated, is now published, in the hope that it may yet contribute to the detection of a monster not fit to live. It is still involved in mystery.

On Monday, the 4th day of April last, Evelina Cunningham, a young woman, who lived near Charlestown, in Cecil county, Maryland, left her home to go to a relation's not far distant, taking with her a child of a relative, about four years old. She had to pass a short distance on the post-road leading from Havre-de-Grace to Elkton. About 11 o'clock in the day, she stopped at a house on that road where she was invited to wait awhile, and told that the man of the house and his wife intended going the same way, and would walk with her. She replied that the child walked very slow; that she would therefore go on, and they might overtake her. These people were delayed, and did not leave the house until about 1 o'clock. While on their way they observed a strange man come out of the woods, near where Miss Cunningham was afterwards found, carrying a bundle, and wearing a dark colored surtout, who asked, as he passed them, "How far is it to the ferry?" (Havre-de-Grace ferry.) No uneasiness was entertained by the family which Miss Cunningham had left, it being supposed she was at the house she intended to visit. On the following Friday morning, the child, in almost a famished state, was discovered standing at a branch, by a neighboring woman, who, knowing the child, asked it "Whom it came with?" It answered, "With aunty." "Where is your aunty?" The child, pointing to the woods, said "up there." "Why did not she come with you?" "Aunty is asleep," it answered—"I could not wake her." Persons went immediately to make search, one of whom following the track which the child had made in going to and from the branch, was led directly to the lifeless body of Miss Cunningham. Of the horrible and blood chilling spectacle which it exhibited, we are permitted only to say, that on her body and neck were found eleven wounds, as from the stabbing of a knife; her hands were cut, as if from seizing the weapon; and the blood-vessels on one side of the neck were cut in two. From the extended position of her arms and hair, she appeared to have been dragged by the feet from the place where she was first wounded. She had worn black worsted stockings, which were pulled off and taken away; whether they were marked or not, is not known. She was found with one shoe on. The child said it had put on one of aunty's shoes, but could not get on the other. It could give no other information of the murder than that "a big ugly man cut aunty with a knife." The little sufferer had continued with the body from Monday till Friday, leaving it only to go to the branch to drink, but often crying and begging its "aunty" to awake and get up. The lower part of a shirt-sleeve, evidently torn off, was found at the spot, and is still kept.

One John Conner, a native of Canada, and a shoe maker by trade, was arrested in Virginia on the 1st of June, and has been lately tried in Maryland for the above murder. He was acquitted on full proof that at the time the crime was perpetrated he was in Millersburg, Kentucky. This man's arrest quieted inquiry as to others. On the day of the murder a stranger crossed the ferry at Havre-de-Grace who paid the ferryman a striped cotton jacket, with sleeves, for his ferryage. This man had with him a bundle, and wore a dark colored surtout, supposed to be of bottle green. A man in a similar dress, and also having a bundle, was overtaken on the road by a boy in a gig, and asked the boy to let him ride.—On being refused, he got into the gig, and continued in it till they saw Miss Cunningham at some distance, and whom they would soon have met, when the man jumped out and sat down on the side of the road.

On the previous Saturday night, two men, a woman and a child, who said they had come from the Potomac canal, lodged at a house in Cecil county, near the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. About 12 o'clock on Sunday, being a stormy, snowy day, they left the house for the canal. Early on Monday morning, one of the men returned, got his breakfast, and took from his bundle several articles of clothing, which he left, saying they belonged to the other man, who returned and took them the next day. The woman and child did not come back with them. The man who returned on Monday morning soon left the house, to go back, as he said, to the Potomac canal, and passed on the post road from Elkton towards Havre-de-Grace. He wore a dark colored coat, and had with him a bundle.

On or about the 13th April, a man was arrested in Baltimore, who, on his examination before a magistrate, stated to the magistrate and a gentleman present, that he saw the young woman who was murdered in Cecil county; that he was sitting in the wood on the road side when she passed by; that he remained in the neighborhood till Friday, when she was found; that in passing along the road he was afraid, being a stranger, that he might be taken up, and asked a gentleman on the road to let him ride in his carriage or remain in company with him, the latter of which he did; that he saw the funeral, and was sorry to think that so fine looking a young woman should have been so cruelly treated; & finally, that he came from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore by water.

This man, when arrested, had a dark surtout and a bundle with him. What is yet more strange, he told the magistrate and the other gentleman that he came from Canada, and that his name was John Conners. The boy mentioned above and another person being sent for, said he was not the man they had seen on the road. He was discharged, and asked the magistrate for a certificate to prevent his being taken up again, which was given him.

A reward of $200 has been offered by the executive proclamation for the detection of the destroyer of Miss C———. Editors throughout the union are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above. Any information or intelligence by letter or otherwise, transmitted to either of the Baltimore editors, will be gladly received, and properly used to bring so foul an offender to justice.

## EXECUTION.

Pursuant to his sentence, Reynolds, who was convicted in New-York, at the late Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Capt. West, was executed on Staurday the 19th inst. He was about 22 years of age, of a prepossessing appearance, and a native of Massachusetts. A few days previous to his execution, his wife visited him in prison, to take her last farewell of her wretched husband. On embracing her as she was about to leave his cell, he slipped a paper into her bosom, containing directions to procure poison for him. The contents of this paper she very properly communicated to the Sheriff—thereby preventing his adding another crime to that for which he was shortly to suffer the dreadful penalty of the law. We extract from the Commercial Advertiser the following account of the last awful scene.

The procession arrived at the place of Execution at about quarter past 12. After being taken out of the carriage, he sat down upon the steps for a few moments. The sheriff then ascended a few steps, and read the warrant for the execution. When the Rev. Mr. Somers was about to ascend the scaffold and address the multitude, Reynolds requested that he might speak first, which request was acceded to. He attempted to ascend the steps, and when about half way up, in attempting to turn and face the crowd, he fell; and was by some of the officers in attendance caught before he touched the ground.

The Sheriff then thought it best to have him placed upon the scaffold. He mounted it himself, accompanied by two officers, and the two attending clergymen. After a moment of suspense the unhappy criminal commenced speaking; and in the most cool, clear and collected manner without a tremour in his voice, cautioned the surrounding audience to take warning by the awful spectacle, and shun the paths of vice. He said that he had led a comparatively moral life until he commenced visiting the houses of ill-fame. He then began to drink, mingled with evil company, & was thus led on in the paths of guilt, step by step, as he had ascended the scaffold upon which he then stood. He did not distinctly acknowledge his crime, but tacitly admitted it by acknowledging that his hands were embrued with blood. He concluded by an exhortation to youth, and a fervent prayer. There was much of repetition, and his language was such as to betray great ignorance.

The cap was then drawn over his eyes, and at a quarter before one o'clock, while he was earnestly crying to God for pardon, the drop fell and he was launched into eternity.

On his way to the gallows he mentioned that the day before he was apprehended he passed over the ground where Johnson was executed, and a sort of instinctive shuddering came over him, which seemed to tell him that his crime would be found out, and he yet be brought to the same miserable end at the same place.—*Providence Patriot.*

## NEW CAVERN DISCOVERED.

We are informed that a Cavern was discovered in Granby (Conn.) a few days since, by two men who were hunting, about a mile from the Meeting-House. It was close to, or directly under the place where a tree had been turned up. Two large roots ran perpendicular, on one of which was seen a hinge where a door, to all appearance, formerly hung. This was the entrance. Inside was discovered two human statues cut either in wood or the earth.—1760 was seen engraved in one or two instances, and several articles were found there, bearing the appearance of having remained in the situation in which they were first noticed, a great number of years. This discovery has excited some considerable curiosity in Granby and the adjacent towns; more particularly as it was discovered within so short a distance of the immediate neighborhood; and that it should have remained to this time without being known.—*Hampden Register.*

*From the Philadelphia Gazette, Nov. 21.*

A transaction as disgraceful to the perpetrators, as it was disastrous to the sufferers, occurred last evening at the African Church, on Sixth street above Lombard.

Just as the preacher for the evening was concluding his discourse, several young, well dressed, white men, presented themselves at the door, with segars in their mouths, and demanded admission. This was refused till they threw away their segars, when they entered swearing "vengeance against the negroes," and proceeding to the lower stove on the men's side of the house, threw in a quantity of salt mixed with Cayenne pepper. They then retired.

Immediately afterwards a disagreeable smell was perceived which was quickly followed by a difficulty of breathing. The most violent sneezing and coughings was heard in every part of the house, and the dread of strangulation became general. The cry of fire was raised, and the assembled multitude, amounting in all it is said to more than two thousand, rushed towards the different doors and windows, overturning the benches, and trampling under feet those persons who were so unfortunate as to fall.

The scene is more easily conceived than described. The confusion lasted for many minutes, and the agonizing screams of the sufferers drew the people together from a distance of several squares.

One woman, Catharine Williams, was taken from under a pile of bodies, and died immediately afterwards. Another, we are informed, died this morning. Several others were severely wounded, and many slightly injured.

The nature of the composition used by the young men, was discovered from a paper containing a parcel of it which one of them dropped on the floor. The poor [illegible] think that if the windows and doors [illegible] been opened immediately, the whole [illegible] gation would have been strangled.

The Washington Gazette [illegible] according to the following [illegible] Jefferson had a narrow escape for his [illegible]

*From the Richmond Enquirer.*

We have received from Charlottesville [illegible] following account of the matter:—"[illegible] were carried letters to Mr. J. and [illegible] Mr. Madison; the latter had [illegible] the operation, and represented it as [illegible] ful; and the artist assured Mr. J. [illegible] mode was more easy than that of [illegible] who had already taken his bust. [illegible] ted to the operation. Instead of [illegible] the usual course of taking the face [illegible] ration, and the rest of the head at [illegible] the whole was attempted at once. [illegible] ter was permitted to get too hard, and [illegible] was nearly suffocated. He had no other [illegible] of giving the alarm but by stamping [illegible] feet. This noise alarmed the female [illegible] the family, who ran into the room in [illegible] ment. The plaster was so hard that it [illegible] be broken into pieces by means of a [illegible] and chisel. The strokes were [illegible] hard, and the jars exceedingly distress[illegible]. Even after the mould was broken, the [illegible] had taken such firm hold on the ears [illegible] J. was doubtful whether they would [illegible] off or the plaster would break. It [illegible] separated from other parts of the [illegible] skin by running a knife between. [illegible] ration independent of the suffocation, [illegible] easily conceive, must have been very [illegible] tressing. I understand that Mr. J. [illegible] had his arm broken and his wrist [illegible] joint at the same moment, and the pain [illegible] ting the one and putting the other in [illegible] was far less than what this operation [illegible] sioned. Would you believe that this "[illegible] tric" artist & letter writer neither sym[illegible] ed with the pain he had occasioned nor [illegible] cipated in the solicitude of the family [illegible] the contrary, he was congratulating [illegible] with the exactness of the likeness, and [illegible] ingly jested about the pain and distress [illegible] sensibility was alike blunted to the [illegible] of displeasure occasioned by his untimely [illegible] mour. The coxcomical letter he has [illegible] on the subject, caps the climax of his [illegible] tricity." I understand that Mr. J. [illegible] much good humor, that he will freely [illegible] him if he fulfils his promise in sending [illegible] University the best drawing master [illegible] country Landscapes."

That most inimitable facetious law [illegible] called *Bullum* and *Boatum*, fashioned [illegible] George Alexander Stevens, in his Lec[illegible] Heads seems to be founded on an anec[illegible] be found in a work, in two volumes, [illegible] *Colloquia Facetia*; &c. Lutheri, Fr[illegible] 1571. It runs thus:—"*A law case.* [illegible] tophorus Gross used to relate the [illegible] doubtful case:—A miller's ass wa[illegible] drink, stepped into a fisherman's boat, [illegible] was loosely floating on the waters; [illegible] ing thus put in motion, carried the beast [illegible] the stream. A law suit was institut[illegible] tween the parties. The fisherman com[illegible] ed that the miller's ass had stolen his [illegible] The miller replied to the accusation, [illegible] fisherman's boat had run away with [illegible] Here issue was joined. Martin Luther [illegible] ded this point of dispute by saying, [illegible] party was to blame, being both equally [illegible] of carelessness, in the first instance."

*Connecticut Mirror.*

## PEPPERMINT.

Medical plants are extensively [illegible] as field crops in some parts of En[illegible] France, but in this country their [illegible] very limited, being cofined to small [illegible] in gardens, &c. Peppermint is how[illegible] exception, that plant being cultivated [illegible] extensive scale in the town of Ashfield, [illegible] adjoining county of Franklin, and [illegible] in other parts of the country. We [illegible] formed that several hundred acres [illegible] ployed in its culture in Ashfield, and [illegible] quantity of oil extracted from an acre [illegible] varies from 25 to 40 pounds. The [illegible] cultivation is said to be tedious and expens[illegible] but we are inclined to think that there [illegible] but few if any crops raised in this part of [illegible] country that makes greater returns [illegible] money and labor expended on them. [illegible] same town are extracted large quantities [illegible] the oil of wormwood, tansy, wintergreen, [illegible] lock, &c.

Among the medical plants raised in [illegible] land as farm crops, are peppermint, [illegible] poppies, liquorice, camomile, saffron, [illegible] der, coriander, &c. In the county of [illegible] there are 200 acres of camomile. In [illegible] low, two persons cultivated 12 acres of [illegible] pies, in 1823, from which they obtained [illegible] pounds of opium.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

We received by mail last evening, [illegible] our correspondent in Portsmouth (R. [illegible] following almost incredible account. [illegible] source from which it is communicated [illegible] tled to entire credit:

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

In Portsmouth, on the afternoon of the [illegible] inst. were found by Arnold Pearse, while [illegible] ting in his boat along shore, the bodies [illegible] woman and two girls, apparently of [illegible] 35, 13, and 5 years of age. It appeared [illegible] evidence given the jury that the deceased [illegible] been in the water about one hour when [illegible] covered, that they were tracked to the [illegible] er's edge, that their outside garments were [illegible] on the shore, and that there were [illegible] marks of a struggle on the shore opp[illegible] where they were found. On account of [illegible] position in which they were found, and [illegible] circumstances, the jury had no doubt [illegible] the two girls were drowned by the wo[illegible] who afterwards drowned herself. The [illegible] man proved to be Ann Lawton, daugh[illegible] George Brownell, and wife of John La[illegible] absent, and in parts unknown, all of P[illegible] mouth. It is believed that the eldest [illegible] was her daughter, and the youngest her [illegible] whom she had taken under her care [illegible] death of the child's mother, and that [illegible] needy condition urged the unhappy wo[illegible] commit the horrid acts. It is to be hoped [illegible] this is the only case of a person, who has [illegible] tained a moral character, in this State, [illegible] titute of property and real friends, as to [illegible] duced to resort to such extreme means of [illegible] caping from distress.—*American.*

The Burmese Imperial State Car[illegible] which was captured at an early period [illegible] present sanguinary Indian war, has just [illegible] ed this country, and is now preparing [illegible] public exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, P[illegible] dilly. It is without exception, one of [illegible] most splendid works of art that has ever [illegible] produced, presenting an entire blaze of [illegible] silver, and precious stones. Of the [illegible] the number must amount to many tho[illegible] comprehending diamonds, rubies, sapp[illegible] white and blue, emralds, amethysts, [illegible] nets, topazes, cats' eyes, christals, &c. [illegible] carving is of a very superior description; [illegible] form and construction of the vehicle extra[illegible] dinary; and the general taste displ[illegible] throughout the whole design is at [illegible] grand and imposing, yet at the same [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

...and rafts, is to defy all rivalry even ... European workmanship. The warlike ... and resources of this surprising peo... at present exciting universal astonish... and attention. This new object attests ... that, for taste in design and skill in ... execution of works of art, their talents ... been no less hidden and unknown to us. ... carriage stands between twenty and thir... in height, and is drawn by elephants.

*Ackermann's Repository.*

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

...the arrival of the ship Samuel Robertson, ... York from Greenock, we have received ... from London one day later than our ... advices.

... London Morning Chronicle of the 11th ... contains a letter which says, "if you ... have not the fact from other quarters, ... aforementioned post-script of a letter just ... from a friend in the North, whose ... of information are very good, is much ... service.

... have just learned from too good an au... that the Russian army under Witgen... in Bessarabia, have crossed the Pruth, ... commenced hostilities against the Turks. ... have long been preparing for this step, ... waited only for the slightest pretext to ... to extremeties. This will be the har... of hot work for Europe."

... general gloom pervaded the London ... Market on the 12th. No explanation ... of the cause. The speculators were ... Stock.

... from Glasgow to the 14th, state ... had been a good demand for cotton ... week past. The sales were 1943 ... 36 Sea Islands at 16 a 17d; 21 fine, ... at 9 a 11 3-4d; 139 Orleans at 9 ... 3-4d.

... announced at the Jamaica Coffee ... the 11th, that the timber ship Bar... was off the Isle of Wight on the ... October.

East India Company's quarterly sale of ... took place on the 11th, & 5754 chests ... The highest price bid was 14s 4d. ... demand in London, week ending Oct. ... export was brisk, sales amounting to ...

*...Noah's New-York Advocate.*

## "CALL AGAIN TO-MORROW."

... the evils at times experienced by men ... different occupations—of all appalling ... that assail the ear, none are frequent... oppressive or heart rending than the "*Call again to-morrow.*" The indus... mechanic, who depends in a great mea... the proceeds of his daily labor for ...; the tradesman, whose little re... anxiously sought after in order to ... to continue his branch of business, ... placed in the most unpleasant ... by being obliged to "*call again to-...*"

... often is it the case, where a trifling ... exceeding the amount of five dollars ... and before the debtor suffers ... reflect upon the needy situation of ..., ejaculates—"I'm out of change ... a check for so small an amount ... *call again to-morrow.*'"

... consequences be what they may, ... pressing necessities are likely to ... them in difficulty, in some instances ... obtain sufficient cash to relieve them... from the smallness of their claims on ... do not take their wants into con... further than by requesting them ... *again to-morrow.*"

... simple sum of ten dollars, paid by one ... numerous instances, would relieve ... B is indebted to C and D each in ... five dollars, the wants of the three ... be relieved by the prompt liquida... debt due by A. The payment of ... would prevent many oppressive ..., cause the discontinuance of un... suits, and upon the whole, the good ... of society would be much bet... than by soliciting a creditor ... *again to-morrow*" when you can "pay ..."

## ...OST YOUR MECHANICS.

... is scarce any thing which tends ... improvement of a town, than a ... liberal support afforded to Mechanics ... description. Population is necessa... prosperity of town or country, and ... population being of an honest and indus... character, renders prosperity more cer... uniform, and unvaring. Scarce any ... ever yet risen to much importance, ... possessed of the utmost commer... advantages, without a due regard to the ... ment of the mechanical arts. For ... exportation of produce, and the ... of merchandize, may form the ... features of such a place; the various ... mechanism are invaribly called in re... and are indispensable to render the ... of commercial operations safe and ... inland town, mechanics are equal... as elsewhere. They constitute a ... respectable portion of society, in ...—but in our towns and villages, ... almost a leading constituent part of ... wealth and population. To afford am... to a class of citizens so highly use... necessary, is certainly the duty of ... in other pursuits.

*American Athenæum.*

## PRINTERS' TOASTS.

Philadelphia Typographical society ... its 23d aniversary on the 5th inst. ... toasts drank were the following. ... in *italic* are technical phrases.

... printing—While its *rays* enlight... may its *index* always *point* out ... to civil liberty.

... United States—*Locked up* in the *chase* ... interest, and ... *imposed* that every ... beauty to the *form*.

...—The *character* of her popu... her inexhaustible *font* of internal ... *justify* the high expectation an... this splendid *page* of the union.

... of the revolution—*Types* of the ... *proven* in "times that tried men's ... *impression*, approaching venera... upon every heart.

... commerce, and manufactures ... great *braces* of national prosper... may always be *locked* up in the *chase* ...

... and navy—In the field or on the ... *cannon* are always ready to *batter* ... their enemies.

... brethren—Though their *forms* ... *re-cast* into their native *mould*, ... of their former works be ap... last *reading*.

...—The only *page* in nature's vol... no *ornament* to *display* its beau...

...—May she never want hickory ... to *unlock* the *forms* of her ene...

... of the United States—Al... *outside form* evidently bears the ..., we have *clear proofs* the inner ... *not mackled.*—*Niles' Register.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1825.

*Governor Troup.*—We know not but that we ought to beg the pardon of our readers, for again introducing to their notice the choleric, hot-headed Governor of Georgia, but circumstances have conferred upon him an adventitious importance, and rendered even his productions is a considerable measure interesting to us all. Since he was last before the public, he has been re-elected Governor, and in his message to the two houses, he discusses, very much at large, the subject of the Creek Treaty, the propriety of his conduct, and that of the President and Gen. Gaines. Of the treaty, he says that "it was as unstained by fraud as most Indian Treaties." He accuses the President with being "unkind, ungenerous and faithless," and finds language insufficient to depict the *baseness* and *treachery* of Gen. Gaines. The only thing which appears to please him, is the fact that he himself has acted wisely throughout this whole transaction. He seems to regard his own conduct with the most perfect complacency, and congratulates himself upon the spirit of wisdom and ability which he has manifested in resisting the "usurpations of the General Government." We ought, however, in justice to say, that there is one part of his conduct with which even he himself is not well satisfied—which is, that he neglected to proceed, in spite of all opposition, to the completion of the survey, and that he desisted from a fruitless opposition to the General Government. For this, he seems disposed to *apologize*. This, we conceive, is very unnecessary, for it was the only wise or prudent measure which he adopted throughout the contest, although he may himself conceive it to partake too much of what is vulgularly called backing out, to suit a man of his nice honor. Beside, it is altogether probable that it was only because he was too weak and feeble to resist the whole country, that he made a virtue of necessity, and submitted to a power which he could not oppose; so the worthy Governor need not fear that he will, by this act, lose the reputation of being as rash, heedless, imprudent and unwise, as his other conduct has shown him to be.

The message is too lengthy to be inserted entire, we shall therefore only extract the part to which we have more particularly alluded:

"It would be uncanded, fellow-citizens, to disguise, that but for the proposed reference to Congress, the survey would have been commenced and prosecuted. So long as the controversy was confined to the Executive of the Union and the Executive of Georgia, there could be no hesitation as to the measures which it became the latter to pursue. Between States equally independent, it is not required of the weaker to yield to the stronger, because this would be settling controversies by the rule of force, not by the rule of right; and between sovereigns, the weaker is equally qualified as the stronger to pass upon its rights. The immediate survey of the country, required certainly by the interest and convenience of Georgia, was not of that vital importance which would justify offensive measures to execute it. But the abandonment of a right not considered doubtful by the only power competent to pronounce upon it, was another and very different matter. The concession of a right without an equivalent by a weaker to a stronger power, is never made without exposing the former to injurious imputation, and will always be followed by concession after concession, to unjust demands, until nothing remains to be demanded on the one side, or conceded on the other. When, therefore, the President of the United States commanded the Governor of Georgia to forbear the survey, & when that command was followed by a distinct annunciation of the penalty which awaited the disobedience to it, the Executive of Georgia would not merely have surrendered a right already declared to be so by the supreme power of the State, but would have made a dishonorable surrender to a stronger power, with the sword suspended over his head.—While, therefore, the Governor would in this respect have treated the mandate of the President as unlawful, he did not hesitate, as soon as the contemplated reference of the treaty to Congress for alleged intrigue and treachery was officially known to him, to postpone the survey until the meeting of the legislature; not because that reference was lawful, but that its legality or illegality was not so appropriately a question for his decision as for that of the legislature. So that while the Government of Georgia denied the power of the Exective authority of the United States to pronounce upon her rights, it may not refuse to the assembled States of the Union the opportunity of investigating certain claims, or discussing certain questions in controversy, connected with the Treaty, or with her own character and conduct in relation to it. So far as that character and conduct were in any manner involved in the negotiation or conclusion of the Treaty, or in the events which preceded and followed, their purity, uprightness and justice, might freely be canvassed before the whole world."

The Philadelphia Gazette says "we learn from a friend, who was present, that the venerable and venerated James Monroe, late President of the United States, was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace, for the County of Loudon, in which he resides, on the 15th inst. and immediately took his seat on the bench as a junior member of the Court. The chair of the presiding magistrate was tendered, and with great propriety declined."

Private letters from Dublin confidently affirm, says the Democratic Press, that Mrs. Patterson, late Miss Caton, of Baltimore, was about to be married to the Marquis of Wellesly, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR—It were greatly to be desired that a general expression of the public mind should be made, regarding a canal from some part of Worcester County to Norwich. Notwithstanding this matter has been *long since* contemplated, and more lately agitated by individuals, such expression is still withheld; and it is to be regretted, that so little animation exists among the several towns in their political character. Not a town on the probable route has any interest so great as this; nor one, considering its magnitude, which can be promoted with so much facility. The borders of the Canal will necessarily be to each, a landing place, or deposit, for the commodities of the interior towns, which are seeking a market; and it requires but a small share either of fancy or experience, to believe that the extensive forests of such interior places, as well as the cultivated lands, will immediately feel its effects in their increased value. It would not be extravagant to say, that high as the estimate now is of these rural towns, their value would be increased three-fold.—Ship timber, house lumber, staves, hoops, wood, &c. &c. from their bulky nature, will *now* bear transportation but a short distance; but when these articles shall have been once placed in a Canal Boat, they have virtually found a market at Norwich, New-London, or New-York. The enhancement of value in the articles named alone, will more than equal the cost of the Canal. Why then do not the towns speak out on this all important topic? What benefit is to arise from delay, purely in any country, but especially in a new one? The sooner a permanent improvement is began, whether it regard the location of a Meeting-House, a Court-House, or a Turnpike Road, the better, and no stronger case can be named than a Canal, to which all other improvements in its vicinity would readily be conformed. But every species of reasoning, from cause to effect, must yield to *experience*. The immense increase of Canal stock in value in England and this country, is decisive on the subject. If no account be made of the advanced value of lands, which ingenuity itself can hardly appreciate to its full extent.—Great as will be the expense of the undertaking, Capital will be found to accomplish it, if a spirit commensurate to its importance be shown. And *now is the time*. The business of manufacture since the late tariff, has given life and vigor to every other branch of employment, and demonstrates the sound judgment of its friends, on that important measure. It will not be urged that this is a subject less interesting to *this section* of the country than any other, when it is recollected that no other has more Factories, and above all, when it occurs to the mind that the Bridgewater Canal in England, terminating at Liverpool, brings to market the products of the inland manufactoring towns, and will make that place the second city in the world. New-York will be within two days reach of every part of the Canal, and its market will regulate the value of the commodities transported thereon. The canal must cross a State Line, and if effected, be the result of an act of incorporation by the respective Legislatures. But such incorporation can neither be obtained or made effective without a co-operation almost unanimous of the various towns. Let them then by some public act show their respective approbation if not their zeal in this noble cause—as they cannot be taxed, and will not fail to receive the most eminent benefits to themselves and their children, from its promotion. Let them assemble without delay, and give their sanction to the *Canal project*.

Most of these remarks apply in common to all the towns upon the Canal route. The highest benefit however accrues to Norwich, which will necessarily be the entrepot of the Canal goods, where every thing not bought for consumption or use, will be transhipped. Hence our navigation, our houses, wharves, and ware-houses will be employed, occupied and multipled, and the general prosperity of every class of citizens be essentially promoted. Let this city then *lead* and not *follow* in measures so dear to the country, and so useful to herself.

Internal improvement is public wealth. It is however of a pre-eminent sort. It cannot be dissipated. It leads to no extravagance. Is universally diffused—and promotes Industry, the patroness of every virtue.

A CITIZEN.

A late London paper says—We have received accounts of a recent discovery in central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail; but of which the following outline is sufficiently curious. Major Clapperton & Captain Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that quarter of the world, arrived in the capital of a nation, whose manners and history seem likely to occupy, to no trivial extent, the attention of the public of this country—we might safely say of the whole civilized world. They found a nation, black in color, but not in our sense of the term, *negroes*, having long hair and high features. This people was found to be in a state of very high civilization; and, above all, the British travellers witnessed a review of *seven thousand cavalry*, divided into regular regiments, and all clothed in complete armour. Six thousand wore the perfect hauberk mail of early Norman knights; most strange, by far, of all, one thousand appeared in perfect *Roman* armour. The conjectures to which this has given rise are various. We confess, for ourselves, that, looking to the polished and voluptuous manners ascribed to these people, the elegance of their houses, &c. &c. in a word, the total difference between them and any other race as yet discovered in the interior of "Africa, the mother of monsters," our own opinion is strongly, that here we have a fragment of the old Numidian population, a specimen of the tribes who, after long contending, and long co-operating with imperial Rome, were driven thence to seek safety in the central desert, upon the dissolution of the empire. In these squadrons, Messrs. Clapperton and Denham probably behold the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes, of the legion of Jugurtha—may we not say of Hannibal. The armour, we understand, is fabricated in the most perfect style of the art; and the Roman suits might be mistaken for so many Herculean and Pompeian discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence of genuine antiquities possessing the glossy finish of yesterday's workmanship. One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this sable court."

## SAVE YOUR RAGS!

The Boston Patriot says it is feared that House-keepers do not properly appreciate the importance of saving the rags made in their families. As regards domestic economy, to save rags instead of burning them, will be adding an item to their receipts, sufficient in its amount in the course of a year, to provide as much writing paper as most families will have occasion for. Besides, it is of consequence in a political point of view that rags should be preserved. So greatly increased is the demand for paper, that thousands of dollars are annually expended by the manufacturers for *imported rags*. This ought not to be, and we feel assured it would be otherwise, if it were the rule of every family, in town and country, to save their rags.—Wherever it has been neglected or removed, let the Rag-bag again occupy its niche in the sitting room, and the rags be carefully deposited therein, that our paper-makers may no longer be obliged to buy foreign rags. Common household rags, we understand, are worth four and five cents the pound, but were they worth only one cent, patriotism, we have no doubt, would prompt our matrons and the fair daughters of our land to preserve them from the flames.

It is reported that an engagement has taken place between the Spanish fleet sent to the relief of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and the Mexican squadron, which had lately been reinforced: that one of the Spanish frigates was captured, and that the castle had capitulated. This was the last hold of the royalists upon the territory of Mexico.

A Mr. Fiddler, of Albany, N. Y. has lately erected an immense Brewery, at which he intends to make 50,000 barrels of Ale a year.—We should think his *fiddle* alone would keep the whole population of the United States upon the *reel*.

## DEATH OF COM. MC DONOUGH.

*From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Monday.*

It is with sincere regret we have heard of the death of Com. Mc Donough of the U. S. navy. This excellent officer was in very feeble health when he sailed from this port in the frigate Constitution, for the Mediterranean service. Great hopes were entertained that the voyage and the healthfulness of the region where he expected to cruise, would restore his health, & secure to the nation the benefit of his skill, experience & bravery. But his constitution had been undermined by long sickness, and eventually he was obliged to resign his command, with the hope of being able to return to his country and friends. He embarked on board the brig Edgar at Gibraltar, for the U. States, and died on the 10th of Nov. on the passage. The vessel was under the necessity of putting into the Delaware, and his remains were yesterday brought to this city.

We belive it will not be considered as doing injustice to the navy to say, that Commodore Mc Donough was one of the brightest ornaments attached to the service. Modest and unassuming in his manners and disposition, he was firm and unshaken in the most trying emergencies, and brave and undaunted in the hour of danger. The country had the benefit of his talents, skill, and courage, in the memorable engagement of Lake Champlain, where under great disadvantage, he gained a most important and brilliant victory.

As a man, few persons were ever more respected or esteemed by their acquaintance, or more beloved by their friends. Commodore Mc Donough was extremely amiable in his disposition and manners, kind and courteous to his neighbors, strict in the performance of the social and domestic duties of life, and strongly imbued with a reverence for the Christian religion, and the faith of the Gospel.

We understand the body of Com. Mc Donough was brought to this city yesterday morning in the steam-boat Bellona, and was immediately placed on board the steam frigate Fulton, lying at the Navy Yard, where it will remain until arrangements are made for conveying it to Connecticut for interment. A special meeting of the Common Council will be held at 12 o'clock this day, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the occasion.

## MARRIED

At the Episcopal Church in this city, on Tuesday evening the 22d inst. by the Rev. S. B. Paddock, Capt. JOSEPH B. CLARK, to Miss MARY ANN ALLYN, daughter of the late Gen. Stephen B. Allyn:—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. S. B. Paddock, Mr ELIJAH W. CURTIS, to Miss. MARY BUSHNELL:—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. AARON RUMWELL, to Miss LYDIA BATTY:—On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. ELIAS B[illegible], to Miss ELIZA WILCOX.

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Edward Bull, Mr. AUGUSTUS WETMORE, to Miss SARAH HINCKLEY, daughter of Mr. Dyer T. Hinckley.

At Preston, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. NATHAN INGRAHAM, to Miss LAURA SHARP.

At Wickford, (R. I.) on the 17th inst. Mr. BUCKLIN MATHEWSON, of Lisbon, to Miss CIPURNTES BATTEY, of the former place.

At Scituate, (R. I.) on the 17th inst. Doct. HARVEY DOWNING, of Lisbon, Conn. to Miss ZILPHA KNIGHTS, only daughter of Mr. Angell Knights, of the former place.

At Richmond, (R. I.) Sept. 26, by Thomas Hazard, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM KINNSON, aged 70, to Miss MERCY JOHNSON, 22, daughter of Stephen Johnson, of Charleston.

## DIED

At Lisbon, on the 22d inst. CHARLES, son of Mr. John Phillips, aged 4 months.

At Havanna, on the 14th ult. Capt. SAMUEL S. HOPKINS, aged 27, formerly of this City.


## Bridgewater Collection.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

## R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

SONGS of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.—*Fifteenth* Edition Enlarged with several pages new tunes.

*Norwich, Nov. 29.* 35—

No. 17,476, Com. 26, 36, 41, A PRIZE OF 1000 DLLS, *WAS SOLD AT*

## BREWSTER'S Truly Lucky Office.

—ALSO—

No. 18,420, Com. 30, 41, 46, A PRIZE OF 100 DOLLARS, *WAS SOLD AS ABOVE.*

*NOW—OR NEVER!*

"Now's the time to make a dash
At Fortune's tempting stores;
While Brewster in her Temple waits
To stay the closing doors.

There's comfort in the pleasing thought
Of plenty yet to come;
And to the houseless child of want,
There's comfort in a home!

O then to Fortune's temple haste,
For now's the 'nick of time,'
To catch the dame in pleasant mood,
And worship at her shrine.

*The Class of the*

**Grand State Lottery,**

*Draws 17th December*, 1825.

10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars,
1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars,
1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars,
besides 500's, 100's, &c. &c. &c.

*Tickets*, $4. *Halves* $2. *Quarters* $1.

For Prizes apply at

**BREWSTER'S.**

Also—Tickets in Rhode-Island Lottery—Price $3—Draws 24th December.

Nov. 25. 35—

Fortune's Head Quarters

ARE now permanently fixed at

## L'Hommedieu's Truly Fortunate Office,

Where have recently been sold and paid 2 prizes of $500, 5 of $100, several of 50, 25, &c.

**Grand State Lottery, R. I.**

*4th Class—Numbers drawn.*

35—36—41—30—26—46

Those who wish splendid prizes will do well to call at the above office, where similar and much larger prizes may always be obtained.

Rhode-Island Lottery, first Class, New Series, J. Howard, agent for the Managers, will positively be drawn on the 24th day of December next,

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of $10,000,
5..................of..................1,000,
1..................of..................835,
10..................of..................500,
50..................of..................100

100 of 50, &c. &c.
Tickets $3.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

## TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber a dark brindle, two years old heifer. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON.

*Montville, Nov. 29, 1825* 3w35—

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 12th inst. a pair of two or three years old Steers, one of which is a red, the other a brown,—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CRARY.

*Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1825.* 3w35—

## Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 15th of Nov. one spotted no horned Heifer, and one dark red Steer with horns, both one year old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JASON W. KINGSLEY.

*Bozrah, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w35—

## Strayed,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of November, 10 Sheep, marked with a slit in each ear, and reded forward of the rump.—Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded. TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w35—

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

FOR Sale the following parcels of Real Estate, all in Chelsea Society, in Norwich, viz. The Large, convenient, and well situated mansion House and Lot, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D. Ripley, on the middle Street, a few rods west of the Church.

The excellent building Lot, directly opposite the above described house, with the store occupied by Geo. S. Ripley, Esq. standing thereon, and the Barn, now in the rear. Said Lot abutting on the upper & middle streets.

That Large three Story Dwelling House formerly the property of Mr. James F. Brown, near the west end of Long Bridge, having been for several years a tavern, very pleasantly situated on the corner of two Streets with a large lot of Land, and Coach-house belonging to the same.

A large House in East Chelsea, on the south side of the street leading to the toll bridge, having been a public house for some time past, and now occupied by Mr. Willoby for the same purpose.

The Lot of Land on the East side of the new road from Landing to Town, with a Dwelling House & Soap House thereon, being the same which was formerly owned by Jabez Kelly.—This is an excellent situation for a Mechanic, and where an industrious man would *thrive*.

One half of the Store & Wharf occupied by Mr. Richard Leffingwell, in water Street, an excellent stand for a grocery Store

The large Store nearly opposite the last mentioned Store, being the building next west of the large brick building belonging to Capt. Erastus Davison, in water Street. A long credit may be had, if required, on good security. Inquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Attorney.*

*Norwich, Nov. 29, 1825.* 1f35—

## FOR SALE,

**16 beautiful building Lots**

ON the avenue leading from the New Bridge to the Norwich Bank, within 100 rods of the latter.

4 do. on West Chelsea, within 30 rods of the Long Bridge.

One handsome dwelling house and garden, adjoining, opposite D. N. Bentley's, on the Main-street.

One do. adjoining thereto, on the cross street.

One do. with a Barn and small Farm of 30 acres, adjoining, on the banks of the Shetucket, 60 rods from the New Bridge, in Preston. Inquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

*Norwich, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w—35

## New School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

## T. ROBINSON,

A SPELLING BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Punctuation and Reading.—To which are added a Vocabulary of the most useful and common words, with their definitions arranged according to accent. By Wm. Bolles.

The mode of Pronunciation is according to Walker's method, and in many respects, the plan of this work is the most simple and natural yet adopted.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

## New Spelling-Book.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

## R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,

A SPELLING-BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Pronunciation, and reading. By Wm. Bolles.

This work is worthy the examination of instructors, it being on an entire new plan. Nov. 29. 35—

## ALE.

A CONSIGNMENT of SUPERIOR DOUBLE ALE, received from the Worcester Brewery, and for sale, at the Manufacturer's price, by T. ROBINSON.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle previous to the 20th. Dec. after which date no favors will be shown.

William Rogers.

Nov. 29. 1825. 35—

*A New Stereotype Edition of*

## Scott's Family Bible,

For sale, *very cheap* (of course.) by T. ROBINSON.

*Nov. 29.*

## Music.

THE Bridgewater Collection and the Handel & Hayden Society Collection of Church Music, for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

## STRAYED,

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the early part of Nov. inst. a red yearling Steer. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be found shall be reasonably rewarded by the Subscriber, living on the premises of Capt. Jabez Perkins, in Preston. REUBEN L. BROMLEY.

*Preston, Nov. 28, 1825.* 3w35—


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

From the New-York Review.

DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come—the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods, and meadows brown and sear.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the withered leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying wind, and to the rabbit's tread;
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow, through all the gloomy day.
Where are the flowers, the bright young flowers, that smiled beneath the feet,
Of hues so [illegible] beautiful, and breath so passing sweet.
Alas, they all are in their graves—the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds with the fair and good of ours.
The rain is falling on their graves—but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.
The wind flower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the briar rose and the orchis, died amid the summer's glow;
But on the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook in autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold Heaven, as falls the plague on men,
And the blossoms never smiled again by upland glade or glen.
And now, when comes the calm mild day—as still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home;
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, tho' all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream no more.
And then I think of one, who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side;
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forests cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so brief:
Yet not unmeet it was, that one like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers.

## MEDLEY.

From the Boston Gazette.

ADVICE FOR THE LADIES,

BY ISRAEL IZZARD.

*Albums.*---I have no opinion of Albums. They are the pounds where fugitive thoughts, stray sentiments and scraps of poetry, that are found running at large, are inclosed. The original poetic effusions 'indited' in them, are horribly flat, and the selections in miserable taste, or threadbare. They abound in the most palpable flattery and extravagant professions of esteem and friendship. They are gilded books which ladies fish with for compliments, wallets which they hold out for crumbs of praise. A request to write in an Album is a species of begging that ought to be banished. Books of this description ought to be deposited, as charity boxes are, at public places, so that those only who had the disposition might contribute.

*Beauty.*---Beauty is, indeed, an inestimable pearl; but Solomon, who knew woman so well, hath said, "as a jewel of gold in a swine's mouth so is a fair woman which is without discretion." Something more is necessary than mere beauty. I would as soon eat of the fruit which grows on the shores of the Dead Sea, which is grateful to the sight but rotten at its heart, as marry the woman whose only recommendation is external excellence. If nature has not given you a perfect form, and a face free from every defect, do not attempt to supply the deficiency, or remedy these defects by artificial means. There are spots on the face of the sun, and these are blemishes in the countenance of the most beautiful woman.

*Dress.*---Taste is requisite in dress, as in adjusting light and shade in painting. There is much art in knowing the color that agrees best with your complexion, and not a little tact in arranging dress with neatness and effect. The regulations among the Athenians were sufficiently rigid on this subject. "A thousand drachms were levied for the sin of an [illegible] ill arranged; a robe that was not strictly *comme il faut*, incurred a similar penalty; the name of the offender was inscribed on a table exposed to public view, and such an exposure was equivalent to a complete loss of character in dress that should be observed. I know [illegible] which is the more ridiculous, the miss in her teens assuming the garb of age, or the matron dressing with the gaiety of seventeen.

*Love.*---Young ladies are too apt to imagine that they must follow the rules of courtship as they find them exemplified in the Waverly, and other fashionable novels; that they must first treat their admirers with disdain, then suffer themselves to be gradually approached like princesses of dazzling charms; that they must, at one time, lend a willing ear to the vows of suitors, and, at another, startle at the slightest expression of feeling, and banquet on the sighs and tears of desponding lovers. But true affection should not be trammelled by such artificial rules.

"Love is a bird of summer skies;
From cold and from winter he soon departs:
He basks in the beam of good-humored eyes,
And delights in the warmth of open hearts:
But where he has once found chill and pain,
He seldom returns to that bower again."

*Marriage.*---Every woman, that has not made a vow of celibacy, should begin early to prepare herself for the duties of a wife. Domestic education might, perhaps, be attended to with advantage, more than it is at present, in regard to the neglect of some of the more fashionable accomplishments.

---

Not long since, two sailors passing by a tailor's shop, observed the tailor at work with his coat off—and having the back of his waistcoat patched with different colors of cloth, induced the son of Neptune to crack a joke upon the poor fellow—[illegible] to the other, "look ye, Jack, did you ever see so many colors of [illegible] grow on one stump before?"

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An illiterate shop-keeper having an empty cask which he wished to dispose of, placed it before his door & with chalk wrote upon it "for sall." A waggish school-boy passing that way shortly after, and perceiving the mistake in spelling, immediately wrote underneath "for freight or passage apply at the bung-hole."

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## AGAIN,

Blue and Brown Camblets,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids,
Green Baizes,
FLANNELS of all colors,
Bombazettes, Rattinetts,
A large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Rose Blankets,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
A splendid assortment of
Winter Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Just received at the
Norwich Cheap Store,
and selling at such prices as to make it an object to purchasers to *call & see*.
John Kinney & Co.
*Nov. 23d, 1825.* 3w34—

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## New Establishment.
## P. A. Rose & Co.

AT the store under the Masonic Hall, lately occupied by Henry Ward, Esq. have this day received from New-York, and now offer for sale,
St. Croix Rum, superior flavor for tavern keepers, Antigua do. New-England do.
Cognac Brandy, Cider do.
Holland Gin, Philadelphia do. Cordials.
Lisbon Wine, Port do. (old.)

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.
Coffee, Chocolate.
New-Orleans Molasses, W. I. do.
Loaf Sugar, Brown do. different qualities.
Box Raisins, (fresh,) Keg do.
Fresh Currants, Citron, Oranges.
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmeg.
Mould Candles, Bar Soap, Tobacco, Segars.
Snuff, Corn Brooms,
New-York Superfine, and Canal Flour, (fresh.)
Rice, Crackers, Corn Meal, Powder & Shot.
On hand in addition to the above,
50 Quintals Codfish, 22 bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, Mess Pork, Dryed Beef,
Old Spirits, W. I. Rum, Boston do.
Green and White Marrowfat & Small Peas,
a supply for the Winter and Spring, &c. &c.
Nov. 11, 1825. 3w33—

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## Roger Huntington & Co

OFFER for sale, (to close their concern,) a large stock of
## GROCERIES
very low for Cash or Produce,
*Among them are*
Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, Cider Brandy,
Rotterdam, Scheidam & American Gin,
St. Croix, Antigua and Boston Rum,
Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Currant } Wines,
St Croix and Havana Brown Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump Sugar very low,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Bohea } TEAS,
[illegible] and English Island } [illegible]
Honey, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Crackers, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Starch, Salt Petre, Salt, Codfish, Pot & Pearl Ashes,
Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee } SNUFF,
Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Soap, Nails, Brads and Tacks of all sizes,
2000 lbs. Nova Scotia Grind Stones, blue grit, at one cent a pound,
No 1 Boston Bay Mackerel, at 5 dollars a barrel,
No 2 do. do. at 4 and one eighth dollars a barrel,
Mess Pork in barrels and half barrels,
Prime Pork in barrels,
3000 lbs. No. 1 Northampton Sole Leather, New-York inspection, at 25 cts a pound,
2000 lbs. No. 2 do. at 1[illegible] 23 cents a pound,
Fall Strained Sperm Oil,
Sperm Candles, Tallow do.
English, Swedes and American Window Glass, &c.
*Nov. 1[illegible], 1825.* 3w33—

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## FOR SALE,

12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
[illegible] boxes white Havanna Sugar,
10 bbls. Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
15 bbls Country Gin,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do. do.
An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,
100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.
D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.
D. RIPLEY.
*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825.* 30

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*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.
—ALSO—
WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN
Jaundice Bitters,
so eminently useful for removing the Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.
The above Medicines are for sale by
DWIGHT RIPLEY.
Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

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Latest, and always the Best.

## [illegible] BUCKINGHAM

HAS just returned from New-York, and is now opening a new supply of FRESH
## Dry Goods,
Having a very extensive assortment on hand, he is determined to sell them at the most reduced prices for Cash.—A look from those who wish to purchase, will satisfy them of their quality and cheapness.
*Among them are to be found*
Superfine, Blue, Black, Olive, Mixed & Drab
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Heavy Black
French and India Levantines,
India Sinshews and Sarsnettes,
Italian Lustrings,
Plain Ombre Stripe GROS DE NAPLES,
Figured do.
Elegant Chintzes and Calicoes
of the newest patterns,
FURNITURE do.
Blue Camblet,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids,
Baizes, Flannels,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Black Barcelona do. Flag do.
Bombazines,
Italian Crapes, Canton ditto,
Superior Vestings,
Fine bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Washington and Methuen TICKINGS,
SHELL COMBS, (cheap,) Horn do.
Black Bombazettes, plain and figured.
Diapers, Gloves, Ribbons,
Cambrics, Muslins, Laces,
Gimps, Buttons,
Elegant Black and White
Ostrich Plumes,
And other articles too numerous to mention.
*Norwich, Nov. 16, 1825.* 3w33—

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## New Goods.

## JOSEPH H. STRONG

HAS just received from New-York and Boston a new supply of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Bought since the late decline in prices, which he will dispose of at a very small advance.—His old stock of Goods he will sell for much less than formerly—the price of some articles being reduced one half, and others more. At any rate he will sell as low as the lowest in this County. *Those who are desirous of obtaining the most Goods for the least Money, will do well to examine at his Store before they purchase.*
Among his Groceries may be found some very excellent old Wines & Brandy, suitable for Medicine or Family use.
Nov. 16. 33—

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## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.
All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.
*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

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## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.
He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel-Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allerton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.
*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* 1[illegible]39—

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## Thanksgiving Flour, &c.

[illegible] bbls. Ely brand, (superior quality for family use.
20 do. Rochester do.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins—Malaga and Smyrna keg do. *fresh.*
7 bags prime Coffee.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel—Buck-wheat Flour—Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, &c. just received and for sale by
ROATH & HYDE.
*November 22, 1825.* 3w34

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## JOS. BREED

WILL pay Cash for Corn, Rye, Barley, Hops, and 100 live Hogs.

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Norwich, November 16, 1825.

MORE
## NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

## ERASTUS COIT

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of
## Dry Goods,
Which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State.
HE OFFERS
48 ps. Broadcloth,
42 do. Cassimere,
Sattinetts and Pelisse Cloths, } Super & Extra Black, Blue and other colors, *very cheap.*
26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints, (*Modern Style.*)
150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.
100 ps. MUSLINS, viz. Swiss and Mull Mull, Jackonet, Book and Cambric.
87 ps. SILKS, plaid, figured and plain.
56 :: BOMBAZETTES, do. do. do.
28 :: Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.
30 :: Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.
23 :: Scotch and Caroline PLAIDS.
500 ps. Ribbons,
1 bale Bed Ticks,
1 do. Bleached Sheetings,
1 do. Unbleached do.
1 do. do. Shirtings.
&c. &c. &c. &c. [33

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## NEW GOODS.

## WM. ROGERS

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of
Fashionable Dry Goods.
*Nov 22d.* 1825 31—

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## MISS MANSFIELD

HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and other Trimmings suitable for the season
Nov. 7th. 6w32—

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## MISS [illegible]CH

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of
Millinery Goods,
Which she offers for sale on the most reasonable terms
All orders for work executed with neatness and dispatch.
*Nov. 22, 1825.* 34—

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## MISS PALMER

HAS just returned from New-York with the latest patterns for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.
Nov. 22, 1825 34—

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## *Marseilles Quilts*

1 bale 10-4, 12-4 and 14-4 heavy
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
for sale by
Wm. D. Ripley.
Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825. 32—

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## FLAG HDKFS.

1 case German Flag Hdkfs,
Just received and for sale by the
THAMES COMPANY.
ALSO, India Flag, Bandanna and black Silk Handkerchiefs, of various qualities.
Nov. 16. 33—

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Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.

## CHA'S DENISON

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand and is constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's
*BOOTS & SHOES*
of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.
—ALSO—
New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton
SOLE LEATHER.
Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
A few dozen prime
Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.
Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms
The patronage of his former Customers and the public is Respectfully solicited.
*Norwich, Nov 1, 1825.* tf31—

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## "Maynard & Noyes'" Ink-Powder,

By gross, dozen, or single paper,
"Rowland's" Philadelphia made, Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
"Bradley's" Brass Andirons, and Shovel and Tongs,
Just received directly from the respective manufactories, and for sale low by
Jabez Huntington.
Nov. 15, 1825. 3w33

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## 1826.

The Christian, The Farmer's, Daboll's and Middlebrooks' Almanack's for 1826. For sale by
33] T. Robinson.

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## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
*Norwich, Feb. 18, 1823.* 46—

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## BLACK BOMBAZINES.

## WM. D. RIPLEY

Has recently received a few pieces very superior BLACK BOMBAZINES, Which are offered very low.
*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

---

## *New Goods.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Pelisse Cloths, Blue Camblet,
Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,
BOMBAZINE,
Cashmere, Crape,
Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS;
A handsome assortment of
CALICOES,
Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and
Florence Silks;
Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes,
Bombazetts plain and fig'd,
UMBRELLAS,
Barcelona, Silk, Flagg, and Cotton
Handkerchiefs,
Denmark Satin,
Silk and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens,
Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Gimp Trimming, Piping,
Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton.
Boot Cord, Watch Chains,
Suspenders, Holts wire thread, Fancy Hkfs. Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, Swiss, Mulmul, and Jaconett Muslins. Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.
—ALSO—
St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Rosin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.
An Assortment of Hardware,
Crockery, Drugs & Medicines
500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Napt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.
The above articles were selected with care, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.
WANTED,
All kinds of Country Produce, Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.
GURDON ROBINSON.
*Lebanon, Oct 25, 1825* tf30—

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BLUE AND BROWN
## CAMBLETS.

A few pieces Extra Fine
Blue and Brown Camblets,
Just received and for sale by piece or pattern,
by William D. Ripley.
—ALSO—
FUR SEAL COLLARS.
*Norwich, Nov. 9, 1825.* 32—

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## *LINES & GILBERT,*

Wholesale and Retail
## Leather Dealers,
*No. 23 Ferry-St. New-York.*

THE public are respectfully informed that a large and general assortment of the various kinds of Leather, used for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Saddlery, will always be kept on hand, and will be sold on as favorable terms as at any similar establishment in the union. Also, a constant supply of Coach-roans, Boot Cord and Webbing.
All orders will meet with immediate attention.
N. B. Leather received to sell on Commissions
*New-York, Nov. 1825.* 6w33—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | 40 of | $100 |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

## Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25, Eighths 68 cents.
Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.
Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

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## FIRE INSURANCE.

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

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## Wanted Immediately,

A MAN well qualified to take charge of a Dry Good Store.
Enquire of the Printer.
*Norwich, Nov. 22, 1825.* 3w34

---

Just received and for sale [illegible]
## [illegible] & A. GAY,
A NEW SUPPLY OF
*FALL & WINTER*
## GOODS,

Which have been purchased since [illegible] reduction in prices, which will [illegible] them to sell much less than those [illegible] bought early in the season.
*Consisting in part as follows* [illegible]
Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Br[illegible] Green and Drab
Broadcloths and Cassimere[illegible]
from one to six dollars per yard.
Duffils, Sattinetts & Devonshire Ker[illegible]
Swansdown and Valencia VESTING[illegible]
Black Silk do.
Rose Blankets, Bocking, B[illegible]
Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANN[illegible]
Tartan and Caroline Plaid[illegible]
Black Bombazeens,
Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bomb[illegible]
Best Brown Selvage Black Italian C[illegible]
Green and other colored ditto,
Figured and Shaded
Gros de Naples Silk,
NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new [illegible]
Long and Square CASHMERE SHA[illegible]
Black and Colored CANTON CRA[illegible]
100 pieces Calicoes
of the latest patterns,
Men's and Women's Black and W[illegible]
Worsted Hose,
Silk do. do.
British & American Sheetings and Sh[illegible]
Bobbinett Laces,
Black and White LACE VEILS,
Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLIN[illegible]
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords &[illegible]
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambr[illegible]
Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto,
Beaver and Horseskin Glo[illegible]
Black and White Silk do.
An elegant assortment of Fancy RIB[illegible]
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. [illegible]
—ALSO—
300 yards American Carpe[illegible]
1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and [illegible]
Cloaks,
All of which will be sold very cheap [illegible]
*Norwich, Nov. 8, 1825.*

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## GERMAN LINEN.

JUST received and now opening [illegible] *THAMES COMPANY*
One case German Line[illegible]
Which are offered very low. No[illegible]

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## Iron, Paints, &[illegible]

*JOSEPH H. STRO[illegible]*

HAS for sale, on the best term[illegible] sia, English, Swedes, and Am[illegible] can IRON, assorted sizes, square[illegible] and flat. English, Swedes, Germ[illegible] merican, Blistered and Cast ST[illegible] White and Red Lead, Spanis[illegible] & Brown, Venetian Red; Frenc[illegible] Patent, Chrome, & Spruce Yello[illegible] [illegible]an Blue, Litherage, Lamp[illegible] Verdish, Ivory and Lamp Black, [illegible] Turpentine, Window Glass, Nail[illegible] &c &c. —ALSO—
FLAX-SEED OI[illegible]
of a very superior quality.
*Norwich, Nov. 15, 1825.*

---

## HATS,
Buffalo Robes[illegible]

THE subscribers have receive[illegible] New-York and elsewhere [illegible] sortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes[illegible] Trimings, &c. which, with a larg[illegible] ment of their own manufacture, [illegible] sold at the lowest New-York pri[illegible] *ready pay.* RAYMOND & [illegible]
CASH,
and the highest price, paid f[illegible]
*all kinds of F[illegible]*
*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.*

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has [illegible] and will continue to ma[illegible]
Water-Proof Oval [illegible]
from two dollars and fifty cents, [illegible] dollars, which, for beauty and d[illegible] ty, are not exceeded in this State, ([illegible] York Hats not excepted.)
Cash and the highest pri[illegible] be given for all kinds of
HATING FU[illegible]
and Lamb Skins with the wool [illegible]
*Wanted Immediately,*
Two smart active Boys, from [illegible] years of age, as apprentices to [illegible] ting business. None need ap[illegible] out producing good recommenda[illegible]
FREDERICK A. FI[illegible]
*Lebanon (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1[illegible]*

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## *GERMAN BASKE[illegible]*

*The Thames Company*
HAVE just received One Pack[illegible] taining a great variety of [illegible] Sewing, Fruit, Dish, Spoon, and C[illegible] Baskets. Nov. 16.

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## WANTED,

1000 dry chesnut bb[illegible] which cash will be paid on deliv[illegible]
Apply to
DWIGHT RIPLE[illegible]
Nov 8 1825.

---

## Fire Insurance.

*The Protection Insurance [illegible]*
OF the city of Hartford, ha[illegible] pointed the subscriber [illegible] for Norwich and its vicinity. [illegible] plication to him insurance can [illegible] fected on the most favorable te[illegible]
ASA CH[illegible]
Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

DEC

TWO COPIES FOLLOW
FOR CLARITY

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 36. NORWICH, CONN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1825. Vol. XXVIII...Whole No. 1540.



Fortune's Head Quarters

ARE now permanently fixed at

## L'Hommedieu's

**Truly Fortunate Office,**

Where have recently been sold and paid 2 prizes of $500, 5 of $100, several of 50, 25, &c.

**Grand State Lottery, R. I.**

*4th Class—Numbers drawn.*

35—36—41—30—26—46

Those who wish splendid prizes will do well to call at the above office, where similar and much larger prizes may always be obtained.

Rhode-Island Lottery, first Class, New Series, J. Howard, agent for the Managers, will positively be drawn on the 24th day of December next,

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of $10,000,
5..........of..........1,000,
1..........of..........835,
1..........of..........500,
50..........of..........100

100 of 50, &c. &c.
Tickets $8.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

**Bridgewater Collection.**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

**E. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,**

SONGS of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.—*Fifteenth* Edition Enlarged with several pages new tunes.

*Norwich, Nov 29.* 35—

## New School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

**T. ROBINSON,**

A SPELLING BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Punctuation and Reading.—To which are added a Vocabulary of the most useful and common words, with their definitions arranged according to accent. By Wm Bolles.

The mode of Pronunciation is according to Walker's method, and, in many respects, the plan of this work is the most simple and natural yet adopted.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

**New Spelling-Book.**

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

**E. HUBBARD'S Book-Store,**

A SPELLING-BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Pronunciation, and reading. By Wm. Bolles.

This work is worthy the examination of instructors, it being on an entire new plan. Nov. 29. 35—

**Music.**

THE Bridgewater Collection and the Handel & Hayden Society Collection of Church Music, for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

**MISS MEECH**

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of

**Millinery Goods,**

Which she offers for sale on the most reasonable terms

All orders for work executed with neatness and dispatch.

*Nov 23, 1825.* 34—

**MISS MANSFIELD**

HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and other Trimmings suitable for the season.

Nov. 7th. 6w32—

**MISS PALMER**

HAS just returned from New-York with the latest patterns for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.

Nov. 22, 1825. 34—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture **Water-Proof Oval Hats,** from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATTING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4


ALL persons indebted to this establishment, for advertising, are respectfully requested to make payment.

*Courier Office, Nov. 28.*


Norwich, November 16, 1825.

MORE

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

Which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State.

HE OFFERS

48 ps. Broadcloth, 42 do. Cassimere, Sattinetts and Pelisse Cloths, } Super & Extra Black, Blue and other colors, *very cheap.*

26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints, (*Modern Style.*)

150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.
100 ps. MUSLINS, viz. Swiss and Mull Mull, Jackonet, Book and Cambric.
87 ps. SILKS, plaid, figured and plain.
56 :: BOMBAZETTES, do. do. do.
28 :: Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.
30 :: Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.
23 :: Scotch and Caroline PLAIDS.

500 ps. Ribbons,
1 bale Bed Ticks,
1 do. Bleached Sheetings,
1 do. Unbleached do.
1 do. do. Shirtings.
&c. &c. &c. &c. [33

*LINES & GILBERT,*

Wholesale and Retail

## Leather Dealers,

*No. 23 Ferry-St. New-York.*

THE public are respectfully informed that a large and general assortment of the various kinds of Leather, used for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Saddlery, will always be kept on hand, and will be sold on as favorable terms as at any similar establishment in the union. Also, a constant supply of Coach-roans, Boot Cord and Webbing.

All orders will meet with immediate attention.

N. B. Leather received to sell on Commissions

*New-York, Nov 1825.* 6w33—

**Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.**

**CHA'S DENISON**

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand and is constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's

*BOOTS & SHOES*

of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton

**SOLE LEATHER.**

Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
A few dozen prime
Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.

Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The patronage of his former Customers and the public is Respectfully solicited.

*Norwich, Nov 1, 1825.* tf31—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize | 20,000 | 40 | of | $100 |
| 2 | :: | 10,000 | 80 | :: | 50 |
| 3 | :: | 5,000 | 400 | :: | 20 |
| 10 | :: | 1,000 | 800 | :: | 10 |
| 22 | :: | 500 | 12000 | :: | 5 |

**Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.**

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25, Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

**WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT**

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

*A New Stereotype Edition of*

**Scott's Family Bible,**

For sale, *very cheap* (of course,) by

*Nov. 29.* T. ROBINSON.

**NEW GOODS.**

**WM. ROGERS**

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of **Fashionable Dry Goods.**

*Nov. 23d, 1825.* 34—

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Pelisse Cloths, Blue Camblet,
Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,
**BOMBAZINE,**
Cashmere, Crape,
Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS;
A handsome assortment of
**CALICOES,**
Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and
Florence Silks,
Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes,
Bombazetts plain and fig'd,
**UMBRELLAS,**
Barcelona, Silk, Flagg, and Cotton
Handkerchiefs,
Denmark Satin,
Silk and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens,
Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Gimp Trimming, Piping,
Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton,
Boot Cord, Watch Chains,

Suspenders, Holts wire thread, Fancy Hkfs, Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, Swiss, Mulmul, and Jaconett Muslins, Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Rosin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.

An Assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Drugs & Medicines

500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Sapt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles were selected with care, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

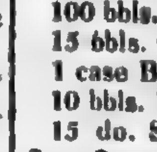
**WANTED,**

All kinds of Country Produce, Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

*Lebanon, Oct. 25, 1825.* tf30—

FOR SALE,



12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
10 bbls. Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
15 bbls. Country Gin,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do. do.

**An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,**

100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.

D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.

D. RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Oct. 24th. 1825* 30

**HATS,**

**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**ALE.**

A CONSIGNMENT of SUPERIOR DOUBLE ALE, received from the **Worcester Brewery,** and for sale, at the Manufacturer's price, by T. ROBINSON.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. cowf1y21

**GERMAN LINENS.**

JUST received and now opening by the *THAMES COMPANY*

One case German Linens,

Which are offered very low. *Nov. 16.* [33

Just received and for sale by

**A. & A. GAY,**

A NEW SUPPLY OF

*FALL & WINTER*

**GOODS,**

Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those who bought early in the season.

*Consisting in part as follows:*

Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
from two to six dollars per yard.
Duffils, Sattinetts & Devonshire Kersey,
Swansdown and Valentia VESTINGS,
Black Silk do.
Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baize,
Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids,
Black Bombazeens,
Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bombazettes,
Best Brown Selvage Black Italian Crapes,
Green and other colored ditto,
Figured and Shaded
Gros de Naples Silk,
NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,)
Long and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,
100 pieces Calicoes
of the latest patterns,
Men's and Women's Black and White
Worsted Hose,
Silk do. do.
British & American Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bobbinett Laces,
Black and White LACE VEILS,
Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLINS,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords & Braids,
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric
Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gauze and Fancy Silk ditto,
Beaver and Horseskin Gloves,
Black and White Silk do.
An elegant assortment of Fancy RIBBONS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
300 yards American Carpetings,
1 doz. Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid
Cloaks,

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

*Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825.* 31—

**Thanksgiving Flour, &c.**

20 bbls. [illegible] brand, (superior quality [illegible])

28 do. Rochester do.

4 boxes Muscatel Raisins—Malaga and Smyrna keg do. *fresh.*

7 bags prime Coffee.

30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel—Buck-wheat Flour—Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, &c. just received and for sale by

ROATH & HYDE.

*November 22, 1825.* 3w34

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N. York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Ran Files, Ran and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.


## REFLECTOR.

*From the American Mercury.*

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

EXTRACT FROM A FUNERAL SERMON.

What other friend has watched like her, over the helpless and uneasy hours of sickness—borne with its petulence—ministered to its infirmities—soothed its pains, and smoothed its feverish pillow? Where are the friends of our prosperity when "the evil days come, and the years draw nigh, in which we must say—we have no pleasure in them?" When the clouds of misfortune descend, and poverty and want overtake us—when the heart is sick with the unfulfilment of hope, and the spirit droops over its blasted expectations—when the cup of life is empoisoned by mischance or guile—when the storms hath no rainbow, and the midnight hath no star—where then are the flatterers of our cloudless skies and our sunbright hours? When the schemes of earthly ambition fail, and the hiss of the multitude follows our downfall—whither have they departed? Where is the shadow that attended us, when the sun has veiled his beams? Where are the summer birds, when the voice of winter sighs in the leafless forests?—Alas! it is but interest—or convenience—or habit—or fashion—that preserves the friendship of mankind. Where are the friends of this world, when the mouth of calumny has breathed mildew and pestilence over the promise of our growing reputation: Where are *they*, when the taint of worldly dishonor has fallen on our heads, and shame, whether deserved or not, has pointed us out for scorn and mockery?—They have gone to worship the rising sun; and left perhaps their former benefactor to pine in gloomy solitude over their ingratitude, and to feel the biting memory of "benefits forgot."

But the attachment of a mother, no change of fortune—no loss of influence—not even the loss of character can destroy. As the triumph of her children is her own, so is their downfall; and their dishonor. Her heart bleeds for them instinctively; her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows. Her eye follows them while present, and her soul goes with them while absent. With patience that never tires, and self-denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt—not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unalterable in life and strong in death—and she breathes her last sigh in a prayer for the welfare of her children.

Remembrance hovers over every incident, in those calm, and blissful days, when her presence gave life its charms:—That affection which turned aside the arrows of misfortune—that gentleness which alleviated the pangs of distress—that tenderness which smoothed the pillow of sickness—that hand which held the aching head of pain—that piety and that sanctity which kindled in our heart the pure flame of devotion—those smiles which beamed upon us, and over the brightest when the world was frowning—and that unalterable love which supported us amidst its unkindness and ingratitude—can these [illegible]—Can we call to mind without deep emotion the silence of the death-chamber?—the beloved face fast fading at the touch of dissolution—and the fond farewell—the fervent prayer for us which ceased but with parting life?—Callous and hardened must be the heart of that child, who can behold without powerful emotion the memorials of a deceased parent. No!—the heart must swell, and the eye must weep, when we visit that closet where we conversed with God together, and find it the abode of solitude and desolation of heart—when we look on the days that are to come, and behold the dark current of existence strewed with the wreck of our broken hopes and ruined schemes; and feel that we must travel in loneliness along the pathway of being, bereft of those who, by sharing, heightened our pleasures—and who, by dividing, alleviated our sorrows.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Trenton Emporium.*

THE INSOLVENT.

'I have a matter to mention to you in confidence,' said young Mr. Grist to his neighbor Peter Prince, one morning—'You see I have got together a very handsome property, two farms, three or four houses, and with all enough to support me during the remainder of my days in peace and plenty.'

'It gives me great pleasure to learn,' said the old man, 'that my young friend has been so fortunate as, in a few years, to realize what I have been aiming at for forty, and have hardly gained—an independence; and all by honest thrift, doubtless.'

'Honest, aye, you know I always sustained a fair reputation; but there is one grand point to gain yet; a finishing stroke to put to the business, and I must have your assistance.'

'At your service,' said Mr. Prince, 'what shall I do for you?'

'My debts—my debts, Peter, they are in the way—I must apply the brush to them, or I shall never be worth a groat. The insolvent Act you know will fix this matter, and for the present I wish you to take a conveyance of all my property, while I slip through the crucible.'

Mr. Prince was a purely honest man of the old school, but he had lived too long in the modern world to fall into the hysterics at the bare mention of such a proposal. He neither started nor turned pale, nor pricked up his ears. But modestly told Mr. Grist that he was sorry to hear such a proposition from him; and suggested in the most polite terms his doubts as to the entire correctness of such a course as he had mentioned.

But Grist, however, had been taught in a far less conscientious school. What the last generation would have called swindling or theft, or downright roguery—he had learned to distinguish by the less grating appellations of cunning, shrewdness and craft. To make away one's property for the purpose of defrauding honest creditors, Ned Grist, like a good many other fashionables, considered rather as an act of superior wisdom, than as a scandalous and degrading crime—and that a man deserved praise for it, instead of deserving a room in the State Prison. Acting on this theory himself; having long held it, and seeing moreover numerous instances around him in the world not only of men acquiring property in this very way, but of men who having thus acquired their fortunes, lived in the world honored and courted, it was [illegible] is to be wondered at that he should importune Mr. Prince to assist him, for even those fashionable rogues seldom venture to trust one another.

'And what then,' asked Mr. Prince, 'will you do with your creditors of the Great Spring factories?'

'They must all have a cut,' replied Grist, 'I intend to deal with perfect honor and fairness in this business, and it shall never be said that I made fish of one and flesh of another.'

'What, then, cut off the widows and orphans, the poor day laborers and mechanics, will you have no mercy on them?'

'Mercy!' replied Grist, rather astonished at the singular turn the conversation was taking—'you'll allow, Mr. Prince that mercy, like charity, ought to begin at home, and the step I am about taking is absolutely necessary to preserve my property; I must take care of myself first therefore.'

'Excellent reasoning!' said Peter, 'wait until to-morrow and I will be ready with an answer.'

'It is well,' said the young gentleman, rather out of humor that his neighbor should be so scrupulous, 'but remember, if you decline the honor, I can easily find a friend who will not.'

They parted, and Mr. Prince after giving the case a thorough consideration, took up his determination. The next morning his friend called on him again, and found him willing to undertake the trust; the deeds were regularly made out and acknowledged, and Mr. Prince became the legal owner of all Grist's property.

To complete the game was an easy task. Grist put on a long face, and while he laughed in his sleeve, plead perfect poverty; went on the limits; swore he was not worth five pounds, &c. &c. and came out a new member of society; able, as he boasted to snap his fingers at the world, as he owed nothing. But the Devil sometimes cheats his customers when they little dream of it.

A few weeks after his liberation, Grist called upon the old gentleman to release him from his agency, by making a final settlement of the property to his family. Mr. Prince met him with a grave face, and in answer told him that he could not by any means acknowledge that his neighbor Grist had any interest or right whatever in or to the property in question, because to entertain such an idea would be to charge him directly with committing perjury, when he swore he had no such right or interest. And that further, as the property really in fact belonged to other people, that Mr. Grist having purchased it out of their money, he felt it his duty to put the true owners in possession.

Mr. Grist was thunderstruck; and after in vain attempting to persuade himself and Prince that this new [illegible] was all a joke, he abandoned the ground in utter despair; and after two or three fits of melancholy, turned himself over to labor for a decent livelihood. In the mean time Mr. Prince called the creditors of the insolvent together, and made a fair distribution of the whole estate among them.

———

The affairs of *this* world are kept together by what little truth and integrity still remains among us; and yet I much question whether the absolute dominion of truth would be compatible with the existence of any society now existing upon the face of the earth. Pure truth, like pure gold, has been found unfit for circulation, because men have discovered that it is far more convenient to adulterate the truth, than to refine themselves. They will not advance their minds to the standard, therefore they lower the standard to their minds.—But the high and sterling excellence of truth would appear from hence, that it becomes more safe, practicable, and attainable, the nearer we advance to perfection. No bad man ever wished that his breast was made of glass, or that others could read his thoughts. But the misery is, that the duplicities, the temptations, and the infirmities that surround us, have rendered the truth, and nothing but the truth, as hazardous and contraband a commodity as a man can possibly deal in.—This made Sir Walter Raleigh affirm, that it was dangerous to follow truth too near, lest she should kick out our teeth. But let us for a moment figure to ourselves a state of things where truth should be the sole principle of all our thoughts, words, and actions. Constituted as men are at present, could any civilized society keep itself together, under such circumstances for one single year? Would not eternal truth become as insupportable to our imperfect mind, as eternal day to our imperfect vision? Gracious heaven, what a scene would the above supposition produce upon earth! What recriminations, what eclaircissements, what animosities, what exacerbations: what a pulling of caps by the one sex, and of triggers by the other! The most polite levees would become an aceldama, and the most polished routs a bear-garden.—What mourning brides, and merry widows, what rancorous friends and greeting enemies, what accepted sinners, and rejected saints! The whole world would appear to have *put on* a mask, merely from having taken one *off*.—How few bargains at the Exchange, litigations at the bar, or long speeches at the senate. What would become of the numerous tribe of scismatics in religion, polemicks in controversy, partisans in politics, and empyrics in science; of enthusiasts, who believe what they cannot explain, and of imposters, who explain what they do not believe? As to literature, bulky quartos would dwindle into duodecimos, and a folio would be unknown.—Authors would be restricted to what was true, and critics would be precluded from what was false. No revolution nor revulsion would be equal to this that we are considering: being nothing less than a transition from an order of society where nothing is what it seems, to another where every thing is what it appears. It is manifest that men would be quickly compelled either to alter such a state of things, or themselves; but I fear the former measure would be found the most convenient. Taking things, not as they ought to be, but as they are, I fear it must be allowed that Machiavelli will always have more disciples than Jesus. Out of the millions who have studied and even admired the precepts of the Nazarite, how few are there that have reduced them to practice! But there are numbers numberless, who, throughout the whole of their lives, have been practising the principles of the Italian without having even heard of his name, who cordially believe with him that the tongue was given us to discover the thoughts of others, and to conceal our own, and who range themselves [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

FROM THE DESK OF [illegible] THE SCRIBE.

What great effects from little causes spring,
What wealth does labor well directed bring!

A single stroke of an axe is of little consequence, yet by continual application of that small power, properly directed, what amazing effects are produced! The sturdy oak and lofty pine do not singly own its power, but whole forests fall before it and the wilderness becomes a garden.

Industry well directed, will give any man a competence in ten years. The greatest industry mis-applied is useless.

My neighbor Samuel Steady, is not only an industrious man, but his industry is applied to one object. His hammer is heard at the cock's crowing, and the fire blazes in his shop during the winter evenings from the 20th September to the 20th March, according to the old saybrook platform. Go to his shop any time of the day, and bespeak a plane iron or a plough share—a grate or a gridiron—you are sure to be promptly supplied. The consequence is, his old purse is filled with dollars—and his cellar stored with beef, pork, and cider—"and that's what I call comfortable." Suitably liberal, and enjoying the good of life as he goes on, ten years of health will enable him to buy the best plantation in the country.

But there is my young friend Nathan Notional; he is the busiest and most industrious mortal in existence; but, as the saying is, "he has too many irons in the fire," and with all his industry he goes behind hand.

He has a fine farm, but instead of pursuing the cultivation of it, he flies off, seeing every new project that occurs. Last year after having sowed a number of fields of grain, he resolved to let his farm—sell the grain on the ground, buy a team and go to hauling, for by a nice calculation he has proved that money could be made by it. A team was procured; but after going one or two trips, Notional concludes to sell his team—build a saw mill and go largely into lumbering. The dam was completed, the irons made, and three fourths of the expense incurred, when by a nicer calculation, (for no one makes nicer calculations) he found that an oil mill would afford the best profits; and to work he went with great industry building an oil mill. I happened to go there a week or two afterwards, and the whole organization of the mill was undergoing an alteration, to fit it up for a cotton and woolen manufactory. A quizzical neighbor of mine intends to-morrow to propose to him to abandon his project, and to enter largely into the manufacture of flour; and I have not the least doubt but Nathan will readily accede to the proposal.

So, Sirs, with all his industry and expense, he is neither benefitted nor the public. Such a course continued ten years would sink the best farm in the country.

If you would kill game,
It is true you must shoot;
But then you must aim,
And hold steady to boot.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—Since the failure of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven the desire has been frequently expressed that particular funds deposited there should first be paid, whatever might be the eventual condition of that bank; and among other publications I have observed an article in your paper in which you express a wish that the funds of the Saving Bank may be provided for, even if the situation of the Bank should be such as to render them unable to pay their other creditors.

That it is very desirable that the interests of so meritorious a class of the community as compose the depositors in that Bank, should be carefully attended to, and every facility should be offered to induce them to provide against their future necessities, cannot be for a moment disputed. But at the same time, we should not let our zeal for their welfare make us unmindful of the rules of justice which we are bound to maintain and support for the protection of the rest of the community. Every violation of the laws of strict justice for the benefit of any particular class in the community, it is believed, will be found in the end to be injurious, both to the public at large as well as to those who are favored by such an extension of principle.

Now, upon what ground the funds of the Savings Bank, should be entitled to the first rank in the list of creditors, has not yet been very satisfactorily explained.

If the assets of the Bank are not sufficient to pay all its debts, a preference of one class of creditors is a downright act of injustice to all the others.

Why should they who have deposited their hard-earned money in the Savings Bank, be preferred to those who are in an equally unfortunate condition in having received the rewards of their labor in the bills of the Eagle Bank? Upon what principle should the billholders in this instance be postponed? It may be said with equal justice and propriety, that their claims to a priority stand upon the highest ground (if poverty is entitled to a preference) as it is more probable that a large class of billholders have all their property in the bills of that bank than that depositors should have placed all their funds in the Savings Bank. Why should the industrious poor, who have carefully laid aside their little earnings in this paper and being so prudent, perhaps, as to prefer to retain it under their own control, be obliged to pay for the loss of those who have made deposites elsewhere, and thus in some measure placed it beyond their control?

It is a kind of policy, which, upon the first view, is very apt to obtain the approbation of the humane and tender-hearted, but it will be found upon a more close examination to lead to consequences both unreasonable and unjust. The remarks that have been made in favor of this system of prefering creditors of the bank, assume the fact that the pecuniary situation of the creditors would entitle them, respectively, to a preference in the payment of their claims, a principle that, it is conceived, can neither be supported by sound reason or strict justice. It would make one class of creditors tributary to another—a kind of charity which however acceptable it may be to those who receive it, cannot easily be reconciled to the sound maxim which enjoins us to be "just before we are generous."

It has been urged as an argument in favor of the preference of the Savings Bank, that unless its funds should in some way be provided for, that class of people who are interested in that Bank, would be discouraged from every attempt to save their earnings to supply their future wants. It might with equal reason be replied, that if they should be preferred to the injury of the bill holders, that a still larger portion of the same class in the community would be deterred from laying aside their earnings at all, but be rather excited to squander them as soon as obtained, as they would consider such funds as very unsafe to touch, and ruinous to retain. Their language would practically be, "let us eat, drink and be merry," lest our money on the morrow should avail us nothing. But it is apprehended no such consequences will follow: The failure of the Bank will be viewed in the light of a public calamity, and every one who has suffered, will be compelled from the same necessity or prudence which first caused the accumulation of those funds, to endeavor to repair his loss. The condition of the poor is indeed deserving of commiseration, but is it fair, that those who are so unfortunate as to be the companions in their loss should be entirely stripped to relieve them. Will not this be the practical effect of the doctrine of prefrences, where all the claims are equally just? But even allowing the doctrine of preferences, in this instance might be justified by good policy and sound reason, it then becomes a very important and grave question, whether Directors of the Institution, as such, have any power to make them? They are appointed by the stockholders as their agents to transact the business of the company, and so long as they confine themselves to the limits of their commission they are secure from any individual responsibility; but if they overstep the bounds of their authority in the least degree, the stockholders may so far disclaim their acts and make them individually liable. Can it then be pretended that the *directors* have any authority to use the funds of the Bank intrusted to their care, in any manner than that prescribed? Has any general or special power been granted them to favor any one class of creditors, in paying them away according to their will and pleasure. Is it safe for them to attempt it? Is it just that they should thus violate their duty? If not, it were improper that they should be advised to that measure from any quarter. They certainly have no more power to make preferences among the creditors of the Bank, than any agents would have without a special authority from their principals.

It is a fact, but too little attended to that all banking companies are or should be created for the benefit of the community at large, and that all partialities, prejudices, local and political attachments should be entirely disregarded, and a strict adherence maintained to the principles of justice. It should never be forgotten for a moment that the president and directors of such companies are entrusted with other people's money, and that they are as strictly bound by their powers entrusted with them, as any other agents.

If they were allowed to proceed upon the principle of making preferences among their creditors, a door would be opened for fraud and collusion that would be in the highest degree unsafe and ill-advised. However humane and popular it might be in its effects in one instance, cases may be conceived, where it would be fraudulent in the last degree; cases in which they might provide for themselves by extending their liberality to a particular class of creditors. Is it not therefore desirable that whenever public money is entrusted to agents, every avenue to fraud should be checked, and every temptation to misapply their funds be carefully removed.

JUSTICE.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. Spectator, Dec. 2.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

Clouds and darkness have hung over the business part of our city for some time past; but we are happy to have it in our power to state, that they are beginning to float away before the cheering beams of commercial prosperity. It is not to be denied that the reaction since the unexampled prosperity of our city for a few years past, and the ill-advised and ill-fated speculations of last spring, has been tremendous. Many of our first houses have been forced to yield to the pressure of the times, and they have of course drawn others in their train. For among the numerous evils of the system of indorsing, is the moral certainty that when one heavy speculator fails, he draws with him two or three indorsers, and perhaps more. Thus the many are made to suffer from the faults, or rather indiscretions, of the few. Things have been daily growing worse for months past, until the middle of last week, when the pressure was so severe that a general consternation was visible through the city, and no one knew whose turn would come next. These evils were hastened, no doubt, by the explosion of the Eagle, Derby, and Lombard Banks, and the sudden refusal of the city banks to receive the paper of those country banks whose credit was in no ways doubtful. A want of confidence followed; the city banks had been discounting so liberally that they were compelled to hold up; stocks fell proportionably as money became scarce; specie was departing from the country; and the result is before us. On Friday, however, affairs took a more favorable turn. The United States' Branch discounted liberally, and it was followed by the other banks as far as their means and safety would warrant. The consequence is, that very material and extensive relief has been experienced, and the improvement of our affairs has not only continued, but the gloomy prospects of many have brightened. We trust that the evil day has passed. If so, the energies of our citizens will recover what has been lost, and what we have experienced will prove to have been but a momentary pause in our rapid career to wealth and greatness.

ROCHESTER.

If the increase of business may be estimated by the increased demand for buildings, this may be considered the most flourishing village in the union. Every tenement is crowded.—The owner of a block of stores just completed, states that he has received more than fifty applications from strangers desirous of settling here. A merchant arrived last week from Boston, bringing, we are told, goods to the amount of $20,000. A pretty extensive wholesale business has been carried on for some time by the Messrs. Everinghims, and others of our merchants. *Roch. Album.*

CONCISE EXPRESSIONS.

The following words from the language of the aboriginal inhabitants of New England, as that venerable, learned, and reverend pedant, Cotton Mather, assures us, have been growing ever since Babel. The first he mentions is *nummatchek-ditantamoonganunonash*, signifying in English, our lusts; another single word, *Noowomantammoonkanunnonash*, being interpreted is, our loves; and the last, not least, *Kummogkodonattoottummooetiteaongannunnonash*, expressed no more than this; our question. The same profound inquirer mentions, he ascertained that the demons possessing the witches of Salem understood Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but when these knotty polysyllables were proposed to them, seemed not to comprehend them. One of the beautiful little lakes in Oxford in our county received from the Indians, and retains on the map, the sonorous name of *Chargoggagoggmanchaugagog Pond.* *National Ægis.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Dec. 2.*

The provinces of Biscay have lately sent a deputation to Madrid, the object of which was for some time problematical with the public; but it since proves to have been their intention to demand a restoration of their ancient rights, which were those of an independent state acknowledging no dependence on the Crown of Spain, except that of a kind of nominal sovereignty for which they yielded a subsidy under the name of a gratuitous gift.—The fact that the Biscayans have chosen this time to present their demands, is considered a strong evidence of the weakness of the Spanish Government, for they have submitted to a state of partial independence for a length of time, and considering the present a fit opportunity to urge their restoration to liberty.

The state of Madrid is represented as still very bad, although no instances of great disorder have recently occurred. In consequence of the protections which these receive to adjoin in acclamations for the absolute King, great numbers of vagabonds have crowded to the capital from all parts of the kingdom, and begin to prove such unwelcome visitors, that the ministers have begun to turn their attention seriously to devising plans for their removal.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Dec. 2.*

The funeral solemnities paid yesterday, by order of the Common Council, to the remains of Commodore M'Donough, were of a very solemn and interesting nature. The body was landed at the Battery, placed upon a hearse, and carried to the City Hall, accompanied by a military escort, and a procession of naval and military officers, seamen, and others, and a band of music. The Rev. Mr. Rutledge of Middletown, Connecticut, brother-in-law of the deceased, Commodore M'Donough's son, and Com. Chauncey walked as chief mourners. The pall was supported by officers of the Navy. From the City Hall the body was removed to St. Paul's Church, where religious services were performed;—after which the procession moved agreeably to previous arrangements, through the streets mentioned, to the Fulton-street wharf, where the coffin was placed on board the steam-boat Commerce, to be conveyed to Middletown, where Mrs. M'Donough was buried a few months since.

A remarkable degree of seriousness and solemnity was very apparent throughout the ceremonies. There was something about the character of this excellent officer, that inspired esteem as well as respect. Brave, but unostentatious, firm & collected, but modest and unassuming, devoted to the service of his country, but amiable and affectionate in the private relations of life, no person spoke or thought ill of him. He was universally respected and beloved; and the last sad offices of friendship will be performed for him where he was the best known, and the most sincerely esteemed.

*From the Middlesex Gazette.*

The youth is cut down in the midst of his hopes, and the aged dies with his infirmities; The lowly perish, and the mighty are laid in the dust: one and another departs from our midst NEVER to return—coffin rambles after coffin, to join the dark caravan of death: The shroud of the insatiate grave hath mantled down to its voiceless region the mates of our childhood—the guides of our youth—the companions of our riper years: Those that moved WITH US, can no longer share in our friendship,—those that soared ABOVE US, have passed beyond the reach of our veneration.

Where now is He whose hymn of triumph once floated over the waters of the North! There is a wail on the Ocean, deeper than the sighing of the wind through the vessel's shrouds! There are tears there coursing the cheeks of hardy mariners, more quick and scalding than those which fall over common dust! The banner that floated in triumph, is now the shroud of the Hero! Alas the Christian—Patriot—Hero—is no more! His desolate House is now more desolate still—The countenance that gladdened it had passed away,—the eye that would greet [illegible] closed ere it reached at the dark [illegible] his house. He will come to his house, but O! how changed!—his footstep will not echo on the gloomy threshhold—nor his voice be heard in the empty hall! The cry of lamentation will be heard then—but not from him—though the partner of his bosom is gone,—it will be of those whose hearts are breaking for them both.

His strength was terrible on the deck of battle—his courage calm and even, where the dead and dying were a hearse for the living. The arm of the Almighty was his shield, and his trust was in the God of his Fathers. I heard the thunder of his deck when Albion bowed in his might,—he was stern in the conflict—but wept at its close o'er the valour of the conquered and fallen. The marvels of his might are hymned by the waves,—and their voice will be heard till it is morn in the grave.

BERTRAM.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

We are sorry to announce the failure of Captain Parry's third attempt to effect the north-west passage, which was suddenly frustrated by an unexpected accident, while every thing bore a favorable appearance. It will be seen from the subjoined extract of a letter, addressed by a principal officer in the expedition, to an eminent scientific gentleman in this city, that the two ships reached Prince Rupert's inlet in September last year. Port Bowen, in which they spent a dreary winter of nearly ten months, is in lat. 73, and lon. 89. They left that place on the 19th of July, when the ice broke up, and twelve days after this, while working southwards, exploring the Inlet, the shipwreck of the Fury compelled them to forego the farther prosecution of their discoveries. It is satisfactory to learn that the ships have not lost a single man. As the progress of the expedition was cut short by an accident, and not by any thing depending on the climate, we think there is nothing in the result to discourage a new attempt. It is useless to ask "why expose men's lives farther in such an investigation?" Experience has shown that these voyages when prudently conducted, are in no degree more dangerous than any other species of navigation. Indeed, the chances of destruction to life are certainly much less than in a voyage to Senegal or Jamaica. The expense to the public is an absolute trifle; and the question is, now that the track of discovery in the polar seas has been successfully opened up, shall we relinquish to others the honor of completing the work? The Hecla was off the mouth of the Frith on Wednesday, on her way southward. Information as to the general result of the expedition was communicated to the Lord Provost by Captain Knight yesterday, and his Lordship, with the most polite attention, immediately gave notice to the newspapers.—The extract subjoined, however, supplies various additional details.

"H. M. S. HECLA, Oct. 12, 1825

"Dear Sir: We sailed from the west coast of Greenland on the 4th July, 1824. In passing Davis' Straits we were beset fifty-eight days in the ice. On the 9th of September we cleared the ice, and on the 13th of the same month entered Barrows' Strait. The winter was now setting in fast, we therefore endeavored to reach Port Bowen in Prince Rupert's Inlet, which we effected with some difficulty on the 28th. By the 6th October we were completely surrounded with young ice. The winter passed more agreeably than could have been expected; we had a good library on board, and managed to raise a tolerable masquerade in one of the ships every fortnight.—The winter was what might be called a mild one in this part of the world, the thermometer never exceeding 48½ degrees below Zero.—During its continuance we had fine sport chasing white bears, twelve of which were killed. White grouse were abundant in spring; we shot a great number of them; they were excellent, and proved a great luxury to the officers and men. The summer, which commenced on the 6th of June with a shower of rain, was very fine; the thaw went on rapidly. On the 19th July the ice broke up, and we bade farewell to Port Bowen, where we had passed nearly ten months. On the 23d we made North Somerset, and worked to the southward along its coast, until the morning of the 1st August, when, unfortunately, the Fury was driven on shore by the ice. Every effort was made to save her, but our exertions proving fruitless, she was abandoned on the 19th, and her people taken on board the Hecla. Thus ended all our hopes of making the north-west passage, which seemed favorable till this accident. On the 1st September we left Rupert's Inlet for England, and made the coast of Scotland on the 10th. We have been extremely fortunate during the voyage, not having lost a man either by disease or accident."

*From the N. Y. Spect. Dec. 2.*

FIRE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, the shoe store and dwelling house of Mr. Fowler, No 196 Chatham-street, next to the corner of Mulberry-street, was discovered to be on fire; the flames issuing with such force, that no one could enter to save an article of furniture or goods, & the family of Mr. F. barely escaped with what clothing they had on.

The fire in a few minutes extended to the adjoining store of Mr. Potter, hatter, and Mr. Thomas Barker, shoe store, both of which were entirely destroyed, and the fourth store on Chatham-street, occupied by Mr. E. Mount, Junr. was considerably injured, but the fire was here arrested by the indefatigable exertions of the firemen. Two dwelling houses were also destroyed in Mulberry-street, which were occupied by Mrs. M'Gee, Mr. Murray, and one other family. The whole of the property destroyed was owned by Samuel Norworthy, Esq. and was not insured: the buildings were of wood.—We understand that Mr. Fowler was insured for $8,000, and Mr. Barker for $10,000.—We could not ascertain whether Mr. Potter was insured. From the various reports at the scene of conflagration, we are of opinion that the fire was caused by omitting to turn the stop cock of the gas-pipe, when the lights were put out.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

The length of the recess will give to the ensuing session of Congress greater interest than usual, as an interval of nine months may be supposed to have accumulated much matter for the exercise of the powers of the Legislature. For the same reason, and because it may be expected to contain an important developement of the views of an administration yet new, the Message of the President, at the opening of the session, will be looked for, we should think, with more anxiety than any document which has emanated from the Executive since the era of 1801—15. Indeed, it may reasonably be expected, independently of the suggestions and recommendations of the Chief Magistrate, to contain important information on the State of our Foreign Relations, and some also respecting home Concerns, and particularly relative to the controversy, if it may be so called, between Georgia and the United States. Respecting our Foreign Relations, what will be most interesting to us, will be what may have passed between this Government and the other American Governments relative to the Congress of Panama. We anticipate, also, interesting information of the state of the pending negotiations between this country and Great Britain, France, and Spain, with each of which we have at present questions to discuss and settle.

What character may be given to the transactions of Congress by the communications of the Executive, could be inferred only from a knowledge of what is to be the nature of those communications. Thus far, however, may, without that knowledge, be safely presumed—that nothing will come before Congress, at this session, of a nature to produce a change of our relations of peace with all the foreign world. Long may we be able to indulge, at the opening of each Congress, a reflection so consoling!

If, however, there be little occasion for legislation on our exterior relations, our interior concerns are becoming proportionably more important in the eye of the General Government, and claim the exercise of a yearly increasing portion of the attention of Congress. It is not necessary for us to enumerate the many measures of this character which will present themselves for consideration. In naming even one or two of those which are most important in our estimation, perhaps we perform a work of supererogation, as there can be few readers to whose minds they are not already familiar.

Whatever concerns the Constitution must be more important than legislation of a less fundamental character; and we therefore place first among the subjects of debate, at the coming session, the several propositions to amend the Constitution in reference to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. Whether any thing will *result* from the discussion or not, we predict, with some confidence, that this subject will elicit more debate than any other that will be agitated during the Session, unless it be one other, of scarcely less importance. We here refer to the establishment of a Commercial Code, to embrace the principle of an uniform system of bankruptcy.—This is a measure loudly demanded by the endless perplexities growing out of the variant laws of the States and the conflicting decisions in their courts, and fortunately is within the unquestionable power of Congress, under two express provisions of the Constitution. To the discussion of this question, in the present Congress, great talent and legal attainments will be brought; and it is hoped a difference about the details of a measure, at the same time just and beneficent, will not again be suffered to defeat it. The details will nevertheless, very properly be subjected to close investigation, and probably to extended debate.

On the subject of Internal Improvement, there will doubtless be many propositions before Congress. It is by no means certain, though, that any new measure of that sort will be now authorised, however some such may be called for, particularly in reference to parts of the great mail routes through the seat of government, now almost impassable at certain seasons of the year. The appropriations for continuing the surveys, &c. and for the prosecution of works already begun, will doubtless be continued; and we should be gratified, with a view to this object, by the enlargement of the very useful and efficient corps of Civil and Topographical Engineers, now too limited to supply half the demand that there is for their services. We shall be equally disappointed if any thing decisive is done at the approaching session towards the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or that equally important work the National Post Road from Washington to New Orleans though there can be no reason to doubt of the ultimate execution of both these projects.

The Judiciary of the United States imperatively demands extension, if not, re organization. The experience of the last term of the Supreme Court, not to speak of all other evidence, leaves no doubt on this head. More Circuit Judges are wanted, first, to administer the laws in several of the Districts, in which no Courts can, under the present system, be held; and, secondly, to divide the labor of the Judges so as to allow a reasonable time for holding the sessions of the Supreme Court.

Another session will not have passed away, we hope, before we shall be able to congratulate our readers that the shackles have been struck from the limbs of the unfortunate, by the abolition of imprisonment for debt—that barbarity upon which after-ages will look back with contempt and abhorrence as an engine for the oppression of the weak at the pleasure of the strong—as the infliction of punishment induced by the pang of distress. We will not doubt that, at the end of this session of Congress, imprisonment for debt under the laws of the Union will have ceased forever. After which, it will not surely be suffered to exist a twelve month longer under the laws of any State of the Union.

The condition of the Aborigines will become another subject of very serious consideration, and, it may be, of important action. The recommendation of President Monroe is well recollected, proposing to remove all the Indian tribes to the Westward, beyond our settled territory. That proposition has many friends. But some of those who have most deeply reflected on the subject, with the aid, too, of the best lights, are decidedly opposed to this plan, and prepared to act upon the idea first suggested by Benjamin Franklin, and more lately by Wm. H. Crawford, of incorporating them at once into civil society, and endowing them with all the rights, and subjecting them to all the responsibilities, which belong to other citizens of the United States. This suggestion of course involves individuality of property, and extinction of the semblance of sovereignty which they yet enjoy, & which is incompatible with their location among white settlements, from which some of them, it appears, never will consent to remove. To this object we expect to see the attention of Congress more seriously directed, than it has ever been before—divested, we hope, of any reference to the case of the Georgia Creeks, with which it will have no more than a general relation. We are not without a reasonable hope, that all existing obstacles to the execution of the Creek Treaty of February last will have been removed before it can be presented at all to the view of Congress.

The mode of disposing of the public lands and Salines is likely to undergo revision, as a proposition will doubtless be made, if not to reduce the price generally, to make a discrimination in the prices of the public lands according to their relative value. This measure appears to us to be founded in reason; and we should be glad to see the discrimination made, even if it were effected by raising the price in proportion to the value, instead of lowering it as has been proposed. The present price of the public lands is surely low enough, taking the middle course for an average; and equity would probably be best consulted by raising the price of the best and reducing that of the most inferior qualities of the public lands, according to that average.

The Georgia and Massachusetts militia claims will again be the topic of consideration, and perhaps of much debate; for it is a rather singular fact, that however much at large the first of these may have been discussed, the latter have never yet been gravely debated in congress. The subject is rather an ungracious one—so little promotive of instruction or gratification, that we care not how little it is ever debated. It is desirable, nevertheless, that both these subjects should be seriously and finally disposed of.

Time does not allow us to pursue the enumeration of the questions which this congress will necessarily have to pass upon. Enough has been said to show, that, independently of the questions which will grow out of the executive communications, there is enough of important business to occupy all the attention of Congress. One other subject only will we mention. This session cannot be illustrated as the last was, by the manifestation of a noble gratitude to an ancient benefactor—that case must forever stand alone on the page of history—but there remain yet claims of the compatriots of La Fayette, sons of the soil, which not gratitude, but justice, invite congress to liquidate. By taking them into consideration, they will emulate the act of their predecessors; and by that, as we hope they will by other acts, acquire a title to the approbation of their fellow-citizens and the respect of the world.

NEWSPAPERS.

The price of a paper is an item of expenditure at which many persons repine, and which they resolve to avoid; while in fact they seldom, if ever, disburse an equal sum for which they obtain so large and so valuable an equivalent. Is it because a newspaper cannot be eaten or will not serve for a neckcloth, that it is so much undervalued? Certainly, though it does not fill the stomach or keep the body comfortable, (purposes for which it was never intended) it yet repays its cost with advantage in the quantities of information it conveys, and the stores of varied knowledge it supplies. Newspapers, instead of being an expense, are in reality an actual downright *saving*, and we will plainly prove them to be so. One of the public officers of this county who shall be nameless for the present, takes no newspaper! Last week he came travelling to York, under the impression that the Court would be in session. His expenses were probably between two and three dollars, and he lost at least two days by the journey. Now had he been a subscriber to a newspaper, he would have been duly apprised that no Court would be held, and he would, on this single occasion, have saved *more* than the amount of a year's subscription; he would also have saved *time* which Dr. Franklin says is *money*, and he would have had *fifty-one* newspapers into the bargain! Hence is it not manifest that a paper is a *saving* instead of an *expense*? Yes, certainly. Now a sentence or two by way of *application*. How many people are there in the county of York, (which enumerates a population of 40,000) who are situated precisely like our holder of office, and who like him might save more by an item of intelligence contained in a single paper, than several years' subscription would cost? Let such be admonished by the example before them. Let them take our paper, and we will be careful to have them advised in time, when the Judges will hold court, and the Sheriff hold sales, of the "rise of empire and the fall of stocks," and of matters and things in general.

*York Recorder.*

It is stated that the product of th[illegible] mines in Missouri, the past year, was 10,000,000 lbs.

LOMBARD BANK.

We understand that the directors and stockholders of the late New-Jersey *Protection and Lombard Bank*, have just exhibited to the Legislature a statement of their affairs, and have offered, in case the charter which was lately repealed shall be restored, to redeem all their notes which are now in circulation, and to discharge the bonus due to the trustees of the school fund, all which must be done to the satisfaction of the Governor of the state before the bank can resume operations. The Legislature is also to have the privilege of appointing a majority of the directors until the whole of the capital stock subscribed is actually paid in. We further learn that the committee have reported a bill to this effect. We consider this a very fair offer, and one which the Legislature is bound to accept; and we congratulate the holders of Lombard notes upon the prospect of having those bills redeemed at par value. We give the information thus early that those who hold such notes may not dispose of them at a sacrifice.—*Trenton Fed.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1825.

The nineteenth Congress commenced its first session on Monday last. The election of Speaker was undoubtedly close, and excited an early attendance of the members. The candidates were Messrs. Webster, of Massachusetts, Taylor, of New-York, Campbell, of South-Carolina, M'Lane, of Delaware, Stevenson, of Virginia, Ingham, and Markley, of Pennsylvania. We shall probably be enabled to furnish our readers with the result, and the President's Message, in our next.

A late Paris paper states that the return of General La Fayette to La Grange, excited among the inhabitants of the village universal joy and enthusiasm. A great multitude went out to meet him; the General got out amidst them and was much affected. On entering his chateau, a number of young ladies offered him a bouquet, and addressed him in some complimentary verses. In answer, the General said he should remain some time among them.

In passing through Rouen, some disturbance was made. A number of persons collected under the windows where the General was lodged, and testified a desire to see and salute him. The police interfered to disperse the multitude, and a respectable citizen upwards of 70 years old, was wounded by the soldiers.

A medal, worth 1600 francs, is proposed by some Paris Liberals, as a prize for the best piece of poetry on the visit of Lafayette to America.

The amount of deposits made in the Norwich Savings Bank, from the 23d day of July, 1824, to the 1st Dec. 1825, were . $16,77[illegible].08
Withdrawn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,707.99
15,067.09

Whole number of Depositors, 273—made by 178 persons.

☞ Deposits are received by the Treasurer, at the Norwich Bank, every day during Bank Hours.—Sums not less than One dollar, and not exceeding Two hundred.

In consequence of reports being put in circulation, respecting the solvency of the Phenix Bank at Hartford, Jeremy Hoadly and Solomon Porter, Esqrs. Directors of that Bank in behalf of the State, have published in the Connecticut Mirror, a communication, stating that there is not in their opinion, a Bank in the United States, whose funds are more safely invested and in a better condition to be applied to the payment of any demands which can be brought against it; and that the Bank merits the entire confidence of the public.—The Mirror also contains a communication from Isaac Spencer, Esq. Treasurer of the State, confirming the above.

We learn that a cart loaded with coal, took fire a few weeks since, in Voluntown, and was entirely consumed. This should operate as a caution to those who are in the habit of using coal, not to admit it under their roofs until it has been thoroughly ascertained that there is no fire in it.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, holden at the Court House, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed their names, viz.

Eber Backus, Asa Roath, and Benjamin Snow, *Select-men.*—Benjamin Huntington, *Town-Clerk.* Charles P. Huntington, *Town-Treasurer.* Burrel Lathrop, *1st Constable & Collector.* Frederic Prentice, Charles Thomas, Thomas Hutchins, and Thomas Thomas, *Constables.* Asa Child, Joseph Powers, Elisha H. Mansfield, James F. Brown, James Lowrey, and Frank T. Lathrop, *Grand Jurors.* Lyman Brewer, Wm. Clegg, Daniel Lathrop, Arthur F. Gilman, Charles Coit, Simon Huntington, Dewey Bromley, Charles Bliss, Isaac Bromley, Nathaniel Tracy, Horace Colton, and Wm. Backus, *Tything-men.* Thomas Thomas and Joseph Warren, *Haywards.* Erastus Perkins and Burrel Lathrop, *Gaugers.* William Callyhan, and John P. Austin *Sealers of Weights and Measures.* Thomas Thomas and Joseph Warren, *Pound-keepers.* Nathan Walsworth, Thomas L. Thomas, and John L. Boswell, *Fence-viewers.*

The Bridgeport Farmer, in noticing the late Bank explosions, and of the enormous amount which the public must suffer by these failures, says—"the best advice we can give is, to play "*Robin's alive*" briskly with the Bank notes in these times, and pay off all honest debts, not *even forgetting the Printer.*"—*Hem.*

The Hon. Dutee J. Pierce has been elected a member of the 19th Congress in R. Island, in opposition to Mr. Durfee, of the last Congress.

*Greek News.*—It is rumored that the Greeks have ceded the Isle of Paros to the Americans in acknowledgement of the services rendered to their cause by the United States.

ORIGINAL STAINED

## COLOMBIA.

Carthagena papers to the 20th Oct. and Bogota to the 6th, have been received by the editor of the Baltimore Gazette. Don Pedro Gaul had left Bogota for Panama, as minister to represent the Republic of Colombia in the Congress of American Republics.

The Correo de Magdelena of the 20th Oct. contains the project of a decree for removing temporarily the seat of government of Colombia from Bogota to Ocana, as a more convenient and accessible situation for the receipt of information and the exercise of the functions of government from its proximity to the navigable rivers. It is proposed that it shall remain there until the Congress designates the place and plan for building the permanent Capital of the Republic, which is to be named the city of Bolivar. Ocana is situated in a pleasant and fertile country on the Rio de Oro, about equidistant and nearly in a direct line between Bogota and Santa Martha, being about 220 miles from each—the removal of the offices and officers of government, is proposed to be made before the first day of June, 1826.

A letter from Carthagena, to the editor of the Gazette, under date of 22d ult. says:—"A dispute occured [at Bogota] between Mr. Watts, American Secretary of Legation, and Senor Miranda, son of the famous Gen. Miranda, the nature of which is so differently reported that I shall not touch on it, but the issue was that Miranda horse-whipped the other on the race-course.—Watts is said to have horse-whipped in his turn, and when the last post came away, a meeting had been fixed, with seconds of high respectability on both sides. End as it may it is a disagreeable affair, and much to be deprecated. The return of Mr. Anderson to Bogota is looked for anxiously.

The same writer, under date of 23d October, says—"A large ship of war is announced in the offing, supposed to be one from Europe for this government—I just learn she is one of those purchased for Colombia in Sweden."

*Georgia Legislature.*—A bill is about to be reported for the division of the State into Congressional Districts, and, it is expected, it will pass. A letter from Governor Troup to the Legislature enclosed a document from Col. Montgomery, United States' Agent for Indian Affairs in the Cherokee nation, stating that two Cherokee Chiefs (Ridge and Van) lately arrived in Washington, have been denounced, and their seats in the National Council vacated, for an unauthorized interference in the affairs of the Creeks.

The Delegation of Creek Indians were introduced to the President by the Secretary of War, on Saturday, the 3d inst. and were much gratified by the visit. Previous to this, they stated that they felt much pain and anxiety; but since they have taken their Great Father by the hand, they are satisfied, and will wait with patience and confidence the result of their mission.

*Another Gold Mine* has been discovered in North Carolina, and an experienced miner from Europe, procured to superintend the working of it systematically. He gives it as his opinion that the gold region in North Carolina, is more rich and extensive than any hitherto known in the world.

In Georgia, the election of Judges, Attorney, and Solicitors General, has just been made. In every instance, the friends of Governor Troup have been swept from office, and the friends of his opponent put in the place of them. Of the whole number of Judges &c. for the last year (fourteen) two only were suffered to remain, and they were of the ascendant party in the Legislature.

Of the 34 representatives who compose the N. York delegation in the House of Representatives of the United States in the 19th Congress, but three were members of the 17th Congress, viz. John W. Tailor, Silas Wood, and C. C. Cambreleng. Mr. Tailor has been honored with the confidence of his constituents at every successive election since 1815.

Solomon P. Sharp, Esq. formerly member of Congress, and late attorney general of Kentucky, was, two or three weeks ago, called to the door of his own dwelling after night, in Frankfort, and there murdered by some person as yet unknown! The shocking affair has produced a great sensation in Kentucky.

### FROM SMYRNA.

Captain Powers, recently arrived at Boston in 49 days from Smyrna, states that every thing was quiet when he sailed; that the Turkish fleet had remained in port all summer; and that there had recently been no fighting between the Greeks and Turks.

### DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

Late French papers announce the death of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, who died at Nymphenburg, on the night of October 12th, at the age of seventy, and after a reign of twenty-six years. In the evening the King and Queen attended a party given by the Russian Ambassador; and in the morning he was found dead in his bed, lying in the posture of sleep, with his arm under his head, as if his death had been tranquil.

*Act of Independence of Upper Peru.*—The deputies assembled from the four provinces of Upper Peru, published a declaration of Independence on the 6th of August, which declares that they are resolved that the country shall be governed by a constitution formed by itself; believing that it will be more for its happiness to become a separate nation, under the sanction of the catholic religion, and on the principles of honor, liberty, equality, &c.

FOR THE COURIER.

### MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER.

It happens in the course of events, that the interest of those two classes materially clash, and, unfortunately, a jealousy exists between them from various causes, particularly from an apprehension that Government will deal out more favors on one than the other. The writer of this has been uniformly an advocate for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and has, with others, petitioned Congress for an increase of the Tariff. In consequence of a general movement on the part of the friends to domestic manufactures a few years since, aided by strong arguments on the floor of Congress, a heavy duty was laid on many articles of importation. The merchants, on this occasion, were generally magnanimous and reconciled to make the sacrifice for the common good; and thousands of them signed petitions to Government for an increase of duties, when at the same time they (or at least many of them) perfectly well understood the consequences as to themselves.

Whatever is for the good of our country, as patriots and good citizens, we ought not to oppose.—It was found necessary to foster our manufactures so far as to be enabled to supply the wants of the nation in time of war, and render us less dependant on foreigners. The object, in this particular, is attained, and this is obvious from the vast increase of manufacturing establishments in the United States since the Tariff Bill passed in 1822. We have reason to believe that no immediate application will be made to Congress for additional duties—but that it will eventually be done (and is now meditated upon) by those manufacturers who are avaricious, or bad economists, there remains no doubt. One idea in relation to the effect of protecting duties on the merchant is this—that in proportion to the increase of manfactured articles in this country, in that proportion the merchant suffers in his profits.—One instance out of many will be sufficient to corroborate this assertion, viz: That on the article of India Cottons, on which a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent was realized by the merchant formerly, now, in consequence of the heavy duty on that article, few, if any, are imported, and the merchant is under the necessity of purchasing, as a substitute, domestic cottons, on which he may possibly obtain five or ten per cent profit. I would ask the Statesman, if our country requires any further sacrifices on the part of the merchant for the benefit of the manufacturer? If so, the merchant will find it for his interest to turn manufacturer, or place his funds in stocks, or engage in a business that can be relied upon, which will at least give him and his family a support. It is clear, that if Government, by any measure, drives the merchants from their occupation, the wheels of government will be retarded; and it is also clear that in proportion to the increase of manufactures in the Union, in that proportion the Revenue decreases.*—So if we rival, with success, foreign manufactures, and additional duties are imposed, we may bid farewell to our present system for obtaining revenue, & resort to a system which would indeed be obnoxious to every American, viz. *Internal Taxation.*

PLAIN TRUTH.

*If the Revenue does not diminish as our Manufactures increase, it must be evident that the importations are superabundant.*

### THE CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir—The conclusion is irresistible, that if the contemplated Canal to the tide waters at Norwich, be accomplished, the interest of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures will be most amply promoted. It will be a scene of most extensive and active business, and at no distant day, richly reward all the toils and anxieties of its friends, and crown that reward with the grateful reflection that posterity will enjoy the blessing in a still higher degree. No portion of Connecticut can boast a more industrious, enterprizing population, than the Valley of the Quinebaug waters. None, a better cultivated territory, than that which they wash on their way to the sea. The immense capital in Manufactures to which they give activity, is only surpassed by the energy and perseverance of its owners, and furnishes a most flattering view of the benefits which the public may expect. A small extent of country, which can present capacities & resources so great, surely give a sufficient warrant of future wealth and greatness, proportioned to the diffusion of its means. A Tide-water Canal Company composed of the active citizens of the several towns on the Canal route, pursuing their object in the exercise of their best judgment, will not fail to diffuse entire confidence in its complete accomplishment. Every physical and moral objection will be banished before their efforts, and internal navigation will glide among our hills, mountains and forests, and combine all the sources of wealth which a hardy, resolute & free people could justly desire.

It is too late to discuss the *importance* and *utility of Canals.* The question is settled among all intelligent men. The only enquiries which *remain*, it should seem, are, as to the *locality* and the *means* of accomplishment.—To effect these, it is suggested, that a voluntary association be formed, with a view to future incorporation.—That they procure from the United States an experienced Topographical Engineer, and fully settle these enquiries. As the expense will depend on the locality, the probable expense, will test the *practicability* of procuring the *means* of accomplishing the *object.*

*Public spirited men should not permit this all important subject to slumber.*

A CITIZEN.

The House of Representatives of Kentucky has passed a strong resolution against the new Court of Appeals; in opposition to the Governor's opinion. Yeas 60—Noes 36.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, legally warned and holden at the Court House, in said town, on Monday the 5th day of December, 1825—

*Resolved*, That if it be practicable to establish and open a Canal from some part of the County of Worcester, in Massachusetts, to the Tide-waters at the town of Norwich, the interest of said town would be thereby greatly promoted; and that any measures which can be duly adopted by said town to promote said object, are worthy of the highest consideration of all its citizens. *A true copy of record.* Attest,
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Town-Clerk.

*To the Hon. Calvin Goddard, President of the Quinebaug Canal Association.*

Sir—The Committee appointed to procure an Engineer and make a survey of that part of the Quinebaug river, which runs between the south line of Massachusetts and the tide waters at Norwich in Connecticut with a view to construct a canal on or near the banks of said river, would state that the committee have been so fortunate as to engage Col. James F. Baldwin of Boston, a correct and experienced engineer to make the survey; that the survey was commenced on the present Nov. and through the activity of the Engineer, was completed on that and the following days.—The Engineer has not, nor will he at present make a report of the survey; but the committee think that nothing is hazardous in saying, that the practicability of constructing a canal along the banks of the Quinebaug is now satisfactorily ascertained and that it can be made at a much less expense than any canal of the same extent has hitherto been made in the country. Col. Baldwin commenced the survey at the Podunk or Quabaug pond in Brookfield, in the state of Massachusetts, the natural outlet of this pond is into the waters of the Chickapee river, which unites with the Connecticut river at Springfield; thence to the waters of the Quinebaug. The object of this part of the survey, was not merely to extend the contemplated canal as far inland as possible, but to find some permanent and extensive reservoir of water for a feeder, without drawing too much of the waters of the Quinebaug, which might injure the extensive and valuable manufacturing establishments on this last mentioned stream. The citizens in the neighborhood of the survey extending from Quabaug pond to Connecticut line, were at the expense of making it.—Col. Baldwin will on the 29th of the present month, commence a survey on the Quinebaug river, at or near the point where it enters this state, with a view to find some convenient route for a canal between the Quinebaug and the waters of Charles river, which unites with the tide waters at Boston. This rout Mr. Allen Harris of Plainfield at the request of the prudential committee has lately reconnoitred, and to him we are indebted for much valuable information. Mr. Harris reports favorably both as to the facility of excavation and of finding a sufficiency of water for the contemplated project. Nor will the rout be very circuitous. I would add that the citizens in this region are equally anxious, with those on the Quinebaug, to unite by means of a canal, the tide waters at Norwich, with those of Boston; will render every aid to the Engineer to forward his work and will be at the expense of this part of the survey. When Col. Baldwin shall have finished this survey, a report may be expected from him.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. KINNE, *Committee.*
*Plainfield, Nov. 23, 1825.*

### A CARD.

The Committee who accompanied the Engineer in the late survey down the Quinebaug river, would respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens *generally* for their many civilities and *particularly* to those who so liberally and gratuitously furnished refreshments of various kinds to the Engineer and attendants.

In the list of Justices of the Peace for the County of Windham, which appeared in this paper a few weeks since, the letter D was inadvertantly inserted in the name of Amherst Scovill. Amherst *D.* Scovill is a Justice of the Peace in the town of Colchester, N. London County.

D.D. Rev. S. H. Cox, an eminent presbyterian clergyman in the city of New-York, on whom the degree of Doctor of Divinity was lately conferred by Williams College, announces in the last New-York Observer that he shall not accept of the appendage of D. D. to his name and assigns many reasons for his rejection. He considers the whole system of doctorates in divinity as a fabric of theological foppery and dotage, that does real harm, but no imaginable good; a "scarlet" relict of papacy that demands retrenchment; as earthly, and at variance with the spirit, if not with the very letter of the gospel: "Be ye not called Rabbi," &c.

An official circular has been transmitted from the Navy Department to the several naval stations, announcing the death of Com. Mc Donough, and directing the flags to be hoisted at half-mast, minute guns to be fired and the officers to wear crape for thirty days, as a tribute of respect to his memory.

### YALE COLLEGE.

From the catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale-College for the year 1825-6, just published, it appears, that there are now, in that Institution, 23 Theological Students, 16 Law Students, 75 Medical Students, and 354 Undergraduates. Of the latter 159 are from Connecticut; 57 from Massachusetts: 56 from New-York; 13 from Pennsylvania; 11 from Ohio, 10 from Maryland; 9 from South-Carolina; 5 from New-Hampshire; 4 from North-Carolina; 4 from New-Jersey; 4 from Mississippi; 2 from Virginia; 3 from Georgia; 3 from Louisiana; 3 from Alabama; 2 from Rhode-Island; 1 from Vermont; 1 from Delaware; 2 from the District of Columbia; 2 from the West-Indies; 1 from Lower Canada; and 1 from Greece.

There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Friday next—It will commence about three o'clock, and continue until the sun is below the horizon. This is said to be the only Eclipse of the Sun, that will be visible here, until the year 1831.

A lady who arrived in New-York from the South on Thanksgiving Day, seeing most of the Stores and Warehouses closed, remarked, that she had heard much of the great "COMMERCIAL DISTRESS" that existed there, but she had no conception it was so bad.

### MARRIED

At Plain Hills, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. SEYMOUR MORSE, to Miss ELIZABETH LATHROP, daughter of Mr. Darius Lathrop.

At Stonington, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Mr. OLIVER DENISON, to Miss NANCY NOYES.

At New-York, GEO. C. GODDARD, Esq. of New-Haven, to Miss CATHARINE S. STAPLES, daughter of Seth P. Staples, Esq.

### DIED

In this city, on the 28th ult. Mrs. LYDIA POMPIE, aged 77.

At Colchester, 24th ult. Mr. SAMUEL KELLOGG, aged 87—He was a native of that town, and during his whole life maintained the character of an honest man; and by his regular and persevering industry and economy, acquired a large estate. Among other liberal bequests which he made, he gave to the town two thousand dollars, the interest to be applied towards the support of the poor. Also to the first Ecclesiastical Society, towards the support of the Gospel, he gave a Farm estimated at one thousand dollars.

At Stonington, on the 24th inst. Miss MARY ANN STANTON, daughter of widow Fanny Stanton, aged 17.

At Homer, Cortland, co. (N. Y.) on the 9th ult. Decon ASA BENNETT, eldest son of Mr. Asa Benett, of Mansfield, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and 8 children to lament their loss.—He died in the triumphs of faith.

At Bridgewater, Penn. 21st ult. Mrs. JERUSHA HEWET aged 78, formerly of this town.

At Newton, Mass. on the 19th ult. WILLIAM HULL, aged 73 years, late brigadier general of the army of the U. S.

### MECHANIC SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of the Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich will be holden at the Methodist Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock. *December 7, 1825.*

### FOR NEW-YORK.

THE packet sloop Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dec. 7

### DANCING SCHOOL.
### MR. HAZEN,

IN consequence of a polite invitation therefor, will open a School for Dancing in Plainfield, on Wednesday of next week. The terms will be 3 dollars per quarter, one afternoon and evening a week, with a deduction of 25 cents each, where there is more than 1 scholar from a family. At first, the school will open for ladies at 2 and continue till 5 o'clock P. M. and for gentlemen at 6 to continue till 9. P. M.

*Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1825.* 3w26—

### NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on a dollar, on List 1824—and will meet them to receive said tax at the store of Brown & Baldwin, in said Lisbon, *(Newent Society)* on Wednesday the 28th day of December instant, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. and at the house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, *(Hanover Society)* on Thursday the 29th day of December instant from 1 to 5 o'clock P M.—Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees according to law. BARSTOW BRUMLEY, *Collector.*

*Lisbon, Dec. 3d, 1825.* 3w36—

### Collector's Notice.

HAVING received a Warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon, of one cent on the Dollar, on List 1824, I hereby give notice that I will attend at the house of Denison Wattles in said Lebanon, on the 5th day of January next from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until three in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

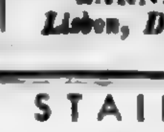
EBENEZER SPAFFORD *Collector*

*Lebanon, Dec. 1, 1825* 3w36—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *LEEMAN LINCOLN* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Asa Child, Esq the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. The said administrator to give notice of this order by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest
BURREL LATHROP Clerk
Norwich, Dec. 2, 1825. 3w36—

### STRAYED,



FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, two yearling heifers, one red, and the other a dark color with a little white Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

BARNABAS HUNTINGTON.
*Lisbon, Dec. 5, 1825.* 3w36—

### Notice.

THE Book-Selling and Book-Binding Business will hereafter be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of *LEWIS EDWARDS & CO.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD
LEWIS EDWARDS.
*Norwich Dec. 1, 1825.* 36—

### Lewis Edwards &Co.

HAVE for sale at reduced prices, an extensive assortment of Classical & School Books, wholesale and retail, latest editions.

A great variety of Quarto, Octavo, and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, pocket editions, in plain and elegant calf and morocco gilt bindings.

Blank Books of every description, on hand or bound to order.

A constant supply of first quality Cap and Letter Paper.

An extensive assortment Paper Hangings.

Blanks in variety.

*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 36—

### New Store.

CHARLES BLISS

HAS received from New-York and offers for sale an entire new stock of

GROCERIES,

of the best qualities, as cheap as they can be purchased in Norwich, at his store half a mile south of the Court-House, on Centre Hill, and solicits public patronage.

*Norwich, Dec. 7th. 1825.* 3w36

### Carpetings and Ruggs.

An assortment fine and superfine English
**Ingrain Carpetings,**
Brussels and Wilton
**HEARTH RUGGS,**
(handsome patterns.)
Just received and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, by
*WM. D. RIPLEY.*
*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825* 36—

### CUTLERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
**Penkives, Razors,**
AND
**SCISSORS,**
just received from New-York, and now for sale at T. ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*
*Dec. 5.* 36—

### RUSSIA LINEN GOODS.

BROWN and bleached Russia SHEETINGS,
3-4 and 7-8 Table Diapers,
RUSSIA DIAPERS (heavy goods.)
7-4 square Damask Table Cloths
(a superior article.)
Plain & Ribbed Drillings, &c.&c.
Just received and for sale by
**Wm. D. Ripley.**
*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.* 36—

No. 17,476, Com. 26, 36, 41,
**A PRIZE OF 1000 DLLS,**
*WAS SOLD AT*
**BREWSTER'S**
**Truly Lucky Office.**
—ALSO—
No. 18,420, Com. 30, 41, 46,
**A PRIZE OF 100 DOLLARS,**
*WAS SOLD AS ABOVE.*

*NOW—OR NEVER!*

"Now's the time to make a dash
At Fortune's tempting stores;
While Brewster in her Temple waits
To stay the closing doors.

There's comfort in the pleasing thought
Of plenty yet to come;
And to the houseless child of want,
There's comfort in a home!

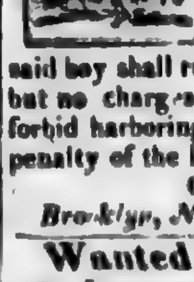
O then to Fortune's temple haste,
For now's the 'nick of time,'
To catch the dame in pleasant mood,
And worship at her shrine.

*The Class of the*
**Grand State Lottery,**
*Draws 17th December, 1825*

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |

besides 500's, 100's, &c. &c. &c.
For Prizes apply at
**BREWSTER'S.**
Also—Tickets in Rhode-Island Lottery—Price $3—Draws 24th December.
35—

### One Cent Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th day of Nov. inst. an indented apprentice, by the name of WM. B. HOVEY Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the law.

CHARLES FOSTER.
*Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1825* 3w36—

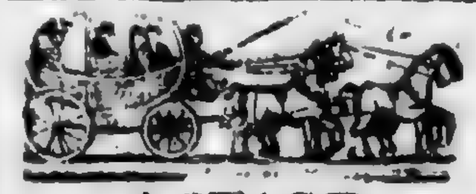
### Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman at the Black-smithing business—Apply to NOAH DAVIS.

*Norwich Landing, Dec 6, 1825.* 3w36

Just received and now opening by
**WM. D. RIPLEY,**
*In addition to his stock of*
**India, European and American**
**DRY GOODS**
Which are offered wholesale and retail at
**Small Advances from Cost.**
Superfine and low priced
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
White and Olive Flushings,
Superfine and low priced
**Devonshire Kerseys,**
Circassian Stripe Calicoes,
(a new style.)
Very Superior Black
**Canton Crapes,**
Men's and women's black and white
Worsted Hose,
Guernsey Frocks, Buckskin Mittens,
Drab and Olive Corded Velvets,
Fancy HANDKFS. a great variety.
Brighton Socks, for Infants.
Black, Colored & Ombre Shaded, fig'd & plain
**SILKS,** (a great variety.)
Plain and Fig'd. Swiss Muslins,
Plain and Fig'd. Real India Mull ditto,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book Muslins and Lenos,
Men's, Women's and Children's
**GLOVES,** *(of every description.)*
Silk Cords, Braids, Buttons, Frogs & Gimps for
Habit Trimmings,
Tassals, black and white Plumes,
Plush Gauze, Col'd. Piping,
Floss Cords, &c. for Ladies' Hats,
Velvet binding, Galloons.
A large assortment of
Rich fashionable Ribbons, &c.&c.
**AMERICAN**
Two blue, blue and white and Fancy print
**CALLICOES,**
Brown and Bleached
Sheetings and Shirtings,
3-4 and 4-4 Ginghams, Checks,
Dorchester and J. Breed's Ticks,
Woolen Yarn, Stockings, Socks,
Mittens, &c. &c.
Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825. 36—

*Blue and Brown*
**WORSTED CAMBLETS,**
*ITALIAN CRAPES,*
Black and White
**OSTRICH PLUMES**
And sundry other articles recently received by
**E. COIT.**
*December 7, 1825.* 36—



### A STAGE

WILL leave Norwich, Thursdays and Sundays, at 3 o'clock P. M. to meet the steam-boat
**WASHINGTON**
at New-London.

Leave New-London Wednesdays and Saturdays at the arrival of the boat.

For seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich—at Allen's City Hotel, New-London.

Dec. 1825. 36—

**500** sides Northampton Inspected Sole Leather, superior to any ever offered in this Market, weighing from 6 to 30 pounds—for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN LATHROP.
Dec 7, 1825 36—

### FUR TRIMMING.

RUSSIA Squirrel Fur Skins, a rich and fashionable trimming for Ladies' Coats, Cloaks, &c. just received and for sale at less than one half the New-York prices by

**Wm. D. Ripley.**
*Norwich, Dec. 7. 1825* 36—

A MEETING of the "Union Society" will be holden at the Conference Room, this evening, at half past 6 o'clock

A general attendance is requested. *Wednesday Dec 7.*

THE Directors of the Norwich Savings Society are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, on Friday the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear a statement of the Treasury account and transact any other business that may be offered.

*By order of the President,*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
*Dec 6, 1825.* 1w—

### Came into the enclosure

of the subscriber, in Lebanon, about the 16th of November, two brindle yearling steers—one of them has some white in the face, and other small spots about the flanks—the other is a redish brindle. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away AMHERST SCOVELL.

[illegible] 36

### [illegible]

BY the subscriber, on the 23d November, one black and white yearling Steer. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. HIBBARD.
*Franklin, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36—

### Twelve Cows



FOR sale by the subscriber. ALSO, About 75 fine Wooled Sheep

SIMEON PECKAM.
*Lebanon, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36

ORIGINAL STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM GAZETTE.

### On Seeing a Deceased Infant.

And this is death! how cold and still,
And yet how lovely it appears!
Too cold to let the gazer smile,
But far too beautiful for tears.
The sparkling eye no more is bright,
The cheek hath lost its rose-like red;
And yet it is with strange delight
I stand and gaze upon the dead.

But when I see the fair wide brow
Half shaded by the silken hair,
That never looked so fair as now,
When life & health were laughing there;
I wonder not that grief should swell
So wildly upward in the breast,
And that strong passion once rebel
That need not, cannot be suppressed.

I wonder not that parent's eyes,
In gazing thus, grow cold and dim,
That burning tears and aching sighs
Are blended with the funeral hymn;
The spirit hath an earthly part
That weeps when earthly pleasure flies,
And heaven would scorn the frozen heart
That melts not when the infant dies.

And yet why mourn? that deep repose
Shall never more be broke by pain;
Those lips no more in sighs unclose,
Those eyes shall never weep again.
For think not that the blushing flower
Shall wither in the church-yard sod,
'Twas made to gild an angel's bower
Within the paradise of God.

Once more I gaze—and swift and far
The clouds of death and sorrow fly;
I see thee like a new-born star
Move up thy pathway in the sky;
The star hath rays serene and bright
But cold and pale compared with thine;
For thy orb shines with heavenly light,
With beams unfailing and divine.

Then let the burthened heart be free,
The tears of sorrow all be shed,
And parents calmly bend to see
The mournful beauty of the dead;
Thrice happy—that their infant bears
To heaven no darkening stains of sin:
And only breathed life's morning airs
Before its evening storms begin.

Farewell! I shall not soon forget!
Although thy heart hath ceased to beat,
My memory warmly treasures yet
Thy features calm and mildly sweet.
But no, that look is not the last,
We yet may meet where seraphs dwell,
Where love no more deplores the past,
Nor breathes that withering word—farewell. W.

## MOOLEY.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

*"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."*—To enforce the truth of this proposition, the preacher tells us in "eloquence sublime," of Korah, of Pharaoh, and of Goliah, how in the midst of pride and ostentation, they were hurled instantly to the lowest pit of insignificance; and the modern observer tells us of scenes which have passed since his recollection, of proud and wealthy men, who have at once sunk into extreme poverty and insignificance. But I, who are fond of drawing morals from simple things, will relate a circumstance which happened within the circle of my acquaintance, and which I think strongly confirms the truth of the above assertion.

There was in a neighboring village, a man who purchased a flock of sheep which happened to be very unruly, insomuch that notwithstanding his utmost exertions he was unable to keep them within any bounds, there being one among them, which, in spite of his ingenuity, would get into mischief, and the rest, as is their way, would follow. At last he resolved to build a very strong, high fence round his pasture, and had got it completed, and with much difficulty had got them into it, and was digging a well near the outside of the fence for a watering-place, when one of the workmen took a rail from the fence for some use, and through carelessness it was left when they went to dinner. Mooley, this leading sheep observed this low place, and thought it a good opportunity for her to make her escape, and release her fellows from their confinement.—Accordingly, she set up an incessant bleating, and after turning their attention to the place, she leaped the fence, and landed in the bottom of the well. The rest all followed, till the deep pit ran over with its fleecy contents.

Here we see they were all punished exactly according to their deserts—the leader being at the bottom, those which were most ready to follow, next, and those which lingered behind, and at last followed, rather for the sake of company than of doing mischief, had the good fortune to extricate themselves alive.

A BROAD HINT AND A PROPER REBUKE.

At a social entertainment, some stories too wonderful to be true, were related by one of the company. A pause occurring in the conversation, another individual of the party commenced by saying:—"Gentlemen, I will now tell my tale. In a village lived a butcher, who had the curiosity one day, to view the adjacent country from the top of the church steeple, and, for that purpose, he was escorted by the clerk of the parish. Soon after they had reached the top, the bell began to ring, which caused the steeple to rock, from one side to the other with such velocity, that the butcher, unable to bear the effect, (which completely addled his brains) leaped from the top; but reflecting on the risk he ran in alighting, he suddenly drew his knife from its sheath, stuck it in the wall, and there hung dangling by it, like a hat on a peg, till some persons, having obtained a ladder, lifted him down."—"That must be a lie!" exclaimed the person who before amused the company so much. "And, pray, what have you been telling the whole evening?" said the other; and the first speaker was confounded.

*Pride*, like the magnet, constantly points to one object; but, unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.

The King of Benin, Africa, who has 500 wives, being anxious to add a white one, has proposed to the King of England to give him a black wife in exchange.

FORGIVENESS.

Forgiveness is the economy of the heart. A Christian will find it cheaper to pardon than to resent. Forgiveness saves the expense of anger, the cost of hatred, the waste of spirits.

Seven Irishmen, it is said, who were sentenced to seven years transportation for a riot, reconciled themselves with the reflection that it was only a year a-piece.


THE subscriber having purchased the exclusive right to make, use & vend

**TALLT'S Patent Shingle Machines,**

for the County of New-London and the town of Voluntown, and having one in operation, invites those who feel interested in the manufacture of Shingles to *examine* it.

Those who are unacquainted with the performance of the machinery, are informed that with the attendance of an active boy, it will cut from 3 to 5 thousand shingles in a day—as an evidence of the quality of the work, be it remembered that the sawed Shingles, where known, uniformly sell at a higher price than ordinary, until the latter are completely expelled from market. The sawing of timber, even when straight and clear, is at least 50 per cent. and where winding or knotty the economy is invaluable.

Those who wish to participate in the benefit of the invention, can be supplied with Machines made in the best manner. Cedar, Hemlock and Chesnut Shingles on hand, and at short notice, for sale

ELISHA TYLER.

*Griswold, November*, 1825. 3w34

**NORWICH LINE.**
**The Superior new Steam-Boat FANNY,**
*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston, via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P M same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

**Fare from Norwich to New-York $4,50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 1y—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS
**MAIL LINE.**

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Caventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take Seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July 5*, 1825. 14—

**EAGLE TAVERN,**
***NEW-LONDON.***

THE subscriber as Agent for EAGLE TAVERN, considers it a duty incumbent on him (in rendering justice to the Proprietor in his absence) to give this public notice, that the tables are furnished with the best our market affords and the Bar with the best of liquors, and that no pains will be spared to accommodate all those that will please to honor them with their custom

E. BRYANT, Agent.

*November* 22, 1825. 3w34

**FIRE INSURANCE.**
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

**Fire Insurance.**
**The Protection Insurance Co.**

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf37—

**Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.**

FOR Sale the following parcels of Real Estate, all in Chelsea Society, in Norwich, viz. The Large, convenient, and well situated mansion House and Lot, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D Ripley, in the middle Street, a few rods west of the Church

The excellent building Lot, directly opposite the above described house, with the office occupied by Geo B. Ripley, Esq. standing thereon, and the Barn, &c. in the rear. Said Lot abutting on the upper & middle streets

That Large three Story Dwelling House formerly the property of Mr James F. Brown, near the west end of Long Bridge, having been for several years a tavern, very pleasantly situated on the corner of two Streets with a large lot of Land, and Coach-house belonging to the same.

A large House in East Chelsea, on the south side of the Street leading to the toll bridge, having been a public house for some time past, and now occupied by Mr. Willoby for the same purpose.

The Lot of Land on the East side of the new road from Landing to Town, with a Dwelling House & Soap House thereon, being the same which was formerly owned by Jabez Kelly.—This is an excellent situation for a Mechanic, and where an industrious man would *thrive*

One half of the Store & Wharf occupied by Mr. Richard Leffingwell, in water Street, an excellent stand for a grocery Store

The large Store nearly opposite the last mentioned Store, being the building next west of the large brick building belonging to Capt. Erastus Davison, in water Street. A long credit may be had, if required, on good security. Inquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Attorney.*

Norwich, Nov. 29 1825. tf35—

**FOR SALE,**
**16 beautiful building Lots**

ON the avenue leading from the New Bridge to the Norwich Bank, within 100 rods of the latter.

5 do. on West Chelsea, within 30 rods of the Long Bridge.

One handsome dwelling house and garden, adjoining, opposite D. N. Bentley's, on the Main-street.

One do. adjoining thereto, on the cross street.

One do. with a Barn and small Farm of 30 acres, adjoining, on the banks of the Shetucket, 60 rods from the New Bridge, in Preston. Inquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

*Norwich, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w—35

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his house previous to the 1st of January next.

Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tackle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent*

—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory—and nearly adjoins Mr. Josh Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825.* tf39—

***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurances on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1825. 46—

**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle previous to the 20th Dec. after which date no favors will be shown.

William Rogers.

Nov. 29, 1825. 3i—

**Norwich Brewery**

FOR sale at the Brewery, in West-Chelsea, Amber and Pale ALE—Table Beer—Barley Malt—Grains and Yeast.

*Nov.* 22, 1825. 3i—

**FLAG RUGS.**

1 case German Flag Rugs,
Just received and for sale by the
THAMES COMPANY.

ALSO, India Flag, Bandanna and black Silk Handkerchiefs, of various qualities.

Nov. 15. 33—

**CURE OF CANCERS.**

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up *alive* Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other disorders—and whoever can effect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor

***HENRY F. SANDERS***

Has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show.

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast; I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a consciousness of my *extreme danger* induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved. ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight*. I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will testify that I have had a White Swelling in my knee, for nearly two years. I applied to a number of skillful physicians, who all pronounced it to be a White Swelling. After their doctoring it for some time, I placed myself under the care of Doct. Sanders, and by his applications the matter which was collected in the knee joint was got away—the numbness, grating, &c. left it, and it is now perfectly well.

ROBERT G. LEWIS.

*Pawtucket, Nov.* 19, 1825.

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose for eight years. I went to Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, &c. &c.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1825.* tf33

**NOTICE.**

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Jesse Starkweather*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Executor*

*Preston, Nov.* 21, 1825. 3w34

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having received an assignment of the estate and effects of Samuel Cutler, of Ashford, in Windham County, for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons indebted to said Cutler to make immediate payment to BENJ. SNOW, Assignee.

*Ashford, Nov* 21st, 1825 34—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Nov. A. D* 1825—

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*WILLIAM LATHROP,*

late of Norwich, deceased to exhibit their several claims against said estate to James Stedman Esq: Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Attest*, RURHELL LATHROP, *Clerk*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.

*Norwich, Nov* 21st, 1825. 3w34—

THE subscribers, appointed by the Honorable Superior Court at the session of said Court at New-London, in and for New-London County, Oct. Term, 1825, Commissioners on the estate of John W. Haughton, of Montville, an insolvent debtor, under the Statute Law of this State, entitled "An Act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief, in certain cases of insolvency"—hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving, examining and adjusting the claims of the creditors of said insolvent, at the office of James Stedman, in Norwich, in said County, on the fourth Wednesdays of January, March and May, 1826.

JAMES STEDMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
*Commissioners.*

*Norwich, Nov* 21, 1825. 3w34—

***STOVE,***

FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.

G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

**AGATS.**

Blue and Brown Cambletts,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids,
Green Baizes,
FLANNELS of all colors.
Bombazettes, Rattinetts,
A large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Rose Blankets,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
A splendid assortment of
Winter Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Just received at the
**Norwich Cheap Store,**

and selling at such prices as to make it an object to purchasers to *call & see*

John Kinney & Co.

*Nov.* 23d, 1825. 3w34—

**BLACK BOMBAZINES.**
**WM. D. RIPLEY**

Has recently received a few pieces very superior BLACK BOMBAZINES, Which are offered very low.

*Norwich, Nov.* 9, 1825 32—

**GERMAN BASKETS.**
**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received One Package, containing a great variety of Reticule, Sewing, Fruit, Dish, Spoon, and Children's Baskets. Nov. 16. 33—

***NATHANIEL HOWES***

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES, NAILS, GLASS, OILS &c on as good terms as can be bought in the State, either for *Cash, Credit*, or *Produce*.

☞ All persons indebted to DYER & HOWES, must make immediate payment. NATHANIEL HOWES

*Windham, Nov* 1, 1825 6w—33

BLUE AND BROWN
**CAMBLETS.**

A few pieces Extra Fine
Blue and Brown Cambletts,
Just received and for sale by piece or pattern,
by William D. Ripley.
—ALSO—
**FUR SEAL COLLARS.**

*Norwich, Nov.* 9, 1825. 32—

**MUSIC**

LITTLE & SMITH'S Patent Note Singing Books, together with a great variety of other Music, vocal & instrumental, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store.

*Nov* 22. 34—

**Notice.**

THE subscriber once more requests those who are indebted to him to make payment.

☞ All unsettled accounts and notes, after the 10th day of December next, will be left with *Asa Child, Esq* for collection JOHN B. GRACE.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1825 3w34

**STRAYED,**

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the early part of Nov inst a red yearling Steer. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be found shall be reasonably rewarded by the Subscriber, living on the premises of Capt. Jabez Perkins, in Preston REUBEN L. BROMLEY

*Preston, Nov.* 28, 1825 3w35—

**Strayed,**

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of November, 10 Sheep, marked with a slit in each ear, and reded forward of the rump.—Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded. TYLER BROWN

*Lisbon, Nov* 9, 1825 —

**TAKEN UP**

BY the Subscriber a dark brindle, two years old heifer. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W HAUGHTON.

*Montville, Nov.* 29, 1825 3w35—

**Notice.**

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 15th of Nov. one spotted no horned Heifer, and one dark red Steer with horns, both one year old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JASON W. KINGSLEY.

*Bozrah, Nov.* 29, 1825 3w35—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 4th inst a pair of two or three years old Steers, one of which is a red, the other a brown, —no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CRARY.

*Plainfield, Nov.* 16, 1825. 3w35—

**One Mill Reward.**

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th of November an indented boy, by the name of Samuel Gallup, about sixteen years of age. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ARTHUR F. JAQUES.

*Sterling, Nov.* 11, 1825. 3w34—

**New Goods.**
**JOSEPH H. STRONG**

HAS just received from New-York and Boston a new supply of

**Dry Goods and Groceries.**

Being since the late decline in prices which he will dispose of at a very small advance. His old stock of Goods he will sell low, not less than formerly—the price of new articles being reduced one half and others more. At any rate he will sell as low as the lowest in this County. *Those who are desirous of purchasing the most Goods for the least Money will do well to examine at his Store before they buy.*

Among his Groceries may be found some very excellent old Wines & Brandy, suitable for Medicine or Family use

Nov. 16. 3i

**NOTICE:**

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of

**HYDES & STANTS,**

At the stand lately improved by Messrs Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing

Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of

**GOODS,**

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
M. & B. GRANT

**Poladelphis,**
**INDIA EXTRACT.**

A most valuable *new India Medicine* for the cure of the *Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, &c.*

*Extract of a letter from the Rev James English, dated Bengal, to his friend Doct. F. Bedwell, in London.*

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have procured and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robertson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, for the cure of Rheumatism. Were I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable remedy, it would require more time than I am able to bestow Indeed, the effect of this medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism you would in some cases suppose it acted almost like a charm in removing that painful disease. The difficulty, however, in procuring the Extract, will for many years retard its general circulation. It being obtained from a Shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Burman Empire of India, and held in so much repute by the *Natives*, that to part with it is like parting with their existence. *The usual mode of taking it is in the form of pills.* I shall use all my endeavors to send you a constant supply.

Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, containing sixty Pills, with a bill of directions and a certificate of its being Genuine, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to show its vast importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection, a few out of a vast number of Certificates from people who have been cured by it in Europe and America.

Hear Sir—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for these several months so affected with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief, until a neighbor of mine informed me of the India Extract having performed many cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes and a half, I am as well as ever I was in my life.

Your obedient servant.
J. WELSH.

*Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Liverpool, Jan, 7, 1823.*

Dear Doctor—I have been violently affected with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family—I have only used two boxes of the Extract, and I am perfectly restored. Yours truly,
R. RALSTON.

London, April 19th, 1824.
Doctor Bedwell.

Agreeably to the authority given by me to Dr Harris, he has appointed Doct. Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, principal wholesale Vender for this section of the state. F. BEDWELL.

*Norwich, Sept* 14, 1825 [eow1y24

**"Maynard & Noyes'" Ink-Powder,**

By gross, dozen, or single paper,
"Rowland's" Philadelphia made, Mill and Cross-cut Saws.
"Bradley's" Brass Andirons, and Shovel and Tongs.
Just received directly from the respective manufactories, and for sale low by
JABEZ HUNTINGTON

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO [illegible]

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 36. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 182[illegible]



Fortune's Head Quarters

ARE now permanently fixed at

## L'Hommedieu's

Truly Fortunate Office,

Where have recently been sold and paid

2 prizes of $500, 5 of $100, several of 50, 25, &c.

**Grand State Lottery, R. I.**

*4th Class—Numbers drawn,*

35—36—41—30—26—46

Those who wish splendid prizes will do well to call at the above office, where similar and much larger prizes may always be obtained.

Rhode-Island Lottery, first Class, New Series, J. Howard, agent for the Managers, will positively be drawn on the 24th day of December next,

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of $10,000,
5........of........1,000,
1........of........835,
1........of........500,
50........of........100

100 of 50, &c. &c.
Tickets $3.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

**Bridgewater Collection.**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

**R. HUBBARD'S**
*BOOK-STORE,*

SONGS of the Temple, or Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music.—*Fifteenth* Edition Enlarged with several pages new tunes.

*Norwich, Nov. 29.* 35—

## New School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

**T. ROBINSON,**

A SPELLING BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Punctuation and Reading.—To which are added a Vocabulary of the most useful and common words, with their definitions arranged according to accent. By Wm. Bolles.

The mode of Pronunciation is accord[illegible] and, in many respects, the plan of this work is the most simple and natural yet adopted.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

**New Spelling-Book.**

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

**R. HUBBARD'S**
**Book-Store,**

A SPELLING-BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Pronunciation, and reading. By Wm. Bolles.

This work is worthy the examination of instructors, it being on an entire new plan. Nov. 29. 35—

**Music.**

THE Bridgewater Collection and the Handel & Hayden Society Collection of Church Music, for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

**MISS BEECH**

HAS just returned from New-York with a good assortment of

**Millinery Goods,**

which she offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for work executed with neatness and dispatch.

*Nov. 22, 1825.* 34—

**MISS MANSFIELD**

HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings suitable for the season

Nov. 7th. 6w32—

**MISS PALMER**

HAS just returned from New-York with the latest patterns for Ladies' Hats, Coats and Dresses.

Nov. 22, 1825. 34—

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

at two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

**HATING FURS**

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825.* 4

ALL persons indebted to this establishment, for advertising, are respectfully requested to make payment.

*Courier Office, Nov. 23.*

Norwich, November 16, 1825.

MORE

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

Which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State.

HE OFFERS

48 ps. Broadcloth, 42 do. Cassimere, Sattinetts and Pelisse Cloths, } Super & Extra Black, Blue and other colors, very cheap.

26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints, (*Modern Style.*)

150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.
100 ps. MUSLINS, viz. Swiss and Mull Mull, Jackonet, Book and Cambric.
87 ps. SILKS, [illegible] figured and plain.
56 :: BOMBA[illegible]TES, do. do. do.
26 :: Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.
30 :: Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.
23 :: Scotch and Caroline PLAIDS.

500 ps. Ribbons,
1 bale Bed Ticks,
1 do. Bleached Sheetings,
1 do. Unbleached do.
1 do. do. Shirtings.
&c. &c. &c. &c. [33

*LINES & GILBERT,*

Wholesale and Retail

## Leather Dealers,

*No. 23 Ferry-St. New-York.*

THE public are respectfully informed that a large and general assortment of the various kinds of Leather, used for the manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Saddlery, will always be kept on hand; and will be sold on as favorable terms as at any similar establishment in the union. Also, a constant supply of Coach-roans, Boot Cord and Webbing.

All orders will meet with immediate attention.

N. B. Leather received to sell on Commissions

*New-York, Nov 1825.* 6w33—

**Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.**

**CHA'S DENISON**

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, [illegible] constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's

*BOOTS & SHOES*

of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton

**SOLE LEATHER.**

Upper Leather and Calf Skins.
A few dozen prime
Morocco Skins.
Lining and Binding do.

Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The patronage of his former Customers and the public is Respectfully solicited

*Norwich, Nov 1, 1825* tf31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | 40 of | $100 |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

**Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.**

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25 Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1825. 27—

**WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT**

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

*A New Stereotype Edition of*

**Scott's Family Bible,**

For sale, *very cheap* (of course,) by

*Nov. 29.* T. ROBINSON.

**NEW GOODS.**

**WM. ROGERS**

HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of

**Fashionable Dry Goods.**

*Nov. 23d. 1825* 34—

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a good supply of goods suitable for the approaching season; among which are

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Pelisse Cloths, Blue Camblet,
Tartan and Caroline PLAIDS,
**BOMBAZINE,**
Cashmere, Crape,
Cashmere and Cotton SHAWLS;
A handsome assortment of
CALICOES,
Levantine, Sinchaw, Sarsnet, and
Florence Silks,
Nankeen, Canton, & Italian Crapes,
Bombazetts plain and fig'd,
**UMBRELLAS,**
Barcelona, Silk, Flagg, and Cotton
Handkerchiefs,
Denmark Satin,
Silk and Swansdown Vestings,
Irish Linens,
Leather and Silk Gloves, Ribbons,
Bobinett and Cotton Laces,
Gimp Trimming, Piping,
Spool Thread, Knitting Cotton,
Boot Cord, Watch Chains,

Suspenders, Holts wire thread, Fancy Hkfs, Cravats, British Shirting, Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Ginghams, Cambrick, Leno, Swiss, Mulmul and Jaconett Muslins, Imitation Cambrick, Crape Lisse, Morocco & Denmark Satin Shoes, Pins, Tapes, &c.

—ALSO—

St. Croix & Jamaica Rum, Holland and Country Gin, French and Cider Brandy, Port, Lisbon & Malaga Wines, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pearlash, Indigo, Raisins, Tobacco, Rosin, Glue, Tar, and Lime.

An Assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Drugs & Medicines

500 pounds Sole-Leather, first quality. Upper Leather, Thick Shoes, Napt and common wool Hats, Nails, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles were selected with [illegible] commodating terms.

**WANTED,**

All kinds of Country Produce, Men's Stockings & Socks, blue, mixed, and Women's blue Stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

*Lebanon, Oct. 25, 1825.* tf30—

FOR SALE,

12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,

10 bbls Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
15 bbls Country Gin,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do. do.

**An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,**

100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.

D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.

D. RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30

**HATS,**
**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.* RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.* tf 1—

**ALE.**

A CONSIGNMENT of SUPERIOR DOUBLE ALE, received from the **Worcester Brewery,** and for sale, at the Manufacturer's price, by T. ROBINSON.

*Nov. 29.* 35—

## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, Manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. cowf1y21

**GERMAN LINENS.**

JUST received and now opening by the *THAMES COMPANY,*

One case German Linens,

Which are offered very low. *Nov. 16.* [33

Just received and for sale by

**A. & A. GAY,**

A NEW SUPPLY OF

*FALL & WINTER*

## GOODS,

Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those bought early in the season.

*Consisting in part as follows:*

Black, [illegible], Olive, Brown, Green and [illegible]

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
from one to [illegible] dollars per [illegible]
Duffils, Sattinetts [illegible]
Swansdown and Valencia VESTINGS,
Black Silk do.
Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baize,
Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,
Tartan and [illegible]
Black [illegible]
Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bombazetts,
Best Brown Selvage [illegible] Crapes,
Green and other colored ditto,
Figured and Shaded
Gros de Naples Silk,
NAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,)
Long and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,
100 pieces Calicoes
of the latest [illegible],
Men's and Women's Black and White
Worsted Hose,
Silk do. do.
British & American Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bobbinett Laces,
Black and White LACE V[illegible],
Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLINS,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Silk and Tabby Velvets, [illegible] Cords & Beaverteens,
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric
Handkerchiefs,
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gauze and Fancy Silk do.
Beaver and Horseskin Gloves,
Black and White Silk do.
An elegant assortment of Fancy RIBBONS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
300 yards American Carpetings,
1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid
Cloaks,

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

*Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825.* 31—

**Thanksgiving [illegible] &c.**

[illegible]

28 do. [illegible]
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins—Malaga and Smyrna keg do. *fresh.*
7 bags prime Coffee.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel—Buck-wheat Flour, [illegible]ce, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, &c. just received and for sale by

ROATH & HYDE.

*November 23, 1825.* 3w34

**Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have commenced themselves in business, in the building opposite Mr. Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from New York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunello of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction. Ridgway & Jones.

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS and SHOES,**

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kinds of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in the [illegible], consisting of Ribbons, [illegible] Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, [illegible] Files, Rand and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe [illegible], Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, [illegible] of [illegible], Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.


**[illegible]**

*From the [illegible]*

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

EXTRACT FROM A [illegible]

What other friend has [illegible] over the helpless and uneasy hours of [illegible] borne with its petulence [illegible] soothed its [illegible] its favorite pillow? Where [illegible] of our prosperity when "the [illegible] and the years draw nigh, in [illegible] say—we have no pleasure in them." When the clouds of misfortune descend, and poverty and want overtake us—when the heart is sick with the unfulfilment of hope and [illegible] spirit droops over its blasted expectations—when the cup of life is emptied [illegible] mischance or guile [illegible] rainbow, and the midnight [illegible] where then are the flatterers of our cloudless skies and our sunbright hours? When the schemes of earthly [illegible] of the multitude [illegible] we have [illegible] low that attended us, when the sun has veiled his beams? Where are the summer birds, when the voice of winter sighs in the leafless forests?—Alas! it is but interest—or convenience—or habit—or fashion—that preserves the friendship of mankind. Where are the friends of this world when the mouth of calumny, has breathed mildew and pestilence over the promise of our growing reputation? Where are they, when the taint of worldly dishonor has fallen on our heads, and shame, whether deserved or not, has painted us out for scorn and mockery? They have gone to worship the rising sun; and left perhaps their former benefactor to pine in gloomy solitude over their ingratitude and to feel the [illegible] memory of "benefits [illegible]"

But the attachment of a mother [illegible] of the [illegible] loss of innocence—not even the loss of character can destroy. As the triumph of her children is her own, so is their downfall; [illegible] her heart bleeds [illegible] instinctively; her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows. Her eye follows them while present and her [illegible] goes with them while absent. [illegible] that never tires, and self-denial [illegible] cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is faithful not obtrusive; her consolation is never [illegible] cious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unalterable [illegible] death—and she breathes her last sigh in a prayer for the welfare of her children.

Remembrance hovers over every incident in those calm and blissful days, when her presence gave life its charm:—That affection which turned aside the arrows of misfortune—that gentleness which alleviated the pangs of distress—that tenderness which smoothed the pillow of sickness—that hand which held the aching head of pain—that piety and that sanctity which kindled in our heart the pure flame of devotion,—those smiles which beamed upon us, and ever the brightest when the world was [illegible]—and that unalterable love which supported us amidst [illegible] and ingratitude—can these ever be forgotten?—Can we [illegible] without recalling the scenes of the [illegible] [illegible] the beloved face fast fading [illegible] the breath of dissolution—and the fond farewell—the fervent prayer for us which ceased but with parting life?—Callous and hardened must be the heart of the child, who can behold without powerful emotion the memorials of a deceased parent. No, the heart must swell, and the eye must weep, when we visit that closet where we conversed with God together, and find it the abode of solitude and desolation of heart—when we look on the days that are to come, and behold the dark current of existence strewed with the wreck of our broken hopes and ruined schemes; and feel that we must travel in loneliness along the pathway of being, bereft of those who, by [illegible], heightened our pleasures—and who, by dividing, alleviated our sorrows.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

*From the [illegible] Emporium.*

**THE INSOLVENT.**

'I have a [illegible] to mention to you in confidence,' said young Mr. Grist to his neighbor [illegible] Prince, one morning—'You [illegible] have got together a very handsome property, two farms, three [illegible] houses, and with all enough to support me during the remainder of my days in peace and plenty.'

'It gives me great pleasure to learn,' said the old man, 'that my young friend has been so fortunate as, I hope, early, to realize what I have been aiming at for forty, and have hardly gained—an independence; and all by honest [illegible], doubtless.'

'[illegible], aye, you know I always sustained a [illegible]tion; but there is one grand point [illegible]; a finishing stroke to put to the business, and I must have your assistance.'

'At your service,' said Mr. [illegible], 'what shall I do for you?'

'My debts—my debts, Peter, they are in the way [illegible] apply the brush to them, or I shall never be worth a groat. The Insolvent Act you know will fix this matter, and for the present I wish you to take a conveyance of [illegible] property, while I slip through the [illegible].'

Mr. Prince was a purely [illegible] man of the old school, but he had lived [illegible] in the modern world to [illegible] to the hypocrisy [illegible] bare mention of such a proposal. He neither started nor turned pale, nor pricked up his [illegible]. But modestly told Mr. Grist that he was sorry to hear such a proposition from him; and suggested in the most polite terms his doubts as to the entire correctness of such a measure as he had mentioned.

But Grist, however, [illegible] far [illegible] When he last [illegible] swindling or theft, or downright [illegible]—he had learned to distinguish by the [illegible] appellations of [illegible] shrewdness and craft. To make away [illegible] property for the purpose of defrauding honest creditors, Ned Grist, like a good many other fashionables, considered rather as an act of superior wisdom, than as a scandalous and degrading crime—and that a man deserved praise for it, instead of deserving a room in the State Prison. [illegible] the theory himself; having [illegible] seeing moreover numerous [illegible] men in the world not only [illegible] property in this very way, but of [illegible] who having thus acquired their fortunes, [illegible] the world honored and courted, it was [illegible]

[illegible] he should [illegible] even [illegible] content to trust [illegible]

[illegible] ing—you'll allow, Mr. Prince [illegible] like [illegible] to procure my property [illegible] of myself first therefore.'

'Excellent, [illegible] entitled [illegible] answer [illegible] scrupulous, but [illegible] the honor, I can easily [illegible] not.'

They parted, and Mr. Prince [illegible] his departure [illegible] friend [illegible] willing [illegible] were regularly made out and [illegible] and Mr. Prince became the legal owner of all Grist's property.

To complete the game with [illegible] Grist put on a long face, and [illegible] ed in his sleeve, [illegible] perfect [illegible] went on the limits; swore [illegible] &c. &c. [illegible] able, as he boasted, to snap his fingers at the world, as he owed nothing. But the Devil sometimes cheats his own [illegible] when they little expect it.

[illegible] weeks after his liberation, Grist called [illegible] the old gentleman to reconvey his property [illegible] of the property [illegible] family. Mr. Prince met [illegible] face, and [illegible] not by any means acknowledge that his neighbor Grist had any interest [illegible] whatever [illegible] property in question, because to entertain such an idea would be to charge him [illegible] with committing perjury, when he swore he had no such right or interest. And that further, as the property really in fact belonged to other [illegible] that Mr. Grist [illegible] their money, he felt it his duty to put the true owners in possession.

Mr. Grist was thunderstruck, and after in vain attempting to persuade himself and Prince that this new idea was all a joke, he abandoned the ground in utter despair, and after two or three fits of melancholy, turned himself over to labor for a decent livelihood. In the mean time Mr. [illegible] called the creditors of the insolvent together, and made a fair distribution of the whole estate among them.

The affairs of this world are kept together by what little truth and integrity still remains [illegible] would be compatible with the existence of any society now existing upon the face of the earth. Pure truth, like pure gold, has been found unfit for circulation, because men have discovered that it is far more convenient to adulterate the truth, than to refine themselves. They will not advance their minds to the standard, therefore they lower the standard to their minds.—But the high and sterling excellence of truth would appear from hence, that it becomes more safe, practicable, and attainable, the nearer we advance to perfection. No bad man ever wished that his breast was made of glass, or that others could read his thoughts. But the misery is, that the duplicities, the temptations, and the infirmities that surround us, have rendered the truth, and nothing but the truth, as hazardous and contraband a commodity as a man can possibly deal in.—This made Sir Walter Raleigh affirm, that it was dangerous to follow truth too near, lest she should kick out his teeth. But let us for a moment figure to ourselves a state of things where truth should be the sole principle of all our thoughts, words, and actions. Constituted as men are at present, could any civilized society hold itself together, under such circumstances, for one single year? Would not eternal [illegible] become as insupportable to our imperfect mind, as eternal [illegible] our imperfect [illegible]. Gracious heaven! what a scene would the above supposition produce upon earth! What recriminations, what eclaircissements, what [illegible] exacerbations; what a pulling of caps on the one side, [illegible] of fingers by the other! The most polished levees would become an aceldama, and the most polished rout a bear-garden.—What mourning brides, and merry widows, what rancorous friends and greeting enemies, what accepted sinners, and rejected saints! The whole world would [illegible] to have *put* on a mask, merely from having taken one *off*.—How few bargains at the [illegible], litigations at the bar, or long speeches at the senate. What would become of the numerous tribe of schismatics in religion, polemicks in controversy, partisans in politics, and empyrics in science; of enthusiasts, who believe what they cannot explain, and impostors, who explain what they do not believe? As to literature, bulky quartos would dwindle into duodecimos, and a folio would be unknown.—Authors would be restricted to what was true, and critics would be precluded from what was false. No revolution nor revulsion would be equal to this that we are considering: being nothing less than a transition from an order of society where nothing is what it seems, to another, where every thing is what it appears. It is manifest that men would be quickly compelled either to alter such a state of things, or themselves; but I fear the former measure would be found the most convenient. Taking things, not as they ought to be, but as they are, I fear it must be allowed that Machiavelli will always have more disciples than Jesus. Out of the millions who have studied and even admired the precepts of the Nazarite, how few are there, that have reduced them to practice! But there are numbers numberless, who, throughout the whole of their lives, have been practising the principles of the Italian without having even heard of his name, who cordially believe with him that the tongue was given us to disguise the thoughts of others, and [illegible] either [illegible] the standard of Alexander the Sixth, who never did what he [illegible] or of his son Borgia, who never said what he did.

*Lacon.*

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

What great effects from little causes spring,
What wealth does labor well directed bring!

A single stroke of an axe is of little consequence, yet by continual application of that small power, properly directed, what amazing effects are produced! The sturdy oak and lofty pine do not simply own its power, but whole forests fall before it and the wilderness becomes a garden.

Industry well directed, will give a man a competency in ten years. The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

My neighbor Samuel [illegible] is not only an industrious man, but his industry is applied to one object. His [illegible] of [illegible] cock's crowing, and the fire [illegible] during the winter evenings from the 20th September to the 20th March, according to the old almanac [illegible]. Go to [illegible] any [illegible] or a pitcher [illegible] grass, or a gratuity—you are sure to be promptly supplied. The consequence is his old purse is filled with dollars and his cellar stored with beef, pork, and [illegible]—"and that's what I call comfortable." [illegible] liberal, and enjoying the good of life [illegible] ten years of health will enable him to buy the best plantation in the country.

But there is my young friend Nathan [illegible], though he is the busiest and most industrious [illegible] in existence; but, as the saying is, he has too many irons in the fire," and with all his industry he goes behind hand. [illegible] a fine farm [illegible] pursuing the cultivation of it, he flies off, [illegible] every [illegible] after having [illegible] grain, he resolved to let his farm—sell the grain on the ground [illegible] go to hauling, for by a nice calculation he has proved that money could be made by it. A team was procured; but after [illegible] one or two [illegible]. [illegible] team—build a saw mill and go [illegible] lumbering. The dam was [illegible] the irons made, and three fourths of the expense incurred, when by a nicer calculation, (for nobody makes nicer calculations) he found that an oil mill would afford the best profits; and to work he went with [illegible] industry building an oil mill. I happened to go there a week or two afterwards, and the whole organization of the mill was undergoing an alteration, to fit it up for a cotton and woolen manufactory. A [illegible] neighbor of mine intends to-morrow to propose to him to abandon his project, and to enter largely into the manufacture of flour, and I have not the least doubt but Nathan will readily accede to the proposal.

So, Sirs, with all his industry and expense, he's neither [illegible] nor the public. [illegible] a course continual [illegible] would sink the best farm in the country.

If you would kill game,
[illegible] is true you must shoot;
[illegible] then you must aim,
[illegible] hold steady to boot.

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Since the failure of the [illegible] of New-Haven the desire has been frequently expressed that particular funds deposited there should first be paid, whatever might be the eventual condition of that bank; and among other publications I have observed an article in your paper in which you express a wish that the funds of the Saving Bank may be provided for, even if the situation of the Bank should be such as to render them unable to pay their other creditors.

That it is very desirable that the interests of so meritorious a class of the community as compose the depositors in that Bank, should be carefully attended to, and every facility [illegible] against their future necessities cannot be for a moment disputed. But at the same time, we should not let our zeal for their welfare make us unmindful of the rules of justice which we are bound to maintain and support for the protection of the rest of the community. Every violation of the laws of strict justice for the benefit of any particular class in the community, it is believed, will be found in the end to be injurious, both to the public at large as well as to those who are favored by such an extension of principle.

Now, upon what ground the funds of the Savings Bank, should be entitled to be first rank in the list of creditors, has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

If the assets of the Bank are not sufficient to pay all its debts, a preference of one class of creditors is a downright act of injustice to all the others.

Why should they who have deposited their hard-earned money in the Savings Bank, be preferred to those who are in an equally unfortunate condition in having received the rewards of their labor in the bills of the Eagle Bank? Upon what principle should the bill holders in this instance be postponed? It may be said with equal justice and propriety, that their claims to a priority stand upon the highest ground (if poverty is entitled to a preference) [illegible] is more probably that a large class of bill holders have all their property in the bills of that bank than that depositors should have placed all their funds in the Savings Bank. Why should the industrious poor, who have carefully laid aside their little earnings in this paper, and being so prudent, [illegible] to prefer to retain it under their own control, be obliged to pay for the loss of those who have made deposites elsewhere, and thus in some measure placed it beyond their control?

It is a kind of policy, which, upon the first view, is very apt to obtain the approbation of the humane and tender-hearted, but it will be found upon a more close examination to lead to consequences both unreasonable and unjust. The remarks that have been made in favor of this system of preferring creditors of the bank, assume the fact that the pecuniary situation of the creditors would entitle them, respectively, to a preference in the payment of their claims, a principle that, it is conceived, can neither be supported by sound reason or strict justice. It would make one class of creditors tributary to another—a kind of charity which however acceptable it may be to those who receive it, cannot easily be reconciled to the sound maxim which enjoins us to be "just before we are generous."

It has been urged as an argument in favor of the preference of the Savings Bank, that unless its funds should in some way be provided for, that class of people who are interested in that Bank, would be discouraged from every attempt to save their earnings to supply their future wants. It might with equal reason be replied, that if they should be preferred to the injury of the bill holders, that a still larger portion of the same class in the community would be deterred from laying aside their earnings at all, but be rather excited to squander them as soon as obtained, as they would consider such funds as very unsafe to touch, and ruinous to retain. Their language would practically be, "let us eat, drink and be merry," lest our money on the morrow should avail us nothing. But it is apprehended no [illegible] consequences will follow. The failure of the Bank will be viewed in the light of a public calamity, and every man who has suffered, will be compelled from the same necessity or prudence which first caused the accumulation of those funds, to endeavor to repair his loss. The condition of the poor is indeed deserving of commiseration, but is it fair, that those who are so unfortunate as to be the companions in their [illegible] be entirely stripped to relieve them. Would not this be the practical effect of the doctrine of preferences, where all the claims are equally just? But even allowing the doctrine of preferences in this instance might be justified by good policy and soundness, it then becomes a very important and grave question, whether the directors of the Institution, as such, have any [illegible] to make them? They are appointed by the stockholders, as their agents to transact the business of the company, and so long as they confine themselves to the limits of their commission they are secure from any individual responsibility; but if they overstep the bounds of their authority in the least degree, the stockholders may so far disclaim their acts and make them individually liable. Can it then be pretended that the *directors* have any authority to use the funds of the Bank intrusted to their care, in any manner than that prescribed? Has any general or special power been granted them to favor any one class of creditors, in paying them away according to their will and pleasure. Is it safe for them to attempt it? Is it just that they should thus violate their duty? If not, it were improper that they should be advised to that measure from any quarter. They certainly have no more power to make preferences among the creditors of the Bank, than any agents would have without a special authority from their principals.

It is a fact, but too little attended to that all banking companies are or should be created for the benefit of the community at large, and that all partialities, prejudices, local and political attachments should be entirely disregarded, and a strict adherence maintained to the principles of justice. It should never be forgotten for a moment that the president and directors of such companies are entrusted with other people's money, and that they are as strictly bound by their powers entrusted with them, as any other agents.

If they were allowed to proceed upon the principle of making preferences among their creditors, a door would be opened for fraud and collusion that would be in the highest degree [illegible] and ill-advised. However humane and popular it might be in its effects in one instance, cases may be conceived, where it would be fraudulent in the last degree; cases in which they might [illegible] *for themselves* by extending their liberality to a particular class of creditors. Is it not therefore desirable that whenever public money is entrusted to agents, every avenue to fraud should be checked, and every temptation to misapply their funds be carefully removed.

JUSTICE.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Y. Spectator, Dec. 2.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

Clouds and darkness have hung over the business part of our city for some time past; but we are happy to have it in our power to state, that they are beginning to float away before the cheering beams of commercial prosperity. It is not to be denied that the reaction since the unexampled prosperity of our city for a few years past, and the ill-advised and ill-fated speculations of last spring, has been tremendous. Many of our first houses have been forced to yield to the pressure of the times, and may have [illegible] drawn others in their train. For among the numerous evils of the system of indorsing, is the moral certainty that when one heavy [illegible] falls, he draws with him one or [illegible] others, and perhaps more. [illegible] the many are made to suffer from the faults, or rather indiscretions, of the few. Things have been daily growing worse for months past, until the middle of last [illegible] when the pressure was so severe that general consternation was visible through the city, and no one knew whose turn would come next. These evils were hastened, no doubt, by the explosion of the Eagle, Derby, and Lombard Banks, and the sudden refusal of the city banks to receive the paper of these country banks whose credit was [illegible] no way doubtful. A want of confidence followed; the city banks had been discounting so liberally that they were compelled to hold up; stocks fell proportionally as money became scarce; specie was departing from the country; and the result is before us. On Friday, however, affairs took a more favorable turn. The United States Branch discounted liberally, and it was followed by the other banks as far as [illegible] and safety would warrant. [illegible] is, that very material and extensive relief has been experienced, and the improvement of our affairs has not only continued, but the gloomy prospects of many have brightened. We trust that the evil day has passed. If so, the energies of our citizens will recover what has been lost, and what we have experienced will prove to have been but a momentary pause in our rapid career to wealth and greatness.

ROCHESTER.

If the increase of business may be estimated by the increased demand for buildings, this may be considered the most flourishing village in the union. Every tenement is occupied.—The owner of a block of stores just completed, states that he has received more than fifty applications from strangers desirous of settling here. A merchant arrived last week from Boston, bringing, we are told, goods to the amount of $60,000. A pretty extensive wholesale business has been carried on for some time by the Messrs. [illegible], and others of our merchants. *Roch. Album.*

CONCISE EXPRESSIONS.

The following words from the language of the aboriginal inhabitants of New England, as that venerable, learned, and reverend person, Cotton Mather, assures us, have been growing ever since Babel. The first he mentions is *[illegible]*, signifying in English, our lusts; another single word, *[illegible]*, being interpreted is, our loves; and the last, not least, *Kummogkodonattoottummooetiteaongannunnonash*, expressed no more than this; our question. The same profound inquirer mentions, he ascertained that the demons possessing the witches of them understood Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but when these knotty polysyllables were proposed to them, seemed not to comprehend them. One of the beautiful little lakes in Oxford in our county received from the Indians, and retains on the map, the sonorous name of *Chargoggagoggmanchaggagog Pond.* *National Ægis.*

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Dec. 2.*

The provinces of Biscay have lately sent a deputation to Madrid, the object of which was for some time problematical with the public; but it since proves to have been their intention to demand a restoration of their ancient rights, which were those of an independent state acknowledging no dependence on the Crown of Spain, except that of a kind of nominal sovereignty for which they yielded a subsidy under the name of a gratuitous [illegible]. The fact that the Biscayans have chosen this time to present their demands, is considered a strong evidence of the weakness of the Spanish Government, for they have submitted to a state of partial independence for a length of time, and considering the present a fit opportunity to urge their restoration to liberty.

The state of Madrid is represented as still very bad, although no instances of great disorder have recently occurred. In consequence of the protections which those receive to adjoin in acclamations for the absolute King, great numbers of vagabonds have crowded to the capital from all parts of the kingdom, and begin to prove such unwelcome visitors, that the ministers have begun to turn their attention seriously to devising plans for their removal.

*From the N. Y. Daily Adv. Dec. 2.*

The funeral solemnities paid yesterday, by order of the Common Council, to the remains of Commodore M'Donough, were of a very solemn and interesting nature. The body was landed at the Battery, placed upon a hearse, and carried to the City Hall, accompanied by a military escort, and a procession of naval and military officers, seamen, and others, and a band of music. The Rev. Mr. Rutledge of Middletown, Connecticut, brother-in-law of the deceased, Commodore M'Donough's son, and Com. Chauncey walked as chief mourners. The pall was supported by officers of the Navy. From the City Hall the body was removed to St. Paul's Church, where religious services were performed;—after which the procession moved agreeably to previous arrangements, through the streets mentioned, to the Fulton-street wharf, where the coffin was placed on board the steam-boat Commerce, to be conveyed to Middletown, where Mrs. M'Donough was buried a few months [illegible].

A [illegible] degree of seriousness and solemnity was very apparent throughout the ceremonies. There was something about the character of this excellent officer, that inspired esteem as well as respect. Brave, but unostentatious, firm & collected, but modest and unassuming, devoted to the service of his country, but amiable and affectionate in the private relations of life, no person spoke or thought ill of him. He was universally respected and beloved; and the last sad offices of friendship will be performed for him where he was the best known, and the most sincerely esteemed.

*From the Middlesex Gazette.*

The youth is cut down in the midst of his hopes, and the aged dies with his infirmities: The lowly perish, and the mighty are laid in the dust: one and another departs from our midst NEVER to return—coffin rumbles after coffin, to join the dark caravan of death: The shroud of the insatiate grave hath mantled down to its voiceless recess the mates of our childhood—the guides of our youth—the companions of our riper years: Those that moved among us, can no longer share in our friendship,—those that soared ABOVE us, have passed beyond the reach of our veneration.

Where now is He whose hymn of triumph once floated over the waters of the North! There is a wail on the Ocean, deeper than the sighing of the wind through the vessel's shrouds! There are tears there coursing the cheeks of hardy mariners, more quick and scalding than those which fall over common dust! The banner that floated in triumph, is now the shroud of the Hero! Alas the Christian—Patriot—Hero—is no more! His desolate [illegible] more desolate still.—The [illegible] closed are it stained [illegible] coming of his hearse. He will come [illegible] house, but O! how changed!—his footstep will not echo on the [illegible] threshold—nor his voice be heard in the empty hall! The cry of lamentation will be heard then—but not from him—though the [illegible] of his bosom is GONE,—it will be of those whose hearts are breaking for them both.

His strength was terrible on the deck of battle—his courage calm and even, where the dead and dying were a hearse for the living. The arm of the Almighty was his shield, and his trust was in the God of his Fathers. He heard the thunder of his deck when Albion bowed in his might,—he was stern in the conflict—but wept at its close o'er the valour of the conquered and fallen. The marvels of his might are hymned by the waves,—and their voice will be heard till it is morn in the grave.

BERTRAM.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

We are sorry to announce the failure of Captain Parry's third attempt to effect the north-west passage, which was suddenly frustrated by an unexpected accident, while every thing bore a favorable appearance. It will be seen from the subjoined extract of a letter, addressed by a principal officer in the expedition, to an eminent scientific gentleman in this city, that the two ships reached Prince Rupert's inlet in September last year. Port Bowen, in which they spent a dreary winter of nearly ten months, is in lat. 73, and lon. 89. They left that place on the 19th of July, when the ice broke up, and twelve days after this, while working southwards, exploring the Inlet, the shipwreck of the Fury compelled them to forego the farther prosecution of their discoveries. It is satisfactory to learn that the ships have not lost a single man. As the progress of the expedition was cut short by an accident, and not by any thing depending on the climate, we think there is nothing in the result to discourage a new attempt. It is useless to ask "why expose men's lives farther in such an investigation?" Experience has shown that these voyages, when prudently conducted, are in no degree more dangerous than any other species of navigation. Indeed, the chances of destruction to life are certainly much less than in a voyage to Senegal or Jamaica. The expense to the public is an absolute trifle; and the question is, now that the track of discovery in the polar seas has been successfully opened up, shall we relinquish to others the honor of completing the work? The Hecla was off the mouth of the Frith on Wednesday, on her way southward. Information as to the general result of the expedition was communicated to the Lord Provost by Captain Knight yesterday, and his Lordship, with the most polite attention, immediately gave notice to the newspapers.—The extract subjoined, however, supplies various additional details.

"H. M. S. HECLA, Oct. 12, 1825

"Dear Sir: We sailed from the west coast of Greenland on the 4th July, 1824. In passing Davis's Straits we were beset fifty-eight days in the ice. On the 9th of September we cleared the ice, and on the 13th of the same month entered Barrows' Strait. The winter was now setting in fast, we therefore endeavored to reach Port Bowen in Prince Rupert's Inlet, which we effected with some difficulty on the 28th. By the 6th October we were completely surrounded with young ice. The winter passed more agreeably than could have been expected; we had a good library on board, and managed to raise a tolerable masquerade in one of the ships every fortnight.—The winter was what might be called a mild one in this part of the world, the thermometer never exceeding 48½ degrees below Zero.—During its continuance we had fine sport chasing white bears, twelve of which were killed. White grouse were abundant in spring; we shot a great number of them; they were excellent, and proved a great luxury to the officers and men. The summer, which commenced on the 6th of June with a shower of rain, was very fine; the thaw went on rapidly. On the 19th July the ice broke up, and we bade farewell to Port Bowen, where we had passed nearly ten months. On the 23d we made North Somerset, and worked to the southward along its coast, until the morning of the 1st August, when, unfortunately, the Fury was driven on shore by the ice. Every effort was made to save her, but our exertions proving fruitless, she was abandoned on the 19th, and her people taken on board the Hecla. Thus ended all our hopes of making the north-west passage, which seemed favorable till this accident. On the 1st September we left Rupert's Inlet for England, and made the coast of Scotland on the 10th. We have been extremely fortunate during the voyage, not having lost a man either by disease or accident."

*From the N. Y. Spect. Dec. 2.*

FIRE

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, the shoe store and dwelling house of Mr. Fowler, No 196 Chatham-street, next to the corner of Mulberry-street, was discovered to be on fire; the flames issuing with such force, that no one could enter to save an article of furniture or goods, & the family of Mr. F. barely escaped with what clothing they had on.

The fire in a few minutes extended to the adjoining store of Mr. Potter, hatter, and Mr. Thomas Barker, shoe store, both of which were entirely destroyed, and the fourth store on Chatham-street, occupied by Mr. E. Mount, Junr. was considerably injured, but the fire was here arrested by the indefatigable exertions of the firemen. Two dwelling houses were also destroyed in Mulberry-street, which were occupied by Mrs. M'Gee, Mr. Murray, and one other family. The whole of the property destroyed was owned by Samuel Norsworthy, Esq. and was not insured; the buildings were of wood.—We understand that Mr. Fowler was insured for $8,000, and Mr. Barker for $10,000.—We could not ascertain whether Mr. Potter was insured. From the various reports at the scene of conflagration, we are of opinion that the fire was caused by omitting to turn the stop cock of the gas-pipe, when the lights were put out.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

The length of the recess will give to the ensuing session of Congress greater interest than usual, as an interval of nine months may be supposed to have accumulated much matter for the exercise of the powers of the Legislature. For the same reason, and because it may be expected to contain an important developement of the views of an administration yet new, the Message of the President, at the opening of the session, will be looked for, we should think, with more anxiety than any document which has emanated from the Executive since the era of 1801—15. Indeed, it may reasonably be expected, independently of the suggestions and recommendations of the Chief Magistrate, to contain important information on the State of our Foreign Relations, and some also respecting home Concerns, and particularly relative to the controversy, if it may be so called, between Georgia and the United States. Respecting our Foreign Relations [illegible] will be what may have passed between this Government and the other American Governments relative to the Congress of Panama. We anticipate, also, interesting information of the state of the pending negotiations between this country and Great Britain, France, and Spain, with each of which we have at present questions to discuss and settle.

What character may be given to the transactions of Congress by the communications of the Executive, could be inferred only from a knowledge of what is to be the nature of those communications. Thus far, however, may, without that knowledge, be safely presumed—that nothing will come before Congress, at this session, of a nature to produce a change of our relations of peace with all the foreign world. Long may we be able to indulge, at the opening of each Congress, a reflection so consoling!

If, however, there be little occasion for legislation on our exterior relations, our interior concerns are becoming proportionably more important in the eye of the General Government, and claim the exercise of a yearly increasing portion of the attention of Congress. It is not necessary for us to enumerate the many measures of this character which will present themselves for consideration. In naming even one or two of those which are most important in our estimation, perhaps we perform a work of supererogation, as there can be few readers to whose minds they are not already familiar.

Whatever concerns the Constitution must be more important than legislation of a less fundamental character; and we therefore place first among the subjects of debate, at the coming session, the several propositions to amend the Constitution in reference to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. Whether any thing will *result* from the discussion or not, we predict, with some confidence, that this subject will elicit more debate than any other that will be agitated during the Session, unless it be one other, of scarcely less importance. We here refer to the establishment of a Commercial Code, to embrace the principle of an uniform system of bankruptcy.—This is a measure loudly demanded by the endless perplexities growing out of the variant laws of the States and the conflicting decisions in their courts, and fortunately is within the unquestionable power of Congress, under two express provisions of the Constitution. To the discussion of this question, in the present Congress, great talent and legal attainments will be brought; and it is hoped a difference about the details of a measure, at the same time just and beneficent, will not again be suffered to defeat it. The details will nevertheless, very properly be subjected to close investigation, and probably to extended debate.

On the subject of Internal Improvement, there will doubtless be many propositions before Congress. It is by no means certain, though, that any new measure of that sort will be now authorized, however some such may be called for, particularly in reference to parts of the great mail routes through the seat of government, now almost impassable at certain seasons of the year. The appropriations for continuing the surveys, &c. and for the prosecution of works already begun, will doubtless be continued; and we should be gratified, with a view to this object, by the enlargement of the very useful and efficient corps of Civil and Topographical Engineers, now too limited to supply half the demand that there is for their services. We shall be agreeably disappointed if any thing decisive is done at the approaching Session towards the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or that equally important work the National Post Road from Washington to New-Orleans; though there can be no reason to doubt of the ultimate execution of both these projects.

The Judiciary of the United States imperatively demands extension, if not re organization. The experience of the last term of the Supreme Court, not to speak of all other evidence, leaves no doubt on this head. More Circuit Judges are wanted, first, to administer the laws in several of the Districts, in which no Courts can, under the present system, be held; and, secondly, to divide the labor of the Judges so as to allow a reasonable time for holding the sessions of the Supreme Court.

Another session will not have passed away, we hope, before we shall be able to congratulate our readers that the shackles have been struck from the limbs of the unfortunate, by the abolition of imprisonment for debt—that barbarity upon which after-ages will look back with contempt and abhorrence as an engine for the oppression of the weak at the pleasure of the strong—as the infliction of punishment induced by the pang of distress. We will not doubt that, at the end of this session of Congress, imprisonment for debt under the laws of the Union will have ceased forever. After which, it will not surely be suffered to exist a twelve month longer under the laws of any State of the Union.

The condition of the Aborigines will become another subject of very serious consideration, and, it may be, of important action. The recommendation of President Monroe is well recollected, proposing to remove all the Indian tribes to the Westward, beyond our settled territory. That proposition has many friends. But some of those who have most deeply reflected on the subject, with the aid, too, of the best lights, are decidedly opposed to this plan, and prepared to act upon the idea first suggested by Benjamin Franklin, and more lately by Wm. H. Crawford, of incorporating them at once into civil society, and endowing them with all the rights, and subjecting them to all the responsibilities, which belong to other citizens of the United States. This suggestion of course involves individuality of property, and extinction of the semblance of sovereignty which they yet enjoy, & which is incompatible with their location among white settlements, from which some of them, it appears, never will consent to remove. To this object we expect to see the attention of Congress more seriously directed, than it has ever been before—divested, we hope, of any reference to the case of the Georgia Creeks, with which it will have no more than a general relation. We are not without a reasonable hope, that all existing obstacles to the execution of the Creek Treaty of February last will have been removed before it can be presented at all to the view of Congress.

The mode of disposing of the public lands and Salines is likely to undergo revision, as a proposition will doubtless be made, if not to reduce the price generally, to make a discrimination in the prices of the public lands according to their relative value. This measure appears to us to be founded in reason; and we should be glad to see the discrimination made, even if it were effected by raising the price in proportion to the value, instead of lowering it as has been proposed. The present price of the public lands is surely low enough, taking the middle course for an average; and equity would probably be best consulted by raising the price of the best and reducing that of the most inferior qualities of the public lands, according to the average.

The Georgia and Massachusetts militia claims will again be the topic of consideration, and [illegible] rather singular fact, that however much at large the first of these may have been discussed, the latter have never yet been gravely debated in congress. The subject is rather an ungracious one—so little productive of instruction or gratification, that we care not how little it is ever debated. It is desirable, nevertheless, that both these subjects should be seriously and finally disposed of.

Time does not allow us to pursue the enumeration of the questions which this congress will necessarily have to pass upon. Enough has been said to show, that, independently of the questions which will grow out of the executive communications, there is enough of important business to occupy all the attention of Congress. One other subject only will we mention. This session cannot be illustrated, as the last was, by the manifestations of a noble gratitude to an ancient benefactor—that case must forever stand alone on the page of history—but there remain yet claims of the compatriots of La Fayette, sons of the soil, which not gratitude, but justice, invite congress to liquidate. By taking them into consideration, they will emulate the act of their predecessors, and by that, as we hope they will by other acts, acquire a title to the approbation of their fellow-citizens and the respect of the world.

NEWSPAPERS.

The price of a paper is an item of expenditure at which many persons repine, and which they resolve to avoid; while in fact they seldom, if ever, disburse an equal sum for which they obtain so large and so valuable an equivalent. Is it because a newspaper cannot be eaten or will not serve for a neckcloth, that it is so much undervalued? Certainly, though it does not fill the stomach or keep the body comfortable, (purposes for which it was never intended) it yet repays its cost with advantage in the quantities of information it conveys, and the stores of varied knowledge it supplies. Newspapers, instead of being an expense, are in reality an actual downright *saving*—and we will plainly prove them to be so. One of the public officers of this county who shall be nameless for the present, takes no newspaper! Last week he came travelling to York, under the impression that the Court would be in session. His expenses were probably between two and three dollars, and he lost at least two days by the journey. Now had he been a subscriber to a newspaper, he would have been duly apprised that no Court would be held, and he would, on this single occasion, have saved *more* than the amount of a year's subscription; he would also have saved *time*, which Dr. Franklin says is *money*, and he would have had *fifty-one* newspapers into the bargain! Hence is it not manifest that a paper is a *saving* instead of an *expense*? Yes, certainly. Now a sentence or two by way of *application*. How many people are there in the county of York, (which enumerates a population of 40,000) who are situated precisely like our holder of office, and who like him might save more by an item of intelligence contained in a single paper, than several years' subscription would cost? Let such be admonished by the example before them. Let them take our paper, and we will be careful to have them advised in time, when the Judges will hold court, and the Sheriff hold sales, of the "rise of empire and the fall of stocks," and of matters and things in general.

*York Recorder.*

It is stated that the product of the lead mines in Missouri, the past year, was 10,000,000 lbs.

LOMBARD BANK.

We understand that the directors and stockholders of the late New-Jersey *Protection and Lombard Bank*, have just exhibited to the Legislature a statement of their affairs, and have offered, in case the charter which was lately repealed shall be restored, to redeem all their notes which are now in circulation, and to discharge the bonus due to the trustees of the school fund, all which must be done to the satisfaction of the Governor of the state before the bank can resume operations. The Legislature is also to have the privilege of appointing a majority of the directors until the whole of the capital stock subscribed is actually paid in. We further learn that the committee have reported a bill to this effect. We consider this a very fair offer, and one which the Legislature is bound to accept; and we congratulate the holders of Lombard money upon the prospect of having those bills redeemed at par value. We give the information thus early that those who hold such notes may not dispose of them at a sacrifice.—*Trenton Fed.*

# THE COURIER.

NORWICH WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 18[illegible]

The nineteenth Congress commenced its first session on Monday last. The election of Speaker was undoubtedly close, and excited an early attendance of the members. The candidates were Messrs. Webster, of Massachusetts, Taylor, of New-York, Campbell, of South-Carolina, M'Lane, of Delaware, Stevenson, of Virginia, Ingham, and Markley, of Pennsylvania. We shall probably be enabled to furnish our readers with the result, and the President's Message, in our next.

A late Paris paper states that the return of General La Fayette to La Grange, [illegible] among the inhabitants of the village universal joy and enthusiasm. A great multitude went out to meet him; the General got out among them and was much affected. On entering the chateau, a number of young ladies offered him a bouquet, and addressed him in some complimentary verses. In answer, the General said he should remain some time among them.

In passing through Rouen, some disturbance was made. A number of persons collected under the windows where the General was lodged, and testified a desire to see and salute him. The police interfered to disperse the multitude, and a respectable citizen upwards of 70 years old, was wounded by the soldiery.

A medal, worth 1000 francs, is proposed by some Paris Liberals, as a prize for the best piece of poetry on the visit of Lafayette to America.

The amount of deposits made in the Norwich Savings Bank, from the 23d day of July 1824, to the 1st Dec. 1825, were . $16,71[illegible]
Withdrawn . . . . . . . . . . . 1,70[illegible]
15,0[illegible]

Whole number of Depositors, 273—[illegible] by 178 persons.

☞ Deposits are received by the Treasurer at the Norwich Bank, every day during [illegible] Hours.—Sums not less than One dollar, not exceeding Two hundred.

In consequence of reports being put in circulation, respecting the solvency of the Phoenix Bank at Hartford, Jeremy Hoadly and Solomon Porter, Esqrs. Directors of the Bank in behalf of the State, have published in the Connecticut Mirror, a communication stating that there is not in their opinion a bank in the United States, whose funds are more safely invested and in a better condition to be applied to the payment of any demands that can be brought against it; and that it merits the entire confidence of the public. The Mirror also contains a communication from Isaac Spencer, Esq. Treasurer of the State, confirming the above.

We learn that a cart loaded with coal, took fire a few weeks since, in Voluntown, and was entirely consumed. This should operate as a caution to those who are in the habit of using coal, not to admit it under their roofs until it has been thoroughly ascertained that there is no fire in it.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, holden at the Court House, on [illegible] day last, the following gentlemen were chosen to the offices annexed their names, viz.

Eber Backus, Asa Roath, and B[illegible] Snow, *Select-men.* Benjamin Huntington, *Town-Clerk.* Charles P. Huntington, *Treasurer.* Burrel Lathrop, *1st Constable & Collector.* Frederic Prentice, Charles Thomas, Thomas Hutchins, and Thomas Thomas, *Constables.* Asa Child, Joseph Powers, [illegible] Mansfield, James F. Brown, James [illegible] and Frank T. Lathrop, *Grand Jurors.* [illegible]man Brewer, Wm. Clegg, Daniel Lathrop, Arthur F. Gilman, Charles Coit, Simon [illegible]tington, Dewey Brumley, Charles Bliss, [illegible] Brumley, Nathaniel Tracy, Horace C[illegible], and Wm. Backus, *Tything-men.* Thomas and Joseph Warren, *Haywards.* [illegible]rastus Perkins and Burrel Lathrop, *[illegible]ers.* William Callyhan, and John P. [illegible], *Sealers of Weights and Measures.* Thomas and Joseph Warren, *Pound-keepers.* Nathan Walsworth, Thomas L. Thomas, [illegible] John L. Buswell, *Fence-viewers.*

The Bridgeport Farmer, in noticing the late Bank explosions, and of the enormous amount which the public must suffer by these failures says—"the best advice we can give is, to play "*Robin's alive*" briskly with Bank notes in these times, and pay off all honest debts, *not even forgetting the Printer's Hen.*"

The Hon. Dutee J. Pierce has been elected a member of the 19th Congress in R. Island, in opposition to Mr. Durfee, of the last Congress.

*Greek News.*—It is rumored that the Greeks have ceded the Isle of Paros to the Americans in acknowledgment of the services rendered to their cause by the United states.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

COLOMBIA.

...rthagena papers to the 20th Oct. and ...ts to the 6th, have been received by the ...r of the Baltimore Gazette. Don Pedro ...l had left Bogota for Panama, as minister ...resent the Republic of Colombia in the ...ress of American Republics.

...Correo de Magdelena of the 20th Oct. ...ins the project of a decree for removing ...rarily the seat of government of Colom... ...m Bogota to Ocana, as a more conve... ...nd accessible situation for the receipt ...ormation and the exercise of the func... ...of government from its proximity to the ...able rivers. It is proposed that it shall ...n there until the Congress designates ...ace and plan for building the permanent ...tal of the Republic, which is to be named ...ity of Bolivar. Ocana is situated in a ...nt and fertile country on the Rio de... ...about equidistant and nearly in a direct ...between Bogota and Santa Martha, be... ...out 220 miles from each—the removal ...offices and officers of government, is ...d to be made before the first day of ...1826.

...tter from Carthagena, to the editor of ...ette, under date of 22d ult. says:—"A ...occured [at Bogota] between Mr. ...American Secretary of Legation, and ...Miranda, son of the famous Gen. Mi... ...the nature of which is so differently ...d that I shall not touch on it, but the ...was that Miranda horse-whipped the ...on the race-course.—Watts is said to ...rse-whipped in his turn, and when the ...came away, a meeting had been fix... ...seconds of high respectability on both ...End as it may it is a disagreeable af... ...much to be deprecated. The return ...Anderson to Bogota is looked for anx...

...me writer, under date of 23d Octo... ...—"A large ship of war is announced ...ing, supposed to be one from Europe ...government—I just learn she is one ...purchased for Colombia in Sweden."

...Legislature.—A bill is about to be ...for the division of the State into ...ional Districts, and, it is expected, ...m. A letter from Governor Troup ...egislature enclosed a document from ...tgomery, United States' Agent for ...ffairs in the Cherokee nation, stating ...Cherokee Chiefs (Ridge and Van) ...ived in Washington, have been de... ...and their seats in the National ...vacated, for an unauthorized inter... ...the affairs of the Creeks.

...elegation of Creek Indians were in... ...to the President by the Secretary of ...Saturday, the 3d inst. and were ...ified by the visit. Previous to this, ...d that they felt much pain and anx... ...ence they have taken their Great ...ite hand, they are satisfied, and ...with patience and confidence the ...mission.

...Gold Mine has been discovered in ...ina, and an experienced miner ...procured to superintend the ...systematically. He gives it as ...at the gold region in North Car... ...and extensive than any ...in the world.

..., the election of Judges, Attorn... ...tors General, has just been made. ...tance, the friends of Governor ...been swept from office, and the ...opponent put in the place of ...The whole number of Judges &c. ...year (fourteen) two only were suf... ...in, and they were of the ascend... ...the Legislature.

...represe... who compose the ...gation in the House of Represen... ...United States in the 19th Con... ...three were members of the 17th ...Mr. John W. Tailor, Silas Wood, ...Cambreleng. Mr. Tailor has ...with the cofidence of his con... ...every successive election since

...Sharp, Esq. formerly member ...and late attorney general of ...two or three weeks ago, cal... ...of his own dwelling after night, ...and there murdered by some ...unknown! The shocking af... ...duced a great sensation in Ken.

FROM SMYRNA.

...Powers, recently arrived at Bos... ...days from Smyrna, states that ...was quiet when he sailed; that ...fleet had remained in port al... ...that there had recently been ...tween the Greeks and Turks.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

...papers announce the death of ...seph, King of Bavaria, who di... ...burg, on the night of October ...of seventy, and after a reign ...years. In the evening the ...attended a party given by ...ambassador; and in the morn... ...dead in his bed, lying in the ...with his arm under his head, ...been tranquil.

...dence of Upper Peru.—The ...bled from the four provinces of ...published a declaration of Inde... ...6th of August, which declares ...solved that the country shall be ...constitution formed by itself; ...will be more for its happiness ...rate nation, under the sanc... ...ic religion, and on the prin... ...liberty, equality, &c.

FOR THE COURIER.

MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER.

It happens in the course of events, that the interest of those two classes materially clash, and, unfortunately, a jealousy exists between them from various causes, particularly from an apprehension that Government will deal out more favors on one than the other. The writer of this has been uniformly an advocate for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and has, with others, petitioned Congress for an increase of the Tariff. In consequence of a general movement on the part of the friends to domestic manufactures a few years since, aided by strong arguments on the floor of Congress, a heavy duty was laid on many articles of importation. The merchants, on this occasion, were generally magnanimous and reconciled to make the sacrifice for the common good; and thousands of them signed petitions to Government for an increase of duties, when at the same time they (or at least many of them) perfectly well understood the consequences as to themselves.

Whatever is for the good of our country, as patriots and good citizens, we ought not to oppose.—It was found necessary to foster our manufactures so far as to be enabled to supply the wants of the nation in time of war, and render us less dependant on foreigners. The object, in this particular, is attained, and this is obvious from the vast increase of manufacturing establishments in the United States since the Tariff Bill passed in 1822. We have reason to believe that no immediate application will be made to Congress for additional duties—but that it will eventually be done (and is now meditated upon) by those manufacturers who are avaricious, or bad economists, there remains no doubt. One idea in relation to the effect of protecting duties on the merchant is this—that in proportion to the increase of manufactured articles in this country, in that proportion the merchant suffers in his profits.—One instance out of many will be sufficient to corroborate this assertion, viz: That on the article of India Cottons, on which a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent was realised by the merchant formerly, now, in consequence of the heavy duty on that article. few, if any, are imported, and the merchant is under the necessity of purchasing, as a substitute, domestic cottons, on which he may possibly obtain five or ten per cent profit. I would ask the Statesman, if our country requires any further sacrifices on the part of the merchant for the benefit of the manufacturer? If so, the merchant will find it for his interest to turn manufacturer, or place his funds in stocks or engage in a business that can be relied upon, which will at least give him and his family a support. It is clear, that if Government, by any measure, drives the merchants from their occupation, the wheels of government will be retarded; and it is also clear that in proportion to the increase of manufactures in the Union, in that proportion the Revenue decreases.*—So if we rival, with success, foreign manufactures, and additional duties are imposed, we may bid farewell to our present system for obtaining revenue, and resort to a system which would indeed be obnoxious to every American, viz. *Internal Taxation.*

PLAIN TRUTH.

** If the Revenue does not diminish as our Manufactures increase, it must be evident that the importations are superabundant.*

THE CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR—The conclusion is irresistible, that if the contemplated Canal to the tide waters at Norwich, be accomplished, the interest of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures will be most amply promoted. It will be a scene of most extensive and active business, and at no distant day, richly reward all the toils and anxieties of its friends, and crown that reward with the grateful reflection that posterity will enjoy the blessing in a still higher degree. No portion of Connecticut can boast a more industrious, enterprizing population, than the Valley of the Quinebaug waters. None, a better cultivated territory, than that which they wash on their way to the sea. The immense capital in Manufactures to which they give activity, is only surpassed by the energy and perseverance of its owners, and furnishes a most flattering view of the benefits which the public may expect. A small extent of country, which can present capacities & resources so great, surely give a sufficient warrant of future wealth and greatness, proportioned to the diffusion of its means. A Tide-water Canal Company composed of the active citizens of the several towns on the Canal route, pursuing their object in the exercise of their best judgment, will not fail to diffuse entire confidence in its complete accomplishment. Every physical and moral objection will be banished before their efforts, and internal navigation will glide among our hills, mountains and forests, and combine all the sources of wealth which a hardy, resolute & free people could justly desire.

It is too late to discuss the *importance* and *utility of Canals.* The question is settled among all intelligent men. The only enquiries which *remain*, it should seem, are, as to the *locality* and the *means* of accomplishment.—To effect these, it is suggested, that a voluntary association be formed, with a view to future incorporation.—That they procure from the United States an experienced Topographical Engineer, and fully settle these enquiries. As the expense will depend on the locality, the probable expense, will test the *practicability* of procuring the *means* of accomplishing the *object.*

*Public spirited men should not permit this all important subject to slumber.*

A CITIZEN.

The House of Representatives of Kentucky has passed a strong resolution against the new Court of Appeals, in opposition to the Governor's opinion. Ayes 60—Noes 36.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, legally warned and holden at the Court House, in said town, on Monday the 5th day of December, 1825—

*Resolved*, That if it be practicable to establish and open a Canal from some part of the County of Worcester, in Massachusetts, to the Tide-waters at the town of Norwich, the interest of said town would be thereby greatly promoted; and that any measures which can be duly adopted by said town to promote said object, are worthy of the highest consideration of all its citizens. *A true copy of record.* Attest,

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Town-Clerk.

*To the Hon. Calvin Goddard, President of the Quinebaug Canal Association.*

SIR—The Committee appointed to procure an Engineer and make a survey of that part of the Quinebaug river, which runs between the south line of Massachusetts and the tide waters at Norwich in Connecticut with a view to construct a canal on or near the banks of said river, would state that the committee have been so fortunate as to engage Col. James F. Baldwin of Boston, a correct and experienced engineer to make the survey; that the survey was commenced on the present Nov. and through the activity of the Engineer, was completed on that and the following days.—The Engineer has not, nor will be at present make a report of the survey; but the committee think that nothing is hazardous in saying, that the practicability of constructing a canal along the banks of the Quinebaug is now satisfactorily ascertained and that it can be made at a much less expense than any canal of the same extent has hitherto been made in the country. Col. Baldwin commenced the survey at the Podunk or Quabaug pond in Brookfield, in the state of Massachusetts, the natural outlet of this pond is into the waters of the Chickapee river, which unites with the Connecticut river at Springfield; thence to the waters of the Quinebaug. The object of this part of the survey, was not merely to extend the contemplated canal as far inland as possible, but to find some permanent and extensive reservoir of water for a feeder, without drawing too much of the waters of the Quinebaug, which might injure the extensive and valuable manufacturing establishments on this last mentioned stream. The citizens in the neighborhood of the survey extending from Quabaug pond to Connecticut line, were at the expense of making it.—Col. Baldwin will on the 29th of the present month, commence a survey on the Quinebaug river, at or near the point where it enters this state, with a view to find some convenient route for a canal between the Quinebaug and the waters of Charles river, which unites with the tide waters at Boston. This rout Mr. Allen Harris of Plainfield at the request of the prudential committee has lately reconnoitred, and to him we are indebted for much valuable information. Mr. Harris reports favorably both as to the facility of excavation and of finding a sufficiency of water for the contemplated project. Nor will the rout be very circuitous. I would add that the citizens in this region are equally anxious, with those on the Quinebaug, to unite by means of a canal, the tide waters at Norwich, with those of Boston; will render every aid to the Engineer to forward his work and will be at the expense of this part of the survey. When Col. Baldwin shall have finished this survey, a report may be expected from him.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. KINNE, *Committee.*

*Plainfield, Nov. 28, 1825.*

A CARD.

The Committee who accompanied the Engineer in the late survey down the Quinebaug river, would respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens *generally* for their many civilities and *particularly* to those who so liberally and gratuitously furnished refreshments of various kinds to the Engineer and attendants.

In the list of Justices of the Peace for the County of Windham, which appeared in this paper a few weeks since, the letter D was inadvertantly inserted in the name of Amherst Scovill. Amherst *D.* Scovill is a Justice of the Peace in the town of Colchester, N. London County.

D.D. Rev. S. H. Cox, an eminent presbyterian clergyman in the city of New-York, on whom the degree of Doctor of Divinity was lately conferred by Williams College, announces in the last New-York Observer that he shall not accept of the appendage of D. D. to his name and assigns many reasons for his rejection. He considers the whole system of doctorates in divinity as a fabric of theological foppery and dotage, that does real harm, but no imaginable good; a "scarlet" relict of papacy that demands retrenchment; as earthly, and at variance with the spirit, if not with the very letter of the gospel: "Be ye not called Rabbi," &c.

An official circular has been transmitted from the Navy Department to the several naval stations, announcing the death of Com. Mc Donough, and directing the flags to be hoisted at half-mast, minute guns to be fired, and the officers to wear crape for thirty days, as a tribute of respect to his memory.

YALE COLLEGE.

From the catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale-College for the year 1825-6, just published, it appears, that there are now, in that Institution, 23 Theological Students, 16 Law Students, 75 Medical Students, and 354 Undergraduates. Of the latter 159 are from Connecticut; 57 from Massachusetts; 56 from New-York; 13 from Pennsylvania; 11 from Ohio; 10 from Maryland; 9 from South-Carolina; 5 from New-Hampshire; 4 from North-Carolina; 4 from New-Jersey; 4 from Mississippi; 3 from Virginia; 3 from Georgia; 3 from Louisiana; 3 from Alabama; 2 from Rhode-Island; 1 from Vermont; 1 from Delaware; 2 from the District of Columbia; 2 from the West-Indies; 1 from Lower Canada; and 1 from Greece.

There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Friday next—It will commence about three o'clock, and continue until the sun is below the horizon. This is said to be the only Eclipse of the Sun, that will be visible here, until the year 1831.

A lady who arrived in New-York from the South on Thanksgiving Day, seeing most of the Stores and Warehouses closed, remarked that she had heard much of the great "COMMERCIAL DISTRESS" that existed there, but she had no conception it was so bad.

MARRIED.

At Plain Hills, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Mr. SEYMOUR MORSE, to Miss ELIZABETH LATHROP, daughter of Mr. Darius Lathrop.

At Stonington, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Mr. OLIVER DENISON, to Miss NANCY NOYES.

At New-York, GEO. C. GODDARD, Esq. of New-Haven, to Miss CATHARINE S. STAPLES, daughter of Seth P. Staples, Esq.

DIED

In this city, on the 28th ult. Mrs. LYDIA FORSDIC, aged 77.

At Colchester, 24th ult. Mr. SAMUEL KELLOGG, aged 87—He was a native of that town, and during his whole life maintained the character of an honest man; and by his regular and persevering industry and economy, acquired a large estate. Among other liberal bequests which he made, he gave to the town two thousand dollars, the interest to be applied towards the support of the poor. Also to the first Ecclesiastical Society, towards the support of the Gospel, he gave a Farm estimated at one thousand dollars.

At Stonington, on the 24th inst. Miss MARY ANN STANTON, daughter of widow Fanny Stanton, aged 17.

At Homer, Cortland, co. (N. Y.) on the 9th ult. Deacon ASA BENNETT, eldest son of Mr. Asa Benett, of Mansfield, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and 8 children to lament their loss.—He died in the triumphs of faith.

At Bridgewater, Penn. 21st ult. Mrs. JERUSHA HEWET aged 73, formerly of this town.

At Newton, Mass. on the 19th ult. WILLIAM HULL, aged 73 years, late brigadier general of the army of the U. S.

MECHANIC SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of the Mechanic Society of the City of Norwich will be holden at the Methodist Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock. *December 7, 1825.*

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE packet sloop Exchange, Capt. Hedge, will sail from Huntington's wharf, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dec. 7.

*DANCING SCHOOL.*

MR. HAZEN,

IN consequence of a polite invitation therefor, will open a School for Dancing in Plainfield, on Wednesday of next week. The terms will be 3 dollars per quarter, one afternoon and evening a week, with a deduction of 25 cents each, where there is more than 1 scholar from a family. At first, the school will open for ladies at 2 and continue till 5 o'clock P. M. and for gentlemen at 6 to continue till 9. P. M.

*Norwich, Dec 6th, 1825.* 3w26—

NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on a dollar, on List 1824—and will meet them to receive said tax at the store of Brown & Baldwin, in said Lisbon, *(Newent Society)* on Wednesday the 28th day of December instant, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. and at the house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, *(Hanover Society)* on Thursday the 29th day of December instant from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.—Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees according to law. BARSTOW BRUMLEY, *Collector.*

*Lisbon, Dec. 3d, 1825.* 3w36—

Collector's Notice.

HAVING received a Warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon, of one cent on the Dollar, on List 1824, I hereby give notice that I will attend at the house of Denison Wattles in said Lebanon, on the 5th day of January next from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until three in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

EBENEZER SPAFFORD, Collector.

*Lebanon, Dec. 1, 1825.* 3w36—

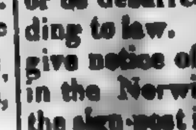
SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *LEEMAN LINCOLN* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Asa Child, Esq. the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. The said administrator to give notice of this order by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest

BURREL LATHROP Clerk.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1825. 3w36—

STRAYED,



FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, two yearling heifers, one red, and the other a dark color with a little white. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

BARNABAS HUNTINGTON.

*Lisbon, Dec. 5, 1825.* 3w36—

Notice.

THE Book-Selling and Book-Binding Business will hereafter be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of

*LEWIS EDWARDS & CO.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD
LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1, 1825.*

Lewis Edwards &Co.

HAVE for sale at reduced prices, an extensive assortment of Classical & School Books, wholesale and retail, latest editions.

A great variety of Quarto, Octavo, and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, pocket editions, in plain and elegant calf and morocco gilt bindings.

Blank Books of every description, on hand or bound to order.

A constant supply of first quality Cap and Letter Paper.

An extensive assortment Paper Hangings.

Blanks in variety.

*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 36—

New Store.

CHARLES BLISS

HAS received from New-York and offers for sale an entire new stock of

GROCERIES,

of the best qualities, as cheap as they can be purchased in Norwich, at his store half a mile south of the Court-House, on Centre Hill, and solicits public patronage.

*Norwich, Dec. 7th. 1825.* 3w36

Carpetings and Ruggs.

An assortment fine and superfine English

Ingrain Carpetings,

Brussels and Wilton

HEARTH RUGGS,

(handsome patterns.)

Just received and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*

*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.* 36—

CUTLERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Penkives, Razors,

AND

SCISSORS,

just received from New-York, and now for sale at T. ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*

*Dec. 5.* 36—

RUSSIA LINEN GOODS.

BROWN and bleached Russia SHEETINGS,

3-4 and 7-8 Table Diapers,

RUSSIA DIAPERS, (heavy goods.)

7-4 square Damask Table Cloths

(a superior article.)

Plain & Ribbed Drillings, &c.&c.

Just received and for sale by

Wm. D. Ripley.

*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.* 36—

No. 17,476, Com. 26, 36, 41,

A PRIZE OF 1000 DLLS,

*WAS SOLD AT*

BREWSTER'S

Truly Lucky Office.

—ALSO—

No. 18,420, Com. 30, 41, 46,

A PRIZE OF 100 DOLLARS,

*WAS SOLD AS ABOVE.*

*NOW—OR NEVER!*

"Now's the time to make a dash
At Fortune's tempting stores;
While Brewster in her Temple waits
To stay the closing doors.

There's comfort in the pleasing thought
Of plenty yet to come;
And to the houseless child of want,
There's comfort in a home!

O then to Fortune's temple haste,
For now's the 'nick of time,'
To catch the dame in pleasant mood,
And worship at her shrine.

*The Class of the*

Grand State Lottery,

*Draws 17th December, 1825.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |

besides 500's, 100's, &c. &c. &c.

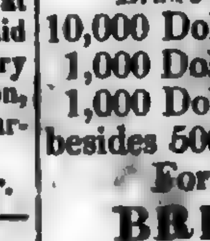
For Prizes apply at

BREWSTER'S.

Also—Tickets in Rhode-Island Lottery—Price $3—Draws 24th December.

Nov 25 35—

One Cent Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th day of Nov. inst. an indented apprentice, by the name of WM. B. HOVEY Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the law.

CHARLES FOSTER.

*Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w36—

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman at the Blacksmithing Business—Apply to

NOAH DAVIS.

*Norwich Landing, Dec 6, 1825.* 3w66

Just received and now opening by

WM. D. RIPLEY,

*An addition to his stock of*

India, European and American

DRY GOODS

Which are offered wholesale and retail at

Small Advance from Cost.

Amongst which are, low priced

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

White and Olive Flustrings,

Superfine and low priced

Devonshire Kerseys,

Circassian Stripe Callicoes,

(a new style.)

Very Superior Black

Canton Crapes,

Men's and Women's black and white

Worsted Hose,

Guernsey Frocks, Buckskin Mittens,

Drab and Olive Corded Velvets,

Fancy HANDKFS. a great variety.

Brighton Socks, for Infants.

Black, Colored, & Ombra Shaded. fig'd & plain

SILKS, (a great variety.)

Plain and Fig'd. Swiss Muslins,

Plain and Fig'd. Real India Mull ditto,

Jackonett Cambrics,

Book Muslins and Lenos,

Men's, Women's and Children's

GLOVES, *(of every description.)*

Silk Cords, Braids, Buttons, Frogs & Gimps for

Habit Trimmings,

Tassals, black and white Plumes,

Plush Gauze, Col'd. Piping,

Floss Cords, &c. for Ladies' Hats,

Velvet binding, Galloons,

A large assortment of

Rich fashionable Ribbons, &c. &c.

AMERICAN

Two blue, blue and white and Fancy print

CALLICOES,

Brown and Bleached

Sheetings and Shirtings,

3-4 and 4-4 Ginghams, Checks

Dorchester and J. Breed's Ticks,

Woolen Yarn, Stockings, Socks,

Mittens, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825. 36—

*Blue and Brown*

WORSTED CAMBLETS,

*ITALIAN CRAPES,*

Black and White

OSTRICH PLUMES

And sundry other articles recently received by

E. COIT.

*December 7, 1825* 36—

A STAGE

WILL leave Norwich, Thursdays and Sundays, at 5 o'clock P. M. to meet the steam-boat

WASHINGTON

at New-London

Leave New-London Wednesdays and Saturdays at the arrival of the boat

For seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich—at Allen's City Hotel, New-London.

Dec. 1825. 36—

500 sides Northampton Inspected Sole Leather, superior to any ever offered in this Market, weighing from 6 to 30 pounds—for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 7, 1825. 36—

FUR TRIMMING.

RUSSIA Squirrel Fur Skins, a rich and fashionable trimming for Ladies' Coats, Cloaks, &c. just received and for sale at less than one half the New-York prices, by

Wm. D. Ripley.

*Norwich, Dec 7, 1825.* 36—

A MEETING of the "Union Society" will be holden at the Conference Room, this evening, at half past 6 o'clock

A general attendance is requested. *Wednesday Dec 7.*

THE Directors of the Norwich Savings Society are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, on Friday the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear a statement of the Treasury account and transact any other business that may be offered.

*By order of the President,*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

*Dec. 6, 1825.* 1w—

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Lebanon, about the 16th of November, two brindle yearling steers—one of them has some white in the face, and other small spots about the flanks—the other is a redish brindle. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. AMHERST SCOVELL.

*Columbia, Nov 30, 1825.* 3w36

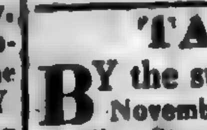
TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 23d November, one black and white yearling Steer. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. HIBBARD.

*Franklin, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36—

Twelve Cows



FOR sale by the subscriber. ALSO, About 75 fine Wooled Sheep.

SIMEON PECKAM.

*Lebanon, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM GAZETTE.

### On Seeing a Deceased Infant.

And this is death! how cold and still,
And yet how lovely it appears!
Too cold to let the gazer smile,
But far too beautiful for tears.
The sparkling eye no more is bright,
The cheek hath lost its rose-like red;
And yet it is with strange delight
I stand and gaze upon the dead.

But when I see the fair wide brow
Half shaded by the silken hair,
That never looked so fair as now,
When life & health were laughing there;
I wonder not that grief should swell
So wildly upward in the breast,
And that strong passion once rebel
That need not, cannot be suppress'd.

I wonder not that parent's eyes,
In gazing thus, grow cold and dim,
That burning tears and aching sighs
Are blended with the funeral hymn;
The spirit hath an earthly part
That weeps when earthly pleasure dies,
And heaven would scorn the frozen heart
That melts not when the infant dies.

And yet why mourn? that deep repose
Shall never more be broke by pain;
Those lips no more in sighs unclose,
Those eyes shall never weep again.
For think not that the blushing flower
Shall wither in the church-yard sod,
'Twas made to gild an angel's bower
Within the paradise of God.

Once more I gaze—and swift and far
The clouds of death and sorrow fly;
I see thee like a new-born star
Move up thy pathway in the sky;
The star hath rays serene and bright
But cold and pale compared with thine;
For thy orb shines with heavenly light,
With beams unfailing and divine.

Then let the burthened heart be free,
The tears of sorrow all be shed,
And parents calmly bend to see
The mournful beauty of the dead;
Thrice happy—that their infant bears
To heaven no darkening stains of sin:
And only breathed life's morning airs
Before its evening storms begin.

Farewell! I shall not soon forget!
Although thy heart hath ceased to beat,
My memory warmly treasures yet
Thy features calm and mildly sweet.
But no, that look is not the last,
We yet may meet where seraphs dwell,
Where love no more deplores the past,
Nor breathes that withering word—fare-
well. W.

## MEDLEY.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

"*Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.*"—To enforce the truth of this proposition, the preacher tells us in "eloquence sublime," of Korah, of Pharaoh, and of Goliah, how in the midst of pride and ostentation, they were hurled instantly to the lowest pit of insignificance; and the modern observer tells us of scenes which have passed since his recollection, of proud and wealthy men, who have at once sunk into extreme poverty and insignificance. But I, who are fond of drawing morals from simple things, will relate a circumstance which happened within the circle of my acquaintance, and which I think strongly confirms the truth of the above assertion.

There was in a neighboring village, a man who purchased a flock of sheep which happened to be very unruly, insomuch that notwithstanding his utmost exertions he was unable to keep them within any bounds, there being one among them, which, in spite of his ingenuity, would get into mischief, and the rest, as is their way, would follow. At last he resolved to build a very strong, high fence round his pasture, and had got it completed, and with much difficulty had got them into it; and was digging a well near the outside of the fence for a watering-place, when one of the workmen took a rail from the fence for some use, and through carelessness it was left when they went to dinner. Well, this leading sheep observed this low place, and thought it a good opportunity for her to make her escape, and release her fellows from their confinement.—Accordingly, she set up an incessant bleating, and after turning their attention to the place, she scaled the fence, and landed in the bottom of the well. The rest all followed, till the deep pit ran over with its fleecy contents.

Here we see they were all punished exactly according to their deserts—the leader being at the bottom, those which were most ready to follow, next, and those, which lingered behind, and at last followed, rather for the sake of company than of doing mischief, had the good fortune to extricate themselves alive.

A BROAD HINT AND A PROPER REBUKE.

At a social entertainment, some stories too wonderful to be true, were related by one of the company. A pause occurring in the conversation, another individual of the party commenced by saying:—"Gentlemen, I will now tell my tale. In a village lived a butcher, who had the curiosity one day, to view the adjacent country from the top of the church steeple, and, for that purpose, he was escorted by the clerk of the parish. Soon after they had reached the top, the bell began to ring, which caused the steeple to rock, from one side to the other with such velocity, that the butcher unable to bear the effect, (which completely addled his brains) leaped from the top; but reflecting on the risk he ran in alighting, he suddenly drew his knife from its sheath, stuck it in the wall, and there hung dangling by it, like a hat on a peg, till some persons, having obtained a ladder, lifted him down."—"That must be a lie!" exclaimed the person who before amused the company so much. "And, pray, what have you been telling the whole evening?" said the other; and the first speaker was confounded.

*Pride*, like the magnet, constantly points to one object; but, unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.

The King of Benin, Africa, who has 500 wives, being anxious to add a white one, has proposed to the King of England to give him a black wife in exchange.

FORGIVENESS.

Forgiveness is the economy of the heart. A Christian will find it cheaper to pardon than to resent. Forgiveness saves the expense of anger, the cost of hatred, the waste of spirits.

Seven Irishmen, it is said, who were sentenced to seven years transportation for a riot, comforted themselves with the reflection that it was only a year a-piece.

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THE subscriber having purchased the exclusive right to make, use & vend

### EARLE'S
### Patent Shingle Machines,

for the County of New-London and the town of Voluntown, and having one in operation, invites those who feel interested in the manufacture of Shingles to examine it.

Those who are unacquainted with the performance of the machinery, are informed that with the attendance of an active boy, it will cut from 3 to 5 thousand shingles in a day—as an evidence of the quality of the work, be it remembered that the sawed Shingles, where known, uniformly sell at a higher price than ordinary, until the latter are completely expelled from market. The sawing of timber, even when straight and clear, is at least 50 per cent. and where winding or knotty the economy is invaluable.

Those who wish to participate in the benefit of the invention, can be supplied with Machines made in the best manner.

Cedar, Hemlock and Chesnut Shingles on hand, and at short notice, for sale

ELISHA TYLER.

*Griswold, November.* 1825. 3w34

### NORWICH LINE.
### The Superior new Steam-Boat
### FANNY.

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

**A New Line of Post Coaches** are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days.

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer

Fare from Norwich to New-York **$4,50.**

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1. Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent

*Norwich, June* 9, 1825. 11—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

### MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneysville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at *Blake's* Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July* 5. 1825. 14—

### EAGLE TAVERN,
### NEW-LONDON.

THE subscriber as Agent for EAGLE TAVERN, considers it a duty incumbent on him (in rendering justice to the Proprietor in his absence) to give this public notice, that the tables are furnished with the best our market affords and the Bar with the best of liquors, and that no pains will be spared to accommodate all those that will please to honor them with their custom

E. BRYANT, Agent.

*November* 22, 1825. 3w34

### FIRE INSURANCE.
### *The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich April, 1825. 1—

### Fire Insurance.
### The Protection Insurance Co.

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

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### Valuable Real Estate
### FOR SALE.

FOR Sale the following parcels of Real Estate, all in Chelsea Society, in Norwich, viz. The Large, convenient, and well situated mansion House and Lot, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D Ripley, in the middle Street, a few rods west of the Church.

The excellent building Lot, directly opposite the above described house, with the office occupied by Geo. B. Ripley, Esq. standing thereon, and the Barn, &c. in the rear. Said Lot abutting on the upper & middle streets.

That Large three Story Dwelling House formerly the property of Mr. James F. Brown, near the west end of Long Bridge, having been for several years a tavern, very pleasantly situated on the corner of two Streets with a large lot of Land, and Coach-house belonging to the same.

A large House in East Chelsea, on the south side of the Street leading to the toll bridge, having been a public house for some time past, and now occupied by Mr. Willoby for the same purpose.

The Lot of Land on the East side of the new road from Landing to Town, with a Dwelling House & Soap House thereon, being the same which was formerly owned by Jabez Kelly.—This is an excellent situation for a Mechanic, and where an industrious man would *thrive*.

One half of the Store & Wharf occupied by Mr. Richard Leffingwell, in water Street, an excellent stand for a grocery Store.

The large Store nearly opposite the last mentioned Store, being the building next west of the large brick building belonging to Capt. Erastus Davison, in water Street. A long credit may be had, if required, on good security. Inquire of

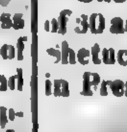
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Attorney.*

Norwich Nov. 9 1825. tf—

### FOR SALE,
### 16 beautiful building Lots

ON the avenue leading from the New Bridge to the Norwich Bank, within 100 rods of the latter.

5 do. on West Chelsea, within 30 rods of the Long Bridge.



One handsome dwelling house and garden, adjoining, opposite D. N. Bentley's, on the Main-street.

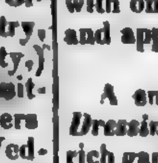
One do. adjoining thereto, on the cross street.

One do. with a Barn and small Farm of 30 acres, adjoining, on the banks of the Shetucket, 60 rods from the New Bridge, in Preston. Inquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

*Norwich, Nov.* 29, 1825. 3w—35

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his house previous to the 1st of January next.

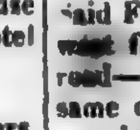


Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tacle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent*.

—ALSO—



A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory—and nearly adjoins Mr. Joab Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov.* 4, 1825. tf32—

### *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*Norwich, Feb.* 18, 1823. 46—

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle previous to the 20th Dec. after which date no favors will be shown

William Rogers.

Nov. 29. 1825. 35—

### Norwich Brewery

FOR sale at the Brewery, in West-Chelsea, Amber and Pale ALE—Table Beer—Barley Malt—Grains and Yeast.

*Nov.* 22, 1825. 34—

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### FLAG HDKFS.

A case German Flag Hdkfs,
Just received and for sale by the
THAMES COMPANY.

ALSO, India Flag, Bandanna and black Silk Handkerchiefs, of various qualities.

Nov. 16. 33—

### CURE OF CANCERS.

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up *alive*. Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other disorders—and whoever can effect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor

*HENRY F. SANDERS*

has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast; I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a consciousness of my *extreme danger* induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved.

ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight*. I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence. Oct. 5, 1825.

This will testify that I have had a White Swelling in my knee, for nearly two years. I applied to a number of skillful physicians, who all pronounced it to be a White Swelling. After their doctoring it for some time, I placed myself under the care of Doct. Sanders, and by his applications the matter which was collected in the knee joint was got away—the numbness, grating, &c. left it, and it is now perfectly well.

ROBERT G. LEWIS.

*Pawtucket, Nov.* 30, 1825.

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose for eight years. I went to Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, &c. &c.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th.* 1825. tf33

### NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich for the creditors to the estate of *Mr. Jesse Starkweather*, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Executor.*

*Preston, Nov.* 21, 1825. 3w34

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received an assignment of the estate and effects of Samuel Cutler, of Ashford, in Windham County, for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons indebted to said Cutler to make immediate payment to BENJ. SNOW, Assignee

*Ashford, Nov.* 21st. 1825. 34—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of Nov. A. D* 1825—

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*WILLIAM LATHROP,*

late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to James Stedman Esq Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

*Attest*, BURRELL LATHROP, *Clerk*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.

*Norwich, Nov* 21st. 1825. 3w34

THE subscribers, appointed by the Honorable Superior Court at the session of said Court at New-London, in and for New-London County, Oct. Term, 1825, Commissioners on the estate of John W Haughton, of Montville, an insolvent debtor, under the Statute Law of this State, entitled "An Act to authorize the Superior Court to grant relief, in certain cases of insolvency"—hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose of receiving, examining and adjusting the claims of the creditors of said insolvent, at the office of James Stedman, in Norwich, in said County, on the fourth Wednesdays of January, March and May, 1826.

JAMES STEDMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
*Commissioners.*

*Norwich, Nov.* 21, 1825. 3w34—

### *STOVE,*

FOR sale by the subscriber, Wilson's patent double back parlor stove, with urn top, very smooth plates, and handsomely ornamented with brass.

G. L. PERKINS.

Nov. 1, 1825. 31—

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### AGAIN!

Blue and Brown Camblets,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids,
Green Baizes,
FLANNELS of all colors.
Bombazettes, Rattinetts,
A large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Rose Blankets,
Bobbinett and Thread Laces,
A splendid assortment of
Winter Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Just received at the
**Norwich Cheap Store,**

and selling at such prices as to make it an object to purchasers to *call & see.*

John Kinney & Co.

*Nov.* 23d, 1825. 3w34—

### BLACK BOMBAZINES.
### WM. D. RIPLEY

Has recently received a few pieces very superior BLACK BOMBAZINES, Which are offered very low.

Norwich, Nov 9 1825. 32—

### *GERMAN BASKETS.*

**The Thames Company**

HAVE just received One Package, containing a great variety of Reticule, Sewing, Fruit, Dish, Spoon, and Children's Baskets. Nov. 16. 33—

### *NATHANIEL HOWES*

HAS for sale a large assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GROCERIES, NAILS, GLASS, OILS &c on as good terms as can be bought in the State, either for *Cash, Credit, or Produce.*

☞ All persons indebted to DYER & HOWES, must make immediate payment. NATHANIEL HOWES.

*Windham, Nov* 1, 1825. 6wee33

BLUE AND BROWN

### CAMBLETS.

A few pieces Extra Fine
Blue and Brown Camblets,
Just received and for sale by piece or pattern,
by William D. Ripley.
—ALSO—
**FUR SEAL COLLARS.**

*Norwich, Nov.* 9. 1825. 32—

### MUSIC

LITTLE & SMITH'S Patent Note Singing Books, together with a great variety of other Music, vocal & instrumental, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-Store

*Nov* 22 34—

### Notice.

THE subscriber once more requests those who are indebted to him to make payment.

☞ All unsettled accounts and notes, after the 10th day of December next, will be left with *Asa Child, Esq* for collection JOHN H. GRACE.

*Norwich, Nov.* 23, 1825. 3w34

### STRAYED,

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the early part of Nov. inst. a red yearling Steer. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be found shall be reasonably rewarded by the Subscriber, living on the premises of Capt. Jabez Perkins, in Preston. REUBEN L. BROMLEY.

*Preston, Nov.* 28, 1825. 3w35—

### Strayed,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of November, 10 Sheep, marked with a slit in each ear, and reded forward of the rump.—Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded. TYLER BROWN

*Lisbon, Nov* 30, 1825. 3w35—

### TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber a dark brindle, two years old heifer. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON.

*Montville, Nov.* 29, 1825 3w35—

### Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 15th of Nov. one spotted no horned Heifer, and one dark red Steer with horns, both one year old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JASON W. KINGSLEY.

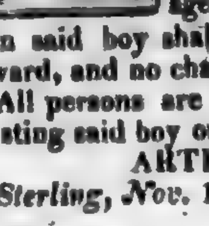
*Bozrah, Nov.* 29, 1825 3w35—

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 14th inst a pair of two or three years old Steers, one of which is a red, the other a brown,—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CRARY.

*Plainfield, Nov.* 16, 1825. 3w35—

### One Mill Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th of November an indented boy, by the name of Samuel Gallup, about sixteen years of age. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

ARTHUR F. JAQUES.

*Sterling, Nov.* 11, 1825. 3w34—

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### New Goods

**JOSEPH H. STRO[...]**

HAS just received from New-Y[ork and] Boston a new supply of

**Dry Goods and Grocer[ies]**

Bought since the late decline in pri[ces] he will dispose of at a very small [...] His old stock of Goods he will sell [...] less than formerly—the price of so[me] being reduced one half, and others [...] any rate he will sell as low as the [...] this County. *Those who are desi[rous of ob]taining the most Goods for the le[ast money] will do well to examine at his Store b[efore] purchase.*

Among his Groceries [...] found some very excellent old Wi[ne ... Bran]dy, suitable for Medicine or Family [use.]

Nov. 16.

### NOTICE.

The subscribers have fo[rmed a] Co-partnership and inte[nd carry]ing business under the f[irm of]

**HYDES & GRA[NT]**

At the stand lately i[...] the Messrs Hyde, Lester & Co [...] of manufacturing Machinery, Stoves, Hollow [ware,] Chaldron and Potash [Kettles.] They have engaged a numbe[r of] Moulders and experienced [...] and will endeavor to execute [...] Machinery with dispatch. [The fur]nace is now in blast and will [be] kept in operation should they [meet suf]ficient encouragement

The superiority of t[he ware] manufactured in this place [...] is too well established to [need any]thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the [establish]ment will be kept a general [assortment of]

### GOODS

which will be sold on as go[od terms] as at any store in town. [...] may be entitled to a share of [pat]ronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL [...]
M. & B. GRANT

### Poladelphia

### INDIA EXTRAC[T]

A most valuable East India [...] for the cure of the Rheum[atism, Rheu]matic Gout, &c.

*Extract of a letter from [...] English, dated Bengal, to [...] Doct. F Bedwell, in Lond[on.]*

Dear Sir—Agreeably to yo[ur ...] I have procured and now s[end ...] the ship Jason, Capt. Robert[s ...] pounds of the Poladelphia, [...] erally goes by the name of [...] tract, a Medicine universally [...] among the people of India [...] of Rheumatism. Were I to [...] of the number of people [...] relieved and cured by this [rem]edy, it would require [...] am able to bestow. Indeed, th[e ...] of this medicine is so im[...] in Rheumatism you would [...] suppose it acted almost like [...] removing that painful di[...] difficulty, however, [...] Extract will for many [...] general circulation. It [...] from a Shrub growing on the [...] of Tibet, in the Berman E[mpire ...] dia, and held in so much [...] Natives, that to part w[ith ...] ing with their existence. [...] *mode of taking it is in the for[m ...]* I shall use all my endeavor [...] a constant supply.

Since the Proprietor [...] the above Medicine [...] Boxes made [...] sixty Pills, [...] a certificate of its being Ge[nuine] in his own hand writing [...] to show its vast importance, [...] proper to submit for public [...] few out of a vast number o[f ...] from people who have bee[n ...] in Europe and America.

Dear Sir—I beg leave t[o ...] that I have been for these [...] so affected with such violen[t ...] my hips, thighs and legs, [...] of the joints, that I could [...] nor night; nothing that [...] give any relief, until a ne[...] informed me of the India [...] ing performed many cures [...] box, which gave wonderful [...] by using two boxes and a [...] well as ever I was in my [...]

Your obedient [...]

*Letter to Dr. Bedwell, [dated ...] Jan. 7, 1823.*

Dear Doctor—I have [...] affected with a Rheumatic [...] many years; even my [...] contracted I could neither [...] dress myself, or give the [...] to my family—I have [...] boxes of the Extract, and I [...] restored. Yours tru[ly ...]

London, April [...]

Doctor Bedw[ell ...]

Agreeably to the authority [...] to Dr Harris, he has ap[pointed] Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, [...] wholesale Vender for this [...] state. F. BE[...]

*Norwich, Sept.* 14, 1825

### "Maynard & N[oyes'] Ink-Powde[r"]

By gross, dozen, or single p[...] "Rowland's" Philadelphia [...] Cross-cut Saws. "Bradley's" Brass Andirons, [...] Tongs.

Just received directly fr[om ...] manufactories, and for sale [...]

JABE[Z ...]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM......PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW——NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE......AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series....Vol. IV....No. 37. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. 1441.



## Notice.

THE Book-Selling and Book-Binding Business will hereafter be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of *LEWIS EDWARDS & CO.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD
LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1, 1825.*

## Lewis Edwards &Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, *at reduced prices,* an extensive assortment of Classical and School Books, wholesale and retail, latest editions.

A great variety of Quarto, Octavo, and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, pocket editions, in plain and elegant calf and morocco gilt bindings.

Blank Books of every description, on hand or bound to order.

A constant supply of first quality Cap and Letter Paper.

An extensive assortment Paper Hangings.

Blanks in variety.

*Norwich, Dec. 1.* 36—

## New School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

**T. ROBINSON,**

A SPELLING BOOK, containing exercises in Orthography, Punctuation and Reading.—To which are added a Vocabulary of the most useful and common words, with their definitions arranged according to accent. By Wm Bolles.

The mode of Pronunciation is according to Walker's method, and, in many respects, the plan of this work is the most simple and natural yet adopted.

*Nov. 30.* 35—

## RUSSIA LINEN GOODS.

BROWN and bleached Russia SHEETINGS,
3-4 and 7-8 Table Diapers,
RUSSIA DIAPERS, (heavy goods.)
7-4 square Damask Table Cloths (a superior article.)
Plain & Ribbed Drillings, &c.&c.
Just received and for sale by
**Wm. D. Ripley,**

*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.* 36—

## CUTLERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
**Penknives, Razors,**
AND
**SCISSORS,**
Just received from New-York, and now for sale at T. ROBINSON'S *Book-Store.*
*Dec. 5.* 36—

No. 17,476, Com. 26, 36, 41,
A PRIZE OF 1000 DLLS.
WAS SOLD AT
**BREWSTER'S**
Truly Lucky Office.
—*ALSO*—
No. 18,420, Com. 30, 41, 46,
A PRIZE OF 100 DOLLARS,
*WAS SOLD AS ABOVE.*

***NOW—OR NEVER!***

Now's the time to make a dash
At Fortune's tempting stores;
While Brewster in her Temple waits
To stay the closing doors.

There's comfort in the pleasing thought
Of plenty yet to come;
And to the houseless child of want,
There's comfort in a home!

Then to Fortune's temple haste,
For now's the 'nick of time,'
To catch the dame in pleasant mood,
And worship at her shrine.

*The Class of the*
**Grand State Lottery,**
*Draws 17th December, 1825.*

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible]0,000 Dollars, | 5,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |
| 1,000 Dollars, | 1,000 Dollars, |

Besides 500's, 100's, &c. &c. &c.
For Prizes apply at
**BREWSTER'S.**
Also—Tickets in Rhode-Island Lottery—Price $3—Draws 24th December.

## FUR TRIMMING.

RUSSIA Squirrel Fur Skins, a rich and fashionable trimming for Ladies' Coats, Cloaks, &c. just received and for sale at less than one half New-York prices, by
**Wm. D. Ripley.**
*Norwich, Dec 7, 1825.* 36—

## ALE.

A CONSIGNMENT of SUPERIOR DOUBLE ALE, received from the Worcester Brewery, for sale, at the Manufacturer's prices
T. ROBINSON.
*Nov. 29.* 35

## Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman at the Black-smithing Business—Apply to
NOAH DAVIS.
*Norwich Landing, Dec. 6, 1825.* 3w36

## Carpetings and Ruggs.

An assortment fine and superfine English
**Ingrain Carpetings,**
Brussels and Wilton
**HEARTH RUGGS,**
(handsome patterns.)
Just received and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, by
***WM. D. RIPLEY.***
*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825* 36—

*Blue and Brown*
**WORSTED CAMBLETS,**
***ITALIAN CRAPES,***
Black and White
**OSTRICH PLUMES**
And sundry other articles recently received by
**E. COIT.**
*December 7, 1825* 36—

## New Store.

[illegible] BLISS
HAS received from New-York and offers for sale an entire new stock of
**GROCERIES,**
[illegible] best qualities, as cheap as they [illegible]e purchased in Norwich, at his [illegible]alf a mile south of the Court-[illegible]se, on Centre Hill, and solicits public patronage.
*Norwich, Dec. 7th. 1825.* 3w36

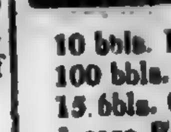
Just received and for sale by
**A. & A. GAY,**
A NEW SUPPLY OF
***FALL & WINTER***
**GOODS,**
Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those who bought early in the season.
*Consisting in part as follows:*
Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab
**Broadcloths and Cassimeres,**
from one to six dollars per yard.
Duffils, Sattinetts & Devonshire Kersey,
Swansdown and Valencia VESTINGS,
Black Silk do.
**Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baize,**
Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,
**Tartan and Caroline Plaids,**
**Black Bombazeens,**
Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bombazettes,
Best Brown Selvage Black Italian Crapes,
Green and other colored ditto,
Figured and Shaded
**Gros de Naples Silk,**
NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,)
Long and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,
**100 pieces Calicoes**
of the latest patterns,
Men's and Women's Black and White
**Worsted Hose,**
Silk do. do.
British & American Sheetings and Shirtings,
**Bobbinett Laces,**
Black and White LACE VEILS,
Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLINS,
**4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,**
Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords & Braids,
Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric
**Handkerchiefs,**
Flagg and Bandanna ditto,
Gause and Fancy Silk ditto,
**Beaver and Horseskin Gloves,**
Black and White Silk do.
An elegant assortment of Fancy RIBBONS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
**300 yards American Carpetings,**
1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid
**Cloaks,**
All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.
*Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825.* 31—

## NEW GOODS.

**WM. ROGERS**
HAS just returned from New-York with an assortment of
**Fashionable Dry Goods.**
*Nov. 23d, 1825.* 34—

**MISS MANSFIELD**
HAS returned from N. York with fashionable WINTER HATS, Ostrich Feathers, Ribbons and other Trimmings suitable for the season
Nov. 7th. 6w32—

## FOR SALE,



12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
[illegible] boxes white Havanna Sugar,
10 bbls. Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
15 bbls. Country Gin,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do. do.
**An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,**
100 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.
D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.
D. RIPLEY.
*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30


## REFLECTOR.

### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Knowledge of itself is power; and where the knowledge of the Lord is united with it, it is happiness and real prosperity. Order reigns—the best order—that which is produced, not so much by the coercive operation of authority and law, as by the independent righteousness of each individual, who bears about with him his own law. Freedom finds its congenial habitation and home: for general intelligence inspires mutual respect, and self respect, and where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. Benevolence is ever active and zealous; for knowledge is the enemy of selfishness, religion warms and expands the heart, and the disciple of Christ is assured, that the best service of God is the service of mankind. In short, there cannot be other than a sense of security and a composed countenance of peace, felt and experienced throughout society, when those principles of religious knowledge are generally & practically received, which hold up plainly before the face of every man his duty to his Maker, to his neighbor and to his own self.

Then there is that separate, individual peace which takes up its dwelling in the heart of all those who have been taught of the Lord; a peace, holy, heavenly, profound which the world cannot give, because it is above the world and independent of it; the peace of a quiet conscience, of a regulated mind, of innocent hopes, of calm desires, of the love which embraces humanity, and the trust which reposes on Heaven; a gentle river, running through the life, imparting beauty, pouring out refreshment, and lending its grateful moisture to the most hidden and attenuated roots and threads of sentiment and feeling, clothing the sands with verdure, and sprinkling the lonely places with sweet flowers.—Add this peace of each single bosom, to that general peace which pervades the community, and how truly may it be called great!

I deny not that a nation may become powerful, victorious, renowned, wealthy, and full of great men even though it should neglect the education of the humbler classes of its population; but I do deny, that it can ever become a happy or a truly prosperous nation, till all of its children are taught of the Lord. To say nothing of the despotisms of the East, look at the kingdoms of Europe, with their battles, and their alliances, and their pompous and gaudy ceremonies, and their imposing clusters of high titles and celebrated names; and after this showy phantasmagoria has passed away, mark the condition of the majority, observe their superstition, their slavishness, their sensual enjoyments, their limited range of thought, their almost brutalized existence; mark this, and say whether a heavenly peace is among them. Alas they know not the things which belong to their peace, nor are their rulers desirous that they should know, but rather prefer that they should live on in submissive ignorance, that they may be at all [illegible] tors' pride, and be sacrificed by hecatombs to their masters' ambition.

Far different were the views of those gifted patriarchs who founded a new empire here. They were determined that all their children should be taught of the Lord; and side by side with the humble dwellings, which sheltered their heads from the storms of a strange world, arose the school-house and the house of God. And ever after the result has been peace, great, unexampled peace; peace to the few who gradually encroached on the primeval forests of the land, and peace to the millions who have now spread themselves abroad in it from border to border. In the strength and calm resolution of that peace, they stood up once, and shook themselves free from the rusted fetters of the old world; and in the beauty and dignity of that peace they stand up now, self-governed, orderly, and independent, a wonder to the nations.—If a stranger should inquire of me the principal cause and source of this greatness of my country, would I bid him look on the ocean widely loaded with our merchandize, and proudly ranged by our navy; or on the lands where it is girdled by roads, and scored by canals, and burthened with the produce of our industry and ingenuity? Would I bid him look on these things as the springs of our prosperity? Indeed I would not. Nor would I show him our colleges and literary institutions, for he can see nobler ones elsewhere.

I would pass all these by, and would lead him out by some winding highway among the hills and woods, and when the cultivated spots grew small and infrequent, and the houses became few and scattered, and a state of primitive nature seemed to be immediately before us, I would stop in some sequestered spot, and directed by a steady hum, like that of bees, I would point out to him a lowly building, hardly better than a shed, but full of blooming, happy children collected together from the remote and unseen farm-houses, conning over their various tasks, or reading with a voice of reverential monotony, a portion of the Word of God; and I would bid him note, that even here in the midst of poverty and sterility, was a specimen of the thousand nurseries in which all our children are taught of the Lord, and formed, some to legislate for the land, and all to understand its constitution and laws, to maintain their unspotted birthright, and contribute to the great aggregate of the intelligence, the morality, the power and peace of this mighty commonwealth.

But though the system of public education in New-England stretches itself out to embrace all our children, and though when we speak loosely, and compare our own country with others, we may say that all our children are taught of the Lord, yet, when we take a more scrutinizing and severe view of the subject, we must acknowledge that it is not really and strictly so. Education seems to be offered to all, but liberal as its system is, there are many, particularly in our large towns, who cannot take advantage of it. There are many parents, who are so wretchedly poor, that they cannot spare the personal services of their children, or cannot afford the small preparation, which is necessary to fit them for school; and there are many children, who have no parents living to guide them, or living parents who had better be dead. From the dark and desecrated haunts of our metropolis, from the cold abodes of penury and hunger, from places of whose deep misery inexperience cannot dream, the piteous cry of these helpless ones went up—how long unheeded! And who heard it, who answered it at last? That gentle sex, who were made for deeds of mercy, they led the way into these regions of want and wo, and selecting with a just discrimination such as possessed the strongest claims on their charity, and such as they had power to save, they brought them out into another air, and another world, and taught them another language, and put a new song in their mouths, even praise unto our God.

*Greenwood.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

### INFLUENCE OF SITUATION
IN FORMING THE CHARACTER OF NATIONS.

Speculative men have long disputed upon the influence that situation exerts in forming the human mind. The disciples of Zeno would utterly exclude external circumstances, with all corporeal pain and pleasure from the attention of the Wise. Such Philosophy requires neither authority nor argument for its confutation;—it is overthrown by the experience of every hour; and the powers of Nature rise up against it. Poets, on the other hand, assign particular regions as the abode of happiness, and talk of seeking for some lonely Island of the Ocean, and thus leaving at once behind them the vexations and vanities of life. Most bards however, might, like COWLEY, discover, that though the solitude of a hermitage remove the scenes of the world, its vexations will still pursue them.

But though pretensions to absolute independence be absurd, and a retreat from casual troubles [illegible], an inquiry, how far the character of Nations are influenced by climate and scenery, antiquity of origin, and manner of life, cannot be unworthy of a mind desirous of learning the causes upon which its happiness depends.

Among the natives of warm and fertile countries, where, as in the golden age of the Poets, Spring blooms perpetual; where the valleys are clothed with flowers, which perish only to give place to those of brighter tints and fresher fragrance; where the skies, cautioned like the soft hues of the infant's cheek, "make tame the beauties of the rainbow, that bends o'er them;" where there are no winds but the zephyr; and where Nature displays, though little that is grand, every thing that is beautiful;—among the inhabitants of such a country, we should expect to find none of those high and dread passions, which, we are conscious, belong to human nature. On the other hand, in a barren, mountainous Country, where the objects of Nature are few and of a cheerless aspect; where the heavens are rolling dark and boundless above, and where the eye may wander from waste to mountain, from rock to cataract, relieved only by an occasional glen, fertile indeed, but gloomy;—in such a Country, we look for men thoughtful and imaginative, whose feelings are composed and deep, and who, since Nature has denied them amusement from without, are compelled to seek it within themselves. Where therefore Countries differ widely from one another in climate, soil and scenery, we expect correspondent difference [illegible] National character however does not depend alone on physical causes. The antiquity of a people and their mode of life are among the innumerable associations, by which it is influenced. The character of an old nation is of a firmer texture than that of a new one: its materials are more various and complicated; they have been cemented by time and consecrated by the vicissitudes of fortune.

The mode of life led by a nation is another obvious cause that operates in giving a tone to its character. Men, who like the pirate horde of Conrad, repose to-day on some rock bosomed in the wild waste of waters, dreaming on the mysteries of the deep, its Spirits, its Nymphs, its coral halls, "where the Mermaid is decking her green hair with shells," the strife of blast and billow mingled with the wild scream of the Sea-gull, like the shriek of a Demon rejoicing amid the warring elements; and to-morrow launch their bark upon its trackless way, with hearts as glad, and souls as free as the breeze that wafts, and the billows that sustain them; can feel no sympathy with the luxurious Italian, who gazes with delight upon the tints of a rose, and is soothed by music, whose entrancing note is "soft as Harp, that Houri strings." Their modes of life have been different; and their characters have no common principle which can unite them together in society and brotherhood.

Such are the most obvious causes which conspire to determine the peculiar character of every nation.

This reasoning, which appears so plausible in theory, is confirmed by the natural history of man. In the clime of the East, the land of the Sun, it would seem as if the Orb in return for the homage rendered him, had imparted something of his own fire to the souls of his worshippers; for here, Love & Hatred, the fiercest and the tenderest passions, hold a fearful revel in the bosom of man.

In Arabia the Happy, Nature appears forever in her May-day dress. The countless rills, which give freshness to the flowers and woods, among which they stray, the lonely song of the Bulbul, the calm languishing gales panting upon "the breast of the wooing rose," the soft radience of moonlight tinging the landscape with an endless variety of light and shade, the golden Sun shedding beauty over dell and mountain, the innumerable spice-plants presenting as it were a love-offering of perfume to Aurora, the matin bird winging its musical journey up into the morning sky, and the blushes of "Earth embracing with her Heaven"—all conspire to intoxicate sense and soul with a whelming tide of pleasure.—The ancient origin and manners of the Arabs contribute also to distinguish them from all other nations. They are the descendants of the primitive race of mankind. They exhibit the same manners now, which they have retained since the days of Ishmael: and dwell unconquered in the same wilderness, that was assigned to them by God for their inheritance. The savage of Zeman is a shepherd. He spends his days in groves dedicated to luxury and love; his nights in the free air, canopied by the same mild sky, and enlightened by the same celestial fires which overspread and shone upon his fathers.

The climate and scenery of *Switzerland* are of a different temperature and aspect.—The moon pours its pale, cold rays on gloomy dells and desolate glaciers: the blush of morning rolls slowly away the mists of mountain tops, beneath which the solitary eagle swoops, and "where birds dare not build, nor insects wing flit o'er the herbless granite." Such is the climate and country of the Swiss; and his proud spirit is free as the mountain breeze that fans his brow, and worthy of a child of Tell.

Caledonia is a picturesque, but gloomy region, and the face of Nature has impressed with melancholy the imagination of its inhabitants. The mountain foliage has been torn and rent by the wind; blighted and blackened by the tempest. The dark glens resound forever with the whirlwind of torrents, and the rushing of the storm among the hills sounds like the moan of *Despair.*—The fairies hold their moonlight dance upon the banks of the *Avon*, and o'er the tomb of Shakespeare; but angry Spirits wander over Morven and wail their incantations around the graves of Fingal and Morai.

These are some of the causes, which, observation teaches us, mould the character of Nations. The springs, by which the human mind is governed are various and complicated; but they exhibit in formation the same ineffable skill with all the other parts of the Universe. The same power that has balanced causes in the material, has mingled them with equal skill in the intellectual world.—Tempests scatter our fleets, and prostrate our dwellings; but "they scourge before them the lazy elements, which would otherwise stagnate into pestilence." The same principle that inspires an Indian warrior with abhorrence for the solemn temple of Christian worship, directs his dying eye to the viewless spirit, who builds his mansion in the eastern cloud. The same passions which bind man to the imperfections of a child of clay, exalt his spirit to the throne of his Creator.

*Jewett-City, Dec. 4.* ROY.

### ANECDOTE OF A MONKEY.

Jackoo was particularly dexterous and though somewhat tricky, was prized for his power of amusing the sailors when trade-winds bore them steadily along, or when the fear of squalls made their own thoughts a little troublesome to them. Well, sometime in the year 1818 the vessel embarked on her homeward voyage, and among other passengers, carried a lady who had a child at the breast that was only a few weeks old. When the weather permitted, the lady took regular exercise on the deck, sometimes with her infant charge in her arms, but oftener at a moment when it had been hushed to slumber by the motion of the ship, the rushing of the waters, and the whispering of the breeze—opiates, custom soon renders powerful, and which, in the present instance, were allowed to supercede both the necessity of a cradle and the lullaby of a nurse. In August the weather became remarkably fine, and one beautiful afternoon, when the vessel was ploughing the watery waste, with clusters of sea fowl disporting in her wake—the sun looking forth in all his majesty, and next to himself, illuminating the two sublimest objects in nature—the expanded ocean and the expanded sky—the captain perceived a distant sail—a sight that is always welcome at sea, and which, amidst the vast solitudes of the Atlantic, may be compared to the meeting of pilgrims in the desert. This discovery attracted the attention of all on board, and after the captain had gratified [illegible] lady, that she might obtain a clear view of an object which the naked eye was unable to distinguish from the fleecy clouds that every where fringed the horizon's verge. At this time Mrs. B. had the baby in her arms, but being aware that it could not harm itself by rolling, she wrapt her shawl about the little innocent, and placed it on a sofa on which she had been sitting. Captain C. assisted her to steady the glass, but scarcely had she applied her eye to the instrument, when the helmsman exclaimed, in a tone that indicated the deepest emotion, "Good, God! see what the mischievous monkey has done!" A mother's fears are easily excited, and the reader may judge of the lady's feelings, when on turning round she beheld the animal in the act of transporting her beloved child to the very top of the mast. And here it may be necessary to explain that the monkey was nearly four feet high, and so strong and active, that while it grasped the infant firmly with one arm, it climbed the shrouds by the aid of the other with astonishing haste, and seemingly unembarrassed by the weight of its burden. One look was sufficient for the mother, and that look had well nigh been her last. Though she attempted to speak, the words either died away on her lips or were rendered inarticulate by her sobs and groans; and had it not been for the prompt humanity of those around her, she would have fallen prostrate on the deck where she was afterwards stretched to all appearance a lifeless corpse. Situated as he was, the Captain knew not what to do; when he looked at his passenger, speechless, motionless, and deadly pale, he almost fancied that life had fled; and when he thought of her child that was swinging aloft under the care of so strange a nurse, he expected every minute that the capricious monkey would become tired of his toy, and drop it into the ocean or dash it on the deck. Often as he had crossed the wide Atlantic, and braved the perils of the winter's storm—often as he had been placed in circumstances in which he would have given the wealth of nations, had it been his to give, for the privilege of treading the earth with safety—never, amid all the changes and chances of a seaman's life, had his feelings been exposed to so severe a trial. The sailors could climb as well as the monkey, but the latter watched their motions narrowly; and as it ascended higher up the mast, the moment one of them put his foot upon the shrouds, the captain became afraid that it would drop the child, and endeavor to escape by leaping from one mast to another. In the mean time, the little innocent was heard to cry; and though many thought it was suffering pain, their fears on this point were soon dissipated when they observed the animal imitating exactly the motions of a nurse, by dandling, soothing, and caressing its charge, and even endeavoring to hush it asleep. From the deck the lady was conveyed to the cabin, and gradually restored to the use of her senses; but then her cries were most distressing, and though she was kindly assured that all would soon be well, it required the utmost exertions of two men to prevent her from rushing on deck with the view of ascending herself. In the mean time many plans were tried to lure the culprit from his birth above; but finding all fail, the captain, as a *dernier resort,* ordered every man to conceal himself below. This order was promptly obeyed, and Mr. C. himself quietly took his station in the cabin stair, where he could see all that passed without being seen. This plan happily succeeded; for the monkey on perceiving that the coast was clear cautiously descended from his lofty perch, and replaced the infant on the sofa, cold and fretful, and frightened indeed, but in every other respect as free from harm as when he took it up. The humane seaman had now a most grateful task to perform; the babe was restored to its mother's arms, amidst tears, and smiles, and prayers, and blessings, [illegible] to man for his sympathy and [illegible] gratitude to that Divine Being, whose [illegible] though unseen, had shielded the child amidst pains and perils such as perhaps never before impended over the head of a [illegible] so young.

*From Noah's New-York Advocate.*

### ASYLUM FOR DRUNKARDS.

Among the various humane and charitable institutions for which this city is distinguished, we are surprised that an asylum specially for drunkards should not have been established. We have, it is true, many drunkards confined in the Lunatic Asylum, but receiving them into that institution, supposes them to be lunatics, when, in fact, the confinement alone is necessary; and it may be questionable whether a drunkard, who may be yet reclaimed, can feel settled, sober, or comfortable, when surrounded by the unfortunates who have been bereft of reason from a variety of causes. Besides, a reception into the Lunatic Asylum is expensive, and it is to the poorer class of intemperate persons that relief should be afforded.

This Asylum would prove a great charity, and recommends itself most strongly to the humane and liberal. We believe the city would cheerfully lend its aid—an aid not to support, but to reclaim and regenerate, and to restore to society a reformed drunkard, and place him in the road to industry and future comfort. There is no evil like intemperance—a man may lose his fortune—he may not be able to procure employment—he has still health and energy left, but if he is a drunkard he is lost. A gambler is a criminal of a lesser order, because, although drinking and gambling are allied, yet the gambler stops when he loses his money, but the drunkard never gives up his glass, because it may be had, unfortunately, almost gratis.

Drunkenness, we mean habitual drunkenness, is a misdemeanour, and contrary to good morals, and should be punishable by law with confinement. Hence the necessity of a special asylum in which they can be placed by a warrant, by a trial by general information, or such legal forms as may be deemed necessary. There are treatments for drunkards which cannot be used for lunatics. There are drugs, diets, and a particular regimen to be observed, which in a few weeks or months, may reclaim inveterate drunkards—may create disgust and horror towards spirituous liquors, and restore to society a reformed man, and a good citizen.

No greater misfortune can happen than the head of a family being a drunkard—a man who spends his days and nights, and exhausts his substance in taverns—who comes home late and intoxicated—who maltreats his wife, beats and neglects his children, and is evidently on the road to complete ruin.—Equally unfortunate and more distressing is the case of a husband, who has a drunkard [illegible] this asylum. There is, besides these, another class to which we refer with regret—we mean *young men*; and there are many which can be effectually reclaimed, if prompt & energetic steps are taken with them.

Guardians are appointed to drunkards by law in several states, in order that their property may not be wasted; but in addition to this legal provision, an asylum is necessary, in which such measures may be adopted as may destroy the vile and vicious habits of intemperance. We trust that the subject will occupy the attention of those who have heretofore been zealous in establishing humane and benevolent institutions, and that something may be done to check the evil.

The following precious *morceau*, we believe, will not only excite the admiration of the friends of Mr. Secretary Clay, but will also present a beautiful specimen of the most distinguishing characteristics of this great man. A few years since, shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition arrayed against his reelection. After addressing the people from the Hustings, previous to the opening of the poll, he stepped down into the crowd where he met an old and influential friend of his, named Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and of course, in his younger days a great huntsman. This gentleman, stepping up addressed Mr. Clay as follows:—"Well, well, Harry, I've been with you in six troubles; I am sorry I must now desert you in the seventh; you have voted for that miserable *compensation bill*;—I must now turn my back upon you." "Is it so friend Scott?—Is this the only objection?" "It is." "We must get over it the best way we can. You are an old huntsman?" "Yes." "You have killed many a fat bear and buck." "Yes." "I believe you have a good rifle?" "Yes, as good a one as ever cracked." "Well did you ever have a fine buck before you, when your gun snapped?" "The like of that has happened?" "Well now, friend Scott, did you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the very next log you came to—or did you peck the flint and try it again?" The tear stood in the old man's eyes. The chord was touched. "No, Harry, I pecked the flint, and tried her again—and I'll try you again—give us your hand." We need scarcely say that the welkin rung with the huzzaing plaudits of the by-standers. Clay was borne off to the Hustings, and re-elected.

*Virginia Free Press.*

*Just in time.*—A Mr. Hewit, trunk maker, whose shop is situated under a ware-house which was lately burnt down in Lord street, Liverpool, England, applied to the Manchester Insurance Office, in that town, for a fireman to ascertain from whence the smell of burning which prevailed in his premises proceeded. The man, after making the examination, and finding, as he supposed, all safe, advised Mr. H. to insure his property. This advice he was not slow to take, and repairing to the Fire Office, said that he wished to insure his property to the amount of a hundred pounds. "A hundred pounds!" said the active agent, "you had better insure two hundred." "Very well," said Mr. H. "two hundred be it." The instructions were accordingly received for that sum, and before the ink was well dry upon the paper, the premises were burnt down.

A person lately purchased of an apothecary in New-Orleans, a phial of calcined magnesia, in which he found $100 in bank bills.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# Nineteenth Congress.

*Washington, Monday, Dec. 5, 1825.*

## SENATE.

The Vice-President took the Chair at 12 o'clock, and it appeared that a quorum was present. The credentials of Messrs. David Barton, Henry Chambers, Calvin Willey, Asher Robbins, and Levi Woodbury, were read & placed on file, and the qualifying oath of office was administered. On motion, it was ordered that the daily hour of meeting be fixed at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Lloyd, were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, to unite with the committee from the House, & notify him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, & ready to receive from him any communication he may be pleased to make. The Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock, the Clerk having called the roll, & a quorum appearing present, the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, & on counting, the members were as follow:

FIRST BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For J.W. Taylor | 89 | For J.W. Campbell | 41 |
| Louis M'Lane | 36 | Lewis Condict | 6 |
| A. Stevenson | 17 | Scattering | 5 |

193 members—97 necessary to a choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For J.W. Taylor | 99 | For J.W. Campbell | 42 |
| Louis M'Lane | 44 | And. Stevenson | 5 |
| Scattering | 3 | | |

Mr. John W. Taylor, having received a majority of votes, was conducted to the Chair, when he returned thanks in the following terms:

"*Gentlemen*—When I see around me so many Representatives whose virtues & talents adorn our country, whose services at home & abroad, in the cabinet and the field, in halls of legislation and judicial tribunals, have largely contributed to our national prosperity, I am penetrated with gratitude for the favorable opinion which has recalled me to this distinguished station. My brief experience has served rather to assure me that its duties are arduous, than to create confidence in my ability to discharge them to your satisfaction. Every effort, however, of which I am capable, shall be faithfully directed to merit your support. In the complex questions frequently presented to the chair for prompt decision, unerring accuracy is scarcely attainable. When mistakes occur, my best endeavors shall not be wanting to correct them, & to repair whatever injury they may have occasioned. With an anxious desire that your countenance and advice will not be withheld, and that the just expectations of our constituents may be fulfilled in our legislative labors, I enter upon the duties of this important trust."

The Speaker having taken the oath, proceeded to qualify the Representatives present, by States. Matthew St. Clair Clark was re-appointed Clerk—John Oswald Dunn, Sergeant-at-Arms—Benj. Burch, Doorkeeper & Overton Carr Assistant-Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was resolved, that the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be deemed and taken to be the rules and orders of proceeding to be observed in this House, until a revision or alteration shall have taken place.

On motion, it was resolved, that the daily hour to which the House shall stand adjourned be 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Trimble & Mr. Lathrop were appointed the committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

*Tuesday, December 6.*

This day, at 12 o'clock the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

## MESSAGE:

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:*

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquillity: in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquillity among ourselves.—There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific & friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial & navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, & particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions; they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, & to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially & successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of the 8th of January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the first October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce; unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous, and it still continues in force by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens & subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other, susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negociation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensible to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgement of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish.—The time has been, and that not remote when some of those States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensom conditions, & exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the 7th artice of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that, by the Report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the enquiry. A reference has been made to the British government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude & complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligations of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of Bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes; of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the Militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective Militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, & of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five milions, authorised by the Act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; & it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution; a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordinance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence; half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy; an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorised by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for the payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, & all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half; from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorised at four and a half per cent, or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent, for a stock of six per cent, to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this Act, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d of March last directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intention requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of 18th May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the 10th of April last. Its effect at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of 2d March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of 22 millions to 10. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; & and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow-citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unfailing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the Nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provision to the same end. The Reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health and pay, of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An Act of Congress of 25th May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An Act of 3d March, 1825, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of new Mexico. And another Act, of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Saux, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between said Tribes. The first and the last objects of these Acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The Treaties which, since the last session of Congress, have been concluded with the several Tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d of March, too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States: it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a Corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point, will furnish, from the Cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject; which, when completed will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied; namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this city to New-Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphramagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present session of Congress.

The Acts of Congress of the last session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the Act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions, in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive Report of the Board of Engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbor, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the War of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish; as the decays of body, mind and estate, of those that survive, must in the common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favor of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the Naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations: The Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves: one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow men. The visit of General La Fayette, alike honorable to himself and to our Country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this People to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary States, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by privateers or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favorable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, tho' generally to the advantage of the American patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our Navy.—Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissention with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been, to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade: for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerant parties: for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects during the present year have been accomplished, more effectually than at any former period.—The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; and the pirates for months past appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitted energy of Captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station without re-producing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continued support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, & which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our Navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honor the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with unfading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a Navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a Naval School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, authorizing an examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in South-Carolina, of St. Mary's, in Georgia, and of the Coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorising the building of [illegible] sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this Department, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A report from the Postmaster-General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the Department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that [illegible] thousand and forty new post-offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post-roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the Legislature of the Union, with which I have been honored, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without commending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact; and no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvements, are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social, no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first, perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as, living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university, and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honoured with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labor and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

[illegible] but is only of [illegible] in [illegible]ry, but to the improvement of human [illegible]ge. We have been partakers of that [illegible]ment, and owe for it a sacred debt, [illegible] of gratitude, but of equal or propor-[illegible]ortion in the same common cause.— [illegible] of these undertakings, if the more [illegible]s of outfit, equipment and comple-[illegible] expeditions, were to be considered [illegible] charges, it would be unworthy of a [illegible] generous nation to take a second [illegible]. One hundred expeditions of cir-[illegible] like those of Cook and La [illegible] would not burden the exchequer of [illegible] fitting them out, so much as the [illegible] means of defraying a single cam-[illegible]. But if we take into the account [illegible] of those benefactors of mankind, of [illegible] services in the cause of their spe-[illegible] the purchase, how shall the cost of [illegible] enterprises be estimated? And [illegible] compensation can be made to them, or [illegible] countries, for them? Is it not by [illegible] them in affectionate remembrance? [illegible] still more by imitating their example? [illegible] countrymen of our own to pursue [illegible] career, and to hazard their lives in [illegible] cause?

[illegible]ing the attention of Congress to the [illegible] internal improvements, upon a view [illegible]ged, it is not my design to recom-[illegible] equipment of an expedition for cir-[illegible]ing the globe for purposes of sci-[illegible] search and inquiry. We have ob-[illegible] investigation nearer home, and [illegible] cares may be more beneficially [illegible]. The interior of our own territories [illegible] very imperfectly explored. Our [illegible] many degrees of latitude upon [illegible] of the Pacific ocean, though much [illegible] by our spirited commercial navi-[illegible] been barely visited by our public [illegible] River of the West, first fully dis-[illegible] navigated by a countryman of [illegible] still bears the name of the ship in [illegible] ascended its waters, and claims the [illegible] of our armed national flag at its [illegible] with the establishment of a military [illegible] or at some other point of that coast, [illegible] by my predecessor, and already [illegible] the deliberations of the last Con-[illegible] suggest the expediency of con-[illegible] equipment of a public ship for the [illegible] of the whole north-west coast of [illegible].

[illegible]blishment of an uniform standard [illegible] and measures was one of the spe-[illegible] contemplated in the formation of [illegible], and to fix that standard was [illegible] powers delegated by express terms, [illegible]rnment, to Congress. The gov-[illegible] of Great Britain and France have [illegible] been occupied with inquiries [illegible] on the same subject, since [illegible] of our constitution, and with [illegible] extended into profound, laborious [illegible] researches into the figure of [illegible] the comparative length of the [illegible] vibrating seconds in various lati-[illegible] the Equator to the Pole. These [illegible] have resulted in the composition [illegible] of several works highly inter-[illegible] cause of science. The experi-[illegible] in the process of performance. [illegible] have recently been made on [illegible] within the walls of one of our [illegible] and partly by one of our own [illegible]. It would be honorable to our [illegible] the sequel of the same experiments [illegible] countenanced by the patronage of [illegible], as they have hitherto been [illegible] France and Britain.

[illegible] with the establishment of an [illegible] separate from it, might be un-[illegible] erection of an astronomical ob-[illegible] to constant attendance of [illegible] the phenomena of the heav-[illegible] periodical publication of his [illegible]. It is with no feeling of pride, [illegible] that the remark may be made, [illegible] comparatively small territorial [illegible] there are existing upwards [illegible] and thirty of these light-hou-[illegible] while throughout the whole [illegible] there is not one. If [illegible] upon the discoveries [illegible] centuries, have been [illegible] constitution of the uni-[illegible] of these buildings, and of [illegible] in them, shall we doubt [illegible] every nation? And [illegible] your passage over our heads [illegible] new astronomical dis-[illegible], which we must fain receive [illegible] from Europe, are we not cut-[illegible] off from the means of returning [illegible] while we have neither observa-[illegible] over upon our half of the globe, [illegible] revolves in perpetual darkness [illegible] eyes?

[illegible] 25th of October, 1791, the [illegible] of the United States announc-[illegible] the result of the first enumer-[illegible] inhabitants of this Union, he in-[illegible] that the returns gave the pleas-[illegible] that the population of the Unit-[illegible] four millions of per-[illegible] of thirty years from that [illegible] enumeration, five years since [illegible] a population bordering [illegible]. Perhaps, of all the eviden-[illegible] prous and happy condition of [illegible], the rapidity of the increase of [illegible] the most unequivocal. But the [illegible] of our prosperity rests not [illegible] indication. Our commerce, [illegible] the extent of our territories, [illegible] in corresponding proportions; [illegible] of independent communities [illegible] Federal Union, has, since [illegible] doubled. The legislative [illegible] of the States and people, in the [illegible] Congress, has grown with the [illegible] constituent bodies. The [illegible] consisted of 65 members, [illegible] upwards of two hundred. The [illegible] consisted of twenty-six mem-[illegible] forty-eight. But the Execu-[illegible] the Judiciary Depart-[illegible] great measure confined to [illegible] organization, and are now not [illegible] urgent wants of a still growing [illegible]

[illegible] ments which at an ear-[illegible] themselves upon the consid-[illegible] soon led to the establish-[illegible] of the Navy. But the [illegible] Foreign Affairs, and of the [illegible] early after the formation of [illegible] had been united in one, con-[illegible] this time, to the unquestion-[illegible] the public service. The [illegible] our relations with the nations [illegible] of the old world, has kept [illegible] of our population and com-[illegible] the last ten years a new [illegible] in our own hemisphere, has [illegible] inhabitants of the earth, [illegible] intercourse, commercial and [illegible] of itself furnish occupation to [illegible] Department. The [illegible] Judiciary, experimental [illegible] was, even in the infancy [illegible] ernment, is yet more ina-[illegible] ministration of national jus-[illegible] maturity. Nine years [illegible] predecessor in this office, [illegible] citizen who perhaps, of [illegible] the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, to his valedictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department. The exigences of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and in recommending it to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubting convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, susceptible of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject, has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected. To promote the progress of science & useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions, the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol at the City of Washington;—that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion. That the consent of the family desired by the resolution was requested and obtained; That a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expence of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished Patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their Country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers; after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them, would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the People.—But if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia: if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States; and to make all laws which shall be necessary & proper for carrying those powers into execution: If these powers and others enumerated in the Constitution may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic and of the elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is Power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-men. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied, by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one State of this Union, a new University unfolding its portals to the sons of Science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another State, the waters of our western lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years by the authority of single members of our Confederation, can we, the Representative Authorities of the whole Union, fall behind our fellow-servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one State can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To allow the Speaker time to select the different Committees, the House adjourned on Wednesday to Friday.

## FOREIGN.

### FROM EUROPE.

By late arrivals at Boston and New-York, from Liverpool, papers to the 8th of November, have been received.

It is said that offers of accommodation had been made by the Greeks, which Ibrahim Pacha had advised the Porte to accede to.

The great Canada timber ship, Baron Renfrew, after various accidents, was abandoned by the Officers and crew, and grounded on the French Coast. Very large portions of the other huge Canada timber ship, Columbus, wrecked at sea, have been driven on shore in Ireland. These ships are the last experiments of the kind which will be made for transporting timber.

### DREADFUL DISASTER.

The Comet steam-boat was on her way from Inverness to Glasgow, with between 60 and 70 passengers; of these it was stated that 26 were in the cabin; and yesterday morning, about one o'clock, while passing the point of Kempoch in the dark, she was struck in the side by the Ayr steam luggage boat. The hands on board the different vessels were prevented from seeing each other by the head-land, till it was too late to prevent the shock; and as both were going at full speed, the crash was tremendous. The starboard bow of the Comet being stove in, she filled with water, and almost instantly sunk, and with the exception of six persons, the whole of the passengers were lost:—

About half an hour before, several of the passengers were engaged in dancing upon the deck, but they had almost all gone below.—The first alarm heard was from a person hailing, but from which boat was uncertain. Almost immediately the shock was felt, and every body ran on deck. The water rushed in so rapidly that the engine man was up to his knees before he could reach the deck. They tried to keep the engine going, thinking she might drive them ashore; but the influx of water was so strong that the engine was immediately stopped, and in three minutes after the vessel was struck she went to the bottom. During the short period which elapsed between the stroke and the sinking of the vessel, about 30 people crowded into the yawl before it was cut loose, and so hastily was this done, that the one end of the boat was some time under water before the other end could be lowered, by which means the boat was upset and threw them all into the water.—The steam boat went down bow foremost. The screams of the drowning people were most appalling, and cannot be described.—They shouted to them on board the other boat to return to their assistance; but without effect. Our informer remained in the vessel till she sunk from beneath his feet, and then swam as he best could. An engineer held him by the neck, and nearly drowned him.—Fortunately, he reached the overturned boat, which lay keel uppermost; to which the pilot and another were holding on either side. He seized hold of one side of the boat, the engineer still clinging to him, and by this additional weight the boat was righted. The whole four then got in. She was nearly filled with water, and being without oars, they were unable to make any exertions to gain the shore. They remained in this situation for about 25 minutes, when a pilot boat, whom the screams of the sufferers had alarmed, reached them, but in the struggle to get in they nearly upset the pilot boat, and were brought ashore clinging to the outside, or held by the hands of the crew of the Gourock pilot boat. One old Highlander swam ashore; and a woman, whose child was drowned, came safe on shore on some articles of furniture; she had kept hold of her child till she perceived it was dead, and then reluctantly resigned it to the deep. Our informant thinks there were about 70 people on board; of these 11 were saved. When he left by the Greenock mail this afternoon eleven bodies had drifted ashore.

53 dead bodies had been taken up on the beach. Many respectable persons were among those drowned, including Capt. Sutherland of the Army, and lady, and a woman and her six children. *Boston Palladium.*

## THE COURIER.

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1825

*The President's Message.*—At no former period has there been presented to us a more gratifying or flattering exhibition of the eminently prosperous and happy state of our country. The Treasury is overflowing—our relations with foreign nations are of the most pacific kind, and highly advantageous and honorable to our country. The various departments of our government have been conducted with economy and judgment, and never had we greater cause to congratulate ourselves upon the excellence of our free institutions, and to desire and labor for their continuance.

With regard to the measures proposed, by the President, we have but little room for remarks. The establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy, is a measure which is highly desirable, as giving a certainty and uniformity to the laws on that subject, and recent events have rendered such a system peculiarly necessary. The promotion of internal improvement, and the increasing the facilities of communication between different parts of our extended territory—the alteration of the judiciary, so as to render it more conformable to the existing state of our country—and the establishing a uniform standard of weights and measures—are objects to which we wish perfect success. In fine, the message is one of great value, and will, no doubt, be as satisfactory to the citizens of the United States, as it is honorable to the President.

FOR THE COURIER.

*Christmas.*—When a period approaches, so replete with blessings to the *whole world*, it becomes a religious people to reflect upon the importance of its observance. It should be impressed, and deeply too, upon our minds, that at this season of the year the only Son of God consented to take upon himself frail human nature, & be born into a world of sin and wretchedness, that he might save a guilty and apostate people from inevitable destruction. The vast effect the Christian era has had upon us, as a nation, in a moral and religious point of view, demands every demonstration of joy and gratitude which we are capable of displaying.

Shall we, while we celebrate the birth-days of Heroes and that in which our fathers shook off, with *gigantic* energy, the yoke placed upon us by a foreign power, suffer the period to pass, unheeded and unnoticed, which dawned upon the dark and benighted minds in the birth of a Saviour, without returning thanks to God for his inestimable gift?

*Christmas* has ever been suffered to pass too slightly noticed, excepting by a small portion of the religious community. It is a season preciously interesting and important; a day of joy unto all men—and how long will it glide away without one token of *joy*, or one tear of *gratitude*? It is a day of rejoicing as well as of thanksgiving. It awakens the noblest and most heart-felt associations. The Church services, at this season, are in the highest degree tender and inspiring, and sink deep into the feelings of every spectator. There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling blended with the notes of the organ and of the *full choir* performing a Christian anthem, conveying, in the most impressive language, the story of the origin of our Religion. It recalls to our remembrance the scenes of that morning which bro't peace and good will to all men. It drives from our bosoms every sordid care, sooths all our sorrows, and a *moral feeling* and a *moral influence* reigns triumphant in our hearts.

Christmas also has a tendency to refine the feelings & give domestic *life* a peculiar charm. It is a season in which Nature's beauties, which in other seasons have a powerful influence upon our minds, are decayed, and afford no motive to rove abroad, but concentrates all our enjoyments in the Domestic Circle. At our fire-sides, with a few friends to augment our comforts and to share our festive board, we enjoy the long Christmas evenings, and with hearts glowing with "good will to all," we have "no fears of ills to come, or cares beyond to-day."

May the approaching season of Christmas be kept with all the solemnities and festivities due to its importance. May no profane or unfriendly feeling be allowed to intrude into our bosoms. May every Minister of Christ be seen, clad in his sacerdotal garments, in his respective church, surrounded by every member of his society. And while we are making preparations for the festive day, may we remember our poor neighbors, & from our full supply, see that they also have wherewithall to make glad their hearts.

May the *poorest* cottage welcome "Merry Christmas" with such green decorations as our beautiful country affords, and may it be a day in which all ranks may be blended in one warm, generous glow of joy and gratitude.

*Norwich, Dec. 12.* PHILANTHROPIST.

☞The 'Oil Soap,' and 'Imperial Renovater,' advertised in this paper are worth the attention of the public. We have witnessed the use of both, upon silk and woolen, and hesitate not to say that the greatest reliance may be placed upon what is stated in the advertisement.

The New-York American contains an account of the confinement of two young men by their father in the garret of his house in Barclay-street, in that city. Mr. Hopson, one of the magistrates, on hearing this, repaired to the house, and found the garret spoken of contained two rooms, the keys of both of which were turned. On entering one of the rooms, a scene of wretchedness was presented unparalleled in our country. A young man apparently 30 years of age, was sitting, naked, in a bed, his arms pinioned, and his form wasted away. He appeared to labour under excessive fear, and on the entrance of his unusual visitors, he concealed himself beneath the bed-clothes. The adjoining room was in a similar state, and the occupant appeared to be about 24. From the statement of the father, it appeared that one of them had been thus confined nearly *eleven years.*

Letters from Hayti of Aug. 30th, announce the determination of that government to confer the same commercial advantages on such other nations as shall acknowledge their independence, as have been conceded to France. Can they, by the terms of the French Treaty?

### KENTUCKY.

Mr. Breckenridge has submitted resolutions to the House, addressing the most pointed interrogatories to Governor Desha, "respecting the particular causes of alarm and agitation, which have arisen since last session respecting the oppression by the U. S. Bank, the encroachments of the Federal Courts" whether *he* intended, by his Message, to inform the House, that *he* would by physical force, prevent the Judges of the Constitutional Court of Appeals, from proceeding to the discharge of their duties, &c. This bold and unguarded intimation of the Governor, that the *Executive* would interfere with the *Judicial* functions of the state, has given his enemies an overpowering advantage over him.

A short time previous to the adjournment of the Legislature of Vermont, Mr. Bell rose and informed the house that he was requested by his Excellency to invite the members to call and take a social glass of wine with him at Cottrill's Hotel, and that this invitation was predicted upon the circumstance of his Excellency's being about to relinquish the Gubernatorial Chair. *The House concurred.* "Instinct is a great matter!" as Falstaff says.

The Steam-Boat Fanny will leave this place for New-York on Friday next, at 4 o'clock—for the last trip this season

### DIED

At Hampton, on the 2d instant, Mrs. DELIGHT R. WILLIAMS, consort of Mr. Ebenezer Williams, aged 29 years. She possessed a highly cultivated mind, and her life exhibited an illustrious example of practical piety: may her virtues have a lasting influence on the minds of her friends.

She has left numerous miscellaneous writings; several of which have already been anonymously published: it is hoped that the public may yet be favored with a selection from them.

At 4 per cent.

## TAKE NOTICE.

TO be sold, that noted dairy farm that has been so famous for good cheese, located about one mile from the court-house in Brooklyn, containing

## about 400 acres,

On which may be kept annually 40 cows, and 200 Sheep, and other stock, necessary to carry on the farm. For terms one third to be paid down, the other on good security in ten equal annual payments at 4 per cent interest, or a small farm of about 100 acres of good land, well located and under good improvement, will be taken at a fair price in part pay. If not sold by the 20th of January next, it will be rented as usual, to some good farmer that will be bound by his contract. DANIEL TYLER.

*Brooklyn, Dec 12, 1825.* 3w37—

## Periodical Publications.

### T. ROBINSON

IS agent for the following periodical works; each of these publications will commence a new volume with the new year. Persons therefore disposed to patronise either of the works, are requested to send in their names immediately.

The Missionary Herald Price $1, 50 cents. Persons in the adjacent towns who will procure 10 subscribers shall receive the 11th copy gratis.

The Christian Spectator, the most valuable publication of the kind issued from the American press. Price $3.

The North American Review, $5.

The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, $5 each.

The New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, $3.

The Monthly Medical Journal, $4.

The Medical Recorder, $5.

The Medical Review, by Eberle and McClellan, $3.

The Christian Observer, $4.

All of which are payable the *1st of June.*

December 12th. 37—

## London Botanic, or
## VEGETABLE OIL SOAP,

And also the

## Imperial Renovater:

*Or the General Restorative of Ladies Dress and Gentlemen's Clothing of every description of Colour and Quality, without doing the least injury to either*

THE above composition so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns of the United States; the former, the VEGETABLE OIL, for its very superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also paint, tar, &c. from Gentlemen's Clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color; and is eminently useful to sea-faring men and travellers, it possessing the singular quality of washing in sea or salt water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water; and will be found a sovereign remedy for scorbutic and other eruptions of the face and skin.

And the latter, the IMPERIAL RENOVATER, for its very extraordinary qualities in extracting spots, or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton Crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either GLOSS, COLOR or QUALITY, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, heated irons, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered for sale, for a few days only, at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich.

It is requested that any Lady or Gentleman, disposed to purchase, who entertains any doubt of the superior excellence of the above named compositions, will bring any of their garments, stained as above described, for trial, and the same will be removed, in their presence, gratis; and the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the Dyer's, may in such cases be dispensed with. Mr. T. makes the above request, that Ladies and Gentlemen may be able to distinguish the genuine articles, from the numerous counterfeits that are imposed upon the public under the above titles. It may be had at all times, by Wholesale or Retail, at the subscriber's.

A very liberal allowance will be made to one person, in each town, who may purchase to sell again.

J. TRENCH, *Inventor and Manufacturer.* No. 16, Maiden-Lane, New-York. [37—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the Creditors to the Estate of JESSE PALMER, late of Voluntown in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. EUNICE PALMER*, Executrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executrix is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 14th day of December, 1825.

Attest J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 3w37—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Pomfret, within and for the district of Pomfret, on the 6th day of Dec. 1825,*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge—

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Doct. *Amos Carrol*, late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Messrs. Jasper Lyon and Anthony Carrol, or either of them, Administrators on the Estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, a Newspaper printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1825.

Attest, THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *Thomas M. Grosvenor, Clerk.* 3w37—

## Wanted,

10 TONS Rye Straw, by

Jos. Breed.

*Dec. 13, 1825.* 37—

## Truly Splendid Scheme,

$100,000 HIGHEST PRIZE.

SOON to be drawn in the city of N. York, Yates & M'Intyre are the Managers, of course the prizes will be promptly paid, the payment of which is guaranteed by the State of New-York, therefore delay not, but come to Brewster's, buy a ticket, draw a high prize, and have money a-plenty.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of 100,000, | | 4 of | 2,500, |
| 1 | 50,000, | 10 | 2,000, |
| 1 | 20,000, | 39 | 1,000, |
| 1 | 10,000, | 78 | 500, |
| 2 | 5,000, | 468 | 100, |

*Fifty* dollars is the *lowest* prize in the Lottery. 5081 Prizes, & only 14,190 Tickets. The price of Whole Tickets is $50, Halves $25, Quarters $12, 50, Eighths, $6, 25, Sixteenths $3, 12.

For sale in a variety of numbers at

## Brewster's Office,

Where have been recently sold and paid one prize of $1000, several of 500, 100, 50's, &c. &c. and where will unquestionably be sold some of the high prizes in the above brilliant scheme.

*Dec. 13.* 37—

## Iron and Steel,

RUSSIA, Swedes, English and American Flat, Square and Round Iron, Hoop and Sheet Iron, German, English blistered, and Crawley, and American blistered Steel, Crow-Bar and Plough-Share Moulds, for sale by

JOS BREED.

*Dec 13* 37—

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 6th day of December, 1825,*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. ELISHA ADAMS, Jr.*

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elisha Adams, of said Brooklyn, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of December, 1825.

Attest. THOS. M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *Thos. M. Grosvenor*, Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate held at Thompson, within and for the district of Pomfret, on the 23d day of November, 1825,*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*MR. JEREMIAH SHUMWAY,*

late of Thompson, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hammon Shumway, administrator on the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law—and the said administrator is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Thompson, on or before the 14th day of December, 1825. Attest,

THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *Thomas M Grosvenor*, Clerk.

## Pomfret Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber having received warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, for the collection of a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on the List of the Town of Pomfret, for 1824, hereby gives notice that he will attend to receive said Taxes, at the following times and places, viz. At Salmon Champion Jr's, on the 2d day of January 1826; at Elijah Griggs' on the 6th of February 1826, from 1 to 7 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, & at Chester Cady's on the 7th day of February 1826, from 9 o'clock A. M. until noon; and on the same day at Benj. Warren's from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M. after which time fees will be invariably exacted.—Non Residents beware!

GEORGE S. INGALLS, *Collector.*

*Pomfret, Dec. 6th, 1825* 3w37—

## A JOURNAL

OF a tour around Howaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, by a Deputation from the Mission on those Islands. Price 1 dollar. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

Dec. 13. 37—

*Woodstock, Dec. 8th, 1825.*

WHEREAS my wife Sally has eloped from my bed and board without any just provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. DAVID HAUGHTON.

## FOR SALE,

AN under-shot wheel and geering, for a Grist Mill Apply at the Trading Cove Dye-wood Mill, or to

EDWARD WHITING.

*Dec. 12, 1825.* 37—

## STOLEN

FROM the entry of N. Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday evening last, a new Blue CAMBLET CLOAK-great-Coat, of the following description.—The Body lined with green Baise,—Sleeves with black Rattinett,—the Collar with black tabby velvet—two armlet holes to admit the sleeves—two short belts on the back, one long one to enclose the Body—plated hook and four eyes.

Whoever will return it to Mr. Kinney, or give information where it may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

*Norwich, Dec. 13, 1825.* 3w37—

☞Rev. Mr. Fuller will preach in Groton next Sabbath.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.
WHAT I LOVE.

I love to see fair spring return,
The frosts to melt, the earth to warm,
And vegetate the ground.
I love to hear the lowing herds,
The bleating sheep, and warbling birds,
Wherever they are found.

Sweet summer comes, and then I love
To sit beneath the shady grove,
Or by the river lie,
And gaze upon the finny tribe,
Or watch their motions as they glide
And from our view fly.

I love to view the evening ...
From some lone spot, where ... done
The labors of the day;
The vast expanse of azure blue,
The fleeting clouds of golden hue,
That quickly pass away.

I love to see autumnal fields,
When Ceres a rich harvest yields
To gratify the mind;
The joyous farmer's heart beats warm,
To view his fields of golden corn
And fruits of every kind.

I love to have Thanksgiving come,
When every child will hasten home,
To share the annual feast,
Where turkeys, puddings, pumkin-pies,
In rich profusion greet our eyes,
And gratify our taste.

When winter comes, with sullen sound,
And near the fire we gather round
Upon an evening drear,
I love the joke, I love the laugh,
I love——I cannot tell you half
Of what I love so dear. A.

## MEDLEY.

The Rev. Thomas Allen was the first minister of Pittsfield. When the American revolution commenced, he ardently espoused the cause of the oppressed colonies, and bore his testimony against the oppression of the mother country. When in anticipation of the conflict which finally took place at Bennington, the neighboring country was roused to arms, he used his influence to increase the band of patriots by exciting his townsmen to proceed to the battle ground. A company was raised on his parish and proceeded. Some causes however, were found to retard the progress on the way. Hearing of the delay, he proceeded immediately to join them, by his influence quicken their march, and soon presented them to Gen. Stark. Learning from him that he meditated an attack on the enemy, he said he would fight, but could not willingly bear arms against them until he had invited them to submit. He was insensible to fear, and accordingly proceeded so near as to make himself distinctly heard in their camp, where, after taking a stand on a convenient eminence, he commenced his pious exhortations, urging them to lay down their arms. He was answered by a volley of musketry, which lodged their contents in the log on which he stood. Turning calmly to a friend who had followed him under cover of the breast work which formed his footstool, he said—"Now give me a gun!" and this is said to be the first American gun that spoke on that memorable occasion. He continued to bear his part till the battle was decided in favor of the American arms, and contributed honorably to that result.

*A true patriot.*—We called on a gentleman the other day who was shaving with a bad razor, so that he was obliged to put his chin into a scrape half a dozen times before he could get the beard off. We asked him why he used a bad French razor when good English ones were to be had so easily. He triumphantly exclaimed, with the tears streaming from his eyes—"Because, sir, I am a Frenchman and a patriot, & I will never encourage the introduction of foreign manufactures."—*Paris pa.*

THE DEVIL IN THE TEA.

Friday evening a female purchased a quarter of a pound of tea at the shop of Mr. Carter, on Gabriel's-hill, Maidstone. The tea was tied up, paid for, deposited in the good woman's pocket, and away she trudged. She had not gone many steps before she felt the tea move. She fancied that this might be occasioned by her having inadvertantly touched some external object. On she jogged, and every step she took, the tea renewed the jumping fit. At last, when she had reached the shop of Mr. Smyth, the chymist, she became alarmed, and began to fancy "the old gentleman" was playing her a trick, or that the tea dealer had put something alive in her pocket. She was afraid to put her hand in her pocket, but ran back to the shop in a state of great agitation, scarcely able to articulate "tea!—devil!—alive!" On being more composed, and relating the cause of her alarm, it turned out that the person who tied up the tea had forgot to cut the string, and she had been walking down the hill with the tea dealer's twine unrolling itself as she went.

Four gentlemen of the name of Price, all of very different dimensions, are members of a literary society, and are thus called by the other members: the tall one is called High Price, the short one Low Price, the fat one Full Price, and the thin one Half Price.

A gentleman of the bar, in Boston, recently gave up the profession of the law to become a divine. A friend observed to him that he "probably liked to preach better than to practice."

EATING.

Every animal eats as much as he can procure and as much as he can hold. A cow eats but to sleep, and sleeps to eat; and not content with eating all day long, "twice it slays the slain and eats its dinner o'er again." A whale swallows ten millions of living shrimps at a draught; a nurseling canary bird eats its own bulk in a day, and a caterpillar eats five hundred times its weight before it lies down to rise up a butterfly. The mite and the maggot eat the very world in which they live; they nestle and build in their own roast beef; and the hyena for want of better, eats himself. Yet a maggot has not the gout, and a whale is not subject to sciatica. Nor does Captain Lyon inform us that the Esquimaux is troubled with the tooth ache, dyspepsia, or hysterics, though he eats ten pounds of seal and drinks a gallon of oil at a meal, and tho' his meals last as long as his meat. But as eating is said to produce diseases, which of all the nosology would be absent from the carcase of Capt. Cochrane's Siberian friend, who ate 40 pounds of meat, with 20 pounds of rice porridge, at a sitting.

A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass on the bottom of his boots to keep him upright "Well balanced, by jings," said a Dutchman, "brass on both ends."


## DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. MAKEN,

IN consequence of a polite invitation therefor, will open a School for Dancing in Plainfield, on Wednesday of next week. The terms will be 3 dollars per quarter, one afternoon and evening a week, with a deduction of 25 cents each, where there is more than 1 scholar from a family. At first, the school will open for ladies at 2 and continue till 5 o'clock P. M. and for gentlemen at 6 to continue till 9. P. M.

*Norwich, Dec 6th, 1825.* 3w36—

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

## MAIL LINE.

THE United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyeville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Sterling, Plainfield, and Jewett City,) will in future be carried in a Coach, suitable to accommodate four Passengers. Leaves Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the same evening.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrives at Providence at half past 7, the same evening.

The above Line is connected with the Boston, Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may take seats on either of those routes.

Books kept at Hoyts's Franklin House in Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel in Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

N. MANCHESTER, } *For*
A. FRY, } *Proprietors.*

*July 5, 1825.* 14—

## NORWICH LINE.
The Superior new Steam-Boat

## FANNY.

*Charles Davison, Master,*

Commenced running between Norwich and New-York the 7th inst.

Leaves Norwich Sundays and Thursdays at 6 P. M. touches at New-London, and arrives in New-York the following mornings.

*RETURNING,*

Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Norwich early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

A New Line of Post Coaches are connected with this Boat, which leave Norwich immediately on the arrival of the Boat, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrive in Boston via. Providence, early in the evening of the same days.

*RETURNING,*

Leave Boston Sundays & Thursdays at 4 A. M. and arrive in Norwich, via. Providence, in time for the boat at 6 P. M. same days

The Fanny is a new Boat with superior accommodations for passengers—her Engine and Boilers are on the Watt & Bolton, or low pressure plan, and will at all times be attended by a first rate engineer.

Fare from Norwich to New-York. $4.50.

Light Goods taken at a moderate freight.

N. B.—The Boat will be in readiness every Wednesday morning for Parties of Pleasure to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, &c. and if a sufficient number apply, will leave the wharf at 10, A. M. and return at 6, P. M. A cold Dinner will be provided on board.

Fare, including Dinner, $1, Children 50 cents.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to JOHN BREED, Agent.

*Norwich, June 9, 1825.* 11—

## A STAGE

WILL leave Norwich, Thursdays and Sundays, at 3 o'clock P. M. to meet the steam-boat

## WASHINGTON

at New-London.

Leave New-London Wednesdays and Saturdays at the arrival of the boat.

For seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich—at Allen's City Hotel, New-London.

Dec. 1825. 36—

## One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 28th day of Nov. inst. an indented apprentice, by the name of WM. B. HOVEY Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the law.

CHARLES FOSTER.

*Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w36—

## FIRE INSURANCE.
*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

CONTINUE to insure, against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, *&c.* as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

## Fire Insurance.
The Protection Insurance Co.

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity. On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. 17—

## CURE OF CANCERS.

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up alive. Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other disorders—and whoever can effect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor.

*HENRY F. SANDERS*

Has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast; I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a consciousness of my extreme danger induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved. ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight.* I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will testify that I have had a White Swelling in my knee, for nearly two years. I applied to a number of skilful physicians, who all pronounced it to be a White Swelling. After their doctoring it for some time, I placed myself under the care of Doct. Sanders, and by his applications the matter which was collected in the knee joint was got away—the numbness, grating, &c. left it, and it is now perfectly well.

ROBERT G. LEWIS.

*Pawtucket, Nov. 19, 1825.*

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose for eight years. I went to Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, *&c.* &c.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov 12th, 1825.* tf35

## Came into the enclosure

of the subscriber, in Lebanon, about the 16th of November, two brindle yearling steers—one of them has some white in the face, and other small spots about the flanks—the other is a redish brindle. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. AMHERST SCOVILL

*Columbia, Nov 30, 1825*

## TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 23d November, one black and white yearling Steer. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

WM. BIBBARD.

*Franklin, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36—

## Twelve Cows

FOR sale by the subscriber. ALSO,
About 75 fine Wooled Sheep.

SIMEON PECKAM.

*Lebanon, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36

## STRAYED,

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the early part of Nov inst. a red yearling Steer. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be found shall be reasonably rewarded by the Subscriber, living on the premises of Capt. Jabez Perkins, in Preston. REUBEN L. BROMLY.

## Strayed,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of November, 10 Sheep, marked with a slit in each ear, and reded forward of the rump.—Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded. TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w35—

## TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber a dark brindle, two years old heifer. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON.

*Montville, Nov. 29, 1825* 3w35—

## Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 15th of Nov. one spotted no horned Heifer, and one dark red Steer with horns, both one year old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JASON W. KINGSLEY.

*Bozrah, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w35—

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 12th inst. a pair of two or three years old Steers, one of which is a red, the other a brown, —no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CRARY.

*Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1825.* 3w35—

ALL persons indebted to this establishment, for advertising, are respectfully requested to make payment.

*Courier Office, Nov. 23.*

## FOR SALE,
16 beautiful building Lots

ON the avenue leading from the New Bridge to the Norwich Bank, within 100 rods of the latter.

8 do. on West Chelsea, within 30 rods of the Long Bridge.

One handsome dwelling house and garden, adjoining, opposite D. N. Bentley's, on the Main-street.

One do. adjoining thereto, on the cross street.

One do. with a Barn and small Farm of 30 acres, adjoining, on the banks of the Shetucket, 60 rods from the New Bridge, in Preston. Inquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

*Norwich, Nov 29, 1825.* 3w—35

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

FOR Sale the following parcels of Real Estate, all in Chelsea Society, in Norwich, viz. The Large, convenient, and well situated mansion House and Lot, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D Ripley, in the middle Street, a few rods west of the Church.

The excellent building Lot, directly opposite the above described house, with the office occupied by Geo. th Ripley, Esq. standing thereon, and the Barn, &c. in the rear. Said Lot abutting on the upper & middle streets.

That Large three Story Dwelling House formerly the property of Mr James F. Brown, near the west end of Long Bridge, having been for several years a tavern, very pleasantly situated on the corner of two Streets with a large lot of Land, and Coach-house belonging to the same.

A large House in East Chelsea, on the south side of the street leading to the toll bridge, having been a public house for some time past, and now occupied by Mr. Willoby for the same purpose.

The Lot of Land on the East side of the new road from Landing to Town, with a Dwelling House & Soap House thereon, being the same which was formerly owned by Jabez Kelly.—This is an excellent situation for a Mechanic, and where an industrious man would *thrive.*

One half of the Store & Wharf occupied by Mr. Richard Leffingwell, in water Street, an excellent stand for a grocery Store

The large Store nearly opposite the last mentioned Store, being the building next west of the large brick building belonging to Capt. Erastus Davison, in water Street. A long credit may be had, if required, on good security. Inquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Attorney.*

*Norwich, Nov. 29, 1825.* tf35—

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his house previous to the 1st of January next.

Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tacle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

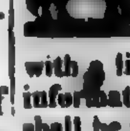
—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory,—and nearly adjoins Mr. Josh Beebe's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825.* tf32—

## STRAYED,



FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, two yearling heifers, one red, and the other a dark color with a little white. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

BARNABAS HUNTINGTON.

*Lisbon, Dec. 5, 1825.* 3w36—

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle previous to the 20th Dec. after which date no favors will be shown.

William Rogers.

Nov. 29 1825. 35—

## *Fire Insurance.*

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fortune's Head Quarters

ARE now permanently fixed at

## L'Hommedieu's
Truly Fortunate Office,

Where have recently been sold and paid

2 prizes of $500, 5 of $100, several of 50, 25, &c.

Grand State Lottery, R. I.
*4th Class—Numbers drawn.*
38 36—41 30—26 66

Those who wish splendid prizes will do well to call at the above office, where similar and much larger prizes may always be obtained.

Rhode-Island Lottery, first Class, New Series, J Howard, agent for the Managers, will positively be drawn on the 24th day of December next,

SCHEME:

1 prize of $10,000,
5..................of..........1,000,
1..................of..........835,
1..................of..........500,
50................of..........100
100 of 50, &c. &c.
Tickets $3.

*Nov 29* 35—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize | 20,000 | | 40 of | $100 |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | | 12900 :: | 5 |

## Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each, Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25, Eights 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the state Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct 4th, 1825. 7—


## NOTICE.

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on a dollar, on List 1824—and will meet them to receive said tax at the store of Brown & Baldwin, in said Lisbon, *(Newent Society)* on Wednesday the 28th day of December instant, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. and at the house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, *(Hanover Society)* on Thursday the 29th day of December instant from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.—Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees according to law. BARSTOW BRUMLEY.

*Collector.*

*Lisbon, Dec. 3d. 1825.* 3w36—

## Collector's Notice.

HAVING received a Warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon, of one cent on the Dollar, on List 1824. I hereby give notice that I will attend at the house of Denison Wattles in said Lebanon, on the 5th day of January next from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until three in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

EBENEZER SPAFFORD *Collector.*

*Lebanon, Dec. 1, 1825* 3w36—

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *LEEMAN LINCOLN* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Asa Child, Esq the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. The said administrator to give notice of this order by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest

BURREL LATHROP Clerk.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1825. 3w36—


## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture Water-Proof Oval Hats, from two dollars and fifty cents, to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

## HATTING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations.

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825* 4

500 sides Northampton Inspected Sole Leather, superior to any ever offered in this Market, weighing from 6 to 30 pounds—for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec 7, 1825 36—

*A New Stereotype Edition of*
Scott's Family Bible,
For sale, very cheap (of course,) by
*Nov. 29.* T. ROBINSON.

*LINES & GILB...*
Wholesale and Re...
Leather De...
*No. 23 Ferry-St. N...*

THE public are ... informed that a large ... assortment of the various ... er, used for the manufac... Shoes and Saddlery, will ... kept on hand, and will be ... vorable terms as at any ... lishment in the ... supply of Coach-... Belting.

All orders will meet ... mediate attention.

N. B. Leather received ... on Commissions.

*New York, Nov 1825.*

## Robert John...

WOULD inform his friends ... public in general that ... hand, and is constantly ... Ladies', Gentlemen's, and ...

of every description and of the ... terials.

He has for sale the first ... ampton Sole Leather, and ... Upper Leather, with a good ... ment of articles used in his line ... ing of Ribbons, pound ... Ferrets, Boot Cord and W... ing Silk, Shoe Horns and ... cers, Stamps, Heel Keys, ... and Channel Brakes, Jiggers, ... Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, ... Buckles, Polished Ham... Rasps, Size Sticks, Al... Blades and Tacks, Awl ... Stones, Brass Plates, ... sizes, Russia Bristles, ... son's Liquid & Paste ... from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.*

Boot, Shoe, & Leath...

## CHA'S DEB...

HAVING opened ... the Building lately ... public House, in Water St... fully informs his Custo... Public, that he has on hand ... stantly Manufacturing ... tlemen's

*BOOTS & SH...*

of every description, in ... ner, which he will sell ... be purchased elsewhere ... ity.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & ...

SOLE LEA...

Upper Leather and ...

A few dozen ...

Morocco S...

Lining and Binding ...

Together with ...

used in his line of business, ... will be sold on the ... terms.

The patronage ... Customers and the public ... fully solicited.

*Norwich, Nov 1, 1825.*

Thomas J. Ridg...
Gurdon A. Je...

RESPECTFULLY ... freinds and the public ... have connected themselves ... in the building opposite ... Hotel, where they are ... Ladies', Gentlemen's, and ...

of every description, and in ... style—Having lately return... York with Philadelphia & N... ton Sole Leather, Morocco, ... Satin, and Prunello of the ... able colors, with various ... used in their line of business ... first quality.

All who will favor them ... patronage may rest assured ... shall be spared on their part ... isfaction. Ridgway & ...

*Norwich, Dec 9, 1825.*

## HAT...

Buffalo R...

THE subscribers have ... New-York and else... sortment of Hats, Buffalo ... Trimings, &c. which, with ... ment of their own manufac... sold at the lowest New-Y... *ready pay.* RAYMOND ...

CASH, ...

and the highest price ...

*all kinds of* ...

*Norwich, Jan. 12, 1825.*

## Music...

THE Bridgewater Colle... Handel & Hayden So... tion of Church Music, for ... T. ...

*STOVE...*

FOR sale by the subscri... patent double back ... urn top, very smooth ... somely ornamented with ...

Nov. 1, 1825.


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US [illegible] NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.....Vol. IV.....No. 38. NORWICH, CONN WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1825. Vol. XXVIII....Whole No. [illegible]

**Ladies Botanic, or VEGETABLE OIL SOAP,**

And also the

**Imperial Renovater:**

*the General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing of every description of Colour and Quality, without doing the least injury to either.*

THE above composition so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns of the United States; the former, the VEGETABLE OIL, for its very superior quality in extracting oil, grease of any kind, also paint, tar, &c. from Gentlemen's Clothing, and woollen cloth and [illegible] of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color: and eminently useful to sea-faring men and travellers, it possessing the singular quality of washing in sea or salt water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water; and will be found a sovereign remedy for scorbutic and other eruptions of the face and skin.

And the latter, the IMPERIAL RENOVATER, for its very extraordinary qualities in extracting spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton Crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to their GLOSS, COLOR or QUALITY, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, heated irons, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered for sale, by [illegible] ROBINSON, sole purchaser and agent for the eastern section of Connecticut.

A very liberal allowance will be made to one person, in each town, who may purchase to sell again.

[illegible] TRENCH, *Inventor and Manufacturer.*

**CURE OF CANCERS.**

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up *alive*. And nature has provided a remedy for [illegible] as well as for all other disorders—[illegible] whoever can effect a cure deserves [illegible] recorded a public benefactor.

*HENRY F. SANDERS*

has had the most decided success in [illegible] this as also many other diseases [illegible] same nature, as a few certificates [illegible] number will clearly show.

I hereby certify that I was sev[illegible] afflicted with a Cancer in my [illegible]. I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, [illegible] advised me to have it cut out. To this [illegible] I readily submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I [illegible] discovered my cancer to be [illegible], which together with a consciousness [illegible] extreme danger induced me a second [illegible] to make application for relief. This I [illegible]ingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose [illegible] my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved.

ANN WEBBER.

[illegible]rton, Oct. 1825.

[illegible] certifies that I have been [illegible] with a cancer in my breast for a [illegible] time. I applied to a physician, he [illegible] be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight*. I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will testify that I have had [illegible] Swelling in my knee, for nearly two [illegible]. I applied to a number of skillful physicians, who all pronounced it to be a White [illegible]. After their doctoring it for some [illegible], I placed myself under the care of Doct. [illegible], and by his applications the matter [illegible] was collected in the knee joint was got [illegible]—the numbness, grating, &c. left it, and [illegible] perfectly well.

ROBERT G. LEWIS.

*Pawtucket, Nov. 19, 1823.*

This will certify that I had a [illegible] in my nose for eight years. I went [illegible] Dr. ———, of Philadelphia and had it [illegible] out, but in a short time it was worse [illegible] ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

[illegible], Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken [illegible] directly over the Thames Bank, [illegible] Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich [illegible]ding, for the cure of Cancers, Tumors, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humors, Rheumatism, Debility. &c. &c.

New patients are requested to [illegible] on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1825.* tf35

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS

**[illegible]AIL LINE.**

[illegible]E United States Mail from Providence to Norwich, (through Olneyville, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, [illegible], Plainfield, and Jewett City,) [illegible] future be carried in a Coach, suit[illegible] to accommodate four Passengers. [illegible] Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 2 o'clock [illegible] M. and arrives at Norwich at 10, the [illegible] evening.

*RETURNING,*

[illegible] Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and [illegible] at Providence at half past 7, the [illegible] evening.

[illegible] above Line is connected with the [illegible], Taunton, New-Haven, & Hartford Mail Lines, so that passengers may [illegible] seats on either of those routes.

[illegible] kept at *Blake's* Franklin House [illegible] Providence, and at *Kinney's* Hotel [illegible] Norwich. *Fare, 3 dollars.*

[illegible] M. MANCHESTER, } *For*
[illegible] FRY, } *Proprietors.*

[illegible] 5, 1825. 14—

**A STAGE**

WILL leave Norwich, Thursdays and Sundays, at 3 o'clock P. M. to meet the steam-boat

**WASHINGTON**

at New-London.

Leave New-London Wednesdays and Saturdays at the arrival of the boat.

For seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich—at Allen's City Hotel. New-London.

Dec. 1825. 36—

***DANCING SCHOOL.***

**MR. HAZEN,**

IN consequence of a polite invitation therefor, will open a School for DANCING, at Col. E. C. Eaton's Hall, in PLAINFIELD, on Wednesday of next week. The terms will be 3 dollars per quarter, one afternoon and evening a week, with a deduction of 25 cents each, where there is more than 1 scholar from a family. At first, the school will open for ladies at 2 and continue till 5 o'clock P. M. and for gentlemen at 6 to continue till 9 P. M.

*Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1825.* 3w26—

**A JOURNAL**

OF a tour around Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, by a Deputation from the Mission on those Islands. Price 1 dollar. For sale by

T. ROBINSON.

Dec. 15. 37—

**Pomfret Collector's Notice.**

THE subscriber having received a warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, for the collection of a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on the List of the Town of Pomfret, for 1824, hereby gives notice that he will attend to receive said Taxes, at the following times and places, viz. At Salmon Champion Jr's. on the 2d day of January 1826; at Elijah Griggs' on the 6th of February 1826, from 1 to 7 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, & at Chester Cady's on the 7th day of February 1826, from 9 o'clock A. M. until noon; and on the same day at Benj. Warren's from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M. after which time fees will be invariably exacted.—Non Residents beware!

GEORGE S. INGALLS, *Collector.*

*Pomfret, Dec. 6th, 1825.* 3w37—

**Collector's Notice.**

HAVING received a Warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut to collect a State Tax of the inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon, of one cent on the Dollar, on List 1824, I hereby give notice that I will attend at the house of Denison Wattles in said Lebanon, on the 5th day of January next from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until three in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving said Tax.

EBENEZER SPAFFORD *Collector.*

*Lebanon, Dec. 1, 1825.* 3w36—

**NOTICE.**

THE residents and non-residents liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I have received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on a dollar, on List 1824—and will meet them to receive said tax at the store of Brown & Baldwin, in said Lisbon, *(Newent Society)* on Wednesday the 28th day of December instant, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. and at the house of Daniel F. Cutler, in said Lisbon, *(Hanover Society)* on Thursday the 29th day of December instant from 1 to 5 o'clock P M.—Those who neglect to pay at that time, must expect to pay fees according to law.

BARSTOW BRUMLEY, *Collector.*

*Lisbon, Dec. 3d, 1825.* 3w36—

50[illegible] sides Northampton Inspected Sole Leather, superior to any ever offered in this Market, weighing from 6 to 30 pounds—for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN LATHROP.

Dec. 7, 1825. 36—

**FOR SALE,**

AN under-shot wheel and geering, for a Grist Mill. Apply at the Trading Cove Dye-wood Mill, or to

EDWARD WHITING.

*Dec. 12, 1825.* 37—

**Wanted Immediately,**

A Journeyman at the Blacksmithing Business—Apply to

NOAH DAVIS.

*Norwich Landing, Dec 6, 1825* 3w36

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *LEEMAN LINCOLN* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Asa Child, Esq. the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. The said administrator to give notice of this order by advertising in the Norwich Courier and posting on the sign-post in said Norwich.

Attest

BURREL LATHROP Clerk

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1825. 3w36—

ALL persons indebted to this establishment, for advertising, are respectfully requested to make payment.

*Courier Office, Nov. 23.*

**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle previous to the 20th Dec. after which date no favors will be shown

William Rogers.

Nov. 29, 1825. 35—

**STOLEN**

FROM the entry of N. Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday evening last, a new Blue CAMBLET CLOAK-great-Coat, of the following description.—The Body lined with green Baize,—Sleeves with black Rattinett,—the Collar with black tabby velvet—two armlet holes to admit the sleeves—two short belts on the back, one long one to enclose the Body—plated hook and four eyes.

Whoever will return it to Mr. Kinney, or give information where it may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

*Norwich, Dec. 12, 1825* 3w37—

*At a Court of Probate, held at Pomfret, within and for the district of Pomfret, on the 6th day of Dec. 1825,*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Doct. *Amos Carrol*, late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased; to exhibit their claims to Messrs. Jasper Lyon and Anthony Carrol, or either of them, Administrators on the Estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, a Newspaper printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1825.

Attest, THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *Thomas M. Grosvenor. Clerk.* 3w37—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the Creditors to the Estate of JESSE PALMER, late of Voluntown in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. EUNICE PALMER*, Executrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executrix is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 14th day of December, 1825.

Attest J. GORDON, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 3w37—

*At a Court of Probate held at Thompson, within and for the district of Pomfret, on the 23d day of November, 1825,*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*MR. JEREMIAH SHUMWAY,*

late of Thompson, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hammon Shumway, administrator on the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law—and the said administrator is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Thompson, on or before the 14th day of December, 1825. Attest,

THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *Thomas M. Grosvenor*, Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 6th day of December, 1825.*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. ELISHA ADAMS, Jr.*

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Elisha Adams, of said Brooklyn, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of December, 1825.

Attest. THOS. M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *Thos. M. Grosvenor*, Clerk.

☞ **FIRE INSURANCE.**

*The Norwich Fire Insurance Co.*

**WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,**

CONTINUE to insure against losses by fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the United States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, April, 1825. 1—

**Fire Insurance.**

**The Protection Insurance Co.**

OF the city of Hartford, have appointed the subscriber their agent for Norwich and its vicinity On application to him insurance can be effected on the most favorable terms.

ASA CHILD.

Norwich, Oct. 3d, 1825. tf27—

***Fire Insurance.***

THE *Hartford Fire Insurance Company* have appointed the subscriber their Agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on *Houses, Buildings, Stores, Ships in Harbour, & on the Stocks, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

## REFLECTOR.

### LIFE.

From the earliest periods of infancy down to the second childhood of decrepitude, the love of life teaches us to exert our faculties for our preservation and well-being. From the moment that the babe is presented to the breast of its mother to the latest hour of weak and debilitated age, when it receives assistance and nourishment from children's children; throughout all the variations of youth, manhood, and decay, the love of life never forsakes us; but, in every situation, and under every circumstance, teaches us to cherish and preserve our frame. Children rarely think of death, and never but with apprehension and dismay; and it is equally true, that, for the most part, the old regard it with a childish fear:

"The tree of deepest root is found
"Least willing still to quit the ground."

I must own, that it has often been to me a matter of surprise to witness men, grey, and bent with the weight of years, without a seeming comfort upon earth, and almost without a sense or faculty to enjoy one, clinging to life with all an infant's fondness. From this I have been convinced, that the love of life is an innate quality of the strongest and most enduring power.

In sickness also, and bodily calamity, when the thread of existence seems almost severed by the pangs of disease: when fever breathes its burning pestilence through every pore, and intense groans in the convulsions of pain; even then, when to be nothing would seem "a consummation devoutly to be wished," we still cling to existence, and pray, not for the oblivion of the grave, but for the renewal of health, and the prolongation of life.

And when at length, indisposition loosens his debilitating grasp, and the sufferer recovers strength sufficient to quit his sickly couch and walk abroad, how sweet and refreshing does the meanest natural object appear?

"See the wretch that long has tost
On the stormy bed of pain,
At length repair his vigor lost,
And breathe and walk again;
The meanest flow'ret of the vale,
The simple note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening paradise."

It is evident that the love of life includes, in some measure, the idea of happiness, and the desire to attain it; for happiness is the essence of desire; and we consequently cling to those objects which can give us immediate or promise us future pleasure.—It is from the same principle of action that the sensualist continually cherishes and gratifies his appetites, and the moralist chastens and governs them, and practices self-denial. Both are equally influenced by the love of life; although the one is content with a calm and lasting enjoyment, and the other can be gratified only by the sensation of strong excitement.

Who are so desirous of pleasure or gratification as those who are the most easy in their circumstances, and the least afflicted by trouble and misfortune? It is then we [illegible] derivable from it. We feel as though we were created only to be happy, and seek the abodes of pleasure as disposition or circumstances suggest. The ills we so lately endured are then forgotten, or remembered only to give a zest to present enjoyment. We are satisfied with ourselves, and at peace with others. Nature wears a livelier robe; the sun seems to laugh in his brightness, & the clouds are tinged with an imaginative lustre; the light of paradise seems to be opening through them, as they reflect to our excited senses the glow of love and the golden smile of joy.

It was this simple consciousness of existence mingled with the delight derived from the observation and contemplation of nature, that caused the wisest of kings to exclaim, "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." And I think there is not a reflecting being in the world who hath not felt, though he may not have expressed the same.

That the love of life should beget the idea of immortality, is not in the least degree surprising. We naturally wish to continue whatever affords us pleasure; and thence the opinion of immaterial existence has originated: for we are convinced by experience of the destruction of the body, and are consequently impelled to consider the mind as a separate and independent being. Whether the idea of a life hereafter be merely a visionary delusion of the wish—a recoiling from "the secret dread and inward horror of falling into nothing"—or whether it be an emanation of some innate principle, or intuitive consciousness of the human mind, I will not presume either to affirm or discuss. My belief is in the latter opinion; and certain I am that such a belief is individually consolatory, and universally beneficial. Milton in his immortal poem, gives us the following advice from the lips of the angel Michael:

"Nor love thy life, nor hate: but what thou livest
Live well: how long or short, permit to Heaven."

To live well, we must live virtuously: which is our interest as well as our duty, knowing that real and lasting happiness, which is our "being's end and aim," is incompatible with aught but virtue. Our very love of life should be in proportion only to our means of rendering benefit to others; which is indeed the truest means of gratification to ourselves.—For what selfish pleasure is equal to the exercise of charity and good will? Indeed, what luxury to that of doing good? The pompous tributes even of universal fame and flattery are nothing in comparison with the silent applause of the heart.

*From the Middletown Gazette, Dec. 5.*

Extract from an Address delivered at the Chapel of the Lyceum of the American, Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, after the funeral of Com. MACDONOUGH, by the Rev. Mr. COLTON, Chaplain of the Institution.

"THE attachments of a nation to the *land* of their *birth* are *strengthened* by their veneration for those who sleep in its bosom. It is this hallowed respect—this sacred affection for the *dead* that unites the *present* generation with the *past*; and awakens in the breast of a people, a vigorous, virtuous patriotism.

Were we compelled, by some irresistible urgency to leave forever this land of our pride and hopes, our hearts would dissolve in grief over so hopeless a disruption from the breathing objects of our affection; but our blood would chill, as with parricidal horror, at the idea of abandoning for ever the graves of our Fathers. These attachments to the deceased objects of our loves and veneration, are not without an influence upon our feelings and conduct; and the tendency of this influence will be salutary in proportion to the virtues of the deceased; hence the expediency of keeping in living, vigorous remembrance, the piety and worth of the departed.

Among those on whom our veneration fixes with the deepest interest, and who will *rightly* control our conduct from their urns, is He, whose mortal remains we have just committed to the earth. Well might we weep, while we spread his cold couch of clay, and mantle him down into the voiceless recess of the grave. O! how changed—how altered from all that he was! The eye that melted with pity, is now sealed to its own corruption,—the heart that beat and glowed with the love of Christ, is now fixed and passionless,—the breast that heaved with noble, generous purposes, is now pressed down into unalterable stillness,—the arm, from whose reacting energy, the javelin flew like lightning from the clouds, is now, motionless and cold! In our voiceless grief, we awake above him the thunder of the minute gun; but he is laid in that sleep from which we wake not—that sleep on which no clarion's note shall sound—no busy morning rise—the long slumber of the tomb.

But it is not my object on this overwhelming occasion, to give expression to passionate grief, or pronounce a lofty eulogy; yet while we bow in silent submission to this mysterious Providence, it is due to the memory of the departed, and may not be without its salutary effects upon the living to look steadily at the worth of the deceased.

True courage is the most sublime passion of which the human soul is capable. It is a calm, unreserved surrender of ourselves to the mighty event before us—it is an unshrinking, uncompromising, unquestioning devotion to the dread, inscrutable issue; it differs most essentially from that blind, reckless exposure of life, so frequently and falsely termed courage, and which may belong, in as eminent a degree, to the man who leaps from the precipice, as to him who dies in battle. True courage is not indifferent to consequences; the sacrifice must not transcend its object. All the circumstances which predict success or failure are held in luminous survey, till the calm, collected judgment of the man determines, and then action alone remains.

Such was the courage of Macdonough, on the perilous edge of battle. When the sounds of preparation had died away into that suspence where men are pinched for breath, and expectation becomes agony—he appeared tranquil as one unalterably fixed. And during the doubtful conflict, he made none of those blind, headlong movements, which indicate the presence of a desperate ambition, or the want of capacity. He went to the work like a man penetrated with a deep sense of his duty—not at liberty to act otherwise—unconcerned what might become of himself—anxious only to answer the claims of his country, his conscience and his God.

When tidings from the deck told that the work of death was done, then the sternness of [illegible] gave way to the sensibilities of [illegible] tion to the bleeding enemy: he no longer regarded them as foes, but as sufferers, whom the irresistible impulse of his heart led him to relieve. That bitter hostility to the resisting or conquered enemy, which has sadly tarnished the lustre of many a Hero, found no place in the breast of Macdonough. He regarded the enemy as men, whom the deplorable circumstances of war had arrayed against his country; and while it was his duty to oppose the destructive urgency of their movements, he would not for a moment harbour a feeling, that would triumph in the destruction of an individual.

His kind offices to the wounded captive, will long be remembered by those who encountered him, and many a rough Canadian heart will weep at the story of his death.—Were all who engage in war, to possess the spirit of Macdonough, this Gorgon of death would lose half his horrors.

There was a silent energy in the movements of Macdonough that indicated the decision and efficacy of his character. While you would have thought him accomplishing but little, he would be conducting a complicated train of circumstances to a most difficult result; and would show in the END, that he had not been the indifferent being you might have supposed him. The stream that makes the least noise, has the deepest channel. The arrow that whizzes least from the string, does the most execution.

The interest he manifested in the public honours bestowed upon him, never exceeded a suitable respect to those who conferred them. Indeed, while different States vied in their spirit stirring expressions of veneration for the Hero, he discovered an indifference that could be reconciled only with the extreme modesty of the man. He seemed as one conscious of having done only his duty, and who had no claims to any particular favor. Therefore, he looked upon these expressions of public gratitude and veneration, as a gratuity, pleasing no doubt, as they bespoke the best feelings of a nation towards him, yet altogether unmerited on his part.—He was never known, of his own accord, to mention the battle on Lake Champlain.

Looking at Macdonough as he developed the citizen, one would hardly think him formed for the tremendous issue of war. The amiability of the man, pervaded and concealed the port and aspect of the conqueror. His unpresuming manners and inviting address, seemed hardly compatible with his commanding energies on the deck of death. A stranger, falling in with him, would soon have felt that he was in the society of a modest Christian, an enlightened citizen, a warm-hearted philanthropist—but it never would have occurred to him, that he was conversing with the Hero of the Lakes; so utterly aside did the modesty of the man place him from every appearance that indicated a sense of personal importance.

He took apparently as lively an interest in the welfare of the community where he belonged, as those who were never, like him, called away from it, by the responsibilities of a lofty station. No scheme that promised to promote the social, civil, or religious interests of the little community that embosomed his truly amiable family, languished for want of his prompt and liberal patronage. He discharged so faithfully the duties of a citizen, that one would have supposed these his prime responsibilities.

His benevolence to the poor is known best to themselves: The cottages of want can tel many a simple story of his charity that found its way unseen to their door. The famishing and helpless, refreshed by his bounty, have blessed the unknown heart that pitied them. The widow and fatherless may assume no pompous badges of woe, but they will [illegible] that he is GONE. May God touch the hearts of others, and as one source of charity is cut off, open new ones.

I have already transgressed the limits which I had prescribed for these remarks; but I should do injustice to the character of the deceased, and violence to my own feelings, [illegible] bring more distinctly into view the unaffected piety of Macdonough. His religion was not a garment to be assumed or laid aside as taste or convenience might dictate. It was not an air of solemnity that pervaded him only when in the society of the Good; it was not a current of feeling which commenced and terminated within the precincts of the Sanctuary: But it was an ESSENTIAL part of his character, an indispensable in his very being: he appeared on no occasion without it. The first and last impression he left upon a stranger, was a deep sense of his religious obligations. His piety, like his valor, was unpretending; it had more to do with his own heart than with the conduct of others.—He inculcated religion by the purity of his own life. His conduct was a living correct commentary upon his profession; they were never known to be at variance. Ascertain what his religious opinions were upon a subject, either of greater or less moment, and you might predict with certainty what would be his course of conduct. Conscience imposed upon him an absolute obligation—an uncomplying necessity; he acknowledged no other authority—he consulted no other oracle; what she required must be *done*, what she prohibited, for his life, he would not essay.

On the perilous edge of battle, the hurrying sounds of preparation were arrested, that he might implore the aid of a divine arm; and when the conflict closed, with an overflowing gratitude, he remembered that divine arm. It was this sense of the divine agency, that made all his honors sit so loosely upon him, for they attracted every eye more than his.

While the public prints were loud in the rehearsal of his achievements, and the Poets of the day were weaving into song his brilliant exploits, and men every where talked of his matchless worth, He was in the circle that had met for prayer. Oh God!—this humble, retiring piety, adorns and exalts its possessor as much as it honors Thee. It is recollections connected with the *piety* of the deceased, that now sustain his weeping friends. Had he gone to his grave with all his honors upon him, unprepared for his last account, we might well even now be pouring the loud expressions of our grief into his grave.* But his goodliness prevents our tears. Oh Piety!—thou brightest ornament—fairest virtue—richest inheritance of man.

* * * * * * * * * * *

St[illegible] the grave of MACDONOUGH who does [illegible] the energy of that saying, "what [illegible] do quickly."

The lightning which shivers the mountain oak, plays destructively in the vale below: Death tramples down alike the lowly and the [illegible] station is no security. I [illegible] time of your hopes; the currents of health mantle warmly through your veins; the pulse of life beats vigorously in your limbs; but if the blood which has left the heart revisit its source again, there will be accomplished in you little less than a miracle. You little dream how precarious is your tenure on life—you feel that others may die, but a few paces ahead, and you may find a grave sunk across your path. If you have yet the great work of saving your souls to accomplish, let your action be immediate; trust it not to an unknown hereafter; leave it not to the agony of a dying hour, or that apathy still nearer the fatal moment.

* *Alluding to the discharge of musketry into the grave.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WOMAN.

Oh, woman! lovely woman! thou wert made
To temper man. We had been brutes without thee!

I am a bachelor, and likely to continue so; but notwithstanding my misfortune—for I am not one of those crabbed beings who boast of my single blessedness—I am well convinced that there is not a more blissful state of human existence, or a more truly enviable condition of life, than a union with an amiable and virtuous woman. This is a curious declaration by the by, from one who may seem to have foresworn the whole sex; but let that pass. My reasons for continuing as I am did not certainly originate in any pique or displeasure: I have always delighted to be in the society of women; and I hear that even now—and the frost of sixty years begins to whiten my temples—I am quite a "lady's man." I therefore consider myself privileged to prate about woman; and if my lucubrations will justify my temerity with the reader, I shall be amply rewarded, and well contented with the result of my achievement.

The substantial comforts which are produced by an affectionate and well-proportioned marriage are so numerous and exquisite, that no means, one would imagine, would be left untried, by which a blessing so valuable might be attained: but I am sorry to say, that marriage now-a-days, at least among the higher classes, is influenced more by the glittering sceptre of Plutus, than by the soft and silken fetters of Cupid: and this, perhaps, may be one reason why *I* have not ventured upon matrimony in my old age. I met my young friend, Jack Neville, the other day, in high glee and spirits. "Wish me joy, my old buck," said he, as he shook me by the hand, "wish me joy; I'm going to be married!" "Indeed!" said I; "to whom?" "To Emily Wentworth, a devilish fine girl, and a twenty-thousand pounder. What say you to *that*, my old boy?" "Say!" I replied; "I don't know what to say. Is she amiable, accomplished, well-bred, and so forth?" "'Pon honor, I never asked," quoth he; "but I dare say she is. At any rate, she has got twenty thousand pounds, and that's quite enough for me;" and away he went, just as happy, and precisely with the same feelings, as if he had obtained a prize in the lottery. Really the taking to one's self a wife is now little better than engaging with a partner in business, the amount of capital being the first and most necessary consideration, while qualities a great deal more requisite and beneficial are never once taken into the account. The times seem to be passed, writes a favorite, though by all,

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

means a fashionable author, when, in the prime of life, virtuous love led young men to select a companion for the amiable qualities of the mind and person, independently of all pecuniary considerations. Such Arcadian simplicity has long since fallen into decay, and the loveliest of women may now pine in hopeless celibacy (for if they cannot purchase a husband, as they would purchase a gown, they may live and die without one. In vain has nature given them the vermeil cheek, and the eye of sensibility, if Fortune has refused her more brilliant gifts. Young men gaze, indeed "like children at the peacock, and turn away without any tenderness of sentiment, or at least without any wish to possess the beauty they admire upon honorable conditions. It is indeed observable, that young men of the present age often consider marriage as an evil in itself, and only to be engaged in when the pecuniary advantages attending it afford a compensation. For the sake of gold it seems they sometimes condescend to accept the evil; a most insulting opinion, and no less unreasonable and unjust than it is contemptible and disgraceful; for marriage, prudent and affectionate marriage, is favorable to every virtue that can contribute to the comfort & happiness of the individual, while, at the same time it extensively and most essentially benefits society.

This heartless and mercenary custom is, in a great measure, attributable to an erroneous opinion of the true character of woman, as well as to the unfeeling profligacy of man: for it is an opinion which is only entertained by those whose unruly passions and pursuits lead them to contemplate the opposite sex in situations where no kindly or tender virtue can be displayed, but where all the boisterous and sordid passions of debased nature are exhibited in their most engaging and most enticing attire. It is from such sad specimens of alluring profligacy that an opinion of woman is adduced, as perfectly fallacious as it is perfectly degrading; and because there are some women who have no virtue, no fine and tender feelings in their nature, the whole sex is adjudged to be deceitful, vicious, intriguing, and distrustful It is from the frequent contemplation of woman in the most degrading and deplorable of all conditions, that the modern atheist, and the base slave to the worst of passions, unblushingly asserts, that marriage is the most inveterate foe to human happiness. Alas! that there should be such wickedness in the world! Thank Heaven, in this instance the pestilence is not contagious. The venomed sting of the slanderer is innocuous; and his unceasing efforts to poison the happiness of mankind have recoiled upon himself, in the bitter, bitter disappointment, which has awaited his satanic exertions.

They who estimate woman at the cheap and slender rate of worldly calculation, will be woefully deceived. In the broad glare of prosperity and happiness, her more endearing virtues may not be so apparent, because there is but little necessity for their display; but, in adversity, she is a ministering angel, whose kind and affectionate solicitude breaks forth with all the grace and loveliness of female fondness, and whose inspiriting and consoling tenderness wipes away the tear of misery, alleviates the pang of disease, assuages the agony of mental suffering, smoothes the ruffled brow of misfortune, and soothes into placidity the anguish of the troubled spirit. There is in every woman—to borrow the words of my young friend ———, a spark of heavenly fire, which is dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity, but which kindles up and beams and blazes, in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.

But let us hearken to the character of a good, tender, and faithful wife, as depicted by Erasmus, who seems to have entertained due estimation of connubial happiness. Is there, he asks, any friendship among mortals worthy of being compared to that between man and wife? Woman will forsake her friends and her kindred for the love of her husband; to him she looks for happiness: to him does she fearlessly and fondly confide; with him she wishes to live and to die. Is he rich? he has one who will endeavor to increase and preserve his wealth. Is he poor? He has one who will willingly toil with him in the acquirement of gain. If he bask in the joyous sunshine of prosperity, she will double his happiness; if he be overcast with the gloomy shadows of adversity, she will console him—she will sit by his side—she will attend him with all the sweet and winning assiduity of love, and only wish that she could appropriate to herself the sorrow which gives him pain. When he is at home, she will amuse and delight him with the intuitive accomplishments of love, and after absence, she will welcome his arrival with joy, and hail his return with rapture.

Thus it is with a happy marriage, where there is a mutual interchange of love and respect; but it may be alleged, in extenuation of purchased marriages, that the fascinating qualities are by no means possessed by the generality of the fair sex, and that they occur but rarely. But by whom will this be alleged? By those only who are truly ignorant of the tenderness of woman; by those whose minds, grovelling in apathy, are destitute of all fine and manly feeling; and by those who have never witnessed how fervently woman can love—how patiently she can endure—how nobly she can act and feel. To such beings, woman is but a toy, which they may be amused with, it is true, but which they can never love—which may engage their attention for a moment, but which they cannot, as they ought, affectionately and everlastingly cherish. It is Dr. Johnson, I believe, who says, "I cannot forbear to flatter myself that prudence and benevolence will always make marriage happy;" an opinion to the truth of which I most cordially subscribe; for although an old bachelor of sixty-five cannot affect to have derived any personal experience in such matters, yet a careful and constant observance of mankind has led him to assent, most unhesitatingly, but most unequivocably, to the great moralist's opinion.

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A young servant girl, who had conducted herself very much to the satisfaction of her mistress, was presented by her with £5 to serve as a marriage portion. Some time after, her mistress desired to see the lover. He was ugly and mis-shapen. "My good lass," said the lady, "what a comical husband you have chosen!" "Ah! Madam," replied the girl, with much simplicity, "what can one expect to get for five pounds?"

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A person had been telling many incredible stories, when Professor Eagle who was present, in order to cure his impertinence, said, "But, gentlemen, all this amounts to very little, when I can assure you, that the celebrated organist, Abbe Vogler, once imitated a thunder storm so well, that for 50 miles around the milk turned sour."

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It is stated that the house of Longman & Co. Booksellers, in London, sell five millions of volumes yearly—employ sixty clerks—pay £3,000 for advertising—and give constant employment to no less 250 printers and bookbinders

# Nineteenth Congress.

List of Members composing the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATE.

*Maine*, John Chandler, John Holmes.
*N. Hampshire*, Sam'l Bell, Levi Woodbury.†
*Massachusetts*, James Lloyd, Elijah H. Mills.
*R. Island*, Asher Robbins,† Neh. R. Knight.
*Connecticut*, H.W. Edwards, Calvin Willey.†
*Vermont*, Dudley Chase,† Horatio Seymour.
*New York*, Martin Van Buren, (one vacancy)
*N. Jersey*, Mahlon Dickerson, Jos McIlvaine.
*Pennsylvania*, Wm. Findlay, Wm. Marks.†
*Delaware*, Th's Clayton, Nicholas Van Dyke.
*Maryland*, Edward Lloyd, Samuel Smith.
*Virginia*, Littleton W. Tazewell, (1 vacancy)
*N. Carolina*, John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.
*S. Carolina*, John Gaillard, Rob't Y. Hayne.
*Georgia*, J M'Pherson Berrien† T. W. Cobb.
*Kentucky*, Rich'd M Johnson, John Rowan.
*Tennessee*, John H. Eaton, Hugh L. White.
*Ohio*, Wm. H. Harrison† Benjamin Ruggles.
*Louisiana*, Dom. Bouligny, J. S. Johnston.
*Indiana*, Wm. Hendricks† James Noble.
*Mississippi*, Powhatan Ellis, T. H. Williams.
*Illinois*, Elias P. Kane, Jesse B. Thomas.
*Alabama*, Henry Chambers,† Wm. R. King.
*Missouri*, David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Maine*, John Anderson,† William Burleigh, Ebenezer Herrick, David Kidder, Enoch Lincoln, Jeremiah O'Brien, Peleg Sprague.†

*New-Hampshire*, Ichabod Bartlet, Titus Brown,† Nehemiah Eastman, Jonathan Harvey,† Joseph Healy,† Thomas Whipple, jun.

*Massachusetts*, Samuel C. Allen, John Bailey, Francis Bailies, B. W. Crowninshield, John Davis,† Henry W. Dwight, Edward Everett,† Aaron Hobart, Samued Lathrop, John Locke, John Reed, John Varnum,† Daniel Webster.

*Rhode Island*, Tristram Burges,† Dutee J. Pearce.†

*Connecticut*, John Baldwin,† Noyes Barber, Ralph I. Ingersoll,† Orange Merwin† Elisha Phelps,† Gideon Tomlinson.

*Vermont*, Wm. C. Bradley, Rollin C Mallary, John Mattocks,† Ezra Meech,† Geo. E. Wales.†

*New-York*, Parmenio Adams, W.G. Angel,† Henry Ashley,† Luther Badger,† Churchill C. Cambreleng, William Deitz,† Nicol Fosdick,† Daniel G. Garnsey,† John Hallock, jun.† Abra. B. Hasbrouck.† Moses Hayden,† Michael Hoffman,† Charles Humphrey,† Jeromus Johnson,† Charles Kellogg,† William McManus,† H. C. Martindale, Henry Markell,† Dudley Marvin, John Miller,† Timothy H. Porter, Henry H. Ross,† Robert S. Rose, Joshua Sands,† Henry R. Storrs, James Strong, John W. Taylor, Egbert Ten Eyck, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Gulian C. Verplanck,† Aaron Ward,† Elisha Whittemore,† Bartow White,† Silas Wood.

*New-Jersey*, George Cassedy, Lewis Condict, Daniel Garrison, George Holcombe, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Tucker.†

*Pennsylvania*, William Adams,† James Buchanan, Samuel Edwards, Patrick Farrelly, John Findlay, Robert Harris, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel D. Ingham, George Kremer, Joseph Lawrence,† Samuel McKean, Phillip S. Markley, Daniel H. Miller, Charles Miner,† James S. Mitchell, John Mitchell,† Robert Orr, George Plumer, Andrew Stewart, James S. Stevenson,† Alexander Thompson, Espy Van Horne,† James Wilson, Henry Wilson, George Wolfe, John Wurts.†

*Delaware*, Louis McLane.

*Maryland*, John Barney,† Clement Dorsey,† John Leeds Kerr,† Joseph Kent, Peter Little, Robert N. Martin,† George E. Mitchell, George Peter,† Thos. C. Worthington.†

*Virginia*, Mark Alexander, William S. Archer, William Armstrong,† John S. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, Nathaniel H. Claiborne,† Thomas Davenport,† Benjamin Estil,† John Floyd, Robert S. Garnett, John Johnson, William McCoy, Charles F. Mercer, Thomas Newton, Alfred H. Powell,† John Randolph, William C. Rives, William Smith, Andrew Stevenson, John Taliaferro, Robert Taylor,† James Trezvant.†

*North-Carolina*, Willis Alston,† John H. Bryan,† Samuel P. Carson, Henry W. Conner, Weldon N. Edwards, Richard Hines,† Gabriel Holmes,† John Long, Archibald Mc Neill,† Willie P. Magnum, Romulus M. Saunders, Lemuel Sawyer,† Lewis Williams.

*South-Carolina*, John Carter, William Drayton, John Gist, Andrew R. Govan, James Hamilton, George McDuffie, Thomas R. Mitchell,† Starling Tucker, John Wilson.

*Georgia*, George Cary, Alfred Cuthbert, John Forsyth, Charles E. Haynes,† James Merriwether,† Edward F. Tattnall, Wiley Thompson.

*Kentucky*, Richard A. Buckner, James Clarke,† Robert P. Henry, James Johnson, Francis Johnson, Joseph Lecompte,† Robert P. Letcher, James Metcalfe, Thomas P. Moore, David Trimble, Charles A. Wickliffe, William F. Young.†

*Tennessee*, Adam R. Alexander, Robert Allen, John Blair, John Cocke, Samuel Houston, Jacob C. Isaacs, John H. Marable,† James C. Mitchell,† James K. Polk.†

*Ohio*, Mordecai Bartley, Philemon Beecher. John W. Campbell, James Findlay,† David Jennings,† William McLean, John Sloane, John Thompson,† Joseph Vance, Samuel T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, William Wilson, John Woods,† John C. Wright.

*Louisiana*, William L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

*Mississippi*, Christopher Rankin.

*Indiana*, Ratliff Boon,† Jonathan Jennings, John Test.

*Illinois*, Daniel P. Cook.

*Alabama*, John McKee, Gabriel Moore, George W. Owen.

*Missouri*, John Scott.

DELEGATES.

*Michigan Territory*, Austin E. Wing.
*Arkansas Territory*, Henry W. Conway.
*Florida Territory*, Joseph M. White.

Those marked thus † are new members.

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## SENATE.

*Friday Dec. 9th.*

Mr. Hayne submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the U. States, ought to be established.

The resolution offered by Mr. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, "for the appointment of a committee on agriculture," was taken up for consideration, and debated.

Mr. Findlay called for the ayes and noes on the question; which were ordered, and it was determined in the affirmative.

The resolution offered by Mr. Johnson of Ken. to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was then taken up for consideration; but, after some discussion, the subject was postponed till Tuesday." Adj. to Monday.

*Monday, Dec. 12th.*

Mr. Willey presented the petition of Nathaniel Canada, of New-London, Conn. praying indemnity for the loss of a bridge at Rope Ferry, which, he states, was burnt by the enemy in 1814, in consequence of the toll house thereto having been occupied by American troops. Referred.

Mr. Edwards of Conn. rose, and stated that, two years ago, the Senate had adopted a resolution making the election of its officers biennially—he wished the resolution might now be read. The resolution was read; when Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate do now proceed to the election of a Secretary.

Mr. Walter Lowrie, of Penn. having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was declared by the Vice-President to be elected the Secretary of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant at arms; and Gen. Mountjoy Bailey was declared to be re-elected.

The Senate next proceeded to the election of an assistant Door-keeper, and Mr. Henry Tims was declared to be re-elected.

The officers elected were then sworn in, and entered upon the duties of their respective offices.

The Rev. Dr. Staughton was then elected Chaplain to the Senate.

The following Standing Committees were announced from the Chair:

*On Foreign Relations.*—Messrs. Macon, Tazewell, Gaillard, Mills, and White.

*On Finance.*—Messrs. Smith, Berrien, Holmes, Hayne, and Woodbury.

*On Commerce.*—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Van Dyke, Johnston of Lou. Williams, and Edwards.

*On Manufactures.*—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Findlay, Lloyd of Mass. and Clayton.

*On Agriculture.*—Messrs. Findlay, Lloyd of Md. Branch, Woodbury and Bouligny.

*On Military Affairs.*—Messrs. Harrison, Benton, Chandler, Hendricks, and Johnson of Ky.

*On the Militia.*—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, and Bell.

*On Naval Affairs.*—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Seymour, Robbins, and Kane.

*On Public Lands.*—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King, and Van Dyke.

*On Indian Affairs.*—Messrs. Benton, White, King, Edwards, and Cobb.

*On Claims.*—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, M'Ilvaine, and Clayton.

*On the Judiciary.*—Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, Rowan, Berrien, and Mills.

*On the Post Office & Post Roads.*—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Johnston of Lou. Thomas, M'Ilvaine, and Willey.

*On Pensions.*—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, and Ellis.

*On the District Columbia.*—Messrs. Lloyd of Md. Rowan, Noble, Eaton, and Bouligny.

*On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*—Messrs. Seymour, Kane, and Hendricks.

*On Engrossed Bills.*—Messrs. Marks, Willey, and Ellis.

*Tuesday, Dec. 13th.*

After the reference of portions of the President's Message to committees, &c.

Mr. Lloyd of *Mass.* offered a resolution calling for the proceedings and judgment of the Court of Enquiry in relation to Com. Porter's Squadron.

The resolution for a committee to examine into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was passed, with an amendment including an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

A select committee was appointed on Roads and Canals.

The committee on the Judiciary were instructed "to inquire into the expediency of so amending the acts of Congress regulating processes in the Courts of the United States as to place the persons and property (with regard to the modes of proceeding against them) of the citizens of states admitted into the Union since 29th Sept. 1819, upon a footing of equal security with the persons and property of citizens of the original states."

*Wednesday, Dec. 14th.*

The following resolution, offered yesterday by *Mr.* Lloyd, of *Mass.* was taken up.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause to be laid before the Senate, the proceedings and judgment of the Court of Inquiry, in relation to the employment of the squadron under Commodore Porter, for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, and the transportation of specie in vessels of the United States, during the years 1823 and 1824. And also the proceedings of the Court Martial in reference to the transactions at Foxardo.

Mr. Lloyd stated to the Senate that the first part of the resolution was introduced at the solicitation of Commodore Porter, and that as it respected the other parts, they had his entire concurrence. The resolution was agreed to.

The bill making appropriation for the compensation of the members of both Houses of Congress, was received from the House of Representatives, read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A message of an Executive nature was received from the President; after which, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, Dec. 9.*

Mr. Hemphill presented a memorial, signed by Delegates from the States of Rhode-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South-Carolina, in behalf of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, for "renewing their claim for the compensation which was stipulated as the reward of those services and sacrifices, which, without a boast," the memorialists observe, "they may be allowed to say, contributed to secure the peace, happiness, and sovereignty of the United States."

On presenting this memorial, Mr. Hemphill begged to be indulged with permission to make a remark or two to explain the reason by which he should be induced to move the reference of this memorial to a select committee. He had looked over that part of the message of the President which had reference to the subject of the claims of the survivors of the Revolutionary army, but he conceived that the terms in which that portion of the message was expressed, did not apply with sufficient distinctness to the memorial he now presented to bring it under the cognisance of the select committee which had been appointed on the subject. He referred to the case of General La Fayette, during the last session, and to other cases which had occurred, to justify the motion with which he concluded his remarks, that the memorial be referred to a select committee, and printed.

Mr. M'Coy said it was true, that the President's Message did not embrace the particular object of this memorial; but he would remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that there was a motion now in possession of the House for an alteration of one of its rules; and that this motion, if adopted, might supercede the necessity for this new committee.

Mr. Hemphill persisted in his motion.

The rule, on motion of Mr. Webster, was then read, and the question being then put on the motion for a select committee, there appeared—ayes 84 noes 79. The committee was then ordered to consist of seven members.

Mr Condict presented a similar memorial, signed by Aaron Ogden and William Tuttle, a committee in behalf of themselves and other surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army in New-Jersey. This memorial enters into a full detail, and makes an elaborate argument in support of the claims of the officers on whose behalf it is presented.

As the memorial just presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been referred to a select committee, Mr. Condict moved that this memorial be referred to the same committee, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. M'Duffie offered the following resolution which was ordered to lie on the table, and printed:

Resolved, That for the purpose of electing the President & Vice-President of the United States, the constitution ought to be so amended, that a uniform system of voting by districts shall be established in all the states; and that the Constitution ought to be further amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective Houses of Congress.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare & report a joint resolution, embracing the aforesaid objects.

Mr. Ingham offered the following resolution; which was ordered to lie one day on the table

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not incompatible with the public interest) the Documents & Proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in the case of Captain Charles Stewart—also the documents and proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in the case of Lieutenants Joshua R. Sands, and William M. Hunter.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, the House proceeded to the election of Chaplain.

On counting the votes, it appeared that the whole number given was 181—of which Mr. Post had 92. Mr. Post was therefore declared to be elected Chaplain on the part of the House.

A message was then sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House had elected its Chaplain.

The following is a list of Committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Elections.*—Messrs. Sloan, Hayden. Tucker of S. C. Phelps, Hoffman, Powell and Bryan.

*Ways and Means.*—Messrs. M'Lane of Del. Cook, Stevenston, M'Duffie, Dwight, Marvin, and Brent.

*Claims.*—Messrs. Williams, M'Coy, Whittlesey, James Wilson, Barber, of Ct. Martindale, and Owen.

*Public Lands.*—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Jennings of Indiana, Strong, Vinton, Whipple, and Estill.

*Commerce.*—Messrs. Newton. Tomlinson, Cambreleng, Reed, Thompson of Geo. Mangum, and Wurts.

*Post-Office.*—Messrs. Ingham, Bartly, Alexander of Ten. M'Kean, Merriwether, Porter, and Baldwin.

*District of Columbia.*—Messrs. Kent, Alexander of Va. Blair, Thompson of Pa. Lathrop, Martin, and Humphrey.

*Judiciary.*—Messrs. Webster, Livingston, Buchanan, Wright, Clarke, Dayton, and Dorsey.

*Pensions & Revolutionary Claims.*—Messrs. Little, Allen of Ten. Smith, Plumer, Hasbrouck, Tucker of N J. and Sprague.

*Public Expenditures.*—Messrs. Edwards, of N. C. Gist, Hobart, Kidder, Markell, Wales, and Van Horn.

*Private Land Claims.*—Messrs. Campbell, Moore of Ala. Garrison, Locke, Tesset, Fosdick, and Armstrong.

*Manufactures.*—Messrs. Mallory, Condict, Conner, Wickliffe, Davis, White and Burgess.

*Agriculture.*—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Harris, Hallock, Meech, Merwin, Wilson of S. C. and Taylor, of Va.

*Indian Affairs.*—Messrs. Cocke, M'Kee, M'Lean of Ohio, Buckner, Talaferro, M'Manus and Miner.

*Foreign Affairs.*—Messrs. Forsyth, Crowninshield, Trimble, Archer, Worthington, Everett, and Stevenson of Pa.

*Military Affairs*—Messrs. Hamilton, M'tchell of Md. Houston, Tatnall, Vance, Lincoln, and Ward.

*Naval Affairs.*—Messrs. Storrs, Holcombe, Bartlett, Saunders, Markley, Fr. Johnson, and Sands.

*Revisal and Unfinished Business.*—Messrs. Moor of Ky. J S. Mitchell, and Herrick.

*Accounts.*—Messrs. Allen of Mass. Peter, and M'Neill.

*Expenditures in the Department of State.*—Messrs. Bailey, Cassedy, and Ashley.

*Expenditures in the Treasury Department*—Messrs. Burleigh, Ross and Davenport.

*Expenditures in the Department of War.*—Messrs. Mattocks, Kremer, and Badger.

*Expenditures in the Navy Department.*—Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchell, of S. C. and Miller of N. Y.

*Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.*—Messrs. Wilson of S. C. Findlay of Pa. and Deitz.

*Expenditures on the Public Buildings.*—Messrs. Johnson of Va. Swan, and Orr.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

*On Enrolled Bills.*—Messrs. Isaacks and Garnsey.

*On the Library.*—Messrs. Everett, Bradley, and Wood of N. Y.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

*Militia.*—Messrs. Metcalf, Holmes, Barney, Findlay, of O. Govan, Ten Eyck, and Mitchell of Ten.

*Roads and Canals.*—Messrs. Hemphill, Bucher, Stewart, Adams of N. Y. Henry, Haynes, and Ingersoll.

*Columbia River.*—Messrs. Baylies, Barbour of Va. Lawrence, Angel, Carson, Polk and Thompson of O.

*National University and Observatory.*—Messrs. Mercer, Carter, Verplank, Edwards of Pa. Letcher, Sawyer, and Woods of O.

*Weights and Measures.*—Messrs. Bradley, Johnson of N. Y. Miller of Pa. James Johnson, Trezvant, Kellogg, and Brown.

*Executive Departments.*—Messrs. Webster, M'Lean of Del. Forsyth, Hemphill, Crowninshield, Livingston, and Frs. Johnson.

*Monument to General Washington.*—Messrs. Basset, Alston, Rose, H. Wilson, Kerr, Boor, Boon and Wolf.

*Monday, Dec. 12.*

The Speaker presented a petition of Major Larabee, who complained that he had been degraded from his rank by a decision of the late Secretary of War, and prayed his restoration. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. M'Coy it was resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law imposing a duty on imported salt.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a law ought to pass repealing the 25th section of the act entitled, 'An Act to establish Judicial Courts of the United States,' and to prescribe the mode by which the questions referred to in the said section, when brought into judicial controversy, in any of the Courts of the several States, may, upon the application of either party, be removed from the State tribunals, holding original jurisdiction thereof to the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, at any time before [illegible] and upon the merits.

Resolved, That the provisions of the 2d section of the Act of Congress entitled, 'An Act for regulating the processes in the Courts of the United States, and providing compensation for the officers of the said Courts, and for jurors and witnesses,' do not confer upon the said Courts the power, by rules and orders of Court, to subject to execution and sale, on final process, property and estate of the defendant which has not been made subject to execution by the laws of the United States, or the laws of the State in which the judgment was pronounced—which laws of the States, to be made applicable to courts of the United States, must have been adopted by the Congress of the United States. And as the power has been claimed and exercised by some of the Courts of the United States—

Resolved, That a law ought to pass, prescribing more specifically what processe ought to be used in said Courts.

On motion of Mr. Little, the following resolution, which lay on the table, was taken up:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to Revolutionary Pensions and the various laws on that subject, be referred to a select committee.

He then moved to amend the said resolution, by striking out the words "select committee," and inserting "Committee on Revolutionary Pensions;" which was agreed to and the resolution was passed, as amended.

On motion of Mr. M'Lane, the House then went into Committee of the whole—Mr. Allen of Mass. in the chair.

The Bill making appropriation for compensation to the members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, was taken up. The first blank was filled with the sum of $455.000. The second blank was filled with the sum of 80,000 dollars.

The Committee then rose and reported the Bill, with the amendments; and the amendments being concurred in by the House, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The following Committees have been appointed by the Speaker:

*Revolutionary Pensions.*—Messrs. Burgess, Wood of N. Y. Garnett, Cary, Varnum, Thompson of O. and Harvey.

*On petition of Revolutionary Officers.*—Messrs. Hemphill, Condict, Anderson, Le Compte, Jno. Mitchell, Marable, and Claiborne.

*Tuesday, Dec. 13.*

Mr. Bailey offered a set of resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States in such a manner as to give Congress power to appropriate money for, and to make surveys of coasts, rivers, and road and canal routes; to construct roads and canals for urgent purposes of military, commercial, or mail communication; to establish a National University, securing to each State a just portion of its advantage; and to offer and distribute prizes for promoting agriculture, education, science, and the liberal and useful arts.

The resolutions were referred and ordered to be printed.

The committee on Roads and Canals were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making permanent provision for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

A resolution was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed, forbidding members of Congress to hold offices, &c. in the gift of the President, and for one year after their leaving Congress.

*Wednesday, Dec. 14.*

Mr. M'Lane from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, which was read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, it was resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Judicial system of the United States, as to extend the administration of justice equally, and alike, to all the States.

Mr. Webster thought the resolution was unnecessary, as a similar one from a gentleman from Louisiana had been already before the House.

Mr. Isaacs said he believed the resolution of the gentleman from Louisiana referred only to the circuit court of that State.

Mr. Brent corrected this statement, by showing that it embraced other States, in which no courts were established.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Tomlinson presented a petition from the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army in Connecticut; and Mr. Burgess presented a similar petition from those residing in Rhode-Island; which were referred to the select committee on the claims of Revolutionary Officers. The residue of the business consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions.

# BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the Boston Palladium.*

LAW CASE.

*Circuit Court of the United States, for Massachusetts District, October Term,* 1825.

Willard Earle vs. Elisha Sawyer.

This action, involving the plaintiff's right to a patented Machine of extensive & growing utility and great value, was tried before Mr. Justice Story.

The Patent was for an improvement in machinery, called, "*The improved Shingle-Mill*," and was granted in December, 1822. On the trial it appeared, that in 1813 the plaintiff had obtained a patent for a Shingle Mill having an upright, or reciprocating saw, with a *carriage* and self-guaging *hand-block* all moved by the same wheel. The present patent was for an *improvement* in that machine. The improvement consisted in the combination of the *Circular Plate Saw*, with the same or similar machinery, altered and adjusted so as to produce the new movements which the change required and the experience of the patentee suggested. The improved machine was exhibited in Court, and it excited much admiration. Many witnesses and men of mechanical genius were examined on both sides; and recent English publications, containing descriptions and drawings of machines, used in connection with the Circular Saw in Great Britain, at the present time were read on the trial; and it appeared that the plaintiff's improvement was, as an ingenious and labor-saving invention, in advance of all machines, for a like purpose, any where before known and used.

It was proved that the defendant, a neighbor of the patentee, had procured a workman to copy the plaintiff's machine, with some variations in form, and had openly set it up, and used it, as a machine different from the plaintiff's. The questions made in the defence, were, principally, two; first, whether the adaptation of the Circular Saw to the plaintiff's machinery was such an invention as could be patented; and, secondly, whether the invention was new in principle. The Jury, under the direction of the Judge, given in an able and eloquent charge, found a verdict for the plaintiff on all points. Legal damages 900 dollars.

Webster and Bliss for the Plaintiff. [illegible]cott and Dexter for the Defendant.

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*From the Portland (Me.) Patriot, D[illegible]*

FIRE.

We have received slips from the office of the Herald and Inquirer containing [illegible] a very destructive fire, which took place in Brunswick on Tuesday last. The alarm of fire was given about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The scarcity of water, the coldness of the weather (the thermometer being 13 degrees below zero) & the violence of the wind at the time were very unfavorable circumstances and contributed to increase the general consternation. The Herald says, that "the fire first caught in the Cotton and Woolen factory, underneath the [illegible] used for [illegible] the building. It was discovered before it had made much head-way—but was so [illegible] that it could not be extinguished by the exertions of those present.

The rapidity with which the flames [illegible] is indescribable. In less than one hour [illegible] the alarm more than twenty buildings [illegible] on fire, and within two hours the whole [illegible] from the factory to Demerit's store, on corner of mill street, was prostrate. [illegible] was the violence of the wind, that coals [illegible] blown a distance of 4 miles.

The whole number of buildings burnt about 26; among which are included the factories, 5 dwelling-houses, (occupied by [illegible] families) 2 stores, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, a number of mechanic shops. The loss is estimated at 100,000 dollars."

The Inquirer estimates it as high as be[illegible] 2 and 300,000 dollars.

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NASHVILLE, TENN. Nov. [illegible]

Don Manuel Simon de Escudero, former[illegible] a member of the General Congress of [illegible]co, arrived here on Monday, on his way to Washington, charged, it is said, with [illegible]ations, and authorised to enter into [illegible]tions for the government of the inland [illegible] course between the States of the two [illegible] by the establishment of a chain of [illegible] posts, &c. for its protection. The T[illegible] sociation of this place gave him a dinner [illegible]terday.

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*From the New-York Statesman, Dec. [illegible]*

AWFUL CALAMITY!

At about 5 o'clock this morning, a [illegible] broke out in a building in the rear of [illegible] the lots on Thompson-street, between [illegible] and Spring streets, and spread with such devastating rapidity, that before its ravages [illegible] suppressed by the labors of our active [illegible] Companies, nearly all the houses in the square, viz. those fronting on Thompson, Spring [illegible] Sullivan streets, making about fifty in [illegible] were entirely consumed, and many on Broome street damaged; their inhabitants, amounting to some hundreds, deprived of their [illegible] the sudden and calamitous visitation.

Those destroyed on Thompson-street [illegible] mostly frame buildings, and numbered from 54 to 78 inclusive, making thirteen in the whole; those on Spring-street, were numbered 162 to 178 inclusive, making in the whole nine, principally two-story frame buildings with brick fronts; those on Sullivan [illegible] numbered from 77 to 91, making thirteen in all; besides a large number of buildings [illegible] the centre of the block, situated on the [illegible] of various lots, making about the [illegible] above stated. As many of the above [illegible] contained more than one family, the [illegible] of this event is, unfortunately, much [illegible]

The injuries of the present season [illegible] have been more afflicting than any that have been suffered for many years past; [illegible] which we have just recorded, is not [illegible] the least in magnitude.

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POLICE COURT.

Yesterday John Holland, an Irishman, was bound over in the sum of $2,000 to take his trial at the Municipal Court in January, for an assault on Jonathan Hooton, one of the watchmen of the city. It appeared by the testimony in the court, that one of the watchmen stationed in Milk-street heard the cry of murder in Broad-street about 1 o'clock on [illegible] morning, and discovered a man [illegible] him, whom he attempted to seize. [illegible] came to his assistance, and as they were passing through Broad-street, with their prisoner, Holland came up and inquired what they were going to do with him. They ordered Holland to go about his business and proceeded into State-street, where another watchman came to their assistance. Hooton was [illegible] at some distance behind, when the other [illegible] heard a blow and a groan, and looking [illegible] saw Holland striking Hooton with [illegible] They then left their prisoner, who [illegible] and secured Holland, after a severe [illegible] Hooton was shockingly wounded on the [illegible] shoulder and on the back and loins; [illegible] are entertained of his recovery. Holland being unable to procure bail, was committed to prison.

*Boston Courier.*

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*From the Trenton True American, Dec. [illegible]*

The bill for restoring the charter of the New-Jersey Lombard Bank, as we predicted, received the quietus on Tuesday last. On second reading, the first section was struck out by a vote of 33 to 8, and the bill was thereupon dismissed. The hopes of its revival must now be quenched, the eloquent appeals and splendid offers to the contrary notwithstanding. Since the defeat of the bill, the Trustees to whom the property and concerns of the institution were confided by the Legislature, have made a detailed report of its [illegible] nation, as far as the same could be ascertained and it exhibits a state of things to the public, very different from that furnished last [illegible] from the late officers of the institution [illegible] the report of the Trustees, the whole [illegible] of the Bank is sunk, and there will be a [illegible]ciency for the discharge of its debts, of [illegible] 366 10 cents.

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ANOTHER NEW NATION.

The provinces of Charcas, La P[illegible] Potosi, and several districts of Upper [illegible] have declared themselves to be a free [illegible]reign, and Independent State. The Declaration of Independence, was signed on the 6th of August, 1825, by Deputies from the provinces and districts—of which Jose [illegible] SERRANO, was President; Jose MENDIZABEL, Vice-President; and Jose [illegible]nacio de San Gines, and Angel Mariano [illegible]coso, Secretaries.—The rights of self-government are vindicated in the declaration; they pledge themselves, to observe the [illegible] duties of honor; to protect life, liberty, [illegible]ity, and property, and to maintain unaltered the Holy Roman Catholic Religion.

*Boston Centinel.*

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FROM COQUIMBO.

The brig Colon, Captain Ford, arrived at this port yesterday in 99 days from Coquimbo [illegible] Captain Ford states, that a few days before his departure, a large quantity of silver was found, about 14 leagues from Coquimbo on the surface of the earth, by a muleteer, who made known his good fortune at Coquimbo, and had been offered thirty thousand dollars for what he had discovered. This discovery led others to the spot, and when the [illegible] sailed, information had been received of [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

... [illegible], [which ... the silver found on the surface,] which ... to be almost inexhaustible. One of ... was discovered by Mr. Daniel W... an American merchant, residing at ...; and it was supposed he would obtain a grant to work it, as the other discoverers had done. People were flocking from ... in search of silver, so that it was ... to get any business done.

*Boston Courier.*

We understand that General Jackson has ... himself, decidedly in favor of the ... of Georgia; and openly advocates the ... taken by the patriotic Governor Troup. ... the ... not now in the Senate, ... influence will be felt at ...

... *Republican.*

The ... expedition which lately sailed ... has arrived at Porto Rico, where ... were to be landed, while the rest ... were to go to Havana. Judging ... difficulties the government met ... this force, and the small number of men of which it consists, it cannot be ... as very formidable by the patriots. ... Congress is soon to meet at Panama, ... appears to inspire all the emancipated ... with great confidence; and the ... are on the alert for the defence of ... Recent accounts from Vera ... state that the approach to the Castle of ... is strictly guarded, by several ships of ... as well as by troops on the island of Sa... &c. &c. *N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

# THE COURIER.

...wich, Wednesday, December 21, 1825

## CANAL.

We cannot present too frequently to our ... the interesting and important subject ... between this place and some part ... Worcester County, in Massachusetts. It ... occupied the attention of the public, ... for many years been regarded not only ... practicable, but in the highest degree desirable that such a Canal should be constructed. The time seems now to have arrived when ... may not only expect the good wishes, but ... and united efforts of all. A concert of ... —a co-operation in the measures ... accomplishment of this object, among ... interested, will, most infallibly, produce ... which all desire. If, after the ... which has already been obtained, ... who doubt that the investment ... be profitable, we must regard them ... unreasonably ignorant or uncommon... and we say with confidence, that ... the importance of which is ... with the known advantages and ... benefits of this, which has not ... equal degree profitable to the ... It is a well known fact that in Great ... where this subject is well understood, ... appreciated, that canals are ... by the side of navigable rivers— ... being more certain ... and cheap, and in every re... than a precarious dependence ... winds and tides. We trust ... spirit of enterprise and enlightened ... object conducing as much to pub... as to private and pecuniary ...

... rejoice that this town has passed a unan... expressive of its deep interest in ... and of its earnest desire, in every ... a thing so desirable. This ... we trust, be followed by all the ... the proposed route, and all others ...

... New-York papers state that the ... of that port, was boarded off Ha... the 4th inst. by the Mexican nation... from Vera Cruz bound to Ha... a flag of truce, having on board Gen ... Governor, and the garrison of the ... St. Juan de Ulloa, which surrender... end of November.

The Secretary of War has addressed a let... Gen. *Gaines* by order of the President ... him that the demand of Gov. Troup ... violating the Articles of War... be complied with, but at the same ... that the President has seen with ... he has indulged, in his letters to ... a tone calculated to ... that which the President is so desirous of, and that he disapproves of his writing as well as publishing those letters, and ... upon him to abstain in future in his ... with Gov. Troup, from eve... that may be deemed offensive. ... the Secretary says— ... directed to add, as an act of justice ... the President sees, in the serious ... made against you by Gov. Troup, ... publicity given to them, and which ... complained of, were intended to ... circumstances which go far, in his opin... palliate your conduct; and without ... the President would have ... duty to have yielded to the de... Gov. Troup."

... three candidates will appear at ... to take the seat of the Congres... from Michigan territory, viz ... Wing, John Biddle, and the Rev. ..., the latter of whom was the last ... Mr. Wing has the certificate of ... canvassers, but the others intend, ... to contest the validity of his ...

... committee has been appointed by ... Legislature, to draw up a memo... President of the United States, rep... the conduct of Col. Crowel, agent ... Creek Indians, and demanding his ... that office

... mine has been found in the lands ... claims of the Creek Indians.— ... will be generous to the original ... received

*Extract of a letter from a Senator in Congress to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.*

"The excess of the Revenue has induced many members to talk of a reduction of the duties on such articles as enter into the consumption of almost every family; such as Coffee, Teas, Cocoa, Wines, and salt. It may be necessary to prevent smuggling from the North American Colonies. Already the importation of Teas into them has been felt by our China merchants. They pay little duty, while our duties are extravagantly high. We pay *five* dollars duty on 100 lbs. coffee, while they pay only one dollar. The consequences on all our eastern and Northern borders will soon be felt by our revenue, and can be prevented in no way but by a reduction of our duties. The colonies have now an open commerce with all the world, and will flourish by smuggling their importations into the United States.

## ILLINOIS.

Gov. Coles has recently returned to Vandalia from his tour to the Eastern States. In consequence of his absence, the duties of the office were exercised by Mr. Hubbard, the Lieut. Governor, who contends, since the return of the Governor, that by his absence from the State he has vacated the office, and that therefore the duty of the administration of the government has devolved upon the second officer of the State. Since Gov. Coles has resumed his duties, the Lieut. Gov. issued a commission which was presented to the Secretary of State for his signature—that officer differing in his views of the Constitution with the Lieut Governor, refused to sign the same, or affix the official seal thereto. It is expected that the question will be submitted to the Supreme Court of the State for the purpose of having it properly settled.

## VIRGINIA SENATOR.

On Friday the 9th inst. the Legislature of Virginia elected John Randolph of Roanoke, Senator to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Barbour. This election will cause a vacancy in the House of Representatives; of which Mr. Randolph was a member, and George W. Crump is offered in the Enquirer as a candidate for Congress in that district.

## LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE.

Capt. Allyn, of the favoured ship Cadmus, of New-York, while lately at Havre, received the following note from Gen. Lafayette:

La Grange, Oct. 29.

"Here is my last letter, and I wish I could send many others along with it, but the pressure of avocations upon my arrival, and a kind concourse of friends, have so much encroached on my time, that I must depend upon you to inform my New-York correspondents that we are in good health. What I hope they do not question, is that we are incessantly thinking of them with hearts full of affection and gratitude.

We learn from the North Star, that Gen. William Barton, the same who seized the British General Prescott and made him prisoner on Rhode-Island,—and the same who has for a number of years been imprisoned for debt within the limits of the goal at Danville, Vermont—has been released, and that he owes his release to the generosity of Gen. La Fayette, who remitted to Isaac Fletcher, Esq. Adjutant General of that State, the sum necessary to discharge him from confinement. This last act of generosity was done after La Fayette had embarked on board the Brandywine.

A letter from Milledgeville, dated 24th ult. to the editor of the Savannah Republican says—"From appearances I am induced to believe that there will be a vote of censure passed by the Legislature upon the Governor, but upon what point I know not, nor can I learn."

The editors of the National Intelligencer announce that their commission for promulgating the Laws of the United States, "by authority," has been transferred from their press to that of the National Journal.

Wm. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin are named, among others, as likely to receive the appointment of commissioners to the Congress of Panama.

The whole extent of Louisiana, deducting 1-5th for swamps, rivers, lakes, barrens, &c. is estimated at 23,480,320 acres; ... is supposed that 250,000 are capable of ... cultivated advantageously in Sugar, 250,000 in Rice, 2,400,000 in Cotton, 2,000,000 in Indigo, and 1,500,000 in Tobacco. The Indigo and Tobacco lands are as well suited for Cotton as any other.

Mr. Dunham—If any doubts remain in the mind of any person, in relation to canal stock being profitable, I think they will be removed after noticing the statement below.

Yours, &c. A——B——

Cost of Canal Stock—Present Price of Shares, and the Annual Dividends of a few of the British Canals—taken from the European Magazine, for 1820:

| | Cost. | Present Price. | Amount Divide |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | £25 | £595 | £30 |
| Chesterfield | 100 | 180 | 8 |
| Coventry | 100 | 999 | 44 |
| Erewart | 100 | 1000 | 58 |
| Grand Junction | 100 | 218 | 9 |
| Leeds and Liverpool | 100 | 278 | 10 |
| Leicester | 100 | 280 | 10 |
| Oxford | 100 | 640 | 32 |
| Staffordshire & Worster | 100 | 642 | 40 |
| Fruit and Mersey | 200 | 900 | 75 |
| Warwick and Napton | 100 | 235 | 10, 10 |
| Warwick&Birmingham | 110 | 210 | 11 |
| Loughborough | — | 2400 | 119 |
| Milton and Newberry | — | 170 | 8, 10 |
| Mercer and Irwell | — | 650 | 30 |

The first price of the three last is not given, but it is said to be but £100 each.

*Winter.*—The ceaseless current of time has again brought us to another Winter. Almost *another year* of our short existence has passed, with all its joys and sorrows, and joined the beach of Eternity. Hour after hour, day after day, have, almost without one idea of their importance or of their fleetness, rolled on, never to return.

Stern Winter must be greeted by us, whether we will or no. Summer glides on smoothly and sweetly, and brings to our view every thing beautiful in the natural world:—But Winter *forces* itself upon us, clad in its icy vestments, destroying all that is fair, & makes itself *felt* as well as dreaded.

Winter, with all its *disagreeables*, has its comforts also. *Old, genuine* hospitality towards the strangers and acquaintances, can be better shown and better *felt* in the dread storms of Winter, than at any other season of the year. At this time, our *out-door* sources of amusement are gone, and we are obliged to centre our thoughts more in our families and in intellectual enjoyments. The snowy mountains, nor the cold north winds, chilling the very blood in our veins, offer no inducement, like Summer, to seek pleasure in wandering abroad. No murmuring stream has then the least power to please. It is at our homes, in our families, and in our *own minds*, we have to look for comfort and for "where-with-all to while away the time."

Winter is the season for improvement. The mind retains all its vigour, all its power. The rude blast which destroys all natural objects, so pleasing to the senses in the warm weather, has no deadening effect upon the *mind*.

There are many ways of improvement offered in Winter which we are deprived of in summer. We have more leisure hours. The business of the husbandman, in particular, is confined to the small circle of *home*, whereas in the warm seasons his attention is called abroad to the cultivation of his farm, and in a thousand other ways. The evenings are short, and by the time his labors in the field are over, his wearied limbs require repose, and leaves no time for the cultivation of his mind. In the cold season the evenings are long, inviting us to intellectual enjoyments and to the correct improvement of the talents which the Deity has given us. In the village as well as in the city, a Circulating Library, of well chosen works, is of the *first* importance. Books on History and Theology, of course, form its *chief* value, but nevertheless, productions like those of the "Author of Waverly," Irvine, Miss Edgeworth and some others of intrinsic merit and of a moral tendency, never should be excluded. Such resources enable all classes to become well informed, and supplies an endless fund for conversation and improvement.

A "Debating Society," in such a place as this, is of more use and of greater consequence than we are apt to imagine. It not only keeps us from spending much of our time in idleness, but also improves the mind, enables us to express our ideas with propriety and judgement, and by suiting the "action to the words and the words to the action," ... *plest* sentences pronounced by an orator, like a Webster or an Everet, appear of more *real importance*, than the *most sublime* passage of Milton or Shakespeare from the mouth of a *stammering* booby.

The well conducted *Newspaper* is *another* source of improvement. It beguiles *many* a lonely hour, & makes us acquainted with what is "going on" in our own country, and gives us a sort of *intimacy* with foreign nations. By it we become, in a measure, *familiar* with our laws & institutions and learn the value of their observance. From it are derived many other advantages, and, by the wisest men, it is said never to make a man *poorer*. What he borrows from his purse only gives him a short-lived comfort, but the knowledge he gains from any of the foregoing means, never leaves him, but make him an ornament to society, when young, and an intelligent and pleasant instructor when in the decline of life. *Death* will take from him *every thing beside*, but the *mind* he can never destroy. OMNIANA.

Norwich, December 17.

It is stated in the Baltimore American, that Mr. Monroe, late President of the U. States will consent to serve as Governor of Virginia, should the choice of the Legislature fall upon him.

The National Intelligencer says that the number of *free* letters put into the mail in Washington, during the first week of the present session of Congress, amounted to thirty-three thousand eight hundred and twelve.

## MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David N. Bentley, Mr. *Wm.* Barrett, of *Wethersfield*, to Mrs. Betsey Cowdry, of this city.—On Monday evening last, by the Rev. David Austin, Mr. David *W.* Prescott, Merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss Susan R. daughter of John P. Austin Esq. of the former place.

At Woodstock, by the Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. Elias Child 3d, to Miss Nancy Perrin.

At New-York, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Capt. Edward Whiting, of this City, to Miss Abby Maria Lathrop, daughter of Gurdon Lathrop, Esq. of the former place.

At Preston, on the 24th ult. Mr. John Champlin, Jr to Miss Charlotte Buddington.

At Windham, Sept. 12th by the Rev. Cornelius Everett, Mr. Joseph Hide, Jr. of Lebanon to Miss Julia Smith, of the former place.

## DIED

In this city, on the 13th inst. Miss Louis Tracy, aged 70.

Suddenly, at Goshen, on Saturday 1st inst. Mr. Caleb Winchester, aged 54, formerly of this city.

In this city, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Gager wife of Mr. Othniel Gager:—On the 19th, Mrs. Lucinda Cheney, aged 69.


# 100,000 Dollars!!

New-York State

Literature Lottery,

CLASS No 8

To be drawn on the 4th of January next, all in a few minutes. The Scheme contains the following brilliant prizes:

1 Prize of $100,000
1 . . . . . . . . . 50,000
1 . . . . . . . . . 20,000
1 . . . . . . . . . 10,000

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 prizes 5,000 | 39 prizes 1,000 |
| 4 . . . 2,500 | 78 . . . 500 |
| 10 . . . 2,000 | 468 . . . 100 |

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Only 14,190 Tickets—Whole Tickets $50—Halves $25—Quarters $12, 50—Eighths $6, 25—Sixteenths $3 12½—for sale at

L'HOMMEDIEU'S

Fortunate Lottery Office.

*Also*, Tickets in Rhode-Island Lottery, to be drawn on Saturday—$10,000 Highest Prize.

*Dec.* 20, 1825. 38—

## Masonic.

THE regular communication of Somerset Lodge will be holden at their Hall, on Friday evening next at 6 o'clk. Dec. 21.

## Masonic.

THE annual meeting of the New-London County Masonic Bible Society, will be holden at the Lodge-room in Colchester, on Thursday the 27th inst. at one o'clock, P. M. A sermon is expected. WM. T. TURNER, *Sec'y.*

*Colchester, Dec.* 15, 1825. 1w38—

ALL persons indebted for Newspapers, delivered by *Thomas E. Boutel* and *Jas. S. Litchfield*, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS E. BOUTEL.

*Ashford, Dec.* 20, 1825.

## NOTICE.

THE School Visitors of Chelsea Society are requested to meet at the District School-House this evening at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of examining Teachers Dec. 21. 1w—

## NOTICE.

THE use of the Pews, for one year, in the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting House, will be sold on Wednesday next at 6 o'clock P. M.

## WOOD.

THE subscriber wants to purchase 30 cords White Oak, Maple and Birch Wood, to be delivered at the Paper-Mill, for which Cash will be paid.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

*December* 20. 38—

## FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Sloop Driver, Jed. Williams master, will sail for New-York, on Friday the 23d Dec And if there is encouragement, calculates to run thro' the winter. 1w—

## Notice.

THE Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court House in said town, on Monday the 2d day of January next, when and where all persons interested may be heard.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, HENRY STRONG, JOHN LATHROP. } *Board of Relief.*

*Norwich, Dec* 19. 1825. 3w38—

## Notice.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Sollace in Mansfield, on the 13th day of February 1826, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of Edmund Badger as will satisfy his State Tax on list 1826, also a town Tax on list 1824, with incident charges of sale. HARVEY CLARK, *Col'r.*

*Mansfield, Dec.* 19, 1825. 3w38—

## Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Probate, for the district of Windham, will be sold at public Vendue, so much of the Real Estate of Gershom Hall, late of Mansfield in said district, deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred five dollars and eleven cents, with incident charges of sale. Said sale to be on the premises, on the 18th day of January 1826, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARNER STOWEL, Adm'r.

*Mansfield, Dec* 20, 1825. 3w38—

THE Subscriber has in his hands for collection a State Rate Bill, of one cent on the Dollar, on list 1824, and will attend to receive the same at the house of Thomas Thomas, on Saturday the 31st Dec. inst. from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M and at the house of Newcomb Kinney, on said day from 2 o'clock till 5 P M.

BURRELL LATHROP, *Collector.*

*Norwich, Dec* 20. 1825. 2w38—

## LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich & Columbia, on the 18th November last, two Black Silk Gowns, which were recently colored, and in an unmade state. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. F. & G. C. Lester in Norwich, or with Gurdon Robinson in Lebanon, or with Stephen T. Hosmer in Columbia.

*Dec.* 20, 1825. 3w38—

# 10,000 Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Rhode-Island Lottery

Drawn on Saturday, 24th of December.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Prize $10,000 | 10 Prizes $500 |
| 5 . . . . . 1,000 | 50 . . . . . 100 |
| 1 . . . . . 855 | 100 . . . . 50 |

833 Prizes of 5 dollars.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

BREWSTER'S,

Where have been recently sold and paid a prize of 1000 dollars, several of 200, 100, 50, &c. &c.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the Store in Holland, Massachusetts, lately occupied by Samuel Cutler, on the 4th day of January, 1826, for the benefit of said Cutler's creditors, unless previously sold at private sale, the intire stock of goods consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Crockery, Hard-Ware, &c.

Terms made known at the time at sale.

BENJAMIN SNOW,
Assignee for Samuel Cutler

*Ashford, Dec.* 1825. 38—

## FOR SALE,

THE building now occupied by Dea. Wm Rogers as a Store.

Enquire of T. ROBINSON.


*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of December, A. D.* 1825—

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. PETER DAVIS*, late of Preston, deceased, having exhibited their account of Administration with the estate of said deceased, to this Court for allowance and settlement—Said Administrators are directed to give public notice to all interested therein by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Preston, to appear if they see cause before this Court, at the Probate office in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to be heard on the allowance of said account. Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk

Public notice is hereby given.

CHESTER SMITH, EUNICE DAVIS, } *Administrators* 3w38—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of December, A. D.* 1825—

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr JOHN GREENSLIT,*

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt Benjamin Greenslit, the Executor of the last will & testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk. 3w38—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 6th day of December A. D.* 1825—

Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of

*Mr. EDDY WINSLOW,*

late of Killingly, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Col Shubael Hutchins, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Killingly, on the 21st day of December 1825

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon*, Clerk 3w38—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of December A. D.* 1825—

Present, John Hyde, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *William Brown*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Capt. Erastus Perkins*, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop*, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber. ERASTUS PERKINS.

*Norwich, Dec.* 19, 1825. 3w38—

*Special Court of Probate,* ss.
*Stonington District, Dec.* 12, *A. D.* 1825.

THIS Court allows the term of Six Months from this date for the creditors to the Estate of

*Mrs. MARGARET BENJAMIN*,

late of North Stonington, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Wilkinson, the Executor, he giving notice by publishing in a newspaper printed at Norwich three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North Stonington WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

*Judge of Probate* 3w38—


## Wanted Immediately,

A SMART active Lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice at the Shoemaking business.

DEWY BRUMLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1825. 3w38

## M. B. BUCKINGHAM,

HAS again received a fresh supply of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

which he is disposed to sell at his usual low prices. Among them are Superfine blue Pelisse Cloths—Super blue Cambletts—Scotch Plaids—Russia Diapers—Plain and figured Bombazetts—Black Sattinetts—Sinshews—Gro de Naples—Silk Vesting—Gimp Cords—Bobbinett Laces, Black Plush Gauze, Crape Lisse, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Plain and figured Muslins, Combs, Baizes and Flannels, Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings, &c &c.

*Norwich, Dec.* 21, 1825. 38—

## 400 PS. CALLICOES

W. D. LIPPITT

HAS on hand 400 pieces, comprising almost all the variety of fashionable two blue, blue and white, and fancy print Callicoes, which he will sell very cheap Families wishing to supply themselves by the piece, will find it for their advantage to call.

—ALSO—

A great variety of rich figured Silks, very low for cash.

Norwich, Dec 21, 1825 38—

## For Sale, by the Subscriber,

BOUGHT since the recent great fall of goods and will be sold for a small advance, for Cash.

40 hhds. heavy retailing Molasses—50 do St. Croix, Antigua and New Rum—20 do and boxes Sugar—8 boxes Loaf & Lump do.—30 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Tea—20 bbls. Gin—30 do Cider Brandy—3 pipes Brandy—120 bbls. Strong & Co. and other Flour—20 half bbls. do. 6 half bbls. Buck Wheat do.—5 barrels Philadelphia Starch—30 do Fall Mackerel various brands—20 bags Coffee and Pepper—40 bbls. Winter, Summer and Fall Oil—50 boxes Soap and Candles—5 tierces new Rice—20 kegs good Butter—5 bbls Old Monongahela Whiskey—500 wt. Flax—20 kegs Plug Tobacco various brands—20 dozen Brooms—10 half kegs Raisins—12 half boxes do.—100 wt live Geese Feathers—100 quintal Fish—100 Mansfield Mats—30 Grind Stones—50 casks Lime—10 kegs Ginger—5 boxes Prunes.

JOHN LATHROP.

*Norwich, Dec.* 20, 1825. 38—

## Holyday Presents.

JUST received and for sale by

T. ROBINSON,

A great variety of Juvenile Books suitable for the approaching holyday presents. Many adorned with colored plates. 38—

## CO... & SALT.

30 QU...LS Str... Fish,

70 bushels Liverpool Ground Salt,

N. GILBERT.

...*Dec.* 20, 1825. 3w38—


## NOTICE.

...will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, to receive State ... levy 1824, at the following times and places, viz.—On the 30th Dec. inst. at the house of Widow Hannah Witter, from ten o'clock A. M. to 12, at the house of Joseph Chapman, same day from 2 to 4 P. M. and on the 31st, at the house of Colonel Paul Harvey from 10 A. M. to 12—at the Store of M. T. Richards, same day, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector must expect to pay a fee for travel, and those in arrears for Taxes must make pament or pay cost.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Collector.*

*Preston, Dec.* 20. 1825. 3w38—

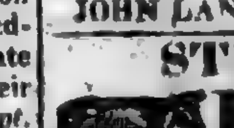
*Court of Probate,* ss.
*District of Stonington. Dec.* 6, 1825.

THIS Court orders the Administrator on the estate of *Thomas Langworthy*, late of N Stonington, deceased, to give notice, by publishing in a Newspaper printed in New-London County and posting in said N. Stonington, that said Administrator's account on said estate will be examined and settled on the first Thursday of April next, at the house of Amos Williams, in Stonington, where all persons interested may appear and be heard in said premises.

By order, *Geo. Hubbard*, Clerk.

JOHN LANGWORTHY, Jr. *Adm'r.*


## STRAYED,



FROM the subscriber on the 14th inst. a small redish COW, with bog horns. Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Dec.* 20. 38—


BY order of the Hon Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, will be sold at public Vendue, on the 24th day of January, 1826, all the personal estate of *Elias Wheeler*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, at the late Dwelling-house of said deceased. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock.

CHESTER SMITH, *Adm'r.*

*Dec.* 20. 3w38—


## Machine Cards.

WOOL and Cotton Machine Cards, manufactured in Leicester, by HENRY SARGENT, for sale by the subscriber at the lowest

*Factory prices.*

Cash, Sattinetts, Cotton Cloth, or Yarn taken in payment.

PETER WEBB & SON.

Windham, Aug. 24th, 1825. eow tf y21


ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

REFLECTIONS ON WINTER.

Nature no more in youthful beauty dress'd
Delights the admiring gaze, her sterner garb
Looks chill and dreary to the eye, which roved
so late,
O'er summer's landscape rich in loveliness,
Or rested on sweet autumn's fainter glow;
While thoughts, as varied as the tinted clouds
Crowd on the musing mind, the memory wakes
Visions of friends belov'd, and distant far,
Dwells on each treasured word, each cherish'd
look,
Till fancy brings them once again to view.
Oh! then divested of each selfish thought,
A contact with the world so oft creates,
With heart refined and softened by the scene,
Each grovelling passion sinks, while friend-
ships tie,
In that calm hour, cling closer to the heart.
Yet, tho' without the landscape dark & drear,
Awes by its stern magnificence, nor soothes
The pensive mind, yet still even winter charms,
When gratefully we turn, with brighten'd eye,
And view, encircled round the fire-side bright,
Those cherish'd friends of earliest infancy,
The guide and light of youth's maturer day.
Yes, in that group, are hearts, which glow as
warm,
In fortune's wintry hour, as in her bright
Luxuriant summer's pride, with fervid heart,
We own our found affection centred there,
Nor weep the winter of adversity,
When the reflected warmth, from hearts like
these,
Can light in ours the glow of happiness,
And drive all chilliness far. What though the
world
Without, look stern & cold as nature's scenery,
All its verdure fled the genial warmth of sum-
mer,
Smiles within, and brightens all around.
Tho' cold neglect oft blights the fond delusive
Hopes of youth, yet gratefully we bless
The bounteous hand which turns those hopes
from earth,
And bid them soar where wintry skies
And hearts still colder, alike are strangers,
While friendship's purest light is sent to cheer
Our earthly path, and sympathy to impart
A bliss the frigid bosom ne'er can know.

ZARAH.

*From the Westchester Herald.*

MY WIFE—MY CAT—AND ME.

Let winter come, with chilling look,
And strip the summer bower;
He cannot rob me of my book,
Or philosophic hour;
Yet let him come with aspect chill,
The leaves strip from the tree,
There's three that can be happy still;
My wife—my cat—and me.

The storm may howl, the snow may fall,
The frost may glitter bright;
I heed them not, while on the wall
The hearth-fire shows its light;
Nor care I how the wind may blow,
If from a dun I'm free;
For little will suffice, you know,
My wife—my cat—and me.

The fool may pleasure take in wealth,
I covet not his pelf;
He's richer, who's a [illegible]
Who does not fear [illegible]
How sweet to hope for [illegible]
Though they should [illegible]
While warm we sit before the blaze—
My wife—my cat—and me.

And when old age with silent pace,
Strews o'er our heads its [illegible]
Ploughs furrows deep upon [illegible]
And steals the full blown [illegible]
How sweet 'twill be, when [illegible]
To know that when [illegible]
Shall sleep together in one [illegible]
My wife—my cat—and me!

BOSTON BARD.

## MEDLEY.

Three dandies riding out one morning, met an old man with a staff in his hand; they determined to amuse themselves with him, pulled off their hats, and making a low bow, accosted him in the following manner: one said good morning father Abraham; the second said good morning father Isaac; the third said good morning father Jacob; to which the old man replied, "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob; I am Saul, the son of Kish; I am sent forth to seek my father's asses, and lo! I have found three of them!"

The following anecdote, taken from a New York paper, is told with so much point, that we doubt not it will more than recompense the pains of a perusal.

"There was a good, round-faced, jolly looking, broad-shouldered, honest, one-eyed fellow at the Park Theatre the other evening. There were plenty of other eyes in the house, such as black eyes, blue eyes, grey eyes made blue for a season, and blue eyes changed to black in a row; but then our jolly fellow had one, grey, full eye, not placed in the centre of his head like a giant's, but on the right side of his nose, indicating thereby a man of wit and humor, for men of wit and humor never are straight, and if they have two eyes, the one of them is generally good for nothing. Our one-eyed hero sat in the pit, right below the chandelier, which now and then would let fall a drop of its Macassar Oil merely to smooth the long hair of the under-setter. He had on a round-a-bout blue jacket which had been bought in Maiden-lane of Derby paper before it crossed the river Styx with its directing rogues pulling the oars. A neat black silk handkerchief was round the neck of our man, with a piece of the end down his bosom. His waistcoat had clear buttons, but the weather round Sandy-Hook had dimmed their lustre. Near our hero sat a curious, muddy-eyed, half blackguard, half gentleman sort of an Englishman, with a waistcoat striped in a slanting direction up his side like the streaks of a tiger or some other wild animal. His collar was high, his head was high, his shoulders were high, his knees were high, and he roared out in a high voice to the orchestra to play up "Rule Brittania." The one-eye turned round and looked upon his near neighbor. "Orchestra, orchestra," said the other, "play up Rule Brittania." One-eye spit his quid out of his mouth; *high-collar* cried for Brittania. One-eye opened his mouth; high-collar also opened his, and called again for his tune. "Stop, my good friend," said one-eye, "we have no such tune in this country, I guess."—"Why should they not play it," said the other, "it is a fine tune."—"We have no doubt of that," said one-eye, "but in this country we forgot the tune of Rule Brittania, in July, 1776, and hang me if we Yankees ever could learn it since."

A Dublin paper says, yesterday as Mr. Kenny was returning to town, he fell and broke his neck, but happily received no further damage.

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## Truly Splendid Scheme,

**$100,000 HIGHEST PRIZE,**

SOON to be drawn in the city of N. York. Yates & M'Intyre are the Managers, of course the prizes will be promptly paid, the payment of which is guaranteed by the State of New-York, therefore delay not, but come to Brewster's, buy a ticket, draw a high prize, and have money a-plenty

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | 100,000, | 4 of | 2,500, |
| 1 | 50,000, | 10 | 2,000, |
| 1 | 20,000, | 39 | 1,000, |
| 1 | 10,000, | 78 | 500, |
| 2 | 5,000, | 468 | 100. |

*Fifty* dollars is the *lowest* prize in the Lottery. 5041 Prizes, & only 14,190 Tickets. The price of Whole Tickets is $50, Halves $25, Quarters $12, 50, Eighths, $6, 25, Sixteenths $3, 12.

For sale in a variety of numbers at

**Brewster's Office,**

Where have been recently sold and paid one prize of $1000, several of 200, 100, 50's, &c. &c. and where will unquestionably be sold some of the high prizes in the above brilliant scheme.

*Dec. 12.* 37—

## Iron and Steel,

RUSSIA, Swedes, English and American Flat, Square and Round Iron, Hoop and Sheet Iron, German, English blistered, and Crawley, and American blistered Steel, Crow-Bar and Plough-Share Moulds, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

*Dec. 12.* 37—

At 4 per cent.

## TAKE NOTICE.

TO be sold, that noted dairy farm that has been so famous for good cheese, located about one mile from the court-house in Brooklyn, containing

## about 400 acres,

On which may be kept annually 20 cows and 200 Sheep, and other stock, necessary to carry on the farm. For terms one third to be paid down, the other on good security in ten equal annual payments at 4 per cent interest, or a small farm of about 100 acres of good land well located and under good improvement, will be taken at a fair price in part pay. If not sold by the 20th of January next, it will be rented as usual, to some good farmer that will be bound by his contract.

DANIEL TYLER.

*Brooklyn, Dec 12, 1825.* 3w37—

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his house previous to the 1st of January next.

Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New-York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the Boat, Tackle, and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but very valuable *Morocco Dressing Establishment*, with a real rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished, one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory,—and nearly adjoins Mr. Joab Hoxie's Farm. The rear of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Nov. 4, 1825.* tf23

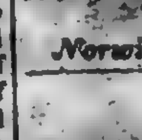
## Strayed,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of November, 10 Sheep, marked with a slit in each ear, and reded forward of the rump. Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

TYLER BROWN.

*Lisbon, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w35—

## STRAYED,



FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, two yearling heifers, one red, and the other a dark color with a little white. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

BARNABAS HUNTINGTON.

*Lisbon, Dec 5. 1825.* 3w36—

## TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 23d November, one black and white yearling Steer. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. HIBBARD.

*Franklin, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36—

## TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber a dark brindle, two years old heifer. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

JOHN W. HAUGHTON.

*Montville, Nov. 29, 1825.* 3w35—

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Just received and now opening by

## WM. D. RIPLEY.

*An addition to his stock of*

**India, European and American**

## DRY GOODS

Which are offered wholesale and retail at

**Small Advances from Cost.**

Superfine and low priced

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

White and Olive Flustrings,

Superfine and low priced

**Devonshire Kerseys,**

Circassian Stripe Calicoes,

(a new style.)

Very Superior

**Black Canton Crapes,**

Men's and Women's black and white

Worsted Hose,

Guernsey Frocks, Buckskin Mittens,

Drab and Olive Corded Velvets,

Fancy Handkfs. a great variety.

Brighton Socks, for Infants,

Black, Colored & Ompra Shaded, fig'd & plain

**SILKS**, (a great variety.)

Plain and Fig'd. Swiss Muslins,

Plain and Fig'd. Real India Mull ditto,

Jackonett Cambrics,

Book Muslins and Lenos,

Men's, Women's and Children's

Gloves, of every description.

Silk Cords, Braids, Buttons, Frogs & Gimps for

Habit Trimmings,

Tassels, black and white Plumes,

Plush Gauze, Col'd. Piping,

Floss Cords, &c. for Ladies' Hats,

**Velvet Binding, Galloons,**

A large assortment of

Rich fashionable Ribbons, &c. &c.

**AMERICAN**

Two blue, blue and white and Fancy print

**CALICOES,**

Brown and Bleached

Sheetings and Shirtings,

3-4 and 4-4 Ginghams, Checks,

Dorchester and J. Creed's Ticks,

Woolen Yarn, Stockings, Socks,

Mittens, &c. &c.

Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825. 36—

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

FOR Sale the following parcels of Real Estate, all in Chelsea Society, in Norwich, viz. The Large, convenient, and well situated mansion House and Lot, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D Ripley, in the middle Street, a few rods west of the Church.

The excellent building Lot, directly opposite the above described house, with the office occupied by Geo B. Ripley, Esq. standing thereon, and the Barn, &c. in the rear. Said Lot abutting on the upper & middle streets

That Large three Story Dwelling House formerly the property of Mr James F. Brown, near the west end of Long Bridge, having been for several years a tavern, very pleasantly situated on the corner of two Streets with a large lot of Land, and Coach-house belonging to the same.

A large House in East Chelsea, on the south side of the Street leading to the toll bridge, having been a public house for some time past, and now occupied by Mr. Willoby for the same purpose.

The Lot of Land on the East side of the new road from Landing to Town, with a Dwelling House & Soap House thereon, being the same which was formerly owned by Jabez Kelly.—This is an excellent situation for a Mechanic, and where an industrious man would thrive.

One half of the Store & Wharf occupied by Mr. Richard Leffingwell, in water Street, an excellent stand for a grocery Store.

The large Store nearly opposite the last mentioned Store, being the building next west of the large brick building belonging to Capt. Erastus Havison, in water Street. A long credit may be had, if required, on good security. Inquire of

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Attorney.*

*Norwich, Nov. 29, 1825.* tf34—

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will continue to manufacture

**Water-Proof Oval Hats,**

from two dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars, which, for beauty and durability, are not exceeded in this State, (New-York Hats not excepted.)

Cash and the highest price will be given for all kinds of

## HATTING FURS

and Lamb Skins with the wool on.

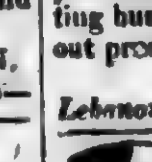
*Wanted Immediately,*

Two smart active Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Hatting business. None need apply without producing good recommendations

FREDERICK A. FLINT.

*Lebanon, (Kick Hill,) May 19, 1825* 4

## HATS,



**Buffalo Robes, &c.**

THE subscribers have received from New-York and elsewhere, an assortment of Hats, Buffalo Robes, Caps, Trimings, &c. which, with a large assortment of their own manufacture, will be sold at the lowest New-York prices, *for ready pay.*

RAYMOND & SMITH.

**CASH,**

and the highest price, paid for

***all kinds of Furs.***

*Norwich, Jan. 19, 1825.* tf 1—

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Norwich, November 16, 1825.

MORE

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of

## Dry Goods,

Which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State.

HE OFFERS

48 ps. Broadcloth,
42 do. Cassimere,
Sattinetts and Pelisse Cloths,
} Super & Extra Black, Blue and other colors, **very cheap.**

26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints, (*Modern Style.*)

150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.
100 ps. MUSLINS, viz. Swiss and Mull Mull, Jackonet, Book and Cambric.
87 ps. SILKS, plaid, figured and plain.
56 :: BOMBAZETTES, do. do. do.
28 :: Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.
30 :: Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.
23 :: Scotch and Caroline PLAIDS.

500 ps. Ribbons,
1 bale Bed Ticks,
1 do. Bleached Sheetings,
1 do Unbleached do.
1 do. do. Shirtings.
&c. &c. &c. &c. [35

## Notice.

THE Book-Selling and Book-Binding Business will hereafter be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of

*LEWIS EDWARDS & CO.*

RUSSELL HUBBARD
LEWIS EDWARDS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1, 1825.*

## Lewis Edwards & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, *at reduced prices,* an extensive assortment of Classical and School Books, wholesale and retail, latest editions.

A great variety of Quarto, Octavo, and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns and Testaments, pocket editions, in plain and elegant calf and morocco gilt bindings.

Blank Books of every description, on hand or bound to order.

A constant supply of first quality Cap and Letter Paper.

An extensive assortment Paper Hangings.

Blanks in variety.

*Norwich, Dec, 1.* 36—

## Periodical Publications.

**T. ROBINSON**

IS agent for the following periodical works; each of these publications will commence a new volume with the new year. Persons therefore disposed to patronize either of the works, are requested to send in their names immediately.

The Missionary Herald Price $1,50 cents. Persons in the adjacent towns who will procure 10 subscribers shall receive the 11th copy gratis.

The Christian Spectator, the most valuable publication of the kind issued from the American press. Price $3.

The North American Review, $5.

The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, $5 each,

The New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, $3.

The Monthly Medical Journal, $4.

The Medical Recorder, $5.

The Medical Review, by Eberle and Mc Clellan, $5.

The Christian Observer, $4.

All of which are payable the 1st of June.

December 12th. 37—

## FOR SALE,

12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses,
4 boxes white Havanna Sugar,
10 bbls. Brown Sugar,
100 bbls. Cider Brandy,
15 bbls. Country Gin,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
10 bbls. Winter Strained Sperm Oil,
15 do. Summer do do.

**An Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,**

200 boxes Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.

D. RIPLEY.

Those persons who have unsettled accounts with the late firm of RIPLEY & WALDO, are requested to call and settle the same with the subscriber who will be much pleased by attending to the business soon.

D. RIPLEY.

*Norwich, Oct. 24th, 1825* 30

## STRAYED,

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the early part of Nov. inst. a red yearling Steer. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be found shall be reasonably rewarded by the Subscriber, living on the premises of Capt. Jabez Perkins, in Preston

REUBEN L BROMLY.

## Came into the enclosure

of the subscriber, in Lebanon, about the 16th of November, two brindle yearling steers—one of them has some white in the face, and other small spots about the flanks—the other is a redish brindle. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

AMHERST SCOVILL.

*Columbia, Nov 30, 1825.* 3w36

*Woodstock, Dec. 5th, 1825.*

WHEREAS my wife Sally has eloped from my bed and board without any just provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

DAVID HAUGHTON.

---

## Carpetings and Ruggs.

An assortment fine and superfine English

**Ingrain Carpetings,**

Brussels and Wilton

**HEARTH RUGGS.**

(handsome patterns.)

Just received and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, by

*WM. D. RIPLEY.*

*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.* 36—

*Blue and Brown*

**WORSTED CAMBLETS,**

***ITALIAN CRAPES,***

Black and White

**OSTRICH PLUMES**

And sundry other articles recently received by

**E. COIT.**

*December 7, 1825.* 36—

## New Store.

**CHARLES BLISS**

HAS received from New-York and offers for sale an entire new stock of

**GROCERIES,**

of the best qualities, as cheap as they can be purchased in Norwich, at his store half a mile south of the Court-House, on Centre Hill, and solicits public patronage.

*Norwich, Dec. 7th. 1825.* 3w36

## Thomas J. Ridgway & Gurdon A. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY inform their freinds and the public that they have connected themselves in business in the building opposite Mr Kinney's Hotel, where they are manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

of every description, and in the neatest style—Having lately returned from N York with Philadelphia & North-Hampton Sole Leather, Morocco, Denmark Satin, and Prunelle of the most fashionable colors, with various other articles used in their line of business, all of the first quality.

All who will favor them with their patronage may rest assured that no pains shall be spared on their part to give satisfaction.

Ridgway & Jones.

*Norwich, Dec. 29, 1824.* tf9—

**Boot, Shoe, & Leather Store.**

**CHA'S DENISON**

HAVING opened a Store in the Building lately occupied as a public House, in Water Street, Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has on hand and is constantly Manufacturing Ladies' and Gentlemen's

***BOOTS & SHOES***

of every description, in the neatest manner, which he will sell as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality.

—ALSO—

New-York, Philadelphia & Northampton

**SOLE LEATHER**

Upper Leather and Calf Skins.

A few dozen prime

Morocco Skins.

Lining and Binding do.

Together with most articles used in his line of business, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The patronage of his former Customers and the public is Respectfully solicited

*Norwich, Nov 1, 1825.* tf31—

## Robert Johnson

WOULD inform his friends & the public in general that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

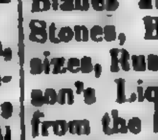
BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description and of the best materials.

He has for sale the first rate Northampton Sole Leather, and all kind of Upper Leather, with a general assortment of articles used in his line, consisting of Ribbons, pound Galloons, Cotton Ferrets, Boot Cord and Webbing, Sewing Silk, Shoe Horns and Brushes, Pincers, Stamps, Heel Keys, Pin Files, Rasand Channel Brakes, Jiggers, Shoulder Irons, Welt Sets, Punches, Ladies' Shoe Buckles, Polished Hammers, Knives, Rasps, Size Sticks, Allarton's Awl Blades and Tacks, Awl Hafts, Sand Stones, Brass Plates, Sparrables of all sizes, Russia Bristles, Lee and Thompson's Liquid & Paste Blacking fresh from the factory, &c. &c.

*Norwich, May 24, 1825.* tf8—

## Twelve Cows



FOR sale by the subscriber. ALSO, About 75 fine Wooled Sheep.

SIMEON PECKAM.

*Lebanon, Dec. 2, 1825.* 3w36

## Wanted,

10 TONS Rye Straw, by

Jos. Breed.

*Dec. 13, 1825.* 37—

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Just received and for sale by

## A. & A. GA[illegible]

A NEW SUPPLY OF

***FALL & WINT[ER]***

## GOODS,

Which have been purchased [illegible] reduction in prices, which [illegible] them to sell much less [illegible] bought early in the season [illegible]

Consisting in part [illegible]

Black, Blue, [illegible] Green [illegible]

Broadcloths [illegible] from one to [illegible]

Duffils, Sattinetts & [illegible] Swansdown and Valencia [illegible] Black Silk [illegible]

Rose Blankets, Bocki[ngs] Red, White, Green & Yellow [illegible]

Tartan and Caroline [illegible]

Black Bombazet[ts]

Black, Blue, Figured and Plain [illegible] Best Brown Selvage Black Italian [illegible] Green and other colored [illegible] Figured and Shaded [illegible]

Gros de Naples Sil[ks]

NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, [illegible] Long and Square CASHMERE [illegible] Black and Colored CANTON [illegible]

100 pieces Calicoes of the latest patterns,

Men's and Women's Black and [illegible]

Worsted Hose,

Silk do. do.

British & American Sheetings [illegible]

Bobbinett Laces,

Black and White LACE [illegible] Book, Leno, and Cambric M[uslins]

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics

Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk C[illegible] Linen Cambric and Lawn [illegible]

Handkerchiefs,

Flagg and Bandanna [illegible] Gauze and Fancy Silk [illegible]

Beaver and Horseskin [illegible]

Black and White Silk [illegible] An elegant assortment of Fancy [illegible] Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS [illegible]

—ALSO—

300 yards American Ca[illegible]

1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet [illegible]

Cloaks,

All of which will be sold very che[ap]

*Norwich, Nov. 3, 1825.*

**RUSSIA LINEN [illegible]**

BROWN and bleach[ed] SHEETINGS

3-4 and 7-8 Table D[iaper]

RUSSIA DIAPERS, (heavy)

7-4 square Damask Tab[le]

(a superior article.)

Plain & Ribbed Drillings

Just received and for [sale by]

[illegible]

*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.*

WHEATON'S ITCH OINT[MENT]

*Price 37 1-2* [illegible]

THAT noted Itch O[intment] not only the most [illegible] for a safe, speedy and [illegible] not equalled by any yet [illegible] public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL [illegible]

Jaundice Bitt[ers]

so eminently useful for [illegible] Jaundice, and billious comp[laints] are so prevalent at the p[illegible] The above Medicines [illegible]

DWIGHT [illegible]

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825.

***LINES & CHILD[S]***

Wholesale and Re[tail]

## Leather De[alers]

*No. 28 Ferry-St. N[ew-York.]*

THE public are [illegible] informed that a large [illegible] assortment of the various [illegible] er, used for the manufacture [illegible] Shoes and Saddlery, will [illegible] kept on hand, and will be sold [on as fa]vorable terms as at any [estab]lishment in the union. Also, [a] supply of Coach-roans, Boot [illegible] Webbing.

All orders will meet [with im]mediate attention.

N. B. Leather received on Commission.

*New-York, Nov. 1825*

**FUR TRIMMINGS**

RUSSIA Squirrel Fur S[illegible] and fashionable tr[illegible] Ladies' Coats, Cloaks, [illegible] ceived and for sale at [illegible] the New-York prices, by

[illegible]

*Norwich, Dec. 7, 1825.*

## CUTLER[Y]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT [illegible]

Penknives, Raz[ors]

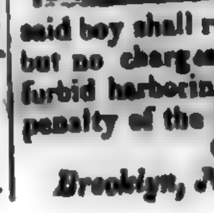
AND

## SCISSORS

just received from New-York, for sale at T. ROBINSON'S [illegible]

*Dec. 5.*

## One Cent Rew[ard]



RANAWAY [from] the Sub[scriber on] the 28th d[ay of] inst. an i[ndented ap]prentice, b[y name] of WM. [illegible] Whoever [illegible] said boy shall receive the [illegible] but no charges paid. All [persons are] forbid harboring or trusting [him on] penalty of the law.

CHARLES [illegible]

*Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1825.*

[illegible]
Fo[illegible]
12
[illegible] Brow[n]
[illegible] Cide[r]
[illegible] Count[ry]
[illegible] Bengal
[illegible] Winte[r]
[illegible] Summe[r]
[illegible] & P[aints]
[illegible] Glass
[illegible] person[s]
[illegible] & WAL[DO]
[illegible] settle th[e]
[illegible] will
[illegible] the b[usiness]
[illegible] Oct.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

# NORWICH COURIER.

[illegible]ED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY J. DUNHAM..........PLEDG'D BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW—NO FAVOR SWAYS US, AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE..........AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

[illegible] Series... Vol. IV,...No. 39. NORWICH, CONN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1825. Vol. XXVIII. ..Whole No. 1543.



[illegible] has received a fresh supply of [illegible]

**DRY GOODS,**

[illegible] is disposed to sell at his usual [illegible]. Among them are Superfine [illegible] Cloths—Super blue Cam[illegible]—Plaids—Russia Diapers—[illegible] Bombazetts—Black [illegible]—Gros de Nap[illegible]—Gimp Cords—Bobbinett [illegible], Black Flush Gauze, Crape Lisse, [illegible] Handkerchiefs, Plain and figured [illegible], Combs, Baizes and Flannels, [illegible] Shirtings & Sheetings, &c. &c.

[illegible], Dec 21, 1825. 38—

---

[Just] received and now opening by

**W. D. RIPLEY,**

[in addition] to his stock of [illegible] and American

**[DR]Y GOODS**

[illegible] offered wholesale and retail at [illegible] from Cost.

[illegible] and low priced

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

White and Olive Flustrings,

Superfine and low priced

Devonshire Kerseys,

Circassian Stripe Calicoes,

(a new style.)

Very Superior

Black Canton Crapes,

[Men's] and Women's black and white

Worsted Hose,

[illegible] Fabrics, English kid Mittens,

[Black] and Olive Corded Velvets,

[illegible] Handkfs. a great variety.

[illegible] Socks, for Infants;

[illegible] & Ombre Shaded, [illegible]

[illegible], (a great variety,)

[illegible] and Fig'd Swiss Muslins,

[illegible] and Fig'd [illegible] India Mull ditto,

Jackonett Cambrics,

[Book] Muslins and Lenos,

[illegible], Women's and Children's

[Glo]ves, of every description.

[illegible] Braids, Buttons, Fringes & Gimps for

[Riding] Habit Trimmings.

[illegible] black and white Plumes,

[illegible] Gauze, Col'd. Piping,

[illegible] Cords, &c. for Ladies' Hats,

[illegible] Binding, Galloons,

A large assortment of

[Fash]ionable Ribbons, &c. &c.

AMERICAN

[illegible]

Brown and Bleached

Sheetings and Shirtings,

[illegible] 4-4 Ginghams, Checks,

[Cotton] and [illegible] Ticks,

[Cotton] Yarn, Stockings, Socks,

Mittens, &c. &c.

[Norwich], Dec. 7, 1825. 36—

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[For] Sale, by the Subscriber,

[B]OUGHT since the recent great [illegible] goods and will be sold for a small [advance] for Cash.

[illegible] heavy retailing Molasses—30 [illegible] Croix, Antigua and New Rum—[illegible] boxes [illegible]—[illegible] boxes Loaf [illegible]—30 chests Hyson, Young Hy[son], [illegible] Skin, Souchong and Bohea [Teas]—[illegible] Gin—30 do Cider Bran[dy]—[illegible] Brandy—120 bbls. Strong [illegible] [Sup]er Flour—20 half bbls. do. [illegible] bbls. Buck Wheat do.—5 barrels [Phila]delphia Starch—50 do Fall Mack[erel]—[illegible] brands—30 bags Coffee and [illegible]—[illegible] bbls. Winter, Summer and [illegible]—50 boxes Soap and Candles—[illegible] new Rice—20 kegs good Rut[illegible]—[illegible] bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey—[illegible] Flax—20 kegs Plug Tobacco—[illegible] brands—20 dozen Brooms—10 [illegible] Raisins—12 half boxes do.—[illegible] Geese Feathers—100 quin[tals]—100 Mansfield [illegible]—50 Ground [illegible]—[illegible] Lime—10 kegs Gin[illegible] [illegible].

JOHN LATHROP.

[Norw]ich, Dec. 20. 1825. 38—

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FOR SALE,

12 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.

[illegible] boxes white Havanna Sugar,

[illegible] Brown Sugar,

[illegible] bbls. Cider Brandy,

[illegible] Country Gin,

[illegible] Bengal Indigo,

[illegible] Winter Strained Sperm Oil.

[illegible] Summer [illegible] do.

[illegible] Assortment Dyestuffs, & PAINTS,

[illegible] Glass, 10 kegs Raisins.

D. RIPLEY

[Thos]e persons who have un[settled] accounts with the late firm of [illegible] & WALDO, are requested to [call and] settle the same with the sub[scriber], who will be much pleased by [attending] to the business soon.

D. RIPLEY.

[Norw]ich, Oct. 24th, 1825. 30—

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[Iro]n and Steel,

[illegible], Swedes, English and A[merican] Flat, Square and Round [illegible] and Sheet Iron, German [illegible], and Crawley, and [illegible] Steel, Crow-Bar and [illegible] Moulds, for sale by

JOS. BREED.

[illegible] 37—

---

400 PS. CALICOES

**WM. D. RIPLEY**

HAS on hand 400 pieces, comprising almost all the variety of fashionable two blue, blue and white, and fancy print Calicoes, which he will sell very cheap. Families wishing to supply themselves by the piece, will find it for their advantage to call.

—ALSO—

A great variety of rich figured Silks, very low for cash.

Norwich, Dec. 21, 1825. 38—

---

Just received and for sale by

**A. & A. GAY,**

A NEW SUPPLY OF

*FALL & WINTER*

**GOODS,**

Which have been purchased since the reduction in prices, which will enable them to sell much less than those who bought early in the season.

*Consisting in part as follows:*

Black, Blue, Mixed, Olive, Brown, Green and Drab

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,

from one to six dollars per yard.

Duffils, Sattinetts & Devonshire Kersey, Swansdown and Valencia VESTINGS, Black Silk do.

Rose Blankets, Bocking, Baize,

Red, White, Green & Yellow FLANNELS,

Tartan and Caroline Plaids,

Black Bombazeens,

Black, Blue, Figured and Plain Bombazettes, Best Brown Selvage Black Italian Crapes, Green and other colored ditto, Figured and Shaded

Gros de Naples Silk,

NEAPOLITAN DRESSES, (a new article,)

Long and Square CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Black and Colored CANTON CRAPES,

100 pieces Calicoes

of the latest patterns,

Men's and Women's Black and White

Worsted Hose,

Silk do. do.

British & American Sheetings and Shirtings,

Bobbinett Laces,

Black and White LACE VEILS,

Book, Leno, and Cambric MUSLINS,

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,

Silk and Tabby Velvets, Silk Cords & Braids, Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric

Handkerchiefs,

Flagg and Bandanna ditto,

Gauze and Fancy [illegible] ditto,

[illegible]

Black and White Silk do.

An elegant assortment of Fancy RIBBONS, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

300 yards American Carpetings,

1 dozen Gentlemen's Camblet and Plaid

Cloaks.

All of which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norwich, Nov. 2, 1825. 31—

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NOTICE.

The subscribers have formed a Co-partnership and intend doing business under the firm of

**HYDES & GRANT,**

At the stand lately improved by Messrs. Hyde, Lester & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing

Machinery, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Chaldron and Potash Kettles.

They have engaged a number of good Moulders and experienced Workmen, and will endeavor to execute orders for Machinery with dispatch. Their furnace is now in blast and will be continued in operation should they receive sufficient encouragement

The superiority of the Iron manufactured in this place for machinery, is too well established to require any thing to be said in its favor.

Connected with the establishment will be kept a general assortment of

**GOODS,**

which will be sold on as good terms as at any store in town. So far as they may be entitled to a share of public patronage they solicit it.

ALVAN HYDE,
NATHANIEL HYDE,
MILES B. GRANT.

Stafford, Sept 1st, 1825.

6wiseow t12w23—

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WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT

*Price 37 1-2 Cents,*

THAT noted Itch Ointment, being not only the most pleasant, but for a safe, speedy and certain cure, is not equalled by any yet offered to the public.

—ALSO—

WHEATON'S WELL KNOWN

**Jaundice Bitters,**

so eminently useful for removing all Jaundice and billious complaints, which are so prevalent at the present day.

The above Medicines are for sale by

DWIGHT RIPLEY.

Norwich, Sept. 14, 1825. 24—

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CODFISH & SALT.

30 QUINTALS Straits Fish,

70 bushels Liverpool Ground Salt,

*FOR SALE BY*

N. GILBERT.

*Norwich, Dec. 20, 1825.* 3w38—

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Norwich, November 16, 1825.

MORE

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**

**ERASTUS COIT**

HAS just received from New-York a large and elegant assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

Which with those before received forms one of the largest and best assortments in the State.

HE OFFERS

| | |
|---|---|
| 48 ps. Broadcloth, 42 do. Cassimere, Sattinetts and Pelisse Cloths, | Super & Extra Black, Blue and other colors, very cheap. |

26 ps. Flannel, 200 do. Prints,

(*Modern Style.*)

150 SHAWLS, of various kinds.

100 ps. MUSLINS, viz. Swiss and Mull Mull Jackonet, Book and Cambric.

37 ps. SILKS, plaid, figured and plain.

56 :: BOMBAZETTES, do. do. do.

22 :: Silk, Flag and Bandanna HDKFS.

30 :: Nankeen and Canton CRAPES.

23 :: Scotch and Caroline PLAIDS.

500 ps. Ribbons,

1 bale Bed Ticks,

1 do. Bleached Sheetings,

1 do Unbleached do.

1 do. do. Shirtings.

&c. &c. &c. &c. [33

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Periodical Publications.

**T. ROBINSON**

IS agent for the following periodical works; each of these publications will commence a new volume with the new year. Persons therefore disposed to patronize either of the works, are requested to send in their names immediately.

The Missionary Herald Price $1, 50 cents. Persons in the adjacent towns who will procure 10 subscribers shall receive the 11th copy gratis.

The Christian Spectator, the most valuable publication of the kind issued from the American press. Price $3.

The North American Review, $5.

The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, $5 each.

The New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, $3.

The Monthly Medical Journal, $4.

The Medical Recorder, $5.

The Medical Review, by Eberle and Mc Clellan, $5.

The Christian Observer, $4.

All of which are payable the 1st of June.

December 12th. 37—

---

100,000 Dollars!!

Literature Lottery,

CLASS No 3

To be drawn on the 4th of January next, all in a few minutes The scheme contains the following brilliant prizes:

1 Prize of $100,000

1 . . . . . . . . . 50,000

1 . . . . . . . . . 20,000

1 . . . . . . . . . 10,000

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 prizes 5,000 | 39 prizes 1,000 |
| 5 . . . 2,500 | 78 . . . 500 |
| 10 . . . 2,000 | 468 . . . 100 |

4446 Prizes of $50.

Only 14,190 Tickets—Whole Tickets $50—Halves $25—Quarters $12,50—Eighths $6,25—Sixteenths $3 12½—for sale at

**[illegible]'S**

Fortunate Lottery Office.

*Dec.* 20, 1825.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize 20,000 | | 40 of $100 | |
| 2 :: | 10,000 | 80 :: | 50 |
| 3 :: | 5,000 | 400 :: | 20 |
| 10 :: | 1,000 | 800 :: | 10 |
| 22 :: | 500 | 12000 :: | 5 |

Washington Canal and Connecticut State Lottery.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, at $5 each. Halves $2, 50, Quarters $1,25. Eighths 63 cents.

Said Tyler has sold many valuable prizes in the State Lottery, and calculates to give the purchasers some of the above high prizes. Purchasers are invited to call and buy in the above class before the best prizes are sold.

Norwich, Oct 4th, 1825. 27—

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A JOURNAL

OF a tour around Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, by a Deputation from the Mission on those Islands. Price 1 dollar. For sale by

T. ROBINSON

Dec. 18.

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A STAGE

WILL leave Norwich, Thursdays and Sundays, at 5 o'clock P. M. to meet the steam-boat

**WASHINGTON**

at New-London.

Leave New-London Wednesdays and Saturdays at the arrival of the boat

For seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich—at Allen's City Hotel. New-London.

Dec 1825 36—

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Wanted,

10 TONS Rye Straw, by

Jos. Breed.


## REFLECTOR.

FOR THE COURIER.

To cast a veil of charity over the natural imperfections of nature is a dictate of humanity. Absolute perfection in the rectitude of conduct is unattainable by any human being; and as falling short of it is not peculiar to few but common to all, we should naturally imagine that mankind would readily be led to the exercise of that tenderness of disposition towards each other, which human nature requires. But notwithstanding the universality of the imbecility of human nature, and the unavoidable necessity of errors in conducting the affairs of human life, the vain idea of self-superiority leads some to give full latitude to exercise their tongues in ridiculing, by imprudent expressions of sarcastic wit, the failings of their fellow-men. By thus sporting with the weakness of nature for deviating, in the smallest degree, from the strictest rules of morality, they cause sorrow and grief to many a tender heart. Nor have they any consideration of the odiousness of their crime. Shall man make human nature a subject of ridicule? If ridicule is his object, humanity is shocked at the impropriety of his theme. Human nature is a subject, the contemplation of which is calculated to impress every considerate mind with many a solemn thought. But those who indulge themselves in this shameful impropriety do not consider that they themselves are the characters most liable to, and much more deserving of those imputations, by which they have so frequently wounded the feelings of others. Were their actions to become the subject of impartial examination, they would equally be reprobated by the modest and divine. No rational character, however puffed up with self-importance, or relying on the vanity of the superiority of his talents, can seriously reflect on the unavoidable necessity of error in human conduct, and the many and frequent instances in which he has been guilty of the same impropriation that he has so often made the topic of his ludicrous observations upon others, but if he is not lost to every tender feeling of humanity, remorse, like the venomous serpent must give a sting to his soul, and poison every spring of happiness.

M.

L . . . . . n, Dec. 16.

*From the Boston Gazette.*

VAIN CURIOSITY.

Curiosity is, of itself, a useful spring of knowledge, but it may become unlawful, when we desire to know what cannot be known, or what is not necessary for us to know. Be cautious of indulging a vain curiosity, and that as to a variety of subjects—and especially concerning the affairs of others. Study to be quiet, and do your own business.

We ought certainly to help others as much as we can—relationship, circumstances, our own interest, and duty, all require this—but to intrude on another man's office, to pry into his affairs, to give our opinion without being called upon, to attempt to influence, control, or [illegible] [illegible] highly reprehensible—and we may say to such, as one in ancient time did, "Why, (said he, to one whom seeing him carrying a covered basket, and asked him what was in it)—why dost thou seek to know, when thou seeist it covered, that thou mayest not know?"—Watch, then, against this spirit of curiosity.

How much more edifying and satisfactory is it, to mind our own business, than to lose our time in inquiring about the affairs of others! The inquisitive will always be abroad surveying others, never at home looking at himself! what this man has, how another man lives, which way this person will take, what mode another adopts, and a thousand such questions, which so occupy and fill the mind, as to leave no room for things of greater importance. Alas, what pride, envy, forwardness and jealousy, are at the bottom of all this, & how often does it end in misrepresentation, discord and trouble! Have we not all enough to do at home? Have we not a thousand questions to ask ourselves rather than others? What! are our concerns so little as to need no attention? Can we throw away time by wholesale in busying ourselves about others, and reserve none for our own interests? Let us be ashamed of such conduct—let us be severe upon ourselves—mind our own work and leave our neighbors to mind theirs!

A. B.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Family Visitor.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.

*Cultivation of the Mind.*—The influence of maternal instruction in forming the moral character of man, has been acknowledged in all ages of the world. The degeneracy of morals under the Roman Emperors, is traced by Historians to the period when mothers gave up the superintendence of their own children to slaves and hirelings. It is therefore important that woman should be properly qualified for performing the momentous duty assigned her, by Providence, in its wise allotment of human labors. If her principles are strengthened, and her intellectual faculties cultivated by a judicious education, she moves in her proper sphere with dignity, and skilfully accomplishes her appointed task. If, on the contrary, her mind receives the superficial culture that brings forth its evanescent graces, while its useful energies are repressed, she assuredly cannot contribute to the moral improvement of society. It is highly important that the object to be accomplished by education, should be distinctly defined. No vague theory should be adopted on this subject—no visionary scheme for perfecting the personal graces of woman, should be brought into competition with the ultimate views of rational education. She is to bear a part in the arduous duties of life, and must therefore be fitted for the task. She is to cultivate the powers of the human mind, as they gradually develop in the progressive stages of life from infancy to adolescence. She is to scatter the first seeds of knowledge, and lay the foundation of moral excellence. From her judicious superintendence, the more robust intellect of man is to receive its first direction in the pursuit of virtue and wisdom. Surely then, the proper education of females is an important consideration to society. It must be acknowledged that the public attention is strongly excited at present towards this interesting subject. It seems to be universally admitted that women are happier and more useful when their minds are cultivated, than when left in a state of ignorance. Accordingly great preparations are made in this age of general improvement, for giving them due consequence in society. Elementary works of science are prepared for their use, the stores of foreign literature are rendered accessible by easy methods of acquiring foreign tongues. The fine arts are made familiar by the facility with which a moderate proficiency may be attained; and to crown all, the world is prepared to receive with applause the specimens of female cultivation, which are suited to its taste. Thus it would seem that the object of Education as it is now understood, is to embellish that part of life which nature has already adorned with her choicest gifts, and to leave the rest of existence without the supports so necessary to human weakness. Of all that is learnt in youth, how little can be made subservient to purposes of real utility. How little of the blaze which is kindled in the morning, remains to cheer the evening of life. It seems to be generally admitted, that certain fashionable accomplishments are indispensable constituents of female excellence.—No mother is willing that her daughter should forego advantages that rank so high in her puerile estimate of worldly good. It is true, that much time and expense are requisite to attain even moderate skill in these acquirements. It may also be true, that the candidate for fashionable distinction is without a natural capacity for the desired attainments.—No matter; she must be bound apprentice to some accomplishment perhaps at the expense of solid improvement in taste, knowledge, and understanding. There are undoubtedly many women who evince a decided talent for the fine arts, and there can be no objection in such cases, to the cultivation of these gifts of nature. But the mistake is, to make such light acquirements the grand object of education, and to force every woman to learn music, drawing, and dancing, with or against nature. Thus the sole end of the present system of education, seems to be, to provide for spending pleasantly the little interval between entering into life, and settling in it; while the long residue that must be visited with the cares and infirmities of advancing years, is left without rational resources. If female life were one continued festival, it would be well to provide for spending it agreeably by laying up a store of varied acquirements suited to the scene; but women are inevitably called, in the course of their earthly career, to fill important stations, and to perform arduous duties. It is therefore the part of wisdom to prepare them for these emergencies, by cultivating the higher attributes of their nature. There is another argument to prove the necessity of employing the period usually allotted to education, in strengthening the intellectual powers of women. If her mind is not roused by the speculative difficulties of literature, it will probably languish through life for want of sufficient excitement. The moral energies of man are awakened by his active intercourse with the world, but woman is excluded from this general commerce with mankind. Her character cannot be formed in the school of events, therefore her mental powers must be awakened in early life. She must be cultivated by education, or she cannot escape intellectual [illegible] female accomplishments, that they serve to embellish social life, and to aid woman in her grand object of *pleasing* in general society.—It is no doubt agreeable, to witness the good humor with which a very slender proficiency in the fine arts, is sometimes exhibited for public amusement; but the intelligent conversation of a refined and cultivated woman, gives a zest to social intercourse that can be derived from no other source. The most accomplished performer on musical instruments, can only please for a time. The amateur himself is exhausted with a long continued exhibition of the powers of harmony and becomes impatient for intellectual relaxation.—The finest specimens of graphical skill, amuse but for a season. All tastes unite in preferring enlightened conversation to any other charm of social life. The woman who wishes to share in this refined enjoyment must devote more time to the cultivation of her mind, than to the acquisition of accomplishments; she must also employ her youth in laying up resources that will endure through the successive seasons of life, that will embellish its morning, dignify its meridian, and afford the best consolations to its close. There is too much stress laid upon the process of forming a young woman's manners, which is often done after some fantastic model of false taste. Let the virtues of her heart and the faculties of her mind be properly cultivated and the manners will gradually form themselves by intercourse with polished society. External forms are easily caught by imitation, but the power of thinking deeply can only be acquired by labor and practice. To those who think that woman's dearest aim should be to please, it may be well to suggest, that this object is more surely attained by a benevolent readiness to receive pleasure from others, than a studied display of her own attractions. One of the greatest objections to an accomplished education, is, that the very term implies a preparation for display, and consequently the nurture of vanity to an unknown extent. It is really surprising that so much value should be attached to perishable things, by those in whose grasp they have already faded. The mother still urges her daughter to the attainment of what she herself has just proved to be useless. Instead of pointing out the danger of frivolous pursuits; instead of teaching her, that happiness is not to be found in the gratification of vanity, she guides her in the beaten track of error, as if she had found it a safe and pleasant way. All this arises from a strange neglect of the true sources of excellence in the female character. If vital piety were implanted in the heart by early education, and fostered through subsequent life, by judicious precept and steady example, there would be no want of accomplishments to make women pleasing and useful in society.—She would begin by understanding her duties, and end by performing them. As it is, she is not quite sure what part she has to act in life; consequently she has no adequate motive of exertion. As long as worldly vanity can please, it is accepted, as an equivalent for happiness; but its appointed course is short, and its deluded votary is soon left to seek some other idol. Then come "vexation of spirit," and the innumerable evils that arise from misdirected talents and misplaced affections. Melancholy indeed is the condition of that woman who knows not that the chief end of her present existence is to serve, honor, and love the being from whom alone she can receive the gift of eternal life!

*From the Norfolk Herald.*

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

The man who declines subscribing to a newspaper, but who is not above borrowing it from his neighbor, is guilty of a double trespass—he profits by the labor of the printer without contributing a cent to his support, and he deprives his neighbor of the free enjoyment of his property. It may be argued that the printer has nothing to do with a newspaper after it is delivered into the possession of a subscriber, any more than a tailor has with the coat which he sells to a customer. But we hope no man of common sense who professes to entertain correct ideas of liberality and justice will argue thus. The press is a common benefit to the community at large, for which all who partake of it are in justice bound to contribute something in return. The proprietor establishes it at his own risk, at a heavy expense, and maintains it by a diligence of application and intensity of labor, of which few of those who are benefitted by it, have the most distant idea. He asks nothing in return but an equitable remuneration of his services from the community in which he resides. But suppose that community unhappily to contain but a small portion of individuals who are sufficiently liberal to appreciate the value of a press, as a public institution, or to make a proper estimate of the services of those who have undertaken the drudgery of conducting it; and suppose a much larger portion so sordid as to withhold their support, because they can, through the liberal few, be accommodated without incurring the mighty expense of three or four cents a day—the actual cost of both the papers of this town!—Would not such niggardliness deserve to be hooted at as a scandal to the community?—Who would not laugh at the idea of one half of the community borrowing coats, hats and shoes from the other, to make a decent appearance in on particular occasions, and at the same time admit that no tailor, hatter or shoe-maker could ever hope to thrive among such a people? Yet it is the same injury to the interests of the printer, to make one newspaper serve half a dozen readers, as it would be to the tailor, to make a fine dress coat serve the purpose of so many dandies. "We must contrive to do without the expense of a newspaper," (a mere trifle in amount) is one of the poorest and most pitiful resolutions that can be imagined; but it is ten times worse when backed by such a reservation as this—"for if I want to read one I can borrow it." What would such people say, if the community generally were to come to the determination to do without the articles which they vend or manufacture, or without their services in any way? We like to see a more liberal spirit. All trades, occupations and professions are mutually dependent on one another; and we should encourage every one who contributes his means to advance the welfare of ourselves, or the community.

*From the New-Haven Register.*

MR. PRINTER,

Sir, You will oblige a patron of your paper, by inserting the following piece, in a place where you have room for nothing better.

*Old Saws!! Save your Old Saws!!!*

Being some time since in the town of [illegible] conversation with a friend [illegible] interrupted by one of his children who ran into the room and exclaimed, "Father, Father, Sister E—— has bought a *Circumstance*, what is it Father?" "Surely my son you have got a wrong name for the article she has purchased." "No, sir, I have not, for you may go and ask sister E—— if it is'nt a *Circumstance*, and she says she bought it at Mr. B——'s shop, and she told sister I—— it would last longer than a thousand wooden ones." After business with my friend was over, I had the curiosity to go to Mr. B——'s shop and inquire what this new article was—and was informed it was a piece of steel from 6 to 15 inches in length, and from ½ to 2 inches in breadth, highly polished and flexible, worn by the fashionables of the fair sex, to improve their shape, where nature had been remiss in duty. Egad! thought I, this is a happy invention, how is it, said I to the shop-man, that you who work entirely in wood, should be applied to, to make them? Why, said he, they are made of old Saw plates, which are worn out in my shop, and the demand for *Circumstances*, ha! ha! ha! has got to be so great that we are obliged to draw upon our neighbors for *Old Saws, Shovel Plates, &c.* an *Old Saw*, or *Shovel*, with a very little filing will make ten or a dozen, so that we make a profitable business in selling them for one or two shillings a-piece, ha! ha! ha! Egad! thought I again, we *Knights of the Pill Cart* shall henceforth reap greater crops of Consumption. Dyspepsia, &c. than usual, our pockets will be better lined with cash, and Mr. Printer you will be somewhat benefitted, as we shall be better able to pay for your paper, and not only we, but coffin makers, sextons, apothecaries, and all other persons concerned; & that our fair may continue to wear *Circumstances*, their petitioner shall ever pray.

AQUA FORTIS.

*From the Trenton N. J. Emporium.*

PRIDE AND EXPERIENCE.

The St. Amore's owned a large tract of land on the Susquehanna, a few hour's ride from Aylesbury, and had a pretty seat, at the Button woods, to which the family retired from the bustle and distraction of a city life, several years before I left the village. They were wealthy, as were all their connexions; and Mr. St. Amore, having been long accustomed to the distinctions which in populous districts divide society, brought with him a great deal of that kind of feeling which is denominated family pride. It was indeed a prevailing characteristic of the whole family, tho' they were kind, affable, and hospitable—deficient in none of the more enobling sensibilities of our nature—and entirely free from that haughtiness of demeanour, which generally marks the opulent plebian, and those of little minds. In summer, when the woodland scenery was most beautiful, and nature came to clothe the works of art with her surpassing splendours, parties were often given at the Button-woods; and by means of social and convivial intercourse, an intimate acquaintance took place between them and the most respectable inhabitants of the neighboring villages.

Though surrounded by a large family, the retired merchant had but one daughter; a beautiful daughter, rich in the blushing charms of youth's fresh loveliness, and possessed of all the accomplishments which could be bestowed on a mind, above the common order. And it was natural that such a child would enjoy no ordinary portion of parental care and solicitude; and that a flower so charming should infuse a spirit of gallantry and love through all the circle that moved around her. And at the same time she escaped the lot that often involves the possessors of uncommon

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alterations in the misfortune of contracting vain and unamiable notions of conduct; she was not spoiled by flattery; the host of her admirers were kept at that respectful distance which forbids the familiarities of equality, by that line of circumvallation, within which deep hereditary pride retires—not from the sociability of life, but from its closer intimacies.

This was the lesson which Mary St. Amore had been taught from her earliest years; that affability, politeness and respect were due to all; but she must look only to those of high birth and extensive wealth as her equals. Experience had not yet taught the family that this was often a dangerous rule; that solid worth of character was far above birth; and talents a noble and more valuable inheritance than wealth. Yet for an error in precept, so common, so universal, its individual subjects are scarcely censurable.

But among the few whom family name and power, and the spirit of gallant enterprise, reckless of consequences, made her suitors, there were two, as widely different in character, as they were in the pretentions requisite to carry such a suit at the Button-woods.—George Harrington was the heir of a rich mercantile house, in one of the Atlantic cities, and allied to a name of no inconsiderable celebrity in England—he was the very pink of fashionable life; a sportsman, gay, dissolute, and of doubtful morality; yet accomplished and genteel. Charles Ross had few of these to recommend him; he began the world poor; his family was unknown beyond the district where they resided; but his prospects were bright, his talents of the highest order, his character unsullied, and every noble quality of mind and disposition seemed to have united in him.

The amiable girl whose heart and judgment would both have led her to prefer worth to every thing else, in an alliance; but whose opinions were all under the control of her parents, hesitated not to marry Mr. Harrington, because he was her parent's choice, and she hoped to be happy rather in the discharge of the duty of filial obedience than in the gratification of even the true affections of her bosom. Alas that such a hope, a resolution so pure and praiseworthy, should ever meet with disappointment: but her marriage was consummated—*it was the triumph of Pride over Reason.*

Harrington a few months after came into possession of his fortune. I never learned the particular incidents of his history; it was brief; in substance, he finished his life as he began it. The vices of his youth ripened as he advanced; his prodigality wasted his estate; his vices ruined his character; his habits destroyed his constitution; and his unkindness almost broke the heart of his wife. He died in the morning of life, and Mary returned, ere she had reached her twentieth year, a widow, to the quiet retirement of her father's house.

Meantime Mr. Ross had been advancing steadily towards wealth, and rising as fast in character. He paid a visit to his young friend soon after her return. The vicissitudes of a few years sometimes, though sad, work valuable changes. The St. Amore's had seen their error, and bitterly repented of it. Time sped on, and Charles became an intimate friend of the family. The corroding poison of sorrow wore away from Mary's bosom; and amid the innocent amusements and the peaceful scenery of her home, she recovered all her former health and beauty. A few years elapsed, and she and Charles were united—*it was the triumph of Experience over Pride.*

## Nineteenth Congress.

### SENATE.

*Thursday Dec. 15.*

Mr. Kane submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the erection of a Monument to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of Gen. Washington, be referred to a Select Committee; and that the said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President, by a direct vote of the people, in districts.

Mr. Hayne was rejoiced to see that the gentleman from Missouri had thus early called the attention of the Senate to this important subject; but he thought he had not made the inquiry sufficiently extensive; he had confined it merely to the mode of election; but Mr. H. thought an attempt might also to be made to secure the election of President of the United States from the intervention of the House of Representatives; and he therefore moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following:

"And that the Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to secure the election of President and Vice President of the U. States, without the intervention of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Macon said, that it would be wise, in adopting a resolution of this kind, to give the committee all the latitude that could be given, that they might examine the subject in every particular, and make the inquiry as broad as possible. He had not, he said, so much faith in elections as he formerly had, and should like to see the experiment made, of correcting what was defective, if it was possible to do it.

Mr. Dickerson said it was highly desirable that the President and Vice President should be elected without the interposition of the Senate or House of Representatives; but it was a question with him whether it could be completely effected. It was a question with him whether the Constitution could be so amended, as to prevent, at some time or other, and under some unforeseen contingency, the election coming to the House of Representatives. If any mode had been devised, it had not yet been shown to them. It was hardly correct, that the members should commit themselves on this point, thus early, on preliminary propositions, and he should therefore vote against the resolution.

Mr. Hayne said that the proposition merely provided an inquiry. The gentleman allowed it was expedient that it should be done, and by voting for the inquiry he would not in any way commit himself. The only object was, for the committee to ascertain whether the propositions contained in the two branches of the resolution could be carried into effect. This was what had been done in Congress the last session. A proposition was submitted, similar to that now submitted by the gentleman from Missouri, but in a positive shape, not for an inquiry. It was referred to a committee; and a variety of propositions that were made on the same subject, were referred to the same committee; and if the gentleman from New-Jersey should wish to submit any proposition himself, he should be perfectly willing it should accompany this resolution to the committee.

Mr. Benton said, as one taking a deep interest in the subject, he should be glad that any gentleman in the House, who had turned his attention to the subject, and could suggest any mode that promised to be beneficial, would submit his resolution, which should be referred to the same committee with the resolution he had submitted. Whatever committee might be charged with this subject, he should feel obliged to any gentleman that would contribute any thing that would tend to turn the attention of the committee to it.—He wished the proposition he had submitted should have an examination. Since it resolved nothing, and committed nobody, it was perfectly innocent and harmless in its present shape. As to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina, it only tended to enlarge the field of inquiry, and he could not object to that or any other proposition that was calculated to promote that end.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, said, he generally voted in favor of the resolutions of inquiry on almost every subject; but he had not much confidence in amendments to the Constitution, of any kind. He thought the time was gone by for amending the constitution, and perhaps it was well that it was so. It was easier for them to break it ten times than it was for them to amend it once, and if they tried to mend it only in those places where they had broken it, they would have enough to occupy them for a considerable time. He should not vote for the resolution under the expectation that much would be done. But he was willing that an inquiry should be made. He was not in favor of the measures of either of the gentlemen, but he should vote in favor of the amendment to the resolution, and then for the resolution as amended.

Mr. Macon said, he still thought that, instead of referring to the Committee separate and distinct propositions, it would be better to commit the whole subject of the election of President and Vice President of the United States, that the committee might devise and report such plan as they should think best to avoid the existing evils, and secure the benefits which were deemed desirable in the mode of electing those officers. He therefore moved the following as a substitute for the resolution, and the several amendments already adopted, viz:

"That a select committee be appointed, who shall inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, as to attain the best, most preferable, and safest mode in regard to such elections."

After some conversation as to the expediency of this general reference, in preference to the propositions previously offered, between Messrs. Holmes, Macon, Johnson, of Ky. and Cobb.

Mr. Macon's motion was agreed to, and his amendment adopted.

Mr. Van Buren then said, that this was a subject on which great diversity of opinion had existed, as was manifested both at the last session, and at present, by the number of propositions that had been offered. It was from this consideration that he thought a larger number should compose the committee to whom the subject was now to be referred, than was usual, and therefore he should move that nine be appointed.

That number was agreed to.

Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a resolution for so amending the constitution as to limit the term for which one person should be eligible for the office of President of the United States.

Adjourned to Monday.

*Monday Dec. 19.*

The greater part of the business in the Senate consisted of the introduction and reference of petitions to their proper Committees.

Mr. King presented the memorial of William King, late a Colonel in the army of the United States, stating that he had been tried by a Court Martial, improperly organized, and had been suspended by the sentence of the Court, from his rank in the army, for the term of five years; and praying to be restored to his former rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Messrs. Seymour, Bell, Rowan, Branch, and Cobb, were appointed the committee on the organization of the Executive Departments.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Dickerson, of New-Jersey, declaring that no person, who has been twice elected to the office of President shall again be eligible, &c. A resolution offered by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, proposes to prohibit Members of the Senate or House of Representatives, from accepting any honor, trust, or profit, under the Government of the United States, during the period for which they were elected. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Eaton, inquiring into the authority of the Territory of Arkansas for imposing taxes on soldiers' grants.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Kane, on Friday, respecting a monument to Washington, was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a short sitting, adjourned.

*Tuesday, December 20.*

Mr. Van Buren submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power to make roads and canals, within the respective States.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed with instructions to prepare & report a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, prescribing and defining the power Congress shall have over the subject of Internal Improvements, and subjecting the same to such restrictions as shall effectually protect the sovereignty of the respective States, and secure to them a just distribution of the benefits resulting from all appropriations made for that purpose.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying for the stipulated reward for revolutionary services. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of five members, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Woodbury, of N. H. submitted the following resolution for consideration yesterday, which was this day taken up:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause to be published a detailed statement of the names, rank, and line in the Continental Army, of such persons as have not applied for the Revolutionary Land Warrants issued and remaining for them in the Bounty Land Office, and of such other persons as appear on the records in said Office now entitled to have Revolutionary Land Warrants issued to them.

Mr. Eaton, after a few observations, moved to strike out the first part of the resolution, & insert—"That the Secretary of War be requested," &c. Mr. Macon made a few remarks in opposition to the amendment. The question was then taken & carried; as amended, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cobb submitted the following resolution for consideration yesterday, which was this day adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed on Thursday last, to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the U. States, in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to prohibit the appointment of any Senators or Representatives in Congress to any office of honor, or profit, under the authority of the United States, during the period for which such Senators or Representatives shall have been elected.

The Senate did not sit on Wednesday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thursday, Dec. 15.*

Mr. Hamilton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill "making certain alterations in the mode of paying the enlisted soldiers of the United States, with a view to prevent desertion; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Bailies offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the House whether the sloop of war Boston, about to be commissioned, might not be employed in exploring the Northwest coast of America, its rivers and inlets, between the parallels of latitude 42 and 49 north, without detriment to the naval service of the United States; & whether the expense incurred in such service would exceed the ordinary expenses of such vessels while cruising. And also, whether it would be practicable to transmit more cannon and more of the munitions of war in such vessel, than would be necessary for the use of the vessel.

*Friday, Dec. 16.*

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution calling on the President for information in relation to that part of his message which refers to the appointment of Commissioners to join in the deliberations of the Congress at Panama. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Drayton, for the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston; and another by Mr. Barney, relative to a similar establishment at Baltimore. The resolution of Mr. Baylies, relative to the exploration of the N. W. Coast was agreed to.

The House adjourned until Monday.

*Monday, Dec. 19.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Penn. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, in the said District, a Territorial Government, with such Legislative powers as the prosperity of the District may require, and Congress may have authority under the Constitution to confer.

Mr. Sawyer's resolution for a Northwest Coast expedition by land, was taken up.—After discussion, his resolution failed. Mr. Trimble of Ken. offered a resolution calling on the President for Mr. Jefferson's Message recommending an expedition across the continent to the mouth of Columbia River.

Mr. M'Lean, of Ohio, offered a resolution for an enquiry into the expediency of allowing Col. Robert Patterson, of Ohio, a revolutionary officer, a pension, to commence on the 5th Nov. 1786, on which day he received a wound in an engagement with the Indians, which disabled him from manual labor.

The remainder of the day was consumed on the Resolution from Mr. Livingston, of Lou. proposing to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of those persons who have unclaimed balances, standing against their names for dividends on U. S. stocks and on the old Bank, &c. In the debate it has been stated that there are $200,000 unclaimed balances. It is supposed that holders of stock, &c. may have died in some cases, without leaving any records by which their heirs could become acquainted with the fact of their having claims. It was contended by some that the publishing of the names with the balances against them, would lead to speculation. It was finally agreed that the amount of balances should not be named, and in this shape the resolution passed.

The Speaker presented the petition of S. Angus, lately an officer of the Navy, who complains of injustice, inasmuch as he has been stricken from the rolls of the Navy, by the Secretary, without Court Martial; which was referred to the Committee on naval affairs.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Storrs, granting a pension to Penelope Denny, and another relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. The resolution of Mr. Hamilton, of South-Carolina, on the subject of the proposed Commission to the Congress of Panama, was laid on the table, on his own motion, as he had understood that information on the subject was about to be presented to the House. The resolution introduced by Mr. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, relative to a geographical survey, was negatived. The resolution of Mr. Livingston, relative to the list of unclaimed Dividends, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Webster laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which he represented to be a subject of deep importance.

Mr. Livingston introduced a resolution for repealing so much of our laws, as prevent the importation of foreign distilled spirits in less than 90 gallons. In explanation of his views, Mr. Livingston stated, that this change had become necessary, in consequence of our trade with S. America. In consequence of this change, the regulation had become injurious to our interests. According to the custom of trade when these spirits are exported to the South American ports, it is necessary, in order to their being conveyed into the interior, that they should be put in casks of a smaller description. This transfer of the liquors from large casks to smaller ones could not be made in the foreign ports without very great inconvenience. In Mexico, it was particularly difficult, owing to the regulation there which prevented the importation of pipe staves. Mr. Newton stated that the subject was already before the committee on Commerce, and the resolution was thereupon laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, directing that the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the isthmus of Panama.

The claims of the Ex-President, (Mr. Monroe,) were brought before the house by Mr. Ingham, and referred to the committee on Claims; his motion for a Select Committee being superceded by the amendment carrying it to the Standing Committee. A resolution was also introduced relative to an increase of clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of giving a territorial government to the District, which was agreed to.

*Tuesday, December 20.*

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways & Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to two years the term within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of debenture, and of allowing the drawback of the duty upon the same without deduction.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Trimble, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House the Message of Mr. Jefferson, recommending an expedition across the continent to the mouth of the Columbia river, together with any document or information which he may possess, or think proper to communicate, in relation to the same subject; carried, Ayes 78, Noes 64.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Forsyth, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of such portions of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the convention for suppressing the slave trade, as have not heretofore been, and which can be communicated without detriment to the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the sale of the Lead Mines and Salt Springs belonging to the United States, and in such manner as shall, by affording sufficient time for fair competition in the purchase thereof, secure the best price for the same.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a School or Schools for the education of children in destitute circumstances, (the sons of American seamen to be preferred,) to be articled to serve, when required, on board of the public ships of the United States, until twenty-one years of age; the object of the institution being to furnish the Navy, from year to year, with a number of competent and well educated petty officers.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on Oranges.

The unfinished business, being a joint resolution offered by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, relative to the employment of the Engineers now engaged in the survey of a Route for the National Road from this City to New-Orleans, in making a survey with a view to the fixing of a site for a National Armory on the Western waters, was then taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Stewart, of Penn. to refer the resolution and amendment to the Committee on Military Affairs—which, after a warm discussion, was agreed to.

*Wednesday, Dec. 21.*

A petition was presented by Mrs. Decatur, on behalf of herself and the officers and crew who had been associated in the destruction of the Frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, praying recompense. A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to suggest some mode of making the House of Representatives better calculated for the purposes of a deliberative assembly; and a resolution was also adopted, appointing a Committee to consider what measures ought to be adopted to preserve the Capitol, Capitol Square, and Public grounds, in this city. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, calling for information on the subject of desertions from the Army; and, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, the bill on that subject was recommitted to the Military Committee, with a view to its modification. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dwight, inquiring if any losses in the collection of the custom duties had recently taken place, and if so, to obtain the particulars. Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution calling for information relative to the Treaty with the Creek Indians negotiated by Generals Jackson and Pinkney, at Fort Jackson. The bill making appropriations for Fortifications for the next year was reported and read twice. It asks $795,000 for the service of the year. The bill relative to the sale of school lands in Ohio caused some discussion, but was finally ordered to a third reading; as also was the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensioners. A bill was introduced from the Committee of Ways and Means, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to send the annual estimates to the House within a week after the meeting of Congress, in order to expedite the passing of the appropriation bills.

*Nat. Journal.*

MEMORIAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS

*To The Honorable the Senate, and The Honorable the House of Representatives, in Congress assembled.*

The memorial and petition of the subscribers, in behalf of themselves and others, officers, in ——— who were in service in the time of the Continental Army at the time of its dissolution.—Most respectfully sheweth

That, on the 15th of May, 1778, Congress unanimously resolved—"That all military officers, commissioned by Congress, who now are, or hereafter may be, in the service of the United States, and shall continue therein during the war, and not hold any office of profit under these States, or any of them, shall, after the conclusion of the war, be entitled to receive annually for the term of 7 years, if they live so long, one half of the present pay of such officers.

That, on the 21st of October, 1780, Congress resolved—"That the officers who shall continue in service to the end of the war, shall be entitled to half pay during life, to commence from the time of their reduction."

That, on the 2d of March, 1783, it was resolved—"Whereas Congress are desirous of gratifying the reasonable expectations of the officers of the army, as of removing all objections which may exist, in any part of the United States, to the principle of the half-pay establishment, for which the faith of the United States has been pledged; and persuaded that those objections can only arise from the nature of the compensation, and not from any indisposition to compensate those whose services, sacrifices, and sufferings, have so just a title to the approbation and reward of their country."

"Therefore resolved, That such officers, as are now in service, and shall continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of 5 years full pay, in money, or securities on interest at 6 per cent per annum, as Congress shall find most expedient, instead of the half pay for life, promised by the resolution of the 21st of October, 1780; provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective States, and not of officers individually in those lines to accept or refuse the same."

That, on the 23d of April, 1783, an address was reported to Congress by a Committee, of which Mr. Madison was Chairman, wherein it is said—"Another class of creditors is that illustrious and patriotic band of citizens whose blood and whose bravery have defended the liberties of their country, who have patiently borne, among other distresses, the privations of their stipends, which the distresses of their country disabled it from bestowing, and who, even now, ask no more than will enable them to retire from the field of victory and glory, into the bosom of peace and private citizenship and for such effectual security, for the residue of their claims, as their country is now able to provide."

That the closing paragraph of a letter from General Washington to Congress, at the same time, and on the same occasion, is in these words—"That in the critical and perilous moment when the last mentioned communication was made, there was the utmost danger a dissolution of the army would have taken place, unless measures similar to those recommended had been adopted, will not admit of a doubt; that the adoption of the resolution granting half pay for life has been attended with all the happy consequences I had foretold, so far as respected the good of the service, let the astonishing contrast between the state of the army at this instant, and at the former period, determine; and that the establishment of funds, and the security of payment of all just demands of the army, will be the most certain means of preserving the national faith, and the future tranquility of this extensive continent, is my decided opinion. By the preceding remarks it will be readily imagined that instead of retracting or reprehending, from further experience and reflection, the mode so strenuously urged in the enclosures, I am more and more confirmed in the sentiment—and if in the wrong, suffer me to please myself with the grateful delusion; for if, besides the single payment of wages, a further compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then have I been mistaken indeed. If the whole army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built opinion on the basis of error.—If this country should not in the event perform every thing which has been requested in the late memorials to Congress, then will my belief become vain, and the hope which had been excited, void of foundation; and if, as has been suggested for the purpose of inflaming their passions, the officers of the army are to be the only sufferers by this revolution—if, in retiring from the field they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt—if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honor, then I shall have realized a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life. But I am under no such apprehensions. A country rescued by their arms from impending ruin will never leave unpaid the debt of gratitude."

That in a letter from General Washington to Congress, dated March 18th, 1783, he says, "I am pleading the cause of an army, which has done and suffered more than any other army ever did in defence of the rights and liberties of human nature." And, in a letter to the Governors of the different States, he says, "The provision of half pay for life, as promised by the resolves of Congress, was a reasonable compensation, offered by Congress at a time when they had nothing else to give to the officers of the army, for services then to be performed, was the price of their blood and of your independence; and as a debt of honor it can never be cancelled until it be fairly discharged."

That after the conclusion of a war, said by Congress in one of its addresses to the people of the United States, to be "unparalleled in the annals of mankind;" and in every leaf of its history, the pains of the army are registered. And after the army had been disbanded, certificates bearing an interest of six per cent per annum, were issued, but as no provision for want of ability of means had been made by Congress, for their redemption, they remained, of course, almost valueless, for any of the purposes on account of which they had been agreed by the officers, to be received in lieu of their half pay.

That, in the year 1790, the interest due on these certificates, was funded at three per cent. and of the principal, two thirds at six per cent. and one third with interest after ten years from that time.

Having thus devoted their spring time, [illegible] honorable [illegible] for the public defence, during a long, [illegible] bloody, and doubtful war, whereby [illegible] all [illegible] objects for which it was carried on, and having thus been disappointed of their promised reward, your petitioners, in common with others in like circumstances, do now, in the winter of life, throw themselves on the magnanimity of the Representatives of a great and grateful nation to alleviate "ills which age, [illegible] penury, and want do lay on nature."

The present pension law has been chiefly beneficial to *non-commissioned officers and soldiers,* who having served for short periods in the earlier parts of the war, are receiving more than their full pay during the remainder of their lives, while the door has been shut against *commissioned officers,* who in faith of the unconditional resolves of Congress, of October 1780, have borne the heat and burden of the whole weary day, unless they submit to an ordeal, not only humiliating, but both difficult and dangerous.

Your petitioners do therefore most respectfully submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether, now, when ability of means is no longer wanting, your honorable body might not, consistently with justice and equity, make some other and more full provisions for this surviving remnant, who are fast hastening to their graves, so that while they contemplate all the vast events which have grown out of this revolution, their reflections may not be embittered by the painful recollection that the promised rewards have not been realized, which were to have been the consideration of their services therein.—And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

## BY THE LATE MAILS.

*From the N. Haven Herald, Dec. 20.*

Mr. Editor,

As you have pledged yourself to publish any communications on subjects of public interest, when the name of the author is communicated therewith, I send you the following for publication.

EAGLE BANK.

Seldom, if ever, has there been an occurrence in this country, calculated, in all its details, to produce so great a degree of excitement and just indignation in the community, as the late disastrous failure of the Eagle Bank; and seldom, if ever, has the public forbearance, under circumstances so peculiarly distressing to all classes of society, been more signally manifested. Forbearance, under the pressure of calamities, usually from unforeseen misfortunes, is the offspring of benevolent feelings, and does credit to the moral character of the sufferer. But when exercised towards those, who by fraud or the grossest mismanagement have abused our confidence, it indicates a disposition, tamely to submit to injury and outrage,—and is as dishonorable to him who indulges it, as it is prejudicial to the general interest of society.—Has not this latter feeling been suffered too long to predominate in this injured and degraded community? Have we not seen, day after day, the men who have squandered the savings of the widow and the orphan, who have made desolate the dwelling of the aged and infirm, in contempt of public opinion, laughing at the corners of the streets, and trifling with the calamities they have caused? Have we not [illegible] orable public trusts, [illegible] tering unabashed, [illegible] tice? Do we not [illegible] those greeted in the streets [illegible] salutations, instead of being [illegible] frown of contempt? It is [illegible] of feeling on this subject [illegible] reputation of this City and State [illegible] abroad, and however unjustly, [illegible] expect it to be otherwise. The [illegible] the creditors of the Bank is [illegible] a period of three months has [illegible] failure, and they are still groping [illegible] deeper than at the beginning. [illegible] no steps that have been taken to [illegible] tice the authors of this calamity, [illegible] in splendor, while some of the [illegible] of their misconduct, are begging [illegible] *bread.* If things are suffered [illegible] remain as they are, we may [illegible] the citizens of other States will [illegible] innocent with the guilty, and the [illegible] tum abroad which it has hitherto [illegible] pride and our boast to enjoy, will [illegible] ly impaired, if not utterly destroyed.

*A Citizen of [illegible]*

A dreadful fire broke out in [illegible] on the morning of the 13th [illegible] shop of Joseph Barcelay, on [illegible] and before the progress of the [illegible] arrested, it had laid nearly thirty [illegible] ruins. By this calamitous [illegible] number of families have been [illegible] doors, and forced, for a time, [illegible] the generosity of their friends [illegible] from the inclemency of the [illegible] of property has been very great.

*Providence [illegible]*

*Important from Banda Oriental.*—[illegible] rival at N. York furnishes Buenos [illegible] pers to the 5th of November. [illegible] the important and interesting [illegible] the complete defeat of the imperial [illegible] to quell the insurrection [illegible] We subjoin an extract from Gen. [illegible] leja's official despatch as given [illegible] mercial.

Two thousand soldiers, selected [illegible] Brazilian cavalry, commanded by [illegible] ton Manuel, were completely routed [illegible] day, on the coast of Sarandi by an [illegible] which I had the honor of commanding [illegible] division so proud of its chief, were [illegible] unaware of the bravery of [illegible] they encountered. To [illegible] was the act of a moment. [illegible] the only manœuvre that [illegible] sides, and it was one of the [illegible] that ever took place. The [illegible] theirs by a heavy discharge [illegible] which was despised by our [illegible] with the sabre in hand [illegible] shoulder, according [illegible] countered; and [illegible] pletely dispersing them, [illegible] leagues, and obtained a complete [illegible] victory.

Such was the result of this [illegible] men lay dead upon the field [illegible] were made prisoners, together [illegible] cers, without including the [illegible] we are still collecting on the [illegible] served, who are to be met with [illegible] Over 2000 stand of arms, 10 [illegible] a great quantity of munitions [illegible] their horses fell into our [illegible] consisted in one officer [illegible] one rank wounded, thirty [illegible] and seventy with severe [illegible] manders, officers and troops [illegible] titled to the fame of brave [illegible]

[illegible] the following [illegible] rendered by [illegible]

The consequences of this action [illegible] the entire evacuation of the [illegible] ces by the Brazilian forces [illegible] ion of that country with the [illegible] nos Ayres. [illegible]

In consequence of insults [illegible] vernment during the rejoicing [illegible] at the success of the Patriots [illegible] received [illegible]

The Argos [illegible] to consider the power of [illegible] die. To [illegible] his bravest and [illegible] troops, [illegible] were alone [illegible] but who are invincible when [illegible] the dearest privileges of mankind [illegible] such noble efforts towards [illegible] learn the reasonable and [illegible] that the period has at length [illegible] should abrogate those unjust [illegible] which have led him to assume a [illegible] tion that the Brazilians [illegible] To rest assured that the Oriental [illegible] only enemies, otherwise they [illegible] United Provinces, who have a [illegible] my of 6000 men drawn up on the [illegible] but the whole of the [illegible] publics are alarmed at his [illegible] and determined to wrest it from [illegible] and [illegible] That the [illegible] mately [illegible] between war [illegible] vailing [illegible] Brazil [illegible] of liberty have never failed to [illegible] a deep [illegible] The Argos further [illegible] of the Imperialists was most [illegible] that their army retired to the [illegible] Grande.

*From the Middle[illegible]*

HORRID MURDER AND [illegible]

We have been politely favored [illegible] lowing extract of a letter from [illegible] in Springfield, (Mass.) to her [illegible] City. It details one of the most [illegible] actions (which took place in [illegible] field,) we have had to record [illegible] past:

"SPRINGFIELD, Dec. [illegible]

"Yesterday my eyes beheld [illegible] I never before witnessed—[illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard. The [illegible] ces are as follows:—Last [illegible] Leonard attended meeting in the [illegible] account of the ill treatment of [illegible] she tarried with her brother [illegible] the morning, Mr. Leonard came [illegible] requested her to go home. He [illegible] ry pleasant that morning. [illegible] diately home. The children [illegible] and left Mr. and Mrs. Leonard [illegible] bout 10 years old, who was [illegible] babe about one year old. [illegible] bench and tubs [illegible] L. came in with an axe behind [illegible] her on the side of her head [illegible] hand to her head, to [illegible] as he struck her with the [illegible] broke her fingers—she fell [illegible] floor. He then struck her [illegible] of her face, which knocked [illegible] bruised her shockingly, and [illegible] I guess you are dead now [illegible] and carried it out and laid it [illegible] —he came in, took his razor [illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

... [illegible] Rorcie [illegible] ... his throat ... as he fell, Har... [illegible] ... of the ... crying ... Mrs. L. has ... between her lo... His corpse ... buried on a hill—her corpse was ... to the meeting-house, where a sermon ... preached by the Rev. Mr. Sprague."

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... [illegible] ... We are requested to ... JACKSON, the Hero of New ... will arrive in this city on the 8th of ... That day being the Sabbath, ... be convenient for him to receive ... until the evening of the ... at early candle light, at the City ... as may wish for an in... occasion, are requested to ... immediately on the orderly ... *New-Haven Register.*

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... *George Hoadly*, president ... Bank, and *Norman Dexter*, for... were arrested by the New ... for a *conspiracy to defraud that* ... and were held to bail to answer ... the court to be holden in New Haven ... *N. York Even. Post.*

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## THE COURIER.

... WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1825

... Office of the Courier is removed to a ... in the second story of Mr. E. ... new brick building, opposite ... of Mr. Erastus Coit. The confu... in which our office has been, the past ... rendered it impossible for us to devote ... to the Courier which it has usu... received.

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... indebted to Noyes Barber, Esq. ... of Congress, for a copy of the docu... the President's mes... and also for the National Intelligencer ... which furnishes us with the pro... of Congress one day earlier than we ... have otherwise received them. The ... contains the Annual Report of ... the Treasury. The great ... Documents, precludes the pos... publication in our paper; they ... any gentle... will call.

... of interest ... Thursday. Two or three ... the day previous, were ... bills of which notice had ... were introduced and read. A... new business proposed, was a reso... on the Secretary of War for in... the disbursement ... appro... for clearing the Mississippi and Ohio ... [illegible]

... reported in the House of Rep... by Mr. Webster from the Ju... Committee, for altering the ... hold... of the Supreme Court (after ... from the first Monday of February ... Monday of January, annually; ... further to amend the Judiciary sys... of the United States,—which proposes to ... [illegible] ... and will be called up early in ... to be acted upon. The engrossed ... the pay of the ... and that authoris... Ohio to sell her School Lands ... a third time, passed, and sent to the ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... of the ... de Ulloa. The ... [illegible] ... a state of ... Patriots ... to Havana ... under convoy of a Mexican brig of ... The garrison in the Castle, which ... consisted of twelve hundred men, ... and desertion ... at the time of its surrender ... the ... management of the Com... of the ... fleet, who placed him... between the Castle and the Spanish fleet, ... to the relief of the garrison, had ... of ... the only remaining ... and compelled ... Although the Governor defended ... he was re... by the authorities ... So ... the Castle ... two months ... the capitulation ... the main... of life, and it is ascertained that ... died at their posts ... There were to be ... of Mexico ... 16th Nov.

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... [illegible] ... respectable Divine of this state ... correspondent in Boston:—

"The failure of the Eagle and Derby Banks ... brought dismay, confusion and ruin ... us, had deeply affected all our future ... Eye and Congregation ... to a large ... our private and ... Yale College, many of our ecclesi... societies and ministers, the large num... families, including ... widows and ... are great sufferers by the Eagle ... a considerable number ... be ... having ... nearly all their proper... in that Bank, or in the Savings Bank ... loaned to the Eagle Bank. ... and wide-extended scheme of villany ... yet be developed, so perpetrated by cer... persons who have ... and are yet by ... to ... *honorable men*."

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... Virginia University, of which the ven... and patriot, THOMAS JEF... is the Rector, ... report to the ... of Virginia, by which it appears ... the whole number of Students is 124.— ... in a flourishing state, and a large acce... to the number was expected at the com... of the next term.

## INVASION OF CUBA.

A letter said to be from an officer of the ... of Colombia, has been published at the ... announcing that an Expedition will ... proceed against the Island of *Cuba*, composed of a division of the army, aided by a large naval force. The letter speaks in positive terms of the expedition, which will consist of one 74, five frigates, six sloops of war, a number of brigs, schooners, gun boats, &c. and from ten to twelve thousand troops. Letters from an officer in the Colombian service, received in Boston, confirm the above statement.

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*Copy of a letter from a Member of Congress to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

Believe me Sir, we are all alive to the great injury received by our citizens from the unjustifiable spoliations of France, and anxious so far as is within our power to afford relief to the severe wounds our commerce has received. You must have read with pleasure, the energetic appeal of the President to Congress, and it will be attended to, with promptness and alacrity. It is time that the French government should know that the remonstrances of an American minister are not to be treated with silence and contempt: and that however late it may be, we are resolved to obtain redress for the disguised war, which under Napoleon dynasty, has been levied against us. To evince more fully, the sentiment of the nation upon this important subject, I would recommend the immediate presentment of strong memorials to Congress.

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## THE CANAL.

*Mr. Dunham*—Sir, it is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn by the communication of Wm. Kinney, Esq. that a report will soon be made by Col. Baldwin, favorable to the Canal. The practical skill and intelligence of that gentleman furnish ground of the ... confidence in his survey. It is pre..., however, that it will be only a general outline, and settle the question of *practicability*. In our judgment, this is conclusive. No man, who has but a moderate share of regard for his country and the good of posterity, can doubt that a successful enterprise of this kind will be the noblest legacy which they can receive at his hands. It is within the memory of every man of the writer's age, when half as much time was required to go from Norwich to New-London, and back again, as is now required to accomplish a visit to New-York.—When more than thirty days were consumed in ... a letter from Detroit.—A letter is now brought in eight days from the same place. The stage formerly required two days from Baltimore to Washington.—The last message of the President was on the same road 105 minutes, only. In four days, and less, the mail now passes from the latter place to New-London, a distance of about 400 miles. Twenty-five years ago, it would have cost as much to transport ... pounds of baggage from Detroit to New-York as is now paid for the freight of a ton to the same place—while the *hazard* is now almost nothing. To these facilities and blessings, might be added innumerable incidental advantages of no less importance, than those ... [illegible] ... of the country ... in the extent of its territory, and none, of course, being greater an interest in the use of means to surmount and extinguish the obstacles which distance presents.

By means of Canals, the crooked ways are made strait, and the rough places smooth. Immense burdens in weight and bulk, are taken up as a very little thing. The interchange of commodities, and the intercourse of men, are leading their incessant and irresistible influence to increase the happiness and perpetuate the freedom of mankind. Whilst it is justly said it cannot be too often repeated, that good and great roads, navigable rivers and canals, by appropriating those parts ... geographically remote, identify the interests and constitute a bond of union ... which cannot be severed. The interests of those near the head waters of the Hudson, Connecticut, or Quinebaug rivers, are analogous to those living near their mouths, no less than those of the Delaware, Ohio, and Mississippi. The parallel is perfect. And however ... and circumstances may constitute a local and temporary variety, depending as it does upon the nature of things, the analogy is complete. If the body is wounded, the members suffer.—Mutilate the members, and you invade the seat of life.

It is with pride and ... we remind you, that in New-London County originated the first turnpike road in Connecticut. This ... of all the good roads in our State. The country road ... little, if at all, inferior now to the incorporated. The Quinebaug waters would furnish such an intercourse between the ... Counties of Worcester, Windham, and New-London, as will not only enhance their riches, but, it is believed, greatly exceed, in political and moral influence, the most sanguine views of the friends of internal improvement.

The report will extinguish every doubt, and it is hoped, enkindle anew the zeal on this important subject, so necessary to its early and thorough accomplishment.

A CITIZEN.

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A ... book is said to have just appeared in London, without title page, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying; or, as the phrase ... them is, not caring who *suffers*. The first number contains 4,000 of such names, greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty. It is threatened to be continued periodically.

## MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The brig Helen, Patterson, from Gibraltar for New York, with a cargo of wine & fruit, has been fallen in with, a complete wreck, and one man, the only survivor, taken therefrom. His name is James Pollock, a native of Scotland—he informs that the crew were nine, in number, besides one passenger, H. S. Newcomb, first Lieutenant of the U. S. frigate Constitution, all of whom were drowned. Pollock was on the wreck fifty hours.

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On the 10th inst. the Legislature of Virginia proceeded to the election of Governor, when JOHN TYLER, having 131 out of 212 votes, was declared to be duly elected. Mr Monroe, it appears, was not a candidate.

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The Louisiana Advertiser of the 28th ult. gives a report via St. Thomas, of a revolution in St. Domingo, in which Boyer and several of his ministers were beheaded!!!

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A Post-Office has been established at Willimantic, in Windham between the Windham and Columbia Post-Offices; Henry Hull, Esq. P. M.

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The soap and candle manufactory of Calvin Riley, near Sumner's Creek, Middletown, has been destroyed by fire.

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### MARRIED

At Jewett City, on Sunday Evening 25th inst. Mr. SAMUEL H. CUTLER, to Miss LUCRETIA WADE.

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### DIED

At Woodstock, Miss MYRA CHILD, daughter of Ransellaer Child, Esq. aged 20 years.

At Groton, on the 21st inst. Mr. FREDERICK AVER, aged 33 years.

At Plainfield, on the 15th inst. of a pulmonary disease, much lamented, Miss LOUISA KENNELAND COIT, aged 20 years. She was possessed of a well cultivated and virtuous mind, and has contributed much to the happiness of the family of which she was a member. In her demeanor she was modest, unassuming and interesting, and had conciliated the warm esteem of an extensive acquaintance. But she has been summoned to her long home, and that, at a time, when her prospects of future usefulness and comfort to her friends were the most flattering. During her sickness, which was long and distressing, she manifested the most perfect resignation to the will of *Heaven*; she was not heard to lisp a murmur or complaint, but continued calm, clear and tranquil in her mind to the hour of dissolution. Her death is a severe affliction to all who have tested and duly appreciated the sweetness of her temper, the purity of her heart, and the interesting qualities of her mind. The anxiety of friends, and the skill of physicians could not save her precious life; she has bid a final adieu to the troubles and vanities of this world, (as we have every reason to believe,) for a more perfect and happy state of existence in the world to come.

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THE use of the Pews in the Episcopal Church for one year will be sold at the Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock.

RICHARD ADAMS, SAMUEL TYLER, } *Wardens.*

*Norwich, Dec. 28, 1825.*

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THE use of the Pews, for one year, in the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting House, will be sold THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, in said House.

*December 28.*

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## Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1826, at the house of Silas Frink, in Windham, (S. S.) 100 full blood and grade Sheep. The Sheep may be viewed by calling upon Elisha Palmer, Scotland. C. LYON.

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## FOUND,

ON Sunday last, in the street, a pair of silver mounted Spectacles.—The owner can have them by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

*Dec. 28.* 39—

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## New-Year's Presents.

### Lewis Edwards & Co

HAVE for sale a very extensive assortment Books, calculated for *New-Years' Presents*,

*Dec. 27* 39—

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## Holyday Presents.

JUST received and for sale by

T. ROBINSON,

A great variety of Juvenile Books suitable for the approaching holyday presents. Many adorned with colored plates. 38—

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## Mutual Assurance Co.

THE members of the "Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich" are notified that their annual meeting will be holden, on the 2d Monday of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at Kinney's Hotel.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, December, 27, 1825.* 3w39

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*Norwich Fire Insurance Company.*

THE Stockholders of the "Norwich Fire Insurance Company" are notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, &c. will be holden at their office, on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1826, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1825.* 39—

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## Families Wanted.

THE Thames Manufacturing Company are in want of two or three Families, having several Girls in each, of 12 years old and upwards. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to WM. HINES, *Norwich Falls.*

*Dec 28* 39—

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## FOR SALE,

8 Hine's double Speeders of 16 Spindles each.

TREAT & DOANE.

*Preston, Dec. 25, 1825.* 6w39—

## For Sale,

A CONVENIENT & well situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with an excellent Garden, good Well of Water, good Barn & out-houses, one mile from the Landing, in Norwich, half a mile from the Mills at the Falls, being on main-street between Town and Landing, formerly the residence of Thomas Fanning, Esq. deceased. Enquire of JOS. WILLIAMS, *Attorney*

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## REAL ESTATE

For sale at less than its value.

A SMALL farm consisting of about fourteen acres, with a good dwelling-house, ... joiner's shop, and other out-houses, within half a mile of the new meeting-house in West Woodstock, & within a few rods of a school-house, in which a school is kept most of the year. Said farm is well watered, and well calculated for a mechanic. Possession given immediately. RUSSELL STEAD.

*Woodstock, Dec. 22, 1825.* 3w39

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## Valuable Real Estate At Auction.

BY order of the Court of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, 10th day of January next, at 1 o'clk. P. M. on the premises, that well known estate, situated near the meeting-house in the flourishing village and town of Thompson, State of Connecticut, and formerly belonging to and occupied by Mr. Reuben Scott, deceased—consisting of a well finished dwelling-house, 34 by 38 feet, two stories high, a large barn, chaise and wood-house, & a large commodious store, neatly finished, with about half an acre of land, and is one of the best situations for trade in the country. Said premises are well calculated for a tavern, both as to buildings and situation, being on a corner of the main turnpike road from Boston to Hartford, and from Providence to Springfield, where three or four stages pass daily.—Part of said store is now occupied as the Post Office, and the remainder by Almy & Crosby, traders. Said buildings are mostly new and in good repair, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, with a good and sufficient title, and possession given the first day of April next. Said buildings are insured at the Mutual Fire Insurance Office, in Providence. Part of the purchase money can remain in the hands of the purchaser for a considerable time by giving good security. Condition of sale liberal, and made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH S. GLADDING, Adm'r.

2w39—

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## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the 10th day of January 1826, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, in the centre of the town of Griswold, a good *Dwelling House, Barn*, and other convenient and necessary buildings, together with about four acres of *Land*. Also—two adjoining Lots of *Land* of about 25 acres each; one of which is a very valuable wood Lot. The whole may be advantageously improved by a farmer, or a suitable part of it by a mechanic. The location for a mechanic of almost any kind is exceeding good. Also—will be sold one or two good Horses; one second hand Chaise & Harness; one do. Wagon.—Should the weather on said day be very inclement, the sale will be on the first subsequent fairday. Terms of payment very liberal. RUFUS SMITH.

*Griswold, Dec. 27th, 1825* 2w39—

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### Lewis Edwards & Co.

HAVE for sale a great variety of Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns, and Testaments, pocket editions, in plain and elegant bindings.

*Dec. 27.* 39—

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## Truly Splendid Scheme,

$100,000 HIGHEST PRIZE,

SOON to be drawn in the city of N. York, Yates & M'Intyre are the Managers, of course the prizes will be promptly paid, the payment of which is guaranteed by the State of New-York, therefore delay not, but come to Brewster's, buy a ticket, draw a high prize, and have money a-plenty

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of 100 000, | 4 | of 2,500, |
| 1 | 50,000, | 10 | [illegible],000, |
| 1 | 20,000, | 39 | [illegible], |
| 1 | 10,000, | 78 | 500, |
| 2 | 5,000, | 468 | 100, |

*Fifty* dollars is the lowest prize in the Lottery. 5041 Prizes, & only 14,190 Tickets. The price of Whole Tickets is $50, Halves $25, Quarters $12, 50, Eighths, $6, 25, Sixteenths $3, 12.

For sale in a variety of numbers at

### Brewster's Office,

Where have been recently sold and paid one prize of $1000, several of 200, 100, 50's, &c. &c. and where will unquestionably be sold some of the high prizes in the above brilliant scheme.

*Dec. 12.* 37—

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## CASH.

### Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY of Ship Plank, for which cash will be paid on delivery. JOHN MURRAY.

*Norwich, Dec. 26, 1825.* 3w39—

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## To Machinists.

STEADY employment and good wages will be given to good Machine-Makers. Apply to

RICHARDS & PENNER.

*Plainfield, Dec. 28, 1825.* 3w39—

One Week from this Day,

## THE GRAND Literature Lottery

Draws in the city of New-York,

☞100,000 DOLLARS☜

Highest Prize.

For Tickets apply at

## BREWSTER'S

Without delay, where has recently been sold and paid a

1000 Dollar Prize,

and several of 200, 100, &c. &c. &c. and other prizes too numerous to mention.

*Norwich, Dec. 28, 1825.* 1w

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## *Collectors' Notice.*

HAVING received two warrants one from the State Treasurer of one cent on the dollar, and one from Windham County Treasurer, of four mills on the dollar, both on list 1825, against the residents and non-residents of the town of Windham, who are liable to pay taxes, this is to notify them that I will attend at the house of Mr Silas Frinks, in Scotland Society, on the 21st day of January next, at 9 o'clock A. M and at my house in said Windham, on or before the 30th day of said January for the purpose of receiving said taxes Those that neglect to pay by the time mentioned above must expect to pay lawful fees.

HENRY WEBB, Collector

Windham, Dec. 19th 1825 3w39—

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## FAMILY BIBLES.

### Lewis Edwards & Co.

HAVE for sale a great variety of Family Bibles, at about *half price*

*Dec. 27* 39—

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## FOR SALE,

THE Wharf at the west end of the Long Bridge; A good bay six years old saddle and carriage Horse; Two Gigs and harness; A steel shod Cutter, harness and top.

Missing from the Subscriber's Library the first volume of Addison's Spectator, London Edition of 1807.

CHARLES PERKINS.

*Norwich, Dec. 27, 1825.* 3w39—

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## *Shoes.*

LADIES' Prunello, White Satin and Silk Shoes, (*very superior.*) Misses' Black and Col'd Prunello and Morocco do.

*ALSO—*

Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots and Shoes Seal Pumps, Morocco Slippers, & Calf-skin *Over Shoes*, (*a prime article*) for sale cheap by

S. Brewster Jr.

*Norwich, Dec 27 1825* 39—

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## NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stock holders of the Norwich & Preston Bridge Co. will be holden at the house of Mr. Rob't M. Palmer near the bridge on the second Monday of January 1826 for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and transacting any other business that may fairly offer.

By order of the President & Directors

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

*Norwich, Dec 27, 1825.* 3w39—

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## NOTICE.

HAVING received a warrant from the Treasury of the State of Connecticut to collect a tax of one cent on the dollar, & a warrant from the Treasurer of the County of Windham of four mills on a dollar, to collect against the polls and rateable Estate on list 1824 in the town of Plainfield, I hereby give notice that I will be at the house of ... C. Eaton, on Monday the 6th day of February 1825, from one o'clock until five P. M. for the purpose of receiving said taxes. Fees will be demanded of all persons that do not pay at or before that time.

N. B. All persons indebted on book or note, are requested to call and settle immediately.

CHARLES HARRIS, *Collector.*

*Plainfield, Dec. 26, 1825.* 3w39—

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## LOST.

ON the evening of the 24th instant, while attending meeting at Dr Strong's church, in Norwich, a BUFFALO ROBE, taken from the subscriber's wagon, near said church—undoubtedly stolen. Whoever will find the same and return it to the subscriber, and apprehend the thief so that he may be punished therefor, shall be reasonably rewarded. AMASA HYDE.

*Franklin, Dec. 26, 1825.* 3w39

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## DRY WOOD.

### The Thames Manufacturing Co.

WISH to purchase Dry Walnut, Oak and Maple Wood; Also, Chesnut Kiln Wood, delivered at Norwich Falls. *Dec. 27.* 39—

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*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield on the 6th day of Dec. A. D. 1825.*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this Order, for the Creditors to the Estate of *Charles Willson*, late of Killingly, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Alexander M. Wilson, Executor, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executor is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Killingly, on the 28th day of Dec. 1825.

The foregoing is a true copy—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.*

## *THE THAMES CO.*

HAVE removed their stock of

DRY GOODS

from the "... Store," Shetucket St. to the new brick building, opposite the store of Erastus Coit, where they now offer for sale a very extensive assortment of

European, India and American

## Piece Goods,

at very low prices.

*Chelsea, Dec. 28th.* 39—

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## Valuable Medicine for Coughs & Consumptions.

THE uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the public as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs. NATHAN PARKS.

*Red-Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.*

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public.

PHILO JUDSON,

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)

*Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.*

For sale by J. C. HUNTINGTON, and Dr. B. TYLER, Norwich.

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*State of Connecticut, County of Windham, County Court, Dec. Term, A. D. 1825.*

Jacob De Witt of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada } *Plaintiff.*

Jabez D. De Witt of Montreal ... *Defendant.*

IN a plea of the case demanding five thousand dollars damages with cost, as per writ on file served by attaching real estate, of the Defendant and dated the 12th day of November A. D 1825.—Now the Plaintiff appeared, and on motion, ordered by this Court, that said cause be continued to the County Court to be holden at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, on the 3d Tuesday of March A. D. 1826, and that notice of the pendency thereof be given, by publishing this order in some public newspaper printed in New London County, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the session of this Court in March next. Attest,

... [illegible] ...

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THE Subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington on the Estate of

*Mr. ELIAS WHEELER*,

late of N. Stonington, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that they will meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Stanton Hewit, in said North Stonington on the last Monday of January, and the first Monday of June A. D. 1826 at 9 o'clock A. M on each of said days, to attend to the business of said appointment. Six months from the 6th day of December A. D, 1825, being allowed for the creditors to said estate to exhibit their claims to said Commissioners.

STEPHEN ... } *Commis-*
JESSE DEAN, } *sioners.*

*Dec 19. 1825.* 3w39—

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*At a Court of Probate held at Windham, within and for the District of Windham, on the 21st day of December 1825,*

Present, JONAS LINCOLN, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of *Abigail West*, late of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Willis C. Ripley and Archippus Mc Call, of Lebanon, Administrators with the Will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Lebanon, on or before the 28th day of December, 1825.

Attest, *J. Baldwin, Jr.* Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *J. Baldwin, Jr.* Clerk.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) STAINED

## POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

[illegible]

I hate a miserly niggard [illegible]
Who o'er his glittering heaps will roll,
But never gave a mite
To dry the orphan's falling tear,
Whose actions take [illegible] not bear,
But drove him from his sight.

I hate to see a tattling fool,
Make of himself a willing tool,
And think it for his glory;
To catch up [illegible] slanderer's word,
And with [illegible], with him accord,
And [illegible] every story.

[illegible]

From the [illegible]

[illegible]

A French nobleman being very ill, and [illegible] to his confessor, that all [illegible] to pay all his debts. The confessor [illegible] his penitence to be sincere, said [illegible] was so just and laudable, [illegible] to hope that his prayer [illegible] should Heaven be so [illegible] to one of [illegible] I shall certainly live forever.

[illegible]

Caesar was remarkable for presence [illegible] When he made an expedition into [illegible] was going on shore his foot slipt [illegible] The fall might have [illegible] soldiers as a bad omen; [illegible] it a good one, he [illegible] embraced the earth, [illegible] I hold thee fast."

[illegible] was a celebrated [illegible] century ago, in Norfolk [illegible]

[illegible] a stick [illegible] till it reached the [illegible] it turned [illegible] in preparing a web, with which it loosely enveloped the abdomen, by means of the hinder legs. It now descended, without hesitation, to the bottom of the water, when the whole abdomen was covered with a veil, containing a bubble of air evidently intended for respiration, as it evidently included the spiracles. The spider, enveloped in this little diving-ball, endeavored on every side to make its escape but in vain, on account of the slipperiness of the glass, and after remaining at the bottom about thirteen minutes, it returned, apparently much exhausted, as it coiled itself close under the little platform and remained afterwards without motion.

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# Notice.

THE Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court House in said town, on Monday the 2d day of January next, when and where all persons interested may be heard.

CHARLES BUCKWELL, } Board
HENRY STRONG, } of
JOHN LATHROP. } Relief.

*Norwich, Dec. 19, 1825.* 2w38—

# Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Probate, for the district of [illegible]ham, will be sold at public [illegible] much of the Real Estate [illegible] Hall, late of Mansfield in said [illegible] deceased, as will raise the sum of two hundred five dollars and eleven cents, with incident charges of sale. Said sale to be on the premises, on the 18th day of January 1826, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARNER STOWEL, Adm'r.

*Mansfield, Dec 20, 1825.* 3w38—

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, will be sold at public Vendue, on the 24th day of January, 1826, all the personal estate of *Elias Wheeler*, late of North-Stonington, deceased, at the late Dwelling-house of said deceased. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock.

CHESTER SMITH, Adm'r.

*Dec. 20.* 3w38—

# Notice.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Sollace in Mansfield, on the 18th day of February 1826, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of Edmund Badger as will satisfy his State Tax on list 1823, also a town Tax on list 1824, with incident charges of sale.

HARVEY CLARK, Col'r

*Mansfield, Dec. 19, 1825.* 3w38—

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, to receive State Tax on levy 1824, at the following times and places, viz.—On the 30th Dec. inst. at the house of Widow Hannah Witter, from ten o'clock A. M. to 12, at the house of Joseph Chapman same day from 2 to 4 P. M. and on the 31st, at the house of Colonel Paul Harvey from 10 A. M. to 12—at the Store of M. T. Richards, same day, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Those that do not meet the Collector must expect to pay a fee for travel, and those in arrears for Taxes must make payment or pay cost.

GEO W. MORGAN. Collector.

*Preston, Dec. 20, 1825.* 3w38—

THE Subscriber has in his hands for collection a State Rate-bill, of one cent on the Dollar, on list 1824, and will attend to receive the same at the house of Thomas Thomas, on Saturday the [illegible] Dec. inst. from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M. and at the house of Newcomb Kinney, on said day from 2 o'clock till 5 P. M.

BURRELL LATHROP, Collector.

*Norwich, Dec. 20, 1825.* 2w38—

## Pomfret Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber having received a warrant from the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, for the collection of a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on the List of the Town of Pomfret, for 1824, hereby gives notice that he will attend to receive said Taxes, at the following times and places, viz. At Salmon Champion Jr's on the 2d day of January 1826; at Elijah Griggs' on the 6th of February 1826, from 1 to 7 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, & at Chester Cady's on the 7th day of February 1826, from 9 o'clock A. M. until noon; and on the same day at Benj. Warren's from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M. after which time fees will be invariably exacted.—Non Residents beware!

GEORGE S. INGALLS, Collector.

*Pomfret, Dec. 6th, 1825.* 3w37—

# LOST,

BETWEEN Norwich & Columbia, on the 18th November last, two Black Silk Gowns, which were recently colored, and in an unmade state. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them with C. F. & G. C. Lester in Norwich, or with Gurdon Robinson in Lebanon, or with Stephen T. Hosmer in Columbia.

*Dec. 20, 1825.* 3w38—

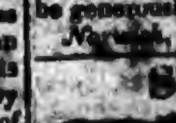
# STOLEN

FROM the entry of N. Kinney's Hotel, on Thursday evening last, a new Blue CAMBLET CLOAK-great-Coat, of the following description.—The Body lined with green Baize,—Sleeves with black Rattinett,—the Collar with black tabby velvet—two pocket holes to admit the sleeves—two short belts on the back, one long one to enclose the Body—plated hook and four eyes.

Whoever will return it to Mr. Kinney, or give information where it may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

*Norwich, Dec. 12, 1825.* 3w37—

# STRAYED



FROM the subscriber on the [illegible]th inst. a small redish COW, with bug horns. Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Dec. 20.* 38—

*Woodstock, Dec. 8th, 1825.*

WHEREAS my wife Sally has eloped from my bed and board without any just provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

DAVID HAUGHTON.

ALL persons indebted to this establishment, for advertising, are respectfully requested to make payment.

*Courier Office, Nov. 23.*

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## London Botanic, or VEGETABLE [illegible] SOAP,

and

## Imperial Renovater:

*On the General Renovation of Ladies' Dress and Gentlemen's Clothing of every description of Colour and Quality, without doing the least injury to either.*

THE above composition so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns of the United States; the former, the VEGETABLE OIL, is of very superior quality in extracting oil, grease of any kind, also paint, tar, &c. from Gentlemen's Clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color: and is eminently useful to sea-faring men and travellers, it possessing the singular quality of washing in sea or salt water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water; and will be found a sovereign remedy for scurbutic and other eruptions of the face and skin.

And the latter, the IMPERIAL RENOVATER, for its very extraordinary qualities in extracting spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton Crapes, Bombasines, and Ladies' Dresses of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either GLOSS, COLOR or QUALITY, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, heated irons, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered for sale, by

T. ROBINSON, sole purchaser and agent for the eastern section of Connecticut.

A very liberal allowance will be made to one person, in each town, who may purchase to sell again.

J. TRENCH, *Inventer and Manufacturer.*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Pomfret, within and for the district of Pomfret, on the 6th day of Dec. 1825.*

Present, John Nichols, Esq. Judge—

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this Order for the creditors to the Estate of Doct. *Amos Carrol*, late of Woodstock, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Messrs. Jasper Lyon and Anthony Carrol, or either of them, Administrators on the Estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrators are hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, a Newspaper printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Woodstock, on or before the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1825.

Attest, THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *Thomas M. Grosvenor, Clerk.* 3w37—

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1825.*

Present, Ebenezer Young, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the Creditors to the Estate of Jesse Palmer, late of Voluntown in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to *Mrs. EUNICE PALMER*, Executrix, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Executrix is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Voluntown, on the 14th day of December, 1825.

Attest J. GORDON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon, Clerk.* 3w37—

*At a Court of Probate held at Thompson, within and for the district of Pomfret, on the 25d day of November, 1825,*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*MR. JEREMIAH SHUMWAY,*

late of Thompson, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Hammon Shumway, administrator on the estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law—and the said administrator is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Thompson, on or before the 14th day of December, 1825. Attest,

THOMAS M. GROSVENOR, Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy examined by *Thomas M. Grosvenor*, Clerk

*At a Court of Probate held at Pomfret, within and for the District of Pomfret, on the 6th day of December, 1825.*

Present, JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. ELISHA ADAMS, Jr.*

late of Brooklyn, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to [illegible] Adams, of said Brooklyn, Administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is hereby directed to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, printed at Norwich, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of December, 1825.

Attest. THOS. M. GROSVENOR, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy, examined by *Thos. M. Grosvenor*, Clerk.

*At a Court of Probate held at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 6th day of December A. D. 1825—*

Present, EBENEZER YOUNG, Esq. Judge.

SIX months are hereby limited, from the first publication of this order, for the creditors to the Estate of

*Mr. EDDY WINSLOW,*

late of Killingly, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to [illegible] Shubael Hutchins, Administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law. And the said Administrator is to publish a copy of this order in the Norwich Courier, and put up a true copy in some public place in said town of Killingly, on the 21st day of December 1825.

The foregoing is a true copy.—Examined by *J. Gordon*, Clerk. 3w38—

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## CURE OF CANCERS.

SCARCE any disease is more dreadful than that of a Cancer, actually eating the human body up alive. Kind nature has provided a remedy for this as well as for all other diseases—and whoever can effect a cure deserves to be recorded a public benefactor.

*HENRY F. SANDERS*

Has had the most decided success in curing this as also many other diseases of the same nature, as a few certificates from a number will clearly show.

I hereby certify that I was several months afflicted with a Cancer in my breast: I applied to Dr. Miller, of Bristol, who advised me to have it cut out. To this operation I ready submitted, but soon, however, had reason to believe it ineffectual. I in a short time discovered my cancer to be again increasing and my health gradually declining, which together with a consciousness of my *extreme danger* induced me a second time to make application for relief. This I accordingly did to Dr. Sanders, by whose medication my cancer was speedily eradicated and my health otherwise *greatly* improved.

ANN WEBBER.

Tiverton, Oct. 1825.

This certifies that I have been afflicted with a cancer in my breast for a length of time. I applied to a physician, he said it must be cut out; I applied to Dr. Sanders and had it extracted in *less than a fortnight.* I feel *entire* confidence in his skill.

ANN F. CHACE.

Providence, Oct. 5, 1825.

This will testify that I have had a White Swelling in my knee, for nearly two years. I applied to a number of skillful physicians, who all pronounced it to be a White Swelling. After their doctoring it for some time, I placed myself under the care of Doct. Sanders, and by his applications the matter which was collected in the knee joint was got away—the [illegible], &c. left it, and it is now perfectly well.

ROBERT G. LEWIS.

*Pawtucket, Nov. 12, 1825.*

This will certify that I had a Polypus in my nose [illegible] years. I went to Dr. ——— of Philadelphia and had it pulled out, but in a short time it was worse than ever. Two months since I had it extracted by Dr. Sanders, and it is now well.

SAMUEL B. BAILEY.

Boston, Oct. 28th, 1825.

Dr. H. F. Sanders has taken rooms directly over the Thames Bank, at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich Landing, for the cure of Cancers, Tumours, Polypus, Kings-evil, Wens, Humours, Rheumatism, Debility, &c. &c.

New patients are requested to call on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1825.* tf39

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

THE Administrators upon the estate of *Mr. PETER DAVIS*, late of Preston, deceased, having exhibited their account of Administration with the estate of said deceased, to this Court for allowance and settlement—Said Administrators are directed to give public notice to all interested therein by advertising in the Norwich Courier, and posting on the sign-post in said Preston, to appear if they see cause before this Court, at the Probate office in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to be heard on the allowance of said account. Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk.

Public notice is hereby given

CHESTER SMITH, } *Adminis-*
EUNICE DAVIS, } *trators.*

3w38—

*At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of

*Mr. JOHN GREEN[illegible]*,

late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. Benjamin Greenslit, the Executor of the last will & testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk. 3w38—

*At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1825—*

Present, JOHN HYDE, Esq Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of *William Brown*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to *Capt. Erastus Perkins*, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law.

Attest, *Burrell Lathrop*, Clerk.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

ERASTUS PERKINS.

*Norwich, Dec. 1[illegible], 1825.* 3w38—

[illegible] Court of Probate, [illegible]

*District of Stonington, Dec. [illegible] 1825.*

THIS Court orders the Administrator on the estate of [illegible] worthy, late of N. Stonington, deceased, to give notice, by publishing in a Newspaper printed in New-London [illegible] and posting in [illegible] said Administrator's account [illegible] will be examined and [illegible] first Thursday of April next, at the house of Amos Williams, in Stonington, where all persons interested may appear and be heard [illegible]

By order, *Geo [illegible]*, Clerk.

JOHN LANGWORTHY, [illegible]

ALL persons indebted for Newspapers, delivered by *Thomas [illegible]* and *[illegible]*, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS E. BOUTEL.

*Ashford, Dec. 20, 1825.*

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At 4 per cent.

## TAKE NOTICE

TO be sold, that [illegible] ry farm that has [illegible] famous for good cheese, [illegible] about one mile from the court-house in Brooklyn, containing

## about 400 acres,

On which may be kept annually 80 cows and 200 Sheep, and other stock, necessary to carry on the farm. For terms one third to be paid down, the other on good security in ten equal annual payments at 4 per cent interest, or a small farm of about 100 acres of good land, well located and under good improvement, will be taken at a fair price in part pay. If not sold by the 20th of January next, it will be rented as usual, to some good farmer that will be bound by his contract.

DANIEL TYLER.

*Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1825.* 3w37—

## FOR SALE,

THE building now occupied by Dea. Wm. Rogers as a Store.

Enquire of T. ROBINSON.

## FOR SALE,

AN under-shot wheel and gearing, for a Grist Mill. Apply at the Trading Cove Dye-wood Mill, or to

EDWARD WHITING.

*Dec. 12, 1825.* 37—

THE Subscriber takes this method of giving general notice, to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that they may have an opportunity of adjusting them at his house previous to the 1st of January next.

Being under the necessity of raising some money to meet the demands against him, he would like to sell immediately one eighth part of the New York Packet *EXCHANGE*, together with one eighth part of the [illegible] tackle and apparel.

—ALSO—

A small, but [illegible] valuable [illegible] *Dressing Establishment*, with a [illegible] rich garden attached thereto, situated in East Chelsea, on the Swallowall Brook, (so called,) now occupied by Thomas Potter, *Agent.*

—ALSO—

A small Farm of about 60 Acres of Land, (principally mowing & plough Land,) with a neatly finished one story new House and Barn thereon, and an excellent [illegible]. Said Land lays very handsome and fair to the sun, and has quite a number of Fruit Trees. Said Farm is situated about two miles west from Chelsea on the Colchester road—through Bozrah, and about the same distance from the Thames Company's Manufactory—and nearly adjoins Mr. [illegible] Farm. [illegible] of said Farm is bounded by Trading Cove Brook. Conditions of payment will be made easy and advantageous to the Purchaser. Possession can be given immediately.

HENRY WARD.

*Norwich, Dec. [illegible]*

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE following parcels of Real Estate, all in [illegible] Society in Norwich, viz. The Large, convenient, and [illegible] mansion House and Lot, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. D Ripley, in the middle Street, a few rods west of the Church.

The excellent building Lot directly opposite the above described house, with the office occupied by Geo B. Ripley, Esq. standing thereon, and the Barn, &c. in the rear [illegible] abutting on the upper & middle [illegible]

That Large three Story Dwelling House formerly the property of Mr. James F. Brown, near the west end of Long Bridge, having been for several years a tavern, very pleasantly situated on the corner of two streets with a large lot of Land, and Coach-house belonging to the same.

A large House in East Chelsea, on the south side of the Street leading to the toll bridge, having been a public house for some time past, and [illegible] occupied by Mr. Willeby for the [illegible] purpose.

The Lot of Land on the East side of the new road from Landing to Town, with a Dwelling House & Soap House thereon, being the same which was formerly owned by [illegible]. This is an excellent situation for a mechanic, and where an industrious man would thrive.

One half of the [illegible] Wharf occupied by Mr. Richard [illegible] Leffingwell, in Water Street, an excellent stand for [illegible]

The large Store nearly opposite the last mentioned store, being the building next west of the large brick building belonging to Capt. Erastus Davis, in Water Street. A long credit may be [illegible] if required [illegible] security.

Enquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

[illegible] Court of Probate, [illegible] District, [illegible] 1825.

THIS Court allows [illegible] Months from this date [illegible] itors to the Estate of [illegible] late of North Stonington [illegible] exhibit their several claims [illegible] Williams, the Executor [illegible] notice by publishing in a newspaper printed at Norwich three weeks successively, and posting in said town of North Stonington.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

*Judge of Probate.* 3w38—

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[illegible]

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, Crockery, Hard[illegible]

Terms made known at [illegible]

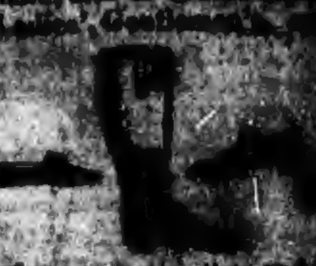
BENJAMIN [illegible]

Assignee for [illegible]

*[illegible]ford, Dec. 1825.*

## Robert Jo[illegible]

W[illegible] hand, and is constantly [illegible] Ladies', Gentlemen's, [illegible]



of every description [illegible] terials.

[illegible]

## SOLE LEATHER

Upper Leather and [illegible]

A few dozen [illegible]

Together with [illegible] will be sold on the [illegible] terms.

The patronage of [illegible] customers and the public [illegible] solicited.

[illegible]

of every description [illegible] style—Having lately [illegible] York with [illegible] with various [illegible] first quality.

[illegible] patronage [illegible] isfaction.

[illegible]WOOD

[illegible]

*December 20*

[illegible]

*The Norwich Fire [illegible]*

CONTINUE [illegible] by fire on Building[illegible] Merchandize, &c. as low [illegible] in the United States.

JOHN [illegible]

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, [illegible]

*Norwich, April, 182[illegible]*

## Fire Insurance

[illegible] the city of [illegible]

[illegible]

*Norwich, Oct. [illegible] 182[illegible]*

[illegible]

A [illegible] years [illegible] prentice at the Shoemaking [illegible]

[illegible] DEWE[illegible]

*Norwich, Dec. 20, 18[illegible]*

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# NORWICH COURIER

JAN 7, 1824
TO
DEC 28, 1825

NORWICH, CT

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